





THE  
MODERN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY;

ON THE PLAN OF

COMPARISON AND CLASSIFICATION: WITH AN ATLAS.

EXHIBITING ON A NEW PLAN THE PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTRIES.

BY WILLIAM C. WOODBRIDGE,

MEMBER OF GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES OF PARIS, FRANKFORT, AND BERLIN.  
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Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
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186	198	210	211		

THIS new edition has been *enlarged* and considerably altered. Every example in nouns and verbs has been fully expanded.

The *arrangement* of the different heads is more natural in the new than in the old edition.

In accordance with the practice of recent grammarians, the simple and regular *βουλεύω* has taken the place of the complicated and irregular *τύπτω*. The uncontracted form of contract verbs is not given, because it does not differ from the regular paradigm, and because *-άω* is rare and Epic, and *-έω* chiefly Ionic. As to verbs in *-όω*, their uncontracted form is never used. (See §119, ns.)

The portions which should be read first, and which, in reality, constitute a Greek accidence, are printed in the largest type. The rules, however, contained in §178, though belonging to the elementary portion of the grammar, are, for typographical reasons, printed in smaller type. The *notes* are intended for the advanced scholar.

## INTRODUCTION.

---

THE classical Greeks were divided into three principal tribes, the *Æolic*, *Doric*, and *Ionic*. The *Æolians* occupied Thessaly, Bœotia, *Æolis*, Lesbos, and some other places. The *Dorians* occupied Peloponnesus, Megaris, Doris, Sicily, Southern Italy, and many other places. The *Ionians* inhabited Attica, Ionia, and some of the islands in the *Ægean* Sea.

The principal dialects of Greece were the *Æolic*, *Thessalian*, *Bœotic*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, and *Attic*.

The *Æolic* dialect, properly so called, was spoken in Lesbos and *Æolis*.

The *Bœotic* was the dialect of Bœotia; and although a branch of the *Æolic*, it differs essentially from its Asiatic sister.

The *Thessalian* dialect was used in Thessaly; it differed considerably from the *Bœotic* and *Æolic*.

The *Doric* consisted of many branches, as the *Laconian*, *Cretan*, *Argive*, *Sicilian*, *Tarentine*.

The *Ionic* is divided into *old* and *new*; the *old Ionic*, called also the *Epic*, or *Homeric*, was spoken in Attica and Ionia; it is the basis of the language of Homer and Hesiod. The *new Ionic* was spoken in Ionia.

The *Attic* was the language of Attica, or rather of Athens, the capital of Attica. It was the most cultivated of all the dialects of Greece, and, on that account, is made the basis of Greek grammar.

With respect to *purity*, the Greek, like any other dead language, may be said to have seen four different ages; the *golden*,

*silver, brazen, and iron* ages. The writers of the silver and brazen ages are often called the *later Greek* writers, and their language the *later Greek*.

In the following list of Greek authors, *Æ.* stands for *Æolic* B., for *Bæotic*, D., for *Doric*, E., for *Epic*, and I., for *Ionic*.

*Golden Age. — From Homer to Aristotle.*

<i>Æneas</i>	<i>Demosthenes</i>	Panyasis (E.)
<i>Æschines, a philosopher</i>	Empedocles	Parmenides
<i>Æschines, an orator</i>	Ephorus	Pherecrates
<i>Æschylus</i>	Epicharmus (D.)	Philistus
Alcaeus (Æ.)	Erinna (Æ.)	<i>Pindarus</i> (D.)
Alcidamas	Eupolis	Plato, a poet
Alcman (D.)	<i>Euripides</i>	Plato, a philosopher
Anacreon (I.)	Gorgias	Praxilla (D.)
Andocides	Hanno	Pythagoras (E.)
Antimachus (E.)	Heraclitus	Sappho (Æ.)
Antiphanes	<i>Herodotus</i> (I.)	Seylax
Antiphon	Hesiodus (E.)	Simonides of Amorgos
Antisthenes	<i>Hippocrates</i> (I.)	Simonides of Ceos (D.)
Archilochus (I.)	Hipponax	Solon (E.)
Archytas (D.)	<i>Homerus</i> (E.)	<i>Sophocles</i>
<i>Aristophanes</i>	Hyperides	Sophon (D.)
Asclepiades	Ibycus (D.)	Stasinus (E.)
Bacchylides (D.)	Ion	Stesichorus (D.)
Callinus (E.)	Isæus	<i>Thucydides</i>
Callistratus	<i>Isocrates</i>	Timæus the Lærian
Cebes	Lesches (E.)	(D.)
Charon	Lycurgus	Tyrtæus (E.)
Corinna (B.)	<i>Lysias</i>	Xanthus
Cratinus	Melissus	Xenophanes
Ctesias	Mimernus	<i>Xenophon</i>
Demades	Ocellus	

*Silver Age. — From Aristotle to about A. D. 1.*

Agatharchides	<i>Callimachus</i> (E. & D.)	Lesbonax
Alexis	Cleanthes	Lycophon
Antigonus	Demetrius Phalereus	Manetho
<i>Apollodorus</i>	Dicaearchus	Matron
<i>Apollonius</i> of Rhodos	Dinarchus	Meleager
(E.)	<i>Diodorus</i>	Menander
Apollonius of Perga	<i>Dionysius</i> of Halicarnas-	Moschus (D.)
Apollonius Sophista	sus	<i>Nicaner</i> (E.)
<i>Aratus</i> (E.)	Dionysius Thrax	Nicolaus of Damascus
Archimedes (D.)	Dionysius Periegetes	Palaephatus
Aristarchus of Samos	Epicurus	Parthenius
<i>Aristoteles</i>	Euclides	Phanocles
Aristoxenus	Geminus	Philemon
Babrius	Heraclides Ponticus	Philétas
Berosus	Hermesianax	Philo of Byzantium
Bion (D.)	Hipparchus	Philochorus

Philodemus	Scymnus	<i>Theocritus</i>
<i>Polybius</i>	Septuaginta Interpretes	<i>Theophrastus</i>
Posidonius	Simmius	Timon
Rhianus	<i>Strabo</i>	

*Brazen Age. — From A. D. 1 to about A. D. 300.*

Achilles Tattus	Diogenianus	Onesander
<i>Ælianus</i> of Praeneste	Dioscorides	<i>Oppianus</i> (E.)
Ælianus the Tactician	Dositheus	Origenes
Alcinous	Draco	<i>Pausanias</i>
Aleiphron	Epictētus	Philo the Jew
Alexander Aphrodisieus	Erotianus	Philostratus the elder
Annaeus	<i>Galenus</i>	Philostratus the younger
Antoninus	Hephaestion	Phlegon
Antonius Liberalis	Hermogenes	Phrynichus
Apollonius, a grammarian	Herōdes	Plotinus
Aprianus	Herodianus, a historian	<i>Plutarchus</i>
Apion	Herodianus, a grammarian	Polemo
Arcadius	Iamblichus	Polyaenus
Aretaeus (I.)	Josephus	Polydeuces
Aristīdes	Justinus	Porphyrius
<i>Arrianus</i>	<i>Longinus</i>	Ptolemaeus
Artemidōrus	<i>Lucianus</i>	<i>Sextus</i>
Athenaeus	Marcellus	Sibylline Oracles
Athenagoras	Maximus of Tyre	Tatianus
Clemens of Alexandria	Memnon	Theon of Smyrna
Cleomedes	Moeris	Tiberius
Dio Cassius	Musonius Ruphus	Timaeus, a Sophist
Dio Chrysostomus	Nichomachus	Trypho
Diogenes Laertius	Novum Testamentum	Ulpianus

*Iron Age. — From A. D. 300 to A. D. 1453.*

Aëtius	Etymologicum Magnum	Hierocles
Agathias	Eudocia	Himerius
Æsopic Fables	Eunapius	Johannes of Damascus
Ammonius	<i>Eusebius</i>	Johannes Laurentius Ly
Anna Comnēna	Eustathius, the commen-	dus
Aphthonius	tator	<i>Johannes Chrysostomus</i>
Armenopūlus	Eustathius of Egypt	<i>Julianus</i>
Aristaenetus	Gazes, a grammarian	Lascaris
Athanasius	Glycys	Leo the Deacon
<i>Basilius</i>	<i>Gregorius</i> of Nazianzus	<i>Libanius</i>
Cantacuzēnus	Gregorius, bishop of	<i>Longus</i>
Cedrēnus	Nyssa	Marinus
Cephalas	Gregorius, bishop of Co-	Moschopūlus
Chalcondyles	rinth	Musaeus
Chariton	Harpocraton	Nemesius
Chrysolōras	<i>Heliodorus</i>	Nicephorus
Colūthus	Heraclitus	Nicephorus Gregoras
Damascius	Hesychius, a lexicogra-	Nicētas
Diophantus	pher	<i>Nonnus</i>
Epiphanius	Hesychius, a historian	Oribasius

Orphica	Quintus	Theodosius Metochites
Pappus	Sallustius	Theon
Paulus of Ægina	Simplicius	Theophilus
Paulus of Alexandria	Sozomenus	Theophylactus Simocata
Philemon, a grammarian	Stephanus of Byzantium	Theophylactus, bishop of Bulgaria
Photius	Stobaeus	Thomas Magister
Phrantzes	Suidas	Tryphiodōrus
Planudes	Symeon Sethus	Xenophon of Ephesus
Porphyrogennētus	<i>Synesius</i>	Zonaras
Proclus	Syrianus	Zosimus
Procopius	Tzetzes	And many others.
Psellus	<i>Themistius</i>	
Ptochoprodromus	Theodorētus	

### *Spurious Works.*

Chion	Phocylides	Themistocles
Phalaris	Theano	

It may be remarked here, once for all, that, in this edition, the remarks on the Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, Arcadian, and Doric dialects are based on *Ahrens's* work on the *Greek Dialects*. *Struve's* dissertation on the dialect of Herodotus also has been used.

The Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs is taken from a revised copy of the author's *Catalogue of Greek Verbs*.

The chapter on versification is based on *Munk's Greek and Roman Metres*.

In the Appendix, the remarks on the Alphabet are based on *Franz's Elementa Epigraphices Graecae*, *Boeckh's Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, the *Heracleian Tables*, and *Gesenius's Scripturae Linguaeque Phoeniciae Monumenta*.

The remarks on the Digamma are based on the above-mentioned works of *Boeckh*, *Franz*, and *Ahrens*, and on the *Heracleian Tables*.

The short chapter on Numerals is based on *Franz's* above-mentioned work.



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# PART I.

## LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

### THE ALPHABET.

§ 1. 1. The Greek alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters :

Figure.	Representative.	Name.
A a	a	<sup>α</sup> Αλφα Alpha
B β β	b	<sup>β</sup> Βήτα Beta
Γ γ	g	<sup>γ</sup> Γάμμα Gamma
Δ δ	d	<sup>δ</sup> Δέλτα Delta
E ε	ě	<sup>ε</sup> Ε ψιλόν Epsilon
Z ζ	z	<sup>ζ</sup> Ζήτα Zeta
H η	ē	<sup>η</sup> Ητα Eta
Θ θ θ	th	<sup>θ</sup> Θήτα Theta
I ι	i	<sup>ι</sup> Ιώτα Iota
K κ	k or c hard	<sup>κ</sup> Κάππα Kappa
Λ λ	l	<sup>λ</sup> Λάμβδα Lambda
M μ	m	<sup>μ</sup> Μύ Mu or My
N ν	n	<sup>ν</sup> Νύ Nu or Ny
Ξ ξ	x	<sup>ξ</sup> Ξί Xi
O ο	ö	<sup>ο</sup> Ο μικρόν Omicron
Π π	p	<sup>π</sup> Πί Pi
P ρ	r	<sup>ρ</sup> Ρώ Rho
Σ σ s final	s	<sup>σ</sup> Σίγμα Sigma
T τ	t	<sup>τ</sup> Ταύ Tau
Υ υ	u or y	<sup>υ</sup> Υ ψιλόν Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	<sup>φ</sup> Φί Phi
X χ	ch	<sup>χ</sup> Χί Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	<sup>ψ</sup> Ψί Psi
Ω ω	ō	<sup>ω</sup> Ω μέγα Omega

The character *s* is used at the end of a word; as *σεσωσμένος*. Many editors put it also at the end of a word compounded with another; as *εἰς-έρχομαι*, *δυσ-τυχής*, *ὄσ-τις*. In manuscripts only *σ* is used.

2. The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. The vowels are  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\omicron$ ,  $\upsilon$ ,  $\omega$ . The consonants are  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\psi$ .

NOTE. For the obsolete letters Βαῦ or Δίγαμμα, Κόππα, and Σάν, see Appendix.

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

§ 2. There are five *short* vowels, and five corresponding *long* ones. The short vowels are  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\omicron$ ,  $\upsilon$ ; the long,  $\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\bar{\eta}$ ,  $\bar{\iota}$ ,  $\bar{\omega}$ ,  $\bar{\upsilon}$ .

The mark (-) is placed over a short vowel, and (̄) over a long one. These marks, however, are necessary only in the case of  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ , and  $\upsilon$ , since the characters  $\eta$  and  $\omega$  represent long E and O respectively.

NOTE 1. The vowels  $\epsilon$  and  $\omicron$  are often called *the short vowels*,  $\eta$  and  $\omega$ , *the long vowels*, and  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ , *the doubtful vowels*.

By the term *doubtful*, we are not to understand that the quantity of  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$  is uncertain in any given syllable, but that in some syllables these vowels are always long, and in others always short. E. g.  $\upsilon$  in the words  $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{o}s$ ,  $\pi\bar{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}s$ , *wheat*, is always long; in the words  $\pi\bar{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{o}$ , always short.

There are, indeed, instances where the quantity of these letters is *variable*, as  $\alpha$  in  $\alpha\eta\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\iota$  in  $\mu\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$ , and  $\upsilon$  in  $\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\eta$ ; but we should recollect, that the sounds E and O also are, in certain instances, *variable*, as  $\xi\eta\rho\acute{o}s$   $\xi\epsilon\rho\acute{o}s$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$   $\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ .

NOTE 2. In strictness, the Greek alphabet has but five vowels, A, E, I, O, Y. The long differ from the short in *quantity*, but not in *power*.

§ 3. There are thirteen diphthongs, of which seven,  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$ , and  $\upsilon\iota$ , begin with a *short* vowel, and six,  $\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\bar{\alpha}\upsilon$ ,  $\bar{\eta}$ ,  $\bar{\eta}\upsilon$ ,  $\bar{\omega}$ , and  $\bar{\omega}\upsilon$ , with a *long* one. The former are generally called *proper diphthongs*, and the latter, *improper*.

The  $\iota$  is written *under* the long vowel, and is called *iota subscript*. In capitals it is written as a regular letter; as  $\text{THI } \acute{\alpha}\Gamma\text{IAI } \tau\eta\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\iota}\alpha$ ,  $\text{ΤΩΙ } \Sigma\text{ΟΦΩΙ } \tau\acute{\omega}\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omega}$ . So when only the first letter is capital;  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\omega}$   $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$   $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\omicron\chi\epsilon\tau\omicron$   $\omicron\chi\epsilon\tau\omicron$ .

NOTE 1. During the most flourishing period of the Greek language, the *iota subscript*, so called, was pronounced like any other *iota*;

and in inscriptions cut before the Roman period (say before the year 100 B. C.) it is never omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΙ *γερουσια*, ΒΟΥΛΗΙ *βουλῆ*, ΔΗΜΩΙ *δήμῳ*.

In process of time it became a silent letter, and consequently it was omitted in writing; hence in inscriptions belonging to the Roman period (say from B. C. 100 to the commencement of the fourth century of our era) it is almost always omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ *γερουσία*, ΒΟΥΛΗ *βουλῆ*, ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩ *γυμνασίῳ*.

The orthography *α, η, φ*, as also the expression *improper diphthongs* (*δίφθογγοὶ καταχρηστικαί*), generally used in grammars, was introduced long after this iota ceased to be pronounced.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, the diphthong *υι* cannot stand before a consonant. The *Æolic* dialect, however, has *τυῖδε*, *here*.

NOTE 3. The diphthong *υι* (with long *υ*) is found nowhere; it may be supposed, however, to have once existed in the perfect passive optative of verbs in *ύω*; thus, *λελύτο* was perhaps originally *λελύιτο*, after the analogy of *κεκλήιτο*, *κεκτῆιτο*, *μεμῆιτο*.

NOTE 4. In the old *Bæotic* dialect, *AI, OI* were sometimes written *AE, OE*, as in Latin; as *ΑΕΣΧΡΟΝΔΑΣ* *Αισχρώνδας*, *ΠΛΑΥΧΑΕ* *Πλαύχαι* *Πλαύχα*, *ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΕ* *Διονύσοι* *Διονύσῳ*, found in inscriptions.

NOTE 5. *ΟΥ* owes its existence entirely to *crasis*; as *οἰτός, τῶ- τοῦ, τῶιτό, ὠριπίδη*, for *ὁ αὐτός, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τὸ αὐτό, ὦ Ἐριπίδη*.

As to *ων* in the *Ionic* words *εμεωντου, σεωντου, εωντου, θωνμα, and τρωνμα*, they, according to the ancient grammarians, constitute two syllables, *ωῦ*; thus, *ἔμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἔωῦτοῦ, θῶῦμα, τρώῦμα*.

## BREATHINGS.

§ 4. 1. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel has either the *rough breathing* (´), corresponding to *h*, or the *smooth breathing* (˘), over that vowel; as *Ἄρπυια*, *Harpy*; *ἄήρ*, *air*.

The breathing, as also the accent, is, in all recent editions, placed over the second vowel of a diphthong; as *Αἴμων*, *Harmon*; *Αἰνείας*, *Æneas*.

But in the diphthongs *α, η, φ*, these marks are placed over the first letter; as *ἄδω* *Ἄιδω*, *ἦδον* *Ἥιδον*, *ῶδή* *Ῥιδή*.

When a word is written in *capitals*, both the breathing and the accent may be omitted; as *ΑΠΙΥΙΑ, ΑΗΡ, ΑΙΝΕΙΑΣ*.

2. The rough breathing is placed also over *ρ* at the beginning of a word. When *ρ* is doubled in the middle of a word, the first one takes the

smooth breathing, and the other the rough. E. g. *ῥόδον*, *rose*; *ἄρρην*, *male*; *ἄρρητος*, *unspeakable*.

NOTE 1. It must be learned from observation what words take the rough breathing, and what the smooth. It is only added here, that derivatives generally take the breathing of their primitives; and that *v*, at the beginning of a word, generally takes the rough breathing; as *ὑπνος*, *sleep*; *ὑπέρ*, *over*.

NOTE 2. Many words which now appear without the rough breathing were once pronounced with it. Thus, in inscriptions we find *Αβδηρίται*, *ἄγαλμα*, *Ἄγρυλῆθεν*, *Ἄγρυλῆσι*, *ἄγω*, *Αἴσωπος*, *ἀκούσια*, *ἀνάλωμα*, *ἀνήρ*, *ἄρνησις*, *ἐκ*, *ἐνιαυτός*, *ἐπί*, *ἐλπίς*, *ἐλπίζω*, *ἔτος*, *ἴδιος*, *ἴσος*, *οἶκος*, *οἴσω* (from *φέρω*), *ὀκτώ*, *ὀπισθοφανής*.

On the other hand, words beginning with the rough breathing were often pronounced and written without it. Thus, in Doric and Attic inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides, we find *ΠΟΜΕΔΟΝ* *Ἰππομέδων*, *Ο ὄ*, *ΟΙ οί*, *Ε ἦ*, *Α ᾶ*, *ΑΙΣ αἴς*, *ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ* *ἐκάστῳ*, *ΟΣΙΟΝ* *ὄσιον*, *ΕΜΕΡΑΙ* *ἡμέρα*, *ΕΤΕΡΟΝ* *ἕτερον*.

NOTE 3. The rough breathing was also used in the middle of a word. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *ΤΡΙΗΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ* *τρι-ἡμιποδίους* *τρι-ημιποδίους*, from *τρίς* *ἡμισυς* *πούς*; *ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ* *ἐν-ὀδία* *ἐν-οδία*, from *ἐν* *ὀδός*; *τρι-ἡμίγυον*, *παρ-ἕξοντι*, *πεντα-έτηρίς*, *ἀν-έώσασθαι*, *ἀν-ελόμενος*. Compare *ἐνυδρίς*, *enhydriis*, *ἔνυδρος*, *enhydrus*, *πολύιστωρ*, *polyhistor*, *Πολύμνια*, *Polyhymnia*; also the barbarous word *Sanhedrim*, *συνέδριον*, from *σύν* *ἔδρα*.

NOTE 4. The Æolic dialect did not make much use of the rough breathing; as *ἄμμες*, *ἄμμιν*, *ἄμμε*, *ἕμμες*, *ἕμμιν*, *ἕμμε*, for *ἀμές*, *ἀμῖν*, *ἀμέ*, *ὑμές*, *ὑμῖν*, *ὑμέ*.

NOTE 5. The character (') was employed by the ancient grammarians to denote the effort with which a vowel, not depending on a preceding letter, is pronounced. Let, for example, the reader pronounce first the word *act*, and then, *enact*, and mark the difference between the *a* in the first, and the *a* in the second word. He will perceive, that the utterance of *a* in *act* requires more effort than that of *a* in *enact*.

As, however, no vowel at the beginning of a word can be uttered without a slight effort or breathing, it is evident that this character is about as important as the dot over the Roman *i*; thus, *ἔχω*, *εἶμι*, *Αἴας* are nothing more than *έχω*, *εῖμι*, *Αἴας*.

NOTE 6. The rough breathing is never found in connection with *ρ* or *ρρ* in ancient inscriptions. Thus, *Ρηγίνοις*, *ἄρραβδώτους*, *Πύρρος*, *ἀπορραίνονται* are, in inscriptions in which *H* represents the rough breathing, written *ΡΕΓΙΝΟΙΣ*, *ΑΡΡΑΒΔΩΤΟΣ*, *ΠΥΡΡΟΣ*, *ΑΠΟΡΡΑΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ*. Further, *οὐκ* never becomes *ούχ* before *ρ*; as *οὐ ῥήτος*, never *ούχ ῥήτος*. It is inferred therefore that the orthography *ῥ*, *ῥῥ* was employed by the grammarians to indicate the rolling sound of *ρ* at the beginning of a word, and of the second *ρ* in the middle of a word.

It may be remarked here that some of the most learned editors now employ  $\rho\rho$  instead of  $\rho\rho'$ ; as  $\alpha\rho\rho\eta\nu$ ,  $\alpha\rho\rho\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\Pi\rho\rho\pi\omicron\varsigma$ .

NOTE 7. The ancient grammarians placed the rough breathing also over  $\rho$  after a rough mute ( $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ); and the smooth breathing over  $\rho$  after a smooth mute ( $\tau$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ); as  $\beta\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\phi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\Delta\tau\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ .

## CONSONANTS.

§ 5. According to the organs with which they are pronounced, the consonants are divided into

*labials*  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\mu$ ,

*linguals*  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,

*palatals*  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ .

The *labials* are pronounced chiefly with the *lips*; the *linguals*, with the *tongue*; and the *palatals*, with the *palate*.

§ 6. 1. The consonants  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$  are, on account of their gliding pronunciation, called *liquids*.

2. The consonants  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$  are called *double consonants*; because  $\xi$  stands for  $\kappa\sigma$ , and  $\psi$  for  $\pi\sigma$ .

3. The consonants  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$  are called *mutes*. They are divided into

*smooth mutes*  $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$ ,

*middle mutes*  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,

*rough mutes*  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ .

These letters correspond to each other in the perpendicular direction; thus,  $\phi$  is the corresponding rough of  $\pi$ .

4. The letter  $\sigma$ , on account of its hissing sound, is called the *sibilant* letter.

5. The consonants  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$  are the only ones that can stand at the end of a genuine Greek word.

Except  $\kappa$  in the preposition  $\epsilon\kappa$ , *from, out of*, and in the adverb  $\omicron\upsilon\kappa$  or  $\omicron\upsilon\chi$ , *not*.

NOTE. According to Dionysius and the ancient grammarians,  $\zeta$

stands for ΣΔ. This however does not mean that Z is a mere abbreviation for ΣΔ, but that, in pronunciation, it has the power of a double consonant, and that the Æolians and Dorians, in the middle of a word, very often used ΣΔ, where the Ionians and Athenians employed Z (§ 10). We add further that the Bœotians and Megarians used ΔΔ, and the Tarentines ΣΣ for Z, but only in the middle of a word, from which it cannot certainly be inferred that Z was a mere abbreviation for ΔΔ or ΣΣ.

Had Z been sounded like ΣΔ, Dionysius and Quintilian would not have admired its beautiful sound (“ἡ συχῆ τῶ πνεύματι δασύνεται,” *it is gently aspirated*, and “*jucundissima littera*”), and the Roman grammarians would not have asserted that the Latin had no sound corresponding to it.

It is evident therefore that Z is not a double consonant, in the usual acceptance of the term *double*. (See also § 25, n. 3.)

### *Doubling of Consonants.*

§ 7. 1. All the single consonants, except the rough mutes and ζ, admit of being doubled; the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ, and σ are very often doubled, and next to them, τ; as ἄλλος, *other*; ἄμμος, *sand*; γεννάω, *to beget*; θάρρος, *daring, courage*; πρᾶσσω or πρᾶπτω, *to do*.

2. At the beginning of a word ρ is doubled when, in the formation of a word, it happens to stand between two vowels; as ῥίπτω ἔρριψα ἔρριμμαι, *to throw*; ἀναρρίπτω, *to throw up*.

Except when the first component part is εὖ, *well*; as εὖρωστος, *vigorous*.

3. A rough consonant (φ, χ, ξ) is not doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding smooth (π, κ, τ) is placed before it; as Σαπφώ, Βάκχος, Πιθθεύς, for Σαφφώ, Βάχχος, Πιθθεύς.

NOTE 1. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double a consonant for the sake of the metre; as ποσσί, νέκυσσι, τελέσσαι, ἔλλαβον, τόσσοι, ὀπίσσω, ὄττι, ὄππω.

On the other hand, the same Poets sometimes employ one consonant where that consonant is commonly doubled; as Αχιλεύς, Οδυσεύς, ἔραπτον.

NOTE 2. The doubling of ν in Πελοπόννησος, Προκόννησος, is an accidental peculiarity; also the doubling of ρ in βορρᾶς (contracted from βορέας), *the north wind*.

NOTE 3. Some words, which originally were written with one σ, were in later times written with σσ; as Κνωσός Κνωσσός, *Cnossus*; Παρνησός Παρνησσός, *Parnassus*; Κηφῖσός Κηφισσός, *Cephissus*; Κρίσα Κρίσσα, *Crissa*.



NOTE 4. In some of the most ancient inscriptions, not unfrequently a word is written with a single consonant, where commonly that consonant is doubled; as Ἴπομέδων, ἀλάλοις, ἄλα, καδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμένω, Τυρανά, for Ἴππομέδων, ἀλλάλοις, ἄλλα, καδδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμμένω, Τυρράνά.

NOTE 5. Σ was often doubled before a consonant, especially before τ; thus, in inscriptions we find Αριστούδαμος, Αριστοφάνης, Τελέστας, Ασκληπιόδωρος.

We find also ἐξσατραπέω (ἐκσσατραπέω), for σατραπέω, in an Ionic inscription.

NOTE 6. A rough mute was sometimes doubled in the middle of a word; as κάθθεσαν, Κλεοθθίς, Αφφιανός, Ἄφφιον, Οφφιανός, Βαχχίδας, Σάφφου, for κάτθεσαν, Κλεοθθίς, Αππιανός, Ἄππιον, Οππιανός, Βακχίδας, Σάπφου, found in inscriptions. — Σαφώ for Σαπφώ is found in an inscription.

## CHANGE, TRANSPOSITION, ADDITION, AND OMISSION, OF LETTERS.

### § 8. Commutation of Vowels.

ä, ε: μέγεθος, ἄρσην, μνάα, τέσσαρες, ὀράω, Ionic μέγαθος, ἔρσην, μνεα, τέσσερες, ὀρέω; Ἄρτεμις, ἔτερος, γέ, ἱερός, πιέζω, Doric Ἄρταμις, ἄτερος, γά, ἱαρός, πιάζω.

ä, ε, ο: τρέπω τράπω ἔτραπον τέτροφα τρόπος.

ä, ο: ἀνά, στρατός, ἐφθάρθαι, Æolic ὄν-τίθην (ἀνατεθῆναι), στρότος, ἔφθορθαι; γράφω, τέτταρες, Doric γρόφω, τέτορες.

α, ω: ζύω ζώω, κράζω κρώζω; ΑΓΑΓΩ ἀγωγή, ΑΚΑΚΩ ἀκωκή.

āo, εω: λαός λεώς, νᾶός νεώς, ἴλαος ἴλεως: so in the genitive of the first declension; Bæotic Τυδείδαο, Ionic Τυδείδεω.

ε, ι: ἔζομαι ἶζω, ἔχω ἶσχω; χρύσεος, χάλκεος, ὄψέ, Æolic χρύσιος, χάλκιος, ὄψι; Ζεός, συκία, Doric Ζιός, συκία. The Bæotic regularly changes ε before a vowel into ι; as χρίος, φέτια, Δαμοτέλιος.

ε, ο: λέγω λόγος, πένομαι πόνος; Απόλλων, Doric Απέλλων.

ε, ω: ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω, λέπω λώπη, στρέφω στρωφάω.

η, ω: ῥήγνυμι ἔρρηγα ἔρρωγα ῥώξ, πτήσσω πτώσσω πτώξ, ἀρήγω ἄρωγή ἄρωγός, Μαιῆτις Μαιῶτις.

η, ι: ἠδέ ἰδέ; rare.

ι, υ: ἴψος, ἴψηλός, ἵπαρ, ἵπέρ, Æolic ἶψος, ἶψηλος, ἵπαρ, ἵπέρ.

ο, υ: ὄνομα, ὄζος, Οδυσεύς, ἀπό, πρύτανις, ΤΥΧΩ, Æolic ὄνυμα, ὄσδος, Υδύσσευς, ἀπύ, πρότανις, τόσσαι (τύξαι).

### § 9. Commutation of Diphthongs.

ā, αι: the Æolic uses αι for ā, when it arises from αντσ, ανσ.

αι, ει: εἰ, Doric αἰ: the Bæotic sometimes changes αι into ει; as Αθαινεῖος, Ταγαρνεῖος, Θειβεῖος.

αι, η: the Bæotic regularly changes αι into η; εὐεργέτης, κεκόμιστη, ἀπογράφεσθη, Ταγαρῆος, for εὐεργέταις, κεκόμισται, ἀπογράφεσθαι, Ταγαρῆος.

αν, ου . ΑΥΡΩ ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος

ει, η : the Bæotic changes η into ει ; Θείβαθεν, Θειβῆος, ἐπόεισε : the Doric often uses η for ει ; κήρυλος, Νῆλος, ἐπιτάδης, ἀσαμήφτος.

ει, ῑ : the Bæotic regularly changes ει into ῑ ; ἄρχῑ, ἀσφάλῑα, Φελάτῑα, Φῑδῑας.

During the silver and brazen ages of the language, ε was often prefixed to ῑ merely to show that it was long ; that is, ε, in this case, was an orthographical mark ; as τείσαι, κρείνω, τειμῆσαι, found in inscriptions. During the latter part of the brazen age, this ε was prefixed even to ῑ ; as Τείτος, Πείος, γυμνασειαρχῆσας, in inscriptions. (See Appendix.)

ει, οι : δείδω δέδοικα, αείδω αοιδός αοιδῆ, λείπω λοιπός.

ευ, ου : σπεύδω σπουδή, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ εἰλήλουθα.

οι, ῡ : the Bæotic regularly changes οι into ῡ ; as τύδε, τῦς ἄλλυς προξένυς, φυκία, for τοῖδε, τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις, οἰκία.

οι, ου : the Æolic uses οι for ου, when it arises from ουτσ, ουσ.

ου, υ : the Bæotians and Laconians changed υ into ου, and pronounced ου long or short according as the original υ was long or short ; thus, in οὔδωρ, σούν, σούγγραφος, ἀργούριον, ου was short ; in οὔλη, ἀσουλία, long.

ου, ω : the Doric uses ω for ου, but only when it arises from ο, ουσ, οο,

οε : the Thessalian uses ου for ω ; as ἀνάλουμα, κοινάουον, Φείδουνα.

υι, ει : in the feminine perfect participle, the Doric sometimes uses ει for υι ; as ἐρρηγεία, ἐπιτετελεκεία, ἐστακεία, συναγαγοχεία.

υι, ῡ : δύνη, φύνη, λελύτο, δαινύτο, πηγνύτο, for the analogical δυνην, φυνην, λελυιτο, δαινυιτο, πηγνυιτο.

In inscriptions we find υός, παρειληφύα, for υίός, παρειληφυία.

### § 10. Commutation of Consonants.

π, β, φ, μ, of the same organ : ἀσφάραγος ἀσπάραγος ; πατεῖν βατεῖν, πικρός βικρός, Αμπρακία Αμβρακία ; ἄπαξ ἄμακίς, ὕπνος somnus ; ἄβαξ ἀμάκιον, κυβερνήτης κυμερνήτης, μέλλειν βέλλειν, μέγα βάγιον magis, μάρψαι βράψαι, σέβομαι σεμνός, ἐρέφω ἐρεμνός, στίλβω στιλπνός, στρέφω στρεβλός, ροφάω sorbeo.

κ, γ, χ, of the same organ : δέχομαι δέκομαι ; γναφεύς κναφεύς, γνάμπω κνάμπω, Κνωσός Γνωσός ; ἄγχω ango.

τ, δ, θ, σ, of the same organ : τίριος θέρεος ; δίδωσι, πλούσιος, ἐνιαύσιος, εἴκοσι, Doric δίδωτι, πλούτιος, ἐνιαύτιος, Φεῖκατι ; παρθένος, θεός, ἐλθεῖν, Laconian παρσένος, σιός, ἐλσῆν.

π, κ, τ, of the same power : ποῖος κοῖος, ποῦ κοῦ, ὁποῖος ὁκοῖος, ΟΠΩ ὀπτίλλος ὀπτίλος ὀκταλος oculus ; πέμπε πέντε quinque ; πίσυρες πέτταρες quatuor ; ἐνέπω inquam ; κῆνος τῆνος, κῆλον telum, πότε πόκα ; στέλλω σπέλλω σπολάς ; λύκος lupus.

β, γ, δ, of the same power : βλήρ δέλεαρ, Δελφοί Βελφοί, ὀβελός ὀδερός ; γυή βανά, γλήχων βλήχων ; δνόφος γνόφος, γλυκύς dulcis.

φ, χ, θ, of the same power : θῆρ φῆρ fera, θηρίον φῆριον, θάρσος fortis, θύρα fores, door ; αὔχῆν αὔφην or ἀμφῆν, πλήθω πλήχω, ὄρμιθες ὄρμιχες.

β, ζ : βάραθρον, ἐπιβαρίω, βάλλω, Arcadian ζέρεθρον, ἐπιζαρίω, ζέλλω ; so ΝΙΒΩ νίζω, ΛΑΒΩ λάζωμαι.

δ, δδ, ζ, σδ : The Doric and Æolic generally use σδ for ζ in the *middle* of a word ; as φράσδω, συρίσδω, for φράζω, συρίζω. The Doric and Bœotic often use δ for ζ at the *beginning* of a word ; as Δείς, Δάν, διγόν, δάλον, for Ζεύς, Ζάν, ζυγόν, ζήλον. The Bœotic and some of the branches of the Doric use δδ for ζ in the *middle* of a word ; as γυμνίδδομαι, ιερείιδδοτος, for γυμνάζωμαι, ιεριάζοτος.

δι, ζ : διαβάλλειν, καρδία, Διώνυσος, Æolic ζαβάλλειν, κάρσα, Ζώνυξος.

δ, λ : δάκρυον lacryma, Οδυσσεύς Olysses, δασύς λάσιος δα-λα-.

ζ, σσ : σαλπίζω, ανάσσω, Tarentine σαλπίσσω, ανάζω.

ζμ, μμ, ππ : ὄμμα, ἀλειμμα, Æolic ὄππα, ἀλειππα : ὄθμα, στίθμα, γράθμα, for ὄμμα, στίμμα, γράμμα, in Hesychius.

λ, ν : βέλτιον βέλτιστος, φίλτατος, ἤλθον, κέλτο, Doric βίντιον βίντιστος, φίντατος, ἤνθον, κέντο.

λ, υ : αἰκίαν ἀλκάν, αἰκίονα ἀλκίονα, αἶμα ἄλμη, αὔσος ἄλσος, ζεύγεσθαι ζεῦγεσθαι, αἰγείν ἀλγείν, εἰθεῖν ἐλθεῖν, in Hesychius.

λ, ρ : κλίβανος κρίβανος, ῥάκη λάκη λακίς.

ν, σ : as λέγομεν, ἦν, Doric λέγομεν, ἦε.

ρρ, ρσ : ἄρσην ἄρρην, Σάρσος Σάρροι.

ρ, σ : the Lacomian dialect very often changes σ into ρ ; as πίθος πίσσορ, Ζεός σιώρ, ποίς πόρ, ἄως (ἦως) ἄβώρ.

σσ, ττ : the Doric and Ionic use σσ, the Bœotic and Attic, ττ ; as πράσσω πράττω, πλάσσω πλάττω, Σάλασσα Σάλαττα.

στ, ττ : ἴστω, ἐπιχαρίστωε, Bœotic ἴττω, ἐπιχαρίττωε ; ἀνάστηθι, Lacomian ἄττασι, that is ἄν-σταθι.

σ, h : ἄλε, ἄλις, ἄλμη, sal, salum, salt ; ἕξ, sex, six ; ἐπτά, septem, seven ; ἥμισυς, ἥμι-, semis, semi- ; ὕλη, sylva ; ὑπέρ, super ; ὑπο, sub ; ὕπνος, somnus.

According to the ancient grammarians, in some of the branches of the Doric dialect (as the Lacomian), σ was often changed into h (ʰ) in the *middle* of a word ; as ποιῆσαι ποιῆαι (ποιῆσαι), μῶσα μῶά (μῶα), βουσόα βουῶα (βουῶα), πᾶσα πᾶά (πᾶα).

### Lengthening, Shortening, Protraction, and Resolution of Vowel-sounds.

§ 11. 1. When from any cause a short vowel is to be *lengthened*, the following changes take place :

ᾱ is lengthened into ā ; as πρᾶγμα, σοφία, τιμᾶ, ἄλιος, ἀμέρᾶ. The Ionic dialect lengthens it into η, and this is its chief peculiarity ; as πρῆγμα, σοφῆ, τιμῆ, ἥλιος, ἡμέρῃ. The Attic follows the Ionic, except when the a is preceded by a vowel or ρ ; as τιμῆ, ἥλιος, σεμνότης ; σοφία, ἡμέρᾶ, πρᾶγμα. The exceptions to this rule are very trifling.

When η arises from ε, it cannot be changed into ā ; thus, the classical Æolians and Dorians never said θεοσεβάς ἐλέχθᾶν, because the roots are θεοσεβε-, λεχθε-.

Not unfrequently  $\alpha$  is lengthened into  $\alpha\iota$ ; as  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\alpha\iota\acute{\nu}\omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\alpha\acute{\iota}$ , from  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\Phi\text{AN}\Omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$ .

$\epsilon$  —  $\eta$ , or  $\epsilon\iota$ ;  $\lambda\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$   $\lambda\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$   $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\Sigma\text{ΠE}\rho\Omega$   $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ . In general, in the  $\mathcal{A}$ olic and old Doric, it is lengthened into  $\eta$ ; in the Ionic and Attic, into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; as  $\mathcal{A}$ olic  $\sigma\upsilon\mu\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\nu$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\nu$ ,  $\chi\acute{\eta}\rho$ , Ionic and Attic  $\sigma\upsilon\mu\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho$ ; Doric  $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\gamma\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega\nu\tau\iota$ , Ionic and Attic  $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\sigma\iota$ .

$\acute{\iota}$  —  $\acute{\iota}$ , or  $\epsilon\iota$ ;  $\text{KAIN}\Omega$   $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ,  $\text{ΛIΠ}\Omega$   $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$ .

$\omicron$  —  $\omega$ , or  $\omicron\upsilon$ , rarely  $\omicron\iota$ ;  $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omega}$   $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\text{AKO}\Omega$   $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\omicron}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ . The  $\mathcal{A}$ olians and Dorians commonly lengthen it into  $\omega$ ; the Ionians and Attics, into  $\omicron\upsilon$ ; as  $\mathcal{A}$ olic  $\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$   $\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , Doric  $\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , Ionic and Attic  $\omicron\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ; Doric  $\beta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , Ionic and Attic  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ .

$\upsilon$  —  $\upsilon$ , or  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ;  $\text{AISXYN}\Omega$   $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\upsilon\nu\omega$ ,  $\Phi\Upsilon\Gamma\Omega$   $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\omega$ .

2. A long vowel or diphthong is *shortened* by simply reversing the preceding rule.

3. *Protraction* is the repetition of the same vowel-sound; it is confined to the  $\text{Epic}$  dialect; as  $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\nu$   $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$   $\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\Delta\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$   $\Delta\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$   $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ,  $\eta\nu$   $\eta\nu$ ,  $\kappa\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$   $\kappa\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ,  $\eta$   $\eta\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$   $\omicron\upsilon$ .

4. When a diphthong does not arise from the lengthening of a short vowel (§ 11, 1), it originally consisted of two distinct syllables; as  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$   $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $\text{Μαί}\omega\nu$   $\text{Μαί}\omega\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\omega$   $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$   $\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\nu$ ,  $\text{Ατρειδ}\alpha\varsigma$   $\text{Ατρειδ}\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\text{Αργεί}\omicron\varsigma$   $\text{Αργεί}\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon$   $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$   $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$   $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ . Except  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ , when they arise from  $\epsilon\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\omicron$ , respectively; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\epsilon$   $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$   $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ .

5. The Ionic dialect lengthens the first vowel of the original form of a diphthong as follows:

(a) It changes  $\epsilon\iota$  (originally  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ) into  $\eta\acute{\iota}$ ; as  $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$   $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\acute{\iota}\eta$ ,  $\sigma\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$   $\sigma\eta\mu\acute{\acute{\iota}}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$   $\kappa\lambda\eta\acute{\acute{\iota}}\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$   $\kappa\lambda\eta\acute{\acute{\iota}}\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\alpha$   $\lambda\eta\acute{\acute{\iota}}\zeta\omega$ .

(b) It changes  $\alpha\upsilon$  ( $\alpha\upsilon$ ) into  $\omega\upsilon$  in the following words:  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\sigma\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\text{Ζα}\upsilon\mu\alpha$   $\text{Ζ}\acute{\omega}\upsilon\mu\alpha$ ,  $\text{τρα}\upsilon\mu\alpha$   $\text{τ}\acute{\rho}\acute{\omega}\upsilon\mu\alpha$ . (See also § 3, n. 5.)

(c) Other changes;  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$   $\eta\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon$   $\eta\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\tau\epsilon$   $\eta\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\gamma\rho\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$   $\gamma\rho\eta\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\text{Μαί}\omega\nu$   $\text{Μ}\eta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$   $\text{Μ}\eta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ .

NOTE 1. When a short vowel is followed by a liquid, the  $\mathcal{A}$ olic dialect usually lengthens the syllable by simply doubling that liquid; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\text{F}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ ,  $\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\iota$ ,  $\text{F}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\alpha$ ,  $\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\mu\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\omega$ ,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\omega$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\alpha\tau\omicron$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\omega$ ,  $\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\rho\rho\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\omicron\phi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\rho\omega$ .

Sometimes it doubles the liquid even after the vowel has been lengthened; as  $\mu\eta\nu\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\mu\mu\iota$ ,  $\pi\rho\omicron\alpha\gamma\rho\eta\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ .

NOTE 2. In an Ionic inscription,  $\phi\epsilon\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau\omega$  are found for  $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\nu\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$ .

NOTE 3. In an inscription,  $\epsilon\upsilon$  is shortened into  $\epsilon$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\alpha\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu\omicron\beta\acute{\eta}\kappa\eta$   $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\omicron\beta\eta\kappa\eta$ .

*Transposition, Addition, and Omission.*

§ 12. 1. *Metathesis* is an interchange of place between two letters in the same word: one of the letters thus transposed is commonly a liquid; as *καρδία καρδίη, κάρτος κράτος*.

2. *Prosthesis* is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word; as *ἔλδομαι ἐέλδομαι, μικρός σμικρός*.

So *στάχυς ἄσταχυς, σταφίς ἀσταφίς, στεροπή ἀστεροπή*: *ἐέλδωρ, εἰδομαι, ἐέλπομαι, ἐέργω, ἐθέλω, ἐορτάζω, ἐχθές*.

3. *Aphæresis* is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word; as *λείβω εἴβω, φημί ἤμί, σκεδάννυμι κεδάννυμι, ΓΝΟΟΣ νόος, mind*.

4. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word; as *ΜΑΘΩ μανθάνω, ἔπομαι ἔσπομαι*.

So *θάνατος (ΘΑΝΩ), κάματος (ΚΑΜΩ), κόναβος (ΚΟΠΩ), στεγανός στεγνός, τέμενος (τέμω), ἐνέπω (ΕΝΠΩ), Ξράσσω ταράσσω, ἀριθμός ἀριθμός*. So *ὀμφή (ΕΠΩ), κόμβος κόπος, ῥίμφα (ΡΙΦΩ), βένθος βάθος, κιγχάνω κιχάνω, πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), πίμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), καγχλάζω (ΧΛΑΖΩ), κιγκράω (ΚΡΑΩ)*. So *δαρδάπτω δάπτω, ἀκροάομαι ἀκούω, ἄγρυπνος ἄϋπνος*.

5. *Syncope* is an omission of the vowel-sound of a syllable from the middle of a word; as *πατέρος πατρός, μιμένω μίμνω, ἦλυθον ἦλθον*.

This term is used also when one or more consonants are omitted from the middle of a word; as *ἔκπλαγλος ἔκπαγλος, λελίλημαι λελίημαι, πλύελος πύελος*.

6. *Paragoge* is the adding of one or more letters to the end of a word; as *ἐκείνος ἐκεινοσί, ἔφησ ἔφησθα*.

7. *Aprocope* is the cutting off of one or more letters from the end of a word; as *ἄρα ἄρ, παρεχόντων παρεχόντω, μισθούσθων μισθούσθω*.

NOTE 1. When *μλ, μρ* arise from a syncope or metathesis, the labial *β* (kindred to *μ*) is inserted between them; thus *ΜΟΛΩ μέμβλωκα, μέλω μέμβλεται, μέσος ἡμέρα μεσημβρία, γαμερός γαμβρός, ἀμορτός ἄμβροτος, ἡμαρτον ἡμβροτον, εἴμαρμαι ἔμβραμαι*.

At the beginning of a word, *μβλ, μβρ* drop *μ*; thus *βλώσκω, βροτός*, for *μβλώσκω, μβροτός*.

As to *βλάξ, βλίσσω*, from *μαλακός, μέλι*, they might have come from *μβλάξ, μβλίσσω*; or from *μλάξ, μλίσσω*, by changing *μ* into *β*, according to another analogy.

NOTE 2. Not unfrequently, the same word undergoes aphæresis or syncope; as *ξύν (κύν) ξυνός, σύν, κοινός, cum, con-, communis common*

So κτείνω, καίνω, ζείνω, θανείν, caedo, cudo, cut; φρήγνυμι, ῥήγνυμι, φάγνυμι, ἄγνυμι, frango.

### EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 13. 1. When two mutes come together, the first is changed into its corresponding smooth, middle, or rough, according as the second is smooth, middle, or rough: when both are of the same power, no change takes place. E. g. τέτριβται τέτριπται, ἦγται ἦκται, ἐλέγθην ἐλέχθην.

So γέγραφται γέγραπται, τέτευχται τέτευκται, ἐτρίβθην ἐτρίφθην, ἐτύπθην ἐτύφθην, ἐπλέκθην ἐπλέχθην, κύφδα κύβδα, ἐπιγράφδην ἐπιγράβδην, ἐπδομος ἐβδομος, ὄκδοος ὄγδοος.

It is observed here that a lingual (τ, δ, ζ) is never found before a labial or palatal (π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ).

2. A palatal (κ, χ) before μ is commonly changed into γ; γ, of course, undergoes no change before μ; as πέπλεκμαι πέπλεγμαι, τέτευχμαι τέτευγμαι.

Sometimes κ before μ becomes χ; as ἰωκμός ἰωχμός, ἀκακμένος ἀκαχμένος, αἰκμή αἰχμή.

3. A palatal (γ, χ) before σ is changed into κ, in which case κσ is written ξ; κ, of course, undergoes no change before σ; as λέγσω λέξω (λέκσω), τεύχσω τεύξω (τεύκσω).

4. A labial (π, β, φ) before μ is always changed into μ; as λέλειπμαι λέλειμμαι, τέτριβμαι τέτριμμαι, γέγραφμαι γέγραμμαι.

5. A labial (β, φ) before σ is changed into π, in which case πσ is written ψ; π, of course, undergoes no change before σ, as τρίβσω τρίψω (τρίπσω), γράφσω γράψω (γράπσω).

7. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before μ is commonly changed into σ; as ἦδμαι ἦσμαι, πέπειθμαι πέπεισμαι, φρόντιζμα φρόντισμα.

8. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before σ, or before a palatal (κ, γ, χ), is always dropped; as ἔπετσα ἔπεσα, ἄδσω ἄσω, πλάθσω πλάσω, φροντίζσω φροντίσω: ἦδκα ἦκα, πέπειθκα πέπεικα, πεφρόντιζκα τεφρόντικα.

9. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before another lingual is, in verbs and verbal nouns, changed into σ; as ἦδται ἦσται, ἴδτε ἴστε, πέπλαθται πέπλασται, φροντιζτής φροντιστής.

10. A mute consonant before σ is, in certain cases, changed, by assimilation, into σ; as φρίκσω φρίσσω, πέπσω πέσσω, βλίτσω βλίσσω.

So πράγσω πράσσω, τύχσαι τόσσαι (for τύσσαι), φάβσα φάσσα, ὄψα ὄσσα, πλάθσω πλάσσω, γάδσα γάσσα, πίκσα πίσσα.

11. When κατά loses its final vowel before a consonant, the τ is by assimilation changed into that consonant. But when that consonant is φ, χ, the τ becomes π, κ, respectively. Before ζ or another τ, it of course remains unchanged. (§ 7, 3.) E. g. κατάβαλε κάββαλε, καταθανεῖν κατθανεῖν, κατακείοντες κακκείοντες.

So κατέλιπον κάλλιπον, καταμένω καμμένω, κατανέυσας καννέυσας, κατέπεσε κάππεσε, καταρίζω καρρίζω, κατατανύσας καττανύσας. So in elision, κατὰ γόνυ, καγγόνυ (pronounced *ka-g-gonu*); κατὰ δύναμι, καδδύναμι; κατὰ θάλασσαν, κατθύλασσαν; κατὰ κεφαλήν, κακκεφαλήν; κατὰ μὲν, καμμὲν; κατὰ τό, καττό; κατὰ φάλαρα, καπφάλαρα.

Before two consonants, κατ- becomes κα-; as κατέκτανε κάκτανε, κατέσχεθε κάσχεθε, κατάβλημα κάβλημα. The Doric dialect, however, sometimes drops the τ, even before a single consonant; as κατάβηθι κάβασι, κατέπετον κάπετον.

12. Σ between two consonants is dropped; as ἔψαλσθε ἔψαλθε, πεφάνσθαι πεφάνθαι, ἐσπάρσθαι ἐσπάρθαι.

NOTE 1. The preposition ἐκ before a consonant remains unaltered; as ἐκσκορπίζω, ἐκδέρω, ἐκθρώσκω, ἐκμαίνω.

(a) In ancient inscriptions, ἐκ before β, δ, λ, μ, or ρ, is often changed into ἐγ; as ἐγ Βενιδείων, ἐγδόσεις, ἐγ λιμένος, ἐγ Μυρίνης, ἐγγηληθίωτι.

(b) Before σ, ἐκ in Attic inscriptions is sometimes written ἐχ; thus, ἐχ Σάμου.

(c) Frequently, the κ of ἐκ and the initial σ of the noun following were represented by ξ; as ἐξουνιέων, ἐξύρου, for ἐκ Σουνιέων, ἐκ Σύρου, found in inscriptions.

(d) We find also, ἔκλυσι, ἐτῶν, ἐχθειάσας, ὑπέχθηται, ὑπεχθεσιμος, for ἔκλυσι, ἐκ τῶν, ἐκθειάσας, ὑπέκθηται, ὑπεχθείσιμος.

NOTE 2. In one of the most ancient inscriptions, ἄφθιτον is found for ἄφθιτον.

NOTE 3. During the most flourishing period of the Attic dialect, a palatal before σ was changed into χ, and a labial, into φ; as ἔδοχσεν ἔδοξεν, χσυνελέχσαμεν ξυνελέξαμεν, παραδεχσάσθων παραδεξάσθων; γρύψς γρύψ, ἀνέγραψσαν ἀνέγραψαν, found in inscriptions.

In the other dialects, a palatal before σ was changed into κ, and a labial, into π. In process of time this rule became general; that is, ξ, ψ were, by the later Greeks, sounded like κσ, πσ, respectively.

NOTE 4. Words beginning with σ followed by a consonant do not lose their σ in composition with πρός; as προσσπένδω, προσσχών.

NOTE 5. In ancient inscriptions we find *ταστήλας*, *εἰστήλας*, for *τὰς στήλας*, *εἰς στήλας*.

NOTE 6. ΤΞ is found only in foreign words; as *Τσαδὴ*, *Tsade*, a Hebrew letter.

As to the unintelligible inscription ΣΟΤΣΟΤΟΣΑΕΣ, most preposterously tortured into *Σώζου τοῦ Σαῆς*, that is, This is the vase "of *Sozus the son of Saë*" (his mother), it is nothing more than a string of Greek letters without any meaning. (*Franz's Epigraph. Græc.*, p. 345.)

§ 14. 1. Before a labial (π, β, φ), ν is changed into μ; as *ἐνπίπτω ἐμπίπτω*, *συνβαίνω συμβαίνω*, *ἐμφανῆς ἐμφανῆς*, *ἔνψυχος (ἐν-πυχος) ἔμψυχος*.

2. Before a palatal (κ, γ, χ), ν is changed into γ; as *συνκαία συγκαίω*, *συνγενῆς συγγειῆς*, *συνχέω συγχέω*, *ἐνξέω (ἐνκσέω) ἐγγέω*, *μελάνκαρπος μελάγκαρπος*.

3. Before a liquid (λ, μ, ρ), ν is changed into that liquid, as *συνλέγω συλλέγω*, *ἐνμένω ἐμμένω*, *συνρέω συρρέω*.

4. In many instances ν is dropped before σ, and the preceding vowel, if short, is lengthened; in which case ε, ο become ει, ου, respectively; as *μέλανς μέλᾱς*, *κτένς κτεῖς*, *διδόνσι διδοῦσι*, *δεικνύνσι δεικνῦσι*; *βουλεύωνσι βουλεύωσι*.

So *τάλανς τάλας*, *μούσανς μούσας*, *βεβουλεύκανσι βεβουλεύκᾱσι*, *ιστάνσι ιστᾱσι*, *ἔνς εἷς*, *τιθένσι τιθειῖσι*, *βουλεύονσι βουλεύουσι*, *λόγονς λόγους*.

5. When after the ν a lingual (τ, δ, θ) has also been dropped before σ (§ 13, 8), the preceding short vowel is almost always lengthened; as *βουλεύσαντς βουλεύσας*, *θέντς θεῖς*, *λέοντσι λέουσι*, *δύντς δῦς*.

So *δεικνύντς δεικνύς*; *φθίντσα φθῖσα*, *σπένδω σπείσω*, *πένθομαι πείσομαι*.

The *dative plural* of adjectives in εις does not lengthen the ε before σι; as *φωνήεντσι φωνήεσι*, perhaps the only example.

6. When the root of a noun of the third declension ends in ν, this letter is dropped before σι in the *dative plural*, without any further change; as *δαίμονσι δαίμοσι*, *λιμένσι λιμέσι*, *μηγσί μησί*.

7. Σύν in composition drops ν when the word with which it is compounded begins with ζ, or with σ followed by a consonant; as *σύνζυγος σύζυγος*, *συστροφὴ συστροφή*.

The same rule applies to the Æolic *ὄν-* for *ἀν-*, *ἀνά*; as *ὄνσκάπτω*



ὄσκάπτω, ὄνσασαν ὄσασαν, ὄνσάθεις ὄσάθεις. So ἄττασι, Laconian  
 φοι ἄν-σταθι ἀνάστηθι.

8. Sometimes, *ν* before *σ* followed by a vowel is changed into *σ*; as *σύνσιτος σύσσιτος, πανσυδί πασσυδί*.

So *παλίνσυτος παλίσσυτος, χαρίενσα χαρίεσσα, πρόφρασσα προφρασσα*.

9. In the Ionic dialect, the personal ending *νσι* becomes *ᾱσι*, in verbs *ἰμι*; *νται*, in all kinds of verbs, becomes *ᾱται*; as *ἰσάνσι (ἰσάασι) ἰστέασι, τιθένσι τιθέασι, ἔνσι ἔασι, διδόνσι διδόασι, δεικνύνσι δεικνύασι*: *δέδεχνται δεδέχεται, πεπότηνται πεποτήαται*.

NOTE 1. The combinations *μπ, μβ, μφ, γκ, γγ, γχ* were originally written *ιπ, νβ, νφ, νκ, νγ, νχ*, even in words in which *μ* and *γ* are apparently radical letters; as *συνπρόεδρος, Πάνφιλος, ἔνκαιρος, παλιγλύτων, συνμαχία, πένπτος, λαμβάνειν, ἀμενφές, Μίνκων, ἐνγύς, λαγχάνειν*, found in ancient inscriptions.

NOTE 2. At the end of a word, *ν* was often pronounced and written as if it were a part of the following word; as *τῆμ πόλιν, ἔστιμ περί, ἐμ βουλευτηρίῳ, τὸμ φόρον, μὲμ ψυχάς*: *τῶγ καιρῶν, ἄγ καί, τὸγ γραμματεία, ἱερώγ χρημάτων*: *τὸλ λόγον, τῶλ λογιστῶν, τῆμ Μυσίαν*: *ἐς Σιδῶνι, ἐς Σάμῳ, ἐς σύλῳ, ἐς στήλῃ (also ἐστήλῃ οἱ εἰστήλῃ), ἐς Σίγῳ*, all found in ancient inscriptions.

NOTE 3. (a) The Æolic dialect changes *ανσ* or *αντσ*, *ονσ* or *οντσ*, into *αισ*, *οισ*, respectively; as *μέλανσ μέλαισ, νύμφανσ νύμφαισ, πάντσ πάντσ παίσ*: *τόντσ τοίσ, νόμονσ νόμοισ, ἀρμόζοντσα ἀρμόζουσα ἀρμόζουσα*.

(b) The old Doric dialect changes *ενσ*, *ονσ*, into *ησ*, *ωσ*, respectively; as *ἔνσ ἦσ, χαρίεντσ χαρίενσ χαρίησ, καταλυμακωθέντσ καταλυμακωθήσ*: *διδόντσι διδόνσι διδώσι, μετέχοντσι μετέχονσι μετέχουσι, τόντσ τῶσ, ἵππονσ ἵππουσ*.

(c) The Bœotic changes *ονσ* into *ωσ*, after the analogy of the Doric; as *ἰόνσα ἰῶσα, ἐσγόνονσ ἐσγόνουσ*.

NOTE 4. The Latin ending *-ens* is, in Grecized names, changed into *-ησ*, after the analogy of the Doric dialect; as *Clemens, Κλήμησ*.

NOTE 5. *Ν* is not dropped before *σ* in the following cases:

(a) In the ending *-νσ*; thus, *ἔλμυνσ, πείρινσ, Τίρυνσ*.

(b) In the second person singular of the perfect passive, and in verbal nouns in *-νσις*; as *πέφανσαι, πάχυνσις, πέπανσις*. Also in *κένσται*, 3or. act. inf. from *κεντέω*.

(c) *Πάλιν* and *πᾶν* often retain *ν* before *σ*; as *παλίνσκιος, πανσέληνος*.

(d) The Argives and Cretans retained the original combination *νσ*; as *ένσ, τιθένσ, τόνσ, πρειγευτάνσ, ὑπαρχόνσασ, πάνσασ*.

NOTE 6. *Εν* usually remains unaltered before *σ, ρ, ζ*; as *ἐνράπτω, ἐνσάπτω, ἐνζεύγνυμι*.

NOTE 7. The Doric and Thessalian dialects often changed the endings -ανς, -ενς, -ονς, into -ᾶς, -ες, -ος; as τέχνας τέχναᾶς, πάσανς πάσαᾶς, τάλανς τάλᾶς, μέλανς μέλᾶς, Αἴαντς Αἴᾶς, πράξαντς πράξᾶς, χαρίεντς χαρίεᾶς; εὐεργετέντς εὐεργετέᾶς, Thessalian.

NOTE 8. (a) \*Αγαν drops ν in ἀγακλυτός, ἀγασθενής, ἀγάστονος.

(b) The Æolic ὀν-, for ἀν-, and that for ἀνά, drops ν in ὀ-μνάσῃην, for ἀναμνησῃῆναι, found in an inscription.

NOTE 9. \*Εππασις or ἔπασις, Bœotic for ἔγκτησις, possession, property, compounded of ἐν and πάσις from ΠΑΟΜΑΙ.

§ 15. 1. When, in the formation of a compound word, a smooth consonant (π, κ, τ) comes in contact with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough consonant (φ, χ, θ), and the rough breathing disappears; as ἀφ-ίημι, for ἀπ-ίημι, from ἀπό ίημι; δε-χήμερος, for δεκ-ήμερος, from δέκα ήμέρα; καθ-αιρέω, for κατ-αίρέω, from κατά αίρέω.

2. When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough; as ἀφ' οὐ, for ἀπ' οὐ; οὐχ ὑμεῖς, for οὐκ ὑμεῖς; μεθ' ήμῶν, for μετ' ήμῶν.

So ἔσθ' ὅπως, for ἔστιν ὅπως; νύχθ' ὄλην, for νύκτ' ὄλην; τίφθ' οὐτως, for τίπτ' οὐτως; (§ 13, 1.)

3. In reduplications, when two successive syllables would each have a rough consonant, the first rough consonant is changed into its corresponding smooth; as πέφηνα, κέχηνα, τέθηλα, for φέφηνα, χέχηνα, θέθηλα.

So φροντίζω πεφρόντικα, χράω κέχηρηκα, βλάω τέβλακα, βέω τίβημι, ΑΦΩ ἀπαφίσκω, ΑΧΩ ἀκαχίζω, ΦΛΑΖΩ παφλάζω.

(a) Also, in the aorist passive of βύω and τίθημι; thus, ἐτύθην, ἐτέθην, for ἐβύθην, ἐθέθην.

(b) Also, in the following words: ΘΑΦΩ, θάπτω, ἐτάφην; ΘΑΧΥΣ, ταχύς, θάσσων; ΘΡΕΦΩ, τρέφω, θρέψω; ΘΡΑΧΩ, θράσσω, τέτρηχα; ΘΡΕΧΩ, τρέχω, θρέξομαι; ΘΡΥΦΩ, θρύπτω, ἐτρύφην; θρίζ, τριχός.

4. The personal ending θι of the aorist passive imperative becomes τι when the preceding syllable has a rough consonant; as βουλεύθητι for βουλεύθηθι.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the rough breathing affects the smooth mute without coming in immediate contact with it; thus, τέβριππον (τέβριππος), φρουδος (πρό ὄδος), βοιμάτιον (τὸ ἱμάτιον), βήμετέ

ρου (τοῦ ἡμετέρου), Ζοῦδατος (τοῦ ὕδατος), Ζατέρου (τοῦ ἀτέρου), χῶ (καὶ ὁ), χῶ (καὶ οἱ), φροίμιον (πρὸ οἴμησι οἴμη, § 4, n. 2).

NOTE 2. ΘΑΦΩ, *to be astonished*, has perfect τετραφα, τέθηπα. Ἐχω, *to have*, has perfect participle συν-οχωκῶς, for συν-οκωχῶς.

NOTE 3. The Ionic dialect deviates from the first two rules; as ἀπικνέομαι, κατεύδω, ἀπ' οὔ, οὐκ οἶος, μετ' ἡμῶν, for ἀφικνέομαι, καζεύδω, ἀφ' οὔ, οὐχ οἶος, μετ' ἡμῶν.

This seems to show that the Ionians did not pronounce the rough breathing; for the sake of uniformity, however, this breathing is, in our editions of the Ionic writers, suffered to retain its place.

NOTE 4. In strictness, the second rule ought to read thus: When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough, and the rough breathing disappears. Thus, in inscriptions, in which Η stands for the rough breathing, we find ΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝ, καθ' ἑκαστον; ΚΑΘΟΤΙ, καθ' ὅτι. In order however not to disturb the usual orthography of the second word the rough breathing is, in our editions, suffered to retain its place.

### Movable Ν, Σ, Κ.

§ 16. 1. The *dative plural* in ι is written with a final ν when the next word begins with a vowel; as θηρσὶ κακοῖς, θηρσὶν ἀγρίοις.

This rule applies also to the *adverbial datives* in σι; as Αθήνησιν, Θήβησιν, Πλαταιῶσιν, Ολυμπιῶσιν.

2. Also, the *Epic ending* φι; as θύρηφιν, ἀγέληφιν, θεόφιν, ὄχισφιν.

3. Also, the *demonstrative ending* ί, but rarely, and then always after σ; as ἐκεινοσίν, οὔτοσίν, τουτουσίν, οὕτωσίν.

4. Also, all *third persons* in ι and ε; as φησὶ Σωκράτης, φησὶν οὗτος; τύπτουσι τούτους, τύπτουσιν αὐτούς; ἔλεγε τούτοις, ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς.

5. Also, the numeral εἴκοσι, which however can stand before a vowel without ν movable; as εἴκοσι ἔτη.

6. Also, the adverbs πέρυσσι, νόσφι, νύ, κέ.

NOTE 1. The Poets may for the sake of the metre use this ν before a consonant; as ἔστερξιν μέγα.

NOTE 2. The Poets may drop ν in the adverbial ending σεν; as ἀλλοζε for ἀλλοθεν.

NOTE 3. The Ionians most commonly omit this  $\nu$  before a vowel : as προσέλασε ὁ ἰππεύς.

NOTE 4. N movable may be used also at the end of complete sentences, sections, books, and most kinds of verse.

NOTE 5. In ancient inscriptions, this  $\nu$  is often used before a consonant, and as often omitted before a vowel ; as ἐγραμμάτευε Εὐπείθης εἶπε ἀποδοῦναι, ταμίασι οἷς, ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ, ἔδωκεν Συκκειεῦσιν.

§ 17. 1. Εκ before a vowel, or at the end of a verse, becomes ἐξ (ἐκς, ἐχς) ; as ἐκ τούτου, ἐξ ἐκείνου, ἐκτίνω ἐξέτινον ; κακῶν ἕξ, for ἐκ κακῶν.

Οὔτως, thus, commonly drops  $\varsigma$  before a consonant ; as οὔτως εἶπεν, οὔτω φησί.

Ἄχρις and μέχρις drop  $\varsigma$  before a consonant, and often even before a vowel ; as μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο ; ἄχρι ἂν ζῶ ; μέχρι ἐνταῦθα.

Ἀτρέμα, μεσηγύ, ἄφνω, before a vowel ἀτρέμας, μεσηγύς, ἄφνω.

Ἰθύ or ἰθύς, straight to, Ionic.

2. Adverbs in ἀκίς may, in the Ionic dialect, drop  $\varsigma$  ; as πολλάκις, Ionic πολλαίκι.

3. Οὐ, before a vowel οὐκ, before a vowel with the rough breathing οὐχ ; but only when it is immediately connected with the following word ; as οὐ σοφός, οὐκ ἐγώ, οὐχ ἡμεῖς.

At the end of a clause, it is always pronounced and written οὔ, no, not.

Μῆ follows the analogy of οὐ only in the compound μηκέτι, formed after the analogy of οὐκέτι.

NOTE. Sometimes the addition or omission of  $\varsigma$  slightly modifies the meaning of the word ; thus, ἀμφί ἀμφίς, ἐν εἰς (ἐνς), ἀντικρύ ἄντικρυς, εὐθύ εὐθύς, πῶς πῶ.

## CONTRACTION AND SYNIZESIS.

§ 18. Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be contracted into one long syllable.

1. Two syllables may be contracted by simply removing the mark of diæresis ( ¨ ) ; as τεῖχεῖ τείχει, οἶομαι οἶομαι, πληθύῃ πληθυῖ, αἴσσω ἄσσω, ἦια ἦα, λῶϊστος λῶστος.

2. E before or after ει, η, η, οι, ου, ω, αυ, is dropped ; as φιλέεις

φιλείς, φιλέητε φιλήτε, φιλέη φιλή, φιλέοι φιλοῖ, φιλέουσι φιλοῦσι, φιλέω φιλω̄, ἑαυτοῦ αὐτοῦ.

3. O before or after αι, οι, ω, ω, ου, also after ει, is dropped; as διπλόαι διπλαῖ, δηλόοις δηλοῖς, δηλόω δηλω̄, πλόω̄ πλω̄, δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι, πλείον πλείν.

4. A before α, αι, and after ου, is dropped; as μνάα μνᾶ, μνά-αι μναῖ, οὔας οὔς.

5. The remaining cases are exhibited in the following table.

αα —  $\bar{a}$ ; as μνάα μνᾶ.

αε —  $\bar{a}$ , Doric and Bæotic η; νικάετε νικᾶτε D. νικῆτε, ἐνίκαε ἐνίκα D. ἐνίκη, ὄραε ὄρα D. ὄρη.

αη —  $\bar{a}$ , Doric η; τιμάητε τιμᾶτε, ὄράη ὄρᾶ D. ὄρη.

αο — ω, Æolic, Bæotic, and Doric  $\bar{a}$ ; τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν, ἀσαόμενοι ἀσώμενοι Æ. B. D. ἀσάμενοι, πεινάοντι D. πεινᾶντι, ἦραο ἦρω ἦρα, Ἀτρείδαο Ἀτρείδᾶ, Μενέλαος Μενέλας.

αω — ω, Æolic and Doric  $\bar{a}$ ; μουσάων μουσῶν Æ. μοισᾶν D. μωσᾶν, Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν Æ. Ποσεῖδαν D. Ποσειδᾶν, φάωντι φᾶντι, ἰσάωντι ἰσᾶντι.

εα — η; συκία συκῆ, Ἑρμείας Ἑρμῆς, κρέας Doric κρῆς. In neuters of the second declension, and in the accusative plural of the first, εα becomes  $\bar{a}$ ; as ὄστῆα ὄστᾶ, χρύσεια χρυσᾶ, συκίας συκᾶς; also when it is preceded by a vowel or ρ; as ἰγῆα ἰγῆᾶ, χοῆα χοῆᾶ, Πειραιῆα Πειραιᾶ, κλέα κλέᾶ, ἀργυρέα ἀργυρᾶ.

But in the third declension -ρεα becomes -ρη; as τριῆρεα τριῆρη. In the same declension, εα sometimes becomes η even after a vowel; as διφνῆα διφνῆ.

εε — ει, Æolic and Doric η; as φιλεῖτω φιλείτω Æ. D. φιλήτω, φιλέετε φιλείτε Æ. D. φιλήτε. The Attic sometimes follows the analogy of the Doric; as βασιλέες βασιλείς or βασιλῆς, περικαλλέε περικαλλῆ.

εο — ου, Doric and Ionic ευ; as Ξέρεος Ξέρους, Ξάμβεος Ξάμβους, φιλόομεν φιλεῦμεν, στεφανέονται στεφανοῦνται στεφανεῦνται. The verbal ending εὔσι for οὔσι is contracted from εῖονσι; as οἰχνεῖονσι οἰχνεῦσι (οἰχνεῖονσι).

ιε — ῖ; as ἱερός ἱρός, ἱέραξ ἱρηξ, Æolic, Bæotic, and Ionic.

ιι — ῖ; as πόλυι πόλι, δῖος δῖος, Χῖος Χῖος.

οα —  $\bar{a}$  or ω; ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ.

οε — ου, old Doric ω; δηλόετε δηλοῦτε, προεγγνεύω προγγνεύω Doric προγγνεύω. So in the Doric infinitives μαστιγόμεν μαστιγῶν, ῥιγόμεν ῥιγῶν, στεφανόμεν στεφανῶν.

οη — ω; δηλόητε δηλώτε, διδόητε διδώτε. In nouns of the first declension, o is dropped; as ἀπλόη ἀπλή.

οο — ου, Æolic, Bœotic, and old Doric ω; δηλόομεν δηλοῦμεν, πλόον πλοῦν, μισθόοντι μισθῶντι.  
 υε — ὕ; ἰχθύες ἰχθύς, δρύες δρῦς.

6. When the second syllable is a *diphthong*, its first vowel is contracted with the preceding syllable according to the preceding paragraph (except the cases mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs); as τιμάεις or τιμάης τιμᾶς, Doric τιμῆς, τιμάοιμεν τιμῶμεν, χρυσέα χρυσῆ, τιμήεις τιμῆς, διδόης διδῶς.

-αου, in verbs, contracts αο into ω and then drops υ; as χράου χρω̄, τιμάου τιμῶ.

-εαι, in nouns, merely drops ε; as χρύσεια χρυσαῖ, συκείαι συκαῖς; in verbs it becomes -η, Attic -ει; as βουλεύεαι βουλεύη βουλεύει.

-ηαι in the subjunctive passive becomes -η; as βουλεύηαι βουλεύη, οἴηαι οἴη.

-οει, -οη, in verbs in οω, become -οι; as δηλόεις δηλοῖς, δηλόης δηλοῖς, δηλόη δηλοῖ. As to such contractions as δηλοῦν, Οποῦς, from δηλόειν, Οπόεις, they came from the original -όεν, -όενς; thus δηλόεν δηλοῦν, Οπόενς Οποῦς.

In verbs in οω, the Doric contracts οει, οη into φ; as στεφανόει, πριόη, Doric στεφανῶ, πριῶ, found in inscriptions.

§ 19. Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be so rapidly uttered as to form but one syllable. This is called *synizēsis* or *synecphonēsis*.

The first of the vowels thus contracted is most commonly ε, and sometimes ι; as στήθεα, ἡμέας, κρέα, θεοί, θεοῦ, πόλιος, Ἰστιαῖαν, ἱερέουσα, χρυσέω. So ὄγδοον (*Od.* 7, 261), δακρύοισι, δηῖοιο, δηῖων, δηῖοισι, ἦια.

NOTE. In such cases ε and ι were probably sounded not unlike *y* in *yet*, *yes*, *you*, *your*; thus πόλιος πόλγος; ἱερέουσα, γερέουσα; χρυσέω ἀνά (originally χρυσεοῖ ἀνα), χρῦσγο ἀνά. It must not be supposed however that ε and ι, thus hardened, had the power of ordinary consonants, for they never make position with a preceding consonant; thus πόλγος is a pyrrhich, not a trochee.

## CRASIS AND ELISION.

§ 20. Two successive words are, in many instances, contracted into one, when the former ends in, and the next begins with, a vowel. This kind of contraction is called *crasis*. The *coronis* (´) is generally placed over the syllable thus contracted.

1. The words, of which the final syllable may be contracted with the next word, are chiefly the *article*, the *relative pronoun*, and the conjunction *καί*, *and*; as *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνὴρ*; *ἂ ἐδανείσατο*, *ἀδανείσατο*; *ἂ ἄν*, *ἄν*.

So *ὁ ἐκ*, *οὐκ*; *ὁ ἐπὶ*, *οἰπί*; *ἡ ἐπαρή*, *ἡπαρή*; *τὸ ἀληθές*, *τἀληθές*; *τὸ ἐναντίον*, *τοῦναντίον*; *τὸ ὄνομα*, *τοῦνομα*; *τὰ ἀγαθὰ*, *τἀγαθὰ*; *ὁ ἐφόρου*, *οὔφορου*; *ἐγὼ οἶδα*, *ἐγῶδα*; *ποῦ ἐστιν*, *ποῦ'στιν*.

2. When the preceding word ends in a *diphthong*, the second vowel (*ι*, *υ*) of that diphthong is dropped before the two words are contracted into one; as *οἱ ἀδελφοί*, *ἀδελφοί*; *τῶ ἀσύλω*, *τῶσύλω*; *καὶ εἶτα*, *κᾶτα*.

So *τῇ ἐπαρῇ*, *τῆπαρῇ*; *τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι*, *τἀργεῖοι*; *καὶ ἐγὼ*, *κᾶγῶ*; *καὶ ἐπίστατον*, *κἀπίστατον*; *καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους*, *κᾶφ' ὕψους*; *καὶ ἐν*, *κᾶν*; *τοῦ ἡμετέρου*, *θῆμετέρου*; *τοὶ ἄν*, *τᾶν*; *τοὶ ἄρα*, *τᾶρα*; *μέντοι ἄν*, *μεντᾶν*.

NOTE 1. In many editions, the *ι* of *καί* is subscribed; as *κᾶγῶ*, *κᾶν*. But this orthography is incorrect, first, because no contraction can take place as long as *ι* retains its place; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is omitted.

The Elean inscription however has *TOINTAYT*, which is commonly supposed to stand for *τῶ 'νταῖτ'*, that is *τῶ ἐνταῖθα*. In another inscription we find also *KAIMON*, that is *καὶ μόν*, *κᾶμόν*; but this seems to be an error of the stone-cutter, for in the same inscription we find *ΚΑΦΥΨΟΥΣ*, that is *κᾶφ' ὕψους*, *καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους*.

NOTE 2. The forms *ἄτερος θατέρου θατέρῳ θάτερον* come from *ὁ τοῦ*, *τῶ*, *τὸ*, and *ἄτερος* for the usual *ἔτερος*.

NOTE 3. *Καί* drops *αι* before the diphthongs *αι*, *ει*, *ευ*, *ου*; as *καὶ αἴτις*, *καῖτις*; *καὶ εἴκοσι*, *κεῖκοσι*; *καὶ εὐσεβέων*, *κεῦσεβέων*; *καὶ οὐκέτι*, *κουκέτι*.

NOTE 4. In crasis, the Ionic dialect contracts *οα* into *ω*; as *τὸ ἄγαλμα* *τῶγαλμα*; *ὁ ἄριστος*, *ῶριστος*; *οἱ ἄλλοι*, *ῶλλοι*; *ὁ αὐτός*, *ῶτός*; *τοῦ ἀγῶνος*, *τῶγῶνος*.

NOTE 5. When the first word apparently remains unaltered, the coronis may be placed over the space separating the two words; as *ἂ ἔδωκας*, *ἄδωκας* or *ἂ'δωκας*.

So *ὦ ἄνθρωπε*, *ᾶνθρωπε* or *ὦ'νθρωπε*; *ὦ ἄνερ*, *ᾶνερ* or *ὦ'νερ*; *ὦ ἀγαθέ*, *ᾶγαθέ* or *ὦ'γαθέ*; *ποῦ ἐστι*, *ποῦστι* or *ποῦ'στι*; *μὴ ἔθιγες*, *μῆθιγες* or *μὴ'θιγες*; *ἡ ἐπαρή*, *ἡπαρή* or *ἡ'παρή*.

NOTE 6. Crasis was very often left to pronunciation. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *καὶ ἀρετῆς*, *τὸ ἄντρον*, *καὶ εὐσεβέων*, where the metre requires *τῶντοῦ*, *κἀρετῆς*, *τᾶντρον*, *κεῦσεβέων*.

Even in our editions crasis is sometimes left to pronunciation; as *ἐπεὶ οὐ*, *μὴ οὐ*, *ἢ οὐ*, *ἢ εἰσόκεν*, *Εὐναλίῳ ἀνδρεϊφόνη*, *δὴ ἀφνειότατος*, *μὴ ἄλλος*, *εἰλαπίνῃ ἢέ*, *ἀσβέτω οὐδ'*.

§ 21. When of two successive words the former ends with

a short vowel (except *υ*), and the other begins with a vowel, the former often drops, by *elision*, its final vowel, and the *apostrophe* (') is put over the vacant space; as *διὰ ἐμοῦ*, *δι' ἐμοῦ*; *ἀλλὰ ἐγώ*, *ἀλλ' ἐγώ*; *οἶδε ἀνὴρ*, *οἶδ' ἀνὴρ*.

So *κατὰ αὐτῆς*, *κατ' αὐτῆς*; *ἀντὶ ἐκείνης*, *ἀντ' ἐκείνης*; *λέγοιμι ἄν*, *λέγοιμ' ἄν*; *ἐπὶ ἡμῖν*, *ἐφ' ἡμῖν*; *ἀντὶ ὧν*, *ἀνθ' ὧν*; *νύκτα ὄλην*, *νύχθ' ὄλην*.

(a) *Περί* and *πρό* never lose their final vowels in the Attic dialect as *περὶ αὐτόν*, *πρὸ ἐμοῦ*.

(b) The *dative* of the third declension, and the conjunction *ὅτι* never lose *ι* in the Attic dialect.

NOTE 1. The diphthong *-αι* at the end of a word is sometimes elided by the Poets, but only in the verbal endings *μαι*, *σαι*, *ται*, *σθαι*, and in the nominative plural of the first declension; as *βούλομαι ἐγώ*, *βούλομ' ἐγώ*; *ἦσαι ὀλιγηπελέων*, *ἦσ' ὀλιγηπελέων*; *ὄξειαι ὀδύναι*, *ὄξει' ὀδύναι*.

NOTE 2. The Æolians, Bœotians, Dorians, and the Poets, sometimes reject the final vowel even when the next word begins with a consonant. This takes place in the prepositions *ἀνά*, *παρά*, *κατά* (§ 13, 11), and the adverb *ἄρα*; as *ἄν νέκυσας*, *ἄν δέ*, *ἄμ μέγα*, *ἄμ πέλαγος*, *ἄμ φόνον*; *πὰρ Ζηνί*, *πὰρ ποσί*; *καδδύναμιν*; *ἄρ φρένας*.

Strictly speaking, the preposition, in this case, and the next word should be written as one word; thus *ἀννέκυσας*, *ἀνδέ*, *ἀμμέγα*, *ἀμπέλαγος*, *ἀμφόνον*, *παρΖηνί*, *παρποσί*.

*Ποτί* drops *ι* before the article; as *ποττό*, *ποττοίς*, *ποττούτοισι*, *ποττά*.

NOTE 3. Elision was often left to pronunciation; thus, in ancient metrical inscriptions we find *εἰμι ἀνδριάς*, *ἔδρασε ἀγαθά*, *τοιῶνδε ἀνδρῶν*, *γένους τε ἕκατι*, *δὲ Ἀριστοκλῆς*, *σε ἄχρι*.

## SYLLABICATION.

§ 22. 1. There are as many syllables in a Greek word as there are vowel-sounds in it.

2. Words of one syllable are called *monosyllables*; of two, *dissyllables*; and of more than two, *polysyllables*.

3. The last syllable but one is called the *penult*, the last but two, the *antepenult*; thus, in *ὀφθαλμός*, *eye*, *μος* is the last syllable, *φθαλ*, the penult, and *ο*, the antepenult.



4. A syllable is called *pure*, when its vowel-sound is immediately preceded by the vowel-sound of the preceding syllable ; as *a* in *ἑοῦ*, goddess ; *os* in *θεός*, god, *ἥλιος*, sun.

§ 23. 1. Any single consonant can commence a Greek word.

2. The following combinations of consonants may commence a Greek word or a syllable : βδ, βλ, βρ, γλ, γν, γρ, δμ, δν, δρ, θλ, θν, θρ, κλ, κμ, κν, κρ, κτ, μν, πλ, πν, πρ, πτ, σβ, σθ, σκ, σκλ, σκν, σμ, σπ, σπλ, στ, στλ, στρ, σφ, σχ, τλ, τμ, τρ, φθ, φλ, φρ, χθ, χλ, χν, χρ.

The following combinations also may commence a syllable : γδ, γμ, θμ, τν, φν, χμ.

§ 24. With respect to dividing a Greek word into syllables, the following rules are observed in the best editions :

1. A single consonant standing between two vowels, or a combination of consonants capable of commencing a syllable, is placed at the beginning of the syllable ; as *φν-γή*, flight ; *ἑ-σπέ-ρα*, evening ; *ἑ-ρν-θρός*, red ; *νέ-κταρ*, nectar.

2. When the combination cannot commence a syllable, its first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable ; as *ἵπ-πος*, horse ; *ἄν-τρον*, grotto ; *σκῆπ-τρον*, sceptre ; *τύρ-σις*, tower ; *ἄγ-χω*, to choke, strangle.

3. A *compound* word is resolved into its component parts, if the first part ends with a consonant. But if the first part ends with a vowel, the compound is divided like a simple word, even when that vowel has been cut off. E. g. *ἐν-άγω*, *ἐξ-άγω*, *ἐκ-φέ-ρω*, *προσ-έρχομαι*, *ἀν-άξιος*, *πα-ρουσία*, *ἀν-θίστημι*.

4. When elision takes place, the preceding word is, in pronunciation, regarded as a part of the following ; as *ἀλ-λ' οὐ-δέν*, *πα-ρ' ἐ-μοῦ*, *ἐ-φ' ᾧ*, *σέ-μν' ἔ-πη*.

NOTE. Syllabication is not based on any linguistic principle. According to Sextus, it is foolish talk (*μωρολογία*). In ancient inscriptions, a word is divided where the line ends ; as *α-χρις*, *αχ-ρις*, *αχρ-ις*, *αχρι-ς*.

## QUANTITY.

§ 25. In any Greek word, every syllable is either long or short.

1. A syllable is *long by nature* when it has a long vowel or diphthong; as, the penult of οἶκος, *house*, ἄνθρωπος, *man*, κᾶω, *to burn*, τιμή, *honor*.

2. A syllable is said to be *long by position* when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by two or more consonants, or by ζ, ξ, ψ; as, the penult of πίστις, *confidence*, ὄρκος, *oath*, φράζω, *to say*, ἔψω, *to cook*.

3. When a short vowel is followed by a *mute and a liquid*, the syllable is short in the Attic dialect; in the other dialects it is generally long; as, the penult of τέκνον, *child*, ὕπνος, *sleep*, ὕβρις, *haughtiness*.

But the syllable is almost always long when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν; as in ἀγνώς, *unknown*.

4. Every syllable, which cannot be proved to be long, must be assumed to be short.

This rule has reference only to α, ι, υ. As to ε, ο, η, ω, they present no difficulty whatever.

NOTE 1. A syllable may be long both by nature and by position at the same time; as in μᾶλλον, ἑώραξ, πρᾶσσω, πρᾶγμα, πρήσσω, πρῆγμα, διωγμός.

NOTE 2. It must not be supposed that, when a syllable was long by position, its vowel was prolonged in pronunciation; for, had this been the case, the Greek would have used η for ε, and ω for ο, and such words as τάγμα, ἴσμεν, σκύμνος would have been accented τᾶγμα, ἴσμεν, σκῦμνος; further, the Ionians would have used η for α.

It is observed also that, when the Greeks wrote Latin words in Greek characters, they employed ε, ο when the Latin e, o were short by nature, and η, ω when they were long by nature, without reference to position; as *centurio* κεντυρίων, *Tertius* Τέρτιος, *Sextus* Σέξτος, *Cornelius* Κορνήλιος, *census* κῆνσος, *Festus* Φῆστος, *Constantinus* Κων-

σταυτίνος. So *Marcus* Μάρκος, *Flaccus* Φλάκκος, *Felix* Φήλιξ, where the accent shows that, in these words, *a, i* are short by nature.

NOTE 3. Ξ and Ψ make position because they are double consonants (§ 6, 2). As to Z, its making position was owing to its *strong vocal hissing*; for it has already been shown that it is not a double consonant. (§ 6, n.)

§ 26. The quantity of *a, ι, υ*, in radical syllables, must be learned by observation. As a general rule, these vowels are short. Further,

1. Every *a, ι, υ*, arising from contraction is long by nature; as *ἀέκων* ἄκων, *ιέρηξ* ἴρηξ, *βότρυνες* βότρῦς.

2. Every *ασ, ισ, υσ*, arising from *αντσ* or *ανσ, ινσ, υντσ* or *υνσ*, is long by nature; as *μέλανς* μέλᾱς, *φθίνσα* φθίσα, *ζευγύντς* ζευγύνς, *ζευγύνς* ζευγύνς.

3. Derivative words generally retain the quantity of their primitives; as *τιμή* ἄτιμος *πολυτιμητος* τιμάω.

4. The accent very often indicates the quantity of the last two syllables of a word. (See below.)

5. *A* is long by nature when the Ionic dialect changes it into *η*, as *Πριάπος*, Ἰγίς, Ionic *Πρήπος*, Ἰγίς.

## § 27. Quantity of the Endings of the Declensions.

### 1. First Declension.

-*a* of the *nominative* singular is always short when the genitive ends in *-ης*; as *δόξα* δόξης.

All proparoxytones and properispomena of course have the *a* short; as *ἀλήθεια*, *μοῖρα*, *δία*.

Oxytones and paroxytones which have *-ας* in the genitive have *-a* long in the nominative; as *χαρά* χαρᾱς, *πέτρα* πέτρας. Except *μιά*, *Κίρρα*, *Πύρρα*.

-*a* of the *vocative* singular from nouns in *-ας* is always long; from nouns in *-ης* it is always short; as *ταμίας* ταμίᾱ, *πολίτης* πολίτᾱ.

-*a* of the nominative, accusative, and vocative *dual* is always long; as *μούσα*, ταμίᾱ, τελώνᾱ.

-*αν* of the accusative singular always follows the quantity of its nominative; as *δόξα*ν, *μούσα*ν, *πέτρα*ν.

-*ας* is always long; as *ταμίᾱς*, *μούσα*ς. The Doric dialect however may make it short in the *accusative plural*; as *πάσα*ς, *τέχνα*ς.

*αο*, *-άων*, always *a* long; as *Ατρείδαο*, τᾱων, ἀλλᾱων.

*σι*, always short; as *ποιμναισί*, *μούσῃσι*.

## 2. Second Declension.

-α, always short ; as ὄστέᾱ, ξύλα, σῦκᾱ, χρύσεᾱ.

-σι, always short ; as λόγοισι, θεοῖσι, τοῖσι.

## 3. Third Declension.

-ι, -σι, -α, -ας, short ; as κόρακι, κόραξι, κόρακα, κόρακας, τείχεα.  
Nouns in εὐς however may have -ᾱ, -ᾱς ; as βασιλέᾱ, βασιλέας.

The quantity of the last syllable of the root of nouns of the third declension must be learned by observation. It is only added here, that,

(a) Monosyllabic words are long ; as πᾶν, ρίς, δρῦς. Except the pronouns τίς, τὶς, τί, τὶ.

(b) The vowels α, ι, υ, when they stand at the end of the root, are short ; as γῆρας γήραος, πόλις πόλιος, δάκρυ δάκρῦος. Except γραῦς γρᾱός, and ναῦς νᾱός.

(c) In *substantives*, αν, ιν, υν, at the end of the root, are long ; as Τιτάν Τιτάνος, Σαλαμὶς Σαλαμίνος, Φόρκυς Φόρκῦνος.

## § 28. Quantity of the Verbal Endings.

-μι, -σι, -τι, -νσι, -ντι, always short ; as ἴστημι, ἴσθησι, δίδωμι, βουλεύουσι, μοχθίζοντι.

The *connecting vowel* α is always short ; as ἐβουλεύσᾱμεν, ἐβούλευσᾱς, ἐβουλεύσᾱτο.

## ACCENT.

§ 29. 1. There are three accents ; the *acute* (´), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (˘ or ˜).

The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables ; the circumflex, only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last. Further, the circumflex can be placed only on a syllable *long by nature*.

2. A word is called *oxytone*, when it has the acute accent on the last syllable ; as βραχύς, *short* ; μηχανή, *machine*.

*Paroxytone*, when it has the acute on the penult ; as κόραξ, *crow* ; δόμος, *house*.

*Proparoxytone*, when it has the acute on the antepenult ; as ἀσπάραγος, *asparagus* ; φάσηλος, *bean*

*Perispomenon*, when it has the circumflex on the last syllable ; as τιμῶ, *to honor* ; μετρῶ, *to measure*.

*Properispomenon*, when it has the circumflex on the penult ; as σῦκον, *fig* ; οἶνος, *wine*.

*Barytone*, when its last syllable has no accent at all ; as πλέως, *full* ; γάλα, *milk* ; τρίαινα, *trident* ; αὔθαρ, *udder*.

NOTE 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the *grave* accent is understood on every syllable which appears unaccented. Thus ἀνθρωποκτόνος, τύπτω, are ἀνθρώποκτόνος, τύπτῶ. The grave accent then is *no* accent at all.

NOTE 2. The circumflex, according to ancient authorities, is composed of the acute and the grave ; thus, '̂, or ^, ^, ^.

NOTE 3. The *place* of the accent in any particular word must be learned from the lexicon. As soon however as the place is known, the kind of accent is generally determined by the following rules.

§ 30. 1. If the *last* syllable is long either by nature or by position, no accent can be placed on the antepenult.

2. If the *antepenult* is accented, it always takes the acute ; as σμάραγδος, *emerald* ; πέπερι, *pepper* ; πέλεκος, *axe*.

3. The *penult*, if accented, takes the acute when its vowel is short by nature, or when the last syllable is long by nature ; as λόγος, *word* ; πίσσα, *pitch* ; σελήνη, *moon*.

4. When the vowel-sound of the *penult* is long by nature, and at the same time the vowel of the last syllable is short by nature, the penult can take only the circumflex ; as μῆλον, *apple* ; καταίτιξ, a kind of *helmet*.

5. When a word which has the acute on the last syllable stands before other words belonging to the same sentence, this acute becomes grave (̂) ;

as τούς πονηροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους; ποῦ τούς πονηροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

The interrogative pronoun τίς, τί, *who? what? which?* always retains its acute accent.

NOTE 1. The Æolic dialect throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as θῦμος, βόλλα, ἄμμιν, δύνατος, ἄεισι, for the common θυμός, βουλή, ἡμῖν, δυνατός, ἀείσι. Prepositions are excepted, as πεδά, the same as μετά.

NOTE 2. It will be perceived that, in Greek, the accent of the penult and antepenult is regulated by the quantity of the *last syllable*; in Latin, the accent of the antepenult is determined by the *penult*.

§ 31. 1. The endings -αι and -οι are, with respect to accent, short; as λέγονται, ἄνθρωποι, μουσαι, λύπαι, οἴκοι, ὄμοι.

(a) Except the third person singular of the *optative active*; as τιμήσαι, τιμήσοι.

(b) Except also the adverb οἴκοι, *at home*, which in reality is the original form of the dative οἴκῳ.

2. In nouns in ως of the second declension, in the genitive of some nouns of the third declension, and in the Ionic genitive in εω of the first declension, the final syllable permits the accent to stand on the antepenult; as εὔγεωσ εὔγεω εὔγεω εὔγεωσ, εὐρύκερωσ εὐρύκερω; πόλεωσ πόλεων; Τυδείδεω, Πηληϊάδεω. Also, in the Ionic ὅτεων for ὅτων.

NOTE 1. The first of these apparent anomalies is explained in the following manner; the ι in the diphthongs αι and οι, at the end of a word, had ordinarily an *obscure* or *weak* sound. But when it was an *essential* letter, as in the dative and optative, its sound was *clear* or *strong*; as in μοί, σοί, τοί, οἴκοι.

The second anomaly is explained as follows; εω was, by *synizesis*, ordinarily pronounced as *one* syllable, not unlike -yoh. As to the compounds of γέλωσ and κέρας, as φιλόγελωσ, εὔκερωσ, they ordinarily suffered a kind of *syncope*; thus φιλόγ'λωσ, εὔκ'ρωσ.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, barytone nominatives in -οι, and barytone verbal forms in -εῖται, in the Doric dialect, take the acute on the penult, according to the general rule (§ 30, 3); as ἀγγέλοι, ἀνθρώποι, φιλοσόφοι, πωλουμένοι; φορεῖται, ἐσσεῖται; from

which it may be inferred that the Doric did not recognize the rules exhibited in this section.

*Accent as affected by Contraction, Elision, Anastrophe, and Crasis.*

§ 32. 1. If the first of the syllables to be contracted has the acute or circumflex, and the second the grave, that is, no accent (§ 29, *ns.* 1. 2), the contracted syllable takes the circumflex; as πλέετε πλείτε, τιμάω τιμῶ, οὐας οὔς.

But when the first has the grave, that is, when it is unaccented, and the second the acute, the contracted syllable has the acute; as φιλεόμεθα φιλούμεθα, φιλεόντων φιλούντων, εἰάν ἦν, εἰὼ ὦν.

2. If neither of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent of the word generally retains its place; as πόλλεις πόλλεις, βουλευέαι βουλευή.

NOTE 1. Exceptions to the first rule: (a) The contracted nominative dual of the second declension; as πλώω πλώ.

(b) The contracted genitive, dative, and accusative plural of polysyllabic compounds in οος; as ἀντίπνοος ἀντίπνοους, ἀντιπνόου ἀντίπνου; ἀντιπνόω ἀντίπνω; εὐνόους εὔνοους, προπλόους πρόπλους; that is, they take the accent of the contracted nominative.

(c) The adjective ἀθρόος ἄθρους, ἀθρόον ἄθρουν, *crowded*.

(d) The contracted subjunctive passive and middle of verbs in μι most commonly deviates from the first rule; as δυνέωμαι δύνωμαι, ἰστέωμαι ἰστωμαι, ξυμβλέηται ξύμβληται.

(e) The genitive plural of adjectives in ἡθης (from ἡθος), and of τριήρης, αὐτάρκης; as συνηθίων συνήθων, τριηρέων τριήρων, αὐταρκέων αὐταρκων.

(f) The contracted genitive plural of *barytones* of the second declension; as λογίων λόγων, ἀνθρωπίων ἀνθρώπων.

(g) The genitive singular of masculines in ὠς of the second declension; as νεῶο νεῶ, Πετεῶο Πετεῶ, λαγῶο λαγῶ.

NOTE 2. Exceptions to the second rule: (a) The contracted forms of adjectives in εος; as χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρύσεια χρυσᾶ. So τὸ κάνεον κανοῦν.

(b) The contracted genitive and dative singular of δαίς, δέλεαρ, Θρήϊξ, οἷς, οὐας, στέαρ, φάος, φρέαρ, φῶϊς. (See below.)

(c) The contracted second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable; as λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ.

(d) The imperfect ἐχρηῆν, from ἔχραεν, from the impersonal χρή.

§ 33. 1. In *prepositions* and *conjunctions*, if the *elided*

vowel had the accent, this accent also is cut off with the vowel; as ἀμφὶ αὐτῷ, ἀμφ' αὐτῷ; ἀλλὰ εἶπέ, ἀλλ' εἶπέ.

In all other words the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable; as σεμνὰ ἔπη, σέμν' ἔπη; γαληνὰ ὄρω, γαλήν' ὄρω; φημί ἐγώ, φήμ' ἐγώ.

2. When a dissyllabic preposition is, by *anastrophe*, put after its substantive, or after the verb with which it is compounded, its accent is placed on the penult; as ἀπὸ θεῶν, θεῶν ἄπο; ἀπολέσας, ὀλέσας ἄπο.

The prepositions ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, διαί, ὑπαί, ὑπείρ, παραί are never subject to anastrophe.

3. When the dissyllabic prepositions stand for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with themselves, or rather when εἰμί is understood, they take the accent on the penult; as ἔνι, πάρα, πέρι, ἔπι, sc. ἐστί.

4. In *crasis*, the contracted syllable can take the circumflex only when one of the original syllables had it; or when the acute is immediately followed by the grave, that is, by an unaccented syllable (§ 29, ns. 1. 2); as καὶ οἶνον, κῶνον; ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῶδα; καὶ εἶτα, κἄτα.

But if the acute is followed by another acute, or if the grave is followed by the acute, the contracted syllable can have only the acute; as καὶ ἄν, κἄν; μέντοι ἄν, μεντᾶν; τὰ ἄλλα, τᾶλλα; τὰ ὄπλα, ὄπλα; τὸ ἔργον, τοῦργον.

### Accent of Nouns.

§ 34. 1. The place of the accent remains the same as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it; if not, it is removed to the next syllable, towards the end; as θάλασσα θαλάσσης θάλασσαι, ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπων, νῆσος νήσων, κόραξ κόρακος κοράκων, πρᾶγμα πράγματος, ὀδοὺς ὀδόντος.

The kind of accent is of course to be determined by the general rules; thus, νῆσος becomes νήσων (§ 30, 3); πρᾶγμα πράγματος (§ 30, 2), ὀδοὺς ὀδόντος ὀδοῦσι (§ 30, 3. 4).

2. The genitive and dative of oxytones of the first two declensions take the circumflex according to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as τιμή τιμῆς from τιμῆος, τιμῆ from τιμῆϊ, τιμῶν from τιμάων or τιμέων, θεός θεοῦ from θεόο, θεῶ from θεοῖ θεῶϊ.

The dative plural and dual of these declensions always takes the accent of the dative singular; as τιμαῖσι τιμαῖς τιμαῖν, θεοῖσι θεοῖς θεοῖν.



NOTE 1. Exceptions in the *first declension*: (a) The contracted genitive plural of the feminine of barytone *adjectives* and *participles* in *ος* takes the accent on the penult, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1); that is, the genitive of the feminine is the same as that of the masculine; as λεγόμενος, λεγομενέων λεγομένων; ἄξιος, ἀξιέων ἀξίων.

(b) Also, the genitive plural of ἡ ἀφύη, οἱ ἐτησίαι, ὁ χρήστης, ὁ χλοῦνης; thus ἀφύων, ἐτησίων, χρήστων, χλοῦνων.

(c) Μία, from εἷς, *one*, has μᾶς, μῆ, with the accent on the last syllable.

(d) Δεσπότης, *master*, has vocative δέσποτα, proparoxytone.

NOTE 2. Exceptions in the *second declension*: (a) The genitive singular of masculines in ὦς takes the acute, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as νεώς, νεῶ (from νεῶο), Πετεώς, Πετεῶ (from Πετεῶο).

(b) The Epic ending -όφι or -όφιν is always paroxytone; as τέκνον τεκνόφι, ἐσχάρα ἐσχαρόφιν.

NOTE 3. Exceptions in the *third declension*: (a) Monosyllabic *substantives* and *adjectives* throw the accent in the genitive and dative of all the numbers upon the last syllable: here the genitive plural and dual takes the circumflex; as κίς κιός κί κιῶν κιοῖν, εἷς ἐνός ἐνί.

(b) The following monosyllables throw the accent in the genitive singular, and dative singular and plural, upon the last syllable; in the genitive plural and dual they follow the general rule (1):

ὁ δμῶς, δμῶς δμῶι δμῶσι, *slave*

ὁ Ξῶς, Ξῶς Ξῶι Ξῶσι, *jackal*

τὸ ΚΡΑΣ, κρατός κρατί κρασί, *head*

ὁ, ἡ παῖς, παιδός παιδί παισί, *child*

ἡ σῆς, σεός or σητός, *moth*

ὁ Τρῶς, Τρῶς Τρῶι Τρῶσι, *Tros, Trojans.*

The Doric dialect however places the accent on the last syllable even in the genitive and dative plural; as παιδῶν, Τρῶων.

(c) Πᾶς, *all*, throws the accent in the genitive and dative singular on the last syllable; the plural is regular; thus, παντός παντί πάντων πᾶσι.

The Dorians throw the accent on the last syllable of the genitive plural also; thus, παντῶν for πάντων.

(d) Τίς; *who?* follows the general rule throughout; as τίνος, τίμι, τίνων.

(e) The contracted form of the following nouns is accented after the analogy of monosyllables (a, b):

δαῖς δᾶς δαδός δαδί δάδων δάδωιν δασί, *torch*

Θρήξις Θρήξις Θράξις Θρακός Θρακί Θρακῶν Θραξι, *a Thracian*

οἷς οἷς οἷός οἷοι οἷων, *sheep*

οὔας οὔς ὠτός ὠτί ὠτων ὠτοιιν ὠσί, *ear*

στέαρ στήρ στητός, *tallow*

φρεῦρ φρητός φρητῶν, *a well*

φάος φῶς φωτός φωτί φώτων, *light*

φωῖς φῶς φῶδος φῶδι φῶδων φῶδοι φῶσι, *blister*

(f) Δέλεαρ, *bait*, in the contracted forms, takes the accent on the first syllable ; as δελέατος δέλητος.

(g) The following nouns are more or less irregular in their accent :

ἀνὴρ, *man*, ἀνέρος, regular ; but ἀνδρός ἀνδρί ἄνδρα ἄνερ ἄνδρες ἀνδρῶν ἄνδρας.

γαστήρ, *belly*, γαστέρος, regular ; but γαστρος γαστρί.

γυνή, *woman*, γυναικός, -κί, -αῖκα, ὦ γύναι, -αῖκες, -κῶν, -ξί, -αῖκας.

δαήρ, *husband's brother*, regular ; but ὦ δᾶερ.

Δημήτηρ, *Demeter*, Δημήτερος, regular ; but Δήμητρος Δήμητρι Δήμητρα Δημητερ.

θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, θυγατέρος, paroxytone ; but θυγατρος θυγατρί θύγατρα θύγατερ θύγατρεις.

μήτηρ, *mother*, μητέρος, paroxytone ; but μητρος μητρί μητερ.

πατήρ, *father*, πατέρος, regular ; but πατρος πατρί πάτερ.

σωτήρ, *preserver*, σωτήρος, regular ; but ὦ σῶτερ.

(h) The vocative and neuter singular of adjectives in ων G. ονος, take the accent on the antepenult ; as εὐδαίμων, ὦ εὐδαιμον, τὸ εὐδαιμον ; καλλίων, τὸ κάλλιον.

(i) The vocative of the following nouns in ων takes the accent on the antepenult : Απόλλων Ἄπολλον, Ποσειδῶν Πόσειδον, Αγαμέμνων Αγάμεμνον, Αμφίων Ἄμφιον.

(k) The vocative and neuter singular of some compounds in ης G. εος, take the accent on the antepenult ; as Σωκράτης Σώκρατες, κακότης κακότης, φιλαλήτης φιλάλητες.

(l) In the Doric dialect, the nominative and accusative plural of the third declension take the acute on the penult ; as χεῖρες, παῖδες, ὀρνίθες, γυναῖκες, πτώκας.

(m) The Æolic dative plural in εσσι always takes the accent on the antepenult ; as πάντεσσι, πολίεσσι.

### Accent of Verbs.

§ 35. 1. In verbs, both simple and compound, the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits ; as βουλεύω βουλεύετε βεβούλευμαι, ἴστημι ἔστησαν ἔστατον, ἀνάγω ἀνήγαγον, παρέχω πάρασχε, παρατίθημι παρέθηκαν, ἀποδίδωμι ἀπόδοτε, κατατίθημι κατάθεσθε.

2. The aorist active infinitive, the perfect passive infinitive and participle, the second aorist middle infinitive, and the infinitive in ναι and μεν take the accent on the penult ; as βουλεύ-

σαι, βεβουλεῦσθαι βεβουλευμένος, λιπέσθαι θέσθαι περιθέσθαι ἀποδόσθαι, βεβουλευκέναι διδόναι δόμεν.

But the Epic infinitive in *μεναι* follows the first rule; as *ἔμμεναι, ἔδμεναι, τιθήμεναι*.

3. The second aorist active participle, participles in *εις, ους, υς, ως*, and participles in *ας* from verbs in *μι* take the acute on the last syllable; as *λιπών, βουλευθείς τιθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, βεβουλευκώς ἐπιπλώς, ιστάς*.

4 The second aorist active infinitive takes the circumflex on the last syllable; as *λιπεῖν, πιεῖν, φαγεῖν*.

5. The contracted form of the second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable (§ 32, n. 2, c); as *λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ, πίθεο πιθοῦ*.

6. In compound verbs in *μι* the second person of the second aorist middle imperative takes the circumflex when the preposition with which it is compounded consists of one syllable; but if it consists of two syllables, this person follows the first rule; as *προδοῦ ἐνθοῦ ἀφοῦ, ἀπόδου ἀπόθου κατάθου*.

7. When the connecting vowel is omitted, the third person plural in *νσι* takes the accent on the penult; as *ιστάσι, τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνῦσι, βεβᾶσι, ἐστᾶσι, τεθναῖσι, τετλαῖσι*.

NOTE. Exceptions to the preceding rules: (a) The imperatives *ιδέ, εἰπέ* or *εἰπόν, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, λαβέ*, from *ΕΙΔΩ, ΕΙΠΩ, ἔρχομαι, εὐρίσκω, λαμβάνω*, take the acute on the last syllable, contrary to the general rule. In composition, however, they are regular; as *εἴσιδε, ἄπελθε, μετάλαβε*.

(b) The compounds of *δός, ἔς, θές, σχές*, are always paroxytone; as *ἀπόδος, πρόες, παράθες, πρόσχες*.

(c) The dissyllabic forms of the present indicative of *εἰμί* and *φημί* deviate from the rule; as *ἰστί, ἰσμέν; φατέ, φασί*. In composition, they are regular; as *σύνειμι, παράφημι*.

The second person singular *φής* retains its accent even in composition; as *συμφής, ἀντιφής*. The imperative of *φημί* is *φάθι* or *φαθί*.

(d) The following participles deviate from the first rule; *ἔων ὦν, κίων, ἰών*, from *εἰμί, κίω, εἶμι*.

(e) The Æolic accentuation is employed in the following infinitives and participles: *ἀκάχησθαι ἀκαχήμενος ἀκχημένος, ἀλάλησθαι ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος, ἀρηρέμενος, ἐηλάμενος, ἦμενος, ἐσσύμενος, ἐγρήγορθαι, τετύπων, πέφνων, οἴσειν, ἔγρεσθαι, πρίασθαι, ὄνασθαι, ἔρεσθαι*.

Also in the indicative, imperative, and participle of the compound

κάθημαι, as κάθησαι, κάθησο, καθήμενος; the accent of καθῆσθαι is regular (§ 36).

(f) The accent of the contracted subjunctive passive of polysyllabic verbs in μι most commonly follows the first rule; as δύνωμαι δύνῃ δύνηται, ἀφίστηται, κέρωνται, πίμπρησι, ἔρᾱται.

(g) The optative passive of verbs in μι takes the accent on the penult even when the last syllable is short; as ἰσταῖο ἰσταίντο.

But the optative of ἄγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, πρίαμαι, and a few others, always throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as δύναιο δύναισθε, ἐπίσταιτο, πρίαιο πρίαιτο, κρέμαιο, ὄναιο, ὄνοιτο.

(h) The Doric dialect retains the original accent of the third person plural of the imperfect and aorist active; as ἐτρέχον, ἐλέγον, ἐλάβον, ἐλύσαν, ἐστάσαν, from the original ἐτρέχουσαν, ἐλέγουσαν, ἐλάβουσαν, ἐλύσασαν, ἐστάσασαν.

So in the third person plural of the aorist passive, and of the imperfect and second aorist active of verbs in μι; as ἐκοσμήθεν, ἀνέθεν, for ἐκοσμήθησαν, ἀνέθεσαν.

§ 36. 1. In compound dissyllabic verbs, the accent cannot go farther back than the *augment*; as προσείχον, ἀνέσταν, ἀνέσχον, ἐπήδον, κατείδον.

So when the compound verb begins with a long vowel or diphthong; as ἐξεῦρον.

2. But when the augment is omitted, the accent is placed on the preposition; as ἔμφαινον, πάρθεσαν, ὑπείρεχον, ἀπόερσε, σύναγεν.

3. When the syllabic augment upon which the accent would have been placed is omitted, the accent is, in dissyllabic verbs, put on the penult; as πίπτε, βαῖνε, δαῖε, for ἐπιπτε, ἔβαινε, ἔδαιε.

4. Long monosyllabic forms take the circumflex when the syllabic augment is omitted; as βῆ, φῆ, γῶ, for ἔβη, ἔφη, ἔγνω.

## ENCLITICS AND PROCLITICS.

§ 37. 1. An *enclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were a part of the preceding word. The enclitics are

(a) The personal pronouns μοῦ μοί μέ, σοῦ σοί σέ, οὐ οἱ εἰ μίν νίν, and the oblique cases of those beginning with σφ, as σφίσι σφίν σφῶν.

(b) The indefinite pronoun τις, τί, through all the cases, as also the words τοῦ, τῷ, for τινός, τινί.

(c) The present indicative of εἰμί, *to be*, and φημί, *to say*; except the monosyllabic second person singular εἶ, and φῆς.

(d) The particles ποθέν, ποθί, ποί, πῆ, πού, πώς, ποτέ, γέ, θήν, κέ or κέν, νύ or νύν, πέρ, πώ, τέ, τοί, ρά, and the inseparable particles -δε, -θε, -χι.

2. If the word before the enclitic has the acute on the antepenult, or the circumflex on the penult, the accent of the enclitic is dropped, and the acute is placed on the last syllable of the preceding word; as ἄνθρωπός τις, δεῖξόν μοι, οὗτός ἐστιν.

3. When the word before the enclitic has the accent on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic is simply dropped; and if the accent on the last syllable of that word be the acute, it remains so; as ἐγώ φημι, πολλοῖς τισιν, σοφός τις.

Monosyllabic enclitics lose their accent also when the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as τούτου γε, πόσος τις.

4. A dissyllabic enclitic retains its accent, (a) When the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as ἄνδρες τινές.

(b) When the syllable, upon which its accent would have been thrown back, has been elided; as πολλά ἐστι, πόλλ' ἐστί; πολλοὶ δέ εἰσι, πολλοὶ δ' εἰσί.

5. When several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding takes the accent of the following according to the last three rules; as οὐδέποτε ἐστί σφισιν, for οὐδέποτε ἐστί σφίσιν.

NOTE 1. (a) Enclitics, which can stand at the beginning of a clause or sentence, retain their accent; as Σοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον, *For thy power is greatest*; Φησὶν οὗτος.

(b) Εἰμί, after εἶ, οὐκ, ὡς, retains its accent; as εἶ ἐσμέν, οὐκ ἐσμέν. ὡς ἐσμέν.

Ἐστί, at the beginning of a sentence, or after ἀλλ', εἶ, οὐκ, μή, ὡς, καί, μὲν, ὅτι, ποῦ, is accented on the penult; as ἔστι ταῦτα, ἔστιν ἐντυχεῖν; ἀλλ' ἔστι, εἶ ἔστι, οὐκ ἔστι: also, after τοῦτ' for τοῦτο; as τοῦτ' ἔστι.

(c) The personal pronouns σοῦ, σοί, σέ retain their accent when they depend upon a preposition; as μετὰ σοῦ, ἐπὶ σοί, κατὰ σέ.

They retain it also in antithesis, and after καί; as ἐμοί, οὐ σοί; ἐμὲ καὶ σέ.

The forms μοῦ, μοί, μέ are very seldom found after prepositions; except μέ in the expression πρὸς με.

(d) \*Ἐγω γε, for ἐγώ γε, is an Æolicism

(e) The pronouns οὖ, οἷ, εἶ retain their accent when they are reflexive.

NOTE 2. (a) The inseparable -δε is found in the demonstrative pronouns ὅδε, τοσόσδε, τοιόσδε, τηλικόσδε, and in pronominal adverbs; as ἐνθάδε. Also, in adverbs answering to the question *whither?* as οἰκόνδε, ὄνδε δόμενονδε. Also, in οὐδέ, μηδέ.

The accent of demonstrative pronouns strengthened by -δε is always on the penult; as τοσόσδε, τοῖσδε τοισίδε. But τοῖσδεσσι, in Homer, for τοισίδε, is irregular.

(b) The particles -δε, -χι are found in εἶθε, ναίχι, ἦχι.

NOTE 3. Of the above-mentioned words, the following are always enclitic; μου μοί μέ, τοῦ τῶ, ποθέν ποθί ποί πῆ πού πώς ποτέ, γέ δῆν κέ νύ πέρ πώ τέ τοί ρά.

NOTE 4. Frequently the indefinite pronouns and several of the particles are not separated by a space from the attracting word; as ὅστις, ὅτις, εἶτις, οὗτις, μήτις, ὅσπερ, ὡσπερ, ὥστε.

Sometimes ὅ τι, *whatever*, ὅ τε, *and the*, τό τε, *and the*, are written ὅ,τι, ὅ,τε, τό,τε, to prevent their being confounded with ὅτι, *that*, ὅτε, *when*, τότε, *then*.

§ 38. A *proclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were part of the word before which it stands.

The proclitics (commonly called *atōna*, that is, *unaccented words*) are εἰς or ἐς, *to*, ἐν or εἰν, *in*, ἐκ or ἐξ, *from*, οὐ or οὐκ or οὐχ, *not*, ὡς, *as, to*, and the articles ὁ, οἱ, ἡ, αἱ, also εἰ, *if*.

It is remarked here, that, when a proclitic precedes an enclitic, it takes the acute accent; as, εἶ τις, ἐν τιμῇ, οὗτις, οὐπως, ὥστε. Except εἰ, οὐκ, ὡς, before εἰμί (§ 37, n. 1, b.).

NOTE. (a) Εξ at the end of a verse takes the acute; thus, ἐξ; as κακῶν ἐξ, for ἐκ κακῶν.

(b) Οὐ at the end of a clause is always written οὐ, *no, not*; as οὐχ ὁ μὲν ὁ δ' οὐ.

(c) Ὡς, when it is equivalent to the demonstrative adverb τῶς, *thus*, is written ὡς; as ὡς εἰπῶν, *thus having said*.

(d) The article ὁ takes the acute when it stands for the relative ὅς. (Il. 16, 835; Od. 2, 262.)

According to the ancient grammarians, when ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ are *demonstrative*, they should be read as if they were accented; thus, ὁ in Ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεῖς, is to be read ὅ.

