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ELEMENTS

OF

GREEK PROSODY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

OF

DR. FRANZ SPITZNER,

BY A

MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

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GREEK PROSODY.

INTRODUCTION.

§. 1.

1. THE ancient Greek grammarians connected with the word Prosody (προσῳδία) a much more comprehensive signification than that which is commonly assigned to it by modern usage. Herodian says, “Prosody is the correct tone of a written significative sound, pronounced conformably to the sense and at the same time with what is connected with it upon a syllable, either according to the custom of the generally received dialect, or according to analogous formation and principles;” comp. Porphyrius de Prosodia in Villoison’s Anecd. Græc. Th. II. p. 103. Bekker’s Anecd. Gr. 676. 16.

2. According to this definition Prosody immediately comprises three things: viz. the tones and the therewith connected measures and breathings of syllables, or, as they are usually called, the *accents*, *breathings*, and *quantity* (τόνους, πνεύματα, χρόνους); comp. Porphyrius as above. Bekker’s Anecd. Gr. 678. 6. Chæroboscus ibid. 703. 24. Fischer on Weller. 1. 247.

3. By dividing these into their kinds we shall have to distinguish in the accents the sharp, or *acute*, and the lengthened, or *circumflex*, (προσῳδίαν ὀξεῖαν and περισπωμένην) and where neither of these occurs, the lowered, or *grave* accent (προσ. βαρεῖαν,) Lat. *tonum acutum*, *circumflexum*, *gravem*; in the breathings the *smooth* and the *rough* (πνεῦμα ψιλόν and δασύ), Lat. *spiritum lenem* and *asperum*; in reference to the quantity the *long* and *short time* (χρόνον μακρόν and βραχύν), *tempus longum* and *breve*.

4. Hence it is clear how the ancients came to speak of *seven proper prosodies*, under which are to be understood the *threefold accent*, the *twofold breathing* and the *twofold quantity*: see Chærobosc. as above, 704. 1.

5. To these seven proper prosodies the ancients add the so called *affections* of a word or *influences* upon it (πάθη) as *improper prosodies*; because they are not, like the former, assigned to the vowels, but to the consonants, or to the whole word; comp. Bekker's Anecd. Gr. 683. 22.

6. These affections comprehend, according to the definition of the ancients, the *apostrophus* (ἀπόστροφος), put at the end of words as sign of an omitted vowel or diphthong, the *hyphen* (ὑφέν), which in compound words stood under the line in the form of a semicircle, to denote that the whole formed only one word, as φιλόμουσος; the *hypodiasstole* (ὑποδιαστολή), found at the end of a word, to separate it from the rest, as ἔστιν οὔς, that it might not be read ἔστι νοῦς; comp. Bekker's Anecd. Gr. 683. 22. 695. 15. ff. 713. 17.

7. By adding these signs we can conceive how the ancients came to speak of a *tenfold prosody*, namely, of the *seven proper* and the three *improper kinds*; besides the adduced grammarians see Fischer on Weller. I. 247. ff. Arcadius de Accent. 191.

4. But it is evident of itself, that in our mode of writing, the two last signs are entirely omitted as useless.

§. 2.

1. At the present day it is usual to understand under prosody the doctrine merely of the quantity of syllables.

2. For every syllable requires, according to its peculiar nature, a longer or shorter time for its pronunciation; therefore the syllable is either *long* (*longa*, μακρά), or *short* (*brevis*, βραχεῖα), it is either *lengthened* in pronunciation (*producitur*, ἐκτείνεται), or *shortened* (*corripitur*, συστέλλεται); Porphyrius de prosodia in Villoison, as above, 105. 4. Bekker's Anecd. Gr. 678. 30.

3. To these two kinds of syllables a third is yet added, namely, the *common* or *arbitrary* (*communis*, anceps, κοινή), i. e. that which in itself can be measured long or short; Bek-

ker's An. Gr. 825. 25. ff. Hephæstion de metris in the section *περὶ κοινῆς συλλαβῆς*, and Draco de Metr. Poet. P. 5. ff. comp. 148.

Note.—In the Greek grammarians the arbitrary syllable is called also *ἀμφίδοξος* (*doubtful*). Finally, it is evident that in proper metres the syllable, in itself arbitrary, has always the definite quantity of a long or short; see Hermann. Element. Doctr. Metr. p. 38. 1.

4. The sign of a long syllable is a straight line (—) (*linea*, *κεφαλα*), that of a short a semicircle (⌒) (*virgula*, *ὕφιλον*). The origin of these signs grammarians deduce, in the first case, from the straight geometrical line; in the second, from the vowel *υ*, which has something similar in its pronunciation; comp. Porphyrius in Villois., as above, 113. Bekker's An. Gr. 691. 11. Others, however, adopt other derivations, as Chæroboscus in Bekker's An. Gr. 706. 15. 712. 10.

§. 3.

1. The measure of a syllable depends either upon the natural quality of the vowels, and is long or short *by nature* (*natura*, *φύσει*), or upon their combination with consonants, and is lengthened or shortened *by position* (*positione*, *θέσει*).

Note.—Position is usually spoken of as a means only of lengthening but not of shortening syllables; nevertheless it does not appear improper to extend this usage to certain regular shortenings of syllables, which are in themselves long. For it is easily perceived, that most shortenings of the kind are nothing less than arbitrary, but only take place where the shortness is founded upon the position of the syllables. The conditions under which this applies will be farther considered below.

2. To determine the natural measure of a syllable in the Greek language, one must first ascertain the measure of the individual vowels, because upon them the natural length or shortness depends. Of these *η* and *ω* are always long, *ε* and *ο* always short, and *α*, *ι*, *υ* of common measure (*δίχρονοι*).

For this reason the ancients considered it unnecessary to mark the first-mentioned four vowels, the natural quantity of which is

of itself decided, with the signs of length or shortness, and in this they have been properly followed by the moderns: comp. Porphyrius in Villoison, 112. Bekk. An. Gr. 689. 7. The expression *δίχρονα* (*double-timed*) was objected to by ancient grammarians, who would have these vowels called *ἀμπίβoλα* (*indefinite*.) Others termed them *κοινά*, *ἀμπίβαλλόμενα*, *ύγρά*, or *δίσημα*, as having sometimes the sign (*σημεῖον*) of the long, sometimes that of the short: Schol. on Dionys. Thrac. Gram. Ar. in Bekker's An. Gr. 800. 27.

General Rules for the long Quantity.

§. 4.

It follows from what has been observed, that, 1. every syllable which has an η or ω is long by nature, as *ἡμέρα*, *ὠμός*, &c.

2. Every diphthong, or double vowel, likewise makes a syllable naturally long: comp. Bekk. An. Gr. 822. 1. Drac. de metr. 4. 23; as *αἶρω*, *αὔρα*, *τείχος*, *εὔρος*, *οἶκος*, *οὔδας*, *μητριά*, besides *ἡῦλον*, *ὠύτός*, *ἀγορᾶ*, &c.

3. When two vowels are combined by contraction into one, the syllable becomes naturally long, as *ᾗδω* *ᾗργός*, *ᾗρός*, for *αἶδω*, *αεργός*, *ιερός*; see Drac. de metr. 22. 20.

4. Two consonants immediately following one another either in the same word, or the one at the end of a word and the other in the beginning of the next, make the preceding vowel, although short by nature, necessarily long by position; e. g. *ᾗντάγω*, *στέλλω(ῆ)*, *ᾗμμα*; the double letters ζ, ξ, ψ, have the same effect, as *τράπεζα*, *ᾗμαξα*, *δίψα(ι)*; comp. Drac. de metr. 5. 1. Bekk. An. Gr. 822. 12.

Necessary Limitations of these Rules.—Hiatus.

§. 5.

1. It is sufficiently known from grammar, that the Greek language, especially the Attic dialect, avoided as much as possible the collision of two open vowels, because this introduced a sort of yawning or gaping into the pronunciation. But at the end of words this impropriety, named from the nature of the thing *hiatus* (*hiatus*, *χασμωδία*), was never endured; comp. Buttman, Gr. Gr. §. 29.

2. We may safely assume that the Ionic dialect, as being of a softer character, was less offended at such concurrence of vowels. The truth of this is already shewn by Herodotus, if even the most conclusive evidence had not been furnished in the Homeric poems.

3. Yet in modern times, after the example of Bentley, a new expedient, the so-called Æolic digamma, has been applied in defence of the numerous syllables standing open in Ionic poets, on which the necessary information is given by Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 6. note 6. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 151. ff. This view is founded principally upon the observation, that certain forms and words in Homer, which begin with a vowel, have mostly again a vowel preceding them; e. g. ἀναξ, ἔργον, ἴσος, οἶνος, and the like. The further prosecution or modification of the doctrine does not belong to prosody generally, but to the Homeric dialect, only mention must be made of it for the better understanding of the following. It is certain that neither all the instances of *hiatus* can be thereby removed out of Homer, as we possess it, nor any single one of the words, usually furnished with the digamma according to the common assumption, be shewn to follow a vowel in *all* Homeric passages; comp. Spitzner de vers. Gr. Heroic. p. 113, ff. Wolf. Litt. Anal. III. p. 160, f.; and, on the contrary, Bœckh Staatshaushaltung der Athener, II. 384, ff.

Regular shortening of Syllables long by nature.

§. 6.

1. On the supposition that the Ionic poets were not so anxious to avoid the collision of two open vowels, it is considered to be no *hiatus*, or at least a very innocent one, if in *Epic* metre, which is followed by the *Elegiac* and *Lyric*, a long vowel at the end of a word concurs with the vowel of the following word in such a manner, that standing in the *thesis* of the foot it becomes short or in the *arsis* retains its natural length; comp. Herm. Orph. p. 720. ff. de vers. Gr. Her. 107 ff. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 150. 2. Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 7. note 26. On the conditions under which the tragedians allow themselves to deviate from this rule in the above-mentioned rhythms, see Hermann, El. doctr. metr. 49. On the contrary, the application of *hiatus*

in dochmiac, anapæstic, and other lyric metres in the same poets, is less restricted, on which see Seidler, de vers. Dochm. 81. 96. Far greater strictness characterizes the Iambic and Trochaic kinds, which, according to the law of the Attic dialect, avoid every collision of vowels at the end of words, and consequently do not recognize this licence.

2. According to this principle, every final syllable which is long by reason of a vowel or diphthong, can be made short, if it stands in the thesis, and the next word begins with a vowel; in Epic authors indeed this shortening amounts almost to a constant rule; e. g. Il. 1, 358. ἡμένῃ ἐν βένθεσσιν—v. 196. ἄμφῳ ὁμῶς—v. 23. δεχθαῖ ἄποινα—v. 57. οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ(εῖ) οὖν—v. 37. κλυθί μεῦ, Ἄργυρότοξ, ὄς—v. 177. αἰεὶ γάρ τοῖ ἔρις—v. 14. ἐκηβόλου Ἄπολλωνος.

Note.—The ancients gave the name arbitrary (κοινή) to a syllable shortened in this manner, and numbered these as the first kind of long syllables changed into arbitrary. Drac. de metr. 5. 12. Dionys. Gr. Ar. in Bekker's An. Gr. 633. 16.

3. On the contrary, the long vowel retains its natural measure in this metre, when, as has already been observed, it falls in the arsis of the foot. The reason is easily perceived: in the first case the vowel loses, as it were, a portion of its natural length by the sinking of the voice and by the vowel immediately following it; in the other, the elevation of the voice makes the full length strike the ear; and this opposition proves that the former is not a natural shortness, but produced merely by position. The following Homeric verse, from Il. 2, 621. has examples of both kinds:

υῖες, ὁ μὲν Κτεάτου, ὁ δ' ἄρ' Εὐρύτου Ἀκτορίωνος.

4. Nevertheless, the Epic, and, after their example, the Elegiac poets, sometimes permit the long vowel or diphthong to retain its quantity even in the *thesis* of the foot. It is false that this mostly takes place only in words to which a digamma was originally prefixed. A lengthening of the kind frequently indeed takes place in Homer before those words, which otherwise suffer an open vowel before them, e. g. ἴεμαι, as in Il. 13, 291. 15, 543. 16, 382. 20, 399. and others; but the passages are not less numerous in which such lengthenings occur without the

support of the digamma. The following may be observed thereon :

a. Such a long quantity enters most rarely in the diphthongs *οι* and *αι*, and when these do appear as long in such position, except in the *fourth foot*, their length is owing to the pause introduced by interpunction; as *Il.* 5, 685. 11, 35.

b. In the *third foot* mostly the separative particle *ἦ* (or) alone occurs lengthened in the thesis.

c. A greater licence in this kind of measure prevails in the *fourth foot*; see *De vers. Gr. Her.* 107. ff. and on the lengthening of *καί*, Hermann on *Orph.* 728.

d. Later authors assume this licence most frequently in proper names, as e. g. Theognis in the often recurring *Πολυπαίδη*; see *v.* 25. 57. 79. 129. 143 &c.; although Gaisford, according to Elmsley's suggestion, measures this form *Πολυπαῖδη*.

5. Also the long vowel or diphthong with a vowel following is sometimes shortened in the middle of a word. Here, however, a different usage obtains in different poets and dialects.

a. Homer has only shortened certain forms of the kind, as *ἔμπαῖος*, *οἶος(οῖ)*, *υῖός(υῖ)*, *χαμαῖεννάδης*, *Od.* 10. 243., to which add also *ἦρῶος*, *6,* 303, and the conjunctive *βέβληαι*, *Il.* 11, 880.; see Thiersch, *Gr. Gr.* §. 168, 3. In *ἐπειή*, according to the testimony of the ancients, the reading *ἐπεὶ ἦ* separate is to be preferred for the *Iliad* and *Odyssee*; see *de vers. Gr. Her.* 183. But *ἐπειή* occurs indisputably in the *Hom. Hymn*, e. g. to *Aphrod.* 196. Some other shortenings in the same *Hymn*, e. g. to *Apoll.* 69. *Κοίοιο(οῖ)* to *Demet.* 269. *ὄνεῖαρ* are uncertain; see Hermann in the passages quoted.

b. The Attic dramatic poets have, in the Iambic trimeter, not infrequently shortened *οἶος*, *ποιός*, *τοιούτος*, *τοιόςδε*, to which add the peculiarly Attic pronominal forms *τουτοῦί*, *αὐταῖί*, as also the verb *ποιεῖν* and the second person of *οἶομαι οἶει*; see *Sophocl. Electr.* 35. 329. 613. 614. 989. 1013. Hermann, *Elem. doctr. metr.* 50. 9. Buttm. *Gr. Gr.* §. 7. note 25. The shortening of the diphthong *αι* is more rare, and occurs in the words *δείλαιος*, *γεραιός*, *κρυφαῖος(αῖ)* in the tragedians, mostly only in anapæstic and dactylic metres; comp. Seidler *de vers. dochm.* 100 f. and, on *γεραιός*, Markland on *Eurip. Suppl.* 42., yet

δείλαιος is several times shortened by Aristophanes even in the trimeter; e. g. Plut. 850. Vesp. 81. Some other cases of the kind in Attic authors are still more disputed, as πατρῶος and ζωή, for which Porson, on Eurip. Hecub. 81. 1089. Med. 431. will every where restore πατριος and ζοή, and to him Elmsley, on Eurip. Bacch. 1365. Med. 420. 946. unconditionally assents, but on the contrary, Matthiæ, on Hecub. 78, and Hermann, in the review of Elmsley's Medea, 362, have defended the shortening of πατρῶος; the former view appears to be perfectly correct, as Homer already uses φυσίζοος αἶα; comp. Næke on Chæril. 183.

c. The Bucolic poets, as Theocritus, likewise shorten τοῖούτος, ποῖεῖν, and προῶάν; see Id. xi. 18. iv. 60. xv. 15. Yet Kiessling, according to the suggestion of Græfe, Ep. Crit. in Bucol. 20. 66., has invariably written ποεῖν, which some grammarians designate as a Dorism; see Jacobs on Anth. Pal. 604. On the shortenings in Pindar see Bœckh de metr. Pind. ii. 289.

d. The Comic, later Epic and Epigrammatic poets have proceeded the farthest in this shortening of long syllables, using besides ποῖεῖν, Asclepiad. 8. 3. (A. P. ii. 462.), τοῖούτον Hedyll. 4. 3. (A. P. ii. 765.), τοῖήδε Democrit. A. P. ii. 680, also αι frequently short, as in ἀγόραῖος, Αἶας(ι), βαῖός, Ἑρμαῖος, παλαιός, &c.; comp. Jacobs on A. P. 263. 361. 518., Animadvers. on Athenæus. 113. 133. 169, so the diphthong ει in ἐπεῖή, where it is not remarkable, but also in Ἄλφεῖός, Ἑρμείου(εῖ), Θάλεια; see Jacobs on A. P. 244. 580. 944., and in like manner η in δήιος(ῆ) and νῆι, comp. the same as above 153. 379. In support of the former of these Homeric authority might be adduced, were it not there easier to explain the difficulty by synizesis; see de vers. Gr. Heroic. 187. 190.

Note 1.—It is evident from what has been stated, that the shortening takes place most frequently in the diphthongs οι and αι, which, as is known from grammar, are not regarded as a full long quantity in the *thesis* of the tone. Hence the ancients attribute to the article οἱ, αἱ only 1½ time; see Bekk. An. Gr. 821. 29. But probably this shortening was produced by the position of a vowel before a vowel, as in the cases adduced under 2; although, as Butt-

mann in the passage already quoted explains the thing, the last vowel in some cases might not be heard in the pronunciation. The assumption of Gættling Theodos. 247. that the genuine Attic, in these cases, is γερᾶός, δειλᾶός appears to me objectionable for this reason, that the Attics, on such omission of the ι, nevertheless usually pronounced the syllable long, as in the familiar ᾠαῖός, κλάω(ᾠ), κάω(ᾠ), &c.

Note 2.—The shortening of a diphthong or long vowel before a consonant wants internal evidence, and has therefore been almost unanimously rejected by the principal scholars; see particularly Bentley on Callim. to Zeus, 87. Dorville, Vannus Critic. 384. f. Hence such licence can only be excused in poets of the latest date, who had before their eyes corrupt passages of earlier works; see Jacobs on A. P. 35. 40. 928. A necessary exception, however, is formed by the diphthong ου, when it arises from the Latin short u, as Πόστουμος; see Jacobs on A. P. 631. 926.

Note 3.—Another mode of contracting two vowels into one syllable is *synizesis*, in which form either two shorts, or a short and a long, or lastly two long vowels, are pronounced together in one syllable. Of the last mentioned mode the contractions of ἦ, δῆ, μή, ἐπί before ου are the most usual; see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 149. Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 29. note 6. Hermann, El. doctr. metr. 52. 12. de vers. Græc. Heroic. 179. ff.

Note 4.—Hereto is allied *crasis*, together with its collateral figures, by means of which the vowel or diphthong standing at the end of a word is combined with the one beginning the next into one blended sound, as κἀγώ, τοῦνομα for καὶ ἐγώ, τὸ ὄνομα. The use of this in Epic writers is limited; see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 165. de vers. Græc. Heroic. 176. ff., but with the Attics very extensive, and still requires much accurate examination. Comp. especially Hermann, Elem. doctr. 50. 11. Buttmann, Gr. Gr. as above, note 9. ff. Wolf. Litter. Anal. ii. 439. ff. Reisig. Syntagm. critic. 20. ff.

Nearer Definition of Length by Position.

§. 7.

1. It has been stated above, §. 4. 4. that two consonants, immediately following a vowel, cause it to be long. The Greek language, more strict in this respect than the Latin, also mostly lengthens the short vowel at the end of a word, when the next begins with two consonants, which is of rarer occurrence in the Roman poets; so Eurip. Iphig. in Taur. 7. *κτανέαν ἄλᾱ στρέφει*. In Epic authors this happens even when the vowel is followed by a *muta cum liquida*, Il. 9, 539. *ῶρσεν ἐπὶ(ῖ) χλούνην*. 16, 441. *ἄνδρᾱ θνητὸν ἕοντα*.

2. The usual exception that the four liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ, when combined with a mute, can leave the preceding syllable short, which the ancients observe as the second mode in which a long is changed into an arbitrary syllable, comp. Drac. de metr. 5, 19. Bekk. An. Gr. 826. 19. is subject to certain limitations. The syllable always remains long:

a. When the liquid stands before the mute, as *δέρκω(ῆ)*, *ῶρθός*, &c.

b. In compound words, whether the liquid precedes or follows, as *ἔκλαμβάνω*, *σὺμπίπτω*.

c. When a word ends with one of the two consonants, and the next begins with the other, e. g. *ἔρις·μεγάλη*, *λέγουσιν πάντες*. Hence it is evident that a shortening before a *muta cum liquida* can only take place in such syllables, when both stand in this combination in a full word.

d. It must be clear that a vowel in itself long can never be shortened in this manner; therefore, as in Latin, *ātri*, *mātris*, and the like, are always long; so in Greek *ἔπᾱθλον*, *μήνῦτρον*, and words of the same kind, are only long; see Porson on Eurip. Phœniss. 1227.

3. But even the oldest Greek poets mostly avoided the shortening of syllables before a *muta cum liquida*, and generally permitted it only when the form, followed by ρ or λ, could not otherwise be adapted to the verse. Hence Homer usually shortened the preceding syllable only before βρ, δρ, θρ, κρ, πρ, τρ, φρ, χρ, and before κλ, πλ, τλ, χλ. The examples of other

consonants are much more doubtful; see Hermann on Orph. 754 ff. de vers. Gr. Heroic, 89 ff. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 146.

4. On the contrary, the Bucolic poets and the Attic tragedians leave syllables short in themselves unlengthened in this case, as ἄκμή, ἀριθμός, πότμος(ῶ), τέκνον(ῆ), τέχνη(ῆ), ῥυθμός, and the like; see Valckenaer Theocrit. Id. i. 113. After their example some Epic poets also, as Quintus of Smyrna, Oppian, the author of the poem on the chase, and others, frequently use these shortenings, which, on account of their regular use in Attic authors, are called *Attic correptions*.

5. In Attic poetry, where this shortening is regular, it occurs, although rarely, before βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν, μν; see Porson on Eurip. Hecub. 302. Hermann, El. doctr. metr. 46 ff. on γλ, γν. Seidler on Eurip. Electr. 1009. Erfurdt on Sophocl. Aj. 1066. Elmsley on Eurip. Med. 288.

Note.—On the contrary, lengthenings also occur before the above-mentioned *mutæ cum liquidis*, as Eurip. Electr. 1005. ὡς αἶδε πατρός. Only the differences which here fall under notice in the individual poets require yet an accurate examination; the Comic poets at least, according to Porson's Pref. to Hecub. lxiii. permit lengthenings of the kind; and mostly only where they use Epic combinations: with the tragedians they occur somewhat more frequently; see Hermann, El. doctr. metr. 45. and other examples in Seidler de vers. dochm. 20. 109.

6. The circumstance, that Epic authors use this shortening chiefly when the word cannot in any other manner be adapted to the measure, explains why sometimes even two mute letters, as σκ, and the double consonant ζ neglect length by position, e. g. before Ζάκυνθος, Ζέλεια, Σκάμανδρος, σκέπαρνον, &c.; comp. de vers. Gr. Her. 99. 105. where examples are quoted also from later Epic authors. Also the Greek Anthology furnishes examples of the kind; see Jacobs on A. P. 90. 170. 249. 728.

Note 1.—To remove these shortenings, Payne Knight, Proleg. to Homer, 79. writes Δάκυνθος, Δέλεια, Κάμανδρος, &c. which he has actually received every where into the text; comp. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 146. 8. In confirmation of this view οὐχὶ μάραγδον might be quoted from Asclepiad. 7. 1.

(A. P. ii. 501.) and similar passages from later authors; nevertheless those Homeric exceptions rest upon very safe grammatical authority.

Note 2.—Whether in some rare instances similar shortenings can have taken place in the middle of words before $\mu\pi$, as in $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omega\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\iota}\eta$, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, which Jacobs on A. P. 124. Seidler de vers. dochm. 25. and others assume, is still very doubtful, and in itself improbable; see Hermann, Add. to Elem. doct. metr. 809. The same is the case before $\nu\tau$, as in Solon, Fr. 16. 6. $\Sigma\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\nu'$ $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omega\nu$, where Gaisford has received $\Sigma\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\nu\alpha\phi\epsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$, and $\Pi\rho\omicron\pi\omicron\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ in Aristotle; comp. Jacobs on A. P. 887. Friedemann de med. syllab. pentam. 292. 860.

General Rule on the short Quantity.

§. 8.

1. It follows from what has been stated above, §. 3, 2. that a syllable is short by nature, when it contains a vowel which is in itself short, ϵ or o , and which is not made long by the immediate succession of two consonants, as $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\check{o}\varsigma$. Comp. Draco de metr. 5. 7. Bekker's Anecd. Gr. 825. 5.

Possible lengthenings of a Syllable in itself short.

2. We have seen that in using a long syllable long or short, the position it occupies in the foot is by no means unimportant. The Greek poets, especially the Epic, have availed themselves of a similar aid in the lengthening of a syllable in itself short, some of which syllables, when they stand in the *arsis* of a foot, are not unfrequently to be taken as measured arbitrarily long. This takes place, 1. at the end of words; 2. in beginning of them; 3. in the middle of compounds. On each of these possible cases of lengthening, we shall briefly remark what is most necessary.

Lengthening of short Syllables at the end of Words.

§. 9.

In this kind of lengthening so much does not depend upon the position of the short syllables as upon their own peculiarity and



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184. Hermann, *El. doctr. metr.* 45. Markland on Eurip. *Supplic.* 94. Elmsley on Eurip. *Iphig. in Taur.* p. 199, Leipz. edit.

Lengthening of short Syllables in the beginning of Words.

§. 10.

Not only at the end but also in the beginning of words, especially where two or more shorts follow, the Epic language lengthens a short or doubtful vowel by the *arsis*. Here the following cases may be distinguished:

a. It happens least frequently that a pure short is made long, as *Od.* 7, 119. Ζεφυρίη. 12, 423. ἑπίτονος. 9, 425. ὄϊες.

b. Far oftener are the doubtful vowels *a, ι, υ*, measured long in the *arsis* of a tetrasyllable or longer word; e. g. in the familiar adjectives ἄθανατος, ἄκαματος, ἀνέφελος, ἀπάλαμος, and in verbs, as ἀπονέεσθαι, ἀποδίωμαι, ἀποπέσσει, ἀγοράασθε. The same occurs in many polysyllabic forms with *ι* and *υ*, as Διογενής, Πριαμίδης, Ἰταλία, ἱκεσιάων δυναμένοιο, θυγατέρα, θυγατέρες, ὑλακόμωροι, where in proper names, as Priamides, Italia, &c. the Latin poets have followed the model of the Greeks.

c. The same occurs in individual forms even in a simple dactyl, as *Il.* 12, 26. σῦνεχές. *Od.* 19, 113. παρέχει, and the frequently recurring διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε, *Il.* 18, 357. with which may be compared *Hes. Op.* 436. δρυὸς ἔλυμα, and the like.

d. Finally, the first place of the verse has sometimes a short lengthened, when a long follows, as *Il.* 23, 2. and elsewhere ἔπειδή. 11, 479. δαίτων, and αἴολον ὄφιν, in the termination of the verse, *Il.* 12, 208. For further and more minute particulars see Hermann, *El. doctr. metr.* 43; compare 354. *De vers. Gr.* *Her. sic.* 72. ff. Thiersch, *Gr. Gr.* §. 174. 4. ff.

Lengthening of a short Syllable in the middle of Words.

§. 11.

1. Lastly, this lengthening occurs also in the middle of compound words, namely, when the latter part begins with a liquid letter; as *Od.* 9, 291. διαμελειίστι(ᾱ). v. 490. κατανεύων. 14, 226. καταριγηλά. It is certain indeed here that this letter, where not written double, was at least doubled in the pronunciation, and

that thus the lengthening was produced. Hence in these and similar cases both modes of writing, with the single and the double consonant, occur. But in short vowels and words at least, as **ἄληκτος*, **ἔλαβεν*, &c. it will be more correct to write *ἄλληκτος*, *ἔλλαβεν*; see De vers. Gr. Her. 79. ff. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 147. Buttman, Gr. Gr. §. 7. note 27. By any one who would reject the doubling of the consonant in such cases as unnecessary, and measure the short syllable long solely through the influence of the accent, examples of a totally different kind ought necessarily to be brought forward for this assertion; but so long as **ἔδακεν*, **ἄκαιρος*, and the like are not pointed out, the reduplication may be defended.

2. Also the tragedians have now and then allowed themselves lengthenings of the kind, especially in proper names, as *Ἴππομέδων*; comp. Hermann, El. doctr. metr. 445.

3. The lengthening in the middle of the word before other than liquid letters is disproportionately rare, and mostly only in polysyllabic words, as in Il. 16, 174. *Διῦπετέος*. Apollonid. 6. 2. (A. P. i. 502.) *Διοφανεός*. Il. 21, 329. *ἀποέρσειε*, where usually recourse is had to the aid of the digamma; see De vers. Gr. Heroic. 86.

Lengthening of a short Syllable in the Thesis.

§. 12.

1. On the possible lengthenings of a short syllable in the thesis of the foot, where, in Heroic measure, chiefly the vowel *i* often appears long in words of the feminine gender in *ια*, as Il. 2, 573. *Ἵπερησίην(ι)*. 9, 73. *ὑποδείξη(ι)*, see Hermann, El. doctr. metr. 56. 14. de vers. Græc. Heroic. 83 f. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. 148. 1. 2. Buttman, Gr. Gr. as above, note 23. But indeed the long quantity occurs so frequently in this class of words, that it becomes doubtful whether the syllable is not by nature *common*; upon this we shall farther treat below.

2. The termination of words is used long in the thesis much more rarely. Here the fourth foot has the licence of most readily changing a prosodiacal short into a long, as Il. 11, 36. *βλοσυρῶπις ἔστεφάνωτο*. Od. 3, 382. *βοῦν ἦνιν, εὐρυμέτωπον*. For the cases in which the ancients considered syllables of the kind

long, see *De vers. Gr. Heroic.* 82. Hermann, *El. doctr. metr.* 40. 7. Thiersch, *Gr. Gr.* §. 148. 3. 4. This circumstance, to allude to it cursorily, makes materially against the opinion of those who suppose that only a spondee formed by nature and not by position can stand in the fourth foot of a hexameter; as generally this rule is founded rather upon the usage of later poets.

3. In other passages either the strength of the breathing, or the pause occurring after an interpunction, as *Il.* 17, 142. Ἔκτορ, εἶδος ἄριστε, or a following liquid letter, as 22, 91. πολλὰ(ā) λισσομένω. 24, 755. πολλὰ(ā) ῥυστάζεσκεν. *Od.* 17, 198. πυκνὰ(ā) ῥωγαλέην, and the like, helps to support the quantity; comp. *De vers. Gr. Heroic.* and Thiersch, *Gr. Gr.* as above quoted.

Note.—The ancients reckoned all that we have treated of, from §. 10—12, under *short syllables changed into arbitrary*; and, in order to smooth irregularities, had recourse indeed to many singular grounds of defence; comp. *De vers. Gr. Heroic.* 18. f. Bekk. *An. Gr.* 825. ff.

On the Measure of doubtful Vowels.

§. 13.

After the general definitions given in what precedes, it yet remains for us to attempt, as far as can be done, to reduce the measure of the arbitrary vowels *a, ι, υ*, to general rules. Here some, though inadequate, help is furnished in many cases by the position of the accent; and the earlier authors on Greek prosody have not improperly often pointed this out, as Weller in his *Gr. Gr.* p. 359. It is sufficiently known also from the grammatical works of moderns, Buttman, *Gr. Gr.* §. 8. 5. The essential information on this subject, at least that the accent and quantity never stand in opposition to each other, (see Wagner on the accent, p. 51.), is to be found in every ample grammar; and hence we shall content ourselves here with briefly noticing what is most necessary concerning it.

1. Every syllable marked with a circumflex is long by nature; therefore when this accent stands upon a doubtful vowel, it shews it to be long, e. g. κλῦσι, (hear), Νῆσα, (name of a town), *Il.* 2, 508. πράγμα, (deed).

2. In like manner the acute, when it stands upon the penultimate in polysyllabic words, shews the length of the last syllable, e. g. ἅγιος, ἀγία, ἅγιον (holy), παιδεία (education), ῥητορεία (speech).

3. The shortness of the syllable is shewn in doubtful vowels by the accent.

a. When a doubtful vowel stands at the end of a word, and the penultimate has the circumflex, as in the given examples, κλυθῆ, Νῆσα, πραγμᾶ.

Note.—It is well known that here the last syllable, when lengthened by position only, has no effect upon the accent: hence αὐλαξ (furrow), βῶλαξ (clod), and the like.

b. In like manner the doubtful vowel at the end is short, when the word is a proparoxytone, as τύφθητι, Κέρκυρα (Corcyra.)

c. The doubtful vowel in the penultimate syllable is to be accounted short in dissyllabic or polysyllabic words, when it is marked with the acute, and the final syllable is short, e. g. κρίσις(ῖ), λύσις(ῦ), πολλάκις(ᾶ).

Note.—It is well known that the terminations οι and αι, although long by nature, occasion no change in the accentuation of syllables, except in the optative of verbs and some other cases; and hence we read, e. g. ἔχιδναι, βάρβαροι, φιλησαι (infin. aor. 1.) The same applies to the Attic terminations in ως, in the second and in the genitive of the third declension, and to some Ionic forms; Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 11. 7. ff.

4. But as the knowledge of the length or shortness of a syllable can be obtained only imperfectly from the accent, it is necessary to seek for *general rules* which may coincide with the usage of the poets (χρησεις). Here it appears most convenient to commence with the arbitrary vowels in final syllables, because in these the surest rules admit of being laid down.

Measure of the doubtful Vowels in final Syllables.

§ 14.

In this examination the vowels are to be considered partly alone, and partly in connection with consonants. Therefore the terminations α, αν, αρ, ας, as also ι, ιν, ις, and lastly υ, υν, υρ, υς,

as those in which the genuine Greek words terminate, will require our particular attention.

Measure of \bar{a} in the conclusion of Words. General Remarks on the first Declension.

§. 15.

1. In the termination of the first declension, the measure of α fluctuates in the nominative, whose quantity is necessarily followed by the accusative and vocative, (see §. 18.) As regards the Homeric dialect, I have attempted a nearer definition of the natural quantity of this vowel in my treatise *De Versu Gr. Heroic.* 26 ff. with which compare Thiersch, *Gr. Gr.* §. 176. and especially Buttman, *Gr. Gr.* §. 34. 5 ff. It may be laid down here as a general rule, that perispomes and oxytones of this declension are always long in their termination; while, on the contrary, proparoxytones and properispomes are short. This agrees with the remarks in §. 13. 2. f. and is often pointed out by the ancients, e. g. Draco de metr. Poet. 19. 17. 21. Etym. M. 222. 42. On the contrary paroxytones are indeterminate, although mostly long.

Note.—The oldest Ionic poets always make use of η instead of long \bar{a} ; thus, Ἡρη, Σεληναίη, φρήτηρη, for Ἡρᾶ, Σεληναίᾶ, φράτρηᾶ(\bar{a}).

2. But as it is uncertain under what conditions the words of this declension have either the one or the other accent, their quantity must be learned by a nearer definition of the individual classes, and for this the following observations may serve, in which we follow the order of the letters, treating first of the long and then of the short quantity.

Long \bar{a} in the Nominative of the first Declension.

§. 16.

1. The few which have the α preceded by α are long, as ἐλάᾶ, Att. (olive), Ναυσικάᾶ.

Note.—Most of these words conclude with η , e. g. Δανάη, Πασιφάνη, ἐλάη and ἐλαίη, Jacobs on A. P. 45. Only the Doric dialect has long α , as Δανάας, κραναᾶς.

2. Those in *αια*, whether substantives or adjectives, which are sprung from a shorter form, lengthen the vowel, if they have more than two syllables and are proper names of persons or appellatives; comp. Draco De Metr. 31. 10. Reg. Pros. in Hermann's treatise Dé Emend. rat. Græc. Gr. 18. 76: thus, ἀλκαῖᾱ (tail), γαληναῖᾱ (calm), and adjectives, as δέλαιος δειλαῖᾱ; comp. §. 17. 1. Here also the Ionic form is *η*; hence in Nonnus Dionys. I. 461, the reading should be ἀστραῖην δὲ καλαῦροπα, as VIII. 388. ἀστραῖη κιθάρη.

3. Those that have a simple *ε* before *α* are long in the termination; most of these are paroxytone, a few individual words oxytone; comp. Arcad. de acc. §. 8, 9; consequently αἰγανέᾱ (javelin), πτελέᾱ (elm), γενεά(ᾱ), θεά(ᾱ), and adjectives, as λευγαλέος, ἑᾱ (wretched), φοιταλέος, ἑᾱ (wandering).

Note.—It must be observed here, that in θεά (goddess) the Ionic dialect invariably retains *α*, as also in the above given (1) Ναυσικάα. In later poets, indeed, as Apollonius, Callimachus, and others, θεή also occurs; but this form, as the other and more common one frequently appears very near it, is always suspected of a corruption. There is not the same certainty in Ῥέα (Rhea), II. 15. 187. and Hesiod, Th. 135. Ῥείαν, the later poets have Ῥέη and Ῥείη; comp. Callim. H. to Zeus, 10. 21. 28. Apollon. Arg. I. 506. 1139. and others.

4. The termination *εια* has the concluding vowel long:

a. In some dissyllabic radical words, which are paroxytone, as λείᾱ, μνειᾱ, χρεῖᾱ, from the first of which comes the Homeric ἀγγελίη; comp. Draco, 14. 9. Etym. M. 461. 48.

b. In those derived from verbs in *εω*, which denote a thing, as ἀγνείᾱ, ἀνδρείᾱ, βασιλείᾱ (kingdom), κορείᾱ, λατρείᾱ, λοχείᾱ, πορείᾱ, see Drac. 57. 16. Reg. Pr. 23. Etym. M. 461. 49.

c. In the words formed Ion. from neuter in *ος*, as ἔγχος, ἐγχείᾱ, ἐγχείη, ἐλεγχείᾱ, ἐλεγχείη, ὄνειδείᾱ, ὄνειδείη; comp. Etym. M. 313. 21.

d. In adjectives of three terminations in *εῖος*, *εῖᾱ*, *εῖον*, as βροτείᾱ, Γοργεῖᾱ, ταυρείᾱ, Oppian. Hal. II. 528. ῥίπην, ταυρείην, see Reg. Pr. 24. On the contrary, in Quintus Smyrnæus, III. 239. ἀσπίδα πουλυβόειον must be read instead of πουλυβόειαν.

e. In words which are oxytone, e. g. the radical forms ζειά(ᾱ),

παρειά(\bar{a}), and the like; or derivatives, as ἀρειά(\bar{a}), φορβειά(\bar{a}); comp. Drac. 25. 13. Etym. M. 139. 2; and below, §. 17. 2.

5. Words in $\iota\alpha$, with a few exceptions, which we shall give below, §. 17. 3. are long in the final syllable, as Σαμίᾱ, ταμίᾱ (housekeeper), ὠφελίᾱ, together with oxytones, as αίμασιᾱ(\bar{a}), σποδιά(\bar{a}), φυταλιά(\bar{a}), and adjectives, as ἄλιος, \bar{a} , \bar{a} ιον, πολιός \bar{a} , \bar{a} ίον; see Drac. 20. 22. 57. 10. Reg. Pr. 78. 84.

Note.—Later poets sometimes allow themselves to shorten words, in violation of this rule; see Jacobs, A. P. 926. On the contrary, in the older poets the Ionic form, where it is abandoned, should always be restored, as in Dionys. Perieg. 647. ἐπωνυμίην is to be read; comp. 1098.

6. In like manner the rare words in $οα$ (most of them lengthened into $οια$), as oxytone and paroxytone, have the final vowel long, e. g. ποᾱ(\bar{a}), στοᾱ(\bar{a}); comp. Arcad. de acc. 100. 11.

Note.—As regards the Attic usage it is probable, that in the poets the nominative likewise ended in η , as ποή, πνοή; see Elmsley, Eurip. Heracl. 481. Also the compound forms of this kind, together with those formed from νοῦς, have η , as Ἄρσινόνη, Αὐτονόνη, Σφινόνη, Τιμονόνη; Callim. Epigr. 16. 1.

7. Radical words in $οια$ also lengthen the final syllable, whether they be oxytone or paroxytone, as Τροίᾱ, πτοίᾱ, ἄλλοῖος, οῖᾱ, χροιά(\bar{a}), &c.; comp. Etym. M. 770. 8. Arcad. de acc. 100. 15. Lobeck Par. on Phrynich. 492. Only some polysyllabic compounds, which will be treated of below, §. 17. 4. have it short.

Note.—The later poets alone have used οῖᾱ and ποῖᾱ short, Jacobs, Add. on A. P. LXV.

8. Those which have υ before the termination, take η even in the common language, as Λιβύη, φύη, and the like; comp. Lobeck, Phrynich. 302. The few, in which α remains, have it long; e. g. γύᾱ, καρύᾱ, οἰσύᾱ, ὄξύᾱ, σικύᾱ, Arcad. de acc. 109. 19. Yet here also the usage fluctuates, as in Eurip. Heracl. 394. we find ὄφρύην and 722. ὄξύην.

9. Of those in $\upsilon\alpha$ the oxytones are long, as μητριᾱ(\bar{a}), ἀγνιᾱ(\bar{a}), ὀργνιᾱ(\bar{a}); the latter, however, fluctuate in accent and quantity; comp. below, §. 17. 5; and on the first mentioned, Arcad. de acc. 98. 4.



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Αἰθρᾶ and *Φαίδρᾶ*, which on account of the long *a* are mostly adduced as exceptions. They take the long quantity, however, on account of the two consonants, although the diphthong *αι* which otherwise shortens the termination precedes; see *Drac.* 31. 21. *Reg. Pr.* But the shortened *Τάναγρᾶ* and *σκολόπενδρᾶ* are real exceptions from this rule; comp. *Reg. Pr.* 74. *Arcad. de acc.* 101. 27. *Nicand. Ther.* 812. *Oppian, Hal.* I. 307. II. 424. Other shortenings are indulgéd in by later authors, as *πάτρᾶ*; comp. *Jacobs, Add. on A. P.* LXVI.

c. In forms in *υρα*, paroxytones of two or more syllables are long, as *θύρᾶ*, *πορφύρᾶ*, *φιλύρᾶ*. *Reg. Pr.* 73. *Arcad. de acc.* 100. 10.

d. Those that have *αυ* before *ρ* are long, according to the decision of grammarians and the usage of poets, as *σαύρᾶ*, *λαύρᾶ*, *αὔρᾶ*. *Drac.* 81, 19. *Reg. Pr.* 22. *Etym. M.* 170. 51.

e. When the diphthongs *ει* and *ου* appear before *ρ*, the oxytones are mostly alone long, as *δειρά(ᾶ)*, *σειρά(ᾶ)*, *οὔρα(ᾶ)*, *φρουρά(ᾶ)*. The same holds also of the words *νευρά(ᾶ)*, *πλευρά(ᾶ)*, and the like. Some exceptions see in §. 17. 10. 1.

Short ᾶ in the Nominative of the first Declension.

§. 17.

The termination *a* must be considered short under the following conditions:

1. Words in *αια* of only two syllables always shorten the final vowels *αἰᾶ*, *γαἰᾶ*, *γραἰᾶ*, *μαἰᾶ*, *Μαἰᾶ*, (daughter of Atlas); see *Drac.* 31. 10. *Reg. Pr.* 18. To these, however, add some polysyllabic names of countries or towns, as *Λίλαιᾶ*, *Νίκαιᾶ*, *Πλάταιᾶ*, *Φώκαιᾶ*, *Ῥήναιᾶ*, as analogy requires it to be written in *Hymn. H. to Ap.* 44; the adjective *ἀντιπέραιᾶ* has the same quantity; see *Dionys. Perieg.* 962. *Apollon. Arg.* IV. 521. *Nonn. D.* XI. 415.

Note.—In *Theocr. Id.* VII. 128. *γραἰᾶ τε παρείη*, which the scholiast explains as Doric, should probably be considered as an adjective, the substantive, according to rule, being short; see *Nicarch.* 4. 1. *Diotim.* 1. 1. (*A. P.* I. 112. II. 342.) On the contrary, in *Erinna Ep.* 3. 7. (*A. P.* I. 523.) *μολπαἰᾶν ἀοιδᾶν* is perhaps to be read *μολπαἰον ἀοιδᾶν*, as *Schneider* has it in his *Gr. Lex.* under *μολπαῖος*.

2. Of those in *εια* proparoxytones and properespomes are short in the termination. To the first belong :

a. Some trisyllabic or polysyllabic radical words of this class, which have the accent on the antepenultimate, as *κράνειᾶ*, *πέλειᾶ*, *Σκάνδειᾶ*, *τρυφάλειᾶ*, and the like; see *Etym. M.* 334. 19.

Note.—Hereto belong (*a*) in particular many names of places derived from short forms in *η*, as *Il.* 2. 503. 507. *Κορώνειᾶ*, *Μίδειᾶ*. *Callim. H.* to *Del.* 7. *Πίμπλειᾶ*. *Dionys. Perieg.* 875. *Ἄγχιάλειᾶ*, &c.; see *Philemon* 86. 64. (*β*) Those formed or compounded from neuters, as *ἄγκος μισγάγκειᾶ*, *εὐάγκειᾶ*, *Callim. H.* to *Dem.* 92. *ἄκος πανάκειᾶ*, *Callim. H.* to *Ap.* 39. *μῆδος Μήδειᾶ*, *τέλος ἰστοτέλειᾶ*. *Nonn.* 6. 54. *ὄρος ἀκρώρειᾶ*, *πρυμνώρειᾶ*, *ὑπώρειᾶ*, and similarly derived proper names, as *Ἄνεμώρειᾶ*, *Λιμνώρειᾶ*, *Il.* 2. 521. 841. from *γένος Ἡριγένειᾶ*, *Κυπρογένειᾶ*, *Τριτογένειᾶ*, so *Διόκλειᾶ*, *Ἡράκλειᾶ*, *Ἀριστοκράτειᾶ*, and the like.

b. In like manner feminine appellatives from verbs in *εω* are short; e. g. *βασίλειᾶ* (queen), *ἱέρειᾶ* (priestess), *πανδόκειᾶ* (hostess); comp. *Drac.* 52. 18. *Arcad. de acc.* 95. 19. Although other grammarians, as Herodian, derive them probably with more correctness from masculines in *εως*. *Fischer on Weller*, II. 72.

Note.—From these words many grammarians except *ἱέρεια*, affirming it to have been paroxytone with the older Attics; see *Drac.* as above. *Reg. Ph.* 83. *Etym. M.* 313. 23. 462. 4. *Arcad. de acc.* 194. 26. Nevertheless Herodian in *Pierson. Mæris*, 458. maintains the contrary, in which he is supported by Epic usage; see *Il.* 6. 300. *Theogn.* 708. Hence *Elmsley* on *Eurip. Bacch.* 1112. asserts correctly, that the old form was *ἱερίᾶ*.

c. The lengthened feminine names in *εια* are to be numbered among the forms with the short quantity, as *Καλλιόπη* *Καλλιόπειᾶ*, *Κασσιόπειᾶ*, *Πηνελόπειᾶ*, *Τερψιχόρειᾶ*, *Ἵψιπύλειᾶ*, &c.; comp. *Drac.* 20. 17. *Reg. Pr.* 77. *Et. M.* 397. 41.

d. Also substantives derived from adjectives in *ης* have usually a short, and are proparoxytone, as *ἀσεβῆς ἀσέβειᾶ*, *ἀλήθειᾶ*, *συνήθειᾶ*, *φιλοκέρδειᾶ*, see *Drac. de metr.* 57. 16. *Arcad. de acc.*

195. 18. Et. M. 462. 14. The ancients state expressly that the Attics said *íā* with a long final syllable, and *εια* with a short one, as *εὐμάθειᾶ* and *εὐμαθίᾶ*, although in individual forms the latter only is explained as Attic. This shortening is preserved in the tragedians almost invariably, and not rarely also in the Epigrammatic poets, thus Soph. Antig. 916. *δυσσέβειᾶν*, where the accent indeed sufficiently indicates the short quantity, Electr. 973. *εὐκλειᾶν*. More examples are collected by Maltby, in Morell's Thesaur. Gr. Pros. CXXX. Of later authors Callim. Ep. 43. 2. has *προπέτειᾶν*. Demochar. Ep. 4. 6. (A. P. II. 710. N. 310.) *ἀφέλειᾶν*. Diogen. Lært. Ep. (A. P. VII. 117.) *αὐτάρκειᾶν*. So in Orph. Hymn. frequently *ὑγίειᾶ*, whose quantity elsewhere is matter of dispute; see Piers. Mæris, 380. Schæf. Gnom. 325. f. The variable reading in *ὑγίεια* and *ὑγεία* is noticed by Porson, Eurip. Orest. 229. On the whole, probably *ὑγίειᾶ* as proparoxytone is more correct, yet there are some passages in which it is long; see Maltby, as above, CXXXIV. *ὑγείη*, with the Ion. termination occurs in Paul. Silentiar. Ecphron. Æd. Magn. 72. So *λοχείᾶ* is always long, but Hegesiph. Epigr. 2. 1. (A. P. VI. 266.) has *Ἀγελόχειᾶ*.

Note.—Nevertheless Homer, and after his example other Epic poets, in the few forms of this kind which occur with them, follow another quantity; for in Hom. the words *ἀληθείη*, *ἀναιδείη*, *εὐκλείη*, *κατηφείη* are paroxytone, and lengthen the final syllable; comp. de vers. Heroic. 29. Hereto refers the remark there quoted from Eustath. Od. 7. 297. of Ælius Dionysius, that in old Attic these words were paroxytone, which Etym. M. 462. 4. also states of *εὐκλεία*. So in later authors, as Apoll. Arg. 1. 447. *εὐκλείη*. 4. 594. *κατηφείη*. Theogn. 291. *ἀναιδείη*. 1227. *ἀληθείη*, which measure these forms retained down to the time of the latest Epic poets, and are occasionally found with even in the tragedians, as Æsch. Sept. v. Theb. 685, *εὐκλείᾶν*. Hence although the tragedians and very late Epic poets have shortened these syllables; it cannot, as has been attempted, be proved by that, that the view of the grammarians is false.

e, Compound adjectives, having only a feminine formation, are short, as the Homeric *εὐπατέρειᾶ*, *δυσαριστοτόκειᾶ*, and the

like; e. g. κολλυβάτεια, Nic. Ther. 589. ἀριστοπόσεια, καλλιτόκεια, Opp. Cyr. 1. 6. ἠδυπέτεια, &c. So also with the tragedians, Soph. Œd. T. 463. θεσπέτεια.

f. Lastly feminine terminations of adjectives in υς, εια, υ, are short, as βαθεία, ἠδεῖα, ἠμίσεια, θήλεια; comp. Drac. 57. 16. Reg. Pr. 24. Etym. M. 519. 27.

Note. 1.—To these belong the unusual proparoxytone forms ἐλάχεια and λίγεια; comp. Etym. M. 565. 3. Arcad. de acc. 95. 21. which in later authors appear also with the common accentuation, as Opp. Cyr. 3. 461. λιγεία, 480. ἐλαχεῖα. Lastly, add the proper name Θάλεια (a muse), as also the adjective θάλεια; comp. Etym. 442. 1. Eustath. Il. 9. 14. 742. 36. as a distinction from θαλία (abundance), and Θαλία (one of the Graces); see Hes. Theog. 909. Hermann, Orph. Hymn. 59. 2. Hence it is probable according to this analogy, that Θεσπεια should be read in Il. 2. 498., which Arcad. de acc. 98. 1. prefers, and so in Hes. Theog. 341. Ῥόδεια.

Note 2.—Long quantities, as Opp. Hal. 5. 605. λεπτή τ ὀξείη τε, Apollonid. Ep. 23. 4. (A. P. VII. 702.) ὀξείην—πάγην (see Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 62. note 3, where the Ionic collateral forms of these adjectives in εῖα and εἷα are noticed) and shorts, as Eur. Rhes. 762. Ἐκτορεία χεῖρ are not entirely free from suspicion; comp. §. 16. 4. d.

3. Forms in εια, as has been mentioned §. 16. 5. are usually long, but the following remain short:

a. The dissyllabic adjectives, δία, μία, and ἰα, the polysyllables ὄμπνια and πότνια, lastly, λάμια and Πολύμνια (a Muse); comp. Drac. 20. 24. Reg. Pr. 77. 78. Etym. M. 305. 32. 396. 38. 555. 50.

Note.—Besides μία later authors indeed have sometimes μίην, but there is scarcely a doubt of such passages being corrupt. In Quint. Smyrn. they have already been corrected, but in Opp. Hal. 1. 53. μίην ὁδόν still remains. This Ionism, however, has the less to support it, the more frequently μία and μίαν occur in the same poets, as in Opp. H. 1. 420. 511. 588. 615. 2. 592. 4. 150. 175. 235. 5. 230. Hence it must not be assumed that the final syllable in οὐδεμία Theocr. Id. 18. 20. can be made long; comp. Theogn. 43. 66. 170.

1182. Nonnus has ὄμπνια, Dionys. 5. 488., Πολύμνια, 5, 404. The accusative of the trisyllabic forms, as πότνια, is rare, but not without example, H. Hymn. to Aphr. 24. Jacobs, A. P. Add. CII. Besides these, Dionys. Perieg. 499. has Καλαύρια, on the contrary, Apollon. Arg. 3. 1243. and Pausan. II. 33. Καλαύρεια. Later authors allow themselves greater freedom in lengthening originally short forms of this kind: Jacobs on Anth. p. 56.

b. Feminines in τρια, derived from masculines, are short, as αὐλήτρια, ὄρχήστρια, τυμπανίστρια, ψάλτρια, &c.; see Drac. 20. 16. Reg. Pr. 77. Bast. Greg. Cor. 259. The Epigrammatic poets also use these forms, as Agath. Schol. 85. 1. (A. P. VII. 204.) μετανάστρια.

4. In οια derivatives from βούς are always short in the termination, as Εὔβοια, Μελίβοια, Περίβοια, which are followed by similar forms from νοῦς, πλοῦς, χροῦς, &c.; see Drac. Reg. Pr. as above, Etym. 111, 2.

Note 1.—Yet in Homer, and the poets who imitate him, the same obtains of these, except the derivatives from βούς, as has been stated above, 2. d. of ἀληθείη and the like: for they are made long in the termination and paroxytone, as II. 9. 362. εὐπλοίην, Callim. to Art. 230. ἀπλοίης, to Del. 193. παλὶρροίη. Only Orpheus Lithic. 171. 658. has sometimes ἀπόρροϊαν, yet always with the long measure. On the contrary, in Opp. C. 4. 264. Εὔβοϊαν must be read instead of Εὐβοίην.

Note 2.—Even the tragedians sometimes lengthen some of the derivatives from νοῦς, although they are usually short, as Eurip. Heracl. 381. σύννοϊαν, Soph. El. 854. δύσνοια. Æsch. Pr. 446. εὔνοια, and more examples in Maltby's Morrell's Thesaur. CXXXVI. Only ἀνοία and ἀγνοία are sometimes long and paroxytone; see Brunck. Soph. Trach. 350. Æsch. Sept. v. Theb. 378., in which passage Schwenck doubts this quantity. To Æschylus, however, this licence could the more easily be permitted, as the tragedian standing nearest to the Epic poets, but as regards Sophocles the point does not appear to be yet completely set at rest by Maltby. Later Epic poets, on the other hand, sometimes follow the tragedians, as Orpheus, H. 60. 11. διάνοϊαν.

5. The termination *via* is likewise mostly short, namely :

a. In dissyllabic and polysyllabic properispomes, as *μυῖᾶ*, *Εἰδυῖᾶ*, Apollon. Arg. 3. 269.; comp. Arcad. de acc. 97. 23. To these add participles of the perfect, as Od. 12. 85. *λελακυῖᾶ*. Dionys. Perieg. *βεβανῖᾶ*.

b. In polysyllabic proparoxytones, as *αῖθυια*, *Εἰλείθυια*, *κυνάμυια*, *᾽Ωρείθυια*. Etym. M. 14. 21.

Note.—The two words *ὄργυια* and *ἄγυια*, (fathom and street), are stated by the ancients to have a variable quantity and accentuation, being either short in the final syllable and proparoxytone, or long in that syllable and oxytone; comp. Drac. 19. 19. Arcad. de acc. 98. 3. Eustath. Od. 9. 325. 1631. 21. A trace of the short quantity occurs in Il. 20. 254. *μέσην ἐς ἄγυιᾶν ἰοῦσαι*. It is remarkable that in later authors also the reading often varies, as in Arat. Ph. 69. 196., besides *ὄργυιήν* found in the text, the MSS. have also *ὄργυιαν*. According to this precedent the reading in Quint. Smyrna. 2. 20. should be *ἄγυια*.

6. Pure Greek words in *θα* shorten the termination, and therefore the canon of grammarians, which lays it down to be long (comp. §. 16. 11.), is subject to this limitation; hence always *ἄκανθᾶ*, Apoll. 4. 150. *πυράκανθᾶ*, Nic. Ther. 856. Also Arcad. de acc. 96. 14. and Etym. M. 45. 12. justly defend the short quantity. The former adds *μίνθᾶ* and *κολόκυνθᾶ*. But in these, indeed, the writing fluctuates, as besides *μίνθᾶ* we find *μίνθη*; comp. Et. M. 588. 6., and besides *κολόκυνθᾶ*, both *κολοκύνθη* and *κολοκύντη*, see Kœn, Greg. Cor. 157., and even *κολόκυντος*, as is shewn by Lobeck, Phryn. 437.

Note.—Hence it may fairly be concluded, that other dissyllables, as *νάφθᾶ*, *μάλθᾶ*, &c. shorten the termination, together with genuine Greek forms in *δα*, e. g. *ἄρδᾶ*. This is clear also from *πρέσβᾶ*.

7. The termination *λα* has usually the short vowel (*a*) in words of two or more syllables, in which a double *λ* precedes *a*, as *βδέλλᾶ*, *Σκύλλᾶ*, *Ψύλλᾶ*, *ἄμαλλᾶ*, Quint. Smyrn. 11. 156. *δίκελλᾶ*, *θύελλᾶ*, to which also the polysyllabic feminine proper names belong; comp. Drac. 86. 12. Reg. Pr. 92. Arcad. de acc. 96. 19..

so Crinagoras, 3. 2. (A. P. V. 119.) Γέμελλᾶν. Antipat. Thess. (A. P. V. 3.) Χρύσιλλᾶ. (*b*) In those with a simple λ preceded by the diphthong αυ, when they are properispome or proparoxytone, as ναῦλᾶ, ἀνάπαυλᾶ, παῦλᾶ, the last also as a feminine proper name. Diodor. 8. 6. (A. P. VII. 700.); comp. Reg. Pr. 19.

Note 1.—The Homeric poems, except Od. 12. 235. have always Σκύλλη; see De vers. Gr. Heroic. 32. but Σκύλλᾶ γυνή, Callim. fr. 184. Meleag. 77. 4.

Note 2.—On the omission of one of the liquid letters, where this admits of being done, the final syllable becomes long, as μακέλη. Hesiod. Op. 470. Ar. Phœn. 8.

Note 3.—In forms where another consonant precedes λ, grammarians prefer the termination η, as ὀμίχλη, κίχλη, τρίγλη; see Piers. Mœr. Att. 184. Yet in certain words the other is not without example, as e. g. τρίγλᾶ, with a short final syllable in Opp. H. 1. 98. Apollonid. 7. 1. (A. P. VI. 105.)

8. Of the termination μα no examples occur in the old Epic language, η being alone admitted. Yet certain forms had both readings, as θέρμα and θέρμη, τόλμα and τόλμη, where in the first case the final syllable was short, as Eurip. Hec. 1099. Opp. C. 3. 431. τόρμαῖν. Lycoph. 262; see also Arcad. de acc. 96. 18. Lobeck, Phryn. 330. f.

9. The termination να is short in the following cases:

a. When the diphthong αι, ει, or οι precedes, as δράκαινᾶ, Λάκαινᾶ, μύραινᾶ, βούπεινᾶ, τέρεινᾶ, δέσποινᾶ, &c.

b. The ancients add those that have two liquid consonants before the termination, as γέννᾶ, Δίκτυννᾶ, μέριμνᾶ, Μήθυμνᾶ, Σμύρνᾶ, Δόμνᾶ, Opp. c. 1. 4. Κέρκιννᾶ, Dion. Perieg. 480. So also proper names, as Ἡριννᾶ, Φίλιννᾶ. In the tragedians, γενεά(ᾶ) and γέννᾶ, are frequently interchanged; see Porson, Eurip. Hec. 161. Elmsley, Iphig. in Taur. 153. Seidler de vers. Dochm. 82. 345.

c. The Latin names in ινα, e. g. Ἰουστίνᾶ, Σαβίνᾶ, Φαυστίνᾶ, comp. on these three rules, Drac. 20. 1. 86. 10. Reg. Pr. 72. Arcad. de acc. 95. 25. 96. 23. Etym. 358. 20.

d. Also proparoxytones in υνα and ευνα, as ἄμυνᾶ, σίγυνᾶ,



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τειρᾶ, &c. So also proper names of women, formed from *ανηρ*, e. g. Δηϊάνειρᾶ, Ἴάνειρᾶ, Μετάνειρᾶ, and adjectives of this kind, e. g. ἀντιάνειρα, βωτιάνειρᾶ, κυδιάνειρᾶ, Et. M. 318. 56. The later Epics particularly abound with such formations, and instances are found of them also in tragedians, as Æschyl. Pr. 923. τινάκτειρᾶν.

Note.—But if two consonants stand in such derivatives, the last syllable is long, according to §. 16. 12. a., as Ἄντάνδρᾶ, Εὐάνδρᾶ, Quint. Sm. 1. 43. Κασσάνδρᾶ, &c. Also Κυθείρη not infrequently occurs with the later poets; comp. Jacobs, A. P. 606. 809.

d. In *οιρα* the properispome μοῖρᾶ is short; on these cases see Drac. 81. 19. Reg. Pr. 21. Arcad. de acc. 96. 26.

e. Polysyllables in *ουρα* are proparoxytone, and short in the conclusion, e. g. ἄρουρᾶ, κυνόσουρᾶ, &c. Arcad. de acc. 97: 3. To these join Βοῦρᾶ, Callim. to Del. 102.

f. Of those in *υρα*, trisyllabic proparoxytones are short, as ἄγκυρᾶ, γέφυρᾶ, Κέρκυρᾶ, ὄλυρᾶ, and the properispome σφῦρᾶ. Κολλύρᾶ(ῦ), Aristoph. Pac. 123. is long in both syllables; comp. Reg. Pr. 79. Arcad. de acc. 194. 17.

g. Proper names with a double ρ before the termination are short, as Κίρρᾶ and Πύρρᾶ; Σάρρᾶ, in Greg. Nazianz. Ep. 52. 1.

Note.—That the still prevailing reading σφύραν, in Od. 3. 434. is false, and should be rejected for σφῦραν, I have already remarked, De vers. Her. 33. Other shortenings occur with the poets; but the instance ἐννεάγηρᾶ κορώνη, formerly quoted from Arat. 1022. must, according to Lobeck, Phryn. 538. be changed into ἐννεάειρᾶ. On σκολόπενδρᾶ and Τάναγρᾶ, see §. 16. 12. a. note.

11. Terminations preceded by a single or double σ, whether in substantives or adjectives, are short, as Ἄρέθουσαῖ, Κοτινοῦσαῖ, Κρῖσαῖ, αἶσαῖ, Θῆσσαῖ, βύσσαῖ, Κρησσαῖ, πίσσαῖ, ὄσσαῖ, &c.; also δακρύοσσαῖ, λαχνήεσσαῖ, ψολόεσσαῖ. The same measure is followed by participles ending in σα, as ἀντανύσσαῖ, μειδιόωσαῖ, φέρουσαῖ, &c.; comp. Drac. 20. 27. 31. 15. Reg. Pr. 20. 81. 83. Arcad. de acc. 97. 12.

Note.—Hence the Homeric word κνίσση and κνίσσαῖ forms

a striking exception, on which account several of the ancients were disposed to consider it as a neuter plural of τὸ κνῖσος, but this in many passages is totally inadmissible; see de vers. Gr. Heroic. 34. Buttmann, Gr. Gram. §. 34. note 14. In the first mentioned work we have already pointed out, partly from the same ancients, the other reading κνίσα or κνῖσα; of which Blomfield, Æschyl. Prometh. 505. Dindorf, Arist. Pac. 1040. make mention; see also Monk, Eurip. Alcest. 1175. On the contrary, those nouns that have ρ before the σ usually take η, as Ἔρση, ἔέρση, and also adjectives in ος, as μέση, λίσση.

12. The words which occur in poetry with a double τ also shorten the final vowel, as νῆττᾶ, ψῆττᾶ, and the like; so δίαττᾶ with a simple τ; see Arcad. de acc. 96. 16.

13. Like those in σα, all terminations preceded by one of the double consonants compounded with σ, are invariably short, consequently ζα, ξα, ψα, e. g. πέζᾶ, κυανόπεζᾶ, ἄζᾶ, μύξᾶ, ἄμαξᾶ, δίψᾶ. Drac. 31. 15. 71. 24. Reg. Pr. 20. 72. Et. M. 235. 21. In Epic and Attic authors the termination δίψη is to be rejected; see De vers. Her. 176. Elmsley, Eurip. Med. 480. v.

§. 18.

In all these instances the quantity of the vocative, as has been stated above, §. 15. 1., is the same as that of the nominative; see Drac. 111. 15. Only the word νύμφη has always short ᾶ in the Homeric dialect; and conformably to this, Callim. H. to Art. 72. and Naumach. Carm. Nupt. 70. have used κοῦρᾶ, as also Theocr. Id. XXVII. 57. κῶρᾶ; see Schæf. Gnostic. p. 180; otherwise the word is in Ion. always κούρη, in Attic κόρη. Buttm. Gr. Gram. §. 34. note 8.

Note.—Perhaps, therefore, νύμφα can be shortened in other instances also in later authors, as Græfe, Ep. Cr. Bucol. 41. Jacobs, Add. A. P. LXIII. assume, although the examples adduced do not appear to be sufficiently decisive.

Measure of ā in Masculines of the first Declension.

§. 19.

1. In this declension, besides the termination of feminine words in *a*, the Ionic poets have also a similarly ending masculine form in the nominative, which remains the same in the vocative, and in both cases shortens the *a*, as ἀκάκητᾶ, εὐρύοπᾶ, θυέστᾶ, ἰππότᾶ, κυανοχαῖτᾶ, μετίετᾶ, &c. The shortness of these forms is noticed by Eustathius, II. 1. 56. Only the accentuation of the individual words fluctuates with the ancients, for while the greatest part retain the accent on the syllable of the original form, we also read εὐρύοπα, μητίετα, ἀκάκητα, from which naturally a dissimilar view arises. The most accurate discussion of the subject is by Schæfer, Greg. Cor. 96. ff.

2. In like manner in words in *ης* and *της* the vocative ending in *a* is short, as δολομήτης δολομῆτᾶ, Σκύθης Σκύθᾶ, &c.; see Drac. 109. 17. Constant. Lascar. Gr. Gr. 235. 17.

Note.—In some instances only the Ionic poets have lengthened the quantity by *η*; comp. Et. M. 670. 15. which gives Αἰήτη and Αἰναρέτη, as it should be read, the latter from Il. 16. 31. the former from Apollonius and Anacreon. The later Epigrammatic poets have sometimes lengthened also the vocative in *a*; see examples in Herm. Orph. 769. Jacobs, A. P. 852.

3. On the contrary, the vocative of forms in *ειας*, *ιας*, and *ρας*, is long, as Αἰνείας Αἰνείᾶ, νεανίας νεανίᾶ, Τιμαγόρας Τιμάγορᾶ; see Reg. Pr. 30. So the compounds from δαμάω, as Λαοδάμᾶ, Πουλυδάμᾶ. Constant. Lascar. 235. 22. And generally those which have long *ā* in the nominative.

4. *a* is long in the genitive and dative of the Doric termination in *ας*, consequently in *a*, *α*, *αν*, which was usual in certain proper names, many of which are of foreign origin, as Ὕλᾶς Ὕλᾶ, Ἀννίβᾶς ᾶ. Also some diminutive terms of ridicule, used chiefly in popular language, are to be referred to this class, as Ἀλεξᾶς, Μεγιστᾶς, φαγᾶς, and some others, as e.g. ἄτταγᾶς, which appeared in several forms; see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 56. note 1; and especially Lobeck, in Wolf's Litterar. Annal. III. 41. f. Their

length has already been noticed by the ancients, as Etym. M. 553. 24. and is confirmed by the usage of the poets, as Apoll. Arg. I. 1350. Ὑλᾱ μόνον. Theocr. Id. VII. 11. Βρασίλᾱ. Theogn. 1088. Εὐρώτᾱ. Also this measure agrees with the constant length of these cases in the first declension.

Note.—In like manner the Doric genitive of words in ης, when it ends in α, is long, as Ἄτρειδᾱ, αἰχμητᾱ, Ἄlpheus Messen. Ep. 11. 3. (A. P. App. 358); see Etym. M. 154. 2. In certain instances these remain the prevailing forms even in the Attic dialect; see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 64. note 4. Bast. Ep. Cr. 49.

5. The dual of the first declension has long α in all the like cases, as αἰχμητά(ᾱ), Ἄτρειδᾱ, &c.; see Drac. 109. 18. Reg. Pr. 148.

Measure of ᾱ in the Termination of the other two Declensions. §. 20.

1. α is always short in neuters plural of the second and in the singular and plural of words of the third declension, as ξύλᾱ, δῶμᾱ, στήθεᾱ, &c.; see Drac. 78. 8. Reg. Pr. 34. So also in the names of letters, as ἄλφᾱ.

a. It is evident, that the words inflected in Attic, according to the second declension, and capable of contraction, lengthen this α. Thus while ὀστέᾱ always gives a dactyl in the epic poets, it is a spondee with the tragedians, so Eurip. Herc. Fur. 921, κανᾱ, 974, ὀστᾱ.

b. Also the word κάρᾱ (head) is properly excepted and made long by the ancients. Yet this is only the Attic form, in which it very frequently occurs with the tragedians, while Homer and the epic poets, on the contrary, have always κάρη, and in Hom. H. to Demet. 12. ἑκατον κάρᾱ ἐξαπέφυκεν stands as plural. The word, however, is sometimes also feminine, as Theogn. 1023, κάρην. Lycophr. 436, κάραν.

c. The proper quantity of α in the plural of some words, which in the singular end in ος pure, admits of less certainty of decision, as κλέα and χρέα, from κλέος and χρέος. Drac. 101. 22. defends the shortness of these forms; on the contrary, Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 193, 35. considers them as decidedly long.

Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 53. note 4. pronounces more cautiously, and indeed the shortness, which may be explained by the omission of one ε, cannot entirely be got over. For although in the Homeric passages, Il. 9, 189. 524. Od. 8. 73. κλέα ἀνδρῶν, it may depend upon position before a vowel, yet many examples are found in which this is not the case, as Apoll. Arg. 4, 36. πάτρην ἴτε, κλέᾱ τε μεγάρων. Christodor. Ecphr. κλέᾱ φωτῶν. Paul. Silentiar. Ecphr. Magn. Aed. 4. κλέᾱ σήμερον. Quint. Smyrn. 13, 474. ἀκλέᾱ πάντα, and numerous others.

d. As great or even greater difficulty attends the determination of the quantity of α, formed from αα, in neuters in ας, as in γέρα, κέρα, κρέα, in which the ancients themselves point out instances of decided length; comp. Drac. 116, 16. Reg. Pr. 56. Hephæstion and his Scholia in Gaisford. These are partly followed by the moderns, as Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 54. and Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 188., who are disposed to consider the length in these forms as regular, and the shortness as a poetic licence. On the whole, this view, already suggested by the ancients, may be the more correct one, as κέρα, at least, furnishes no example of shortness, which can be referred to with certainty; for in Homer it always stands before a vowel, where, therefore, although long, it necessarily becomes short by position; and Quint. Smyrn. 14, 499. uses it long before a consonant; ἔσθενον ἀμφὶ κέρᾱ, λελημένοι. On the contrary, the passages not infrequently occurring in Homer with an elided form, as Od. 3. 65. 470. κρέ' ὑπέρτερα leave no doubt that α could be used short. Add to this its short usage before a consonant, as in Callim. to Art. 88. κρέᾱ λυγκός. Theocr. Id. 7. 108. κρέᾱ τυτθά, where the Bucolic rhythm guards us against the use of a synizesis by which it has been attempted to rescue many Homeric passages, and even in the tragedians, as Eurip. Cycl. 126. In like manner γέρα, which Buttm. cites, is shortened in Epic authors, as Il. 2. 237. 9. 334. A. P. VI. 42. 3., while in Soph. El. 436. it lengthens the final vowel. For all these reasons it may be right to assume, that these forms, to which δέπα, σφέλα, τέρα, and the like, also belong, were of arbitrary measure, as either the two α might be blended together into one long one, or the termination shortened by the rejection of the second, which

agrees also with what is said by grammarians on κρέα; so besides the above-mentioned, Nicand. Ther. 186. has τέρα before a consonant. The shortness will not appear contrary to all analogy, if we compare such forms with γούνα and δοῦρα, which are decidedly short, and recognised by Porson, Eurip. Phœn. 866. as Attic. Indeed Elmsley, Med. 318. will not recognise them, but his objections are fully answered by Hermann in Annot. on Elmsley's edition of the Medea, P. 360. Lips. Ed.

2. As a rule, *a* is short in the accusative of the third declension, as ἄνδρα, θηρητήρα, λιμένα, Πουλυδάμαντα, &c. Drac. 112. 14. Reg. Pr. 88.

a. In forms in εως the accusative in *a* is usually long, as Εὔρυσθεύς Εὔρυσθέα, ἱερεύς ἱερέα, φονεύς φονέα. Here the Ionians lengthen the penultimate, and use the last syllable short, as Ἀχιλλῆα; see Drac. 26. 7. The Attics also furnish a few examples of the short quantity, as φονέα thrice in Eurip. as a tribrach; see Porson, Eurip. Hec. Seidler, Electr. 594. In like manner Epic authors, it is well known, not infrequently use *a* short when a short vowel precedes. Yet here the blending into one long syllable by synizesis is still more common, Lobbeck, Soph. Aj. 104. Monk, Eurip. Alc. 25.

b. Accusatives in *a*, formed by contraction from nominatives in εως, are likewise long, as Ἐρετριᾶ, χοᾶ, from Ἐρετριεύς, χοεύς, so in Soph. Phil. 4. Μηλιᾶ; comp. Et. M. 189. 57. 670. 4. Buttm. Gr. Gr. 53. 2.

c. This accusative is also long in proper names derived from κλέος, when formed by contraction, as Soph. Antig. 23. 194. Ἐτεοκλέα, although in this case the above-mentioned blending into one syllable often takes place, as Aristoph. Av. 1391. Ἡρακλέα. The Epic authors mostly retain in these forms the measure given under *a*, but the double short is also common with them, Theocr. Id. 12, 89. Διοκλέα. Callim. Ep. 65, 5. Ἡρακλέα.

d. Lastly, among these must be ranked adjectives of a similar form as δυσκλεής δυσκλέος δυσκλεᾶ, εὐφυής εὐφύεος εὐφυᾶ, ὑπερδέης ὑπερδεᾶ, which naturally lengthen the final vowel; comp. Drac. 114. 4. Reg. Pr. 143. On the other hand, it ought not to

surprise us, if ἀκλία and δυσκλία, according to the above given analogy of κλέος, are shortened. In Homer, indeed, Il. 2. 115. δυσκλιά ἄργος ἰκέσθαι, and Od. 4. 728. ἀκλιά ἐκ μεγάρων, these two stand only before a vowel, and are defended by Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 193. 39. on that ground, but in Quest. Smyrn. 3. 363. the position of ἀκλιά φύζαν puts the matter beyond dispute, as also that of εὐκλιά, in Soph. Œd. T. 161; see Porson, Advers. 168. Jacobs, Anth. p. 290. 905. Hence the shortening of such forms in the neuter plural can also be tolerated, as Tryphiod. 125. ἀχρέᾱ γηράσκοντας, although the long quantity is more regular, Soph. Œd. Col. 1430. τάνδεᾱ λέγειν.

3. The dative in *a* of neuters, in *ας* is long, as γήρα, δέπα, σέλα, of γῆρας, δέπας, σέλας, see Drac. 116. 12. But it would not be advisable, as Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 189. 17. proposes, to write δέπαι, σέλαι, &c. for the termination γήρα occurs as long before consonants, and that not merely with the Attics, as in Euripid. Iph. in Aul. 138. Alcest. 638. γήρα πενθίμῳ καταφθίνειν, but with Epic authors also, as Apollon. Arg. 2200. ἀδρανίῃ γήρα τε.

Measure of ā in other instances not belonging to Declension.

§. 21.

1. In numerals, as ἔννεᾱ, δέκα, δώδεκα, *a* is short. This is already manifest from their often suffering apostrophe in the poets, and rejecting the final vowel; e. g. Od. 9. 160. 195.

2. Most adverbs ending in *a* are short, as αἰψᾱ, καναχηδά(ᾱ), λίγα, μίγδα, τάχα; comp. Et. M. 821. 12. Apollon. de adverb. 561. 33. ff.

3. But the opinion advanced by some of the ancients, that *a* is always short in these words, is false, and has been sufficiently refuted by Apollon. de adverb. 560. 22. ff. For it is long, *a*. in those derived from datives of the feminine gender, as in this case itself, e. g. δημοσίᾱ, ἰδίᾱ. *b*. In those which had *η* in the original form, as λάθρα, πέρα, and the Doric forms κρυφα and παντα. In like manner the Doric ἀμα is adduced by grammarians as long; comp. Kiessling, Theocr. Id. 9. 4., and on πέρα, which is very often used by the tragedians, Blomfield, Æsch. Prom. 30.



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are accustomed to resolve such forms into $\check{a}\bar{a}$ or $\bar{a}\bar{a}$; see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 220. 67. ff. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 105. note.

Note 2.—But the statement of the ancients, which occurs in the Et. M. 637. 41. and Drac. 71. 15. as well as others; comp. Heyne, H. II. 5. 256. that in the forementioned passage: $\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu \mu' \omicron\upsilon\kappa \xi\alpha \text{ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη}$, the imperfect $\xi\check{a}$ must be considered short, appears to be unfounded. With more correctness Heyne and others have there given the reading $\xi\check{a}$ as third person present, which is contracted by synizesis into one syllable, for which Clarke, Hom. II. 4. 42. adduces examples.

Note 3.—The case is somewhat different with the short forms $\xi\kappa\check{a}$ and $\omicron\upsilon\tau\check{a}$, from $\omicron\upsilon\tau\eta\mu\iota$ or $\omicron\upsilon\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, as Od. II. 140. II. 6. 64. $\omicron\upsilon\tau\alpha \kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha} \lambda\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\nu$, which frequently occurs; comp. Et. M. in the given passage. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 232. 97. and Heyne, II. 4. 319. 5. 376. 14. 490.

4. In like manner with the Doric poets the second person of the first aorist middle admits, according to the declaration of grammarians, of being contracted from ao into long \bar{a} . This Theocrit. Id. IV. 28. $\epsilon\pi\acute{\alpha}\xi\bar{a}$ appears to prove; it is also stated by the scholiast on the same passage, and by the Et. M. 579. 20.

Measure of the final Syllable av in Substantives.

§. 23.

1. We have already remarked above, §. 15. 1. that the accusative in av follows the quantity of the nominative. Hence in the feminines in \bar{a} , given in §. 16. av is long; on the contrary, in the forms in §. 17. it is always short; see Drac. 111. 12. Reg. Pr. 142. thus, Ἀθηναίᾱ Ἀθηναίᾱν , but $\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\check{a} \mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\check{a}\nu$.

2. For the same reason the accusative of masculines in as is long, as Βορρᾶς Βορρᾶν , Αἰνεῖᾱς ᾱν , κοχλίᾱς ᾱν ; see Drac. 109. 2. Reg. Pr. as above quoted. The same obtains of the words in as , mentioned in §. 19. 1. as Ἰδᾶς Ἰδᾶν , Θωμᾶς Θωμᾶν ; see Drac. 61. 20. and lastly of similar Doric forms, as Hedyll. Ep. 8. 3. (A. P. T. II. p. 764.) $\omicron\rho\chi\eta\sigma\tau\eta\nu \text{ Βήσᾱν}$.

3. The Doric genitive plural of the first declension in $\bar{a}\nu$, as formed by contraction, is likewise always long, as $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\bar{a}\nu$,

Νυμφᾶν, for μελιῶν, Νυμφῶν; see Drac. 110. 23. Kœn. Greg. Cor. 226.

4. The termination αν is long in masculines of the third declension, as Πάν(ᾶ), Τιτάν(ᾶ), Παιάν(ᾶ); these are followed by compounds of the kind, as Ἐρμόπαν, εὐπαίᾶν, and the like; comp. Drac. 88. 12. Reg. Pr. 7. 58. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 40. note 9. The same holds also of the similarly written vocative of these words; thus Anyte, Ep. 8. 1. (A. P. T. II. 696.) Πάν(ᾶ) ἄγροτά.

a. To these must be added the Doric forms, derived from those in η or produced by contraction, as ποιμάν(ᾶ), Theocr. I. 15. Ποσειδᾶν, Ἀλκμᾶν, &c.; comp. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 238. 3. Lobeck, Phryn. 197.

b. In the third declension the two accusatives λαᾶν and μέγαν form an exception, and retain the short final syllable; see Drac. 61. 22. Et. M. 552. 30.

5. The vocative in αν is short in words of the third declension in ας, as Αἰᾶν, Θόᾶν, and the like; comp. Drac. 112. 26. Constant. Lasc. 235. 30. In like manner in adjectives in ας: πάμμελᾶν ὄρνι, Plut. vit. Demosth. c. 19.

6. Neuters in αν of adjectives in ας are naturally short, as μέλαν, τάλαν; to these add with the ancients the participles of the same termination, as βάν, στάν, &c.; comp. Drac. 29. 14. Reg. Pr. 82. So also in the first aorist, as λαλήσᾶν, φιλήσᾶν, καλέσᾶν. Reg. Pr. 5. 37.

a. Individual exceptions, in the dramatic poets, especially as regards the first-mentioned participles, are noticed by the grammarians in the above-named passages.

b. The neuter πᾶν is always in itself long; see Drac. 85. 5. Reg. Pr. 82; and from this the Attics appear to have taken occasion to lengthen here and there the forms compounded with it. Of these Drac. 29. 26. and in the prosodical canon, and Eustath. Od. 2. 49. 1433. 4. adduce ἄπᾶν, with which compare what Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 62, note 5, says of ἐπίπαν and παράπαν. On the contrary, πάμπαν and πρόπαν are probably every where decidedly short.

Measure of the Syllable av in Particles and Adverbs.

§ 24.

1. Of adverbs in *av*, ἄγᾶν, λίᾶν, and πέρᾶν, are long; hence in Ionic the two last are written λίην and πέρην; comp. Drac. 9. 18. 40. 20. Et. M. 5. 44. 636. 29. Apollon. de adverb. 568. 26.

Note.—In addition to the declaration of grammarians, repeated poetic usage testifies to the length of ἄγᾶν, as Soph. Œd. T. 439. Eurip. Heracl. 383. Alph. Mityl. Ep. 4. 4. (A. P. IX. 110.); only in Agathius, Schol. Ep. 4. 6. (A. P. V. 216.) it is found once short; see Brunck, Aristoph. Nub. 199.

2. On the contrary, the particle ᾗᾶν, together with its compounds ὄτᾶν, ὀπότᾶν, is short; comp. Drac. 29. 26. 85. 16. Apollon. de adv. 568. 32. ff.

Measure of the Syllable av in the termination of Verbs.

§. 25.

1. The termination *av* is usually short in verbs; namely, in the following forms.

a. In the third person plural of the first aorist active, as ἔβλαψᾶν, ἔλεξᾶν.

b. In the Ionic and Attic termination of the third person plural in the first aorist optative, e. g. τίσειᾶν, τάξειᾶν, λύσειᾶν, and the like.

c. In the third person plural of the pluperfect active, ἐμεμάθηκασᾶν.

d. In forms of the imperfect and second aorist, which have the termination of verbs in *μι*, as ἔβᾶν, ἴσᾶν, ἔφᾶν, and the like; see Et. M. 119. 45; hence in such passages as Od. 3. 490: ἄεσᾶν ὁ δέ, the long quantity must be considered as depending solely upon the *arsis*; see De vers. Gr. Her. 35. Hermann, Orph. 713. f.

2. The contracted infinitive of words in *aw* is naturally long, as τιμάειν τιμᾶν, and this quantity remains when the Ionic poets resolve the contraction into *aav*, e. g. ἀσχαλάᾶν, ἀντιᾶᾶν, ναυετᾶᾶν, &c.

Measure of the Syllable αρ in the end of Words.

§. 26.

1. Monosyllables in αρ have this syllable long, as Κάρ(ā), ψάρ(ā), &c.; see Drac. 76. 14. Arcad. de acc. 193. 6.

Note.—Hence the former is mostly long also in inflection, as Hom. Il. 2. 867. Quint. Sm. 8. 83. Eurip. Cycl. 647. On this account, Il. 9. 378. τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴση presents a difficulty, and perhaps the form is there to be derived from another root; see Heyne, on the passage. But Il. 4. 142. Μυονίς ἠὲ Κάειρα(ᾶε) refers to a root Κάηρ, which may be remarked as a further confirmation of the short quantity. In Asclepiad, Ep. 27. 1. Κᾶρίων is probably false; see Jacobs, A. P. 91.

2. On the contrary, masculines and feminines of two or more syllables are short, as δάμαρ, Καῖσαρ, μάκαρ, ὄαρ; see Drac. 76. 16. 95. 6.

3. Dissyllabic or polysyllabic neuters in αρ are also short, e. g. ἄλκαρ, δέλεαρ, ἡμαρ, θέναρ, κτέαρ, νέκταρ, εἰδαρ, Callim. Hymn. to Art. 89; see Drac. 40. 16. Reg. Pr. 37. 80. Et. M. 491. 20.

Note.—According to the grammarians referred to the words στέαρ (tallow), and φρέαρ (well), lengthened the final syllable with the Attics; see also Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 41. notes 11 and 14. Yet in Epic authors φρέαρ retains the short α, as in Hom. Il. 21. 197. φρεῖᾶτα. H. to Demet. 99. φρεῖᾶτι, for which Callim. H. to Demet. 16. puts φρητί by contraction of the two vowels. Exactly similar is the contraction in ἔαρ and κέαρ, which change into the monosyllabic ἦρ and κῆρ; compare Et. M. in the given passage; in the latter of these the old Epic uses the contracted, but in the former the resolved form; while the tragedians, on the contrary, have mostly κέαρ with two shorts. Examples of the lengthening of φρέαρ by the Attics are given in Maltby's 'Morell's Thesaur. CXXX.

Measure of αρ in the termination of Adverbs.

§. 27.

Adverbs or conjunctions of this termination likewise shorten the final syllable, as ἄφᾶρ, εἰθᾶρ, αὐτάρ(ᾶ); see Reg. Pr. 37. Et M. 172, 33. Hence also γὰρ(ᾶ) (for) is properly short, although before οἶ and similar words it very often occurs long in Epic language through the force of the following breathing, as Dorville Vannus Crit. p. 391. ff. has already pointed out.

Note.—In like manner adverbs derived from ἡμαρ are short, according to the analogy of the primitive word; as ἀντῆμαρ, ἐννῆμαρ, παννῆμαρ; see Et. M. 343. 46.

Measure of the final syllable ας in declension.

§. 28.

1. In the nominative of the first or third declension the termination ας is long in the following cases:

a. In words in ας of the first declension, which have a vowel or ρ before the termination, as Ἀινείας, Γοργίās, Λοξίās, Πυθαγόρās, &c.; comp. Drac. 109. 1. Reg. Pr. 4.

b. In forms in ας, gen. α, as Ὑλās ā, φαγās and the like, whether paroxytone or perispome; see §. 19. 4. Reg. Pr. 12. 8., so Βουκεφάλās, Opp. C. 1. 230.

c. In paroxytones in ας, αντος, of the third declension, as Αἰās, Ἀθάμās, Θόās, Λαοδάμās, ἐλέφās, to which join also the participles in ας, as τύψās, πλέξās, περίβās, comp. Drac. 87. 16. 112. 17. Reg. Pr. 5. Eustath. II. 11. 423. 854. 24.

d. To the same class belong the two oxytones ὁ ἰμάς(ᾶ) (thong) and ὁ ἀνδριάς(ᾶ) (statue), which are therefore frequently adduced by grammarians as exceptions; comp. Drac. 12. 9. 41. 25. Arcad. de acc. 21. 3.

e. The few proper names or other words in āς, gen. ᾶντος, as Γλισσās ᾶντος, according to the Et. M. 234. 19., and the adjective πās παντός, have long *a*.

f. In like manner words in ας ατος, compounded from κεράννυμι, as ἀλίκρās, μελίκρās, χαλκόκρās; comp. Drac. 12. 11. Arcad. de acc. 21. 5. 193. 15. Yet here an uncertainty still prevails respecting the accentuation, many of the old grammar-

rians, and with them the Et. M. 3. 42., making these forms oxytone; so Asclepiad. Ep. 5. 4. (A. P. XII. 105.) has οὐ πολλοῖς ἐγκράς(ā). Add to these also κράς(ā) κρᾶτός (head); see §. 43. 8. a.

g. Lastly, the two adjectives μέλας and τάλας, the ignorance of whose quantity has now and then given rise to rash corruptions of poetic passages, are long. Besides what is adduced by Græfe, Ep. Cr. Buc. 9. f. the Et. M. 575. 23. also, and Const. Lasc. 237. 25. assert the length of these forms, and are supported by poetic usage; comp. Od. 1. 423. Dionys. Perieg. 416. Quint. Sm. 6. 651. 10. 194., from which passage Græfe, as above, erroneously quotes μέγας as an example of the long quantity, although Hermann, Orph. 715. had already proposed the correct reading.

Note 1.—For there is no question that the words λᾶᾶς and μέγᾶς, so frequently mentioned by grammarians as exceptions, always shortened the final syllable; see Reg. Pr. 3. Arcad. de acc. 193. 10. and above, §. 23. 4. b. although λᾶᾶς can be made long by contraction into λᾶς; see Reg. Pr. 127. The shortness of μέγᾶς is noticed by Porson, Eurip. Phœn. 1688.

Note 2.—When in other instances any of the forms in ας, adduced as long, are found shortened, this must be considered as a licence of the Doric dialect, and can only occur in the poets who either wrote in that dialect, or did not altogether disdain it. As an example of such a short quantity, the ancients, as Drac. 12. 4. 64. 10. quote from Hesiod. Theog. 521. δῆσᾶς ἀλυκτοπέδῃσι Προμηθεῖα—; yet there, as the context warrants, δῆσε δ' ἀλυκ. is usually read, which Schæfer, Greg. Cor. 340. has already remarked. But since grammarians, e. g. Greg. Cor. in the passage quoted, expressly lay this down as a custom of the Doric dialect, it appears that τάλας, in Theocr. II. 4., and the like, must be explained in reference to it; see Jacobs, A. P. 404.

Note 3.—In the later Epigrammatic poets, frequent shortenings of the syllable ας in the nominative of the first declension are to be met with, particularly in Gregorius Nazianz.; see Jacobs, A. P. 424. 833.

2. On the contrary, words in *ας*, genit. *αδος*, whether common, or only of the feminine gender, are always short, e. g. Ἄρκας, ἔθας, κοιλάς, φυγάς, &c. (ᾶ); comp. Drac. 18. 7. 76. 12. 92. 20. Reg. Pr. 128. Arcad. de acc. 22. 21. When Arcad. de acc. 193. 4. says that ἔθας and ἀνδριάς are long, ἰμάς(ᾶ) must be read instead of the former, according to l. d. To shortened forms belong numeral substantives, as τριάς, μυριάς, &c. (ᾶ); see Drac. 66. 10.

3. Also neuters in *ας* are invariably short, as βρέτᾶς, δέπᾶς, κέρας, οὔδας, τέρας, &c.; see Drac. 36. 24. 59. 3. Reg. Pr. 36. 62. Et. M. 506. 26.

4. Accusatives plural of the first declension in *ας* are always long, as Μούσας, τιμάς(ᾶ), Ἀρτυλίᾶς, and the like; see Drac. 110. 4. Const. Lasc. 236. 22.

Note.—Here the Doric poets have not infrequently adopted the short quantity; so Theocr. 2. 160. Μοῖρας, 3. 2. αὐτάς(ᾶ). 4. 29. Νύμφας, &c. This the ancients have already remarked, e. g. Drac. 10. 17. Reg. Pr. 107. where masculine forms, as Σκύθας, ναύτας, are also adduced; see Kœn. Greg. 339. Jacobs, A. P. 53. 606. Markland, Eurip. Suppl. 677. Something of the same kind occurs with the Dorians in the accusative plural of the second declension, as Theocr. 5. 112. δυσκέρκος ἄλωπέκας. 114. κανθάρος, see Kœn. Greg. Cor. 319.

5. Accusatives of the third declension in *ας* are short, as θῆρας, Ἑλληνας, ἐλπίδας, &c.; see Drac. 113. 29. Const. Lasc. as above.

Note 1.—The resolved Ionic termination *ιας* is also shortened, as Callim. to Art. 246. Σάρδιας. Here, however, a contraction by synizesis frequently takes place, as Hom. Od. 8. 560. πόλιας; see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. 190. 27.

Note 2.—With the Attics the termination of the polysyllabic comparatives in *ιονας* are usually curtailed by a syllable, and then pronounced with the lengthened quantity, as καλλίονας, καλλίους, so in the singular καλλίω for καλλίονα, comp. Drac. as above. This, however, does not prevent the frequent occurrence of these words with the Attic poets in the resolved form.



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bers, as ἀνδρί(ι) ἀνδράσι, Κύκλωπῑ Κύκλωψῑ, see Drac. 112. 21.; so in the Ionic form of the first and second declension plural, as παλάμησῑ, ξύλοισῑ, εὐνήφῑ, &c.

Note.—In certain forms, however, which end in ι in the genitive, and in double ι in the dative, a long ι can be produced by blending the two, as Θέτιι, κνήστιι, μήπιι, μάστιι, for Θέτῑι, &c.; comp. Drac. 46. 11. Reg. Pr. 56. Et. 448. 24. de vers. Gr. Her. 44. Only later Christian poets have allowed themselves to shorten these syllables, Jacobs, A. P. 417. In whatever other instances this form is found with the long quantity, it must be ascribed to the power of the *arsis*; or, as the ancients express themselves, the short syllable is made arbitrary; see Drac. 112. 22.

4. The vocative in ι, when it occurs, is short, although here much uncertainty prevails in the MSS.; see Porson Eurip. Ph. 187. The shortness is pointed out by Drac. 114. 17., and so the form always appears, as in Hom. Il. 3. 9. Δύσπαρῑ, Soph. Œd. T. 151. φάτῑ, Antig. 1162. μάντῑ, Electr. 781. Νέμεσῑ, Eurip. Androm. 192. νεᾶνῑ, Theocr. 86. Δάφνῑ, 15. 106. Κύπρῑ, 136. Ἄδωνῑ, and very often in the Greek anthology, as from κόνις κόνῑ, Dioscorid. 30. 1. Diodor. 15. 5. (A. P. VII. 708. IX. 632.)

5. The ι appended by the Attics to pronouns is always long, as οὔτοσι(ι), ὀδί(ι), &c.; see Drac. 106. 17. Reg. Pr. 124. Et. M. 341. 44. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 60. 6. So always in the later poets, Agath. Schol. A. P. IV. 3. 33. ταυτῑ(ι) μὲν οὔν ἐρεῖ τις.

6. The neuter of the interrogative and indefinite pronoun τίς(ι) τί(ι) (who), and τίς(ι) τί(ι) (any one) is short; so also its compounds, as οὔτῑ, μήτῑ, ὄτῑ, &c.

Note.—On the unusual pronoun of the third person ἷ, which Drac. 106. 14. adduces as short, see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 72. 3. note, and Et. Gud. 278. 6. The dual forms νῶι(ι) and σφῶι(ι) are also short, as is shewn by the accent.

Measure of ι in the end of Adverbs and Prepositions.

§. 31.

1. Adverbs ending in ι are of variable measure, and the ancients themselves fluctuated in the determination of the indi-

vidual cases; the following may be assumed as decidedly short:

a. Dissyllables, either derived from other forms or independent, ἔτι, ναίχι, οὐχί(ι), ὕψι, ἴφι; comp. Drac. 69. 7. Et. M. 607. 18. Apollon. de adv. 545. 17.

b. Numeral adverbs in ις or ιν, the last consonant of which can be rejected by the poets, as πολλάκι, πλειστάκι, ἑξάκι, &c. for πολλάκις, πλ. ἑξ. Et. M. 169. 31. So ἄχρι, μέχρι, χωρι, for χωρίς(ι), ἄχρις, &c. Et. M. 169. 20. Apollon. de adv. 573. 2.; and lastly, νόσφι, πάλι, for νόσφιν, πάλιν.

c. Adverbs of place in θι, as αὐτόθι, Κορινθόθι, οἴκοθι, κεῖθι, &c.; see Et. M. as above. Apollon. de adverb, 573. 14.

d. Oxytones in τι, derived from verbs in ζω, as Δωριστί(ι), Ἰαστί(ι), Συριστί(ι), μελειιστί(ι), ὀνομαστί(ι); see Drac. 37. 1. 96. 3. Reg. Pr. 122. Apollon. de adv. 571. 31.

Note.—Nevertheless Apollon. de adv. 572. 14. Kœn. Greg. Cor. 31. quote some, e. g. μεγαλωστί(ι), ἱερωστί(ι), νεωστί(ι), as capable of being lengthened; they are, however, mostly short; so Il. 18. 26. Eurip. Electr. 658.

2. The following are decidedly long:

a. Adverbs which in Attic append ι, as δευρί(ι), νυνί(ι), &c.; Drac. 37. 9. 107. 8. and above, §. 30. 5.

b. To these the ancients add such as are derived from adjectives, e. g. ἀκλαυτί(ι), ἀστακτί(ι), ἀνωϊστί(ι), &c. So, besides the grammarians quoted above under *d*, the author of the Et. M. 155. 40. appears to decide; so also Apollon. de adverb. 571. 15.; and, of the moderns, Brunck, Apollon. Arg. 1. 1019. The Homeric examples of this long quantity are pointed out in the treatise De vers. Gr. Her. 47. On the contrary, others explain these forms to be arbitrary; see Lexicon Seguerian. 6. Bekker, An. Gr. 432. 17. This agrees with the circumstance that instances occur of their being decidedly short, as ἀμισθί(ι) in Archilochus, already noticed by the ancients; so ἀστακτί(ι), which Brunck quotes from Soph. Œd. Col. 1646. as proof of the long quantity, stands undoubtedly short in the same drama; and Blomfield, Æschyl. Prometh. 216. further adduces ἀστενακτί(ι), ἄωρι(ι), ἀκαητί(ι), ἐγεροτί(ι), from different poets. The

same critic will always have these adverbs written with a simple vowel, while in the manuscripts the reading usually fluctuates between *ι* and *ει*, as *ἀμογητί* and *ἀμογητεί*, *ἀνατί* and *ἀνατεί*. Lobeck, Sophocl. Ag. 1213. decides differently, and considers the diphthong admissible in the words derived from adjectives; but in those from substantives, on the contrary, he would make the formation conform strictly to the radical word. Goettling, Theodos. 229. ff. has treated of the orthography of these adverbs still more minutely, although at least the last definition there given may give rise to well-founded doubt.

3. Dissyllabic prepositions are short, as *ἀντί(ι)*, *ἐπί(ι)*, *περί(ι)*, &c.; so also those which are formed by adding a syllable, as *ἐνί(ι)*, *προτί(ι)*.

Measure of ι in the termination of Verbs.

§. 32.

The terminations of verbs in *σι* are short in all cases where they occur, e. g. *λέγουσῖ*, *πεφρίκασῖ*, *κτηριοῦσί(ι)*; so in verbs in *μι*, as *τιθεῖσῖ*, *φησί(ι)*, and in the poetic appended syllables of the kind, as *ἐκτάμνησῖ*, *παμφαίνησῖ*: The same holds of imperatives in *θι* and *τι*, as *δείδιθῖ*, *δῦθῖ*, *ἐπόμνυθῖ*, *κέκλυθῖ*, *φάνηθῖ*; see Drac. 37. 21. 58. 1.

Measure of the final Syllable υ.—Measure of the Syllable υ in Declension.

§. 33.

1. The paragogic terminations of the dative plural in *σιν* are invariably short, as *δίνησιν*, *ἀτραπίτοισιν*, *ὄρεσιν*, *πάντεσσιν*, &c.; so the Ionic termination *φιν*, e. g. *ἀγέληφιν*, *αὐτόφιν*.

2. The accusative of the third declension in *ιν* is short, as *μάστιν*, *σύνεσιν*, *κόνιν*, *φύσιν*, &c.; comp. Drac. 66. 24. Reg. Pr. 25.

Note 1.—The poetic forms of the pronoun of the third person *μίν* and *νίν* are also short; comp. Drac. 69. 1. Lascar. Gr. Gr. 253. 4. Generally these forms supply the place of the accusative, although they sometimes appear put for the dative also; comp. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 72. note 14.

Note 2.—The accusative $\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu$ from $\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (lion), is naturally long, as Il. 11. 480; see §. 36. 1. c., and on words which have the termination $\iota\nu$ besides $\iota\varsigma$, §. 36. 1. a.

§. 34.

The dative plural of the personal pronouns $\eta\acute{\mu}\iota\nu$, $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\iota\nu$, $\sigma\phi\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$, and $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$, presents some difficulty in the determination of its proper measure, as also of its accentuation, on both of which the ancients entertained great diversity of opinion. With respect first to $\eta\acute{\mu}\iota\nu$, Drac. 45. 28. (comp. Reg. Pr. 157.) assumes that the final syllable is by nature short; but adds, that it is lengthened analogously to the remaining cases of the plural $\eta\acute{\mu}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\eta\acute{\mu}\omega\nu$, $\eta\acute{\mu}\alpha\varsigma$; Constant. Lascar. 253. 1. on the contrary considers $\eta\acute{\mu}\iota\nu$ and $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\iota\nu$ to be long, but $\sigma\phi\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$ short. To the former add the collateral forms of other dialects; as, besides the Ionic $\eta\acute{\mu}\acute{\iota}\nu$, the Et. M. 84. 14. Gud. 243. 45. mention the Doric $\eta\acute{\mu}\acute{\iota}\nu(\acute{\iota})$, and the Æolic $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\iota}\nu$ or $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\iota}$. Apollon. de pronom. 383. gives also the old form of Alcæus, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\nu$. Moreover, attention must be paid to the inclination of the accent, by which $\eta\acute{\mu}\iota\nu$ changes into $\eta\grave{\mu}\iota\nu$, and for the short usage $\eta\acute{\mu}\acute{\iota}\nu$; comp. Herm. de emendand. rat. Gr. Gr. 78. ff. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 205. 18. 1. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 14. 9. 2. Of the first pronoun the Ionic poets frequently use the form called Æolic, Il. 1. 384. which is still more common with the Bucolic poets, as Theocr. Id. II. 14. VII. 126. XV. 17. 59. 76.; but always for the short quantity, as $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\mu}\acute{\iota}\nu$ with a long final syllable before a vowel is Doric; e. g. VII. 145. VIII. 13. Examples of the measure $\eta\acute{\mu}\acute{\iota}\nu$, besides $\eta\grave{\mu}\iota\nu$ and $\eta\acute{\mu}\acute{\iota}\nu$, are not infrequent in Homer; see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 204. note 9. But the Attic poets also often exhibit this interchange of measure, especially Sophocles, who, for example, in the Electra uses the short form in the dialogue, v. 17. 41. 272. 877. 1372. 1443.; and the long one in v. 311. 454. 1381. 1431.; see, on the accentuation and quantity, Elmsley, Soph. Œd. T. præf. XIII.; Porson, however, Eurip. Phœn. 778., decides that this measure belongs only to Sophocles, and does not occur in Euripides.

The pronoun of the second person is likewise naturally long

in this case, *ὑμῖν*; for the short usage it mostly changes into *ὑμμῖν* and *ὑμμῖ*. Upon this Thiersch rests, when in Gr. Gr. §. 204. 9. he altogether doubts the existence of the forms *ὑμῖν* or *ὑμμῖν* in Homer. But Fischer on Weller, Th. II. 211. remarks, that the Et. M. 432. 34. inclines to the reading *ὑμῖν* in Odyss. 1. 376. 2. 141. Other grammarians, as the Venet. Schol. II. 1. 147., do the same; but Eustathius in this passage gives *ὑμμῖν*, which might please on the account of uniformity. On the contrary, the Attic dramatists, at least Sophocles, have both the long and short forms, *ὑμῖν* and *ὑμῖν(ῖ)*, *ὑμμῖν*; see Electr. 604. 1332. Aj. 1264. 1281.

The pronoun of the third person, *σφισίν* or *σφίν*, is short, as the accent shews; comp. Drac. 106. 16. Arcad. de acc. 179. 7. Apollon. de pronom. 385. For this reason in Dionys. Perieg. 1062., Scaliger's reading *σφῖσίν* is to be adopted. On the other dialect forms, *φιν* and *ψιν*, see Fischer on Weller as above, 213. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 72. note 20.

The dual forms, *νῶϊν* and *σφῶϊν*, if not contracted into one syllable, shorten the termination; see Apollon. de pronom. 369. Arcad. de acc. 143. 8.; with the poets, at least the Epic, this is the predominant usage, as Il. 8. 402. 413. 416. Apoll. Arg. 2. 250. Theocr. Id. XII. 11. Therefore when instances of the lengthened quantity occur, they depend upon the *arsis*; see de vers. Gr. Her. 48.