## § 39. PUNCTUATION MARKS.

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

The mark of *diæresis* is placed over *i* or *u* to prevent its forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. E. g. *γήραι*, *αὐτή*, *χρηίζω* are trissyllables; but *γήραι*, *αὐτή*, *χρηίζω* are dissyllables.

## PART II.

# INFLECTION OF WORDS.

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### PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 40. 1. The declinable parts of speech are the noun, the article, the pronoun, the verb, and the participle.

2. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

3. The declinable parts of speech have three *numbers*; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

The dual may be used when two things are spoken of, but not necessarily.

### NOUN.

§ 41. 1. Nouns are grammatically divided into substantive and adjective.

Substantives are divided into proper and common.

2. The noun has three *genders*; the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The genders are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles  $\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}$ , respectively; as  $\acute{\alpha}$   $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$ , *the man*,  $\eta$   $\gamma\upsilon\nu\acute{\eta}$ , *the woman*,  $\tau\acute{o}$   $\sigma\hat{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\nu$ , *the fig*.



Nouns which are either masculine or feminine are said to be of the *common gender*. Such nouns are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$ ; as  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  *ἄνθρωπος*, a *human being*, *man* or *woman*.

3. The noun has three *declensions*; the first, second, and third.

4. The *cases* are five; the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

5. All *neuters* have three of the cases alike; the nominative, accusative, and vocative. In the plural these cases end in *a*.

6. The nominative, accusative, and vocative *dual* are alike. The genitive and dative *dual* are also alike.

. In the *plural*, the vocative is always like the nominative.

NOTE 1. In nouns of the *common gender*, the masculine is commonly employed to denote the *species*; as  $\delta$  *ἄνθρωπος*, *man*, *man-kind*, *the human race*; but  $\eta$  *ἄνθρωπος*, *the woman*.

NOTE 2. Many names of animals have but a single gender (*γένος ἐπίκοινον*) which is used without reference to sex; as  $\delta$  *ἀετός*, *eagle*,  $\delta$  *γύψ*, *vulture*,  $\delta$  *λαγός*, *hare*,  $\eta$  *χελιδών*, *swallow*,  $\eta$  *ἀηδών*, *nighthingale*,  $\eta$  *ἄλώπηξ*, *fox*.

§ 42. 1. The *root* of a noun consists of those letters which are found in every part of that noun.

The first declension comprises nouns of which the root ends in *a*; as *τιμή*, root *τιμα-*; the second, those of which the root ends in *o*; as *λόγος*, root *λογο-*; the third, all the rest.

2. The *case-endings*, that is, those parts of a noun which denote the different cases, are exhibited in the following table:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
Nominative	-ς	-ες	-ε
Genitive	-ος, -ως	-ων	-ιν
Dative	-ι	-σι, -ς	-ιν
Accusative	-ν, -α	-νς, -ας	-ε
Vocative	-ε	-ες	-ε

-s is dropped in feminines and Æolic masculines of the first declension; as *μουσα, τιμά τιμή, ἰππότα*; also, in a few feminines of the second declension; as *ἡχώ, πειθώ*; also, in many nouns of the third declension; as *λέων, πρᾶγμα*. In neuters of the second declension it is softened into *ν*; as *σῦκον, μῆλον*.

When the *vocative* is not like the nominative, it is the same as the root. (For particulars, see below.)

-ος, in most nouns of the second declension, and in masculines of the first, drops the *s* and is then contracted with the radical vowel; as *λογο-ος λογο-ο λόγου, Πετεώς Πετεῶ-ο Πετεῶ*; *τελώνα-ο τελώνᾱ τελώνου*. Further, in the second declension, -οο may become -οιο, -οι, (both Thessalian;) as *θεός θεο-ο θεοῖ-ο, ἑαυτο-ο ἑαυτοῖο ἑαυτοῖ*. (Compare the Latin *illius, hujus, ejus, istius, ipsius, cujus, alius, nullius, solius, totius, ulius, unius, alterius, utrius, neutrius*.) It drops *s* also in the pronouns *ἐμέο, σέο, ἔο, τοῖο, τέο, ὄτεο*. In feminines of the first declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *οικια-ος οἰκίας, τιμα-ος τιμᾶς τιμῆς*. In some nouns of the third declension, it may become -ωσ; as *πόλε-ος πόλε-ωσ*.

The common ending -ον, in the first declension, presupposes a change of -αο into -εο, contracted -ου.

ι in the first and second declensions is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-ι μουσαι μούσα μούση, λογο-ι λογοι λόγωι λόγῳ, πειθο-ι πειθοῖ, νεω-ι νεῶ*.

The dative singular of the first two declensions was originally formed by annexing *ι* to the root without any further change; as *τιμα ἰ τιμαι, λογο-ι λογοι*. In the course of time the radical vowels (*ι, ο*) were lengthened (*ᾱ, η, ω*); as *τιμᾱ-ι τιμᾶ, τιμη-ι τιμῆ, λογω-ι λόγῳ*. Πάλαι, *anciently*, and χαμαί, *humī, on the ground*, seem to be relics of the original form of the dative of the first declension. The original dative of the second declension is found in the adverbial datives in *οι*; as *οἴκοι, domi, at home, ποῖ, Φαληροῖ*. Also in feminines in *ω* and *ωσ*; as *ἡχοῖ, αἰδοῖ*. It is found also in inscriptions cut after the introduction of *ω*; as *τῶι Ολυμπίοι, τοῖ δάμοι, βωμοῖ, Σωσίνοι*. Further, the Bœotic endings -η and -ν do not come from *α, η, φ*, but from the original -αι, -οι. (§ 9.)

-ν is always used in the first two declensions, and sometimes in the third. In the third declension it was generally preceded by *α*, that is, it was -αν, which, by dropping the *ν*, became *α*. (Compare Latin -em, as in *patr-em, matr-em, mulier-em*.)

-εσ in the first two declensions drops *s*, and changes *ε* into *ι* which is contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-εσ μουσα-ε μουσαι, λογο-εσ λογο-ε λόγοι*. In the third declension it was originally -ησ; hence, in the Doric dialect, the nominative plural of this declension is never proparoxytone. (§ 34, n. 3, 1; compare also the Latin -ēs.)

-ων is formed from -ωσ by changing *σ* into *ν*. In the second declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *λογο-ων λόγων*.

-σι, -ς, in the first and second declensions is generally appended to the dative singular; as *μούσα (originally μούσαι) μούσαισι μούσαις, λόγῳ (originally λόγοι) λόγοισι λόγοις*. In the third declension -σι is appended to the root; as *κόρακ-σι κόραξι, ἐλπίδ-σι ἐλπίσι*.

-υς, -ας, formed by annexing *ς* to the accusative singular; as *μουσαν* *μούσαν*, *μύσαν*, *λόγον* *λόγους*, *λόγους*, *κόρακα* *κόρακας*. In the third declension -*ᾶς* was originally -*ᾶς* (arising from -*ανς*); hence, in the Doric dialect, the accusative plural of this declension can never be proparoxytone (§ 34, n. 3, 1).

-ε is a modification of -*ες*; in the first two declensions it is contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-ε* *μούσα*, *λογο-ε* *λόγω*.

-ιν, a modification of the dative plural -*ις*, is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *τιμα-ιν* *τιμαῖν*, *λογο-ιν* *λόγουν*. As to -*οιν* of the third declension, it is borrowed from the second.

NOTE 1. The Greek has four other cases, three of which however are commonly regarded as adverbs; the *locative*, *ablative*, *terminal*, and *instrumental*.

*Locative* -*θι*, *where?* as *ἄλλοθι*, *τόθι*, *οὐρανόθι*. Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive. Relics of its original force are *ἦθι πρό*, *λιώθι πρό*, *οὐρανόθι πρό*, in Homer.

*Ablative* -*θεν*, *whence?* as *πόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*, *οὐρανόθεν*. In process of time it became confounded with the genitive. (Compare *ἐμέθεν*, *σίθεν*, *ἔθεν*.) Its functions are performed by the genitive. The Homeric expressions *ἐξ οὐρανόθεν*, *ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν*, *ἐξ Αἰσχύμηθεν* are relics of its original character.

*Terminal* -*δε*, -*σει*, -*ζε*, *whither?* as *ἄλαδε*, *οἴκαδε*, *οἰκόνδε*, *πόσει*, *ποτιέρωσε*, *θύραζε*. Its functions are performed by the accusative.

*Instrumental* -*φι* or -*φιν*, *with what?* In the progress of the language it became confounded with the genitive and dative. (Compare the latin -*bi*, -*bus*, in *tibi*, *sibi*, *ibi*, *ubi*, *nobis*, *volis*.) Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive.

NOTE 2. The Epic ending -*φι* or -*φιν* denotes the *dative* and *genitive* of all the numbers; it is appended to the root according to the following analogies:

*κεφαλή* *κεφαλήφι*, *βίη* *βίηφι*, first declension.

*θεός* *θεόφιν*, *ὄστιον* *ὄστεόφιν*, second declension.

*στήθος* *στήθισφι*, *ὄχος* *ὄχεσφι*, third declension.

In the third declension, it becomes -*σφι* when it is appended to the root of neuters in -*ος*, gen. -*εος*. It is observed further, that, in this declension, with the exception of *ναῖφι* from *ναῖς*, and the adverbial dative *ἴφι* from *ἴς*, and perhaps a few others, it is confined to neuters in -*ος*, gen. -*εος*.

*Επίβευσφι*, from *Ἐρεβος*, annexes *φι* to the contracted genitive *Επίβενς*.

*Κράτεσφι* from *ΚΡΑΣ*, *κρατός*, prefixes an *ε* to -*σφι*, as if the nominative were *ΚΡΑΤΟΣ*.

*Εσχάρόφιν*, and *κοτυληδονόφιν*, from *ἐσχάρη*, *κοτυληδών*, follow the analogy of the second declension.

In nouns of the first declension, the ending -*ηφι* of the dative singular is, in the best editions, written -*ηφι*, as if -*φι* were appended to the common dative. This orthography is founded on tradition. (Compare -*ησθα*, -*ησι*, of the Epic subjunctive.)

## FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 43. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united :

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
Feminine.	Masculine.	Masc. & Fem.	Masc. & Fem.
N. <i>a, η</i>	<i>as, ηs</i>	N. A. V. <i>a</i>	<i>αι</i>
G. <i>as, ηs</i>	<i>ου</i>	G. D. <i>αιν</i>	<i>ων</i>
D. <i>α, η</i>	<i>α, η</i>		<i>αις</i>
A. <i>αν, ην</i>	<i>αν, ην</i>		<i>ας</i>
V. <i>a, η,</i>	<i>a, η</i>		<i>αι</i>

2. Nouns in *a* or *η* are feminine ; nouns in *as, ηs* are masculine ; as *οικία, house, χαρά, joy, δόξα, glory, μουσα, musa, muse, θάλασσα, the sea, δίκη, judgment, γνώμη, opinion* ; *ταμίας, steward, τελώνης, publican, κριτής, judge.*

3. Nouns in *a* pure, *ρα*, and some others, retain the *a* throughout the singular ; as *οικία οικίας οικία οικίαν, χαρά χαρᾶς χαρᾶ χαράν.*

So *ἀλαλά, ἐπίβδα, σκανδάλα, Ανδρομέδα, Απάμα, Γέλα, Διοσίμα, Κιμαίθα, Κισσαίθα, Κυναίδα, Λήδα, Σιμαίθα, φιλομήλα.*

4. The following classes of nouns in *ηs* have *a* in the *vocative* singular :

(a) Nouns in *τηs* ; as *ποιητής ποιητά, ποῦτα, poet, κομήτης κομήτα, cometa, comet.*

In Homer, *αἰναρέτης, unhappily brave*, has *αἰναρέτη*, contrary to the rule. In Appolonius Rhodius *Αἰήτης* has *Αἰήτη*.

(b) Verbal nouns in *ηs* ; as *γεωμέτρης γεωμέτρα, geometra, geometer ; φαρμακοπόλης φαρμακοπόλα, pharmacopola, druggist.*

(c) All national appellations ; as *Σκύθης Σκύθα, Scythian, Πέρσης Πέρσα, Persian.*

(d) A few proper names ; as *Πυραίχμης Πυραίχμα, Pyraechmes ; Ὑστάσπης Ὑστάσπα, Hystaspes.*

5. Nouns in *aa, ea, eas, eh, and oh* are contracted ; as *μνάα μνᾶ, mina, συκέα συκῆ, ficus, fig-tree, Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, ἀπλόη ἀπλή, simple, βορέας Βορᾶς, boreas, the north wind (§§ 7, n. 2 ; 44).*

## 6. Examples.

*Singular.*

	<i>ἡ, honor.</i>	<i>ἡ, judgment.</i>	<i>ἡ, opinion.</i>	<i>ὁ, republican.</i>	<i>ὁ, judge.</i>
N.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνης	κριτής
G.	τιμῆς	δίκης	γνώμης	τελώνου	κριτοῦ
D.	τιμῇ	δίκῃ	γνώμῃ	τελώνῃ	κριτῇ
A.	τιμήν	δίκην	γνώμην	τελώνην	κριτήν
V.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνῃ	κριτά

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	τιμά	δίκα	γνώμα	τελώνα	κριτά
G. D.	τιμαῖν	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναιν	κριταῖν

*Plural.*

N.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναι	κριταί
G.	τιμῶν	δικῶν	γνώμων	τελώνων	κριτῶν
D.	τιμαῖς	δίκαις	γνώμαις	τελώναις	κριταῖς
A.	τιμάς	δικας	γνώμας	τελώνας	κριτάς
V.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναι	κριταί

*Singular.*

	<i>ἡ, house.</i>	<i>ἡ, joy.</i>	<i>ἡ, glory.</i>	<i>ἡ, muse.</i>	<i>ἡ, sea.</i>	<i>ὁ, steward.</i>
N.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θάλασσα	ταμίας
G.	οἰκίας	χαρᾶς	δόξης	μούσης	θαλάσσης	ταμίου
D.	οἰκίᾳ	χαρᾷ	δόξῃ	μούσῃ	θαλάσσει	ταμίᾳ
A.	οἰκίαν	χαράν	δόξαν	μούσαν	θάλασσαν	ταμίαν
V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θάλασσα	ταμία

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θαλάσσα	ταμία
G. D.	οἰκίαι	χαραι	δόξαι	μούσαι	θαλάσσαι	ταμίαι

*Plural.*

N.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μούσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι
G.	οἰκιῶν	χαρῶν	δοξῶν	μουσῶν	θαλασσῶν	ταμιῶν
D.	οἰκίαις	χαραις	δόξαις	μούσαις	θαλάσσαις	ταμίαις
A.	οἰκίας	χαράς	δόξας	μούσας	θαλάσσας	ταμίας
V.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μούσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι

## Contracts.

## Singular.

	ἦ, <i>mina</i> .		ἦ, <i>fig-tree</i> .		ὁ, <i>Hermes</i> .	
N	μνάα	μνᾶ	σῦκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμῆς
G.	μνάας	μνᾶς	συκέας	συκῆς	Ἑρμέου	Ἑρμού
D.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῆ
A.	μνάαν	μνᾶν	συκέαν	συκῆν	Ἑρμέαν	Ἑρμῆν
V.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῆ

## Dual.

N. A. V.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκᾶ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμᾶ
G. D.	μνάαιν	μνᾶιν	συκέαιν	συκαῖν	Ἑρμέαιν	Ἑρμαῖν

## Plural.

N.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκέαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι	Ἑρμαῖ
G.	μναῶν	μνων	συκεῶν	συκῶν	Ἑρμεῶν	Ἑρμων
D.	μνάαις	μναῖς	συκαῖς	συκαῖς	Ἑρμαῖς	Ἑρμαῖς
A.	μνάας	μνᾶς	συκέας	συκᾶς	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμᾶς
V.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκέαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι	Ἑρμαῖ

For examples in *-ρέα*, and *-όη*, see the feminine of the adjectives *ἀργύρεος*, and *ἀπλόος*, below.

§ 44. *Dialects*.

- S. N. *-ης*, old *Æolic* *-ǎ*, used chiefly by the Epic poets; as *ἱππότᾶ*.  
*-η*, *-ης*, *Æolic*, *Bæotic*, *Thessalian*, and *Doric* *-ā*, *-ās*; as *τιμά*,  
*τελώνας*.  
*-ᾶ*, *-ās*, *Ionic* *-η*, *-ης*; as *οἰκίη*, *ταμίης*.  
G. *-ου*, *Bæotic* and *Thessalian* *-ōo*; as *Ἀτρείδᾶο*: *Arcadian* *-ου*; as  
*Ἀπολλωνίδαυ*, *Εὐμηλίδαυ*: *Doric* and *Æolic* *-ā*; as *Ἀτρείδᾶ*: *Ionic*  
*-εω*, after a vowel, *-ω*; as *Ἀτρείδεω*: *Epic* *-αο*, *-εω* (*-ω*). The  
Attics sometimes use the *Doric* genitive, especially in proper  
names; as *βορράς βορρά*, *Γωβρύας Γωβρύα*. So in all circum-  
flexed nouns in *ας*; as *Μασκᾶς Μασκᾶ*. The early Attic au-  
thors sometimes use the *Ionic* genitive in *-εω*, but only in proper  
names; as *Θάλης Θάλεω*, *Τήρης Τήρεω*.  
*-ης*, *Æolic*, *Bæotic*, *Thessalian*, and *Doric* *-ās*; as *τιμᾶς*, *δό-*  
*ξας*.  
*-ās*, *Ionic* *-ης*; as *οἰκίης*, *σοφίης*, *θύρης*.  
D. *-η*, *Æolic*, *Thessalian*, and *Doric* *-α*; as *τιμᾶ*, *δόξα*: *Bæotic* *η*  
(for the original *αι*); as *τῆ*.  
*-α*, *Ionic* *-η*; as *οἰκίη*, *σοφίη*: *Bæotic* *-η* (for the original *-αι*); as  
*Ἐλατίη*, *ἀγορῆ*, *ἵππασίη*.  
A. *-ην*, *Æolic*, *Bæotic*, *Thessalian*, and *Doric* *-ān*; as *τιμάν*, *τελώ-*  
*ναν*.  
*-ān*, *Ionic* *-ην*; as *οἰκίην*, *σοφίην*.

V. -ā feminine. Æolic -ἄ; as Ἀφρόδιτᾶ, νύμφᾶ.  
-ἠ, Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -ᾶ; as τελώνᾶ.

P. N. -αι, Boeotic -ἠ; as ἱππότῆ.

G. -ῶν, Boeotic -άων; as τιμάων: Thessalian -άουν; as Πελασγι-  
ουτάουν: Æolic and Doric -ᾶν; as τιμᾶν: Ionic -έων; as  
τιμέων, μουσέων: Epic -άων, -έων.

D. -αις, Old and Poetic -αισι; as ταμῖαισι, τιμαῖσι: Boeotic -ἠς;  
as τιμῆς, εἰεργέτης: Ionic -ῆσι, -ῆς; as μούσησι μούσης:  
Epic -αισι, -ῆσι, -ῆς.

A. -ᾶς, Æolic -αις; as τέχναις: Doric -ᾶς; as τέχνῆς, πάσᾶς:  
Cretan -ανς; as πρειγευτάνς, in an inscription.

1. Some proper names in ἠς, belonging to the later Greek, make the genitive singular in ῆ; as Ιανῆς, G. Ιανῆ, D. Ιανῆ, A. Ιανῆν, V. Ιανῆ, *Jannea*.

2. The endings -αισι, -ῆσι, of the dative plural, were sometimes pronounced and written without the first *ι*; as ταμῖαισι, τῆσι, αἰτῆσι, ἐπιστάτῆσι, found in ancient inscriptions.

In the adverbial dative plural these endings are written -ασσι, -ῆσι; as Ἀθήνησι, Ἀργυλῆσι, Ἀλωπεκῆσι, found in inscriptions.

3. Adverbial datives in -α, -ῆ are often written without the *ι*. During the classical period, however, this *ι* was not omitted; thus, in inscriptions we find ὅπη, Doric ὅπα, not ὅπη, ὅπα.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 45. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united:

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	All genders.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N. ος	ον	N. A. V. ω	οι	α
G. ου	ου	G. D. οιν	ων	ων
D. φ	φ		οις	οις
A. ον	ον		οις	α
V. ε	ον		οι	α

2. Nouns in ος are masculine, feminine, or common; nouns in ον are neuter; as ὁ λόγος, *word*, ἡ δοκός, *beam*, ὁ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *a-human being, man, woman*, σῦκον, *figus, fig*.

3. Some nouns of this declension lengthen the radical vowel *ο* into *ω* throughout; as ὁ λαγώς, *lepus, hare*, ὁ, ἡ εὐγεωσ, *fertile*, τὸ εὐγεων, *fertile*

In nouns of this description, the genitive singular and the nominative of the neuter plural end in  $-\omega$  (contracted from  $-\omega\sigma$ ,  $-\omega\alpha$ ). The vocative is always like the nominative.

4. A few *feminines* of this declension (commonly referred to the third) take the following endings in the singular: N.  $\acute{\omega}$ , G.  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , D.  $\omicron\iota$ , A.  $\acute{\omega}$ , V.  $\omicron\iota$ ; as  $\eta\chi\acute{\omega}$ , *echo*,  $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\acute{\omega}$ , *persuasion*.

Two nouns of this class have  $-\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  in the nominative singular;  $\eta\ \eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , *morning*, and  $\eta\ \alpha\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , *shame, respect*.

5. The termination  $\omega\nu$  of the accusative singular, in some masculines and feminines, drops  $\nu$ ; as  $\acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\Lambda}\theta\omega\varsigma$ , *τὸν Ἄθω*;  $\acute{\omicron}\ \lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , *τὸν λαγών* or *λαγώ*;  $\eta\ \acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ , *τὴν ἔω*, *morning*.

6. The following neuters have  $\omicron$  instead of  $\omicron\nu$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron$ , *αὐτό*, *ἐκείνο*,  $\acute{\omicron}$ , *τό*, and *τοῦτο*, from  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , *αὐτός*, *ἐκείνος*,  $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}$ , *οὗτος*.

7. Nouns in  $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\omicron\nu$ ,  $\omicron\omicron\nu$  are contracted; as  $\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\omicron\varsigma$   $\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , *sailing*,  $\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$   $\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon\nu$ , *bone*.

## 8. Examples.

### Singular.

	$\acute{\omicron}$ , <i>word.</i>	$\eta$ , <i>beam.</i>	$\eta$ , <i>island.</i>	$\acute{\omicron}$ , $\eta$ , <i>man.</i>	$\tau\acute{\omicron}$ , <i>work.</i>	$\tau\acute{\omicron}$ , <i>fig.</i>
N.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\nu$
G.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\upsilon$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\upsilon$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$
D.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omega$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omega}$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omega$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omega$
A.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\nu$
V.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\epsilon$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$	$\nu\eta\sigma\epsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\nu$

### Dual.

N.	A.	V.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omega$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omega}$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omega$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omega$
	G.	D.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota\nu$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\iota\nu$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\iota\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\iota\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\iota\nu$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\iota\nu$

### Plural.

N.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\iota$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$
G.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\nu$
D.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\iota\varsigma$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\iota\varsigma$
A.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$
V.	$\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\iota$	$\delta\omicron\kappa\omicron\iota$	$\nu\eta\sigma\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha$	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$



## Singular.

	ὁ, temple.	ὁ, ἡ, fertile.	τὸ, hall.	ἡ, echo.	ἡ, morning.
N.	νεώς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεων	ἡχώ	ἡώς
G.	νεώ	εὐγεω	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοῦς	ἡοῦς
D.	νεῶ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεφ	ἡχοῖ	ἡοῖ
A.	νεών	εὐγεων	ἀνώγεων	ἡχώ	ἡῶ
V.	νεώς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεων	ἡχοῖ	ἡοῖ

## Dual.

N. A. V.	νεώ	εὐγεω	ἀνώγεω	ἡχώ
G. D.	νεῶν	εὐγεφν	ἀνώγεφν	ἡχοῖν

## Plural.

N.	νεῶ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοῖ
G.	νεῶν	εὐγεων	ἀνώγεων	ἡχῶν
D.	νεῶς	εὐγεφς	ἀνώγεφς	ἡχοῖς
A.	νεῶς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοῦς
V.	νεῶ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοῖ

## Contracts.

## Singular.

	ὁ, sailing.		τὸ, bone.	
N.	πλόος	πλοῖς	ὀστίον	ὀστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	ὀστίου	ὀστοῦ
D.	πλόφ	πλῶ	ὀστίφ	ὀστῶ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	ὀστίον	ὀστοῦν
V.	πλόε	πλοῦ	ὀστίον	ὀστοῦν

## Dual.

N. A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	ὀστίω	ὀστώ
G. D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	ὀστίοιν	ὀστοῖν

## Plural.

N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλῶν	ὀστέων	ὀστῶν
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ

For examples in *τος, οον*, see the adjectives *χρῖστος, ἀργύρεος, ἀπλόος*, below.

NOTE 1. The *vocative* of nouns in *ος* is sometimes the same as the *nominative*; as ὦ φίλος, ὦ δῖος αἰθῆρ.

NOTE 2. The vocative of nouns in *ος* is the same as the root with a change of *ο* into *ε*; as *λόγε*, *ἄνθρωπε*, for *λόγο*, *ἄνθρωπο*.

That of feminines in *ω*, *ως*, lengthens the radical vowel *ο* into *οι*; as *ἡχοί*, *ἡοί*, for *ἡχό*, *ἡό*.

### § 46. *Dialects.*

- S. G. -*ου*, Æolic, Bæotic, and Doric -*ω*; as *μεγάλω*, *οὐρανῶ*: old Thessalian -*οιο*, later Thessalian -*οι*; as *θεοίο*, *πόνοιο*, *ἑαυτοί*, *Πανστανιαίοι*, *Σιλάνοι*: Epic -*οιο*, sometimes, -*ου*.  
-*ω*, original and Epic -*ωο*; thus, *Πεπεῶο*, from *Πεπεῶς*.  
-*οῦς*, Æolic and Doric -*ως*; as *Λάτως*, *Λατῶς*.
- D. -*φ*, Bæotic -*ῦ* (for the original -*οι*); as *τῦ δάμν*, *Εὐβῶλν*, *Γελατιήν*, for *τῶ δάμν*, *Εὐβῶλφ*, *Ελατειαίφ*: Thessalian -*ου*; as *τοῦ κοινοῦ*, *αὐτοῦ*.
- A. -*ω*, from feminines, Æolic -*ων*; as *Λάτων*: Ionic -*οῦν*; as *Λητοῦν*, *Ιοῦν*.
- D. G. D. -*οιν*, Epic -*οιιν*; as *ἵπποιν*.
- P. N. -*οι*, Bæotic -*υ*; as *τύ*, *τύδε*, for *τοί*, *τοίδε*.
- D. -*οις*, Old and Poetic -*οισι*; as *λόγοισι*, *θριγκοῖσι*: Bæotic -*ῦς*; as *ἄλλυς*, *προβάτυς*.
- A. -*ους*, Æolic -*οις*; as *νόμοις*, *τοίς*: Bæotic -*ως*; as *ἔσγόνως*: Doric -*ως*, -*ος*; as *λύκως*, *λύκος*: Cretan -*ους*; as *τόνς*, from *ό*.

1. In ancient inscriptions, *ϕ*, in the expression *ἐφ' ϕ*, *on condition that*, is always written without the *ι* subscript; thus, *ΕΦΩ*.

2. Proper names in -*οῦς* are inflected like contracts in -*οῦς*; except that they make the dative in -*οῦ*; as *Ιησοῦς*, G. *Ιησοῦ*, D. *Ιησοῦ*, A. *Ιησοῦν*, V. *Ιησοῦ*, *Jesus*, or *Joshua*.

In the Septuagint, the dative of *Ιησοῦς* is also *Ιησοῖ*.

3. In a Doric inscription, *Λατος* is found for the genitive *Λατῶς*, that is *Λητοῦς*.

4. In inscriptions cut during the brazen period of the language, the endings -*ις*, -*ιν* are found for -*ιος*, -*ιον*; as *Δημήτρις*, *Ἑλλάδης*, *Διονύσις*, *Αὐρήλις*, *Ιούλις*, *Απολλινάρις*; *τὸν Ακέσιν*, *Αφροδείσιν*, *Καλλίστιν*, *Ελευθέριν*; neuter *τὸ μαρτύριν* for *μαρτύριον*.

Also *ὁ Αθηναίς*, *Ειρηναίς*, *Εστιαίς*, for *Αθήναιος*, *Ειρηναῖος*, *Εστιαῖος*.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 47. 1. The *root* of this declension is obtained by dropping *ος* of the genitive singular; as *κόραξ* *κόρακος*, root *κορακ*; *λέων* *λέοντος*, root *λεοντ*.

2. The following table exhibits the case-endings of the third declension:

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
All genders.		All genders.		Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N.	ς	N. A. V.	ε	ες	α
G.	ος, ως	G. D.	οιν	ων	ων
D.	ι			σι	σι
A.	α, υ			ας	α
V.	ς			ες	α

3. The following table exhibits the endings (not the case-endings) of the *nominative* and *genitive* singular, of the third declension.

The ending of the nominative contains a part of the root and very often the case-ending -ς; the ending of the genitive always contains a part of the root followed by the case-ending -ος. Thus, in *πρῶγμ-α πρῶγμ-ατος*, -α is a part of the root, and -ατος, a part of the root followed by the case-ending -ος; in *π-αῖς π-αιδός*, -αῖς is a part of the root and the case-ending -ς.

-ᾱ G. ᾱτος, neuter: as *πρῶγμα*, *thing*, *σῶμα*, *body*. But *γάλα* G. *γάλακτος*, *lac*, *milk*. *Κάρᾱ*, *head*, has a long in the last syllable.

αις — *αῖδος*, *αιτος*; *ὁ, ἡ παῖς παιδός*, *puer*, *child*, *boy*, *girl*, *τὸ σταῖς σταιτός*, *dough*, *ἡ δαῖς δαιτός*, *feast*.

-ᾱν — *ἄνος*, masculine; *παιᾶν*, *paean*, *Πάν*, *Pan*, *Τιτᾶν*, *Titan*.

ᾱν — *ανος*, *αντος*, neuter to -ᾱς; *μέλαν*, *βουλεῖσαν*.

-ᾱρ — *ατος*, *αρος*, neuter; *ἥπαρ*, -ατος, *hepar*, *the liver*, *νέκταρ*, -αρος, *nectar*, *αἶθαρ*, -ατος, *uber*, *udder*. But *ὁ ψᾶρ ψᾶρός*, *starling*, *ὁ μάκαρ*, -αρος, *blessed*, *ἡ δάμαρ*, -αρτος, *wife*. When -αρ is preceded by ε, a contraction may take place; as *δέλεαρ*, *δελίατος* *δελητος*, *bait*, *ἔαρ ἥρ*, *vet*, *the spring*, *κίαρ κῆρ*, *cor*, *heart*, *στίαρ στῆρ*, *tallow*, *fat*, *φρέαρ*, *φρέατος* *φρητός*, *a well*.

-ᾱς — *ᾱτος*, *αος*, neuter; as *κίρας*, *cornu*, *horn*, *κρίας*, *caro*, *meat*, *τέρας*, *prodigy*. Nouns of this class may drop the τ; as *κίρας κίρασος*, *κρίας κρίασος*, *τέρας τέρασος*. Some nouns of this class always appear without the τ; as *δέπας*, -αος, *goblet*, *σείλας*, -αος, *effulgence*.

-ᾱς — *αδος*, feminine; as *λαμπάς*, *torch*, *μονάς*, *unit*. But adjectives of this ending are of the common gender; as *ὁ, ἡ λογάς*, *picked*, *chosen*.

-ᾱς (-ᾱς, -αῖς) — *ατος*, *αος*, masculine; *ἑλέφας*, *elephas*, *elephantus*, *elephant*, *γίγας*, *gigas*, *giant*, *Αἴας*, *Ajax*. Only two have G. *αος*, *μέλας*, *black*, and *τάλας*, *unfortunate*. — The short ending -ᾱς in nouns of this description is Doric; as *Λῷς*, *πράξῃς*, *τινάξῃς*, *δήσῃς*, *τάλῃς*, *μέλῃς*. (§ 14, n. 7.) The ending -αῖς is Æolic; as *παῖς*, *κίρναῖς*, *μέλαις*, *τάλαις*.

-ᾱς — *αδός*, feminine, contracted from -αῖς; *δάς* *δαδός*, *torch*.

-αυς — *ᾱος*; *ἡ γραῖς*, *old woman*, *ἡ ναῖς*, *navis*, *ship*, the only nouns in -αυς.

-ειρ — *ειρός*; *ὁ φθείρ*, *louse*, *ἡ χεῖρ* *χειρός* or *χερός*, *hand*.

-εις — *εως*; *ὁ εἷς*, *unus*, *one*, *ὁ κτεῖς*, *pecten*, *comb*, the only examples

- εις (-εις, -ες, -ης) — εντος, masculine ; βουλευθείς, τιθείς, χαρίεις, ἀστερόεις, αἱματοίεις. When it is preceded by η or ο, a contraction may take place ; as τιμῆεις τιμῆς, πλακόεις πλακοῦς. — Some names of cities in -όεις -οῦς are feminine ; as Τραπεζοῦς, -οῦντος, Τραπεζυς. — The endings -εις, -ης are Doric ; as τιθένς, χαρίης, ἀστερόης, αἱματοῆς, καταλυμακωθῆς. The ending -ες is Thessalian and Doric ; as εὐεργετές (Thessalian participle from εὐεργέτημι), χαρίεις, ἀστερόεις, αἱματοίεις.
- εις — εἶδος ; ἡ κλείς, clavis, *key, lock*.
- εν (-ειν) — εντος, ενος, neuter to -εις G. εντος, ενος ; as εἶν, βουλευθέν. The ending -ειν belongs to the later Epic dialect ; as σκιοῖεν, δακρυοῖεν, in Apollonius.
- ες — εος, neuter to -ης G. εος ; as ἀληθείς, σαφείς.
- εύς — έός, Attic έως ; as βασιλεύς, *king*.
- η — ητος ; τὸ κάρη, *head*, Ionic for κάρᾱ, the only example.
- ην — ηνος, ενος, masculine, sometimes feminine ; ὁ μῆν μηνός, mensis, *month*, ὁ σπλήν, -ηνός, lien, *spleen*, ὁ λιμὴν, -ένος, *haven*, ἡ φρήν φρενός, *mind*.
- ηρ — ηρος, ερος, masculine, sometimes feminine ; as ὁ σωτήρ, -ῆρος, *preserver*, ὁ θῆρ θηρός, fera, *wild beast*, ὁ αἶθρ, -έρος, aëth, *air*, ὁ αἰθήρ, -έρος, aether, *ether* ; ἡ μήτηρ, ἡ θυγάτηρ, ἡ Δημήτηρ, ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ Κῆρ, ἡ ραιστήρ. — For -ῆρ contracted, see -ᾶρ.
- ης — εος, masculine or feminine ; ἡ τριήρης, triremis, ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής, *true*.
- ης — ητος, feminine, sometimes masculine ; all abstract nouns in -της are feminine ; as ἡ θεότης, *divinity*, ἡ βραδύτης, *slowness*. Πάρνης, G. -ηθος, *Parnes*, a mountain.
- ης — εντος, Doric for -εις, εντος. Also in Latin names, as Κλήμης, *Clemens*.
- ῆς — ηδος, contracted from -ηῖς ; ἡ παρῆς, *cheek*, ἡ Νηρῆς, *Nereid*.
- ι — ιος, εος (εως), neuter ; σινᾶπι, sināpi, *mustard*, πέπερι, *pepper*. But μέλι μέλιτος, *mel, honey*, τί τίνος or τινός, from τίς, τῖς.
- ῖν — ῖνος, another form of -ῖς ῖνος.
- ις — ιος, Attic εως, Poetic εος, feminine ; as πόλις, *state, city*, ὕβρις, *superbia, haughtiness*, τύρσις, turris, *tower*, κάνναβις, cannabī, *hemp*, σάγαρις, securis, *axe*. Except ὁ κίς, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, οἱ, αἱ κύρβεις, ὁ, ἡ ἔχις, ὁ, ἡ κόρις.
- ις — ιτος, ιδος, ιθος, generally feminine, sometimes masculine or common ; ἡ χάρις, -ιτος, *grace*, ἡ ἐλπίς, -ιδος, *hope*, ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, -ῖθος, *bird*.
- ις or -ιν — ῖνος, masculine, rarely feminine ; as ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, *delphin, dolphin*, ἡ ρίς, *nose*, ἡ ἰς, vis, *strength*. But τίς, τῖς, G. τῖνος, τίνός.
- λς — λος, ὁ ᾄλς, sal, *salt*, ἡ ᾄλς, salum, *the sea*, the only example.
- νς — νθος ; ἡ ἔλμυς, ἡ πείρις, ἡ Τίρις, perhaps the only examples.
- ξ — κος, γος, χος, generally masculine, sometimes feminine ; as ὁ κόραξ, -ακος, corvus, *crow*, ὁ κόκκυξ, -υγος, coccyx, *cuckoo*, ὁ ὄνυξ -υχος, unguis, *nail*, ἡ θρίξ τριχός, *hair*, ὁ, ἡ ἄρπαξ, rapax, *rapax*

- cious*. But ὁ ἄναξ G. ἄνακτος, *sovereign*, ἡ νύξ G. νυκτός, *nox*, *night*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ G. ἀλώπεκος, *vulpes*, *fox*.
- οῖς — οῖος, contracted from -οῖς; ἡ οἷς, οῖα, *sheep*, ὁ φθοῖς, a kind of *cake*, the only examples.
  - ον — ονος, οντος, neuter to -ων, ονος, οντος; as εὐδαιμον, βουλευῶν.
  - ορ — ορος, neuter; as ἡτορ, *heart*.
  - ος — εος, neuter; as γένος, *genus*, *race*, νέφος, *nubes*, *cloud*, ρίγος, *frigus*, *cold*, λήνος, *lana*, *wool*, ἔλκος, *ulcus*, *ulcer*.
  - ός — ότος, neuter to -ώς, οτος; as βεβουλευκός.
  - ουν — οδος, neuter to the compounds of ποῖς; as δίπουν.
  - ους — οντος, masculine; as ὀδοῖς, *dens*, *tooth*. But ὁ, ἡ βοῦς βοός, *bos*, *ox*, *cow*, ὁ χοῦς χοός, a *measure*, ὁ, ἡ ῥοῦς, *rhus*, *sumach*, ὁ ποῦς ποδός, *pes*, *foot*.
  - υ — εος (εως), neuter; ἄστυ, *γλυκύ*.
  - ῦν — ῦνος, another form of -υς ῦνος.
  - ῦν — ντος, neuter to -υς, ντος; as δύν, *δεικνύν*.
  - υρ — υρος; τὸ πῦρ πυρός, *fire*, ὁ μάρτυρ, -υρος, *witness*.
  - υς — υος, εος (εως), masculine or feminine; as ὁ, ἡ σῦς, *sus*, *swine*, *soic*, *hog*, ὁ μῦς, *mus*, *mouse*, ὁ ἰχθύς, *fish*, ὁ γλυκίς, -κίος, *dulcis*, *sweet*. In masculine substantives the Attic genitive is in εως; as ὁ πέλεκυς, -κειως.
  - υς — υδος, υθος, feminine; as δαγίς, -ῦδος, *κώμυς*, -ῦθος.
  - ῦς οἱ -ῦν — ῦνος, masculine or feminine; as ὁ Φόρκυς, ἡ Γόρτυς.
  - ῦς — ντος, masculine; as δεικνίς, φύς, δῦς.
  - ψ — πος, βος, φος, masculine, rarely feminine; as ὁ γίψ γυπός, *vulture*, ὁ Ἄραψ, -αβος, ἡ κατήλιψ, -ιφος, *trap-door*!
  - ων — ωνος, ονος, masculine, feminine, or common; as ὁ αἰών, -ῶνος, *aevum*, *age*, ὁ ἄξων, -ονος; ἀκίς, *acile-tree*, ὁ, ἡ εὐδαιμόν -ονος, *happy*. Ποσειδάων is contracted into Ποσειδῶν, *Poseidon*.
  - ων — οντος, masculine; λίων, *leo*, *lion*, γράφων, *writing*. Proper names in -φάων are contracted; as, Ξινοφάων, Ξινοφῶν, *Xenophon*.
  - ωρ — ωρος, ορος, masculine, sometimes feminine or common; as ὁ φῶρ φωρός, *fur*, *thief*, ὁ ῥήτωρ, -ορος, ἡ προμήτωρ, -ορος. But τὸ ἔλδωρ, τὸ ἔλωρ, τὸ ἔδωρ.
  - ως — ωτος, ωος, masculine; as γέλως, -ωτος, *laughter*, φῶς φωτός, *man*, θῶς θωός, Μίνως, -ωος. But ἡ δῶς, *dos*, *gift*, τὸ φῶς, (φῶος,) *light*.
  - ώς — ότος, participle masculine; βεβουλευκός.
  - ως — φδος, only ἡ φῶς φφδός, *blister*, a *burn*, contracted from φῶς.

4. Many nouns of the third declension, of which the root ends in *e*, *i*, *v*, are contracted.

The contracted accusative plural is always like the contracted nominative plural.

(a) Nouns in *ης*, *εις*, *ος* are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the vowel of the root; as τριήρης, τριήρειος τριήρους; σαφής, σαφείος σαφούς; τείχος, τείχειος τείχους.

(b) Nouns in *ις*, *ι*, *υς*, *υ*, and *εύς* are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as *πόλις*, *πόλι* *πόλι*; *ἰχθύς*, *ἰχθύι* *ἰχθυί*; *βασιλεύς*, *βασιλέες* *βασιλείς*.

(c) The radical vowels *ι* and *υ* are, in many nouns, changed into *ε* in all the cases, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular; as *πόλις* *πόλεως*, *πέλεκυς* *πελέκεως*.

(d) Neuters in *α*s often drop the *τ* and are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the *α*; as *κέρας*, *κέρα* *τος* *κέραος* *κέρωσ*.

(e) *Βοῦς*, *ὄ, ἦ*, *bos*, *ox*, *cow*, *ἡ* *γραῦς*, *old woman*, and *ἡ* *ναῦς*; *navis*, *ship*, are contracted only in the accusative plural; thus *βόας* *βοῦς*, *γραῶς* *γραῦς*, *ναῶς* *ναῦς*.

## 5. Examples.

### Singular.

	<i>ὄ, crow.</i>	<i>ὄ, vulture.</i>	<i>ἦ, grace.</i>	<i>ἦ, hope.</i>	<i>ὄ, jackal.</i>	<i>ὄ, orator.</i>
N.	<i>κόραξ</i>	<i>γύψ</i>	<i>χάρις</i>	<i>ἐλπὶς</i>	<i>θῶς</i>	<i>ρήτωρ</i>
G.	<i>κόρακος</i>	<i>γυπός</i>	<i>χάριτος</i>	<i>ἐλπίδος</i>	<i>θωός</i>	<i>ρήτορος</i>
D.	<i>κόρακι</i>	<i>γυπί</i>	<i>χάριτι</i>	<i>ἐλπίδι</i>	<i>θωί</i>	<i>ρήτορι</i>
A.	<i>κόρακα</i>	<i>γυπα</i>	<i>χάριν</i>	<i>ἐλπίδα</i>	<i>θῶα</i>	<i>ρήτορα</i>
V.	<i>κόραξ</i>	<i>γύψ</i>	<i>χάρι</i>	<i>ἐλπί</i>	<i>θῶς</i>	<i>ρήτορ</i>

### Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>κόρακε</i>	<i>γυπε</i>	<i>χάριτε</i>	<i>ἐλπίδε</i>	<i>θῶε</i>	<i>ρήτορε</i>
G. D.	<i>κοράκοιν</i>	<i>γυποῖν</i>	<i>χαρίτοι</i>	<i>ἐλπίδοι</i>	<i>θῶοι</i>	<i>ρήτοροῖν</i>

### Plural.

N.	<i>κόρακες</i>	<i>γυπες</i>	<i>χάριτες</i>	<i>ἐλπίδες</i>	<i>θῶες</i>	<i>ρήτορες</i>
G.	<i>κοράκων</i>	<i>γυπῶν</i>	<i>χαρίτων</i>	<i>ἐλπίδων</i>	<i>θῶων</i>	<i>ρήτόρων</i>
D.	<i>κόραξι</i>	<i>γυψί</i>	<i>χάρισι</i>	<i>ἐλπίσι</i>	<i>θωσί</i>	<i>ρήτορσι</i>
A.	<i>κόρακας</i>	<i>γυπας</i>	<i>χάριτας</i>	<i>ἐλπίδας</i>	<i>θῶας</i>	<i>ρήτορας</i>
V.	<i>κόρακες</i>	<i>γυπες</i>	<i>χάριτες</i>	<i>ἐλπίδες</i>	<i>θῶες</i>	<i>ρήτορες</i>

### Singular.

	<i>τὸ, thing.</i>	<i>ὄ, age.</i>	<i>ὄ, god.</i>	<i>ὄ, haven.</i>	<i>ὄ, lion.</i>	<i>ὄ, giant</i>
N.	<i>πρᾶγμα</i>	<i>αἰών</i>	<i>δαίμων</i>	<i>λιμὴν</i>	<i>λέον</i>	<i>γίγᾶς</i>
G.	<i>πράγματος</i>	<i>αἰῶνος</i>	<i>δαίμονος</i>	<i>λιμένος</i>	<i>λέοντος</i>	<i>γίγαντος</i>
D.	<i>πράγματι</i>	<i>αἰῶνι</i>	<i>δαίμονι</i>	<i>λιμένι</i>	<i>λέοντι</i>	<i>γίγαντι</i>
A.	<i>πρᾶγμα</i>	<i>αἰῶνα</i>	<i>δαίμονα</i>	<i>λιμένα</i>	<i>λέοντα</i>	<i>γίγαντα</i>
V.	<i>πρᾶγμα</i>	<i>αἰών</i>	<i>δαίμον</i>	<i>λιμὴν</i>	<i>λέον</i>	<i>γίγαν</i>

### Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>πράγματε</i>	<i>αἰῶνε</i>	<i>δαίμονε</i>	<i>λιμένε</i>	<i>λέοντε</i>	<i>γίγαντε</i>
G. D.	<i>πραγμάτοι</i>	<i>αἰῶνοι</i>	<i>δαιμόνοι</i>	<i>λιμένοι</i>	<i>λέοντοι</i>	<i>γίγαντοι</i>

*Plural.*

N.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
G.	πραγμάτων	αἰώνων	δαιμόνων	λιμένων	λεόντων	γιγάντων
D.	πράγμασι	αἰῶσι	δαίμοσι	λιμέσι	λέουσι	γίγασι
A.	πράγματα	αἰῶνας	δαίμονας	λιμένας	λέοντας	γίγαντας
V.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες

*Contracts.**Singular.*

	ἡ, galley.	τὸ, wall.	ὁ, fish.
N.	τριήρης	τείχος	ἰχθύς
G.	τριήρεος τριήρους	τείχεος τείχους	ἰχθύος
D.	τριήρεϊ τριήρει	τείχεϊ τείχει	ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ
A.	τριήρεα τριήρη	τείχος	ἰχθύς
V.	τριήρες	τείχος	ἰχθύ

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	τριήρει τριήρη	τείχει τείχη	ἰχθύε
G. D.	τριηρείου τριηροῖν	τειχέου τειχοῖν	ἰχθύου

*Plural.*

N.	τριήρεις τριήρεις	τείχεια τείχη	ἰχθύες ἰχθυς
G.	τριηρέων τριήρων	τειχέων τειχῶν	ἰχθύων
D.	τριήρεσι	τείχεσι	ἰχθύσι
A.	τριήρεας τριήρεις	τείχεια τείχη	ἰχθύας ἰχθυς
V.	τριήρεις τριήρεις	τείχεια τείχη	ἰχθύες ἰχθυς

*Singular.*

	ἡ, state.	τὸ, mustard.
N.	πόλις	σίναπι
G.	πόλεος πόλεως	σινάπεος
D.	πολεῖ πόλε	σινάπεϊ σινάπει
A.	πόλις	σίναπι
V.	πολι	σίναπι

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	πόλει	σινάπει
G. D.	πολείου	σιναπέου

*Plural.*

N.	πόλεις πόλεις	σινάπεια σινάπη
G.	πόλεων	σιναπέων
D.	πόλεσι	σινάπεσι
A.	πόλεας πόλεις	σινάπεια σινάπη
V.	πόλεις πόλεις	σινάπεια σινάπη

## Singular.

	ὁ, cubit.	τὸ, city.	ὁ, king.
N.	πῆχυς	ἄστυ	βασιλεύς
G.	πήχεως	ἄστεος	βασιλέως
D.	πήχεϊ    πήχει	ἄστεϊ    ἄστει	βασιλεῖ    βασιλεῖ
A.	πήχυν	ἄστυ	βασιλέα
V.	πήχῃ	ἄστυ	βασιλεῦ

## Dual.

N. A. V.	πήχεε	ἄστεε	βασιλέε
G. D.	πήχεοιν	ἄστέοιν	βασιλέοιν

## Plural.

N.	πήχες    πήχεις	ἄστεα    ἄσθη	βασιλέες    βασιλ-εῖς, -ῆς
G.	πήχεων	ἄστέων	βασιλέων
D.	πήχεσι	ἄστεσι	βασιλεῦσι
A.	πήχεας    πήχεις	ἄστεα    ἄσθη	βασιλέας    βασιλεῖς
V.	πήχες    πήχεις	ἄστεα    ἄσθη	βασιλέες    βασιλεῖς

## Singular.

	τὸ, horn.	τὸ, prize.
N.	κέρας	γέρας
G.	κέρατος    κέραος    κέρως	γέραος    γέρως
D.	κέρατι    κέραϊ    κέρα	γέραϊ    γέρα
A.	κέρας	γέρας
V.	κέρας	γέρας

## Dual.

N. A. V.	κέρατε    κέραε    κέρα	γέραε    γέρα
G. D.	κεράτοιιν    κεράοιιν    κερῶν	γεράοιιν    γερῶν

## Plural.

N.	κέρατα    κέραα    κέρα	γέραα    γέρα
G.	κεράτων    κεράων    κερῶν	γεράων    γερῶν
D.	κέρασι	γέρασι
A.	κέρατα    κέραα    κέρα	γέραα    γέρα
V.	κέρατα    κέραα    κέρα	γέραα    γέρα

NOTE 1. Proper names in -κλέης, contracted -κλήης, undergo a double contraction in the dative singular, and sometimes in the accusative singular; as

N.	Περικλέης	Περικλήης, Pericles
G.	Περικλέεος	Περικλέοος
D.	Περικλέεϊ	Περικλέεει    Περικλεῖ
A.	Περικλέεα	Περικλέα    Περικλή
V.	Περικλέες	Περικλείς



NOTE 2. In later Greek, the *genitive* of nouns in *us* may be contracted; as *πήχυς, πηχέων πηχῶν*. Further, the *genitive singular* and *neuter plural* of *adjectives* in *us* may be contracted; as *ἡμισυ, ἡμίσεος ἡμίσου, ἡμίσεια ἡμίση, (Luc. 19, 8.)*

NOTE 3. (a) The *genitive singular* of nouns in *eus* may be contracted after a vowel; as *Πειραιεύς, Πειραιέως Πειραιῶς; χοεύς, χοέως χοῶς*, a kind of measure.

(b) In the old Attic dialect, the ending *ees* of nouns in *eus* is contracted into *ἦς*; as *ἰππεύς ἰππῆς, πλυνεύς πλυνῆς*.

NOTE 4. The ending *ee* of the dual of neuters in *os* was also contracted into *ει*; as *σκέλος σκέλει, ζεύγος ζεύγει*, found in Attic inscriptions.

NOTE 5. The contracted dative singular of neuters in *as* lengthens the *a* after the analogy of the first declension; as *γέρας γέρῃ γέρα*.

NOTE 6. The *genitive singular* of neuters may, in Attic Poetry, end in *ως*; as *ἄστυ ἄστεως*. In later Greek, such *genitives* were used also in prose; as *σίναπι σινάπεως, βραχύ βραχέως*.

NOTE 7. According to the old grammarians, the Attic *genitive* and *dative dual* of nouns in *is* and *us* end in *ων*; as *πόλις πόλεων*.

§ 48. 1. Most nouns of the third declension form the *nominative singular* by annexing *s* to the root; as *θῶ-ς θω-ός, σαφέ-ς σαφέ-ος*.

So *κίς κίος, πόλις πόλιος, κόραξ κόρακος, θρίξ τριχός, γύψ γυπός, κατήλιψ κατήλιφος, χάρις χάριτος, ἔλμινς ἔλμινθος, μέλας μέλανος, βουλεύσας βουλεύσαντος, τιθείς τιθέντος. (§§ 13; 14.)*

(a) When the root ends in *ε*, masculines and feminines lengthen *es* into *ης*; as *τριήρης τριήρεος, τριremis, σαφής σαφέος*.

(b) The perfect active participle lengthens *o* into *ω* in the masculine; as *βεβουλεγκώς βεβουλεγκότος*.

(c) All neuter substantives change *es* into *ος*; as *τείχος τείχεος, βέλος βέλεος*.

(d) Some neuters change *s* into *ρ*; as *ἦπαρ ἦπατος, φρέαρ φρέατος*

(e) *Ποῦς, pes, foot*, lengthens *os* into *ους*. Homer has *ἀρτίπος, sound-footed*.

(f) Nouns whose root originally ended in *aF, eF, oF*, change *F* into *v* before *s*; as *ναFs ναῦς, γραFs γραῦς, βασιλεFs βασιλεύς, ΖεFs Ζεύς, βοFs βοῦς, χοFs χοῦς, ροFs ροῦς*.

2. When the *nominative* is not formed according to the preceding rule, it is the same as the root,

with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5). Masculines and feminines lengthen  $\epsilon$  and  $\omicron$ , in the last syllable, into  $\eta$  and  $\omega$ , respectively. E. g. αἰῶν αἰῶν-ος, λιμὴν λιμέν-ος, ῥήτωρ ῥήτορ-ος.

So πρᾶγμα πράγματος, παῖν παιᾶνος, δάμαρ δάμαρτος, χεῖρ χειρός, σίναπι σινάπιος, πῦρ πυρός, δαίμων δαίμονος, λέων λέοντος.

§ 49. 1. The *accusative* singular of masculines and feminines is formed by annexing *a* to the root; as κόραξ κόρακ-α, λέων λέοντ-α.

2. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, *ους*, of which the root ends in a vowel, form their accusative by dropping *ς* of the nominative and annexing *ν*; as πόλις πόλιν, ἰχθύς ἰχθύν, πέλεκυς πέλεκυν.

So γραῦς γραῦν, ναῦς ναῦν, βοῦς βοῦν, χοῦς χοῦν, ῥοῦς ῥοῦν.

3. If the root ends in a consonant, paroxytones and proparoxytones in *ις* and *υς* have *a* or *ν* in the accusative; as ὄρνις, ὄρνιθα or ὄρνιν; κόρυς, κόρυθα or κόρυν; εὐέλπις, εὐέλπιδα or εὐέλπιν.

The accusative in *a*, in nouns of this description, is rather Poetic.

NOTE. In the Epic dialect, the following nouns often have *a* in the accusative singular, contrary to the second rule: βοῦς βόα, εὐρύς εὐρέα, ἰχθύς ἰχθύα, ναῦς νέα, πόλις πόληα.

The accusative of ΔΙΣ (originally ΔΙΦΣ) is always Δία.

§ 50. In many instances, the *vocative* singular of masculine and feminine nouns is like the nominative singular.

1. The vocative of nouns in  $\bar{a}\varsigma$  (arising from *αυς*, *αντς*), *εις* (from *εντς*), *ηρ*, *ων*, *ωρ*, is the same as the root with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5); as γίγας γίγαντος γίγαν, πατήρ πατέρος πάτερ.

So *χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεν, δαίμων δαίμονος δαίμων*. So also *γυνή γυναικός γύναι, ἄναξ ἄνακτος ἄνα*.

2. Nouns in *ις, υς, ες*, and the compounds of *πούς*, *foot*, drop the *ς* of the nominative: *ευ* is always circumflexed; as *ἐλπὶς ἐλπί, ἰχθύς ἰχθύ, βασιλεύς βασιλεῦ, χαλκόπους χαλκόπου*.

So also *γραῦς γραῦ, old woman, παῖς παῖ, child*.

3. Nouns in *ης*, G. *εος*, shorten *ης* into *εσ* in the vocative; as *Σωκράτης Σώκρατες, τριήρης τρίηρες, ἀληθής ἀληθές*.

4. *Απόλλων, Ποσειδῶν*, and *σωτήρ* shorten the final syllable in the vocative; thus, *Ἀπολλον, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ*.

§ 51. 1. The *dative plural* is formed by annexing *σι* to the root; as *θῶς θωός θωσί, ἰχθύς ἰχθύος ἰχθύσι*.

So *τρίηρης τρίηρεος τρίηρεσι, θρίξ τριχός θριξί, πούς ποδός ποσί, τάλας τάλανος τάλασι, τιθείς τιθέντος τιθείσι, λέων λέοντος λέουσι, δεικνύς δεικνύτος δεικνύσι*. (§§ 13; 14.)

2. Nouns in *εύς* form their *dative plural* by dropping *ς* of the nominative and annexing *σι*; as *βασιλεύς βασιλεῦσι*.

Also *γραῦς γραυσί, ναῦς ναυσί, βοῦς βουσί, χοῦς χουσί, ῥοῦς ῥουσί*.

NOTE. Syncopated nouns in *ηρ* annex the Doric case-ending *άσι* to the syncopated root; see *ἀνὴρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πατήρ*, also *ἀρνός, ἀστήρ, νίος*, in the Catalogue of Anomalous Nouns.

## § 52. Dialects.

P. D. *-σι*, Æolic and Bæotic *-εσσι*; as *πούς πόδεσσι, ἐλθών ἐλθόντεσσι, διάλυσις διαλυσίεσσι*: Doric *-ασι, -ασσι, -εσι*; as *ὑπάρχων ὑπαρχόντασσι, πρύσσων πρασσόντασσι, θήρ θήρεσι, ἴς ἴνεσι, μάθημα μαθημάτεσι*: Epic *-εσσι, -εσι, -σσι*; as *πούς ποσσί, ἔπος ἔπεσσι*.

D.G. D. *-οιν*, Epic *οιν*; as *Σειρήν Σειρήνου, πούς ποδοῖν*.

1 Example of nouns in *ις* of which the root ends in *ι* :

- S. N. πόλις, *city, state*  
 G. Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, Doric, and Ionic πόλιος  
 D. (πόλι), Æ. B. Th. D. I. πόλι  
 A. πόλιον, in all the dialects
- D. N. A. Ionic πόλιε  
 G. D. Ionic πολίον
- P. N. Æ. B. Th. I. πόλιες, Doric πολίες  
 G. Æ. B. Th. D. I. πολίων  
 D. Æ. B. Th. D. πολίεσσι, Ionic πόλιτι  
 A. Æ. B. Th. πόλιας, Doric πολίας, Ionic πόλιας πόλις

2. Example of nouns in *-ευς* :

- S. N. βασιλεύς, Æolic βασιλευς, Doric βασιλεὺς, *king*  
 G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέος, Bœotic βασιλείος, Æolic βασι-  
 ληος, Epic βασιλῆος  
 D. Ionic βασιλεῖ, Doric βασιλεί, Bœotic βασιλεῖ, Æolic βασι-  
 λῆι, Epic βασιλῆι  
 A. Ionic βασιλέα, Doric βασιλῆ, Bœotic βασιλεία, Æolic βασι-  
 ληα, Epic βασιλῆα. The Attic Poets sometimes use the  
 Doric accusative; as *ιερεύς* *ιερῆ*, *ξυγγραφεύς* *ξυγγραφῆ*.
- D. N. A. Epic βασιλῆε, G. D. βασιλήου
- P. N. Doric and Ionic βασιλέες, Bœotic βασιλείες, Æolic βασιληες,  
 Epic βασιλῆες  
 G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέων, Bœotic βασιλείων, Æolic and  
 Epic βασιλήων  
 D. Doric, Bœotic, Ionic, and Epic βασιλευσι, Æ. βασιλήεσσι  
 A. Doric and Ionic βασιλέας, Bœotic βασιλείας, Æolic βασι-  
 ληας, Epic βασιλῆας

3. Nouns in *έης* (especially proper nouns in *-κλέης*), and neuters in *έος* are sometimes inflected without the *ε*; that is, they are syn- copated; as

Ἡρακλέης Ἡρακλῆς, G. Ἡρακλέος, D. Ἡρακλεῖ, A. Ἡρακλέα, V Ἡρακλες, Ionic and Doric, in part.  
 τὸ κλέος, τὰ κλέα; τὸ σπέος, τοῖς σπέσσι, Epic.

So *δυσκλεῖα*, *ὑπερδέα*, in Homer; *εὐκλεῖας*, in Pindar. Also, *τὰ κρέα*, *τὰ κέρᾶ*, from *κρέας*, *κέρας*.

*Νηλῆς* for *νηλής*, and *θεουδῆς* for *θεοδείης*, drop the *ε* in the nom- inative.

4. The Ionic contracts *-εος*, from nouns in *ης*, *ος*, into *-ευς*; as *θάμβος*, G. *θάμβεος* *θάμβευς*.

5. In nouns in *-κλέης*, the Epic contracts *εε* into *η* or *ει*, and the Bœotic into *ει*; as *Ἡρακλέης*, *-κλέεος* *-κλῆος*, *-κλέεϊ* *-κλῆϊ*, *-κλέεα* *-κλῆα*; *εὐρρέης*, *εὐρρέεος* *εὐρρέιος*; *εὐκλέης*, *εὐκλέεας* *εὐκλείας*; *Δαμοκλῆς*, *Δαμοκλέεος* *Δαμοκλείος*.

6. The later Greeks made G. *-κλείους* from nouns in *-κλεης*; as *Πασικλῆς* *-κλείους*, *Αριστοκλῆς* *-κλείους*.

7. According to the ancient grammarians, the Æolic vocative of contract nouns in *ης* is the same as the root; as *Ἀριστοφάνης Ἀριστόφανε, Σωκράτης Σώκρατε*.

8. The later Dorians sometimes shortened *-εις* of the contracted nominative and accusative plural into *-εις*; as *οἱ, τοὺς ἱαρές, βιοπλανές, Πριανσιές*, from *ἱερεύς, βιοπλανής, Πριανσιεύς*.

9. In inscriptions belonging to the brazen age of the Greek language, the accusative singular of the third declension often ends in *αν*, which, properly speaking, is the original case-ending of this declension; as *τὸν ἄνδραν, τὴν γυναικάν, τὴν μητέραν*.

10. In later Greek, some diminutives in *ύς* retain the *υ* throughout; as *ὁ Διονύς, τοῦ Διονύ, τῷ Διονύ*; *ὁ Κλαυσύς, τοῦ Κλαυσύ, τῷ Κλαυσύ*. (*Bekker. Anecd. Gr. no. 1195.*)

### ANOMALOUS, DEFECTIVE, AND INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

§ 53. Nouns which have more than one root are regarded as anomalous.

1. All contract proper names in *ης* of the third declension may be inflected after the analogy of the first. In classical Greek, however, this rule applies chiefly to the accusative singular. E. g.

*Ἀριστοφάνης, Ἀ. Ἀριστοφάνη σι Ἀριστοφάνην*  
*Τισσαφέρνης, Ἀ. Τισσαφέρνην, V. Τισσαφέρνη*  
*Καλλισθένης, G. Καλλισθένου*  
*Ἀριστοκλῆς, Μενεκράτης, V. Ἀριστοκλῆ, Μενεκράτη*

The Æolic dialect applies this principle also to adjectives; as *ὁ δυσμένης, τὸν δυσμένην*; *ὁ κυκλοτέρης, τὸν κυκλοτέρην*.

2. On the other hand, masculines of the first declension may, in the Ionic dialect, make the accusative in *εα, εας*; as

*Γύγης, δεσπότης, Ἀ. Γύγεα, δεσπότεα, δεσπότεας.*

*Ἀρταξέρεξης*, in an Ionic inscription, has G. *Ἀρταξέρξευς*, contracted from *Ἀρταξέρξεος*.

3. Some nouns in *ις* have G. *ιος* or *ιδος*; as *μῆνις μῆνιος* or *μῆνιδος, θέτις θέτιδος* or *θέτιος*. See also *ὄρνις, κλείς, θέμις, τίγρις*, in the Catalogue.

4. Some neuters in *ας*, G. *ας*, change, in the Ionic dialect, *α* into *ε*, in the inflection. See *βρέτας, κνέφας, κῶας, οὔδας, ὕδας, ΔΟΡΑΣ*, in the Catalogue.

5. Nouns in *ās* (arising from *ανς, αντς*) of the third declension sometimes are inflected after the analogy of the first; as

Πολυδάμας, V. Πολυδάμᾱ, *Polydamas*

λυκάβας, μέλας, Αἴας, ἄπας, Δ. λυκάβαν, μέλαν, Αἴαν, ἄπαν

6. Απολλων, Ποσειδῶν, and κυκεῶν commonly drop *ν* in the accusative, and then contract *ωα* into *ω*; thus, Απολλῶ, Ποσειδῶ, κυκειῶ (Epic).

7. Sometimes the genitive of the second declension is formed after the analogy of the first; thus, Herodotus has Βάττος, Κλεόμβροτος, G. Βάττεω, Κλεομβρότεω.

So βλεφάρων κυανέων, in Hesiod; νῆσος νησάων (*Ahrens*, I, p. 229).

8. The ending *ῶν* (circumflexed) of the genitive plural of the third declension may be changed into *έων* by the Ionians, and into *ᾶν* by the Dorians, after the analogy of the first; as *ρίς ρινέων, χήν χηνέων, αἴξ αἰγᾶν*.

So Σειρήν Σειρηνάων, χιλιάς χιλιαδέων (*Her.* 7, 103).

9. The later Doric uses also *-οις* for *-σι*, in the dative plural of the third declension; as *ἄγων ἀγώνοις, ἐντυγχάνων ἐντυγχανόντοις, Λαμιεύς Λαμιείοις, γέρων γερόντοις*. (Compare Latin *-matis* for *-matibus*, as *poëma poëmatis*; also *-οιν* of the dual of the same declension.)

So ἡγυς, that is, *αἴγοις*, from *αἴξ*, *goat*, found in a Bœotic inscription.

10. Some nouns in *ηρ*, which make the genitive in *eros*, are generally syncopated in the genitive and dative singular. See *ἄνῆρ, γαστήρ, Δημήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ*, and *πατήρ*, in the Catalogue.

11. Some nouns of the second declension are masculine in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural; as *ὁ λύχνος, οἱ λύχνοι* or *τὰ λύχνα*; *ὁ δεσμός, οἱ δεσμοί* or *τὰ δεσμά*; *ὁ σῖτος, τὰ σίτα*.

12. Many nouns have more than one form even in the nominative; such nouns are commonly called *redundant*; as *ἡ ἔως* and *ἡώς, morn, morning*; *ἡ γάλως*, Ionic *γαλόως, glos, husband's sister*; *τὸ δένδρον* and *δένδρος -εος, tree*; *ἡ χώρα* and *ὁ χώρος, place, space*.

§ 54. 1. *Defective nouns* are those of which only some of the cases are in use; as *τὸ γλάφυ, cave, τὴν νίφα, snow*.

2. Names of *festivals* are used only in the plural; as *τὰ Παναθήναια, τὰ Ολύμπια, Πύθια, Νέμεα, Ἴσθμια*.

§ 55. *Indeclinable* nouns are those which have only one form for all the genders, numbers, and cases. Such are,

1. The names of the letters of the *alphabet*; as τὸ ἄλφα, τοῦ ἄλφα, τῆ ἄλφα.

2. The *cardinal numbers*, from 5 to 100 inclusive; as οἱ πέντε, αἱ πέντε, τὰ πέντε, τοὺς πέντε.

3. All *foreign names* not Grecized; as ὁ Ἀδάμ, τοῦ Ἀδάμ, τῷ Ἀδάμ, τὸν Ἀδάμ, *Adam*.

4. Χρεών, τὸ, *necessity, destiny, fate*. — Θέμις, in the expression θέμις εἶναι, *to be lawful*.

§ 56. In the following Catalogue, assumed or imaginary nominatives are written in capital letters.

ἁηδών (ΑΗΔΩ), ὄνος, ἡ, *nightingale*, regular. Also, G. ἁηδοῦς, V. ἁηδοῖ.

Αἴδης (Α-ΙΣ), ου, ὁ, *Hades*, regular. Also, G. \*Αἴδος, D. \*Αἴδι, A. \*Αἴδα.

ἀλκή (ΑΛΞ), ἡς, ἡ, *strength*, regular. Also, D. ἀλκί.

ἄλφιτον, ου, τὸ, *meal, bread*, regular. Also, τὸ ἄλφι, Epic.

ἄλως, ω οἱ ωος, ἡ, *threshing-floor*.

ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, ὁ, *sovereign*, regular. When employed to invoke a god, it has V. ἄναξ or ἄνα; elsewhere the vocative is always like the nominative.

ἀνδράποδον (ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΥΣ), ου, τὸ, *slave*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ἀνδρα πόδεσσι, Epic.

ἀνὴρ, ὁ, *man, vir*, G. ἀνέρος ἀνδρός, D. ἀνέρι ἀνδρί, A. ἀνέρα ἄνδρα, V. ἀνερ, Dual N. A. V. ἀνέρε ἄνδρε, G. D. ἀνέροιιν ἀνδροῖιν, Plur.

ἀνέρες ἄνδρες, G. ἀνέρων ἀνδρῶν, D. ἀνδράσι, A. ἀνέρας ἄνδρας, V. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες. (In this word, ε is dropped, and the lingual δ is inserted between ν and ρ.)

Ἀπόλλων, ὁ, *Apollo*, G. Απόλλωνος, D. Απόλλωνι, A. Απόλλωνα Απόλλω, V. \*Απολλων.

\*Ἄρης, ὁ, *Ares*, G. \*Ἄρεος, rarely \*Ἄρεως, D. \*Ἄρεϊ \*Ἄρει, A. \*Ἄρεα \*Ἄρη \*Ἄρην, V. \*Ἄρες. — Epic, G. \*Ἄρηος, D. \*Ἄρηϊ, A. \*Ἄρηα.

ΑΡΝ-, ὁ, ἡ, *lamb*, G. ἀρνός, D. ἀρνί, A. ἄρνα, Dual ἄρνε ἀρνοῖν, Pl. N. ἄρνες, G. ἀρνῶν, D. ἀρνάσι, A. ἄρνας.

ἀστήρ, ἔρος, ὁ, *stella, star*, regular; but D. Pl. ἀστράσι, after the analogy of πατράσι from πατήρ.

Βάττος, ου, ὁ, *Battus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Βάττω.

βοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, *bos, ox, cow*, G. βούς, D. βοί, A. βοῦν (Poetic βόα), V. βοῦ, Dual N. A. βόε, G. D. βοοῖν, Pl. N. βόες, G. βοῶν, D. βοуси, A. βόας βοῦς. — Bœotic Pl. G. βουῶν, D. βοῦεσσι, found in inscriptions.

βρέτας, εος, τὸ, a wooden *image*, Poetic.

γαστήρ, ἡ, *venter, belly*, G. γαστέρος γαστρός, D. γαστέρι γαστρί, D Pl. γαστράσι rarely γαστήρσι; the rest is regular.

γέλωσ, ωτος οἱ ω, ὄ, *laughter*.

γλάφυ, τὸ, *cave*, defective.

γόνυ (ΓΟΝΑΣ, ΓΟΥΝ), τὸ, *genu, knee*, G. γόνατος, D. γόνατι, Dual N. A. γόνατε, G. D. γονάτοι, Pl. N. A. γόνατα, G. γονάτων, D. γόνασι. Poetic forms, G. γουνός, D. γουνί, Pl. N. γούνα, G. γούων. The Ionic changes *o* into *ou* in the inflection, as G. γούνατος.

γραῦς, ἡ, *old woman*, G. γραός, D. γραί, A. γραῦν, V. γραῦ, Dual N. A. V. γραῖε, G. D. γραοῖν, Pl. N. γρῦες, G. γραῶν, D. γραυσί, A. γραῦς, V. γρᾶες. The Ionic changes *a* into *η*; γρηῦς, γρηῦ. It further uses γῦ for ην; thus, γρηῦς, γρηῦ.

γυνή (ΓΥΝΑΪΞ), ἡ, *woman, wife*, G. γυναικός, D. γυναικί, A. γυνάικα, V. γύναι, Dual N. A. V. γυνάικε, G. D. γυναικοῖν, Pl. N. γυνάικες, G. γυναικῶν, D. γυναιξί, A. γυνάικας, V. γυνάικες. The comedians sometimes inflected γυνή after the analogy of the first declension; as τὴν γυνήν.

δαῖς (ΔΑΣ), ἴδος, ἡ, *fight*, regular. Also, D. δαί.

δάκρυον, ου, τὸ, *lacryma, tear*, regular. Also, τὸ δάκρυ, Pl. D. δάκρυσι, Poetic.

δέμας, τὸ, *body*, defective.

Δημήτηρ, ἡ, *Demeter*, G. Δημήτερος Δημήτρος, D. Δημήτερι Δημήτρι, A. Δημήτερα Δημήτρα, V. Δήμητερ.

δόρυ (ΔΟΡΑΣ, δούρας, ΔΟΡ ΔΟΥΡ), τὸ, *spear*, G. δόρατος, D. δόρατι, Dual N. A. δόρατε, G. D. δοράτοι, Pl. N. A. δόρατα, G. δοράτων, D. δόρασι. Poetic forms, G. δορός, Epic δούρατος, δουρός, D. δορί, δόρει, Epic δουρί, δούρατι, Dual Epic δούρε, Pl. N. δύρη, Epic δούρα, δούρατα, G. δούρων, D. δούρεσσι.

δορυξόος (ΔΟΥΞΟΣ), ου, ὄ, *spear-polisher*, regular. V. δορυξέ.

δῶμα, ατος, τὸ, *domus, house*, regular. Also, τὸ δῶ, Epic.

ἔγκατα, τὰ, *entrails*, D. Pl. ἔγκασι.

ἔγχελυς, υος, ἡ, *anguilla, eel*, regular. The Attic has Pl. N. ἐγγέλεις, G. ἐγγέλεων.

εἰκών (ΕΙΚΩ), ὄνος, ἡ, *image*, regular. Also, G. εἰκοῦς, A. εἰκῶ, Pl. A. εἰκοῦς.

ἐτησιαί, ων, οἱ, *etesian or trade winds*.

Ζεὺς (ΔΙΣ), ὄ, *Zeus*, G. Διός, D. Δί, A. Δία, V. Ζεῦ. Also Ζήν, G. Ζηρός, D. Ζηνί, A. Ζήνα, Poetic. In Doric inscriptions we find D. Δί, and Διφί.

ἦρα, τὰ, used only in the expression ἦρα φέρειν, *to show favor, to humor*.

ἦρωσ, ωος, ὄ, *hero*, regular. Also, D. ἦρω, A. ἦρω, A. Pl. ἦρωσ.

Θαλῆς, οὔ, ὄ, *Thales*, regular. The early Attic authors use G. Θάλεω. In later Greek it is inflected Θάλῆς, Θάλῆτος, -ητι, -ητα.

θέμις, ἴδος, Ionic ιος, Doric ιτος, Epic ιτος, ἡ, *justice, right*.

θεράπων (ΘΕΡΑΨ), οντος, ὄ, *attendant*, regular. Also, A. θέραπα, Pl. N. θέραπες.

θυγάτηρ, ἡ, *daughter*, G. θυγατέρος θυγατρός, D. θυγατέρι θυγατρί, A. θυγατέρα, Poetic θύγατρα, V. θύγατερ, Dual N. A. V. θυγατέρε, G. D. θυγατέροι, Pl. N. θυγατέρες, Poetic θύγατρες, G. θυγατέρων, Poetic θυγατρῶν, D. θυγατράσι, A. θυγατέρας, V. θυγατέρες.

ιδρώς, ὠ οἱ ὠτος, ὄ, *sudor, sweat*.



ἰκτῖνος (ΙΚΤΙΣ), ου, ὄ, a kind of *hawk*, regular. Also, A. ἰκτίνα, N. Pl. ἰκτίνες.

ἰχώρ (ΙΧΩΣ), ὠρος, ὄ, *ichor*, regular. Also, A. ἰχώ.

ἰωκή (ΙΩΞ), ἦς, ἦ, *din of battle*, regular. Also, A. ἰώκα.

κάλως (κάλος), ω, later Epic ὡος, *cable*. Also, Pl. N. κάλοι, A. κάλους.

κάρᾱ (ΚΡΑΣ, ΚΡΑΑΣ, ΚΑΡΗΑΣ), Ionic κάρη, τὸ, *head*, G. κάρητος κράατος κρᾱτός κερῆατος, also τῆς κρατός, D. κάρητι κράατι κρᾱτί κερῆατι κάρᾱ κάρη, A. κάρᾱ κάρη, τὸ οἱ τὸν κρᾱτα, Pl. N. κερῆατα κάρᾱ, G. κράτων, D. κρᾱσί, A. κερῆατα κράατα, τοὺς κρᾱτας. Later Greek ἡ κάρη, τῆς κάρης; latest ἡ κάρᾱ, τῆς κάρᾱς.

ΚΑΡΗΝΟΝ, ου, τὸ, *head*, regular.

κέρας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, *cornu*, *horn*.

κλάδος (ΚΛΑΣ), ου, ὄ, *bough*, regular. Also, D. κλαδί, Pl. D. κλαδέσι.

κλείς, Ionic κληῖς, old Attic κληῖς, ἦ, *clavis*, *key*, *lock*, G. κλειδός κληῖδος κληδός, regular. Also, A. κλείν, Pl. N. A. κλείς.

Κλεύμβροτος, ου, ὄ, *Cleombrotus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Κλεομβρότεω.

κνέφας, τὸ, *darkness*, G. Epic κνέφαος κνέφεος, Attic κνέφους, later κνέφατος.

κοινωνός (ΚΟΙΝΩΝ), οὔ, ὄ, *partaker*, regular. Also, Pl. N. κοινωνῶνες, A. κοινωνῶνας.

κρέας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, *caro*, *meat*.

κριθή, ἦς, ἦ, *barley*, regular. Also, Epic τὸ κρῖ.

κρίνον (ΚΡΙΝΟΣ), ου, τὸ, *lily*, regular. Also, Pl. κρίνεα, D. κρίνεσι.

κρόκη (ΚΡΟΞ), ἦς, ἦ, *woof*, *the filling*, regular. Also, A. κρόκα, Pl. N. κρόκες.

κυκεών, ὠνος, ὄ, a kind of *mixed drink*, regular. Also, A. κυκειῶ Epic.

κύων (ΚΥΝ-), ὄ, ἦ, *canis*, *dog*, *bitch*, G. κυνός, D. κυνί, A. κύνα, V. κύον, Dual N. A. κύνε, G. D. κυνοῖν, Pl. N. κύνες, G. κυνῶν, D. κυσί, A. κύνας.

κῶας, κῶεος, τὸ, *fleece*.

λᾱας λᾱς, ὄ, *lapis*, *stone*, G. λᾱος λᾱου, D. λᾱῖ, A. λᾱαν λᾱν, rarely λᾱα, Pl. D. λᾱέσσι.

λέων, οντος, ὄ, *leo*, *lion*, regular. Also, Epic N. λῖς, A. λῖν, later Epic Pl. N. λῖες, D. λῖέσσι.

λιβάς (ΛΙΨ), ἄδος, ἦ, *drop*, regular. Also, A. λίβα.

λίπα (ΛΙΨ), τὸ, *fat*, *oil*, chiefly in the Epic expression λίπ' ελαίω, with olive-oil.

ΛΙΣ, ὄ, *fine linen*, D. λιτί, A. λίτα, defective.

μάλης, *armpit*, a defective Genitive used in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης, *under the arm*, that is, *clandestinely*.

μάρτυς, later μάρτυρ, ὄ, *witness*, G. μάρτυρος, D. μάρτυρι, A. μάρτυρα, rarely μάρτυν, Pl. N. μάρτυρες, G. μαρτύρων, D. μάρτυσι, A. μάρτυρας, V. μάρτυρες.

μῆστιξ (ΜΑΣΤΙΣ), ἰγος, ἦ, *scourge*, *whip*, regular. Also, D. μῆστι, A. μῆστιν.

μῆλον (ΜΗΛΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *sheep*, regular. Also, G. Pl. μηλάτων, rare.

μητήρ, ἦ, *mater*, *mother*, G. μητέρος μητρός, D. μητέρι μητρί, A. μη-

τερα, V. μήτηρ, Pl. N. μητέρες, G. μητέρων, D. μητρῶσι, A. μητέρας, V. μητέρες.

μήτρως, ω σι ωος, ό, *maternal uncle*.

Μίνως, ω σι ωος, ό, *Minos*.

μύκης, ου σι ητος, ό, *mushroom*.

ναῦς, ναός, ή, *navis, ship*, regularly inflected like γραῦς. The Attic inflection is as follows; ναῦς, G. νεώς, D. νηϊ, A. ναῦν, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νῆες, G. νεῶν, D. ναυσί, A. ναῦς. The Ionic changes α into η, as νηῦς νηός νηϊ νῆα: it has also G. νεός, A. νέα, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νέες, G. νεῶν, A. νέας.

ΝΙΨ, ή, νιχ, *snow*, A. νίφα, defective.

νόος νοῦς, ό, *mind*, regular. In later Greek it is inflected like βοῦς.

Οιδίπους (ΟΙΔΙΠΟΔΗΣ), ό, *Œdipus*, G. Οιδίποδος, Οιδίπου, Οιδιπόδαο, Οιδιπόδα, Οιδιπόδεω, D. Οιδίποδι, Οιδιπόδη, A. Οιδίποδα, Οιδίπουν, Οιδιπόδην, V. Οιδίπου, Οιδιπόδα.

οἷς οἷς, ό, ή, *ovis, sheep*, G. οἷος οἷός, D. οἷ οἷ, A. οἷν οἷν, Pl. N. οἷες οἷες οἷς, G. οἷων οἷῶν, D. οἷσι, A. οἷας οἷας οἷς.

ὄνειρον (ΟΝΕΙΡΑΣ), τὸ, *dream*, G. ὄνειρατος, D. ὄνειρατι, Pl. N. A. ὄνειρατα, sometimes ὄνειρα, G. ὄνειράτων, D. ὄνειρασι. Also, τὸ ὄναρ.

ὄρνις, ἴθος, ό, ή, *bird*, regular. Also, Pl. N. ὄρνεις ὄρνις, G. ὄρνειων.

ΟΞΣ-, ΟΞΣΟΝ, τὸ, *eye*, Dual N. A. ὄσσε, G. ὄσσων, D. ὄσσοις ὄσσοισι, defective.

οὔδας, -δεος, τὸ, *floor*.

οὔς (οὔας), Doric ὄς, τὸ, *ear*, G. ὠτός, D. ὠτί, Dual N. A. ὠτε, G. D. ὠτοι, Pl. N. A. ὠτα, G. ὠτων, D. ὠσί.

ὄφελος, τὸ, *advantage*, defective.

πατήρ, ό, *pater, father*, G. πατέρος πατρός, D. πατέρι πατρί, A. πατέρα, V. πάτερ, Pl. N. πατέρες, G. πατέρων, D. πατράσι, A. πατέρας, V. πατέρες.

Πάτροκλος, ου, ό, *Patroclus*, regular. In Homer also G. Πατροκλῆος, A. Πατροκλῆα, V. Πατρόκλεις, as if from a nominative in -ης.

πάτρως, ω σι ωος, ό, *patruus, paternal uncle*.

Πνύξ (ΠΥΚΝ-), ή, *Pnyx*, a place of meeting in Athens, G. Πυκνός, D. Πυκνί, A. Πύκνα. Later forms Πυνκός, Πυνκί, Πύκνα.

πόλις, εως, ή, *city, state*, regular. Epic also G. πόληος, D. πόληϊ, Pl. N. πόληες, A. πόληας.

Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν, ό, *Posidon*, G. Ποσειδάωνος Ποσειδῶνος, D. Ποσειδάωνι Ποσειδῶνι, A. Ποσειδάωνα Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ, V. Ποσειδων.

πρέσβυς, ό, *old man*, A. πρέσβυν, V. πρέσβυ, Pl. N. πρέσβηες (in Hesiod). The rest is from the regular πρεσβύτης.

πρέσβυς, εως, ό, *ambassador*, Pl. N. A. πρέσβεις, G. πρέσβεων, D. πρέσβεσι. The rest is from πρεσβευτής, ου.

πρόσωπον (ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *face*, regular. Also, Pl. N. προσώπατα, D. προσώπασι.

πρόχοος (ΠΡΟΧΟΥΣ), όου, ή, *ewer*, regular. Also, D. Pl. πρόχουσι.

πῦρ (ΠΥΡΟΝ), πυρός, πυρί, τὸ, *fire*. Also, Pl. πυρά, G. πυρῶν, D.

πυροῖς, *fires, watch-fires*.

ρόδον (ΡΟΔΟΣ), ου, τὸ, *rosa, rose*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ροδέεσσι,

later Epic.

- Σαρπηδών, όνος, ό, *Sarpedon*, regular. Also, G. Σαρπήδοντος, D. Σαρπήδοντι, V. Σαρπήδον, Epic.
- σής, σεός οι σητός, ό, *moth*.
- σκώρ (ΣΚΑΣ), τὸ, G. σκατός, D. σκατί.
- σμῶδιξ, ιγγος, ή, *wale*.
- σπέος οι σπέιος (ΣΠΕ-), *specus, grotto*, G. σπέιους, D. σπηῖ, Pl. G. σπέιων, D. σπέεσι, σπήεεσι, Epic.
- σταγών (ΣΤΑΞ), όνος, ή, *drop*, regular. Also, N. Pl. στάγες.
- στιχος (ΣΤΙΞ), ου, ό, *row*, regular. Also, G. τής στιχός, D. τῆ στιχί, &c.
- Στρεψιάδης, ου, ό, *Strepsiades*, regular; but V. Στρεψιάδες.
- σωτήρ, ήρος, ό, *preserver*, regular; but V. σῶτερ.
- τάν, used in the expression ὦ τάν, *O thou!*
- ταώς (ΤΑΟΣ), ώ, ό, *pavo, peacock*, regular. Also, N. Pl. ταοί.
- τίγρις, ιος οι ιδος, *tiger*, Pl. N. τίγρεις, G. τίγρεων; the rest is regular.
- Τισσαφέρνης, -νους, -νει, -νην, -νη, ό, *Tissaphernes*.
- ὔδωρ (ΥΔΑΣ, ὕδος), τὸ, *water*, G. ὕδατος, D. ὕδατι (rare ὕδει), Pl. N. ἅ, ὕδατα, G. ὕδάτων, D. ὕδασι.
- υῖός (ΥΙΕΥΣ, ΥΙΣ), ου, ό, regular. Also, G. υῖός, D. υῖεί, &c., like βασιλεύς. Also, Epic, G. υῖος, D. υῖ, ἅ, υῖα, Dual υῖε, Pl. N. υῖες, D. υῖέσι οι υῖάσι, ἅ, υῖας.
- ὑπαρ, τὸ, *waking*, opposed to ὄναρ.
- ὑσμίνη (ΥΣΜΙΣ), ης, ή, *battle*, regular. Also, D. ὑσμῖνι.
- φάρυγξ, γγος, ή, *gullet*, regular. Poetic, G. φάρυγος.
- φθῶϊς φθοῖς, ό, a kind of *cake*, ἅ, Pl. φθοῖς.
- χείρ, χειρός, ή, *hand*, regular; but D. Pl. χερσί. Poetic forms, G. χερός, D. χερί, Dual χεροῖν.
- χελιδών (ΧΕΛΙΔΩ), όνος, ή, *swallow*, regular. Also, V. χελιδοῖ.
- χοῦς χοός, ό, a measure, inflected like βους. — The form χοεύς has G. χοῶς (χοέως), ἅ, χοῦ, ἅ, Pl. χοῶς. — Χοῦς, a heap of earth, is always inflected like βους.
- χρέως (ΧΡΑΟΣ), τὸ, *debt*, G. χρέως. The rest is from the regular χρέος; Pl. N. ἅ, χρέεα χρέα.
- χρῶς, χρωτός, ό, *skin*, D. χρωτί, ἅ, χρώτα. ΧΡΟΥΣ is inflected like βους, as G. χροός. The dative χρῶ, in the expression ἐν χρῶ, follows the analogy of πλῶ from πλοῦς.

## ADJECTIVES.

§ 57. 1. In adjectives of *three endings*, the feminine is always of the first declension; the masculine and neuter are either of the second or of the third.

2. Adjectives of *two endings* are either of the second or of the third declension; the feminine is the same with the masculine.

3. Adjectives of *one ending* are either of the first or of the third declension. As to gender, they are either masculine, feminine, or common.

§ 58. 1. Most adjectives in *ος* have three endings, *ος, η, ου*; as *σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, wise*.

When *ος* is preceded by a vowel or by *ρ*, the feminine ends in *ᾱ*; as *ἄξιος, ἄξια, ἄξιον, worthy*; *μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, long*.

All participles in *ος* are declined like *σοφός*; as *βουλευόμενος, βουλευομένη, βουλευόμενον*.

2. Many adjectives in *ος*, especially such as have the accent on the *antepenult*, have only two endings, *ος, ου*; as *ὄ, ἡ ἥσυχος, τὸ ἥσυχον, quiet*; *ὄ ἄλογος, ἄλογον, irrational*.

3. Adjectives in *οος* have *η* in the feminine, except when *οος* is preceded by *ρ*; as *ἀπλός, ἀπλόη, ἀπλόον, simple*; *ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον, crowded together, in a heap*.

4. Adjectives in *ως* have two endings, *ως, ων*; as *ὄ, ἡ εὐγεως, τὸ εὐγεων, fertile*; *ἀγήρως, ἀγήρων, unfading*.

5. Adjectives in *εος, εα, εον*, and *όος, όη, όον*, may be *contracted*; as *χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα χρυσῆ, χρύσειον χρυσοῦν, golden*; *ἀργύρεος ἀργυροῦς, ἀργυρέος ἀργυρέου, argenteus, of silver, silvery*; *ἀπλός ἀπλοῦς, simple*.

## 6. Examples.

### Singular.

N.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν	ἥσυχος	ἥσυχον
G.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	σοφῶ	σοφῇ	σοφῶ	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ
A.	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν	ἥσυχον	ἥσυχον
V.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν	ἥσυχε	ἥσυχον

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	σοφῶ	σοφά	σοφῶ	ἡσύχω	ἡσύχω
G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν	ἡσύχοιιν	ἡσύχοιιν

*Plural.*

N.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχα
G.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά	ἡσύχους	ἡσυχα
V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχα

*Singular.*

N.	μακρός	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιος	ἄξια	ἄξιον
G.	μακροῦ	μακρᾶς	μακροῦ	ἄξιον	ἄξιας	ἄξιον
D.	μακρῶ	μακρᾶ	μακρῶ	ἄξιῳ	ἄξιᾳ	ἄξιῳ
A.	μακρόν	μακράν	μακρόν	ἄξιον	ἄξίαν	ἄξιον
V.	μακρέ	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιε	ἄξια	ἄξιον

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	μακρῶ	μακρά	μακρῶ	ἄξιῳ	ἄξια	ἄξιῳ
G. D.	μακροῖν	μακραῖν	μακροῖν	ἄξιῶν	ἄξιαν	ἄξιῶν

*Plural.*

N.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια
G.	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	ἄξιῶν	ἄξιῶν	ἄξιῶν
D.	μακροῖς	μακραῖς	μακροῖς	ἄξιοῖς	ἄξιαῖς	ἄξιοῖς
A.	μακρούς	μακράς	μακρά	ἄξιοὺς	ἄξιας	ἄξια
V.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια

*Singular.*

N.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων	ἀγήρωσ	ἀγήρων
G.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
D.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεῳ	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
A.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
V.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων	ἀγήρωσ	ἀγήρων

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
G. D.	εὐγεῳν	εὐγεῳν	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων

*Plural.*

N.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
G.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
D.	εὐγεῳς	εὐγεῳς	ἀγήρωσ	ἀγήρωσ
A.	εὐγεως	εὐγεω	ἀγήρωσ	ἀγήρω
V.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω

## Contracts.

*Singular.*

N.	χρύσεος	χρυσούς	χρυσέα	χρυσῆ	χρύσειον	χρυσούν
G.	χρυσείου	χρυσού	χρυσέας	χρυσῆς	χρυσείου	χρυσού
D.	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῶ	χρυσέα	χρυσῆ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῶ
A.	χρύσειον	χρυσούν	χρυσέαν	χρυσῆν	χρύσειον	χρυσούν

*Dual.*

N. A.	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῶ	χρυσέα	χρυσᾶ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῶ
G. D.	χρυσείῳ	χρυσοῖν	χρυσείαιν	χρυσαιῖν	χρυσείῳ	χρυσοῖν

*Plural.*

N.	χρύσειοι	χρυσοῖ	χρύσειαι	χρυσαιῖ	χρύσεια	χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσέοις	χρυσοῖς	χρυσέαις	χρυσαιῖς	χρυσέοις	χρυσοῖς
A.	χρυσέους	χρυσούς	χρυσέας	χρυσᾶς	χρύσεια	χρυσᾶ

*Singular.*

N.	ἀργύρεος	ἀργυρούς	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργύρειον	ἀργυρούν
G.	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ
D.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῶ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῶ
A.	ἀργύρειον	ἀργυρούν	ἀργυρέαν	ἀργυρᾶν	ἀργύρειον	ἀργυρούν

*Dual.*

N. A.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῶ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῶ
G. D.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυρέαιν	ἀργυραιῖν	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυροῖν

*Plural.*

N.	ἀργύρειοι	ἀργυροῖ	ἀργύρειαι	ἀργυραιῖ	ἀργύρεια	ἀργυρᾶ
G.	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυρέαις	ἀργυραιῖς	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς
A.	ἀργυρέους	ἀργυρούς	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργύρεια	ἀργυρᾶ

*Singular.*

N.	ἀπλόος	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῆ	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν
G.	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλόης	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ
D.	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῆ	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλῶ
A.	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλόην	ἀπλῆν	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν

*Dual.*

N. A.	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλώ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλώ
G. D.	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλόαιν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλοῖν

## Plural.

N.	ἀπλόοι	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλόαι	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ
G.	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν
D.	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλόαις	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλοῖς
A.	ἀπλόους	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλόας	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ

NOTE. In Attic writers and in the Poets, many adjectives in *ος*, which commonly have three endings, are found with only two; as *ὁ, ἡ ἐλεύθερος, τὸ ἐλεύθερον, free*; *κλυτὸς Ἱπποδάμεια, the illustrious Hippodamia*.

Even *comparatives* and *superlatives* are sometimes found with only two endings, as *ἡ ἀπορώτερος, ἡ δυσεμβολώτατος, ὀλοώτατος ὀσμῆ, a very offensive odor, πρῶτιστον ὄψωπην, first sight, (Hom. Hym. 4, 157.)*

§ 59. 1. There are but three adjectives in *ας*; *πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν, ὅς ἅπας ἅπασα ἅπαν, all*, inflected like *ἰστάς*; *μέλας μέλαινα μέλαν, black*; and *τάλας τάλαινα τάλαν, unfortunate*, inflected like *μέλας*.

2. Participles in *ας* have three endings, *ᾶς, ᾶσα, αν*; as *ὁ ἰστάς, ἡ ἰστάσα, τὸ ἰστάν, erecting*.

3. Adjectives in *εις* have three endings, *εις, εσσα, εν*; as *ὁ χαρίεις, ἡ χαρίεσσα, τὸ χαρίεν, graceful*.

4. Participles in *είς* have *είς, εῖσα, έν*; as *ὁ τιθείς, ἡ τιθείσα, τὸ τιθέν, placing, putting*.

5. Participles in *ων* have three endings, *ων, ουσα, ον*; as *ὁ βουλεύων, ἡ βουλεύουσα, τὸ βουλεύον, counselling*.

Those in *άων, έων, όων* are *contracted* throughout; as *φιλέων φιλῶν, φιλέουσα φιλοῦσα, φιλέον φιλοῦν, G. φιλέοντος φιλοῦντος*.

6. Adjectives in *ων* have two endings, *ων, ον*; as *ὁ, ἡ πέπων, τὸ πέπον, ripe*.

But *έκόν, έκούσα, έκόν, willing*, and its compound *ἄκων ἄκουσα ἄκον, unwilling*, have three endings, and are inflected like *βουλεύων*.

7. Participles in *ούς* have three endings, *ούς, οὔσα, όν* ; as *ό διδούς, ή διδοῦσα, τὸ διδόν, giving*.

8. Participles in *ύς* have three endings, *ύς, ύσα, ύν* ; as *ό δεικνύς, ή δεικνύσα, τὸ δεικνύν, showing*.

9. Participles in *ώς* have three endings, *ώς, υία, ός* ; as *ό βεβουλευκός, ή βεβουλευκυία, τὸ βεβουλευκός, having counselled*.

10. Contract adjectives in *ης* have two endings, *ης, ες* ; as *ό, ή ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές, true* ; *πρηνής, pronus, with the face downward*.

11. Adjectives in *υς* have three endings, *υς, εια, υ* ; as *ό γλυκύς, ή γλυκεία, τὸ γλυκύ, dulcis, sweet* ; *βραχύς, brevis, short*.

12. There are but two adjectives in *ην* ; *ό τέρην, ή τέρεινα, τὸ τέρεν, G. τέρενος, tener, tender*, and *ό ἄρσην or ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρσεν or ἄρρεν, G. ἄρσενος or ἄρρενος, male*.

13. Adjectives in *ις* have two endings, *ις, ι* ; as *ό, ή ἴδρις, τὸ ἴδρι, knowing*.

#### 14. Examples.

##### Singular.

N.	<i>ιστάς</i>	<i>ιστᾶσα</i>	<i>ιστάν</i>	<i>μέλας</i>	<i>μέλαινα</i>	<i>μέλαν</i>
G.	<i>ιστάντος</i>	<i>ιστάσης</i>	<i>ιστάντος</i>	<i>μέλανος</i>	<i>μελαίνης</i>	<i>μέλανος</i>
D.	<i>ιστάντι</i>	<i>ιστάση</i>	<i>ιστάντι</i>	<i>μέλανι</i>	<i>μελαίνη</i>	<i>μέλανι</i>
A.	<i>ιστάντα</i>	<i>ιστᾶσαν</i>	<i>ιστάν</i>	<i>μέλανα</i>	<i>μέλαιναν</i>	<i>μέλαν</i>
V.	<i>ιστάς</i>	<i>ιστᾶσα</i>	<i>ιστάν</i>	<i>μέλαν</i>	<i>μέλαινα</i>	<i>μέλαν</i>

##### Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>ιστάντε</i>	<i>ιστάσα</i>	<i>ιστάντε</i>	<i>μέλανε</i>	<i>μελαίνα</i>	<i>μέλανε</i>
G. D.	<i>ιστάντων</i>	<i>ιστάσαι</i>	<i>ιστάντων</i>	<i>μελάνων</i>	<i>μελαίνας</i>	<i>μελάνων</i>



*Plural.*

N.	ιστάντες	ιστάσαι	ιστάντα	μέλανες	μέλαιnai	μέλανα
G.	ιστάντων	ιστασῶν	ιστάντων	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D.	ιστάσι	ιστάσαις	ιστάσι	μέλασι	μελαίνας	μέλασι
A.	ιστάντας	ιστάσας	ιστάντα	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα
V.	ιστάντες	ιστάσαι	ιστάντα	μέλανες	μέλαιnai	μέλανα

*Singular.*

N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	τιθέντι	τιθείση	τιθέντι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	τιθέντα	τιθείσαν	τιθέν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	χαρίεντοι	χαρίεσαι	χαρίεντοι	τιθέντοι	τιθείσαι	τιθέντοι

*Plural.*

N.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα
G.	χαρίέντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαρίέντων	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσαις	χαρίεσι	τιθείσι	τιθείσαις	τιθείσι
A.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα

*Singular.*

N.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύον	πέπων	πέπον
G.	βουλεύοντος	βουλευούσης	βουλεύοντος	πέπονος	πέπονος
D.	βουλεύοντι	βουλευούση	βουλεύοντι	πέπονι	πέπονι
A.	βουλεύοντα	βουλεύουσιν	βουλεύον	πέποναι	πέπον
V.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύον	πέπον	πέπον

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	βουλεύοντε	βουλευούσα	βουλεύοντε	πέπονε	πέπονε
G. D.	βουλεπόντοι	βουλευούσαι	βουλεπόντοι	πεπόνου	πεπόνου

*Plural.*

N.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέποναι
G.	βουλεπόντων	βουλευουσῶν	βουλεπόντων	πεπόνων	πεπόνων
D.	βουλεύουσι	βουλευούσαις	βουλεύουσι	πέποσι	πέποσι
A.	βουλεύοντας	βουλευούσας	βουλεύοντα	πέποναι	πέποναι
V.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέποναι

*Singular.*

N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
V.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν

*Dual.*

N.A.V.	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	διδόντοι	διδούσαι	διδόντοι	δεικνύντοι	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντοι

*Plural.*

N.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	διδούσι	διδούσαις	διδούσι	δεικνύσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι
A.	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα

*Singular.*

N.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυία	βεβουλευκός
G.	βεβουλευκότος	βεβουλευκίας	βεβουλευκότος
D.	βεβουλευκότι	βεβουλευκυία	βεβουλευκότι
A.	βεβουλευκότα	βεβουλευκυίαν	βεβουλευκός
V.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυία	βεβουλευκός

*Dual.*

N.A.V.	βεβουλευκότε	βεβουλευκυία	βεβουλευκότε
G. D.	βεβουλευκότοι	βεβουλευκυίαι	βεβουλευκότοι

*Plural.*

N.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυίαι	βεβουλευκότα
G.	βεβουλευκότων	βεβουλευκυιών	βεβουλευκότων
D.	βεβουλευκόσι	βεβουλευκυίαις	βεβουλευκόσι
A.	βεβουλευκότας	βεβουλευκίας	βεβουλευκότα
V.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυίαι	βεβουλευκότος

*Contracts.**Singular.*

N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές
G.	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος ἀληθοῦς
D.	ἀληθεί	ἀληθει	ἀληθεί ἀληθει
A.	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές
V.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῆ
G. D.	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν

*Plural.*

N.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ
G.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν
D.	ἀληθέσι		ἀληθέσι	
A.	ἀληθείας	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ
V.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία	ἀληθῆ

*Singular.*

N.	γλυκύς		γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	
G.	γλυκέος		γλυκείας	γλυκέος	
D.	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν		γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ	
V.	γλυκύ		γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεῖα	γλυκέε
G. D.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέοιν

*Plural.*

N.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων		γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι		γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι
A.	γλυκέας	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

*Singular.*

N.	ἴδρις	ἴδρι
G.	ἴδριος	ἴδριος
D.	(ἴδρι) ἴδρι	(ἴδρι) ἴδρι
A.	ἴδριον	ἴδρι
V.	ἴδρι	ἴδρι

*Plural.*

N.	ἴδριες	ἴδρια
G.	ἴδριων	ἴδριων
D.	ἴδρισι	ἴδρισι
A.	ἴδριαν ἴδρις	ἴδρια
V.	ἴδριες	ἴδρια

*Dual.* N. A. V. ἴδριε G. D. ἴδριον

## Participles of Contract Verbs.

*Singular.*

N.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶι
G.	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος	τιμαούσης	τιμώσης	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος
D.	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι	τιμαούση	τιμώση	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι
A.	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα	τιμάουσαν	τιμῶσαν	τιμάον	τιμῶν
V.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶν

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε	τιμαούσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε
G. D.	τιμαόντοι	τιμώντοι	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμαόντοι	τιμώντοι

*Plural.*

N.	τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
G.	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων	τιμαουσῶν	τιμωσῶν	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων
D.	τιμαούσι	τιμῶσι	τιμαούσαις	τιμῶσαις	τιμαούσι	τιμῶσι
A.	τιμάοντας	τιμῶντας	τιμαούσας	τιμῶσας	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
V.	τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα

*Singular.*

N.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
G.	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος	φιλεούσης	φιλούσης	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος
D.	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι	φιλεούσῃ	φιλούσῃ	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι
A.	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα	φιλέουσαν	φιλοῦσαν	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
V.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	φιλέοντε	φιλοῦντε	φιλεούσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέοντε	φιλοῦντε
G. D.	φιλέοντοι	φιλοῦντοι	φιλεούσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντοι	φιλοῦντοι

*Plural.*

N.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
G.	φιλέοντων	φιλοῦντων	φιλεουσῶν	φιλουσῶν	φιλέοντων	φιλοῦντων
D.	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι	φιλεούσαις	φιλούσαις	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι
A.	φιλέοντας	φιλοῦντας	φιλεούσας	φιλούσας	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
V.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα

*Singular.*

N.	δηλόων	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόον	δηλοῦν
G.	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος	δηλοούσης	δηλούσης	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος
D.	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι	δηλοοῦσῃ	δηλούσῃ	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι
A.	δηλόοντα	δηλοῦντα	δηλόουσαν	δηλοῦσαν	δηλόον	δηλοῦν
V.	δηλόων	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόον	δηλοῦν

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	δηλόοντε	δηλοῦντε	δηλοούσα	δηλούσα	δηλόοντε	δηλοῦντε
G. D.	δηλόοντοι	δηλοῦντοι	δηλοοῦσαι	δηλούσαι	δηλόοντοι	δηλοῦντοι

## Plural.

N.	δηλόοντες	δηλοῦντες	δηλόουσαι	δηλοῦσαι	δηλόουτα	δηλοῦντα
G.	δηλοόντων	δηλούντων	δηλοουσῶν	δηλουσῶν	δηλούντων	δηλούντων
D.	δηλόουσι	δηλοῦσι	δηλοούσαις	δηλούσαις	δηλόουσι	δηλοῦσι
A.	δηλόοντας	δηλούντας	δηλοούσας	δηλούσας	δηλόουτα	δηλοῦντα
V.	δηλόοντες	δηλοῦντες	δηλόουσαι	δηλοῦσαι	δηλόουτα	δηλοῦντα

NOTE 1. The endings -ήεις, -ήεσσα, -ἦεν are contracted into -ῆς, -ῆσσα, -ῆν; as

τιμήεις τιμῆς, τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα, τιμῆεν τιμῆν, *valuable*, G. τιμήεντος τιμῆντος, τιμηέσσης τιμηέσσης, τιμήεντος τιμῆντος.

The endings -όεις, -όεσσα, -όεν are contracted into -οῦς, -οῦσσα, -οῦν; as

πλακόεις πλακοῦς, πλακόεσσα πλακοῦσσα, πλακόεν πλακοῦν, *flat*, G. πλακόεντος πλακοῦντος, πλακοέσσης πλακοῦσσης, πλακόεντος πλακοῦντος.

NOTE 2. In the Ionic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *us* commonly ends in *εα* or *έη*; as βαθύς βαθία or βαθίη, βαρύς βαρία, θήλυς θήλεια, ἡμίονος ἡμίσεια.

NOTE 3. (a) In the Epic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *us* sometimes is like the masculine; as ὁ, ἡ ἡδύς, ὁ, ἡ θήλυς, ὁ, ἡ πούλυς, in Homer.

(b) In Homer, ἡμαθόεις, ἀνθεμόεις, ἀργυρόεις, ποιήεις sometimes seem to agree with feminine nouns.

NOTE 4. The Poets sometimes form feminines in *εια* from adjectives in *ής*; as μονογενής μονογένεια, ἡδυεπής ἡδυέπεια, θεσπιεπής θεσπιέπεια. So ἡριγένεια, θάλεια, δυσαριστοτόκεια.

NOTE 5. The feminine of adjectives and participles in *ās*, *eis*, *ous*, *ūs*, *ων* is formed by annexing *a* to the root, and changing *τ* into *σ*; as ἰσάντα ἰσάνσα ἰσάσα, χαρίεντα χαρίενσα χαρίεσσα, τιθέντα τιθένσα τιθείσα, διδόντα διδόνσα διδοῦσα, δεικνύντα δεικνύνσα δεικνῦσα, ἐκόντα ἐκόνσα ἐκοῦσα.

The feminine of adjectives in *ūs* is formed by annexing *a* to the root, and lengthening the radical *ε* into *ει*; the Ionic however retains *ε* before *a* or *η*; as γλυκός, γλυκεῖα, Ionic γλυκέα or γλυκέη.

§ 60. Compound adjectives, of which the last component part is a substantive, follow the declension of that substantive.

Compound adjectives of the third declension may have a *neuter*, when it can be formed by dropping *s*, or by changing *ω* into *ο*. E. g.

εὐχαρίς, ι, G. ἰτος, *graceful*; εὐ, χάρις.

εὐελπίς, ι, G. ἰδος, *hopeful*; εὐ, ἐλπίς.

ἄδακρυς, υ, G. υος, *tearless*; ἄ-, δάκρυ.

εὐδαίμων, ον, G. ονος, *happy*; εὐ, δαίμων.

μεγαλήτωρ, ορ, G. ορος, *magnanimous*; μέγας, ἦτορ.

(a) The compounds of πόλις generally have G. ιδος; as ἄπολις, ἰ, G. ἀπόλιδος, *vagabond*.

(b) The compounds of πατήρ, μήτηρ, and φρήν change η into ω; as ἀπάτωρ, ορ, ἀμήτωρ, ορ, G. ἀπάτορος, ἀμήτορος; σώφρων, ον, G. σώφρονος. — Homer has ἡ εὐπατέρεια.

(c) The compounds of γέλωσ and κέρασ are either of the second or third declension; as φιλόγελωσ, ων, G. φιλόγελωσσι φιλογελωτος, τρίκερωσ, ων, G. τρίκερωσσι τρικέρωτος.

(d) The compounds of ποῦσ, *foot*, have -οων in the neuter, after the analogy of contracts of the second declension; as δίπους δίπουν, G. δίποδος, bipes, *two-footed*; τρίπους τρίπουν, tripes, *three-footed*.

(e) In Homer, the following compounds of ἀνήρ end in -ειρα; ἡ βωτιάνειρα, ἡ ἀντιάνειρα, ἡ κυδιάνειρα.

§ 61. Adjectives of *one ending* are generally derivative or compound:

-άσ G. άδος, ό, ή; λογάσ, *picked*; φνγάσ, *fugitive*; ἰππάσ, μανιάσ, σποράσ, *δρομάσ*.

-ασ G. ου, ό; γεννάδασ, *noble*; μονιάσ, *solitary*.

-ασ G. αυτος, ό; ἀκάμασ, *indefatigable*.

-αρ G. αρος; ό, ή μάκαρ, ή μάκαιρα, *happy*, the only example.

-ην G. ηνος; ό, ή ἀπτήν, *unpledged*, the only example.

-ησ G. ου; ό έθελοντήσ, εὐώπησ, τριακοντούτησ. Some of them have a feminine form in -ισ G. ιδος; as ἡ εὐώπισ, τριακοντούτισ.

-ησ G. ητος, ό, ή, formed from nouns in -ητοςσσι -ήτησ; ἀδμήσ, ἀκμήσ, ἡμιθνήσ, γυμνήσ, χερνήσ. — Αργήσ, -ήτοςσσι -έτος, *white*.

Πένησ (πενέστησ), ἡ πένησσασ, *poor*.

-ισ G. ιδος, ό, ή, commonly feminine; ό, ή ἀναλκισ, ή πατρίσ, *patria*, *country*, μητρίσ.

-ξ G. κοσ, γοσ, χοσ, ό, ή; ό βλάξ, -ακόσ; ἄρπαξ, -αγοσ; ἡλιξ, -ικοσ; ἐπίτεξ, -κοσ; πολυαῖξ, -ικοσ.

-υσ G. υδοσ, ό, ή; νέηλυσ, ἔπηλυσ.

-ψ G. ποσ, ό, ή; αἰγίλιψ, παραβλώψ.

-ων G. ωνοσ, ό; αἶθων, *burning*, *bright*.

-ωσ G. ωτοσ, ό, ή; ἀβρώσ, ἀγνώσ, *ignotus*, *unknown*.

NOTE. Adjectives of one ending are sometimes used as *neuters* in the genitive and dative; very rarely in the nominative plural; as ἐν πένητι σώματι, *in a poor body*; μανιάσιν λυσσήμασι, *with raving madness*; δρομάσι βλεφάροισ, *rapidly moving eyelids*.

#### ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 62. The following list contains most of the *anomalous* and *defective* adjectives.

Βριθύσ, εἶα, ύ, *heavy*, regular. Also, τὸ βρι, *rare*.

δυσδάμαρτοσ (δυσ-, δάμαρ), τοῦ, *unhappily married*.

ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, *small*, fem. ἐλάχεια.

ΕΛΕΓΧΥΣ, *infamous*, Pl. N. ἐλεγχέες.

ἐρίηρος, *dear*, regular. Also Pl. N. ἐρίηρες, A. ἐρίηρας, Epic.

ἐρυσάρματες, οἱ, A. ἐρυσάρματας, *chariot-drawing*.

εὖς ἤϋς, neuter εὖ ἢ εὖ, *good*, G. εἶηος, A. εὖν ἤϋν, Pl. G. εἶων, *of good things* (neuter?).

ζῶος (ΖΑΟΣ), *living*, regular. Also ζῶς.

ἡλέ, *wandering* in mind, a defective vocative used in the Homeric expression φρένας ἡλέ, *madman*. Full form ἡλεέ from ἡλεός.

ἡριγένεια, ἡ, *born*, or *daughter*, of the morning.

θάλεια, ἡ, *rich*, *sumptuous*, as a feast.

θαμέσι, τοῖς, θαμέας, τοὺς, *frequent*.

καλλιγύναικα, τὴν, *producing fair women*.

λίς, ἡ, *smooth*, as a rock.

μέγας (ΜΕΓΑΛΟΣ), μεγάλη, μέγα, *magnus*, *great*, *large*; for its inflection, see below.

μέλε, in the expression ὦ μέλε, *my good friend* or *sir*.

πίων (ΠΙΗΡ), *fat*, *rich*, regular. Also, feminine πείρα.

πλέως πλέων, *plenus*, *full*, borrows its feminine from πλέος; thus πλέως πλεία πλέων. In composition it has only two endings, ως, ων.

πολύαρνι, τῶ, *rich in sheep*, *owning many sheep*.

πολύς πολλή πολύ, *much*; Ionic πολλός πολλή πολλόν; Epic πολύς πολεία πολύ; for its Attic inflection, see below.

The syncopated οἱ πλείες, τοὺς πλείας, in the Epic dialect, have the signification of the comparative πλείονες, πλείονας, *more*.

πότνια οἱ πότνια, ἡ, *venerable*, *revered*, τὴν πότνιαν πότναν, αἱ πότνιαι.

πραῖος, *meek*, borrows many of its parts from the regular πραύς πραεῖα πραῦ, G. πραεός; for its inflection, see below.

πρέσβυς (ΠΡΕΣΒΟΣ, ΠΡΕΣΒΗΡ), *old*, *aged*, regular. Also, feminine πρέσβα and πρέσβειρα.

πρόφρων (ΠΡΟΦΡΑΣ), *kind*, *compliant*, regular. Also, feminine πρόφρασσα.

ράδιος, α, ον, *easy*, regular. Also, τὸ ρά, rare.

σῶς (ΣΑΟΣ), ὁ, ἡ, *salvus*, *safe*, rarely ἡ σᾶ; neuter σῶν, A. σῶν, A.

Pl. σῶς, neuter Pl. σᾶ. Regular form σῶος, α, ον.

ὑψικέρατα, τὴν, *high-peaked*, as a rock.

φροῦδος, η, ον, *gone*, used in the nominative; φρούδου is found in the genitive absolute (*Soph. Aj.* 264).

ΧΕΡΗΣ, χέρηος, D. χέρηϊ, A. χέρηα, Pl. N. χέρηες, neuter χέρηα or χέρεια, with the signification of χερεῖων, *worse*.

### Inflection of μέγας, πολύς, and πραῖος.

#### Singular.

N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῶ	πολλῇ	πολλῶ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα			

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
G. D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν

*Plural.*

N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα			

*Singular.**Plural.*

N.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραεά
G.	πράου	πραείας	πράου	πραέων		πραειῶν	πραέων
D.	πράῳ	πραεῖα	πράῳ	πράοις	πραέσι	πραεῖαις	πραεῖσι
A.	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον	πράους	πραεῖς	πραεῖας	πραεά
V.	πρᾶε	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραεά

*Dual.*

N. A. V.	πράω	πραεῖα	πράω
G. D.	πράοιν	πραεῖαιν	πράοιν

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

§ 63. 1. Adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος* for the comparative, and *τατος* for the superlative. If the penult of the positive be short, *ο* is changed into *ω*. E. g.

σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, *wiser*, σοφώτατος, *wisest*  
 ἄξιος ἀξιώτερος ἀξιώτατος, *worthy*  
 ἀτίμος ἀτιμότερος ἀτιμώτατος, *dishonorable*  
 σεμνός σεμνότερος σεμνώτατος, *venerable*

In general, *ο* remains unaltered when it is preceded by a mute and a liquid; as πυκνός πυκνότερος πυκνώτατος, *dense*; πικρός πικρότερος πικρώτατος, *bitter*.

(a) The comparative and superlative of adjectives in *εος* are contracted after they have been formed according to the preceding rule; as πορφύρεος πορφυρούς, πορφυρεώτερος πορφυρώτερος, πορφυρεώτατος πορφυρώτατος, *purple*.