Lastly, in the Doric dialect the singular also of these pronouns had the same termination, namely, *ἐμῖν(ῖ)*, *ρεῖν(ῖ)*, and *τῖν(ῖ)*; see Fischer on Weller II. 209. Apollon. de pronom. 364. ff. The length of *τῖν(ῖ)* is remarked by Drac. 87. 4. in reference to Theocr. Id. III. 33. comp. XV. 89. Erinna, 2. 1. Also the two others, conformably to their regular analogy, appear to have been usually long, although *ρεῖν* occurs in Homer only before a consonant, not only in the Odyssey, but also, which Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 204. 4. has overlooked, in the Il. 11. 201., where the Venet. Schol. makes allusion to the long quantity. On *ἐμῖν* Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 72. note 13. hesitates in deciding on account of Theocr. Id. V. 18. But there the reading *ἐμῖν* appears to be spurious; see Kiessling on the passage. On the unusual and

almost obsolete ἴν or ἶν, which belongs to the third person, comp. Bæckh, Not. crit. on Pindar. Pythic. 4. 36. Nem. 2. 66. and the scholars cited by him.

2. The syllable *ιν* is long in the Attic lengthened pronominal forms οὐτοσίν(*ι*), ἐκεινοσίν(*ι*), &c., as has also been stated above, §. 31. of the forms without *ν*; comp. Drac. 106. 19. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 80. 6.

Measure of the syllable ιν out of declension.

§. 35.

1. Adverbs in *ιν* are usually short; e. g. νόσφιν, πάλιν, πρίν(*ι*), &c. This is shewn of the two former by the short forms νόσφι, πάλι, mentioned in §. 31. 1. b.; for πρίν(*ι*) the Et. M. 405. 33. testifies, as also the usual short usage with the Attics, as Sophocl. Trach. 2. Eurip. Heracl. 552. 860.

Note.—Perhaps, however, it cannot well be denied that πρίν was sometimes lengthened by the older Epic authors even in the *thesis*, although this has been doubted; see Herm. Orph. 700 f. For, in the first place, the same long quantity is found in Æsch. Prom. 481. 769., although here also the correctness of the reading has been disputed; see Blomfield on the passage: secondly, the Doric πράν appears to point to a probably long or common form in the primitive language; see also Jacobs, A. P. 489.

2. It is evident that the termination *ιν* is shortened also in verbs, wherever it occurs, which already follows from the circumstance that the consonant *ν* can be omitted.

Measure of the syllable ις in the end of words.—Measure in declension.

§. 36.

The termination *ις*, in the third declension, is long and short. It is long:

a. In words which form the genit. in *ινος*. Of these grammarians assume a double termination, *ιν* and *ις*, in opposition to which Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 41. note 4, has attempted to shew, that in most of these cases *ις* was originally the prevalent termination, although δελφίν, δελφίς, and some others, interchange. The same is laid down by Eustathius on Od. 3. 5.

1453. 16. Hence ἀκτίς, γλωχίς, θίς, ἴς, ῥίς, Τρηχίς, &c. (ι) are long; comp. Drac. 81. 5. Reg. Pr. 15. Arcad. de acc. 193. 5., e. g. Theocr. XI. 35. ῥίς(ι) ἐπὶ χεῖλει. Eurip. Heracl. 193. Τραχίς(ι). Diogen. Laert. (A. P. VII. 87.) Σαλαμίς(ι), &c.

Note.—The paroxytone adjectives compounded from these retain the long termination: e. g. εὐρίς, χρυσάκτις, ἀριστώδης, thus ἀριστώδινος Christodor. Ecphr. 391. Nonn. 9. 148. εὐώδινι, Coluth. 281. Nonn. Dion. 9. 24., &c.; see Drac. 88. 19. Et. M. 395. 36.

b. The termination ις, gen. ιθος, is long, as ἄγλις, δέλλις, μέρμις, ὄρνις; comp. Drac. 10. 11. 34. 1. Et. M. 632. 3. Arcad. de acc. 196. 6., so Hom. Od. 10. 23. μέρμιθι. Hence the accent in γελγιθεῖς Crinagor. 6. 7. (A. P. VI. 232.) is irregular, unless, as others suppose, it is to be read γελγιῖδες.

Note.—On the lengthening of ὄρνις, which the ancients denominate Attic, as Reg. Pr. 118. Drac. 71. 7. Et. M. as above, it appears reasonable to assume a double form, ὄρνις, ἰθος, ἰν, and also ὄρνιός, ἰν. This alone can explain the frequent variation in the measure of this word, examples of which have already been adduced, De vers. Gr. Her. 50. The later Epic writers commonly use both forms ὄρνις and ὄρνιν short; the Attics, on the contrary, interchangeably: thus Aristoph. has, Av. 16. 270. 287. ὄρνις, 335. ὄρνιν; again, v. 70. 103. ὄρνις, v. 73. ὄρνιν, and so repeatedly in this play. Also the yet extant plural ὄρνεις testifies this; see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 58. p. 236. Therefore the declaration of Porson, in Hecub. 208, that ὄρνις is always long in Aristophanes, still admits of dispute.

c. The monosyllables λίς(ι) (lion), and κίς(ι) (moth), are long; see Drac. 36. 14. Reg. Pr. 57. Arcad. de acc. 192. 3. Only on the accentuation of the former, namely, whether it should be written λίς or λις, and in the accusative λίν or λιν, a great difference of opinion prevailed among the ancients: the former was defended by Aristarchus, the latter by Ptolemæus of Ascalon; comp. Eustath. and the Venet. Schol. on Il. 11. 32. 239. Et. M. 567. 6. Theod. Gramm. 201. 20. and Wolf. Litt. Anal. 4. 408. note; see also Theocr. Id. XIII. 6. 62. Also the adjective λίς(ι) (smooth) is long. Od. 12. 79.



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it short. Besides it is well known that here grammarians were little agreed in opinion among themselves, not only as regarded the number of words to be excepted, but also as to whether the derivative cases only or also the nominative was long; comp. De vers. Gr. Her. 48. ff., and Spohn de extr. part. Odys. 170. ff. For the length of the nominative, besides the analogy of the other long forms ending in *ις*, the usage of the poets testifies, as Il. 12. 456. κληῖς(ι) ἐπαρήρει; comp. 24. 318. Theogn. 19. σφρηγῖς(ι) ἐπικείσθω. On the contrary of those above-mentioned τευθίδος(ι) occurs short in Nicand. Alex. 471. Theaetet. Scholast. Ep. 2. 12. (A. P. X. 16). Nicander has also Alex. 546. σχοινίδι(ι) κύρτη, the former standing as an adjective. Again, according to the analogy of these, other lengthened forms are found in the Ionic poets, as in Meleager, Ep. 123. 4. Paul. Silent. Amb. 39. βαθυῖδος, Dionys. Perieg. 703. 946. νεβριῖδα, the latter of which is otherwise always used by Attic and Epic poets with a short middle syllable, as Eurip. Bacch. 24. 230. 652. Theocr. Ep. 2. 4. Opp. Cyr. 4. 245; on which account Drac. 69. 23. notices this as a peculiarity of Dionysius; so also later authors, as Hedyl. Ep. 6. 6. Agath. Schol. 31. 4. (A. P. VI. 292. 172.) and frequently Nonn. Dionys. 1. 35. 6. 34. 35. 17. 233.

Moreover the above-mentioned grammarians adduce some trisyllabic diminutives, the final syllable of which is long in the common and Ionic dialects, and short in the Attic, especially βλεφαρίς(ι), κέραμῖς(ι), πλοκαμῖς(ι), ῥαφανῖς(ι); see Drac. 23. 16. 45. 23. Reg. Pr. 118. So πλοκαμῖς(ι) occurs in the derivative cases in Theocr. Id. XIII. 7. and frequently in the Greek Anthology, e. g. Rufin. Epigr. 36. 5. (A. P. V. 48.) Christodor. Ecphras. 36. 81. and ῥαφανῖς(ι) in Aristoph. Plut. 544. Lastly, the accusative of κανονῖς(ι) in Philippus, Epigr. 17. 3. (A. P. VI. 62.) must be added.

In like manner grammarians distinguish καρῖς (lobster), and ῥιπίς (fan), the latter of which occurs in the Anthology with variable measure, being short in Antipater Sidonius, Epigr. 21. 5. (A. P. VI. 206.) and so in some other passages quoted by Jacobs, Anth. Pal. 204.; on the contrary, long in Aristo, Ep. 1. 3. (A. P. VI. 306.) although the short measure appears to

predominate, and is found also in Nonn. Dion. 12. 283. and Paul. Silent. 74. 153. The other word, *καρίς*, was formerly long in the nominative in Joannes Gazæus, II. 95; but Græfe has there given *καρίς νηχομένη* from the Goth. copy: the accusative *καρίδας* is lengthened in Asclepiades, Ep. 28. 3. (A. P. V. 185).

Adjectives in *ις* compounded from long forms are likewise long in the final syllable, as *ἀλικρηπίς(ι)*, *βαθυκνημής(ι)*. Quint. Sm. 1. 55. *εὐκλήϊς(ι)*, *εὐπλοκαμής(ι)*, *μελαμφήφης*, *μονοκρήπις*, *τανυκρήπις*, as it should be read Et. M. 184. 8; see Drac. 41. 13. Reg. Pr. 118. Eustath. Od. 2. 119. 14. 37. 50. On the accentuation alone the ancients were at issue, some wishing to paroxytone all these words according to the general rules of accentuation in compounds, while others made those which occurred only in the feminine gender oxytone; see Spohn, as above, 190. ff. *Δικλῆϊς(ι)*, *δικλίδος(ι)*, which Drac. 56. 18. Et. M. 518. 21. Eustath. as above, have already excepted, is always short in all poets; so Il. 12. 455. *δικλίδας(ι)*, Od. 17. 268. *δικλίδες(ι)*.

3. The pronouns *τίς(ι)* and *τίς(ι)* are short; comp. Drac. 88. 10. 103. 10. Reg. Pr. 57, in which passage *πᾶς* is to be corrected into *τις*. Arcad. de acc. 193. 3.

Measure of the final Syllable ις in Adverbs.

§. 37.

Adverbs in *ις* are short in the termination, as *ἄλις*, *ἄμυδις*, *λικριφής(ι)*, *μέχρις*; so the numeral adverbs, e. g. *δύς(ι)*, *τρίς(ι)*, *τετρακίς(ι)*, &c.; Apollon. de adverb. 557. 3. Et. M. 405. 30. Venet. Schol. II. 16. 324.

Note.—Grammarians, as Const. Lascar. 253. 21. partly except *τρίς* and *δύς*, as formed by syncope from *τριάκῖς* and *δυάκῖς*; yet this is contradicted by the usage of the poets, which shortens them, as *δύς(ι)*; Eurip. Suppl. 1085. *τρίς(ι)*; Theocr. Id. II. 43. VI. 39. XVII. 72. Asclepiad. Epigr. 25. 1. (A. P. V. 7).

Measure of υ in the termination of words.—Measure in declension.

§. 38.

1. Names of letters ending in υ are long, as μῦ, νῦ, ῥ ψιλόν; comp. Const. Lasc. 233. 12; so the grammarian Stephanus uses them in the metrical index of the several books of the Πίσις Anthol. Palat. IX. 385. 12. 13. 20.

2. Neuters of the third declension have the final syllable short, as ἄστῦ, γόνῦ, νάπῦ, πῶῦ(ῦ); comp. Drac. 34. 9. 68. 8. Reg. Pr. 40. The same holds of the neuters of adjectives in υς, εια, υ; e. g. ἡμισῦ, θῆλῦ, ἰθύ(ῦ), ταχύ(ῦ), ὠκῦ(ῦ), &c.

Note.—The undeclined γρῦ is long, and so Constant. Lasc. 254. gives it, but as an adverb, although it is more properly a substantive, as in Aristoph. Plut. 17; compare the Scholia and Hemsterhuis in the passage.

3. When the nominative is long, it appears natural that the υ of the vocative should also be lengthened; nevertheless the short quantity would also have much analogy in its favour. Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 42, note, defends the first, and adduces ἰχθύ(ῦ) with a long termination: shortened forms, however, of those that have a short nominative, are not infrequent with the poets, as Theocr. Id. X. 42. πολύσταχῦ, Eurip. Herc. Fur. 1137. πρέσβῦ. Myro Byzant. 1. 2. βότρῦ Διωνύσου, but also Theocr. Id. XVII. 53. κυάνοφρῦ.

4. The pronoun of the second person σύ is short; comp. Apollon. de pronom. 327. f. Drac. 106. 15. Const. Lasc. 252. 26. In like manner the Doric τύ, which, put as an enclitic, represents the accusative; e. g. Theocr. Id. VIII. 7. X. 15.

Measure of Adverbs and other terminations in υ.

§. 39.

1. According to the testimony of the ancients adverbs in υ are short; see Drac. 25. 1. Apollon. de adv. 614. 8. Et. M. 114. 33; e. g. εὔθύ(ῦ), μεταξύ(ῦ), πάγχῦ, πάνῦ, πρόχῦ.

Note.—On the single ἀντικρύ or ἀντικρύς the opinions of the ancients are divided; Drac., as above, affirms that ἀντικρύς is by nature long; the same rule is given more complete in

Et. M. 114. 29. where the signification and quantity of *ἀντικρυς* and *ἀντικρύ* are distinguished. Apollon. de adverb. 614. 7. considers the accentuation of *ἀντικρυς* as irregular. Yet the Venet. Schol. on Il. 5. 100. assumes the like difference; comp. also Bekk. Anecd. Gr. 1328. On the contrary, Eustath., as above, 527. 12. lays down *ἀντικρυ* to be both long and short, which, as he himself attempts to prove in some passages, is at least supported by Epic examples; see Herm. Orph. 706. Besides, it must not be overlooked that *ἀντικρύς* never occurs in Homer; in Apollonius it has sometimes been introduced by Brunck; see III. 493. In Quintus Sm. 4. 376. 8. 323. 13. 91. it stands as a dactyl.

2. Verbs in *υμι* lengthen the third person of the imperfect and also of the second aorist, where this occurs, as from *φύω*, *φῦμι*, *ἔφῦ*, from *δύω*, *ἔδῦ*, Ep. *δῦ* and *φῦ*; see Drac. 37. 13. Et. M. 289. 50. but also *ἔδῦ*, Il. 11. 63. The same holds also in the tragedians, as is evident from the frequent *ἔφῦ*; e. g. Soph. Electr. 1010. Eurip. Bacch. 733. Mel. Epigr. 95. 3; see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 107. note 16.

Measure of the final Syllables υν and υς.—Measure in Declension.

§. 40.

1. We connect the final syllables *υν* and *υς* together in the discussion, because words which terminate with *υν* in the accusative, have *υς* in the nominative, and therefore these forms occur in the same examples. Now with respect first to words which terminate in the nominative in *υν*, grammarians lay down that they lengthen the final syllable, e. g. *Γόρτυν*, *μόσσυν*, *πόλτυν*, *Φόρκυν*, to which Arcad. de acc. 10. 5. adds the Æolic *τέκτυν* for *τέκτων*; comp. Drac. 32. 12. 46. 20. 93. 26. Constant. Lasc. 238. 15. However, the same grammarians inform us, that according to the statement of Herodian, the nominative is short, and the derivative cases alone made long. It is probable that here also the oldest form was *υς*, as 2. 862. *Φόρκυς αὖ Φρύγᾶς ἦγε*, whence arose a heteroclitic form in *υος* and *υνος*, at least in this name; in this manner such forms could as well be considered long as those in *ις* *ινος*,

which is partly disputed by the ancients; see *De vers. Gr. Her.* 81.

2. The termination *υν* in the neuter participles of verbs in *υμα* is short, as *δεικνύν(ῦ)*, *ζευγνύν(ῦ)*, &c.; comp. *Const. Lasc.* 252. 4.

3. Of words in *υς*, gen. *υος*, accus. *υν*, the following are originally and indisputably long.

a. Monosyllables, as *δρῦς*, *μῦς*, *σῦς*, acc. *δρῦν*, *μῦν*, *σῦν*, which is evident from the accent; comp. *Drac.* 36. 9. 91. 15. *Et. M.* 288. 29. 736. 44. *Const. Lasc.* 239. 1.

b. In like manner in these two cases, polysyllables which have the accent on the last syllable, and form *υος* in the genitive, are long, as *ἔδητύς(ῦ)*, *ἰθύς(ῦ)*, *ἰχθύς(ῦ)*, *λιγνύς(ῦ)*, *νηδύς(ῦ)*, *ὄφρῦς(ῦ)*. However frequently this measure may have been mistaken, as even recently by Græfe, *Epistol. crit.* on *Bucol.* 46. yet the remarks of the ancients, particularly of Herodian in *Eustath. Odys.* 19. 163. 1851. put it beyond all doubt; and after a suggestion of Barnes, on *Eurip. Ion.* 1004. an attempt has been made in the treatise *De vers. Gr. Her.* 67. f. to place this truth in a clearer light. Besides the authorities there remarked, *Arcad. de acc.* 92. 8. and *Constant. Lasc.* 239. 1. also speak of the lengthening of these forms, and *Buttmann, Gr. Gr.* §. 42, note, accedes to the same view; also *Porson, Eurip. Med.* 1254, adopts it in reference to *Ἐριννύς(ῦ)*.

Note.—The rare examples in which such forms are shortened, as *Callim. to Artem.* 160. *νηδῦς(ῦ) ἐκείνη*, are for the most part given *De vers. Gr. Her.* 68. *Arcad. de acc.* 92. 10., as also *Chæroboscus*, quoted by *Buttmann*, explains this as a poetic licence. In like manner the *Reg. Pr.* 124. expressly states, that *ἰχθύς(ῦ)*, mentioned by *Buttmann* as short, is peculiar to *Pindar*. Nevertheless *κλιτύς(ῦ)*, *νηδύς(ῦ)*, and some others, occur here and there with a short final syllable in the tragedians and later Epic authors. Hence one should hesitate in following *Wernicke* on *Tryphiodor.* 288. ff. however acute some of his remarks may be, when he rejects all examples of such shorts in the Alexandrine Epic poets. More probably this very circumstance occasioned the transition to the short usage in the later Epic poets, who would rather borrow from other Epic writers than from tragedians.

So, besides those mentioned by Wernicke, we have in Joannes Gazæus, II. 11. νηδὺν(ῦ) ἀνευρόνουσα. 94. ἀχλὺν(ῦ) ἀποπτύουσα, Agath. Schol. 52. 4. (A. P. IX. 662.) νηδὺς(ῦ) ἐπεγδούπει; see also on κλιτύς(ῦ), Monk on Eurip. Hippol. 227. Schæf. Mel. Cr. 73. Jacobs, A. P. 862. 692. Moreover it cannot be denied, that the accusative ἰχθύα, νηδύα, and the like, occurs also in the later poets; see Wernicke, as above. Jacobs, A. P. 502.

c. Diminutives in υς are long, as Διονῦς, ἀφῦς, λαρδῦς, which grammarians circumflex; comp. Drac. 104. 20. Et. M. 133. 53. Arcad. de acc. 92. 13.

Note.—The words hitherto given, which have νυ in the accusative, naturally lengthen this case.

d. According to the testimony of the ancients, the two ending in δος and θος in the genit., δαγύς(ῦ), ὕδος (doll), and κώμῦς, ὕθος (bunch), are long; comp. Drac. 33. 22. 40. 11. 71. 12. Et. M. 532. 6.

e. Participles of verbs in υμι lengthen the syllable υς; comp. Drac. 30. 1. Const. Lasc. 251. 12; this is the case both in the Epic poets and tragedians, as Hom. Il. 10. 201. ὀλλύς(ῦ). Quint. Sm. I. 155. XIII. 24. δεικνύς(ῦ). Theogn. 1035. καταδύς(ῦ), &c.

f. Lastly, the termination υς is long in plural forms contracted from υες and υας; as Il. 16. 390. κλιτῦς. Od. 11. 320. γένῦς, and frequently; comp. Drac. 30. 18.

4. The termination υς in words of the third declension is short.

a. In those in υς, which have υος in the genit. and are barytone, e. g. γένῦς, ἴτῦς, πέλεκῦς, στάχῦς; so also γῆρῦς, πῆχῦς; see Drac. 30. 15. 33. 19. Arcad. de acc. 91. 9. 20.

Note.—The words adduced have constantly the short quantity: therefore the reading received by Matthiæ, in Herc. Fur. 5. is false, and must either be Σπαρτῶν στάχυς βλάστησεν, according to Barnes, or, if with Elmsley, on Eurip. Bacch. 1133. we do not allow the omission of the augment: στάχυς γ' ἔβλασεν. For at least no one will here be disposed to defend the long quantity of this word; comp. Theocr. Id. X. 47. Apollon. Arg. 1. 688. 3. 1389. 4. 989. Quint. Sm. 4. 425. 13. 242. although in tragedians it usually

stands at the end of a trimeter, as in Eurip. Cycl. 121. Bacch. 245.

b. Those which have *ος* impure in the genitive are short, whether they be oxytone or barytone, as *πηλαμύς(ῥ)*, *χλαμύς(ῥ)*, *μάρτυς*, Arcad. de acc. 91. 21.

Note.—Arcad. de acc. 193. 6. indeed quotes the form *μάρτυρ* with a long final syllable; however, its use is probably confined entirely to later writers, for elsewhere *μάρτυς* always occurs, and that with a short final syllable; e. g. Theogn. 1226. Bion. Id. IV. 1. Manetho, Apotelesm. 5. 90. Nonn. Dionys. 3. 331. On the real exceptions *δαγύς(ῡ)* and *κωμύς(ῡ)* we have spoken above under 3: d. On the contrary *κόρυς*, *ῥθος*, *ῥν*, (helmet,) is always short; see Drac. 34. 5. 58. 17.

c. Also adjectives in *υς*, compounded from substantives in *υς*, shorten the termination, e. g. *εῦσταχῦς*, *πολύδακρῦς*, *ρόδόπηχῦς*, *τρίβραχῦς*, *ὑπέροφρῦς*. The shortness even of those compounded from originally long forms, e. g. from *ἰχθύς(ῡ)* and *ὄφρυς(ῡ)*, is laid down by the ancients, as Arcad. de acc. 92. 5. Const. Lasc. 233. 6. Et. M. 246. 12. 565. 16. 599. 33. and although the last appears to hesitate with regard to *κάλλιχθυς*, yet the usage of the poets establishes the shortness and the proparoxytone accentuation; see Opp. Hal. 1. 185. 3. 191. *κάλλιχθῦς*, 1. 169. 3. 188. *χρῦσοφρῦς*, Rufin. Ep. 19. 2. (A. P. V. 76.) *εῦοφρῦς*, Theocr. Id. IV. 59. *κῦάνοφρῦν*, Lycophr. 346. *λεύκοφρῦν*. To these add also the compounds from *ἔρχομαι*, as *ἔπηλῦς*, *νέηλῦς*; see Et. M. 599. 33. Hom. Il. 10. 434. Eurip. Herc. Fur. 254.

d. All adjectives in *υς*, *εια*, *υ*, shorten the termination without regard to the accent, as *βαθύς(ῥ)*, *ἡμισῦς*, *θῆλῦς*, *ταχύς(ῥ)*, *ὠκύς(ῥ)*; comp. Drac. 104. 22. Examples abound every where.

Note.—Here also, as the individual examples show, the accusative in *υν* follows the quantity of the nominative, and is short.



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Measure of the doubtful Vowels a, ι, υ, in the penultimate and antepenultimate Syllables.—Measure of a in the penultimate and antepenultimate Syllables of Declension.

§. 43.

1. The Doric or poetic genitive in *αο* of words of the first declension in *ης* and *ας* is always long, like these terminations themselves, see §. 28. 1., thus: Ἄλτᾰο, Βορέᾰο, Ὀρέστᾰο. The same holds good of the genitive plural of feminine forms in *ᾰων*, whether they be substantives or adjectives; e. g. *Il.* 2. 87. μελισσᾰων(ᾰ), ἀδινᾰων(ᾰ), see *Drac.* 110. 9. 111. 24. *Et. M.* 40. 52. *Thiersch, Gr. Gr.* §. 179. 33.

Note.—It is well known that the termination *αων*, with the same measure, sometimes occurs also in neuters or feminines of the second declension, as *Hes. Scut. Herc.* v. 7. βλεφάρων τ' ἀπὸ κυανεᾰων(ᾰ).

2. Besides the above mentioned, nothing worthy of remark occurs in the first two declensions, as they never increase in the syllables, and the vowels or diphthongs of the several cases sufficiently shew the natural quantity. The matter is different in the third, where, however, in most instances, the natural quantity of the nominative determines that of the remaining cases. Here the terminations, the derivative cases of which are to be considered, are *α*, *αν*, *αξ*, *αρ*, *ας*, *αψ*. The first of these is always short in neuters, as ἄλειψᾰ, δώματос, σώματι, πραγμάτων(ᾰ), &c.; comp., §. 20.

Note.—To these add the heteroclite singular and plural forms, as *Quint. Sm.* 12. 109. ὄνειραῖ, *Soph. Electr.* 460. ὄνειρατα. *Æsch. Prom.* 486. ὄνειράτων(ᾰ), the first example of which is in *Hom. Od.* 20. 87. also *Apollon. Arg.* 4. 172. παρειᾰσιν(ᾰ), if the reading be correct: *Il.* 7. 212. προσώπᾰσιν; comp. *Fisch. on Weller, II.* 188. *Buttm. Gr. Gr.* §. 56. note 15.

3. The derivative cases of masculines in *αν*, genit. *ανος*, are long, as Πάν Πᾰνός, Ἄνιάν Ἄνιᾰνος. *Soph. Electr.* 714.; comp. *Drac.* 8. 13. *Const. Lasc.* 237. 22. and above, §. 23. 4.

Note.—Here also the Ionians have, in most instances, *η*,

as *Τιτῆνες*, Il. 14. 279., but *Πάν* remains everywhere unchanged, as also in its derivatives.

4. Of forms in *αξ*, genit. *αγος*, *ακος*, *αχος*, there has yet been no opportunity of treating, as they are always long in the nominative, either by nature, as *ῥάξ*(*ā*), or at least by position. The ancients were not unanimous among themselves in determining the natural measure; see Drac. 18. 10. 47. 3. 51. 6. 76. 7. 80. 18. Reg. Pr. 6. 63. Et. M. 109. 45. 460. 55. Also Bast. on Greg. Corinth. 240. and Spohn, Commentat. de part. extr. Odys. 120. ff. have made some observations in respect to diminutives in *αξ*. In general the following appears to admit of being laid down agreeably to the definitions of the ancients and the usage of the poets. Derivative cases of words in *αξ* are long:

a. In monosyllables of the masculine gender, as *βλάξ* (simpleton), *πράξ* (hare), *Θράξ* (Thracian), genit. *ᾱκος*, and *ῥάξ* *ῥᾱγός* (grape). Apollon. Ep. 5. 4. Diodor. Con. 3. 3. (A. P. VI. 22. 238.); see Drac. 19. 12. 80. 21. Reg. Pr. 60., in which passages, however, *κράξ* is corruptly written for *Θράξ*. Of those quoted *πράξ* stands in Æsch. Agam. 137. short, which is there defensible, as being of the feminine gender.

b. Polysyllables, as *Ἐπιδάυραξ*, *ἰραξ* (hawk), Aristoph. Av. 515. *ὀρθίαξ* (part of a mast); comp. Drac. 19. 5. Reg. Pr. 63.

c. The same measure is followed by dissyllabic radical forms of the masculine gender, which have the penultimate syllable long by nature, as *θώραξ*, *ἴραξ*, *κνώδαξ* (pin), Orph. Pr. 2. 26., *λάβραξ* (sea-wolf), Opp. Hal. 1. 112. *οἶαξ* (helm), Eurip. Hec. 1610. *σύρφαξ* (filth), Aristh. Lysist. 673. *Φαΐαξ* (Phæacian). The length of these words is evinced by their Ionic form in Epic writers; see Il. 2. 544. 24. 269. Od. 3. 35. To these add some made long by position, which have a liquid letter in the middle, as *πόρπαξ* (handle of a shield), Eurip. Phœn. 2125. *πόρπαχ' ὑπ' αὐτόν*, Ion. *πόρπηξ*, *κόρδαξ* (a kind of dance), see Bekker. An. Gr. I. 101. 116. *κόνδαξ* (a game), Rufin. A. P. V. 61. 1. To these definitions Drac. 18. 24. 47. 3. 51. 6. also testifies.

Note.—*ἰραξ* is corrupted in Draco and the Reg. Pr. into *ἴλαξ*; that the former is correct is clear from Et. M. 467. 56. and the passage from Hesiod. Op. 203. there quoted. The

above-named grammarians except the word *σαῦσαξ* or *σαῦταξ*, as short, and *καύαξ* or *κάβαξ* (a sea-fowl), as common; the latter, however, is mostly long in the poets, and usually written by them *καύηξ*, *ηκος*; e. g. Callim. Fr. 167. Leonidas Tarent. Ep. 74. 4. Some others adduced by Draco are so corruptly written, that their investigation here would go to too great length. To the above-mentioned belongs also *ῥρηξ ηκος* (branch), Il. 21. 31., and so, generally, Dor. *ῥρη̄ακες*, Theocr. Id. VII. 146. An example of the short quantity occurs in Nicias, A. P. VII. 200. *ὑπ' ῥρη̄ακα*, if the reading be there correct: comp. Jacobs, A. P. 262. In like manner in Theocr. XV. 35. *μύρη̄ακες* is Doric for *μύρηακες*.

d. Of diminutives in *αξ*, those preceded by a vowel are long, as *φλύαξ* (prattler), Nossus, Ep. 12. 3. (A. P. VII. 414.) *στοάξ* (Stoic), *νέαξ* (young man), Callim. Fr. 78. *ρύαξ* (flood), besides those which have the penultimate long by nature, as *βώμαξ* (parasite), *πήλαξ* (dirt), *πλούταξ* (a rich noodle), *κρώμαξ* (heap of stones); lastly, some lengthened only by position, as *πάσσαξ* (nail), Aristoph. Acharn. 763. *στόμφαξ* (boaster). Aristoph. Nub. 1370. *φόρταξ* (carrier), with a short penultimate, *φέναξ ἄκος* (deceiver). The reason of this lengthening lies in the long radical word *φενᾱκίζω*. Others were used by the Comic poets rather as names of ridicule, and lengthened the final syllable on account of their contraction from other words, like the forms in *ᾱς* and *ῦς*. For this reason one might be led to consider forms like *νόσσαξ* and *νεόσσαξ*, *βάβαξ* from *βαβάκτης* in Lycophr. 472., genit. *ακος*, as long.

5. On the contrary, words in *αξ* are short in the derivative cases.

a. In monosyllables of the feminine gender, as *δράξ* (handful), Batrachom. 240. *κλάξ* (key), *πλάξ* (platter), Eurip. Hec. 8. *σπάξ* (dog), in the genit. *ᾱκός*, so *στάξ* (obsol.) (drop), in the genit. *ᾱγός*, Apoll. Arg. 4. 626. •

b. Dissyllabic derivatives and diminutives of the feminine gender, which have the penultimate long by nature, are short, as *αῦλαξ* (furrow), *θρη̄δαξ* (lettuce), *θρη̄ναξ* (trident), *κλῑμαξ* (ladder), *μεῑραξ* (girl), *πῑδαξ* (fountain), *σμῑλαξ* or *μῑλαξ* (yew tree), Eurip., Bacc. 659. Nonn. Dionys. 12. 86. Hereto the

ancients reckon also βῶλαξ (furrow), βῶμαξ (little altar) as a distinction from the above ὁ βῶμαξ; see Drac. 18. 10. 47. 6. Lascar. 238. 15. Spohn, as above, 121.

Note.—The assumption of the ancients, however, that these shortened words are only of the feminine gender, does not appear to be altogether well founded, as ὁ λείμαξ ἄκος also, which is quoted only as masculine, occurs short; see Eurip. Iph. in Aul. 1520. Epigr. Adesp 428. 10. (A. P. IX. 788); and hence it would be necessary in the two passages to take the form for a feminine, which does not agree well with the context. In like manner κρώμαξ, given as long, is short in Lycophr. 653. where, however, κλώμακας stands according to another reading.

c. Lastly, dissyllabic radical or diminutive words, which shorten the first syllable, are mostly short, e. g. ἄβαξ (calculation-table), δόναξ (reed), κάμαξ(ᾶ) (pale), κόλαξ (flatterer), κόραξ (crow), λίθαξ (stone), μύλαξ (millstone), πίναξ (tablet). σκύλαξ (puppy), χάραξ (palisade), ἀσπάλαξ lengthened from σπάλαξ (mole); see Drac. 53, 17; so the most part of those lengthened only by position, namely, all wherein this is formed by two mute letters, as ἄνθραξ (ashes), μάσταξ and μύσταξ (mouth, morsel), πύνδαξ (bottom of a vessel), ὕσσαξ, Aristoph. Lysist. 1011, but also many others containing a liquid letter, e. g. δίφραξ (chair), ὄμφαξ (unripe grape), λάρναξ (chest), all in the genit. ἄκος. Lastly, those which take γ or χ in the genit. have mostly the short vowel, as ἄρπαξ, διάσφαξ, λάλαξ, λάταξ, in the genit. ἄγος, and τέτραξ, in the genit. τέτραχος and τέτρακος, for which in Drac. 51. 12. κέκραξ is falsely written.

Note 1.—According to this rule φύλαξ, ἄκος, is also short, and so it usually occurs in the poets, as Soph. Antig. 260. Hom. Il. 10. 180. f. &c., but Drac. 94. 23. declares it to be arbitrary, and οἰκοφύλαξ, 51. 15. to be long; for both of which, however, certain authority is wanting.

Note 2.—Adjectives compounded from these naturally conform to the radical words, as ἐριβῶλαξ, κλασιβῶλαξ, πολυπίδαξ, genit. ἄκος, but λινοθώραξ, ἄκος; see Drac. 51. 16.

6. In words in αρ the quantity of the nominative is invariably transferred to the other cases; consequently the monosyllabic

masculines are long, as ψάρ, ψᾶρός, see §. 28. 1.; but the disyllabic, unless lengthened by position, are short, as μάκαρ ἄρος; so also neuters, as οὐδᾶρ ἄτος ἄτα, §. 28. 2. 3.

7. Of terminations in ας, feminines in ας αδος, adjectives in ας ανος, neuters in ας ατος and αος, and in like manner neuters in υ ατος are short in the derivative cases, e. g. ποντιάς ἄδος(ᾶ), σπιλάδεσσι(ᾶ), μέλᾶνᾶ, τέρᾶτος, τέρᾶσι, σέλᾶος, γόνυ γόνᾶτος, δόρυ δοράτεσσι(ᾶ); Quint. Sm. 6. 363. Also μέγας (great) forms μεγάλου(ᾶ), μεγάλῳ(ᾶ), with a short vowel.

Note.—Κέρας, however, forms also κέρᾶτος, as κέρᾶτε, Eurip. Bacch. 879; and so sometimes in the compounds, as Aristoph. Nub. 597. ὑψικέρᾶτα πέτραν; comp. Elmsley, Eurip. Bacch. 919; although here the poets usually change the last syllable into ω, as Homer, Od. 10. 158. ὑψίκερων ἔλαφον. Hom. Hymn. 18. 2. 37. δικέρωτα, Eurip. Helen. 382. χρυσοκέρωτ' ἔλαφον; here, however, some MSS. have α. Hence may be explained the lengthened form κεράατα(ᾶα) in Arat. Ph. 174. Quint. Sm. 6. 125. 238. Nonn. Dion. 10. 360. 12. 80. On the contrary, in Quint. Sm. 14. 595. κεράων should evidently be written for κεράτων; comp. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 54. note 3. Τεράατα(ᾶα) in Quint. Sm. 5. 43. 12. 522. is of similar formation.