(b) Some adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ος* and annexing *αίτερος αίτατος*; as μέσος μεσαίτερος μεσαίτατος, *middle*.

So εὔδιος εὐδίαίτερος εὐδίαίτατος, ἴδιος ἰδίαίτερος ἰδίαίτατος, ἴσος ἰσαίτερος, ὀρθιος ὀρθίαίτερος ὀρθίαίτατος, ὄψιος ὄψιαίτερος ὄψιαίτατος.



(c) A few adjectives in *ος* drop *ος* and annex *τερος τατος*; as *περαιός* *περαιότερος περαιότατος*, *on the other side*.

(d) Adjectives in *όςος*, and many others in *ος*, drop *ος* and annex *έστερος έστατος*; here *οέστερος οέστατος* are contracted into *ούστερος ούστατος*; as *άπλός* *άπλούστερος άπλούστατος*, *simple*.

So *αίδοίος αιδοιέστατος*, *άκρατος άκρατέστερος άκρατέστατος*, *άνηρός άνηρέστερος*, *έρρωμένος έρωμενέστερος έρωμενέστατος*.

Those in *όςος* are sometimes compared according to the first rule; as *εύπνοος εύπνοώτερος*, *εύχροος εύχροώτερος*.

(e) Some adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ος* and annexing *ίστερος ίστατος*; as *λάλος λαλίστερος λαλίστατος*, *loquacious*.

So *όψοφάγος*, *μονοφάγος*, *πτωχός*.

2. Adjectives in *υς* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος τατος*; as *όξύς* *όξύτερος όξύτατος*, *sharp*.

3. *Μέλας*, *black*, and *τάλας*, *unfortunate*, annex *τερος τατος* to the root; thus, *μέλας μελάντερος μελάντατος*, *τάλας ταλάντερος ταλάντατος*.

4. Adjectives in *ης* and *εις* shorten these endings into *ες*, and annex *τερος τατος*; as *άληθής* *άληθέστερος άληθέστατος*, *true*; *χαρίεις* *χαριέστερος χαριέστατος*, *graceful*.

5. Adjectives in *ων* annex *έστερος έστατος* to the root; as *σώφρων* *σωφρονέστερος σωφρονέστατος*, *discreet*.

6. Some comparatives and superlatives are derived from substantives, adverbs, prepositions, or verbs; as,

*βασιλεύς*, *king*, *βασιλεύτερος*, *more kingly*, *α greater king*, *βασιλεύτατος*, *most kingly*, *α very great king*.

*άνω*, *up*, *άνώτερος*, *upper*, *άνώτατος*, *uppermost*.

*ύπέρ*, *over*, *ύπέρτερος*, *higher*, *ύπέρτατος* *οι ύπατος*, *highest*.

*φαίνω*, *to shine*, *φαάντερος*, *brighter*, *φαάντατος*, *brightest*.

7. The comparative and superlative may be formed by means of the positive and *μάλλον*, *magis*, *more*, *μάλιστα* *οι πλείστα*, *maxime*, *most*; as,

μᾶλλον φίλος, μάλιστα φίλος  
μᾶλλον σώφρων, πλείστα μῶροι

NOTE 1. In the Epic dialect, ο may be changed into ω even when the penult of the positive is long; as *κακοξενιώτερος, οἰζυρώτερος οἰζυρώτατος, λαρώτατος*.

Even the Attic Poets sometimes change ο into ω after a mute and a liquid; as *εὐτεκνώτερος, δυσποτμώτερα*.

NOTE 2. *Substantives, pronouns, and participles*, as such, do not admit of different degrees in their signification. The comedians however compare αὐτός; thus, αὐτός, *himself*, αὐτότερος, *himselfer*, αὐτότατος, *ipsissimus, himselfest*. They compare also proper names; as *Δαναός Δαναώτατος, Danaus*.

NOTE 3. In the Epic dialect, some superlatives end in ατος; as *μέσος μέσατος* or *μέσσατος*. See also *νέος, μυχός, πρό, έξ, πυθμήν, ὑπέρ*, below (§ 65).

NOTE 4. In a few instances, new comparatives and superlatives are formed from adjectives which are already in the comparative or superlative degree; as *πρώτος πρώτιστος*. See also *ἀγαθός, έξ, κακός, μικρός*, below (§ 65).

**64.** 1. Some adjectives in *υς* drop this ending, and annex *ῖων* for the comparative, and *ιστος* for the superlative; as *ἡδύς ἡδῖων, ἡδιστος, suavis, pleasant*.

2. Some adjectives in *υς* form the comparative by dropping *υς* and annexing *σων*; as *παχύς πάσσων, pinguis, fat*. (§ 13, 10.)

See also *βαθύς, βραδύς, γλυκύς, ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, ἝΚΥΣ, μακρός, ταχύς*, below (§ 65).

3. Comparatives in *ων* are inflected according to the following example :

*Singular.*

N.	ἡδῖων	ἡδῖον
G.	ἡδῖονος	ἡδῖονος
D.	ἡδῖοι	ἡδῖοι
A.	ἡδῖοινα ἡδίω	ἡδῖον
V.	ἡδίω	ἡδῖον

*Dual.*

N. A.	ἡδίονε
G. D.	ἡδιόνει

*Plural.*

N.	ἡδίους	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
G.	ἡδιόνων		ἡδιόνων	
D.	ἡδίοσι		ἡδίοσι	
A.	ἡδίονας	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
V.	ἡδίους	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω

The endings *-ονα*, *-ονες*, *-ονας* drop *ν* and are then contracted into *-ω*, *-ους*.

NOTE. *Κρατύς*, *κρέσσων* or *κρείσσων*, changes *α* into *ε* which in the Attic dialect becomes *ει*. The Doric comparative is *κάρρων* formed from *κρατύς* as follows; *κρασσων*, *καρσων*, *κάρρων*.

*Μέγας*, *μέζων* or *μείζων*, and *ὀλίγος*, *ὀλίζων*, imply *ΜΕΓΥΣ*, *ΟΛΙΓΥΣ*, whence *μεσσων* *ολισσων*, *μέζων* *ὀλίζων*. (§ 10, ζ, σσ.)

§ 65. The comparison of an adjective is *anomalous* when that adjective has, or implies, more than one positive.

The comparison is *defective* when the adjective has no positive in use.

The following list contains nearly all the adjectives which are anomalous or defective in their comparison.

*ἀγαθός*, *good*, Comparative *ἀμείνων*, *βελτίων*, *κρείσσων* or *κρείππων*, *λωίων* *λώφων*, Ionic *κρέσσων*, Doric *κάρρων*, Poetic *ἀμεινότερος*, *βέλτερος*, *λωίτερος*, *ἀρείων* or *ἀρειότερος*, *φέρτερος*; Superlative *ἀριστος*, *βέλτιστος*, *κράτιστος*, *λώϊστος* *λώφιστος*, Poetic *ἀγαθώτατος*, *βέλτατος*, *κάρτιστος* (Epic), *φέρτατος*, *φέριστος*, Doric *βέντιστος*.

*ἄγχι* or *ἀγχοῦ*, *near*, *ἀγχότερος*, *ἀγχότατος* or *ἄγχιστος*.

*αἰσχρός* (ΑΙΣΧΥΣ), *ugly*, *αἰσχίων*, sometimes *αἰσχροτέρος*, *αἰσχιστος*.

*ἀλγεινός* (ΑΛΓΥΣ), *rainful*, *ἀλγεινότερος*, *ἀλγεινότατος*, sometimes *ἀλγίων* *ἄλγιστος*.

*ἄνω*, *up*, *ἀνώτερος*, *upper*, *ἀνώτατος*, *uppermost*.

*ἀοιδός*, *bard*, *ἀοιδότατος*, *very celebrated*.

*ἄρπαξ*, *rapax*, *rapacious*, *ἄρπαγίστερος*, *ἄρπαγίστατος*.

*ἄφαρ*, *quickly*, *ἄφάρτερος*, *quicker*.

*ἀφῆλιξ*, *having passed the meridian of life*, *ἀφηλικέστερος*.

*ἄφθονος*, *abundant*, *ἄφθονέστερος*, *ἄφθονέστατος*, or *ἄφθονώτερος*, *ἄφθονώτατος*.

*ἄχαρις*, *disagreeable*, *ἀχαρίστερος*.

*βαθύς*, *deep*, *βαθύτερος*, *βαθύτατος*, Epic *βάσσω*, *βάθιστος*.

*βασιλεύς*, *king*, *βασιλεύτερος*, *more kingly*, *a greater king*, *βασιλεύτατος*, *most kingly*, *a very great king*.

*βλάξ*, *stupid*, *βλακώτερος*, *βλακώτατος* or *βλακίστερος*, *βλακίστατος*.

*βραδύς*, *tardus*, *bardus*, *slow*, *βραδύτερος*, *βραδύτατος*, Epic *βράσσω*, *βάρδιστος*.

*γεραιός*, *old*, *venerable*, *γεραίτερος* rarely *γεραιότερος*, *γεραιάτατος*.

*γλυκύς*, *dulcis*, *sweet*, *γλυκύτερος*, *γλυκύντατος*, Epic *γλυκίων*, rarely *γλύσσω*.

διάκονος, *servant*, διακονέστερος, *more attentive to his duty, a better servant.*

διπλός, *duplex, double*, διπλότερος, *in the New Testament.*

ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, *ελάχισων, ελάχιστος, see μικρός.*

ΕΛΕΓΧΥΣ, *infamous, ελέγχιστος.*

ἐξ (ἐξς), *ex, out of, εσχάτος, last; also εσχατώτερος, εσχατώτατος.*

ἐξω, *out, εξώτερος, exterior, outer, εξώτατος, extremus, extremus.*

ἐπιλήσμων, *forgetful, επιλησμότατος.*

ἐπίχαρις, *agreeable, επιχαριτώτερος, επιχαριτώτατος.*

ἐταῖρος, *friend, εταιρότατος, most friendly, a very good friend, the best friend.*

ἐχθρός (ΕΧΘΥΣ), *hostile, εχθρότερος, εχθρότατος, or εχθίων, εχθιστος.*

ἔγκυς, *ἤσσων, ἤκιστος, see κακός.*

ἤρεμα, *quietly, ἡρεμέστερος, more quiet, ἡρεμέστατος, most quiet.*

ἤσυχος, *quiet, ἡσυχαιτέρος or ἡσυχώτερος, ἡσυχώτατος.*

κακός (ΚΑΚΥΣ), *bad, Comparative κακίων (Poetic κατώτερος), χείρων (Poetic χερείων, χεριώτερος, χειρότερος), ἥσσων (Ionic ἕσσων); Superlative κάκιστος, χείριστος, Poetic ἤκιστος.*

καλός (ΚΑΛΛΥΣ), *beautiful, καλλίων, κάλλιστος.*

κάτω, *down, κατώτερος, lower, κατώτατος, lowest, lowermost.*

ΚΕΡΔΥΣ, *crafty, κερδίων, κέρδιστος.*

ΚΗΔΥΣ, *dear, κήδιστος.*

κλέπτης, *thief, κλεπτίστερος, more thievish, a greater thief, κλεπτίστατος, most thievish, a very great thief.*

κυδρός (ΚΥΔΥΣ), *glorious, κυδίων, κύδιστος.*

κύων, *canis, dog, κύντερος, more impudent, κύντατος, most impudent.*

μάκαρ, *happy, μακάρτερος, μακάρτατος.*

μακρός (ΜΑΚΥΣ, ΜΗΚΥΣ), *long, μακρότερος, μακρότατος, also μάσσων, μήκιστος.*

μέγας (ΜΕΓΥΣ), *magnus, great, μείζων (Ionic μέζων), μέγιστος.*

μέσος, *medius, middle, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος (Epic μέσατος, μέσσατος).*

μικρός, *small, Comparative μικρότερος, ελάχισων or ελάττων, μείων (Poetic μειώτερος), ελαχιστότερος; Superlative μικρότατος, ελάχιστος Poetic μείστος.*

μυχός, *recess; μυχάτος or μυχοίτατος, innermost, Epic.*

νέος, *novus, new, young, regular. Poetic superlative νέατος, Epic νείατος, last, lowest.*

οἰκτός (ΟΙΚΤΥΣ), *pitiabile, οἰκτίων, οἰκτιστος or οἰκτρότατος.*

οἶς, *ovis, sheep, οἰότερος, more sheepish, a greater sheep.*

ὀλίγος (ΟΛΙΓΥΣ), *little, in the plural few, ὀλίγων later ὀλιγώτερος (Sextus), ὀλίγιστος. It borrows also the comparatives and superlatives of μικρός.*

ὀπίσω, *behind, ὀπίστατος, hindermost.*

ὄπλα, *arms, ὀπλότερος, younger, ὀπλότατος, youngest.*

παλαιός, *old, παλαιέτερος or παλαιώτερος, παλαιότατος.*

παχύς, *pinguis, fat, παχύτερος, παχύτατος, Epic πάσσων, πάχιστος*

πένης, *ητος, poor, πενέστερος, πενέστατος.*

πέπων, *ripe, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος.*

πίων, *fat*, *πιότερος*, *πιότατος*.  
 πλεονέκτης, *a covetous person*, *πλεονεκτίστατος*.  
 πλησίος, *near*, *πλησιαίτερος*, *πλησιαίτατος*, οἱ *πλησιέστερος*, *πλησιέ-  
 στατος*.  
 πολὺς, *much*, *πλείων* οἱ *πλέων*, *πλείστος*, *plus*, *plurimus*.  
 πρέσβυς, *old*, *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος* Epic *πρέσβιστος*.  
 πρό, *prae*, *before*, *πρότερος* rarely *προτεραιέτερος*, *prior*, *former*, *πρῶ-  
 τος* (*προ-ατος*), *πρώτιστος*, Doric *πρᾶτος*, *primus*, *first*.  
 πρόσω, *forward*, *προσώτερος*, *προσώτατος*.  
 προὔργου, *to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτερος*, *προὔργιαίτατος*.  
 πυθμὴν, *bottom*, *πύματος*, *hindermost*, *last*, Epic.  
 ῥάδιος (ΡΑ-ΥΣ), Ionic *ῥηϊδιος*, *easy*, *ῥάων*, *ῥᾶστος*, Ionic *ῥηϊών*, *ῥηϊ-  
 στος*, Epic *ῥηϊτερος*, *ῥηϊτατος*.  
 ΡΙΓΥΣ, *frigidus*, *cold*, *dreadful*, *ρίγιον*, *ρίγιστος*.  
 σπουδαίος, *serious*, *earnest*, *σπουδαιέστερος*, *σπουδαιέστατος* οἱ *σπου-  
 δαιότερος*, *σπουδαιότατος*.  
 σχολαῖος, *slow*, *σχολαίτερος* οἱ *σχολαιότερος*, *σχολαίτατος*.  
 ταχύς (ΘΑΧΥΣ), *swift*, *ταχίων* commonly *θάσων*, *τάχιστος*.  
 ὑβριστής, *an insolent person*, *ὑβριστότερος*, *ὑβριστότατος*.  
 ὑγιής, *healthy*, *regular*. Doric comparative *υγιώτερος*.  
 ὑπέρ (ΥΠ-), *super*, *over*, *υπέτερος*, *higher*, *υπέρτατος* οἱ *ὑπατος*, *high-  
 est*, *superior*, *supremus* or *summus*.  
 ὑπό, *sub-*, *under*, *ὑστερος*, *later*, *ὑστατος*, *latest*.  
 ὕψυς, *high*, *ὑψίων* rarely *ὑψίτερος*, *ὑψιστος*.  
 φαίνω, *to shine*, *φαάντερος*, *brighter*, *φαάντατος*, *brightest*.  
 φίλος (ΦΙΑΥΣ), *friendly*, *dear*, *beloved*, *φιλώτερος* *φιλώτατος*, *φιλαίτε-  
 ρος* *φιλαίτατος*, *φίλτερος* *φίλτατος*, οἱ *φιλίων* *φίλιστος*.  
 φῶρ, *fur*, *thief*, *φώρτατος*, *very thievish*, *a very great thief*.  
 ψευδής, *false*, *ψευδέστερος* οἱ *ψευδίστερος*, *ψευδίστατος*.  
 ὠκύς, *swift*, *ὠκύτερος*, *ὠκύτατος* Epic *ὠκιστος*, οἰοῖ, *ocissimus*

### Comparison of Adverbs.

§ 66. 1. The comparative of an adverb de-  
 rived from an adjective is the same with the *neuter  
 singular* of the comparative, and the superlative is  
 the same with the *neuter plural* of the superlative,  
 of that adjective ; as

σοφός — σοφῶς, *wisely*, σοφώτερον, *more wisely*, σοφώτατα, *most wise-  
 ly*, very wisely

ὀξύς — ὀξέως, *sharply*, ὀξύτερον, ὀξύτατα

ἀληθής — ἀληθῶς, *truly*, ἀληθέστερον, ἀληθέστατα

χαρίεις — χαριέντως, *gracefully*, χαριέστερον, χαριέστατα

σώφρων — σωφρόνως, *discreetly*, σωφρονέστερον, σωφρονέστατα

ἡδύς — ἡδέως, *pleasantly*, ἡδιον, ἡδιστα

ταχύς — ταχέως, *quickly*, θᾶσσον οἱ θᾶπτον, τάχιστα

2. Primitive adverbs generally make the com-

parative in *τερῶ*, and superlative in *τατῶ*; as *ἄνω*, *ὑπ*, *ἀνωτέρῳ* *ἀνωτάτῳ*.

So *ἀγχοῦ* οἱ *ἄγχι*, *near*, *ἀγχοτέρῳ* οἱ *ἄσσον* (Epic *ἀσσοτέρῳ*, Doric *ἄσσιον*), *ἀγχοτάτῳ* οἱ *ἄγχιστα*; *ἄπο*, *far*, *ἀπωτέρῳ*, *ἀπωτάτῳ*; *ἐγγύς*, *near*, *ἐγγυτέρῳ* *ἐγγυτάτῳ*, *ἐγγύτερον* *ἐγγύτατα*, οἱ *ἐγγύιον* *ἐγγιστα*; *ἐκάς*, *far*, *ἐκαστέρῳ*, *ἐκαστάτῳ*; *ἐνδον*, *within*, *in*, *ἐνδοτέρῳ*, *ἐνδοτάτῳ*; *κάτω*, *down*, *κατωτέρῳ*, *κατωτάτῳ*; *πέρα*, *further*, *beyond*, *περαιτέρῳ* οἱ *περαιτέρον*, *περαιτάτῳ*; *πόρρω*, *far*, *πορρωτέρῳ*, *πορρωτάτῳ*; *τηλοῦ* οἱ *τῆλε*, *τηλοτέρῳ*, *τηλοτάτῳ*.

NOTE 1. Some adverbs of the comparative degree end in *ως*; as *χαλεπῶς* *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀληθῶς* *ἀληθεστέρως*, *καλῶς* *καλλιόνως*, *μεγάλως* *μειζόνως*. Superlatives in *ως* are very rare.

NOTE 2. The following adverbs are more or less anomalous in their comparison:

*ἰθύ*, *straightforward*, *ἰθύντατα*.

*μάλα*, *very*, *μᾶλλον* (Doric *μᾶλλιον*), *more*, *rather*, *μάλιστα*, *very much*, *especially*.

*νύκτωρ*, *noctu*, *nightly*, *by night*, *νυκτιαίτερον*, *farther back in the night*, that is, *early in the morning*, *νυκτιαίτατα*, *very early in the morning*.

*πολλάκις*, *often*, *πλεονάκις*, *πλειστάκις*.

*προὔργου*, *to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτερον*, *more to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτατα*, *very much to the purpose*.

## PRONOUN AND ARTICLE.

§ 67. There are eight kinds of pronouns; the personal, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative. The personal, reflexive, and reciprocal are usually called *substantive* pronouns, the rest, *adjective*.

§ 68. 1. The *personal* pronouns are *ἐγώ*, *ego*, *I*, *νώ*, *we two*, *both of us*, *ἡμεῖς*, *we*, *σύ*, *tu*, *θου*, *σφώ*, *you two*, *both of you*, *ὑμεῖς*, *you*, *ἱ*, *is*, *he*, *σφεῖς*, *they*, *αὐτός*, *ipse*, *he*, *himself*.

### Singular.

N. ἐγώ	σύ	(ἱ)	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ	οὔ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D. ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἱ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A. ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἑ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

Dual.

N. A.	νώ	σφώ	σφωέ	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	νών	σφῶν	σφῶϊν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς, σφέα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς, σφέα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

2. Αὐτός with the article before it means *idem, the same*, and is often contracted with the article ; as τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταύτου ; τῷ αὐτῷ, ταύτῳ ; τῇ αὐτῇ, ταύτῃ. (§ 20.)

When this contraction takes place, the neuter has ο or ον ; thus, τὸ αὐτό, ταυτό οἱ ταυτόν.

NOTE 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the nominative of the third person singular was *ī, is, ea, id, he, she, it*.

NOTE 2. The forms σφωέ σφῶϊν belong to the Epic dialect. Σφωέ is always an *accusative*. — Σφέα is neuter.

NOTE 3. The particle γέ is often appended to the pronouns of the first and second persons for the sake of emphasis ; as ἔγωγε, *egomet, I indeed, for my part* ; σύγε, *tute, tutemet, thou indeed*.

§ 69. The reflexive pronouns are ἐμαντοῦ, *of myself, my own*, σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself, thy own*, and ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself, his own*. They are compounded of the oblique cases of the personal pronouns and αὐτός

Singular.

Plural.

G.	ἐμαντοῦ	ἐμαντῆς	ἡμῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἐμαντῷ	ἐμαντῇ	ἡμῖν	αὐτοῖς (αὐταῖς)
A.	ἐμαντόν	ἐμαντήν	ἡμᾶς	αὐτούς (αὐτάς)
G.	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς (αὐταῖς)
A.	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς (αὐτάς)
G.	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτῶν, οἱ	σφῶν αὐτῶν
D.	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτ-οῖς, -αῖς, οἱ	σφίσιν αὐτ-οῖς (-αῖς)
A.	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτ-οὺς, -άς, -ά, οἱ	σφᾶς αὐτ-οὺς (-άς)

Σεαυτοῦ and ἑαυτοῦ are often contracted; thus, G. *σαντοῦ σαντῆς, αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς, αὐτῶν*, D. *σαντῶ σαντῆ, αὐτῶ αὐτῆ, αὐτοῖς αὐταῖς*, A. *σαντόν σαντήν, αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό, αὐτούς αὐτάς αὐτά*. Also, G. Dual *αὐτοῖν*.

§ 70. The *reciprocal* pronoun is ἀλλήλων, of one another, formed from ἄλλος. The nominative case and the singular number are of course wanting.

	Plural.	Dual.
G.	ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις ἀλλήλαις ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
A.	ἀλλήλους ἀλλήλας ἄλληλα	ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλα ἀλλήλω

§ 71. The *possessive* pronouns are derived from the personal pronouns. They are inflected like adjectives in *ος*.

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, *meus, my, mine*: νωῖτερος, α, ον, of us two, our, Epic: ἡμέτερος, α, ον, *noster, our, ours*.  
 σός, σή, σόν, *tuus, thy, thine*: σφωῖτερος, α, ον, of you two, your, Epic: ὑμέτερος, α, ον, *vester, your, yours*.  
 ὄς, ἡ, ὄν, *suus, his, her, hers, its*, Epic: σφέτερος, α, ον, *suus, their, theirs*.

§ 72. 1. The *interrogative* pronoun τίς, quis? *who? which? what?* always takes the acute on the *ι*.

The *indefinite* pronoun τις, aliquis, quidam, ullus, any, certain, some, takes the accent on the last syllable.

	Interrogative.		Indefinite.			
	Singular.					
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	τίς		τί	τίς		τί
G.	τίνος, τοῦ		τίνος, τοῦ	τινός, του		τινός, του
D.	τίνι, τῷ		τίνι, τῷ	τινὶ, τῷ		τινὶ, τῷ
A.	τίνα		τί	τινά		τί
	Dual.					
N. A.		τίνε				τινέ
G. D.		τίνοι				τινοῖν



*Plural.*

N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
G.	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D.	τίσι	τίσι	τισὶ	τισὶ
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά, ἄσσα οἱ ἅττα

2. The indefinite demonstrative *δεῖνα*, *such-a-one*, is declined as follows :

	<i>Sing.</i> ὁ, ἡ, τὸ	<i>Plur.</i> οἱ, αἱ, τὰ
N.	δεῖνα	δεῖνες
G.	δεῖνος	δεῖνων
D.	δεῖνι	—
A.	δεῖνα	δεῖνας

Sometimes it is found indeclinable ; as τοῦ δεῖνα, (*Arist. Th.* 629.)

§ 73. The *article* ὁ (originally ΤΟΣ) is declined in the following manner :

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>					
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.		
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ					D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό					A.	τούς	τάς	τά

§ 74. The *demonstrative* pronouns are ὄδε, οὗτος, *hic*, *this*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*. ὄδε is simply the article with the inseparable particle -δε ; thus, ὄδε ἦδε τόδε, G. τοῦδε τῆσδε τοῦδε, D. τῷδε τῇδε τῷδε, &c.

*Singular.*

N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκείνο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	ἐκείνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκείνο

*Dual.*

N. A.	τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνα	ἐκείνῳ
G. D.	τούτοιν	ταῦταιν	τούτοιν	ἐκείνοιν	ἐκείναιν	ἐκείνοιν

## Plural.

N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

§ 75. The *relative pronoun* ὅς, *qui, who, which, hat,* is declined as follows :

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.					
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.		
N.	ὅς	ἣ	ὅ	N. A.	ὦ	ᾶ	ὦ	N.	οἷ	αῖ	ᾶ
G.	οὗ	ἣς	οὗ	G. D.	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	G.	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ					D.	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A.	ὄν	ἣν	ὄ					A.	οὖς	ᾶς	ᾶ

2. The *relative* ὅστις, *quisquis, whoever, who,* is compounded of ὅς and the *indefinite pronoun* τις, which are separately declined. Thus,

Singular.			
M.	F.	N.	
N.	ὅστις	ἣτις	ὅ τι
G.	οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἣστινος	οὗτινος, ὅτου
D.	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ἣτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ
A.	ὄντινα	ἣντινα	ὄ τι
Plural.			
N.	οἷτινες	αῖτινες	ᾶτινα, ᾶσσα ᾶττα
G.	ῶντινων, ὅτων	ῶντινων	ῶντινων, ὅτων
D.	οἷστίσι, ὅτοισι	αῖστίσι	οἷστίσι, ὅτοισι
A.	οὖστινας	ᾶστινας	ᾶτινα, ᾶσσα ᾶττα

§ 76. 1. The following pronouns and adverbs, or pronominal adjectives and adverbs, are derived from ΠΟΣ, ΤΟΣ, and ὅς.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.
1. πόσος, <i>quantus, quot, how much? how many?</i>	ποσός, <i>of a certain quantity</i>
2. ποῖος, <i>qualis, of what quality?</i>	ποιός, <i>of a certain quality</i>
3. πότερος, <i>uter, which of the two?</i>	
4. πόστος, <i>quotus, of what number?</i>	
5. ποσταῖος, <i>in how many days?</i>	

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 6. <i>πηλίκος, how old or large?</i>       | <i>πηλίκος, of a certain age or size</i> |
| 7. <i>ποδαπός, cujas, of what country?</i> |  |
| 8. <i>quantulum, how little?</i>           |  |

Demonstrative.

1. *τόσος, τοσόσδε, τοσοῦτος, tantus, tot, so much, so many*
2. *τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, talis, such*
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. *τηλίκος, τηλικόσδε, τηλικούτος, so old, so large*
- 7.
8. *τύννος, τυννούτος, tantulus, tantillus, so little*

Relative.

- ὅσος, ὀπόσος, quantus, quot, as, as much as, as many as*  
*οἷος, ὀποῖος, qualis, as, such as*  
*ὀπότερος, whichever of the two*  
*ὀπόστος, of what number soever*  
*ὀποσταῖος, in whatever number of days*  
*ἡλίκος, ὀπηλίκος, as old as, as large as*  
*ὀποδαπός, of what country soever*  
*quantulum, as little as*

Adverbs.

Interrogative.

1. *ποῦ, πόθι, ubi, where?*
2. *πόθεν, unde, whence?*
3. *ποῖ, πόσε, quo, whither?*
4. *πῆ, qua, in what direction or way?*
5. *πότε, quando, when?*
6. *πῶς, quomodo, how?*
7. *πηνίκα, at what time of the day?*
8. *πῆμος, when?*
9. *ποσάκις, quoties, how often?*

Indefinite.

- πού, alicubi, somewhere*  
*ποθέν, alicunde, from some place*  
*ποῖ, aliquo, to some place*  
*πῆ, in some direction*  
*ποτέ, aliquando, quondam, at some time, once*  
*πῶς, quodammodo, somehow, in a manner*

Demonstrative.

1. *τόθι, hic, here*
2. *τόθεν, thence*
- 3.
4. *τῆ, τῆδε, ταύτῃ, hac, in this direction or way*
5. *τότε, then*
6. *τός, ὧδε, οὕτως, ὧς, sic, thus, so*
7. *τηνίκα, τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, at this or that time of the day*
8. *τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημούτος, then*
9. *τοσάκις, toties, so often*

Relative.

- οὔ, ὅθι, ὅπου, ὀπόθι, ubi, where*  
*ὀθεν, ὀπόθεν, unde, whence*  
*οἷ, ὀποι, ὀπόσε, quo, whither*  
*ἡ, ὀπη, qua, in which direction or way*  
*ὀτε, ὀπότε, quando, when*  
*ἡνίκα, ὀπηνίκα, at which time of the day*  
*ἡμος, ὀπῆμος, when*  
*ὀσάκις, ὀποσάκις, quoties, as often as*  
*ἕως, till, until*  
*ὀφρα, as long as*

10. *τέως, so long*
11. *τόφρα, so long as*

(a) Τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, and τηλικούτος coincide with οὗτος αὐτῆ τοῦτο in respect to the diphthongs ου and αυ. In the neuter, they have ο or ον; as τοσοῦτο οἱ τοσοῦτον.

(b) The adverbs πόθι, ποθί, τόθι, ὄθι, τόθεν, οἶ, τῶς, ὡς for τῶς, πῆμος, ἦμος, τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημούτος, τόφρα, ὄφρα are Poetic.

(c) In the expressions τοτέ μὲν . . . . τοτέ δέ, and ὅτέ μὲν . . . . ὅτέ δέ, the adverbs τοτέ and ὅτέ have the force of the indefinite ποτέ.

(d) The adverbs δεῦρο, ἔνθα, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (Ionic ἐνθαῦτα), ἔνθεν, ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν (Ionic ἐνθεῦτεν), and νῦν are regarded as demonstrative; the adverbs ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, as relative.

## 2. The following adjectives are regarded as pronouns :

ἄλλος, η, ο, alius, other, another : ἄλλοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, from another country, foreign.

ἐκάτερος, α, ον, uterque, each, both, said of two: ἕκαστος, η, ον, quisque, each, every.

ἕτερος, α, ον, cetera, ceterum, alter, other, another, said of two : negative οὐδέτερος, μηδέτερος, neuter, neither.

ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, nostras, our countryman.

ἴδιος, α, ον, proprius, proper, peculiar, his own.

ἴσος, η, ον, aequus, aequalis, equal.

μόνος, η, ον, and οἶος, α, ον, solus, alone.

ὅλος, η, ον, totus, whole.

πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν, omnis, all, every : παντοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, of all kinds.

ὑμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, vestras, your countryman.

3. The indefinite ἔνιοι, sunt qui, some, is declined like the plural of ἄξιος; thus, ἔνιοι, αι, G. ἐνίων, D. ἐνίοις, αις, οἰς, A. ἐνίους, ας, α.

4. The following pronouns are formed by prefixing οὐ, μή, εἰ to τίς : οὔτις, οὔτι, no one, none : μήτις, μήτι, nequis, none, lest any one : εἷτις, εἷτι, siquis, if any one.

§ 77. 1. The letter *ί* (long) is appended to the demonstrative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the demonstrative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as οὔτοσί αὐτῆ τοῦτί, ὀδί ἠδί τοδί, this here; τοσουτοσί, as much as you see here.

So ταυτηί, ὀδί, οὔτωσί, δευρί, ἐνθαδί, ἐνταυθί, ἐντευθενί, νυνί; also ἐνγεταυθί, ἐνμεντευθενί, νυνμενί, comic for ἐνταυθί γε, ἐτευθενί μὲν, νυνί μὲν.

The short vowel is dropped before *ι*; thus, ὀδί, ἠδί, τοδί, τουτί, ταυτί, δευρί, for ὀδεί, ἠδειί, τοδειί, τουτοί, ταυταί, δευροί.

2. The particles πέρ, οὖν, περοῦν, δή, δήποτε, δηποτοῦν are ap-

pended to the relative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the relative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as ὅσπερ ἤπερ ὄπερ, G. οὐπερ ἤσπερ.

So ὅσος περ ὅση περ ὅσον περ, G. ὅσον περ: οἷός περ οἷα περ οἷόν περ, G. οἷον περ: ὅστισοῦν ἤτισοῦν ὅτιοῦν, G. οὐτινοσοῦν, ὅτουοῦν, A. ὄντιναοῦν, *quicunq̄ue*: ὅστισδῆποτε, ὅσοσδῆ; ὅποισδηποτοῦν, *quailsunq̄ue*, *of what sort soever*: ὥσπερ, ὥσπεροῦν, ὅπουοῦν.

3. When the relative adverbs ὅτε, ὀπότε, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή are modified by ἄν, they become ὅταν (Doric ὄκκα), ὀπόταν, ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν.

### § 78. Dialects.

#### Personal Pronouns.

##### Εγώ.

- S. N. ἐγώ, Doric ἐγών, ἐγώνη: Bæotic ἰώ, ἰών, ἰώνει: Epic ἐγών before a vowel. Ἐγωγε, Doric ἐγώνγα: Bæotic ἰώγα, ἰώνγα.
- G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ, Doric ἐμέος, ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, ἐμεῦ, enclitic μεῦ; μέθεν: Bæotic ἐμοῦς: Æolic ἔμεθεν: Ionic ἐμεῦ, enclitic μεῦ: Epic ἐμέο, ἐμεῖο, ἐμέθεν.
- D. ἐμοί, Doric ἐμίν, ἐμίνη: Bæotic ἐμό. Ἐμοιγε, Doric ἐμίνγα.
- A. ἐμέ, μέ, Doric ἐμεί; also μα, in an inscription.
- D. N. A. νώ, Epic νῶϊ: Bæotic νῶε. G. D. νῶν, Epic νῶϊν.
- P. N. ἡμεῖς, Ionic ἡμέες: Doric ἀμές (ā): Æolic and Epic ἄμμες.
- G. ἡμῶν, Ionic ἡμέων, Doric ἀμέων, ἀμῶν: Æolic ἀμμέων: Bæotic ἀμίων: Epic ἡμείων.
- D. ἡμῖν, Doric ἀμίν (ī): Æolic and Epic ἄμμι, ἄμμιν; Æolic also ἄμμεσιν: Poetic ἡμίν (ī), ἡμῖν.
- A. ἡμᾶς, Ionic ἡμέας: Doric ἀμέ (ā): Æolic and Epic ἄμμε: Poetic ἡμάς (ǎ), ἡμᾶς.

##### Σύ.

- S. N. σύ, Doric τύ, τύνη: Laconian τούνη: Æolic τύ: Bæotic τού, τούν: Epic τύνη. Σύγε, Doric τύγα: Bæotic τούγα.
- G. σοῦ, Doric τέος, τέο, τεοῦς, τεοῦ, τεῦς, τεῦ, τίος, τίω, τίως: Cretan τέορ: Bæotic τεοῦς, τιοῦς, τεῦς: Æolic σέθεν: Ionic σεῦ: Epic σέο, σείο, σεῦ, σέθεν, τεοῖο.
- D. σοί, Doric τοί, τίν, τεῖν, τίνη: Ionic τοί.
- A. σέ, Doric τέ, τεί, τυ enclitic, τένη: Bæotic τίν: Cretan τρέ (τρέ?).
- D. N. A. σφώ, Epic σφῶϊ. G. D. σφῶν, Epic σφῶϊν.
- P. N. ὑμεῖς, Ionic ὑμέες: Doric ὑμές (v̄): Æolic and Epic ὕμμες: Bæotic οὐμές.
- G. ὑμῶν, Ionic ὑμέων: Æolic ὑμμέων: Bæotic οὐμίων: Epic ὑμείων.
- D. ὑμῖν, Doric ὑμίν (ī), ὑμῖν: Æolic and Epic ὕμμι, ὕμμιν: Bæotic οὐμῖν.

A. ὑμᾶς, Ionic ὑμέας : Doric ὑμέ : Æolic and Epic ὕμμε : Poetic ὑμάς (ᾶ).

°I.

- S. G. οὐ, Doric εὐς, εὐ, οὐς : Bæotic εὐς, φίο : Æolic φέθεν : Ionic εὐ : Epic εὐ, εἶο, εἶθεν, later Epic εἶο.
- D. οἶ, Æolic and Bæotic φοί : Bæotic also ἰ, εἶν : Doric ἴν (φίν) : Epic εἶο.
- A. εἶ, Æolic φέ : Epic εἶ : Ionic and Epic μίν : Doric νίν, used also by the Attic Poets for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, (*Eur. Bach.* 814. 979 ?)
- P. G. σφῶν, Ionic σφέων : Æolic, Doric, and Epic σφείων : Doric also ὄν, rare.
- D. σφίσι, Doric, Ionic, and Epic σφί, σφίν : Æolic ἄσφι : Laconian φίν : Syracusan ψίν.
- A. σφᾶς, Ionic σφέας : Epic σφέ : Æolic ἄσφε : Syracusan ψέ : Poetic σφάς (ᾶ). The Attic Poets use σφέ in all genders and numbers, *him, her, it, them.*

Αὐτός.

S. G. αὐτοῦ, in an Ionic inscription ΑΦΥΤΟ αφυτοῦ. — The Ionic inserts ε before the long endings ; as αὐτέη for αὐτῆ. — In the Doric dialect αὐτός was sometimes *reduplicated*; thus, αὐταντῶ, αὐταντόν, αὐταντῶν, after the analogy of οὔτος τούτου, from ΤΟΣ, and of ἀλλήλων from ἄλλος.

## 2. Reflexive Pronoun.

(a) The Ionic uses εωῦ for αυ ; thus, ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἐωῦτοῦ.

(b) In the Epic dialect, the component parts of these pronouns are always separate ; as G. ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς, ἐμέθεν αὐτῆς, D. οἶ αὐτῶ, A. ἔμ' αὐτόν, αὐτόν μιν.

## 3. Possessive Pronoun.

Ἡμέτερος, Doric and Bæotic ἄμός (ᾶ) : Æolic ἄμμος, ἀμμέτερος : Epic ἄμός (ᾶ). — Σός, Doric τεός : Æolic τέος : Bæotic τιός. — Ὑμέτερος, Doric and Epic ὑμός (ῦ) : Bæotic or Laconian οὐμός : Æolic ὕμμος. — Ὅς, Æolic and Doric φός : Epic εός. — Σφέτερος, Æolic and Epic σφός. Alcman uses σφός for ὄς, *his.*

## 4. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun.

- S. N. τί, Doric σά, rare.
- G. τοῦ, Ionic and Epic τέο, τεῦ ; indefinite τεο, τευ, enclitic.
- D. τῶ, Ionic and Epic τέω, indefinite τεω enclitic : Æolic τίω.
- P. G. ΤΩΝ, Ionic τέων ; indefinite τεων enclitic.
- D. ΤΟΙΣ, Ionic τέοισι : Æolic τίοισι.

Ποῖος, πότερος, Ionic (κοτερος) κότερον.

## 5. Article.

The article has all the dialectic peculiarities of the first two declensions ; as Doric τῶ τᾶς τᾷ, Bæotic τῶ τᾶς τῆ, for τοῦ, τῆς, τῆ.

Further, the Doric has τοί, ταί, for οί, αί, formed from the full form ΤΟΣ.

6. Demonstrative Pronoun.

Ὅδε, Pl. G. τῶνδε, Æolic τῶνδεων, D. τοῖσδε, Epic τοῖσδεσσι or τοῖσδεσι. — Οὗτος, N. Pl. οὗτοι αὐται, Doric τούτοι ταύται. The Ionic inserts ε before the long endings; as τουτέου, τουτέων. — Εκείνος, Ionic κείνος: Æolic and Doric κῆνος: Doric also τήνος, used commonly when the object is near the person addressed, *that which is near you*. — Τόσος, Poetic τοςσάτιος.

7. Relative Pronoun.

Ὅς, G. οὗ, Epic οὖν, ἔης.

S. N. ὅστις, ὅτι, Epic ὅτις, ὅτι.

G. οὗτινος, Doric ὅτινος. — Ὅτου, Ionic ὅτεο, ὅτεν: Epic ὅτεν, ὅττεο, ὅττεν.

D. ὅτινι, Doric ὅτινι. — Ὅτφ, Ionic and Epic ὅτεφ.

A. ὅτινα, Epic ὅτινα.

P. N. οὔτινες, Æolic ὄτινες.

G. ὄτων, Ionic and Epic ὄτεων.

D. ὄτοισι, Ionic and Epic ὄτέοισι, feminine ὄτέησι.

A. οὔστινας, ἄτινα, Æolic ὄτινας: Epic ὄτινα, neuter.

Ὅσος, Epic ὄσος, ὄσσάτιος: Poetic ὄσάτιος. — Ὅπόσος, Bæotic ὀπότος: Epic ὀππόσος: Ionic ὀκούσος. — Ὅποιος, Epic ὀπποῖος: Ionic ὀκοῖος. — Ὅπότερος, Epic ὀππότερος.

Pronominal Adverbs.

Ποῦ, Ionic κοῦ. Πῶς, Ionic κῶς.

Ὅπόθεν, Ionic ὀκόθεν, Epic ὀππόθεν. — Ὅπόθι, Epic ὀππόθι. — Ὅπως, Ionic ὀκως, Epic ὀππως. — Ὅπόσε, ὀπότε, ὀποσάκις, Epic ὀππόσε, ὀππότε, ὀππυσάκις.

NUMERALS.

§ 79. Numeral words are divided into *cardinal*, *ordinal*, *multiplicative*, *numeral adjectives*, *substantives*, and *adverbs*.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbs.	Substantives.
1. εἷς	πρῶτος	ἅπαξ	μονάς
2. δύο	δεύτερος	δῖς	δυάς
3. τρεῖς	τρίτος	τρίς	τριάς
4. τέσσαρες	τέταρτος	τετράκις	τετράς
5. πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις	πεντάς
6. ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις	ἑξάς
7. ἑπτά	ἑβδομος	ἑπτάκις	ἑβδομάς
8. ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις	ὀγδοάς
9. ἑννέα	ἑννατος	ἑννεάκις	ἑννεάς

10.	δεκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις	δεκάς
11.	ἔνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις	ἐνδεκάς
12.	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις	δωδεκάς
13.	τρισκαίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος		
14.	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέ- κατος		
15.	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος		
16.	έκκαίδεκα	έκκαιδέκατος		
17.	έπτακαίδεκα	έπτακαιδέκατος		
18.	όκτωκαίδεκα	όκτωκαιδέκατος		
19.	έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαιδέκατος		
20.	είκοσι	είκοστός	είκοσάκις	είκάς
21.	είς και είκοσι	πρώτος και είκο- στός		
30.	τριᾶκοντα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις	
40.	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	τεσσαρακον- τάκις	τεσσαρακοντάς
50.	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός		
60.	έξήκοντα	έξηκοστός	έξηκοντάκις	
70.	έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός	έβδομηκοντάκις	
80.	όγδοήκοντα	όγδοηκοστός		
90.	έννενήκοντα	έννενηκοστός		
100.	έκατόν	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκις	έκατοντάς
200.	διᾶκόσιοι	διᾶκοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις	
300.	τριᾶκόσιοι	τριᾶκοσιοστός		
400.	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός		
500.	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός		
600.	έξακόσιοι	έξακοσιοστός		
700.	έπτακόσιοι	έπτακοσιοστός		
800.	όκτακόσιοι	όκτακοσιοστός		
900.	έννακόσιοι	έννακοσιοστός		
1000.	χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις	χιλιάς
2000.	δισχίλιοι			
10000.	μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις	μυριάς
20000.	δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός		
	&c.	&c.		

1. The *cardinal* numbers answer to *πόσοι*; *how many*? From 5 to 100, inclusive, they are indeclinable. Those in *ιοι* are declined like the plural of *ἄξιος*; as *χίλιοι χιλίαι χίλια*.

*Thousands* are formed by prefixing the numeral adverbs to *χίλιοι*; as *δισχίλιοι*, *two thousand*. *Tens of thousands* are formed by prefixing these adverbs to *μύριοι*; as *τρισμύριοι*, *three myriads*.

2. The *ordinal* numbers answer to *πόστος*, *which in order? one of how many*? They end in *τος* (except *δύτερος*, *ἔβδομος*, *όγδοος*), and are inflected like *σοφός*; *δύτερος* is inflected like *μακρός*.

3. *Multiplicatives*, answering to *ποσαπλάσιος*, *how many fold? how many times as large?* end in *-πλός*, *-πλάσιος* (Ionic *-πλήσιος*), *ος* *-πλασίων*, *-plex*, *-fold*; as *διπλός* or *διπλάσιος*, *duplex*, *double*.



Those in *-πλόος* refer to *size*; those in *-πλάσιος* or *-πλασίων* commonly refer to *number*.

4. Numeral *adjectives* answering to *ποσταῖος*, *on what day?* end in *αῖος*; they are formed from the ordinals; as *δευτεραῖος*, *on the second day*.

5. Numeral *substantives* end in *άς* G. *άδος*, feminine; as *μονάς*, *monad*, *unit*, *τριάς*, *triad*, *trinity*.

A few end in *ύς*; thus *ἡ τριτύς*, *τριπτύς* (*τριπτύα*), *ternary*, *ἡ τετρακτύς*, *quaternary*, *ἡ χιλιοστύς*, *a thousand*.

6. The numeral *adverbs* answer to *ποσάκις*, *how often?* they end in *άκις*, except the first three.

Add to these *πολλάκις*, *πλεονάκις*, *πλειστάκις*, *ὀλιγάκις*, *συχνάκις*, *ἀμφοτεράκις*, *ἐκατεράκις*.

7. The ending *χος* or *χθος* appears chiefly in the adverbs *δίχα* *διχῆ* *διχθά*, *τρίχα* *τριχῆ* *τριχθά*, *τετραχῆ* *τετραχθά*, *πένταχα*, *ἑπταχα*, and a few others. *Δισσός* and *τρισσός* (Ionic *διξός*, *τριξός*) are formed from *-χος* by annexing *σ* to *χ*.

8. *Εἷς*, *unus*, *one*, *δύο*, *duo*, *two*, *τρεις*, *tres*, *three*, and *τέσσαρες* or *τέτταρες*, *quatuor*, *four*, are inflected as follows:

N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	οἱ, τὸ δύο, δύω
G.	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός	τοῖν δυοῖν, δυεῖν, τῶν δυῶν
D.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί	τοῖν δυοῖν, τοῖς δυσί
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	τῶ, τοὺς δύο, δύω

N.	τρεις	τρία	τέσσαρες	τίσσαρα
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τισσάρων
D.	τρισί	τρισί	τέσσαρσι	τίσσαρσι
A.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τίσσαρα

9. The negatives *οὐδεῖς*, *μηδεῖς*, *nullus*, *no one*, *not one*, *none*, can be used also in the plural; thus, N. *οὐδένες*, G. *οὐδένων*, D. *οὐδέσι*, A. *οὐδένας*, *none*, also *insignificant persons*.

10. In cardinals and ordinals after *εἴκοσι*, *εἰκοστός*, the smaller is usually put first, and is connected to the larger by *καί*; as *εἷς καὶ εἴκοσιν*; *ἕξ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν*; *ἕκτος καὶ εἰκοστός καὶ ἑκατοστός*. When the larger is put first, *καί* is usually omitted; as *εἴκοσι εἷς*; *ἑκατόν εἴκοσι ἕξ*; *ἑκατοστός εἰκοστός ἕκτος*.

Sometimes the cardinals and ordinals from 13 to 19, inclusive, follow this analogy; as *τρεις καὶ δέκα*;  *τρίτος καὶ δέκατος*. When *δέκα* precedes, the two parts are written as one word; thus, *δεκατρεις*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, *δεκαἕξ*, *δεκαεπτά*, *δεκαοκτώ*, *δεκαεννέα*; in which case *δεκατρεις*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, also the first component part of *τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα*, are declined like *τρεις*, *τέσσαρες*, respectively.

11. *Ἄμφω*, G. D. *ἀμφοῖν*, *ambo*, *both*, of all genders, and its comparative *ἀμφοτέρος*, *a, on, both*, answer to *πότερος*, *which of the two?*

NOTE 1. Δύο, Δύω, in Homer, are indeclinable. — Ἄμφω is found indeclinable in one of the Homeric hymns. — Εἰς καὶ εἰκοστός is found for πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός.

NOTE 2. The ancient grammarians say that μύριοι, proparoxytone, means *ten thousand*; but μυρίοι, paroxytone, *innumerable, countless*.

NOTE 3. Sometimes, in numerals larger than εἴκοσι, εἰκοστός, the conjunction καί was omitted; thus in an inscription we find ἐπτά ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτακόσια; ἐν ἐβδομήκοντα; τέσσαρες ἐνεήκοντα; τέσσαρα ἐνεήκοντα διακόσια τετρακισχίλια ἐξ δέκα μυριάδες; ἐν ἐβδομήκοντα ἑνακόσια χίλια.

The same order was sometimes observed in numeral figures; as βι, σπρ, σγρ, θλφ, for ιβ, ρπς, ργς, φλθ.

NOTE 4. Ἐννεήκοντα, ἑννακόσιοι were also written with one ν. (See the preceding note.)

NOTE 5. When a declinable cardinal number agrees with a *collective* noun in the singular, it takes the endings of the singular; as (*Xen. An.* 1, 7, 10) ἀσπίς μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία.

### § 80. Dialects.

1. εἰς, Doric ἦς: μία, Æolic ἴα: ἐνί, in Homer ἰῶ: πρῶτος, Doric πρᾶτος: ἄπαξ, Cretan ἀμάκισ, Tarentine ἀμάτις.

2. δύο, Epic διοῖ διοί, inflected throughout: δυσί, Æolic δύοσι.

3. τρεῖς, Doric τρίς: τρίτος, Æolic τέρτος, tertius, Epic τρίτατος: for τρίς, Laconian τριάκισ.

4. τέσσαρες, Æolic πίσυρες πέσυρες; Bœotic πέτταρες, quatuor; Doric τέτορες τέτορες; Ionic τέσσερες: for τέσσαρσι, τέταρτος, Poetic τέτρασι, τέτρατος.

5. πέντε, Æolic πέμπε, quinque.

6. ἕξ, ἕκτος, Doric ῥέξ, ῥέκτος, in the Heracleian Tables.

7, 8, 9. ἕβδομος, ὀγδοος, ἑννατος, Epic ἐβδόματος, ὀγδόατος, ἑνατος or εἴνατος.

11. ἑνδεκα, Doric δέκα εἰς, rare.

12. δώδεκα, Doric and Ionic δυώδεκα; Doric also δέκα δύο; Poetic δυοκαίδεκα: for δωδέκατος, Poetic δυωδέκατος.

14. Ionic τεσσερεσκαίδεκα, indeclinable; also τεσσερεσκαιδάτη for τεσσαρακαιδεκάτη.

20. εἴκοσι, Bœotic ῥίκατι, viginti; Doric ῥίκατι, ῥείκατι, βείκατι, εἴκατι, ἴκατι; Epic εἰέκοσι.

30, 40, 80, 200, 300. Ionic τριήκοντα, τεσσερήκοντα, ὀγδώκοντα, διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι. For τεσσαράκοντα, Bœotic πετταράκοντα, Doric τετρώκοντα.

60, 70. ἐξήκοντα, ἐβδομήκοντα, Doric ῥεξήκοντα, ἐβδεμήκοντα.

200–900. For -κόσιοι, Bœotic -κάτιοι; as διακάτιοι, τριακάτιοι, τετρακάτιοι, πεντακάτιοι.

1000. χίλιοι, Bœotic χείλιοι.

9000, 10000. Epic ἑννεάχιλοι, δεκάχιλοι.

## V E R B.

§ 81. 1. The Greek verb has three *voices*; active, passive, and middle.

2. There are five *moods*; indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive.

3. There are seven *tenses*; present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, aorist, and future perfect.

The primary or leading tenses are the present, perfect, and future.

The secondary or historical tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist.

The indicative is the only mood in which the imperfect and pluperfect are found: the subjunctive and imperative want also the future.

4. There are three *persons*; the first, second, and third.

5. *Deponent* verbs are those which are used only in the passive or middle. They are called deponent *passive* or deponent *middle* according as their aorist is taken from the passive or middle.

NOTE. The later Greeks sometimes formed a *future* subjunctive; as *μεμισθώσονται*, in the Heracleian Tables; *κανθήσωμαι*, *κερδηθήσονται*, in the New Testament.

§ 82. 1. A regular verb is conjugated by forming the present, future, aorist, perfect active, perfect passive, aorist passive; as *βουλεύω* *βουλεύσω* *ἐβούλευσα* *βεβούλευκα* *βεβούλευμαι* *ἐβουλεύθην*.

2. A deponent verb is conjugated by forming the present, future middle, perfect, and aorist passive or middle (as the case may be); as *ἀρνέομαι* *ἀρνήσομαι* *ἤρνημαι* *ἤρνήθην*; *χαρίζομαι* *χαρίσομαι* *κεχάρισμαι* *ἐχάρισάμην*.

§ 83. Synopsis of the example *βουλεύω, to counsel, advise.*

*Active Voice.*

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	βουλεύω	βουλεύω	βουλεύοιμι	βούλευε	βουλεύειν	βουλεύων
Imperfect.	ἔβουλεύον					
Future.	βουλεύσω					
Aorist.	ἔβουλεύσα	βουλεύσω	βουλεύσοιμι	βούλευσον	βουλεύσειν	βουλεύσων
Perfect.	βεβούλευκα	βεβούλευκω	βεβούλευκοιμι	βεβούλευκε	βουλεύσαι	βουλεύσας
Pluperfect.	ἔβεβουλεύκειν				βεβουλεύεσθαι	βεβουλεύκως

*Passive Voice.*

Present.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύοιμην	βουλεύου	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλεύόμενος
Imperfect.	ἔβουλεύόμην					
Future.	βουλευθήσομαι					
Aorist.	ἔβουλεύθην	βουλευθῶ	βουλευθῶιμην	βουλεύθητι	βουλευθήσεσθαι	βουλευθησόμενος
Perfect.	βεβούλευμαι	βεβουλευμένος ὦ	βεβουλευμένος εἶην	βεβούλευσο	βουλευθῆναι	βουλευθείς
Pluperfect.	ἔβεβουλεύμην				βεβουλεύεσθαι	βεβουλευμένος
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλεύσομαι		βεβουλευσοίμην		βεβουλεύσεσθαι	βεβουλευσόμενος

*Middle Voice.*

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect, the same as in the Passive.						
Future.	βουλεύσομαι		βουλευσοίμην	βούλευσαι	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλευσόμενος
Aorist.	ἔβουλευσάμην	βουλεύσωμαι	βουλευσάιμην	βούλευσαι	βουλεύασθαι	βουλευσάμενος

§ 84. Inflection of *βουλεύω*.

Indicative Active.

	Present.	Future.	Perfect.
S.	<i>βουλεύω</i> <i>βουλεύεις</i> <i>βουλεύει</i>	<i>βουλεύσω</i> <i>βουλεύσεις</i> <i>βουλεύσει</i>	<i>βεβούλευκα</i> <i>βεβούλευκας</i> <i>βεβούλευκε</i>
D.	<hr/> <i>βουλεύετον</i> <i>βουλεύετον</i>	<hr/> <i>βουλεύσετον</i> <i>βουλεύσετον</i>	<hr/> <i>βεβουλεύκατον</i> <i>βεβουλεύκατον</i>
P.	<i>βουλεύομεν</i> <i>βουλεύετε</i> <i>βουλεύουσι</i>	<i>βουλεύσομεν</i> <i>βουλεύσετε</i> <i>βουλεύσουσι</i>	<i>βεβουλεύκαμεν</i> <i>βεβουλεύκατε</i> <i>βεβουλεύκασι</i>
	Imperfect.	Aorist.	Pluperfect.
S.	<i>ἔβουλεον</i> <i>ἔβουλεες</i> <i>ἔβουλεε</i>	<i>ἔβουλενσα</i> <i>ἔβουλεσας</i> <i>ἔβουλευσε</i>	<i>ἔβεβουλεύκειν</i> <i>ἔβεβουλεύκεις</i> <i>ἔβεβουλεύκει</i>
D.	<hr/> <i>ἔβουλεύετον</i> <i>ἔβουλενίτην</i>	<hr/> <i>ἔβουλεύσατον</i> <i>ἔβουλευσάτην</i>	<hr/> <i>ἔβεβουλεύκειτοσ</i> <i>ἔβεβουλευκέιτην</i>
P.	<i>ἔβουλεύομεν</i> <i>ἔβουλεύετε</i> <i>ἔβούλευον</i>	<i>ἔβουλεύσαμεν</i> <i>ἔβουλεύσατε</i> <i>ἔβούλευσαν</i>	<i>ἔβεβουλεύκειμεν</i> <i>ἔβεβουλεύκειτε</i> <i>ἔβεβουλεύκεισαν</i> <small>οἱ</small> <i>ἔβεβουλεύκεισαν</i>

Subjunctive Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S.	<i>βουλεύω</i> <i>βουλεύῃς</i> <i>βουλεύῃ</i>	<i>βουλεύσω</i> <i>βουλεύσῃς</i> <i>βουλεύσῃ</i>	<i>βεβουλεύκω</i> <i>βεβουλεύκῃς</i> <i>βεβουλεύκῃ</i>
D.	<hr/> <i>βουλεύητον</i> <i>βουλεύητον</i>	<hr/> <i>βουλεύσῃτον</i> <i>βουλεύσῃτον</i>	<hr/> <i>βεβουλεύκῃτον</i> <i>βεβουλεύκῃτον</i>
P.	<i>βουλεύωμεν</i> <i>βουλεύητε</i> <i>βουλεύωσι</i>	<i>βουλεύσωμεν</i> <i>βουλεύσῃτε</i> <i>βουλεύωσι</i>	<i>βεβουλεύκωμεν</i> <i>βεβουλεύκῃτε</i> <i>βεβουλεύκωσι</i>

## Optative Active.

	Present	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύοιμι βουλεύοις βουλεύοι	βουλεύσοιμι βουλεύσοις βουλεύσοι	βεβουλεύκοιμι βεβουλεύκοις βεβουλεύκοι
D.	βουλεύοιτον βουλευοίτην	βουλεύσοιτον βουλευσοίτην	βεβουλεύκοιτον βεβουλευκοίτην
P.	βουλεύοιμεν βουλεύοιτε βουλεύοιεν	βουλεύσοιμεν βουλεύσοιτε βουλεύσοιεν	βεβουλεύκοιμεν βεβουλεύκοιτε βεβουλεύκοιεν

## Aorist.

S.	βουλεύσαιμι βουλεύσαις ἢ βουλεύσειας βουλεύσαι ἢ βουλεύσειε	D. ——— βουλεύσαιτον βουλευσαίτην	P.	βουλεύσαιμεν βουλεύσαιτε βουλεύσαιεν ἢ βουλεύσειαν
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## Imperative Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S. 2	βούλευε	βούλευσον	βεβούλευκε
3	βουλευέτω	βουλευσάτω	βεβουλευκέτω
D. 2	βουλεύετον	βουλεύσατον	βεβουλεύκετον
3	βουλευέτων	βουλευσάτων	βεβουλευκέτων
P. 2	βουλεύετε	βουλεύσατε	βεβουλεύκετε
3	βουλευέτωσαν ἢ βουλευόντων	βουλευσάτωσαν ἢ βουλευσάντων	βεβουλευκέτωσαν

## Infinitive Active.

Present.	βουλεύειν
Future.	βουλεύσειν
Aorist.	βουλεύσαι
Perfect.	βεβουλευκέναι

## Participle Active.

βουλεύων
βουλεύσων
βουλευσας
βεβουλευκώς

## Indicative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλεύομαι βουλεύ-η, -ει βουλεύεται	βεβούλευμαι βεβούλευσαι βεβούλευται	βουλευθήσομαι βουλευθήσ-η, -ει βουλευθήσεται
D.	βουλεύεσθον βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον βεβούλευσθον	βουλευθήσεσθον βουλευθήσεσθον
P.	βουλευόμεθα βουλεύεσθε βουλεύονται	βεβουλευέμεθα βεβούλευσθε βεβούλευνται	βουλευθησόμεθα βουλευθήσεσθε βουλευθήσονται
	Imperfect.	Pluperfect.	Aorist.
S.	ἐβουλεύομην ἐβουλεύου ἐβουλεύετο	ἐβεβουλεύμην ἐβεβούλευσο ἐβεβούλευτο	ἐβουλεύθη ἐβουλεύθης ἐβουλεύθη
D.	ἐβουλεύεσθον ἐβουλεύεσθην	ἐβεβούλευσθον ἐβεβουλεύεσθην	ἐβουλεύεσθον ἐβουλεύεσθην
P.	ἐβουλευόμεθα ἐβουλεύεσθε ἐβουλεύοντο	ἐβεβουλεύεμεθα ἐβεβούλευσθε ἐβεβούλευντο	ἐβουλεύθημεν ἐβουλεύθητε ἐβουλεύθησαν

## Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλεύσομαι	D. —————	P. βεβουλευσόμεθα
	βεβουλεύσ-η, -ει	βεβουλεύσεσθον	βεβουλεύσεσθε
	βεβουλεύσεται	βεβουλεύσεσθον	βεβουλεύσονται

## Subjunctive Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S.	βουλεύωμαι βουλεύῃ βουλεύῃται	βεβουλευμένος ᾧ βεβουλευμένος ᾗς βεβουλευμένος ᾗ	βουλευθῶ βουλευθῆς βουλευθῆ
D.	βουλεύῃσθον βουλεύῃσθον	βεβουλευμένω ᾗτον βεβουλευμένω ᾗτον	βουλευθῆτον βουλευθῆτον
P.	βουλευόμεθα βουλεύῃσθε βουλεύονται	βεβουλευμένοι ᾧμεν βεβουλευμένοι ᾗτε βεβουλευμένοι ᾧσι	βουλευθῶμεν βουλευθῆτε βουλευθῶσι

## Optative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλευοίμην βουλεύοιο βουλεύοιτο	βεβουλευμένος εἶην βεβουλευμένος εἶης βεβουλευμένος εἶη	βουλευθησοίμην βουλευθήσοιο βουλευθήσοιτο
D.	βουλεύοισθον βουλεύοισθην	βεβουλευμένω εἶητον βεβουλευμένω εἶητην	βουλευθήσοισθον βουλευθήσοισθην
P.	βουλευοίμεθα βουλεύοισθε βουλεύοιτο	βεβουλευμένοι εἶημεν βεβουλευμένοι εἶητε βεβουλευμένοι εἶησαν	βουλευθησοίμεθα βουλευθήσοισθε βουλευθήσοιτο

## Aorist.

S.	βουλευθείην βουλευθείης βουλευθείη	D. ————— βουλευθείητον βουλευθείητην	P. βουλευθ-εἶημεν, -εἶμεν βουλευθ-εἶητε, -εἶτε βουλευθ-εἶησαν, -εἶεν
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## Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλευσοίμην βεβουλεύσοιο βεβουλεύσοιτο	D. ————— βεβουλεύσοισθον βεβουλευσοίσθην	P. βεβουλευσοίμεθα βεβουλεύσοισθε βεβουλεύσοιτο
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## Imperative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S. 2	βουλεύου	-βεβούλευσο	βουλεύητι
3	βουλεύεσθω	βεβουλεύεσθω	βουλευθήτω
D. 2	βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον	βουλεύητον
3	βουλεύεσθων	βεβουλεύεσθων	βουλευθήτω
P. 2	βουλεύεσθε	βεβούλευσθε	βουλεύητε
3	βουλεύεσθωσαν or βουλεύεσθων	βεβουλεύεσθωσαν or βεβουλεύεσθων	βουλευθήτωσαν or βουλευθέντων

## Infinitive Passive.

Present.	βουλεύεσθαι
Perfect.	βεβουλεύεσθαι
Aorist.	βουλευθήναι
Future.	βουλευθήσεσθαι
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλεύεσεσθαι

## Participle Passive.

βουλεύόμενος
βεβουλευμένος
βουλευθείς
βουλευθησόμενος
βεβουλευσόμενος



Indicative Middle.

Future.

S. βουλεύσομαι βουλεύσ-η, -ει βουλεύσεται	D. _____ βουλεύσεσθον βουλεύσεσθον	P. βουλευσόμεθα βουλεύσεσθε βουλεύσονται
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Aorist.

S. ἐβουλευσάμην ἐβουλεύσω ἐβουλεύσατο	D. _____ ἐβουλεύσασθον ἐβουλευσάσθην	P. ἐβουλευσάμεθα ἐβουλεύσασθε ἐβουλεύσαντο
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Subjunctive Middle.

Aorist.

S. βουλεύσωμαι βουλεύσῃ βουλεύσῃται	D. _____ βουλεύσῃσθον βουλεύσῃσθον	P. βουλευσώμεθα βουλεύσῃσθε βουλεύσωνται
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Optative Middle.

Future.

S. βουλευσοίμην βουλεύσοιο βουλεύσοιτο	D. _____ βουλεύσοισθον βουλευσοίσθην	P. βουλευσοίμεθα βουλεύσοισθε βουλεύσοιντο
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Aorist.

S. βουλευσαιίμην βουλεύσαιιο βουλεύσαιιτο	D. _____ βουλεύσαιισθον βουλευσαιίσθην	P. βουλευσαιίμεθα βουλεύσαιισθε βουλεύσαιιντο
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Imperative Middle.

Aorist.

S. 2 βούλευσαι 3 βουλευσάσθω	D. βουλεύσασθον βουλευσάσθων	P. βουλεύσασθε βουλευσάσθωσαν ὅτι βουλευσάσθων
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Infinitive Middle.

Participle Middle.

Future. βουλεύσεσθαι	βουλευσόμενος
Aorist. βουλεύσασθαι	βουλευσάμενος

§ 85. 1. The first person singular of the example βουλεύω translated:

Indicative Active.

Present. *I advise, I do advise, I am advising.*  
Imperfect. *I was advising, I advised.*

Future. *I shall, or will, advise.*

Aorist. *I advised, I did advise, I have advised, I had advised.*

Perfect. *I have advised.*

Pluperfect. *I had advised.*

### Subjunctive Active.

Present. *I may, or can, advise or be advising, I advise, I am advising.*

Aorist. *I may, or can, advise or have advised, I shall, or will, advise, I have advised, I shall, or will, have advised.*

Perfect. *I may, or can, have advised, I have advised.*

### Optative Active.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should, advise or be advising, I was advising, I advised.*

Future. *I should, or would, advise.*

Aorist. *I might, could, would, or should, advise or have advised, I had advised.*

Perfect. *I might, could, would, or should, have advised, I had advised.*

### Imperative Active.

Present. *Advise, do advise, be advising.*

Aorist. *Advise, do advise.*

### Infinitive Active.

Present. *To advise or be advising.*

Future. *Should, would, shall, will, advise.*

Aorist. *To advise, to have advised.*

Perfect. *To have advised.*

### Participle Active.

Present. *Advising.*

Future. *Being about to advise, who shall advise, and in certain connections, to advise, in order to advise.*

Aorist. *Advising, having advised, who has advised.*

Perfect. *Having advised.*

### Indicative Passive.

Present. *I am advised, continually.*

Imperfect. *I was advised, continually.*

Future. *I shall, or will, be advised.*

Aorist. *I was advised, I have been advised, I had been advised.*

Perfect. *I have been advised.*

Pluperfect. *I had been advised.*

Future Perfect. *I shall, or will, have been advised, I shall, or will, be advised.*

### Subjunctive Passive.

Present. *I may, or can, be advised, I am advised, continually.*

Aorist. *I may, or can, be advised or have been advised, I shall, or will, be advised, I have been advised, I shall, or will, have been advised.*

Perfect. *I may, or can, have been advised, I have been advised.*

### Optative Passive.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should, be advised, I was advised, continually.*

- Future. *I should, or would, be advised.*  
 Aorist. *I might, could, should, or would, be advised or have been advised, I had been advised.*  
 Perfect. *I might, could, should, or would, have been advised, I had been advised*  
 Future Perfect. *I should, or would, be advised.*

Imperative Passive.

- Present. *Be advised, continually.*  
 Aorist. *Be advised.*  
 Perfect. *Be advised.*

Infinitive Passive.

- Present. *To be advised, continually.*  
 Future. *Should, would, shall, will, be advised.*  
 Aorist. *To be advised, to have been advised.*  
 Perfect. *To have been advised.*  
 Future Perfect. *Should, would, shall, will, be advised.*

Participle Passive.

- Present. *Being advised, continually.*  
 Future. *Being about to be advised, who shall be advised, to be advised, in order to be advised.*  
 Aorist. *Being advised, having been advised, who has been advised.*  
 Perfect. *Having been advised.*  
 Future Perfect, like the future.

Middle.

The middle is the same as the active with the reflexive pronoun appended to it; as, Present, *I advise myself*, simply *I deliberate*.

2. The Latin paradigm *amo* adapted to the Greek.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imperat.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	amo	amem	amarem	ama	amare	amans
Imperf.	amabam					
Aor.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Perf.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Plup.	amaveram					
Fut.	amabo	amaturus sim or fuerim	amaturus es- sem or fuissem		amaturus es- se or fuisse	amaturus
F. Per.	amavero					

§ 86. Example of the future active and middle of liquid verbs: *ἀγγέλλω*, to announce.

Synopsis.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
F. A.	ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελοῖμι	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
F. M.	ἀγγελοῦμαι	ἀγγελοίμην	ἀγγελεῖσθαι	ἀγγελούμενος

## Future Active.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
S.	ἄγγελῶ ἄγγελεῖς ἄγγελεῖ	ἄγγελ-οῖμι, -οῖην ἄγγελ-οῖς, -οῖης ἄγγελ-οῖ, -οῖη	ἄγγελεῖν	ἄγγελῶν
D.	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	ἄγγελεῖτον ἄγγελεῖτον	ἄγγελ-οῖτον, -οῖητον ἄγγελ-οῖτην, -οῖητην		
P.	ἄγγελοῦμεν ἄγγελεῖτε ἄγγελοῦσι	ἄγγελ-οῖμεν, -οῖημεν ἄγγελ-οῖτε, -οῖητε ἄγγελ-οῖεν, -οῖησαν		

## Future Middle.

S.	ἄγγελοῦμαι ἄγγελ-ῆ, -εῖ ἄγγελεῖται	ἄγγελοῖμην ἄγγελοῖο ἄγγελοῖτο	ἄγγελεῖσθαι	ἄγγελοῦμενος
D.	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	ἄγγελεῖσθον ἄγγελεῖσθον	ἄγγελοῖσθον ἄγγελοῖσθην		
P.	ἄγγελοῦμεθα ἄγγελεῖσθε ἄγγελοῦνται	ἄγγελοῖμεθα ἄγγελοῖσθε ἄγγελοῖντο		

§ 87. Examples of the second aorist, second perfect and pluperfect, and second future passive: *λείπω, to leave.*

## Synopsis.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
2 A. A.	ἔλιπον	λίπω	λίπομι	λίπε	λιπεῖν	λιπών
2 A. M.	ἐλιπόμην	λίπωμαι	λιποίμην	λιποῦ	λιπέσθαι	λιπόμενος
2 A. P.	ἐλίπην	λιπῶ	λιπεῖην	λίπηθι	λιπῆναι	λιπεῖς
2 F. P.	λιπήσομαι		λιπησοίμην		λιπήσεσθαι	λιπησόμενος
2 P.	λέλοιπα	λελοίπω	λελοίπομι	λέλοιπε	λελοιπέναι	λελοιπώς
2 Pl.	ἐλελοίπειν					

## Indicative.

	2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
S.	ἔλιπον ἔλιπες ἔλιπε	ἐλιπόμην ἐλίπου ἐλίπετο	ἐλίπην ἐλίπης ἐλίπη	λιπήσομαι λιπησ-η, -ει λιπήσεται
D.	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	ἐλίπετον ἐλιπέτην	ἐλίπεσθον ἐλιπέσθην	ἐλίπητον ἐλιπήτην	λιπήσεσθον λιπήσεσθον
P.	ἐλίπομεν ἐλίπετε ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμεθα ἐλίπεσθε ἐλίποντο	ἐλίπημεν ἐλίπητε ἐλίπησαν	λιπησόμεθα λιπήσεσθε λιπήσονται

## 2 Perfect.

S. λέλοιπα λέλοιπας λέλοιπε	D. ——— λελοίπατον λελοίπατον	P. λελοίπαμεν λελοίπατε λελοίπασι
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## 2 Pluperfect.

S. ἐλελοίπ-ειν, -η ἐλελοίπ-εις, -ης ἐλελοίπ-ει, -ειν	D. ——— ἐλελοίπειτον ἐλελοιπέιτην	P. ἐλελοίπειμεν ἐλελοίπειτε ἐλελοίπ-εισαν, -εσαν
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## Subjunctive.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Perf.
S. λίπω λίπῃς λίπη	λίπωμαι λίπη λίπηται	λιπῶ λιπῆς λιπῆ	λελοίπω λελοίπῃς λελοίπη
D. ——— λίπητον λίπητον	——— λίπησθον λίπησθον	——— λιπήτον λιπήτον	——— λελοίπητον λελοίπητον
P. λίπωμεν λίπητε λίπωσι	λιπώμεθα λίπησθε λίπωνται	λιπῶμεν λιπήτε λιπῶσι	λελοίπωμεν λελοίπητε λελοίπωσι

## Optative.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass
S. λίποιμι λίποις λίποι	λιποίμην λίποιο λίποιτο	λιπεῖην λιπεῖης λιπεῖη	λιπησοίμην λιπήσοιο λιπήσοιτο
D. ——— λίποιτον λιποίτην	——— λίποισθον λιποίσθην	——— λιπ-είητον, -είτον λιπ-ειήτην, -ειήτην	——— λιπήσοισθον λιπησοίσθην
P. λίπομεν λίποιτε λίποιεν	λιποίμεθα λίποισθε λίποιντο	λιπ-είημεν, -είμεν λιπ-είητε, -είτε λιπ-είησαν, είεν	λιπησοίμεθα λιπήσοισθε λιπήσοιντο

## 2 Perfect.

S. λελοίπ-οιμι, -οίην λελοίπ-οις, -οίης λελοίπ-οι, -οίη	D. ——— λελοίποιτον λελοιποιήτην	P. λελοίπ-οιμεν, -οίημεν λελοίπ-οιτε, -οίητε λελοίπ-οιεν, -οίησαν
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## Imperative.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Perf.
S. λίπε λιπέτω	λιποῦ λιπέσθω	λίπηθι λιπήτω	λέλοιπε λελοιπέτω
D. λίπετόν λιπέτων	λίπεσθον λιπέσθων	λίπητον λιπήτων	λελοίπετον λελοιπέτων
P. λίπετε λιπέτωσαν, λιπόντων	λίπεσθε λιπέσθωσαν, λιπέσθων	λίπητε λιπήτωσαν, λιπέτων	λελοίπετε λελοιπέτωσαν

## Infinitive.

2 A. A. λιπεῖν 2 A. M. λιπέσθαι 2 A. P. λιπήναι 2 F. P. λιπήσεσθαι  
2 Perf. λελουπέναι

## Participle.

2 A. A. λιπών 2 A. M. λιπόμενος 2 A. P. λιπεῖς 2 F. P. λιπησόμενος  
2 Perf. λελουπώς

§ 88. Examples of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of mute and liquid verbs: τρίβω, *to rub*, πλέκω, *to knit*, πείθω, *to persuade*, ἀγγέλλω, *to announce*.

## Perfect Passive and Middle.

Ind. S.	τέτριμμα τέτριψαι τέτριπται	πέπλεγμαι πέπλεξαι πέπλεκται	πέπεισμαι πέπεισαι πέπεισται	ἤγγελμαι ἤγγελσαι ἤγγελται
D.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἤγγελθον
P.	τετρίμμεθα τέτριφθε τετριμμένοι εἰσί	πεπλέγμεθα πέπλεχθε πεπλεγμένοι εἰσί	πεπείσμεθα πέπεισθε πεπεισμένοι εἰσί	ἤγγέλμεθα ἤγγελθε ἤγγελμένοι εἰσί
Imp. S.	τέτριψο τετριφθω	πέπλεξο πεπλέχθω	πέπεισο πεπείσθω	ἤγγελσο ἤγγέλθω
D.	τέτριφθον τετριφθων	πέπλεχθον πεπλέχθων	πέπεισθον πεπείσθων	ἤγγελθον ἤγγέλθων
P.	τέτριφθε τετριφθωσαν, τετριφθων	πέπλεχθε πεπλέχθωσαν, πεπλέχθων	πέπεισθε πεπείσθωσαν, πεπείσθων	ἤγγελθε ἤγγέλθωσαν, ἤγγέλθων
Inf.	τετριφθαι	πεπλέχθαι	πεπείσθαι	ἤγγέλθαι
Part.	τετριμμένος	πεπλεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἤγγελμένος

## Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

S.	ἔτετριμμη ἔτέτριψο ἔτέτριπτο	ἔπεπλέγμη ἔπέπλεξο ἔπέπλεκτο	ἔπεπείσμη ἔπέπεισο ἔπέπειστο	ἤγγέλμη ἤγγελσο ἤγγελτο
D.	ἔτέτριφθον ἔτετριφθην	ἔπέπλεχθον ἔπεπλέχθην	ἔπέπεισθον ἔπεπεισθην	ἤγγελθον ἤγγέλθην
P.	ἔτετριμμεθα ἔτέτριφθε τετριμμένοι ἦσαν	ἔπεπλέγμεθα ἔπέπλεχθε πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	ἔπεπείσμεθα ἔπέπεισθε πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	ἤγγέλμεθα ἤγγελθε ἤγγελμένοι ἦσαν

The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of verbs in πω, βω, φω, are inflected like τέτριμμα ἔτετριμμη; of verbs in κω, γω, χω, like πέπλεγμαι ἔπεπλέγμη; of verbs in τω, δω, θω, ζω, like πέπεισμαι ἔπεπείσμη; of verbs in λω, νω, ρω, like ἤγγελμαι ἤγγέλμη.

§ 89. 1. Not unfrequently the tenses are, for the sake of greater strength, formed by means of the participle and the *auxiliary* verbs εἰμί, γίγνομαι, διαγίγνομαι, κυρέω, ὑπάρχω, πέλω, and ἔχω; also ἔρχομαι with the future participle; as,

Present. βουλεύων εἰμί

Imperfect. βουλεύων ἦν

Future. βουλεύων ἔσομαι, βουλεύσων εἰμί or βουλεύσων ἔρχομαι

Aorist. βουλεύσας ἔχω, or βουλεύσας εἶχον; passive βουλευθείς εἰμι

Perfect. βεβουλευκῶς εἰμι, sometimes βεβουλευκῶς ἔχω

Pluperfect. βεβουλευκῶς ἦν, sometimes βεβουλευκῶς εἶχον

Fut. Perf. βεβουλευκῶς ἔσομαι, or βουλεύσας ἔσομαι

And so through all the voices, moods, numbers, persons, and genders.

2. Μέλλω, *to be about to do any thing, to intend, shall*, followed by the present, future, or aorist, of the infinitive, forms a periphrastic *future*; as Μέλλει τιθέναι, *He is about to place*.

#### AUGMENT.

§ 90. 1. The perfect and future perfect of all the moods and of the participle, and the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect of the indicative, receive an increase at the beginning, called *augment*.

2. There are two kinds of augment; the *syllabic augment*, and the *temporal augment*.

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing a syllable or two syllables to the verb.

The temporal augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the verb.

§ 91. 1. When the verb begins with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, the augment of the *perfect* is formed by prefixing to the verb that consonant together with an ε. This kind of augment is called *reduplication*. E. g. βουλεύω βεβούλευκα βεβούλευμαι, γράφω γέγραφα γέγραμμαι.

So θύω τέθυκα, φύω πέφυκα, χαίνω κέχηνα, χράομαι κέχημαι, θεάομαι τεθέαμαι. (§ 15.)

2. When the verb begins with two consonants the second of which is not a liquid, or with ζ, ξ, ψ, the augment of the *perfect* is formed by prefixing an ε to the verb; as σκάπτω ἔσκαφα, ζητέω ἐζήτηκα, ψεύδομαι ἔψευσμαι.

3. The augment of the *pluperfect* is formed by prefixing an ε to the reduplication of the perfect; as βουλεύω βεβούλευκα ἐβεβουλεύκειν.

4. When the augment of the perfect is simply ε, the *pluperfect* takes no additional augment; as σκάπτω ἔσκαφα ἐσκάφειν, ζητέω ἐζήτηκα ἐζητήκειν.

5. When the verb begins with a consonant, the augment of the *imperfect* and *aojist* is formed by prefixing an ε; as βουλεύω, ἐβούλευον, ἐβούλευσα; γράφω, ἔγραφον, ἔγραψα.

6. When the verb begins with ρ, the augment is formed by prefixing an ε, and doubling the ρ; as ράπτω, imperf. ἔρραπτον, perf. ἔρραφα, pluperf. ἔρράφειν, aor. ἔρραψα.

NOTE 1. (a) Some verbs beginning with a mute and liquid some times take ε instead of the reduplication of the *perfect*; those beginning with γν always take ε; as βλαστάνω βεβλάσθηκα ἐβλάσθηκα, κατα-γλωτίζω κατ-εγλώτισμαι, γνωρίζω ἐγνώρικα. See also γλύφω, γράφω, κληίζω, τρέφω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Μιμνήσκω (MNAΩ) has μέμνημαι μεμνήσομαι, but its kindred μνημονεύω has ἐμνημόνευκα.

(b) A few verbs beginning with a liquid take ει instead of the reduplication, which is nothing more than the augment ε lengthened; as λαγχάνω εἴληχα. See also λαμβάνω, λέγω, μείρομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs. Observe further that μείρομαι has also ἔμβραται ἐμβραμένη.

Παρα-νομέω takes η instead of the reduplication in the form παρανομημένος.

NOTE 2. (a) Some verbs take the reduplication contrary to the second rule; as κτάομαι κέκτημαι. See also πτερνύγω, πτήσσω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) The perfect of ἔχω, in an inscription, has παρ-είσχηται, for παδέσχηται.

The pluperfect of ἵστημι is ἐστήκειν and εἰστήκειν.



NOTE 3. The augment of the perfect of ἴστημι takes the rough breathing; thus, ἔστηκα ἐστήκειν. Στέλλω has ἔσταλκα, in the compound ἀφ-ἔσταλκαμεν, found in an inscription.

NOTE 4. The additional augment of the *pluperfect* is often omitted; as τελευτάω τετελευτήκειν, ἀναβαίνω ἀναβεβήκειν, κατατρέχω καταδεδραμήκειν.

NOTE 5. Some verbs lengthen the syllabic augment ε into η, in the *imperfect* and *aorist*; as βούλομαι, ἐβουλόμην ἠβουλόμην, ἐβουλήθην ἠβουλήθην. See also ἀπολαύω, δύναμαι, μέλλω, παρανομέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 6. (a) The following Poetic forms take the reduplication, contrary to the analogy of verbs beginning with ρ; ῥαπίζω ῥεράπισμαι, ῥίπτω ῥερίφθαι, ῥυπώω ῥερυπωμένα.

(b) Some Poetic forms do not double the ρ after the syllabic augment; thus, ῥάπτω ἔραπτον, ῥέζω ἔρεζον ἔρεξα, ῥίπτω ἔριψα ἐρίφην.

(c) ΠΕΩ, *to say*, may take ει- instead of ερ- in the *aorist* passive; thus, εἰρέθην εἰρήθην. In the *perfect* it always takes εἰ- for ἐρ-; thus, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι.

§ 92. 1. When the verb begins with a *short* vowel the augment of all the past tenses is formed by lengthening that vowel; in this case, *a* and *e* become η, and *o* becomes ω; as,

ἀκολουθέω, imperf. ἠκολουθεον, perf. ἠκολουθήκα, pluperf. ἠκολουθήκειν, aor. ἠκολουθήσα  
 ἐλεέω, ἠλέεον, ἠλέηκα, ἠλεήκειν, ἠλέησα, ἠλεήθην  
 ὀρθόω, ὠρθούμην, ὠρθώμαι, ὠρθώμην, ὠρθωσα  
 ἱκετεύω, ἰκέτευον, ἰκέτευσα  
 ὑγαίνω, ὑγαίνον, ὑγαίνα

2. If the vowel is already *long*, no change takes place; except that *ā* (long) is commonly changed into η; as ἡμερόω ἡμέρουν, ὠδίνω ὠδινον, αἰίσσω ἡῖξα.

3. When the verb begins with a *diphthong*, the augment is formed by changing the first vowel of that diphthong according to the first rule; as αἰτέω ἡῖτεον, ἄδω ἡῖδον, αὐλέω ἡῦλεον, εὔχομαι ἡῦχόμην, οἰκέω ὠκέον.

(a) ΟΥ is never augmented; as οὐρανόω οὐράνουν, οὐτάζω οὔταζον.

(b) ΕΙ is augmented only in ΕΙΔΩ, εικάζω, and εἶμι; thus, ἡῖδειν, ἡῖκαζον ἡῖκασα ἡῖκασμαι, ἡῖειν.

§ 93. 1. Verbs, which originally began with the digamma F, are augmented as if the digamma was still prefixed to them; that is, they take the syllabic augment ε. Some of them take the temporal augment in addition to the syllabic. E. g. ἄγνυμι, ἔαξα ἔαγα ἐάγην; οἶγω, ἔωξα ἔωχα ἔωγμαi ἐώχθην ἔωγα.

See also ἀλίσκομαι, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἄπτω, ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, εἰλέω, εἶλω, εἶμι, ΕΙΠΩ, εἶρω, *to join*, ἔλπω, ἔννυμι, ἐορτάζω, ἔρδω, ἘΩ, *to place*, ἴημι, οἰκέω, οἰνοχοέω, ὀράω, οὐρέω, ὠθέω, ὠνέομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. Some digammated verbs, after the omission of the digamma, contracted the initial syllables εε- into ει; as ἐάω, εἶαον εἶ-ἄσα εἶακα εἶαθην.

See also ἐθίζω, ἐλίσσω, ἐλκώω, ἔλκω, ἘΛΩ, ἔπω, ἐργάζομαι, ἐρπύζω, ἔρπω, ἐστιάω, ἔχω, ἘΩ, *to place*, ἴημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. ΕΙΔΩ and εἶμι lengthen the syllabic augment ε into η, in the forms ἠ-εἶδειν, ἠ-ῖον ἠ-ῖσαν. — Ἐθω lengthens the augment ε into ει in the forms εἶ-ωθα εἶ-ώθειν.

NOTE 2. The forms ἔωθα εἶωθα, ἔωκα ἔωνται, from ἔθω, ἴημι, presuppose εοθα ειοθα, ἐοκα ἔονται.

The pluperfects ἐώκειν, ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν, from εἶκω, ἔλπω, ἔρδω, come directly from their perfects ἔοικα, ἔολπα, ἔοργα.

NOTE 3. In some of the dialects, these verbs were also augmented in the usual way; as ἔλκω ἦλκον, ἔχω ἦχον. So ἐξ-ηργάσατο, from ἐξ-εργάζομαι, found in a later inscription.

NOTE 4. Some verbs of this class retain the augment of the aorist throughout the dependent moods; thus, ἄγνυμι, ἐξ-εαγεῖσα κατ-εάξας κατ-εαγῶ κατ-εαγείς; ΕΙΔΩ, εἰσάμενος; εἶλω, ἐέλσαι; ἘΩ, εἶσον εἶ-σας; ὠνέομαι, ἐωνηθῆναι.

§ 94. 1. Some verbs beginning with ἄ, ε, ο, followed by a single consonant, form the augment of the *perfect* by prefixing the first two letters of the root to the temporal augment. This kind of augment is called the *Attic reduplication*. E. g.

ἀκούω	perf.	ἀκ-ήκοα
ἐμέω	“	ἐμ-ήμεκα, ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
ὀρύσσω	“	ὀρ-ώρυχα, ὀρ-ούγμαι

See also ἀγείρω, ἄγω, αἰρέω, ἀκαχίζω, ΑΚΩ, ἀλάομαι, ἀλείφω, ἀλέω, ἀλυκτάζω, ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρόω, ἐγείρω, ἔδω, ἐλαυνω, ἐλέγχομαι, ἐλίσσω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐρείδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ἐρίζω, ἔρχομαι, ἔχω, ἠμύω, ΟΔΥΩ, ὄζω, ὄλλυμι, ὄννυμι, ὀράω, ὀρέγω, ὑφαίνω, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. When the perfect takes the Attic reduplication, the pluperfect takes no additional augment; as, ἀγείρω ἀγήγερκα, pluperf. ἀγηγέρκειν.

Except ἀκούω, ἀραρίσκω, ελαίνω, ἐρείδω, ὄζω, ὄλλυμι, ὄρνυμι, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE. (a) The Epic forms ἀκάχημαι, ἀκαχμένος, ἀλάλημαι, ἀαλύκτημαι, from ἀκαχίζω, ΑΚΩ, ἀλάσμαι, ἀλυκτάζω, and the feminine participle ἀῤῥυῖα, from ἀραρίσκω, do not lengthen the second syllable. The common perfect ἄραρα, from ἀραρίσκω, merely lengthens the second syllable.

(b) The Epic ἠρήρεισμαι and εἰλήλουθα, from ἐρείδω, ἔρχομαι, lengthen the first syllable.

(c) The Epic form ἐρέριπτο from ἐρείπω, and the later ἐμεμέκειν from ἐμέω, omit the temporal augment.

(d) Αἰρέω and ἡμύω shorten the reduplication; thus ἀραίρηκα ἀραίρημαι, with the smooth breathing; ὑπεμνήμυκε with *v* inserted.

(e) The perfect ἐγρήγορα, from ἐγείρω, prefixes ἐγρ- to the temporal augment; that is, it prefixes the root without the second ε.

(f) The perfect participle συν-οχωκώς, from ἔχω, changes ε into ο before it takes the Attic reduplication; thus, ἔχω ΟΧΩ, ωχα, οχ-ωχα, ὄχωκα.

(g) The perfect ἀγήγοχα or ἀγήοχα, from ἄγω, comes from the reduplicated theme ΑΓΑΓΩ.

§ 95. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition receive the augment after that preposition.

Prepositions ending in a vowel lose that vowel before the syllabic augment ε; except περί and πρό. E. g.

προσ-γράφω, προσ-έγραφον, προσ-γέγραφα, προσ-εγεγράφειν, προσ-έγραψα

ἀπο-κόπτω, ἀπ-έκοπτον, ἀπο-κέκοφα, ἀπ-εκεκόφειν, ἀπ-έκοψα

So περι-γράφω περι-έγραφον περι-γέγραμμαι περι-εγεγράμμην περι-εγράφην, προ-λέγω προ-έλεγον, ἐμπίπτω ἐνέπιπτον, ἐγκρίνω ἐνέκρινον ἐγκέκρικα, συλλύω συνέλυον συλλέλυκα, συζυμώω συνεζύμουν, ἐκλύω ἐξέλυσα. (§§ 14; 17.)

2. Verbs compounded with εὖ and δυσ-, if they begin with *a*, *e*, *o*, take the augment after these particles; in all other cases the augment precedes them, or, in compounds with εὖ, it may be omitted:

as, εὐαρεστέω, εὐηρέστουν εὐηρέστηκα ; δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν δυσηρέστηκα.

So εὐδοκίμέω ἠδοκίμουν ἠδοκίμηκα, δυστυχέω ἐδυστύχουν δεδυστήχηκα, δυσωπέω ἐδυσώπουν, εὐεργετέω εὐηργέτουν. So also ἀντενποιέω ἀντεν-πεποίηκα, συνεν-πεπονθώς from πάσχω.

NOTE 1. The augment is regularly put after the preposition, even when the simple verb has no existence ; as ἀπολαύω ἀπέλανον ἀπολέλαυκα, ἐγκωμιάζω ἐνεκωμίασα ἐγκεκωμίακα.

So ἐγχειρέω, ἐκκλησιάζω, ἐνθυμέομαι, ἐπιτηδεύω, κατηγορέω, παρανομέω, προφασίζομαι, προφητεύω, συνεργέω.

NOTE 2. Some verbs take the augment *before* the preposition ; as ἀνοίγω ἤνοιγον.

A few verbs take the augment *before* and *after* the preposition at the same time ; as ἀνέχω ἠνειχόμην.

See also ἀμπέχω, ἀμφιάζω, ἀμφιγνοέω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφισβητέω, ἀναλίσκω, ἀνέχω, ἀνορθόω, ἀντιβολέω, ἀφεύω, ἀφήμι, διοικέω, ἐμπεδώω, ἐγγυάω, ἐμπολάω, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνοχλέω, ἐπίσταμαι, καθέζομαι, καθεύδω, κάθημαι, καθίζω, μεθίημι, παροινέω, προχειρίζομαι, πρωγγυέω, συνίημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. Εκ-κλησιάζω may repeat ἐκ in the imperfect and aorist ; thus ἐξ-εκ-κλησίαζον, ἐξ-εκ-κλησίασα.

Εγ-γυάω repeats ἐγ-(ἐν) in the forms ἐν-εγ-γυώμην, ἐν-εγ-γύησα, ἐν-εγ-γυησάμην, ἐν-εγ-γεγυήμην.

NOTE 4. Διαιτάω and διᾶκονέω are augmented as if δι-, δια- were the preposition διὰ ; thus, διαιτάω, ἐδιήτησα δεδιήτημαι διητώμην διητήθην ; διακονέω, διηκόνουν δεδιηκόνηκα δεδιηκόνημαι ἐδιακονήθην. (§ 95, n. 2.)

NOTE 5. Αμφισβητέω, derived from an imaginary verbal substantive in -ητης, compounded of ἀμφίς and βαίνω, takes the augment before the preposition (§ 95, n. 2). Two of its forms, however, namely, ἤμφ-εσβήτουν, ἤμφ-εσβήτησα, take the augment also after ἀμφ-, as if the simple verb began with σβ-.

NOTE 6. Verbs derived from compound nouns, the first component part of which is a noun, are augmented like simple verbs ; as ἄσεβέω ἠσέβουν ἠσέβηκα. Except ἀριστοποιέομαι, ἱπποτροφέω, μελοποιέω, and ὀνοματοποιέω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

§ 96. 1. The *present* of some verbs, beginning with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, prefixes to the root that consonant together with an ι ; as βᾶω βιβᾶω βίβημι, ΤΡᾶΩ τιτράω, ΓΕΝΩ γίγνομαι.

(a) In a few instances, the present takes the reduplication of the perfect ; as ΤΡᾶΩ τετραίνω.

(b) *Ιάχω* and *ιέω ἴημι* come from *ΑΧΩ*, *ΈΩ*, originally *FAΧΩ*, *FEΩ*. (Compare § 93.) — *Ίπταμαι* and *Ίστημι* come from *ΠΤΑΩ* and *ΣΤΑΩ*. (Compare § 91, 2, n. 3.)

(c) The reduplication of the present of some verbs is irregular; as *δάπτω* *δαρδάπτω*, *καγχλάζω* *καχλάζω*, *κοχύω*, *λαλαγέω*, *μαιμάω*, *παίφασσω*.

2. In a few instances the present prefixes *ε* to the root, which prefix has the appearance of the syllabic augment; as *θέλω* *έθέλω*, *όρτάζω* *έορτάζω*.

3. In a few instances the present seems to take the temporal augment; as *ἄγω* *ἤγέομαι*.

4. Sometimes the root of a verb takes the Attic reduplication, but without the temporal augment of the second syllable; as *ΑΧΩ* *ΑΚΑΧΩ* *ἀκαχίζω*, 2 *Α.* *ἤκαχον*.

See also *ἄγω*, *ἀλέξω*, *ἀπαφίσκω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *ἐλελίζω*, *ἐνίπτω*, *ὄρνυμι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

*Ατιτάλλω*, *ὀνίνημι*, and *ὀπιπτεύω*, from *ἀτάλλω*, *ΟΝΑΩ*, *ΟΠΤΗΣ*, change the second vowel into *ι* after the Attic reduplication.

### § 97. *Dialects.*

1. The Epic, Æolic, and Doric Poets often omit the augment; except the syllabic augment of the perfect and pluperfect. The Ionic prose-writers often omit the temporal augment. E. g. *φέρω* *φέρον*, *τελευταίω* *τελεύτησα*, *λαμβάνω* *λάβον*; *ἀγορεύω* *ἀγόρευον*, *ἐργάζομαι* *ἔργασμαι*, *ὀμιλέω* *ὀμίλειον*.

The following verbs often omit the augment even in the Attic dialect: *ἀθέσσω*, *αἶω*, *αὐαίνω*, *οἰακοστροφέω*, *οἰμῶζω*, *οἰνόομαι*, *οἰστρέω*, *οἴχομαι*, *οἰωνίζομαι*.

2. The Epic dialect lengthens *ε* in the reduplication into *ει* in the following verbs; *δείδω* *δειδοικα*; *δείκνυμι* *δειδεγμαι* *δειδεκτο* *δειδέχεται* *δειδέχαστο*; *δίω*, *to fear*, *δειδιμεν* *δειδυνία* *έδειδιμεν*; *εἴκω* (*Φεικω*) *εἰοικῶς* (*Φειφοικως*). The common *εἴωθα* (*Φειφωθα*), from *ἔθω*, follows the same analogy.

3. Some Epic forms beginning with a liquid, or *σ*, double that consonant after the augment *ε*; as *λαγχάνω* *ἔλλαχον*, *σειώ* *έσσειέοντο*.

See also *δείδω*, *λαμβάνω*, *λείπω*, *λίσσομαι*, *μανθάνω*, *ΜΕΙΡΩ*, *νέω*, *ΣΕΥΩ*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

4. In the Ionic dialect, the syllabic augment of the pluperfect is sometimes formed after the analogy of the imperfect; as *μηχανάομαι* *έμηχάνωτο*, *παλλιλογέω* *έπαλλιλόγητο*, in Hippocrates and Herodotus.

5. In the Epic dialect the second aorist active and middle sometimes takes the reduplication of the perfect; as *κάννω* *κεκάμω*, *φράζω* *πέφραδε*.

See also *δάκνω*, *ΔΑΕΩ*, *to teach*, *θιγγάνω*, *θρώσκω*, *κέλομαι*, *κεύθω*, *λαγχάνω*, *λαμβάνω*, *λανθάνω*, *λάσκω*, *μάοπτω*, *πάλλω*, *πειθώ*, *πλήσσω*,

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΕΜΩ, τέρπω, τιτρώσκω, τιτύσκομαι, τύπτω, φείδομαι, ΦΕΝΩ, χάζω, χαίρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Κέλομαι, ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, and φράζω may take the syllabic augment ε in addition to the reduplication; thus κεκλόμην ἐκεκλόμην, τέτμον ἔτετμον, πέφνον ἔπεφνον, πέφραδον ἐπέφραδον.

6. Ενίπτω and ἐρύκω take, in the second aorist, a kind of Attic reduplication at the end of the root; thus ἡνίπαπον, ἡρύκακον, Epic.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The title, "FORMATION OF THE TENSES," relates only to the *first person singular* of the tenses of the *indicative*. For the inflection of the tenses in the other moods, see below.

§ 98. 1. The *root* of a verb consists of those letters which are found in every part of that verb; as τιμάω, λέγω, μένω, roots τιμα-, λεγ-, μεν-.

2. Verbs are divided into *pure*; *mute*, and *liquid*, according as the root ends in a vowel, a mute (π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ; τ, δ, θ, also ζ), or a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ); as βουλεύω, a pure verb; λείπω, δέχομαι, mute verbs; μέλω, ὀδύρομαι, liquid verbs.

§ 99. The root of a pure verb is obtained by dropping ω or ομαι of the present; as τιμά-ω, φιλέ-ω, ἀρνέ-ομαι. The root of a liquid verb may be obtained by dropping ω, ομαι of the present, or ᾠ of the future; as μέν-ω, ὀδύρ-ομαι, βάλλω βαλ-ᾠ.

The root of a mute verb may be obtained by dropping ω, ομαι of the present, ον, ομην, ην of the second aorist, α of the second perfect; or from some kindred word; as λέγ-ω, ἐ-τάγ-ην, ἄπτω ἀφ-ή, κρύπτω ἐ-κρύβ-ην κρύφ-α.

§ 100. Very frequently, the root of a verb is, by the addition of one or more letters, strengthened in the present; for example, the roots of the presents μανθάνω, πυνθάνομαι, διδάσκω, πράσσω are μανθαν-, πυνθαν-, διδασκ-, πρασσ-, but the roots of these verbs are ΜΑΘ-, ΠΥΘ-, ΔΑ-, ΠΡΑΓ-. For practical purposes, an Ω is often appended to the root of the verb when it is obscured in the present; in which case it is called the *simple theme*, or *simple* or *imaginary present*; thus, the simple themes of μανθάνω, πυνθάνομαι, διδάσκω, πράσσω are ΜΑΘΩ, ΠΥΘΩ, ΔΑΩ, ΠΡΑΓΩ.

As a common rule, when the root is modified in the present, the other tenses, except the imperfect, are derived from the

simple present; for example, the perfect active of ἀγγέλλω is ἤγγελ-κα, from ΑΓΓΕΛ-, ΑΓΓΕΛΩ.

§ 101. 1. Verbal roots are strengthened by the addition of Δ, Ζ, Θ, Κ, Ν, Σ, ΣΚ, Τ, Χ; also by doubling λ, ν, ρ, when they stand at the end of the root.

-αινω or -ᾶνω is often appended to roots; as ἀλφαίνω, ὄσφραινομαι, αὐξάνω, ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἰκᾶνω. So δεικ-αν-άω, ἰσχ-αν-άω. — Not unfrequently a root is strengthened by annexing -ανω (sometimes -αινω), and inserting ν before its last letter; as ἀνδάνω, μανθάνω, ἐρνηγάνω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, (§ 14.)

-δω is appended to the root of a few verbs; ἀμέρδω, δείδω, ἘΔΩ, ἈΧΕΔΩ, ΕΛΛΑΔΩ, ΒΑΔΩ vado.

-εινω, in ἀλε-είνω, ἐρε-είνω, φα-είνω.

-ζω is not unfrequently appended to the root in the present; if the root ends in a consonant, -ζω is preceded by α, ι, or υ; as σχάζω, δακνάζομαι, ἀκαχίζω, κτίζω, ἐρπύζω. — The root of some primitive verbs in -ζω ends in δ; as ἔζομαι, ὄζω, φράζω. Here δ is changed into its kindred ζ (§ 10). In general however the root of verbs in -ζω ends in ζ; as ἐλπίζ-ω, φωτίζ-ω, roots ἐλπιζ-, φωτιζ-. — See also -σσω.

θω is not unfrequently appended to the root; when the root ends in a consonant, -θω is commonly preceded by α, ε, or υ; πελάθω, ἀλήθω, πλήθω, σήθω, ἔσθω (ἔδ-θω), φλεγέθω, ἠγερέθομαι, τελέθω, φθινύθω. In this case, the present indicative in -αθω is not used; thus, αλκαθω, αμυναθω, δικαθω, εεργαθω, ειργαθω, εργαθω, κιαθω are used only in the dependent moods and imperfect; as ἀλκάθειν, ἀμυνάθειν, ἐδιώκαθον.

-ινω, -ινεω, in ὀρ-ίνω, ἄγ-ινέω.

-κω is appended to the root of a few verbs; as ἐρύκω, ὀλέκω.

-λλω comes from -λω by doubling λ; as ἀγγέλ-λω, σφάλ-λω, τίλλω. So ὀλλύω ὀλλυμι, from ΟΛΩ, with ν annexed to the root.

-ναω or -νημι, formed by inserting ν before α; in which case, ε, in the first syllable of the verb, becomes ι; thus, πιλνάω, κερνάω, πέτηνημι, σκίδνημι, κίδνημι, from πελάω, κεράω, πετάω, ΣΚΕΔΑΩ, ΚΕΔΑΩ. But πέρνημι, κρεμνάω κρημνάω do not change ε into ι.

-νεω is sometimes appended to the root; as βυνέω, ἰκνέομαι, ἰσχνέομαι.

-νω, from -νω; an Æolic peculiarity; as κρίνω, for κρῖνω.

-νύω or -νυμι is often appended to the root; as ἄγνυμι, δαίνυμι, δέχνυμαι. If the root ends in a vowel, the ν is generally doubled; further, ο is lengthened into ω before ν; as ἔννυμι (εἰνύω), ζώννυμι, τίννυμι τίννυμι. So κτίννυμι from ΚΤΕΝΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

νω is often appended to the root; as κάμνω, δάκνω, κορθύνω, ἰστάνω, φθίνω. So πίτνω from ΠΕΤΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

-ξω, in the present, comes from -κω or -γω, by annexing σ to the root; thus, ἀλέξω, αὔξω, ὀδάξω.

πτω, in the present, comes from -πω, -βω, -φω, by annexing τ to the

root; as *τύπτω* ( $\pi$ ), *βλάπτω* ( $\beta$ ), *σκάπτω* ( $\phi$ ). For the euphonic changes see above (§ 13, 1).

-*ρρω* comes from -*ρω* by doubling  $\rho$ ; as *ἔρ-ρω*, *ἀέρ-ρω*, *ἰμέρ-ρω*. This is an Æolic peculiarity.

-*σγω*, only in *μίσγω*, from *ΜΙΓΩ*.

-*σκω* is, in a few instances, formed by inserting  $\sigma$  before -*κω* or -*χω*; thus, *ἀλύσκω*, *εἴσκω*, *λάσκω*, *τιτύσκομαι*, *δεδίσκομαι*, *διδάσκω*.

Roots, ending in a vowel, are very often strengthened, in the present, by *σκ*; in which case the radical vowel is often lengthened before *σκ*; as *βάσκω* *βιβάσκω*, *ἀρέσκω*, *πιπίσκω*, *βιβρώσκω*, *θνήσκω*, *κικλήσκω*. — If the root ends in a consonant,  $\iota$  is inserted before *σκ*; as *ἀλίσκομαι*, *ἀμβλίσκω*, *εὐρίσκω*; also *κνίσκω*.

-*σπω* is formed by inserting  $\sigma$  before  $\pi$  in the forms *ἔσπομαι*, *ἔσπετε*, *ἐνίσπω*.

-*σσω* or -*ττω*, in the present, comes from -*κω*, -*γω*, or -*χω*, and sometimes from -*τω*, -*θω*, or -*πω*, by annexing  $\sigma$  to the root (§ 13, 10); as *μαλάσσω* ( $\kappa$ ), *ἀλλάσσω* ( $\gamma$ ), *ταράσσω* ( $\chi$ ): *λίσσομαι* ( $\tau$ ), *κορύσσω* ( $\theta$ ): *ἐνίσσω* ( $\pi$ ), *ᾔσσομαι* ( $\pi$ ), *πέσσω* ( $\pi$ ). — Sometimes  $\sigma\sigma$  is changed into  $\zeta$ ; thus *ἀρμόσσω* *ἀρμόζω*, *ἐλίσσω* *ἐλελίζω*, *βράσσω* *βράζω*, *συρίττω* *συρίζω*, *σφάττω* *σφάζω*. In some verbs of this description -*σσω* is always changed into -*ζω*; as *ἀρπάζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *ἀλαλάζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *βρίζω*, *δαίζω*, *ἐναρίζω*, *κλάζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *κοίζω*, *κράζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *λάζομαι* ( $\beta$ ), *μαστίζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *νίζω* ( $\beta$ ), *οἰμώζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *ὀλολύζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *παίζω* ( $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ), *πλάζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *ρέζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *στάζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *σταλάζω*, *στηρίζω*, *στενάζω* ( $\chi$ ), *στιζω* ( $\gamma$ ), *σφύζω*, *τριζω* ( $\gamma$ ). — A few roots ending in a vowel are strengthened by  $\sigma\sigma$  or  $\tau\tau$ ; as *ἠθέ-σσω*, *ἀφά-σσω*, *ἀλύ-σσω*.

-*σχω*, only in *ἴσχω* from *ἔχω*.

-*τω*, in a few pure verbs; *ἀρύτω*, *ἀνύτω*.

-*χω*, rare; *νήχομαι*, *ΔΙΔΑΧΩ*, *στεν-ά-χω* with  $\alpha$  inserted.

-*ψω*, in the present of *ἔψω* (*ἔπ-σω*).

2. Some roots ending in a consonant are strengthened by inserting  $\nu$  before that consonant; *ΕΝΕΓΚΩ*, *ΠΛΑΓΓΩ*, *ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓΩ*, *ΕΝΠΩ*. (§ 14.)

§ 102. The radical vowel is often lengthened in the following manner:

$\alpha$  into  $\eta$  or  $\alpha\iota$ , sometimes into  $\bar{\alpha}$ ; as *ΛΑΘΩ* *λήθω*, *ἀγάομαι* *ἀγαίομαι*, *ΦΑΝΩ* *φαίνω* *ἔφηνα*, *ΚΑΩ* *καίω* *κᾶω*, *ΠΡΑΓΩ* *πέπρᾶγα*. In the aorist active of liquid verbs, and in the second perfect, it is commonly lengthened into  $\eta$ .

$\epsilon$  —  $\epsilon\iota$ , commonly in liquid verbs; rarely into  $\eta$ ; as *ΑΜΕΡΩ* *ἀμείρω*, *ΣΠΕΡΩ* *σπείρω* *ἔσπειρα*, *ΕΠΩ* *ΕΠΠΩ*, *ΕΩ* *εἰμί*; *μέλω* *μέμηλα*.

$\iota$  —  $\epsilon\iota$ ; before a liquid into  $\bar{\iota}$ ; as *ΑΛΙΦΩ* *ἀλείφω*, *ΛΙΠΩ* *λείπω*, *ΤΙΑΩ* *ἔτιλα*, *ΚΛΙΝΩ* *κλῖνω* *ἔκλινα*.

$\omicron$  —  $\omicron\upsilon$ ; *ΑΚΩ* *ἀκούω*, *βόλομαι* *βούλομαι*.

$\upsilon$  —  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ; before a liquid into  $\bar{\upsilon}$ ; *ΦΥΓΩ* *φεύγω*, *ΚΥΘΩ* *κεύθω*, *ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ* *αἰσχῦνω*.

§ 103. 1. When the radical vowel of a dissyllabic liquid



verb is  $\epsilon$ , it is changed into  $\alpha$  in the perfect, pluperfect, aorist passive, future passive, second aorist, and sometimes in the present, future active, and aorist active. This commutation takes place also in dissyllabic mute verbs when  $\epsilon$  is preceded or followed by a liquid. E. g.

στέλ-λω, ἔσταλκα ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλθην, ἐστάλην  
τρέπω τράπω, τέτραμμαι, ἐτράφθην, ἔτραπον ἐτράπην

See also δέρκομαι, δέρω, δρέπω, εἶλω, κείρω, κτείνω, λέπω, πείρω, πέρθω, πλέκω, σπείρω, στρέφω, τέμνω, μείρομαι, τέρπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

The following retain the  $\epsilon$  in the second aorist: ΓΕΝΩ, ΕΛΩ, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, θείνω, θέρομαι, λέγω, *to collect*, στερέω, τέμνω, τέρσομαι, φλέγω.

2. When the radical vowel of a verb is  $\epsilon$ , it is regularly changed into  $\omicron$  in the second perfect, and sometimes in the perfect, and second aorist active; as,

δέρκομαι δέδορκα, ΓΕΝΩ γέγονα, στέργω ἔστοργα  
κλέπτω κέκλοφα, πέμπω πέπομφα, πλέκω πέπλοχα  
μείρομαι ἔμμορα μεμορμένος ἔμμορον

See also ANEΘΩ, ἔλπω, ἐγείρω, ENEΘΩ, ἔρδω, ἐσθίω, ἴημι, λαγχάω, λέγω, *to collect*, ΔΕΧΩ, ΜΕΝΩ, ξυν-νεφέω, πάσχω, πέρδομαι, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, φέρβω, φέρω, χέζω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(a) In some verbs, the  $\epsilon$  of the diphthongs  $\epsilon\iota$  and  $\epsilon\upsilon$  becomes  $\omicron$  in the perfect; see δείδω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, λείπω, πείθω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Not unfrequently the radical vowel  $\epsilon$  is changed into  $\omega$ ; as ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω. Most commonly, however,  $\epsilon$  becomes  $\omicron$ ,  $\omega$ , and  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\alpha\omega$  are annexed to the root; as στρέφω στρωφάω.

3. Sometimes  $\epsilon$  is changed into  $\iota$ ; as ἔζομαι ἴζω, ἔω ἴω, ἔχω ἴσχω.

4. Sometimes the radical vowel  $\alpha$  is changed into  $\omicron$  or  $\omega$ ; as μηχανάομαι, ἀτιμάω, Ionic pluperfect ἐμηχάνωτο, ἠτίμωτο, implying -όομαι, -όω; ζάω ζώω, ΤΡΑΓΩ τρώγω.

See also ἄγω, ἀμαρτάνω, πάσχω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

ΑΥΡΩ changes  $\alpha$  into  $\omicron$  in the forms ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος.

§ 104. 1. Roots are very often prolonged by annexing  $\epsilon$ , sometimes  $\alpha$  or  $\omicron$ , rarely  $\iota$  or  $\upsilon$ , to their last letter; as αἶδομαι αἰδέομαι, ἰσχάνω ἰσχανάω, ἌΛΩ ἌΛΩΩ, ἔσθω ἐσθίω, ἄνω ἀνώ.

Particularly in the Ionic dialect, verbs in  $\omega$  are not unfrequently inflected after the analogy of verbs in  $\epsilon\omega$ ; as ἀγόμενος ἀγεόμενος, βάλλειν βαλλέειν, σχέθειν σχεθέειν, βαλλόμενος βαλλεόμενος, δύνουσι δυνέουσι, ρεούμενος ρεόμενος.

So εἶχεε, ἔψεε, ὄφλεε, Ionic for εἶχε, ἦψε, ὄφλε, from ἔχω, ἔψω, ὀφλισκάνω.

2. When the root is thus prolonged, the radical vowel ε is very often changed into ο. The Poets may further change it into ω, and then prolong the root by annexing α to it; as ΔΡΕ-ΜΩ δρομάω δρωμάω; πέρθω πορθέω.

3. When a root contains two consonants without an intervening vowel, it may be prolonged by inserting a short vowel between those consonants; thus, ΕΝΠΩ ἐνέπω ΕΝΠΩ, θράσσω ταράσσω, ΠΝΥΩ πινύσσω.

§ 105. 1. Sometimes the root is *syncopated*; in which case, monosyllabic roots lose their vowel; dissyllabic and polysyllabic roots most commonly drop their last vowel; as ἀγείρω ἀγρόμενος, ΓΕΝΩ γίγνομαι.

See also ἀλέξω, ἐγείρω, ἔρχομαι, κέλομαι, κεράννυμι, μίμνω, πελάω, πέλω, πιπράσκω, πετάω, ἵπταμαι, πέτομαι, πίπτω, ἔπω, ἔχω, ΤΑΛΛΩ, τίκτω (for τίτ-κω), ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. In some verbs the root undergoes a *metathesis*; as δέρκομαι ἔδρακον ἐδράκην.

See also ἀμαρτάνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, βλώσκω, δαμάω, δέμω, θνήσκω, θρώσκω, καλέω, κάμνω, μείρομαι, μέλω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, ΠΟΡΩ, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, τέμνω, στρώννυμι, τέρπω, τιτρώσκω.

§ 106. New themes are sometimes formed from the perfect active, and second aorist, by changing α, ον, ομην into ω, ομαι; as γίγνομαι γέγυα, new present γεγάομαι; ΔΑΕΩ δέδαα, δεδάομαι.

So ἐγείρω ἐγρήγορα, ἐγρηγοράω γρηγορέω, both prolonged; ἴστημι ἔστηκα, στήκω; τέμνω τέτμηκα, τμήγω. So also ἦμι (ἦκα), ἦκω; ἴω (ἴκα) ἴκω.

§ 107. The last vowel of the root of a *pure* verb, if short, is lengthened in all the tenses, except the present and imperfect.

In this case, α is lengthened into η; when however it is preceded by ε, ι, or ρ, it is only lengthened. E. g.

τιμάω τιμήσω ἐτίμησα τετίμηκα τετίμημαι ἐτιμήθην  
 φιλέω φιλήσω ἐφίλησα πεφίληκα πεφίλημαι ἐφιλήθην  
 δηλόω δηλώσω ἐδήλωσα δεδήλωκα δεδήλωμαι ἐδηλώθην

τίω τῖσω ἔτισα τέτικα τέτιμαι  
 δακρύω δακρῦσω ἐδάκρῦσα δεδάκρῦκα δεδάκρῦμαι  
 εἶω εἶσω εἶσα εἶκα εἶθην  
 ἰάομαι ἰάσομαι ἰασάμην  
 δράω δρᾶσω ἐδρᾶσα δέδρᾶκα δέδρᾶμαι

NOTE 1. Ακροάομαι, θοινάω, ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, πελάω (ΠΛΑΩ), and ποινάομαι, do not change *ā* into *η*; as ἀκροάσομαι, θοινάσομαι, πάσομαι, ἐπλάθην, ποινάσομαι. — Πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), τιτρίω (ΤΡΑΩ), χράω χράομαι, change *ā* into *η*; as πρήσω, ἔτρησα, χρήσομαι. — Ἔω, *to place*, has F. εἴσομαι. Θέω (τίθημι), *to put*, has Perf. τέθεικα, τέθειμαι.

NOTE 2. Many pure verbs retain the short radical vowel through all the tenses; as,

γελάω γελᾶσω ἐγέλασα, καλέω καλέσω ἐκάλεσα

See also ἄγαμαι, ΑΕΩ, ἀηθέσσω, ἀκέομαι, ἀκηδέω, ἀλέομαι, ἀλέω, ἄλθομαι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀντιάω, ἀνύω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρκέω, ἀρόω, ἀρύω, ἀφύω, ἄχθομαι, βδέω, γελάω, δαίνυμι, δαίομαι, εἰμί, ἐλαύνω, ΕΛΥΩ, ἐννυμι, ἔραμαι, ἐράω, ἐρύφω, ἐσθίω, ζέω, θλάω, ἰλάσκομαι, καλέω, κεράννυμι, κλάω, κοτέω, κρεμάννυμι, λοέω, μαίομαι, μεθύσκω, ναίω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὄλλυμι, ὄμνυμι, ὄνομαι, ὄρνυμι, πατέομαι, πετάννυμι, πιπράσκω, πτύω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω, στορέννυμι, ΤΑΛΑΩ, τανύω, τελέω, τρέω, φθίω, χαλάω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. The quantity of the last radical vowel of some pure verbs is *variable*; as,

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, αἰνήσω, ἤνησα, ἤνεκα, ἤνημαι, ἤνέθην

See also ΑΑΩ, ἀγρέω, αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, αἰρέω, ἀκαχίζω, αὔω, ἀφάω βαίνω, γαμέω, δέω, *to bind*, δίδωμι, δύναμαι, δύω, εἰρύω, ἔλκω, ἐμέω, εὐνάω, εὐρίσκω, εὐτυχέω, ἔχω, κήδω, κορέννυμι, λύω, μάχομαι, νέμω, ὄζω, ὀνίνημι, πεινάω, πίμπρημι, πινύσκω, πίνω, ποθέω, πονέω, ΡΕΩ, *to say*, ῥύομαι, σβέννυμι, στερέω, τίθημι, ΦΕΝΩ, φημί, φθάνω, φθονέω, φορέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

*Present and Imperfect.*

§ 108. 1. All verbal forms are, in practice, referred to the present indicative.

For example, ἔμαθον, ἐλείφθην, ἔσφηλα, are, in parsing, said to come from *μανθάνω*, *λείπω*, *σφάλλω*.

2. To form the present passive, drop *ω* of the present active, and annex *ομαι*; as *βουλεύω* *βουλεύομαι*.

3. To form the imperfect active, drop *ω* of the present, annex *ον*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω* *ἐβούλεον*.

4. To form the imperfect passive, drop *ομαι* of the present, annex *ομην*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω, βουλεύομαι ἐβουλεύομην*.

*Future and Aorist Active and Middle.*

§ 109. 1. To form the future active, drop *ω* of the present, and annex *σω*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω*.

So *τιμάω τιμήσω, καλέω καλέσω, πλέκω πλέξω, γράφω γράψω, ἄδω ἄσω, ἐλπίζω ἐλπίσω, σπένδω σπείσω*. (§§ 107; 13.) So also *κράζω (ΚΡΑΓΩ) κράξω, βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒΩ) βλάψω, πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ) πράξω, πλάσσω (ΠΛΑΘΩ) πλάσω*. (§ 101.)

2. To form the future active of a liquid verb, annex *εω*, contracted *ῶ*, to the root; as *μένω μενέω μενῶ, καθαίρω καθαρέω καθαρῶ*.

So *κρίνω κρινῶ, ἀμύνω ἀμυνῶ, φαίνω φανῶ, κτείνω κτενῶ, ἀγγέλλω ἀγγελῶ, στέλλω στελῶ, σπείρω σπερῶ*. (§§ 100 – 103.)

3. To form the future middle, drop *ω* of the future active, and annex *ομαι*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσομαι; ἀμύνω ἀμυνέω ἀμυνέομαι* contracted *ἀμυνοῦμαι*.

NOTE 1. (a) Futures in *ᾶσω* and *εσω*, from verbs in *αω*, *αζω*, *εω*, often drop *σ*, and are contracted like verbs in *αω* and *εω*. The Attic dialect uses only the contracted form. E. g.

*ελαύνω, βιβάζω, F. ἐλάσω ἐλῶ, βιβάσω βιβῶ*

*δικάζω, τελέω, F. δικάσω δικῶ, τελέσω τελέω τελῶ*

The future middle, in this case, is contracted chiefly in *ἐμέω ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, κολάζω κολάσομαι κολῶμαι, μάχομαι μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῦμαι*.

(b) In a few instances, *ᾶσω, ῶσω* seem to be contracted into *ῶ* according to the preceding analogy; thus, *δράω, ἐρημῶω, δέομαι, F. δράσω δρῶ, ἐρημώσετε ἐρημοῦτε, δεησόμεθα δεούμεθα*.

(c) In the Epic dialect, *ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑΩ), to teach, ἐρύω, to draw, ΚΕΙΩ or ΚΕΩ, to cause to lie down, and τανύω, to stretch*, drop the *σ* in the future; thus, *F. δήω, I shall find, ἐρύσω ἐρύω, κείω or κέω, I shall lie down, τανύσω τανύω*.

NOTE 2. Futures in *ῖσω*, from verbs in *ιζω*, drop *σω* and annex *εω*, which is always contracted into *ῶ*; that is, *ῖσω ῖσομαι* become *ῖω ῖομαι*, respectively; as,

*οικίζω, F. οἰκίσω οἰκῶ, οἰκίσομαι οἰκιῶμαι*

*φροντίζω, F. φραγτίσω φροντιῶ φροντιῶμαι*

NOTE 3. (a) Some mute verbs form the future middle after the analogy of liquid verbs; thus, καθέζομαι καθεδούμαι, μαθάνω μαθεύμαι Doric for μαθούμαι, τίκτω τεκοῦμαι, τρίβω συν-τριβεῖται.

(b) The following form the future middle without the characteristic σ: ἔδω (ΦΑΓΩ), to eat, F. ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, I shall eat; πίνω, to drink, F. πίομαι, I shall drink.

For ἔδομαι, πίομαι, the later Greeks said ἐδοῦμαι, πιοῦμαι, formed according to the preceding analogy.

(c) The future δράμομαι, for δραμοῦμαι, from τρέχω (ΔΡΕΜΩ), is formed after the analogy of ἔδομαι.

§ 110. 1. To form the aorist active, drop ω of the present, annex σα, and prefix its augment; as, βουλεύω ἐβούλευσα.

So τιμάω ἐτίμησα, γελάω ἐγέλασα, καλέω ἐκάλεσα, πλέξω ἔπλεξα, γράφω ἔγραψα, ἄδω ἤσα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπισα, σπένδω ἔσπεισα. (§§ 107; 13.) So also βλέπω (ΒΛΑΒΩ) ἔβλαψα, πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ) ἔπραξα, πλάσσω (ΠΛΑΘΩ) ἔπλασα. (§ 101.)

2. To form the aorist active of a *liquid verb*, annex α to the root, lengthen the radical vowel, and prefix its augment; as κρίνω ἔκρινα, στέλλω ἔστειλα.

So ἀμύνω ἤμῦνα, τίλλω ἔτιλα, σπείρω ἔσπειρα, μένω ἔμεινα, σφάλλω ἔσφηλα, φαίνω ἔφηνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθηρα. (§ 102.)

3. To form the aorist middle, drop α of the aorist active, and annex αμην; as βουλεύω, ἐβούλευσα ἐβουλευσάμην; κρίνω, ἔκρινα ἐκρινάμην.

NOTE 1. These three verbs, δίδωμι, τίθημι, and ἴημι, take κα instead of σα in the aorist; thus, ἔδωκα, ἔθηκα ἐθηκάμην, ἦκα ἠκάμην.

NOTE 2. Some verbs do not take σ in the aorist; as ἀλέομαι or ἀλεύομαι ἠλεάμην or ἠλευάμην. See also δατέομαι, καίω, ΣΕΥΩ, φέρω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the aorist annexes σον, σόμην to the root, that is, it is inflected after the analogy of the second aorist. See ἄγω, αἶδω, βαίνω, δύω, ἴκω, ΛΕΧΩ, ὄρνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, φέρω, χέζω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. Verbs in -ιαίνω and -ραίνω lengthen the radical vowel into ā; as παιάω ἐπιάνα, περαάω ἐπέράνα, ἐπικραάω ἐπέκράνα. Also the following: ἰσχραάω ἰσχνάνα, κερδαάω ἐκέρδāνα, κοιλαάω ἐκοιλāνα, λευκαάω ἐλευκāνα, ὀργαάω ὄργāνα, πεπαάω ἐπέπāνα. But τετραάω ἐτέτρηνα ἐτετρηνάμην, μαιάω ἐμίηνα rarely ἐμίāνα.

NOTE 5. The radical vowel of *αἴρω* and *ἄλλομαι* becomes *η* only in the indicative, in consequence of the augment; in the other moods it is merely lengthened; thus *αἴρω ἦρα ἄρω ἄραιμι ἄρον ἄρας, ἠράμην ἄρωμαι; ἄλλομαι, ἠλάμην ἄλωμαι.*

NOTE 6. In later Greek, verbs in *-αίνω* and *-αίρω* often lengthen the radical vowel into *ᾱ*; as *σημαίνω ἐσήμᾱνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθᾱρα, ἐχθαίρω ἤχθᾱρα, φαίνω ἔφᾱνα.*

NOTE 7. The aorist in *-ηνα, -ηρα*, from verbs in *-αίνω, -αίρω*, is often written *-ηνα, -ηρα*, with iota subscript, as if *αι* were changed into *η*. But this is incorrect, first, because the aorist of liquid verbs comes from the *root*; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is written without this *ι*; thus, *ἐπ-ἐκρᾱνε, ἀν-ἐφηνε, καθηράντων, κατ-ᾱραι ἐπ-ᾱρη ἐπ-ᾱρας, ἦρε ἄρατο.*

NOTE 8. The future and aorist of some liquid verbs are formed after the analogy of other verbs; that is, by annexing *σω, σα* to the root; as, *κείρω, F. κέρσω, A. ἔκερσα.* See also *αείρω, ἀέρρω, ἔρρω, ἀραρίσκω, εἶλω, ἐλαύνω, θέρομαι, κέλλω, κύρω, μείρομαι, ὄρνυμι, τείρω, φθείρω, φύρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

*Perfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist and Future Passive.*

§ 111. 1. To form the perfect active, drop *ω* of the present, annex *κα*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευκα.*

So *τιμάω τετίμηκα, ἄδω ἦκα, πείθω πέπεικα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπικα.* (§§ 107; 13, 8.) So also *ἀγγέλλω ἠγγέλκα, φαίνω πέφαγκα, καθαίρω κεκάθαρκα, στέλλω ἔσταλκα, σπείρω ἔσπαρκα.* (§§ 100; 101; 103; 14.)

2. To form the perfect active of mute verbs whose root ends in a labial (*π, β, φ*) or a palatal (*κ, γ, χ*), drop *ω* of the present, annex *α*, change the preceding smooth or middle mute into its corresponding rough mute (*φ, χ*), and prefix its augment; *φ* and *χ* of course remain unchanged; as *τρίβω τέτριφα, πλέκω πέπλεχα.*

So *γράφω γέγραφα, ρίπτω ἔρριφα, τεύχω τέτευχα, πράσσω πέπραχα.* (§ 101.)

3. To form the perfect passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *μαι*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι.*

So τιμάω τετίμημαι, ἀνιάω ἠνιάμαι, πλέκω πέπλεγμαι, λείπω λέλειμαι, πείθω πέπεισμαι, χωρίζω κεχώρισμαι, σπένδω ἔσπεισμαι. (§§ 107 ; 13 ; 14.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἠγγελμαι, αἰσχύνω ἠσχυμαι, καθαίρω κεκάθαρμαι, αἶρω ἤρμαι, στέλλω ἔσταλμαι, σπείρω ἔσπαρμαι. (§§ 100 ; 103 ; 14.)

4. To form the pluperfect active, drop *a* of the perfect, annex *ειν*, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω βεβούλευκα ἐβεβουλεύκειν.

5. To form the pluperfect passive, drop *μαι* of the perfect passive, annex *μην*, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι ἐβεβουλεύμην.

6. To form the aorist passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *θην*, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω ἐβουλεύθην.

So τιμάω ἐτιμήθην, πλέκω ἐπλέχθην, λέγω ἐλέχθην, λείπω ἐλείφθην, πείθω ἐπέισθην, χωρίζω ἐχωρίσθην. (§§ 107 ; 13.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἠγγέλθην, φαίνω ἐφάνθην, αἰσχύνω ἠσχύθην, καθαίρω ἐκαθάρθην, αἶρω ἤρθην; στέλλω ἐστάλθην. (§§ 100 ; 103.)

7. To form the future passive, drop *θην* of the aorist passive, annex *θησομαι*, and reject the augment; as βουλεύω ἐβουλεύθην βουλευθήσομαι.

NOTE 1. (a) The following mute verbs change *ε* into *α* in the perfect passive; στρέφω ἔστραμμαι, τρέπω τέτραμμαι, τρέφω τέθραμμαι. The Ionic dialect changes it also in the aorist; thus ἐστράφθην, ἐτράφθην. (§ 103.) Τρέπω has also perfect active τέτραφα.

(b) In some instances the radical vowel *ε* becomes *ω*, rarely *ο*, in the perfect and pluperfect; as κλέπτω κέκλοφα ἐκεκλόφειν. (§ 103, 2.) See also αἶρω, δείδω, ἔχω, ἴημι, λαγχάνω, ΛΕΧΩ, μείρομαι, ξυννεφέω, πέμπω, πλέκω, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(c) Ἄγω and πᾶσχω change the radical *α* into *ο* in the forms ἀγήγοχα or ἀγήοχα, πέποσχα. (§ 103, 2, b.)

NOTE 2. When, in the perfect passive, γγ or μμ would come to stand before *μαι*, *μεθα*, the combinations γγμ, μμμ become γμ, μμ, for the sake of euphony; as ἐλέγχω ἐλήλεγμαι ἐλήλεγμαι, κάμπτω κέκαμμμαι κέκαμμαι.

When μμ would come to stand after a consonant, it drops one *μ*; as τέρπω τέτερμμαι τέτερμαι.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the linguals *δ*, *θ* remain unchanged

before  $\mu$ ; as ΚΑΔΩ, *κέκαδμαι κορύσσω, κεκόρυθμαι*, in Homer; *πυκάζω πεπύκαδμαι*, in Sappho.

NOTE 4. Many pure verbs, especially such as do not lengthen the radical vowel, insert  $\sigma$  before *μαι, μεθα, μένος*, and *ται* of the perfect passive, and before *θην* of the aorist passive; as *τελέω, τετέλεσμαι τετελέσμεθα τετελεσμένος, τετέλεσται; έτετέλεσθην*.

See also ΑΑΩ, *άγαμαι, αιδέομαι, ακούω, αλέω, άλλομαι, αμφιέννυμι, ανώω, αρέσκω, άρύω, άχθομαι, βαινώ, βοάω, βυέω, γελάω, γιγνώσκω, δαίννυμι, δαίομαι, δέω, δράω, δύναμαι, εϊρύω, ελαύνω, ΕΛΥΩ, έννυμι, έδω, ΈΩ, to seat, ζέω, ζώννυμι, θλάω, θραύω, ιλάσκομαι, καλέω, κελεύω, κεράννυμι, κλαιώ, κλάω, to break, κλείω, to shut, κληίω, κναιώ, κνάω, κολούω, κορέννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, κρούω, κυλίω, λεύω, to stone, μάχομαι, μεθύω, μιμνήσκω, ναίω, νέω, ξέω, οϊομαι, όμνυμι, όνομαι, παλαιώ, πατέομαι, παύω, πετάννυμι, πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι, πιπίσκω, πλέω, πνέω, πρίω, πτύω, ραίω, ρώννυμι, σάω, to sift, σβέννυμι, σείω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω, στορέννυμι, τανύω, τίνω, ύω, φέρω, φλάω, φλύω, φρέω, χαλάω, χόω, χράομαι, χράω, χρίω, χώννυμι, ψαύω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 5. (a) The following verbs in *νω* drop  $\nu$  in the perfect active and passive, and aorist passive; *κλίνω, κέκλικα κέκλιμαι έκλίθην; κρίνω, κέκρικα κέκριμαι έκρίθην; πλύνω, πέπλυκα πέπλυμαι έπλύθην*. The Poets however often retain the  $\nu$  in the aorist passive; thus *έκλίνθην, έκρίνθην, έπλύνθην*.

(b) The perfect drops the  $\nu$  also in a few other verbs in *νω*; as *κερδαινω κεκέρδακα, βραδύνω έβεβραδύκειν, τραχύνω τετράχυμαι*.

NOTE 6. Some verbs in *νω* drop  $\nu$  before the endings *μαι, μεθα, μενος*, of the perfect passive, and insert  $\sigma$ ; as *φαίνω πέφασμαι πεφάσμεθα πεφασμένος*.

So *σημαίνω σεσήμασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, περαίνω πεπέρασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, ραίνω έρρασμαι, παχύνω πεπάχυσμαι, μολύνω μεμόλυσμαι, λυμαινομαι λελύμασμαι, μαινώ μεμιάσμαι, ύφαίνω ύφασμαι*. — *Ξηραίνω* has *έξήραμμαι* and *έξήρασμαι*.

NOTE 7. In the following forms, the perfect takes the characteristic of the aorist: *ϊσασι, ειξασι, γεγράψαται* (*Tabul. Heracl.*), for *ϊδασι, εικασι, γεγράφαται*, from *ΙΔΩ, εικω, γράφω*.

### Future Perfect.

§ 112. 1. To form the future perfect active, drop *a* of the perfect, and annex *σω*, which may assume the middle form *σομαι*; as *θνήσκω, τέθνηκα τεθνήξω* or *τεθνήξομαι*.

See also *δειδω, ιστημι, κήδω, κλάζω, κράζω, χαίρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. To form the future perfect passive, drop *αι* of



the second person singular of the perfect passive, and annex *ομαι*; as βλάπτω, βέβλαψαι βεβλάψομαι.

See also βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, γράφω, δαμάω, δέχομαι, δέω, *to bind*, δηλόω, θάπτω, καλέω, κλαίω, κλείω, κόπτω, κρύπτω, κτάομαι, λαμβάνω, λανθάνω, λέγω, λείπω, λύω, μίγνυμι, μιμνήσκω, ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, παύω, πίμπρημι, πιπράσκω, πλήσσω, ποιέω, πράσσω, ΡΕΩ, *to say*, σιγάω, σκοπέω, τανύω, τάσσω, τέμνω, τεύχω, τιμάω, τρέπω, φάω, ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, φιλέω, φύρω, χολόω, χράομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. The future perfect of δείδω, κήδω, and κράζω, inserts η before σω, after the analogy of verbs in εω; further, the future perfect of κήδω retains the radical vowel; thus, δεδοικ-ή-σω, κεκαῖδ-ή-σομαι, κεκραγήσω.

NOTE 2. The future perfect of δέω, τεύχω, and ΦΑΩ, imply a perfect passive in -ημαι, -ενγμαι; thus, δέω, δέδεσαι δεδήσομαι; τεύχω, τέτυξαι τετεύξομαι; ΦΑΩ, πέφᾶσαι πεφήσομαι.

### *Second Aorist, Second Perfect and Pluperfect, and Second Future Passive.*

§ 113. Some primitive verbs form their *aorist*, *perfect* and *pluperfect active*, and *future passive*, by annexing the following endings to the root:

Aorist Active	-ον;	as λείπω ἔλιπον, τέμνω ἔτεμον
Aorist Passive	-ην;	as λείπω ἐλίπην, φλέγω ἐφλέγην
Aorist Middle	-όμην;	as λείπω ἐλιπόμην
Perfect Active	-α;	as λείπω λέλοιπα, πράσσω πέπρᾶγα
Pluperfect Active	-ειν;	as ἐλελοίπειν, ἐπεπράγειν
Future Passive	-ήσομαι;	as λείπω λιπήσομαι

These tenses are commonly designated by the numeral *second*, in order that they may be distinguished from the regular tenses of the same name, which commonly are designated by the term *first*.

For practical purposes, the *second pluperfect* may be formed by simply changing α of the second perfect into ειν; the *second future passive*, by changing ην of the second aorist passive into ησομαι.

A list of verbs in which these tenses are found: ἀγγέλλω, ἀγείρω, ἄγνυμι, ἄγω, αἰρέω, αἴρω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἀκαχίζω, ἀκούω, ἀλείφω, ἀλέξω, ἀλιταίνω, ἀλλάσσω, ἄλλομαι, ἀλφαίνω, ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμπέχω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀνδάνω, ANEΘΩ, ἀνοίγω, ἀνώγω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀριστάω, ἀρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βάπτω, ΒΑΡΕΩ, βιβρώσκω, βλάπτω, βλαστάνω, βλώσκω, βούλομαι, ΒΡΑΧΩ, βρέχω, βρίθω, ΒΡΟΧΩ, γεγωνίσκω, γηθέω, γίγνομαι, γλύφω, γράφω, ΔΑΕΩ, δαίω, δάκνω, δαμάω, δαρθάνω, δειπνέω, δέρκομαι, δέρω, δίδωμι, ΔΙΚΩ, δίω, δουπέω, δρέπω, δύω, ἐγείρω, ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, εἴλω, ΕΙΠΩ, ἔλπω, ἐναίρω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐνέπω, ἐνίπτω,

ἐπαυρίσκομαι, ἔπω, ἔρδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, ἔρχομαι, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐρύκω, ἐσθίω, εὔρισκω, ἔχω, ζεύγνυμι, θάλλω, θάπτω, ΘΑΦΩ, θείνω, θέρομαι, θιγγάνω, θλίβω, θνήσκω, θρύπτω, θρώσκω, ἰκνέομαι, ἴστημι, καίω, κάμνω, ΚΑΦΕΩ, κείρω, κέλομαι, κεύθω, κήδω, κιχάνω, κλάζω, κλέπτω, κλίνω, κλύω, κόπτω, κορέννυμι, κοτέω, κράζω, ΚΡΙΖΩ, κρύπτω, κτείνω, κτυπέω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάμπω, λανθάνω, λάσκω, λέγω, *to collect*, λείπω, λείχω, λέπω, λίσσομαι, μαινομαι, μανθάνω, μάρπτω, μάσσω, ΜΑΩ, μείρομαι, μέλω, μένω, μηκάομαι, μίγνυμι, μύζω, μυκάομαι, οἶγω, ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλλυμι, ὀράω, ὄρνυμι, ὀρύσσω, ὄσφραίνομαι, ὄφείλω, ὄφλισκάνω, πάλλω, πάσχω, πείθω, πείρω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, πέτομαι, πήγνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέκω, πλήθω, πλήσσω, πνίγω, ΠΟΡΩ, πράσσω, πτάρνυμαι, πτήσσω, πτύρομαι, πτύσσω, πτύω, πυνθάνομαι, ῥάπτω, ῥέω, ῥήγνυμι, ῥιγέω, ῥίπτω, σαίρω, ΣΕΥΩ, σήπω, σκάπτω, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, σμύχω, σπείρω, στείχω, στέλλω, στέργω, στερέω, στρέφω, στυγέω, σύρω, σφάζω, σφάλλω, ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΛΛΩ, τάσσω, τέμνω, ΤΕΜΩ, τέρπω, τέρσομαι, τήκω, ΤΙΕΩ, τίκτω, τιτρώσκω, τιτύσκομαι, τίω, τμήγω, τορέω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, τρίβω, τρίζω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τύπτω, τυφώ, ΦΑΓΩ, φαίνω, φείδομαι, ΦΕΝΩ, φέρβω, φέρω, φεύγω, φθείρω, ΦΛΑΖΩ, φλέγω, φλίβω, φράζω, φράσσω, φρίσσω, φρύγω, φυλάσσω, φύρω, φύω, χάζω, χαίνω, χαίρω, χανθάνω, χέζω, ΧΛΑΖΩ, χλιδάω, ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ, ψύχω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. Some of these verbs have also the regular form of the aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive; but, as a general rule, when the second aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive are used, the regular forms are of rare occurrence; thus, the usual aorist of ἄγω is ἤγαγον, the regular ἤξα being little used.

NOTE 2. The perfects δέδηα, μέμηνα, σέσηρα, πέφηνα, from δαίω, μαινομαι, σαίρω, and φαίνω, are often written with an iota subscript; thus, δέδηα, μέμηνα, σέσηρα, πέφηνα. But as they come from the roots ΔΑ-, ΜΑΝ-, ΣΑΡ-, ΦΑΝ-, this iota should be omitted. (Compare § 110, n. 7.)

### § 114. Dialects.

1. (a) The Doric forms the *future* generally by annexing to the root -σέω, middle -σεόμαι, which are generally contracted into -σῶ, -σοῦμαι or -σεύμαι, and the future then is inflected throughout like contract verbs in έω; as οἰκοδομέω, F. (οἰκοδομησέω) οἰκοδομησῶ, F. M. (οἰκοδομησεόμαι) οἰκοδομησοῦμαι or οἰκοδομησεύμαι. So ἀπογράφω, F. ἀπογραφῶ, inf. ἀπογραφέν.

The Attic makes use of this Doric future in the verbs θέω, *to run*, νεύω, κλαίω, παίζω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, πυνθάνομαι, χέζω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs. — The future χεῶ, from χέω, is the Doric future without the σ.

(b) Not unfrequently the Doric changes -σέω, -σεόμαι into -σίω, -σιόμαι; as πράσσω, βοηθέω, προλείπω, φυλάσσω, F. πραξίω, βοηθησίω, προλειψίω, φυλαξίω.

(c) The Dorians sometimes formed the future passive by simply

changing -ην of the aorist into -ησω; thus, δειχθησοῦντι, συναχθησοῦντι, φανήσιν, ὠατωθήσω, from δείκνυμι, συνάγω, φαίνω, ΩΑΤΩΩ.

2. (a) The future of liquid verbs is inflected throughout like verbs in εω. Its uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic; as κτείνω, Ionic future κτενέω, Attic κτενῶ.

(b) The Doric may change -έω into -ίω in the future of liquid verbs; as ἐμμένω, ἀναγγέλλω, F. ἐμμενίω, ἀναγγελίω.

3. (a) The Doric often conjugates verbs in ζω, and sometimes verbs in αω, as if the root ended in κ; as ὀρκίζω, δοκιμάζω, χαρίζομαι, ἐγδικάζω, ἐργαζόμαι, F. ὀρκιξέω, δοκιμάξω, χαριξιόμαι, ἐγδικαξούμαι, ἐργαξούμαι: σφάζω, γελάω, φθάνω, A. ἔσφαξα, ἐγέλαξα, ἔφθαξα. So κρατηρίζω ἐκεκρατηρίχην, νομίζω νενόμιγμα, πορίζω ἐπορίχθην, θλάω τέθλαγμα.

(b) In the Doric dialect, some verbs in εω are conjugated as if the root ended in α; as φωνέω φώνασε, πτοέω ἐπτοᾶθην, φιλέω πεφίλακε, ὠνέομαι ὠνασείται.

(c) In the Ionic dialect, verbs in αω are sometimes conjugated as if the root ended in ο or ω; as ἀτιμάω, μηχανάομαι, Plur. ἠτίμωτο, ἐμηχάνωτο.

4. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double the σ of the future and aorist after a short vowel; as τελέω τελέσσω ἐτέλεσσα, ἀνύω ἀνύσσομαι ἤνυσσα, δικάζω ἐδίκασσα.

## PERSONAL ENDINGS AND CONNECTING VOWELS.

§ 115. 1. The letter or letters which are peculiar to a tense are called the *characteristic* of that tense; thus, Σ is the characteristic of the aorist and future active and middle; E, of the future active and middle of liquid verbs; ΘE, ΘH, E, or H, of the aorist passive; K, of the perfect and pluperfect active; ΘHΣ, HΣ, of the future passive.

2. That which denotes the person and number of a verbal form is called the *personal ending*; thus, -μεν is the personal ending of λέγ-ο-μεν; -τε, of λέγ-ε-τε.

3. The following table exhibits the personal endings of the indicative.

## Primary Tenses.

		Active.		
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Singular.	μι	σι, ς, σθα	τι, σι	
Dual.	—	των	των	
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	ντι, ντες, νθι, νσι, νι, ᾶσι	

## Passive and Middle.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μαι	σαι, αι	ται
Dual.	(μεθον)	σθον	σθον
Plural.	μεθα, μεθεν, μεσθα	σθε	νται, ᾶται

## Secondary Tenses.

		Active.		
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Singular.	ν	ς, σθα	—	
Dual.	—	των	τᾶν, τῆν	
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	σαν, ν	

## Passive and Middle.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μᾶν, μῆν	σο, ο	το
Dual.		σθον	σθᾶν, σθῆν
Plural.	μεθα, μεσθα	σθε	ντο, ᾶτο

- μι is found in the indicative of verbs in μι; in the Epic subjunctive active; and in the optative active. In the secondary tenses, and in the optative active of verbs in μι, the element μ becomes ν, and ι is dropped. In the greatest number of verbs this ending is dropped. — The endings μες, μεν, μαι, μαν, μῆν, μεθα, μεσθα, μεθεν, μεθον are modifications of -μι.
- σι of the second person is found only in the Epic ἐσσί, thou art, from the root ΕΣ-; in all other cases it becomes -ς, which is sometimes strengthened by θα. — The endings τε, τον, σαι, σθε, σθον, σο, σθαν, σθην are modifications of σι, σθα.
- τι Doric, -σι common, found in verbs in μι, and in the Epic subjunctive active. In the greater number of verbs it is dropped; as ἔλεγε for ἐλέγε-τι. — The endings ταν, τῆν, ται, το are its modifications.
- ντι Doric, -νσι common, formed from τι by prefixing ν. Its modifications are νται, ντο, αται, ατο.
- σαν, a modification of νσι, is found in verbs in μι; in the pluperfect active; aorist passive; and in the imperfect, second aorist, and optative, of some Bœotic forms.

NOTE. The personal endings are fragments of *personal pronouns*; thus, the endings beginning with M are modifications of μ-οῦ, μ-οί, μ-έ, ἡ-μεῖς; those beginning with Σ and Τ come from σ-ύ, τ-ύ, Τ-ΟΣ, τ-ό. It is evident therefore that, in Greek, the pronoun is annexed to the root; as λέγο-μεν, we-say, λέγε-τε, you-say, λέγο-ντι, they-say.

§ **116.** The vowel which stands between the personal ending and the root or characteristic of a verbal form is called the *connecting vowel*. In the first person of all the numbers, and in the third person plural of the indicative, it is an *ο*; in all the other persons of the same mood, it is an *ε*. Except that,

(a) The connecting vowel of the *perfect active*, and *aoist active and middle*, is an *ᾶ*. But in the third person singular of the perfect and of the *aoist active* it is an *ε*.

(b) The connecting vowel-sound of the *pluperfect active* is an *ει*. In the third person plural it is an *ει* or *ε*.

(c) The *present* and *future active* lengthen *ο* into *ω* in the first person singular, and *ε* into *ει* in the second and third person singular.

§ **117.** 1. The following table exhibits the personal endings and the connecting vowels of the indicative, united.

Present and Future.

Active.				Passive.		
P.	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	ω	εις	ει	ομαι	ει, η, ει	εται
D.	—	ετον	ετον	—	εσθον	εσθον
P.	ομεν	ετε	ουσι (ουσι)	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

Active.				Middle.		
S.	ον	ες	ε	ομην	εο, ου	ετο
D.	—	ετον	ετην	—	εσθον	εσθην
P.	ομεν	ετε	ον	ομεθα	εσθε	οντο

Aorist.

Active.				Middle.		
S.	α	ας	ε	αμην	αο, ω	ατο
D.	—	ατον	ατην	—	ασθον	ασθην
P.	αμεν	ατε	αν	αμεθα	ασθε	αντο

Perfect Active.

S.	α	ας	ε
D.	—	ατον	ατον
P.	αμεν	ατε	ᾶσι (ανσι)

Pluperfect Active.

S.	ειν	εις	ει
D.	—	ειτον	ειτην
P.	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν, εσαν

2. The *subjunctive* takes the terminations of the primary tenses of the indicative, but lengthens the connecting vowels *ο*, *ε* into *ω*, *η*, respectively.

	Active.			Passive and Middle.		
S.	ω	ῆς	ῆ	ωμαι	ῆαι, ῆ	ῆται
D.		ῆτον	ῆτον		ῆσθον	ῆσθον
P.	ωμεν	ῆτε	ωσι (ωνσι)	ωμεθα	ῆσθε	ωνται

3. The *optative* takes the personal endings of the secondary tenses of the indicative.

(a) But the first person singular of the optative active takes -μι, and the third person plural ends in -εν.

(b) For its connecting vowel-sound the optative has *οι*; but in the aorist active and middle it has *αι*.

	Active.			Passive and Middle.		
S.	οιμι	οις	οι	οιμην	οιο	οιτο
D.		οιτον	οιτην		οισθον	οιστην
P.	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν	οιμεθα	οισθε	οιντο

	Aorist Active.			Aorist Middle.		
S.	αιμι	αις	αι	αιμην	αιο	αιτο
D.		αιτον	αιτην		αισθον	αιστην
P.	αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν	αιμεθα	αισθε	αιντο

(c) The optative active has also the following endings :

S. ῆν, ῆς, ῆ, D. ῆτον, ῆτην, P. ῆμεν, ῆτε, ῆσαν.

These endings are found in the second perfect and second aorist of a few verbs in *ω*; in contract verbs; in the future of liquid verbs; and in verbs in *μι*; as *πείθω πεποιθοῖην*, *φείγω πεφευγοῖην*, *ἔρχομαι ἐληλυθοῖην*; *ἔχω σχοῖην*, *ἄλλυμι ὄλοῖην*; *εἶρω ἐροῖην*, *φαίνω φανοῖην*.

4. The first of the following tables exhibits the personal endings of the *imperative*; the second and third exhibit the personal endings and the connecting vowels (*ε*, *α*, *ο*) united.

	Active.		Passive and Middle.	
	2d.	3d.	2d.	3d.
S.	θι	τω	σο, ο	σθω
D.	τον	των	σθον	σθων
P.	τε	τωσαν, ντων, ντω, ντων	σθε	σθωσαν, σθων, σθω, σθων

S.	ε	ετω	εο, ου	εσθω
D.	ετον	ετων	εσθον	εσθων
P.	ετε	ετωσαν, οντων	εσθε	εσθωσαν, εσθων

	Aorist Active.		Aorist Middle.	
S.	ον	ατω	αι	ασθω
D.	ατον	ατων	ασθον	ασθων
P.	ατε	ατωσαν, αντων	ασθε	ασθωσαν, ασθων

-θι is used only when the connecting vowel is omitted; as *κέκραχ-θι*, *ἔστα-θι*, *ἴσ-θι*, *φά-θι*, *δίδω-θι*.

5. The original endings of the *infinitive* active are *-μεναι*, *-μεν*. In the Attic dialect the endings and connecting vowels are as follows :

Present, Future, and Second Aorist Active,	<i>ει-ν</i>
Perfect Active,	<i>έ-ναι</i>
Aorist Active,	<i>-αι</i>
Passive and Middle,	<i>ε-σθαι</i>
Aorist Middle,	<i>α-σθαι</i>

6. The root of the active *participle* ends in *ντ*, preceded by *ο*; in the aorist active, preceded by *α*. In the perfect active, the root ends in *τ* preceded by *ο*.

In the passive and middle, the participle ends in *-μενος* preceded by *ο*; in the aorist middle, preceded by *α*.

NOTE 1. In the *dual* of the secondary tenses of the active, *τον* is sometimes used for *την*, and *την* for *τον*; thus, *διώκετον*, *λαφύσσετον*, and perhaps *τετεύχετον*, for *διωκέτην*, *λαφυσσέτην*, *τετευχέτην*, in the *Iliad*. On the other hand, *ειπέτην*, *έπεδημησάτην*, *ήστην*, *έλεγέτην*, *έκοινωνήσάτην*, for *είπετον*, *έπεδημήσατον*, *ήστον*, *έλέγετον*, *έκοινωνήσατον*, are found in *Plato*; *ήλλαξάτην* for *ήλλάξατον*? (*Eurip. Alc.* 672.)

NOTE 2. The *dual* has no first person; consequently, when two persons speak, they use the first person plural.

In a few instances, however, the *passive* uses the ending *-μεθον* when two persons speak. Thus, *περι-δώμεθον* (*Il.* 23, 489), *λελείμμεθον* (*Soph. El.* 950), *όρμώμεθον* (*Id. Ph.* 1079); *συντριβησόμεθον* (*Athen.* 3, 19), *άπολούμεθον* (*Id. ibid.*).

NOTE 3. (a) The *aorist* active and middle, in a few instances, takes the connecting vowels of the second aorist; as *πίπτω έπεσον*, *βαίνω έβησόμεν*. See also *άγω*, *άείδω*, *δύω*, *ίκω*, *ΛΕΧΩ*, *όρνυμι*, *πίνω*, *φέρω*, *χέζω*, in the *Catalogue of Verbs*.

(b) On the other hand, the second aorist sometimes takes the connecting vowels of the aorist; as *ΕΙΠΩ είπα*, *εύρίσκω εύράμην*. See also *αίρέω*, *ΑΥΡΩ*, *δέρκομαι*, *ΕΙΔΩ*, *όσφραίνομαι*, *φέρω*, in the *Catalogue of Verbs*.

NOTE 4. In the *second perfect* of *βαίνω*, *γίγνομαι*, and *ϊστημι*, the feminine participle ends in *-ώσα* (for *-ονσα*); as *βεβαώσα*, *γεγαώσα*, *έστῶσα*, contracted *βεβῶσα*, *γεγῶσα*, *έστῶσα*. This is, properly speaking, a *Doricism*.

NOTE 5. The imperfect *ήειν* of *είμι* (*ΕΙΩ*), *to go*, takes the endings of the pluperfect.

## § 118. Dialects.

### 1. Indicative Active.

*εις*, 2 pers. sing. of the *present* and *future*, *Doric* *-εις*, as *συρίσδες*, *άμέλγες*: *Æolic* *-εισθα*, as *έχω έχεισθα*.

- μεν, 1 pers. plur. of all the tenses and moods, Doric -μες, as εὐρίσκομες, ἀπεστάλκαμες, κατετάμομες, ἐκβαλοῦμες.  
 -ουσι, 3 plur. of the present and future, Doric -οντι, as ἔχοντι ἐξοῦντι (ἐξέοντι) : Cretan -ονι, -οντες, as ἔχω ἔχονι, διεξάγω διεξάγοντες : Æolic -οισι, as ἐμμενέοισι, οἰκήσοισι.  
 -ᾶσι, 3 plur. of the perfect, Doric -αντι, as ἀνατίθημι ἀνατεθέκанти : Cretan -αντες, as ἀπεστάλκαντες : Bœotic -ανθι, as ἀποδίδωμι ἀποδεδόανθι : Alexandrian -ᾶν, as ἔοργαν, εἴρηκαν, πέφρικαν, ἀπέσταλκαν, ἐλήλυθαν.  
 -ον, 3 plur. of the imperfect and second aorist, Bœotic -οσαν, as ἐσχάζοσαν, δολιῶ ἐδολιούσαν (ἐδολιόοσαν), ἐμάθοσαν, εἶδοσαν, used chiefly in the Septuagint.  
 -την, 3 pers. dual of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -τᾶν, as ἐποησάτᾶν.

(a) In the following Ionic forms, the imperfect takes the connecting vowel of the aorist : ἔα or ἦα, ἔας, plur. ἔατε, ἔασαν, from εἰμί ; ἦια or ἦα, from εἶμι ; ἐτίθεα, from τιθέω. Further, during the iron age of the language, -ᾶσι was used for -ον (-αν) ; as, 3 pers. plur. ἐτιθέασι, for ἐτίθειον or rather ἐτίθειαν, from τιθέω.

(b) The Ionic dialect inflects the singular of the pluperfect after the analogy of the aorist ; that is, it uses -εα, -εας, -εε, which the Attic contracts into -η, -ης, -η (!) ; as χαίνω, Ionic ἐκεχήνεα ἐκεχήνεας ἐκεχήνεε, Attic ἐκεκήνη ἐκεκήνης ἐκεκήνη (!). The ending -εε of the third person singular may become -εεν, contracted -ειν, rarely -ην ; thus, πεποίθειν, ἐστήκειν, βεβλήκειν, δεδειπνήκειν, ἦδειν or ἦδην. — Herodotus has pluperf. 2 pers. plur. συνηδέατε for συνήδειτε.

(c) When an action is repeated, the Ionic (both the old and new) uses the iterative endings σκον, σκόμην, which, in the imperfect, and second aorist active and middle, are preceded by ε ; in the aorist active and middle, by α. When, however, the root ends in a vowel, these endings are, in the imperfect, commonly annexed without ε. They are used only in the indicative, and appear without the augment. As to inflection, they follow the analogy of the common imperfect. E. g.

ἀνοίγω, ἔρδω	— ἀναοίγεσκον, ἔρδεσκον
Εἶπω, εἶκω	— εἶπεσκον, εἶξασκεν
ἐρύω, δαίομαι	— ἐρύσασκε, δασάσκετο
ἀγινέω, καλέω	— ἀγίνεσκον ; καλέεσκον or κάλεσκον, καλέσκετο
πωλέομαι, ῥύομαι	— πωλέσκετο, ῥύσκεο ῥύσκευ

In a few instances, these endings are preceded by α even in the imperfect ; thus, γοάασκον (γόασκον), δρομάασκον, κρύπτασκον, ναιετάασκον, πεδάασκον, ῥίπτασκον, ἀνασσείασκον.

(d) According to the ancient grammarians, some of the branches of the Doric dialect inflected the perfect and pluperfect indicative active after the analogy of the present and imperfect respectively ; as πεποιήκω, δεδοίκω, ὀλώλω. (Compare the endings -ειν, -ην, -ων, of the perfect infinitive and participle.)

The Epic dialect follows this analogy in the forms ἀνήνοθεν, ἐδεΐδιεν, ἐνήνοθεν, μέμαεν, ἐμέμηκον, ἄρηρεν, ἐπέφῦκον, and perhaps πέπληγον or



ἐπέπληγον, τετεύχεται, from ANEΘΩ, δίω, ENEΘΩ, ΜΑΩ, μηκάομαι, ἀραρίσκω, φύω, πλήσσω, τεύχω.

## 2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

- μεθα, 1 plur. of all the tenses and moods, Poetic -μεσθα, as λεγόμεσθα: Æolic -μεθεν, as λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν.
- μην, 1 sing. of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -μᾶν, as ἐμπορευόμεαν, ἀνειλόμαν, γενοίμαν.
- ντο, 3 plur. of the imperfect passive and middle and second aorist middle, Ionic -ατο. In this case the connecting vowel becomes ε; in pure verbs, however, -ατο is appended to the root. E. g. ἐγραφέν-ατο, ἔσινέ-ατο, ἐμηχανέ-ατο.

## 3. Subjunctive.

- ω, 1 sing., Epic -ωμι, as τύχωμι, ἐθέλωμι.
- ης, 2 sing., Epic -ησθα, as τύχησθα, ἐθέλησθα.
- η, 3 sing., Epic -ησι, as τύχησι, ἐθέλησι: Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -ει; as ἀρτύσει, ἀποθάνει, δόξει. Even the Attic and Ionic sometimes used -ει for -η; as ἐξέλθει, εἴπει, ἐπιψηφίσει, κατάξει, ἐκκόψει, ποιήσει, found in inscriptions.
- ωσι, 3 plur., Bœotic -ωνθι, as ἴωνθι, for ἔωντι, ἔωσι, from εἰμί.

The Epic may, for the sake of the metre, use the connecting vowels of the indicative, ο, ε, for ω, η; as ἐρύξομεν, ἴομεν, φθίεται, for ἐρύξωμεν, ἴωμεν, φθίηται.

## 4. Optative.

- οιμι, 1 sing., very rare -οιν, with the personal ending ν of the historical tenses; thus, τρέφοι-ν; also ἀμάρτει-ν (!) in Suidas.
- οις, 2 sing., Æolic and Epic -οισθα; as χαίροισθα, κλαίοισθα.
- οιην, 1 sing., Æolic -όην, rare, λαγχάνω λαχόην.
- εν, 3 pers. plur., Bœotic -σαν, as παρέχοισαν, εἶπα εἴπαισαν: Elean -αν, as ἀποτίνω ἀποτίνοιαν.
- αιμι, -αις, -αι, plur. -αιμεν, -αιεν, of the aorist active, Æolic -εια, -ειας, -ειε, plur. -ειμεν, -ειαν, which, with the exception of -εια, -ειμεν, are common to all the dialects.
- οιντο, 3 plur. opt. passive and middle, Ionic -οιατο, as γενοίατο, κεχαροίατο, ὄψοίατο.
- αιντο, 3 plur. aor. mid. opt., Ionic -αιατο, as ἀρησαίατο, φρασαίατο.

## 5. Imperative.

- ντων, 3 pl. imperative active, Cretan -ντω, as παρεχόντω, εόντω, ὀποστειλάντω, ποιούντω: Æolic -ντον, as φέροντον, φυλάσσοντον.
- σθων, 3 plur. passive and middle, Cretan -σθω, as μισθούσθω, κρινέσθω, ἐγδανειζέσθω: Æolic -σθον, as ἐπιμέλεσθον, from ἐπιμέλεμαι.

## 6. Infinitive.

- ειν, Epic -έμεναι, -έμεν, as πινόμεναι πινόμεν, ἐλθέμεναι ἐλθέμεν: Bœotic and Thessalian -έμεν, as πινόμεν: Æolic -ην, as πίνην, ἔλθην: Doric -εν, as πίνεν.

- εἶν of the *second aorist*, Ionic -έειν, as βαλεῖν βαλέειν, ἰδεῖν ἰδέειν: Doric -έν, as ἐλθέν.  
 -εναι of the *perfect active*, Æolic -ην, as τεθνάκην, ἐπιτεθεωρήκην: Doric -ῆμεν, -ειν, as πεφυτευκῆμεν, πεπρωγγυευκῆμεν, γεγονειν, ἀμφισβᾶτήκειν, γεγάκειν, ἀλώκειν. The endings -ην, -ειν are borrowed from the present. (Compare 1, d.)

## 7. Participle.

- ουσα, the feminine of -ων, Doric and Bœotic -ωσα, as ἰῶσα for ἐοῦσα, from εἰμί: Cretan and Argive -ονσα, as ὑπάρχονσα: Laconian -ωά (-ωηα), as κλέωά for κλέουσα: Æolic -οισα, as ἔχοισα.  
 -ās, -āσα, of the *aorist active*, Æolic -αις, -αισα, as δισκήσαις, δισκήσαισα.  
 -ώς of the *perfect active participle*, Æolic -ων, the same as in the present, as φεύγω πεφύγγων, πεπληρώκων. (Compare 1, d, and 6.)  
 -υῖα, the feminine of the *perfect active participle*, Doric -οῦσα, -εῖα, as μεμενακοῦσα, ἀνεστακοῦσα, ἐπιτετελεκεῖα, ἔστακεῖα, συναγαγοχεῖα, ἔρρηγεῖα.

## Second Person Singular Passive and Middle.

8. The original personal endings of the second person singular passive and middle are -σαι, -σο. In the present, future, imperfect, and aorist, they drop σ and, in the Attic dialect, are then contracted with the connecting vowel. The optative merely drops σ. The uncontracted forms belong to the Æolic and Ionic dialects. E. g.

Pres. λέγεσαι λέγεται, later Attic λέγη, early Attic λέγει; subj. λέγῃσαι λέγῃται λέγη; opt. λέγοισο λέγοιο; imperat. λέγεσο λέγεο λέγου.

Fut. λέξεσαι λέξεαι, λέξη λέξει; λεχθήσεσαι λεχθήσεαι λεχθήση οι λεχθήσει; opt. λέξοισο λέξοιο; λεχθήσοισο λεχθήσοιο.

Imp. ἐλέγεσο ἐλέγεο ἐλέγου

Aor. ἐλέξασο ἐλέξασο ἐλέξω; subj. λέξῃσαι λέξῃται λέξη; opt. λέξαισο λέξαισο.

The full ending -σαι is found in some forms belonging to the later Greek; as φάγεσαι, πίεσαι, κανχᾶσαι, ὀδυνᾶσαι, in the Septuagint and New Testament; κοιμᾶσαι, in Hierocles.

## CONTRACT VERBS.

§ 119. Pure verbs in αω, εω, and οω are contracted by the Attics in the *present* and *imperfect*; as τιμάω τιμῶ, to honor, φιλέω φιλῶ, to love, δηλώω δηλῶ, to manifest.

The uncontracted form is inflected like βουλευώ. The contracted form is inflected according to the following examples.

## Indicative Active

## Present.

S.	τιμῶ τιμᾶς τιμᾶ	φιλῶ φιλείς φιλεῖ	δηλῶ δηλοῖς δηλοῖ
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶτον τιμᾶτον	φιλείτον φιλείτον	δηλοῦτον δηλοῦτον
P.	τιμῶμεν τιμᾶτε τιμῶσι	φιλοῦμεν φιλεῖτε φιλοῦσι	δηλοῦμεν δηλοῦτε δηλοῦσι

## Imperfect.

S.	ἐτίμων ἐτίμας ἐτίμα	ἐφίλουν ἐφίλεις ἐφίλει	ἐδήλουν ἐδήλους ἐδήλου
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐτιμᾶτον ἐτιμάτην	ἐφιλείτον ἐφιλείτην	ἐδηλοῦτον ἐδηλούτην
P.	ἐτιμῶμεν ἐτιμᾶτε ἐτίμων	ἐφιλοῦμεν ἐφιλεῖτε ἐφίλουν	ἐδηλοῦμεν ἐδηλοῦτε ἐδήλουν

## Subjunctive Active.

S.	τιμῶ τιμᾶς τιμᾶ	φιλῶ φιλῆς φιλῆ	δηλῶ δηλοῖς δηλοῖ
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶτον τιμᾶτον	φιλῆτον φιλῆτον	δηλῶτον δηλῶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν τιμᾶτε τιμῶσι	φιλῶμεν φιλῆτε φιλῶσι	δηλῶμεν δηλῶτε δηλῶσι

## Optative Active.

S.	τιμ-ῶμι, -ώην τιμ-ῶς, -ώης τιμ-ῶ, -ώη	φιλ-οῖμι, -οίην φιλ-οῖς, -οίης φιλ-οῖ, -οίη	δηλ-οῖμι, -οίην δηλ-οῖς, -οίης δηλ-οῖ, -οίη
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμ-ῶτον, -ώητον τιμ-ῶτην, -ώήτην	φιλ-οῖτον, -οίητον φιλ-οῖτην, -οιήτην	δηλ-οῖτον, -οίητον δηλ-οῖτην, -οιήτην

P.	τιμ-ῶμεν, -ώημεν	φιλ-οῖμεν, -οίημεν	δηλ-οῖμεν, -οίημεν
	τιμ-ῶτε, -ώητε	φιλ-οῖτε, -οίητε	δηλ-οῖτε, -οίητε
	τιμ-ῶεν, -ώησαν	φιλ-οῖεν, -οίησαν	δηλ-οῖεν, -οίησαν

## Imperative Active.

S.	2 τίμα	φίλει	δήλου
	3 τιμάτω	φιλείτω	δηλούτω
D.	2 τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
	3 τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
P.	2 τιμάτε	φιλείτε	δηλούτε
	3 τιμάτωσαν, τιμώντων	φιλείτωσαν, φιλούντων	δηλούτωσαν, δηλούντων

## Infinitive Active.

## Participle Active.

* τιμᾶν	φιλεῖν	δηλοῦν	τιμῶν	φιλῶν	δηλῶν
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## Indicative Passive and Middle.

## Present.

S.	τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
	τιμᾶ	φιλ-ῆ, -εῖ	δηλοῖ
	τιμάται	φιλείται	δηλούται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα	φιλούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλούσθε
	τιμώνται	φιλοῦνται	δηλοῦνται

## Imperfect.

S.	ἐτιμώμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην
	ἐτιμῶ	ἐφιλοῦ	ἐδηλοῦ
	ἐτιμάτο	ἐφιλείτο	ἐδηλοῦτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	ἐτιμᾶσθην	ἐφιλείσθην	ἐδηλούσθην
P.	ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐφιλείσθε	ἐδηλούσθε
	ἐτιμῶντο	ἐφιλοῦντο	ἐδηλοῦντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμαι τιμᾶ τιμᾶται	φιλῶμαι φιλῆ φιλῆται	δηλῶμαι δηλοῖ δηλῶται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶσθον τιμᾶσθον	φιλῆσθον φιλῆσθον	δηλῶσθον δηλῶσθον
P.	τιμῶμεθα τιμᾶσθε τιμῶνται	φιλῶμεθα φιλῆσθε φιλῶνται	δηλῶμεθα δηλῶσθε δηλῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμην τιμῶο τιμῶτο	φιλοίμην φιλοῖο φιλοῖτο	δηλοίμην δηλοῖο δηλοῖτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμῶσθον τιμῶσθην	φιλοῖσθον φιλοῖσθην	δηλοῖσθον δηλοῖσθην
P.	τιμῶμεθα τιμῶσθε τιμῶντο	φιλοίμεθα φιλοῖσθε φιλοῖντο	δηλοίμεθα δηλοῖσθε δηλοῖντο

Imperative Passive and Middle.

S.	2 τιμῶ 3 τιμᾶσθω	φιλου̅ φιλείσθω	δηλου̅ δηλούσθω
D.	2 τιμᾶσθον 3 τιμᾶσθων	φιλείσθον φιλείσθων	δηλου̅σθον δηλούσθων
P.	2 τιμᾶσθε 3 τιμᾶσθωσαν, τιμᾶσθων	φιλείσθε φιλείσθωσαν, φιλείσθων	δηλου̅σθε δηλούσθωσαν, δηλούσθων

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

τιμᾶσθαι	φιλείσθαι	δηλούσθαι
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Participle Passive and Middle.

τιμώμενος	φιλούμενος	δηλούμενος
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NOTE 1. The uncontracted form of verbs in αω is rare and Epic. The uncontracted form of verbs in εω is Ionic and Epic. The uncontracted form of those in οω is never used.

NOTE 2. Dissyllabic verbs in εω are contracted only when two ε's come together; as,

Ind. S. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, P. πλόμεν, πλείτε, πλόουσι  
 Subj. S. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, P. πλώμεν, πλέητε, πλώσι  
 Opt. S. πλείομι, πλείοις, πλείοι, P. πλείομεν, πλείοιτε, πλείοιεν  
 Imp. S. πλεί, πλείτω, P. πλείτε, πλείτωσαν οι πλεόντων  
 Inf. πλείν: Part. πλέων πλόουσα πλέον, G. πλέοντος  
 Impf. S. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεϊς, ἔπλει, P. ἐπλόμεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον

Δέω, *to bind*, may be contracted in all its forms; as δέουσι δοῦσι, δέον δοῦν, ἔδεον ἔδουν, δέομαι δοῦμαι.

NOTE 3. The following verbs in αω contract αε and αη into η, after the analogy of the Doric dialect:

διψάω διψῶ, *to thirst*, διψῆς, διψῆ; διψῆτε: ἐδίψης, ἐδίψη, ἐδιψῆτε: inf. διψῆν  
 ζάω ζῶ, *to live*, ζῆς, ζῆ; ζῆτε: ἔζης, ἔζη: inf. ζῆν  
 κνάω κνῶ, *to scrape*, κνῆς, κνῆ; κνῆτε: ἔκνης, ἔκνη, ἐκνήτε: inf. κνήν, κνήσθαι  
 πεινάω πεινῶ, *to hunger*, πεινῆς, πεινῆ; πεινῆτε: ἐπείνης, ἐπεινῆτε: inf. πεινῆν  
 σμάω σμῶ, *to smear*, σμῆς, σμῆ, σμῆτε, &c. Herodotus has σμάται, regular.  
 χράομαι χρώμαι, *to use*, χρῆται; χρῆσθε: ἐχρήτο, ἐχρήσθε: inf. χρῆσθαι. The Ionic contracts regularly, as χράσθαι.  
 χράω, *to need*, χρῆς: impersonal, χρή, χρῆν, ἐχρῆν  
 ψάω ψῶ, *to rub*, ψῆς, ψῆ, ψῆτε, ψῆν, &c.

NOTE 4. The contracted form of the infinitive of verbs in αω is, in ancient inscriptions, always found without the ι subscript; as τιμᾶν, περιορᾶν, ζῆν; which shows that ᾶν, ῆν arise not out of αειν, but out of the original or Doric αεν.

NOTE 5. The movable ν is sometimes appended to the contracted third person singular of the imperfect active; as ἦσκειν from ἦσκειεν, from ἀσκέω, in Homer; also the impersonal ἐχρῆν, for ἔχραεν; so the Doric ἔπλην, ἔρρην, for ἔπλεεν, ἔρρεεν, from πλέω, ῥέω.

## § 120. Dialects.

### 1. Verbs in -άω.

(a) In verbs in αω, the Ionic changes α into ε; as ὁράω, Ionic ὀρέω ὀρέεις ὀρέει. The Doric sometimes follows the analogy of the Ionic.

(b) The Ionic may change αο into εω; as μηχανεῶμενος, ἐχρέωντο.

(c) The Epic protracts α, α, contracted, into αα, αα; ω, contracted, into οω, ωο, ωω; φ, contracted, into οφ; as

ἀγάομαι, contracted ἀγάσθε, Epic ἀγάασθε

ἔάω — ἔᾶς, E. ἔᾶς

ἐλάω — ἐλῶσι, E. ἐλόωσι  
 γελάω — γελῶ, E. γελόω; γελῶντες, E. γελῶντες, γελόωντες  
 μαιμάω — μαιμῶσι, E. μαιμῶωσι; μαιμῶντος, E. μαιμῶοντος, μαι-  
 μῶωντος  
 αἰτιάομαι — αἰτιῶ, E. αἰτιῶο

### 2. Verbs in -έω.

(a) In verbs in εω, the Epic changes ε into ει, as πνείω, νεικείω; the Æolic, into η, as ἀδικήω; the Doric, into ι, as ἀδικίω, ὀρμύομαι.

(b) The Doric may change εο into ω: as ἐμετριῶμες, μετριῶμενος, Γηλιῶμενος (εἰλεόμενος).

(c) The Doric shortens -εῖς of the contracted second person singular, and -εῖν of the infinitive, into -ές, -έν, respectively; as ποιέω, ποι-ές ποιέν, φρονέω φρονέν, κρατέω κρατέν.

(d) In the second person singular of the indicative and imperative passive and middle, the Ionic drops the connecting vowel ε; that is, it changes -έεαι, -έεο, into -έαι, -έο; as ἐπαινέω ἐπαινέαι, πωλέομαι πω-λέαι, μυθέομαι μυθέαι, φοβέομαι φοβέαι φοβέο, ἀκέομαι ἀκέο, ἐξηγέομαι ἐξηγέο.

The Epic contracts -έεαι, -έεο, into -εῖαι, -εῖο, respectively; as μυθείαι, αἰδεῖαι, αἰδεῖο.

### 3. Verbs in -όω.

(a) In verbs in οω, the Ionic contracts οο into ευ, which implies a change of the radical ο into ε; as δικαιόω ἐδικαίευν, πληρόω πληρεῦντες, ἀξιόω ἀξιεύμεθα.

(b) Some protracted Epic forms from verbs in οω presuppose a change of ο into α (1, c); thus,

ἀρόω, contracted ἀροῦσι, Epic ἀρόωσι  
 δηϊόω — δηϊοῦντο, E. δηϊόωντο; δηϊοῖεν, E. δηϊόφεν  
 ἰδρόω — ἰδρουῖντας, E. ἰδρώοντας

(c) For the Doric contraction of στεφανῶ, πριῶ, and of the infinitives ῥιγῶν, μαστιγῶν, στεφανῶν, see § 18, 5. 6.

## OMISSION OF THE CONNECTING VOWEL.

### Verbs in μι.

§ 121. Some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel in the *present*, *imperfect*, and *second aorist active* and *middle*.

They are called *verbs in μι*, because the first person singular of the indicative active takes the personal ending μι.

§ 122. Synopsis of the examples ἴστημι, to station, τίθημι, to put, δίδωμι, to give, δείκνυμι, to show, (ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ) ἐπριάμην, I bought, (ΔΥΝΑΜΙ) ἔδυν, I entered.

		Active.					
		Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.		
Present.	ἴστω	ἴσταίνην	ἴσθη	ἴστασθαι	ἴστας		
	τίθῃ	τιθείην	τίθει	τιθέναι	τιθείς		
	δίδῃ	διδόην	δίδου	διδόναι	διδούς		
	δείκνυ	δεικνύοιμι	δείκνυ	δεικνύναι	δεικνύς		
Imperfect.	ἔτιθην						
	ἔδιδων						
	ἔδεικνυν						
	ἔστην						
2 Aorist.	ἔθην	σταίην	στήθι	στήναι	στάς		
	ἔδων	θειήην	θείς	θελναι	θείς		
	ἔδυν	δοίην	δός	δύναι	δούς		
		δύην	δύθι	δύναι	δύς		
<i>Passive and Middle.</i>							
Present.	ἴσθῃμαι	ἴσταιμην	ἴστασο	ἴστασθαι	ἴστάμενος		
	τίθῃμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεσο	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος		
	δίδῃμαι	διδόμην	δίδουσο	δίδουσθαι	διδόμενος		
	δείκνυμαι	δεικνυοίμην	δείκνυσσο	δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος		
Imperfect.	ἴσθην						
	ἔτιθέμην						
	ἔδιδόμην						
	ἔδεικνυμην						
2 A. Mid.	ἔπριάμην	πριαίμην	πρίασο	πρίασθαι	πριάμενος		
	ἔθιμην	θειίμην	θείσο	θείσθαι	θείμενος		
	ἔδύμην	δοίμην	δόσο	δόσθαι	δόμενος		



§ 123. Inflection of ἵστημι, *to station*, τίθημι, *to put*, δίδωμι, *to give*, δείκνυμι, *to show*, ἐπριάμην (from ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ), *I bought*, ἔδυν (from δύνω), *I entered*.

## Indicative Active.

## Present.

S.	ἵστημι ἵστης ἵστησι	τίθημι τίθης τίθησι	δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι	δείκνυμι δείκνυς δείκνυσι
D.	ἵστατον ἵστατον	τίθετον τίθετον	δίδοτον δίδοτον	δείκνυτον δείκνυτον
P.	ἵσταμεν ἵστατε ἵστασι	τίθεμεν τίθετε τιθέασι τιθέασι	δίδομεν δίδοτε διδούσι διδούσι	δείκνυμεν δείκνυτε δεικνύσι δεικνύσι

## Imperfect.

S.	ἵσθην ἵσθης ἵσθη	ἐτίθην ἐτίθης ἐτίθη	ἐδίδων ἐδίδως ἐδίδω	ἐδείκνυν ἐδείκνυς ἐδείκνυ
D.	ἵστατον ἵστάτην	ἐτίθετον ἐτιθέτην	ἐδίδοτον ἐδιδότην	ἐδείκνυτον ἐδείκνυτην
P.	ἵσταμεν ἵστατε ἵστασαν	ἐτίθεμεν ἐτίθετε ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδομεν ἐδίδοτε ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυμεν ἐδείκνυτε ἐδείκνυσαν

## Second Aorist.

S.	ἔσθην ἔσθης ἔσθη	ἔθην ἔθης ἔθη	ἔδων ἔδως ἔδω	ἔδυν ἔδυσ ἔδυν
D.	ἔσθητον ἔσθήτην	ἔθετον ἔθέτην	ἔδοτον ἔδότην	ἔδυτον ἔδύτην
P.	ἔσθημεν ἔσθητε ἔσθησαν	ἔθεμεν ἔθετε ἔθεσαν	ἔδομεν ἔδοτε ἔδοσαν	ἔδυμεν ἔδυτε ἔδυσαν

## Subjunctive Active.

## Present.

S.	ιστῶ ιστῆς ιστῆ	τιθῶ τιθῆς τιθῆ	διδῶ διδῶς διδῶ	δεικνύω δεικνύης δεικνύῃ
D.	<hr/> ιστῆτον ιστῆτον	<hr/> τιθῆτον τιθῆτον	<hr/> διδῶτον διδῶτον	<hr/> δεικνύητον δεικνύητον
P.	ιστῶμεν ιστῆτε ιστῶσι	τιθῶμεν τιθῆτε τιθῶσι	διδῶμεν διδῶτε διδῶσι	δεικνύομεν δεικνύητε δεικνύωσι

## Second Aorist.

S.	στῶ στῆς στῆ	θῶ θῆς θῆ	δῶ δῶς δῶ	δύω δύης δύῃ
D.	<hr/> στῆτον στῆτον	<hr/> θῆτον θῆτον	<hr/> δῶτον δῶτον	<hr/> δύητον δύητον
P.	στῶμεν στῆτε στῶσι	θῶμεν θῆτε θῶσι	δῶμεν δῶτε δῶσι	δύομεν δύητε δύωσι

## Optative Active.

## Present.

S.	ισταίην ισταίης ισταίῃ	τιθείην τιθείης τιθείῃ	διδοίην διδοίης διδοίῃ	δεικνύοιμι δεικνύοις δεικνύοι
D.	<hr/> ισταίητον ισταίητην	<hr/> τιθείητον τιθείητην	<hr/> διδοίητον διδοίητην	<hr/> δεικνύοιτον δεικνύοιτην
P.	ισταίημεν ισταίητε ισταίησαν	τιθείημεν τιθείητε τιθείησαν	διδοίημεν διδοίητε διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιμεν δεικνύοιτε δεικνύοιεν

## Or thus,

D.	ισταίτον ισταίτην	τιθείτον τιθείτην	διδοίτον διδοίτην
P.	ισταίμεν ισταίτε ισταίεν	τιθείμεν τιθείτε τιθείεν	διδοίμεν διδοίτε διδοίεν

## Second Aorist.

S.	σταίην σταίης σταίη	θείην θείης θείη	δοίην δοίης δοίη	δῶην δῶης δῶη
D.	<hr/> σταίητον σταίητην	<hr/> θείητον θείητην	<hr/> δοίητον δοίητην	<hr/> δῶητον δῶητην
P.	σταίημεν σταίητε σταίησαν	θείημεν θείητε θείησαν	δοίημεν δοίητε δοίησαν	δῶημεν δῶητε δῶησαν

Or thus,

D.	σταῖτον σταῖτην	θεῖτον θεῖτην	δοῖτον δοῖτην	δῶτον δῶτην
P.	σταῖμεν σταῖτε σταῖεν	θεῖμεν θεῖτε θεῖεν	δοῖμεν δοῖτε δοῖεν	δῶμεν δῶτε δῶεν

## Imperative Active.

## Present.

S.	ἴστη ἱστάτω	τίθει τιθέτω	δίδου διδότω	δείκνῳ δεικνύτω
D.	ἱστατον ἱστάτων	τίθετον τιθέτων	δίδοτον διδότων	δείκνυτον δεικνύτων
P.	ἴστατε ἱστάτωσαν ὄγ ιστάντων	τίθετε τιθέτωσαν ὄγ τιθέντων	δίδοτε διδότωσαν ὄγ διδόντων	δείκνυτε δεικνύτωσαν ὄγ δεικνύντων

## Second Aorist.

S.	στήθι στήτω	θές θέτω	δός δότω	δῶθι δῶτω
D.	στήτον στήτων	θέτον θέτων	δότον δότων	δῶτον δῶτων
P.	στήτε στήτωσαν ὄγ στάντων	θέτε θέτωσαν ὄγ θέντων	δότε δότωσαν ὄγ δόντων	δῶτε δῶτωσαν ὄγ δύντων

## Infinitive Active.

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

## Participle Active.

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

## Indicative Passive and Middle.

## Present.

S.	ἴσταμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
	ἴστασαι	τίθεσαι	οἱ τίθη	δείκνυσαι
	ἴσεται	τίθεται	δίδεται	δείκνυται
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ἴστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	ἴστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
P.	ιστάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	ἴστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	ἴστανται	τίθενται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται

## Imperfect.

S.	ιστάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδείκνύμην
	ἴτασο οἱ	ἐτίθεσο οἱ	ἐδίδοσο οἱ	ἐδείκνυσσο
	ἴτω	ἐτίθου	ἐδίδου	
	ἴτατο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ἴτασθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
	ιστάσθην	ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
P.	ιστάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
	ἴστασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
	ἴταντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο

## Second Aorist Middle.

S.	ἐπριάμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
	ἐπρίασο οἱ	ἔθεσο οἱ	ἔδοσο οἱ
	ἐπρίω	ἔθου	ἔδου
	ἐπρίατο	ἔθετο	ἔδοτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐπρίασθον	ἔθεσθον	ἔδοσθον
	ἐπρίασθην	ἐθέσθην	ἐδόσθην
P.	ἐπριάμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα
	ἐπρίασθε	ἔθεσθε	ἔδοσθε
	ἐπρίαντο	ἔθεντο	ἔδοντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ιστώμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
	ιστῆ	τιθῆ	διδῶ	δεικνύῃ
	ιστῆται	τιθῆται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ιστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
	ιστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
P.	ιστώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνύομεθα
	ιστῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύησθε
	ιστώνται	τιθώνται	διδώνται	δεικνύονται

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	πρίωμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
	πρίῃ	θῆ	δῶ
	πρίηται	θῆται	δῶται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	πρίησθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
	πρίησθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
P.	πρίομεθα	θῶμεθα	δῶμεθα
	πρίησθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
	πρίονται	θῶνται	δῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ισταίμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
	ισταίῳ	τιθείῳ	διδοίῳ	δεικνυοίῳ
	ισταίῳτο	τιθείῳτο	διδοίῳτο	δεικνυοίῳτο
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ισταίσθον	τιθείσθον	διδοίσθον	δεικνυοίσθον
	ισταίσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυοίσθην
P.	ισταίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα
	ισταίσθε	τιθείσθε	διδοίσθε	δεικνυοίσθε
	ισταίντο	τιθείντο	διδοίντο	δεικνυοίντο

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	πριαίμην	θείμην	δοίμην
	πριαίῳ	θείῳ	δοίῳ
	πριαίῳτο	θείῳτο	δοίῳτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	πριαίσθον	θείσθον	δοίσθον
	πριαίσθην	θείσθην	δοίσθην

P.	πριαίμεθα	θείμεθα	δοίμεθα
	πρίασθε	θείσθε	δοίσθε
	πρίαυτο	θείντο	δοίντο

## Imperative Passive and Middle.

## Present.

S.	ἴστασο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	οἱ ἴστω	οἱ τίθου	οἱ δίδου	
	ἰστάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
D.	ἴστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	ἰστάσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
P.	ἴστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	ἰστάσθωσαν	τιθέσθωσαν	διδόσθωσαν	δεικνύσθωσαν
	οἱ ἰστάσθων	οἱ τιθέσθων	οἱ διδόσθων	οἱ δεικνύσθων

## Second Aorist Middle.

S.	(πρίασο) πρίω	(θέσο) θοῦ	(δόσο) δοῦ
	πρίασθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
D.	πρίασθον	θέσθον	δόσθον
	πρίασθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
P.	πρίασθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
	πρίασθωσαν	θέσθωσαν	δόσθωσαν
	οἱ πρίασθων	οἱ θέσθων	οἱ δόσθων

## Infinitive Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἴστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
2 A. M.	πρίασθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι	

## Participle Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ιστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
2 A. M.	πριάμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	

§ 124. Inflection of ἵημι, to send, εἶμι, to be, εἶμι, to go, φημί, to say, and κεῖμαι, to lie down.

## Present. ἵημι.

Ind.	S.	ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι,	D.	ἵετον,	P.	ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱεῖσι οἱ (ἱεάσι) ἱάσι.
		Passive and Middle, S. ἵεμαι, ἵεσαι οἱ ἵη, ἵεται, D. ἵεσθον,				
		P. ἱέμεθα, ἵεσθε, ἵενται				
Subj.	S.	ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῆ,	D.	ἰῆτον,	P.	ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι.
		Passive and Middle, S. ἰῶμαι, ἰῆ, ἰῆται, D. ἰῆσθον, P. ἰῶμεθα, ἰῆσθε, ἰῶνται				

Opt. S. *ιείην, ιείης, ιείη*, D. *ιείητον, ιείήτην*, P. *ιείημεν, ιείητε, ιείησαν*.  
Passive and Middle, S. *ιείμην, ιείω, ιείτω*, D. *ιείσθον, ιείσθην*.  
P. *ιείμεθα, ιείσθε, ιείντο*

Imp. S. *ιεί, ιέτω*, D. *ιέτον, ιέτων*, P. *ιέτε, ιέτωσαν* or *ιέντων*. Pas-  
sive and Middle, S. *ιέσο* or *ιου*, *ιέσθω*, D. *ιέσθον, ιέσθων*,  
P. *ιέσθε, ιέσθωσαν* or *ιέσθων*

Inf. *ιέναι*. Passive and Middle, *ιέσθαι*

Part. *ιείς, ιείσα, ιέν*, G. *ιέντος*. Passive and Middle, *ιέμενος*  
Imperfect.

S. *ιην* (*ιειν*), *ιης, ιη*, D. *ιητον, ιήτην*, P. *ιημεν, ιητε, ιησαν*. Pas-  
sive and Middle, S. *ιέμην, ιέσο* or *ιου*, *ιέτο*, D. *ιέσθον, ιέσθην*,  
P. *ιέμεθα, ιέσθε, ιέντο*

Second Aorist.

Ind. S. (*ήν, ής, ή*), D. *είτον* or *έτον*, *είτην* or *ήτην*, P. *είμεν* or *έμεν*,  
*είτε* or *έτε*, *είσαν* or *έσαν*. Middle, S. *είμην* or *έμην*, *είσο*  
*είτο*, D. *είσθον, είσθην*, P. *είμεθα, είσθε, είντο*

Subj. S. *ώ, ής, ή*, D. *ήτον*, P. *ώμεν, ήτε, ώσι*. Middle, S. *ώμαι, ή, ήται*,  
D. *ήσθον*, P. *ώμεθα, ήσθε, ώνται*

Opt. S. *είην, είης, είη*, D. *είητον, είήτην*, P. *είημεν* or *είμεν*, *είητε* or  
*είτε*, *είησαν* or *είεν*. Middle, S. *είμην, είω, είτο*, D. *είσθον*,  
*είσθην*, P. *είμεθα, είσθε, είντο*

Imp. S. *ές, έτω*, D. *έτον, έτων*, P. *έτε, έτωσαν* or *έντων*. Middle,  
S. (*έσο*) *ού, έσθω*, D. *έσθον, έσθων*, P. *έσθε, έσθωσαν* or  
*έσθων*

Inf. *είναι*. Middle, *έσθαι*

Part. *είς, είσα, έν*, G. *έντος*. Middle, *έμενος*

Present. *Είμι* and *Είμι*.

Ind. S.	<i>είμι</i> ( <i>Æolic έμμι</i> )	<i>είμι</i>
	<i>εί</i> ( <i>Ionic είς, Epic έσσί</i> )	<i>είς, εί</i> ( <i>Epic είσθα</i> )
	<i>έστί</i> ( <i>Doric έντί</i> )	<i>είσι</i> ( <i>Doric εξ-εισι</i> )
D.	<i>έστόν</i>	<i>ίτον</i>
P.	<i>έσμέν</i> ( <i>I. E. είμέν, Poetic</i> <i>έμέν, D. είμές</i> )	<i>ίμεν</i>

	<i>έστέ</i>	<i>ίτε</i>
Subj. S.	<i>είσι</i> ( <i>I. εᾶσι, D. έντί</i> )	<i>ιᾶσι</i> ( <i>rare είσι</i> )

	<i>ώ</i> ( <i>I. έω, Epic είω</i> )	<i>ίω</i> ( <i>rare είω</i> )
	<i>ής</i>	<i>ίης</i> ( <i>E. ίησθα</i> )
	<i>ή</i>	<i>ίη</i> ( <i>E. ίησι</i> )
D.	<i>ήτον</i>	<i>ίητον</i>
P.	<i>ώμεν</i> ( <i>D. ώμες, ίωμεν</i> )	<i>ίωμεν</i> ( <i>E. ίομεν</i> )
	<i>ήτε</i>	<i>ίητε</i>
	<i>ώσι</i> ( <i>I. έωσι, Bæotic ίωνθι</i> )	<i>ίωσι</i>

Opt. S.	<i>είην</i>	<i>ίοιμι, ίοίην</i> ( <i>rare ίείην</i> )
	<i>είης</i> ( <i>I. έοις, P. είησθα</i> )	<i>ίοις, ίοίης</i>
	<i>είη</i> ( <i>I. έοι, Elean EA</i> )	<i>ίοι, ίοίη</i> ( <i>rare είη</i> )

	D.	εἶητον εἶτον εἶήτην εἶτην	ἴοιτον ἴοίτην
	P.	εἶημεν εἶμεν εἶητε εἶτε εἶησαν εἶεν (Elean EAN)	ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν
Imp.	S.	ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο) ἔστω (ἦτω)	ἴθι (in composition εἶ) ἴτω
	D.	ἔστον ἔστων	ἴτον ἴτων
	P.	ἔστε ἔστωσαν, ὄντων (D. ἐόντων, ἔστων, Cretan ἐόντων)	ἴτε ἴτωσαν, ἴόντων, ἴτων
Inf.		εἶναι (Æ. ἔμμεναι, E. ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεν, ἔμμεν, D. ἦμεν, ἦμες, εἶμεν, εἶμες, εἶμειν, ἔμμεν?)	ιέναι (rare ἴναι, E. ἴμεναι, ἴμμεναι, ἴμμεν)
Part.		ὄν, ὄν, G. ὄντος (I. ἐών, ἐόν; D. εἷς, used only in the oblique cases, as ἔντα, ἔντασσι) οὔσα, feminine (I. ἐούσα, Æ. ἔοισα, B. ἰῶσα, D. ἐούσα, ἐῶσα, εὔσα, εἶσα or εἶσα)	ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν, G. ἰόντος

## Imperfect.

	S.	ἦν, ἦ (rarely ἦμην, I. ἕα, ἦα, ἕον, ἔσκον, E. ἦην) ἦς, ἦσθα (I. ἕας, E. ἔης, ἔησθα) ἦ, ἦν (E. ἦεν, ἔην, ἦην, I. ἔσκε, D. ἦς)	ἦειν, E. ἦια, A. ἦα ἦεις, ἦεισθα ἦει, before a vowel ἦειν (E. ἦιε, ἦε, ἦε)
	D.	ἦτον, ἦστον ἦτην, ἦστην	ἦειτον, ἦειστον ἦείτην, ἦείτην (E. ἴτην, ἴτον)
	P.	ἦμεν (D. ἦμες) ἦτε, ἦστε (I. ἕατε) ἦσαν (I. ἕσαν, ἕαυαν, εἶαται?)	ἦειμεν, ἦμεν (E. ἦομεν) ἦειτε, ἦτε ἦεσαν (I. ἦϊσαν, ἦσαν, E. ἦϊσαν, ἦσαν, ἦϊον, ἴσαν)

## Future of εἶμι.

Ind.	S.	ἔσομαι, ἔαη or ἔσει, ἔσεται or ἔσται, (Doric ἐσσούμαι)
	D.	ἔσεσθον
	P.	ἐσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται
Opt.	S.	ἐσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο
	D.	ἔσοισθον, ἐσοίσθην
	P.	ἐσοίμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσοιντο
Inf.		ἔσεσθαι
Part.		ἐσόμενος, η, ον

(a) The second person singular εἶ follows the analogy of the middle voice; that is, it comes from ΕΩ like φιλέει φιλεῖ from φιλέομαι.



(b) \**Ἡμην* and *ἔσο, ἔσσο* take the personal endings of the middle voice.

(c) In the imperative *ἴσθι* the radical vowel becomes *ι*.

Present. *Φημί.*

- Ind. S. *φημί, φῆς, φησί, D. φατόν, P. φαμέν, φατέ, φᾶσί.* Middle, 2 plur. *φάσθε*, as active.
- Subj. S. *φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, D. φῆτον, P. φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι*
- Opt. S. *φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, D. φαίητον, φαίητην, P. φαίημεν or φαίμεν, φαίητε or φαίτε, φαίησαν or φαίεν*
- Imp. S. *φάθι or φαθί, φάτω, D. φάτον, φάτων, P. φάτε, φάτωσαν or φάντων.* Middle, 2 sing. *φάο*, 3 sing. *φάσθω*, 2 plur. *φάσθε*, all as active.
- Inf. *φάναι.* Middle, *φάσθαι*, as active.
- Part. *φάς φᾶσα φάν, G. φάντος.* Middle, *φάμενος*, as active.

Imperfect.

S. *ἔφην, ἔφης or ἔφησθα, ἔφη, D. ἔφατον, ἐφάτην, P. ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν.* Middle, *ἐφάμην*, as active.

The traditional orthography of the second person singular of the indicative active of *φημί* is *φῆς*, with iota subscript, contracted from *φάεις*. For its acute accent, compare *χρή*.

Present. *Κεῖμαι.*

- Ind. S. *κεῖμαι, κείσαι (Epic κείαι), κείται, D. κείσθον, P. κείμεθα, κείσθε, κείνται (Ionic κέαται, κείαται)*
- Subj. S. *κέωμαι (κείωμαι, διά-κειμαι), κέη, κέηται (κῆται, κείται), D. κέησθον, P. κέωμεθα, κέησθε, κέωνται*
- Opt. S. *κειοίμην, κέοιο, κέοιτο, D. κέοισθον, κειοίστην, P. κειοίμεθα, κέοισθε, κέοιντο*
- Imp. S. *κείσο, κείσθω, D. κείσθον, κείσθων, P. κείσθε, κείσθωσαν*
- Inf. *κείσθαι (κείσθαι)*
- Part. *κείμενος, η, ου*

Imperfect.

S. *ἐκείμην, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο (iterative κέσκετο), D. ἔκεισθον, ἐκείστην, P. ἐκείμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο (Ionic ἐκέατο, ἐκείατο)*

The infinitive of the compounds of *κεῖμαι* takes the circumflex on the penult, because it is contracted from the rare *κείσθαι*; as *κατακεῖσθαι, διακεῖσθαι*.

§ 125. 1. The radical vowel is lengthened in the singular of the present and imperfect of the *indicative* active, and sometimes in all the numbers of the same tenses of the *indicative* passive and middle.

The first and third persons singular of the present indicative

active take the original personal ending *μι, σι*, respectively.  
E. g.

*ιστάω* gives *ἴστημι ἴστης ἴστησι*, for *ἴσταομι ἴστάεις ἴσταεσι*: *ἴσταμαι ἴστασαι ἴσταται*, for *ἴστάομαι ἴσταεσαι ἴτάεται*.

*τιθέω* — *τίθημι τίθης τίθησι*, for *τιθεομι τιθέεις τιθεεσι*: *τίθεμαι τίθεσαι τίθεται*, for *τιθεομαι τιθεεσαι τιθεεται*.

*διδόω* — *δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι*, for *διδοομι διδοεις διδοεσι*: *δίδομαι δίδουσαι δίδονται*, for *διδοομαι διδοεσαι διδοεται*.

*δεικνύω* — *δείκνυμι δείκνυς δείκνυσι*, for *δεικνύομι δεικνύεις δεικνυεσι*: *δείκνυμαι δείκνυσαι δείκνυται*, for *δεικνύομαι δεικνυεσαι δεικνύεται*.

2. The *subjunctive* of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* takes the common connecting vowels and is contracted. Verbs in *ημι* from *αω* are contracted from the Ionic subjunctive; as *ἰστέω ἰστώ, ἰστέης ἰστῆς*.

The subjunctive of verbs in *υμι* is the same as that of verbs in *υω*.

3. The *optative* active of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* annexes to the root of the verb the endings S. *ην ης η*, D. *ητον ητην*, P. *ημεν ητε ησαν*, preceded by *ι*. (§ 117, 3, c.) The optative passive and middle of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* annexes the regular personal endings, likewise preceded by *ι*. (§ 117, 3.)

The optative of verbs in *υμι* is regularly the same as that of verbs in *υω*.

4. The *imperative* annexes the regular personal endings to the root. (See the examples.)

5. The *infinitive* annexes *-ναι, -σθαι* to the root without any further change.

6. The root of the *participle* active is formed by annexing *ντ* to the root of the verb. The participle passive and middle annexes *-μενος* to the root of the verb.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the *subjunctive* coincides with the indicative; thus, *σκεδάννυμι*, subj. 3 sing. *σκεδάννυσι, σκεδάννυται*; *κτίννυμι*, subj. 1 plur. *κτίννυμεν*; *κέϊμαι*, subj. 3 sing. *κέϊται*.

NOTE 2. (a) The dual and plural of the *optative active* often drop *η*; in which case *ησαν* becomes *εν*; (see the paradigms.)

(b) In a few instances the optative of verbs in *υμι* is formed after the analogy of verbs in *ημι* or *ωμι*; the diphthong *υι* however becomes *ῦ*; thus, *δαίνυμι*, opt. 3 sing. *δαινῦτο* or *δαινῶτο*, 3 plur. *δαινῶτο* Ionic; *δύνω δῦην, φύω φῦην, ζεύγνυμι ζευγνῦην, ὄμνυμι ὄμνῦην; πήγνυμι, 3 sing. πήγνῦτο*.

(c) ΦΘΙΜΙ forms the optative after the preceding analogy; thus, φθίμην, φθίο, for φθιμην, φθιο.

(d) The optative passive and middle may adopt the terminations of verbs in ω; as ξυν-ιστοῖτο, for ξυν-ισταίτο; προ-οῖτο, for προ-εῖτο. See also κρέμαμαι, μάρναμαι, ὄνομαι, τίθημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The second person singular of the *imperative* active most commonly drops *θι* and lengthens the radical vowel; as ἴστη, τίθει, δίδου, δείκνῦ, for ἴστα-θι τίθε-τι δίδο-θι δείκνῦ-θι.

NOTE 5. As a general rule, all verbs in *μ* may be inflected like verbs in *ω*; as τιθέω τιθῶ, τιθέεις τιθεῖς, τιθέει τιθεῖ; ἰεῖς ἰεῖς, ἰεῖ ἰεῖ; δεικνύω δεικνύεις δεικνύει δεικνύουσιν. The singular of the imperfect of τίθημι and δίδωμι is most commonly formed from τιθέω διδώω; thus, ἐτίθουν ἐτίθεις ἐτίθει; ἐδίδουν ἐδίδους ἐδίδου.

§ 126. 1. The *second aorist* active generally lengthens the radical vowel throughout the indicative and imperative, and in the infinitive. The second aorist middle commonly retains the short radical vowel in these moods. E. g.

βίβημι, 2 A. ἔβην ης η, D. ητον ητην, P. ημεν ητε ησαν, imperat. βῆθι ητω, D. ητον ητων, P. ητε ητωσαν, infin. βῆναι  
 γινώσκω, 2 A. ἔγνω ως ω, D. ωτον ωτην, P. ωμεν ωτε ωσαν, imperat. γνῶθι ωτω, D. ωτον ωτων, P. ωτε ωτωσαν, infin. γνῶναι  
 δύνω, 2 A. ἔδῦν ὕς ὕ, D. ὕτον ὕτην, P. ὕμεν ὕτε ὕσαν, imperat. δῦθι ὕτω, D. ὕτον ὕτων, P. ὕτε ὕτωσαν, infin. δῦναι

See also ἀλίσκομαι, ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμπνύω, ἀρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, βιόω, βλώσκω, βροντάω, γηράσκω, διδράσκω, δίδωμι, δύνω, ἐγείρω, ἔπομαι, ἔχω, θνήσκω, ἴημι, ἵπταμαι, ἴστημι, κιχέω, κλάω, κλύω, κτείνω, κτίζω, λύω, ναίω, ὀνίνημι, οὔτάω, πελάω, πίμπλημι, πίνω, πλώω, ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, πτήσσω, σβέννυμι, ΣΕΥΩ, σκέλλομαι, συν-αντάω, ΤΑΛΑΩ, τίθημι, τιτρώσκω, φθάνω, φθίω, φρέω, φύω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The second aorist middle optative, like the present middle optative, retains the radical vowel of its indicative; as δίδωμι, ἐδό-μην δο-ίμην; πίμπλημι, ἐπλή-μην πλή-ιμην πλή-ιμην.

See also βάλλω, γινώσκω, ἴημι, ὀνίνημι, πρίασθαι, τίθημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. The aorists ἐκτᾶν, οὔτᾶν, from κτείνω, οὔτάω, retain the short vowel of the root. The second aorist of δίδωμι and τίθημι lengthens it only in the singular of the indicative and in the infinitive.

NOTE 2. In a few instances the second aorist middle lengthens the radical vowel in the indicative, imperative, infinitive, and participle. See βάλλω, κιχάνω, ὀνίνημι, πίμπλημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, *οι*, in the second aorist optative active of verbs in *ωμι*, is changed into *ω*; as ἀλίσκομαι ἀλόφην. See also βιόω, δίδωμι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The imperatives βῆθι, στήθι, from βαίνω, ἴστημι, in composition often drop θι, and change η into α; as ἀνάβᾱ κατάβᾱ, ἀνάστᾱ παράστᾱ. (Compare § 125, n. 4.)

NOTE 5. The second person singular of the second aorist imperative active in the following verbs drops ι of the personal ending θι, and changes θ into σ; thus, δίδωμι δός, τίθημι θές, ἴημι ἔς, ἔχω σχές, φρέω φρές.

### Aorist Passive.

§ 127. The aorist passive takes the personal endings of the active voice, and, in its inflection, follows the analogy of verbs in ημι from εω. (Compare the examples.)

### Second Perfect and Second Pluperfect.

§ 128. The second perfect and pluperfect of some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μι. The singular of the indicative is not used; except δέδια.

#### 1. Second Perfect of βαίνω, θνήσκω, ἴστημι, ΤΑΛΛΩ.

Ind. S.	(βέβασα)	(τέθναα)	(ἔσταα)	(τέτλαα)
D.	βέβατον	τέθνατον	ἔστατον	τέτλατον
P.	βέβαμεν	τέθναμεν	ἔσταμεν	τέτλαμεν
	βέβατε	τέθνατε	ἔστατε	τέτλατε
			ἔστέατε	
			ἔστητε	
	βεβᾶσι	τεθνᾶσι	ἔστᾶσι	τετλᾶσι
	βεβᾶσι		ἔστᾶσι	

The forms βεβᾶσι, ἔστητε are Epic; ἔστέατε, ἔστᾶσι, Ionic.

Subj. S.	βεβῶ	(τεθνῶ)	ἔστῶ	(τετλῶ)
	βεβῆς	not found	ἔστῆς	not found
	βεβῆ		ἔστῆ	
D.	βεβῆτον		ἔστῆτον	
P.	βεβῶμεν		ἔστῶμεν	
	βεβῆτε		ἔστῆτε	
	βεβῶσι		ἔστῶσι	
Opt. S.	(βεβαίην)	τεθναίην	ἔσταίην	τετλαίην
	not found	τεθναίης	ἔσταίης	τετλαίης
		τεθναίῃ	ἔσταίῃ	τετλαίῃ
D.		τεθναίητον	ἔσταίητον	τετλαίητον
		τεθναίῆτην	ἔσταίῆτην	τετλαίῆτην
P.		τεθναίημεν	ἔσταίημεν	τετλαίημεν
		τεθναίητε	ἔσταίητε	τετλαίητε
		τεθναίησαν	ἔσταίησαν	τετλαίησαν

Imp. S. (βέβαθι)	τέθναθι	ἔσταθι	τέτλαθι
	τεθνάτω	ἔστάτω	τετλάτω
D.	τέθνατον	ἔστατον	τέτλατιν
	τεθνάτων	ἔστάτων	τετλάτων
P.	τέθνατε	ἔστατε	τέτλατε
	τεθνάτωσαν	ἔστάτωσαν	τετλάτωσαν
Inf. βεβάναι	τεθνάσαι	ἑστάναι	τετλάναι

Epic infinitives, βεβάμεν, τεθνάμεναι τεθνάμεν, ἑστάμεναι ἑστάμεν, τετλάμεναι τετλάμεν. — Τεθνάσαι is written also τεθνᾶσαι as if from τεθναέσαι.

Part. βεβαῶς βεβανῖα βεβαός, G. βεβαῶτος, contracted βεβῶς βεβῶσα, G. βεβῶτος  
 τεθνεῶς (τεθνευῖα) τεθνεός, G. τεθνεῶτος; Epic τεθνεῖός οἱ τεθνηῶς τεθνηῖα, G. -ῶτος οἱ -ότος, Doric τεθναῶς ἑσταῶς, G. -ότος; also ἑστηῶς ἑστηῖα, G. -ῶτος; Ionic ἑστεῶς ἑστεῶσα, G. -ῶτος; Attic ἑστῶς ἑστῶσα ἑστῶς, G. -ῶτος  
 τετληῶς τετληῖα, G. τετληῶτος

Second Pluperfect.

S. (ἐβεβάειν)	(ἐτεθνάειν)	(ἑστάειν)	(ἐτετλάειν)
D. ἐβέβατον	ἐτέθνατον	ἑστατον	ἐτέτλατον
ἐβεβάτην	ἐτεθνάτην	ἑστάτην	ἐτετλάτην
P. ἐβέβαμεν	ἐτέθναμεν	ἑσταμεν	ἐτέτλαμεν
ἐβέβατε	ἐτέθνατε	ἑστατε	ἐτέτλατε
ἐβέβασαν	ἐτέθνασαν	ἑστασαν	ἐτέτλασαν

2. Second Perfect of γίγνομαι, MAΩ, ἀριστάω, δειπνέω (-άω).

Ind. S. (γέγαα)	(μέμαα)	(ἦρίσταα)	(δεδείπναα)
D.	2 μέματον		
P. —————	μέμαμεν	ἦρίσταμεν	δεδείπναμεν
γεγάατε	μέματε		
γεγάασι	μεμάασι		
Imp.	3 μεμάτω		
Inf. γεγάμεν (E.)		ἦριστάσαι	δεδειπνάσαι

Second Pluperfect.

D. 3 ἐγεγάτην	
P.	3 ἐμέμασαν

3. Second Perfect of δίδω, to fear, κλύω.

Ind. S. δέδια	(κέκλυα)
δέδιας	
δέδιε (Epic δείδιε)	
D. δεδίατον	

P.	δεδίαμεν δέδιμεν (Epic δείδιμεν) δεδίατε δέδιτε δεδιᾶσι	
Subj.	δεδίω, -ης, regular	
Opt.	δεδιείην (like ιείην)	
Imp. S. 2	δέδιθι, Epic δείδιθι	κέκλυθι
P. 2	δείδιτε Epic	κέκλυτε
Inf.	δεδιέναι, Epic δειδίμεν	
Part.	δεδιώς, regular	

## Second Pluperfect.

S.	έδεδίειν regular; also 1 plur. Epic έδεδίμεν, 3 plur. έδεδισαν, Epic έδεδισαν
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§ 129. 1. A few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of the parts of the *second perfect* and *pluperfect*; as *άνώγω άνωγ-μεν, κράζω κέκραχ-θι*.

See also *έγειρω, είκω, έρχομαι, πάσχω, πείθω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. *Οίδα, novi, I know*, the second perfect of ΕΙΔΩ (ΙΑΩ), and its second pluperfect *ήδειν, I knew*, drop the connecting vowel in many of their parts. In the subjunctive and optative, *οίδα* follows the analogy of verbs in *μι*, that is, it presupposes ΕΙΔΕΩ ΕΙΔΗΜΙ.

## Second Perfect.

Ind. S.	οίδα οίσθα (οίδας, οίσθας) οίδε	Subj. S.	είδω (Epic είδέω) είδης είδη είδητον
D.	ιστον		είδωμεν (E. είδομεν)
P.	ισμεν (οίδαμεν, Ionic ιδμεν) ιστε (οίδατε) ισᾶσι (οιδᾶσι)		είδητε είδώσι
Opt. S.	είδειην είδείης είδείη	Imp.	— ισθι ιστω (Bæotic ιττω)
D.	είδείητον είδειήτην		ιστον ιστων
P.	είδείημεν είδείητε είδείησαν, είδείεν		— ιστε ιστωσαν
Inf.	είδέναι (Epic ιδμεναι, ιδμεν, ιδέμεν)		
Part.	είδώς είδνία είδός, G. είδόςτος, (Epic feminine ιδνία)		

The regular forms *οίδας, οίδαμεν, οίδατε, οιδᾶσι* are used chiefly by the later authors.

Second Pluperfect.

- S. ἦδεν or ἦδῃ, (Ionic ἦδεα, Epic ἠείδεν)  
 ἦδεις or ἦδης, ἦδισθα or ἦδησθα, (Epic ἠείδεις, ἠείδης)  
 ἦδει or ἦδῃ, ἦδεν or ἦδῃν, (Ionic ἦδεε εἶδεε, once ἠείδε, Epic ἠείδει ἠείδῃ)
- D. ἦδειτον or ἦστον  
 ἠδείτην or ἦστην
- P. ἦδμεν or ἦσμεν  
 ἦδείτε or ἦστε (Ionic ἠδέατε)  
 ἦδσαν or ἦσαν (Epic ἴσαν)

NOTE. The forms ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε, from ἄνωγα, are explained as follows; ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε, syncopated ἀνώγ-τω ἀνωγ-τε; the endings -γτω, -γτε suggested the passive endings -χθω -χθε, (as in λελέ-χθω λέλε-χθε.)

The forms ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρήγορθαι, from ἐγείρω, are explained as follows; ἐγρηγόρετε ἐγρηγόρτε ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρήγορθαι, -ρτε suggesting the passive endings -ρθε, -ρθαι, (as in ἐφθαρθε, μέμορθαι, τέτορθαι.)

Πεῖθω has πέποσθε, formed as follows; πεπόνυατε πέπονυτε πέπουστε πέποστε, -στε suggesting the passive ending -σθε, (as in πέπεισθε.)

*Perfect and Pluperfect Passive and Middle.*

§ 130. 1. The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle have no connecting vowel. (See the examples, § 84, et seq.)

2. In mute and liquid verbs, and sometimes in pure verbs, the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle indicative is formed by means of the participle and εἰσί, ἦσαν; as,

τετριμμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, ἠγγελμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, for τέτριβ-νται, ἠγγελ-νται  
 τετριμμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν, ἠγγελμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν, for ἐτέτριβ-ντο, ἠγγελ-ντο

Pure verbs which take σ before μ and τ (§ 111, n. 4) form this person after the analogy of mute verbs; as τελέω, τετελεσμένοι εἰσί, τετελεσμένοι ἦσαν.

3. The perfect passive *subjunctive* and *optative* are formed by means of the participle and εἶναι, to be. (See the examples.)

NOTE. (a) The perfect passive subjunctive and optative of a few pure verbs is formed after the analogy of verbs in μι; as κτάομαι κέκτημαι,

Subj. κεκτῶμαι κεκτῆ κεκτῆται, &c., οἱ κέκτωμαι κέκτη κέκτηται, &c.

Opt. κεκτῆμην κεκτῆο κεκτῆτο, &c.

See also βάλλω, κάθημαι, καλέω, λύω, μιμνήσκω, οἰκοδομέω, ὄρνυμι, τέμνω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Κτάρομαι and μιμνήσκω form the perfect passive optative also after the analogy of contract verbs in άω ; thus,

Opt. κεκτόμην κεκτῶο κεκτῶτο, &c.

μεμνῶμην μεμνῶο μεμνῶτο (Ionic resolved μεμνέωτο)

(c) Some of the parts of the perfect passive and middle of ἀραρίσκω, μιμνήσκω, and κάθημαι (EΩ), take the terminations and accent of the present ; as ἀραρίσκω, P. P. subj. 3 sing. προσ-αρήρεται ; κάθημαι, subj. κάθωμαι κάθη κάθηται, opt. καθοίμην. See these verbs in the Catalogue of Verbs.

### Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist Middle.

§ 131. 1. In the Epic dialect, the present, imperfect, and second aorist middle of a few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of their parts ; as ἄρχομαι ἄργ-μενος, δέχομαι δέξο (δέχ-σο), ἄλλομαι ἄλτο.

See also αἰρέω, ἀνδάνω, ἀραρίσκω, γεύω, γίγνομαι, ἔδω, ἐλελίζω, εὐχομαι, ἔχω, ἰκνέομαι, κέλομαι, λέγω, λείπω, ΛΕΧΩ, μίγνυμι, ὄρνυμι, πάλλω, πέρθω, πήγνυμι, σέυομαι, ΣΤΕΥΟΜΑΙ, φέρω, φυλάσσω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The future middle drops the connecting vowel only in ἔσ-ται for ἔσεται, from εἰμί, to be.

NOTE. The form προ-φύλαχθε, from φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚΩ) is explained as follows ; προφυλάσσετε προφυλάκετε προφύλακ-τε προφύλαχθε, after the analogy of ἄνωχθε for ἀνώγετε.

### § 132. Dialects.

#### 1. Indicative Active.

-σι, 3 sing. of verbs in μι, Doric -τι, rarely -ντι ; as δίδωτι, τίθητι, ἦτί, ἀφίητι, φᾶτί, ἀναδείκνυτι, ἐντί.

-νσι, 3 plur. Doric -ντι ; as ἰσάντι : Ionic -ᾶσι, as ἰστέᾶσι, ἐστέᾶσι, ἔᾶσι. The Ionic ending -ασι is used also by the Attics in διδόασι, τιθέασι, ἰᾶσι (ἰέασι), and in all verbs in -νμι.

-σαν, 3 plur. imperfect and second aorist, and aorist passive, Æolic, Doric, Bœotic, and Epic -ν preceded by the radical vowel ; as ἔσᾶν, τίθεν, ἀνέθεν, ἴεν, ἔδον, διέγνον, for ἔστησαν, ἐτίθησαν, ἀνέθησαν, ἴεσαν, ἔδωσαν, ἔγνωσαν. In the aorist passive -ησαν becomes -εν, as ἐκόσμηθεν, κατεδίκασθεν. The forms ἔγνων, μίανθην, for ἔγνωσαν, ἐμίανθησαν, retain the long vowel.

(a) The Æolic lengthens the radical vowel α, ο, into αι, οι, in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in μι ; as ἴσταμι, πλάναμι. The Doric lengthens α into ᾶ ; as ἴσᾶμι.



(b) The Bœotic lengthens  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$  in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in  $\mu$ ; as  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ .

(c) The Æolians usually convert contract verbs into verbs in  $\mu$ ; as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\nu\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\mu\iota$ ,  $\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\mu\iota$ . Such forms as  $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\sigma\iota$ ,  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu\eta\sigma\iota$ ,  $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\iota$ ,  $\phi\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\iota$  presuppose a theme in  $\epsilon\omega$ .

(d) The *iterative* endings  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\eta\nu$  are appended to the root of verbs in  $\mu$  without any further change; as  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$   $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$   $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\acute{\iota}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon$ ;  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\eta\mu\iota$   $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\nu\alpha\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ ;  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\alpha\iota$   $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$ ;  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$   $\delta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ ;  $\zeta\acute{\omicron}\nu\nu\mu\iota$   $\zeta\omega\nu\nu\acute{\sigma}\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$ ;  $\Delta\Upsilon\text{MI}$   $\delta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu$ .

## • 2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

$-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\nu\tau\omicron$ , 3 plur. Ionic  $-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\alpha\tau\omicron$ , as  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ .

(a) In the third person plural of the *perfect* and *pluperfect* passive and middle,  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$  become  $\phi$ ;  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$  become  $\chi$ , and  $\zeta$  becomes  $\delta$ , before  $-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $-\alpha\tau\omicron$ ; further, the radical vowel  $\epsilon$  commonly remains unaltered before these endings; as,

$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	$\acute{\omicron}\kappa\eta\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$	$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$	$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$	$\acute{\eta}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$

The Attic dialect sometimes makes use of the Ionic third person plural; as  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$ , in Thucydides and Xenophon.—Herodotus has  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ , from  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  ( $\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$ ).

(b) The Æolic and Epic lengthen the radical vowel  $\epsilon$  into  $\eta$  in the indicative passive and middle of verbs in  $\mu$ ; as  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\nu\acute{\omicron}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\eta\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$ .

## 3. Subjunctive.

$-\eta\varsigma$ , 2 sing. Epic  $-\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$ , in  $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\eta\varsigma$ , for  $\theta\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ .

$-\eta$ , 3 sing. Epic  $-\acute{\eta}\eta$ ; thus,  $\beta\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\eta$ ,  $\phi\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta$ , for  $\beta\eta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta$ ,  $\sigma\tau\eta$ ,  $\phi\eta$ ,  $\theta\eta$ ; so in the aorist passive,  $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\sigma\alpha\pi\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\eta}\eta$ , for  $\delta\alpha\mu\eta$ ,  $\sigma\alpha\pi\eta$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\eta$ . In the Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric dialects, this ending becomes  $-\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ , but only in the *aorist passive*; as  $\delta\nu\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\xi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ .

(a) The uncontracted form of the subjunctive of verbs in  $\mu$  is Ionic and Epic; as  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , Epic also  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$   $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$   $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta$ ,  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , for  $\theta\acute{\omega}$   $\theta\eta\varsigma$   $\theta\eta$ ,  $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\beta\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\beta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

The *aorist passive* subjunctive is contracted from the original form  $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$ ,  $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ , D.  $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ , P.  $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\epsilon$ ,  $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\iota$ . The uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic, and has all the peculiarities of contract verbs in  $\epsilon\omega$ ; as  $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\nu\nu\mu\iota$ ,  $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ ;  $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$   $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ , Doric  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\phi\eta\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\tau\iota$ . (§ 120, 2, a.)

(b) The Epic protracts  $\eta$  in the forms  $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\nu$ , for  $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\acute{\tau}\omicron\nu$ .

(c) The Epic dialect lengthens the radical vowel in the second aorist subjunctive of ἀλίσκομαι, γινώσκω, δίδωμι, and δύνω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(d) The personal ending -σι of the third person singular is found in the forms δῶσι for δῶ, and ὑπο-πίμπρησι, for ὑπο-πιμπρῆ or -πίμπρη.

#### 4. Optative.

The personal ending -σι is found in παρ-φθαίησι for παρ-φθαίη, and perhaps in ἀ-γνοίησι for ἀ-γνοίη.

#### 5. Imperative.

The Epic dialect often lengthens the radical vowel of the imperative; as ἄημι ἀήτω, δίδωμι δίδωθι.

#### 6. Infinitive.

ναι, Æolic -μεναι, as ὄν-θέμεναι (ἀνα-θεῖναι): Doric -μεν, later Doric -μειν, as διδόμεν, ποτιθέμεν, ἀποδόμεν: Epic -μεναι, -μεν, as ἀλώμεναι. So in the aorist passive; as ὁμοιωθήμεναι, διακρινθήμεν, ἀνοικοδομηθήμεν. In the aorist passive the Æolic has -ην for -ῆναι; as γενήθην, ὀντέθην, ἐπιγράφην, εἰσενέχθην, στεφανώθην, μεθύσθην.

The Epic often lengthens the radical vowel in the infinitive of verbs in μι; as γοήμεναι, φορήμεναι, διδοῦναι, δίξησθαι, βλήσθαι.

#### 7. Participle.

The Æolic and Epic may lengthen the radical vowels α, ε, in the participle passive and middle; as νοήμενος, καλήμενος, φοβήμενος, διζήμενος.

#### Second Person Singular Passive and Middle.

8. (a) In the passive and middle of verbs in μι, the endings -ασαι -ασο, -εσαι -εσο, and -οσο, may drop σ and be contracted into -α, -ω, -η, and -ου, respectively; as ἐπίστασαι ἐπίστα, ἴστασο ἴστω, τίθεσαι τίθει, θέσο θέο, θοῦ, δίδοσο δίδου. So ἐπίστη, δύνη, contracted from the Ionic ἐπίσται, δύνει. The uncontracted forms are not Attic.

(b) In the Epic dialect, the perfects βέβλησαι, μέμησαι, from βάλω, μιμήσκω, become βέβληται, μέμηται μέμηται.

### ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ 133. 1. Verbs which have more than one root are regarded as *anomalous*. Also, all verbal forms which omit the connecting vowel; except the perfect, pluperfect, and aorist, passive.

A verb is *defective* when only some of its parts are in use.

2. In the following Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs, roots and assumed or imaginary themes are written in capitals. Tenses of easy formation, as the pluperfect, are usually omitted.

When the future middle has the force of the future active, it occupies the place of that tense.

## A.

ΛΑΩ, *to injure*, Epic, A. ἄσα, contracted ἄσα, A. P. ἀάσθην. Mid. (ἀάομαι) 3 sing. ἀάται as active, A. ἀασάμην; contracted ἀσάμην as active. The quantity of ἀα- is variable in the aorist.

ἀβροτάξομεν, *miss*, A. subj. 1 plur. Epic for ἀβροτάξωμεν, defective.

ἀγαμαι (ἀγάομαι), *to admire*, F. ἀγάσομαι, P. ἤγασμαι, A. P. ἤγάσθην, A. M. ἤγασάμην rare.

ἀγγελλω (ΑΓΓΕΛ-), *to announce*, regular; 2 A. ἤγγελλον, 2 A. P. ἤγγέλην, 2 A. M. ἤγγελόμην.

ἀγείρω (ΑΓΕΡ-), *to assemble*, regular; P. ἀγήγερκα, 2 A. M. ἠγερόμην. — ἀγηγέρατο, Pluperf. M. 3 plur. Ionic. — ἀγρόμενος, 2 A. M. part. Epic, for ἀγερόμενος.

ἀγνοίω, *ignore*, *not to know*, regular; F. ἀγνοήσω, rarely ἀγνοήσομαι. — ἀγνώσασκε, A. 3 sing. iterative, for ἀγνοήσασκε.

ἀγνυμι, ἀγνύω, (ΑΓ-), *to break*, F. ἄξω, A. ἔαξα, rarely ἦξα, A. P. ἔαγην, rarely ἄγην, 2 P. εἶγα, Ionic ἔγα, as intransitive or passive. — ἔξ-εαγείσα, 2 A. P. part. fem.

ἀγρέω, Æolic for αἰρέω, P. P. ἄγρημαι, A. P. ἀγρέθην. — ἄγρει, ἀγρεῖτε, imperat. 2. pers. as exclamations, *up! on! quick!*

ἄγω, *ago*, *to lead*, *bring*, F. ἄξω, A. ἦξα rare, P. ἦχα, rarely ἀγγόχα or ἀγόχα Doric ἀγάγοχα, P. P. ἠγμαι, A. P. ἠχθην, 2 A. ἠγαγον, A. M. ἠξάμην not Attic, 2 A. M. ἠγαγόμην. — ἄξετε, A. imperat. 2 plur. Epic, for ἄξατε. — ἀγεόμενος, Ionic for ἀγόμενος.

ΑΔΕΩ (ΑΔ-), *to be sated*, *to be disgusted with*, Epic, A. opt. 3 sing. ἀδήσειεν or ἀδδήσειεν, P. part. ἀηκώς or ἀδδηκώς. Pass. ἄδεται, rare.

αἰίδω, *to sing*, regular; F. αἰίσω, αἰίσομαι. — αἰείσο, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, for αἰίσαι.

αἰίρω (ΑΕΡ-), *to raise*, *lift*, Poetic and Ionic, regular; F. αἰεῶ, contracted αῤῷ. — ἄωρτο, Plup. P. 3 sing. for ἦερτο.

αἰέξω, ἠέξησα, αἰεξήθην, αἰεξήσομαι, Poetic and Ionic for αὔξω.

ΑΕΩ, *to sleep*, A. ἄεσα (ā or ǎ), contracted ἄσα.

ἀηθέσσω (ΑΗΘΕ-), *to be unused*, Imperf. ἀήθεσσον, A. ἀήθεσα.

ἄημι (ΑΕ-), *to blow*, *breathe*, Epic, imperat. 3 sing. ἀήτω, inf. ἀῆναι ἀῆμεναι, part. αἰίς, Imperf. ἄην. Pass. ἄημαι, Imperf. ἀήμην. — αἰίσι, 3 plur. an Æolicism, for αἰίσι.

ἀθερίζω, *to slight*, Epic, F. ἀθερίξω, A. ἀθέριξα, ἀθέρισα (σο).

αἰδέομαι, Poetic αἰδομαι, *to respect*, F. αἰδέσομαι (σο), rare αἰδήσομαι, P. ἠδεσμαι, A. P. ἠδέσθην, A. ἠδεσάμην. — αἰδεῖο, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from αἰδέο, Epic.