8. The following have always long α in the derivative cases :
a. κρᾶς κρᾶτός (head), and λᾶς contr. from λᾶας (stone), the latter in the full as well as the contracted forms, genit. λᾶος and λᾶός, accus. λᾶᾶν and λᾶᾶ in Quint. Sm. 13. 156. The former is often lengthened into ᾶᾶ in the oblique cases, κρᾶᾶτος, κρᾶᾶτι, (κρᾶ), &c.; as in Hom. Il. 14. 177. 19. 93. Od. 22. 218. Apollon. Rh. 1. 222. 1010. 2. 1014. and often in later authors; on the other, see Et. M. 558. 1.

b. Adjectives derived from κεράννυμι are long, as μελίκρᾶς ᾶτος, yet they have frequently η; comp. §. 28. 1. f.

c. Of participles in ας, ασα, αν, the feminine form is naturally long, as Il. 20. 12. φονήσασα, &c. and so every where.

d. In these forms, and in masculines in ας, αντος, the dative plural in σι is always long, e. g. Γίγασιν, ἱμάσιν, &c.; see Drac. 113. 12. Const. Lasc. 236. 16.

Note.—The same termination in words in ηρ, which suffer

syncope in the genitive, is short, as ἀνὴρ, θυγάτηρ, ἀνδράσι(ᾶ), θυγατράσι(ᾶ), &c.

9. Words in αψ mostly shorten the termination in the derivative cases, as Ἄραψ ἄβος, θέραψ, λαῖλαιψ, ἄπος. Reg. Pr. 67. Generally φάψ φᾶβός (a species of dove) is given as long, but it is short, e. g. Lycophr. 580; so also πλινθόβαψ and similar compounds take the short quantity; comp. Arcad. de acc. 94. 12. Only δράψ, probably for δραπέτης (fugitive), and λάψ, a Tarentine word, are named as long.

§. 44.

1. With respect to the inflection of adjectives, it yet remains to be mentioned, in addition to the above, that forms of the superlative in τατος always shorten the doubtful vowel, as σοφώτατος, λαλίστατος, &c.; see Lasc. 242. 25.

2. Of numerals it is to be observed, that διακόσιοι, together with τριάκοντα(ᾶ), τριακόσιοι, and the compounds, as Theocr. Id. XIII. 74. τριακοντάζυγον Ἄργω, are invariably long, on which account the Ionians write τριήκοντα, &c. Et. M. 290. 50. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 70. note 12. In the other hundreds, as τεσσαράκοιοι, πεντᾶκόσιοι, &c. the syllable is short, so also τεσσεράκοντα(ᾶ), Hom. Il. 2. 524. 534. The remaining tens have η, as πεντήκοντᾶ, ἐξήκοντᾶ; for ὀγδοήκοντα Homer has ὀγδώκοντα, Il. 2. 568.

Note.—Later authors, however, said also τριάκοντα(ᾶ), according to the analogy of the other numerals; comp. Jacobs, A. P. 617. 705. 806.

Measure of ι in the penultimate and antepenultimate Syllables of Declension.

§. 45.

To be able to determine the measure of ι in the penultimate syllable, it is only necessary to speak of the terminations ιξ, ις, and ιψ, besides the invariably short neuters, as μέλι ἶτος; for originally ιν, as has already been mentioned, existed usually in ις. In the genit. of words in ιξ, ιγος, ικος, ιχος, the measure is variable.

1. The ι is long :

a. In monosyllables, which do not begin with two consonants, e. g. ἴξ (worm), φίξ (sphinx) in the genit. ἴκος, to these add φρίξ (shuddering). Il. 23. 692. φρῖκός, and ψίξ ἴχος (crumb), whence Ψῖχάρπαξ Batrachom. 24. 27; comp. Drac. 27. 4. 93. 5. Reg. Pr. 64. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 41. note 11.

b. Dissyllables, which lengthen the penultimate syllable either by nature or position, are generally long, as αἶξ (storm) Apollon. Rh. 4. 820. together with its compounds, βέμβιξ ἴκος (top) Callim. Ep. 1. 9. μάστιξ ἴγος (whip), ὄρνιξ ἴχος (bird) Theocr. Id. VII. 47. πέρδιξ ἴκος (partridge) Opp. Cyn. 2. 317. πέμφιξ ἴγος (breeze), σκάνδιξ ἴκος (chervil) Aristoph. Ach. 477. Τέμμιξ ἴκος (a proper name) Nonn. Dionys. 4. 99. τέττιξ ἴγος (grasshopper), φοίνιξ ἴκος (purple, and also as a proper name); comp. Drac. 93. 8.

Note 1.—The word θρηῖξ ἴκος is arbitrary, in Homer short as a resolved form, e. g. Il. 2. 844. θρηῖκας(ῖ), in later authors of fluctuating measure, e. g. Apollon. Arg. I. 637. θρηῖκας(ῖ), but I. 24. θρηῖκι(ῖ), 632. θρηῖκας(ῖ), &c.; see Drac. 27. 18. Dorvill. Van. Crit. p. 386. Jacobs, A. P. 585.

Note 2.—The word χοῖνιξ ἴκος makes an exception to the above rule, and always shortens the penultimate, as has already been remarked by Drac. 27. 16. Reg. Pr. 64. Thus Od. 19. 28. χοῖνῖκος ἄπτηται.

Note 3.—The length of *ι* naturally remains when the letter comes to stand in the antepultimate syllable, as in the poetic datives, e. g. Il. 2. 744. Αἰθίκεσσι(ῖ), 3. 151. τετίγεσσι(ῖ).

Note 4.—Finally, in several of the first-mentioned long forms, the writing *ιγξ* also occurred; comp. Lobeck, Phryn. 72. Goettling, Theodos. Gramm. 238. f. Among these words Drac. 27. 50. mentions τέμβριξ, which is probably corrupted from Τέμμιξ in Nonnus, unless it be assumed that βέμβιξ was written twice.

2. On the contrary, forms in *ιξ* shorten their genitives in the derivative cases:

a. In most monosyllables which have two consonants at the beginning, as στίξ ἴχος (row), θρίξ τρίχος (hair); comp. Drac. 27. 3. 93. 6. Reg. Pr. 64. πνίξ, genit. πνῖγός (suffocation).

b. In those which have *λ* in the middle, as ἦλιξ (of the same



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adduced §. 36. 2. *a.* are short, as ἔχῖς, Πάρις, genit. ἴος. Σκείρω-
νίς(ι), κερκίς(ι), genit. ἴδος(ι) dat. ἴδι(ι).

Note.—Also independent adjectives of the kind are invari-
ably short, as ἴδρις, ἴος, νηίς, ἴδος(ι); the compounds and de-
rivatives follow the radical forms, thus Eurip. Herc. 1026.
παρθένου Παλληνίδος(ι). Il. 21. 355. πολυμήτιος. Likewise
dual pronominal adjectives are always short, as νωίτερος(ι),
&c. Hom. Il. 15. 39.

5. Of words in *ψ*, Drac. 53. 16. says, that they lengthen the
final syllable, and as an example quotes the Homeric κέρα
ἴπες ἔδοιεν, Od. 21. 395. The same holds of the monosyllables
κνίψ and θρίψ, see on the signification Et. M. 481. 3.; and
lastly ῥίψ, ῥῖπος (rush) Od. 5. 256. is long; comp. Eustath.
1533. 48. ff. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 141., note 11.

6. On the contrary, the monosyllables νίψ, νῖφος (snow) He-
siod. Op. 535., although the nominative of this is not in use,
and λίψ, ὄ (south-wind), as also λίψ, ἦ (drop), are short; comp.
Dionys. Perieg. 231. 634. Nonn. Dion. 1. 228. Apollon. Rh. 4.
1434., the last is mentioned also by Draco; in like manner poly-
syllables, as χέρνιψ, εὔτριψ, οἰκότριψ, παιδότριψ, in the genit.
ἴβος. Hence probably it is more correct to read κατῆλιψ ἴφος
(upper story) in Aristoph. Ran. 566., which is supported by the
analogy of ἥλιξ, ὀμῆλιξ.

§. 46.

Derivative and compound adjectives have been treated of;
hence the comparative form in *ων* alone remains to be consi-
dered. In this the ancients suppose the *ι* to be long by nature;
see Drac. 20. 25. 56. 20. Reg. Pr. 87., but observe that it is
sometimes shortened; comp. Drac. 85. 24. Et. M. 753. 27.
This always holds for Homer and the Epic poets, although the
former usually employs only neuters in *ων*, as αἴσχιον, ἄλγιον,
κάλλιον, κέρδιον, ῥίγιον; of the other genders he has only
γλυκίων(ι) Il. 1. 249. 2. 453. κακίων(ι) Od. 14. 56. and καλ-
λίονες(ι), Od. 10. 396. Later Epic writers and Epigramma-
tists use these forms with a variable measure, so Nonn. Dion.
10. 418. ραχίονα(ι); see Schaefer Melet. Cr. 101. f. With the

Attics, on the contrary, *ι* is generally long, Porson, Eurip. Orest. 499., and only rarely shortened, as Eurip. Supp. 1105. οὐδὲν ἡδῖον. Meinecke, Cur. Critic. 86. ff.

Note.—Comparatives of adjectives in *υς*, with a double *σ* or *τ*, are declared by the ancients to be naturally short and only lengthened by position, as γλύσων, μάσων, πάσων, comp. Drac. 32. 21. Reg. Pr. 86. But they except θάσων, θᾶσον, and ἐλάσων, as naturally long, to which may be added ᾄσον. Gœtting, Theod. Gramm. 225. f. decides differently on these comparative forms.

Measure of υ in the penultimate and antepenultimate syllables of declension.

§. 47.

We have here to determine the nominatives in *υ*, *υν*, *υξ*, *υρ*, *υς*, and *υψ* in their derivative forms.

1. Neuters in *υ* generally change the vowel in the genitive, but in those instances where it remains are short, as *νάπυ*, *νάπυος*; see §. 38. 2.

2. Those ending in *υν* or *υς* are long, as *μόσσυνος*, *Φόρκυνος*; see §. 40.

Of words in *υξ*, genit. *υγος*, *υχος*, and *υκος*, the measure is variable, yet they are mostly short.

3. Only dissyllables in *υξ*, *υκος*, which have the penultimate long by nature, are long, as *δοίδυξ*, *ὑκος* (pestle), *κήρυξ* (herald), *κήϋξ* (king-fisher), gen. *ῥυκος*, to which add *βόμβυξ*, *ὑκος* (silk worm); see Drac. 28. 6. 56. 1. Reg. Pr. 65.

Note 1.—The quantity of *βέβρυξ*, *υκος* (the name of a nation) fluctuates. In Apollon. Rh. it is mostly long, as 2. 2. 70. 129. 768. 791., in 2. 98. short, and so always in Theocr. Id. XXII. 29. 77. 91. 100. Lycophr. 516.

Note 2.—Of words in *υξ*, *υγος*, *Κόκκυξ*, *ὑγος* (cuckoo) is alone long, e. g. Nicand. Ther. 854. Lycophr. 395. The ancients, however, except this as arbitrary; see Drac. 28. 2. 98. 19. Reg. Pr. 65.

4. On the contrary, the following in *υξ* are long in the derivative cases:

a. Forms in *υκος*, which have the penultimate in the nomi-

native either short or lengthened only by position, as ἄμπυξ (frontlet) Il. 22. 469. κάλυξ (cup of a flower) Il. 18. 401. Ἐρυξ (a mountain in Sicily) Apollon. Rh. 4. 917. σάνδυξ (vermilion); see the commentators on Virgil Bucol. 4. 45. In Drac. 28. 6. Reg. Pr. 65. γάνυξ or σάνυξ stands corruptly instead of σάνδυξ.

b. Those in υξ, which have ὕγος or ὕχος in the genitive, as ἄντυξ (round side of a chariot seat), ὄρνυξ (quail), πτέρυξ (wing), φάρυξ (throat), and in like manner the adjectives derived from ζεύγνυμι, ἄζυξ, δίζυξ, τετράζυξ, &c., in the genit. ὕγος, also ὄνυξ (claw), στόνυξ (nail), in the genit. ὕχος; comp. Drac. 28. 1. 93. 16. Reg. Pr. 65.

c. Monosyllables, as Στύξ (Styx), Φρύξ (Phrygian), in the genit. ὕγος, πτύξ, ὕχος (fold), πτύξ, ὕκος (an open space in Athens), although the regular genitive of this was πυκνός; comp. Drac. 27. 3. Reg. Pr. 65.

Note 1.—Some of the second class, however, become long by position, as φάρυγξ, υγγος (throat), where the palatic letter sometimes enters; see Lobeck on Phryn. 72.

Note 2.—The derivatives and compounds naturally follow the radical forms, as Theocr. Id. X. 16. 36. Βομβύκα(ῦ) χαρίεσσα. Aristoph. Av. 815. 820. Νεφελοκοκκῦγία (cloud-cuckoo-town), and so also the exclamation κοκκύ(ῦ) (cuckoo.) Ibid. 104, but from short roots, Il. 5. 358. χρυσάμπυκες. Paul. Silent. Amb. 169. πολυάντυγι κώνω, &c. §. 42. 1.

5. Words in υρ are to be assumed as always short, except perhaps only Κέρκυρες, on account of Κέρκυρα(ῦ), if it should anywhere occur.

6. Of forms in υς, genit. ὕδος or ὕος (see §. 40. 3. 4.) the derivative cases are short; thus, ἰξύς ὕος(ῦ), χλαμύδος(ῦ), unless they happen to be made long by contraction, as Od. 16. 105. πληθῦνι, as dative sing., or by position, as Od. 11. 569. 23. 45. νέκυσι. The passages formerly quoted from Batrachom. 98. 144. for the lengthening of μῦός, have been corrected in later editions. Consequently, besides Hesiod, Op. 436. δρῦός ἐλυμα, where the *arsis* defends it, probably Hom. Il. 21. 318. ἰλύος(ῦ) remains the only example of an old Epic lengthening of the quantity in the middle of the word.

d. Δαγύς ὕδος and κώμυς ὕθος, Theocr. II. 110. IV. 18. are long; comp. §. 40. 3. d.

7. Of words in υψ the monosyllables γύψ (vulture), and γρύψ (griffin), genit. ὑπός, are long. The former is shewn in Homer, e. g. Il. 4. 237. 11. 162; also for the latter more decisive passages than Æschyl. Prom. 317. 803. occur, only at the moment I am unable to find them again; therefore, in the meanwhile, Virg. Ecl. VIII. 27. Jungentur jam gryphes equis, which Passow also quotes, may serve as authority.

§. 48.

Adjectives which from υς, εια, υ, form the comparative and superlative in ὑτερος, ὑτατος, have υ always short in these terminations, as βραχύτερος(ῦ), βραχύτατος(ῦ), only in Homer ἰθύντατα from ἰθύς stands once, Il. 18. 508. lengthened by position.

Measure of the doubtful Vowels, α, ι, υ, in conjugation.

§. 49.

On the measure of α, ι, υ, when they stand either alone or in combination with others in the end of conjugation, we have spoken above. In the further prosecution of the inquiry it will be convenient to distinguish certain classes of verbs, which follow one common analogy, and to treat them in common. Such are verbs in αζω, ιζω, υζω, ανω, ινω, υνω, υρω, αω, ιω, and υω, and lastly forms in μι, which observe like laws in the doubtful vowel. But before entering upon the consideration of the individual classes, we shall premise some general observations applicable to several kinds of verbs.

General observations on the measure of the arbitrary Vowels in conjugation.

§. 50.

1. The final syllable α, the shortness of which in the historical tenses has been stated §. 22. 1., retains its measure in forms where it enters the penultimate syllable; e. g. ἔβλαψᾶ, ἐβλάψαμεν, τέθυκᾶ, τεθύκατε, and so in the derivative forms, as Il. 1. 512. ἦψᾶτο, 454. ἴψᾶο; see Theodor. Gaz. p. 77. Basil. edition.

a. Except from these only the third person plural of the perfect in *āσι*, as *κεκρούφάσι(ā)*, *πεφρίκασι*, *λελοίπασι*, which has always long *a*; comp. Drac. 88. 1. Reg. Pr. 106. Buttm. Gr. Gr. 87. 8. note 4. under the text.

Note.—Nevertheless the same grammarians, as Draco 88. 5. 108. 21., comp. Bast. to Greg. Cor. 166. inform us, that poetic licence sometimes shortened these syllables. The examples, indeed, quoted in confirmation from Hom. Od. 7. 114. 11. 804., which the old various readings formerly furnished, are now altered, but this is more difficult in the verse there quoted of Xenophanes, and in Nicand. Ther. 789. *ἔσκληκάσι χηλαί*, although Herm. Orphic. 804. and Bentley, on the passage, have attempted emendations. Hence Buttmann, Gr. Gr. as above, note, is disposed to defend the shortening, in opposition to which, however, it must be remembered with Hermann, El. Metr. 58., that this would have exhibited something altogether uncommon, as the conjunctive also never appears in the third person with the short vowel *οσι* for *ωσι*, although this frequently occurs in the singular and the first person plural, as *ἀποθείομεν*, *ἴομεν*, *βούλαι*, &c. for *βούλῃαι*, *ἴωμεν*; comp. Thierch. Gr. Gr. §. 168. 11. Hence the shortness could be excused only in later writers at most, as a mistaken imitation of falsely assumed examples from earlier models.

b. The termination *āσι* is also long in forms in *μι*; see Drac. 99. 1. Constant. Lascar. 241. 15. so Il. 13. 336. *ἰστᾶσιν*, 5. 526. *διασκιδνᾶσιν*, 4. 375. *φᾶσι*, 5. 192. *παρέᾶσιν*. The constant lengthening of these, whatever be the accentuation, appears to be an additional proof of the length of the perfect.

2. The augment, which in words beginning with *υ* or *ι* consists merely in doubling and thereby lengthening this vowel, makes the historical tenses of such words regularly long, although they may be short in the present, as *ἴκετεύω* (short), *ἴκέτευσε* (long), Eurip. Herc. 839. Cycl. 287., so *ὑγραίνω* (common), as Eurip. Ion. 245. *ὑγρᾶνᾶσ'* (γράφ) *εὐγενῆ παρηίδα*, on the contrary, *ὑγρᾶνα* (long). Drac. 91. 18. Lascar. 246. 23. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 84. 4.

Note 1.—In these verbs, as well as in others, the Ionic

poets frequently omit the augment, and then the vowel remains short, as Hom. Il. 16. 574. ἐς Πηλῆ' ἴκέτευσε, 3. 212. ὕφαινον. Lascar. 246. 25. Buttm. as above. Nevertheless there are several verbs which have variable measure even in the present, as ἀείδω, φαίνω, φαίνομαι, ἴκω, &c., of which more will be said below.

Note 2.—Words beginning with *a* usually take *η* as augment, yet Epic writers, although rarely, have also long *a*, as ᾠῆε, Hom. Il. 10. 532. 21. 388. Hom. H. to Demet. 258. Apoll. Arg. 1. 124. 2. 1258. ᾠῆιον. However, in the compounds at least of this word, the augment *η* occurs, as in the same poet 1. 1023. ἐπήϊσαν, 2. 105. Nicand. Ther. 671. ἐπήϊσε. The Doric poets take regularly long *a* as augment, as Theocr. Id. 2. 65. ᾠάγαγε. Callim. to Demet. 137. ᾠάροσε; see Buttm. as above, note 7.

3. The doubtful vowel is every where short in the second future and second aorist of verbs; see Lascar. 249. 21. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 96. 4. note 6. ff.; so always Homer and the Epic poets, as Il. 3. 111. ἐχάρησαν(ᾶ), 420. λάθεν(ᾶ), 429. δᾶμεις, and in Quint. Sm. 14. 566. ἐκρῦφον; so also the Attics, as Eurip. Supp. 543. κρῦβήσοντα, Alcest. 56. τᾶφήσεταί, Hippol. 1226. ἐμπλάκεις. The same holds invariably of the so called Attic future, as Il. 11. 455. κτεριῶσι, Asclepiad. Ep. 27. 3. 9. (A. P. V. 181.) τροχιῆι, λογιούμεθα; comp. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 95., note 18.

Note.—Here the word πλήττω must be remarked, which in the Epic dialect preserves the vowel unchanged, as Il. 3. 31. κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ; see Clarke on the passage. The Attic tragedians retained this in the simple form, as Eurip. Or. 487. Electr. 1148., but, on the contrary, shortened the compounds, as Med. 8. ἐκπλαγεῖσα, Rhés. 287. ἐκπλαγέντες. In like manner, besides ἐτμάγην(ᾶ) in the passive, we have also ἐτμήγην and the like in later authors, so in Apollon. Arg. 4. 1052. ἀποτμηγέντες.

4. The future of verbs which have a liquid letter for characteristic is invariably shortened, θάλλω, θᾶλῶ, φαίνω, φᾶνῶ; this holds also of the second aorist and second future in the passive, where these forms are extant, e. g. ἐφάνην(ᾶ), φᾶνήσο-

μαι. The first aorist active, on the contrary, always takes either a long vowel or diphthong, as τέλλω, ἔτειλα, φαίνω, ἔφηναι, περαίνω, ἐπέρανα, μιστύλλω, ἐμιστυῖλα, e. g. Soph. Trach. 191. κερδάναιμι(ā), Eurip. Cycl. 401. ἐξέρρανε; see Lascar. 249. 1. Theod. Gaza. 76. 71. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 101. 3. 4.

Note.—When the future 'ārō sometimes occurs in the tragedians with a lengthened penultimate, it is contracted from ἀερῶ, thus ἀείρω, fut. ἄερῶ, ἄρῶ; comp. Porson, Eurip. Med. 848. Elmsley, Med. 825. and particularly Herc. 233.

5. In the middle syllable of verbs barytone, it appears that the arbitrary vowel in the first perfect strictly follows the measure of the root in the present; hence the middle syllable is short in most forms which have *a* in the present, as γράφω γέγραφα, but fluctuates in those with *i* and *υ*; e. g. τρίβω(ι), τέτριφα, but ρίπτω ἔρριψα, comp. Opp. Cyneg. 4. 350., although Drac. 52. 17. 73. 20. 79. 21. considers this word naturally long in the present. The same fluctuation takes place in *υ*, as κύπτω κέκυφα (invariably long); see Eurip. Cycl. 212. Anthol. Pal. VI. 37. 1. βρύχω βέβρυχα, Hom. Il. 17. 264. and so always in Homer and the later authors, as Apollon. Rh. 2. 831. 4. 629., wherefore the reading of Zenodotus ἀναβέβροχεν, instead of ἀναβέβρυχεν, in Il. 17. 54., which agrees better even with the context, has probably been disdained solely on account of its author. On the contrary, κρύπτω, κέκρυφα, Hesiod. Op. 386. Theogn. 730., whence the substantive κεκρύφαλος(υ); comp. Lascar. 249. 14. Theod. Gaz. 78. 26. Drac. 87. 24.

6. The second perfect, with the exception of those which have *a* in the root, and change it into *o*, as τρέφω, τέτροφα, has usually a long vowel; so λέληκας, Hesiod, Op. 207. is to be read. Hence the doubtful vowel is also regularly long, as ἄγω (I break), ἔαγα, ἀνδάνω ἔαδα, κράζω κέκραγα, ρίγιέω ἔρριγα, τρίζω τέτριγα, φρίσσω πέφρικα, ἄρω, Ion. ἄρηρα, Att. ἄραρα; see Valcken. Eurip. Hippol. 1090. Clarke, Il. 2. 314. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 97. 3. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 211. 228. b.

a. In old forms, however, the first vowel was shortened by position after rejecting the intermediate consonant, as βέβᾶα, βεβάᾶσι(ᾶ), γεγάᾶσι(ᾶ), δεδίᾶσιν(ι), πεφύᾶσιν(υ), so participles, as ἐκγεγαυῖα, ἐμπεφυυῖα; comp. Il. 2, 134. 4, 41. 10, 93. 11, 40.



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fect or pluperfect passive, or of the optative, it is always short, as Il. 11. 26. ὀρωρέχᾳτο. 16. 68. κεκλίᾳται. 12. 229. πειθοίᾳτο, the last of which forms remained usually with the tragedians also, as Eurip. Iph. in Taur. 316. ὠσαίᾳτο, 1306. ὀχοίᾳτο, and elsewhere; comp. Const. Lascar. 246. 19. Theodor. Gaz. 8.

9. Also the reduplication before the root of verbs in *μι* by the addition of *ι* is short, as τίθημι(ι), δίδωμι(ι); comp. Lascar. 248. 13. This rule may be extended to forms having a similar short prefix, as δίδάσκω, τίταινω, τίτύσκομαι, πῖφαύσκω, and others, which are only lengthened sometimes by position, as πιπράσκω, τιπρώσκω, but have the vowel in itself short.

Note.—In Homer, however, the active πῖφαύσκω is of common measure, and occurs four times 'in the second and third foot long, Il. 10, 478. 502. 18, 500. Hymn. to Herm. 540. but elsewhere short, Il. 10, 202. Od. 11, 442. 12, 165. 22, 131. 247. The middle is always short, Il. 12, 280. 15, 97. 16, 12. 21, 99. and so also five times in the Odys. Later writers generally use both forms short; e. g. Apollon. Arg. 2, 685. 3, 606. 1065. Nicand. Ther. 411. 637. Arat. Th. 411. Dion. Perieg. 173. Quint. Sm. 9, 226. 12, 39.

10. Also verbs in *αῖω* and *υῖω* are often derived from shorter forms, in which case the doubtful vowel is always short, as ἀμύνω ἀμυνάω, εἶκω εἰκάω, Apollon. Rh. 1. 505. 2. 790. εἰργάω ἔργαθεν, Il. 11, 437. διωκάω, so at least the ancients state of these forms, together with those in *εῖω*, as νεμέω; comp. Drac. 19. 17. Et. M. 8. 18. On the contrary, Elmsley, Eurip. Med. 186. is disposed to consider them as second aorist, and to write ἀμυναθεῖν, &c. This opinion, however, is contradicted by real present forms, as Il. 6. 327. Od. 8. 530. φθινύσουσι(ῶ), Il. 15, 493. 16, 392. μινύθει(ῶ).

Particular rules on the measure of the vowels a, ι, υ, in the individual classes of verbs.

§. 51.

On verbs in *αζω*, *ιζω*, *υζω*, *ανω*, *ινω*, *υνω*, and *υρω*.

Verbs which have the double consonant ζ before their final vowel are always short in the derivative tenses, the present being long only by position, as ἀτιμάζω άσω(ᾶ), βαστάζω άσω(ᾶ), καθίζω

ἴσω(ι), ἐκάθῃσα, κλύζω ὑσω(υ), ἔκλυσα, &c.; comp. Drac. 21. 17. 26. 20. 58. 12. Reg. Pr. 50. 125. Et. M. 535. 43. 737. 20. Clarke, Il. 1, 140. Hereto add those which have σσ in the present, and a simple consonant in the future, as ἰμάσσω, πλάσσω, fut. ἄσω(ᾶ); see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 95. 6. f. This measure is every where confirmed by the usage of the poets; comp. Il. 1. 83. φράσαι(ᾶ), 8. 124. πύκασε, 3. 68. κάθῃσον, Æsch. Prom. 5. ὀχμάσαι(ᾶ), Soph. Electr. 612. ὕβρισεν.

a. Grammarians, in the passages above quoted, declare those verbs to be long, in which the α is formed by contraction from αῖ, as ματάζω(ᾶ), σφαδάζω(ᾶ), τεράζω(ᾶ), which therefore must be long also in the derivative tenses, where they occur. With respect to the word κράζω, however, the ancients were of conflicting opinions; although it may be assumed with certainty that this, as a word formed in imitation of a natural sound, was long: this agrees with Reg. Pr. 94. and Drac. 21. 22; comp. 83. 20. The same is shewn by the author of the Etymologicum; comp. Etym. Gudian. 311. 2.; on the contrary, the passage in Drac. 58. 25. is evidently corrupted. Like κράζω, probably similar onomato-poetic forms, as τρίζω and τρύζω, see Drac. 88. 21. were also long by nature; the measure of κέκρᾶγα, τέτρῖγα, &c. §. 50. 6. favours this assumption.

b. The poets, especially the Epic, not infrequently lengthen these forms by doubling the hissing letter, and that not merely in the *arsis*, but also in the *thesis*, as Il. 4. 324. αἰχμάς δ' αἰχμάσσουσι, 10. 571. ἐτοιμασσαῖατ' Ἀθήνη, Od. 13. 184. Il. 13. 153. ὄϊω χάσσονται, Od. 22. 78. 134. τοξάσσαιτο, and particularly frequently φράζω, with its compounds, e. g. Il. 2, 282. 9, 426. 13, 141., and often in the Odyssey. The same takes place in those in ἰζω, as Il. 7. 449. ἐτειχίσσαντο, 22. 489. ἀπουρίσσουσιν, Od. 2. 298. ἐφοπλίσσαντες; comp. 6. 57. 69. Il. 12. 448. ὀχλίσειαν, 24. 567. Od. 23. 188. μετοχλίσειεν. So also in later authors, as in Crinagoras, Ep. 34. 5. (A. P. IX. 81.) μετοχλίσαντες.

c. The verb οὐτάζω in Homer and the Epic poets has the collateral form οὐτάω, like ἀντιάζω and ἀντιάω, and accordingly forms derivative tenses from both roots, as Il. 4, 469. 11, 260. Quint. Sm. 2. 543. οὔτησε, 8. 537. οὔτηθεις, on the contrary, Il.

5, 65. 336. 361. 458. 883. Apoll. Arg. 2. 831. οὐτάσε, Quint. Sm. 1, 239. 272. 3, 243. 287. οὐτάσεν. The third Epic form in ἄμαι, as Il. 5. 132. οὐτάμεν(ᾶ), Quint. Sm. 1. 241. οὐταμένοιο, refers to a root in αω, not in εω; see §. 22. 3. c.

d. Verbs which have γ in the root are naturally excepted, because they take ξ in the future, as αιάζω άξω, στυφελίζω ίξω. The Dorians inflect also verbs, which have otherwise σω, according to this form, as Theocr. Id. 1. 97. λιγυξῆν; see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 92. note 6. Fischer on Weller, I. 200. II. 326.

e. It is evident that the penultimate of the perfect is also shortened in these verbs, only this tense rarely occurs; so in Æschyl. Prom. 112. προτεθεσπίκει(ι), Rufin. Ep. 38. 3. (A. P. V. 28.) ἠφάνικας.

f. Of words with a double consonant νίσσομαι, fut. νίσσομαι(ι) is alone accounted long by nature; see Brunck. Apoll. Rh. I. 58., yet Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 92., note 9. entertains doubts of this.

Verbs in ανω, ινω, υνω, exhibit greater fluctuation than the above-mentioned forms; of these verbs

2. those in ανω, which mostly spring from a shorter root, and are generally used only in the present and imperfect, shorten the α, as άνδάνω(ᾶ), βλαστάνω(ᾶ), τυγχάνω(ᾶ), φυγγάνω(ᾶ), χανδάνω(ᾶ); comp. Drac. 107. 24. Reg. Pr. 44. 68. So most of them occur in the tragedians and Epic poets, as Il. 1. 378. ἦνδᾶνε, Il. 74. παρετύγχᾶνε, Theocr. Id. XIII. 57. έχάνδᾶνε, Soph. Electr. 592. λαμβάνεις(ᾶ). Eurip. Bacch. 1271. θιγγάνων(ᾶ).

Note 1.—'Ικάνω(ᾶ), which passed from the Epic dialect to the tragedians, is invariably long; see Il. 1, 610. 4, 321. 8, 147. Soph. El. 8. Œd. Col. 576. On the contrary, κῖχάνω occurs long in Homer and the Epic poets, Il. 2, 18. 5, 334. 10, 150. Quint. Sm. 1. 487; but in the tragedians, long in the first syllable, and short in the second, according to the analogy of τυγχάνω(ᾶ); see Eurip. Hipp. 1434. Alcest. 495. Helen. 597. The same is the case with φθάνω, which Homer, Il. 9, 506. 21, 262. uses long, and the tragedians short, as Eurip. Med. 1159. Herc. Fur. 976; so in the Epigrammatic poets, as Apollonid. 28. 3. (A. P. VII. 378.) ἔφθᾶνεν Ἡλιοδωρος; see Jacobs, A. P. 884.

Note 2.—Epic poets not infrequently shorten verbs in *αινω* into *ανω*, as Hom. Il. 7. 64. *μελάνει(ᾶ)*, 9. 554. *οιδάνει(ᾶ)*, 14. 73. *κῦδάνει(ᾶ)*, Nonn. Dion. 2. 40. *ὀλίσθηνον*.

3. The determination of verbs in *ινω* and *υνω* is connected with somewhat more difficulty. The ancients, in several passages, lay them down to be long in the present and aorist, and so with slight exception they always appear, as *κλίνω(ι)*, *ἔκλινα*, *ὀρίνω(ι)*, *ὠρίνα*, *βραδύνω(υ)*, *δηθύνω(υ)*, *μηκύνω(υ)*, *φορύνω(υ)*, &c.; see Drac. 12. 12. 60. 4. 108. 1. Reg. Pr. 49. 53. Et. M. 88. 22. 501. 12. Const. Lascar. 247. 19. 248. 2. Chæroboscus in Bekker, An. Gr. 1285. On the contrary, according to the same grammarians, the future and perfect, and their derivative tenses are short, as *κλινῶ*, *κέκλικα*, *κέκλιμαι*, *ἐκλίθη(ι)*, &c. This the usage of poets everywhere confirms, as Il. 3. 135. *κεκλιμένοι*, 5. 356. *ἐκέκλιτο*. Quint. Sm. 3. 66. *ἐκλίθη(ι)*, Eurip. Herc. Fur. 936. *κλιθείς*, Il. 10. 417. *κέκρυμμένη*, 2. 815. *διέκρυσεν*, and for the length of the present and aorist, Il. 3. 427. *κλίνασα(ι)*, 9. 521. *κρινάμενος*, and so other forms in *ινω*, as Il. 11. 269. *ὠδίνουσαν(ι)*, 24. 45. *σίνεται(ι)*, Od. 12. 112. *σίνοιτο(ι)*. Of those in *υνω* the future particularly occurs with this short quantity, as Eurip. Heracl. 516. *αἰσχῦνοῦμαι*, Lycophr. 914. *εὐθῦνεῖ*, 976. *καλλῦνεῖ*. This so simple a theory has in some degree been confused by the moderns, who have supposed it necessary to assume a double root, in order to explain the shortness; see Heyne, Il. Th. VII. 403. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 186. 6., as if the short vowel was not everywhere predominant in words with a liquid characteristic, although frequently its shortness may be concealed by position, or by the intension of the vowel. Therefore in Hom. Il. 18. 180. the reading can only be *ἤσχῦμμένος*, although the aorist 18. 24. 27. *ἤσχυνε*, does not require the doubling of the consonant. Hence it would appear that the doctrine laid down by Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 101. 9. of the verbs *κλίνω*, *κρίνω*, *πλύνω*, that, with the exception of the first aorist, they shorten the derivative tenses by rejecting *ν*, might be extended to other words also of the same kind, although examples of the individual tenses are rare, especially of the perfect and pluperfect active; see Lobeck Phryn. 34. ff. The shortness of these forms is clear also from the first aorist pas-

sive, in which the poets regularly insert ν to produce the long quantity, as Il. 5. 29. ὀρίνθη, 8. 360. ἐκλίνθη, 13. 129. κρινθέντες, Dion. Perieg. 177. ὄξυνθεισα, Soph. Aj. 651. ἐθηλύνθη, Nonn. 8. 56. 12. 213. ἐθηλύνθη, Æsch. Prom. 865. ἀπαμβλυνθήσεται, Paul. Silent. Epigr. 51. 6. (A. P. VI. 65.) ἀμβλυνθείς, which examples show at the same time that this is done uniformly in poets of all periods; but this intension would not have been necessary if the syllable had been in itself long. The analogy of these verbs is followed by κτείνω and τείνω, which likewise shorten the derivative tenses; see Buttm. Gr. Gr. as above. Fischer on Weller, II. 367.

a. The Epic poets often insert ϵ before the final vowel in these verbs, thereby giving the forms the signification of the future, and shortening the doubtful vowel, e. g. Il. 2. 387. διακρίνει, 13. 209. ὀτρύνει, 18. 411. πορσύνει, Od. 7. 31. πλύνει, and the like in other Epic poets. The same is the case in verbs in $\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, as Il. 5. 688. εὐφραίνει.

b. Forms derived from the short tenses of the above-mentioned verbs have likewise a short vowel, as ἄκριτος, ἔκκριτος, Εὐκριτος (a proper name), in Theocr. Id. VII. 131. κριτής, and adverbs, as διακριδόν, ἐγκλιδόν, so ἀκλίνης, ἀκλινέως. Anthol. Palat. V. 55. 4. πλύνος, Od. 6. 40. 16. 173. εὐπλύνες, Dioscor. Ep. 30. 3. (A. P. VII. 708.) παλίμπλυντον. Here, however, length by position is also met with, particularly in the derivatives of κλίνω and πλύνω, as κλιτήρ (chair), πλυντήρ πλύντρια (washer); see also Clarke, II. 1. 314. 338.

c. The dissyllabic forms τίνω and φθίνω, which Homer, see e. g. Il. 8. 289. Od. 5. 161. 16. 39., and the Epic poets that followed him, always lengthen, may be safely assumed to have been short with the Attics, who had already examples in the Gnostic poets, as Solon. Fragm. V. 31. ἔργα τίνουσα(ι), Theogn. 740. ἀντιτίνειν(ι); comp. Eurip. Herc. Fur. 963. ἐκτίνων(ι), Æsch. Prom. 112. τίνων(ι); in like manner Soph. Trach. 558. Νέσσου φθίνοντος(ι), Œd. Col. 610. Eurip. Alcest. 55. 203; see Clarke, Hom. II. 2. 43. Wüstemann, Eurip. Alcest. 638. On the contrary, πίνω is always long, and Paul. Silent. 74. 117. ὡς μὴ πίνεσθαι ζωῖς, is probably to be read πῖεσθαι. In Quint. Sm. 1. 492. for κεικλίτο πολὺς στρατός, which would

offend against the established rule, Struve has proposed κεκλίστο; in the same poet, 8. 275. αἰχμαὶ δ' εἰς χροῖα δύνου should be read δύνου.