- αἰνεῶ, rarely αἰνῆμι, *to praise*, F. αἰνέσω, αἰνέσομαι, Epic αἰνήσω, A. ἦνεσα, Epic ἦνησα, P. ἦνεκα, P. P. ἦνημαι, A. P. ἦνέθην.  
 αἰνῶμαι, *to take*, Epic, Imperf. αἰνύμην.  
 αἰρέω (ἘΛ-), *to take*, F. αἰρήσω, rarely ἐλῶ, P. ἦρηκα, Ionic ἀραίρηκα, P. P. ἦρημαι, Ionic ἀραίρημαι, A. P. ἦρέθην, 2 A. εἰλόν, ἐλω, ἐλοιμι, ἔλε, ἐλείν, ἐλών, 2 A. M. εἰλόμην (εἰλάμην), ἔλωμαι, ἐλοίμην, ἐλοῦ, ἐλέσθαι, ἐλόμενος, F. M. αἰρήσομαι, rarely ἐλοῦμαι. — γέντο, *he seized*, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἔλετο (φελετο).  
 αἶρω (ΑΡ-), *to raise, lift*, F. ἄρῶ, A. ἦρα, ἄρω ἄραιμι, ἄρον, ἄραι, ἄρας, P. ἦρακα, P. P. ἦρμαι, A. P. ἦρθην, A. M. ἦράμην, ἄρωμαι, ἄραίμην, ἄράμενος, 2 A. M. ἦρόμην, ἄρωμαι, ἄροίμην, ἄρέσθαι. — ἐξ-άρρη, 2 A. subj. 3 sing. rare and doubtful. — ἦρᾶ, A. M. 2 sing. Boeotic, for ἦραο ἦρω.  
 αἰσθάνομαι (ΑΙΣΘ-, ΑΙΣΘΕ-), *to feel, perceive*, F. αἰσθήσομαι, P. ἦσθημαι, 2 A. ἦσθόμην.  
 αἰῶ, *to hear*, Imperf. αἶον, A. ἐπ-ἦῖσα.  
 ἀκαχίζω (ΑΧ-, ΑΚΑΧ-, ΑΚΑΧΕ-, ΑΧΕΔ-, ΑΧΕ-), *to grieve, afflict*, F. ἀκαχῆσω, P. M. ἀκάχημαι, ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος or ἀκηχήμενος, as Present, A. ἀκάχησα, 2 A. ἦκαχον, 2 A. M. ἦκαχόμην. — ἀκηχέδαται, P. M. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀκαχίατο, Plur. M. 3 plur. Epic.  
 ἀκέομαι, *to mend*, F. ἀκέσομαι (σσ), A. ἦκεσάμην, A. act. part. ἐξ-ἀκέσας, rare. — ἀκειάμενος, corrupt, for ἀκειόμενος Epic.  
 ἀκηδέω, *to neglect*, A. ἀκήδεσα.  
 ἀκούω (ΑΚΟ-), *to hear*, F. ἀκούσομαι, A. ἦκουσα, P. ἄκουκα Doric, P. P. ἦκουσμαι, A. P. ἦκούσθην, 2 P. ἀκήκοα, 2 Plur. ἀκηκόειν, ἦκηκόειν.  
 ἀκροάομαι, *to listen*, F. ἀκροᾶσομαι, A. ἦκροᾶσάμην.  
 ΑΚΩ, *acuo, to sharpen, point*, P. P. part. ἀκαχμένοσ, Epic.  
 ἀλαλάζω, *to raise a war-cry*, F. ἀλαλάξομαι, A. ἠλάλαξα.  
 ἀλάομαι, *to wander*, F. ἀλήσομαι, P. ἀλάημαι, ἀλάησθαι, ἀαλήμενος, as Present, A. ἀλήθην.  
 ἀλδαίνω (ΑΛΔΑΝ-, ΑΛΔ-), *also, to nourish, increase*, Poetic, Imperf. ἦλδανον as Aorist.  
 ἀλδήσκω (ΑΛΔ-, ΑΛΔΕ-), *also, to nourish, cause to grow, also alesco, to thrive, grow*, A. ἀλδήσασκον iterative.  
 ἀλείφω (ΑΛΙΦ-), *to anoint, regular*; P. ἦλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, P. P. ἦλειμμαι, ἀλήλιμμαι, 2 A. P. ἠλίφην.  
 ἀλέξω (ΑΛΕΞΕ-, ἀλέκω, ΑΛΚ-, ΑΛΑΛΚ-), *to help, ward off*, Poetic in the active, F. ἀλέξῆσω, rarely ἀπ-αλέξω, A. ἠλέξῆσα, rarely ἦλεξα, 2 A. ἦλαλκον, F. M. ἀλέξῆσομαι, rarely ἀλέξομαι, A. M. ἠλεξάμην. — ΑΛΚΑΘΩ, inf. ἀλκάθειν, Imperf. ἦλκαθον, both Aoristic.  
 ἀλέομαι, *to shun, escape*, Epic, A. ἠλεάμην, ἀλεαίμην, ἀλέασθε, ἀλέασθαι.  
 ἀλεύω, *to avert, protect*, Poetic, F. ἀλεύσω, A. ἦλευσα, ἄλευσον, A. M. ἀλευάμην.  
 ἀλέω, *to grind*, F. ἀλέσω ἀλῶ, A. ἦλεσα (σσ), P. ἀλήλεκα, P. P. ἀήλεσμαι, ἀήλεμαι.  
 ἀλθομαι (ΑΛΘΕ-), *to become healed*, Epic, A. P. ἀθθέσθην, F. M. ἀλθήσομαι as Passive.  
 ἀλίνδω, ἀλίνδομαι, also ἀλινδέω, ἀλινδέομαι, *to roll*, A. ἦλῖσα, P. ἦλῖκα, regular.  
 ἀλίσκομαι (ἌΛ-, ἌΛΟ-, ΑΛΩΜΙ), *to be captured*, F. ἀλώσομαι, P. ἦλω

- κα εάλωκα, 2 A. ἤλων, commonly εάλων, ἀλῶ, ἀλοῖην (ἀλώην), ἀλῶ-  
ναι, ἀλούς, all passive in signification. — ἀλώω, ης, η, 2 A. subj.  
Epic. — εὐάλωκεν (that is εφαλωκεν), Perf. 3 sing. for εάλωκεν.
- ἀλιταίνω or ἀλιτραίνω (ΑΛΙΤ-, ΑΛΙΤΕ-), to err against, A. ἀλίτησα  
rare, P. M. part. ἀλιτήμενος as an adjective, wicked, 2 A. ἤλιτον,  
2 A. M. ἤλιτόμην.
- ἄλλομαι (ἄΛ-), salio, to leap, spring, F. ἀλοῦμαι, A. ἠλάμην, ἄλω-  
μαι (ᾶ), 2 A. ἠλόμην. — Epic forms: 2 A. M. 2 sing. ἄλσο,  
3 sing. ἄλτο; subj. 3 sing. ἄλεται; part. ἄλμενος, only in com-  
position.
- ἀλυκτάζω (ΑΛΥΚΤΑ-), to be in distress, P. M. ἀαλύκτῆμαι as Present.  
ἀλύσκω, ἀλυσκάζω, (ΑΛΥΣΚΑΝ-, ΑΛΥΚ-) to shun, escape, Poetic, Im-  
perf. ἀλύσκανον as Aorist, F. ἀλύξω, A. ἤλυξα.
- ἀλφαίνω (ΑΛΦ-), to find, procure, bring as price, 2 A. ἤλφον.
- ἄμαρτάνω (ἈΜΑΡΤ-, ἈΜΑΡΤΕ-), to err, miss, F. ἀμαρτήσω, common-  
ly ἀμαρτήσομαι, A. ἠμάρτησα later, P. ἠμάρτηκα, P. P. ἠμάρτημαι,  
A. P. ἠμαρτήθην, 2 A. ἠμαρτον, Epic ἠμβροτον.
- ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμβλώω, (ΑΜΒΛ-, ΑΜΒΛΩΜΙ) to miscarry, A. ἠμβλωσα,  
P. ἠμβλωκα, P. P. ἠμβλωμαι, 2 A. ἠμβλων rare.
- ἀμείρω, ἀμέρδω, to deprive, A. ἠμερσα, A. P. ἠμέρθην.
- ἀμπέχω, ἀμπέσχω, (ἀμφί, ἔχω, ἴσχω) to wrap around, clothe, Imperf.  
ἀμπείχον, ἄμπεχον, F. ἀμφέξω, 2 A. ἠμπισχον. Mid. ἀμπέχομαι,  
ἀμπίσχομαι, ἀμπισχνόμαι, to put on, wear, Imperf. ἠμπειχόμην, ἀμ-  
φεχόμην (!), 2 A. ἠμπισχόμην, ἠμπεσχόμην.
- ἀμπλακίσκω (ΑΜΠΛΑΚ-, ΑΜΠΛΑΚΕ-, ΑΜΒΛΑΚ-) to err, miss, P. P.  
ἠμπλάκημαι, 2 A. ἠμπλακον, ἠμβλακον, part. ἀμπλακών, ἀπλακών.
- ἀμπνύω (ΑΜΠΝΥΜΙ, ΠΝΥ-), Epic for ἀναπνέω, to recover breath, A.  
P. ἀμπνύθην as active, 2 A. M. 3 sing. ἄμπνυτο as active.
- ἀμύνω, to assist, ward off, regular. — ΑΜΥΝΑΘΩ, in Attic Poetry, im-  
perat. ἀμύναθε, inf. ἀμυνάθειν, Mid. ἀμυναθοίμην, ἀμυνάθου, Imperf.  
ἠμύναθον, ἠμυναθόμην; commonly with an Aoristic force.
- ἀμφιάζω, later for ἀμφιέννυμι, A. ἠμφίασα, P. ἠμφίακα.
- ἀμφιγνοέω, to doubt, Imperf. ἠμφιγνόουν, ἠμφεγνόουν, A. ἠμφεγνόησα,  
A. P. part. ἀμφιγνοηθείς.
- ἀμφιέννυμι, to clothe, Imperf. ἠμφιέννυν, F. ἀμφιέσω ἀμφιῶ, A. ἠμφί-  
εσα, P. M. ἠμφίεσμαι.
- ἀμφισβητέω, to dispute, Imperf. ἠμφισβήτουν, ἠμφεσβήτουν, A. ἠμ-  
φισβήτησα, ἠμφεσβήτησα, P. ἠμφισβήτηκα, A. P. ἠμφισβητίθην,  
F. M. ἀμφισβητήσομαι as passive.
- ἀναίωμαι (α-, ΑΙΝ-), to refuse, Imperf. ἠναιόμην, A. ἠνηνάμην, ἀνή-  
νωμαι.
- ἀν-αλίσκω, ἀν-αλώω, to expend, Imperf. ἀνήλισκον, ἀνάλουν, F. ἀναλώ-  
σω, A. ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωσα, κατ-ηνάλωσα, P. ἀνάλωκα, ἀνήλωκα, P.  
P. ἀνάλωμαι, ἀνήλωμαι, κατ-ηνάλωμαι, A. P. ἀναλώθην, ἀηλώθην.
- ἀνάσσω, to reign, regular. — ἐάνασσε, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἦνασσε,  
rare.
- ἀνδάνω (ἄΔΕ-, ἄΔ-), to please, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἦνδανον, ἐάν-  
δανον, ἐήνδανον, F. ἀδήσω, P. ἄδηκα rare, 2 A. ἔαδον, ἄδον, Epic εὐ-  
αδον (that is εφαδον), ἄδω, ἀδεῖν, 2 P. εᾶδα, Doric εᾶδα, 2 A. M.  
part. ἄσμενος as an adjective, pleased, with pleasure.

ANEΘΩ, *to trickle out, issue forth*, 2 P. ἀνήνοθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἀνήνοθεν with the ending and force of the Imperfect (§ 118, 1, d).

ἀν-έχω, *to hold up*, Imperf. ἀν-εἶχον, &c., as in ἔχω, Imperf. M. ἦνειχόμεν, 2 A. M. ἦνεσχόμεν, rarely ἀνεσχόμεν.

ἀν-οίγω, ἀν-οίγνυμι, *to open*, Imperf. ἀνέωγον, ἦνοιγον, Ionic and Epic ἀνῶγον, F. ἀνοίξω, A. ἀνέφξα, ἦνοιξα, Ionic and Epic ἀνῶφα, ἄνοιφα, P. ἀνέφχα, P. P. ἀνέφγμαι, later ἠνέφγμαι, A. P. ἀνεφχθην, later ἠνοιχθην, 2 A. P. ἠνοιγην, 2 P. ἀνέφγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*.

ἀν-ορθόω, *to set upright*, Imperf. P. ἠνωρθούμην, F. ἀνορθόσω, A. ἠνώρθωσα, ἀνώρθωσα, P. P. ἠνώρθωμαι.

ἀντάω (ANTHMI), *to meet*, Poetic and Ionic, regular; F. ἀντήσω, ἀπαντήσομαι, 2 A. 3 dual συν-αντήτην.

ἀντ-ευ-ποιέω, *to do a favor in return*, regular; P. ἀντευπεποιήκα.

ἀντι-βολέω, *to meet, supplicate*, Imperf. ἦντιβόλουν, F. ἀντιβολήσω, A. ἀντεβόλεσα, ἦντεβόλησα, A. P. part. ἀντιβοληθείς.

ἀνύω, ἀνύτω, (ῦ) *to accomplish*, F. ἀνύσω (ῦ), Epic ἀνύω, A. ἦνῦσα (σσ), P. ἦνῦκα, P. P. ἦνυσμαι, A. P. ἦνύσθην. — ANΥMI, Imperf. 1 plur. ἄνυμες Doric; Imperf. P. 3 sing. ἄνῦτο, ἦνῦτο.

ἀνώγω, *to order, request, exhort*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἦνωγον, ἦνώγεον, F. ἀνώξω, A. ἦνωφα, 2 P. ἄνωγα as Present, 2 Plur. ἠνώγειν as Imperfect. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 plur. ἄνωγμεν, imperat. ἄνωχθι, ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε.

ἀπ-αυράω (ΑΥΡ-), *to take away*, Poetic, Imperf. ἀπηύρων as Aorist, 2 A. part. ἀπούρας, 2 A. M. ἀπηυράμην, part. ἀπουράμενος.

ἀπαφίσκω (ΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦΕ-), *to deceive*, Poetic, F. ἀπαφήσω, A. ἠπάφησα, 2 A. ἦπαφον, ἀπάφω, 2 A. M. opt. ἀπαφοίμην as active.

ἀπ-έκιζαν, *they blew off or away, scattered about*, a defective A. 3 plur.

ἀπ-εχθάνομαι, ἀπ-έχθομαι, (ΕΧΘΕ-) *to be hated*, Imperf. ἀπήχθετο, F. ἀπεχθήσομαι, P. ἀπήχθημαι, all as passive.

ἀπο-λαύω, *to enjoy*, Imperf. ἀπέλανον, ἀπήλανον, F. ἀπολαύσω, commonly ἀπολαύσομαι, A. ἀπέλαυσα, ἀπήλαυσα, P. ἀπολέλαυκα.

ἄπτω (ΑΦ-), *to fasten, cause to take hold of*, regular. — ἐάφθη or ἐάφθη, *was fastened*, A. P. 3 sing. Epic.

ἀράομαι, *to pray*, regular. — ΑΡΗΜΙ, inf. ἀρήμεναι, Epic.

ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡ-, ΑΡΕ-), *to fit, adapt, join*, Epic, A. ἦρσα, P. M. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, A. P. ἦρθην, 2 A. ἦραρον ἀράρω, 2 A. M. opt. 3 plur. ἀραροίατο as passive, part. ἄρμενος as an adjective, *fitting, suitable*, 2 P. ἄραρα, Ionic ἄρηρα, as Present intransitive, *to fit*, 2 Plur. ἀρήρειν, ἠρήρειν, as Imperfect intransitive. — ἀράρῦα, 2 P. part. fem. for ἀράρῦα, Epic. — ἄρηρεν, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect active. (§ 118, 1, d.) — προσ-αρήρεται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. for προσ-αρηρήται, (§ 130, n. c.)

ἀρέσκω (ΑΡ-, ΑΡΕ-), *to please*, F. ἀρέσω, A. ἦρεσα, P. ἀρήρεκα, A. P. ἠρέσθην as active.

ἀρμημένος (ᾰ), *oppressed*, a defective P. P. part. Epic.

ἀριστάω, *to dine*, regular. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 pl. ἠρίσταμεν, inf. ἠριστάναι.

- ἀριστο-ποιέομαι, *to dine*, regular; P. ἄριστο-πεποιήμαι.  
 ἀρκέω, *to assist, suffice, defend, ward off*, F. ἀρκέσω, A. ἤρκεσα.  
 ἀρμόττω, ἀρμόζω, *to fit, adjust*, A. ἤρμοσα, P. M. ἤρμουσαι, A. P. ἀρμόχθην later.  
 ἄρνημαι (αἶρω, AP-), *to win, earn, acquire*, Imperf. ἀρνύμην, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἀρόμην, (Il. 9, 124; 8, 121.)  
 ἀρόω. αἰο, *to plough*, F. ἀρόσω, A. ἤροσα, P. P. ἀρήρομαι, A. P. ἠρόθην. — ἀρόωσιν, 3 plur. Epic from APΑΩ. — APΩMI, inf. ἀρόμεναι, Epic.  
 ἀρπάζω (APΠAG-), *rapio, to seize, carry off, snatch*, F. ἀρπάσω, ἀρπάσομαι, also ἀρπάξω not Attic, A. ἤρπασα, not Attic ἤρπαξα, P. ἤρπακα, P. P. ἤρπασμαι, later ἤρπαγμαί, A. P. ἤρπάσθην, later ἤρπάχθην, 2 A. P. ἤρπάγην later. — APΠHMI, 2 A. M. part. ἀρπάμενος.  
 ἀρύω, ἀρύτω, *to draw as water*, A. ἤρῦσα, A. P. ἠρῦθην, ἠρύσθην. Mid. also ἀρύσσομαι, rare.  
 ἄρχομαι, *to begin*, regular. — ἄργμενος, Pres. part. for ἀρχόμενος.  
 ἀσάομαι, ἀσάω, *to be sated, loathe, feel sad, be grieved*, A. ἠσήθην. — ἀσάμενοι, part. Æolic, contracted from ἀσαόμενοι.  
 ἀτύζω, *to terrify*, Poetic, A. inf. ἀτύξαι, A. P. part. ἀτυχθείς as middle.  
 ἀναιίνω, *to dry*, regular; A. P. ἐπ-αφ-ανάνθην, implying ἀνάνθην.  
 ἀνδάω, *to speak*, regular. Forms not Attic ἠνδαῖσα ἀνδάξασα, ἠνδαξάμην.  
 ἀυξάνω, αὔξω, (AYΞE-, AYΓ-) *augeo, to increase*, F. αὔξήσω, A. ἠύξησα, P. ἠύξηκα, P. P. ἠύξημαι, A. P. ἠύξήθην, rarely (ἠύχθην) αὔχθῆ. — αὔξουμένη, part. for αὔξομένη, in an inscription.  
 AYPO, see ἀπαυράω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι.  
 αὔω, *to shout*, F. αὔσω (ῦ), A. ἠῦσα (ῦ), imperat. αὔσον (ῦ).  
 ἀφάω, ἀφάσσω, *to handle, feel*, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἠφησα, ἠφᾶσα.  
 ἀφ-εύω, *to singe, roast*, P. P. ἠφενμαι, A. P. part. ἀφενθείς.  
 ἀφ-ιέω, Imperf. ἠφίουν, the same as ἀφίημι.  
 ἀφ-ίημι, *to let go, dismiss*, Imperf. ἠφίην, rarely ἠφίειν, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἀφήκα, Epic ἀφέηκα, used only in the indicative, P. ἀφείκα, P. P. ἀφείμαι, A. P. ἀφείθην, ἀφέθην, F. P. ἀφεθήσομαι, 2 A. (ἀφήν), ἀφῶ, ἀφείην, ἄφες, ἀφείναι, ἀφείς, 2 A. M. ἀφείμην, ἀφέσθαι, ἀφέμενος. The plural of the aorist ἀφήκα, except ἀφήκαν, is rarely used. — ἀφίητι, 3 sing. Doric for ἀφίησι. — ἀφέω, -έης, -έη, 2 A. subj. Epic, for ἀφῶ, -ῆς, ῆ. — ἀφέωνται, P. P. 3 plur. for ἀφείνται.  
 ἀφῶω, ἀφῶσσω, *to pour out as liquids, to draw, accumulate*, F. ἀφύξω, A. ἠφῦσα.  
 ἀχεύων, ἀχέων, *being grieved*, a defective participle, Epic.  
 ἄχνημαι, ἄχομαι, *to grieve, sorrow, be sad*, Imperf. ἀχνύμην.  
 ἄχθομαι (AXΘE-), *to be indignant or displeased*, F. ἀχθέσομαι, A. P. ἠχθέσθην, F. P. ἀχθεσθήσομαι equivalent to ἀχθέσομαι.  
 ἄω, *to sate, satisfy*, Epic, F. ἄσω, A. ἄσα, ἄσω, F. M. ἄσομαι, 3 sing. (ἄσεται ἄεται ἄται) ἄται protracted, A. M. ἄσάμην. — ἄμεναι, inf. Epic, from HMI.  
 ἄω, *to blow*, Imperf. ἄον.

## B.

**βάζω**, to utter, F. **βάξω**, P. P. **βέβαγμα**.

**βαίνω** (**βάω**, **βιβάω**, **βίβημι**), vado, to walk, go, F. **βήσομαι**, P. **βέβηκα**, P. P. **βέβαμαι**, **βέβασμαι**, A. P. **έβάθην**, A. M. **έβησάμην** or **έβησόμεν** Epic, 2 A. **έβην**, **βῶ**, **βαίην**, **βῆθι**, **βῆναι**, **βάς**, 2 P. (**βέβασα**), **βεβῶ**, **βεβαίην**, **βεβάναι**, **βεβαῶς** **βεβῶς**, 2. Plur. (**έβεβάειν**). When it is equivalent to **βιβάζω**, to cause to go, it has F. **βήσω**, A. **έβησα**. — 2 A. 3 dual **βάτην**, for **έβήτην**; 3 plur. **βάσαν** for **έβησαν**: subj. **βέω** or **βείω**; 3 sing. **βῆη** for **βῆ**; 1 plur. **βείομεν**, Doric **βᾶμες** (**βᾶομες**), for **βῶμεν**. — **βέομαι** or **βείομαι**, 2 A. M. subj. Epic, as Future, *I shall live*.

**βάλλω** (**ΒΑΛΛΕ-**, **ΒΑΛ-**, **ΒΑΑ-**, **ΒΑΕ-**, **ΒΑΗΜΙ**), to cast, throw, hit, F. **βαλῶ**, Poetic also **βαλλήσω**, P. **βέβληκα**, P. P. **βέβλημαι**, A. P. **έβλήθην**, F. Perf. **βεβλήσομαι**, F. M. **ξυμ-βλήσομαι**, 2 A. **έβαλον**, Epic **έβλην**, 2 A. M. **έβαλόμην**, Epic **έβλήμην** as passive. — **ύπερβαλλέειν**, **ξυμ-βαλλεόμενος**, Ionic for **-βάλλειν**, **-βαλλόμενος**. — P. P. 2 sing. **βέβληαι**, Epic; 3 plur. **βεβλήται**, Epic; opt. 2 plur. **δια-βεβλήσθε**. — 2 A. opt. 2 sing. **βλείης** as passive. — 2 A. M. 2 sing. **βλήηο** or **βλείο**; subj. 3 sing. (**βλήται**) **βλήεται** protracted.

**ΒΑΡΕΩ**, to load, render heavy, F. **βαρήσω**, regular; 2. P. part. **βεβαρηῶς** as passive, Epic.

**βάσκω**, **βιβάσκω**, equivalent to **βαίνω**. — **έπι-βασκέμεν**, inf. Epic, causative.

**βαστάζω**, to carry, support, F. **βαστάσω**, A. **έβάστασα**, later **έβάσταξα**, A. P. **έβαστάχθην**.

**βδέω**, to foist, A. **έβδεσα**.

**ΒΙΑΩ**, to force, Epic and Ionic, P. **βεβίηκα**, regular.

**βιβρώσκω** (**ΒΟΡ-**, **ΒΡΟ-**, **ΒΡΩΜΙ**), de-voro, to eat, rare in the Present, F. **βρώσομαι**, A. part. **κατα-βρώξασαι**, P. **βέβρωκα**, P. P. **βέβρωμαι**, A. P. **έβρώθην**, F. Perf. **βεβρώσομαι**, 2 A. **έβρων**, 2 P. part. **βεβρώς**, **-ῶτος**, contracted from **βεβροῶς**. — **ΒΕΒΡΩΘΩ**, opt. 2 sing. **βεβρώθοις**.

**βιῶω** (**ΒΙΩΜΙ**), vivo, to live, F. **βιῶσω**, commonly **βιώσομαι**, rarely **βῶσομαι**, regular; 2 A. **έβίω**, **βιῶ**, **βιῶην**, **βιῶτω**, **βιῶναι**, **βιούς**. — **βιόμεσθα**, Pres. 1 plur. implying **βίομαι**.

**βιώσκομαι** (**βιῶω**), to restore to life, or to be brought to life again, A. **έβιωσάμην**, **αν-εβιωσάμην**, 2 A. **αν-εβίων** intransitive, to revive.

**βλάπτω** (**ΒΛΑΒ-**), to hurt, regular; F. Perf. **βεβλάψομαι**, 2 A. P. **έβλάβην**. — **βλάβομαι**, for **βλάπτομαι**, rare.

**βλαστάνω**, **βλαστέω**, (**ΒΛΑΣΤ-**) to sprout, F. **βλαστήσω**, A. **έβλάστησα**, P. **βεβλάστηκα**, **έβλάστηκα**.

**βλώσκω** (**ΜΟΛ-**, **ΒΑΟ-**, **ΒΛΩΜΙ**), to go, to come, F. **μολοῦμαι**, P. **μέμβλωκα**, **βέβλωκα**, 2 A. **έμολον**, rarely **έβλων**.

**βοῶω** (**ΒΟ-**), boo, to call aloud, regular. Ionic conjugation, **βῶσομαι**, **έβωσα**, **βέβωμαι**, **έβῶσθην**.

**ΒΟΛΕΩ**, equivalent to **βάλλω**, P. P. **βεβόλημαι**, Plur. P. **έβεβόλημην**.

**βύσκω** (**ΒΟΣΚΕ-**), pasco, to pasture, F. **βοσκήσω**, A. P. **έβοσκήθην** later. Mid. **βόσκομαι**, **vescor**.



βούλομαι (ΒΟΥΛΕ-), volo; *to will*, 2 sing. βούλει, Imperf. ἐβουλόμην, ἤβουλόμην, F. βουλήσομαι, P. βεβούλημαι, A. ἐβουλήθην, ἤβουλήθην, 2 P. προ-βέβουλα as Present. — βόλεσθε, 2 plur. for βούλεσθε.

ΒΡΑΧΩ, *to resound, ring*, 2 A. ἔβραχε.

βρέχω, *to wet*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐβράχην.

ΒΡΟΧΩ, *to swallow up, gulp*, A. ἀνέβροξα, κατ-έβροξα, A. P. part. κατα-βροχθεῖς, 2 A. P. part. ἀνα-βροχέν.

βρῦάζω, *to teem, exult, revel, shout*, F. βρῦάσομαι, A. ἐβρῦαξα.

βρυχάομαι (ΒΡΥΧ-), *to roar*, P. βέβρῦχα as Present, *to roar*, A. P. part. βρυχηθεῖς, A. M. ἐβρυχησάμην.

βυνέω, βῦέω, (ΒΥ-) *to caulk*, F. βύσω, A. ἔβυσα, P. P. βέβυσμαι. Pass. also βύνομαι.

## Γ.

γαμέω (ΓΑΜ-), *to marry*, said of the man, F. (γαμέσω) γαμέω γαμῶ, later γαμήσω, A. ἔγημα, later ἐγάμησα, P. γεγάμηκα, P. P. γεγάμημαι, A. P. ἐγαμήθην, part. γαμεθείσα. F. M. γαμέσσομαι, Epic, *will procure a wife for*.

ΓΑΝΩ, *to delight*, P. P. γεγάνωμαι, A. P. ἐγανώθην as middle, *to rejoice*.

γάνυμαι, *to rejoice, be delighted*, F. γανύσομαι (σσ), P. γεγάνῦμαι.

γεγωνίσκω, γεγωνέω, γεγώνω, (ΓΩΝ-) *to shout aloud, call, proclaim*, Imperf. ἐγεγώνεον, ἐγέγωνον, as Aorist, F. γεγωνήσω, A. ἐγεγώνησα, 2 P. γεγωνα, γεγώνω, γέγωνε, γεγωνέμεν, γεγωνός, as Present.

γείνομαι (ΓΕΝ-), nascor, *to be born*, rarely *to beget*, Epic in the present and imperfect, A. ἐγεινάμην, Æolic ἐγεννάμην, *to beget, give birth to*.

γελάω, *to laugh*, F. γελάσω, commonly γελάσομαι, A. ἐγέλασα, Doric ἐγέλαξα, A. P. ἐγέλασθην.

γελοιάω, Epic for γελάω, regular. — γελοίωντες, part. for γελοιῶντες.

γεύω, *to cause to taste*, γεύομαι, gusto, *to taste*, regular; A. P. ἐγέυσθην. — γεύμεθα, Pres. 1 plur. for γενούμεθα.

γηθέω (ΓΗΘ-, ΓΑΘ-), gaudeo, *to rejoice*, regular; 2 P. γέγηθα, Doric γέγᾱθα, as Present. — γεγᾱθέω, a new Present, Doric.

γηράσκω, γηράω, (ΓΗΡΗΜΙ) *to grow old*, F. γηρᾱσω, γηρᾱσομαι, A. ἐγήρᾱσα, P. γεγήρᾱκα, 2 A. ἐγήρᾱν, γηρᾱναι, γηράς.

γίγνομαι, γίνομαι, (ΓΕΝΕ-, ΓΕΝ-, ΓΑ-) gignor, *to become, to be*, F. γενήσομαι, P. γεγένημαι, A. ἐγενήθην not Attic, 2 A. ἐγενόμην, 2 P. γέγονα (Poetic γέγαα) as middle, *to be*, 2 Plur. ἐγεγόνειν (ἐγεγάειν). — γεγάασθε, new Pres. 2 plur. protracted from γεγᾱσθε (γεγάεσθε); 3 plur. γεγάονται as Future. — γέντο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐγένετο. — γεγᾱκειν, P. inf. Doric, equivalent to γεγονένα.

γιγνώσκω, γινώσκω, (ΓΝΟ-, ΓΝΩΜΙ) nosco, cognosco, *to know*, F. γνώσομαι, A. ἔγνωσα only in the compound ἀν-έγνωσα, P. ἔγνωκα, P. P. ἔγνωσμαι, A. P. ἐγνώσθην, 2 A. ἔγνων, γνώω, γνώην, γνώωθι, γνώωι, γνώωσι, 2. A. M. opt. 3. sing. ξυγ-γνώϊτο as active. — Epic forms: 2 A. 3 plur. ἔγνων, for ἔγνων, ἔγνωσαν: subj. γνώω, γνώομεν, γνώωσι, for γνώω, γνώωμεν, γνώωσι: opt. 3. sing. ἀ-γνώϊσι?

- γλύφω, scalpo, sculpo, to engrave, regular; P. P. γέγλυμμαι, ἔγλυμμαι, 2 A. P. ἐγλύφην.  
 γοῶω (ΓΟ-), to bewail, mourn, regular; Imperf. γόον, Epic. — γοή-  
 μεναι, inf. Epic, from ΓΟΗΜΙ.  
 γράφω (ΓΡΑΦΕ-), scribo, to scratch, write, regular; P. γέγραφα, rarely γεγράφηκα, P. P. γέγραμμαι, rarely ἔγραμμαι, F. Perf. γε-  
 γράσομαι, 2. A. P. ἐγράφην. — γρόφω, part. Doric for γράφω.

## Δ.

- ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑ-, ΔΑΗΜΙ), to teach, P. δεδάηκα as middle, to know, 2 A. δέδαον, 2 A. P. ἐδάην as middle, to learn, 2 P. δέδαα, to have taught, or to have learned. Mid. ΔΑΕΟΜΑΙ, to learn, F. δαήσομαι, P. δεδάημαι. — δαήμενος, Pres. part. as an adjective, skilled. — δεδάασθαι, new Pres. inf. protracted from δεδάσθαι (δεδάεσθαι). — δῆω, F. for δῆσω, shall find.  
 δαίζω, to tend, F. δαίξω, A. ἐδαίξα, P. P. δεδαίγμαι, or δέδαιγμαι trisyllabic, A. P. ἐδαίχθην.  
 δαίνυμι, δαινύω, (ΔΑΙ-, ΔΑ-) to feast, F. δαίσω, A. ἔδαισα, A. P. ἐδαίσθην, rarely κατα-δασθῆναι, A. M. ἐδαισάμην, ἐδασάμην. — δαινῦτο or δαινῦτο, opt. 3 sing.; δαινύατο, opt. 3 plur. Ionic for δαινῦντο.  
 δαίωμα (ΔΑ-), divido, to divide, F. δᾶσομαι, P. δέδασμαι, δέδαιμαι, both passively, A. P. ἐδάσθην, A. M. ἐδᾶσάμην.  
 δαίω (ΔΑΥ-, ΔΑ-), to burn, P. P. δέδαιμαι, 2 P. δέδηα as Present intransitive, to burn, 2 A. P. ἐδάβην, κατ-εδάην, 2. A. M. ἐδαόμην.  
 δάκνω (ΔΗΚ-, ΔΑΚ-), to bite, F. δήξομαι, P. P. δέδηγμαι, A. P. ἐδήχθην, 2 A. ἔδακον (δέδακον).  
 δαμάω (ΔΑΜ-, ΔΜΑ-), Poetic for δαμάζω, domo, to tame, subdue, F. δαῦσω, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. P. ἐδμήθην, F. Perf. δεδμήσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐδάμην. — δαμάα, δαμόωσι, F. protracted, for δαμά, δαμῶσι, (δαμάσει, δαμάσουσι.) — δαμήη, 2 A. P. protracted, for δαμή.  
 διμνάω, δάμνημι, δάμναμαι, the same as the preceding.  
 δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΕ-, ΔΑΡΘ-), to sleep, P. δεδάρθηκα, 2 A. ἔδαρθον, ἔδαρθον, 2 A. P. ἐδάρθην, ἐδράθην, as active.  
 δατέομαι, to divide, A. inf. δατέασθαι.  
 δέατο, δόατο, he, it appeared, A. δοάσατο, subj. δοάσσεται, defective.  
 δεδοκήμενος, on the look out, watching, a defective P. M. part. Epic.  
 δειδίσσομαι, to frighten, rarely to fear, A. ἐδειδιξάμην.  
 δείδω (ΔΕΙ-, ΔΙΩ), to fear, Epic in the present and future, F. δείσομαι, A. ἔδαισα, Epic ἔδδαισα, P. δέδοικα, Epic δέδοικα, Doric δεδοί-  
 κω, as Present, to be afraid, P. P. δέδειμαι rare, F. Perf. δεδοικήσω. — A. περί-δδαισα, Epic for περιέδδαισα; part. ὑπο-δδείσας, Epic for ὑποδείσας. — δέδοιγμεν, P. 1 plur. for δεδοίκαμεν.  
 δειελήσας, having taken an afternoon's luncheon, a defective A. part. Epic.  
 δείκνυμι, δεικνύω, (ΔΕΙΚ-, ΔΕΚ-) to show, F. δείξω, A. ἔδειξα, P. δέδειχα, P. P. δέδειγμαι, A. P. ἐδείχθην. Ionic conjugation, δέξω, ἔδεξα, δέδεγμαι, ἐδέχθην. — P. M. δειδέγμαι, 3 plur. δειδέχεται, Epic: Plur. M. 3 sing. δειδέκτο, as Aorist; 3 plur. δειδέχατο, as Imperfect.

δειπνέω, *to sup*, regular. — δεδείπναμεν, δεδειπνάσαι, 2 P. 1 plur. and inf.

δέμω (ΔΜΕ-), *to build*, A. ἔδειμα, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. M. ἐδειμάμην.

δέρομαι, *to look sharply, to see*, F. δέρξομαι rare, A. ἐδέρχθην, 2 A. ἔδρακον (ἔδρακα), 2 A. P. ἐδράκην, 2 P. δέδορκα as Present. — δέρεται, inf. act.

ἔρω, *to flay, flog*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐδάρην.

δέομαι (ΔΕΥΕ-), Epic for δέομαι, F. δεύσομαι, A. ἐδεύσα.

δέχομαι, *to receive*, regular; F. P. δεδέξομαι. — Epic forms: Prés. 3 plur. δέχεται (δεχ-νται); imperat. 2 sing. δέξο, 2 plur. δέχθε, Aoristic; inf. δέχθαι, Aoristic; part. δέγμενος as Present or Aorist: Imperf. ἐδέγμην, *I was expecting*, 3 sing. δέκτο or ἔδεκτο Aoristic.

δέω, *to bind, tie*, F. δήσω, A. ἔδησα, P. δέδεκα, rarely δέδηκα, P. P. δέδεμαι, δέδεσμαι, A. P. ἐδέθην, F. Perf. δεδήσομαι.

δέω (ΔΕΕ-), *to want, to be wanting*, F. δεήσω, A. ἐδέησα, Epic ἔδησα, P. δεδέηκα, P. M. δεδέημαι, A. P. ἐδεήθην as middle. Mid. δέομαι, *to need, beg*. — δεοῦμεθα, F. M. for δεησόμεθα.

Δεῖ, *debet, it is necessary, there is need, it ought*, impersonal, δέη, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον, F. δεήσει, A. ἐδέησε.

δηλώω, *to manifest*, regular; F. Perf. δεδηλώσομαι.

διατάω, *to feed, decide*, F. διατήσω, A. ἐδιήτησα, P. δεδιήτηκα, P. P. δεδιήτημαι, A. P. διητήθην as middle.

διᾱκονέω, *to wait upon*, Imperf. διηκόνουν, F. διακονήσω, P. δεδιηκόνηκα, P. P. δεδιηκόνημαι, A. P. ἐδιακονήθην.

διδάσκω (ΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ-, ΔΙΔΑΧ-), doceo, *to teach*, F. διδάξω, A. ἐδίδαξα, Epic ἐδιδάσκησα, P. δεδίδαχα, P. P. δεδίδαγμαί, A. P. ἐδιδάχθην.

δίδημι (δέω), *to bind*, Imperf. ἐδίδην.

διδώω (ΔΟ-), *to give*, 2 sing. διδοῖς, διδοῖσθα, 3 sing. διδοῖ, Imperf. ἐδίδουν, F. διδώσω Epic.

διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ-, ΔΡΗΜΙ), *to run away*, used only in composition, F. δρᾱσομαι, A. ἔδρᾱσα, P. δέδρᾱκα, 2 A. ἔδρᾱν, Ionic ἔδρην, δρῶ, δρᾱίν, δρᾱναι, δρᾱς.

δίδωμι (διδώω, ΔΟ-), do, *to give*, F. δώσω, A. ἔδωκα only in the indicative, P. δέδωκα, P. P. δέδομαι, A. P. ἐδόθην, 2 A. ἔδων, δῶ, δοῖην (δῶην), δός, δοῦναι, δούς. The singular ἔδωκα, ἔδωκας, ἔδωκε, and the 3 plur. ἔδωκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔδων is not used in the indicative; except in some compounds, as διέδω (Xen. Cyr. 1). — δίδωτι, 3 sing. Doric for δίδωσι. — ἀπο-δεδῶανθι, 2 P. 3 plur. Bæotic. — Epic forms: imperat. 2 sing. δίδωθι, for δίδοθι; inf. διδοῦναι, for δίδοναι: 2 A. subj. δῶω, δῶης, δῶη or δῶησι or δῶσι, δῶομεν, δῶωσι, for the common δῶ, δῶς, δῶ, δῶμεν, δῶσι; inf. δόμεναι, δόμεν, for δοῦναι. — δίδοι, imperat. for δίδοθι, Æolic.

δίζηναι (ΔΙΖΕ-), *to seek*, Ionic, δίζησθαι, διζήμενος, retains the η in the inflection, Imperf. ἐδιζήμην, F. διζήσομαι, A. ἐδιζήσάμην.

δίζω, *to consider*, φροντίζω, doubt, Imperf. ἔδιζον Mid. δίζομαι, equivalent to δίζημαι, Imperf. ἐδιζόμην.

δίημι (διά, ἴημι), *to moisten, sprinkle*; part. διείς. Mid. δίεμαι, as active

δίημι, *to chase away*, Imperf. 3 pl. ἐδίεσαν. Mid. δίεμαι, *to speed*.

ΔΙΚΩ, *to fling*, Poetic, 2 A. ἔδικον, δίκε, δικών.

δι-οικέω, *to manage*, regular. P. P. δεδιώκημαι, rare.

δίω, *to fear*, Epic in the present and imperfect, 2 Perf. δέδια, Epic δέδια, as Present, *to be afraid*, δεδίω, δεδειείην, δέδιθι, δεδιέναι, δεδιώς, 2 Pluperf. ἐδεδίειν. Mid. δίομαι, *to cause to fear, to frighten, scare*. — ἐδείδιον, δείδιε, 2 Pluperf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect.

διώκω, *to pursue*, regular. — ΔΙΩΚΑΘΩ, subj. διωκάθω, inf. διωκάθειν, Imperf. ἐδιώκαθον.

δοκέω (ΔΟΚ-), *to seem, think*, F. δόξω, A. ἔδοξα, P. P. δέδογμαί, A. P. ἐδόχθην rare. The regular forms δοκήσω, ἐδόκησα, δεδόκημαι, ἐδοκήθην are Poetic. — δοκεύμενος, for δοκεόμενος, equivalent to δοκῶν.

Δοκεῖ, *it seems, appears*, impersonal, F. δόξει, A. ἔδοξε, P. P. δέδοκται. Poetic δοκήσει, ἐδόκησε, δεδόκηκε, δεδόκηται.

δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ-, ΓΔΟΥΠΕ-, ΓΔΟΥΠ-), *to sound heavily*, as in falling, Poetic A. ἐδούπησα, ἐγδούπησα, 2 A. ἔδουπον, 2 P. δέδουπα, δεδουπῶς fallen, dead.

δράω, *to do*, F. δρᾶσω, A. ἔδρᾶσα, P. δέδρᾶκα, P. P. δέδρᾶμαι, δέδρασμαι, A. P. ἐδράσθην. — δρῶ, as Future, (Arist. Pl. 59.) — δρώοιμι, opt. as if from ΔΡΩΩ.

ΔΡΕΜΩ, see τρέχω.

δρέπω, sometimes δρέπτω, *to pluck, enjoy*, A. ἔδρεψα, A. P. ἐδρέφθην rare, 2 A. ἔδραπον, δραπών.

δύναμαι (ΔΥΝΑ-), *to be able, I can*, Imperf. ἐδυνάμην, ἠδυνάμην, F. δυνήσομαι, P. δεδύνημαι, A. ἐδυνήθην, ἠδυνήθην, rare ἐδυνάσθην, A. M. ἐδυνήσατο Epic. — δύνη, 2 sing. for δύνασαι. — δύνηαι, subj. 2 sing. for δύνη, Epic; δυνεώμεθα, δυνέωνται, subj. Ionic for δυνώμεθα, δύνωνται.

δύνω (δύω, ΔΥΜΙ), in-duo, *to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink*, A. ἔδυνα later, P. δέδῦκα, 2 A. ἔδῦν, δῦω, δῦην, δῦθι, δύναι, δύς. — δυνέουσι, Pres. 3 plur. Ionic.

δύω (ΔΥΜΙ), *to cause to enter, envelope, immerse, sink*, F. δύσω (ῦ), A. ἔδῦσα, P. δέδῦκα, P. P. δέδῦμαι, A. P. ἐδύθην (ῦ), 2 A. P. ἐδύην. Mid. δύομαι, later ἐν-διδύσκομαι, in-duo, *to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink*, F. δῦσομαι, A. ἐδῦσάμην, Epic ἐδῦσόμεν, 2 A. ἐδῦμην, imperat. περί-δυσο από-δυσο, rare.

## E.

εἶω, Epic εἶάω, *to permit, let, let alone*, F. εἶσω, A. εἶᾶσα, P. εἶᾶκα, A. P. εἶᾶθην, F. M. εἶασομαι as passive.

ἐγγυάω (ἐγγύη), *to betroth, proffer*, Imperf. ἠγγυάων, ἐνεγγυάων, A. ἠγγύησα, ἐνεγγύησα, ἐνεγγύησα, P. ἠγγύηκα, ἐγγεγγύηκα, P. P. ἠγγύημαι, ἐγγεγγύημαι, Plur. P. ἐγγεγγύημην and ἐνεγγεγγύημην, A. P. ἠγγυήθην. Mid. ἐγγυάομαι, *to accept a proffer, bind one's self, engage*, Imp. ἠγγυώμην, ἐνεγγυώμην, F. ἐγγυήσομαι, A. ἠγγυησάμην, ἐνεγγυησάμην, ἐγγυησάμην.

ἐγείρω (ΕΓΕΡ-, ΕΓΡ-, ΕΓΡΗΜΙ), *to rouse, waken, raise*, F. ἐγερῶ, A. ἤγειρα, P. M. ἐγήγευμαι, Plup. 3 sing. ἤγευτο, A. P. ἠγέρθη, 2 P. ἐγρήγορα as Present intransitive, *to be awake*, 2 A. (ἔγρη) imperat. 3 sing. ἐγρέτω rare, 2 A. M. ἠγρόμην, ἔγρωμαι, ἐγροίμην, ἔγρευο Epic, ἐγρέσθαι or ἔγρευσθαι, ἐγρόμενος. — Epic forms; 2 P. 3 plur. ἐγρηγόρθᾱσι, as if from ΕΓΕΡΘΩ; imperat. 2 plur. ἐγρήγορθε; inf. ἐγρηγόρθαι or ἐγρήγορθαι. — ἔγρονται, 3 plur. for ἐγείρονται.

ἔδω, see ἐσθίω.

εἶδομαι, ἐέλπομαι, ἐέργνυμι, see εἶδομαι, ἔλπομαι, ἔργνυμι.

ἐέργω, Epic and Ionic for ἔργω εἶργω, *to shut out*; also for ἔργω εἶργνυμι, *to shut in*, in which sense it has P. P. part. ἐεργμένος, *closely compacted*. — ΕΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐεργαθον, as Aorist. — ἐέρχατο, Plup. 3 plur. Ionic, for ἐεργμένοι ἦσαν.

ἔζομαι (ἘΔ-, ἘΔΕ-), *sedeo, to sit*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐζόμην as Aorist. For the other forms, see καθέζομαι.

ἐθέλω (ΕΘΕΛΕ-), *to will, to wish*, F. ἐθελήσω, A. ἠθέλησα, P. ἠθέληκα.

ἐθίζω, *to accustom*, ἐθίσω, εἶθισα, εἶθικα, εἶθισμαι, εἶθίσθη.

ἔθω, *suesco, to be accustomed*, part. ἔθων Epic, 2 P. εἴωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, as Present, 2 Plup. εἴωθειν, Ionic εῶθειν, as Imperfect. — ἐνέθωκα (that is, εφεθωκα), P. from ΕΘΩ.

ΕΙΔΩ (ΕΙΔΕ-, ΙΔΕ-, ΙΔ-), *video, to see*, 2 A. εἶδον (εἶδα, ἴδον), ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδε or ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, F. ἰδησῶ Doric. Mid. εἶδομαι and εἶδομαι, generally Poetic, *to seem, appear, resemble*, A. εἰσάμην and εἰσάμην, εἰσάμενος or εἰσάμενος, 2 A. εἰδόμην or ἰδόμην, ἴδωμαι, ἰδοίμην, ἰδοῦ, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδόμενος rarely εἰδόμενος, generally with the sense of the active, *I saw*.

The 2 P. οἶδα has the force of the Present, and means *I know*, 2 Pluperf. ἠδειν as Imperfect, *I knew*, F. εἰδήσω, commonly εἶσομαι, *I shall know*, A. εἶδησα, *I knew*, rare. — ἐϋιδε (that is εφιδε), 2 A. for εἶδε. — βιδεῖν, 2 A. inf. Laconian for ἰδεῖν.

εἶκω, *to appear, to seem, to resemble*, Imperf. εἶκον as Aorist, F. εἶξω, 2 P. εἶκα (Ionic οἶκα, rare εἶκα) as Present, εἰοῖκα (οἶκω), εἰοῖκοιμι, εἰοκέναι (εἰκέναι), εἰοκῶς (εἰκῶς), 2 Pluperf. ἐφκειν (rarely φκειν) as Imperfect. — Epic and Poetic: 2 P. dual εἶκτον, for εἰοκατον (εἶκατον); 1 plur. εἶοιγμεν, for εἰοκαμεν; part. εἰοικῶς, for εἰοκῶς; 2 Plup. 3 dual εἶκτην, for ἐφκειήτην (εἰκείτην); 3 plur. εἰοίκεσαν, for ἐφκεσαν.

ἔοικε (Οἶκε), *it seems, appears, is likely, fitting*, impersonal, part. εἰκός, *fitting, proper, natural, reasonable*, 2 Plup. ἐφκει, as Imperfect.

εἶκω, *to yield*, regular. — ΕΙΚΑΘΩ, εἰκάθω, εἰκάθοιμι, εἰκάθειν, εἰκάθων, Imperf. εἶκαθον, all Aoristic.

εἰλέω (ΟΛΕ-), *to roll*, Imperf. εἶλεον, εἶιλεον, F. εἰλήσω, P. P. ἐόλημαι, Pluperf. P. ἐόλητο.

εἰλῶω, *to wrap up, envelop, cover over, roll round, gather up*, regular; A. εἰλῶσα, A. P. part. εἰλυσθεῖς, with the rough breathing.

εἶλω (ΕΛ-), *volvō, to roll up*, εἶλωμαι, Epic, A. ἔλσα, ἔλσαι ἐέλσαι,

- ἔλασας (rarely εἶλας), P. P. ἔελμαι, ἐελμένος, 2 A. P. εὐλήν and ἄλην (ᾶ), ἀλήναι, ἀλείς.
- εἶμί (EΣ-, E-, ΗΜΙ), sum, to be, to exist, ὦ, εἶην, ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο), εἶναι, ὄν, Imperf. ἦν or ἦ, sometimes ἦμην, F. ἔσομαι, ἐσοίμην, ἔσεσθαι, ἐσόμενος. Sometimes γέγονα, from γίγνομαι, is used as Perfect to εἶμί, (*Aristot. Rhet.* 1, 1, 8.)
- εἶμι (I-, EI-, IMI, IHMI), eo, to go, I shall go, ἴω, ἴοιμι (ιοῖν), ἴθι, ἰέναι, ἰών, Imperf. ἦειν and ἦα, F. εἴσομαι, A. M. εἰσάμην or εἰεῖσάμην Epic.
- εἰνύω, Epic for ἐννύω, ἐννυμι, only in composition, Imperf. κατα-εἰνυον, I covered. Mid. ἐπι-εἰνυσθαι.
- ΕΙΠΩ (EΠ-, EΣΠ-), to say, to tell, 2 A. εἶπον (Epic ἔειπον), εἶπω, εἶποιμι, εἶπέ, εἶπεῖν, εἶπών, also εἶπα (Epic ἔειπα), εἶπαιμι, εἶπον or εἶπόν, εἶπαι, εἶπας, 2 A. Mid. εἰπάμην, ἀπ-εἰπάμην, to refuse, disclaim, disown, to say no. — All the forms of εἶπα, except εἶπαν, εἶπαι, εἶπας, are used by good Attic writers. Further, εἰπάτω, εἶπατον, εἶπατε, of the imperative, are preferred to εἰπέτω, εἶπετον, εἶπετε. The present is borrowed from φημί, λέγω, and, in certain connections, from ἀγορεύω: the other parts are borrowed from εἶρω, PEΩ, which see; thus, F. ἐρῶ, P. εἶρηκα, P. P. εἶρημαι, A. P. ἐρρήθην, ἐρρέθην, εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην, F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι. — ἔσπετε, 2 A. imperat. 2 plur. Epic.
- εἶργνυμι and εἰργνύω ('EPT-, 'EIPT-), to shut in, F. εἶρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἶργμαι, A. P. εἶρχθην.
- εἶργω (ἔργω), arceo, to shut out, F. εἶρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἶργμαι, A. P. εἶρχθην (?), F. M. εἶρξομαι as passive. — ΕΙΡΓΑΘΩ, εἰργάθω, εἰργάθειν, Imperf. εἶργαθον, Aoristic. Mid. imperat. εἰργάθου.
- εἶρέω (εἶρω), to say, to tell, Epic.
- εἶρομαι, rarely εἰρέομαι, Ionic for ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, to ask, Imperf. εἰρόμην, F. εἰρήσομαι.
- εἶρύω, for ἐρύω, to draw, F. εἶρύσω (ῦ), A. εἶρῦσα, P. P. εἶρῦμαι and εἶρυσμαι, Plur. εἶρύμην (ῦ), A. P. εἶρύσθην. Mid. εἶρύομαι (ῦ), F. εἶρῦσομαι, A. εἶρυσάμην. — ΕΙΡΥΜΙ, Pres. inf. εἶρύμεναι. Pres. P. 3 plur. εἶρύαται (ῦ); inf. εἶρυσθαι: Imperf. 3 sing. εἶρῦτο, 3 plur. εἶρυντο.
- εἶρω (EΠ-), to say, to tell, not Attic in the present and imperfect, F. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, F. M. ἀπ-εροῦμαι, shall refuse.
- εἶρω (EΠ-), sero, to join, εἶρα, P. εἶρκα, P. P. εἶρμαι, Ionic ἔρμαι, Epic ἔερμαι, Plur. P. ἐέρμην.
- εἶσχω, to liken, think like, compare, make similar, assimilate, causative of εἶκω, to be like, Imperf. ἦισκον, εἴσκον. Mid. P. 2 sing. ἦἴξαι, 3 sing ἦἴκται, equivalent to εἴκας, εἴοικε, Plur. 3 sing. ἦἴκτο, εἴκτο, equivalent to ἐώκει.
- ἐκκλησιάζω (ἐκκλησία), to call an assembly, regular; Imperf. ἐκκλησιάζον, ἐξεκκλησιάζον, F. ἐκκλησιάζω, A. ἐκκλησίασα, ἐξεκκλησίασα.
- ἐλαύνω, Poetic also ἐλάω, (εἶλω, ΕΛ-) to drive; F. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, A. ἤλασα, P. ἐλήλακα, P. P. ἐλήλαμαι, ἐλήλασμαι, Plur. P. ἐληλάμην, ἤληλάμην, A. P. ἤλάθην (ᾶ), Ionic ἤλάσθην, A. M. ἤλασάμην transitive. — ἐληλάδατο, P. P. 3 plur. Epic, as if from ΕΛΑΔΩ. — ἤλσάμην, A. Mid. from the radical form ΕΛΩ. — ἐληλάμενος, P. P. part. proparoxytone.

ἐλέγχω, *to examine, refute, confute, convict*, regular; P. P. ἐλήλεγμαι, or ἤλεγμαι.

ἐλελίζω (ἐλελεῦ), *to raise a war-cry, to shout* ἐλελεῦ, A. ἐλέλιξα.

ἐλελίζω (ἐλίσσω), *to twirl rapidly, to shake*, Epic, A. ἐλέλιξα, A. P. ἐλελίχθην as middle, A. M. ἐλελιξάμην, *to whirl one's self, coil one's self*. — ἐλέλικτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλελίζετο, sometimes Aoristic.

ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, see ἔρχομαι.

ἐλίσσω or ἐλίττω (ΕΛΙΚ-), *to twirl*, F. ἐλίξω, A. εἴλιξα, P. P. εἴλιγμαι, later ἐλήλιγμαι, A. P. εἰλίχθην.

ἐλκόω, *ulcero, to ulcerate*, regular; Plur. P. εἰλκώμην, A. P. εἰλκώθην, not Attic.

ἐλκω (ΕΛΚΥ-), *vello, vellico, to pull*, F. ἐλξω, ἐλκύσω, A. εἰλξα, εἰλκῦσα, P. εἰλκυκα, P. P. εἰλκυσμαι, A. P. εἰλκύσθην. — ἦλκον, Imperf. for εἰλκον.

ἐλπω, *to give hope*, Epic, 2 Perf. ἔολπα as Present middle, *to hope*, 2 Pluperf. ἐώλπειν as Imperfect middle, *I hoped, was hoping*. Mid. ἔλπομαι, ἐέλπομαι, *to hope, expect*, Imperf. ἐλπόμεν, ἐέλπόμεν.

ΕΛΥΩ, *volvō, to roll*, Epic, A. P. ἐλύσθην, part. ἐλυσθείς.

ΕΛΩ, see αἰρέω.

ἐμέω, *vomō, to vomit*, F. ἐμέσω, ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, A. ἤμεσα, Epic ἤμησα, P. ἐμήμεκα, Pluperf. ἐμεμέκειν later, P. P. ἐμήμεσμαι.

ἐμ-πεδῶ, *to confirm*, regular; Imperf. ἤμπέδουν.

ἐμ-πολάω, *to traffic*, F. ἐμπολήσω, A. ἤμπόλησα, P. ἤμπόληκα, later ἐμπεπόληκα, P. P. ἤμπόλημαι, Ionic ἐμπόλημαι.

ἐναίρω (ΕΝΑΡ-), *to slay*, A. M. ἐνηράμην, 2 A. ἤναρον.

ἐν-αντιόομαι, *to oppose*, regular; P. P. ἤναντιώμαι, A. P. ἤναντιώθην.

ἐναρίζω, *to slay*, Poetic, F. ἐναρίζω, A. ἐνάριξα, ἤνάρισα, P. P. ἤνάρισμαι.

ΕΝΕΓΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ΕΝΕΘΩ, *to sit, to rest upon*, 2 P. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

ΕΝΕΙΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω, rarely ἐνίπτω, (ΕΠ-, ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠΕ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-) in quam, *to tell, say*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔνεπον, ἔννεπον, F. ἐνίψω ἐνισπήσω, 2 A. ἔνισπον, ἐνίσπω, ἐνίσποιμι, ἔνισπε, ἐνισπέιν.

ἐνίπτω or ἐνίσσω (ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-), *to chide*, Poetic, 2 A. ἐνένισπον or ἐνένιπον, also ἠνῖπαπον.

ἐννυμι and ἐννύω (Ε-), *vestio, to clothe*, Poetic, F. ἔσω, A. ἔσα. Mid. ἐννυμαι, *to put on*, Imperf. ἐννόμην, F. ἔσομαι, P. εἶμαι, ἔσμαι, Plur. ἔσμην, ἐέσμην, A. ἐσάμην, ἐεσάμην.

ἐν-οχλέω, *to annoy, vex*, Imp. ἠνώχλεον, F. ἐνοχλήσω, A. ἠνώχλησα, P. ἠνώχληκα, P. P. ἠνώχλημαι.

ἐορτάζω, Ionic ὀρτάζω, *to celebrate a festival*, Imperf. ἐώρταζον, F. ἐορτάσω, A. ἐώρτασα, ἐορτάσαι.

ἐπ-αυρίσκω or ἐπ-αυρέω (ΑΥΡ-), *to enjoy, hit*, Poetic and Ionic, F. M. ἐπαυρήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπαῦρον, 2 A. M. ἐπηυρόμην or ἐπαυράμην.

ἐπι-μέλομαι or ἐπι-μελέομαι, *to take care of*, F. ἐπιμελήσομαι, &c., all from the second form.

ἐπίσταμαι (ΕΠΙΣΤΑ-, ἐπί, ΙΔ-), *to know, understand, learn*, Imperf. ἠπιστάμην, F. ἐπιστήσομαι, A. ἠπιστήθην. — ἐξ-ἐπίσταται, 2 sing. Ionic, for ἐξ-ἐπίστασαι.

ἔπω (ΣΕΠ-), *to be employed, to be after any thing*, Imperf. εἶπον, A. P. περι-έφθην, 2 A. ἔσπον, σπείν, σπών. Mid. ἔπομαι, sequor, *to follow*, Imperf. εἰπόμην, F. ἔψομαι, A. ἐψάμην rare, 2 A. (ἐσπόμην), σπῶμαι, σποίμην, σποῦ, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος. — σπεῖο, 2 A. imperat. Epic, for σπέο σποῦ. — σπείομεν, 2 A. subj. 1 plur. Epic, from ΣΠΗΜΙ.

ἔραμαι, Poetic for ἐράω, Imperf. ἠράμην, A. ἠρασάμην. — ἔρᾶται, subj. 3 sing. Æolic or Doric, contracted from ἐράηται.

ἐράω (ᾶ), *to be passionately fond of, to be in love*, Imperf. ἦραον, A. P. ἠράσθην, F. P. ἐρασθήσομαι, both as active.

ἐργάζομαι, *to work, do*, Imp. εἰργαζόμην, F. ἐργάσομαι, P. εἴργασμαι, A. P. εἰργάσθην passive, A. M. εἰργασάμην. — ἐξ-ηργάσατο, A. M. 3 sing. later.

ἔργνυμι, ἐσ-ἔργνυμι, for εἴργνυμι, εἰσ-εἴργνυμι, Imperf. ἐέργνυν.

ΕΡΓΩ, see ἔρδω, *to do*.

ἔργω or ἔργω, the theme of εἴργνυμι, *to shut in*, not found in the present, F. ἔρξω, ξυν-έρξω, ἐφ-έρξω, ἀφ-έρξω, A. ἔρξα or ἔρξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, A. P. ἔρχθην. — Epic P. P. 3 plur. ἔρχαται; Plur. 3 plur. ἔρχατο.

ἔργω, the original form of εἴργω, *arceo, to shut out*, A. ἔρξα, ἄπ-ερξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, ἄπ-εργμαι, F. M. ἔρξομαι as passive. — ΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Pres. Mid. imperat. ἐργάθου transitive, Imperf. ἔργαθον, ἐργαθόμην, as Aorist.

ἔρδω or ἔρδω (ΕΡΓ-), *to do, work*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἔρδον, ἔρδον, F. ἔρξω, A. ἔρξα, 2 P. ἔοργα, 2 Plur. ἐώργειν, Ionic ἐόργεα. — ἔοργᾶν, 2 P. 3 plur. for ἐόργᾶσι.

ἔρείδω, *to prop*, regular; P. M. ἤρεισμαι, ἐρήρεισμαι, later ἠρήρεισμαι, Plur. ἠρηρείσμην. — Epic forms: P. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδαται, or ἐρήρεινται, Plur. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδατο, or ἠρήρειντο.

ἔρείκω (ΕΡΙΚ-), *rumpo, to rend, tear, burst, break in pieces*, A. ἠρείξα, rare ἠριξα, P. P. ἐρήριγμαί, 2 A. ἠρικον, commonly intransitive, *to be rent, torn, burst, broken in pieces*.

ἔρείπω (ΕΡΙΠ-), *to cast down*, F. ἐρείψω, A. ἠρειψα, P. P. ἐρήρειμαι, Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐρέριπτο, 2 A. ἠριπτον, *to fall down*, 2 A. P. ἠρίπην, 2 P. ἐρήριπα as passive, *to have fallen*, A. M. ἀν-ηρειψάμην, 2 A. ἠριπόμην as passive, later.

ἔρεύθω, ἐρυθθαίνω, ἐρυθραίνω, (ΕΡΥΘ-) *to redden*, A. ἔρευσα, ἐρύθηνς, 2 A. P. opt. ἐρευθείην.

ἔρέω, or ἐρέομαι, *to ask*, Epic. — ἔρειο, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from ἐρέεο, with the accent on the antepenult.

ἐριδαίνω, ἐριδαιίνω, (ΕΡΙΔΕ-), for ἐρίζω, A. ἐρίδηνα, A. M. ἐριδήσασθαι.

ἐρίζω, *to quarrel*, F. ἐρίσομαι, regular; P. M. ἐρήρισμαι, as Present active.

ΕΡΟΜΑΙ (ἐρέομαι), *to ask, question*, F. ἐρήσομαι, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἔρωμαι, ἐροίμην, ἐροῦ, ἐρέσθαι or ἔρεσθαι, ἐρόμενος; the rest is borrowed from ἐρωτάω.



ἐρπύζω, another form of ἐρπω, A. εἶρπυσα.

ἐρπω, serpo, to creep, Imperf. εἶρπον, F. ἔρψω.

ἔρρω (EPPE-, EP-), to go to destruction, F. ἐρρήσω, A. ἤρρησα, (subj.

3 sing. ἀπο-έρση, opt. 3 sing. ἀπο-έρσειε, both Epic,) P. ἤρρηκα.

ἐρυγγάνω (EPYΓΩ), erugo, ructo, to eruct, 2 A. ἤρυγον.

ἐρῦκω, to keep back, regular; 2 A. ἤρύκακον, Epic.

ἐρῦω, to draw, pull, Epic, Imperf. ἔρυνον, F. (ἐρύσω) ἐρύω, A. ἔρῦσα,

F. M. (ἐρύσομαι) ἐρύομαι. — EPYMI, Pres. M. 3 sing. ἔρῦται, inf.

ἔρυσθαι, Imperf. 2 sing. ἔρῦσο, 3 sing. ἔρῦτο, 3 plur. ἔρυντο.

ἔρχομαι (EAETΘ-, EAYΘ-, EAΘ-), to come, to go, F. ἐλεύσομαι,

2 P. ἐλήλυθα, Epic εἰλήλουθα, rarely ἤλυθα, ἐλήλουθα, 2 A. ἤλυθον

Poetic, commonly ἦλθον, ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἐλθέ, ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθών, to

come. — εἰλήλουθμεν, 2 P. 1 plur. Epic for εἰληλούθαμεν. —

ἐλήλυμεν, ἐλήλυτε, 2 P. for ἐληλύθαμεν, ἐληλύθατε.

ἔσθίω, sometimes ἔσθω, ἔδω, (EDE-, FAG-) edo, to eat, F. ἔδομαι,

later ἐδοῦμαι, φάγομαι, P. ἐδήδοκα, P. P. ἐδήδεσμαι, rarely ἐδήδεμαι,

Epic ἐδήδομαι, A. P. ἠδέσθην, 2 A. ἔφαγον, 2 P. ἔδηδα Epic. —

ἔδμεναι, Pres. inf. Epic for ἐδέμεναι, ἔδειν.

ἔσπομαι (ἔπομαι), to follow, ἔσπωμαι, ἐσποίμην, ἐσπίσθω, ἔσπεσθαι

(ἐσπέσθαι?), Imperf. ἐσπόμην usually as Aorist.

ἔστιάω (ἔστία), to feast, F. ἐστιᾶσω, A. εἰστιᾶσα, P. εἰστιᾶκα, P. M

εἰστιᾶμαι, A. P. εἰστιᾶθην.

εὔδω (EYDE-), to sleep, Imperf. εὔδον, ηὔδον, F. εὔδησω.

εὐεργετέω (εὐεργέτης), to do good, benefit, Imperf. εὐηργέτεον, εὐερ-

γέτεον, F. εὐεργετήσω, A. εὐηργέτησα, εὐεργέτησα, P. εὐηργέτηκα,

εὐεργέτηκα, P. P. εὐηργέτημαι, εὐεργέτημαι.

εὐνάω, to put to bed, regular; A. P. εὐνήθην, rarely εὐνέθην.

εὐρίσκω (EYP-), to find, F. εὐρήσω, P. εὔρηκα, P. P. εὔρημαι, A. P.

εὔρηθην, 2 A. εὔρον (εὔρα), 2 A. M. εὐρόμην (εὐράμην). — εὔρειαν,

2 A. opt. 3. plur. with the ending of the aorist.

εὐτυχεώ, to prosper, regular. — εὐτύχεσα, A. later for εὐτύχησα.

εὔχομαι, to pray, regular. — εὔγμενος, part. for εὐχόμενος. — εὔκτο,

Imperf. 3 sing. for εὔχετο, Aoristic. — εὐχούμην, Imperf. later for

εὐχόμεν.

ἐχθοδοπήσαι, to have a contention with, a defective A. inf.

ἔχθω, to hate, Poetic, used only in the present. Pass. ἔχθομαι, Imperf.

ἠχθύμην.

ἔχω (ἔχω, OX-, ΣEX-, ΣXE-, ΣXHMI), to have, Imperf. εἶχον, F. ἔξω,

σχῆσω, P. ἔσχηκα, P. P. ἔσχημαι, A. P. ἐσχέθην, 2 A. ἔσχον, σχῶ,

σχοίην (σχοίμι), σχές, σχεῖν, σχών, 2 A. M. ἐσχόμεν, σχῶμαι, σχοί-

μην, σχοῦ, σχέσθαι, σχόμενος, 2 P. part. συν-οχакώς. — εἶχεε, Im-

perf. 3 sing. Ionic for εἶχε. — ἔγμεν, inf. Epic for ἐχέμεν. — εἶσχη-

μαι, P. P. later for ἔσχημαι. — ἐπ-ώχατο, Plur. P. 3 plur. — ΣXE-

ΘΩ, σχέθω, σχέθοιμι, σχέθε, σχέθειν (Epic σχεθέειν), σχέθων, Im-

perf. ἔσχεθον, all Aoristic.

ἔψω (EΨE-, EΠ-), to cook, F. ἐψήσω, ἐψήσομαι, A. ἠψησα (ἠψα),

P. P. ἠψημαι, A. ἠψήθην (part. ἐφθέντες rare). — ἔψεε, Imperf.

Ionic, 3 sing. for ἠψε.

ἔω, to seat, set, A. εἶσα, ἔσα, εἶσον, ἔσας or εἶσας. Mid. EOMAI, to

seat one's self, to sit, F. εἶσομαι, ἔσομαι, P. ἦμαι as Present, to sit,

ἦσο, ἦσθαι, ἦμενος, Pluperf. ἦμην as Imperfect, A. εἰσάμην, ἐσάμην, ἔεσάμην, *to place, erect, build, ἔσσαι, εἰσάμενος, ἐσσάμενος.* — In the Perfect and Pluperfect, 3 sing. ἦσται, ἦστο are more common than the regular ἦται, ἦτο. — ἔαται, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ἦνται. — εἶατο or ἔατο, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ἦντο.  
ἔωνται, see ἀφήμι.

## Z.

ζάω (ZHMI), *to live*, imperat. ζῆ, ζῆθι, inf. ζῆν, Imperf. ἔζαον, also ἔζην in the first person singular, F. ζήσω, ζήσομαι, A. ἔζησα, P. ἔζηκα, later.

ζεύγνυμι, ζευγνύω, (ZEYΓ-, ZYΓ-) *jungo, to yoke*, F. ζεύξω, A. ἔζευξα, P. P. ἔζευγμαί, A. P. ἐζεύχθην, 2 A. P. ἐζύγην. — ζευγνύμεν, Pres. inf. Epic for ζευγνύναι. — ζευγνύην, opt. act.

ζέω, later ζέννυμι, ζεννύω, *to boil*, commonly intransitive, F. ζέσω, A. ἔξεσα, P. ἔξεκα, P. P. ἔξεσμαι, A. P. ἐξέσθην.

ζώννυμι, ζωννύω, (ZO-) *to gird*, F. ζώσω, A. ἔζωσα, P. ἔζωκα, P. P. ἔζωσμαι, A. P. ἐζώσθην.

## H.

ἦβάω, *to be at the age of puberty, to be vigorous*, also ἠβάσκω, *to approach the age of puberty*, F. ἠβήσω, A. ἠβησα, P. ἠβηκα. — ἠβῶω, opt. ἠβῶοιμι.

ἦθέω (HΘ-), *to strain as fluids, regular*; A. part. ἦσας, in Galen.

ἦμί (φημί), *inquam, say I, I say*, colloquial, Imperf. ἦν, ἦ, in the phrases ἦν δ' ἐγώ, *said I*, ἦ δ' ὅς, *said he*. But ἦ, *he said*, is used by the Epic Poets without the appendage δ' ὅς. — ἦτί, 3 sing. Doric.

ἦμύω (ῦ, rarely ῠ), *to bow down*, A. ἦμῦσα, P. 3 sing. ὑπεμνήμυκε, *are bent down*.

ἦσθημένος, Ionic ἐσθημένος, (ἐσθής, vestis) *clothed*, a defective P. P. part., Plup. 3 sing. ἦσθητο, *he had on, was clothed in*, later.

## Θ.

θάλλω (ΘΑΛ-, ΘΑΛΛΕ-, ΘΑΛΕ-), *to bloom*, F. θαλλήσω, *will give birth to*, F. M. θαλήσομαι, later, 2 A. ἔθαλον, 2 P. τέθηλα as Present. — τεθάλυια, 2 P. part. Epic for τεθηλυία.

θάομαι, *to gaze at*, a Doric verb, imperat. θάεο, θάσθε, F. θάσομαι, θασοῦμαι, A. ἐθασάμην, θησαίμην, θάσαι, θάσασθαι. — θάοντα, part. act. acc. — σαωμένη, part. Laconian, for θαομένη. — ἐσάμεθα, Imperf. 1 plur. Laconian for ἐθαόμεθα.

θάπτω (ΘΑΦ-), *to bury*, F. θάψω, P. τέταφα, P. P. τέθαμμαι, A. P. ἐθάφθην rare, 2 A. ἐτάφην, F. Perf. τεθάψομαι. — τεθάφεται, P. P. 3 plur. Ionic.

ΘΑΦΩ, ΘΗΦΩ, *to be astonished*, Ionic, P. τέθαφα, *to astonish*; but τέθηπα as Present intransitive, *to be astonished*, Pluperf. ἐτεθήπεα as Imperfect intransitive, 2 A. ἔταφον.

ΘΑΩ, *to suckle*, Epic, A. ἔθησα. Mid. (θάεσθαι) θῆσθαι, *to milk*, A. ἐθησάμην, *to suck*, also *to suckle*.

θείνω (ΘΕΝ-), *to smite*, Poetic, Imp. ἔθεινον, F. θενῶ, A. ἔθεινα, 2 A. ἔθεινον, θένω, θένε, θενεῖν, θένων (θενών).

- θέλω (ΘΕΛΕ-), the same as ἐβέλω, F. θελήσω, A. ἐβελησα, P. τεθέληκα later.
- θέρομαι, to warm one's self, Poetic, F. θέρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐθήρη as middle.
- θέσσασθαι, to obtain by prayer, to pray that it may be, found only in the A. M. 3 plur. θέσαντο, and part. θεσσάμενος.
- θέω (ΘΕΥ-), to run, F. θέυσομαι, later θεύσω.
- θέω, to put, see τίθημι.
- θιγγάνω (ΘΙΓ-), tango, to touch as with the hand, F. θίξομαι, 2 A. ἔθιγον (τέθιγον).
- θλάω, to bruise, break, F. θλάσω, A. ἔθλάσα, P. P. τέθλασμαι, Doric τέθλασμαι.
- θλίβω, to squeeze, regular; 2 A. P. ἐθλίβην.
- θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ-, ΘΝΑ-, ΘΝΗΜΙ), to be dying, to die, F. θανέομαι θανούμαι, P. τέθνηκα, F. Perf. τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι, 2 A. ἔθανον, also ἔθνην rare, 2 P. (τέθναα), τεθναίην, τέθναθι, τεθνάται, τεθνεώς, 2 Plur (ἐτεθνάειν). — τεθναῖκην, P. inf. Æolic, for τεθνηκέναι.
- θοινιάω (ΘΟΙΝΙΖ-), to entertain festively, Imperf. ἐθόιναον, I feasted, intransitive, A. ἐθόιμισα, A. P. ἐθοινήθην as middle. Mid. θοινιάομαι, to feast, feast upon, F. θοινήσομαι or θοινᾶσομαι, P. τεθοινᾶμαι, A. ἐθοινησάμην.
- θῶω, to feast, entertain. Mid. θῶται, θῶνται, θῶσθαι, θωμένους, to feast, eat, Doric forms, contracted from θύεται θύονται θύεσθαι θοομένους, F. θῶσομαι, P. τέθωμαι, A. ἐθῶθην, A. M. inf. θῶσασθαι.
- θράσσω (ΘΡΑΧ-), to disturb, A. ἔθραξα, θράξαι, P. τέτρηχα as Present intransitive, to be tumultuous, Pluperf. ἐτετρήχειν as Imperfect intransitive, A. P. ἐθράχθην, F. M. θραξοῦμαι.
- θραύω, to crumble, regular; P. P. τέθραυμαι, τέθραυσμαι, A. P. ἐθραύσθην.
- θρῦπτω (ΘΡΥΦ-), to crumble, A. ἔθρυνψα, P. M. τέθρυμμαι, A. P. ἐθρῦφθην, 2 A. P. ἐτρύφην.
- θρώσκω (ΘΟΡ-, ΘΡΟ-), to leap, spring, jump, F. θορέομαι θοροῦμαι, 2 A. ἔθορον (τέθορον).
- θῦω, and θύνω, to rage, rush, move rapidly, Imperf. ἔθῦον, ἔθῦνον, F. θύσω, παρ-θῦσω, A. ἔθῦσα.
- θύω, to sacrifice, F. θῦσω, A. ἔθῦσα, P. τέθῦκα, P. P. τέθῦμαι, A. P. ἐτύθην, A. M. ἐθυσάμην.

## I.

- ιάχω, ιαχέω, (ΑΧ-) to shout, Imp. ἴαχον, F. ιαχήσω, A. ιάχησα, P. part. fem. ἀμφ-ιαχῦα as Present, screaming around.
- ιδρώω, sudo, to sweat, regular. — ἸΔΡΑΩ, opt. 3 sing. ιδρώῳ; part. ιδρώοντας (ιδρώντας), Epic; part. fem. ιδρώσα. — ἸΔΡΩΩ, part. fem. ιδρώουσα.
- ιδρύω, ἸΔΡΥΝΩ, to seat, locate, F. ιδρῦσω, A. ἴδρῦσα, P. P. ἴδρῦμαι, A. P. ιδρύθην or ιδρύνθην.
- ἴμαι (εἴμι), to hasten, Imperf. ἴεμην.
- ἰέω (Ε-), to send, μεθ-ιέω, inf. ἰεῖν, ξυνιεῖν, Imperf. ἴουν.
- ἴζω, ἰζάνω. (ἔζομαι, ἸΖΕ-) to seat, place; also to sit, Imperf. ἴζον, A. ἴζισα, P. ἴζισκα. Mid. ἴζομαι, to sit, F. καθ-ἰζήσομαι.

**ἴημι** (ἰέω, 'E-), *to send*, Imperf. ἴην, F. ἴσω, Epic also ἀν-έσω, A. ἴκα only in the indicative, Epic ἔηκα only in composition, ἀφ-έηκα, ἐφ-έηκα, ξυν-έηκα, also opt. ἀν-έσαιμι, P. εἴκα, P. P. εἶμαι, A. P. εἶθην or ἔθην, ἐθῶ, F. P. ἐθήσομαι, A. M. ἠκάμην rare in Attic, used only in the indicative, 2 A. ἦν, ᾧ, εἶην, ἔς, εἶναι, εἶς, 2 A. M. εἶμην or ἔμην, ᾧμαι, εἶμην, (ἔσο ἔο) οὐ, ἔσθαι, ἔμενος. The singular ἴκα ἴκας ἴκε and the 3 plur. ἴκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἦν is not used in the indicative. — ἔωκα, ἔωμαι or ἔομαι, Perf. with the syllabic augment, for εἴκα, εἶμαι; 3 plur. ἔωνται, ἀφ-έωνται, ἀν-έωνται or ἀνέονται, for εἶνται, ἀφείνται, ἀνείνται. — προ-οῖτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for προ-εἶτο.

**ἰκᾶνω** (ἰκω), *to come, to have come*, Poetic, Imperf. ἰκᾶνον as Aorist.

**ἰκνέομαι** (ἰκω), *to come, to arrive*, F. ἴζομαι, P. ἴγμαι, 2 A. ἰκόμην. Prose-writers use the compound ἀφικνέομαι. — ἰκτο, ἰκμενος, 2 A. M. for ἴκετο, ἰκόμενος.

**ἰκω** (ἰ), *to come*, Epic Imp. ἰκον, A. ἴξον.

**ἰλάσκομαι**, rarely ἰλέομαι, ἰλεόομαι, Epic ἰλάομαι, *to propitiate*, F. ἰλᾶσομαι, later Epic ἰλάξομαι, A. P. ἰλάσθην passively, A. M. ἰλᾶσάμην, later Epic ἰλαξάμην.

**ἰλημι** (ἰλάομαι), *to be propitious*, imperat. ἴλαθι, ἰληθι, P. (ἰληκα) ἰλήκω, ἰλήκοιμι, as Present. Mid. ἴλαμαι equivalent to ἰλάσκομαι.

**ἰππο-τροφέω**, *to keep horses*, regular; P. ἰπποτρόφηκα and καθ-ἰπποτετρόφηκα.

**ἰπταμαι** (πετάομαι, ΠΤΑ-, 'ΙΠΤΗΜΙ), *to fly as a bird*, Imp. ἰπτάμην, F. πτήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπτην, πταῖην, πτήναι, πτάς, 2 A. M. ἐπτάμην, πτώμαι, πτάσθαι, πτάμενος.

**ἴσαμι** (ἴΣΑ-), *to know*, a Doric verb, 2 sing. ἴσης; 3 sing. ἴσατι, 1 plur. ἴσαμεν, 2 pl. ἴσατε, 3 pl. ἴσαντι, part. ἴσας (not ἰσάς), Æolic ἴσαις. — ἴσᾶντι, subj. 3 plur. contracted from ἰσᾶοντι.

**ἴσκω** for εἴσκω, Imperf. ἴσκον.

**ἰστάω**, the same as ἴστημι, Imperf. ἴστων.

**ἴστημι** (ΣΤΑ-), *statuo, to cause to stand, set up, erect, raise, place, station*, στήσω, A. ἔστησα, P. ἔστηκα as Present intransitive, *to stand*, later ἔστακα active, Pluperf. ἐστήκειν or εἰστήκειν as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, P. P. ἔσταμαι rare, A. P. ἐστάθην, F. Perf. ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι, *shall stand*, as future to ἔστηκα, 2 P. (ἔσταα), ἐστῶ, ἐσταῖην, ἐσταθι, ἐστάναι, ἐστός, as Present intransitive, *to stand*; 2 Pluperf. (ἐστάειν) as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, 2 A. ἔστην, στῶ, σταῖην, στήθι, στήναι, στάς. — ξυν-ιστοῖτο, opt. 3 sing. for ξυν-ισταῖτο. — ἔστασε, A. 3 sing. for ἔστησε; 3 plur. ἔστασαν, for ἔστησαν. — ἐσταθην, A. P. for ἐστάθην.

In some compounds whose middle is intransitive, the Perfect active may be translated as a real perfect; as ἀνίστημι, *to set up*, ἀνίσταμαι, *to rise up*, ἀνέστηκα, *to have risen up*.

**ἴσχω** (ἔχω), *to have, hold fast*, F. σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, &c., as in ἔχω. — ἴσχεσ, imperat. 2 sing. for ἴσχε, formed after the analogy of σχέες, from ἔχω.

**ἴω** ('ΕΩ), another form of ἴημι, found only in composition, ἀφίω, ἀφίοιμι, Imperf. ξύν-ιον, P. P. part. μεμετ-ιμένος, from μεθίημι.

## K.

καθ-έζομαι (έζομαι, 'ΕΔΕ-, 'ΕΔ-), *to sit down*, Imperf. *έκαθεζόμεν*, Poetic also *καθεζόμεν*, usually as Aorist, F. *καθεδοῦμαι*, later *καθεδήσομαι*, A. P. *έκαθέσθην* as middle, F. P. *καθεσθήσομαι* as middle.

καθ-εύδω (εύδω, 'ΕΥΔΕ-), *to sleep*, Imp. *έκάθευδον*, *καθεῦδον*, or *καθηῦδον*, F. *καθευδήσω*, A. *καθεύδησα*.

κάθ-ημαι ('Ε-, ἦμαι), Perf. of 'ΕΩ, as Present, *to sit, sit down*, *κάθωμαι*, *καθοίμην*, *κάθησο*, *καθήσθαι*, *καθήμενος*, Plur. *έκαθήμην*, *καθήμην*, as Imperfect. — *κάθη*, 2 sing. later for *κάθησαι*. — *καθήμεθα*, opt. 1 plur. — *κάθον*, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from *κάθεο*, later for *κάθησο*.

καθ-ίζω (ίζω, 'ΙΖΕ-), *to set, place*, F. *καθίσω*, *καθιῶ*, A. *έκάθισα*, P. M. *κεκάθισμαι* rare, F. M. *καθιζήσομαι*, A. M. *έκαθισάμην*.

καίνυμαι (ΚΑΔ-), *to excel, to be distinguished*, Poetic Imp. *έκαινύμην*, P. *κέκασμαι*, *κεκάσθαι*, *κεκασμένος* and *κεκαδμένος*, Plur. *έκεκάσμην*.

καίνω (ΚΑΝ-), *to kill*, Poetic, F. *κανῶ*, 2 A. *έκανον*, 2 P. *κέκανα*?

καίω also *κᾶω* (ΚΑΥ-, ΚΕ-), *to burn*, F. *καύσω*, *καύσομαι*, A. *έκανσα*, Poetic *έκαε*, Epic *έκη* or *έκεια*, P. *κέκαυκα*, P. P. *κέκαυμαι*, A. P. *έκαύθην*, 2 A. P. *έκᾶν*. — *καυθήσωμαι*, F. P. subj.

καλέω (ΚΑΛ-, ΚΛΑ-), *to call*, F. *καλέσω* *καλέω* *καλῶ*, A. *έκάλεσα*, P. *κέκληκα*, P. P. *κέκλημαι*, A. P. *έκλήθην*, rare *έκαλέσθην*, F. Perf. *κεκλήσομαι*. — P. P. opt. 2 sing. *κεκλήῃο*, 1 plur. *κεκλήμεθα*.

κάλημι, inf. *καλήμεναι*, for *καλέω*, *καλείν*.

κάμνω (ΚΑΜ-, ΚΜΑ-), *to labor*, F. *καμέομαι* *καμούμαι*, P. *κέκμηκα*, 2 A. *έκαμον*, 2 P. part. *κεκμηώς*, *-ῶτος* or *-ότος*, 2 A. M. *έκαμόμην* as active, Epic.

ΚΑΠΥΩ, *to breathe*, Epic, A. *έκάπυσσα*.

κατα-γλωτίζω, *to kiss*, regular; P. P. part. *κατεγλωτισμένος*.

κατ-άγνυμι, *κατ-αγνύω*, *to break to pieces*, F. *κατάξω*, A. *κατέαξα*, rarely *κατήξα*, A. P. *κατεάχθην*, 2 A. P. *κατεάγην*, 2 P. *κατεᾶγα*, rarely *κατήγα*. — *κατεάξω*, F. for *κατάξω*; *κατεάξας*, A. part. for *κατάξας*; *κατεαγῶ*, 2 A. P. subj. for *καταγῶ*; *κατεαγείς*, 2 A. P. part. for *καταγείς*. — *καυάξαις*, A. opt. 2 sing. for *κατάξαις*; formed as follows, *κατα-φαξαις*, *κατ-φαξαις*, *κα-φαξαις*, *κα-υάξαις*, like *κατά-βᾶθι* *κάτ-βᾶθι* *κάβᾶσι*.

ΚΑΦΕΩ (ΚΑΦ-), *to pant*, Epic, P. *κέκηφε*, *is dead*, part. *κεκαφηώς* as Present.

κεδάννυμι (ΚΕΔΑ-), Epic for *σκεδάννυμι*, A. *έκέδασα*, Pluperf. P. *κεκέδαστο*, A. P. *έκεδάσθην*.

κείμαι (ΚΕ-, ΚΕΙ-), Ionic *κέομαι*, *to lie down*, *κέωμαι* or *κείωμαι*, *κειόμεν*, *κείσο*, *κείσθαι* (*κέεσθαι*), *κείμενος*, Imperf. *έκείμην*, F. *κείσομαι*.

κείρω (ΚΕΡ-), *to shear*, F. *κέρσω*, commonly *κερῶ*, A. *έκερσα*, commonly *έκειρα*, P. P. *κέκαρμαι*, A. P. *έκέρθην*, 2 A. P. *έκάρην*.

κείω or *κέω*, *I will lie down, desire to lie down*, Epic for *κείσω*, *κέσω*. — *κάκκη*, imperat. 2 sing. Doric for *κατάκεε*.

κελεύω, *to command*, regular; P. P. *κεκέλευσμαι*, A. P. *έκελεύσθην*.

κέλλω (ΚΕΛ-), *to come, or bring, to land*, as a ship, F. *κέλσω*, A. *έκελσα*

κέλομαι (ΚΕΛΕ-), *to order, request, exhort*, Poetic, F. κελήσομαι, A. ἐκελησάμην, Δ. ἐκέλησα rare, 2 A. κεκλόμην, ἐκεκλόμην. — κέκλωμαι, κεκλόμενος, new Present, from κεκλόμην. — κέντο, Imperf. 3 sing. Doric for κέλ-το, κέλετο, as Aorist.

κεντέω (ΚΕΝΤ-), *to prick*, regular. A. inf. κένσαι, Epic.

κεράννυμι and κεραυνῶ (κεράω, ΚΡΑ-), *to mix*, as wine and water, F. κερᾶσω κερῶ, A. ἐκέρᾶσα, Ionic ἔκρησα, P. P. κέρᾶμαι, sometimes κέκέρασμαι, A. P. ἐκράθην, ἐκεράσθην.

κεράω, *to mix*, Epic, imperat. κέρα and κέραιε. — κέρωνται, subj. 3 plur. as if from κέραμαι.

κερδαίνω (ΚΕΡΔΑ-, ΚΕΡΔΑΝ-), *to gain*, F. κερδανῶ, later κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, A. ἐκέρδᾶνα, ἐκέρδησα, P. κεκέρδαγκα, κεκέρδηκα, later κεκέρδακα. — κερδῆθησονται, F. P. subj. 3 plur.

κεύθω, Epic κευθάνω, (ΚΥΘ-) *to hide*, F. κεύσω, A. ἔκευσα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκευται, 2 A. ἔκυθον (κέκυθον), 2 P. κέκευθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεεύθειν as Imperfect.

κέω, see κείω.

κῆδω (ΚΗΔΕ-, ΚΑΔ-), *to vex, trouble, afflict*, Epic F. κηδήσω, A. M. ἐκηδεσάμην, 2 Perf. κέκηδα as Present middle, F. Perf. κεκᾷδήσομαι as future to κέκηδα.

κίδνημι, κικλήσκω, Poetic for κεδάννυμι, καλέω.

κίνυμαι, Epic for κινέομαι, *to move one's self*, Imperf. ἐκινύμην.

κιρνάω, κίρνημι, for κεράννυμι, imperat. κίρναθι, inf. κίρνάμεν Epic, part. κίρνας, Æolic κίρναις, Imperf. ἐκίρνων, ἐκίρνην.

κιχάνω, κιγχάνω, κιχέω, (ΚΙΧ-, ΚΙΧΗΜΙ) *to find, reach*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐκίχανον, ἐκίχεον, F. κιχῆσομαι, Epic κιχῆσω, 2 A. ἔκιχον, also ἐκίχην, (κιχέω κιχῶ) κιχείω, κιχείην, κιχήμεναι, κιχείς. Pres. M. part. κιχήμενος as Present or Aorist, Epic.

κίχρημι (χράω), *to lend*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. P. κέχρημαι. Mid. κίχραμαι, later κιχράομαι, *to borrow*, A. ἐχρησάμην.

κίω, *to go*, Poetic, κίω, κίοιμι, κίε, κίειν, κίων, Imperf. ἔκιον usually as Aorist. — ΚΙΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐκίαθον μετ-εκίαθον, as Aorist.

κλάζω (ΚΛΑΓ-, ΚΛΑΓΓ-, ΚΛΗΓ-), clango, *to shout, scream, clang*, Poetic, F. κλάγξω, A. ἔκλαγξα, P. κέκλαγχα, 2 A. ἔκλαγον, 2 P. κέκκληγα, κέκλαγγα, as Present, F. Perf. κεκλάγξομαι, as future to κέκλαγγα.

κλαίω, κλαῶ, (ΚΛΑΙΕ-, ΚΛΑΕ-, ΚΛΑΥ-) *to weep*, F. κλαύσω, κλαύσομαι, κλαυσούμαι, κλαιήσω or κλαήσω, A. ἔκλαυσά, P. P. κέκλαυμαι, A. P. ἐκλαύσθην, F. Perf. κεκλαύσομαι.

κλαῶ (ΚΛΗΜΙ), *to break*, A. ἔκλαῶσα, P. P. κέκλασμαι, A. P. ἐκλάσθην, 2 A. part. ἀπο-κλάς.

κλείω, claudo, *to shut*, F. κλείσω, A. ἔκλεισα, P. κέκλεικα, P. P. κέκλειμαι, commonly κέκλεισμαι, A. P. ἐκλείσθην, F. Perf. κεκλείσομαι. — κατακλιεῖ, F. 3 sing.

κλέπτω (ΚΛΕΠ-), clepo, *to steal*, F. κλέψω, κλέψομαι, A. ἔκλεψα, P. κέκλοφα, P. P. κέκλεμμαι, A. P. ἐκλέφθην, 2 A. ἔκλαπον later, 2 A. P. ἐκλάπην.

κλήϊζω, *to celebrate, call*, Poetic, F. κλειῖζω Doric, P. P. κεκλήϊσμαι, ἐκλήϊσμαι, Plur. P. ἐκλήϊσμην.

κλήϊω (κλείω), *to shut*, Ionic, A. ἐκλήϊσα, P. P. κεκλήϊμαι and κεκλήϊσμαι, A. P. ἐκλήϊσθην.

- κλῖνω, *in-clino*, to bend, incline, F. κλινῶ, A. ἔκλῖνα, P. κέκλικα, P. P. κέκλιμαι, A. P. ἐκλίθην, Poetic ἐκλίνθην. 2 A. P. ἐκλίνην.
- κλύω (ΚΛΥΜΙ), to hear, Poetic, Imperf. ἔκλυον as Aorist, P. κέκλυκα as Present, 2 A. (ἔκλυν) imperat. κλύθι, κλύτε, 2 A. M. (ἐκλύμην) part. κλύμενος, celebrated, 2 P. (κέκλυα) imperat. κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε, as Present.
- κναίω, to scrape, regular; P. P. κέκναισμαι, A. P. ἐκναίσθην.
- κνάω, for κναίω, Imperf. 3 sing. ἔκνη (ἔκναε) as Aorist, F. κνήσω, A. ἔκνησα, P. P. κέκνησμαι, A. P. ἐκνήσθην.
- κολούω, to check, regular; A. P. ἐκολούθην, ἐκολούσθην.
- κοναβίζω (ΚΟΝΑΒΕ-), to resound, A. ἐκονάβησα.
- κόπτω (ΚΟΠ-), to cut, regular; F. Perf. κεκόψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκόπην, 2 P. κέκοπα Epic.
- κορέννυμι (ΚΟΡΕ-), to satiate, F. κορέσω, κορέω, A. ἐκόρεσα, P. M. κεκόρεσμαι, not Attic κεκόρημαι, A. ἐκορεσάμην, A. P. ἐκορέσθην as middle, 2 P. part. κεκορηώς as middle.
- κορύσσω (ΚΟΡΥΘ-, κόρυς), to arm, Poetic, regular; P. P. part. κεκορυσμένος, κεκορυσμένος.
- κοτέω, κοταίνω, to be angry, F. κοτέσομαι (σσ), Poetic, A. ἐκότεσα, A. M. ἐκοτεσάμην, 2 P. part. κεκοτηώς.
- κοχύω (χέω), to trickle down, Imperf. κοχῦεσκον, σι κοχῦδεσκον, Epic.
- κράζω (ΚΡΑΓ-, ΚΕΚΡΑΓ-), to cry aloud, F. κράζω not common, A. ἐέκραξα later, 2 A. ἔκραγον, 2 P. κέκρᾶγα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐέκράγειν as Imperfect, F. Perf. κεκραγήσω, κεκράξομαι as future to κέκραγα. — κέκραχθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. syncopated.
- κραιαίνω, a protraction of κραίνω, Epic, Imp. ἐκραιαίνον, A. ἐκρήνηα, P. P. 3 sing. κεκρᾶνται, Plur. 3 sing. κεκράαντο, A. P. ἐκρᾶάνθην.
- κραίνω (ΚΡΑΝ-), to finish, complete, rule over, Poetic, F. κρανῶ, A. ἔκρᾶνα, Epic ἔκρηνα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκρανται, A. P. ἐκράνθην, F. M. κρανούμαι as passive.
- κρεμάννυμι (κρεμάω), to hang, F. κρεμάσω κρεμῶ, A. ἐκρέμασα, P. P. κεκρέμασμαι, A. P. ἐκρεμάσθην, A. M. ἐκρεμασάμην.
- κρέμημι (κρεμάω), to hang transitive, rare in the active. Mid. κρέμαμαι, to hang, be in a state of suspension, to be hanging, Imperf. ἐκρεμάμην, F. κρεμήσομαι.
- κρημνάω σι κρημνήμι, for κρεμάννυμι.
- ΚΡΙΖΩ (ΚΡΙΓ-, ΚΡΙΚ-), to creak, shriek, squeak, 2 A. ἔκρικον, 2 P. κέκρῖγα as Present.
- κρῖνω, to separate, judge, F. κρινῶ, A. ἔκρῖνα, P. κέκρῖκα, P. P. κέκρῖμαι, A. P. ἐκρῖθην, Epic ἐκρίνθην.
- κρούω, to knock, regular; P. P. κέκρουμαι, κέκρουσμαι, A. P. ἐκρούσθην.
- κρύπτω (ΚΡΥΒ-, ΚΡΥΦ-), to hide, regular; F. Perf. κεκρύψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκρύβην, rarely ἐκρύφην. — ἔκρυβον, Imperf. from ΚΡΥΒΩ, (N. T. Luc. 1, 24.)
- κτάομαι, to acquire, F. κτήσομαι, P. κέκτημαι, ἔκτημαι, subj. κεκτώμαι σι κέκτώμαι, opt. κεκτήμην σι κεκτώμην, as Present, to possess, A. ἐκτήθην passively, A. ἐκτησάμην, F. Perf. κεκτήσομαι, ἐκτήσομαι, as future to κέκτημαι.

κτείνω (KTEN-, KTAN-, KTA-, KTHMI-), *to kill, slay*, F. κτενῶ, Epic κτανέω, A. ἔκτεινα, P. ἐκτόνηκα rare, later ἔκτακα, ἔκταγκα, A. P. ἐκτάθην Epic, ἐκάνθην later, F. M. κτανέομαι as passive, 2 A. ἔκταρον, also ἐκτάν, Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐκτάμην as passive, Poetic, 2 P. ἔκτονα the usual Perfect.

κτίμενος (KTIMI, κτίζω), *built, founded*, Epic; a defective 2 A. M. part. with a passive signification; used only in composition, εὐ-κτίμενος.

κτίννυμι, κτιννώω, (κτείνω) *to kill*, ἀπο-κτίννυμι.—ἀπο-κτίννυμεν, subj. 1 plur.

κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ-), *to sound, crash*, A. ἐκτύπησα, 2 A. ἔκτυπον.

κύω, κύω, *to be pregnant, to bring forth*, F. κῆσω, κῆσομαι, A. ἐκύησα, also ἔκῦσα *to impregnate*, P. κεκύηκα.

κυίσκω, κυίσκομαι, (κύω) *to conceive*, A. M. ἐκῦσάμην, ἐκῦσάμην (σσ). κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, κυλιῶ, *to roll*, F. κυλινδήσω, A. ἐκύλισα, P. P. κεκύλισμαι, A. P. ἐκυλίσθην.

κυνέω (ΚΥ-), *to kiss*, F. κυνήσομαι, A. ἔκῦσα. The compound προσ-κυνέω, *to worship*, is regular.

κῦρω, *to fall in with, to meet, to chance*, F. κύρσω, A. ἔκυρσα.

## Λ.

λαγχάνω (ΛΑΧ-, ΛΗΧ-, ΛΕΓΧ-), *to obtain by lot*, F. λήξομαι, Ionic λάξομαι, P. εἶληχα, λέλαχα, λέλογχα, P. P. εἶληγμαί, A. P. ἐλήχθην, 2 A. ἔλαχον (λέλαχον).—ἐλλαχον, 2 A. Epic.—λαχόην, 2 A. opt. for λαχοίην.

λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒ-, ΛΑΒΕ-, ΛΗΒ-), *to take*, F. λήψομαι, P. εἶληψα, rarely λελάβηκα, P. P. εἶλημμαί, sometimes λέλημμαί, A. P. ἐλήφθην, F. Perf. λελήψομαι, 2 A. ἔλαβον, 2 A. M. ἐλαβόμην (λελαβόμην). ΛΑΜΒΩ gives the Ionic λάμψομαι, λέλαμμαί, ἐλάμφθην.—ἐλλαβον, ἐλλαβόμην, 2 A. Epic.

λάμπω, *to shine*, regular; 2 P. λέλαμπα.

λανθάνω, Poetic λήθω, (ΛΑΘ-) lateo, *to lie hid, escape notice*, F. λήσω, A. ἔλησα rather rare, P. M. λέλησομαι, Ionic λέλασμαι, A. P. ἐλάσθην Doric, F. Perf. λελήσομαι, 2 A. ἔλαθον (λέλαθον), 2 A. M. ἐλαθόμην (λελαθόμην), 2 P. λέληθα, Doric ἐλέαθα as middle. Mid. λανθάνομαι, *to forget*.

λάσκω (ΛΑΚΕ-, ΛΑΚ-), loquor, *to speak, gabble*, Poetic, F. λακήσομαι, A. ἐλάκησα, 2 A. ἔλακον, 2 A. M. ἐλακόμην (λελακόμην), 2 P. λέλάκα, Epic λέληκα, as Present.

λάω, *to see*, Epic, Imperf. λάων.

λέγω, loquor, *to say*, regular; A. P. ἐλέχθην, F. Perf. λελέξομαι.

λέγω, *to enumerate, to collect*, F. λέξω, A. ἔλεξα, P. εἶλοχα, P. P. εἶλεγμαι, λέλεγμαι, A. P. ἐλέχθην, 2 A. P. ἐλέγην.—Imperf. ἐλέγμην, for ἐλεγόμην, 3 sing. λέκτο, for ἐλέγετο, both Aoristic.

λείπω, λιμπάνω, (ΛΙΠ-) linquo, *to leave*, F. λείψω, A. ἔλειψα later, P. P. λέλειμμαί, A. P. ελείφθην, F. Perf. λελείψομαι, 2 A. ἔλιπον, 2 A. M. ἐλιπόμην, 2 A. P. ἐλίπην later, 2 P. λέλοιπα.—ἔλλιπον, 2 A. Epic.—ἔλειπτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλείπετο, as Aorist.

λείχω, lingo, *to lick*, regular; 2 P. part. λελιχμός or λελειχμός.

λέπω, *to peel*, regular; 2 A. ἐλάπην.



λεύω, *to stone*, regular; A. P. ελεύσθην.

ΔΕΧΩ, *to put to bed*, A. ελεξα, P. part. λελοχῦα. Mid. ΛΕΧΟΜΑΙ, *to sleep*, F. λέξομαι, A. ελεξάμην. — λέξο, Pres. imperat. 2 sing. for λέχου, Aoristic; κατα-λέχθαι, Pres. inf. for κατα-λέχεσθαι, Aoristic; κατα-λέγμενος, Pres. part. for -λεχόμενος. — λέκτο or ἔλεκτο, Imperf. 3 sing. Aoristic. — λέξεο, A. imperat. 2 sing. for λέξαι.

ληΐζω, *to pillage*, regular; P. P. λελήσμαι, λέλυσμαι, A. M. εληϊσάμην, εληϊσάμην.

ΛΙΖΩ (ΛΙΓΓ-), *to twang*, A. ἔλιγξα.

λιλαίομαι (ΛΙΑΑ-, λάω), *to crave*, Epic, P. λελίημαι, the participle λελιημένος means also *eager, hastening*, Plur. λελιήμην.

λίσσομαι, λίτομαι, *to supplicate*, A. ελισάμην, 2 A. ελιτόμην. — ἐλλι-σάμην, A. Epic.

λοέω, *to bathe*, transitive, Epic, A. ελόεσα (σσ), F. M. λοέσομαι (σσ), A. M. ελοεσάμην (σσ).

λόω, *lavo, to bathe*, Poetic in the active, Imperf. ἔλοον ἔλουον, ἔλοε ἔλου, ἐλόομεν ἐλοῦμεν. Mid. λούμαι, *to bathe*, reflexive, imperat. λού, inf. λούσθαι, part. λούμενος, Imperf. ἐλούμην, ἐλοῦτο, ἐλοῦντο.

λύω (ΛΥΜΙ), *solvo, to loose*, F. λῦσω, A. ἔλυσα, P. λέλυκα, P. P. λελῦμαι, A. P. ἐλύθην, F. Perf. λελύσομαι, 2 A. imperat. λῦθι, 2 A. M. ἐλύμην λύτο λύντο. — λελύτο, Perf. Pass. opt. 3 sing.

λῶ λῆς λῆ, plural λῶμες λῆτε λῶντι, inf. λῆν, part. λῶν, Doric for θέλω, contracted from λάω.

## M.

μαίνω (ΜΑΝ-, ΜΑΝΕ-), used only in the compound ἐκ-μαίνω, *to madden*, A. ἔμηνα, 2 A. P. ἐμάνην as middle, 2 F. μανήσομαι as middle, 2 P. μέμηνα as Present middle, *to be mad, to rave*. Mid. μαίνομαι, F. μανούμαι, P. μεμάνημαι, A. ἐμηνάμην.

μαίομαι (ΜΑ-), *to feel after, touch, seek, probe*, F. μάσομαι (σσ), A. ἐμασάμην (σσ).

μανθάνω (ΜΑΘΕ-, ΜΑΘ-), *to learn, understand*, F. μαθήσομαι, P. μεμάθηκα, 2 A. ἔμαθον, F. M. (μαθέομαι) μαθεύμαι Doric. — ἔμαθον, 2 A. Epic.

μάρναμαι, *to fight*, Poetic, subj. μάρνωμαι, opt. μαρνοίμην, imperat (μάρνασο) μάρναο, Imperf. ἐμαρνάμην.

μάρπτω (ΜΑΡΠ-, ΜΑΠ-), *to seize, catch*, F. μάρψω, A. ἔμαρψα, Plur. P. 3 sing. ἐμέμαρπτο, 2 A. μέμαρπον, μέμαπον, ἔμαπον. — βράψαι, A. inf. for μάρψαι.

μάσσω (ΜΑΓ-), *to wipe*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐμάγην.

μάχομαι, Ionic also for μαχέομαι, di-mico, *to fight*, F. μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῦμαι, Epic μαχήσομαι, P. μεμάχημαι, rarely μεμάχεσμαι, A. ἐμαχέσθην later, A. M. ἐμαχεσάμην, later also ἐμαχησάμην. — μαχεούμενος, Pres. part. Ionic for μαχόμενος.

ΜΑΩ (ΜΩ-, ΜΕΝ-), *to desire earnestly or strongly, to be eager, intend*, Poetic, 2 P. μέμαα, μέμονα, as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐμεμάειν as Imperfect. Mid. μάομαι, μώομαι, 3 sing. μῶται, as active, imperat. 2 sing. μώεο, inf. μῶσθαι (μῶεσθαι), part. μῶμενος, A. ἐμῶσάμην.

— μέμαεν, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

μέδομαι (ΜΕΔΕ-), to concern one's self about, think of, plan, machinate. F. μεδήσομαι, rarely μεδήσω.

μεθήμι (μετά, ἴημι, ἴω), to send off, let go, μεθήσω, &c., as in ἴημι; P. μεμέθεικα, P. P. part. μεμετιμένος Ionic.

μεθύσκω (μεθύω), to intoxicate, A. ἐμέθυσσα, P. P. μεμέθυσμαι, A. P. ἐμεθύσθην as middle. Mid. μεθύσκομαι, to get drunk. — μεθύσθην, A. P. inf. Æolic for μεθυσθῆναι.

μεθύω, to get drunk, defective.

μείρομαι (ΜΕΡ-, ΜΟΡΕ-, ΜΟΡΑΖ-), to obtain, acquire, Poetic, F. μάρσομαι, P. μεμόρηκα, P. M. 3 sing. εἴμαρται, μεμόρηται, μέμορται, μεμώρακται, ἔμβραται, it is fated, inf. μέμορθαι, part. εἴμαρμένος, μεμορημένος, μεμορμένος, βεβραμένων, fated, ordained by fate, Pluperf. εἴμαρτο, μεμόρητο, it was fated. Observe that εἴμαρται εἴμαρτο εἴμαρμένος take the rough breathing.

μέλλω (ΜΕΛΛΕ-), to be about to do any thing, to intend, delay, Imperf. ἔμελλον ἤμελλον, A. ἐμέλλησα ἤμέλλησα.

μελο-ποιέω, to compose odes, regular; P. P. part. μεμελοπεποιημένος.

μέλω (ΜΕΛΕ-), to concern, to care for, F. μελήσω, 2 P. μέμηλα as Present, Epic, 2 Plur. ἐμεμήλειν as Imperfect, P. M. μεμέλημαι as Present active, Pluperf. M. μεμελήμην as Imperfect, A. P. part. μεληθείς as active. — μέμβλεται, μέμβλεσθε, P. M. for μεμέληται, μεμέλησθε; μέμβλετο, Plur. M. for μεμέλητο; all Epic.

Μέλει, it concerns, impersonal, μέλη, μέλοι, μέλειν, μέλον, Imperf. ἔμελε, F. μελήσει, A. ἐμέλησε, P. μεμέληκε, Pluperf. ἐμεμελήκει.

μένω (ΜΕΝΕ-), maneo, to remain, F. μενῶ, A. ἔμεινα, P. μεμένηκα, 2 P. μέμονα rare.

ΜΕΝΩ, see ΜΑΩ.

μερμηρίζω, to ponder, reflect, F. μερμηρίζω, A. ἐμερμήριξα, rarely ἐμερμήρισα.

μεταμέλομαι (μετά, μέλομαι), Ionic μεταμελέομαι, to repent, F. μεταμύλομαι as passive.

Μεταμέλεται, poenitet, it repents, impersonal.

μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ-, ΜΑΚ-), to bleat, 2 A. ἔμακον, 2 P. μέμηκα as Present. — μεμᾶκῦια, 2 P. part. fem. Epic, for μεμηκῦια. — ἐμέμηκον, 2 Plur. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

μαίνω, to stain, regular; A. ἐμίηνα, ἐμίᾶνα, P. P. μεμιάσμαι. — μιάνθην, A. P. 3 plur. Epic, for ἐμίανθεν, ἐμίανθησαν.

μίγνυμι, μιγνύω, μίσγω, (ΜΙΓ-) misceo, to mix, F. μίξω, A. ἔμιξα, P. P. μέμιγμαί, A. P. ἐμίχθην, F. Perf. μεμίξομαι, 2 A. P. ἐμίγην. — μίκτο or ἔμικτο, 2 A. M. for ἐμίγετο.

μιμνήσκω (ΜΝΑ-), memoro, to remind, F. μνήσω, A. ἔμνησα, A. P. ἐμνήσθην as middle, F. Perf. μεμνήσομαι as middle. Mid. μιμνήσκομαι, Epic μνάομαι, reminiscor, to remember, F. μνήσομαι, P. μέμνημαι as Present, memini, subj. μεμνώμαι or μέμνωμαι, opt. μεμνήμην or μεμνώμην, imper. μέμνησο, inf. μεμνήσθαι, part. μεμνημένος, Pluperf. ἐμεμνήμην as Imperfect. — P. M. opt. 2 sing. μέμνοιο, 3 sing. μεμνέωτο Ionic for μεμνώτο; 3 plur. μεμναίατο.

- Ionic for *μεμῆντο*; imperat. 2 sing. *μέμνεο*; part. *μεμνόμενος*. — *μνῶεο*, imperat. 2 sing. from MNΩΩ.  
*μίμνω*, Poetic for *μένω*.  
*μινύθω* (MINY-, MINYΘE-, MINYΘIZ-), *minuo*, to diminish, to be less,  
 A. *ἐμινύθησα*, *ἐμινύθισα*, P. *μεμινύθηκα*, A. *ἐμινύθην*.  
*μνημονεύω*, to call to mind, regular; P. *ἐμνημόνευκα*.  
 ΜΟΛΩ, see *βλώσκω*.  
*μύζω*, *μυζῶω*, *μυζέω*, to suck, A. *ἐμύζησα*, 2 P. part. dual *μεμυζότε*.  
*μύζω*, to mutter, grumble, A. *ἔμυξα*, *ἔμυσα*.  
*μῦκάομαι* (MYK-), *mugio*, to bellow, F. *μυκήσομαι*, A. *ἐμυκησάμην*,  
 later *ἐμύκησα*, 2 A. *ἔμυκον*, 2 P. *μέμῦκα* as Present, 2 Plur. *ἐμεμῦ-  
 κειν* as Imperfect.  
*μῦω*, to close the lips or eyes, A. *ἔμῦσα*, *ἔμῦσα*, P. *μέμῦκα*.

## N.

- ναιεῖάω*, to inhabit; part. fem. *ναιετάωσα*, Doric as to form.  
*ναίω* (NA-), to dwell, Poetic, F. *νάσομαι*, A. *ἔνασα* causative, P. P.  
*νέασμαι*, A. P. *ἐνάσθην*, A. M. *ἐνασάμην*. — *νάσθαι*, 2 A. M. inf.  
 from NHMI.  
*νάσσω* or *νάπτω*, to stuff, press close together, F. *νάξω*, A. *ἔναξα*,  
 P. P. *νέασμαι*, Ionic *νέναγμα*.  
*νάω*, to flow, Imperf. *νάον*, *ναῖον*.  
*νείσσομαι*, see *νίσσομαι*.  
*νεικέω*, to chide, Epic, F. *νεικέσω*, A. *ἐνείκεσα*.  
*νέμω* (NEME-), to distribute, consider, pasture, F. *νεμῶ*, *νεμήσω*, A.  
*ἔνειμα*, P. *νενέμηκα*, P. P. *νενέμημαι*, A. *ἐνεμήθην*, *ἐνεμέθην*, A. M.  
*ἐνειμάμην*, *ἐνεμησάμην*. — NEMETHΩ, Imperf. *ἐνεμεθόμην*, Epic.  
*νέομαι*, contracted *νεύμαι*, to go away, return, usually as Future, 2 sing.  
 (*νέει*) *νεῖαι*, subj. 2 sing. *νέηαι*.  
*νέω* (NEY-), no nare, to swim, F. *νευσούμαι*, A. *ἔνευσα*, P. *νένευκα*.  
 — *ἔννεον*, Imperf. Epic.  
*νέω*, to heap up, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένημαι*, *νένησμαι*.  
*νέω*, *νήθω*, neo, to spin, F. *νήσω*, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένησμαι*, A. P. *ἐνή-  
 θην*, A. M. *ἐνησάμην*.  
*νηέω*, *νηνέω*, Ionic for *νέω*, to heap up, A. *ἐνήησα*, A. M. *ἐνηησάμην*.  
*νίζω*, later *νίπτω*, (NIB-) to wash, as the hands or feet, F. *νίψω*, A.  
*ἔνιψα*, P. P. *νένιμμαι*, A. P. *ἐνίφθην*.  
*νίσσομαι* or *νείσσομαι*, Epic for *νέομαι*.  
*νίφει*, ningit, to snow, to cover with snow, impersonally, F. *νίψει*,  
 A. *ἔνιψε*.  
*νοέω* (GNO-), to think, perceive, regular in the Attic dialect. Tho  
 Ionic contracts *οη* into *ω*; thus, *ἔνωσα*, *νένωκα*, *νένωμαι*, *ἐνενώμην*.  
*νοστάζω*, to feel sleepy, A. *ἐνύστασα*, later *ἐνύσταξα*.

## Ξ.

- ξέω*, to scrape, A. *ἔξεσα*, P. P. *ἔξεσμαι*.  
*Ξυν-νεφέω* (ΞYN-NEΦ-), to be clouded, to lower, P. *Ξυν-νένοφα*.  
*Ξυρέω*, *Ξυράω*, (ΞYP-) to shave, regular. Mid. *Ξυρέομαι*, commonly  
*Ξύρομαι*.  
*ξύω*, to polish, A. *ἔξῦσα*, P. P. *ἔξυσμαι*, A. P. *ἐξύσθην*.

## O.

ὀδάζομαι (ΟΔΑΞΕ-, ΟΔΑΚ-), *to bite*, F. ὀδαξήσομαι, P. P. ὄδαγμαί, A. M. ὄδαξάμην.

ὀδάξω, *to smart from a bite*, Imperf. ὄδαξον.

ΟΔΥΟΜΑΙ, *to be angry*, P. ὀδώδυσμαι as Present, A. ὀδυσάμην.

ὀζω (ΟΖΕ-, ΟΔ-), *oleo, to emit a smell, have the smell of*, F. ὀζήσω, Ionic ὀζέσω, A. ὄζησα, Ionic ὄζεσα, 2 P. ὀδῶδα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ὀδώδειν, ὀδώδειν, as Imperfect.

οἶγω, οἶγνυμι, *to open*, Poetic, F. οἶξω, A. ὄξα, ὄϊξα, A. P. οἶχθην, 2 A. P. οἶγην, 2 P. ἔωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*.

Pass. οἶγομαι, Imp. οἶγόμην, ὄϊγνύμην. Prose-writers use ἀνοίγω.

οἰκέω, *to dwell*, regular; Imperf. ἐφέκειν, rare.

οἰκοδομέω, *to build a house*, regular. — οἰκοδομηται, P. P. subj. 3 sing. in the Heracleian Tables.

οἰμώζω (οἶμοι), *to bewail, lament*, F. οἰμώξομαι, later οἰμώξω, A. ὄμωξα, P. οἶμωγμαί, A. P. οἰμώχθην.

οἰνοχοέω, *to pour out wine*, regular; Imperf. 3 sing. ἐφροχόει, in Homer.

οἶομαι, οἶμαι, (ΟΙΕ-) opinor, *to think*, 2 sing. οἶει, Imperf. φόμην, ὄμην, F. οἶήσομαι, ὄήθην. The connecting vowel is dropped only in οἶμαι, ὄμην. — Epic οἶω, οἶομαι, (ῖ) ὄϊόμην, οἶετο, A. ὄϊσθην, A. M. ὄϊσάμην, οἶσάμην.

οἶχομαι (ΟΙΧΕ-, ΟΙΧΟ-), *to be gone*, as Perfect, Imperf. φόχόμην, as Aorist, sometimes as Pluperfect, F. οἶχήσομαι, P. οἶχωκα, sometimes φόχωκα, Epic φόχηκα, P. P. φόχημαι equivalent to οἶχωκα.

ΟΙΩ, see φέρω.

ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλισθάνω, rarely ὀλισθάζω, (ΟΛΙΣΘ-, ΟΛΙΣΘΕ-) *to slip*, A. ὀλίσθησα, P. ὀλίσθηκα, 2 A. ὄλισθον.

ὀλλυμι, ὀλλύω, (ὀλέω, ΟΛ-) *to destroy, lose*, F. ὀλέσω, ὀλώ, A. ὄλεσα, P. ὀλώλεκα, 2 P. ὄλωλα as middle, *to have perished*, 2 Pluperf. ὀλώλειν, rarely ὀλώλειν, as middle, 2 A. (ὄλον) opt. ὀλοίην rare, 2 A. M. ὄλόμην. — ὀλέεσκεν, Imperf. iterative from ὀλέω. — ὀλόμενος or οὐλόμενος, 2 A. M. part. as an adjective, *fatal*.

ὀμνυμι, ὀμνύω, (ΟΜ-, ΟΜΟ-) *to swear*, F. ὀμόσω, commonly (ὀμέομαι) ὀμοῦμαι, A. ὄμοσα, P. ὀμόμοκα, P. P. ὀμόμοσμαι, ὀμόμοται, A. P. ὄμόσθην, ὄμόσθην, A. M. ὄμοσάμην. — ὀμνύην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῦντες, part. from ΟΜΟΩ.

ὀμόργνυμι (ΟΜΟΡΓ-), *to wipe off*, F. ὀμόρξω, A. ὄμορξα, A. P. ὀμόρχθην as middle.

οἰνίημι (ΟΝΑ-, ΟΝΕ-, ΟΝΗΜΙ), *to benefit*, F. οἰήσω, A. ὄνησα, A. P. ὄνήθην. Mid. οἰνίημαι, *to derive benefit*, F. οἰήσομαι, A. ὄνησάμην, ὄνάσάμην, later, 2 A. ὄνάμην or ὄνήμην, ὄναίμην, ὄνησο, ὄνασθαι or ὄνήσθαι, ὄνήμενος. — ὀνοῦντα, Pres. part. from ΟΝΕΩ.

ὀνομαι (ΟΝ-, ΟΝΟ-, ΟΝΩΜΙ), *to insult, think lightly of, find fault with*, inflected like δίδομαι, F. ὀνόσομαι, A. ὄνοσάμην, Epic ὄνάμην, A. P. ὄνόσθην as middle. — ὀνεσθε, Pres. 2 sing. for ὄνεσθε, from ΟΝΩ.

ὀνοματοποιέω, *to form a word expressive of some sound*, regular; P. P. ὄνοματοπεποίημαι.