4. Verbs in υρω have likewise the long vowel, which they shorten in the future, but not in the first aorist, as ἀθύρω(ῶ), κύρω(ῶ), πορφύρω(ῶ), φύρω(ῶ); comp. Drac. 59. 12. 66. 14. Et. M. 547. 35. In like manner forms of the same kind, occurring more frequently in the middle, are long, as κινύρομαι(ῶ), μινύρομαι(ῶ), μαρτύρομαι(ῶ), μύρομαι(ῶ), ὀδύρομαι(ῶ), δύρομαι(ῶ); see Elmsley, Eurip. Med. 208. In Draco, the second of these is falsely written μηνύρομαι(ῶ).

Note.—From these, in the same manner as from verbs in ινω and υνω, verbs pure are formed, which are of more frequent use than the others, and, when they terminate in εω, always shorten the vowel, as κῦρέω, μαρτυρέομαι, πορφῦρέω; see Drac. 59. 13. Et. M. as above; and Clarke, Hom. Il. 1. 338. But φῦράω, which is also mentioned by the ancients, retains long υ; see Æsch. Sept. c. Theb. 48. Nicænet. Ep. 2. 3. (A. P. II. 683.)

§. 52.

On verbs in αω, ιω, and υω.

1. Of the termination in αω we can speak of the measure of the present in Epic poets only, as, on account of contraction, it never appears in the Attic usage. The older writers on prosody lay down the rule, that α is long when preceded by a long syllable, and short when preceded by a short one, e. g. διψάω(ᾶ), δράω(ᾶ). This opinion can only hold for practical usage, but is not deducible from the primitive form. The lengthening depends rather upon the discretion of the poets, who made the doubtful vowel long, when this was a more convenient form for the metre, which naturally happened oftenest after a preceding long syllable, as Od. 22. 38. ὑπεμνάασθε(ᾶ), 5. 122. ἠγάασθε(ᾶ). But that this is not a fundamental law, is proved by instances of lengthening, as Od. 1. 39. μνάασθαι(ᾶ), 16. 41. μνάᾶ(ᾶ), and again of shortening in the same words, as Od. 5. 119. ἀγάασθε(ᾶ), 16. 203. ἀγάασθαι(ᾶ); although it may be assumed that forms, as διψάω, πεινάω, were invariably long, as otherwise they would have been

altogether inapplicable to Heroic metre; for examples of lengthening in Heroic verse, see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 220. 69. ff.

2. For the future and other derivative tenses the rules on the measure of the vowels are already known from grammarians; comp. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 95. 5. Namely, most of these verbs have η in the future; on the contrary, those in $\epsilon\alpha\omega$, $\iota\alpha\omega$, and $\rho\alpha\omega$, long a . Of those in $\omicron\alpha\omega$, $\mu\alpha\kappa\kappa\omicron\acute{\alpha}\omega$, and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, fut. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega(\bar{a})$, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota(\bar{a})$, retain long a , and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\acute{\alpha}\omega$ has the double form $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$; see Drac. 14. 20. Reg. Pr. 47. Et. M. 202. 8. The following, on the contrary, according to the said grammarians, are short:

a. Those which have λ before the termination $\alpha\omega$, as $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\xi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ (I break), $\pi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\chi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$; comp. Il. 6. 484. 11. 109. 5. 307. 1. 100. 434. 17. 166. Od. 6. 128. Hymn. H. 27. 12.

b. Some in $\mu\alpha\omega$, as $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\kappa\rho\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to which add also $\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega$; comp. Il. 9. 496. 5. 589. 8. 19. 4. 530.

c. Of forms in $\rho\alpha\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, and $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, in the transitive signification; see Od. 10. 362. 15. 428.

d. Some from roots not in use, as $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega(\check{\alpha})$, $\pi\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega(\check{\alpha})$, commonly derived from $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ and $\pi\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\mu\iota$, Il. 17. 649. 21. 115.

e. One or two which occur only in the middle, as $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\xi\rho\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, fut. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota(\check{\alpha})$, $\xi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota(\check{\alpha})$, to which add also $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega$, fut. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega(\check{\alpha})$; Il. 14. 111. 317. Od. 3. 9. The Homeric examples may be sufficient, as I have nowhere met with important deviations in other poets, on which account these exceptions appear as generally valid; on $\pi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, deduced from another root, see the catalogue.

Note.—The above-mentioned $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ is to be distinguished from the intransitive $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega(\bar{a})$, fut. $\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, Att. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega(\bar{a})$, I pass over, a distinction first perceived by Clarke, Il. 1. 67. although he erred in the derivation of this word. The objection of Heyne, Il. tom. vii. p. 405, drawn from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\omicron\nu$ in Il. 16. 367. has been sufficiently refuted by Hermann, Orph. p. 28. and Hymn. Hom. in Merc. 133; even many more examples might be brought forward for the shortness of the forms of the present, which, however, decide nothing for the future; besides



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Callim. to Del. 11. ἐννάσσαντο; see Brunck. Apollon. Rh. 1. 1146.

Note 4.—Entirely different from these are the dissyllabic Attic forms κáω (I burn), and κλάω (I weep), which are always long; see Drac. 13. 10. Græfe, Epist. Cr. Bucol. 59. Matthiæ, Eurip. Hec. 209. Pierson, Mæris. 321; so we have κλάω(ā), Eurip. Heracl. 445. Herc. Fur. 1209. κλάεις(ā), 1083. Orest. 280. κλάων(ā), Heracl. 270. ἐκκάειν(ā), Cycl. 626. Bacch. 714. Only the aorist ἐκάη(ǎ), is always short, according to §. 50. 3., as Il. 1. 464. and frequently. But the form ἔκλαῖεν, Theocr. Id. XIV. 32. as second aorist active is suspected; see Kiessling on the passage. Yet in the tragedians this Attic form does not entirely exclude the common one; comp. Hermann, Præf. to Sophocl. Aj. XIX. against Porson, who decided that κάειν and κλάειν should invariably be written; so Eurip. Or. 61. κλαίουσ' ἀδελφὴν.

Note 5.—Very great irregularity characterises the word ἀάω, or ἀάομαι, which has in Homer a five-fold change of measure, namely, — —, — ∪, ∪ ∪, ∪ —, —; e. g. Od. 10. 68. 'āāσαν, Il. 9. 116. 119. 'ūǎσάμην, 8. 237. 'ǎάσāς(ǎ), 9. 537. 'ǎάσατο(ā), 19. 95. 'āσατο, Od. 11. 61. ἄσε; see also Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 168. 3. Buttman, Lexilog., 223. ff. The later Epic poets use 'āǎσάμην mostly as a choriambus, as Apollon. Arg. 1. 1333. 2. 313. Quint. Sm. 9. 508. Nonn. Dion. 5. 478. But the aorist passive, which Homer always shortens, 'ǎάσθην, see Il. 16. 685. 19. 113. 136. Od. 4. 503. 21. 301. H. to Aphr. 254. is sometimes lengthened by them in the first syllable, so already in Hom. H. to Dem. 247. Apollon. Arg. 4. 817. 1080. but shortened in v. 413. A similar lengthening of the verb ἄω (I satiate) occurs, although much more rarely; so Hesiod, Scut. Herc. 101. 'ǎǎται πολέμοιο. Quint. Sm. 13. 237. φόνοιο 'Αǎσον ὄβριμον ἦτορ. The first of the adduced passages contradicts the view given by Buttman in Lexilog. 9. comp. 300. and Gr. Gr. §. 105. note 4; that in words in αω a double α enters before τ; also other examples are not altogether wanting, as Quint. Sm. 1. 420. ὀράατε, although this is not perfectly certain, Hesiod. Op. 241. μηχανάαται(ǎα), Nicand. Alex. 221. βρυχανάαται.

Note 6.—A rule is laid down by the ancients, that the *ι* entering before the form in *ω* is short; comp. Const. Lascar. 247. 24. Theodor. Gaz. 77; this holds invariably in forms wherein a long vowel precedes, as *ἀντιάω*, *κνυδιάω*, *φυσιάω*, and mostly also in other cases, as *σκιάω*, &c. But it must be observed that individual words deviate; so *ἰάομαι* (I heal) is long; comp. Il. 12. 2. Od. 9. 520. 525.; in like manner *ἀνιῶμαι* (I grieve) is always long in Homer, as Od. 1. 133. 2. 115. 3. 117. Il. 2. 291. but fluctuates in the later poets, as Theogn. 668. *ἀνιῶμην*, 1205. *ἀνιῶτο*, Theocr. Id. II. 28. *ἀνίασεν(ι)*, XI. 171. *ὡς ἀνίαθῆ*, ἐπεὶ κήγῶν ἀνιῶμαι, Antipat. Thessal. Ep. 69. 1. (A. P. 287) *ἀνίησεν(ι)*, Asclepiad. 11. 3. (A. P. XII. 153); *ἀνιῆσας*, as in Homer *ἀνιάζω* fluctuates, being long Od. 4. 598. 22. 87. short, 4. 460. Il. 18. 300. and so also in others; e. g. Opp. Hal. 2. 450. *ἀνιᾶζουσα*, 2. 374. *ἀνιᾶζει*. On the same fluctuation in Attic authors, see Porson, Eurip. Phœn. 1334.

Note 7.—A short *α* is inserted not only in verbs in *ω*, but also in other words, especially in Ionic poetry, as *φῶς*, *φᾶος(ᾶ)*, *φαίνω*, *φᾶίνω*, *φᾶεινος(ᾶ)*, *φᾶάντατος*, *φᾶάνθην*, *θάζω*, or *θάω* *θάασεν*, Il. 9. 194. 15. 124. This can sometimes be lengthened by means of the *arsis* alone, as *ψάεα(ᾶ)*; see De vers. Græc. Her. 22. f. According to the analogy of verbs it changes before *ω* into *ο*, as *φῶς*, *θάκος*, *θῶκος*, as is likewise wont to happen in verbs before *ο* or *ω*, as *βοόωσι*, *μαιμῶωσιν*; see Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 105. note 4. ff. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 220.

2. Polysyllabic verbs in *ιω*, not proceeding from roots in *ζω*, are declared by the ancients to be long, as *δηρίω(ι)*, *ιδίω(ι)*, *κονίω(ι)*, *κυλίω(ι)*, *μηνίω(ι)*; comp. Drac. 22. 25. 65. 7. Reg. Pr. 116. Et. M. 575. 31. The apparent contradiction among the ancients, it being elsewhere (see Reg. Pr. 51. Const. Lasc. 247. 20. Theod. Gaz. 77.) laid down, that except in *ἴσθιω*, *ι* is short in these terminations, is owing in all probability to corruptions in those passages. For if we take into consideration the passages of the poets, wherein the present and imperfect of words of this kind, some of which do not even occur in these tenses, are shortened, as Hom. Il. 1. 247. *ἐμήνιε*, comp. 422. 428. 12. 10.

Od. 17. 14., still the constant length in the derivative tenses, as Il. 2. 772. 7. 230. ἀπομηνίσας(ι), 5. 178. μηνίσας(ι), Sophocl. El. 570. μηνίσασι(ι), as well as the circumstance that the derivatives have long ι, as Il. 22. 358. Od. 11. 73. Eurip. Or. 948. Lycophr. 1186. μήνιμα, prove it to be originally long; to which add, that it is found also lengthened in the present and imperfect; e. g. Il. 2. 769. μήνιεν, Opp. Hal. 3. 607. ἐπιμηνίουσιν(ι), Soph. Œd. Col. 965. 1174. Hence when it sometimes appears short, even in the tragedians, as Æsch. Eum. 102. this shortness arises by position; so Od. 20. 204. ἴδιον. For this reason it is wrong to write κυλίω, μητίσομαι, and the like, with a double consonant; comp. Ernesti and Blomfield on Callim. H. to Del. 33. Buttman, Gr. Gr. §. 7. note 13. and §. 95. note 4. Of κούω even in the present always occurs long, as κούοντες(ι), Il. 13. 820. 23. 372. 449. Nonn. Dion. 2. 90. 624. 4. 257. 324. Hence Wolf, in the new edition of the Ilias, has with justice abolished the double σ; see Bekker in the Jen. Litt. Z. 1809. No. 247. p. 152. On the contrary, the ancients mostly except κηκίω, as formed by reduplication; but this exception is evidently made in compliance only with the Epic usage, in which indeed the word always appears with a short ι; see Hom. Il. 7. 362. 13. 705. ἀνακηκίει(ι) ἴδρωσ; comp. Od. 5. 455. Apollon. Arg. 1. 389. 542. 1262. Quint. Sm. 6. 582; but the proper measure is still seen in Soph. Phil. 784. κηκίον αἶμα. Also dissyllables, as πρίω (I saw), χρίω (I besmear), are regularly long in the Epic poets and tragedians; so the former, Theocr. Id. V. 55. Apollon. Arg. 4. 1671; the other Il. 23. 186. Od. 1. 262. 18. 194. Æsch. Prometh. 905. Crinag. Ep. 32. 4. (A. P. IX. 588). Yet it would not be entirely contrary to the measure, if both should also occur short in the present, and so I find at least the second in an epigram of Nossis (A. P. VI. 275.) καλὸν Ἄδωνα χρίει(ι); with respect to the first, Græfe has at least given examples of the shortening of πρίων; see Jacobs, Index to Anthol. p. 1050.

a. According to the ancients, those which had originally a ζ in the root are short, as ἀτίω. Theogn. 621. ἀτίει(ι) δὲ πενιχρόν. To these probably μαστίω also belongs, which always shortens the vowel in Epic writers, as Hom. Il. 17. 622. 20. 141. Quint. Sm. 1. 179. 4. 513. Nonn. 1. 80. 179; the ancients also expressly

except ἔσθλω, which has every where the short measure, as Il. 2. 314. 3. 182. Also ἀίω (I hear) has usually the same measure; comp. §. 50. 2. b., yet in rare instances also the lengthened ι; see Spohn, Hes. Op. 215. The determination of ὀίω is still difficult, the present being mostly long, but in individual passages also short, see Il. 12. 609. 13. 73. Here contraction into οίω might be resorted to, as Il. 11. 762; but, besides repeated examples of the long quantity, the short occurs also elsewhere; as Quint. II. 133. 412. IV. 28. In the derivative tenses, modern criticism has in Homer received ὀίσσατο(ι), on account of the lengthened present, while Clarke, Od. 1. 323. preferred ὀίσσατο, as it now frequently stands in later authors, e. g. Apollon. Arg. 3. 456. Quint. Sm. 5. 457. Arat. Ph. 1006. ὠίσσατο, as is to be read at least with the MSS., and elsewhere. Some doubt arises, however, in respect to the simple reading, on account of ὠισάμην(ᾶ) in Apollon. Rh. 1. 291. Quint. 2. 19. 5. 590. Nonn. Dion. 4. 105. 5. 515. 519. although individual instances occur, where it is long, as Coluth. 258. ὀισάμην(ι), 370. ὠίσσατο(ι), for which several MSS. offer ὠίσσατο. With greater justice might the reduplication of the consonant in κλήισσαν, σφρηγίσσαντο, and the like from long roots, be abolished, as has been proposed by several critics; see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 232. 70. Wernicke, Tryphiodor. p. 211. Yet even here it is still in some degree defensible.

b. Among dissyllabic verbs, the measure of ι fluctuates in τίω and πίω, to which the same applies that has been said above of trisyllables; thus, τίω is long in Hom. Il. 5. 326. 6. 173. 10. 33. 11. 58; short, 4. 257. 13. 461. The same occurs in other Epic authors; yet several more frequently shorten it, as Theocr. Id. XVI. 29. XVII. 66. In the tragedians the shortness predominates, as Æschyl. Prom. 984. Eurip. Heracl. 1011; see also Drac. 87. 6. 88. 7. What has been said, however, obtains only of the present, the derivative tenses being always long, as τίσω(ι), ἔτισα, so in Hom. Il. 1. 42. 354. 508. 510. Soph. Electr. 292., although Elmsley, Heracl. 1013. chooses to derive these forms from τίνω. In like manner the participle τετιμένος is always long; see Il. 20. 426. 24. 533. Quint. Sm. 12. 25. The verb πίω, which in πίομαι in Homer is accounted future to τίνω, has

ι usually short; Homer lengthens it only in the *arsis*, e. g. Il. 13. 493. 16. 825. Od. 10. 160. 18. 3., but otherwise uses it short, Il. 9. 177. Od. 15. 378: Theognis has the present, 962. *πίομαι*(ι), but 1129. *ἐπίομαι*(ι), whence also in Soph. Œd. Col. 622. *πίεται*(ι), yet the second aorist is short with the Attics, Eurip. Cycl. 566. *ἐκπῖθι*. Lastly, *φθίω* is also common in the Epic poets, as Od. 2. 368. *φθίψς*(ι); on the contrary, Il. 18. 446. *ἔφθιεν*. The future *φθίσω*(ι) is long in the Epic dialect, according to the analogy of *τίω*; see Il. 6. 407. 11. 821. Quint. Sm. 3. 454. 10. 36. and the aorist formed from it. The derivative forms *ἔφθιται*, *ἔφθιτο*, *φθίμενός*(ι), are invariably short, together with their derivatives, e. g. *ἄφθιτος*. When any apparent lengthening appears, the mode is the optative, and the long quantity is produced by the union of the modal vowel, as Od. 10. 51. *ἀποφθίμην*(ι), 11. 329. *πρὶν γάρ κεν καὶ νῦξ φθιτ' ἄμβροτος*. Clarke, Il. 13. 339., although there a false derivation is given. But the Attic tragedians use the future *φθίσω*(ι), which might also be referred to *φθίνω*, short, Soph. Trach. 711. Aj. 1027., whence such derivatives as *φθίσις*(ις), *φθισικός*, are shortened.

c. The Homeric form *δίω*(ι) (I fear), from which grammarians on account of *δειδία* quote *δειδίω* as obsolete, is always short; see Il. 5. 566. 9. 433. 11. 557. and so also 7. 196. *δείδιμεν*, 5. 790. *ἔδειδισαν*. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 232. 39. The imperative *δείδιθι* is always short in Homer, as Il. 5. 827; in Nicand. Alex. 443. it stands once long, *ῶθι* (go) is every where short.

d. As grammarians have included *μεθίω* in the above given rules, we shall here observe generally of forms derived from *ἴημι*, that Homer uses the ι in them interchangeably, according to the exigency of the verse, as Il. 13. 229. *μεθίεντα*(ι), comp. 234. 444. but v. 114. *μεθιέμεναι*, comp. 116. 386. and Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 226. According to the old grammarians, the original measure appears to have been long, not short; and the common usage of these forms in the Attic tragedians appears to give evidence of this; see Soph. Electr. 51. 559. Œd. Col. 391. 976. 1605. 1608. Eurip. Bacch. 635. 728. 1075. Herc. Fur. 465. 621. 635. although I know well that in some few of the adduced passages, the number of which might be still greatly increased, the lengthening can proceed from the augment. Consequently it

appears that here also the shortness is occasioned according to the usual licence by position before a vowel.

3. It would be attended with the greatest difficulty to lay down satisfactory general rules on verbs in $\nu\omega$. Various attempts indeed have been made, but the results produced have not hitherto been of a character to settle the enquiry. This, in my opinion, is owing to a double error; first, to confounding together all the several classes of these verbs; and, secondly, to referring to all Greek poets; whereas in both points a marked distinction is observable. To avoid both, we shall in what follows divide these verbs into individual classes, and notice whatever appears deducible as a valid principle of the measure of the arbitrary vowel from Attic and Epic authors, with the exception of those of the very latest period; but it must be observed, that only what is general can be given, and that it is impossible to enter every where into the particulars. The ancients state of these verbs, that in most cases their quantity is arbitrary in the present, long in the future, and first aorist, and short in the perfect and its derivative tenses; comp. Drac. 46. 23. 49. 1. 98. 13. Reg. Pr. 54. Et. M. 458. 1. Lasc. 248. 1. The moderns mostly fluctuate in their decisions, comp., besides what will be adduced in the individual cases, Heyne, II. Th. VII. 408. ff. Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 7. note 13. comp. §. 95. note 6. Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 168. 7. ff. and the catalogue in Morell's Thesaurus of Greek Prosody, p. 84. ff.

4. With respect to dissyllabic words of the kind, the quantity of the arbitrary vowel is common in the present and imperfect, according to the given rule, e. g. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\upsilon\omega$, $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\omega$. The truth of this will be shewn by individual examples of each, II. 6. 340. 7. 193. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega(\bar{\upsilon})$, Arat. Ph. 627. $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\delta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota(\bar{\upsilon})$, Apollon. Arg. 1. 581. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\omicron(\bar{\upsilon})$, Jacobs, A. P. 354; on the other hand, II. 3. 114. $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\omicron(\check{\upsilon})$, 5. 140. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota(\check{\upsilon})$, H. to Aphr. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\check{\upsilon}\epsilon$, Quint. Sm. 8. 275. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\nu(\check{\upsilon})$, Arat. Ph. 184. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\alpha\iota(\check{\upsilon})$ and frequently, also v. 553 this is to be restored for the always long $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota(\bar{\upsilon})$. Nevertheless the long quantity always stands in the *arsis*.— $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ (I sacrifice), Hom. Od. 15. 222. $\theta\check{\upsilon}\epsilon$, Sophocl. El. 631. Eurip. Herc. Fur. 916. $\tau\iota\ \theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega(\bar{\upsilon})$, Nonn.

Dion. 12. 230. Od. 15. 260. θύοντα(ῥ), Theocr. Id. IV. 21. θύοντι(ῥ), Eurip. Cycl. 234. θύω(ῥ), Electr. 1145.—θύω (I rage) always long, Il. 11. 180. 21. 234. and even in the *thesis*, Hes. Op. 621. Dionys. Perieg. 677.—λύω in Homer usually short, as Od. 2. 69. 4. 35. 7. 6. Yet the long quantity also occurs, and that mostly in the *arsis*, Il. 23. 513. ἔλυεν, Od. 7. 74. λύει(ῡ), 2. 105. 109. ἀλλύω(ῡ), Apollon. Rh. 3. 808. ἀνελύετο(ῡ), 822. λύεσκε(ῡ) (even in the *thesis*), Opp. Cyn. 1. 13. λύει(ῡ); but Quint. Sm. 2. 296. λύεν(ῥ), 7. 582. λύοντο(ῥ). On the contrary, with the Attics the long is the predominant and regular measure, as Soph. Trach. 21. Œd. to Col. 1616. Eurip. Med. 563. 1305. 1352. Heracl. 601.—ῥω with a long vowel, Il. 12. 25. Theocr. Id. IV. 43. Theogn. 26. Asclepiad, Ep. 23. 3. (A. P. 1. 189.) ὑόμενος(ῡ). Nevertheless the arbitrariness of the vowel, although it cannot be found short in this form, is clear from the nearest derivative ὑετός, which is long in Hom. Il. 12. 133. Quint. Sm. 1. 68. short in Arat. Ph. 804. Quint. Sm. 14. 6.—φύω always short in Homer, as Od. 7. 119. 9. 109. &c.; so Theocr. Id. IV. 15. φύοντι(ῥ); but Dionys. Perieg. 528. φύεται(ῡ), 734. 1031. φύουσιν(ῡ) (also in the *thesis*), Nicand. Alex. 14. 506. The doubtful measure of this verb is pointed out by Drac. 98. 10.

The same takes place in verbs beginning with two consonants, as βλύω (I flow), Apoll. 4. 1417. ἐκβλύοντα(ῡ), 1238. ἐπιβλύει(ῥ), πτύω (I spit), Il. 4. 426. ἀποπτύει(ῡ), Apoll. Rh. 2. 510. 4. 925. ἀπέπτῦεν. Nonn. Dion. 10. 171. 11. 496. ἔπτῦε. Quint. Sm. 1. 599. 10. 66. ἄμπνῦεν, 9. 470. Il. 22. 222. ἄμπνῦε, φλύω (I sputter), Il. 21. 361. ἔφλῦε, Apollon. Arg. 1. 481. ἐπιφλύειν(ῡ).

a. Ξύω (I polish) is always long, Od. 22. 456. Arat. Ph. 650. Dionys. Perieg. 61. 385. 1117: hence this measure does not merely belong to later writers, as Wernicke, Tryphiodor. 408, supposes. This holds also of τρύω, so Nicand. Alex. 83. ὑποτρύει(τρῡ); comp. Blomfield, Æschyl. Prom. 27; so also the derivatives, as Ἄτρῡτώνη, ἄτρῡτος, Theocr. Id. XV. 7.

b. On the contrary, βρύω (I teem), and κλύω (I hear), are always short in the tragedians and Epic poets; see the former, Sophocl. El. 415. Œd. Col. 16. Eurip. Bacch. 95. Paul. Silent. Ep. 74. 105.; the other is very frequent; e. g. Soph. El. 520. Trach. 72. Eurip. Heracl. 536. 842. The long quantity is rare,



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shortened; see Jacobs, Index to Greek Anthol. Tom. XIII. p. 365. ff.

e. The perfect active, and still more the derivative tenses in the passive, shorten the vowel in some of these verbs, particularly in *θύω* and *λύω*, as *λέλυκα*, *λέλυμαι*, *έλέλυτο*, *έλύθην(υ)*, *τέθυκα*, *έτεθύκειν(υ)*, &c.; comp. Drac. 46. 25. Clarke, Hom. II. 1. 314. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 95. note 6. Yet the perfect active usually remains long, as the frequently occurring *πέφυκα*, *μέμυκε*, II. 24. 420. Hes. Op. 508. and Jacobs as above: *δεδυκα* is always long in Homer, II. 5. 811. 9. 239. Tryphiod. 225. Nonn. 2. 280. 3. 4; only in Rufinus, Ep. 11. 6. (A. P. V. 73.) we have *έκδέδυκας*. On the contrary, the derivative tenses of the passive, with the exception of *τέτρομαι* and *πεπνυμένος*, are always short; comp. above *a*, and Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 98. 5; but of this also *άμπνύθη*, II. 5. 697. 14. 486. stands in the aorist; but *άμπνυτο*, Od. 5. 485. 24. 349. II. 22. 475. Of *λύω* Homer has lengthened only Od. 18. 238. *λέλυτο*, but here it is the optative, see above, 2. b., and II. 24. 1. *Λυτο δ' άγών*, which is probably a syncopised form, as otherwise *λύτο(υ)* and the like, are always regularly short. But the third future, *λελύσομαι(υ)*, derived from *λύσω* and the like, are long.

f. It is a rule already pointed out by the ancients, that words immediately derived from the short passive forms of verbs in *υω* have the short vowel, comp. Reg. Pr. 54. which passage however is corrupt and imperfect, Drac. 47. 1; and farther attention has been directed to this by the moderns, Clarke, Odys. 1. 421. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 95. note 6. Hence Epic and Attic writers have always *δύσις(υ)*, *λύσις(υ)*, *έκλύσις*, *φύσις(υ)*, *φυτόν*; so adjectives, as *άλυτος*, *δύσλυτος*, *έκλυτος*, *ένδυτος*, *άθυτος*, for which in Simon. II. 56. *άθυστα* is to be read, and derivative formations, as *θύτήριον* (altar), &c. The same holds also of words derived from roots in *ινω* or *ιω*, which shorten the derivative tenses; e. g. *τίσις(ι)*, *άτιτος*, *κρίσις(ι)*, *διάκρισις*, *άκριτος*, *δύσκριτος*, *άκριτόμυθος*, comp. §. 51. 3. b.

g. The long quantity is admissible in long words, as *φύταλή*, Hom. II. 6. 195. Arat. 333. and elsewhere. The forms derived from the future are regularly long, as *λυσίζωνος*, *λυσίπρονος*, *λυσιμελής*, *διαλυσίφιλος*; here the examples of arbitrary short-

ening are very rare, and not sufficiently certain. In like manner βουλῦτός, with long υ, and in Arat. 825. βουλύσιος(ῦ) ὤρη; so also λῦτήρ, λῦτήριος, mostly short, as Apoll. Rh. 4. 704. λῦτήριον; comp. Sophocl. El. 450. 1491. although here the long quantity is not entirely unknown.

5. Polysyllabic words in υω, when the penultimate is lengthened by nature or position, likewise admit of arbitrary measure in the present, but are always long in the derivative tenses; e. g. αῦω, ἀπύω, ἀχλύω, γηρύομαι, δακρύω, ἐλινύω, ἐρητύω, ἡμύω, ἰδρύω, ἰσχύω, κωλύω, μηνύω, μηρύομαι, οἰζύω, πληθύω, πιδύω, ποιπνύω, ταρχύω, ὠρύομαι. The present of αῦω does not occur; for the always long aorist, see Il. 18. 441. 8. 227. Theocr. Id. VIII. 28. Sophocl. Œd. Col. 1598.—ἀπύω was in Ionic ἠπύω, and therefore lengthens also the first syllable with the Attics; comp. Porson advers. 240. The present is mostly short in the middle syllable, Hom. Il. 14. 399, Od. 9. 399. 10. 83. Apoll. Arg. 4. 71; an example of the long quantity stands in Moschus, Id. II. 120., ἠπύοντες(ῦ), the aorist is long, Eurip. Her. 151. Suppl. 802.—ἀχλύω Ap. Arg. 4. 1480. ἐπαχλύουσεν(ῦ), otherwise usually the aorist ἤχλυσα, Od. 12. 406. 14. 304. Quint. Sm. 5. 79. 598. The arbitrariness of the vowel is already shewn in Arat. 906. ἐπαχλύδων.—γηρύομαι long, Theocr. Id. X. 7. Æsch. Prom. 79. short Hymn. to Herm. 426. Hes. Op. 262., long in the aorist Theocr. Id. I. 136. γαρύσαντο(ῦ).—δακρύω mostly long; comp. Porson Eur. Med. 1281. Elmsley Med. 1189., and Sophocl. Œd. Col. 1358. Eurip. Ph. 1311. 1314. Herc. Fur. 122., however the frequently shortened δάκρυον sufficiently shews at least the common measure, and therefore the passage quoted by Porson from Æsch. Choeph. probably required no change.—ἐλινύω, Æsch. Prom. ἐλινύοντα(ῦ), Ap. Rh. 1. 589. ἐλινύεσκον(ῦ), and the always long aorist, Theocr. Id. X. 51. Agath. Schol. 12. 2. (A. P. V. 237.), Apollon. 1. 862. ἐλινύον; see Blomfield, Æschyl. Prom. as above. Jacobs, A. P. 107.—ἐρητύω(ῦ) Od. 9. 493. 10. 442. Apoll. 1. 772. 4. 187. ἐρητύω(ῦ) Od. 3. 155. Il. 2. 75. 8. 345. Apollon. 1. 352. 3. 380. ἐρητύσασκε(ῦ), Il. 2. 189. 11. 567. ἐρήτυσον, Eurip. Ph. 1260.—ἡμύω, Nicand. Al. 453. ἡμύουσιν(ῦ), Apollon. 3. 1400. κατημύουσιν(ῦ), Il. 2. 148. ἡμύει(ῦ), Il. 2. 373. 4. 290. ἡμύσειε(ῦ), 8. 308. ἡμῦσε.

—ιδρύω, Il. 2. 191. ἰδρῦε, Od. 20. 257. καθιδρῦε. Eurip. Heracl. 781. ἰδρύεται(ῠ), in the future ἰδρύσω(ῠ); comp. Od. 3. 37. 5. 86. Theocr. Id. XVII. 125. Soph. Œd. Col. 11. Eurip. Ph. 1008. —ἰθύω, Il. 11. 552. 17. 661. ἰθύει(ῠ), Opp. Cyn. 1. 512. ἰθύει(ῠ). 4. 68. ἰθύουσιν(ῠ), Il. 6. 2. 12, 48. Od. 22. 438. ἰθύσεν.—ἰσχύω with the tragedians usually long in the present, Soph. El. 697., in the derivative tenses Œd. Col. 346. Aristoph. Av. 492. Rufin. 21. 1. (A. P. V. 88), short Asclepiad. Ep. 19. 3. (A. P. V. 167) ἰσχῦε. —κωλύω long Arat. 659. Eurip. Ph. 990. κωλύετο(ῠ), long in the aorist and future Soph. El. 1197., Aristoph. Eq. 972. κωλύει(ῠ). —κωκύω(ῠ) Hom. Od. 4. 259. 8. 527. Il. 19. 284., κωκύεται(ῠ) Alcæus, Ep. 91. 1. (A. P. VII. 412.) and the active Opp. Cyn. 1. 501. 2. 153., the derivative κωκύσω(ῠ), ἐκώκῠσα, where the doubling of the consonant is inadmissible; see De vers. Her. 256.—μηνύω, H. to Herm. 373. μηνύειν(ῠ), Soph. Œd. Col. 1188. μηνύεται(ῠ), Eurip. Bacch. 982; see Jacobs, A. P. 89. H. to Herm. 254. μῆνῦε, other examples in Græfe, Meleag. 60. 3. Always long in the aorist, H. to Herm. 264. Eurip. Ph. 1218. In an epigram of Diogen. Laert. (A. P. VII. 57) short.