- ὄπνιω, *to merry*, said of the man, F. ὄπνισω without the ι.  
 ὄραω (ΟΠ-, ΕΙΔ-), *to see*, Imperf. ἐώρων, Ionic ὦρων, ὠρεον or ὄρειον,  
 F. ὄψομαι, 2 sing. ὄψει, A. ὄψα rare, P. ἐώρακα, rare and Poetic  
 ἐόρακα, also ὄφα rare, Pluperf. also ὄφειν rare, P. P. ἐώραμαι, ὄμ-  
 μαι, A. P. ὄφθην, rarely ὄράθην, A. M. ὄψάμην rare, 2 A. εἶδον,  
 2 A. M. εἰδόμην, 2 P. ὄπωπα, Ionic and Poetic.  
 ὄρέγω, ὄρέγγυμι, *to stretch out*, F. ὄρέξω, A. ὄρεξα, P. ὄρώρεχα, P. M.  
 ὄρώρεγμαι, A. P. ὄρέχθην as middle.  
 ὄρημι, for ὄράω, Doric; subj. 2 sing. ὄρηαι or ὄρηαι.  
 ὄρνυμι, ὄρνύω, (ΟΡ-, ΟΡΟΡ-) *to rouse*, F. ὄρσω, A. ὄρσα, 2 A. ὄρρο-  
 ρον, 2 P. ὄρρωρα as Present middle, 2 Plur. ὄρώρειν, ὄρώρειν, as  
 Imperfect middle. Mid. ὄρνυμαι, ὄρέομαι, *to rise, rush*, Imperf.  
 ὄρνύμην, and ὄρεόμην, F. ὄρουμαι, P. ὄρώρεμαι as Present, 2 A.  
 ὄρόμην. — ὄρσεο ὄρσεν, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, implying  
 ὄρσάμην (ὄρσόμεν). — 2 A. M. 3 sing. ὄρτο, for ὄρετο, imperat.  
 ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι for ὄρέσθαι, part. ὄρμενος. — ὄρώρηται, P. M.  
 subj. 3 sing. from ὄρέομαι.  
 ὄρομαι (ὄρνυμι), ἐπι-όρομαι, *to watch over*, Imperf. 3 plur. ἐπ-όροντο.  
 ὄρύσσω or ὄρύπτω (ΟΡΥΓ-, ΟΡΥΧ-), *to dig*, regular; P. ὄρώρυχα, P. P.  
 ὄρωνγμαι, ὄρώργμαι, Plur. ὄρωρύγμην, ὄρωρύγμην, ὄρυγμην, 2 A. P.  
 ὄρύγην, 2 F. P. ὄρυγήσομαι, or ὄρυχίσομαι.  
 ὄσφραίνομαι, rarely ὄσφράομαι, (ΟΣΦΡ-) *to smell, perceive by the smell*,  
 F. ὄσφρήσομαι, A. P. ὄσφράνθην later, A. ὄσφρησάμην later,  
 2 A. M. ὄσφρόμην (ὄσφράμην).  
 οὔρέω, *mingo*, Imperf. εἰύρεον, οὔρεον, F. οὔρήσω, commonly οὔρησο-  
 μαι, A. εἰούρησα, οὔρησα, P. εἰούρηκα, A. P. οὔρήθην.  
 οὐτάω (ΟΥΤΗΜΙ), *to wound*, Epic, A. οὔτησα, A. P. οὔτήθην, 2 A. οὔ-  
 τᾶν, οὔτᾶ, οὔτάμεναι or οὔτάμεν, 2 A. M. οὔτάμενος as passive.  
 ὄφείλω, Epic ὄφέλλω, (ΟΦΕΙΛΕ-, ΟΦΕΛ-) *to owe, I ought, I must*,  
 F. ὄφειλήσω, A. ὄφειλησα, P. ὄφειληκα, 2 A. ὄφελον or ὄφελον,  
 used only in the expression of a wish, *O that! would to God!* —  
 ὄφελον or ὄφελον, in the later writers, has the force of the parti-  
 cle εἶθε, *utinam*.  
 ὄφέλλω, *to increase, glorify*, A. opt. 3 plur. ὄφέλλειεν Æolic as to  
 form.  
 ὄφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΕ-, ΟΦΛ-), *to be guilty, incur as a penalty, to owe*,  
 F. ὄφλήσω, A. ὄφλησα rare, P. ὄφληκα, 2 A. ὄφλον, ὄφλείν,  
 ὄφλων. — ὄφλεε, 2 A. 3 sing. Ionic for ὄφλε.  
 ὄχθῆσαι, *to feel indignant*, Epic, found only in the A. act. ind. 3 plur.  
 ὄχθησαν, and part. ὄχθήσας.

## II.

- παίζω, *to play*, F. παίξω, commonly παίξομαι, παιξοῦμαι, A. ἔπαισα,  
 later ἔπαιξα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, πέπαιγμαι, A. P. ἐπαί-  
 χθην later.  
 παίω (ΠΑΙΕ-), *to strike*, F. παίσω, Poetic παίησω, A. ἔπαισα, P. πέ-  
 παικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαίσθην, A. M. ἐπαισάμην.  
 παλαίω, *to wrestle*, regular; P. P. πεπάλαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαλαίσθην. —  
 παλήσειε, A. opt. 3 sing. for παλαίσειε, implying ΠΑΛΑΩ.

- παλιλ-λογέω, *to repeat*, regular; Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐπαλλιλόγητο, Ionic.
- πάλλω (ΠΑΛ-), *to brandish*, A. ἔπηλα, P. M. πέπαλμαι, 2 A. part. ἀμπεπαλών Epic, 2 A. P. ἐπάλην. — πάλτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐπάλετο.
- ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, *to acquire*, F. πᾶσομαι, P. πέπᾶμαι as Present, *possess*, Plur. ἐπεπάμην, πεπάμην, as Imperfect, A. ἐπᾶσάμην, F. Perf. πεπάσομαι.
- παρα-νομέω, *to transgress the law*, regular; Imperf. παρενόμουν, παρηνόμουν, Perf. Pass. παρηνόμηναι.
- παρ-οιnéω, *to act like a drunken person, to insult*, Imperf. ἐπαροίνεον, ἐπαρώνεον, A. παρώνησα, ἐπαρώνησα, P. πεπαρώνηκα, P. P. πεπαρώνημαι, A. P. ἐπαρωνήθην.
- πάσχω (ΠΑΘ-, ΠΗΘ-, ΠΕΝΘ-), *to suffer*, F. πείσομαι, A. ἔησα rare, P. πέποσχα rare, 2 A. ἔπαθον, 2 P. πέπονθα, Epic πέπηθα. — πέποσθε, 2 P. 2 plur. Epic for πεπόνθατε. — πεπᾶθυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic for πεπηθυῖα. — συνευ-πεπονθῶς, 2 P. part., *benefited, well treated with*.
- πατέομαι (ΠΑ-), *pascor, to taste, eat*, Poetic, F. πᾶσομαι, P. πέπασμαι, A. ἐπᾶσάμην.
- παύω, *to cause to cease, to stop, repress*, regular; A. P. ἐπαύθην, ἐπαύσθην, middle, F. P. παυθήσομαι as middle, F. Perf. πεπαύσομαι as middle, 2 A. P. ἐπάην rare and doubtful. Mid. παύομαι, *to cease, stop*.
- πείθω (ΠΙΘ-), *to persuade*, regular; 2 A. ἔπιθον (πέπιθον) Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐπιθόμην, 2 P. πέποιθα as Present middle, *to trust*. Mid. πείθομαι, *fido, to believe, obey*. — πέπεισθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. — ἐπέπιθμεν, 2 Pluperf. 1 plur. Epic for ἐπεποιθήμεν. — ΠΙΘΕΩ, ΠΕΠΙΘΕΩ, F. πιθήσω, *will obey*, πεπιθήσω, *will persuade*, A. part. πιθήσους, *trusting*, Epic.
- πεινάω, *to hunger*, regular; later forms, F. πεινᾶσω, A. ἐπεινᾶσα. — πεινήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΙΝΗΜΙ.
- πείρω, *to pierce*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπάρην.
- πελάω (ΠΑΛΑ-, ΠΑΗΜΙ), *to bring near, πελάθω, to approach*, Epic, int. (πελᾶν) πελάαν, P. P. ἐπλήμαι, A. P. ἐπλᾶθην as middle, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην, *approached*.
- πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπελον, πέλον, ἐπελόμην, πελόμην. — Syncopated forms; Imperf. 3 sing. ἔπλε, *was*; 2 sing. ἔπλεο, ἔπλευ, πέλευ, *thou art*; 3 sing. ἔπλετο, *he is*; part. ἐπιπλόμενος, περι-πλόμενος.
- πέμπω, *to send*, regular; P. πέπομφα.
- πενθέω, *to sorrow*, regular. — πενθήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΝΘΗΜΙ.
- πέρδομαι (ΠΑΡΔΕ-, ΠΕΡΔ-), *pedo*, F. παρδήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπαρδον (ἔπραδον), 2 P. πέπορδα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐπεπόρδεις as Imperfect.
- πέρθω, *to sack as a city*, Poetic, regular; 2 A. ἔπραθον Epic, 2 A. M. ἐπραθόμην as passive. Pass. πέρθομαι, ἐπερθόμην, both Aoristic. — πέρθαι, Pres. inf. for πέρθεσθαι, Aoristic.
- πέρνημι (περάω), Poetic for πιπράσκω.
- πέσσω or πέττω, later πέπτω, (ΠΕΠ-) *coquo, to cook, digest*, A. ἔπεψα, P. P. πέπεμμαι, A. P. ἐπέφθην.

πέταμαι, the same as πετάομαι.

πετάννυμι, πεταννώ, later πετάω, (ΠΕΤ-) pando, to expand, F. πετάσω πετώ, A. ἐπέτασα, P. πεπέτακα, P. P. πεπέτασμαι, πέπταμαι, A. P. ἐπετάσθην.

πετάομαι, to fly, A. ἐπέτασα, later, A. P. ἐπετάσθην.

πίτομαι (πετάομαι), to fly, F. πετήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπτόμην, πτοίμην, πτέσθαι, πτόμενος.

πήγνυμι, πηγνύω, later πήσσω or πήττω, (ΠΑΓ-, ΠΗΓ-) pango, figo, to fix, to freeze, F. πήξω, A. ἐπηξα, P. P. πέπηγμαι, A. P. ἐπήχθην not common, 2 A. P. ἐπάγην the usual aorist passive, 2 P. πέπηγα as Present middle, to be fixed, to stand fast, 2 Plur. ἐπεπήγειν as Imperfect middle. — πήγνυτο, Pres. Mid. opt. 3 sing. — ἐπηκτο, 2 A. M. for ἐπήγετο. — περιπηγείς, 2 A. P. part.

πιέζω, to squeeze, regular. — πιεζέω, πιεζόμενος πιεζύμενος, ἐπιέζον ἐπιέζων, Ionic.

πιλνάω (πελάω), to bring near. Mid. πίλναμαι, to approach.

πίμπλημι, πιμπλάω, (ΠΛΑ-) pleo, to fill, Imperf. ἐπίμπλην, rarely ἐπίμπλαον, F. πλήσω, A. ἐπλησα, P. πέπληκα, P. P. πέπλησμαι, Plur. P. ἐπεπλήμην, A. P. ἐπλήσθην, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην.

The present and imperfect drop the first μ when, in composition, another μ comes to stand before the first syllable; as ἐμ-πίμπλημι. The same remark applies also to πίμπρημι; as ἐμ-πίπρημι. — ἐμ-πίπληθι, imperat. 2 sing. — ἐμ-πιπλείς, Pres. part.

πίμπρημι, πιμπράω, rarely πρήθω, (ΠΡΑ-) to burn, F. πρήσω, A. ἐπρησα, rarely ἔπρησα, P. πέπρηκα, P. P. πέπρημαι, πέπρησμαι, A. P. ἐπρήσθην, F. Perf. πεπρήσομαι. — ὑπο-πίμπρησι, Pres. subj. 3 sing. for πιμπρῆ.

πινύσκω, later πινύσσω, (ΠΙΝΥ-, ΠΙΝΥ-) to render intelligent, to advise, P. P. πέπνυμαι as Present, to be wise, discreet, imperat. πέπνυσο, inf. πεπνύσθαι, part. πεπνυμένος, Pluperf. ἐπεπνύμην as Imperfect, A. P. ἐπινύθην later. — πινυμένη, part. fem. from ΠΙΝΥΜΙ.

πίνω (ΠΙ-, ΠΙΜΙ, ΠΟ-), poto, bibo, to drink, F. πίομαι (ῖ, ῖ), later πιωμαι, P. πέπωκα, P. P. πέπομαι, A. P. ἐπόθην, 2 A. ἔπιον, πίο, πίομι, πίο commonly πῖθι, πειν, πίων. — πῶθι, or πῶ, 2 A. imperat. from ΠΩΜΙ. — ἐμ-πίσειο, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. later Epic. — κατα-πίει, for κατα-πίνει.

πιπίσκω (ΠΙ-), to give to drink, F. πῖσω, A. ἐν-έπισα, A. P. ἐπίσθην.

πιπράσκω, περάω, (ΠΡΑ-) to sell, F. περᾶσω, περῶ, Epic, A. ἐπερᾶσα (σσ), Epic, later ἔπρασα, P. πέπρᾶκα, P. P. πέπρᾶμαι, A. P. ἐπρᾶθην, F. Perf. πεπρᾶσομαι the usual future passive. In the Aorist and Future, Attic writers use ἀπεδόμην, ἀποδώσομαι.

πίπτω (ΠΕΤ-, ΠΤΕ-, ΠΤΟ-), cado, to fall, F. πεσοῦμαι, Ionic πεσέομαι, A. ἔπεσα, commonly ἔπεσον, πέσω, πέσαιμι commonly πέσοιμι, πεσεῖν, πεσών, P. πέπτωκα, rare πέπτηκα, 2 A. ἔπετον Doric, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -υῖα, -ῶτος or -ότος, also πεπτεώς, -ῶτος, Attic πεπτῶς -ῶτος, contracted, A. M. ἐπεσάμην later.

πιτνάω, πίτημι, (πετάω) for πετάννυμι, to expand, Epic.

πίτνω (ΠΕΤ-), for πίπτω, to fall, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπιτνον as Aorist.

πιφάυσκω (φάσκω, ΦΑΥ-, ΦΑ-), to say, tell, to show. Mid. πιφάυσκομαι, πιφάυσκομαι.

πλάζω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΑΓΓ-), *to cause to wander*, Poetic, A. ἔπλαγξα, A. P. ἐπλάγχθην as middle, F. M. πλάζομαι, A. M. ἐπλαγξάμην. Mid. πλάζομαι, *to wander*.

πλέκω, *to knit*, regular; P. πέπλοχα, 2 A. P. ἐπλάκην.

πλέω (ΠΛΕΥ-), *to sail*, F. πλεύσω, commonly πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι A. ἔπλευσα, P. πέπλευκα, P. P. πέπλευσμαι, A. P. ἐπλεύσθην.

πλήθω (ΠΛΑ-), *to be full*, 2 P. πέπληθα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐπεπλήθειν as Imperfect.

πλήσσω or πλήττω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΗΓ-), *to smite*, F. πλήξω, A. ἔπληξα, P. P. πέπληγμαι, A. P. ἐπλήχθην rare, F. Perf. πεπλήξομαι, 2 A. πέπληγον Epic, 2 A. M. πεπληγόμεν, 2 A. Pass. ἐπλήγην, in composition generally ἐπλάγην, κατ-επλάγην, 2 P. πέπληγα, sometimes as passive. Mid. also πλήγνυμαι. — πέπληγον, ἐπέπληγον, 2 Plur. perf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

πλύνω, *to wash* as clothes, F. πλυνῶ, A. ἔπλυνα, P. P. πέπλῦμαι, A. P. ἐπλῦθην.

πλώω (ΠΛΩΜΙ), Ionic for πλέω, regular; 2 A. ἔπλων, part. ἐπι-πλώω.

πνέω (ΠΝΕΥ-), *to blow*, F. πνεύσω, commonly πνεύσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι, A. ἔπνευσα, P. πέπνευκα, A. P. ἐπνεύσθην.

ποθέω, *to desire, miss*, F. ποθήσω, ποθέσομαι, A. ἐπόθησα, ἐπόθεσα, P. πεπόθηκα. — ΠΟΘΗΜΙ, inf. ποθήμεναι, Epic.

ποιέω or ποέω, *to make, do*, regular; F. Perf. πεποιήσομαι.

ποιάομαι, *to punish*, F. ποιᾶσομαι.

ποιέω, *to labor*, F. ποιήσω, πονέσω, A. ἐπόνησα, ἐπόνεσα, P. πεπόνηκα, P. P. πεπόνημαι, A. P. ἐπονήθην.

ΠΟΡΩ (ΠΡΟ-, ΠΑΡ-), *to give, allot*, Poetic, A. ἔπρωσα rare, 2 A. ἔπρον, inf. πεπορεῖν or πεπαρεῖν, P. P. 3 sing. πέπρωται, *it is fated*, πεπρωμένος, *fated*, Pluperf. P. ἐπέπρωτο, *it was fated*.

πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓ-), *to do*, regular; F. Perf. πεπράξομαι, 2 P. πέπρωγα, as intransitive, *to have done well or ill*.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *to buy*, 2 A. ἐπριάμην; the rest is borrowed from ὠνέομαι.

προσελέω, *to insult*, 1 plur. προσελοῦμεν, part. προσελούμενος.

προ-χειρίζομαι, *to undertake*, regular; A. ἐπροχειριζάμην, Doric.

πρωγγυεύω (προ-έγγυος), *to give security*, P. πεπρωγγύευκα, Doric.

πτάρνυμαι (ΠΤΑΡ-), *to sneeze*, 2 A. ἔπταρων, 2 A. P. part. πταρείς.

πτήσσω (ΠΤΑΚ-, ΠΤΗΚ-, ΠΤΑ-, ΠΤΗΜΙ), *to crouch from fear*, F. πτήξω, A. ἔπτηξα, P. ἔπτηχα, 2 A. ἔπτακον, also (ἔπτην) 3 dual πτήτην, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -νία, -ώτος.

πτύρομαι, *to be frightened*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπτύρην.

πτύσσω (ΠΤΥΓ-), *to fold*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπτύγην.

πυκάζω, *to cover up*, regular. — πεπυκαδμένος, P. P. part.

πυνθάνομαι, Poetic πύθομαι, rarely πύθομαι, *to inquire*, F. πεύσομαι, πευσοῦμαι, P. πέπυσμαι, 2 A. ἐπυθόμην.

πυρέσσω, πυρέττω, *to have a fever*, F. πυρέξω, A. ἐπύρεσα, ἐπύρεξα.

## P.

δαίνω (ΠΑΝ-, ΠΑΔ-), *to sprinkle*, F. δανῶ, A. ἔρρανα, Epic ἔρρασα, P. P. ἔρρασμαι, ἔρραμμαι (!), A. P. ἔρρανθην. — ἐρράδαται, ἐρράδατο, P. and Plur. P. 3 plur.

δαίω, *to rend*, regular; A. P. ἐρραίσθην.



ῥαπίζω, *to strike with a rod*, regular. — ῥεράπισμαι, P. P. Poetic.  
 ῥάπτω (ΡΑΦ-), *to sew*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐρράφην. — ἔραπτον, Imperf. Poetic.

ῥέζω (ΡΕΓ-), for ἔρδω, *to do*, Poetic, F. ῥέξω, A. ἔρρεξα, ἔρεξα, A. P. part. ῥεχθεῖς.

ῥέω (ΡΕΥ-, ΡΥΕ-, ΡΥ-), *to flow*, F. ῥεύσω, commonly ῥεύσομαι, A. ἔρρευσα, P. ἐρρύηκα, 2 A. P. ἐρρύην, 2 F. P. ῥύησομαι as active. — ῥεούμενος, part. Ionic for ῥεόμενος.

ΡΕΩ, *to say*. Perf. εἶρηκα, P. P. εἶρημαι, A. P. ἐρρήθην, ῥηθῶ, ῥηθείην, ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθείς, (sometimes ἐρρέθην, Ionic εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην, only in the indicative,) F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι as Future passive. See also ΕΙ-ΠΩ.

ῥίγγνυμι, ῥηγγύω, Poetic ῥήσσω, (ΡΑΓ-, ΡΗΓ-, ΡΩΓ-) *frango, to break*, F. ῥήξω, A. ἔρρηξα, P. P. ἔρρηγμαι, A. P. ἐρρήχθην, 2 A. P. ἐρράγην, 2 P. ἔρρηγα, ἔρωγα, as passive. — εὐράγη (that is, εφραγη), 2 A. for ἐρράγη.

ῥιγέω (ΡΙΓ-), *to shudder*, Poetic, F. ῥιγήσω, A. ἐρρίγησα, 2 P. ἔρριγα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐρριγείην as Imperf. — ἐρριγοντι, 2 P. part. dat. sing. Doric. (§ 118, 1, d.)

ῥιγώω, *frigeo, rigeo, to shiver*, regular. — ῥιγῶν, inf. for ῥιγοῦν, Doric, found also in Attic Poetry. — ῥιγῶ, subj. 3 sing. regularly contracted from ῥιγῶη. — ΡΙΓΑΩ, opt. 3 sing. ῥιγῶη; part. ῥιγῶσα.

ῥίπτω, ῥιπτέω, (ΡΙΦ-) *to cast*, F. ῥίψω, A. ἔρριψα, Poetic ἔριψα, P. ἔρριφα, P. P. ἔρριμμαι, A. P. ἐρρίφθην, 2 A. P. ἐρρίφην, Poetic ἐρίφην. — ῥερίφθαι, P. P. inf. Poetic.

ῥύομαι, *to rescue*, F. ῥύσομαι, A. ἐρρυσάμην, ῥύσάμην. — ΡΥΜΙ, inf. ῥύσθαι; Imperf. ἐρρῦτο as Aorist, 3 plur. ῥύατο Epic.

ῥυπόω, *to make dirty*, regular. — ῥερυπωμένα, P. P. part. in Homer.

ῥώννυμι, ῥωννύω, (ΡΟ-) *to strengthen*, A. ἔρωσα, P. M. ἔρωμαι as Present, A. P. ἐρρώσθην.

## Σ.

σαίρω (ΣΑΡ-) ; different from σαίρω, *to sweep*; 2 P. σέσηρα as Present, *to grin*. — σεσᾶρυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic for σεσηρνῖα.

σαλπίζω (ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓ-), *to sound a trumpet*, A. ἐσάλπιγξα, ἐσάλπισα, P. P. σεσάλπισμαι.

σαόω (σᾶω), *to save*, Epic, regular. — σᾶω, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from σᾶοε; Imperf. 3 sing. σᾶω, ἐσᾶω, from σᾶοε, ἐσᾶοε.

σᾶω, *to sift*, commonly σήθω, A. ἔσησα, P. P. σέσημαι, σέσησμαι.

σβέννυμι, σβεννύω, (ΣΒΕ-, ΣΒΗΜΙ) *to extinguish*, F. σβέσω, A. ἔσβεσα, P. ἔσβηκα as middle, P. P. ἔσβεσμαι, A. P. ἐσβέσθην, F. M. σβήσομαι, 2 A. ἔσβην, σβῆναι, ἀπο-σβείς, as middle.

σεβάσσατο, *he forbore*, a defective A. M.

σειώ, *to shake*, regular; P. P. σέσεισμαι, A. P. ἐσεισθην. — ἐσσειόντο, Imperf. P. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀνα-σσειασκε, Imperf. iterative, Epic.

ΣΕΥΩ (ΣΥ-, ΣΥΜΙ), *to move, drive away*, Poetic, A. ἔσσενα, σεῦα, A. P. ἐσύθην, ἐσσύθην, as middle, P. M. ἔσσυμαι, ἐσσύμενος, A. M. σευάμην, 2 A. M. ἐσσύμην, 2 A. P. ἀπ-έσσουα (?). Mid. σεύομαι, *to pursue*, part. σύμενος. — σεῦται, Pres. 3 sing. for σεύεται. — οὐ-θι, 2 A. imperat. 2 sing.

- σῆπω (ΣΑΠ-), *to rot*, regular; 2 P. σέσηπα as intransitive, *to rot*, 2 A. P. ἐσάπην. — σαπήη, 2 A. P. subj. 3 sing. Epic.
- σιγάω, *to be silent*, regular; F. Perf. σεσιγήσομαι.
- τκάπτω (ΣΚΑΦ-), *to dig*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐσκάφην.
- σκεδάννυμι, σκεδαννύω, (ΣΚΕΔΑ-) *to scatter*, F. σκεδάσω σκεδῶ, A. ἐσκέδασα, P. P. ἐσκέδασμαι, A. P. ἐσκεδάσθην. — δια-σκεδάννυσι, δια-σκεδάννυται, subj. 3 sing.
- ΣΚΕΛΛΩ (ΣΚΕΛ-, ΣΚΑΛ-, ΣΚΛΑ-, ΣΚΛΗΜΙ), *to dry up*, A. ἔσκηλα, P. ἔσκληκα as middle, F. M. σκλήσομαι, σκελούμαι, 2 A. ἔσκλην, σκλαίην, σκλήναι, as middle. Mid. σκέλλομαι, *to wither*.
- σκέπτομαι, commonly σκοπέω, σκοποῦμαι, *specio, to consider*, F. σκέψομαι, P. ἔσκεμμαι, A. ἐσκέφθην, ἐσκεψάμην, F. Perf. ἐσκέψομαι passively.
- σκίδνημι, for σκεδάννυμι, A. P. ἐσκιδνάσθην.
- σμύχω, *to burn*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐσμύχην (!).
- σόομαι σοῦμαι, equivalent to σεύομαι, imperat. σοῦ. — ἀπο-σοῦν, Pres. inf. act.
- σπάω, *to draw*, F. σπᾶσω, A. ἔσπᾶσα, P. ἔσπᾶκα, P. P. ἔσπασμαι, A. P. ἐσπάσθην.
- σπείρω, *to sow*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐσπάρην.
- σπένδω, *to offer a libation*, F. σπέισω, A. ἔσπεισα, P. ἔσπεικα, P. P. ἔσπεισμαι, A. P. ἐσπέισθην, regular.
- στείβω (ΣΤΙΒΕ-), *to tread, press down*, A. ἔστειψα, P. P. ἐστίβημαι.
- στέλλω (ΣΤΕΛ-), *to send*, F. στελῶ, A. ἔστειλα, P. ἔσταλκα, P. P. ἔσταλμαι, A. P. ἐστάλθην rare, 2 A. P. ἐστάλην. — ἐσταλάδατο, Plur. M. 3 plur. Ionic, from ΣΤΑΛΛΑΔΩ. — ἀφ-εστάλκαμεν, P. 1 plur. for ἀπ-εστάλκαμεν.
- στενάζω, *to sigh*, F. στενάξω, A. ἐστέναξα.
- στέργω, *to be fond of*, regular; 2 P. ἔστοργα.
- στερέω, στερίσκω, (ΣΤΕΡ-) *to deprive*, F. στερήσω, A. ἐστέρησα, Epic ἐστέρεσα, P. ἐστέρηκα, P. P. ἐστέρημαι, A. P. ἐστερήθην, F. M. στερήσομαι, 2 A. P. part. στερεῖς. Mid. also στέρομαι.
- στεύται, pl. στεῦνται, *to pledge one's self, threaten*, Poetic, Imperf. στεῦτο, defective.
- στορέννυμι, στόρνυμι, (ΣΤΟΡ-) *sterno, to strew*, F. στορέσω στορῶ, A. ἐστόρεσα, A. P. ἐστορέσθην.
- στρέφω, *to turn*, F. στρέψω, A. ἔστρεψα, P. ἔστροφα, P. P. ἔστραμμαι, A. P. ἐστρέφθην, Ionic ἐστράφθην, 2 A. P. ἐστράφην the usual aorist passive.
- στρώννυμι, στρωννύω, (ΣΤΟΡ-, ΣΤΡΟ-) the same as στορέννυμι, F. στρώσω, A. ἔστρωσα, P. P. ἔστρωμαι.
- στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ-), *to shudder at*, A. ἐστύγησα, ἔστυξα, P. ἐστύγηκα, P. P. ἐστύγημαι, ἔστυγμαί, A. P. ἐστυγήθην, 2 A. ἔστυγον, F. M. στυγήσομαι as passive.
- συν-ίημι, *to understand*, A. ἐσυνῆκα, for συνῆκα, rare.
- συρίζω, συρίζω, *to hiss, whistle*, F. συρίζομαι, A. ἐσύριξα, ἐσύρισα.
- σχάω, σχάζω, *to cut open, let loose*, F. σχάσω, A. ἔσχᾶσα, ἔσχᾶσα, A. M. ἐσχασάμην, *to leave off, give up, abandon*.
- σώζω, *to save*, regular; A. P. ἐσώθην from σόω.

## T.

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΩ, *to take*, Epic, imperat. (τάε) τῆ, Doric (ταετε) τῆτε, 2 A. part. τεταγών, Epic.

ΤΑΛΑΩ, ΤΛΑΩ, ΤΛΗΜΙ, *to endure, venture*, Poetic, F. ταλάσω rare, F. M. τλήσομαι, A. ἐτάλασα, P. τέτληκα, A. M. ἐταλασάμην (σο), 2 P. (τέτλαα), τετλαίην, τέτλαθι, τετλάναι, τετληώς, 2 A. ἔτλην, τλώ, τλαίην, τλήθι, τλήναι, τλās. — τέτλᾱ, 2 P. imperat. 3 sing. for τέτλαθι

τανύω, Ionic ταννύω, *to stretch*, F. τανύσω (ῥ), Epic τανύω, A. ἐτάνισα, P. P. τετάνυσμαι, A. P. ἐτανύσθην as middle, F. Perf. τετανύσομαι. — ΤΑΝΥΜΙ, Pres. P. 3 sing. τάνυται.

τάσσω (ΤΑΓ-), *to arrange*, regular; F. Perf. τετάξομαι, 2 A. P. ἐτάγην. τείνω (ΤΕΝ-, ΤΑ-), *tendo, to stretch*, F. τενῶ, A. ἔτεινα, P. τέτακα, P. P. τέταμαι, A. P. ἐτάθην.

τείρω, *to afflict*, F. τέρσω.

τελέω, *to finish, pay*, F. τελέσω τελέω τελῶ, A. ἐτέλεσα, P. τετέλεκα, P. P. τετέλεσμαι, A. P. ἐτελέσθην.

τέμνω, Ionic τάμνω, (τέμω, ΤΜΑ-) *to cut*, F. τεμῶ, P. τέτμηκα, P. P. τέτμημαι, A. P. ἐτμήθην, F. Perf. τετμήσομαι, 2 A. ἔτεμον, rarely ἔταμον, 2 A. Mid. ἐτεμόμην, rarely ἐταμόμην, 2 P. part. τετμηώς as passive. — ἐκ-τέτμησθον, P. P. subj. 3 dual.

ΤΕΜΩ, *to find*, 2 A. τέτμον, ἔτεμον, Epic.

τέρπω, *to amuse*, F. τέρψω, A. ἔτερψα, A. P. ἐτέρφθην, Epic ἐτάρφθην, as middle, 2 A. P. ἐτάρπην as middle, Epic, 2 A. M. ἐταρπόμην (τεταρπόμην). — τραπέιομεν, 2 A. P. subj. 1 plur. Epic for ταρπῶμεν.

τέρσομαι, *to become dry, to be drying*, Ionic, A. ἔτερσα, A. M. ἐτερσάμην, 2 A. P. ἐτέρσην.

ΤΕΥΧΕΩ, P. M. τετευχῆσθαι, *to arm one's self*.

τεύχω (ΤΥΧ-), *to prepare, make*, F. τεύξω, A. ἔτευξα, P. τέτευχα as passive, P. P. τέτυγμαι, A. P. ἐτύχθην, Ionic ἐτεύχθην, F. Perf. τετεύξομαι. The forms τέτυγμαι, ἐτύχθην are found intransitive, nearly equivalent to εἰμί, τυγχάνω, ἔτυχον. — τετεύχετον, 2 Pluperf. 3 dual with the ending and force of the Imperfect? (§ 118, 1, d.)

τῆ, see ΤΑΓΩ.

τήκω (ΤΑΚ-), *to melt*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐτάκην, 2 P. τέτηκα as middle, *to melt away*.

ΤΙΕΩ, *to sadden, vex*, P. P. τετίημαι, τετιημένος, 2 P. part. τετιηώς as passive, *saddened, dejected*.

τιθέω (θέω), *to put, place*, Imperf. ἐτίθουν, F. M. τιθήσομαι. — ἐτίθεα, Ionic for ἐτίθειον.

τίθημι (τιθέω, θέω), *to put, place*, F. θήσω, A. ἔθηκα only in the indicative, P. τέθεικα, Doric τέθεκα, P. P. τέθειμαι, Doric τέθεμαι, A. P. ἐτέθην, 2 A. ἔθην, θῶ, θείην, θές, θείναι, θείς. Mid. τίθεμαι, θήσομαι, P. τέθειμαι, A. ἐθηκάμην, 2 A. ἐθέμην, θῶμαι, θείμην, (θέσο θεό) θοῦ, θέσθαι, θέμενος. The singular ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε, and the 3 plur. ἔθηκαν, are, with good writers, much more common than the remaining persons. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔθην is not used in the indicative, at least by good writers. Of the

- aorist middle only the indicative ἐθηκάμην and the participle θηκάμενος are found. — τίθηται, Pres. 3.sing. Doric for τίθησι.  
 τίκτω (ΤΕΚ-), to bring forth, beget, F. τέξω, commonly τέξομαι, A. ἔτεξα rare, P. P. τέτευμαι, τέτογμα, both later, A. P. ἐτέχθην, 2 A. ἔτεκον, 2 A. M. ἐτεκόμην, 2 P. τέτοκα, F. M. τεκοῦμαι.  
 τιμάω, to honor, regular; F. Perf. τετιμήσομαι.  
 τίω (τίω), to pay, expiate, atone for, F. τίσω, A. ἔτισα, P. τέτικα, P. P. τέτισμαι, A. P. ἐτίσθην. — Mid. also τίννμαι or τίννυμαι.  
 τιτρώω, τίτρημι, (ΤΡΑ-) terebro, to bore, A. ἔτρησα, P. P. τέτρημαι, A. P. ἐτρήθην.  
 τιτρώσκω (ΤΟΡ-, ΤΡΟ-, ΤΡΩΜΙ), to wound, F. τρώσω, A. ἔτρωσα, P. P. τέτρωμαι, A. P. ἐτρώθην, 2 A. τέτορον, also ἐξ-έτρων. — τέτορθαι, P. P. inf.  
 τιτύσκομαι, rarely τιτύσκω, (ΤΥΧ-, τύκω) to prepare, take aim at, Epic, 2 A. τέτυκον, 2 A. M. τετυκόμην.  
 τίω, to honor, regular; 2 P. τέτια, rare.  
 τμήγω, τμήσσω, to cut, F. τμήξω, A. ἔτμηξα, 2 A. ἔτμαγον, 2 A. P. ἐτμάγην, ἐτμήγην.  
 τορέω (ΤΟΡ-), to pierce, F. τορήσω, A. ἐτόρησα, 2 A. ἔτορον. — τετορήσω, from ΤΕΤΟΡΕΩ.  
 τρέπω, Ionic τράπω, to turn, F. τρέψω, A. ἔτρεψα, Ionic ἔτραψα, P. τέτροφα, rarely τέτραφα, P. P. τέτραμμαί, A. P. ἐτρέφθην, Ionic ἐτράφθην, F. Perf. τετράψομαι, 2 A. ἔτραπον, 2 A. P. ἐτράπην usually as middle, 2 A. M. ἐτραπόμην.  
 τρέφω, rare τράφω, (ΘΡΕΦ-) to nourish, F. θρέψω, A. ἔθρεψα, P. τέτροφα, also ἔτροφα, P. P. τέθραμμαί, A. P. ἐθρέφθην rare, 2 A. ἔτραφον as passive, 2 A. P. ἐτράφην.  
 τρέχω, Doric τράχω, (ΘΡΕΧ-, ΔΡΕΜ-, ΔΡΑΜΕ-) to run, F. θρέξομαι commonly δραμοῦμαι, rarely θρέξω, δραμῶ, δράμομαι, A. ἔθρεξα rare, P. δεδράμηκα, rarely ὑπο-δεδρόμηκε, P. P. δεδράμημαι, 2 A. ἔδραμον, 2 P. δέδρομα, ἀνα-δέδρομα, Epic.  
 τρέω, to tremble, A. ἔτρεσα.  
 τρίβω, to rub, regular; 2 A. P. ἐτρίβην, F. M. συν-τριβεῖται rare.  
 τρίζω (ΤΡΙΓ-), to chirp, screech, 2 P. τέτριγα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐτετριγεῖν as Imperfect.  
 τρυῶ (ΤΡΥΧΟ-), to wear out, afflict, F. τρύξω, P. P. τετρύχωμαι. Pass. τρυχοῦμαι.  
 τρώγω (ΤΡΑΓ-), to eat, gnaw, F. τρώξομαι, A. ἔτρωξα, P. P. τέτρωγμαί, 2 A. ἔτραγον.  
 τυγχάνω (τεύχω, ΤΥΧΕ-, ΤΥΧ-), to obtain, hit, happen, F. τεύξομαι, A. ἐτύχησα Epic, P. τέτευχα, commonly τετύχηκα, Pluperf. ἐτετεύχεα Ionic, happened, 2 A. ἔτυχον. In the sense to happen, chance, happen to be, it has τυγχάνω, ἐτύγχανον, ἐτύχησα, ἐτετεύχεα, ἔτυχον. — τόσσαι (τόχ-σαι), for τύξαι, A. inf. found only in ἐπ-έτοσσε (ἐπέτυχε), and part. ἐπι-τόσσαις Æolic.  
 τύπτω (ΤΥΠΤΕ-, ΤΥΠ-), to strike, F. τύψω, commonly τυπτήσω, A. ἔτυψα, P. P. τέτυμμαί, τετύπτημαι, A. P. ἐτυπτήθην rare, 2 A. ἔτυπον (τέτυπον) rare, 2 A. P. ἐτύπην.  
 τῦφω (ΘΥΦ-), to raise smoke, burn, A. ἔθυψα rare, P. P. τέθυμμαί, 2 A. P. ἐτύφην.

## Υ.

ἰλάσκω, ἰλάω, *to lark as a dog*, A. ἰλαξα later.

ἵπ-ισχνόμαι, Poetic and Ionic ἵπ-ίσχομαι, *to promise*, F. ἵποσχήσομαι,

P. ἵπέσχημαι, A. ἵπεσχέςθην rare, 2 A. M. ἵπεσχόμεν.

ἰφαίνω (ἰφάω, ἸΦΑΝ-), *to weave*, regular; P. P. ἰφασμαι, rarely ἰφύφασμαι.

ἴω (ἴ), *to rain*, regular; P. P. ἴσμαι, A. P. ἴσθην.

## Φ.

ΦΑΓΩ, see ἰσθίω.

φαίνω (φάω, ΦΑΝ-), *to show, shine*, F. φανῶ, A. ἔφηναι, later ἔφᾶνα,

P. πέφαγκαι, P. P. πέφασμαι, A. P. ἐφάνθην, 2 A. ἔφανον, 2 A. ἐφανόμεν, 2 A. P. ἐφάνην as middle, 2 P. πέφηναι as middle. — φαάνθην, ἐφαάνθην, A. P. Epic for ἐφάνθην.

φάσκω, see φημί, πιφάσκω.

φάω, *to shine*, Epic, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι as middle.

ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, see ΦΕΝΩ.

φείδομαι (ΦΙΔ-), *to spare*, F. φείσομαι, A. ἐφεισάμην, 2 A. πεφιδόμεν Epic. — ΠΕΦΙΔΕΩ, F. πεφιδήσομαι, Epic.

ΦΕΝΩ, ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, Epic, P. P. πέφαται, πέφανται, inf. πεφάσθαι, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι, 2 A. πέφνον or ἔπεφνον, πέφνω, πεφνέμεν, πέφνων (not πεφνίων).

φέρω, *to feed*, 2 P. πέφορβα.

φέρω (ΟΙ-, ΕΝΕΚ-, ΕΝΕΓΚ-, ΕΝΕΙΚ-), *fero, porto, to bring*, F. οἴσω, A. (ῶσα), imperat. οἴσε, inf. οἴσειν, P. ἐνήνοχα, P. P. ἐνήνεγμαι, rarely οἴσμαι, A. P. ἠνέχθην, F. P. ἐνεχθήσομαι, οἴσθήσομαι, 2 A. ἠνεγκον or ἠνεγκα. Ionic forms, A. ἠνεια, P. P. ἐνήνεγμαι, A. P. ἠνείχθην. — φέρτε, imperat. 2 plur. for φέρετε. — φέρμεν, inf. Epic for φερέμεν. — φέρησι, 3 sing. Epic, from ΦΕΡΗΜΙ.

φεύγω (ΦΥΓ-, ΦΥΖ-), *fugio, to flee*, F. φεύξομαι, φευξοῦμαι, P. M. part. πεφυγμένος, A. M. ἐφενξάμην rare, 2 A. ἔφυγον, 2 P. πέφευγα, Epic part. πεφυζότες. — πεφύγγων, 2 P. part. Æolic, from ΦΥΓΓΩ.

φημί, φάσκω, (ΦΑ-) φάρι, *to say*, φῶ, φαίην, φάθι or φαθί, φάσαι, φάς, Imperf. ἔφην, ἐφάμην, usually as Aorist, F. φήσω, A. ἔφησα, P. P. πέφαμαι, part. πεφασμένος.

φθάνω (ΦΘΑ-, ΦΘΗΜΙ), *to anticipate*, F. φθᾶσω, commonly φθήσομαι, A. ἔφθαῖσα, P. ἔφθακα, 2 A. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθᾶς, 2 A. M. part. φθάμενος as active. — παρα-φθαίησι, 2 A. opt. Epic for παραφθαίη.

φθείρω (ΦΘΕΡ-), *to corrupt*, F. φθερῶ, Epic φθέρσω, F. M. φθεροῦμαι, φθαροῦμαι, A. ἔφθειρα, P. ἔφθαρκα, P. P. ἔφθαρμαι, 2 A. P. ἐφθάρην, 2 P. ἔφθορα, sometimes as intransitive or middle. — ἔφθορθαι, P. P. inf. Æolic for ἐφθάρθαι.

φθίνω (φθίω, ΦΘΙΝΕ-, ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to be consumed*, A. ἐφθίνησα rare, P. κατ-εφθίνηκα rare, 2 A. (ἔφθιν), inf. φθίνειν, part. φθίσα rare. — ΦΘΙΘΩ, Imperf. ἀπ-ἐφθιθον as Aorist.

φθίω (ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to consume, waste*, F. φθίσω φθιῶ, A. ἔφθισα, P. P. ἔφθίμαι, Plur. ἐφθίμην, A. P. ἐφθίθην, 2 A. M. ἐφθίμην, φθίωμαι, φθίμην φθίτο, φθίσθω, φθίσθαι, φθίμενος.

- φθονέω, *to envy*, regular. — ἐφθόνεσα, A. later for ἐφθόνησα.  
 φιλέω, *to love*, regular; F. Perf. πεφιλήσομαι. — Epic A. M. ἐφιλά-  
 μην, φίλωμαι, φίλαι (φίλαι), φιλάμενος, from ΦΙΛΩ. — φιλήμε-  
 ναι, inf. Epic from ΦΙΛΗΜΙ.  
 ΦΛΑΖΩ (ΦΛΑΔ-), *to burst asunder*, P. P. πέφλασμαι, 2 A. ἔφλαδον.  
 φλέγω, *to burn*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφλέγην.  
 φλύω, περι-φλύω, (ΦΛΕΥ-) *to scorch*, P. P. περι-πέφλευσμαι.  
 φράζω (ΦΡΑΔ-), *to tell, explain*, regular; 2 A. πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον,  
 Epic. — προ-πεφραδμένος, P. P. part. for προ-πεφρασμένος. —  
 φράδεν, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἔφραζεν.  
 φρέω, used in composition with ἐκ, εἰς, διά, regular. — ΦΡΗΜΙ, 2 A.  
 (ἔφρην(, imperat. φρές, inf. φρήναι.  
 φρύγω, frigo, *to parch*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφρύγην.  
 φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚ-), *to watch*, regular; 2 P. πεφύλακα. — προ-φύ-  
 λαχθε, Pres. imperat. 2 plur. for προφυλάσσετε.  
 φῦρω, *to knead, mix*, A. ἔφυρσα, P. P. πέφυρμαι, A. ἐφύρθην, F. Perf.  
 πεφύρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐφύρην. — ΦΥΡΩ, φυρᾶσω, &c., regular.  
 φύω (ΦΥΜΙ), *to produce*, F. φῦσω, A. ἐφῦσα, P. πέφῦκα as Present  
 middle, *to be*, Plup. ἐπεφῦκειν as Imperfect middle, 2 P. πέφνα as  
 Present middle, 2 A. ἔφῦν, φύω, φῦην, φῦναι, φύς, as Present mid-  
 dle, fore, *to be*, 2 A. P. ἐφύην. — ἐπέφυκον, Plup. with the end-  
 ing and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

## X.

- χάζω, ἀνα-χάζω, χάζομαι, (ΧΑΔ-, ΚΕΚΑΔΕ-) *cedo, to yield*, F. χάσο-  
 μαι, κεκαθήσω causative, A. κεκαθήσαι rare, A. M. ἐχασάμην, 2 A.  
 κέκαδον causative, 2 A. M. κεκαδόμην, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεκήδειν rare.  
 χαίνω, see χάσκω.  
 χαίρω (ΧΑΙΡΕ-, ΧΑΡΕ-, ΧΑΡ-), *to rejoice*, F. χαιρήσω, A. ἐχαιρήσα,  
 P. κεχάρηκα as Present, 2 A. P. ἐχάρην as active, F. Perf. κεχαρή-  
 σω, κεχαρήσομαι, as future to κεχάρηκα, P. M. κεχάρημαι, κέχαρμαι, as  
 Present, Poetic, A. M. ἐχηράμην not Attic, 2 P. κεχαρηώς as Present,  
 Epic, 2 A. M. ἐχαρόμην (κεχαρόμην).  
 χαλάω, *to loosen*, F. χαλάσω, A. ἐχάλασα, P. κεχάλακα, P. P. κεχά-  
 λασμαι, A. P. ἐχαλάσθην.  
 χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ-, ΧΑΝΔ-, ΧΕΝΔ-), *to contain, grasp, hold*, F. χείσομαι,  
 2 A. ἔχανον, 2 P. κέχανδα as Present.  
 χάσκω, later χαίνω, (ΧΑ-, ΧΑΝ-) *hio, to gape*, F. χανούμαι, A. ἔχᾶνα,  
 χᾶναι, rare, 2 A. ἔχανον, 2 P. κέχηνα as Present, *to be open, gape*.  
 χέζω (ΧΕΔ-), *caco*, F. χέσομαι, χεσοῦμαι, A. ἔχεσα, ἔχεσον, P. P. κέ-  
 χεσμαι, 2 P. κέχυδα.  
 χέω (χεύω, ΧΥ-, ΧΥΜΙ), *to pour*, F. χέω like the present, Epic χεύσω  
 χεύω, later χεῶ, A. ἔχεα, Epic ἔχευσα ἔχευα, rare ἔχῦσα, P. κέχῦκα,  
 P. P. κέχῦμαι, A. ἐχῦθην, F. M. χέομαι, A. M. ἐχεάμην, Epic ἐχευ-  
 άμην, 2 A. M. ἐχύμην. Mid. χέομαι, Epic χεύομαι.  
 ΧΛΑΖ- (ΧΛΑΔ-), *to bubble up*, 2 P. part. κεχλάδως. — κεχλάδειν,  
 P. inf. Doric; κεχλάδων, P. part. Æolic; both with the force of  
 the Present.  
 χλιδιάω (ΧΛΙΔ-), *to live luxuriously*, 2 P. κέχλιδα as Present.  
 χολόω, *to enrage*, regular; F. Perf. κεχολώσομαι as Future middle.

χῶω, χῶννυμι, χωννύω, *to heap up*, F. χῶσω, A. ἔχωσα, P. κέχωκα, P. P. κέχωσμαι, A. P. ἐχῶσθην.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ (ΧΡΑΙΣΜ-), *to help, avert*, Epic, F. χραισμῆσω, A. ἐχραισμησα, 2 A. ἔχραισμον.

χράομαι, *to use*, F. χρήσομαι, P. κέχρημαι, A. ἐχρήσθην, A. M. ἐχρησάμην, F. Perf. κεχρήσομαι.

χράω (χρέω, ΧΡΗΜΙ), *to need*, rare in the personal form, P. M. κέχρημαι, κεχρημένος, as Present active.

Χρή, *it is necessary, there is need*, Impersonal, χρῆ, χρεία, χρῆναι or χρῆν, χρεών, Imperf. ἐχρήν or χρῆν, F. χρήσει, A. ἔχρησε.

χράω, *to lend*, see κίχρημι.

χράω, *to give an oracular response*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. κέχρηκα, P. P. κέχρημαι, κέχρησμαι, A. P. ἐχρήσθην. Mid. χράομαι, *to consult an oracle*.

χρεμετίζω (ΧΡΕΜΙΖ-), *to neigh*, A. ἐχρέμισα.

χρίω, *to anoint*, regular, P. P. κέχρῖμαι, κέχρισμαι, A. P. ἐχρίσθην.

χρώζω, χρώννυμι, χρωννύω, (ΧΡΟ-) *to color*, A. ἔχρωσα, P. P. κέχρωσμαι, rarely κέχρωμαι, A. P. ἐχρώσθην.

## Ψ.

ψαύω, *to handle*, regular; P. P. ἔψαυσμαι, A. P. ἐψαύσθην.

ψύχω, *to cool*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐψύχην and ἐψύγην.

## Ω.

ώθέω (ΩΘ-), *to push*, F. ώθήσω, commonly ώσω, A. έωσα, Ionic ώσα, P. έξ-έωκα, P. P. έωσμαι, Ionic ώσμαι, A. P. έώσθην, rarely έώθην, A. M. άπ-ωσάμην. — άν-ωθειή, opt. 3 sing. in an Ionic inscription.

ώνέομαι, *to buy*, Imperf. έωνούμην, ώνούμην, F. ώνήσομαι, P. έώνημαι, A. έωνήσθην passively, A. M. έωνησάμην, ώνησάμην. Classical writers generally use έπριάμην for έωνησάμην.

## § 134. ADVERBS.

## 1. Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθι or ποῦ, where?

-θι; as άλλοθι, άγρόθι, έγγύθι, έκείθι.

-ου; as αὐτοῦ, άλλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ, άγχοῦ.

-αι, only in χαμαί, humi.

-οί; as Ισθμοί, Πυθοί, Φαληροί, Μεγαροί. — Οἴκοι.

-υι, Aeolic for -οι; μέσυι (μέσοι), τυϊδε, πήλυι, άλλυι, τούτυι, άτέρυι.

-ω; άνω, κάτω, είσω, έσω, έξω, όπίσω, πρόσσω, πόρσω, πόρρω.

-σι is found in names of towns or cities; as Αθήνησι, Θήβησι, Ολυμπιάσι, Θεσπιάσι.

-δον, -τος, -θα; ένδον, έντός intus, έκτός, ένθα, ένταῦθα, ύπαιθα.

## 2. Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθεν, whence?

-θεν, Latin -nde; as άλλοθεν, ούρανόθεν, Αθήνηθεν.

θα, Aeolic and Doric; πρόσθα, έμπροσθα, ένερθα, ύπισθα ύπισθα, έξύπισθα, άνωθα.

-ώ, Doric, in τουτώ, τηνώ, ώ, αὐτώ.

3 Endings of Adverbs answering to *πόσσε* or *ποῖ*, *whither?*

- δε is regularly appended to the accusative; as οἰκόνδε, ἀλαδε. — Φύγαδε, from φυγή, annexes -δε to the root. Οἴκαδε, from οἶκος, follows the same analogy, with a change of o into a. — In the Epic expression ὄνδε δόμονδε, -δε is annexed also to ὄν. — The Epic Ἄιδόσδε appends -δε to the genitive, in consequence of the omitted accusative δόμον. — This adverbial accusative always retains its peculiar force, and may be accompanied by an adjective; as Κόωνδ' εἰναιομένην.
- δεις, Epic and Doric; χαμάδεις, οἴκαδεις, ἄλλυδεις; χαμάνδεις, Ολυμπιάνδεις, ἀγράνδεις.
- ζε is appended to the root; as Αθήναζε, θύραζε, EPA terra ἔραζε, χαμᾶζε. — Θρία has Θρίωζε.
- σε; ἐκείσε, ἄλλοσε alio, ποτέρωσε.

4. Endings of Adverbs answering to *πότε*, *when?*

- τε, Æolic -τα, Doric -κα; as ποτέ, πάντοτε, πότα πόκα.
- αι, only in πάλαι, *anciently*.

Other adverbs of time: αἰί αἰεί, αὔριον, ἔπειτα, χθές ἐχθές heri, νεωστί nuper, νύκτωρ noctu, νῦν nunc, ὀψέ, πέρυσι, πρίν prius, πρόωγ, πρωί, σήμερον τήμερον, τῆτες.

5. Endings of Adverbs answering to *πῶς*, *how?*

- ως, English -ly, is appended to the root of adjectives, participles, or pronouns. For practical purposes it is only necessary to change -ων of the genitive plural into -ως; as σοφός σοφῶς, ἦσυχος ἡσύχως, ἡδύς ἡδέως, ἀληθής ἀληθῶς, οὗτος οὕτως, ἐρρωμένος ἐρρωμένως.
- δην, -δα, appended to the root of verbs; as γράβδην, μίγδην μίγδα. The ending -δην is often preceded by α, in which case the radical vowel ε becomes ο; as λογάδην, σποράδην sparsim. — Πλούτος gives πλουτίνδην, and ἄριστος, ἀριστίνδην.
- δόν, Latin -tim, from nouns and verbs; as ἰλαδόν, ἀγεληδόν, κυνηδόν, χανδόν.
- ί or -εῖ, from adjectives; as ἐθελοντί, ἀνατί οἱ ἀνατεί, ἀμισθί, ὀνομαστί, ἀκηρυκτί οἱ ἀκηρυκτεῖ, τετραποδιστί, βαρβαριστί, Ἑλληνιστί.
- ξ, from verbs; as ὀδάξ, ἐναλλάξ.

6. Endings of Adverbs answering to *πῆ*, *in what way?*

- η (-η), -α (-α), Doric -εῖ (rare); as οὐδαμῆ, ἄλλη, πεζῆ, ἰδίᾳ, δημοσίᾳ, κοινῆ, ἀλλαχῆ, διχῆ, λάθρᾳ, πάντῃ, παντᾷ; Doric πεί, αὐτεῖ, τουτεῖ, τηνεῖ, ὁπεῖ.

§ 135. 1. Some genitives, datives, and accusatives, denoting various relations, are commonly regarded as adverbs; as,

G. ἐξῆς, ὁμοῦ, προικός, αἴφνης

D. κομιδῆ, εἰκῆ, ἄρμοῖ, κύκλω, ἑκάτι, ἑκhti, ἀέκhti

A. μακράν, χάριν, μάτην, δίκην, τέλος, ἀρχήν, καιρόν, τὴν ταχίστην, ἄγαν, λίαν, ἔνεκα



2. Especially the *accusative* of the *neuter* of an *adjective* is often used adverbially; as *μόνον*, *only*; *πολύ* or *πολλά*, *much*. So *πλησίον*, *ὑστερον*, *μάλα*, *κάρτα*, *κρύφα*, *δίχα*, *τάχα*.

3. Sometimes a word with the preposition governing it is used adverbially; as *παρα-χρήμα*, *προύργου* (*προ-έργου*), *καθ-άπερ*, *ἐφ-εξῆς*. So *ἐξ-αίφνης*, *ἐκ-ποδών*, *ἐμ-ποδών*, *ἐπ-έκεινα*, *ἐπι-σχερώ*, *κατ-όπιν*.

## § 136. PREPOSITIONS.

*Ἀμφι* (*ἀμφίς*), *amb-*, *around*, *about*, mostly Ionic and Poetic. In composition it sometimes implies *two sides*, which is properly its original meaning.

*Ἀνά*, *on*, *upon*. — Æolic and Thessalian *ὄν*; as *ὄν-τίθην* for *ἀνα-τεθῆναι*; *ὄν τὸ μέσον*, for *ἀνὰ τὸ μέσον*.

*Ἀντί*, *instead of*. In composition it often means *against*, *contrary to*, which is its original meaning.

*Ἀπό* (*ἀπαί*), *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *from*. In composition, also *off*, *away*.

*Διά* (*διαί*), *through*. In composition, also *asunder*.

*Εἰς*, Ionic and old Attic *Es*, *to*, *into*. — Argive *ἐνς*, Doric, Bæotic, and Thessalian, *ἐν*.

*Ἐκ* or *Ἐξ*, *e*, *ex*, *out of*, *from*. — Doric *ἐξό* when it stands for *ἐξ-εσσι*; Bæotic and Thessalian *ἐς* before a consonant, *έσσ* before a vowel, as *ἐς Μωσάων*, *ἐσγόνως*, *ἐσσάρχι*. — It has already been remarked that *ἐκ* is used before a consonant, and *ἐξ* before a vowel. It is added here, that, in inscriptions, *ἐξ* is found before *ρ*; as *ἐξ Ρηνείας*.

*Ἐν*, *in*, *at*. — Epic *ἐνί*, *εἰν*, *εἰνί*; Doric and Æolic *ἐνό*, but only when it stands for *ἐν-εσσι*.

*Ἐπί*, *upon*, *on*.

*Κατά* (*καταί*), *down*. In composition, also *utterly*, *up*, *completely*.

*Μετά*, *after*, *with*. — Æolic and Bæotic *πεδά*.

*Παρά* (*παραί*), *along*, *near*.

*Περί*, *around*, *about*. — In the Elean inscription ΠΑΡΠΟΛΕΜΟ *περὶ πολέμου*.

*Πρό*, *prae*, *before*.

*Πρός*, *before*, *towards*. — Doric *προτί*, *ποτί*; Bæotic *ποτί*.

*Σύν* or *Ξύν*, *cum*, *con-*, *with*.

*Ῥπέρ* (*ὑπείρ*), *super*, *over*.

*Ῥπό* (*ὑπαί*), *sub*, *under*. In composition, it may correspond to the English diminutive ending *-ish*; as *ὑπόλευκος*, *whitish*.

NOTE. The word *ὄς* sometimes has the force of *εἰς*; it is never, however, prefixed to a noun denoting an inanimate object.

## § 137. CONJUNCTIONS.

ἀλλά, *sed, at, but.*

ἄτε, *quippe, inasmuch as, because.*

αὐτάρ, ἀτάρ, *but.*

γάρ, *enim, for.*

δέ, *and, but, for, on the other hand.*

εἴ, *and, but, for, on the other hand.*

εἴ, *and, but, for, on the other hand.*

εἴ, *and, but, for, on the other hand.*

ἤ, *Epic and Ionic ἤέ, vel, or quam, than.*

ἤδέ, *ιδέ, and, corresponding to ἡμέν.*

ἡμέν, *both, as well, followed by ἡδέ.*

ἤτοι, *either, or; in Homer, equivalent to μέν.*

ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς, *ut, that, in order that.*

καί, *et, and.*

μέν, *indeed, on the one hand, followed by δέ.*

ὅμως, *yet, still.*

ὅτι, *that, because.*

οὐνεκα, *since, because.*

ὄφρα, *Poetic for ἵνα, ὅπως.*

τε, *que, and.*

## § 138. INTERJECTIONS.

ἄ, *ah! of sorrow and compassion.*

ἄ, ἄ, *ha! ha! of laughter.*

ἄϊ, αἰβοῖ, *of wonder.*

ἀπαπαί or ἀπαπαί, *of approbation.*

ἀππαλαττατά, *of joy.*

ἀππαταῖ, ἀππαταῖ, or ἀππαταιάξ, *of sorrow and disgust.*

βαβαί, or βαβαϊάξ, *of astonishment.*

εἴ, or εἴ, *hei! heu! eheu! ah! of grief.*

εἴα, or εἴα, *eja! on! courage!*

εἴεν, *well, be it so; a modification of the preceding.*

εἴλελεῦ, *of grief or joy.*

εὖγε, *that is εὖ γε, euge! eu! well done! bravo!*

εὐοῖ, *evoe! evax! the cry of the bacchanals.*

ἦν, ἦνί, ἦνίδε, *en! lo! behold!*

ἱατταταῖ, or ἱατταταιάξ, *of sorrow; with the Genitive.*

ἱαῦ, ἱανοῖ, *eho! ehodum! heus! in answer to a call; sometimes it is equivalent to ἰού, ἰώ.*

ἰδοῦ, *lo! behold!*

ἰή, *of exultation.*

ἰού, *alas! of grief.*

ἰώ, *io! of joy or grief.*

μῦ μῦ, *of pain; it is made by breathing strongly through the nostrils.*

ὀά, *woe! alas!*

οἶ, οἶ! *alas! woe! with the Dative.*

οἶμοι, *that is οἶ μοι, woe is me! with the Genitive.*

ὀττοτοῖ, ὀττοτοῖ, ὀττοτοτοῖ, or ὀτοτοτοτοῖ, *of sorrow.*

οὔαι, *vae! woe! with the Dative.*

παπαί, παπαιάξ, παπαε! *of pain, sorrow, joy, wonder.*

παπαπαῦ, *how nice I feel! of pleasure.*

πόπαξ, πόποι, ὦ πόποι, *O gods! of complaint.*

πύπαξ, πύππαξ, *of wonder, or admiration.*

ῥυπαπαί, *used by rowers.*

ῥῥ, *of smelling.*

φῦ, φῦ, *alas! with the Genitive.*

ὦ, *oh! of wonder, or grief; with the Nominative.*

ὦ, *O! with the Vocative.*

ὠή, *of grief.*

ὠόπ, *used in encouraging rowers.*

## DERIVATION OF WORDS.

§ 139. *Substantives* are derived from adjectives, verbs, and from other substantives.

- α G. *as*, from adjectives in *os* pure or *ρος*, and from verbs in *ρω*. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *όσία, αίτία, έχθρα*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *χαρά, φθορά, μοίρα*.
- αδος G. *ου*, rare; *όμαδος, χρομάδος, όρυμαγδός*.
- αινα G. *ης*, chiefly from masculines in *ων*; as *λείαινα, δράκαινα, θέαινα*.
- ἄρ, -ἄς, G. *ατος*, neuter, from verbs; as *ἄλειαρ, ἄλειφαρ, ἄλκαρ, εἰδαρ, εἰλαρ, μῆχαρ*; *δέρας, τέρας* (from ΤΕΡΩ, *terreo*).
- άς G. *άδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes either a female or a country; as *Δηλιάς*.
- ᾶς G. *ου*, denoting the *agent* of a verb chiefly in composition; as *όρνηθοθήρας, φνγαδοθήρας, όνοματοθήρας*.
- δών G. *όνος*, feminine, rarely -δώνη G. *ης*, from verbs; as *ἀλγηδών, χαιρηδών, μελεδών μελεδώνη, κληδών κληδών*.
- ειᾶ G. *as*, from nouns in *εύς*; only *βασίλεια, ίέρεια*.
- ειᾷ G. *as*, from verbs in *εω*; it denotes *action*; as *παιδεία*.
- ειᾷ G. *as*, sometimes -ίᾷ (Ionic -ίη), from adjectives; it denotes the *abstract* of the primitive; as *ἀλήθεια, ἀμάθεια ἀμαθία, ὠφελία, ἀβλαβία, ἀφραδία*.
- ΕΥΣ, G. *έως*, oxytone, English *-man, -er*, from nouns and verbs; as *ίππεύς, γραμματεύς, Δωριεύς*. Those derived from verbs denote the *agent*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *γραφεύς, φθορεύς, τομεύς*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *έμβολεύς*.
- η G. *ης*, from adjectives and verbs. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *κάκη*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, are generally oxytone, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *στροφή, αοιδή, σπουδή, μάχη*. So *άγωγή, άκωκή, όκωχή, έδωδή, όπωπή*. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as *τομή, a section*.
- ήρ G. *έρος*, the same as -τήρ, rare; *άήρ, αἰθήρ*.
- ης G. *ου*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, chiefly in composition; as *γεωμέτρης, άλλαντοπώλης, τριηράρχης, παιδοτρίβης*.
- θρα G. *as*, a modification of -τεια, -τρα; as *αναβάθρα, ούρηθρα*.
- θρον G. *ου*, a modification of -τρον; as *ρείθρον, φείθρον*.
- ΙΑ, G. *as*, English *-ness, -dom*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *κακία, εύδαιμονία*.
- ίς G. *ίδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes a female or country; as *Περσίς, Έλληνίς, Φωκαίς*. — A few come from verbs; *έλπίς, άγυρίς, όπισ, τρόπις, χάρις, φρόνις, τρώχισ; daίς*.
- λη or -λλα G. *ης*, chiefly from verbs; as *άγέλη, ζεύγλη θυηλή, τρώγλη, ἄελλα, θύελλα*.

- λεν οτ** -**λλον** G. ου, chiefly from verbs; as φῦλον, εἶδωλον, δαίδαλον.
- λος οτ** -**λλος** G. ου, chiefly from verbs; as αὐλός, βηλός, κρύσταλλος, ὀπτίλος ὀπτίλλος, ὄκταλλος oculus.
- ΜΑ**, G. ατος, denotes the *effect* of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as πράσσω πράγμα, ἄλλομαι ἄλμα, σπείρω σπέρμα. — Ἰθμα, ἄσθμα, from εἶμι, ἄω. — Sometimes it denotes *action*; as φρόνημα, γέννημα.
- μη** G. ης, denotes the *action*, and sometimes the *effect*, of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as μνήμη, γνώμη, τιμή, γραμμή. — Στάθμη from ἴστημι.
- μης**, a modification of -μη, rare; δύναμις, θέμις, φῆμις.
- μός** G. οῦ, denotes the action of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as ὀδυρμός, διωγμός, σεισμός. — It is often strengthened by θ; as βαθμός, ἄρθμός, ἐκκηθμός. — Ἰσθμός, from εἶμι. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as χρησμός, πλόκαμος πλοχμός, ῥωχμός.
- νη** G. ης, chiefly from verbs; στεφάνη, δρεπάνη, ἐργάνη, ζώνη, πάχη, φάτνη, μηχανή.
- νον** G. ου, from verbs; γλύφανον, δρέπανον, τύμπανον, ὄργανον, τέκνον.
- νος** G. εος, from verbs; ἔθνος, ἵχνος, τέμενος.
- νος** G. ου, chiefly from verbs; στέφανος, καπνός, κάμινος, κοίρανος τύραννος, λύχνος (from ΛΥΚΩ, luceo).
- οια** G. ας, rare; ἄνοια.
- ον** G. ου, from verbs; ζῶον, ἔργον, ζυγόν.
- ονη** G. ης, chiefly from verbs; as ἀγχόνη, ἀκόνη, βελόνη, σφενδόνη, χαρμονή, πλησμονή, ἡδονή.
- ος** G. ου, denotes the *action* or *agent* of a verb; in dissyllables, the radical ε becomes ο; as ἔλεγχος, λόγος, ὄνθος, ὄγκος. Those denoting the agent are found chiefly in composition; as ζωγράφος, λατόμος, μουσοποιός. — Sometimes this ending is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult; as μητροκτόνος, matricide, μητρόκτονος, one slain by his mother.
- ος** G. εος, is appended to the root of a verb; as πράγος, γένος, δέος, τρυφός, ἄνθος. — Ἔσθος from ἔννυμι. — When the verbal root is lost sight of, neuters of this ending are commonly referred to adjectives in us; as βάθος, ὄξος, αἰσχος, κάλλος, μῆκος, ὕψος, μάκρος.
- ρα** G. ας, chiefly from verbs; ἔδρα, αἶθρα.
- ρον** G. ου, chiefly from verbs; ξυρόν, δῶρον, κέντρον, βλέφαρον, μετρον, λέπυρον, θύρετρον.
- ρος** G. ου, chiefly from verbs; ξυρός, δαιτρός, ἰατρός, ὄλεθρος, κλήρος, ἄργυρος, αἶθρος.
- ς**, feminine, appended to the root of verbs; as ὦψ, ὄψ, φλόξ, δαΐς, δῶς, πτύξ, ῥῶξ, τὴν νίφα, τῇ ἀλκί, αἱ στάγες, τῆς στιχός; but ὁ βήξ. — Sometimes it denotes the *agent*; as ἄναξ, κήρυξ, φύλαξ, masculine.
- σα οτ** -**ση** G. ης, from verbs; δόξα, μύξα, φάσσα, αἶσα (from ΑΙΩ, aio), ὄσσα (ΕΠΩ), μοῦσα, ἄση. So μάξα, σχίξα, φύξα, with a change of σσ into ζ.

- ΣΙΑ, G. *as*, paroxytone, equivalent to *-σις*; as *εἰκασία*, *θυσία*. — When it denotes the *abstract* of a verbal adjective in *τος*, it comes from *-τία* by changing *τ* into *σ*; as *ἀφθαρσία*, *δυσπεψία*, *ἀπραξία*, *ἀθανασία*.
- ΣΙΣ, G. *εως*, Latin *-tio*, English *-ing*, *-ment*, denotes the *action* of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the second person singular of the perfect passive; as *τίσις*, *ποίησις*, *ῥᾶσις*, *πράξις*, *θλίψις*, *κόλασις*.
- σος G. *εος*, *-σων* G. *ων*, rare; *ἄλσος*, *πίσος*, *ἄψος*, *τέλσον*.
- ΣΣΑ, G. *ης*, English *-ess*, from masculines; as *Λίβυσσα*, *ἄνασσα*, *θῆσσα*, *βασιλισσα*, *ἡρώισσα*.
- ΣΥΝΗ, G. *ης*, paroxytone, English *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *δικαιοσύνη*, *σωφροσύνη*. — *Ἴερωσύνη* and a few others lengthen *ο* into *ω* before *σ*.
- τεира G. *as*, from masculines in *-τηρ*; as *ὀλέτεира*.
- τη G. *ης*, rare; *ἀρετή*, *ἄτη* (*αὐάτα*), *γενετή*, *δαίτη*.
- ΤΗΡ, G. *ῆρος*, oxytone, *-ΤΗΣ*, G. *ου*, English *-ter*, *-er*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, and regularly takes the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as *σωτήρ*, *ρύτήρ*, *δικαστής*, *ικέτης*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *ζωστήρ*, *ποτήρ*, *ἀήτης*, *ἐπενδύτης*.
- ΤΗΣ, G. *ου*, paroxytone, English *-er*, *-man*, from nouns; it is commonly preceded by *ᾱ*, *η*, *ι*, *ια* (Ionic *ιη*), *ιω*; as *Πισάτης*, *γεννηίτης*, *πολιτης*, *Σπαρτιάτης*, *ἡπειρώτης*, *νησιώτης*.
- ΤΗΣ, G. *ητος*, feminine, paroxytone, sometimes oxytone, Latin *-itas*, English *-ity*, *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of an adjective; as *ισότης*, *ὀξύτης*, *ἀδροτής*, *βραδυτής*. — *Ποτής* from *πίνω*.
- τις G. *ιδος*, feminine to *-της* from nouns; as *φυλέτις*, *γεννηιάτις*, *πολίτις*. — A few come from verbs; *πίστις*, *μνήστις*, *φάτις*, *φροντίς*.
- τός G. *ου*, Latin *-tus*, apparently the same as verbal adjectives in *τος*; as *ἀμητός*, *κωκυτός*, *παγετός*. Sometimes the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits; as *βίωτος*, *πότος*, *θάνατος*, *κάματος*.
- τρα G. *as*, a modification of *-τρια*, *-τεира*; it commonly denotes the *instrument* used by the agent; as *ψήκτρα*, *ξύστρα*, *ρήτρα*.
- τρια G. *as*, the same as *-τεира*; as *ὄρχηστρια*.
- τρον G. *ου*, from *-τρα*; as *δίδακτρον*, *νίπτρον*, *πλήκτρον*, *λοετρόν*.
- τρίς G. *ιδος*, the same as *-τεира*, *-τρια*; as *αὐλητρίς*, *ἀλετρίς*.
- τύς G. *ύος*, feminine, from verbs; as *ἀκοντιστύς*, *βοητύς*, *ὄρχηστύς*, *κιθαριστύς*, *ἀγορητύς*.
- τωρ G. *ορος*, Latin *-tor*, the same as *-τήρ*; as *ἐστιάτωρ*, *πράκτωρ*.
- ύς G. *ύος*, rare; *ισχύς*, *πληθύς*.
- ώ, *-ώς*, G. *ους*, from verbs; *ἠχώ*, *τὰς εἰκούς*, *πειθώ*, *αἰδώς*.
- ων G. *ονος* or *οντος*, in participial nouns; as *ἀγών*, *ἄξων*, *ἀηδών*, *ἀρηγών*, *καύσων*, *τένων*.
- ών G. *ωνος*, masculine, denotes the *place* where many things of the same kind are kept; as *δαφνών*, *γυναικών*.
- ώνης G. *ου*, rare; *τελώνης*, *νομώνης* Bæotic.
- ωνιά G. *ᾱς*, the same as *-ών*; as *ῥοδωνιά*.
- ώρ G. *ορος*, the same as *-τωρ*, rare; *κέντωρ*, *θαλασσοκράτωρ* *παντοκράτωρ*.

- ωρ, neuter, from verbs, Epic; ἔλδωρ ἐέλδωρ, ἔλωρ.  
 -ωρή G. ἦς, from verbs, Epic; ἀλεωρή, ἐλπωρή, θαλπωρή.

§ 140. *Patronymics*, that is, names of persons derived from their parents or ancestors, end in

- άδης G. ου, Æolic -άδιος G. ω, in nouns of the *first declension*; as Ἴππότης Ἴπποτάδης, the son of *Hippotes*; Βορέας Βορεάδης, Αλεῦας Αλευάδης, Αὐγείας Αὐγηϊάδης, Ὕρρας Ὑρράδιος, Τίνας Τινάδιος. — Nouns in -ιος of the *second declension* change -ος into -άδης; as Ἄσιος Ἀσιάδης.  
 -ίδης G. ου, Bœotic -δας, in nouns of the *second and third declensions*; it is appended according to the following examples: Αἰακός Αἰακίδης, Δητώ Δητοῖδης, Βοηθός Βοηθοῖδης: Αγαμέμνων -ονος, Αγαμεμνονίδης, Τυδεύς -έος, Τυδεΐδης; Αχαιμένης -εος, Αχαιμενίδης, Ἡρακλῆς -κλέος, Ἡρακλεΐδης. — For -εΐδης, the Æolic and Doric use the uncontracted form -εΐδας; as Κρηθεΐδας, Οἶνεΐδας.  
 -ιάδης G. ου, an Epic ending, always preceded by a *long syllable*; as Αγχίσσης Αγχισιάδης, Ἄρητος Ἀρητιάδης, Βάκχος Βακχιάδης, Λαομέδων Λαομεδοντιάδης, Οἰλεύς Οἰλιάδης, Καπανεύς Καπανηϊάδης.  
 -ίων G. -ῖωνος or -ῖονος, masculine, Poetic; as Ἄκτωρ Ἀκτορίων, Κρόνος Κρονίων, Πηλεὺς Πηλείων.  
 Ἴονίδης G. ου, rare; Ελατ-ιονίδης, Ταλα-ῖονίδης, Ιαπετ-ιονίδης.  
 -άς G. -άδος, feminine to -άδης; as Θεστίος Θεστιάς, daughter of *Thes-tius*.  
 -ίς G. -ίδος, feminine to -ίδης; as Ἄτλας Ἀτλαντίς, daughter of *Atlas*, Κάδμος Καδμηΐς, Θησεύς Θησηΐς Θησῆς.  
 -ίνη, -ιώνη, G. ἦς, feminine to -ίων; as Εὐηνος Εὐηνήνη, Ἀκρίσιος Ἀκρισιώνη.

§ 141. A *diminutive* signifies a *small* (or *dear*) thing of the kind denoted by the primitive. Diminutives end in

- ιον G. ου, the most usual ending; as ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπιον, παῖς παιδός παιδίον. — Many diminutives in -ιον have lost their diminutive signification; as πέδον πεδίον, ἔλωρ ἐλώριον, βίβλος βιβλίον, θῆρ θηρίον. Still, in such cases, the primitive is always more dignified than the diminutive form.  
 ἴδιον, commonly contracted with the preceding vowel; as γραῦς γραῦς γραΐδιον γράδιον, γῆ γῆδιον, βοῦς βοῦς βοΐδιον, λέξις -εος λεξείδιον. — The endings -ΐδιον, -ΐδιον are always written -ῦδιον, -ῖδιον; as ἰχθύς ἰχθύδιον, ἔς ἔςδιον, ἰμάτιον ἰματίδιον. — The ending -εΐδιον may be written also ἰδιον; as ῥῆσις ῥησεΐδιον or ῥησιδιον.  
 -ιδεύς G. εως, denoting the young of an animal; as αἰτός αἰτιδεύς, λαγός λαγιδεύς.  
 -ίς G. ἶδος or ἶδος; as ἄμαξα ἀμαξίς, νῆσος νησίς, πίναξ πινακίς.  
 -ίχνιον, -ίχνη, only in πόλις πολίχνη πολίχνιον, κύλιξ κυλίχνη κυλίχνιον.  
 ἴσκιον, -ίσκος, -ίσκη, (Bœotic -ιχος, -ιχα, chiefly in proper names;) as κοτύλη κοτυλίσκη κοτυλίσκιον, νεανίας νεανίσκος; Bœotic ὀρτάλιχος, πύρριχος.

- άριον; as ποῦς ποδάριον, ᾠδή ᾠδάριον.
- άσιον, κόρη κοράσιον, the only example.
- ύλλος or -υλος, -υλλίς, -ύλλιον, Latin -ulus; as Ἔρωσ Ερωτύλος, μείραξ μειρακύλλιον.
- ύδριον; as μέλος μελύδριον, νῆσος νησύδριον.
- ύφιον, -άφιον; as ζῶον ζώύφιον, χῶρος χωράφιον.

§ 142. Adjectives are derived from substantives, verbs, adverbs, and from other adjectives.

- αῖος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the first declension; as ἀγοραῖος, τροχαῖος, Αθηναῖος. — Its *neuter* is sometimes used substantively; as τρύπαιον or τροπαῖον, Ἡραῖον.
- ακός, equivalent to -ικος, from nouns in *ιος, ια, ιον*; as σπονδειακός, Κορινθιακός, καρδιακός, Ολυμπιακός, Ιλιακός.
- άλιμος, rare and Epic; κυδάλιμος, εἰδάλιμος, πευκάλιμος.
- άνος after a vowel, -ηνός after a consonant, Ionic always -ηνός, Latin -ānus, used in names of places out of Greece Proper; it is equivalent to -ιος, and has no *neuter*. Most commonly adjectives of this ending are used substantively. E. g. Πάριον Παριανός, Φασιανός, Αβυδηνός, Λαμψακηνός.
- άς G. άδος, common gender, chiefly from verbal nouns; as ἰππίας, λογάς, μαινάς, πτωκάς, ἀμοιβάς.
- αχος is found chiefly in adverbs in -χοῦ, -χῆ, -χῶς; as ἀλλαχοῦ, ἀλλαχῆ.
- εινός is formed by annexing -ῖνος to the root of nouns of the third declension; as ὄρεινός, ἀλγεινός. It is found also in adjectives derived from nouns of the first two declensions; as ποθεινός, εὐδιεινός, ὑγιεινός, ἐρατεινός.
- ειος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the third declension; as ὄρειος, Αργεῖος. It is appended also to the root of nouns of the same declension; as γυναικείος, αἴγειος. Not unfrequently, however, ε takes the place of α or ο in nouns of the first two declensions; as μουσεῖος, σπονδειῖος, ἀνθρώπειος, Επικούρειος. — Its *neuter* is often used substantively; as κουρεύς κουρείον, Θεοσεῖον, Ερεχθεῖον, Ἡράκλειον.
- εις G. εντος, from substantives; it generally denotes *fulness*, and is preceded by η, ο, or ι; as φωνῆεις, δενδρήεις, πλακόεις, χαρίεις.
- εος, Latin -eus, English -en, *made of, consisting of*, chiefly from nouns denoting *metals*; as χρύσεος, ἀργύρεος. — In poetry, it is often used for -ειος; as βρότεος, βόεος. — Sometimes it comes from other adjectives; as λαῖνεος, κενεός.
- ήρης G. εος, rare; ποδήρης, ξιφήρης.
- ης G. ου, from nouns; as εὐώπης, ἐθελουτής, τριακοντούτης.
- ΗΣ, G. εος, oxytone, from verbs; as φραδής, ἀμαθής, θεοειδής, ἀηδής, οἰνοβαρής, θεουδής. — In a few instances, it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the last syllable; as θεομίσης, *god-hating*, θεομίσης, *hated by the gods*.
- ής G. ἦτος, chiefly from verbals in -ητος; as ἀδμής, ἀκμής.
- ΙΚΟΣ, oxytone, Latin -icus, English -ic, -ish, *belonging to, pertain-*

- ing to*, from nouns; as ποιητικός, ἀρχικός, Μεγαρικός. — When the root ends in *a*, the adjective may end in *-αῖκος*; as τροχαϊκός, Κασταναῖκος, Πλαταιῖκος.
- ιμος, sometimes -ιμαῖος, from nouns; it denotes *fitness*; as ἐδώδιμος, χρήσιμος, πότιμος, ὑποβολιμαῖος.
- ΙΝΟΣ (ῖ), English *-en, made of, consisting of*, from nouns; as ξύλινος, δρύϊνος. — Ἀδινός, χθεσινός, from ἄδην, χθές.
- ῖνος, equivalent to *-ανός*; it has no neuter, and is most commonly used substantively; as Ἀκραγαντῖνος, Λεοντῖνος. — Ἀγχιστῖνος, from ἄγχιστος.
- ΙΟΣ, Latin *-ius, belonging to, derived from*, from nouns; as οὐράνιος, αἰθέριος, σωτήριος, ἐσπέριος, πάτριος. — Those derived from names of places are commonly used substantively in the masculine and feminine; as Νάξιος, Τήνιος, Κορίνθιος. — Those derived from other adjectives do not materially differ from their primitives; as ἐλευθέριος, καθάριος, ἀθεμιστίος. — The *neuter* is often used substantively; as Διονύσιον, ποτήριον.
- ις G. ἶδος, feminine or common, from nouns; as εὐῶπις, τριακοντοῦτις, ἀναλκίς, πατρίς, μητρίς.
- κός, rare; θηλυ-κός.
- λός, -λέος, -λιος, or -λις, from verbs and nouns, denote *quality* or *fulness*; as δειλός, στρεβλός, εἴκελος, σιγηλός, ὑπνηλός, ψωαλέος, ἀρπαλέος, ἀπατήλιος, φύξιλις.
- μος, rare; ἀμφίδυμος, ἥδυμος, δίδυμος, ἔτυμος. — Ἀνδρομέος, from ἀνήρ.
- μων G. ονος, from verbs; it has an *active* signification; as ἐπιστήμων, νεκροδέγμων.
- νός, chiefly from verbs; δεινός, στυγνός, σεμνός, ἐρεβεννός, ἐρεμνός, στιλπνός.
- οῖος is formed by annexing *-ιος* to the root of nouns of the second declension; as αἰδοῖος, ἠοῖος, ὁμοῖος or ὅμοιος.
- ος, from verbs, with a change of the radical *ε* into *ο*; used chiefly in composition; as ταχυγράφος, θοός, δίφθογγος, λοιπός. — In a few instances it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult; as πρωτοκτόνος, *that slays first*, πρωτόκτονος, *first slain*.
- ρός denotes *quality* or *fulness*; chiefly from nouns or verbs; it is commonly preceded by *ε, η, or υ*; as τρυφερός, πονηρός, ἀλμυρός, λαμπρός, ψυχρός, ἐχυρός, ΚΡΥΩ κρυερός, ΝΕΚΩ νεκο νεκρός, λύζω λυγεο λυγρός. — ΕΙΔΩ ἴδρις.
- ς, from verbs; as ἄρπαξ, ἐπίτεξ, πολυαῖξ, νέηλυς ἔπηλυς.
- σιος is formed from *-τιος* by changing *τ* into *σ*; as φιλοτήσιος, πλούσιος, Αφροδίσιος, Μιλήσιος, γερούσιος (γερόνσιος), ἀκηράσιος, ἐκούσιος (ἐκόνσιος), δημόσιος. — Adjectives like the following imply a primitive in *-ήτης*: βροτήσιος, ἡμερήσιος, νυκτερήσιος, Ἰθακήσιος.
- συνος; γηθόσυνος, δεσπόσυνος, θάρσυνος, πίσυνος.
- ΤΕΟΣ paroxytone, Latin *-ndus*, from verbs; it denotes *obligation, necessity, propriety*; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as γράφω γραπτέος, scribendus *to be written, that must be written*.



- ΤΟΣ oxytone, Latin -tus, from verbs, equivalent to the perfect *passive* participle; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as γράφω γραπτός, scriptus, written. — Sometimes it denotes *capableness*; as θεατός, visible, capable of being seen. — Sometimes it has an *active* signification; as καλυπτός, covering.
- ύλος, Latin -ulus, English -ish, diminutive, Doric; μικρός μικκύλος. ύς is appended to the root of verbs; as ήδύς, θράσσω τράχύς, ΝΕΚΩ νέκυσ. Not unfrequently the verbal force is lost; as πλατύς, εϊρύς, βαθύς, γλυκύς, ταχύς, ώκύς.
- ίδης, English -y, -like, contracted from -οειδής, from ΕΙΔΩ, denotes *resemblance* or *fulness*; as πυροειδής πυρώδης, σφηκώδης, άνεμώδης.
- ώϊος, contracted -ώης, formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns; as ήρώϊος ήρώης, Κῶς. — In a few instances, the ω does not belong to the root; as πατρῶς, μητρῶς, παππῶς.
- ων G. ονος, ωνος, participial adjectives; πέπων, αϊθων.
- ώνιος, Æolic, formed by annexing -ιος to the genitive plural of nouns; άλλώνιος, έτερώνιος, παντώνιος.
- ώς, from adjectives in -ωτος; as άβρώς, άγνώς.

§ 143. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, interjections, and from other verbs.

- άω, formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the first declension; as τιμάω, άτάσμαι, τολμάω.
- έω, from nouns, denotes a *state*, *being*, or *action*; as πολεμέω, εύτυχέω.
- εύω, from nouns, is equivalent to -έω; as ταμιεύω, κολακεύω, βασιλεύω.
- όω is commonly formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the second declension; as δουλόω, σταυρόω. — Sometimes it comes from nouns of the other declensions; as ζημία ζημιόω, πῦρ πυρόω.
- ζω, -άζω, -ίζω, from nouns and interjections; as άρμόζω, σκευάζω, όρίζω, οιακίζω, αιάζω (αϊ αϊ), οϊμώζω (οϊμοι), μύζω (μῦ), έλελίζω (έλελεῦ), έφευξα (φεῦ).
- αίνω, English -en, to be, to make, commonly from adjectives in ος, or substantives in μα; as μωραίνω, σημαίνω.
- ύνω, English -en, to make, commonly from adjectives in ύς; as βαθύνω, σεμνύνω.
- σειώ, Latin -urio, desiderative, from the future of the primitive; as δράω δρασειώ.
- ιάω, rarely -άω, desiderative, from substantives; as στρατηγιάω, ώνητιάω, κλαυσιάω, θανατιάω θανατάω, πασχητιάω, χεζητιάω.
- ύλλω, diminutive, rare; as έξαπατύλλω, βδύλλω.

NOTE. When the root of a verb is obsolete, it is customary to derive the actual form from a kindred noun; thus βοάω, φιλέω, δικάζω, which are mere prolongations of the roots ΒΟ-, ΦΙΑ-, ΔΙΚ-, are commonly derived from βοή, φίλος, δίκη.

## COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

§ 144. 1. When the first component part of a compound word is a noun of the first or second declension, its ending is dropped, and an *o* is regularly substituted. When it is a noun of the third declension, an *o* is generally placed between its root and the second component part. E. g.

θάλασσα κρατέω	θαλασσ-ο-κράτωρ
πρῶτος τίκτω	πρωτ-ο-τόκος
παῖς τρίβω	παιδ-ο-τρίβης

Sometimes the connecting letters are *οι, οσ, σο, η, ι, α, ασ, αι*; as ὄδ-οι-πόρος, θε-ός-δοτος, πολισ-σο-νόμος, λαμπαδ-η-φόρος, καλλ-ι-πάρειος, ποδ-α-νιπτήρ, δικ-ασ-πύλος, μεσ-αι-πόλιος.

2. The connecting letter *o* is regularly omitted when the second component part begins with a vowel, or when the root of the first part ends in *ι* or *υ*; as ψυχ-αγωγός, πτολί-πορθος, ἄστυ-γείτων.

3. In words compounded with *numerals*, the first four numerals are *μονο-* (before a vowel *μον-*), *δι-*, *τρι-*, *τετρα-* (before a vowel *τετρ-*); as *μονό-παις*, *δί-πους*, *τρί-κερως*, *τετρά-πους*, *τέθρ-ιππον*. — *Ἡμι-*, *semi-*, *half*; as *ἡμι-μαθής*, *ἡμι-κύκλιον*.

But *δίσ*, and *τρίς*, in composition, retain their original force; as *δίσ-εφθος*, *doubly baked*, *τρίσ-όλβιος*, *thrice happy*.

NOTE 1. When the second part is a *digammated* word, it is regularly preceded by *o*; in which case *-οεργος, -όεχος* may be contracted into *-ουργος, -ούχος*; as *θεο-ειδής*, *μενο-εικής*, *ἀγαθο-εργός ἀγαθουργός*, *κακο-εργός κακοῦργος*, (*δαδό-εχος*) *δαδοῦχος*.

NOTE 2. For the compounds of nouns in *-ης, -ος, G. εος, -ας G. ατος, αος*; of nouns in *-ως* of the second declension; of some primitives in *-μα* of the third (as *αἶμα*); and of *γέα γῆ, βούς, ναῦς, μέλας, πᾶς πᾶν*, see Lexicons.

§ 145. 1. When the first component part is a *verb*, the connecting letters are *ε, ι, εσ, σε, σι, εσι, σο*; as *μεν-έ-μαχος*; *ἀρχ-ι-κέραν-νος*; *φερ-έσ-βιος*.

So *περ-σέ-πολις*; *έρυ-σί-πολις*; *δηξί-θῦμος, τερψί-νοος*; *ταμ-εσί-χρως*.

2. When the second component part begins with a vowel, the connecting letters are omitted. Sometimes however *σ* stands between the component parts. E. g. *πειθ-αρχῶ*; *Πείσ-ανδρος, ρίψ-ασπις*.

§ 146. The *prepositions* lose their final vowel, when the word with which they are compounded begins with a vowel; except *περί* and *πρό*; as *ἀν-άγω, ἀνθ-οπλίζω, ἀπ-έχω, ἐπ-αινέω, περι-έχω, προ-έχω*.

*Πρό* may be contracted with the second part, when it begins with *ε*; as *προέχω προῖχω, προέλεγον προῦλεγον*.

NOTE 1. The final vowel may be retained before a *digammated* word; as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀναοίγεσκον, ἀποπειπεῖν, διαείδομαι, ἐπιέννυμι, καταέννυμι, μεταίζω.

NOTE 2. The Æolians, Dorians, and Epic Poets may drop the final vowel of ἀνά, κατά, παρά, ποτί, rarely ἀπό, ὑπό, before a consonant; as ἀνστάντες, ἀννείται, ἀλλέξαι, ἀγξηραίνω; παρθέμενοι, ποτθέμεν, ἀπ-πέμπω, ὑββάλλω (for ὑπβάλλω). For κατά, see above (§ 13, 11).

NOTE 3. The Æolic and Doric may change περί into περ, in composition; as πέροδος, πέρροχος, περρέχειν, for περίοδος, περίοχος, περιέχειν.

§ 147. The *inseparable* particles are α-, αρι-, ερι-, δυσ-, δα-, ζα-, λα-, and νη-.

α-, before a vowel αν-, English *in-, im-, un-,* or *-less*, called a *privative* or *negative*; prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as ἄθεος, ἄχρηστος, ἀνόμοιος. — In two or three instances it is prefixed to verbs; thus, ἀτίω, ἀναίνομαι. — Before a digammated word, it is α-; as ἀεικής, αἶδρις, αἶουτος (but ἀνούτατος). — Αμ-φασίη, ἀνα-εδνος, exceptions to the rule.

α- *intensive*; as ἀσπερχές, ἀτενής.

α- denoting *union*; as ἀλοχος, ἀκοιτις.

αρι-, ερι-, *very, much*, both *intensive*; as ἀρίγνωτος, ἐριβρεμέτης.

δυσ-, Latin *dis-*, English *mis-, un-*, the opposite of εὔ, denotes *difficulty, misfortune, badness*, and is prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as δύσπορος, δυστυχής. — In δυσθνήσκω, it is prefixed to θνήσκω.

δα-, ζα-, λα-, *very*, all *intensive*; as δαφινός, ζαμενής, λάμαχος.

νη-, Latin *ne*, *negative*; as νήποινος, νήστις, νώνυμος.

§ 148. When the second component part is a noun beginning with ἄ, ε, ο, its initial vowel is often lengthened; as ὑπ-ήκοος, στρατηγός, ὀδ-ηγός, λοχ-ᾶγός, ναυ-ᾶγός, ἀγ-ήνωρ, δυσ-ήλατος, ἀν-ώνυμος.

PART III.  
SYNTAX.

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SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

NOMINATIVE.

§ 149. 1. The *subject* of a sentence or proposition is that of which any thing is affirmed. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject.

2. The subject is either a *nominative*, or a word standing for a nominative. The predicate is either a *verb* alone, or a verb and a substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle; in the latter case, the verb is called the *copula*. Both the subject and the predicate may have other words connected with them. E. g.

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say.*

Λέρνος ἦν βασιλεύς, *Lernus was a king*; here Λέρνος is the subject; ἦν βασιλεύς, the predicate; and ἦν, the copula.

Ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος ἐπίθετο, *Cyrus, hearing these things, was persuaded*; here ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος is the subject.

NOTE 1. The most usual *copulas* are εἰμί, ὑπάρχω, πέφυκα, φῦναι, πέλω, πέλομαι, γίγνομαι, αὐξίνομαι, μένω, καταστήναι: εἶκα, φαίνομαι, ὀρώμαι, δηλοῦμαι: καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, λέγομαι, ἀκούω: αἵρεθῆναι, ἀποδείκνυμαι: νομίζομαι, κρίνομαι, ὑπολαμβάνομαι: εἶμι, καταπέμπομαι, ἐπιβαίνω.

NOTE 2. The *copula* retains its peculiar character even when it becomes a participle; as Λέρνον ὄντος βασιλέως, *Lernus being a king.*

§ 150. 1. A finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person; as,

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say, It is I who say.* Ἡμεῖς λέγομεν, *We say, It is we who say.*

Σὺ λέγεις, *Thou sayest.* Ὑμεῖς λέγετε, *You say.*

Εκεῖνος λέγει, *He says.*

Εγὼ, σὺ, ἡμεῖς are of the first person; σὺ, σφῶ, ὑμεῖς, of the second person; all other nominatives are of the third person.

(a) A subject in the dual may take a plural verb. On the other hand, a subject in the plural may take a verb in the dual when two persons or things are meant; as Δύο νεανίσκω προσέτρεχον, *Two young men ran up.* Ὡς δ' ἔτε χεῖμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες εἰς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ, *And as when two winter-torrents descending from the rocks unite their mighty waters in a ravine; where two streams running on opposite sides are meant.*

(b) The verb may agree in number with the nominative in the predicate; as Εστὸν δύο λόφω ἢ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλῶ, *Idomenē is two high hills.*

2. Two or more nominatives in the singular, connected by καί (expressed or understood), take the verb in the plural and in the chief person, which is the first with respect to the second and third, and the second with respect to the third; as,

Εγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογιζόμεθα, *I and thou concluded.*

Πάρειμι καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ οὗτος Φρυνίσκος, *Both I and this Phryniscus are present.*

Τεθνήασι Κηφισόδωρος καὶ Ἀμφικράτης καὶ ἄλλοι, *Cephisodorus and Amphicrates and others are dead.*

(a) The verb may agree with the nearest or most prominent subject; as Αποτέμνεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ χεὶρ ἢ δεξιὰ, *The head is cut off, and also the right hand.*

(b) The verb may be put in the dual, if it belongs to two substantives in the singular; as Ἠλυροποικὴ καὶ ἡ κιθαριστικὴ πολὺ διαφέρετον ἀλλήλοιν, *The art of making lyres, and the art of playing on the harp, differ much from each other.*

(c) A nominative in the singular followed by μετὰ or σὺν, *with*, may take the verb in the plural; as Δημοσθένης μετὰ τῶν ξυστρατηγῶν σπένδονται, *Demosthenes with his fellow-generals made a treaty.*

3. When two or more nominatives of different persons and numbers are connected by ἢ, οὗτε, or μήτε, the verb agrees with one of them, and is understood after the rest.

When however the nouns are regarded as *one whole*, the verb is put in the plural. E. g.

Δημοφῶν ἢ Θηριππίδης ἔχουσιν, *Demophon or Therippides has.*

Οὔτε σὺ οὔτ' ἄν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναίτο, *Neither you nor any body else could.*

So Ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κῦρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, *In order that neither Cyrus nor the Cilicians may occupy them beforehand.*

4. The *copula εἰμί* and its participle are very often omitted; as,

\*Ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, *Water is indeed the best thing; sc. ἐστί.*

\*Ὡν ὑφηγητῶν, *Who being leaders; sc. ὄντων.*

NOTE 1. The first person plural is sometimes used, for the sake of modesty, instead of the first person singular; as Ὡς Ἀλκιβιάδῃ, καὶ ἡμεῖς τηλικούτοι ὄντες δεινοὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἤμεν, *O Alcibiades, we too, when at your age, were keen in such matters; where Pericles alone speaks.*

NOTE 2. In the Epic language the *dual* is sometimes used for the plural; thus (Il. 5, 487) ἀλόντε refers to the Trojans. (Il. 8, 185) ἀποτίμετον, ἐφομαρτεῖτον, σπεύδετον refer to four horses. (Od. 8, 48. 49) κούρω κρινθέντε, βήτην apply to fifty-two persons. (Hymn. 1, 487. 501) κάθετον, λύσαντε, ἱκισθον refer to the Cretan sailors.

NOTE 3. When ἕκαστος, ἕτερος, and ἄλλος in the expressions ἄλλος ἄλλον, ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν, are connected with a plural verb, they are really in apposition with the subject of that verb; as Αναβαίνοντες ὅπη ἐδύναντο ἕκαστος, *Ascending as well as they each could.* Ἡρώτων ἄλλος ἄλλο, *one asked one thing, and another, another.*

§ 151. 1. Whenever a noun in the plural is regarded as *one whole*, or when several nouns are regarded as one whole, the verb may be in the singular. Particularly,

The nominative of the *neuter* plural regularly takes the verb in the singular. E. g.

Τὰ στρατεύματα ἀγωνίζεται, *The armies are contending.*

Ταῦτα ἐγένετο, *These things happened.*

So Ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔστι κάρυ' ἐκ φορμίδος δούλω παραρριπτοῦντε τοῖς θεωμένοις, *We have not (do not exhibit) a couple of slaves throwing nuts out of a basket to the spectators.*

2. On the other hand, a *collective* noun in the singular may have the verb in the plural; as,

Τὸ πλῆθος οἴονται, *The multitude think.*

Τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν, *The army were retreating.*

§ 152. 1. The nominatives of the personal pronoun are implied in the personal endings of the verb. (§ 115. n.) Consequently, when they are expressed, they are either emphatic or antithetic.

Thus, Γράφω, *I write*; Εγὼ γράφω, *It is I that write*; or *I write* with an emphasis upon *I*. Γράφετε, *You write*; Ὑμεῖς γράφετε, *It is you that write.*

2. When a verb in the third person appears without a nominative, its subject must be determined by the context. Particularly,

(a) The nominative is omitted when anything general and indefinite (τις, πρᾶγμα, χρῆμα) is expressed; as λέγουσι, *They say*. Οὕτως ἔχει, *It is so*. Δείξει δὴ τάχα, *Time will soon show it.*

(b) When the verb indicates the *employment* of a person, the word denoting that person is generally omitted; as Εκήρυξε τοῖς Ἑλλησι παρασκευάσασθαι, sc. ὁ κήρυξ, *The herald proclaimed to the Greeks to make ready.*

(c) When it is *implied* in some part of the clause; as Τὸν Ἰσθμὸν εἰείχεον καὶ σφι ἦν ἐν τέλει, *They were building a wall across the Isthmus, and their work (wall) was near the end.*

(d) Frequently the active verb is changed into the *third person singular passive*, and its subject-nominative into the dative of the *agent*; as Τοῖς πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, for Οἱ πολέμοι εὐτυχήκασι, *The enemy have succeeded.*

(e) The subject of verbs denoting the state of the *weather* or the operations of nature is not expressed; as ὕει, *it rains*; νίφει, *it snows*; ἔσεισε, *there was an earthquake.*

§ 153. In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the subject of a sentence. Particularly,

(a) The subject may be an *infinitive*; in which case the verb is called *impersonal*. Such is the subject of

δεῖ, *it is necessary, one must.*  
 δοκεῖ, *it seems good or proper.*  
 εἴμαρται, *it is fated; εἴμαρτο, it was fated.*  
 ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible, it happens.*  
 ἔοικε, *it seems, it becomes.*  
 ἔνεστι, *it is possible.*  
 ἔξεστι, *it is lawful, proper.*  
 ἐστὶ, *it is possible, easy, convenient,*

most commonly followed by an adjective.  
 λέγεται, *it is said.*  
 μέλει, *to take care of.*  
 πέπρωται, *it is destined.*  
 πρέπει, προσήκει, *it is proper, it behooves, it becomes.*  
 συμβαίνει, *it happens.*  
 χρή, *it is necessary, there is need one must.*

(b) The subject may be a sentence beginning with ὅτι, *that*; as Δῆλον ἦν ὅτι ἐγγύς που βασιλεὺς ἦν, *It was manifest that the king was pretty near.*

(c) The subject may be a preposition with a *numeral* adjective following it; as Ἐφνυγον περὶ ὀκτακοσίου, *About eight hundred fled.*

§ 154. 1. The nominative often has the appearance of the vocative; as Ἡ Πρόκνη ἐκβαίνει, *Procnē, step out.*

2. The nominative is used in designating an object without asserting any thing respecting it; as Ὀμήρου Ἰλιάς, *Homer's Iliad.*

3. The nominative, with or without an interjection, is used in certain exclamations; as ὦ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός! *Oh wretched me!*  
ὦ δύσμορος! *Unhappy man that I am!*

#### VOCATIVE.

§ 155. The vocative with or without ὦ is used in addressing; as,

Ἐπεμψεν ἡμᾶς ἡ στρατιὰ πρὸς σέ, ὦ Κλέανδρε, *The army has sent us to you, O Cleander.*

NOTE 1. The vocative singular may be used in addressing a number of persons; as ἴτ' ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἡριππίδα, *Go ye, O Herippidas*, where Herippidas with others is addressed.

NOTE 2. (a) ὦ may stand after the adjective agreeing with the substantive; as Μάκαρ ὦ Στρεψιάδες, *O happy Strepsiadēs!*

(b) It may stand between the substantive and its adjective; as Ἐρεβος ὦ φαεινότατον, *O most bright Erebus.*

(c) It may be repeated; as ὦ τέκνον ὦ γενναῖον, *O my noble child!*

(d) It may be separated from its substantive by a parenthetical expression; as Ἡμῖν εἰπέ, ὦ πρὸς Διὸς Μέλητε, *In the name of Zeus, tell us, O Melētus!*

#### SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

§ 156. 1. A substantive annexed to another substantive or to a pronoun, for the sake of explanation, is, by *apposition*, put in the same case.

So when the annexed substantive is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.

Ξέρξης βασιλεὺς, *Xerxes, a king, or King Xerxes.*

Εγὼ ὁ Τηρεὺς, *I Tereus.* Εμὲ τὸν Τηρέα, *Me Tereus.*

Σὺ Ἕλληγν εἶ, *Thou art a Grecian.*



So λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον, *Taking with him Tissaphernes as a friend.* Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω, *I Themistocles have come.*

(a) In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, a noun denoting a *part* is often put in apposition with the noun denoting the whole. In translation, the leading noun may be regarded as an adnominal genitive. E. g. Δηίπυρον Ἐλενος ξίφει ἤλασε κόρσην, *Helenus smote the temple of Dcipyrus with a sword.*

So Ἄλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἦνδανε θῦμῳ, *But it did not please the heart of Agamemnon, the son of Atreus.*

(b) *Possessive* pronouns and adjectives implying possession are often followed by a *genitive*, which is in apposition with the genitive implied in the possessive pronoun or adjective; as Τὸν ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου βίον, *The life of me, a miserable man*; here αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου is in apposition with ἐμοῦ implied in ἐμόν. Ἀθηναῖος ὦν πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης, *Being a citizen of Athens, the greatest city in the world.*

(c) A noun is sometimes put in apposition with a whole sentence regarded as a substantive. The noun thus appended is in the *nominative* or *accusative* according as the principal word in the sentence, to which it refers, is a subject or an object. E. g. Τὼ παῖδε τὼ σὼ μέλλετον, τολμήματ' αἴσχιστα, μονομαχεῖν, *Thy two sons are about to fight a duel, a most disgraceful act.* Ἐλένην κτάνωμεν, Μενέλεφ λύπην πικράν, *Let us slay Helen, to the bitter grief of Menelaus.*

This rule applies also to such parenthetical phrases as Τὸ λεγόμενον, *As the saying is*; Πᾶν τοῦναντίον, *The very reverse*; Ὀν τὸν ἀντίον, *On the contrary*; Τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου, *As Homer says*; Ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου, *According to Homer.*

(d) When the subject of a sentence is a *demonstrative* pronoun, it commonly takes the gender of the noun in the predicate; as Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας. Ἦσαν δὲ ταῦτα δύο τεῖχη, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria. Now these Gates were two walls*; for αὐται, sc. αἱ Πύλαι.

2. A substantive in apposition to two or more substantives is put in the plural.

So when the substantive in apposition is in the *predicate*. E. g.

Φιλήσιος καὶ Λύκων οἱ Ἀχαιοί, *Philesius and Lycon the Achæans.*

3. A noun denoting a *whole*, which is regularly put in the genitive, may take the case of the nouns denoting the parts; as,

Οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, *Most of the houses had fallen, and but few remained standing.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes a substantive (commonly a proper name) is repeated for the sake of emphasis; in which case, the repeated noun

may, by *attraction*, be put in the *nominative* when there is a *nominative* in its vicinity closely connected with it; as Λαοθή θυγάτηρ Ἄλταο γέροντος · Ἄλτεω ὃς Δελέγεσσι φιλοπολέμοισιν ἀνάσσει, *Laothoë the daughter of Altes old; of Altes who rules over the warlike Leleges.*

So Ἀνδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ηετίωνος · Ηετίων ὃς ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὕληέσση, *Andromache the daughter of magnanimous Eëtion; Eëtion who dwelt at the foot of woody Placus.*

NOTE 2. The *limiting* noun, which regularly is put in the *genitive*, may stand in apposition with the *limited* noun when both nouns refer to the *same* thing; as Δέκα μναῖ εἰσφορά, *A contribution of ten minæ.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes apposition takes place even when the nouns are *partially* related to each other; as (*Hecr.* 2, 133) Ἴνα οἱ δώδεκα ἔτεα ἀντὶ ἕξ ἐτέων γένηται, αἱ νύκτες ἡμέραι γενόμεναι, *In order that the number of years might become for him twelve instead of six, the nights being reckoned as days.*

So (*Id.* 2, 41) Τοὺς βοῦς θάπτουσι, τὰ κέρατα ὑπερέχοντα, *They bury the oxen with the horns above the ground.* (*Soph. An.* 259) Λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοὶ, φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα, *And hard words passed between them, — watchman blaming watchman.*

NOTE 4. A *personal* or *national* appellative may be used *adjective-*ly; as Πόλις Ἑλλάς or Ἑλληνίς, *A Grecian city.* Θῆσσαν τράπεζαν, *Frugal table (fare).*

NOTE 5. Ἀνὴρ, *man*, may accompany *personal* or *national* appellatives, regarded as *adjectives*; as Βασιλεὺς ἀνὴρ, *A man who is a king*, simply *A king.* Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι! *Men of Athens! Athenians!* Ἄνδρες δικασταί! *Judges!*

NOTE 6. In *Poetry*, a *verbal substantive* of the *masculine* gender is sometimes put in apposition with a *feminine* noun; as (*Eurip. Med.* 1390) Μυσαρὰ καὶ παιδολέτορ, *Vile murderess of thy own children!* (*Id. Hip.* 689) Ὡ παγκακίστη καὶ φίλων διαφθορεῦ, *O thou most wicked woman and destroyer of thy friends!*

§ 157. 1. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence.

This rule applies also to the *article*, the *adjective pronouns*, and to the *participle*. E. g.

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

Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί, *To my father.*

Παρῶν ὁ Κῦρος, *Cyrus being present.*

Εγὼ ἄπολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

With respect to *position*, when the *substantive* has no *article*, the *adjective* is placed before or after its *substantive*.

(a) A *noun* or *pronoun* in the *dual* may take a *participle* in the

plural. On the other hand, a noun or pronoun in the plural may take a participle in the dual when two things are meant. E. g. Νῶ καταβάντες, *We both descending*. Αἰγυπιοὶ κλάζοντε μάχονται, *Two vultures uttering loud shrieks fight*.

(b) The masculine of the dual of all adjective forms may agree with a feminine substantive; as Τῶ ὁδῶ, *The two ways*. Τούτων τοῖν κινήσειον, *Of these two motions*.

(c) When the subject of a sentence is, or is regarded as, an *inanimate* thing (τι, χρῆμα, πῶγμα), the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular; as Ἡ χιῶν ἦν ἀλεινόν, *The snow was warm (a warm thing)*.

(d) When the subject is any word but a nominative, the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular or plural; as Ράδιον ἦν λαβεῖν, *To take was easy, It was easy to take*. Ἀδύνατα ἦν τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἀμύνεσθαι, *It was impossible to chastise the Locrians*.

(e) The participle of the *copula* may agree in gender with the noun in the *predicate*; as Ἡ λέαινα εἶν ἰσχυρότατον, *The lioness being a very strong animal*.

2. If an adjective refers to two or more substantives, it is put in the plural, and in the leading gender, which is the masculine with respect to the other genders, and the feminine with respect to the neuter.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.

Βοῦν καὶ ἵππον καὶ κάμηλον ὄλους ὀπτούς, *An ox, a horse, and a camel, roasted whole*.

Γραῖδια καὶ γερόντια καὶ πρόβατα ὀλίγα καὶ βοῦς καταλειμμένους, *Old women and old men, a few sheep, and oxen, abandoned*.

(a) If the substantives denote *inanimate* beings, the adjective is regularly *neuter*; as Λίθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα ἀτάκτως ἐρριμμένα, *Stones, brick, and timber, thrown together without order*.

(b) The adjective may agree with one of the substantives, commonly with the most prominent one; as (*Eur. Bac.* 905) Ἐτέρα . . . . ὄλβῳ καὶ δυνάμει, *In another kind of prosperity and power*.

(c) The adjective or participle may be put in the *dual* if it refers to two substantives; as Καλλίας καὶ Αλκιβιάδης ἤκετην ἄγοντε τὸν Πρόδικον, *Callias and Alcibiades came bringing Prodicus*.

3. A *collective* substantive in the singular may take an adjective or participle in the plural; as Τροίην ἐλόντες Ἀργείων στόλος, *The army of the Argives having taken Troy*.

NOTE 1. (a) Sometimes the gender and number of the adjective are determined by the adnominal genitive; as Πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι ὑποδείσαντες, *Flocks of birds having been terrified.*

(b) Sometimes the gender of the adjective or participle is determined by the gender implied in the substantive; as Φίλε τέκνον, *Dear child.* Ἐλθῶν βίη Ἡρακλήϊη, *The might of Hercules having come; that is Hercules.*

NOTE 2. The masculine is commonly used in general remarks or assertions, even when the objects spoken of belong to the female sex; as οἱ ἀγαθοί, *the good*; οἱ κακοί, *the wicked*; οἱ τίκτοῦντες, *parents.*

So also when, in the tragic Poets, a woman speaks of herself in the plural. (§ 150, n. 1.)

NOTE 3. Δύο or Δύω, *two*, is very often joined to plural substantives; as Δύο ψυχάς. Δνοῖν οἰμώγμασι.

Δοῦρε, *two spears*, and ὄσσε, *the eyes*, in Homer, are accompanied by a plural adjective.

§ 158. 1. Any adjective or participle may be used substantively, the substantive with which it agrees being understood; as φίλος, *a friend*; οἱ θνητοί, *the mortals*; τὰ ἐμά, *my property*; οἱ φιλοσοφοῦντες, *philosophers.*

2. The neuter singular of an adjective or participle, preceded by the article, may be used for the corresponding abstract noun; as τὸ καλόν, *the beautiful, beauty*; τὸ θεῖον, *divinity*; τὸ δεδιός, *fear*; τὸ μέλλον, *the future.*

So τὸ ἐμόν, *that which is mine*, periphrastically for ἐγώ, *I.*

3. Masculine and feminine adjectives often supply the place of adverbs; as χθιζός, *hesternus*; ἄσμενος, *gladly.* Particularly numeral adjectives in -αῖος; as τριταῖος, *πεμπταῖος.*

§ 159. 1. When the comparative is not followed by the genitive, the conjunction ἢ, *than*, is put between it and the word with which it is compared; the case of the latter being the same as that of the former; as,

Μέλλεις ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατεύεσθαι ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας, *Thou art about to march against men superior to the Scythians.*

Τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδικεῖν ἥττον ἔξεστιν ἢ τοῖς ἰδιώταις, *The kings of the Lacedæmonians have less power to do wrong than private individuals.*

Πηγαὶ Μαιάνδρου ποταμοῦ καὶ ἑτέρου οὐκ ἐλάσσονος ἢ Μαιάνδρου, *The sources of the river Mæander, and of another river not smaller than the Mæander.*

(a) Sometimes the nominative is used after ἢ, the context determin-

ing its verb; as *Τοῖς νεωτέροις καὶ μᾶλλον ἀκμάζουσιν ἢ ἐγὼ, παραινῶ, sc. ἀκμάζω, I advise the young who are more vigorous than I am.*

(b) *Πρὸς, κατὰ, ὅτε, ὡς, ὥστε*, may be used after *ἢ*; as *Μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα, Too great for tears.*

2. A comparison between two qualities of the same person or thing is expressed by means of two comparatives with *ἢ* between them; as *Μανικώτεροι ἢ ἀνδρειότεροι, More rash than brave.*

3. When the word, with which the comparison is made, is omitted, the Greek comparative corresponds to the English positive with *too, rather, somewhat, pretty, a little, a little too*; as *Ἔπου δὲ στενωτέρα εἶη ἢ ὁδός, And wherever the road was too narrow.*

4. The comparative may be strengthened by *ἔτι, etiam, yet, still, μέγα, much, μακρῶ, longe, by far, ὀλίγῳ, ὀλίγον, little, by less, πολλῶ, ἔτι πολλῶ, πολύ, multo, much, more, ὅσῳ, ὅσον, by as much as, the more, τοσοῦτον, τοσοῦτω, so much, the more*; also by *μᾶλλον, more.*

5. The *superlative* may be strengthened by *μακρῶ, πολλῶ, πολύ, ὅσῳ, τοσοῦτω, οἷος, ὡς, ὅπως, ὅτι; ἢ, quam, very; ἐν τοῖς, of all, among all*; also by *μάλιστα, πλείστον, μέγιστον, most, very.*

NOTE 1. When a word implies a comparison, it may be followed by *ἢ, than*; as *Τούναντίον δρῶν ἢ προσῆκ' αὐτῷ ποιεῖν, Doing contrary to what he ought to do.*

Words of this class are *βούλομαι, ἐθέλω, ζητέω, δίκαιον, σοφόν, ἐναντίον, πικρός*, and some others.

NOTE 2. The adverbs *πλέον, μείον, ἔλαττον*, often have the appearance of indeclinable adjectives; as *Πελταστὰς καὶ τοξότας πλέον ἢ εἴκοσι μυριάδας, More than twenty myriads of targeteers and archers.*

NOTE 3. *Ἡ* may be omitted after *πλέον, πλείω, ἔλαττον*, followed by a numeral; as *Ἡ ἔτη γεγωνὸς πλείω ἐβδομήκοντα, Being upwards of seventy years of age.*

NOTE 4. The superlative in a few instances has the force of the comparative; as *Σείο δ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, οὔτις ἀνὴρ προπάρουθε μακάρτατος, No man, O Achilles, was ever more completely happy than thou.*

NOTE 5. After *οἷος, ὡς, ὅπως, ὅτι* (properly *ὅ τι*), and *ἢ*, the words *δυνατόν ἐστι, ἢ δύνασθαι, as much as possible, as he can or could*, may be mentally supplied; as *Ἡ ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίουσ ὅτι πλείστουσ, As many Peloponnesians as possible.*

## PRONOUNS AND ARTICLE.

§ 160. 1. The genitive of the *personal* pronoun corresponds to the English *my, mine, our, ours; thy, thine, your, yours; his, her, hers, its, their, theirs.*

2. Εμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, are more emphatic than the corresponding enclitics μου, μοί, μέ. In Poetry, however, even the latter are sometimes emphatic or antithetic.

3. After a preposition, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ are generally used. Except μέ in the expression πρὸς με, which however is less strong than πρὸς ἐμέ.

4. Αὐτός is the usual third person of the personal pronoun. In the oblique cases it refers either to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence, or to the subject of the principal sentence. The same remark applies to the oblique cases of ἦ. E. g.

Ὁ νόμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔα, *The law does not permit him.*

Κῦρος ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Σάκα σημαίνειν αὐτῷ, *Cyrus desired Sacas to notify to him* (sc. Cyrus).

(a) Αὐτός, accompanied by a substantive, is emphatic, *self, very*. Sometimes it means *by one's self*, in the sense of *alone*. E. g. Αὐτὸς Μένων, *Menon himself*. Κῦρος αὐτός, *Cyrus himself*. Αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἐσμεν, *For we are alone*.

(b) Αὐτός, *self, very*, may be placed before a personal pronoun expressed or implied; as Αὐτός εἰμι, sc. ἐγώ, *I am the very man*. Αὐτὸς σύ, or Σὺ αὐτός, *Thou thyself*. Ταῦτα αὐτοὶ ἐποιεῖτε, *You did these things yourselves*.

(c) Αὐτός, *self, very*, may be connected with οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος, for the sake of emphasis; as Αὐτὸς οὗτος, *This very person*. Αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος, *That very person*. Αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου, *His own*.

(d) Αὐτός is used with ordinal numbers, to show that one person with others, whose number is less by one than the number implied in the ordinal, is spoken of; as Ἡρέθη πρεσβευτῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα δέκατος αὐτός, *He being the tenth (with nine others) was appointed plenipotentiary to Lacedæmon*.

(e) In sentences containing the reflexive pronoun, the nominative ὅς αὐτός may, for the sake of emphasis, be placed near the reflexive pronoun; as Παλαιστὴν νῦν παρασκευάζεται ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ, *He is now preparing an antagonist against himself*.

(f) In Homer, Αὐτός is often used when a person or thing is to be opposed to any thing connected with it; as Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν ἥρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἑλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν, *And sent pre-*

maturely many brave souls of heroes to Hades, and made their bodies the prey of dogs.

5. Αὐτός, preceded by the article, signifies *idem*, the same; as Περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτα γινώσκομεν, *We do not have the same opinion concerning the same things on the same day.*

NOTE 1. In the Ionic writers, οὗ and the other cases commonly refer to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. In the Attic writers they generally refer to the subject of the principal sentence, like the Latin *sui, sibi, se.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the personal pronoun is equivalent to the reflexive; that is, it refers to the subject of the sentence; as Οἶμαι ληρέειν με, *I think I am talking nonsense.* Ἀλλὰ πολλοῦ μοι δοκῶ τὰ ὑμέτερα ἔχειν, *But I think I am far from having your things.*

NOTE 3. In some instances the third person of the personal pronoun stands for the second; (*Il.* 10, 398) Σφίσιν for ὑμῖν. (*Her.* 3, 71) Σφέας for ὑμᾶς.

NOTE 4. The personal pronoun is sometimes repeated in the same sentence for the sake of greater perspicuity; as Ἐμοὶ μὲν, εἰ καὶ μὴ καθ' Ἑλλήνων χθόνα τεθράμμεθ', ἀλλ' οὖν ξυνετά μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν, *To us, although we have not been brought up in the land of the Greeks, nevertheless thou seemest to speak intelligible things.*

NOTE 5. When a noun is separated by intermediate sentences from the verb with which it is connected, αὐτός, in its regular signification (4), is, for the sake of perspicuity, put in apposition with that noun; as Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ πολλὰ οὕτως ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπερ προθυμείται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα ὅ τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὀμῶσαι, *Now, for my part, I do not see why the king, whose resources are so great, should swear to us, if he really meant to destroy us.*

NOTE 6. Αὐτός in the oblique cases is sometimes joined to the relative pronoun for the sake of perspicuity; as Ὦν ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν, *One of whom.* Examples of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the Septuagint and New Testament.

NOTE 7. The genitive of the first and second persons of the personal pronoun is seldom put after a substantive in classical writers; thus Ὁ πατήρ μου is much rarer than Ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, *My father.*

§ 161. 1. The reflexive pronoun refers either to the subject of the sentence in which it stands, or to the subject of the principal sentence; as Σαυτὴν ἐπιδείκνυ, *Show thyself.* Ὁ Ἀρμένιος ἐσιώπα ἀπορῶν πότερα συμβουλευοὶ τῷ Κύρῳ κατακτείνειν ἑαυτόν, *The Armenian king kept silence, hesitating whether to advise Cyrus to slay him.*

When the genitive of this pronoun depends on a noun, it is equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronoun, or to the possessive pro-

noun; as *Ἀστυάγης μετεπέμψατο τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς*, *Astyages sent for his own daughter and her son.*

2. The *reciprocal* pronoun regularly refers to the subject of the sentence in which it stands; as *Ἀλλήλας ἐώρων*, *They looked at each other.*

NOTE 1. The reflexive pronoun may also refer to the *object* of the sentence to which it belongs; as *Ἀπὸ σαυτοῦ ἐγὼ σε διδάξω*, *I will illustrate it to you from your own case.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes *ἑαυτοῦ* stands for *ἑμαυτοῦ οἱ σεαυτοῦ*; as *Δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερέσθαι ἑαυτοῦς*, *We must ask ourselves.* *Μόρον τὸν αὐτῆς οἶσθα*, *Thou knowest thy fate.*

NOTE 3. The third person of the reflexive may stand for the reciprocal. On the other hand, the reciprocal may be used for the reflexive. E. g. *Ἀντὶ ὑφορωμένων ἑαυτὰς ἠδέως ἀλλήλας ἐώρων*, *Instead of looking cross at each other, they looked smilingly.* *Καθ' αὐτοῖν*, *Against each other.* *Διέφθειραν ἀλλήλους*, *They destroyed themselves*; that is, *Each destroyed himself.*

§ 162. The *possessive* pronoun is equivalent to the genitive of the personal; consequently it has all the properties of the adnominal genitive; as *Ὁ ἐμός πατήρ*, for *Ὁ πατήρ μου*, *My father.* *Οἶκος ὁ σός*, *Thy house.*

So *Οἶκος σός*, *A house of thine*, *Ἄνθρωποι οἱ σόων*, *One of thy houses* *Πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν*, *Our city*; *Πόλιν ἡμετέραν*, *A city of ours.* *Οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδες*, *My children*; *Παῖδες ἐμοί*, *Some of my children.* *Σὸς πόθος*, *My regret for thee.*

NOTE. *Ὁς*, *his*, in Homer, sometimes stands for *ἐμός*, *σός*. — *Σφῆτερος* for *ὑμέτερος*, in Hesiod; for *ἐμός*, in Theocritus.

§ 163. 1. The *demonstratives* *ὅδε*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*, *τοῖος*, *ὧδε*, *οὕτως* regularly denote that which is before the mind of the speaker; as *Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *This man.* *Ἔλεγε τάδε*, *He said these things.*

2. *Εκείνος*, *that, he, she, it*, regularly refers to a remote person or thing; as *Εκείνοι ἀπολοῦνται*, *Those men will perish.*

NOTE 1. In Herodotus, *οὗτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τοιούτος*, and *οὕτως* regularly refer to what precedes; *ὅδε*, *τοσόσδε*, *τοιόσδε*, *ὧδε*, to what follows.

NOTE 2. The demonstrative pronoun is sometimes apparently equivalent to the adverbs *ἐνταῦθα*, *ὧδε*, *ἐκεῖ*; as *Ἡνάγκασα σέ τοῦτον*, *I compelled thee who art here.*

So *Αὕτη δέ σοι γῆς περίοδος πάσης*. *Ὅρας*; *Ἰδε μὲν Αθῆναι*, *Here is for thee a map of the whole earth. Seest thou? Here is Athens.*



NOTE 3. The demonstrative may refer to a noun which goes before in the same sentence, if that noun has been separated from its verb by intervening sentences; as *Μεγιστήν τὸν Ακαρνῆνα . . . τοῦτον τὸν εἶπαντα ἐκ τῶν ἱρῶν τὰ μέλλοντά σφι ἐκβαίνειν*, *Megistias the Acarnanian . . . the one who foretold by the entrails of the victims what would happen to them.*

NOTE 4. The demonstrative sometimes follows the relative in the same sentence; *Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν ὃς κροκοδείλους δεύτερος οὗτος ποταμῶν πάντων παρέχεται*, *The river Indus, which is the second river in the world that produces crocodiles.*

NOTE 5. *Τοῦτο* may refer to a sentence or clause; as *Αἰσθόμενος τὸν Αθάμαντα ἀποκτείνειν θέλοντα τὸν Φρίξον δηλοῖ τοῦτο τῷ Φρίξῳ*, *Perceiving that Athamas intended to slay Phrixus, he makes it known to Phrixus.*

§ 164. The *interrogative* pronouns and adverbs are used in direct or indirect questions; as *Σὺ τίς εἶ*; *Who art thou?* *Οἶδε τί βούλεται*, *He knows what it wants.*

§ 165. The *indefinite* *τις*, annexed to a substantive, means *a certain, some, or simply a, an*. Without a substantive, it means *some one, somebody, some person, a certain one*; as *Ὀρνυθές τινες*, *Some birds.* *Λέγουσίν τινες*, *Some (persons) say.*

NOTE 1. (a) *Τίς* is sometimes used for *ἕκαστος*; as *Εὖ τις δόρυ θεξάσθω*, *Let every one sharpen his spear well.*

(b) Sometimes it refers to the speaker or to the person addressed; as *Ποῖ τις φύγη*, *Whither can one (I) go?* *Ἦκει τῷ κακόν*, *Misfortune has come to some one (thee).*

(c) *Τίς* may mean *somebody* in the sense of *a distinguished person, a man of consequence*; *τί, something great, to the purpose*; as *Κῆγῶν φαίνομαί τις ἡμεῖς*, *I too seem to be somebody.* *Ἐδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Αστύαγει*, *He seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

NOTE 2. *Τίς* is often joined to adjectives and adverbs of quality or quantity, for the sake of strengthening or weakening their signification, as the case may be; as *Γυνὴ ὄραιοσάτη τις*, *A most blooming woman.* *Ἡμέρας ἑβδομήκοντά τινας*, *Some seventy days.* *Πόσος τις*; *How big a one?*

NOTE 3. The Poets may repeat *τις* in the same sentence; as *Ἔστι τις οὐ πρόσω Σπάρτης πόλις τις*, *There is, not far from Sparta, a certain city.*

## ARTICLE.

§ 166. 1. Originally the article was a *demonstrative* or *relative* pronoun; *he, she, it, this, that; who, which, what*. Thus, in the Epic dialect, it is generally a demonstrative or

relative pronoun ; in the new Ionic, and Doric, very often ; and not unfrequently in the Tragedians. E. g.

‘Ο γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθείς, *For he having been incensed against the king.*

Λί δ’ ἐπέμυξαν Αθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη, *And they muttered, Athenē and Hera.*

Ἔορνις ἱρὸς τῷ ὄνομα Φοίνιξ, *A sacred bird, the name of which is Phœnix.*

2. In the Attic prose-writers, the article retains its demonstrative force in the following cases :

(a) When it is followed by μέν, δέ, without a substantive ; especially in the formula ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other, one . . . another, some . . . others* ; as ‘Ο μὲν ἤρχε οἱ δ’ ἐπέειθοντο, *He commanded and they obeyed.*

(b) Before the relatives ὅς, ὅσος, οἷος ; as Τὸν ὅς ἔφη, *Him who said.* Οὐδενὸς τῶν ὅσα αἰσχύνην ἐστὶ φέροντα, *None of those things which are regarded as bringing shame.* Μῖσειν τοὺς οἷός περ οὗτος, *To hate such as are like this man.*

(c) In the expression καὶ τόν, *and he*, before an infinitive ; as Καὶ τὸν κελεύσαι, *And he commanded.*

(d) In the expression τὸν καὶ τόν, *this man and that man* ; τὸ καὶ τό, *this and that, so and so.*

(e) In τό γε, *this* ; πρὸ τοῦ, or προτοῦ, *before this time, formerly.*

(f) In τῷ, *for this reason, therefore*, borrowed from the Epic style.

§ 167. In its usual signification, the article is a weak demonstrative pronoun. Accordingly it is used when a person or thing is before the mind of the speaker, writer, hearer, or reader. E. g.

Ἴππος, *A horse* ; ‘Ο ἵππος, *The horse*, weaker than *this or that horse.*

Ἄνδρες, *Men*, *A number of men* ; Οἱ ἄνδρες, *The men.*

1. *Proper names* may take the article ; as ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Ὀλυμπος, αἱ Αθῆναι.

2 *Abstract nouns*, and names of *sciences*, and the *elements* of nature, may take the article ; as ἡ ἀχαριστία, *ingratitude* ; ἡ ἀριθμητική, *arithmetic* ; ὁ χρῦσός, *gold* as a metal ; ὁ ἀήρ, *air* ; ἡ γῆ, *earth.*

3. When the article is prefixed to such objects as are closely connected with a particular person, it has the force of the possessive pronoun ; Ἔρχεται ἡ Μανδάνη πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, *Mandane came to her father.*

4. The article may be placed before *τοιούτος, τοιόσδε, τοσοῦτος, τηλικούτος, τίς, ποῖος*, and even before a personal or reflexive pronoun. *Δεῖνα*, *such-a-one*, always takes the article.

5. The article is put before a numeral depending on *ἀμφί, περί, εἰς, ὑπέρ*; as *Ἀμφὶ τὰ πέντε ἢ ἑκκαίδεκα ἔτη αὐτοῦ γενομένου*, *He being about fifteen or sixteen years old*.

6. The *neuter* singular of the article may be prefixed to any word or expression regarded as a substantive; as *Τὸ ὑμεῖς*, *The word ὑμεῖς*. *Τῷ εἶναι χρῆσθαι*, *To use the word εἶναι*.

So before the infinitive; as *Τὸ πίνειν*, *Drinking, To drink*. *Τοῦ κτήσασθαι*, *Of acquiring*. *Ἐν τῷ χρῆσθαι*, *In using, In the use*.

7. In grammatical language, every word regarded as an independent object takes the gender of the name of the part of speech to which it belongs; as *ὁ γάρ*, sc. *σύνδεσμος*, *The conjunction γάρ*; *ἡ ἐγώ*, sc. *ἀντωνυμία*, *The pronoun ἐγώ*; *τὸ τήν*, sc. *ἄρθρον*, *The article τήν*.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the article is of the gender of the substantive which refers to a quotation; as *Καλὴν ἔφη παραίνεσιν εἶναι τὴν καδδύναμιν ἔρδειν*, *He said, "To sacrifice to the gods according to thy power," is good advice*, where the gender of the article before the expression *καδδύναμιν ἔρδειν* is determined by the substantive *παραίνεσιν*.

NOTE 2. When the force of the article is lost sight of in the words *ταυτόν* (*τὸ αὐτό*), and *θάτερον* (*τὸ ἕτερον*), they may be preceded by another article; as *Περὶ τὸ ταυτόν*, *About the same thing*. *Ὁ τοῦ θατέρου κύκλος*, *The circle of the other*.

§ 168. 1. When a noun which has just preceded would naturally be repeated, the article belonging to it is alone expressed; as *Οἱ τε Ξενοφώντος παῖδες καὶ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν*, *Both the children of Xenophon, and those of the other citizens*

2. In certain phrases, a noun is understood after the article

*Ἄνδρες, Ἄνθρωποι*, *men, people*; as *Οἱ ἐν ἄστει*, *Those in the city*. *Οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ*, *Those with him*. — *Οἱ ἀμφί τινα*, or *Οἱ περί τινα*, *Those about any body*, most commonly means a person and his attendants, men, suite, followers, or disciples; sometimes it stands for the person merely.

*Γῆ*, or *Χώρα*, *land, country*; as *Εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν*, *To their own country*.

*Γυνή*, *wife*, rarely; as *Βυρσίνης τῆς Ἰππίου*, *Byrsine the wife of Hippias*. *Φερετίμης τῆς Βάττεω*, *Of Pheretima the wife of Battus*.

*Πρᾶγμα*, or *Χρῆμα*, *thing, affairs*; as *Τὰ τῆς πόλεως*, *The affairs of the state*. *Τὰ τῶν θεῶν*, *That which comes from the gods*. *Τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου*, *That which Homer says*. — Not unfrequently the *neuter* article with a genitive is equivalent to a substantive; as *Τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς*,

for ἡ ὄργη, *wrath, anger*. Τὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἡμῶν, for Ἡμεῖς οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, *We the old people*.

Υἱός, *son*; as Ὁ Κλεινίου, *The son of Clinias*.

§ 169. 1. The article may be separated from its substantive by an adjective, a possessive pronoun, or participle; also by an adnominal genitive, an adverb, or by a preposition with its case; as,

Ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *The wise man*.

Τοῦ ἐμοῦ οἴκου, *Of my house*.

Τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, *The force which is*.

Τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον, *Their vessel*.

Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *The men of that time*.

Τοῦ κατ' ἄστρα Ζηνός, *Of Zeus who dwells among the stars; in heaven*.

2. The word or words accompanying the substantive may come, with the article, after the substantive; in which case the article may be placed also before the substantive; as,

Ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός, οἱ Ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός.

Οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ, οἱ Τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ.

Δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν, οἱ Τὴν δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν.

Τὸ πλοῖον τὸ ἐκείνων.

Ἄνθρωποι οἱ τότε.

Τοὺς πολέμους τοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους, *The wars with the Carduchians*.

3. When a substantive is accompanied by two or more adjuncts, the article may be repeated with each one of them.

When, however, the substantive and one of the adjuncts are regarded as one complex idea, the article is placed only before the other adjuncts. E. g.

Ἐχρῶντο ταῖς ξυλίνας ἀσπίσι ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις, *They used the Egyptian wooden shields*.

Ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ, *At the grand festival of Zeus*.

So Τὸ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Λυκαίου ἱερόν, *The temple of Zeus Lycaeus in Arcadia*. Τὰ τεῖχη τὰ ἐαυτῶν τὰ μακρά, *Their own long walls*. Ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ πόλεων Ἑλληνίδων, *From the Grecian states in Europe*.

4. The article may be separated from its substantive also by μέν, δέ, τέ, γέ, γάρ, δή, αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, and, in the Ionic dialect, by τις. Also by the *object* (genitive, dative, accusative) of the sentence. E. g.

Τῶν τις στρατιωτέων, *Some one of the soldiers*.

Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πήμασι βαρῦνεται, *He is burdened with his own sufferings*.

5. Sometimes the article is separated from its noun by an incidental sentence ; as *Αποπαύσας τοῦ ὁπότε βούλουτο ἕκαστοι γυναῖκα ἀγεσθαι*, *Having caused them to cease from marrying whenever they wished.*

6. When an adjective without the article agrees with a substantive with the article, the copula *εἰμί*, or its participle *ὄν*, is, in good Greek, always understood ; that is, the adjective forms a *predicate* ; as,

Ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός, or *Σοφός ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *The man is wise ; Wise is the man.*

So *Πολλῶν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων*, or *Τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πολλῶν*, *The provisions being many.* Ἐώρα πολλὰ τὰ κρέα, *He saw that the meat was abundant ; that there was much meat.* Τοῖς λόγοις βραχυτέροις ἐχρήτο, *The words which he used were shorter.*

7. When several substantives are connected by *καί, τὲ . . . . καί*, the article is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as one whole, only the first one takes the article. E. g.

*Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας*, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria.*

*Αἱ ἔλαφοι καὶ δορκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄγριοι ὄιες καὶ οἱ ὄνοι οἱ ἄγριοι ἀσινεῖς εἰσι*, *Hinds and gazelles, wild sheep and wild asses, are harmless.*

8. Two or even three articles may stand together ; as *Οἱ τῶν παίδων διδάσκαλοι*, *The instructors of the boys.* *Τὰ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ψυχῆς ὄμματα*, *The eyes of the souls of the many.*

NOTE 1. When a verbal noun denoting the action of the verb is followed by a preposition with its case, the preposition may be put after that noun without the repetition of the article ; as *Ἡ νῦν ὑμετέρα ὀργὴ ἐς Μιτυληναίους*, *Your present excitement against the Mitylenians.*

NOTE 2. When the article is separated from its substantive according to the first paragraph, it designates the substantive and its adjunct or adjuncts as one complex idea ; thus *ὁ σοφός ἀνὴρ*, without any special reference to those who are not *σοφοί*. But when it comes after the substantive, according to the second paragraph, it emphasizes the adjunct or adjuncts following it ; thus, *ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός*, *the man who is wise*, as distinguished from those who are not wise.

NOTE 3. When *μέσος*, *medius*, *middle*, *ἄκρος*, *extreme*, *ἔσχατος*, *last*, are arranged according to the sixth paragraph, they mean *the middle*, *the extremity*, or *top*, of the object denoted by the noun with which they agree, even when the article is omitted ; as *Διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου*, *Through the middle of the park.*

NOTE 4. (a) Ἄλλος, with the article, means *the rest*, *the other*

part, of any thing ; as Τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, *The rest of the army* ; but Ἄλλο στράτευμα, *Another army*.

(b) When τὰ ἄλλα (τ᾿ἄλλα) is followed by a substantive with the article, that substantive is in apposition with τὰ ἄλλα ; as Τὰ ἄλλα τὰ πολιτικά, *The other things, to wit, politics*.

§ 170. 1. When a substantive with the article is in apposition with a proper name, it is placed after that proper name ; in which case the proper name rarely takes the article. But names of rivers, mountains, countries, (rarely of islands,) are, with respect to the position of the article, regarded as adjectives : and if the nouns are of different genders, the article is repeated. E. g.

Βοῖσκος ὁ πύκτης ὁ Θεσσαλός, *Boiscus the boxer, the Thessalian*.  
 Τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ, *Of the river Tigris*.  
 Τῆς Ἰδῆς τοῦ ὄρους, *Of Ida, the mountain*.

2. When a substantive with the article is accompanied by a personal or demonstrative pronoun, or by πᾶς, ἅπας, ὅλος, ἕκαστος, ἐκάτερος, ἄμφω, ἀμφότερος, it is placed before or after these words ; as,

Ἡμεῖς οἱ στρατηγοί, *We, the generals*. Αὐτοὺς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους,  
*The elders themselves*.  
 Οὗτος ὁ ὄρνις, οἱ Ὁ ὄρνις οὗτος, *This bird*.  
 Πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες οἱ Οἱ Ἕλληνες πάντες, *All the Greeks*.  
 Τὼ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω, οἱ Ἀμφοτέρω τὼ παῖδε, *Both the children*.

NOTE 1. When a proper name is appended to ὄδε, οὗτος, ἐκείνος, οἱ αὐτός, the article is commonly omitted. It is omitted also when an abstract noun is appended to αὐτός ; as Αὐτὴ ἐπιστήμη, *Knowledge itself* ; *The essence of knowledge*.

NOTE 2. Οὗτος ἀνὴρ, Οὗτος σὶ ἀνὴρ, *This man, This fellow here*, are used in colloquial style ; but Ὁδ' ἀνὴρ is more dignified than the preceding.

NOTE 3. When πᾶς, ἅπας are adjectives, they take the article according to the general rule.

## RELATIVE.

§ 171. 1. Originally the relative pronoun had the force of the demonstrative ; *this, that, he, she, it*. Thus, in the Epic dialect it sometimes stands for ὄδε, οὗτος ; as,

Ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς δεῖδοικε Διὸς μέγαλοιο κεραυνόν, *But even he dreads the thunderbolt of great Zeus*.

\*Ὁς γὰρ δεύτατος ἦλθε, *For he came last*.

Πάτροκλον κλαίωμεν· ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων, *Let us mourn Patroclus, for this is honor to the dead*.

2. In prose, ὅς retains its demonstrative force in the following expressions :

(a) Ὁς μὲν...ὅς δέ, equivalent to ὁ μὲν...ὁ δέ; as Πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, ἅς μὲν ἀναιρῶν, εἰς ἅς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατὰγων, *Destroying some of the Grecian cities, and bringing back the exiles into others.*

(b) Καὶ ὅς, *And he*; as Καὶ ὅς ἐξαναστὰς φεύγει, *And he rising up fled.* Καὶ οἱ ἠρώτων, *And they asked.*

(c) Ὁς καὶ ὅς, *This man and that man, Some one*; as Τὰς βασιλῆϊας ἰστίας ἐπιόρηκε ὃς καὶ ὅς, *Some one has sworn falsely by the royal hearth.*

(d) Ἦ δ' ὅς, *Said he*; Ἦ δ' ἦ, *Said she*; used parenthetically.

NOTE. This rule applies also to the adverb-ὧς, *thus*, with the acute accent.

§ 172. In its usual signification, the relative is a kind of *weak demonstrative*.

1. The relative agrees with its *antecedent*, that is, the noun to which it refers, in gender and number; its case is determined by the construction of the sentence in which it stands; as,

Τῶν δώδεκα μινῶν ἃς ἔλαβες, *Of the twelve minæ which thou receivest.*

Ἐορτὴν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἠκουσεν εἶναι, ἐν ἣ πάντες οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι ὄλην τὴν νύκτα πίνουσιν, *He heard that a feast was celebrating in Babylon, during which all the Babylonians drink the whole night.*

(a) The person of a verb agreeing with the relative pronoun is determined by that of the antecedent, expressed or implied; as Ἐμῖν οὐ θέετε αἰτινες τηροῦμεν ὑμᾶς, *You do not sacrifice to us who preserve you.* So when the antecedent is implied in a *possessive* pronoun; as Ἀνανδρία τῇ ἡμετέρα οἰτινές σε οὐ διεσώσαμεν, *Through our cowardice (of us), who did not save thee.*

(b) The masculine of the dual of the relative may agree with a feminine antecedent; as Ἐμῶν ἐν ἐκάστῳ δύο τινεῖ ἐστον ἰδέα ἄρχοντε καὶ ἄγοντε, οἷν ἐπόμεθα, *In each one of us there are two principles ruling and leading, which we follow.*

(c) When the antecedent is, or is regarded as, an *inanimate* thing, the relative is put in the *neuter* singular. Also, when the antecedent is a sentence. E. g. Τυραννίδα θηρᾶν, ἃ πλήθει χρήμασιν θ' ἀλίσκεται, *To hunt power, which is caught by means of numbers and money.*

So Οἱ ἐξεληθόντες Ἕλληνες σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐπεφεύγεσαν μάλ' ὄντες συχροῖ· ὃ οὐπω πρόσθεν ἐπεποιήκεσαν, *The Greeks who went out with them had fled, although quite numerous; a thing which they had never done before.*

(d) When the relative is connected with a verb signifying *to call, to name, to be, to believe*, it may agree in gender and number with the noun in apposition with it; as Ὁ φόβος ἦν αἰδῶ εἶπομεν, *That kind of fear which we have called respect.* Τὸ ἦθος ἦπερ ἦν δευτέρα πίστις, *Character, which certainly is a second source of confidence.*

(e) The relative in the singular may refer to a noun in the plural, when one of the persons or things contained in that noun is meant; as Οἶνός σε τρώει μελιηδῆς ὃς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει, ὃς ἄν μιν χανδὸν ἔλη, *Wine, sweet as honey, makes a fool of thee, which ruins others also.* — *whoever pours it down immoderately.*

2. If the relative refers to two or more nouns, it is put in the plural and in the leading gender; as,

Ἄϊας καὶ Τευκρος οἱ μέγιστον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀνδρείας, *Ajax and Teucer, who gave the clearest proof of their valor.*

(a) If the antecedents denote *inanimate* objects, the relative is regularly *neuter*; as Περὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης ἅ μεγίστην ἔχει δύναμιν, *Concerning war and peace, which have very great influence.*

(b) The relative may agree with one of the antecedents, commonly with the most prominent one; as Θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα μέλαιναν ὃς δὴ σφι σχεδόν ἐστι, *Death and dark Destiny, who (Death) is now near them.*

(c) The relative may be put in the *dual* when it refers to two substantives.

3. The relative may be put in the plural, when it refers to a *collective* noun in the singular, or to a *whole class* of persons or things implied in a singular antecedent. E. g.

Πλήθει οἵπερ δικάσουσι, *To the multitude who will judge.*

Πᾶς τις ὄμνῃσι οἷς ὀφείλων τυγχάνω, *Every man, to whom I happen to owe money, swears.*

Ἀνὴρ αὐτουργός οἵπερ σώζουσι τὴν γῆν, *A man of the working class, which class defends the land.*

4. The antecedent is omitted when it is either a general word (*χρήμα, πρᾶγμα, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος*), or one which can be easily supplied from the context; as,

Οὗτοί εἰσιν οὓς ὁρᾶτε, sc. ἐκεῖνοι, *These are they whom you see.*

Τὸ μέγεθος ὑπὲρ ὧν συνεληλύθαμεν, sc. ἐκείνων, *The magnitude of those things for which we are assembled.*

Παρακαλέσας ὅπόσους ἔπειθεν, *Having invited as many as he could induce.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Ἴστε δήπου ὅθεν ὁ



ἡλιος ἀνίσχει καὶ ὅπου δύεται, *You surely know whence the sun rises and where it sets.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the gender of the relative is determined by the gender implied in the antecedent; as Τὰς Αθήνας οἳ γε ἐμὲ καὶ πατέρα τὴν ἐμὸν ὑπῆρξαν ἄδικα ποιεῦντες, *Athens (the Athenians) who began first to act unjustly towards me and my father.*

NOTE 2. The omission of the antecedent gives rise to the following words and phrases:

ἐνιοι (ἐνι οἳ), *some*; ἐνίοτε (ἐνι ὅτε), *sometimes*.

εἰσὶν οἳ, ἔστιν οἳ, ἔστιν οἵτινες, for ἐνιοι, τινὲς sunt qui, *there are who*, simply *some*; regarded as one word.

ἔστιν ἢ οἱ ὅπῃ, for πῆ, *in some way*.

ἔστιν ὅπως, for πῶς, *somehow*.

οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, *by no means, in no manner*.

§ 173. When the sentence containing the relative is, in the mind of the speaker or writer, more important than that containing the antecedent, it is, by *inversion*, placed first; as,

Ἄ πάντες ἴσῶσι, τὰδ' ἐστί, *What all know is this; These are the things which all know.*

Ὅ τι καλὸν, φίλον αἰεὶ, *Whatever is beautiful is always dear.*

So Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἱκάνον ὅθι σκοπὸν Ἔκτορος ἔκταν, ἐνθ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μὲν ἔρυσεν ὠκέας ἵππους, *And when they came where they had slain the spy of Hector, then Ulysses checked the swift horses.*

§ 174. 1. The relative often stands for the interrogative, but only in indirect interrogations; as Φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστί, *He declared to the captain of the vessel who he was.*

So Δι' ἦν αἰτίην, *For what reason*. Ἠγνόει ὃ τι τὸ πάθος εἶη, *He did not know what the disease was*. Θεάσασθε οἷα ἡ κατάστασις ἔσται, *See what the condition will be*. Ἄνθρωπε, τί ποιεῖς; Ὅ τι ποιῶ; *Man, what art thou doing? What am I doing?*

2. Οἶος, ὄσος, and ὡς are often used in expressions of *astonishment*, *wonder*, or *admiration*; as Ὅσα πράγματα ἔχεις! *How much trouble you have* Ὡς ἀργαλέον πρᾶγμα ἐστίν, ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί! *What a hard thing it is, O Zeus and gods!*

So in indirect expressions of this class; as Αἱ Ἀργεῖαι ἐμακάριζον τὴν μητέρα οἷων τέκνων ἐκύρησε, *The Argive women congratulated their mother that she had been blessed with such children*; they said, “Οἷων τέκνων ἐκύρησε!” Εὐδαίμων μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο, ὡς ἀδεῶς καὶ γενναίως ἐτελεύτα! *The man appeared to me to be happy, — how fearlessly and nobly he ended his life!*

§ 175. 1. In general, when the relative would naturally be put in the accusative, it is, by *attraction*, put in the case of its antecedent, when the antecedent is in the genitive or dative; as,

Ἐκ τούτων ὧν λέγει, *From these things which he says*; for ἄ.

Παισὶν οἷς Ἄρης ἐγένετο, *With the children whom Ares begat*.

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Ἐκ γῆς ὅθεν προὔκειτο, *From the place where it lay*.

(a) If the antecedent be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted, and the relative takes its place; as Ἐξίμεν ἐξ ὧν τυγχάνομεν ἔχοντες, *We go away from those possessions which we happen to have*.

So Οὐδέν ἂν πράξαιμ' ἂν, ὧν οὐ σοὶ φίλον, *I would do none of those things, to do which is not agreeable to thee*; for ἐκείνων ἄ με πράξει οὐ.

(b) The antecedent may be placed after the relative thus attracted; as Σὺν ἧ ἔχεις δυνάμει, *With the forces which you have*.

This inversion takes place also when apparently there is no attraction; as Εκδύσασθαι ὧν ἔχω χιτῶνα, *To put off the tunic which I have on*. Πάντα ἃ ἔλαβε κρέα, *All the meat which he received*.

(c) In attraction, the noun also in apposition with the relative, after a verb signifying *to call, to believe, to consider, to regard*, regularly takes the case of the relative; as Τούτων ὧν σὺ δεσποινῶν καλεῖς, *Of these whom thou callest mistresses*; for ἂς δεσποίνας.

(d) In some instances, the relative, even when it would be in the *nominative* or *dative*, is attracted by the antecedent; particularly the *nominative* of οἶος, ἡλίκος; as,

Οὐδέν κω εἰδότες τῶν ἦν περὶ Σάρδεις, *Knowing as yet nothing of what happened at Sardes*; for ἐκείνων ἄ. (*Herod. 1, 78.*)

Ἵν ἠπίσται πολλούς, *Many of those whom he mistrusted*; for ἐκείνων οἷς. (*Xen. C. 5, 4, 39.*)

So Πρὸς ἄνδρας τολμηροὺς οἷους καὶ Αθηναίους, *To daring men, such as the Athenians are*; for οἶοι καὶ Αθηναῖοί εἰσι. Εκείνο δεινὸν τοῖσιν ἡλίκουσι νῶν, *That will be a hard thing to men of our years*; for ἡλίκου νῶ ἔσμεν. — So Νεανίας δὲ οἷους σὺ διαδεδρακότας, *But young men, like yourself, decamping*; for οἶος σὺ εἶ, where σὺ is not changed into σέ.

2. On the other hand, the antecedent is often put in the case of its relative. Most commonly, however, only its *most important* word or words are attracted by the relative and placed after it. E. g.

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

Οἴχεται φεύγων ὧν ἦγες μάρτυρα, *The witness whom you have brought has taken to his heels*.

So Λόγους ἄκουσον οὓς σοι δυστυχεῖς ἤκω φέρων, *Hear the melancholy news which I have brought to thee.* Ἔφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν ἤξειν, ἧς Ὀρόντας ἦρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος, *They said that we would come to Armenia which Orontas governed, — a great and rich country.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Ἄλλοσε ὅποι ἂν ἀφίκη, *In other places whither you may go.*

3. The relative sometimes assumes the case required by a *subordinate* clause; as,

Ἀνθρώπους, οἷς ὀπόταν τις πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ, μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, *Men, who, when one gives them higher pay, will come with him against us; for οἱ μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, ὀπόταν τις αὐτοῖς πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ.*

So Χωρίον ἔφη εἶναι ἄκρον, ὃ εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήψοιτο, ἀδύνατον ἔσσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, *He said there was an elevated place, which it would be impossible for one to pass, unless he should occupy it beforehand; for ὃ ἀδύνατον ἔσσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήψοιτο αὐτό.*

NOTE. Attraction gives rise to the following expressions: Ἄχρι οὗ, or Μέχρι οὗ, *as far as, until, till.* Ἔως οὗ, *until, till.* Ἐξ οὗ, Ἐξ ὅτου, Ἐξ ὧν, or Ἀφ' οὗ, *since.* Εἰς ὃ, or Ἔστε (that is, *Es ὃ τε*), *until, till.*

## NUMERALS.

§ 176. 1. A *mixed number*, of which the fractional part is *one half*, is expressed by a circumlocution when it denotes a *coin* or *weight*; as Πέμπτον ἡμιμναῖον, *Four and a half minæ*; literally *The fifth part being a half-mina*, implying that the remaining four parts are *whole minæ*: but Πέντε ἡμιμναῖα, *Five half-minæ*, or *Two and a half*.

2. A circumlocution with δέων, *wanting*, may be used when the number consists of *tens* accompanied by *eight* or *nine*; as Δυσὶν δέοντες εἴκοσι, *Twenty wanting two*, simply *eighteen*. Ἐνὸς δέοντες τριάκοντα, *Thirty wanting one*, simply *twenty-nine*.

This principle applies also to *ordinals*, as Ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος, *The nineteenth year.*

Δεων, *being wanting*, neuter, with its substantive may be put in the *genitive absolute*; as Πεντήκοντα μιᾶς δεούσης, *Fifty wanting one; Forty-nine.* Ἐνὸς δέοντος τριακοστῷ ἔτει, *In the twenty-ninth year.*

## OBJECT. — OBLIQUE CASES.

§ 177. 1. That on which an action is exerted is called the *immediate* object. That with relation to which an action is exerted is called the *remote* object.

2. The immediate object is usually put in the *accusative*. The remote object is put in the *genitive* or *dative*; it often however depends on a preposition. E. g.

Αἴολος ἔδωκεν Οδυσσεῖ τοὺς ἀνέμους, *Æolus gave the winds to Ulysses*, where τοὺς ἀνέμους is the immediate, and Οδυσσεῖ the remote object.

3. When the active is followed by two cases, the passive or middle regularly takes that of the remote object. (For examples see below.)

§ 178. 1. Participles and verbal adjectives in *τέον* or *τέα* are followed by the same case as the verb from which they are derived. (For examples see below.)

2. The verbal in *τέον* with *ἐστί* (expressed or understood) is equivalent to *δεῖ* with the infinitive active or middle; as,

ἀκουστέον or ἀκουστέα ἐστίν, *one must hear; it is necessary to hear*; the same as *δεῖ ἀκούειν*: μιμητέον, *one must imitate*; δεῖ μιμείσθαι.

NOTE. In some instances, the verbal in *τέον* or *τέα* has a *passive* signification; as *ἡττητέον* or *ἡττητέα*, *one must be conquered*, the same as *δεῖ ἡττᾶσθαι*.

§ 179. In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the object of a verb. Particularly,

(a) The object of a verb may be an *infinitive*; as *Εθέλω χρῆσθαι*, *I wish to use*.

(b) It may be a sentence beginning with *ὅτι*, *ὡς*, *ἵνα*, *ὅπως*, *ὅφρα*. (For examples see below.)

§ 180. The object of a verb is omitted when it can be readily determined by the context; as *Ποιήσασα ἐαυτῇ εἰκόνα λιθίνην ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παίδων*, *sc. αὐτήν*, *Having made for herself a stone-image (statue) she placed it on the tomb of her children*.

## ACCUSATIVE.

§ 181. 1. The immediate object of a transitive *verb* is put in the accusative; as,

Ταῦτα ποιῶ, *I do these things.*

Ποιήσας ταῦτα, *Having done these things.*

Ποιητέον ταῦτα, *One must do these things.*

2. Any verb may be followed by the accusative of a noun having a kindred signification. Here the accusative is generally followed by an adjective. E. g.

Πεσεῖν πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, *To fall an insupportable fall.*

Ἦιξαν δρόμημα δεινόν, *They rushed furiously.*

3. Verbal *adjectives* and *substantives*, which regularly take the genitive, are sometimes followed by the accusative; as,

Τρίβων τὰ τοιάδε, *Skilled in such matters.*

Τὰ μετέωρα φροντιστής, *One who ponders on things above.*

Further, adjectives or substantives are sometimes followed by the accusative of a kindred noun; as Δούλος τὰς μεγίστας θωπείας καὶ δουλείας, *The most abject slave.*

NOTE 1. The accusative is, in Poetry, sometimes joined to a verb signifying *to see*, *to look*, to mark the expression of the look; as Ἡ Βουλὴ ἐβλεψε νᾶπυ, *The Council looked mustard.*

NOTE 2. Many verbs, which are intransitive in English, are transitive in Greek; as Ἀθανάτους ἀλιτέσθαι, *To sin against the immortals.*

§ 182. The accusative is often put after *verbs*, *adjectives*, *substantives*, and certain expressions, for the sake of limiting, or more fully explaining, their meaning. The accusative, thus used, is called *synecdochical*. E. g.

Κροῖσος ἦν Λυδὸς τὸ γένος, *Cræsus was a Lydian by birth.*

Ταῦτα ψεύδονται, *They lie in these things.*

So τί, *for what?* τί, *in any thing, in something, somewhat*; οὐδέν, *in nothing, not*; τᾶλλα, *in other respects*; τοῦτο μὲν, *on the one hand*, τοῦτο δέ, *on the other.*

§ 183. The accusative follows the particles of protestation *μά* and *νή*.

*Μά* is used in *negative*, and *νή* in *affirmative* sentences. But when *ναί* is placed before *μά*, the sentence is affirmative. E. g.

Μά τὴν Αναπνοὴν, μὰ τὸ Χάος, μὰ τὸν Αἶρα, οὐκ εἶδον, *By Breath, by Chaos, by Air, I did not see.*

Νή τὸν Ποσειδῶ φιλῶ σε, *By Posidon, I love thee.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes *μά* is omitted; as Οὐ, τὸν δ' Ἄλυμνον, *No, by this Heaven.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the name of the god sworn by is omitted after these particles, in which case the article of the omitted name is always expressed; as Μὰ τόν — ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιθόμην, *By —, I should not have believed it.*

§ 184. 1. *Verbs* signifying *to ask, to teach, to take away, to clothe, to unclothe, to do, to say, to conceal*, and some others, are followed by two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Ταῦτά με ἐρωτᾷς, *Thou askest me about these things.*

Αἰτεῖν τὸν δῆμον φυλακάς, *To ask guards of the people.*

Τὸν δῆμον χλαῖναν ἤμπισχον, *I clothed the people with a cloak.*

Μουσικὴν ὑπὸ Λάμπρου παιδευθεῖς, *Having been taught music by Lamprus.*

The accusative of the thing may, in signification, be kindred to the verb; as Ὁ Φωκικὸς πόλεμος ἀείμνηστον παιδείαν αὐτοὺς ἐπαίδευσεν, *The Phocian war has taught them an ever memorable lesson.*

.2. Certain *verbs* may be followed by the accusative and a relative or interrogative sentence, or a sentence beginning with *ὅτι*, *that*, *μή*, *lest*.

In translation, the accusative is regarded as the nominative of the following sentence. E. g.

Γίνωσκε σαυτὸν ὅστις εἶ, *Know what thou art.*

Ἦιδει αὐτὸν ὅτι μέσον ἔχει τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος, *He knew that he occupied the middle of the Persian army.*

3. Sometimes passive and middle verbs are followed by the accusative of the remote object, although the active construction is not used; as,

Ἀπομηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, *Their heads being cut off; Being be-headed.*

NOTE 1. The accusative of the person is regularly omitted after verbs signifying *to conquer* (as νικάω). The accusative of the thing after these verbs denotes the nature or place of the conquest. E. g. Μάχην νικᾶν, sc. τινά, *To conquer one in a battle; To gain a battle.* Ολύμπια νεικηκῶς, *Having conquered in the Olympic games.* Πολλὰς μάχας ἡττηνται, *They have been defeated in many battles.*

NOTE 2. Some verbs of this class are often constructed differently; thus, Ἀποστερέω or στερέω τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Ἀφαιρέομαι (or παραιρέομαι, περιελεῖν) τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Ἀφαιροῦμαι τί τινος, *To take something from some one.*

Λέγω or εἰπεῖν τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To speak well, or ill, of any one.*

Ἔρδω τί τινι, *To do any thing to any body.* Ποιέω τί τινι, *To do any thing to any one.* Also Ποιέω τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To do good, or evil, to any one.*

§ 185. Verbs signifying *to name, to call, to choose, to render, to constitute, to esteem, to consider, to divide*, are followed by two accusatives referring to the same person or thing.

The second accusative may be an adjective or participle. In the passive, these verbs become copulas. E. g.

Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν, *He appointed him general.*

Τὸ στράτευμα κατένειμε δώδεκα μέρη, *He divided the army into twelve parts.*

NOTE 1. In reality, the second accusative forms a *predicate*; that is, it is in apposition with the first, and consequently may be preceded by εἶναι; as Σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, *They call him a sophist; They say that he is a sophist.* Ἀπεδείχθη τῆς ἵππου εἶναι ἵππαρχος, *He was appointed master of the horse.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the noun denoting the thing *divided* is put in the *adnominal genitive*; as Διεῖλόμεθα τῆς εἰδωλοποιικῆς εἶδη δύο, *We have divided the art of making images into two parts.*

#### *Terminal functions of the Accusative.*

§ 186. 1. In poetry, the accusative often denotes the place *whither?* as,

Ἀγλαὰς ἔβās Θήβās, *Thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

Ἴλιον εἶσω, *Into Ilion.*

2. The accusative is used to denote *extent of space, or duration of time*; as,

Ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, *He marched two stations, equal to ten parasangs.*

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*

So ὁ ὅς τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη, *Who has been dead these three years.*  
Οὐδέν πω εἴκοσι ἔτη γεγονώς, *Not being quite twenty years old.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the accusative seems to denote *repetition of time*; as *Ἐντειλάμενος τὴν ὄρην ἐπαγινέειν σφίσι τὰς αἶγας*, *Commanding him to bring the goats to them at the regular time.*

NOTE 2. When the accusative denoting duration of time is accompanied by an *ordinal* number, it answers to the question, *how long ago?* as *Ἐννάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην*, *Having been married nine days.*

#### GENITIVE.

§ 187. 1. A *substantive* which limits the meaning of another substantive, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive, called *adnominal*.

This rule applies also to pronouns, and to adjectives and participles used substantively. E. g.

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, *The temple of the god.*

Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, *A work of Hephestus.*

Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, *The act of hearing the speakers.*

Τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, *Our state.* Τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφήν, *His own sister.*

Μέσον ἡμέρας, *The middle of the day.*

Τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *The defeated portion of the barbarians.*

Ἐἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, *To this degree of necessity.*

So when the first substantive is omitted after the article. (For examples, see § 168, 2.)

2. Many verbal *adjectives* and *adverbs*, which have an active signification, are followed by the genitive of the object; as,

Τρίβων ἵππικῆς, *Skilled in horsemanship.*

Ἀρχικὸς ἀνθρώπων, *Qualified to rule men.*

3. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adjectives* and *adverbs* denoting *possession, equality, similarity, nearness, or union*; as,



Τοῖς αὐτῶν ἰδίους προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, *To attend to their private affairs.*  
Ἱερὸς τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, *Sacred to Artemis.*

This rule applies to ἴδιος, ἱερός, οἰκείος, ἐπιχώριος, κοινός, ἴσος and its compounds, ὁμοῖος, ἀδελφός, γείτων, πλησίος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, ἀντίστροφος, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός; and some of the compounds of ὁμοῦ and σύν, as ὁμώνυμος, συγγενής. These adjectives, however, with the exception of ἴδιος, ἱερός, and ἐπιχώριος, are most commonly followed by the *dative*. — Adverbs of this class are ἄγχι ἀγχοῦ, ἐγγύς, ἕκταρ, πέλας, πλησίον.

4. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adverbs* of place, and of some adverbial cases (§ 135); as,

Σκηῆς ἐνδον, *Within a tent.*  
Ἐντὸς οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου, *Within a short time.*  
Ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα, *For the sake of trade.*

Ἐξ ἧς is followed by the genitive or dative.

NOTE 1. The adnominal genitive denotes various relations, the most common of which are those of *possession, subject, object, quality, material, a whole, component parts.*

It is called *subjective* when it is equivalent to the subject-nominative; *objective*, when it denotes the object of an action. Thus, in Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, it is subjective, because the expression stands for Ὁ Ἡφαιστός εἰργάσατο, *That which Hephaestus made*; in Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, it is objective, because the expression stands for Τὸ ἀκροᾶσθαι τῶν λεγόντων, *To hear the speakers.*

NOTE 2. A substantive is sometimes followed by *two* genitives denoting different relations; as Τὴν Πέλοπος ἀπάσης Πελοποννήσου κατάληψιν, *The taking of the whole of Peloponnēsus by Pelops.*

NOTE 3. The genitive is in a few instances used where one would naturally expect apposition; as (Æsch. Pers. 448) Ἀθηνῶν πόλις, *The city of Athens*; for Ἀθῆναι πόλις.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the genitives μοῦ, σοῦ are equivalent to the apparently superfluous datives μοί, σοί; as Τεθορύβηται μου ἢ ψυχῇ, *My soul is troubled.*

NOTE 5. Ἀκόλουθος and διάδοχος are followed by the genitive or dative.

§ 188. 1. Adjectives, pronouns, participles, and adverbs, denoting a *part*, are followed by a genitive denoting the *whole*; as,

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *The good among men; The good men.*  
Ὁ ἡμισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, *Half the number.*  
Τὴν πλείστην τῆς στρατιᾶς, *The greatest part of the army*

Τῆς μαρίλης συχνήν, *A good deal of coal-dust.*  
 Οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν, *Such of them as escaped.*  
 Οὐδεὶς τῶν μειρακίων, *No one of the young men.*  
 Πάντων λαμπρότατος, *The most splendid of all.*  
 Ποῦ γῆς; *Where on earth?*  
 Δὶς τῆς ἡμέρας, *Twice a day.*

2. The genitive of the *reflexive* pronoun is put after an adjective of the superlative degree, in order to express the highest degree to which a person or thing attains; as,

Ὅτε δεινότατος σαντοῦ ταῦτα ἦσθα, *When your skill in these matters was greatest.*

NOTE 1. The *gender* of the governing word is generally the same as that of the noun in the genitive.

NOTE 2. The genitive plural is used when the whole consists, or is regarded as consisting, of many parts.

NOTE 3. Sometimes this construction is employed even where the partitive relation is not obvious; thus, *δῖος, τάλας, σκέτλιος, δειλαιος, φίλη*, may be followed by the genitive plural of the noun with which they properly agree; as *Δία γυναικῶν, Divine woman.*

§ 189. *Verbs* implying a noun are followed by the genitive; as,

Βασιλεύει αὐτῶν, *He is their king.* (§ 187.)  
 Πάντων διαπρέπεις, *Thou surpassest all.* (§ 188.)

This rule applies chiefly to verbs signifying *to rule, to surpass, to excel, to inherit.*

NOTE. *Ανάσσω, ἄρχω, and ἡγέομαι*, may take the dative instead of the genitive. *Κληρονομέω*, in later Greek, may be followed by the accusative of the thing inherited, and even of the person whose property is inherited.

Such examples as *Κρατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἔρωτος, To be ruled by Love*, show that *κρατέω* may take the accusative instead of the genitive.

§ 190. The genitive after *verbs* signifying *to be, to belong*, denotes most of the relations expressed by the adnominal and partitive genitive; as,

Ὁ παῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐστί, *The boy is the gift of the Lacedæmonians.* (§ 187.)

Ανοίας ἐστὶ τὸ θηρᾶσθαι κενά, *It is characteristic of folly to pursue vain things.*

Εἶναι ἐτῶν τριάκοντα, *To be thirty years old.*

\*ὄντα τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου, *Being a plethrum in breadth.*

Τούτων γενοῦ μοι, *Do become one of them for my sake.* (§ 188.)

§ 191. 1. In general the genitive may be put after any *verb* when its action does not refer to the whole object, but to a *part* only; as,

Πέμπει τῶν Λυδῶν, *He sends some of the Lydians.*

Λαβόντα τῶν ταινιῶν, *Taking some of the fillets.*

2. Particularly, the genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to partake, to enjoy, to obtain*; as,

Μετείχον τῆς ἐορτῆς, *They shared in the festival.*

Απολαύομεν πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *We enjoy all the good things.*

Οὕτως ὀναίμην τέκνων, *So may I enjoy my children.*

NOTE. Sometimes ἀπολαύω, λαγχάνω, μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαγχάνω, τυχεῖν, to hit, μετέχω, are followed by the accusative.

§ 192. 1. The genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to take hold of, to touch, to feel, to hear, to taste, to smell, to perceive, to consider, to understand, to remember, to forget.*

*Causatives* of this class are followed by the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing. E. g.

Λάβεσθε τούτου, *Take hold of this man.*

\*Ἀπτεσθαι αὐτῶν, *To touch them.*

Γεῦσαι τῆς θύρας, *Taste of the door; Knock at the door.*

Μέμνησό μου, *Remember me.*

\*Υπέμνησέν τέ ἐ πατρός, *And he reminded him of his father.*

Ἐκ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει, *And makes me forget all things.*

Τοὺς παῖδας γευστέον αἵματος, *One must make the children taste blood; give them a taste of blood.*

2. *Verbs* signifying *to take hold of* are often followed by the accusative of the object taken hold of, and the genitive of the part by which it is taken; as,

Ἐλάβοντο τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ορόντην, *They took Orontes by the girdle.*

NOTE 1. Some verbs of this class may be followed by the accusa-

*tive*; as *Ἀισθῆσθαι τι*, *To perceive something*. Those signifying *to see* are generally followed by the accusative of the immediate object.

NOTE 2. *Μιμνήσκω* and *γεύω* may be followed by two accusatives; as *Οἱ Εγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμιμνήσκοντες Ἀθηναίους*, *The inhabitants of Egesta reminding the Athenians of their alliance*. *Γεύσω σε μέθην*, *I will give thee wine to taste*.

NOTE 3. *Ἀκούω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, and their synonymes, may take that which is heard in the accusative, and that from which the thing heard proceeds, in the genitive; as *Ἦκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Κύρου*, *He heard from the messenger the words of Cyrus*. *Τὸν ἄνδρα πυνθάνου τῶν ὁδοιπόρων*, *Inquire of the travellers about the man*.

§ 193. *Verbs signifying to admire, to contemn, to desire, to care for, to neglect*, are followed by the genitive; as,

*Ἄγασθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς*, *To admire virtue*.  
*Μεγάλων ἐπιθυμείς*, *Thou desirest great things*.

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the accusative of the object; as *Φροντίζοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα*, *Caring about such things*. (*Eurip. Bac. 503*) *Καταφρονεῖ με*, *He despises me; treats me with contempt*.

So in the passive; *Εἰπὼν οὖν ταῦτα κατεφρονήθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*, *Saying therefore these things I was despised by him*.

NOTE 2. *Ἄγαμαι* and its synonymes may be followed by the genitive of a person and the accusative of a neuter pronoun; as *Τὰδ' αὐτοῦ ἄγαμαι*, *I admire him for these things*. *Ὁ θαυμάζω τοῦ ἐταίρου σου Πρωταγόρου*, *For which I admire your friend Protagoras*.

§ 194. 1. The genitive after certain *verbs* and expressions denotes that *on account of* which any thing takes place; as,

*Ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐβουλίας*, *I admire you for your wisdom*.

*Τῇ ὑμετέρα πόλει τῆς γῆς τῆς ὑπ' Ὀρωπίων δεδομένης φθονοῦσι*, *They are jealous of your city, on account of the land given to you by the Oropians*.

2. The genitive, with or without an *interjection*, is used in *exclamations*; as,

*ὦ Πόσειδον, τοῦ μακροῦς!* *Posidon, what a length!*

*Καὶ τίς εἶδε πάποτε βοῦς κριβανίτας; τῶν ἀλαζονευμάτων!* *And who ever saw oxen roasted whole in the oven? what tough stories!*

3. In Poetry, the genitive is sometimes used after *verbs* signifying *to entreat* to denote the per-

son or thing *for the sake of* which the person entreated is to grant the request; as,

Μή με γούνων γουνάξω μηδὲ τοκῶν, *Entreat me not by my knees, nor by my parents.*

Ταύτης ἰκνούμαι σε, *I beseech thee for her sake.*

Δίσσομαι Ζηνὸς Ολυμπίου, *I pray you let me alone, for the sake of Zeus Olympius. (Od. 2, 68.)*

4. *Verbs signifying to accuse, to prosecute, to convict,* are followed by the accusative denoting the person accused, and the genitive denoting the crime; as,

Διώξομαι σε δειλίας, *I will prosecute you for cowardice.*

Κλέωνα δώρων ἐλόντες, *Convicting Cleon of bribery.*

NOTE 1. Φεύγω, *to be accused*, and ἀλώναι, *to be convicted*, are followed by the genitive alone because they have a passive signification.

NOTE 2. Αἰτιάομαι τινά τι, *to accuse one of any thing*. Ἐπεξί-  
 ναι οἱ Ἐπισκῆπτεσθαί τινί τινος, *to prosecute one for any thing*.

NOTE 3. The genitive of a person after verbs compounded with κατά, as καταγιγνώσκω, καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω, κατατρέχω, καταχειροτονέω, καταψεύδομαι, καταψηφίζομαι, κατερεῖν, κατηγορέω, commonly referred to this head, really depends on κατά in composition; as,

Σεωῦτοῦ καταδικάζεις θάνατον, *Thou condemnest thyself to death.*

(a) The *passive* construction of these verbs implies that they can take the accusative of a person; as Εκείνος κατεψηφίσθη, *He was condemned.*

(b) The accusative is often wanting after these verbs; as Κατηγορεῖν αὐτοῦ, *To accuse him.*

(c) Κατηγορέω is sometimes followed by two genitives; as Παρπρεσβείας αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν, *To indict him for unfaithfully discharging his duties as ambassador.*

NOTE 4. Ἐνοχος and ὑπεύθυνος, *accused of, charged with, guilty of*, are followed by the genitive because they have the force of passive participles. — Ἐνοχος may be followed by the genitive of *punishment*. Ἐνοχος, *devoted to*, takes the *dative*.

§ 195. 1. The genitive is sometimes put after some *adjectives, verbs, and adverbs* of manner for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning; as,

\*Ἄπαις ἀρρένων παίδων, \*Ἀτεκνος ἀρσένων παίδων, or \*Ἄπαις ἔρσενος γόνου, *Childless in respect to male offspring; Having no sons.*  
 Ἀνδρὸς ὠραία, *Of the ripe age to be married.*  
 Εὖ ἦκειν βίου, *to be well off as to property.*  
 Καλῶς ἔχειν μέθης, *To be well off as to drunkenness; pretty tipsy.*  
 Ὡς εἶχε τάχους, *As fast as he could.*  
 Οὕτω τρόπου ἔχεις, *This is your character.*

2. The genitive is sometimes found after verbs of *saying, judging, inquiring, and examining*; as,

Τοῦ κασιγνήτου τί φῆς; *What sayest thou concerning our brother?*  
 Εὐδαιμονίας δὲ καὶ ἀθλιότητος ὡσαύτως ἢ ἄλλως κρίνεις; *But about happiness and misery dost thou judge likewise or otherwise?*

3. After *σπένδω* and *ἐγχείω* the genitive is used in libations and toasts; as,

Σπείσον ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, *Pour out the wine in the name of (or to the honor of) good fortune; May good fortune attend us.*  
 Ἐγχει Ἑλιοδώρας, *Pour out to the health of Heliodora.*

#### *Local and Temporal functions of the Genitive.*

§ 196. The genitive often denotes the place *where?* and the time *when? how long since? or how soon?* The genitive of place is chiefly Poetic. E. g.

Οὐκ Ἄργεος ἦεν; *Was he not in Argos?*  
 Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, *They feed in the night.*  
 Τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, *Within thirty days from this day.*

#### *Ablative functions of the Genitive.*

§ 197. 1. In Poetry, the genitive sometimes denotes the place *whence?* as,

Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβās Θήβας, *From Pytho thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

2. The genitive is put after *verbs, adjectives, and adverbs*, implying *proceeding from, separation, departure, cessation.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by

the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται παῖδες δύο, *Of Darius and Parysatis were born two children.*

Τούτου μεθίεσθαι, *To let him go.*

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, *They separated from each other.*

\* Ἄνευ τινός, *Without any thing.*

NOTE. Διάφορος, *different*, takes the genitive; διάφορος, *opposed to, hostile*, takes the dative. — Κατάρχω is found also with the accusative.

§ 198. \* 1. The genitive is put after *adjectives* and *adverbs* of the *comparative* degree to denote that with which the comparison is made; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, *Better than this man.*

Τῶν ἵππων θάπτον ἔτρεχον, *They ran faster than the horses.*

2. The genitive is put after *adjectives, adverbs,* and *verbs* implying a comparison; as,

\* Ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων, *Other than those who now are.*

\* Ὀρνιν τριπλάσιον Κλεωνύμου, *A bird three times as large as Cleonymus.*

Πλεονεκτήσω τοῦ Ἴπποκενταύρου, *I shall have the advantage of the Hippocentaur.*

So Ἐλασσοῦν τινά τινος, *to make one less than any thing.* — Προέχω, *to surpass*, is found also with the accusative.

3. When the substantive which is compared is the same as that with which it is compared, the latter is omitted when it is limited by the adnominal genitive; as,

Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδὲν ἥττον ἡμῶν ἐντίμον, *You have a position not less honorable than ours; sc. τῆς χώρας.*

#### *Terminal functions of the Genitive.*

§ 199. The genitive sometimes denotes that *towards* which an action is directed; as,

Ἐστοχάζετο τοῦ μειρακίου, *He was taking aim at the young man*

Οἰστεύσον Μενελάου, *Shoot an arrow at Menelaus.*

Ρίψω πέτρον τάχα σου, *I will soon throw a stone at you.*

Εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, *Straight to Pellene.*

*Instrumental functions of the Genitive.*

§ 200. 1. Sometimes the genitive denotes the *instrument*, or the *agent* after a passive form; as,

Πρῆσαι πυρὸς δηϊοῦ θυρετρα, *To burn the gates with consuming fire.*

Πληγείς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς, *Being struck by my daughter.*

2. The genitive is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote the *material* of which any thing is made; as,

Χαλκοῦ ποίονται, *They are made of brass.*

Βινού ποιητήν, *Made of ox-hide.*

3. The genitive is used after *verbs*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs*, implying *fulness* or *want*.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Πενίας ἔγεμεν, *It was full of poverty.*

Κενῶν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις, *Full of vain notions.*

Τῶν τεθνηκότων ἄλις, *Enough of the dead.*

4. The genitive is used to denote the *price* of a thing; as,

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰγάθ' οἱ θεοί, *The gods sell to us every good thing for labor.*

Ὠνεύονται τὰς γυναῖκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων, *They buy their wives of their parents for much money.*

Χρημάτων ὠνητή, *That can be bought for money.*

NOTE 1. The noun denoting the *punishment*, that is, the price of crime, is sometimes put in the *genitive*. In classical Greek, however, this applies chiefly to *θανάτου*, of death; as,

Θανάτου ὑπαγαγὼν Μιλτιάδεα ἐδίωκε, *He accused Miltiades capitally.*

Καταδικασθεὶς θανάτου ἢ φυγῆς, *Being condemned to death or banishment.*

\*Ενοχὸς δεσμῶ, *Deserving chains.*

NOTE 2. \*Αξιός, *worthy*, and ἀξίως, *worthily*, are followed by the genitive of price or value; as \*Αξιός θανάτου, *Worthy of death*. — Its verb ἀξιόω, *to think worthy*, is followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing; as Ἀξιούσιν αὐτὸν μεγάλων, *They think him worthy of great things*.



When ἀξίος means *fit, proper, becoming*, it is followed by the dative.

## DATIVE.

§ 201. 1. The dative is used after many *verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and substantives*, to denote the object *to* or *for* which any thing is or is done.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Τοῖς θανούσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, *Wealth in no way benefits the dead.*

Λυμαινομένη τῷ νεκρῷ, *Abusing the dead body.*

Δοκῶ μοι, *I seem to myself; It seems to me.* Δοκεῖς μοι, *You seem to me.* Δοκεῖ μοι, *It seems to me.*

Ἐπισχνοῦμαι σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise to you ten talents.*

Ποθεινὸς τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

Εγὼ τινι ἐμποδῶν εἰμι; *Am I in any body's way?*

So τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ δόσιν ὑμῖν, *The gift of the god to you.* Βασιλεῖ δασμός, *Tribute to the king.*

2. Some *verbs, adjectives, and substantives* may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person; as,

Τῶν κρεῶν διαδιδόναι τοῖς θεραπουταῖς, *To give some of the meat to the attendants.* (§ 191.)

Ἐπεχώρησεν αὐτῷ τοῦ θρόνου, *He yielded the throne to him.* (§ 197, 2.)

Αὐτῷ προειστήκει τοῦ ξενικοῦ, *He was the commander of his mercenary troops.* (§ 189.)

Μάλιστα σπουδῆς ἄξια τῇ πόλει, *Of the utmost consideration to the state, or Deserving the most serious attention of the state.* (§ 200, n. 2.)

Δείγμα' ἐστὶ πᾶσι μικροψυχίας, *It is a sign of pusillanimity to all.* All consider it a sign of pusillanimity. (§ 187.)

3. The dative is used after verbs signifying *to be* (εἰμί, γίγνομαι), to denote that to which any thing belongs; as,

Τέλλῳ παῖδες ἦσαν καλοὶ τε κάγαθοί, *Tellus had good and noble children.*

Τοῖς πλουσίοις πολλὰ παραμύθια φασιν εἶναι, *They say that the rich have many consolations.*

Πάντα σοι γηνήσεται, *All things will be done to thee.*

4. The dative is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *with regard to* which any thing is affirmed ; as,

Σφῶν μὲν ἐντολὴ Διὸς ἔχει τέλος δῆ, *As to you two, the command of Zeus is now done.*

Τί σοι παράσχω δῆτα τῷ τεθνηκότι, *What shall I now offer thee for the deceased?*

Ἀπὸ Ἐλεφαντίνης πόλιος ἄνω ἰόντι ἄναντές ἐστι τὸ χωρίον, *To a person going up from the city Elephantinē the country appears steep.*

In certain parenthetical phrases ὥς precedes this dative ; as *Ἐπεὶ περ εἶ γενναῖος ὥς ἰδόντι*, *Since thou art of noble descent to one who sees thee ; as thy appearance indicates.* Ὡς ἐμοί or Ὡς γ' ἐμοί, *In my opinion.* Ὡς γέροντι, *For an old man.* Κρέων ἦν ζηλωτὸς, ὥς ἐμοί, ποτε, *Creon was once, in my opinion, enviable.*

5. The dative is often used after verbs, and sometimes after nouns, where the adnominal genitive would naturally be expected ; as,

Ἦρχον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακουσίοις, *They commanded the navy of the Syracusans.*

Οἱ ἵπποι αὐτοῖς δέδονται, *Their horses are tied.*

Διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, *Because his army has dispersed.*

6. The dative is put after the *interjections* οἶ, ὦ, ἰώ, οὐαί ; as *Οἶ μοι*, *Woe is me!*

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the *accusative* of the immediate object ; as *ὠφελεῖν τοὺς φίλους*, *To benefit one's friends.*

So in the passive : *Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπιστοῦνται ὑπὸ πάντων Πελοποννησίων*, *The Lacedæmonians are distrusted by all the Peloponnesians ;* implying *Πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι ἀπιστοῦσι Λακεδαιμονίους.*

NOTE 2. *Ἀφαιρῶ τί τινι*, *To take away any thing from any one.* *Δέχομαι τί τινι*, *To receive or accept any thing from any one.* *Ὀνεῖσθαι or Πρίασθαι τι τινι*, *To buy any thing of any one.*

NOTE 3. In the Epic dialect the dative is sometimes followed by a participle in the genitive ; and on the other hand a participle in the dative is sometimes appended to a noun in the genitive (5) ; as (*Od.* 9, 257) *Ἡμῖν δ' αὖτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων.* (*Il.* 14, 139) *Ἀχιλλῆος ὄλοον κῆρ . . . . δερκομένῳ.*

NOTE 4. The impersonals *δεῖ, χρεή, μέλει, μέτεστι, προσήκει* may be followed by the genitive of a thing and the dative of a person ;

as Δεινῶν δέ σοι βουλευμάτων ἔοικε δεῖν, *And it is clear that you need strong arguments.* Μέλει σοι τούτου, *Thou carest for this.*

Most commonly, however, δεῖ and χρεῖ are followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing; as Αὐτόν σε δεῖ Προμηθέως, *Thou thyself needest a Prometheus.*

The genitive in connection with μέτεστι and προσήκει depends on μέρος expressed or understood; as Ὦν μηδὲν μέρος τοῖς πονηροῖς μέτεστι, *Of which the wicked have no part.* Προσέκει οὐδενὶ ἀρχῆς, *Government belongs to nobody.*

NOTE 5. Frequently the dative of the personal pronoun is apparently superfluous; Εἰπέμεναί μοι, Τρῶες, ἀγανοῦ Ἰλιονῆος πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ γοήμεναι, *O Trojans, do tell the beloved father and mother of illustrious Ilioneus to bewail*, where μοι might have been omitted without any essential injury to the sense.

It may be observed here that the pronoun τοί (σοί) most commonly has the force of a particle, and may be rendered *You know, You see, certainly, or Sir.*

§ 202. 1. The dative is used after *adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and substantives*, implying *resemblance, equality, union, approach.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς, *Like the blind.*

Ἐγγὺς ὁδῷ, *Near a road.*

Λακεδαιμονίοις διαμάχεσθαι, *To fight against the Lacedæmonians.*

Ὁ σίδηρος ἀνισοῖ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς, *Steel renders the weak equal to the strong.*

Ὅμιλητὰ Σωκράτει, *Companions (pupils) of Socrates.*

2. When the substantive, which depends on ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, is the same as that with which ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, agrees, the former is omitted, and the limiting noun is put in the dative; as,

Κόμαι Χαρίτεσσι ὁμοῖαι, *Hair resembling that of the Graces; for ὁμοῖαι ταῖς κόμαις τῶν Χαρίτων.*

Οὐ γὰρ μετείχες τὰς ἴσας πηγὰς ἐμοί, *For thou didst not receive the same number of stripes with me.*

NOTE 1. Ὁ αὐτός, *idem, the same*, and εἷς, *one, the same*, may be followed by the dative. In general, however, the dative to which they directly refer is omitted, and the limiting noun takes its place. E. g.

Οὐδὲν τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκείνοις πράττομεν, *We do nothing like the things which they did*, αὐτῶν refers to the *deeds*, and ἐκείνοις to the *doers*.

Ὡσαύτως, *likewise*, in the same manner, the adverb of ὁ αὐτός, takes the dative.

NOTE 2. Κοινωνέω, κοινωνός, μετέχω, συμμετέχω may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person. (§§ 187; 189; 191.)

§ 203. The dative is used after *verbs* to denote the *cause* of an event, or that *on account* of which any thing takes place; as,

Αποθνήσκει νόσῳ, *He died of disease.*

Ταύτῃ γαυριᾶς, *You feel proud on account of this.*

Τοῖς πεπραγμένοις αἰσχυνόμενοι, *Being ashamed of their past deeds.*

*Local and Temporal functions of the Dative.*

§ 204. The dative often denotes the place *where*, and the time *when*; as,

Μαραθῶνι ὅτ' ἦμεν, *When we were at Marathon.*

Ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἔμαχέσατο βασιλεύς, *The king did not fight on that day.*

*Terminal functions of the Dative.*

§ 205. The dative is used after certain *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *to* or *towards* which their action is directed; as,

Αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο, *They came to him.*

Πίπτειν πέδῳ, *To fall on (to) the ground.*

*Instrumental and Modal functions of the Dative.*

§ 206. 1. The dative is used to denote the *instrument*, *manner*, and *means*; as,

Θύρσον λαβὼν δεξιᾷ χειρί, *Taking the thyrsus with the right hand.*

Δρόμῳ ἵεντο ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, *They went running against the barbarians.*

2. The dative is often put after *adjectives*, *substantives*, *verbs*, and *adverbs* of manner, for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning; as,

Δυνατοὶ τοῖς σώμασι, *Strong in body.* Ἰσχύειν τοῖς σώμασι, *To be strong in body.*

Θάψακος ὀνόματι, *Thapsacus by name.*

Ἐγχείη ἐκέκαστο, *He was eminent with the spear.*

3. The dative is put after *comparatives* to denote the *excess* of one thing over another ; as,

Πόλῃ λογίμῳ ἢ Ἑλλάς γέγονε ἀσθενεστέρη, *Greece has become weaker by one distinguished city.*

Πολλῷ ὕστερον, *Long after.*

Ἐνὶ μόνῳ προέχουσιν οἱ ἵππεῖς ἡμᾶς, *The horsemen surpass us in one thing only.*

4. The dative after *passive* verbs and verbal adjectives in *-τος* and *-τεος* denotes the *agent* of the action ; as,

Προσπόλοις φυλάσσεται, *He is taken care of by the servants.*

Εἶρητο ταῦτα τῷ Εὐθύδημῳ, *These things had been said by Euthydemus.*

Τοῖς ἄλλοις εὐκτά, *Desirable to others.*

Ὁφελητέα σοι ἡ πόλις ἐστίν, *The state must be benefited by thee.*

5. The dative denotes that by which any thing is *accompanied* ; as,

Τοῖς λειπομένοις εἰς Πλάταιαν ἐλθόντες, *Having come into Plataea with those that were left.*

Εβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἐαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, *They assisted the Dorians with one thousand five hundred heavy-armed soldiers of their own, and ten thousand of their allies.*

This rule applies also to the dative of *αὐτός* accompanied by a substantive ; as *Τριήρεις αὐτοῖς πληρώμασι διεφθάρησαν*, *A number of galleys was destroyed with every thing on board.*

NOTE 1. Δωρέομαί τί τινι, *To present any thing to any one,* (§ 201, 1;) or Δωρέομαί τινά τινι, *To present one with any thing.*

NOTE 2. The dative after *χράομαι*, *utor*, *to avail one's self*, *to supply one's need with*, *to use*, denotes the *instrument*. This dative may have another dative in apposition with it ; or it may be accompanied by the synecdochical *τί, τὶ, ὃ τι*. — *Νομίζω*, *to use*, takes the dative after the analogy of its synonyme *χράομαι*.

NOTE 3. The dative after such verbs as *ῖημι*, *σφενδονάω*, denotes the *instrument* ; as *Ὡς εἶδε τὸν Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα ῖησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ*, *As he saw Clearchus riding by, he threw the axe at him ; intending to hit him with the axe.*

NOTE 4. The dative of *instrument* may be put after a *substantive*; as Ἡ τοῖς βέλεσιν ἔφεισις, *The throwing of missiles.*

NOTE 5. When the verbal in -τέον or -τέα is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive, the *accusative* may be used instead of the dative; as Οὔτε μισθοφορητέον ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, *Nor must others, than those who serve in the army, receive wages*; equivalent to Οὔτε δεῖ ἄλλους μισθοφορεῖν ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους.

## VOICES.

§ 207. 1. The *active* voice comprises the greater number of *active* or *transitive*, and *neuter* or *intransitive*, verbs; as κόπτω, τρέχω, εἰμί.

2. *Causative* verbs, that is, verbs signifying *to cause one to do any thing*, have the *active* form; as γεύω, *to cause to taste.*

NOTE 1. The *accusative* of the reflexive pronoun is often omitted, in which case the verb becomes *intransitive*; as ἐλαύνω, *to impel one's self, to proceed, march*; μίγνυμι, *to join one's self.*

NOTE 2. The *second perfect* and *pluperfect*, and *second aorist active*, of some verbs have the signification of the *passive* or *middle*; as ἄγνυμι ἕαγα, ἴστημι ἔστην. Also the *perfect* of ἀλίσκομαι, γίγνομαι, ἴστημι, σβέννυμι, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, and φύω.

NOTE 3. Some *active* verbs are often constructed like *passives*; that is, they are followed by ὑπό or πρὸς with the *genitive* of the agent; as ἀκούω, κλύω, *to be called*, ἀποθνήσκω, τελευτάω, *to die by the hand of.*

NOTE 4. The *grammatical* subject of an *active* verb is not always the agent of the action. Thus, κατακαίω τι, *I burn something*, may mean also *I cause or order somebody to burn something.*

§ 208. The *passive* takes for its subject that which was the immediate object of the *active*. That which was the subject-nominative in the *active* becomes *genitive* in the *passive*, and depends on ὑπό, πρὸς, παρά, or ἐξ. E. g.

Κύων τὸν δεσπότην φιλεῖ, *The dog loves his master*, in the *passive* becomes Ὁ δεσπότης φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ κυνός, *The master is loved by his dog.*

NOTE 1. (a) The *aorist* *passive* often has the force of the *middle*, in which case, the *aorist* *middle* is either rare or obsolete; as ἀπαλλάσσω, *to deliver*, ἀπαλλαγῆναι, *to deliver one's self*; μμνήσκω, *to remind*, μνησθῆναι, *to remind one's self, to remember.*

(b) The *future* *passive* sometimes has the force of the *middle*; as μιμνήσκω, μνησθήσομαι, μεμνήσομαι.

NOTE 2. Some *neuter* verbs are used also in the passive, especially when they are followed by the dative of the agent ; as *Ἐμοὶ κεκλαύσεται*, for *Κεκλαύσομαι*.

§ 209. 1. Frequently the *middle* is equivalent to the active followed by the *accusative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun ; as,

*Νίπτομαι*, *I am washed*, sc. *by myself*, the same as *νίπτω ἑμαυτόν*, *I wash myself*.

*Λοιδορούμεθα*, *We revile one another*.

2. Very frequently the middle is equivalent to the active followed by the *dative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun. In this case the middle is used *transitively*. E. g.

*Ποιεῖσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην*, *To make peace for one's self* ; but *Ποιεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην*, *To make peace for others*.

*Τὴν χώραν κατανεμένηται*, *They have divided the place among themselves*.

3. The middle is not unfrequently equivalent to the active followed by the *genitive* of the *reflexive* pronoun. Here also it is used *transitively*. E. g.

*Παῖδα μ' ὠνομάζετο*, *He called me his son*.

*Λυσόμενος θυγάτρα*, *To ransom his own daughter*.

*Αποφῆνασθαι γνώμην*, *To express one's own opinion*.

*Στέφου κάρα*, *Crown thy head*.

NOTE 1. When the active is causative, the middle is commonly intransitive ; as *ἔλπω ἔλπομαι*, *γέωω γέομαι*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the reflexive or reciprocal pronoun is, for the sake of emphasis, annexed to a middle verb ; as *Ἐπεδείξαντο τὰς αὐτῶν ἀρετάς*, *They showed their virtues*. *Ἰσχὺν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς προσθησόμεθα*, *We shall add power to ourselves*.

NOTE 3. The middle, like the active, may be used to express an action which takes place at the command of the subject of the verb ; as *Τράπεζαν παρατίθεσθαι*, *To place a table*, or *To have a table placed, before one's self*.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the middle is apparently equivalent to the active ; as *ὀράσθαι*, *ιδείσθαι*, *χορεύσασθαι*.

NOTE 5. (a) The *future* middle of many verbs is equivalent to the future active, in which case the future active is either rare or obsolete ; as *θανμάζω θανμάσομαι*. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 51.)

(b) Not unfrequently the future middle has a passive signification ; as *ἀδικέω ἀδικήσομαι*. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 52.)

NOTE 6. In the Epic dialect, the *second aorist* middle has sometimes the force of the passive ; as *βλήσθαι*, *κτάσθαι*, *οὐτάμενος*

§ 210. In respect to signification, a *deponent* verb is either transitive or intransitive; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπεμελήθην, *to take care of*; βρῦχάομαι, ἐβρυχησάμην, *to roar*.

NOTE 1. Some deponents have both the aorist passive and the aorist middle; as δύναμαι, ἠδυνήθην, ἐδυνησάμην. Most commonly, however, when both aorists are used, the passive has a passive signification; as δέχομαι, δεχθῆναι, δέξασθαι.

NOTE 2. It has already been remarked that the future of a deponent verb is taken from the middle. It is added here that a few deponents have also a future passive; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι. (§ 82, 2.)

NOTE 3. Some deponents have, in the *perfect* and *pluperfect*, also a passive signification; as ἐργάζομαι ἔργασμαι, μιμέομαι μεμιμημένος.

## TENSES.

§ 211. 1. The *present* in the indicative expresses action or being which is going on *now*; as γράφω, *I write, I am writing*; εἰμί, *I am*.

In the other moods and in the participle, the present expresses *continued* action, but without regard to time.

2. The *perfect*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses action which is *completed*, and whose effects are, or are regarded as, still continuing; as γέγραφα, *I have written*.

3. The *future*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses an action or event which will take place; as γράψω, *I shall or will write*.

4. The *future perfect* is equivalent to the perfect participle with the future of εἰμί, *to be*; that is, it denotes an action which will be completed in future time; as γεγράψεται, the same as γεγραμμένον ἔσται, *it will have been written*.

Most commonly, however, the future perfect does not differ from the future; as δέω, δεδήσομαι, *shall be bound*; πιπράσκω, πεπράσομαι, *shall be sold*.

5. The *imperfect* expresses *continued* or *repeated* action going on in *past* time; as ἔγραφον, *I was writing*.

6. The *aorist* in the indicative and participle expresses *finished past* action, without reference to the time required for its completion; it simply narrates that which took place; as ἔγραψα, *I wrote*.

In the other moods, the aorist expresses *finished* action without regard to time.



7. The *pluperfect* expresses action which was completed at some past time ; as *ἔγεγράφειν*, *I had written*.

NOTE 1. In animated narration, the *present* and even the *perfect* may be used for the aorist ; as *Παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον, καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος*, *He struck him in the breast, and wounded him through the cuirass*. *Ἐλήλυθε ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος*, *An Athenian came*. (*Her.* 8, 50.)

NOTE 2. The *perfect* and *aorist* are often used for the present to express a *customary* action ; as *Ὁ κρατῶν ἅμα πάντα συνήρπακε*, *He who conquers takes possession of every thing*.

So *Παρὰ μὲν οὖν φίλου οὐ μάθοις ἂν τοῦθ'*, *ὁ δ' ἐχθρὸς εὐθὺς ἐξηγάκασεν*, *Now from a friend you might not learn this ; but the enemy (as a common thing) immediately compels you to learn it*.

NOTE 3. The *perfect*, *aorist indicative*, and *future perfect* are sometimes used for the future to denote the *rapidity* or *certainly* of an action ; as *Ὁλώλας εἴ σε ταῦτ' ἐρήσομαι πάλιν*, *Thou shalt certainly perish, if I ask thee again this question*. *Ἀπωλόμεσθ' ἄρ' εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν νέον παλαιῶ*, *Then we are undone, if we add a new evil to an old one*.

So *Πράσσω, το δὸ ; πεπράξεται*, *It shall immediately be done*. *θάπτω, το βύρει ; τεθάψεται*, *He shall be buried in spite of thee*.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the *present* is used for the future ; as *προσκητᾶσθε, ἐλευθεροῦτε*, for *προσκητήσεσθε, ἐλευθερώσετε*, (*Thuc.* 4, 95.) — *Εἶμι* most commonly has the force of the future, *I shall go*.

On the other hand, the *future* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the present ; as *ὑπάξεται, ἐπάξεται, δυσόμενος, καταβήσεται*, in *Sophocles*, *Homer*, and *Hesiod*.

NOTE 5. *Ἦκω, το have come*, and *οἴχομαι, το be gone*, have the force of the perfect. The imperfect *ἦκον* has the force of the pluperfect, *I had come* ; *ᾤχόμην* is used as aorist or pluperfect ; *I was gone ; I had gone*.

*Τίκτω, το be the parent of*, and *ἀκούω, το hear*, in certain connections, stand for the aorist *ἔτεκον, ἤκουσα*.

NOTE 6. The *perfect* of some verbs has the signification of the present ; in which case, the *pluperfect* has the signification of the imperfect ; as *εἶκω ἔοικα, το seem* ; *ἔωκειν, το seemed*.

NOTE 7. The *perfect imperative* is used when the perfect has the force of the present (n. 6) ; as *ἀνώγω ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε, γίγνομαι γεγονέτω, κράζω κέκραχθι κεκράγετε, Εἶδω ἴσθι, μιμνήσκω μέμνησο, χάσκω κεχήνετε, πείθω πέπεισθι πέποιθε, κλύω κέκλυκε, παραπίπτω παραπεπτωκέτω*.

In the passive and middle, however, the *third person* of the perfect imperative of any verb is equivalent to the perfect participle with the imperative of *εἶμι* ; as *ἦχθω, το let it be drawn and remain so* ; *δεδόσθω, το be it given* ; *λελείφθω, το let it remain* ; *λελέχθω, εἰρήσθω, το be it said*.

NOTE 8. In later Greek, the *perfect* is sometimes confounded with the *orist*; as (*N. T. Matth.* 13, 46) Ἀπελθὼν πέπρακε πάντα ὅσα εἶχε, καὶ ἠγόρασεν αὐτόν. (*Heb.* 11, 17) Πίστει προσεήνοχεν Ἀβραὰμ τὸν Ἰσαάκ.

NOTE 9. The *future perfect* is the natural future of verbs whose perfect has the force of the present (*n.* 6); as κτάομαι κέκτημαι, κекτήσομαι, *I shall possess*; μιμνήσκω μέμνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, *I shall remain mindful*.

NOTE 10. The *imperfect* may denote a *customary* past action; as Τοὺς πολῖτας μεθ' ὀπλων ἐξέπεμπον, *They usually sent out the citizens armed*.

NOTE 11. The *imperfect* is often used for the *orist*, especially in the Ionic writers; as ἔφην, *I said*, not *I was saying*; ἐκαθεζόμεν, *I sat*, sometimes, *I was sitting*.

When the regular signification of the *imperfect* is *oristic*, the present of the dependent moods and participle also becomes *oristic*; that is, these moods are, so far as signification is concerned, subjoined to the *imperfect*; as ἔφην, φῶ φαίην φάθι φάθαι φάθαι; ἔσχεθον, σχέθω σχέθοιμι σχέθε σχέθειω σχέθων. So in verbs in -άθω, of which the present indicative is not used; as ἀλέξω, ἀλάθειω *oristic*.

NOTE 12. Sometimes the *imperfect* expresses an attempt; as Εμυσθοῦτο τὴν αὐλήν, *He endeavoured to hire the court-yard*. Οὐκ ἔπειθε τὸν Ξέρξεα, *He could not convince Xerxes*.

NOTE 13. The *imperfect* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the present; as (*Xen. A.* 1, 4, 9) ἐνόμιζον, εἶων, for νομίζουσιν, εἴωσιν.

Ἦν, *was*, often stands for ἐστίν, *is*; as Ἀγαθὸν γὰρ ἦν οὐ πάντες ἐφίενται, *For that is good which all men desire*.

Ἔπλεον, πέλεον, *thou art*; ἔπλετο, *he is*; from πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*. So ἐγίγμετο, ἀπόλλυτο, for γίγνεται, ἀπόλλυται. The *orist* ἔφυεν, from φύω, regularly has the force of the present, *to be, to be born*.

NOTE 14. The *orist* indicative and participle is often used where the perfect or pluperfect would be more logical; as Κατάβηθ' ὡς ἐμέ, ἵνα μ' ἐκδιδάξης ὧν περ οὐνεκ' ἐλήλυθα. ΣΩΚ. Ἦλλες δὲ κατὰ τί; *Come down to me, to teach me those things for which I have come. Soc. But you have come for what?*

NOTE 15. The *orist* indicative of some verbs is, in colloquial style, often used for the present, in order to express a decided feeling of admiration, pity, contempt, or pleasure; as Ἦσθην ἀπειλαῖς, *It amuses me to hear your threats*.

So ἐγέλασα, *I can't help laughing*; ἤνεσα, ἐπήνεσα, *I admire, or I thank you*; ἀπέπτυσσα, *I do despise*; ᾤμωξα, *I groan from the bottom of my heart*; ἀπεπυδάρισα, περιεκόκκυσα, *I sneeze at it*.

NOTE 16. In the old writers, the *pluperfect* sometimes has the force of the *orist*; as βεβλήκει φοι ἔβαλε. (*Il.* 5, 66.)

## MOODS.

§ 212. 1. The *indicative* is the mood of *certainty*; it affirms or denies, and is used in independent or dependent sentences.

2. The *subjunctive* is the mood of *probability*; it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the primary tenses of the indicative, the imperative, or with any verbal form implying time present or future.

3. The *optative* is the mood of *possibility*; it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the secondary tenses of the indicative, the aorist participle, or with any verbal form implying time past.

4. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, entreaty, or a prohibition.

NOTE. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* is used for the subjunctive or indicative.

In later Greek, however, the indicative and subjunctive are very often used where the early writers would have used the optative.

## QUOTATIONS (ὄτι, ὡς).

§ 213. 1. Words said by a person may be quoted without any change. Further, ὄτι may stand before the words thus quoted. E. g.

Ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι “Ὁ δέσποτα, οὐ ζῆ,” *He answered, “O master, he is not living.”*

2. When that which is quoted is not in the words of the speaker, the *indicative* with ὄτι or ὡς (negatively ὄτι οὐ, ὡς οὐ) is used after the primary tenses and after the imperative; the *optative* with the same particles is used after the secondary tenses. In this case, the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted is used. E. g.

Λέγουσι Πέρσαι ὡς Δαρείος ἦν κάπηλος, *The Persians say that Darius was a huckster; they say, “Δαρείος ἦν κάπηλος.”*

Εἰσάγγελλε Τειρεσίας ὅτι ζητεῖ νιν, *Announce that Tiresias inquires for him; say to him “Τειρεσίας ζητεῖ σε.”*

Ἦιδῃ γὰρ, ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψοιτο τῶν ἐρωτημάτων, *For I knew that something good would come out of these questions; I said to myself, “Ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψεται τῶν ἐρωτημάτων.”*

(a) As the *optative* has no imperfect, the imperfect indicative, in in-

direct quotations, remains unaltered; as *Εἶχε λέγειν ὅτι βασιλεῖ συνεμάχοντο*, *He could confidently say that they fought with the king*, where *συνεμάχοντο* would mean that he said “*Βασιλεῖ συμμάχονται.*”

(b) Before an interrogative word, *ὅτι*, *ὡς*, are omitted; as *Ἡρώτων τί θέλοι*, *They asked what he wanted.*

NOTE 1. (a) In animated narration, the *indicative* takes the place of the optative; as *Ἐλεγεν ὅτι ἐλεύθερός ἐστι*, *He said that he was a freeman.*

(b) On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the indicative; as *Απομνημονεύεται ὡς λέγοι*; for *ἔλεγε*.

NOTE 2. When the present has the force of the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative* with *ὅτι*, *ὡς*; as *Γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα ὅτι ἦξοι*, *He wrote a letter to the king, saying that he should come.*

NOTE 3. The imperfect or pluperfect *indicative* is sometimes used for the optative; as (*Xen. An.* 3, 1, 2) *ὅτι ἦσαν, ἔμελλον, προϋδεώκεισαν, καταλειμμένοι ἦσαν.*

#### END, MOTIVE, (*ἵνα*, *ὡς*, *ὅπως*, *ὄφρα*.)

§ 214. 1. The *subjunctive* and *optative*, preceded by *ἵνα*, *ὡς*, *ὅπως*, *ὄφρα*, (negatively *ἵνα μὴ*, *ὡς μὴ*, *ὅπως μὴ*, *ὄφρα μὴ*,) regularly denote an *end* or *motive*; as,

*Αναμνήσω ὑμᾶς ἵνα εἰδῆτε*, *I will remind you, that you may know.*

*Εκβίβασον αὐτὴν ἵνα καὶ νὸν θεᾶσώμεθα τὴν ἀηδόνα*, *Bring her out, that we too may see the nightingale.*

*Ἐπτακοσίους λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν ὅπως εἶσαν φύλακες*, *They selected seven hundred heavy-armed soldiers, in order that they might serve as guards.*

(a) The expression *ὅπως μὴ*, after words denoting *fear*, *anxiety*, expressed or understood, generally omits *ὅπως*; in which case *μὴ* is usually translated *lest*; as,

*Δέδοικά σ', ὃ πρεσβῦτα, μὴ πληγῶν δέη*, *I am afraid, O old man, that you will need stripes.*

*Εδεδοίκειν μὴ φάρμακα μεμιγμένα εἶη*, *I was afraid lest poisons had been mixed with it.*

(b) The *future indicative*, with *ὅπως* (rarely *ὅπως ἂν*), or *ὄφρα*, (negatively *ὅπως μὴ*, *ὄφρα μὴ*, or simply *μὴ*,) may take the place of the *subjunctive*; as,

*Δέδοικα ὅπως μὴ ἀνάγκη γενήσεται*, *I fear lest there will be a necessity.*

*Φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὐρήσομεν*, *I fear lest we shall find.*

(c) The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes put after *ἵνα*, *ὡς*, *ὅπως*, rendered *so*, *so that*, *so as*, *in this way*; as,

Τύριον οἶδμα λιποῦσ' ἔβαν ἴν' ὑπὸ δειράσι Παρνᾶσοῦ κατενάσθην, *Having left the Tyrian surge I came, so that I might have dwelt under the summits of Parnassus.*

2. All the sentences depending upon ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, or ὄφρα, are put in the subjunctive or optative, as the principal verb may require; as,

Ἔδωκε τὰ γράμματα τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ὅπως εἰδείειν τῶν ἐπιτρόπων οἳ τε σῶα αὐτοῖς ἀποδίδοιεν, οἳ τε μὴ, *He gave the inventory to his friends and to the rulers, that they might know who of the agents delivered the things safe, and who did not.* Ἐπιβουλεύουσιν ὡς, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀπολέσωσιν, *They are plotting against us, in order that they may destroy us, if they can.*

NOTE 1. In animated speech, or when the aorist has the force of the perfect, the *subjunctive*, or *future indicative* with ὅπως, ὄφρα, or ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the subjunctive. E. g. Ἄ τότε Ἀβροκόμας κατέκαυσεν ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῆ, *Which Abrocomas then burned up, that Cyrus might not pass over.* Τοῦτον δ' ὄχῳ ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο, *And I let this fellow ride that he may not suffer hardship.*

NOTE 2. When the present is used for the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative*; as Βουλὴν ἐπιτεχνᾷται ὅπως μὴ ἀλισθεῖεν Ἀθηναῖοι, *He contrived a plan, which should prevent the Athenians from assembling.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes ὅπως, or ὅπως μὴ, depends on ὄρα, σκόπει, *see, consider, understood*; as Ὅπως δὲ γρυλλιξέιτε καὶ κοῖξετε, *And be sure to grunt and squeal.* Καὶ σοι φράσω πρῶγμ' ὃ σὺ μαθὼν ἀνὴρ ἔσει· ὅπως δὲ τοῦτο μὴ διδάξεις μηδένα, *And I will tell you something which having learned you will be a man; but see that you communicate it to nobody.*

NOTE 4. Ὅπως may be omitted before the *future indicative*; in which case this tense has the appearance of the imperative; as Διώξεις δὲ μηδαμῆ·εις ἀφανές, *And thou shalt by no means pursue the enemy into a place out of sight.*

NOTE 5. After βούλει or θέλεις, ἵνα may be omitted; as Εἴτε τι βούλει προσθῆς ἢ ἀφέλῃς, *Whether thou wishest to add or take away any thing.*

Here τι βούλει corresponds to quodvis, quidvis, quodlibet, quidlibet.

NOTE 6. Sometimes ἄν accompanies ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς, ὄφρα, μὴ, with the optative.

NOTE 7. The *future optative* is rarely found after ὅπως. (*Xen. Cyr.* 8, 1, 43) Ὅπως ἔσονται. (*Id. ib.* 8, 3, 8) Ὅπως ἔξοι.

NOTE 8. In later Greek, ἵνα is sometimes followed by the *future indicative*.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (εἰ, εἰάν, ἄν, ἤν).

§ 215. In a clause containing a condition and consequence or conclusion, the former is called *protasis*, and the latter *apodosis*.

The *protasis* usually begins with εἰ, εἰάν, ἄν, or ἤν, si, if, negatively εἰ μή, εἰάν μή, ἄν μή, or ἤν μή, nisi, if not, unless.

1. When the condition is assumed as a certainty, the *protasis* is put in the *indicative* with εἰ. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *subjunctive* with εἰάν, ἄν, or ἤν, (rarely εἰ,) or in the *optative* with εἰ (rarely εἰάν).

When the consequence is assumed as a certainty, the *apodosis* is put in the *indicative*, *imperative*, or *subjunctive* in prohibitions. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *indicative* or *optative*, generally with the modifying adverb ἄν (negatively οὐκ ἄν). E. g.

Δεινὰ πεισόμεθα εἰ σιγήσομεν, *We shall suffer terrible disasters if we shall keep silence.*

Εἰσόμεθα αὐτίκα ἄν ποιήσωμεν ψόφον, *We shall immediately know, if we make a noise.*

Εἰ γὰρ μηδὲ ταῦτα οἶδα, καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων φανλότερος ἄν εἶην, *If I do not know even these things, then I am perhaps more vile than the slaves.*

Εἴ τις ἔροιτό με, τί νομίζω μεγιστον εἶναι τῶν Εὐαγόρα πεπραγμένων, εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἄν κατασταίην, *Should any one ask me, which of the deeds of Evagoras I consider greatest, I should find myself in great perplexity.*

2. When the condition and consequence refer to time past, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used both in the *protasis* and in the *apodosis*. The *apodosis* is accompanied by the adverb ἄν, except when the consequence admits of no doubt whatever. E. g.

Οὔτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον, *If they had been good men, they would never have suffered these things.*

Ναὶ μὰ Δία ἢσχυνόμην μέντοι, εἰ ὑπὸ πολεμίου γε ὄντος ἐξηπατήθην, *Yes, by Zeus, I should be ashamed indeed, if I had been deceived by one who was my avowed enemy.*

3. Not unfrequently the *protasis* is lost sight of; in which case, the *optative* with or without ἄν has the appearance of a weak present or future indicative, or of a mild imperative; the *subjunctive* in this case always has the force of a weak future indicative. The simple *negative* particle is οὐ. But, in

the Attic dialect, the *subjunctive* can have the force of the future only when it comes after οὐ μή. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἤψατ' αὐτῶν, *For he could not have touched them.*

Οὐκ ἂν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου, *I will not give up the throne.*

Ἴδέωσ' ἂν οὖν αὐτῶν πυθοίμην, *Fain would I ask them.*

Λέγοις ἂν, *You may speak; milder than λέγε, speak thou.*

Οὔτε γίγνεται οὔτε γέγονεν οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γένηται, *It is not, it has not been, it will never be.*

4. When both the protasis and the apodosis are in the optative, the sentences depending upon them are put in the *optative* or *indicative*; as,

Εἰ δὲ πάνυ σπουδάσαι φαγεῖν, εἶπομ' ἂν ὅτι παρὰ ταῖς γυναῖξιν ἔστιν, ἕως παρατείνειμι τούτον, *And if he was very eager to eat, I would tell him he was in the women's apartment, until I worried this fellow to death.*

5. Sometimes the *infinitive* or *participle* with ἂν is used where one might expect a finite mood; as,

Εἰ ἐθέλεις ἐλθεῖν, οἶμαι ἂν σε πιστευθῆναι, *If you would go, I think you would be believed.*

Τὰ δικαίως ἂν ῥηθέντα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, *Those things which might justly be said against the state.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the *optative* is used in the apodosis instead of the indicative, especially in the Epic writers, contrary to the second rule; as Καὶ νῦν κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὄξυ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη, *And now Æneas, king of men, had perished, had not Aphrodite, daughter of Zeus, quickly perceived.*

NOTE 2. In the Attic dialect the *future indicative* in the apodosis is very seldom accompanied by the adverb ἂν. The *present* and *perfect indicative*, in the apodosis, were most probably never accompanied by ἂν.

NOTE 3. The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes used in the apodosis even when the protasis is in one of the primary tenses of the indicative, or in the optative; as Εἰ οὕτω ταῦτα ἔχει, πῶς ἂν πολλοὶ ἐπέθιμουν τυραννεῖν; *If these things are so, how is it that many desire to be tyrants?* Εγὼ μὲν ἂν, εἰ ἔχοιμι, ὡς τάχιστα ὄπλα ἐποιούμην, *For my part, if I could, I would, as quickly as possible, make arms for myself.*

NOTE 4. In the Epic dialect, the *subjunctive*, with or without κέ or κέν is often used in the apodosis instead of the future indicative; as Εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσι, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *But if they shall not give it, I will take it myself.*

NOTE 5. Ἄν is often repeated in the apodosis; as Οὓς οὐκ ἂν εἰλεσθ' οὐδ' ἂν οἰνόπτας προτοῦ, *Whom formerly you would not have appointed even inspectors of wine.*

NOTE 6. (a) After certain words, *εἰ* or *εἴαν* has the force of an interrogative word, *whether, whether...or not*; as *Ἐπυνθάνετο εἰ σωθεῖεν πάντες*, *He asked whether all were safe.*

So *Σκοπεῖν ἢ Σκέψασθαι εἰ*, *To see whether.* *Τὸν νοῦν προσέχει εἰ*, *To see whether.* *Οὐ δῆλον εἰ*, *It is not known whether.*

(b) Sometimes *εἰ* has the force of *ὅτι, that, because of*; as *Αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰ*, *To be ashamed of.* *Αγαπᾶν εἰ*, *To be contented that.* *Θαυμάζειν εἰ*, *To wonder that.*

(c) Not unfrequently *εἰ* has the force of a relative adverb of time (*ὅτε, ὁπότε*); in which case it is followed by the *optative* when it depends on a secondary tense; as *Οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ θηρῶεν*, *It was not possible to take, unless they hunted.* *Ἐπιεικτερον εἰ ἀλώσονται*, *They pitied them, if they should be taken.*

(d) *Εἴ τις* is often equivalent to the relative *ὅστις, whoever, whatever, such as.*

NOTE 7. *Ἄν* is sometimes found without a verb, when the verb can be easily supplied from the context; as *Φοβούμενος ὡσπερ ἄν εἰ παῖς*, *Fearing like a child; as a child would fear.*

### Expression of a Wish.

§ 216. 1. When the wish refers to present time, the *present optative* with or without *εἰ, εἰ γάρ, εἴθε, ὡς*, (negatively *εἰ μή, εἰ γὰρ μή, εἴθε μή, ὡς μή*, or simply *μή*;) *O that, would that, is used*; as,

*Εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν Διὸς παῖς αἰγιόχοιο εἶην!* *O that I were the son of aegis-bearing Zeus!*

2. If the wish refers to past time, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used after the above-mentioned particles; as,

*Εἴθ' εἶχες, ὦ τεκοῦσα, βελτίους φρένας!* *Would that thou, O mother, hadst a better understanding!*

*Εἴθε σ' ὑπ' Ἰλίου ἦναρε δαίμων!* *O that fate had slain thee under Ilium!*

3. If the wish refers to future time, the *aorist optative* is used with or without the above-mentioned particles; as,

*Εἰ γὰρ γένοιτο!* *May it come to pass!*

*Ὡς ἀπόλοιτο!* *Thus may he perish!*

4. The sentences depending upon the expression of a wish are put in the *optative, subjunctive, or indicative*, as the sense may require; as,

*Γενοίμην ἀετὸς ὑψιπέτᾱς ὡς ἂν ποταθείην,* *May I become a soaring eagle that I may fly.*

*Σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τόσα δοῖεν ὅσα φρεσὶ σῆσι μενουῖᾱς,* *And may the gods give thee as many things as thou desirest in thy heart.*



5. The *infinitive* preceded by ὄφελον, ὄφειλον, from ὀφείλω, with or without the above-mentioned particles, is often used in the expression of a wish. The time to which the wish in this case refers is determined by the tense of the infinitive.

E. g.

\*Ὀφελε μηδεὶς ἄλλος Ἀριστογείτονι χαίρειν! *Would that no other man delighted in Aristogiton!*

Ολίσθαι δ' ὄφελον! *And would that I had perished!*

NOTE 1. The *subjunctive* is very seldom used after εἶθε; (*Eurip. Sup.* 1029; *Hel.* 270) Εἶθε φανῶσι. Εἶθε λάβω.

NOTE 2. The imperfect indicative is often used when the wish refers to present time; it is however milder than the present optative; thus, εἶθ' εἶχες is weaker than εἶθ' ἔχοις.

NOTE 3. In later Greek, ὄφελον or ὀφείλον has the force of the particle εἶθε; as (*N. T. Cor.* 2, 11, 1).

NOTE 4. Sometimes the expression of a wish assumes the form of a question beginning with πῶς ἂν with the optative; as Πῶς ἂν ὀλοίμην; *How might I perish! May I perish!*

## RELATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 217. 1. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *certainty*, the relative is connected with the *indicative*. (§ 212, 1.) The *negative* particle is οὐ, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς, *I am the very man you inquire for.*

\*Ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ κώμῃ ἔνθα Χειρίσοφος ἠυλίζετο, *They were near the village where Chirisophus was encamped.*

These rules apply to relative pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs. Also to ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἔστε, ἔνθα, ἔνθεν, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή. (§§ 75; 76.)

2. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *probability* or *possibility*, the relative is connected with the *subjunctive* (generally with ἂν), or *optative* (generally without ἂν), as the leading sentence may require (§ 212, 2, 3). The *negative* particle is μή, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Ζῶα οὐ ταῦτα καλεῖς, ἃ ἂν ψυχὴν ἔχη; *Do you not call animals those things which have life.*

\*Ὅποτέρ' ἂν ἀποκρίνηται τὸ μειράκιον, ἐξελεγχθήσεται, *Whatever answer the young man may give, he will be confuted.*

\*Ἐσφαττον ὧν κρατεῖν δύναυντο, *They butchered those whom they could get hold of.*

Ἐδίδουσαν λαμβάνειν ὅ τι βούλοιο, *They allowed him to take whatever he wished*

Εἶλκον τὰς νευρὰς ὅποτε τοξεύοιεν, *They pulled the strings when they shot.*

Ἠγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον ὄπου τὸν δρόμον πεποιηκῶς εἶη, *They requested him to lead them to the place where he had prepared the race-ground.*

3. Ὡστε, *so that, so as*, denotes a consequence or effect, and is followed by the *indicative, optative, infinitive*, and sometimes by the *imperative*. Ὡστε ἄν is used with the *optative, infinitive*, or with the *secondary tenses of the indicative*. E. g.

Τὰ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία ἀνηλώκει ὥστε ὁ Ἀστυάγης οὐκέτ' εἶχεν αὐτῷ συλλέγειν θηρία, *He destroyed the wild beasts in the park, so that Astyages could no longer collect wild beasts for him.*

4. Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of*, is followed by the *infinitive*, and sometimes by the *future indicative*.

NOTE 1. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the *optative*; as (*Xen. An. 4, 7, 20 24*) ὄψονται, σκηνήσουσι, for ὄψοιντο, σκηνήσοιεν.

On the other hand, when the present is represented as past, the *optative* takes the place of the *subjunctive*.

NOTE 2. The *indicative* with the relative sometimes denotes *purpose, end, motive*; as Πρεσβείαν δὲ πέμπειν ἣτις ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ, *And to send ambassadors who shall say these things; in order to say.*

NOTE 3. The relative may take the *indicative* even when its antecedent is logically indefinite; in which case the negative particle is μή; as Ἀνὴρ δίκαιός ἐστιν οὐχ ὁ μὴ ἀδικῶν, ἀλλ' ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος μὴ βούλεται, *A just man is not he who does no wrong, but he who being able to do wrong is not willing.*

NOTE 4. Ὡς ἄν, Ὡσπερ ἄν, *As if*, are followed by the *optative*.

The Epic Poets may use ὡς, *as*, with the *subjunctive*, and ὡσεῖ, *as if*, with the *subjunctive* or *optative* in comparisons.

## EXHORTATIONS, COMMANDS, PROHIBITIONS.

§ 218. 1. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, or entreaty; as φεῦγε, *begone!* φευγόντων, *let them depart.*

2. The first person of the *subjunctive*, and the second or third of the *optative*, may be used in exhortations. The first person of the *subjunctive* may be preceded by ἄγε, φέρε, *come, ἔα, let*; and the second person of the *optative* may be accompanied by ἄν. The negative particle in this case is μή, *not*. E. g.

Φέρ' ἴδω, *Let me see.* Φέρε ἀκούσω, *Let me hear.*

Τὸν Μενέλεων μιμώμεθα, *Let us imitate Menelaus.* Μὴ ἴωμεν, *Let us not go.*

Κλαίετε τὸν ἰμερόεντα Βίωνα, *Weep ye for the lovely Bion.* Λέγεις ἄν, *You may speak; softer than Λέγε, Speak thou.*

\*Ἐλθωμεν δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ, βοή δ' ὤκιστα γένοιτο, *And let us go to the city, and let a loud cry be set up very quickly.*

3. In *prohibitions*, the present *imperative*, or the aorist *subjunctive*, is used after μή; as,

Μὴ λέγε, *Say not.* Μὴ λεγέτω, *Let him not say.*

Μὴ λέξης, *Say not.* Μὴ λέξη, *Let him not say.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes μη is followed by the *aorist imperative*, particularly by the third person; as Μὴ πρίω, Μηδεὶς ιδέτω.

NOTE 2. When the speaker is in great haste, the *second person* of the imperative may be used for the third; as Χώρει δεῦρο πᾶς ὑπηρέτης, τόξευε πᾶς τις, *Come hither, every servant, shoot, every one of you!*

NOTE 3. The *imperative* is sometimes found in dependent sentences, especially in connection with a *relative pronoun* or *adverb* after οἶσθα; *knowest thou?* where one might expect δεῖ with the infinitive; as,

Οἶσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσον; *Knowest thou what thou must do?* Οἶσθ' ὡς ποίησον; *Dost thou know how thou must act?*

Οἶσθα νῦν ἃ μοι γενέσθω; *Dost thou know what I now desire to be done for me?*

NOTE 4. The imperative φέρε is sometimes found with the *second person* of the subjunctive; as (*Soph. P.* 300) Φέρε μάθης, essentially the same as μάθε.

NOTE 5. In the New Testament, ἄφες is used for ἄγε or φέρε with the subjunctive; as \*Ἄφες ἐκβάλω. \*Ἄφες ἰδωμεν.

## INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 219. 1. When a definite answer is expected, the *indicative* is used in interrogative sentences. The *negative* particle in this case is οὐ, *not*. E. g.

Τί ποιεῖς; *What art thou doing?*

Οἶδε τί βούλεται, *He knows what it wants.* \*Ἦν πύθησθ' ὅστις εἰμί, *When you have learned who I am.*

Οἶει γάρ σοι μαχεῖσθαι, ὦ Κῦρε, τὸν ἀδελφόν; *Dost thou really think, O Cyrus, that thy brother will fight.*

2. When no definite answer is expected, the *subjunctive* (generally without ἄν) or the *optative* (with or without ἄν) is used; as,

Πῶς φῶ ἐπίσταςθαι; *How can I say that I know?*

Τίπορ' ἂν οὖν λέγωμεν; *What shall we then say?*

Τίς ἂν φράσειε; *Who could tell?*  
 Καὶ τί ρέξαιμι; *And what could I do?*  
 Ποί τις φύγοι; or Ποί τις ἂν φύγοι; *Whither should one flee?*

3. When a person asks another what he is to do, the first person of the *subjunctive*, with or without βούλει or θέλεις, is used. The negative particle here is μή. E. g.

Βούλει οὖν δύο εἶδη θῶμεν πειθοῦς; *Wilt thou that we now suppose two kinds of persuasion?*  
 Εἶπω τι; *Shall I say any thing?*  
 Εγὼ σιωπῶ; *Am I to keep silence?*

4. In negative interrogations, οὐ is used when *yes* is expected; and μή, when *no* is expected or desired. Further, οὐ with the *future indicative* forms an emphatic imperative. E. g.

Οὐ παραμενεῖς; *Will you not wait?* I wish you would wait.  
 Μὴ ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι; Οὐκ οὖν ἔγωγε, *Do you wish to become an architect? Not I.*  
 Μὴ πη δοκοῦμέν σοι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα ἕκαστα διεληλυθέναι; *Do you suppose that we have not gone through every thing necessary? No, I do not suppose any such thing.*

5. Interrogative sentences may be preceded by the interrogative particles ἤ, ἄρα or ἄρά γε, οὐκοῦν (οὐκ οὖν), μὲν (μὴ οὖν), ἀν? -ne? num? Also by the phrase ἄλλο τι or ἄλλο τι ἤ. E. g.

Ἡ οὗτοι πολέμοι εἰσιν; *Are they enemies?*  
 Οὐκοῦν καὶ τῷ γείτονι βούλει σὺ ἀρέσκεις; *Do you not wish to please your neighbour also?* I know you do.  
 Τί χρήμα μαστεύουσα; μὲν ἐλεύθερον αἰῶνα θέσθαι; *Desiring what? to obtain your liberty?*

So Εἰ μὲν γὰρ τυγχάνει ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ὄντα, ἄλλο τι ἢ ἡμῶν ὁ βίος ἀνατετραμμένος ἂν εἴη; *If these things were true, would not then our life be in confusion?*

NOTE 1. The second and third persons of the *subjunctive*, and the second of the *optative*, are not much used in interrogations. Further, when the third person of the *subjunctive* is used after interrogatives, it almost always stands for the first; as Ποί τις οὖν φύγη; Ποί τις ἔλθῃ;

NOTE 2. When οὐ μή stands before the *future indicative* or the *aorist subjunctive*, in an interrogative sentence, οὐ is interrogative, and μή modifies the verb immediately following; as Οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί; *Won't you stop your nonsense and follow me?* Prate not, but follow me.

NOTE 3. The sentences depending upon the *optative* in interrogations are put in the *optative* or *indicative*, according to § 215, 4; as Πῶς δ' ἂν νῆες ὅποι δεῖ ἀφίκοιντο; *How could ships safely arrive at the place of their destination?*

NOTE 4 When *εἰ* means *whether*, that is, when it is an interrogative particle, it may be followed by the *subjunctive*; as Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ Χρυσάντῳ τούτῳ δῶ, *I do not know whether I shall give to this Chrysantus*

### COMPARATIVE SENTENCES (*ἤ, than*).

§ 220. 1. Ἡ, *than*, after a comparative adjective or adverb may stand before any tense or mood; as,

Θάττον ἢ ὡς τις ἂν ᾤετο, *Sooner than one could have thought.*

Νεώτεροί εἰσι ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι, *They are younger than to know; too young to know.*

Ἡδιον οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μουσικώτερον ἢ δύνασθαι λουδορούμενον φέρειν, *Nothing is pleasanter or more musical than to be able to bear being ridiculed; to bear ridicule.*

After *πρὶν*, *præ, before, before that*, *ἤ* is omitted; *πρὶν ἤ*, *præquam*, however, is sometimes found before the *infinitive*, or the secondary tenses of the *indicative*.

2. *Πρὶν, before, before that*, is used with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or with the secondary tenses of the *indicative*. With the *subjunctive* and *optative* it refers to future time; with the secondary tenses of the *indicative*, to time past. Further, with the *subjunctive*, it is regularly followed by *ἂν*.

Most commonly *πρὶν* is preceded by *πρότερον, πρόσθεν*, or by another *πρὶν*, in the same sentence. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ παύσομαι πρὶν ἂν φράσης μοι, *I will not cease before you have told me.*

Ἐπιοχόμενος αὐτοῖς μὴ παύσασθαι πρὶν αὐτοὺς κατάγει, *Promising to them not to cease before he brought them back.*

Οὐ πρόσθεν ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες πρὶν ἐποίησαν, *They did not cease from waging war, until they made.*

NOTE. In the Epic dialect, the *future indicative* is sometimes used for the *subjunctive* with *πρὶν*; as (*Il.* 18, 283) Πρὶν ἔδονται. (*Il.* 1, 29) Πρὶν ἔπεισιν, with the force of the future.

### INFINITIVE.

§ 221. The infinitive with or without the neuter article always has the force of a *neuter verbal noun*.

The *subject* of the infinitive, if expressed, is put in the *accusative*; as,

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

Τὸ ἁμαρτάνειν ἀνθρώπους ὄντας οὐδὲν, οἶμαι, θαυμαστόν, *That men, as such, should err, is I think nothing strange.*

§ 222. 1. In certain connections, the infinitive, with or without the article, has the force of the *subject-nominative* (§ 153, a); as,

Αεὶ κράτιστόν ἐστι τὰληθῆ λέγειν, *It is always best to speak the truth.*  
 Δρᾶν ταῦτα χρή, *One must do these things.*

2. When the infinitive has the force of the *genitive* or *dative*, it is generally preceded by the article. When it has the force of the *accusative*, it takes the article chiefly when it depends on a preposition. E. g.

Κρεῖττόν ἐστι τὸ σωφρονεῖν τοῦ πολυπραγμονεῖν, *To be wise is better than to meddle with other men's affairs.*

Ὡρα βαδίζειν, *It is time to go*; genitive.

Ανάγκη σε πάντα ἐπίστασθαι, *You must of necessity know all things*; genitive.

Πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα φιλονεικοῦντα λέγειν τοῦ καταφανὲς γενέσθαι, *To argue in order that the thing may become evident.* (§ 194. 1.)

Σεμνυόμεθα ἐπὶ τῷ βέλτιον γεγονέναι τῶν ἄλλων, *We pride ourselves upon being of nobler descent than other people.*

Διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν ὑπηρέτας, *Because he had many servants.*

3. After certain *verbs* and expressions, the infinitive has the force of the *accusative* of the immediate or remote object; as,

Εθέλω μαθεῖν, *I wish to learn.*

Μαυθάνουσι τοξεύειν, *They learn to shoot with bow and arrows.*

Αδικεῖν δυνάμενος, *Being able to do wrong.*

Εδέϊτο αὐτῶν βοηθεῖν ἐμοί, *He prayed them to aid me.*

Παραινῶ σοι σιωπᾶν, *I advise thee to be silent.*

Παρήγγειλεν ἡμῖν καθεύδειν, *He commanded us to sleep.*

Διδάσκουσιν αὐτοὺς πείθεσθαι, *They teach them to obey.*

(a) When a verb, in addition to the infinitive, is followed by a noun denoting a person, a *participle* referring to that noun is commonly put in the *accusative*; as,

Εγὼ δὲ ὑμῶν δέομαι καταψηφίσασθαι Θεομνήστου, ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι, *And I beseech you to condemn Theomnestus, when you consider that.*

Ξενία ἦκειν παρήγγειλε λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας, *He requested Xenias to take the men and come.*

This construction arises from the fact that, in connection with the infinitive, any verb may take the accusative. Thus (*Isae Frag. 5*) Δέομαι οὖν ὑμᾶς συγγνώμην ἔχειν. (*Æsch. Ch. 16*) ὦ Ζεῦ, δός με τίσασθαι μόρον πατρός.