Καί τις ἔφν σοφὸς ᾧδε; τίς ἔργον ἔρεξε τοσοῦτον
 Ὅσσον ὁ παντοδαῆς μῆνῦσε Δημόκριτος.

Now although the shortness might perhaps be tolerated in this poet, nevertheless I am inclined to believe not only on prosodical grounds, but also on account of the reference to ἔρεξε, that the reading should be ἦνῦσε, against which even nothing can be objected on account of the measure.—μηνύομαι occurs mostly as middle, and is long, Apollon. Arg. 4. 889. Nonn. Dion. 5. 146. Hesiod Op. 540. μηνύσασθαι(ῠ).—ὀϊζύω, Il. 3. 408. ὀϊζῦε, 14. 89. ὀϊζύομεν(ῠ), Apollon. 4. 1324. ὀϊζύων(ῠ), 1374. ὀϊζύει(ῠ), Od. 4. 152. ὀϊζύσας(ῠ), 23. 301.—πληθύω(ῠ) Opp. Cyn. 1. 461., indeterminate in Soph. Œd. Col. 378. 930. Soph. Tr. 54. Herc. Fur. 1144, ἐπλήθῠον Æsch. Pr. 421.—πιδύω, which Drac. 78. 2. gives as long according to Leonid. Tarent. Epigr. 47. 6. (A. P. IX. 322), stands short in Nicand. Ther. 302. πιδύεται(ῠ).—ποιπνύω, Hom. Il. 1. 600. ποιπνύοντα(ῠ), so 14. 155. 24. 475. Quint. Sm. 3. 713. 4. 210. Apoll. Arg. 4. 1399. ποίπνῠον, also followed by a short, Il. 18. 421. 3. 430. ἐποίπνῠον. Quint. 9. 530.



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κορδύνεται(ῠ), but the former is supported by δακρύω(ῠ) and the like as well as by the sense. Nicand. Ther. 426 has κορδύεται(ῠ), with the same quantity.

6. Those verbs in υω, which have a short vowel in the antepenultimate, are short both in the present and the derivative tenses, as ἀνύω(ῠ), ἄρύω(ῠ), ἀφύω(ῠ), μεθύω(ῠ), σταχύω(ῠ), τανύω(ῠ); comp. Hom. 4, 56. ἀνύω(ῠ), 24. 452. H. to Ap. 435. ἀνύσειε(ῠ), Dion. Perieg. 386. Apoll. Arg. 1. 600. Eurip. Ph. 164. Herc. Fur. 1244.—ἀρύονται(ῠ), Arat. Ph. 746. Nonn. 12. 360. Anyte Ep. 6. 2. (A. P. IX. 313) ἀρύσαι(ῠ).—ἀφύω, mostly used only in the aorist, Od. 8. 286. ἠφῦσάμην, 9. 165. Apoll. Rh. 4. 1692. εἰσαφύσαντο(ῠ).—μεθύω, Il. 17. 390. Od. 18. 240. Theog. 485. 488. Eurip. Cycl. 532. 665. Nonn. Dion. 2. 559. 6. 31. 10. 21.—σταχύω, Od. 20. 212. Ap. Arg. 31. 1054. 1354. 4. 271.—τανύω very frequently, Il. 9. 468. 17. 390. 23. 324. Arat. 183. 1010. In the derivative tenses the lengthening can be every where effected by doubling the consonant σ, and is frequent in ἄνυσσα, ἄρυσσα, ἄφυσσα, τάνυσσα, but more rare in μέθυσσα, while in σταχύω it could scarcely appear in any instance, as being unfavourable to the metre. The Attics have moreover inserted τ in individual forms, as ἀνύτω, ἄρύτω; see Porson, Eurip. Ph. 463. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 95, note 5.

a. The given view of the natural quantity of the vowel υ in the cases under discussion, rests entirely upon a more convenient use of the same for verse, and is borne out by the practice of the poets. On this ground also might be defended the difference of quantity of ἐρύω(ῠ) and ῥύομαι(ῠ or ῠ), which Buttm. in Lexilog. 62. ff. rejects. For although one cannot, with Heyne, Il. T. IV. 177. ff. consider the two forms as proceeding from totally different roots, of which Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 168. 8. also disapproves, yet the distinction in their measure does not admit of positive denial. In support of it, besides the decision of the ancients, who only quote ῥύω ῥύομαι as of the same quantity with λύω, ζύω, and the like, an argument may be drawn from the circumstance, that ἐρύω always appears short in Homer, on the contrary ῥύομαι with variable measure; comp. Il. 10. 259. 417. 15. 257. 16. 799., and again Il. 17. 277. 4. 467. 492., and more passages adduced by the above-mentioned

scholars. Hence it is perhaps too precipitate a course to write *ῥυσάμην*, on account of *ἐρύσσω* and *ἔρυσσα*, especially as the only example of the shortness of this form, Il. 15. 29. *τὸν μὲν ἐγὼν ἔνθεν ῥυσάμην* appears to be corrupted. Much easier may Il. 6. 403. *ἐρύετο(ῦ)* be explained and present forms, as Apollon. Rh. 4. 279. 804. *εἰρύονται(ῦ)* and *εἰρύοιτο(ῦ)*, which are made to resemble *ποιπνύουσι(ῦ)* and the like; whence also, together with shortenings, as Il. 4. 248. Homer Il. 14. 30. and later Epic authors lengthen *εἰρύατο(ῦ)*, besides *ἔρῦσο*, *ἔρῦτο*. Lastly, the tragedians use *ῥύομαι*, *ῥυσάμην*, &c. always long, Eurip. Med. 392. Cycl. 291. Bacch. 239. Herc. Fur. 194. But that the original root is one and the same we have evidence in forms as *ῥῦτήρ*, *ῥῦτός*, *ῥῦσός*, *ῥῦμός*, which approach nearer to *ἐρύω* in signification, although they have the quantity of *ῥύομαι(ῦ)*; see Hom. Od. 10. 10. 21. 173. Il. 9. 503. 10. 505, on the contrary *ἔρῦμα* Il. 4. 187. is short; comp. Porson, Eurip. Phœn. 997. Besides, it is not to be denied, that *ἐρύσατο(ῦ)* and other similar forms sometimes appear long in later poets, as Theocr. Id. 14. 35. *ἀνειρύσασα(ῦ)* δὲ πέπλωσ, nevertheless the reduplication of *σ* is so frequent, that the absence of it might not be entirely free from objection; see Jacobs, A. P. 105.

b. Derivatives here also follow the fundamental forms, as *ἄνῦσις*, *μέθῦσις*, and the like short; on the contrary, *ἰσχῦρός*, *μήνῦσις*, *ἰδρῦμα*, and the like long. Later poets indulge in individual licences, as *ἰδρῦσις*, Jacobs, A. P. 185.

c. Also, when many shorts would follow one another, later poets have allowed themselves to lengthen the quantity, as Joh. Gazæus, 1. 228. *τανῦομένης*, Agath. Schol. A. P. Th. 1. 77. v. 81. *ἀρύεο(ῦ)*.

d. A real exception is formed by *ἀλύω*, which already varies its quantity in Homer, comp. Od. 18. 333. 393. 9. 398. Il. 5, 852, in like manner short in Quint. Sm. 4. 630. long in Apollon. Rhod. 3. 866. Opp. Hal. 3. 108. 4. 337; comp. also Meinecke, Cur. Crit. 54.

7. It is commonly given as an exception that words in *υω*, which have lengthened forms in *υμι*, as *δεικνύω*, *μιγνύω*, *ὀλλύω* and the like, shorten the doubtful vowel, and in general this holds fully true. For *φύω* and *δύω*, which have been adduced in

objection, do not furnish complete forms in *υμι* but only the second aorist; see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 107, note 5. Of *δαίνυμαι* only few examples of lengthening occur, and among them Il. 24. 665. *δαίνυτο*, as also Od. 18. 248. *δαινύατ(ῶ)* ἐπεὶ are optative, and therefore regularly long, see above, 1. note 4. Besides these *δαινύη(ῶ)*, Od. 8. 243. alone remains, which certainly, although contracted from a longer form (see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 232. 34.), presents an irregularity, but of these indeed several are to be found in Homer that do not admit of being removed by any rule. Elsewhere this verb, like others of the kind, is regularly short; e. g. Od. 10. 61. 11. 186. 19. 328, in the last passage being the self-same form. All the rest are short, as *ἀπώμνυε*. Od. 10. 345; comp. Il. 14. 278. 19. 175. *ῥονῦον*. Il. 13. 142. 15. 613. *καταείνῦον* 23. 135., so in Hes. Op. 451. *δεικνύει(ῶ)*, comp. v. 502. Quint. Sm. 9. 123, and so frequently in later authors, Nonn. 5. 583, *δείκνυε*. Christodor. Ecphr. 105. 136. 311. *ἔδεικνῦεν*. On the usage of forms of the kinds in Attic poets, see Porson, Eurip. Med. 711.

Note.—Finally, to these belong also forms in *υ* from *χέω* and *ρέω*, which have always a short vowel, as already in Homer, Il. 13. 544. *χύτο(ῶ)*, and the like; see Thiersch, Gr. Gr. §. 218. 58, also the tenses used by the Attics, as *κέχῦκα*, *κέχῦμαι*, and the like are always short; see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 98, note 5. Of the other the second aorist passive *ἐρῥύην* (see Buttm. §. 100, note 7.) is in use and shortened according to the general law. When forms of it occur with a vowel, this is likewise shortened, as *φυλλορῥοεῖν*, *πτερορῥοεῖν* and *πτερορῥῦεῖν*, as Aristoph. Av. 106. 284. *πτερορῥῦεῖ*. For *ἐρῥύην(ῶ)* also, examples are not uncommon in Attic authors, as Eurip. Med. 1219. *ἐπιρῥῦέντος*, Cycl. 141. *ρῦῆ*. For this reason the derivatives are also short, as *αὐτόρῥῦτος*, *νεόρῥῦτος*, *χύδην(ῶ)*, *ἀρτίχῦτος*, *πηλόχῦτος*, and substantives as *ρῦηφενίη*.

§. 53.

On verbs in *υμι*, *υμαι*, and *αμαι*.

1. It has already been observed (§. 41. 2. f.) that verbs of the first of these classes lengthen the *υ* in the second per-



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in the verbs ἴστημι, τλήμι, and the like, which, where short υ enters in the above mentioned, take ᾶ for η.

4. The infinitive present in ῥναι, as the ancients themselves frequently remark, is always short; see Drac. 31. 21. Const. Lasc. 250. 4. Theod. Gaz. 79. Schaef. Apoll. Rh. p. 12; hence Eurip. Med. 739. Herc. Fur. 1186. Theogr. 771. δεικνύναι(ῥ). Here also a corresponding shortness takes place in ἴστημι and the like; as ἰσάναι(ᾶ), and so also τεθνάναι(ᾶ) generally; see Schaef. Gnom. p. 15., although Drac. 39. 13. is disposed to consider it as an aorist, and writes it like φῦναι, for which Schaefer quotes Æschyl. Agamemn. 540. τεθνάναι δ' οὐκ ἔτ' ἀντερῶ θεοῖς.

5. The forms of the passive and middle in ῦμαι are always shortened, as ἄρνῦμαι, ἄχνῦμαι, δέχνῦμαι, τίνῦμαι, &c. so Eurip. Herc. Fur. 1347. κάποζεύγνῦμαι, Il. 13. 262. ἀποαίνῦμαι, Sophocl. Elect. 304. ἀπολλῦμαι, Il. 16. 78. περιάγνῦται, Nonn. Dion. 8. 322. μίγνῦται, Quint. Sm. 8. 337. ἐτίνῦτο(ῖ), Sophocl. El. 279. ὠλλῦτο, Nonn. 2. 174. 526. ἐδέχνῦτο, Callim. H. to Ap. 99. ἐπεδείκνῦσο. In like manner the imperative is short in its forms; e. g. Paul. Silent. Ep. 68. 4. (A. P. IX. 767). ἄχνῦσο, Nonn. Dion. 1. 469. 4. 112. δέχνῦσο; also the participle, Il. 16. 769. ἄχνῦμέναων, 14. 173. κινῦμένοιο, Quint. Sm. 7. 19. ῥηγνῦμένων.

6. In the same cases forms in σμαι also occur short; as Il. 4. 54. ἰσᾶμαι, 4. 513. μάρνᾶται, 12, 40. ἐμάρνᾶτο, 11. 308. σκίδνᾶται, 348. ἰσᾶσο.

Note.—On the few Homeric cases, where the infinitive appears long in the active, as Il. 16. 145. ἵππους δ' Αὐτομέδοντα θοῶς ζεύγνῦμεν ἄνωγε, Il. 3. 241. μάχην καταδύμεναι(ῦ) ἀνδρῶν, different views are entertained; Wolf in the recent edition writes ζευγνῦμεν in the first case, whereas Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 107, note 28., recommends rather the doubling of the consonant.

Measure of the doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, in the penultimate and antepenultimate Syllables.

Measure of the same in derivative forms.

§. 54.

It has already been observed, that derivation has much influence upon the measure of the arbitrary vowels. Hence in our remarks on the measure of anterior syllables, we shall first speak of those words which, with a common formation, follow in this respect the same laws; two things, however, must be premised, first, that it is utterly impossible to avoid excluding some fundamental words in this part, and secondly, that the discussion cannot extend to all the individual forms, which belong rather to a prosodiocal Lexicon.

Short α in derivative words.

§. 55.

1. The vowel α before a vowel in derivative forms is usually long :

a. In some adjectives derived and compounded from verbs in αω or the like, as in those from ἄημι; e. g. ἀλιάης(ᾱ), δυσάης(ᾱ), πολυάης(ᾱ), ὑπεράης(ᾱ); see Drac, 39. 26. 43. 25., so also in the oxytones, ζᾱής, ἀκρᾱής, Od. 4. 361. Il. 5. 865. 11. 297. Quint. Sm. 1. 253., εὐκρᾱής. Il. 12. 157. Od. 14. 253. 299. Apoll. Rh. 4. 891. Opp. Hal. 1. 672. 2. 252, wherefore εὐκραέος Hesiod. Op. 592. is to be read trisyllabic, as has already been suggested. In like manner those from χράω, as ἀχρᾱής, ἀχράαντος(ᾱ), Nicand. Ther. 846. Anyt. 9. 4. (A. P. IX. 314). Callim. H. to Ap. 110., from κρααίνω, ἀκράαντος(ᾱ), Hom. Il. 2. 138. Ap. Rh. 1. 469. Quint. Sm. 7. 522. 12. 268. 12. 526.; on the three-fold ἀάᾱτον (ᾱᾱ) Il. 14. 271., ἀάᾱτος (ᾱᾱ) Od. 22. 5., ᾱᾱτος(ᾱ) Apollon. Rh. 1. 459., to which also, if the reading be correct, add Quint. Sm. 1. 217. ᾱᾱτον(ᾱ), compare §. 52. 2., note 5. Buttm. Lexil. 56. ff. On the lengthening of verbs in αω, see §. 52, and on the first mentioned adjectives, Schaefer, Gr. Gnostic. p. 239.

b. The feminine termination in αῖς is long, as Ἀχᾱίς Κυτᾱίς, Πτολεμᾱίς, although Homer and the Epic poets have

usually Ἄχαιῖς, &c., which is partially recommended by grammarians in Attic writers also; comp. Lobeck Phryn. p. 39. ff. In like manner most feminine names of the kind are lengthened; as Νᾱίς Anyt. 10. 4. (A. P. LX. 745), Λᾱίς Agath. Scholast. 80. 3. Julian Ægypt. 3. 2. 4. 1. (A. P. VI. 18. 20. VII. 220) Θᾱίς A. P. 120, together with the compounds and derivatives, as Σθενελαῖδα, Ep. Adesp. 56. 1. (A. P. V. 2), which the corresponding Ionic forms, as Νηίς, Θησηίς, &c., prove; see Drac. 23. 24. Reg. Pr. 118. Lastly, this measure prevails also in derivative forms, as in those in ᾱεύς and ᾱϊκός, e. g. Νικᾱεύς, Ἄχᾱϊκός, which Porson, Eurip. Hecub. 291. recognises as genuine Attic. On the other hand the later Epic poets have used Attic forms, as Nonn. Dion. 1. 92. Ἄχᾱϊκός. Yet here also instances of shortening are not altogether unknown; comp. Lobeck Phryn. 41.

c. The vowel is also lengthened in names of species and proper names in ᾱων, gen. ᾱονος; e. g. διδυμάων(ᾱ), ὀπάων(ᾱ), Ἄρετάων(ᾱ), Λυκάων(ᾱ); Τυφάων(ᾱ), Τυφάονος(ᾱ), &c. see Drac. 38. 4. 42. 3. Et. M. 332. 26. Eustath. Il. 11. 506. 859. 17. These words retain the same measure in the adjective sense, as Opp. Hal. 5. 485. ὀπάωνι(ᾱ) ῥιπῆ. The case is the same with those which lengthen the vowel in the genit., as Ἄλκμάων(ᾱ) Christodor. Ecphr. 393., Ἐρμάων(ᾱ) Coluth. 69. 122. Christodor. Ecphr. 104. Πόσειδάων(ᾱ). Moreover patronymics and patronymic adjectives derived from the first class are long, e. g. Il. 15. 546. Ἴκεταονίδης(ᾱ), Callim. H. to Zeus, 41. Nonn. 1. 426. Λυκᾱονίης.

Note.—Φάων(ᾱ) is excepted as short, see Arcad. de acc. 17. 26.

d. Grammarians declare *a* to be long, when it at the same time supplies the place of an omitted vowel, as in the said forms, Ἄχᾱίς. So in κλάω(ᾱ) and κάω(ᾱ), 1. §. 52. 2. note 4, and so also in ᾗναος for ᾗναος; comp. Drac. 13. 6. Et. M. 105. 31. Moreover the same happens in the Attic ἐλάα(ᾱ), whence also the adjective with Epic writers, Hom. Il. 13. 612. ἐλαῖνῳ ἀμφὶ πελέκκῳ, Od. 9. 320. 378. 382.

Independently of the above mentioned cases, *a* standing before other vowels in the middle of words, may generally be



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ναυᾶγέω and ναυηγέω, so also κυνᾶγός, κυνᾶγέτις, λοχᾶγός, ποδᾶγός, &c., comp. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 7, note 8. Porson, Eurip. Or. 26. and particularly Lobeck, Phryn. 428. ff. Of a similar kind are the words ὄπαδος, αὐθάδης(ᾶ), from ἔαδα, there quoted, as also θυμᾶρής, which interchanges with θυμηρής, Hom. Il. 9. 306. Apoll. Rh. 1. 705. Callim. to Del. 29. to Demet. 56. So in later Epigrammatic poets, as Posidippus A. P. V. 209. 5. ἐναυάγι(ᾶ). Also σιαγών belongs to the same root; see Brunck in Lexicon Sophocli. 739. Lastly, ἀαγής (infrangible), in which the measure of the first vowel varies; e. g. Od. 11. 575. ᾿ᾱγές, Nonn. Dion. 2, 294. ᾿ᾱγέες, Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1251. ᾿ᾱγές, Quint. Sm. 6. 596.

d. Names of nations are long, namely, always when they proceed from a genitive ending in a vowel, as ᾿Ασιᾶνός, Καριᾶνός, Κιᾶνός, Apoll. Rh. 1. 1354. and so also the derivatives, as Κιᾶνίδος, Apollon. 1. 1177.; Crinagor. Ep. 28. 3. Γερμᾶνικός, (A. P. IX. 283); comp. Drac. 16. 3. Ep. M. 79. 23. But those which are not increased by a syllable the ancients consider as generally long, yet sometimes also short, Drac. 17. 18. e. g. ᾿Αλβᾶνός, ᾿Αλᾶνός, Βρετᾶνός, Γερμᾶνός, Dionys. Perieg. 781. 305. 284. 285. On the contrary, Δάρδαυος Π. 3. 456. Σίκᾶνος are short. Also ᾿Ηριδᾶνός (the name of a river) is short, Apoll. Rh. 4. 506. 596. and is frequently excepted by the ancients; see Drac. as above. In like manner *a* is usually shortened, when *i* enters before the final syllable, as in Δαρδάνιος(ᾶ), Σικάνιος(ᾶ), ᾿Υρκάνιος(ᾶ); comp. Hom. Il. 2. 819. Od. 24. 307. Dionys. Perieg. 699. The same takes place also in the first mentioned class, when *i* enters, so Γερμᾶνίην Crinagor. Ep. 18. 4. 29. 2. (A. P. IX. 612).

e. Proper names in *ανος* derived from shorter forms have the vowel long, as εὐτυχής, Εὐτυχιᾶνός, ᾿Ηρωδιᾶνός, Μαρκιᾶνός, Σεβαστιᾶνός, see Et. M. 438. 4.

Note.—Later poets, however, sometimes shorten such forms for the convenience of the verse, so the Et. M. as above states of ᾿Ιουλιᾶνός as peculiar to the later poets. Other examples, as Κριτωνιᾶνός, ᾿Ιουστιᾶνός, ᾿Οππιᾶνός, are mentioned by Jacobs, Anth. Pal. 396. 582. 955; so in Julian. Ægypt. 39. 3. (A. P. IX. 445) Τητιᾶνός.

f. Also names of nations and proper names in *ατης*, wherein the Ionic dialect has likewise *η*, are long, namely always when they have the vowel pure, as Ἄσιάτης(*ā*), Σπαρτιάτης(*ā*), Τεγέατης(*ā*), comp. Arcad. de acc. 26. 22. Büttm. Gr. Gr. as above; but also others, as Εὐφράτης(*ā*), Λευκάτης(*ā*), Νιφάτης(*ā*), Ἀχάτης(*ā*), are long. Also naturally the feminines derived from them are long, as Ἀσιᾶτις, Μιδεᾶτις, Theocr. Id. XXIV. I. XVI. 20. Here *η* was predominant with the Ionians. But where, after the manner of the Dorians, they admit *α* in similar forms, it is also long, as Damaget. Ep. 8. 1. (A. P. VI. 438) Μαχάρτα(*χā*).

Note.—On the contrary, forms of this kind proceeding from short roots have the short vowel, as Δαλμάτης(*ǎ*), Γαλάτης(*λαǎ*), Σαμάτης(*μαǎ*). So also appellatives and proper names from short roots, as ἰχνοβάτης(*ǎ*), κρημβοβάτης(*ǎ*), Αντιφάτης(*ǎ*), Σωκράτης(*ǎ*).

g. The vowel is long in several compound words, where the length arises either by a Doric change of *η* into *α*, or by the contraction of two vowels, or lastly by derivation from long forms. Such are the compounds in *ωρ* and *ορια* from *άνηρ*, as *άγηνωρ*, *άγηνορίη*, *εὐήνωρ*, &c. in Ionic poesy, in proper names, as Βιάνωρ(*ā*), Νικάνωρ(*ā*), which the ancients expressly state to be Doric; see Et. M. 9. 36. 432. 49. Diotimus, Ep. 11. 3. Βιάνορι(*ā*), Hegesipp. 3. 1. Τιμάνορι(*ā*) (A. P. VII. 261. VI. 124), so also the Doric *άνορέη*(*ā*) in Anyt. Ep. 1. 4. (A. P. VI. 123). But the feminine forms have short *α*, as Ἀντιάνειρα(*ιαǎ*), Ἰάνειρα(*ǎν*); comp. §. 17. 10. c. Words from *βῆμα*, as Eurip. Rhés. 215. δίβᾶμος, comp. Lobeck Phryn. 431. So also compounds from *κάρα* and *κρέας*, as καρᾶδοκεῖν Eurip. Heracl. 279., κρεᾶνόμος Eurip. Cycl. 245., κερατόμος Sophocl. El. 52. The same sometimes takes place before vowels also, as Od. 13. 81. τετράοροι(*ā*), Hom. H. to Aphr. 31. τιμάοχος(*ā*), and the like. On this lengthening of vowels in compounds, comp. Lobeck Parerg. to Phryn. Cap. IV. p. 633. ff.

h. Those words have long *α* in the middle, which, coming from Ionic forms, received long *α* by Dorism, and passed thence into the Attic and also the common dialect, as ἔκατι, see Porson, Eurip. Orest. 26., and so several proper names and appella-

tives, e. g. Πρίᾱπος, Στύμφᾱλος, Φάρσαλος; see Arcad de acc. 54. 27. Eurip. Iphig. in Aul. 801. Συράκοσαι(ᾱ), Συρᾱκόσιος, Ἄμαᾱσις, besides διάκονος(ᾱ), διακονεῖν, διδυμᾱτόκος, not only in the Doric but also the later Epic poets, as Nonn. Dion. 3. 388. ἰάλεμος(ᾱ) Theocr. Id. XV. 98. νεᾱνίας Eurip. Heracl. 469., νεᾱνις, in like manner τρίκρᾱνον, ἀμφίκρᾱνον Herc. Fur. 1274. ποτίκρᾱνον Theocr. Id. XV. 3., as well as similar compounds, the fundamental forms of which always took η in the Ionic dialect, as ἔκητι, Πρίηπος, Στύμφηλος, &c. Hence in uncertain cases, as in τιάρα(ᾱ), Αἴσαᾱρος Theocr. Id. IV. 17. Καίρατος Callim. H. to Art. 44. ἀμάρακος(ᾱρ) Nicand. Ther. 575.—which probably also, as Schneider conjectured, is to be restored in Nicias, 5. 3. (A. P. 663, n. 188), where ἀμᾱράτος(ᾱρ) now stands—it is always justifiable to decide upon a long primitive form, although in many individual cases this cannot at all times be pointed out with certainty. In the first examples the length in the middle proceeds from composition, which we shall treat of below. Much is also still corrupted, as in Nicand. Al. 269. Καστᾱνοῦ καρύοιο, where the reading of the MSS. Καστηνοῦ appears to be corrupted from Κασταῖνοῦ καρ.

Note.—Among those adduced, Συρᾱκόσιος is the usual measure; comp. Theocr. Id. XV. 90. XVI. 78. Nossis, Ep. 12. 2. (A. P. VII. 414). and hence also Συρηκόσιος, Theocr. Ep. 8. 1. 22. 2. Nonn. Dion. 6. 354, but 9. 22. γλώσση Συρᾱκοσίδι.

Shortness of a in the middle Syllables of Derivative Words.

§. 56.

It may be assumed as a general principle on the shortness of *a* in derivatives, that in all forms of the kind which are not sprung immediately from long syllables, a short vowel predominates. To prove this, we shall not enumerate all derivatives, but only those of most frequent occurrence, which have a short *a* before a consonant, as, *a.* patronymic names in ᾶδης, e. g. Ἴφικληῖᾶδης(ᾶ), Λαερτιάδης(ᾶ), Μενoitιᾶδης(ᾶ), Lasc. 243. 6, so also the similar proper names Ἀλκιβιᾶδης(ᾶ), Πυλάδης(ᾶ), Soph. Electr. 16.—In like manner substantives of the kind with their derivatives, as κέλαᾶδος, κελαᾶδειν, εὐκέλαᾶδος, δυσκέλαᾶδος.



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feminines in *ἄνη*, as *βοτάνη(ᾶ)*, *λεκάνη(ᾶ)*, *ὄρκάνη(ᾶ)*, *στεφάνη(ᾶ)*.

h. Diminutives in *ἄριον*, as *ἀνδρωπάριον(ᾶ)*, *δελτάριον(ᾶ)*, *παιδάριον(ᾶ)*, see *Drac.* 56. 25. 95. 20. *Reg. Pr.* 89.

Note.—Yet it must be remarked that in later authors the lengthening of the quantity does not appear to have been unusual after the manner of the Latin poets, thus the *Reg. Pr.* quotes *σουδάριον(ᾶ)*, *κελλάριον(ᾶ)*.

Note 2. Also other diminutive terminations in *ἄδιον*, as *λαμπάδιον(ᾶ)*, as also in *ἄκιον*, *ἄλις*, *ἄμις*, *ἄτιον*, are mostly short, e. g. *πινάκιον(ᾶ)*, *τροφᾶλις*, *πλοκάμις*, *κρουμάτιον(ᾶ)*, &c., unless they are derived from immediately long roots, as *ἐλάδιον(ᾶ)*, *θωράκιον(ᾶ)*, and the like. *Comp.* on these forms, *Fischer, Well. Th.* II. 24. ff. *Spohn. de extr. part. Odys.* 113. ff.

i. *a* is short in words in *αρος*, as *βάρβαρος*, *κόμαρος*, *μαρμαρος*, *Lasc.* 242. 21; so in adjectives of the like termination, as *ίλαρός*, *καθαρός*, *πλαδαρός*, *ψαφαρός*, *comp. Drac.* 74. 11. 78. 22. *Reg. Pr.* 102. 108. *Arcad. de acc.* 70. 14. Hereto belong also feminines of a similar kind, and derivatives, as *ἀμάρη(ᾶ)*, *Βασσᾶρίς*, *Ἰκάριος(ᾶ)*.

Note.—The above mentioned grammarians themselves except *ἀνιᾶρός*, *Ion. ἀνιηρός*, which is to be restored in *Opp. Hal.* 4. 209. *comp.* 2. 48. Also the antepenultimate syllable of the latter word is always long, although *ἀνιᾶρός* and *ἀνιᾶρός* fluctuate, *comp.* §. 52. 2. note 6. At the same time, if what grammarians state concerning the formation of these adjectives be true, we have here an additional proof that the *ι* in *ἄνιᾶ* is originally long. Also *φλυᾶρός*, although some grammarians, as *Drac.* 95. 26. *Lasc.* 242. 21. quote it as short, is probably lengthened from the same cause as the preceding. Add moreover *φᾶλᾶρος* in *Theocr. Id.* V. 103. VIII. 27. which, indeed, according to the analogy laid down by grammarians, ought to be short, but also presents difficulties in other respects; see the comment. on *Theocr.* as above.

k. All derived from verbal roots in *αζω*, *ᾶμαι* and *αω*, fut. *ᾶσω*, are short, as *ἐλατήρ*, *ἐλάτειρα(λαῖ)*, *δύναμις*, *δυνατός*, *στάσις(ᾶ)*,

βούστᾶσις, ἐργᾶτης, ἐργᾶτίνης, Lascar. 245. 20. In like manner proper names formed from futures in ἄσω(ᾶ), e. g. Δάμᾶσος, Ἰᾶσος, Ἰππᾶσος, Πήδᾶσος, Et. M. 247. 29. Add the numerous class of adjectives and substantives, which are derived from the short verbal root yet visible in the second aorist, and consequently shorten the vowel, as ἀρτιφᾶής, ταυροφᾶνής, οἰνοβᾶρής, μεσσοπαᾶγής, ἡμιδαᾶής, αὐτομαᾶθής, &c.

l. Words also from verbs in ασσω are short, as from πατάσσω, πάταγος(παῖ), πλαῖταγώνιον, τᾶραχή, ἀνάκοι from ἀνάσσω; see Drac. 85. 19. 108. 5. Reg. Pr. 93. Et. M. 746. 40. Philemon, 152. 222.

Note.—Grammarians here except θάσσω as long, whence θᾶκος, θᾶκημα(θᾶ), θᾶκέω with lengthened *a*, Sophocl. Œd. T. 20. ἀγοραῖσι θᾶκεῖ.

m. Numeral adjectives in ᾶσιος, as διπλάσιος(ᾶ), τριπλάσιος(ᾶ), &c., yet the Ionic dialect has διπλήσιος, παμπλήσιος, and the like, and therefore a long vowel; διπλάσιος(ᾶ) stands short in Theocr. Id. XII. 26. comp. Schaef. Greg. p. 527. Bekker's Anecd. Gr. 554. 7. So also in other forms in ᾶσιος, as ἀκηράσιος(ᾶ) Od. 9. 205 φλιάσιος(ᾶ), Dioscorid. Ep. 29. 4. (A. P. VII. 103).

n. Lastly, forms in ᾶτος, ᾶτιος, ᾶτικός, as ὕπατος, πύματος, see Arcad. de acc. 81. 1, unless the derivation be from a long root, see §. 55. 1. β ff., in ᾶτιος, as ἡμάτιος(ᾶ), ὑστάτιος(ᾶ), and ᾶτικός, as κλημαῖτικός, μαθημαῖτικός; so also other terminations appended to roots, as ᾶφος, ᾶχος, and the like are short, e. g. ἔδαφος, κρόταφος, φλήναφος, τέτραχα.

Long ι in the middle Syllables of derivative words.

§. 57.

1. The cases in which ι appears regularly long before a vowel in middle syllables are very simple. Verbs in ιω have been treated of above, §. 52. 3.; moreover ι is long *a*. in proper names in ῖων, which shorten the vowel in the genitive, as Ἀμφίων(ῖ), Δολίων(ῖ), Ἰξίων(ῖ), Πανδίων(ῖ), gen. Πανδίου(ῖ), &c., comp. Drac. 74. 5. Et. M. 92. 1. Arcad. de acc. 18. 5. Lasc. 244. 25. Theod. Gaz. 75. The derivatives naturally follow the same measure; e. g. Il. 14. 317. Ἰξίουίνης, Callim. H.

to Artem. 209. Δηϊονίδαο(ῑ), Dionys. Perieg. 1024. Πανδίωνίδαο, and so in the tragedians, hence the same measure is observed by the Latins, as Propert. I. 20. 31. Jam Pandioniae cessat genus Orythiæ.

Note 1.—Individual forms fluctuate in their quantity, as the frequent Κρονίων, Κρονίονος(ῑ), Κρονίωνος(ῑ), comp. de vers. Gr. Heroic. 92.

Note 2.—On the contrary, those remain short, which take the long vowel in the genitive; e. g. Βουκολίων(ῑ), Ἡερίων(ῑ), Οἰνοπίων(ῑ), genit. Οἰνοπίωνος(ῑ), see Drac. 17. 17. 105. 18. Arcad. de acc. 18. 3., and here also the derivatives are short, as Δευκαλίδης(ῑ),

Note 3.—Ὀρίων(ῑ), Ὀρίωνος(ῑ), is of variable measure in Homer and the Epic poets, e. g. Il. 18. 486. Od. 5. 274. 11. 572. Theocr. Id. VII. 54. Apoll. Arg. 3. 745. Arat. 232. 310. 338. Nonn. 1. 234. 359. 2. 306., but short in the tragedians, as Eurip. Cycl. 273. Ion. 1153. and in Callim. H. to Artem. 254.

Note 4.—The ῑ is also long in certain patronymics; as Ἰαπετιονίδης Hesiod, Op. 54. Apoll. Rh. 3, 1087. Ἐλατιονίδη Hom. Hym. to Apoll. 210. Ταλαϊονίδαο (ῑο) ἄνακτος Il. 2, 566. 23, 678. But the feminine patronymics in ιωνη are short, as Ἀκρισιώνη, Ἰναχιώνη Call. Hym. to Art. 254.

b. Dissyllabic and trisyllabic appellatives in ιων with a short vowel in the genitive are lengthened, as κίων(ῑ), πίων(ῑ), πρίων(ῑ), βραχίων(ῑ), see Drac. 73. 22. Et. M. 674. 1. This also obtains of the derivatives, as πείρα(ῑ), πιαλέος, πῆεις, πῆμελή, πῆαίνω, which occurs short only in very late authors, as in Gregor. Nazianz. cited by Morell. Porson on Eurip. Med. 5. affirms the same of πρίων(ῑ), nevertheless compare what is stated in §. 52. 3.