(b) When a verb would be followed by the accusative of the reflexive pronoun and the infinitive, the reflexive pronoun is omitted, except in case of emphasis or antithesis; as,

Οἶμαι εὐρηκέναι, sc. ἐμαυτόν, *I think I have found.* Οἶμαί με ακηκοέναι, *I think I have heard.*

Ἔφη ἔσεσθαι, *He said he should be.*

Κροῖσος ἐνόμισε ἐωῦτόν εἶναι ἀνθρώπων ἀπάντων ὀλβιώτατον, *Cæsus thought that he himself was the happiest of all men.*

Ἐβούλετο ἑαυτὸν φιλεῖσθαι, *He wished that he alone should be beloved.*

(c) The *nominative* of the personal pronoun, expressed or understood, may, in connection with the infinitive, take the place of the accusative of the reflexive; which nominative, grammatically considered, is in apposition with the subject of the verb on which the infinitive depends; as,

Νομίζεις ἡμᾶς μὲν ἀνέξεσθαι σου, αὐτὸς δὲ τυπήσειν; *Dost thou think that we shall tolerate thee, and that thou canst strike?* here, αὐτός stands for σαυτόν.

Ἐὔχεο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι ῥέξειν ἑκατόμβην οἴκαδε νοστήσας, *And vow to Apollo to offer him a hecatomb when thou returnest home;* sc. σύ, for σαυτόν.

4. After verbs signifying *to say, promise, think,* and their synonymes, the infinitive is put in the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted; as,

Ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, *They said they would give back;* they said “Ἀποδώσομεν.”

εἶναι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζεν, *He believed that there are gods;* he said to himself “εἰσὶ θεοί.”

(a) The *present* infinitive may stand also for the imperfect; as Τὸν Κῦρον ἔφασαν λέγειν, *They said that Cyrus said;* they said “Ὁ Κῦρος ἔλεγεν.” ἰᾶσθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι, *He says that he himself cured the wound;* he said “Ἰώμην ἐγὼ τὸ τραῦμα.”

(b) Sometimes the *orist* or *present* infinitive takes the place of the future; as Ὑποσχόμενος μὴ παύσασθαι, *Promising that he would not cease;* he said “Ὁὐ παύσομαι.”

(c) When the active takes the accusative and infinitive, the passive retains the infinitive; as Λέγουσι or Ὅμολογοῦσι τὸν Κῦρον γενέσθαι; in the passive Ὁ Κῦρος λέγεται or Ὅμολογεῖται γενέσθαι.

5. The infinitive is often put after a sentence to denote a *cause* or *motive*; as,

Παρέχουσιν ἑαυτοὺς τοῖς ἄρχουσι χρῆσθαι, *They offer themselves to the magistrates to employ.*

6. The infinitive is put after certain *adjectives*, *adverbs*, *pronouns*, *substantives*, and expressions, for the sake of limiting or more fully defining their meaning; as,

Πολεμεῖν ἰκανός, *Capable of fighting.*

Πίνεσθαι ἡδιστός, *Very pleasant to drink.*

Πάσχειν ἀλγεινός, *Painful to endure.*

Θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι, *A wonder to behold.*

Οὐχ οἷός τ' εἶμ' ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλωτ, *I am not able to drive away my laughter.*

Pronouns of this class are τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, τηλίκος, οἷος, οἷός τε, *capable*; ποῖος, *how capable? what sort of? ὅσον, ὅσα, enough, sufficient.*

7. Two or even three infinitives may stand together; as,

Ἔφη ἐθέλειν πορεύεσθαι, *He said he was willing to go.*

Ἀθηναίους πάντας μετὰ τοῦ θείου νομίξεις δυνήσεσθαι ποιῆσαι πείθεσθαί σοι; *Do you think that you will be able to make all the Athenians, together with your uncle, follow your advice?*

Ἦν ὁδὶ μὲν οὐ φησι χρῆναι τοὺς νέους ἀσκεῖν, *Which, this man says, young men ought not to exercise.*

When two infinitives are in connection with an *impersonal* verb, one of them has the force of the subject-accusative; as Δοκεῖ μοι πρέπειν ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀρχήν, *It seems to me proper to begin here*; where ποιήσασθαι is the subject of πρέπειν.

NOTE 1. (a) The infinitive is sometimes omitted, when it can be readily supplied from the context; as (*Arist. Pl.* 1100-2) εἶπ' ἐμοί, σὺ τὴν θύραν ἔκοπτες οὕτως ἰσφόδρα; EPM. Μὰ Δι', ἀλλ' ἔμελλον. *Tell me, was it you that knocked at the door so furiously? HERM. No, by Zeus, but I was going to knock.*

In certain connections, ἵεσθαι, *to go*, is omitted; as (*Id. Ran.* 1279) Εγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι, *Now for my part, I wish to go to the bath.*

(b) On the other hand, the verb upon which the infinitive depends is, in certain connections, omitted; as Ἄ δειλοί! πόσ' ἴμεν; *Ah! wretches! whither do ye intend to go?*

NOTE 2. After verbs denoting *volition* (as ἐθέλω), the *future* and *perfect* infinitive were perhaps never used by classical writers.



§ 223. 1. The infinitive is often put after ὡς, ὥστε (sometimes ὡστ' αὖν), so that, so as, that, ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε, on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of; as,

Κύπρις ἤθελ' ὥστε γίγνεσθαι τάδε, *Cypris wished that these things should happen.*

Ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ καίειν τὰς χῶρας, *They said they would deliver on condition that they should not burn the villages.*

2. The infinitive with the relatives ὡς, ὅσον, ὅτι, is often used in parenthetical phrases; ὡς however may be omitted; as,

Ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *So to speak.* Οὐ πολλῶ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, *Not to use many words.*

Ὡς ἐν πλείοι λόγῳ δηλώσαι, *To explain more fully.*

Ὅσον γ' ἐμ' εἰδέναί, *At least as far as my knowledge extends.*

Ὅτι κίμ' εἰδέναί, *For aught I know.*

Δοκεῖν ἐμοί, *As it appears to me.*

Ολίγου δεῖν, *almost, nearly.* In phrases like this, δεῖν is sometimes omitted.

3. The infinitive is often put after πρὶν (Epic πάρος), πρὶν ἢ, πρότερον ἢ, or πρόσθεν ἢ, prius, priusquam, before, before that, and sometimes after ὑστερον ἢ, postquam, after, after that; as,

Διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρίνασθαι, *They passed over before the others answered.*

Ἐυστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκίσαι, *After they settled.*

4. In narration, the infinitive often takes the place of the indicative; as,

“Σάκα δέ,” φάναί τὸν Αστυάγην, “οὐδὲν δίδωσ;” “*But,*” said Astyages, “*will you not give Sacas something?*”

5. The infinitive often takes the place of the imperative; as Μήποτε σὺ γυναικὶ ἡπιος εἶναι, *Thou must never be indulgent to thy wife.*

6. The infinitive is used also in exhortations, commands, proclamations; as,

Ἀκούετε λεῶ! τοὺς ὀπλιτᾶς νῦν μενὶ ἀνελομένους θῶπλα ἀπίεναί παλιν οἴκαδε, *Hear ye people! the hoplitæ must for the present take up their shields and go back home.*

7. Sometimes the infinitive expresses a wish; as Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν ἢ Τυδέος υἷόν, *Father Zeus, grant that the lot may fall upon Ajax or upon the son of Tydeus.*

8. The infinitive with or without τό is sometimes used in exclamations of surprise or indignation; as Τὸ δέ μὴ κυνέην

οἴκοθεν ἐλθεῖν ἐμὲ τὸν κακοδαίμον' ἔχοντα, *But that I, a wretch, should have come from home without a helmet* — it is too bad.

9. The infinitive εἶναι, *to be*, is sometimes apparently superfluous, particularly in connection with ἐκόν, *willing*, and generally in negative sentences; as Ἐκὼν τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μουνομαχέοιμι, *And if I had my choice, I should not fight even against a single man.*

§ 224. When the *copula* of a sentence is an infinitive, the noun in the predicate agrees in case with the noun to which it refers; as,

Εκείνος εἶναι φησι Διόνῦσος θεός, *He says he is the god Dionysus.*

Κύρου ἐδέοντο προθυμοτάτου γενέσθαι, *They besought Cyrus to be very eager.*

Πολλοὶ τῶν προσποιησαμένων εἶναι σοφιστῶν, *Many of those who pretended to be sophists.*

Ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται τὸ ἐπιεικέσι καὶ φαύλοις εἶναι, *It will depend upon ourselves to be respectable or worthless.*

Βούλεσθε γενέσθαι αὐτὸν σοφόν; *Do you wish him to become wise?*

NOTE. Sometimes the noun in the predicate is put in the *accusative*, although the noun it refers to is in the genitive or dative; as Ἀθηναίων ἐδεήθησάν σφισι βοηθοὺς γενέσθαι, *They prayed the Athenians to become their helpers.*

So Ὑπὸ τῶν δεομένων μου προστάτην γενέσθαι, *By those who desired me to become their protector.* Ἐνόμιζον αὐτοῖς προσήκειν ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι, *They thought that it became them to be good.*

## PARTICIPLE.

§ 225. 1. The participle preceded by the *article* is equivalent to ἐκεῖνος ὅς, *he who*, and the finite verb; as Ὁ λέγων, *He who says.* Ἡ λέξουσα, *She who will say.* Τὸ λεχθέν, *That which was said.*

But when the article stands before the substantive with which the participle agrees, the participle retains its participial signification; as Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα ἤρето τὸν ἄγγελον, *And Clearchus, having heard this, asked the messenger.*

2. The participle is very often equivalent to the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, with a *relative* pronoun or a relative adverb of time; as,

Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη, *There is a city on the Euxine Sea, called Tricarenia.*

Γέροντα δὲ αὐτὸν γεγονότα ἢ ὄψις ἀπέλιπεν, *And when he became an old man, his eyesight failed him.*

3. The participle often denotes the *manner* or *means*; as,

Πυθομένη ἢ Ἄλκηστις ὅτι μέλλει Ἄδμητος ἀναιρεῖσθαι δι' αὐτήν, ἐξελθοῦσα ἑαυτήν παρέδωκεν, *Alcestis, hearing that Admetus was about to be put to death on her account, came out and surrendered herself.*

Λαβῶν δὲ τὴν Γοργόνα κατέκοψεν, *And taking Gorgon he cut her up*

4. The participle often denotes a *cause*. When it denotes an assumed cause, it is preceded by ὡς, *as, as if, supposing that*; as,

Ἀγανακτησάμενος Ἡρακλῆς ἐπιτίθεται τῷ Ἀκάστῳ, *Hercules being indignant fell upon Acastus.*

Μεταμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, *They regretted that they had restored.*

Τιμώμενοι χαίρουσιν, *They delight in being honored.*

So in the phrases Τί μαθῶν; *For what reason?* Ὅτι μαθῶν, *because.* Τί παθῶν; *From what motive? What induced or possessed you?*

5. The *future* participle (and sometimes the *present*) is regularly put after verbs of motion to express the *purpose* of the action of those verbs; as,

Ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησιλάου ἀσπασόμενος, *He came to Agesilaus to bid him farewell.*

6. The participle may form the *protasis* of a conditional clause.

It is used also where the English employs *although, notwithstanding*; in which case it is commonly preceded by καί, καί περ, καίτοι, καὶ ταῦτα, or followed by ὁμως. E. g.

Γεύόμενος δὲ καὶ σὺ γνώσῃ ὅτι ἡδέα ταῦτά ἐστιν, *If you taste, you also will see that these things are sweet.*

Οὐκ ἂν προδοίην οὐδὲ περ πρᾶσσω κακῶς, *I will not betray, though I am unfortunate.*

7. In connection with certain verbs, adjectives, and phrases, the participle is apparently equivalent to the object of these words. And when it refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put in the nominative. E. g.

Μέμνημαι σφῶ ἐπαγγελλομένῳ, *I remember your professing.* Μέμνημαι ἀκούσας, *I remember having heard.*

Γνοὺς βαπτίζόμενον τὸ μαιράκιον, *Perceiving that the stripling was overwhelmed.* Ἐπειδὴν γνῶσιν ἀπιστούμενοι, *When they perceive that they are distrusted.*

Τὸ δύνασθαι διψῶντα ἀνέχεσθαι, *To be able to endure thirst.*

Παῖσαι φλυᾶρων, *Stop talking nonsense.*

Ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὁρῶμεν ὄντες, *We see that we are unable.*

Δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος, *It was evident that he was grieved*

8. The participle after the following auxiliary verbs contains the leading idea of the expression :

Βῆ, *he went*, in Homer ; Βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον, *He fled to the sea*.  
Διάγω, *to pass time* ; Διαγουσι μανθάνοντες, *They pass their time in learning*.

Διατελέω, Διατρίβω, *to continue* ; Διατελοῦσι δικάζοντες, *They are continually deciding cases*.

Λανθάνω, *to escape notice* ; Λέληθα ἐμαντὸν σοφὸς ὦν, *I did not know that I was wise*.

Οἴχομαι, *to be gone* ; Ὁίχετο φεύγων, *He departed precipitately*.

Τυγχάνω, *to happen* ; Τυγχάνομεν ἐπιθῦμούντες, *We happen to be desirous*.

Φαίνομαι, *to appear* ; Διαφέρων ἐφαίνετο, *He appeared differing, He differed*.

Φθάνω, *to anticipate* ; Φθάνει ἀναβάς, *He went up first*. The phrase Οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, with a participle, may be rendered *You cannot be too soon ; quickly*.

Add to these the Ionic expressions πολλὸς εἶμι, πολλὸς ἔγκειμαι, παντοίως γίγνομαι ; also, the periphrastic tenses.

9. The *dative* of the participles βουλόμενος, θέλων, ἠδόμενος, προσδεχόμενος, ἐλπόμενος, and of the adjective ἄκων, after εἶναι and after verbs signifying *to come*, has the force of the corresponding verbal noun, *willingness, wish, expectation, hope, unwillingness* ; as,

Οἱ Κροτωνιάται εἶπον οὐκ ἂν σφίσι βουλομένοις εἶναι, *The Crotonians said that it would not be in accordance with their wishes*.

NOTE 1. The participle is sometimes preceded by αὐτίκα, ἐξαίφνης, εὐθύς, μεταξύ, or ἄμα ; as Εὐθύς μὲν μεράκιον ὦν ἐπεθύμει γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ, *As soon as he was a boy, he wished to become a man*. Ἄμα καταλαβόντες προσεκέατό σφι, *As soon as they had overtaken them, they pressed hard upon them*.

So Μεταξὺ παίζων εἰσέρχεται, *He came in while he played*. Τὸ μεταξύ πορευομένους μήτε ἐσθίειν μήτε πίνειν, *Neither to eat nor drink while marching*.

NOTE 2. (a) The participle after σύννοϊδα and συγγιγνώσκω, followed by the *dative* of the reflexive pronoun, is put either in the *dative*, or in the *nominative*, the case of the subject of the verb ; as Ἐμαντῷ ξυνηῆδειν οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ, *I was conscious to myself that I knew nothing*. Πῶς οὖν ἐμαντῷ τοῦτ' ἐγὼ ξυνείσομαι φεύγοντ' ἀπολύσας ἀνδρα ; *Now how shall I endure the thought that I have let a defendant escape ?*

(b) In a few instances the participle, in connection with these verbs, is put in the *accusative* ; as (*Xen. Œc.* 3, 7) Εγὼ σοι σύννοϊδα...ἀνιστάμενον...βαδίζοντα...ἀναπείθοντα.

(c) When the participle after οἶδα refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put either in the *nominative*, or in the *accusative* agreeing

with the reflexive pronoun; as *Κρείττων ἦδει ὦν*, *He knew he was superior*. *Σὼς ἴσθι*, sc. *ὦν*, *Know that thou art safe*. *\*Ἥιδει ἑαυτὸν ἥττονα ὄντα*, *He knew himself to be inferior; He knew that he was inferior*.

NOTE 3. *\*Ἐχων*, *having*, in certain expressions denoting contempt, is apparently superfluous; as *Ποῖα ὑποδήματα φλυᾶρεῖς ἔχων*; *What shoes art thou talking nonsense about?*

NOTE 4. *\*Ἐχων*, *ἄγων*, *φέρων*, *λαβών*, *having*, *bringing*, *taking*, are in certain connections rendered *with*.

§ 226. A substantive with a participle is often put in the *genitive*, called *absolute*, to denote *time*, *manner*, *means*, *cause*, *condition*; as,

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

*Τελευτήσαντος Αλυάττεω, ἐξεδέξατο τὴν βασιληίην Κροῖσος*, *After the death of Alyattes, Cræsus received the kingdom*.

(a) Frequently *ὡς*, *ὡσπερ*, *ὥστε*, *ἄτε*, *οἷα*, *that*, *as if*, *inasmuch as*, *on the supposition that*, stand before the *genitive absolute*, when it denotes an assumed *cause*. Often however the *accusative* is put after these particles instead of the *genitive*.

*\*Ὡς ὧδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπίστασθαί σε χρή*, *Thou must know that these things are so*.

*Οἱ Ἕλληνες οὕτως ἠγανάκτησαν, ὡσπερ ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος πεπορθημένης*, *The Greeks felt very indignant, as if the whole of Greece had been devastated*.

*Εὔχετο πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀπλῶς τὰγαθὰ διδόναι, ὡς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδότας*, *He prayed to the gods to give him the good things without specifying them, because he believed that the gods knew best what was good for him*.

*Οὐχ ὑβρεῖ λέγω τὰδ', ἀλλ' ἐκείνον ὡς παρόντα νῶν*, *I do not say these things out of wantonness, but because I believe that he is near us*.

So *\*Ἦν γὰρ ἀδύνατος, ὥστε σηπομένου τοῦ μηροῦ*, *For he was feeble, inasmuch as his thigh was ulcerating*.

(b) When the subject of a sentence is not expressed, or when it begins with *ὅτι*, the participle alone is put in the *genitive absolute*. But when the subject of a sentence is an infinitive, the participle is put in the *accusative absolute*. E. g.

*\*Υοντος πολλῶ*, *It raining heavily*; from *\*Υει πολλῶ*, *It rains heavily*.

*Σαφῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων*, *It being quite apparent that in the ships of the Greeks*.

*Παρέον αὐτῷ βασιλεία γενέσθαι, ἀλλῶ περιέθηκε τὸ κράτος*, *It being in his power to become a king, he conferred this dignity upon another person*.

*\*Ὡς ἐξὸν ἦδη ποιεῖν αὐτοῖς ὅ τι ἂν βούλονται*, *Inasmuch as it now was permitted to them to do whatever they pleased*.

NOTE 1. When the subject of a sentence begins with ὅτι, the participle absolute may be put in the *genitive plural*, if the subject of the sentence beginning with ὅτι is in the plural; as Εἰσαγγελθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέπλεον, *It having been announced that Phœnician ships were sailing against them.*

NOTE 2. The genitive absolute refers to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. Sometimes however it refers to the subject of the sentence; as Ταῦτα εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Αστυάγει, *Saying these things, he seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the *dative* seems to take the place of the genitive absolute; as (*Xen. Hel.* 3, 2, 25) Περιμόντι δὲ τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ φαίνουσι πάλιν οἱ ἔφοροι φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἥλιν.

## ADVERB.

§ 227. Adverbs modify *verbs, participles, adjectives*, and other *adverbs*; as,

Οὕτω ποιῶ, *I do so.*

Καλῶς ποιῶν, *Doing well.*

Ἐπιτήδειος πάνυ, *Very convenient.*

Πάνυ καλῶς, *Very well.*

NOTE. The following adverbs modify all parts of speech: δῆ, δῆτα, θῆν, δῆθεν, δήπουθεν, δαί: γέ, πέρ, τοί: μήν (*Doric μάν*), ἦ, ἦπου, ἦτοι, ἦ μήν, μὲν τοι, μενοῦν ἢ μὲν οὖν, μὲν δῆ.

§ 228. 1. An adverb preceded by the article has the force of an adjective; as Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *The men of that time.* Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι, *Of ancient Cadmus.*

2. An adverb preceded by the article, without any substantive expressed, has the force of a substantive; as Ἡ αὔριον, *sc. ἡμέρα, The morrow.* Πρὸς τοὺς οἴκοι, *To those at home.*

So τὸ πάλαι, ἢ τοπάλαι, *in olden time*; τὰ νῦν, ἢ τανῦν, *at the present time*; τὸ αὐτίκα, *immediately.*

3. Not unfrequently, an adverb has the force of a noun even when no article is prefixed to it; in which case it always depends on a preposition or another adverb; as, ἀπὸ τότε, ἢ ἔκτοτε, *from that time*; εἰσαεῖ, *for ever*; ἔμπροσθεν, *before*, μέχρι ἐνταῦθα, *as far as here.*

§ 229. The Greek has two simple negative adverbs, οὐ, *non, no, not*, and μή, *ne, not*. Both οὐ and μή precede the word to which they belong.

1. Οὐ expresses a direct and absolute negation ; consequently it is used with the *indicative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδεῖς, οὔτις, οὐκέτι, &c.

2. Μή is used with the *subjunctive, optative, or imperative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds μηδέ, μήτε, μηδεῖς, μήτις, μηκέτι, &c.

3 When the action of the *infinitive or participle* is assumed as a certainty, οὐ is used ; in all other cases, μή ; as,

Εἶναι δίκαιος, κοῦ δοκεῖν εἶναι θέλει, *He means to be just, and not merely to appear to be such.*

Τὸ μὴ φιλεῖν, *Not to love ; The not loving.*

Κήρυγμα ποιησάμενος μηδένα ἄπτεσθαι τῆς ληΐης, *Proclaiming that no one should touch the booty.*

Ὁ οὐ πειθόμενος, *He who does not obey.* Ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος, *He who may not obey.*

Οὐκ ἀκροώμενος, *Not hearing.* Μὴ ἀκροώμενος, *Not hearing, as a supposition.*

4. *Adjectives, adverbs, and abstract nouns* may take οὐ or μή ; as,

Οὐχ ἱκανός, *Who is not capable.* Μὴ ἱκανός, *Who may not be capable.*

Οὐ σοφῶς, *Certainly not wisely.* Μὴ σοφῶς, *Perhaps not wisely.*

Ἡ οὐ διάλυσις, *The not destroying.* Ἡ μὴ ἐμπειρία, *The not having experience.*

NOTE 1. The formulas οὐ ..... τε, οὔτε ..... τε, (sometimes τε οὐ..... τε, οὔτε ..... καί, οὔτε ..... δέ,) are equivalent to οὔτε ..... οὔτε, when both refer to the *same verb* ; as (*Il.* 1, 603) Οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος ἦν ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων, Μουσῶν θ' αἱ ἄειδον, *Neither of the harp of surpassing beauty, which Apollo had, nor of the Muses, who were singing.*

But if the verb of the second sentence is *different* from that of the first, the second member (τέ) of the formula has an affirmative meaning : as Οὔτε πρότερον ἡμεῖς ἤρξαμεν πολέμου πρὸς ὑμᾶς· νῦν τ' ἐθέλομεν σπονδὰς ποιῆσθαι, *We never began the war against you ; and now we are willing to make a treaty.*

NOTE 2. The first negative particle of a negative formula is sometimes omitted ; as Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς, for Οὔτε Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς, *Neither a Trojan woman nor a Grecian woman.*

NOTE 3. Not unfrequently μή is used where οὐ might be expected ; on the other hand οὐ is sometimes used where μή would be more logical.

§ 230. 1. Two or more negatives, belonging to the *same verb*, strengthen the negation ; as,

Οὔποτε ἐρεῖ οὐδεῖς, *No one will ever say.*

Ὅταν μὴ φῆτε καλὸν εἶναι μηδέν, *When you say that there is nothing beautiful; when you deny.*

2. But when they refer to *different* verbs, they retain their distinct force; as,

\*Ἐνθ' οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα, οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι,  
*Here you could not have seen Agamemnon sleeping, nor unwilling to fight.*

Οὔτε μὴ μεμνήσθαι δύναμαι αὐτοῦ; *Neither can I forget him.*

Οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἠρώτα, *Nothing which he did not ask; He asked every thing.*

Οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ ᾤετο, *There was no one who did not think; Every body thought.*

3. *Verbs, nouns, and adverbs* which contain a negation are regularly followed by *μὴ* or *μὴ οὐ*, with the *infinitive*; and sometimes by *ὅτι οὐ*, or *ὡς οὐ*, with the *indicative* or *optative*; as,

Τοῖς νέοις ἀπειπέτην μὴ διαλέγεσθαι, *They forbade him to converse with young men.*

Οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν, *I will not object to speaking.*

NOTE 1. The double negative *μὴ οὐ* is used with the *infinitive* or *participle*, and is almost always preceded by a negation, expressed or implied.

NOTE 2. When *οὐ* is preceded by *ὅπως μὴ*, or *μή*, after verbs denoting *fear, anxiety*, it belongs to the verb following; as *Μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμη*, *Fear lest it be of no avail to thee.* (§ 214, 1, a.)

NOTE 3. When *οὐ* or *μὴ* is equivalent to *a-* privative, it should be regarded as a part of the word to which it belongs; (see *οὐκ ἐθέλοντα* for *ἀθελέοντα*, *μὴ μεμνήσθαι* for *ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι*, under the second paragraph.)

NOTE 4. *Μή* and *μὴ οὐ*, after negative words, and words implying *fear, anxiety*, are, so far as sense is concerned, superfluous. (§§ 230, 3; 214, 1, a.)

## § 231. PREPOSITION.

Ἀμφί, AROUND, ABOUT, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀμφὶ τοῦ, *around, about, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τῷ, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τόν, *around, about, round about, along.*

Ἀνά, ON, UP, UPON, with Genitive (rarely), Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀνά τοῦ, only in the Homeric expression *Ἀνά νηὸς βαίνειν*, *To go on shipboard.* — Ἀνά τῷ, *on, upon*, Epic and Lyric. — Ἀνά τόν, *on, up, upon, up to, in, to, through, during*; with numerals it means *at the rate of, a piece.*

Ἀντί, with Genitive, BEFORE, AGAINST, rare in this sense; commonly *instead of, in the place of, equal to, for, for the sake of.*



**Ἀπό**, with Genitive, FROM, *away from, far from; after*, with reference to place or time; *by means of*. After passive verbs, *by, on the part of*.

**Διά**, THROUGH, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Διά τοῦ**, *through, during*. Before numeral adjectives it denotes repetition; as **Διά τρίτου ἔτους**, *Every third year*. — **Διά τόν**, *through, during, on account of, for*.

**Εἰς** or **Ες**, with Accusative, TO, INTO, *till, until*. It is also found before the Genitive, the noun to which it properly belongs being omitted; as **Εἰς παιδογρίβου**, sc. **οἶκον**, *To the teacher's house*.

**Εκ**, or **Εξ**, with Genitive, OUT OF, FROM. After passive forms it means *by*.

**Εν**, IN, AT, with Dative. Also before the Genitive, its noun being omitted; as, **Εν Ἄιδου**, sc. **δόμῳ**, *In Hades*

**Επί**, UPON, ON, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Επί τοῦ**, *upon, on, at, near, towards, to, during, in, concerning* — **Επί τῷ**, *upon, on, at, by, near, against, in addition to, on account of, for, on condition that*. — **Επί τόν**, *upon, on, until, during, for, against*.

**Κατά**, DOWN, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Κατά τοῦ**, *down, down from, down upon, against, down to, under, on*. — **Κατά τόν**, *down, down to, in, on, near, throughout, during, according to, in relation to, as to*.

**Μετά**, AFTER, WITH, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Μετά τοῦ**, *with, together with, among*. — **Μετά τῷ**, *with, among, in*, Poetic. — **Μετά τόν**, *after, among, to, into the midst of*.

**Παρά**, ALONG, NEAR, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Παρά τοῦ**, *from near, from, of, by*. — **Παρά τῷ**, *near, at, with, among, by the side of*. — **Παρά τόν**, *along, near, to, besides, contrary to, against, during, in comparison with, than, on account of*.

**Περί**, AROUND, ABOUT, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Περί τοῦ**, *around, about, concerning, in respect to, on account of, for, for the sake of*. — **Περί τῷ**, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of*. — **Περί τόν**, *around, about, along, during*.

**Πρό**, with Genitive, BEFORE, *in behalf of, for the sake of, in preference to, in comparison with, than*.

**Πρός**, BEFORE, TOWARDS, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Πρός τοῦ**, *before, towards, on the side of, in behalf of, for, for the sake of, in the name of, by*. — **Πρός τῷ**, *before, with, in addition to*. — **Πρός τόν**, *towards, to, with, in respect to, in, against*.

**Σύν** or **Ξύν**, with Dative, WITH, *together with, by means of, with the help of*.

**Ὑπέρ**, OVER, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Ὑπέρ τοῦ**, *over, above, beyond, in behalf of, for, for the sake of*. — **Ὑπέρ τόν**, *over, beyond, above*.

Ὑπό, UNDER, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ὑπὸ τοῦ, *under, by*. — Ὑπὸ τῷ, *under, at the foot of, by*. — Ὑπὸ τόν, *under, during*.

NOTE 1. A preposition is often used even where the relation would be denoted by the case alone; as Μείζον' ὅστις ἀντὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πάτρας φίλον νομίζει, *Whoever loves another more than his own country*.

So Σφείας αὐτοὺς ἐς ἕξ μοίρας διεῖλον, *They divided themselves into six parts*. Αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῆς εἰς ὤπα ἔοικεν, *She surprisingly resembles the immortal goddesses in looks; in the face*.

NOTE 2. (a) Sometimes a preposition is, by *anastrophe*, placed after the noun to which it belongs; as Παιδὸς περὶ. Νεῶν ἄπο. Εχθρῶν ὑπερ. Κακῶν ἕξ. Ἀρτέμιδι ξύν.

(b) Sometimes it stands between its substantive and an adjective agreeing with that substantive; as Πῶς ἐμὰς ἦλθ' εἰς χεῖρας; *How did he come into my hands?*

NOTE 3. In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, two prepositions sometimes stand together; thus, Διὰ πρό. Ἀμφὶ περὶ. Παρέκ or Παρέξ. Ὑπέκ. Ἀποπρό. Περὶ πρό.

NOTE 4. Sometimes a preposition (ἀπό, περί) is found in connection with ἔνεκα, χάριν.

§ 232. 1. When several substantives depend on a preposition, that preposition is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as *one whole*, only the first one takes the preposition. E. g.

Περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἐν Σικελίᾳ δύνασθαι φροντίζειν, *To be able to take care of what is going on here and in Egypt and in Sicily*.

Αγυμνάστως ἔχειν πρὸς τε ψύχῃ καὶ θάλπῃ, *Not to be inured to cold and heat*.

2. A preposition before a *relative* pronoun is commonly omitted when it would be the same as that upon which its antecedent depends; as,

Παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφότεροι ξυμβῶσιν, *At the cities where both parties would agree to meet*.

This peculiarity gives rise to the following words and expressions:

Διότι or simply Ὅτι (that is Δι' ὅ τι, Ὅ τι), *because*; for Διὰ τοῦτο ὅ τι, or Διὰ ταῦτα ὅ τι.

Ὅνεκα or Ὅθούνεκα (that is Ὅδ' ἔνεκα, Ὅτου ἔνεκα), *because*; for Τούτου ἔνεκα οὐ or ὅτου.

Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *upon this condition that; on condition that; for the purpose of*; for Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ᾧ, or Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐφ' ᾧ, (*Her. 3, 83.*)

Ἐν ᾧ, *while*; for Ἐν τούτῳ ᾧ.

§ 233. A preposition in composition is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself; as,

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

Ἐσῆλθέ με, *It came into my mind.*

Παρεκομίζοντο τὴν Ἰταλίαν, *They were carried along the coast of Italy; sailed along.*

§ 234. A preposition retains its *adverbial* force in the following cases:

(a) When it is not followed by a noun; as Καὶ κατακτενῶ γε πρὸς, *And in addition I will slay thee.* Μετὰ δέ, *moreover, after.*

(b) In composition; as ἀποκόπτω, *to cut off*; σύνειμι, *to be with*; προσπταίω, *to stumble against.*

(c) When it is, by *tnesis*, apparently separated from the verb with which it is compounded; in which case it may come after the verb; as Ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγός, *On the one hand, the general was killed.* Ὡσε δ' ἀπὸ ρινὸν λίθος, *And the stone knocked off the shield.*

(d) When it apparently stands for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with itself; as Πάρα τοι δίφρος καὶ ἵπποι, *sc. ἐστί, There are near thee a chariot and horses; thou hast.* Οὐδ' ἔπι φειδώ, *And there is no sparing.*

NOTE. In case of *tnesis*, when the same compound word is to be repeated several times, after the first time the preposition alone is sometimes used; as Κατὰ μὲν ἔλευσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τέκνα, *for Κατέλευσαν μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατέλευσαν δὲ τὰ τέκνα, On the one hand, they stoned his wife, and, on the other, they stoned his children.*

§ 235. Sometimes, by a kind of attraction, εἰς, ἀπό, ἐν are used for ἐν, ἐπί; ἐν for εἰς; παρὰ τοῦ for παρὰ τῷ; ἀπό, ἐκ, after verbs signifying *to hang*, for ἐπί. E. g.

Ἐς τοῦ Πρωτεσίλεω τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐς Ἐλαιοῦντα ἀγινεόμενος γυναῖκας, *Carrying women to the temple of Protesilaus which was at Elæus.*

Διήρπαστο ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλικῆ στρατεύματος καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκῶν ξύλα, *The very timber of the houses had been taken away by the royal army.*

*Adverbs of place* also are subject to this kind of attraction; thus, ποῖ, ὅποι, ἐκεῖσε, ἐκεῖθεν, οἴκαδε are sometimes used for ποῦ, ὅπου, ἐκεῖ, οἴκοι; ἔνδοθεν for ἔνδον; ὅπου for ὅποι.

## CONJUNCTION.

§ 236. The conjunctions *καί*, *τέ*, *ἀλλά*, *ἤ*, connect similar words ; as,

Πολέμου καὶ μάχης, *Of war and battle.*

Δικαίως καδίκως, *Justly and unjustly.*

Αγαπᾶν ἢ μισεῖν, *To love or to hate.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes a *possessive* pronoun or adjective and a *genitive* are connected by *καί* ; in which case the *genitive* is joined to the *genitive* implied in the pronoun or adjective ; as Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πατρὸς ἀτασθάλου, *Sons of me and of a wicked father.*

So when the *dative* has the force of the *genitive* ; (*Eur. Ion.* 884)  
Παῖς μοι καὶ σός, *My son and thine.*

NOTE 2. After adjectives and adverbs implying *resemblance*, *union*, *approach*, *καί* may be rendered *as* ; as Οὐχ ὁμοίως πεποιθήκῃσι καὶ Ὅμηρος, *They have not composed in the same manner as Homer.*

So Παραπλήσιά τε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν Πύλῳ, *And they suffered disasters similar to those they themselves had caused at Pylus.*

NOTE 3. Conjunctions often correspond to each other and to other words ; thus,

καὶ ..... καί	both ..... and, as well ..... as
τε ..... τε	both ..... and
τε καί (not separated)	both ..... and
καί τε ..... τε	stronger than καί, and
καὶ ..... τε	stronger than καί, and
μὲν ..... δέ	on the one hand ..... on the other, indeed ..... but
ἤ μὲν ..... ἢ δέ οἱ ἰδέ	both ..... and, as well ..... as
οὐ μὴν ἀλλά	nevertheless, meanwhile, rather
οὐ μόνον ..... ἀλλά	not only ..... but
οὐ μόνον ὅτι ..... ἀλλά	not only ..... but
οὐχ ὅτι ..... ἀλλά	not only ..... but
οὐχ ὅπως ὅτι ..... ἀλλά	not only not ..... but
οὐχ ὅπως (οὐχ οἶον) ..... ἀλλ' οὐδέ	not only not ..... but not even
μὴ ὅπως ..... ἀλλά	not only not ..... but
μὴ ὅτι ..... ἀλλ' οὐδέ	not only not ..... but not even
μὴ ὅτι (οὐχ ὅπως) alone	much less
οὐ ..... ἀλλά	not ..... but
ἢ οἱ ἦτοι ..... ἢ	either ..... or
πότερον οἱ πότερα ..... ἢ	whether ..... or
εἴτε ..... εἴτε	whether ..... or
ἄν τε ..... ἄν τε	whether ..... or

## IRREGULAR CONSTRUCTION.

§ 237. 1. Frequently a *nominative* stands without a verb ; as,

(Xen. Hier. 6, 6) Ὡσπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ οὐχ, ὅταν ἰδιωτῶν γένωνται κρείττους, τοῦτο αὐτοὺς εὐφραίνει, ἀλλ' ὅταν τῶν ἀνταγωνιστῶν ἤττους, τοῦτ' αὐτοὺς ἀνιά, *As the athletes, when they become superior to inexperienced men, — this does not gladden them ; but when they prove inferior to their opponents, — this grieves them ;* where one might expect Οἱ ἀθληταὶ ..... τοῦτῳ εὐφραίνονται ..... τοῦτῳ ἀνιῶνται.

(Il. 3, 211) Ἀμφῶ δ' ἰζομένῳ, γεραρώτερος ἦεν Οδυσσεύς, *But when both were sitting, Ulysses looked more commanding ;* where one might expect Ἀμφοῖν δ' ἰζομένοιιν.

2. The *dative* of the *participle* is sometimes used instead of the genitive or accusative ; as,

(Thuc. 1, 62) Ἦν δὲ γνώμη τοῦ Ἀριστέως τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *And it was the design of Aristeus on the one hand to observe, at the Isthmus, the movements of the Athenians with the army which he had with him ;* where the author had in his mind ἔδοξε τῷ Ἀριστεῖ.

3. The *accusative* is often found where one might expect a different construction ; as,

(Od. 1, 275) Μητέρα δ', εἴ οἱ θυμὸς ἐφορμᾶται γαμέεσθαι, ἀψ ἔτω ἐς μέγαρον πατρός, *As to thy mother, if she very much desires to be married, let her go back to her father's house ;* where the speaker had ἀπόπεμψον in his mind ; (see Od. 2, 113.)

(Aristoph. Av. 1268 - 9) Δεινὸν γε τὸν κήρῳκα, τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς οἰχόμενον, εἰ μηδέποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, *It is a terrible thing, that the herald who was despatched to the mortals should not return ;* where an *infinitive* would be more regular.

(Id. ib. 650) Ὡς ἐν Αἰσώπου λόγοις ἐστὶ λεγόμενον δὴ τι, τὴν ἀλώπεχ', ὡς φλαύρως ἐκοινώνησεν ἀετῷ ποτε, *That in the fables of Æsop something is said about the fox, that she was once scurvily treated by her partner the eagle ;* the *indicative* instead of the *infinitive*.

(Soph. El. 479) Ὑπεστί μοι θράσος ἀδυνόων κλύουσιν ἀρτίως ἀνείρατων, *I take courage, having just heard sweetly breathing*

*dreams*; where κλύουσας depends on θράσος μ' ἔχει, implied in the first three words.

§ **238.** Sometimes with two or more substantives only one verb is put, which can belong only to one of them. This irregularity of construction is called *zeugma*. E. g.

(Æschyl. *Prom.* 21, 22) Ἴν' οὔτε φωνήν, οὔτε του μορφὴν βροτῶν ὄψει, *Where thou wilt neither hear the voice, nor see the form of any mortal*; where φωνήν, properly speaking, depends on ἀκούσει understood.

## ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

§ **239.** 1. When the words of a sentence are *logically* arranged they stand in the following order:

Subject before its predicate.

Leading substantive before the substantive in apposition to it.

Substantive before its adjective.

The oblique cases after the words on which they depend.

The remote object after the immediate.

Adverbs after the words modified by them.

2. The Greeks however most commonly disregard what is called the logical arrangement; their rule is this:

The word or sentence, which, in the mind of the speaker or writer, is most important, is said or written first. Not unfrequently, however, *euphony* determines the position of a word or sentence.

3. The following words do not commence a sentence: Adverbs, ἄν, κέ or κέν, ἄρα, ῥά, αὖ, δὴ (except the Epic δὴ τότε, δὴ γάρ), δαί, δῆθεν, δῆτα, δῆποθεν, γέ, γοῦν, θήν, πέρ, τοί, μέντοι, τοίνυν, οὖν, μήν, νύν, ποθέν, ποθί, ποί, πῆ, πού, πῶς, ποτέ, πῶ. Conjunctions, μέν, δέ, τέ.

4. The Greeks were fond of connecting kindred words as closely as possible; as, (Æschyl. *Ag.* 836) Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασι βαρύνεται, *He is oppressed by his own misfortunes.* (Id. *Choëph.* 87) Παρὰ φίλης φίλῳ γυναικὸς ἀνδρὶ, *From a dear wife to a dear husband.*

## PART IV.

# VERSIFICATION.

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§ 240. Every verse is divided into portions called *feet*. Feet are either simple or compound. A simple foot consists of two syllables or three syllables ; a compound foot, of four.

### *Simple Feet.*

Spondee	--	Tribrach	---
Pyrrhic	--	Molossus	---
Trochee	-~	Amphibrach	-~-
Iambus	~-	Cretic	-~-
Dactyle	-~~	Bacchius	-~-
Anapest	-~-	Antibacchius	-~-

### *Compound Feet.*

Dispondee	----	Epitritus I	----
Proceleusmatic	-~~~	Epitritus II	-~-
Ditrochee	-~-~	Epitritus III	---~
Diiambus	-~-~	Epitritus IV	---~
Greater Ionic	-~-~	Pæon I	-~~~
Smaller Ionic	-~-~	Pæon II	-~~~
Choriambic	-~-~	Pæon III	-~~~
Antispast	-~-~	Pæon IV	-~~~

§ 241. *Arsis* is that part of a foot on which the *stress* (*ictus, beat*) of the voice falls. The rest of the foot is called *thesis*. The *arsis* is on the long syllable of a foot. For example, the *arsis* of an iambus or anapest is on the last syllable ; the *arsis* of a trochee or dactyle, on the first.

The *arsis* of a *spondee* is determined by the nature of the verse in which this foot is found. Thus, in trochaic or dactylic verse the *arsis* is on the first syllable ; in iambic or anapestic, on the last.

The *tribrach* has the arsis on the first syllable, when it is found in trochaic verse; on the third syllable, when it stands in iambic verse.

The *dactyle* in anapestic or iambic verse has the arsis on the last syllable.

The *anapest* in trochaic verse has the arsis on the first syllable.

§ 242. 1. Verses are usually denominated from the foot which predominates in them. For example, the verse is called *dactylic*, when the dactyle predominates in it.

2. A complete verse is called *acatalectic*. A verse, of which the last foot is deficient, is called *catalectic*.

3. The *trochaic*, *iambic*, and *anapestic* verses are measured by dipodies; (a *dipody* is a pair of feet.) Thus, an iambic verse of four feet is called iambic dimeter; of six, iambic trimeter; of eight, iambic tetrameter.

4. The *last syllable* of most kinds of verse is common; that is, it can be long or short without regard to the nature of the foot.

5. *Anacrusis* is an introductory syllable at the beginning of a verse of which the fundamental foot begins with a long syllable; as Πα-ρων απο-δημει.

Sometimes the anacrusis consists of two short syllables; as Γλυκυ-πικρον α-μαχανον ορπετον.

6. *Basis* is an introductory foot at the beginning of a verse of which the fundamental foot commences with a long syllable. The basis consists of one of the following feet: trochee, spondee, tribrach, dactyle, iambus, anapest, amphibrach, bacchius, antibacchius, molossus, pæon third.

7. The repetition of one of these feet, trochee, spondee, tribrach, dactyle, iambus, anapest, gives a *double basis*, so called.

Further, these feet, taken two and two, give thirty more double bases, some of which however may not be in use.

8. Sometimes a double basis receives an anacrusis.

9. The basis, or the double basis, is sometimes placed at the end of a verse, in which case it is called *ecbasis*.

10. In most kinds of verse a long syllable may be *resolved*



into two short ones. Thus, a cretic is equivalent to five short syllables, to a pæon first, or to a pæon fourth.

§ 243. *Cæsura* is the separation, by the ending of a word, of syllables rhythmically or metrically connected. There are three kinds of *cæsura*; *cæsura* of the foot, *cæsura* of the rhythm, *cæsura* of the verse.

1. The *cæsura* of the foot occurs when a word ends before a foot is completed; as *Ἰλιον ἐξάλα-παξέ πο-λιν, χη-ρωσε δ' ἀγυιάς*.

2. The *cæsura* of the rhythm occurs when the *arsis* falls upon the last syllable of a word. This can take place only in feet which have the *arsis* on the first syllable. E. g. *Ἄρες Ἀ-ρες βροτολοιγε, μαιφονε τειχεσιπλητα*.

3. The *cæsura* of the verse is a pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the verse more melodious. It divides the verse into two parts, and in most kinds of verse its place is fixed.

§ 244. 1. The Epic and Lyric Poets often shorten a long vowel or diphthong at the *end* of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel; in which case a diphthong is shortened by simply dropping its last vowel; but *α, η, φ*, respectively become *α, ε, ο*. This kind of elision can take place only when the long vowel or diphthong is in the *thesis* of a foot. E. g.

Ω ποιοι, η μαλα δη μετεβουλεν-σαν θεοι αλλως  
Χρῦσειφ α-να σκηπτρω, και ε-λίσσετο παντας Αχαιους

2. A short syllable is often made long by the Epic Poets. This takes place chiefly when the short syllable is in the *arsis* of a foot. E. g.

Επει-δη τονδ' ανδρα θεοι δαμασασθαι εδωκαν  
Δωρα παρ' Αιο-λου μεγαλητορος Ἴπποταδᾶο

3. Sometimes a long vowel or diphthong, before another vowel, is shortened even in the *middle* of a word; thus, *ἔμπαιον, τοιαντί, τουτουί, αύτηί* are often to be scanned *ἔμπᾶον, τοαντί, του-τοιί, αύτειί*.

4. In a dactylic verse, when the first two syllables of a word, beginning with *ζ*, or *σκ*, form an iambus, *ζ, σκ* do not make position; as,

Οί τε Ζᾶ-κυνθον εχον, ηδ' οί Σαμον αμφενεμοντο  
Δωκε δ' ε-πειτα σκε-παρνον εὔξοον· ηρχε δ' ὀδοιο

NOTE. It is natural to suppose that when the Poets lengthened a short vowel, they substituted its corresponding long vowel. When however the vowel to be lengthened was followed by λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, it is more than probable that the consonant following it was *doubled* in pronunciation, and not unfrequently even in writing; as,

Ζηνος ε-νι μεγαροισιν Ολυμπιου αθροοι ησαν  
 Τω δε κορυσσεσθην άμα δε νεφος είπετο πεζων  
 Εκ δε και αυτοι βημεν ε-πι ρηγμίνι θαλασσης  
 Αλλ' ουχ ήρει φωτας ό-τε σευαιτο διωκειν

In an ancient inscription we find the following dactylic pentameter; Τρισσον υπολλυκαβαν Γραμματικος τελεω, where υπολλυκαβαν stands for ύπό λυκάβαν.

## TROCHAIC.

§ 245. The fundamental foot of the trochaic verse is the *trochee*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the *trochee*. The *spondee* or the *anapest* can stand only in the even places (2d, 4th, 6th, 8th).

In proper names the *dactyle* can stand in all the places, except the 4th and the 7th.

1. The trochaic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four feet; the *trimeter* (a rare verse), of six feet; as,

Την δε νυνί monometer acatalectic  
 Ευμφε-ρει monometer catalectic  
 Τουτο μεν γε ηρος αιει dimeter acatalectic  
 Του δε χειμω-νος πα-λιw dimeter catalectic  
 Τιw' εκ τωνδ' | εικα-σαι λο-γος παρα  
 Δωρι-φ φω-νάν εν-αρμο-ξαι πε-διλφ trimeter

With an anacrusis, the trochaic dimeter acatalectic forms the third verse of the *Alcaic* strophe; as,

Ού γαρ ποτ' αμνā-σται γ' ό φῦσās

2. The *Ithyphallic* verse is a trochaic tripod (three feet); as Βαρβα-ρους πε-ρωντες.

(a) Sometimes the Ithyphallic is subjoined to a trochaic or iambic dimeter acatalectic; as Ευφερη εχοισα μορφāν Κληϊς ā 'γαπατā. Τον πηλον, ω πατερ πατερ, τουτονι φυλαξαι.

(b) Sometimes two Ithyphallics are united into one verse; as Δευρο δευτε, Μοισαι, χρῦσιον λιποισαι.

3. The trochaic *tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two trochaic dimeters acatalectic; as Κλῦθι μεν γερον-τος ευε-θειρα χρῦσοπεπλε κουρη.

4. The trochaic *tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining

the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic. Its verse-cæsure occurs at the end of the first hemistich, but it is sometimes neglected. E. g.

Οισθα νῦν ἄ μοι γενεσθω ; || Σον το σημαίνει τοδε  
Ει δοκει στειχωμεν, ω γεν-ναιον ειρηκως επος

5. The *Hippocratican* trochaic tetrameter is the same as the preceding, except that its seventh foot is always a *spondee*; as  
Ειτα δ' εστιν εκ θαλασσης θυνηος ου κακον βρωμα.

6. Sometimes the trochaic *tetrameter* is formed by subjoining a *pæon* first, and a *cretic* or *dactyle*, to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic; in which case the verse-cæsure is commonly at the end of the fourth foot; as,

Ουδεν εστι θηριον γυ-ναικος αμαχωτερον  
Ουδε πῦρ, ουδ' ὠδ' αναιδης ουδεμια παραλις

7. The trochaic *pentameter catalectic* (a rare verse) consists of nine feet and a syllable; as *Ερχεται πολυς μεν Αιγαιον διατμηξας απ' οινηρης Χιου.*

## IAMBIC.

§ 246. The fundamental foot of the iambic verse is the *iambus*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the *iambus*. The *spondee* or the *dactyle* can stand in the odd places (1st, 3d, 5th, 7th).

The *anapest* can stand in all the places except the last. The tragedians admit an *anapest* in an even place only when it is contained in a *proper name*.

1. The iambic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four feet; as,

Και τοις κολοις monometer acatalectic  
Λιαι δακρῦ-εις monometer  
'Ανηρ ανευ-ρηκεν τι ταις dimeter acatalectic  
Σπονδαι-σιν ἦ-δὺ κούκ εοι- dimeter acatalectic  
κεν ου-δενι με-ταδω-σειν dimeter catalectic

2. The IAMBIC TRIMETER ACATALECTIC consists of six feet. It never has a *tribrach* in the last place.

The tragedians admit a *dactyle* only in the first and third places. They admit an *anapest* chiefly in the first place; but in proper names they admit the *anapest* in any place (except the last), in which case the *anapest* is contained in the proper name.

The *verse-cæsura* occurs after the thesis of the third foot ; and sometimes after the thesis of the fourth foot. E. g.

Το σον γαρ αν-θος || παν-τεχνου πυρος σελας  
 'Ας σοι πατηρ εφει-το, || του-δε προς πετραις  
 Ω παν-τα νω-μων, Τει-ρεσιᾶ διδα-κτα τε  
 Εμοι μεν ου-δεις μῦ-θος, Αν-τιγονη φιλων  
 Αδαμαν-τινων δεσμων εν αρ-ρηκτοις πεδαις  
 Κιμμερι-κον ἡ-ξεις, ὄν θρασυ-σπλαγχνωσ σε χρη  
 Της ορ-θοβου-λου Θεμι-δος αι-πυμη-τα παι

3. The *scazon* or *choliambus* is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is a *spondee* or *trochee* ; as,

Εγω Φιλαινις, ἡ 'πιβωτος ανθρωποις

4. The iambic *tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two iambic dimeters acatalectic ; as Βοϊσκος ὁ απο Κυ-ζικου παντος γραφενς ποιηματος.

5. The iambic *tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining the iambic dimeter catalectic to the iambic dimeter acatalectic. Its *verse-cæsura* occurs at the end of the first hemistich ; but it may be neglected. E. g.

Ουκουν παλαι δηπου λεγω ; || συ δ' αυτος ουκ ακουεις  
 'Ο δεσποτης γαρ φησιν ὑ-μᾶς ἡδεως ἅπαντας

## DACTYLIC.

§ 247. The fundamental foot of the dactylic verse is the *dactyle*. The *spondee* may stand for the dactyle.

1. The dactylic *dimeter* consists of two feet ; the *trimeter*, of three ; the *tetrameter*, of four ; the *pentameter*, of five ; as,

Μυστοδο-κος δομος dimeter  
 Παντα δε πυργων Adonic  
 Πα-ρων απο-δημει Adonic with anacrusis  
 'Αδυμε-λη κελα-δησω trimeter  
 Τη-λεσκοπη ομματι γαιαν trimeter  
 Οιω-νων βασι-λευς trimeter  
 Ω μεγα χρῦσεον αστερο-πησ φαος tetrameter  
 Θούριος ορνις Τευκριδ' επ' αιαν tetrameter  
 Πολλα βρο-των δια-μειβομε-νᾶ tetrameter  
 Ω χθονι-αι βαρυν-ᾶχεες ομβροφο-ροι θ' ἅμα pentameter  
 Ατρει-δᾶς μαχι-μους εδα-η λαγο-δαιτᾶς pentameter  
 Των μεγα-λων Δανα-ων υπο-κληζομε-νᾶν pentameter

2. The *Elegiac pentameter* consists of two dactylic trimeters

catalectic on one syllable. The first hemistich almost always ends in a long syllable; the second hemistich always consists of two dactyles and a syllable. The verse-cæsure occurs at the end of the first hemistich.

This kind of verse is customarily subjoined to the heroic hexameter. E. g.

Βουλεο δ' ευσεβειων ολιγοις συν χρημασιν οικειν,  
 Η πλου-τειν, αδι-κως || χρηματα πασαμε-νος

3. The dactylic *hexameter* acatalectic consists of six feet, the last of which is a dactyle. It is used by the tragedians in systems of tetrameters. E. g.

Αλλ' ω παντοιας φιλοτητος αμειβομεναι χαριν

4. The dactylic *HEXAMETER* catalectic on two syllables (or *HEROIC HEXAMETER*) consists of six feet, the last of which is a trochee or spondee; the fifth foot is commonly a dactyle.

(a) The predominant *verse-cæsure* is that in the middle of the third foot, either directly after the arsis, or in the middle of the thesis of a dactyle; as,

Μηνιν α-ειδε, θε-ᾱ, || Πη-ληϊα-δεω Αχι-ληος  
 Ανδρα μοι εννεπε, μουσα, || πο-λυτροπον, ος μαλα πολλα  
 Μιησομαι ουδε λα-θωμαι Α-πολλω-νος Έκα-τοιο

(b) Not unfrequently the *verse-cæsure* occurs immediately after the arsis of the fourth foot; as,

Αρνυμε-νος ην τε ψυ-χην || και νοστον ε-ταιρων

(c) The pause at the end of the fourth foot is called the *bucolic cæsure*; as,

Νυν ροδα φοινισ-σεσθε τα πενθιμα, | νυν ανε-μωνᾶ  
 Αρχετε Σικελι-και τω πενθεος, | αρχετε, Μοισαι

5. The *hexameter miūrus* (μείουρος) is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is an iambus; as,

Αλλ' εθανε ψολοεντα δαμεισα θεου φρενα βελει

§ 248. A dactylic verse is called *logaædic* (λογαιοδικός) when its beginning is dactylic, but its end trochaic; as,

Μαρμαρε-αις εν αυγαις                      Και κνισ-ση τινα θυμι-ησᾱς  
 Παρθενε τᾶν κεφα-λᾶν τα δ' ε-νερθε νυμφα *Praxillean*

1. The *greater Alcaic* consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a trochee or a spondee, and two dactyles; the last foot may be a cretic. The *verse-cæsure* regularly comes at the end of the second foot. E. g.

Ου χρη κα-κοισι || θῦμον ε-πιτρεπειν  
 Νῦν χρη με-θυσθην, και τινα προς βιᾶν

2. The *lesser Alcaic* consists of two dactyles and two trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee ; as,

Οινον ε-νεικαμε-νοις με-θυσθην

3. The *Sapphic* verse consists of five feet ; a trochee, a trochee or spondee, a dactyle, and two trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee. The *verse-cæsura* is after the second foot, or after the arsis of the dactyle ; sometimes it comes in the middle of the thesis of the dactyle. E. g.

Ποικι-λοθρον' || ἄθανατ' Ἀφρο-διτᾶ  
 Φαινε-ται Foi || κηνος ι-σος θε-οισιν  
 Τᾶς ε-μᾶς αυ-δᾶς || αἰ-οισα πηλυι

4. The *Phalæcean* verse consists of five feet, the first of which is a dissyllabic basis ; the second a dactyle ; the rest are trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee ; as,

Φρουρειν ομμ' ἐπι σῶ μα-λιστα καιρῶ  
 Ε-χει μεν Ανδρομε-δᾶ κα-λᾶν α-μοιβᾶν with anacrusis

5. The *Glyconic* verse consists of a basis, a dactyle, a trochee or tribrach, and a long syllable. When the last syllable is short by nature, the consonant or consonants at the beginning of the next verse make it long by position. — Sometimes the last syllable is resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Ἀλλα και τοδ' ε-γωγε θαν-  
 μαζω της ὑο-μουσι-ᾶς  
 Ὅθεν περ και Ὅ-μηρι-δαι  
 Επιμε-νει με κο-μᾶς ε-μᾶς

Περιβαλλ', ω τεκνον, ωλε-νᾶς  
 Ἴν' ὑπο δειρασι νιφοβο-λοις  
 Ιονι-ον κατα κολπον ελᾶ-  
 τᾶ πλευ-σᾶσα πε-ριρρυ-των

(a) Sometimes the Glyconic verse wants the first syllable ; as Κε-χηνας ὁ νους δε σου.

(b) Sometimes it has a redundant syllable at the end ; and sometimes it takes an anacrusis ; as Παλιμ-ποινα θε-λων α-μει-ψει.

(c) The *Glyconic polyschematist* (πολυσχημάτιστος), so called, consists of a double basis, a dactyle, and a long syllable.

Φιλοκρα-της λε-ξει πολυ του-  
 του κα-κηγο-ριστοτε-ρον  
 Ξηρων τροπων και βιο-της

Ετερα δε νυν αντιμα-θων  
 Βοτρνας ἐλικα πανσιπο-νον  
 Ομ-βρον λι-πουσαι χειμερι-ον

6. The *Pherecratean* verse is the Adonic with a basis ; or the Glyconic deprived of its last syllable ; as,

Ελδε-αι φιλον ητορ  
 Αί μου-σαι τον Ε-ρωτα

7. The *Priapean* verse is formed by subjoining the Pherecratean to the Glyconic ; as,

Ευμεινης δ' ὁ Λυκειος ε-στω πᾶσα νεολαια  
 Ηριστησα μεν ιτριου || λεπτου μικρον αποκλᾶς

8. The *Eupolidean* verse is formed by subjoining the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the Glyconic polyschematist; the first foot of the second hemistich however is a *basis*; as,

Ω θεωμενοι κατερω || προς ὑ-μᾶς ελευθερωσ  
 Οὔτω νικησαιμι τ' εγω || και νο-μιζοιμην σοφος  
 Ὁ σωφρων τε χῶ καταπῦ-γων α-ριστ' ηκουσατην  
 Κατα μυροπωλειν τι μαθοντ' || ανδρ' ε-χρην καθημενον

9. An *Æolian* verse, so called, is a series of dactyles with a dissyllabic basis, or a double anacrusis; as,

Ατθι, σοι εμε-θεν μεν α-πηχθετο  
 Οινος, ω φιλε παι, λεγε-ται και α-λᾶθεα  
 Γλυκυ-πικρον α-μᾶχανον ορπετον

## ANAPESTIC.

§ 249. The fundamental foot of the anapestic verse is the *anapest*. The *spondee*, the *dactyle*, or the *proceleusmatic*, may stand for the anapest.

A *dactyle* very seldom precedes an anapest in the same dipody.

1. The anapestic *monometer* consists of two feet; as Γοον  
 γ-ξυβοᾶν acatalectic.

2. The anapestic *dimeter acatalectic* consists of four feet, the last of which is an anapest, a spondee, or a trochee. The verse-cæsure is commonly at the end of the second foot, and sometimes after the first short syllable of the third foot. Sometimes it is omitted. E. g.

Τι συ προς μελαθροισ; || τι συ τη-δε πολεισ  
 Ἐπερ δοριλη-πτος || ετ' ην λοιπη  
 Δειλαι-ᾶ δει-λαιου γηρωσ

3. The anapestic *dimeter catalectic (paræmiacus)* consists of three feet and a syllable: it has no verse-cæsure. E. g.

Πολεμου στίφος παρεχου-τες  
 Δουλει-ᾶσ τασ ου τλᾶ-τᾶσ

4. The ANAPESTIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC (ARISTOPHANEAN) is formed by subjoining the anapestic dimeter catalectic to the anapestic dimeter acatalectic. The principal *verse-cæsure* comes after the first hemistich; the secondary *verse-cæsure* is

the same as that of the first hemistich. The principal cæsura is very seldom neglected. E. g.

Ουπω παρεβη προς το θεᾶτρον || λέξων ὡς δεξιός ἐστι  
 Διαβαλλόμενος δ' ὑπο τῶν ἐχθρῶν || ἐν Ἀθηναίοις ταχυβουλοῖς  
 Ἀλλὰ τὸν αὐτοῦ γε νεῶν βαλλεῖ || καὶ Σουνιον ἀκρον Ἀθηνεῶν

§ 250. An anapestic verse is called *logæædic* when its beginning is anapestic, but its end iambic; as,

Τὸν ἀπαι-δα δ' ἀπο-στύγω  
 Οργᾶς ἐδίδα-ξάτο καὶ δυσάυ-λων

## CRETIC OR PÆONIC.

§ 251. The fundamental foot of the cretic verse is the *cretic*. The *pæon first* or *fourth* may stand for the cretic. Further, it may resolve the long syllables.

1. The cretic *monometer* consists of one foot; the *trimeter*, of three; the *pentameter*, of five; the *hexameter*, of six; as,

Σὺν θρασυῦς Ἐν πολεῖ	monometers
Τῶν ἀναι-δῶν ἀναι-	dimeter
δεστέροι καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμ'	dimeter
Μηδὲν ὀλι-γὸν ποιεῖ	dimeter
Κρα-νούς ἀπη-λαγμένος	dimeter
Αὐτὸς ἐτι παῖς ὢν	dimeter catalectic
Μη τι τλῆς τᾶν ἱκετιῶν εἰσιδεῖν	trimeter
Νόμον ἀνομὸν οἷα τις ξουθᾶ	trimeter catalectic
Σοί, φοῖβε, Μου-σαί τε ξυμ-βῶμεν	with anacrusis.
Παντ' ἀγαθὰ δὴ γέγονεν ἀνδρασίῳ ἐ-μῆς ἀπο συν-ουσίας	

2. The cretic *tetrameter* consists of four feet; the verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the second foot; but it may be neglected; as,

Μᾶτερ ὦ ποτνια, κλύθι νυμφᾶν ἄβρᾶν  
 Χαιρε δὴ, Μουσα· χροῖ-ᾶ μὲν ἤ-κεις, ὁμῶς δ'  
 Ω μακαρί' Ἀυτομένες, ὡς σε μακα-ρίζομεν  
 Κούκετι κα-τήλθε παλιν οἰκαδ' ὑπο μῖσους

§ 252. 1. The *dochmius* is formed by prefixing an iambus, a tribrach, spondee, or dactyle, to a cretic or its equivalent (§ 242, 10), or to a molossus, a greater ionic, a smaller ionic, or to an anapest followed by a pyrrhic. Accordingly the dochmius has thirty-two different forms, all of which however may not be in use. E. g.

Δουλοσυν-νᾶς ὑπερ	Ποντομε-δῶν ἀναξ
Θεὸς τοτ' ἀρα τοτε	Τὸν κατα-ρᾶτοτατον



2. The dochmius may be preceded by cretic, iambic, trochaic, choriambic, anapestic, and dactylic measures. E. g.

Θρευμαι φοβερα μεγαλ' αχη  
Τι μελ-λομεν αγα-στονοι

Τι ρε-ξεις προδω-σεις  
'Αν ποτ' ευ-φιλη-ταν εθου

## CHORIAMBIC.

§ 253. The fundamental foot of the choriambic verse is the *choriambus*. The tribrach may stand for the trochee of the choriambus. Sometimes two tribrachs supply the place of the choriambus.

Further, an iambic monometer may supply the place of the choriambus.

Most commonly, a choriambic verse, besides the fundamental foot, contains iambic monometers, trochaic monometers, single iamboes and trochees, spondees, and other feet.

The choriambic *monometer* consists of one foot; the choriambic *dimeter*, of two; the choriambic *trimeter*, of three; the choriambic *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Μου μινθει monometer

Μισθοφοροι τριηρεις monometer

Αλλα παλαι-αγαρ monometer

Νυν δε τον εκ θημετερου dimeter

Οιμοι φοβου-μαι το προσερ-πον περιφαν-τος ἀνηρ

Ει δε κυρει τις πελας οι-ωνοπολων trimeter

Δευτε νυν α-βραι Χαριτες, καλλικομοι τε Μοισαι

Ου φορ-βαν ιερās γās σπορον ουκ αλλων

Δεινα μεν ουν δεινα ταρασ-σει σοφος οι-ωνοθετās

## IONIC.

§ 254. The fundamental foot of the *ionic a majore* is the *greater ionic*. The trochaic monometer, the molossus, or the epitritus third may stand for the ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Τις την υδρι-ην υμων dimeter

Κρησσαι νυ ποθ' ωδ' εμμελε-ως ποδεσσιν trimeter

The ionic *tetrameter catalectic* (*Sotadic*) consists of three feet and a spondee or trochee; as,

Αν χρῦσοφο-ρης, τουτο τυ-χης εστιν ε-παρμα

Εις ουχ ὀσι-ην τρῦμαλι-ην το κεντρον ωθεις

§ 255. The fundamental foot of the *ionic a minore* is the

*smaller ionic.* The trochaic monometer, the pæon third, or the molossus may stand for the smaller ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones.

1. The ionic *dimeter* or *Anacreontic* consists of two feet. Most commonly its first foot is a pæon third. E. g.

Εθελησεις τι μοι ουν, ω	Πολιοι μεν ἡμιν ηδη
Πατερ, ην σου τι δεηθω	Κροταφοι καρη δε λευκον
Σικελος κομ-ψος ανηρ catalectic	

2. The ionic *trimeter* consists of three feet; the *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Απο μοι θα-νειν γεινοιτ'. Ου γαρ αν αλλη  
 Λυσις εκ πο-νων γεινοιτ', ου-δαμα τωνδε  
 Πεπερακεν μεν ο περσε-πτολις ηδη βασιλειος  
 Στρατος εις αν-τιπορον γει-τονα χωραν, λινοδεσμω  
 Προφανως του-το διδασκων αποδυση βιοτην *Galliambic*.

## APPENDIX.

### REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

§ 256. In the following table, the names of the Hebrew letters are taken from the Septuagint :

Hebrew.	Old Greek.	Roman.
אֲלֶפֶת	Α	Α
בֵּית	Β	Β
גִּמְעַל	Γ	Γ
דָּלֶת	Δ	Δ
הֵ	Ε	Ε
וָאוּ	Ϝ (Υ)	Ϝ (V, U, Y)
זַיִן	Ζ	(Ζ)
חֵת	Η	Η
תֵּת	Θ	Θ
יָוֶד	Ι	Ι (J)
כָּפֶת	Κ (Χ)	Κ (K)
לָמֶד	Λ	Λ
מֵמ	Μ	Μ
נוּן	Ν	Ν
סָמֶךְ	Σ	Σ
אֵיִן	Ο	Ο
פֵּה	Π (Φ)	Π
צַדִּיק	· · · · ·	·
קָפֶת	Q	Q
רֵיִשׁ	Ρ	Ρ
שָׁעִין	Σ	Σ
תָּאוּ	Τ	Τ

Old Attic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Ionic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

The old Greek alphabet was the same as the Phœnician. This is evident from the names, forms, arrangement of the letters, and from tradition. This alphabet is found in inscriptions cut about the sixth or seventh century before the commencement of the Christian era.

The old Attic alphabet is found in inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403). The Ionic alphabet is found in all the Ionic inscriptions ; also in Attic inscriptions cut after the archonship of Euclides. This alphabet is the same as that used at the present day, and called *the Greek alphabet*.

§ 257. E, H. In the old Greek alphabet, the character E represents the vowels ε, η, or the diphthong ει; in the Ionic alphabet it stands for ε or ει; as ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙ *Ἀθηναῖοι*, ΕΠΙΘΕΝΑΙ *ἐπιθεῖναι*.

It is observed further that when the I in the diphthong ει was *not a radical* letter, this diphthong was generally represented by E; but when I was a *radical* or *essential* letter, this diphthong was always represented in the usual way, EI; as ΠΟΛΕΙ *πόλει*, ΕΥΠΕΙΘΕΣ *εὐπέιθης*, ΛΕΙΟΣ *λείος*, ΟΦΕΛΛΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ *Οφελλοκλείδας*, ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΝ *κείμενον*, ΕΔΕΙ *ἔδει*, ΕΙΠΕΝ *εἶπεν*. During the Alexandrian period, this diphthong was generally represented by EI.

The character H, in the old Greek and old Attic alphabets, has the power of the Latin H, or of the *rough breathing* of the later Greeks; as ΗΙΕΡΟΠΟΙΟΙ *ἱεροποιοί*, ΗΟΥΤΟΙ *οὔτοι*, ΗΕΚΤΕΙ *ἔκτηι*, ΤΡΙΗΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ *τριήμεποδίους*, ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ *ἐνόδια*.

In the Ionic alphabet, H represents *long E*; as ΜΗΝΟΣ *μηνός*, ΑΘΗΝΗΣΙ *Ἀθήνησι*. The change of H into a long vowel must have been gradual, for in the Therean inscriptions this character is both a breathing and a vowel; thus, ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ *Προκλής*, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ *Ἀρχαγέτας*.

O, Ω. In the old Greek alphabet, the character O represents the vowels ο, ω, and the diphthong ου. In the Ionic alphabet, it represents ο or ου. During the Alexandrian period the diphthong ου was generally represented in the usual way, ΟΥ. E. g. ΑΠΟΦΑΙΝΟΝΤΟΝ, *ἀποφαινόντων*, ΗΙΕΡΟΝ *ἱερῶν*, ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ *ἐκάστωι*, ΤΟΙ ΔΕΜΟΙ *τῶι δήμωι*.

In the pronoun οὔτος and the adverb οὐ, the diphthong ου is commonly represented by ΟΥ even in the old Attic alphabet; as ΤΟΥΤΟΝ, ΟΥΚ or ΟΚ, ΟΥΔΕ.

EE for H and OO for Ω are found only in spurious inscriptions, chiefly in those of Fourmont.

Υ is merely an attenuation of the consonant F; consequently it is to F, what the Latin i is to j.

In his Cratylus, Plato says expressly that E, Υ, O, and Ω had no names; in pronunciation the first three were merely lengthened into Εῖ, Ύ, Οῦ, respectively. Λ is evident therefore that the epithets ψιλόν, μικρόν, and μέγα, appended to these letters, were introduced in later times.

§ 258. Θ, Φ, Χ. The prototype of Θ is the Phœnician Τήθ, which had the same relation to Θαυ (T) that Κώφ (Q) had to K.

Before the introduction of Φ and Χ, the Greeks used ΠΗ for Φ, and ΚΗ for Χ; as ΕΚΠΗΑΝΤΟΙ *Εκφάντωι*, ΑΜΕΝΠΗΕΣ *ἀμεμφές*, ΓΡΟΠΗΟΝ *γρόφων*, ΔΕΛΠΗΙΣ *Δελφίς*, ΕΠΕΥΚΗΟΜΕΝΟΣ *ἐπευχόμενος*, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ, found in the Melian and Therean inscriptions. (Compare the Latin TH, PH, CH.) TH for Θ has not yet been found in any inscription.

§ 259. Ζ, Ξ, Ψ. It has already been remarked that Ζ is not a double consonant. It is added here that ΔΣ for Ζ is found only in Fourmont's spurious inscriptions.

Before the introduction of Ξ and Ψ, the Æolians and Dorians used ΚΣ for Ξ, and ΠΣ for Ψ; the Athenians used ΧΣ for Ξ, and ΦΣ for Ψ.

as ΔΕΚΣΑΙ *δέξαι*, ΠΡΟΧΣΕΝΟΣ *πρόξενος*; ΠΣΗΝ *ψήν*, ΦΣΥΧΑΣ *ψυχάς*, found in inscriptions.

§ **260.** Q, S, Σ. The Greek Q is found only in Doric inscriptions, and is usually followed by O; as ΛΥQOΔOΡKΑΣ *Λυκοδόρκας*. After it ceased to be a letter of the alphabet, Q was employed as a numeral, denoting 90.

Originally Σίγμα and Σάν were two different letters, the former corresponding to Σάμεχ, and the latter to *Shin*. The original form of Σίγμα, the prototype of the Roman S, was not unlike the three upper lines of Σ; that of Σάν was Σ or M. The Ionians, after the rejection of Σάν, put Σίγμα in its place.

The characters Κόππα and Σάν were used also as brands on horses, which, thus marked, were respectively called Κοππαῖαι, *Koppa-branded*, and Σαμφόραι (written also Σαπφόραι), *San-branded*.

§ **261.** After H was converted into a vowel, the character **⊥**, resembling the first half of H, was employed to denote the rough breathing. This character however does not occur in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper; it is found only in the Heracleian Tables, and on Heracleian and Tarentine coins.

In process of time, this character became **L**, which being further modified, produced our rough breathing (´).

It is proper to remark here, that in inscriptions in which H has the power of long E, there is no mark for the rough breathing; always excepting the Heracleian Tables and Heracleian and Tarentine coins.

The character **⊥**, resembling the second half of H, was employed to denote the smooth breathing. This being modified became **⊥**, and finally (´). The smooth breathing is not found in any ancient inscription.

§ **262.** The digamma, the sixth letter of the old Greek alphabet, is, in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper, almost always represented by F; hence its later name Δίγαμμα, *double gamma*. Its true name is Βαῦ, *Vau*, the same as the Oriental Oῦαῦ. In the Heracleian Tables it is represented by **□**, which is the prototype of the numeral σ, often mistaken for the abbreviation ς for στ.

The digamma was most probably sounded like the English W.

Digammated words are found in inscriptions, on coins, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Trypho, Apollonius, Priscian, and Hesychius. In the glossary of Hesychius, however, Γ is put for F, either because, in some of the dialects, the digamma was changed into Γ, or because Hesychius or his transcribers mistook F for Γ.

§ **263.** 1. The digamma was often changed into its kindred labial B; as βείκατι, βιδεῖν, for φείκατι, φιδεῖν.

2. Sometimes it was changed into Γ; as ἀγρέω, ἄγρυπνος, for αφρεω, αφυπνος.

3. Not unfrequently it was changed into Φ; as Φέσπερος, for Fέσπερος.

4. It was very often changed into its corresponding vowel Y. This is generally the origin of the diphthongs αυ, ευ. E. g. βουῶν, βούεσσι, for βοῶν, βόεσσι, from βοῦς; ναῦς, κανάξαις, εὔαδε, for ναῖς, καφαξαις, εῖαδε.

5. In a few instances it was changed into O; as *δοάν*, *Οιτυλος*, \**Οαξος*, *Οϊλεύς*, for *δγάν*, *Φιτυλος*, *Φάξος*, *Φιλεύς*.

6. In many instances the digamma was attenuated into the rough breathing; as *άλις*, *άνδάνω*, for *φάλις*, *φανδάνω*.

7. The digamma was never doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding vowel Y was prefixed, and sometimes annexed, to it. Thus, in inscriptions we find *Βακευφα*, *Ευφαρα*, *αφυτου*.

8. Some words are found digammated only in Latin and other kindred languages; as *έννέα*, novem, nine; *νέος*, novus, new; *κλείς* *κληίς*, clavis.

9. Words which originally began with two consonants, the second of which was F, often appear with one only; as sweet, *suavis*, (*φιδύς*) *βαδύς* *αδύς* *ήδύς*; Schwäher, socer, (*φεκυρός*) *έκυρός*.

§ 264. In the following list, digammated words found in inscriptions are spaced; as *φαργον*, *φεπος*. Words which once had the digamma, but in which the digamma was changed into β, γ, ν, or ο, also words which appear digammated only in Latin, are included within parentheses.

*ΑΦΑΩ* *ΑΑΩ*, *ατάτᾱ ἄτη*, *αφατάομαι* *ατάομαι*, *άάβακτος* *άάατος*. — (*ΑΦΓΩ*) *αὔξω* *αὔξάνω*, *augeo vigeo vegeo*.

*αφείδω* *αείδω*, *άβηδών* *αηδών*; *αφυδος* *αοιδός*, found in the Bœotic *αυλαφυδος*, *κιθαραφυδος*, *κωμαφυδος*, *ραψαφυδος*, *τραγαφυδος*. — (*αφημι*, *αφω*) *ἄημι* *ἄω*, *άβήρ* *αῆρ* *ἄήρ*, *αὔελλα* *ἄελλα*, *αῦήτης* *ἄήτης*, *αὔρα*. — (*ΑΦΡΩ*) *ΑΥΡΩ*, *άγρέω* *αίρέω*, *άρύω*, *haurio*.

*αφυτος* *αυτός*. — (*αφως*) *αὔως* *άως* *ἡώς* *άβώρ* *άβάσαι*. — *αιφει* *αίει*, *aevum*, *αῖών*. — *Αιφας* *Αἴας*. — (*αιφетος*) *αἰβετός* *αἰετός*. — (*ακροφαομαι*) *άκροβάομαι* *άκροόομαι*.

*Βακευφαι* *Βακεύα*. — (*βοφς*) *βοῦς*, *bos bovis*.

(*γραφς*) *γραῦς*, *καραβίδες*, *gray*, Romaic *γρίβος* *γραβανός*.

(*ΔΑΦΩ*) *ΔΑΥΩ* *δαίω*, *δάφιος* *δήϊος*, *δάβελος* *δανλός*. — *Δάφος*, *Davus*.

— (*δφαν*) *δοάν* *δήν*. — (*δφο*) *δύο*, *duo*, *two*. — *Διφς* *Δις* *Ζεύς*, *Διφι* *Δί*, *divus*.

*Ευφαρα* *Εύάρα*. — (*εφω*) *έβάω* *έάω*. — (*εννεφα*) *έννέα*, *novem*, *nine*.

*Φάγνυμι* *ἄγνυμι*, *φάκτος*, *βάγος*, *Φάξος* \**Οαξος* \**Αξος*, *Φαύξιος* *Φάξιος* \**Αξιος*, *κανάξαις*. — (*φγω*) *ἄγω* *ἄγω*, *βάγος* *άγός*, *ago vago veho vagabundus*, *wagon wain vagabond*. — (*φαλικιώτας*) *βαλικιώτας* *ήλικιώτης*. — *φάλι* *άλις*. — *Φάλις* \**Αλις* \**Ηλις*, *Φαλείος* *Ηλείος*. — (*φαλισκομαι*) *άλισκομαι*, *εὔάλωκεν* *έάλωκεν*. — *φάλλος* *ήλος*, *vallus*. — *φάναξ* *ἄναξ*, *βάννας*, *Φαναξιων*, *Βαναξιβουλος*,

*Ευρυβανασσα*. — *φανδάνω* *άνδάνω*, *φαιδεδάω*, *φάδομαι* *βάδομαι* *ήδομαι*, *φαιδεώ*, *βάδος*, *ήδος*, *φάδιξ*, *φάσσα*, *βαδύς* *ήδύς*, *suavis*, *sweet*, *φαιδων* \**Αδων*, *εὔαδε*, *γηθέω*, *gaudeo*. — *φανήρ* *άνήρ*. — *φαρνός*, *του* *άρνός*, *Φαρνων* \**Αρνων*. — (*φασκαρίζω*) *βασκαρίζω* *άσκαρίζω*, *φασκων* \**Ασκων*. — *φαστυ* *ἄστυ*, *φαστινιος*, *φαστυμειδοντιος*, *φασστυχοςος*. — *φατάλαι* *ώπειλαί*.

*φέαρ* *ἔαρ* *ἦρ*, *νει*, *φηράνθεμον*. — *φέγκαλος* *εὔκηλος*. — *φέθω* *ἔθω*, *suesco*, *φῆθος* *ἦθος*, *βεσόν* *ἔθος*, *εὔέθωκεν*. — *φείδον* *είδον*, *video*, *wit*, *wise*, *βιδεῖν* *ιδεῖν*, *εὔιδε* *ειδε*, *φισᾶμι* *ἴσαμι*, *φιστωρ* *ἴστωρ*, *φοίδημι* *οἶδα*, *φιδριας* *ιδρίας*, *αὔιδετος* — *φεικατι* *φίκατι* *βείκατι*, *εἴκατι*, *viginti*, *φεικατιδειον* *φικατιδειον*, *φικατιφетιες* *είκοσφει*

τεῖς, *φικατιπεδον*. — *Γεῖκω εἶκω, βεικηλά, weak, schwach, weich.* — *Γεῖλω εἶλω, ΦΕΛΥΩΕΛΥΩ, volvo, wallow, welter, walzen, φίλη ἴλη, Γεῖλέω εἶλέω, εγφηληθιωντι ἐξεῖληθῶσι, Γέλονταιρον ἔλυτρον, γολαμός οὐλαμός, βειλάρχας ἰλάρχης, βειλαρρόστας ἰλαρμόστας, βέλημα εἶλημα.* — *Γεῖπειν εἶπειν, Γεπος ἔπος, vox, voice.* — *Γεῖρω εἶρω, sero, Γεῖρήμα εἶρήμη.* — *Γεκάς Γεῖκας ἑκάς, βεκῶς.* — (*Γεκυρος*) *ἑκυρός, socer, Schwäher.* — *Γεκών ἑκών, Γεκαθά ἑκούσα.* — *Γέλα βέλα ἔλα εἶλη, ἀβέλιος ἀέλιος, sol, Γελοδυτία ἡλιοδυσία, σέλας, σελήμη.* — *Γελατία Ελάτεια, Γελατιγος Ελατειαῖος.* — *Γελένα Ἐλένα.* — *Γελίσσω ἐλίσσω, Γελίκη ἔλιξ.* — *ΓΕΛΛΩ, Γέλλαι εἶλαι, vello, Γέλλω, vellico, sulcus.* — *Γέλπις ἐλπίς ἐλπίς.* — *Γελχανος Ελχάνος.* — *Γελεῖν ἐλεῖν, Γέντο ἔλετο, Γέννου ἐλοῦ.* — *Γέννος Φέννος ἔνος, annus.* — *Γέννυμι ἔννυμι, vestio, Γέμμα Γῆμμα εἶμα, Γεστία, vestis, vest, Γέστρα, Γεῖθρον, βέστον, βέττον.* — *FENNΩ ΓΕΩ ἔΩ, Γέννον, ἔζομαι, ἔζω, σατῖνη σέλμα σφέλας, sedeo sedo sideo, seat set sit, Schwelle.* — *Γέντερ γαστήρ, venter, waist, Wanst.* — *Γεξ ἔξ, sex, six, Γεξηκοντα ἐξήκοντα, Γεκτος ἔκτος, Γεξακατιοι ἐξακόσιοι.* — (*Γεπομαι*) *ἔπομαι ΣΕΠΩ, sequor, seek.*

*ΓΕΡΓΩ ΕΡΓΩ, work, Γέργανον ὄργανον, Γαργον ἔργον, Werk.* — (*Γερπω*) *ἔρπω, serpo.* — *Γερρω ἔρρω, νεγγο, εγγο, Γερητηρία, βαρρεῖ, βέρρης βέρης, βερρεῦει, βερηθεῦει.* — (*Γεσπερα*) *ἔσπερα, vespera, Φέσπερος Ἐσπερος.* — (*Γεστια*) *ἔστια, Vesta.* — *Γετος ἔτος, vetus vetustus, Γετας ἔτης, ΓικατιΓετιες εἰκοσαετείς.* — (*Γεχω*) *ἔχω ἔχω, veho?*

*Γί ἱ, Γοῦ οὔ, Γοῖ οἶ, Γέ εἶ, Γέθεν ἔθεν, Γίν ἴν, Γός ὄς, σφός, σφέ, sui sibi se suus.* — *Γιδιος ἴδιος ἴδιος, viduus.* — (*Γιεραξ*) *ἰέραξ, βείρακες ἰέρακες, βειρακή.* — (*Γιλευς*) *Οἰλεύς.* — (*Γιξος*) *ἰξός, viscus.* — *Γίον ἰον, viola, violet.* — (*Γις*) *ἴς, vis.* — *Γίσος Γισφός ἴσος, Γισοτελεια ἰσοτέλεια, βίωρ ἴσως.* — *Γιστῖαι ἰστουργοί.* — *Γιστιῶ, future.* — (*Γισχω*) *ἴσχω, Γισχύν βισχύν ἰσχύν.* — *Γιτέα ἰτέα, βίτυς ἴτυς, οἰσῶα, vitex, with withy, Οἰτυλος Βειτυλος.*

*Γοῖλος οἶκος, vicus, Γοικια Γυκια οἰκία, πεδαΓοικος μέτοικος.* — *Γοῖνος, vinum, wine.* — *Γοῖτος οἶτος.* — *Γόρτυξ ὄρτυξ.*

(*Γραιδιος*) *βραιδιος ῥάδιος.* — (*Γρακαλον*) *βράκαλον ῥόπαλον.* — *ΓΡΕΩ ΡΕΩ, Γρατρα ῥήτρα, βρήτωρ ῥήτωρ.* — *Γρήγγυμι ῥήγγυμι, frango, break, wreck, brehen, Γρήξις ῥήξις, βράκος ῥάκος, εὐράγη ἑρράγη, ἀρηκτος ἄρηκτος.* — (*Γριγεω*) *ῥιγέω φρίσσω, frigeo frigus.* — (*Γριζα*) *βρίσδα βρίζα ρίζα.* — *Γρίνος ῥίνος.* — (*Γροδον*) *βρόδον ῥόδον, rosa, rose.* — (*ΓΡΥΩ*) *ΡΥΩ, βρυτήρες, ῥυτήρες, βρυτίδες ῥυτίδες.*

(*Γυπνος*) *ὑπνος, ἄ-γρ-υπνος, somnus.* — (*Γυς*) *σῦς ὕς, sus, swine sow.*

(*Γωνεομαι*) *ὠνέομαι, veneo, venum, vendo.*

*ΗΡΦΑΙΟΙΣ Ἡραίοις.*

(*κλεφίς*) *κλείς κληῖς, clavis.* — *κλεφος κλέος, celeberrimus, celeberrimus.*

*λαφός λαυός λαός, Λαφοκόφων Λαοκόων.* — (*λοφω*) *λόω λούω, lavo.* — (*λαιφος*) *λαιός, laevus, left.* — (*λεφος λεφίος*) *λευρός λείος, laevis, levis.*

(*ναφος*) *ναυός ναός.* — (*ναφς*) *ναῦς, navis, navy.* — (*νεφος*) *νέος, novus, new.* — (*νεφρον*) *νεῦρον, nervus, nerve.*

*ὄφίς οἶς, ovīs.* — (*ορουφω*) *ὀρούβω ὀρούω.*

(προσφελω) προσελέω προσφελείν, προσελλείν.

(σαφω) σάω, salvus, salveo, save safe. — (σκαίφος) σκαίος, scaevus.

(ύληη) ύλη, sylva.

φάφος φάβος φάος, Δημοφάφων Δημοφών, φαυοφόρος.

ώφόν ώβειον ώόν, ovum, egg.

§ 265. In the Epic poets and in Pindar, a number of words, beginning with a vowel, have the following peculiarities :

(a) A short vowel standing immediately before them is commonly not elided ; as οϊκόνδε ἕκαστος.

(b) The final syllable of the preceding word, if short, is commonly made long, as if by position, even when it stands in the thesis ; as ἀρ-  
νύμε-νος ἦν.

(c) A final long vowel or diphthong, in the thesis, often remains unaltered before these words ; as αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω ἦσιν.

As most of these words are found or implied in the preceding list, nothing is more natural than to suppose that these poets commonly pronounced them with *F*. It is to be observed, however, that in our copies of these authors *N* movable is introduced before these words when the preceding word admits of it ; also οὐχ or οὐκ for οὐ.

The words to which these remarks apply are chiefly ἄγνυμι, ἄλις, ἄλις, ἄναξ, ἀνδάνω, ἄρνη, τοῦ ἀρνός, ἄστν, δεινός, δῆν, ἔαρ, ἔθω, εἶδον, εἶκοσι, εἶκω, εἶλω, εἶπεῖν, ἐκάς, ἕκαστος, ἐκυρός, ἐκών, ἔλατος, ἐλίσσω, ἔλπω, ἔλωρ, ἔννυμι, ἔργω οἱ ἔργω, ΕΡΓΩ, ἔσπερος, ἔτος, ἦνοψ, Ἰλιον, ἴον, Ἰρις, Ἰρος, ἴς, ἴσος, ἰτέα, ἴτυς, οἶκος, οἶνος, οὐ οἶ ἔ, ὄς possessive, with their compounds and derivatives.

When the digammated word is preceded by a short vowel in the arsis, *F* is to be mentally changed into *Υ*, after the analogy of εὔαδε, εὔϊδε, εὐάλωκεν, εὐέθωκεν, κανάξαις ; as φίλε ἐκυρέ, φιλεΥκυρε ; ἄρα ἔρξαν, ἀραΥερξαν.

## NUMERALS.

§ 266. In the most ancient numeral system, Ι, Π, Δ, Ϙ, Η, Ϙ, X, Ϙ, M, Ϙ, respectively denote ΙΟΣ, *one*, Πέντε, *five*, Δέκα, *ten*, Πεντάκις Δέκα, *fifty*, Ηεκατον (ἐκατόν), *hundred*, Πεντάκις Ηεκατον, *five hundred*, Χίλιοι, *thousand*, Πεντάκις Χίλιοι, *five thousand*, Μύριοι, *ten thousand*, Πεντάκις Μύριοι, *fifty thousand*.

This system is analogous to the Latin, except that 4 is always ΙΙΙ ; 9, ΙΙΙΙ ; 19, ΔΙΙΙΙ ; 90 is expressed by the character for 50 followed by ΔΔΔΔ ; 900, by the character for 500 followed by ΗΗΗΗ.

§ 267. The system which employs the letters of the Alphabet in their numerical order is limited in its application, inasmuch as it does not extend beyond *twenty-four* ; as Ιλιάδος Ραψωδία Α, *The first book of the Iliad* ; Οδυσσείας Ραψωδία Ω, *The twenty-fourth book of the Odyssey*.


§ 268. In the latest numerical system, the first nine letters, including the obsolete ς (*F*), denote *units* ; the next nine, including the obsolete ϑ, *tens* ; the last nine, including the character Σάνπι, *hundreds*. *Thousands* commence the alphabet again with a stroke before.



The letters denoting units, tens, and hundreds have an accent above, which however is not found in ancient inscriptions.

α'	1	ια'	11	λ'	30	υ'	400
β'	2	ιβ'	12	μ'	40	φ'	500
γ'	3	ιγ'	13	ν'	50	χ'	600
δ'	4	ιδ'	14	ξ'	60	ψ'	700
ε'	5	ιε'	15	ο'	70	ω'	800
ς'	6	ισ'	16	π'	80	η or Λ	900
ζ'	7	ιζ'	17	ϑ'	90	α	1000
η'	8	ιη'	18	ρ'	100	β	2000
θ'	9	ιθ'	19	σ'	200	γ	3000
ι'	10	κ'	20	τ'	300	&c.	

Examples, αωμς, 1846 ; αψμε, 1745 ; γχηη, 3608 ; εθ, 5009 ; βγθς 2099.

§ 269. The character Σάνπι is found neither in inscriptions nor on coins ; it is not mentioned by any ancient author, with the exception perhaps of a corrupt Scholium on the twenty-third line of the Clouds of Aristophanes ; of course it was never used as a letter of the Greek alphabet. The first form of this mark is evidently the same as the Phœnician , *Shin*, with an additional *tooth* ; the second is precisely the same as one of the forms of the Phœnician *Shin*.

As to the name Σάνπι, evidently compounded of Σάν and Πί, it, properly speaking, applies to the first of these figures, which has the appearance of C (one of the later forms of Σ) and Π united into one form. This name therefore is analogous to Δίγαμμα (*δís, γάμμα*), that is, it owes its existence to fancy. Joseph Scaliger and others supposed that Σάνπι was the same as the Hebrew *Τσαδή* ; consequently, in their alphabetical tables, they make it occupy the place of *Τσαδή*, which arrangement is the origin of the hypothesis that Σάνπι was so called because it stood next to Πί.

REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION.

§ 270. Roman mode of writing Greek Words.

A, I, Y are represented by A, I, Y.

E by *E short*, H by *E long* ; as ἐπιθήκη *ēpithēka*.

O by *O short*, Ω by *O long* ; as ὀβελίσκος *obeliscus*, ὠμοπλάται *ōmoplatae*.

AI by *AE*, rarely *AI* ; as αἰγόκερος *aegoceros*, Μαία *Maia* ; the diphthong α, by *ā* ; as Θράκες *Thracēs*.

AY by *AU* ; as αὐτόπυρος *autopyrus*.

EI by *I long*, sometimes by *E long* ; as Σειρήν *Siren*, Μηδεία *Mēdea*.

EY by *EU* ; as εὖγε *euge*.

OI by *OE*, rarely by *ŌI* ; as οἶστρος *oestrus* ; Τροία *Troia*.

OY by *U long* ; as ἀρκτοῦρος *arctūrus*.

YI by *YI* ; as Ἄρπυια *Harpyia*.

ΩI by *OE*, or *O long* ; as κωμωιδός *comoedus*, ᾠδή *ōde*.

B, Γ, Δ, by *B, G, D*, respectively. Before γ, κ, χ, ξ, Γ is represented by *N*; as συγγραφή *syngrapha*, ἔγκαυστος *encaustus*, Ἀγχίσης *Anchises*, Σφίγξ *Sphinx*.

Z, Θ, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ξ, Π, by *Z, TH, C, L, M, N, X, P*, respectively.

Ρ by *R*; 'Ρ by *RH*; as ῥήτωρ *rhetor*, σκίρρος *scirrhus*.

Σ, Τ, Φ, Χ, by *S, T, PH, CH*, respectively.

Ψ by *PS*, sometimes by *BS*; as ἀψίς *apsis* or *absis*.

### § 271. Greek mode of writing Latin Words.

*A* is represented by *A*.

*E short* by *E*, *E long* by *H*; as *carērē* κάρηρε.

*J, I*, by *I*; as *Scipio* Σκιπίων, *Julius* Ιούλιος.

*O short* by *O*, *O long* by *Ω*; as *Commodus* Κόμμοδος, *Clodius* Κλώδιος.

*U* by *OY* or *Υ*; as *Fuscus* Φούσκος, *Lucius* Λύκιος. After *q*, by *O*, *OY*, or *Υ*; as *Quintus* Κούιντος, Κούιντος, Κύιντος.

*AE* by *AI*, rarely by *H*; as *Caesar* Καίσαρ, *Maevianus* Μηουβιανός.

*AU, OE*, by *AY, OI*, respectively; as *Augustus* Αύγουστος, *Clodia* Κλοιλία.

*B, C, D, F, G, L, M, N, P*, by *B, K, Δ, Φ, Γ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Π*, respectively.

*CH* by *X*; as *Chorus* Χῶρος.

*H* by the rough breathing; as *Honorius* Ὠνῶριος.

*Q, R, S, T*, by *K, P, Σ, Τ*, respectively.

*V* by *B* or *OY*; as *Verus* Ούήρος, *Flavia* Φλαβία, *Flavius* Φλαουῖος. After *e, a, or o*, it is represented by *β, ου, or υ*, as *Severus* Σεβήρος, Σεουήρος or Σευήρος, *Avidius* Αβίδιος, Αιδίδιος, *novembris* νοβεμβρίων, νουεμβρίων.

*X* by *Ξ*; as *Sextus* Σέξτος.

### § 272. Romaic Pronunciation.

*A*, like *a* in *father*. After the sound *ι* (*ι, ει, η, η, οι, υ, υι*), like *a* in *peculiarity*, nearly.

*E* is a little longer than the first *e* in *veneration*.

*H*, like *ι*.

*I*, like *i* in *machine*, or *ee* in *feel*.

*O* is a little longer than *o* in *confuse*.

*Υ, Ω*, like *ι, ο*, respectively.

*B*, like *v*, but not so strong; or like Spanish *b* between two vowels.

*Γ*, before the sounds *ε* and *ι*, like *y* in *yet, yes, yoke*, but stronger; in all other cases, like the German *g* in *Tag*, very nearly. Before *κ, χ, ξ*, or another *γ*, like *ng* in *hang*.

*Δ*, like *th* in *that, rather*; or like Spanish *d* between two vowels.

*Z*, like *z*. *Θ*, like *th* in *thin, mouth*.

*K*, like *k*. After *γ*, like *g* hard; as ἀγκάλη, *ang-gáh-lee*.

*Λ*, like *l*. Before the sound *ι*, like *ll* in *William* or like Italian *gl*, but not so strong.

*M*, like *m*.

N, like *n*. Before the sound *ι*, like Italian *gn*, or Spanish *ñ*, but not so strong. The final *ν* of the proclitics *ἄν*, *δέν*, *έν*, *σύν*, *τόν*, *τήν*, and of some other words, before *κ* or *ξ*, is pronounced like *γ* under the same circumstances, that is, like *ng*; before *π*, or *ψ*, like *μ*.

Ξ, like *x* in *axe*.

Π, like *p*. After *μ*, like *b*; as *εμπρός*, *embróss*.

Ρ, like *r*.

Σ, like *s* in *soft*. Before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *μ*, *ν*, and *ρ*, in the same or in the next word, like *ζ*; as *Σμύρνη*, pronounced *Zmύρνη*.

Τ, like *t* in *tell*. After *ν*, like *d*; as *έντιμος*, *éndimos*. So also after *ἄν*, *δέν*, *σύν*, *τόν*, *τήν*.

ΤΣ (formerly TZ), like *ts*.

Φ, like *f* or *ph*. Χ, like German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, like *ps* in *perhaps*. After *μ*, like *bs*; as *εμψυχος* *émbpsychos*.

αι, like *ε*; as *γυναίκα*, pronounced *γινέκα*.

α, like *a*; as *αἰτία*, pronounced *ετία*.

αυ, ευ, ηυ, ου, before a vowel, or before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, like *αβ*, *εβ*, *ηβ*, *ωβ*; as *αὔριον*, *νεύμα*, *ἠύρα*, *ωύριπιδη*, pronounced *άβριον*, *νέβμα*, *ίβρα*, *ώβριπιδι*; in all other cases like *αφ*, *εφ*, *ηφ*, *ωφ*, respectively.

ει, ηι, οι, υι, like *ι*; as *εἶπα* *ίπα*, *ἐκείνη* *εκίνι*, *λοιπόν* *λιπόν*, *κύριος* *κίριος*, *νίος* *ιός*.

ου, like *oo* in *moon*, *pool*. φ, like *o*; as *κυρίω* *κίριο*.

The rough breathing is silent; thus, *ἄγιος*, *όσος*, *όποίος*, *ώς*, are pronounced *άγιος*, *όσος*, *οπίος*, *ος*.

When a consonant is doubled, only the first one is pronounced; as *σφάλλω*, *φυλάττω*, *γράμμα*, pronounced *σφάλο*, *φιλάτο*, *γράμα*.

The circumflex does not differ from the acute; as *ἐκείνος*, *καλῶς*, pronounced *εκίνος*, *καλός*. The grave, or rather the acute at the end of a word, is somewhat weaker than the acute.

A *proclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the next word; as *ὡς ἄνθρωπος*, *οσάνθρωπος*. An *enclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the attracting word; as *ἄνθρωπός τις*, *ἄνθρωποί τινες*, pronounced *άνθρωπόστις*, *άνθρωπίτινες*, with a secondary accent on the *-πος*, *-ποι*; *ἐδικός μου*, *εδικόζμου*; *γυναικῶν τινῶν*, *γινεκόντινον*. When the attracting word has the circumflex on the penult, the second accent is disregarded; as *δείξόν μοι*, *δίξονμι*.

#### Probable ancient Pronunciation.

§ 273. It is hardly necessary to remark in this place that the Greeks, during the most flourishing period of their language, wrote as they pronounced.

A, like *a* in *father*, *far*. (*Dionys. de Comp.* § 14.)

B, Γ, Δ, like *b*, *g* hard, *d*; in later times like Romaic *β*, *γ*, *δ*. (*Aristot. Poet.* § 20; *Sext. ad Gram.* 1, 5.) Before *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, *ξ*, Γ had the sound of *ng* in *hang*.

E, like Romaic *ε*, or Italian *e*.

Z, like *z*, but stronger. (*Dionys. ibid.*; *Bekker. Anecd.* 2, p. 815; *Quinctil.* 12, 10, 27; *Victorin. Gram.* 18; *Isidor. Hispal.* 1, 4, 15.)

H, like French *ê* as in *fête*. (*Plat. Crat.* 418 C; *Dionys. ub. supr.*; *Sext. ub. supr.*)

Θ, like *th* in *thin*, *ether*, *saith*.

Ι, like *i* in *machine*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Κ, like *k*. (*Priscian. p. 543.*)

Λ, Μ, like *l*, *m*, respectively.

Ν, like *n*. At the end of a word it was often pronounced and written as if it were a part of the next word. (§ 34, n. 2.)

Ξ, in the Attic dialect, like ΧΞ; in the other dialects, like ΚΞ. In later times the sound ΚΞ prevailed.

Ο, like Romaic *o*, or Italian *o*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Π, like *p*.

Ρ, like *r*. At the beginning of a word it was *rolled*; when it was doubled, only the second one was rolled. It was rolled also after θ, φ, χ. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

Σ, like *s* in *soft*, *past*. Before μ, it was, in later times, sounded like ζ, and even changed into ζ in writing; as Ζμύρνα for Σμύρνα, in an inscription. (*Lucian. Jud. Voc. § 9; Sext. ub. supr.*)

Τ, like *t* in *tell*, *strong*.

Υ, like French *u*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*; *Quintil. 12, 10, 27.*)

Φ, like *f*, but stronger. (*Quintil. 1, 4, 14; Priscian. p. 543.*)

Χ, like Romaic χ, German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, in the Attic dialect, like ΦΣ; in the other dialects, like ΠΣ. In later times, the sound ΠΣ prevailed.

Ω, like *o* in *note*, nearly. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

When a consonant was *doubled* in writing, it was doubled also in pronunciation. (*Lucian. Pseudosoph. p. 563.*)

During the most flourishing period of the language, both the vowels of a diphthong were distinctly heard. During the brazen age, and probably during the latter part of the silver age, the diphthongs ΑΙ, ΕΙ, ΟΥ, had each the power of a single vowel. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

ΑΙ, like *ai* in *aisle*; in later times, like η, or French ê; during the latter part of the brazen age, like ε.

ΑΥ, like *ou* in *our*, *house*; in later times, like *av*, *af*.

ΕΙ, like *ei* in *freight*, nearly; in later times, like ι. (*Callimach. Epigr. 29.*) During the silver and brazen ages, Ε was often prefixed to Ι long merely to mark its quantity; as κρείνω, τέισαι, τειμήσαι. And when quantity began to be disregarded, even short Ι was represented by ΕΙ; as Εισίδωρος, Εισοκράτης, γυμνασειαρχήσας. (*Sext. 1, 9; Priscian. 1, 9.*)

ΕΥ, like *eh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times, like *ev*, *ef*.

ΟΙ, like *oi* in *oil*, nearly.

ΟΥ, like *oh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times like *oo* in *moon*, or like French *ou*, Italian *u*. When the Bœotians used ΟΥ for Υ, they pronounced it long or short according as the original Υ was long or short; thus, in οὔδωρ, σούν, it was short, like *oo* in *book*; in οὔλη, ἰσουλία, long, like *oo* in *moon*. (*Eustath. ad Il. 1, 10.*)

ΥΙ, like *wi* in *twist*; ΎΙ, like *whi* in *whip*; in later times, like Υ.

As to the diphthongs α, η, ω, αυ, ηυ, ου, they differed from αι, ει, οι, αυ, ευ, ου only in the prolongation of the first vowel. In later times, α, η, ω were pronounced like ā, η, ω, respectively. (*Strab. 14, p. 648; Sext. 1, 9.*)

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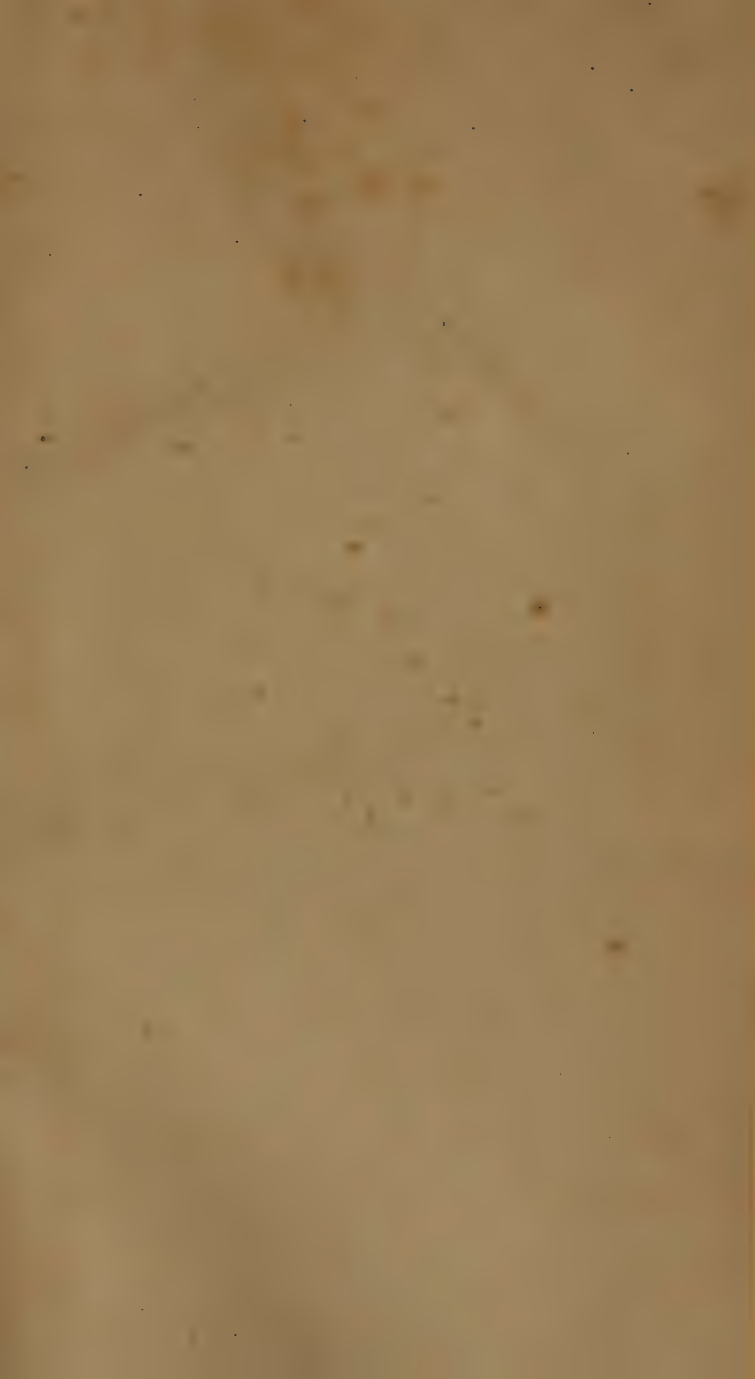
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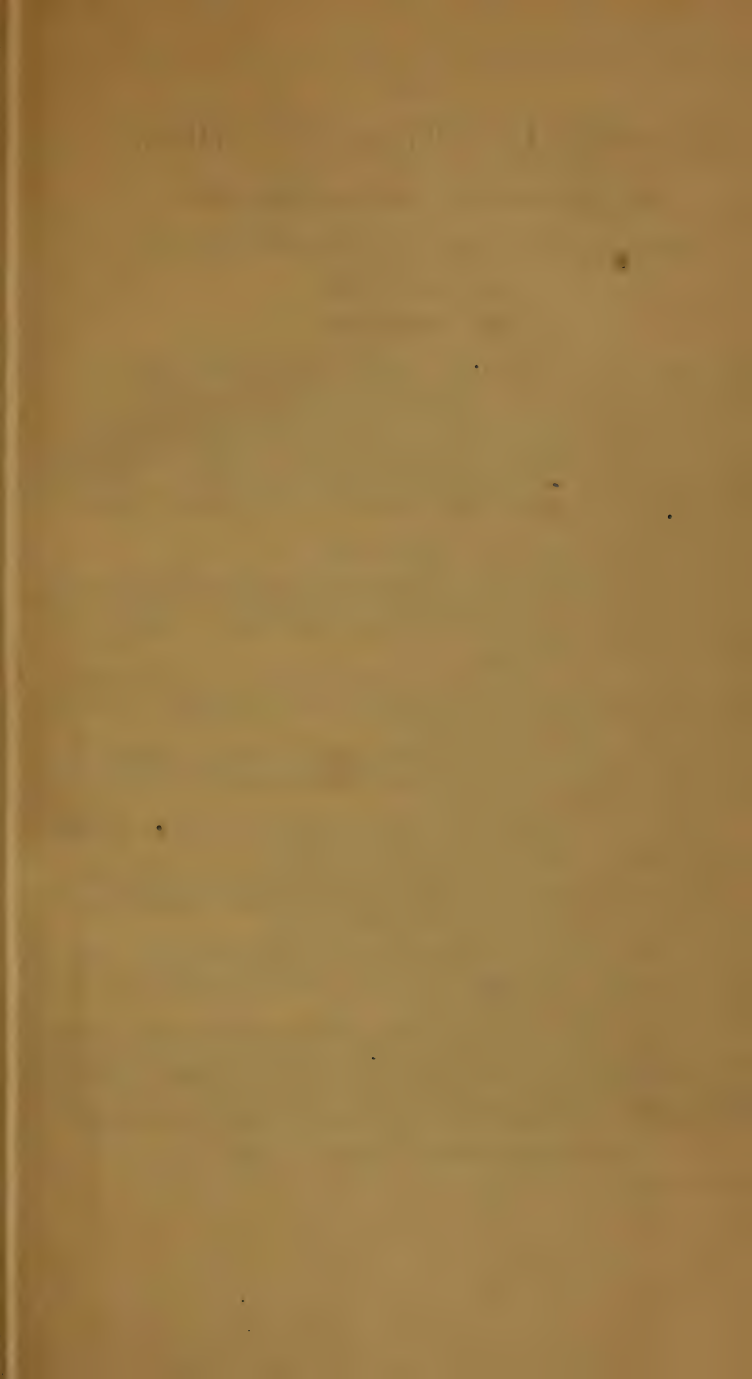
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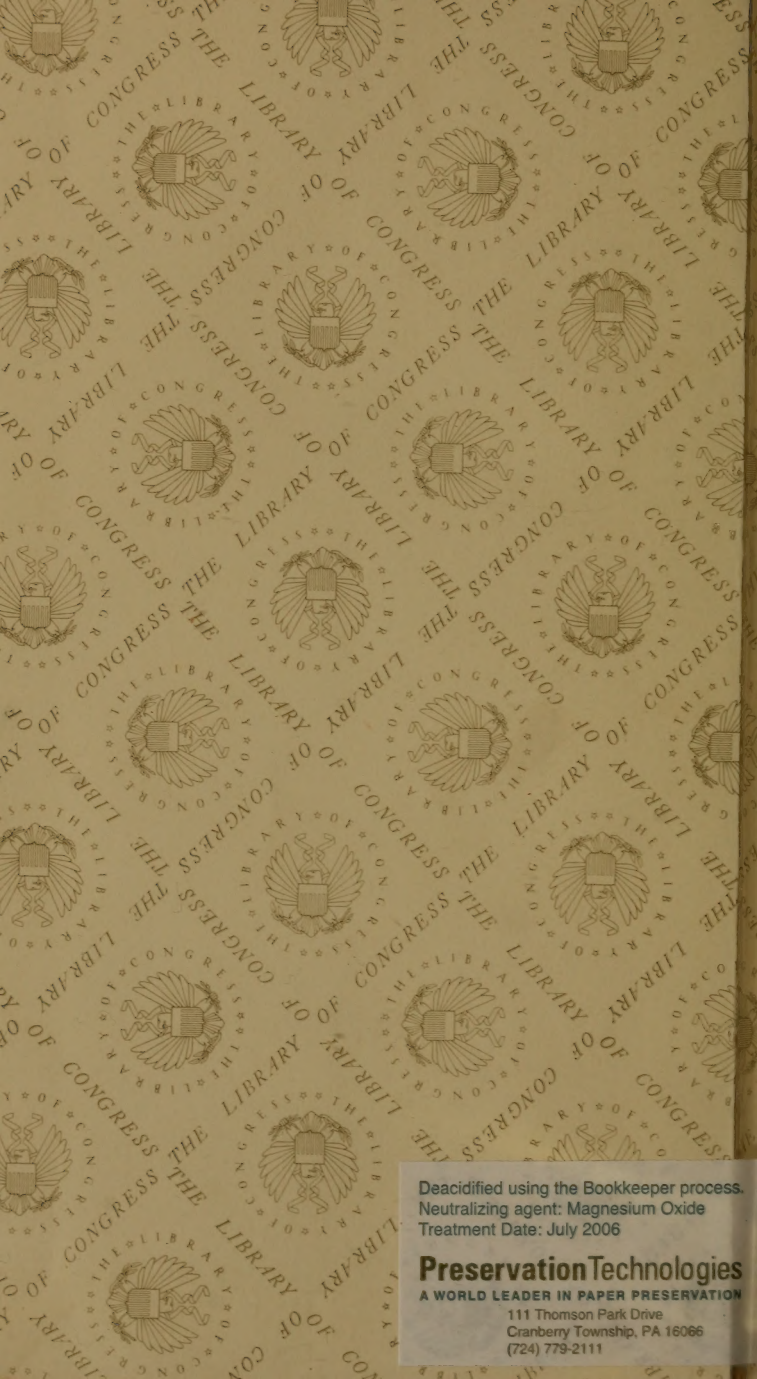
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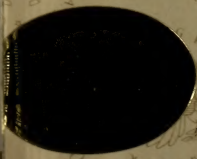
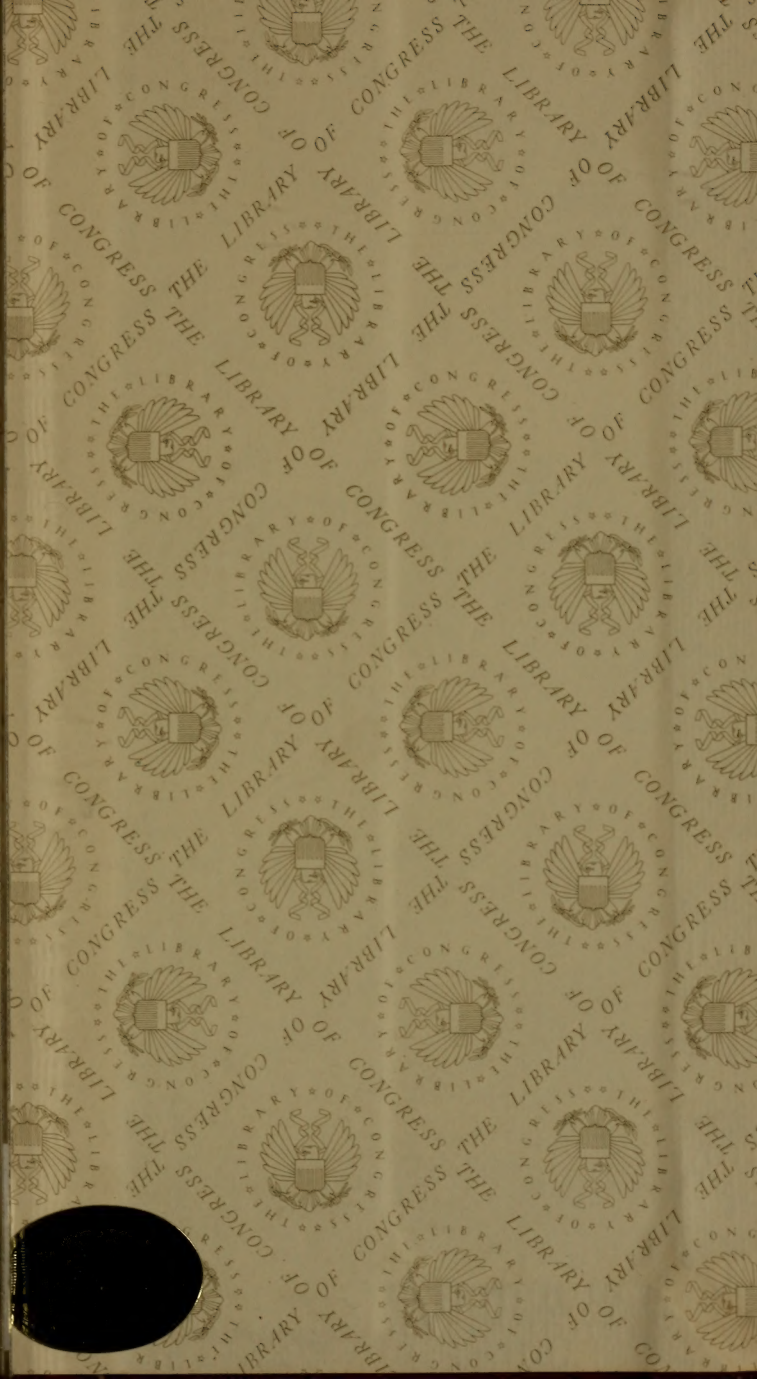
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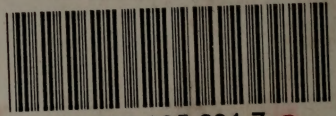
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