Note 1.—The word χιών, although quoted by Draco, 102. 17. as long, is usually shortened in the Epic poets and tragedians; but the correctness of his statement appears to be proved by the derivatives, so χιονώδης, Apoll. Rhod. 1. 826. Nonn. Dion. 3. 220., but χιονέος, Bion. Id. 1. 27. Coluth. 230. Nonn. Dion. 2. 523. 4. 131. 5. 486. 10. 180. and so frequently in the Greek Anthology, where it is lengthened by



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ὑσμίνη(ῖ), and even dissyllables, as δίνη(ῖ) and κλίνη(ῖ), the first of which lengthens its derivatives also, as βαθυδίνης(ῖ), ἐριδίνης(ῖ); comp. Drac. 35. 27. 90. 8. Arcad. de acc. 195. 6. Lascar. 243. 25. Also substantives in ῖνης, and proper names of the kind, are long, as Αἰσχίνης(ῖ). Christodor. Ecphr. 14. Δεπτίνης(ῖ). Rhian. 4. 7. (A. P. XII. 93.) Philemon, 28. 38. Jacobs, A. P. 24.

Note.—Except, as short, the trisyllables Ἄσίνη(ῖ), μυρσίνη(ῖ), σατίνη(ῖ), which, strictly considered, belong to the adjectives in the following §. 58. Add to these some names of towns, mentioned by Arcad. as above, and other ancients, as Μολυβδίνη(ῖ). The tetrasyllable εἰλαπίνη(ῖ) is also short and frequently excepted, together with its derivatives, as Il. 14. 241. εἰλαπῖνάζων. Nevertheless, μυρτίνη(ῖ) stands long in Nicand. Alex. 88. Also here individual shortenings are permitted by later writers, as Αἴγινα; see Jacobs, A. P. 959; and so Αἰσχίνης(ῖ) is short in Aristoph. Vesp. 1220. Diogen. Laert. Vit. Xenoph. §. 15., which Elmsley takes to be its only quantity.

e. Of those in ῖνος the following have a long vowel: *a.* proper names and names of nations in ῖνος, e. g. Ἄρχῖνος, Ἐργῖνος, Ἐρυθῖνος, Κυρῖνος, Λατῖνος, Μαιερτῖνος, Φιλῖνος. Arcad. de acc. 65. 19; so also the derivatives, as Δατῖνίας.

β. Those in ῖνος, which have the accent on the penultimate and mostly denote aquatic animals, e. g. γυρῖνος, ἐρυθῖνος, ἰκτῖνος, κορακῖνος, κυπρῖνος; comp. Arcad. de acc. 65. 14. Drac. 55. 9. Et. M. 488. 2.; so also γελασῖνος. Rufin. Ep. 2. 3. (A. P. V. 35). The same grammarians assume, that proparoxytones, except κάμῖνος on which Porson, Eurip. Med. 734. also speaks, are short. But some others also, particularly names of plants, are lengthened, as Theocr. Id. X. 55. κυκλάμῖνος or ἶνον, ὕσγῖνος, σέλῖνον; comp. also Drac. 61. 3. 84. 13. de vers. Heroic. 62. Lastly, some oxytones, as ἐρῖνός, χαλῖνός, likewise lengthen the middle syllable, in which case the derivatives also are naturally long, as ἀχάλῖνος, χαλῖνωτήριον; see Drac. 99. 9. Et. M. 805. 18. Individual shortenings are permitted by later writers; comp. Jacobs, A. P. 374. 496. Lastly, Ἐρῖνός would also belong hereto, if with Blomfield, Æschyl.

Prom. 53. the reading with a simple ν were preferred, which fluctuates in the MSS.; see also Jacobs, A. P. 258. 307. 413. 573. 903.

Note 1.—On the contrary, other names of trees and shrubs follow the given rule of the grammarians, as ἔλινος, κότινος.

Note 2.—The Etymolog. Mag., in the passage quoted, excepts from the above ἐχίνος (hedgehog), and καρκίνος (crab), as short, while Arcadius includes them among the long. The truth appears to lie between, the former according to poetic usage being long, consequently ἐχῖνος, but the other short καρκίνος(ῖ), as always in Oppian, Hal. 1. 280. 2. 168. 174. Arat. Phaen. 147. 446. &c.; so also the derivatives, as καρκινάς Opp. Hal. 1. 320. 388. On the other hand ἐχῖνοι and ἐχίνου(ῖ) Hal. 1. 357. Cyneg. 2. 598.; hence also Ἐχίναδες(ῖ) Apollon. Rh. 4. 1230. Dionys. Perieg. 435. Hom. Il. 2. 615. Ἐχινάων δ' ἱεράων.

f. Foreign names in ῖρις, as Βούσιρις, Ὀσιρις, so also Σεμίραμις(μῖ), and the Greek ἶρις in the triple signification of rainbow, the goddess Iris, and a river of the same name, Apoll. Rh. 2. 367.; so also Σκίρων(ῖ), Σκίρωνίδης, unless here the reading Σκείρων be preferable; see Elmsley, Eurip. Heracl. 860.

g. ι is lengthened before σ in the middle of some proper names, which probably come from a long root, as Ἄγχίσης(ῖ), Ἀμνισός and ἴσος, and so the derivatives, as Ἀμνισίδες(νῖ) Callim. to Artem. 15. Ἀμνισιάδες 162.; so also Κηφισός, where frequently Κηφισσός is written; comp. Jacobs, A. P. 481. 886.

h. Feminine proper names in ῖτη have a long vowel, as Ἀφροδίτη(ῖ), Ἀμφιτρίτη(ῖ), but Μελίτη occurs with fluctuating measure, e. g. short in Hom. Il. 18. 42. as a proper name, long in Lycophr. 1027. as the name of an island; the masculine name Μελίτρος is long, so also Μελιτίδαι Aristoph. Ran. 991., probably its derivative.

i. ι is always long in the masculine termination in ῖτης, and in the feminine in ῖτις; so in proper names, as Θερσίτης(ῖ), Δηιοπίτης(ῖ) Hom. Il. 11. 420. and in appellatives, as λευκίτης(ῖ) Theocr. Id. V. 147. XII. 14. αἶταν(ῖ), besides βουνίτης(ῖ), ἐνορμίτης(ῖ), ὀδίτης(ῖ), ὀπλίτης(ῖ); see Jacobs, A. P. 148. 196. 484. 637.; so also αἰγιαλίτις, βυθίτις, ζεφυρίτις,

ληϊτίς, λιμενίτις, νασίτις, Ὀκειανίτις, πολιτίδες Sophocl. Electr. 1224.; see Drac. 70. 3. 71. 18. Reg. Pr. 12. Et. M. 447. 3. However, ητις stands for ιτις in some feminine terminations; comp. Jen. Lit. Zeit. Jahrg. 1819, No. 193, p. 118.

Note 1.—In many forms an additional η is here inserted, and the preceding vowel thereby shortened, as πολῖτης and πολῖτης.

Note 2.—Also those sprung immediately from a short root are short, e. g. κριτής and κτιτής, which, however, is made long by the insertion of σ, κτιστής, but in compounds the short vowel again appears, as λυρόκτιτος; comp. §. 51. 3. 6.

k. The yet remaining words that lengthen ι in the middle do not admit of being comprised under general rules; hence we shall here adduce individually those which are of most frequent occurrence, and do not belong to any definite class of derivatives. They are especially χελιδών (swallow) Od. 21. 411. and its derivative χελιδόνιον Theocr. Id. XIII. 41. Λακίνιον(ι) Nossis 2. 1. (A. P. VI. 265). Λακινιάδος Dionys. Perieg. 371. Ὀϊλεύς(ι), Σέριφος Hegesipp. 6. 6. (A. P. XIII. 12). τάριχος, ξριθος, together with its derivatives, as συνέριθος, Ἐριθακίς, Theocr. Id. III. 35. Od. 6. 32. Il. 18. 550. 560. Εὐριπος, Εὐριπίδης from ῥιπή. Callim. H. to Artem, 188. to Del. 45. Sophocl. A. P. II. 788. n. 90. Also Ἐνιπεύς, probably connected with ἐνιπή and the Homeric ἠνίπαπε(ι), according to which, however, the latter would be a compound, παρθενοπίπης(ι) Il. 11. 385. whereby a support is gained for the reading ὀπιπεύω, ὀπιπευτήρ, instead of the more frequent ὀπιπτεύω; and in Nonnus Graefe prefers this, e. g. Dionys. 1. 85. 2. 556. 3. 270. 4. 419. Others as ἀδήριτος, ἀκόνιτος, are lengthened on account of the long root.

Shortness of ι in the middle Syllables of derivative words.

§. 58.

1. Except the cases above given, §. 57. 1. ι may be usually considered short before a vowel in derivative words; only some observations are yet necessarily required on the termination of substantives of the first declension in ια. Grammarians, indeed, here explain the ι to be in most instances short, but this is perfectly true only in words which have the preceding vowel



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the reading *δείκεια* in later authors. To explain this lengthening of the quantity, different arguments have been brought forward, but it appears, according to the given examples, that the only true reason is to be found in the easily possible protraction of the doubtful vowel in pronunciation, proofs of which are furnished also by other vowels, as e. g. *δωτήρ* and *δώτεια* for *δοτήρ* and *δότεια*, only that the latter is indicated, not merely by the pronunciation, but also by the writing, which is in the other case impossible. The Epic poets would the more readily allow this protraction in pronunciation, as it enabled them, without difficulty, to adapt a variety of otherwise useless forms to the heroic measure; and, again, it was natural that the Attic poesy should use these forms short for the iambus, which was also indeed required in the common pronunciation. If this view be well founded, it will not be necessary with Maltby, as above, to explain forms, as *Od. 21. 284. ἀκομιστή(ι)* by contraction from *ἀκομιστήη*, for which course no sufficient reason can be discovered in heroic verse. Neither is it of any avail to write *εια* for *ια* in this kind of words, as it contradicts the derivation, and is indeed correct in *ἀναιδείη* and some others, but not in *ἀτιμίη(μι)*, and the like.

2. With respect to the measure of *ι* before consonants, we shall mention only the most common terminations of derivative forms, in which it is short in the middle syllable.

a. In patronymic forms in *ιδης*, as *Κλυτίδης(ι)*, *Πριαμίδης(μι)*, *Τηλεφίδης(ι)*, which also holds of proper names of the kind, as *Εὐριπίδης(πι)*, *Θουκυδίδης(ι)*; comp. *Arcad. de acc. 25. 19. Lasc. 243. 6.* The same takes place in lengthened forms in *ιάδης*, as *Μενουτιάδης*, *Λαερτιάδης*, *Βαρτιάδης* *Callim. to Apoll. 95.* Hence *Meineke, Euphorion. 10.* correctly proposed in *Theocr. Id. XVII. 14. Λαγιάδης*, instead of *Λαγίδης(ι)*, which *Kiessling*, after *Gaisford's* example, has adopted; comp. also *Et. M. 165. 39. ff. Philem. 39. 42.*

b. In diminutives in *ιδεως*, as *Theocr. V. 38. λυκιδεῖς. XV. 121. ἀηδονιδῆες*; see *Valckenaer* on this passage, *Fischer* on *Weller, II. 26. 9. Spohn. de extr. part. Odyss. 119 f.*

c. In diminutives in *ιδιον*, where the genitive begins with a consonant, as *Ξίφος*, *Ξιφίδιον(φι)*. *Asclepiad. Ep. 28. 2. (A. P.*

V. 185.) φυκίδιον(ι), Aristoph. Acharn. 521. Dionys. Ep. 11. 2. (A. P. XI. 182.) χοιρίδιον(ι); see Et. M. 157. 43.

Note.—On the contrary, those wherein the genitive begins with a vowel lengthen the syllable falling into the derivative, either by a diphthong or by long ι, as βοΐδιον(ιδ), οἰκίδιον(ιδ) from οἰκία; see Et. M. as above, and 646. 17. Spohn. as above, 129. ff. But derivative adjectives in ιδιος are also short, as γενεθλίδιος(ιδ), λαθρίδιος(ιδ), μαψίδιος(ι), μοιρίδιος(ιδ), προσθίδιος(ιδ).

d. ι is short in adjectives of possession in ἴκος, e. g. Ἀττικός, γραφικός, Ἑλλαδικός, Ἰταλικός, κωμικός, νυμφικός, τηλικός. Arcad. de acc. 52. 4. Lascar. 243. 8.

e. Also in derivative words in ἰλος and ἰμος, as κωτίλος(ι), ναυτίλος(ι), ποικίλος(ι), πομπίλος(ι), ἄνθιμος, κάρπιμος, νόστιμος, ὄβριμος; see Drac. 30. 6. 104. 3. Reg. Pr. 99. Lascar. 243. 12.

Note.—Those not derived but compounded from long roots are naturally long, as ἄτιμος, βούλιμος; comp. the grammarians as above; also ἴφθιμος. Drac. 50. 21. Et. M. 480. 23.

f. In derivative words in ἰνεος and ἰνος, whether indicating material or time, as ἐλαϊνέος(ι) Quint. Sm. 8. 388. ἰτρίνεος Crinag. 6. 4. (A. P. VI. 232). λαϊνέος(ι) Il. 22. 154.; so βύσσινος, δάφνινος, ἐλάτινος, κίσσινος, μύρσινος, πρίνινος, σχοίνινος, ὑακίνθινος; so also δειλινός, εἰαρινός, ἐσπερινός, ἐωθινός, ἡμερινός, together with ἀληθινός, θαμῖνος, ταχινός; comp. Drac. 41. 4. Reg. Pr. 100. Arcad. de acc. 65. 9. Lascar. 243. 20. 25.

Note.—The ancients except some as arbitrary, especially ὀπωρινός, μετωπωρινός, μεσημβρινός, ὀρθρινός. The oldest Epic poets seem to have lengthened these on account of the preceding long syllable, as the natural shortness is sufficiently clear from the great number of other adjectives. For this reason it is wrong to reject one or another of these words, as Blomfield, Callim. to Pallad. Lav. 72. rejects μεσαμβρινός, and Graefe, Meleag. p. 101. ὀρθρινός, proposing ὀρθριος instead of it. The length of ὀπωρινός in Homer is well known; see Drac. 41. 10. Reg. Pr. 100.; it is short in Hesiod. Op. 674. Opp. Hal. 3. 371.; and, again, several times long in the latter, as Hal. 1. 152. 2. 446. 3. 398.

Quint. Sm. 8. 91. 13. 69. *μετωπωρῖνόν* is short in Hesiod. Op. 415. The length of *μεσαμβρινός* has already been pointed out by Ruhnken, Ep. Cr. II. 165. from Opp. Cyneg. 1. 299. 2. 17.; and so may it be defended against Blomfield in Callimachus, although it is short in Theocr. Id. I. 15. X. 45. in Nonnus Dionys. 2. 535. 575. 6. 282. and in the Epigrammatic and Attic poets, as Æsch. Prom. 712. Besides *ὄρθρινός* in Arat. Phaen. 948. Joann. Gaz. 1. 50. Nonn. 6. 45. the correctness of *ὄρθρινός* in Meleager, Ep. 13. 1. 91. 2. 112. 7. which Graefe wishes to change into *ὄρθριος*, is proved by the analogy of the rest, and also by the short *ὄρθρίδιος*(ι) Antipater Thess. Ep. 5. 6. (A. P. V. 3.), although no other example of its shortness should occur; see also Jacobs, A. P. 89. *g.* ι is short in adjectives compounded from datives or futures, as *πασῖμέλουσα*, *οὔρεσίφοιτος*(ι), *ἀερσίλοφος*(ι), *ἀμερσίνοος*(ι), *ἐγερσίμοθος*(ι), *θελξίνοος*(ι), *τελεσσίγονος*(ι), &c. unless they are lengthened by position, as *μελεσίπτερος*, *πλήξιππος*; comp. on the formation of these Lobeck ad Phryn. 687. 769. ff.

h. Derivatives in *ῖνης*, *ῖσις*, *ῖτον*, and *ῖτος*, when they come from short roots, shorten the vowel, as *ἐργατίνης*(ι), *βάρβιτον*, *πολύλλιτος* Callim. to Ap. 80. *φθίσις*(ι), *ἄφθιτος*; comp. §. 51. 3. *b.* the long quantity refers here to a long root, as *πολυδήριτος*.

i. Lastly, diminutives and others in *ῖχος* are short, as Theocr. Id. XIV. 1. 3. *Θυώνιχος*. Dioscor. 33. 4. *Τύννιχος*. Damaget. 11. 3. *Ἀπέλλιχε* (A. P. VII. 229. 735.); so also in *ἄρριχος*, *ὄρτάλιχος*, *δολιχός*, *μειλιχος*.

Measure of υ in Derivatives.

Long υ in the middle Syllables of Derivative Words.

§. 59.

1. In the cases wherein υ stands in the middle of words before a vowel, it may usually be assumed as short. From this, exclusively of verbs in υω, which have been treated of above, §. 52. 4. ff., there are only individual exceptions, in which, however, the υ belongs rather to the root than to the derivative part. We shall mention of these only the older and most



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Phaen. 948.; but μαρμαρῦγή is shortened, Od. 8. 265: Apoll. Arg. 3. 1397. 4. 173.

Note.—Also, some similar names of nations are long, as Λαιστρῦγών, Λαιστρῦγόνιος, Od. 10. 119. 23. 318. Dion. Perieg. 379. φῦλαι δ' Ἰηπύγων(ῦ), but 91. Ἰηπῦγίην. Nevertheless, Jacobs, A. P. 177. alters the first passage to Ἰηπυγίων, as Maltby, Morell's Thes. under the word, has also proposed; comp. Jacobs, A. P. Add. LV. Polysyllabic forms of the kind generally are mostly short, as Ὀρτύγιος(ῦ), Ὀγύγιος(ῦ).

b. The few adverbs in υδόν, as βοτρῦδόν, ὠρῦδόν, Hom. Il. 2. 89. Nonn. D. 2. 197. Nic. Alex. 46.; comp. Apollon. de adverb. 611. 4. This partly holds of diminutives in ῦδιον, which follow the analogy of those in ἰδιον, as ἰχθύδιον(ῦ); see Dawes' Miscellan. Crit. 214. Porson's Advers. 99.

c. Trisyllables in υνη also have mostly the long quantity, as δελφύνη(ῦ) Dion. Perieg. 442. χελύνη(ῦ), αἰσχύνη(ῦ); so also ἄμῦνα, and its derivatives; Drac. 29. 11. 86. 17. 100. 15. Reg. Pr. 71.

Note.—Yet there are exceptions. Draco himself quotes κορύνη, ταμύνη, and τορύνη, as shortened in the Epic and lengthened in the Attic authors; see Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 7. Note 17. Κορύνη, however, already fluctuates in the Epic, e. g. short in Homer, Il. 7. 143. Apollon. Rh. 2. 99. 115. Theocr. Id. VII. 19. IX. 23, long in Theocr. Id. XXV. 63. Nicand. Alex. 409. Leonid. Tarent. Epigr. 34. 3. (A. P. VI. 35). So σιγύνη is also long in Opp. Cyn. 1. 152., otherwise short; comp. Brunck. Apollon. Rh. 2. 99. Jacobs, A. P. 367. Yet its kindred σιβύνη ἦ and σιβύνης ὁ stands short in Meleager, Ep. 128. 1. Antipater Sidon. 13. 2. (A. P. VI. 93). In forms of this kind, however, the long quantity predominates with the Attics; hence Draco states it as remarkable, that Eupolis has always shortened τορύνη. But ὀδύνη, as sprung from a short root, is always short in the middle syllable, and so its derivatives, as ἐπώδῦνος, περιώδῦνος, &c.

d. The same obtains of polysyllables in υνος, as Βιθῦνός, εὔθῦνος, κίνδῦνος, σίγῦνος, unless σ immediately precedes this

termination; see Drac. 28. 21. 46. 17. 64. 11. Reg. Pr. 71. Arcad. de acc. 193. 20. Also *λάγυνος* (bottle) is long, Mark. Argentar. Epigr. XXI. 1 (A. P. VI. 248. 134. 1). Instances of its being shortened are only of later date; see Jacobs, A. P. 705. Add. LXXIX.

Note 1.—The derivatives naturally follow the measure of the radical words, therefore *κινδυνεύω*, *ἀκίνδυνος*, *φιλοκίνδυνος*, *Βιθύνια*, *Βιθύνις*; so also those from roots in *υν*, *υνος*, as *Γορτύνις*, *Μοσσύνοικοι(ῦ)*. But later poets, and some of the earlier also, have allowed themselves many licences; thus *Ἄκινδῦνος*, as a proper name, is shortened, A. P. XI. 429.; see Jacobs, 730. *Βιθῦνός* and *Βιθῦνός*; comp. Brunck. Apollon. Rh. 2. 177. Jacobs, A. P. 429. 634. *Παχύνου(ῦ)* Dionys. Perieg. 86. Nonn. Dion. 2. 391. *Παχύνλη*, as it also should be agreeably to its derivation; but Dionys. Perieg. 469. 471. *Πάχῦνος*. *Ἐρκῦναῖον* or *Ἐρκῦναῖον* Crinag. Ep. 29. 1 (A. P. IX. 419). Dionys. Perieg. 286. *Ἐρκῦνίου δρυμοῖο*.

Note 2.—But those in *υνος*, compounded from *γῦνή*, are short, the primitive word itself being short, as *ἄγῦνος*, *ἀνδρογῦνος*, and the like; comp. the Grammarians as above.

e. The middle syllable of proparoxytones in *υρα* of the feminine gender is long, as *ἄγκῦρα*, *γέφῦρα*, *Κέρκῦρα*, *Θεμίσκῦρα*, Æsch. Prom. 742, and in both syllables *κολλύρα(ῦ)*; comp. §. 17. 10. *f.* Drac. 61. 1. Arcad. de acc. 194. 11. On the contrary, paroxytones are mostly short, as *πορφύρα(ῦ)*, *φιλύρα(ῦ)*, &c.; so also dissyllables, e. g. *λύρα(ῦ)*, *θύρα(ῦ)*, together with their derivatives, as *θύραῖος*, *ἀθύροστομία*, *λύρικός*, *λύρόκτυπος*.

Note.—According to this analogy, the words *πλήμμῦρα* and *πλήμμῦρις*, ought likewise to be always long; and so Drac. 74. 7. But *πλήμμῦρις*, at least, occurs once short even in Homer, Od. 9. 486. and so also Apoll. Rh. 4. 1269. although usually long, e. g. Apoll. Rh. 2. 576. 4. 1241. Dionys. Perieg. 107. 202. Nonn. Dion. 23. 100.; so also with the Attics, as Eurip. Alcest. 185.; see Monk on the same passage. *πλήμμῦρα* stands lengthened in Crinag. Ep. 29. 1 (A. P. IX. 291), but as properispome, *πλημμῦρα*. Also, a later epigram has *γέφῦρα*, see Jacobs, A. P. 904.

f. Some proper names lengthen this vowel when *ε* follows,

the reason of which quantity is to be sought for in the root, as Ἄμφρῦσός, Διόνῦσος Drac. 36. 6. Θαλῦσιάδης Π. 4. 458. and so θαλύσιος(ῦ) and θαλύσια(ῦ) Theocr. VII. 3. 31. Καμβύσης(ῦ), Ἰηλῦσός Π. 2. 656. which, however, according to analogy, one should have expected to be short; hence the reading with a double σ is not entirely to be condemned; comp. Heyne, as above. Meineke, Euphorion, 62. With less propriety, Διόνυσσος, also, was not unfrequently written; see Elmsley, Eurip. Bacch. 72.

g. Words in ῦτης are lengthened, according to the same analogy, which those in ᾶτης and ἰτης follow, as Ἀρχύτης(ῦ), πρεσβύτης(ῦ); comp. Drac. 46. 8. Arcad. de acc. 27. 3. Lasc. 244. 10. 15. and so also feminines of the kind, e. g. πρεσβῦτις Theocr. Id. XV. 63. Æsch. Eumenid. 718. πρεσβύτης(ῦ), Aristoph. Nub. 1345. Asclepiad. Ep. 31. 4 (A. P. VI. 308).

h. Of those in υτος, υ is long in a. trisyllables which lengthen the preceding syllable, e. g. Βηρῦτός, γωρῦτός, κωκῦτός; see Drac. 28. 17. β. some adjectives of the kind, derived from long verbal roots in υω, as those from δακρύω and τρύω, e. g. ἀδάκρυτος, πολυδάκρυτος, ἀλίτρυτος, ἄτρυτος, Ἀτρυτώνη; comp. δ. 62. 4. a.

Note.—Names derived from adjectives in υς always shorten this termination, e. g. Αἵπῦτος, Εὔρῦτος; comp. Et. M. 37. 31. Arcad. de acc. 82. 17. In like manner, oxytone adjectives of the kind are short, as πινῦτός; also, when they are used as substantives, as φορῦτός Aristoph. Acharn. 927. δός μοι φορῦτόν, Arat. Phaen. 1123. Callim. Fr. 216.

i. After this specification of entire classes of words, which lengthen υ in the middle syllable, several individual words remain, the reason of whose long quantity must be sought for in the root. Of these we shall give only the most common, as Ἄβῦδος, ἐρύκω(ῦ), together with the compound and reduplicated form, ἠρύκακε(ῦ) and ἐρύκακε(ῦ), Π. 5. 321. 11. 352. Βομβύκη(ῦ), ψιμύθειον(ῦ) with the Attics, ἀμύμων(ῦ), Ἀμῦμώνη, Αἰσύμη(ῦ), αὔτη(ῦ), αὔτέω(ῦ), κέλῦφος, εἰλῦφάζω, Π. 20. 492. εἰλῦφάζει, besides 11. 156. εἰλῦφόων. But in κεκρύφαλος(ῦ) in Nicand. Ther. 580. the length is produced by the *arsis*, the word itself being otherwise short; see Π. 22. 469. §. 50. 5.



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νήδυμος; see Drac. 68. 12. 79. 8. Reg. Pr. 120. Et. M. 603. 10. Arcad. de acc. 61. 15. Also derivatives, as Διδύμων, ἐτήτυμος, ἐτητύμια, &c.

Note.—Here the compounds from θυμός are properly excepted by grammarians, as they cannot be otherwise than long on account of the length of the root, e. g. ἄθυμος, ῥάθυμος. But νώνυμος, quoted by Drac. 69. 25. from Il. 12. 70. is short, and now written νώνυμος. This quantity appears to be sufficiently well grounded upon the principle, that in all cases where ο changes into υ the shortness remains, as δυσώνυμος, ὁμωνύμια, φερώνυμος, ἄγυρις, ὁμήγυρις, πανήγυρις.

f. Nouns in υνη, in which σ stands before the termination, shorten the υ, as δεσποσύνη(ῦ), κερδοσύνη(ῦ), μεθημοσύνη(ῦ); see Drac. 29. 8. 64. 24. 86. 20. 100. 16. Reg. Pr. 71.

g. In like manner, adjectives in υνος, with σ preceding, e. g. δεσπόσυνος, θάρσυνος, πίσυνος; comp. Drac. 46. 15. Arcad. de acc. 193. 18. So in neuters, as ἐπισκύνιον(ῦ).

h. Most words in υρος, as ἄργυρος, μάρτυρος, Arcad. de acc. 72. 1. and their derivatives in υριον, as ἀργύριον(ῦ), μαρτύριον(ῦ); so also ζωπύριων, Theocr. Id. XV. 13.

Note.—Here, however, individual words are long, many neuters in υρον especially, as λάφυρον, λέπυρον, πίτυρον; comp. Drac. 63. 18. 78. 12.; so also their diminutives, as λεπύριον(ῦ) Theocr. Id. V. 95. The reason lies in the derivation from liquid verbs or other long roots; for those not so derived are short, as ἄχυρον (chaff), ἐνέχυρον (earnest-money). The same obtains of individual masculine and feminine forms, e. g. Νίσυρος (an island) Il. 2. 676. πάπυρος, which, however, occurs short in the Anthology in Antipater Thessal. XIII. 2.; comp. Mæris Atticista 311. who calls the long quantity Attic, the short common; so ὀνογυρός, or more correctly ἀναγυρός, Nicand. Ther. 71.

i. Adjectives in υρος, which are short in the penultimate syllable of the root, also shorten the υ according to the above given (§. 56. c.) analogy of those in αρος, as καπύρος, λιγύρος, ὄχυρος; hence also κινύρος and Κινύρης(ῦ) Il. 11. 20. although

κινύρομαι(ῠ). To these add substantives and proper names, e. g. Ζέφυρος, Σάτυρος, besides their derivatives, as Σατύρισκος(ῠ), φιλοζέφυρος, &c.

Note.—Those which have the anterior syllable long are long, as ἰσχυρός, Drac. 50. 16. 71. 6. So also οἰζυρός always in the Epic authors, see Drac. as above, 1. but short in Aristoph. Comp. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 7. note 8. Seidler de Vers. Dochm. 38. On the contrary, ἄλμυρος is short in the Epic, long in the Attic authors, according to Drac. 74. 23. unless there is here an error.

k. Those in υσιος, e. g. Ἠλύσιος(ῠ), Ἰηλύσιος(ῠ), Dion. Perieg. 505. τηύσιος(ῠ), Apollon. Rh. 3. 651. Od. 4. 563.

l. Nouns in υτης, from adjectives in ύς, εἶα, ύ, e. g. βραδυτής, ὀξύτηςῠ, ταχυτής, with the exception, however, of the first and third, they are tolerably rare in the poets.

m. The terminations υφος, υχος, υχον, together with their lengthened forms, are short, as ἄργυφος, ἀργύφειος(ῠ), κόσσυφος, βόστρυχον, ἡσύχος(ῠ), ἡσύχια, ὑποβρύχιος(ρῠ), &c.

n. Lastly, those coming by composition or derivation from short roots are short; e. g. from short adjective or verbal roots, as βαθυδίνης, γλυκύπικρος(κῠ), δασύχαίτης, τανύφυλλος(ῠ), διζυγής, συζυγία, besides φύή, φύσις(ῠ), ἄδυτον, ἄλυτον; comp. §. 52. 7. note.

Measure of the doubtful Vowels α, ι, υ, in the initial Syllables of Greek words.

§. 61.

After the rules hitherto given on derivative forms, it yet remains for us to examine, where any thing certain can be laid down for the measure of arbitrary vowels in the beginning of words; i. e. in their radical syllables. But as this part, from the very nature of the thing, admits of the fewest fixed rules, we must refer the particular details to a lexicon, and content ourselves with merely a few general observations.

Measure of a in the first Syllable.
Long a in the beginning of Words.

§. 62.

1. With respect first to *a*. before vowels, it is long *a*. in polysyllabic adjectives compounded from *ἀεί*, as *ᾠέναος*, *ᾠιθαλής* Orph. Hymn. 7. 13. 12. 1. with which the ancients class also *ᾠίδιος*, see Lasc. 241. 19. Arcad. de acc. 41. 26. This, however, obtains only of these, but not of the adjectives in which *ἀεί* stands complete, as *ᾠείρυτος* Soph. Œd. Col. 469. *ᾠείλαλος*, *ᾠείμνηστος*, &c.

b. In dissyllables in *αος*, as *λαός*, *ναός*, *παός*, comp. Drac. 62. 10. Et. M. 553. 49. Arcad. de acc. 36. 21. So also *πρᾶος* (gentle) and *λαας* (stone), as the accent shews, are long. It is natural, that the compounds and derivatives of those forms likewise lengthen the vowel, as *Ἰόλαος*, *Ἄρκεσίλαος*, comp. §. 55. i. e. so *Λαέρκης*, *Λαέρτης*, *Λαερτιάδης*, besides *λαΐνεος*, *λαοτέκτων*. *λαότυπος*, and the like.

Note.—Of adjectives, the ancients here except *ἀγλαός* 'as short; but this usually holds of all similar adjectives, as *ἀγήραος*, *ἀλαός*, *τανᾶός*, see Arcad. de acc. 38. 11. Only *μάντιος* *ᾠλαοῦ* stands twice in Homer, Od. 10. 493. 12. 267, yet this is not altogether certain; comp. Herm. Elem. Metr. 347. 22. A real exception is *ἴλαος*, which, even in Homer, fluctuates in the quantity of its middle syllable, as *ἴλαος* Hom. Il. 5. 183. H. to Demet. 204. Rhian. Epigr. 10. 3. Theocr. Id. V. 18. *ἴλαος* Il. 9. 639. 19. 178. Theocr. Id. XXVII. 15. Mosch. Il. 146. Callim. to Art. 129., and so more frequently in the later authors; comp. de vers. Heroic. 86. Seidler, de vers. dochm. 101. Meineke, Euphorion. 63. Finally, the Attics always say *ἴλεως*, according to the analogy of *λεώς* and *νεώς*, see Sophocl. Œd. Col. 44. Trach. 765. When, on the contrary, *ἴλαος* stands twice in Sophocl. Œd. Col. 1480. in a dochmiac verse, this, taken from a lyrical passage, establishes as little against the true Atticism, as if reversely it wereat tempted to prove *Μενέλαος* not to be Ionic, by quoting Homeric examples, where such words are formed in *εως* for the convenience of the quantity, as Od. 22. 138.



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22. 4. (A. P. V. 228.), Rhian. 10. 1. (A. P. VI. 278.), Mnasalc. 1. 4. (A. P. XII. 138.), Julian. *Æg.* 51. 1. (A. P. VII. 488.)

Note 2.—On the contrary, paroxytones of this kind are short, as κάλος(ǎ), λάλος(ǎ), φάλος(ǎ), also κάλωσ(ǎ) (ship's cable), κάλους(ǎ) *Od.* 5. 260. and the like. But κάγκανα *kāla* *Hymn. to Herm.* 112. *Hesiod. Op.* 429. is long.

b. The ancients give dissyllabic oxytones in ανοσ as long; e. g. δᾶνός, πᾶνός, τρᾶνός, φᾶνός, comp. *Drach.* 86. 3. *Reg. Pr.* 91. *Lascar.* 242. 1. *Et. M.* 763. 35. Of the words individually this has frequently been remarked, as of φᾶνός, *Blomfield, Æsch. Prom.* 649. *Buttm. Gr. Gr.* §. 65. 6. note 8. It is evident that their derivatives are also long, as *Sophocl. Aj.* 31. τρᾶνές, φᾶνίον; so those from Πάν, as *Nonn. Dion.* 10. 13. Πᾶνιάδος—*ιμάσθλης*.

Note.—Some contradiction arises on account of μᾶνός, which the said rule adduces as short in Attic authors, on the contrary, *Phrynichus* in *Bekk. Anecd.* 51. *Draco*, 118. and others long; the latter less correctly; comp. *Schæfer, Schol. Apoll. Rh.* p. 214.

c. Hereto belong words lengthened by a contraction of the vowels, as ᾠᾶδω, ᾠᾶκων, ᾠᾶτερος, δᾶδουχος(ᾶ), and others.

d. Those which had originally η in the Ionic dialect, and changed this into long α; e. g. δᾶρόν, Δᾶμοίτας, Δᾶμις, Φρασί-δᾶμος, *Theocr. Id.* VII. 3. ᾠᾶγίς, ῥᾶδῖος(ᾶ), σφραῖγίς, τρᾶχύς, τρᾶχύνω, φράτρα(φρα), &c.; comp. 55. 1. 2.

d. Lastly, a variety of radical words still remain, which lengthen the vowel of themselves, and of which a portion only can be given here as examples, e. g. ᾠᾶγή, (shore,) but ᾠᾶγη (astonishment), ᾠᾶκις (a proper name), ᾠᾶπιδανός(ᾠ) (a river), ᾠᾶπις (the Egyptian bull); see *Schæfer* on the *Bucol.* 192.; whence also Σᾶραῖπις, and in like manner the country of the Peloponnesus; but the adjective ᾠᾶπιος *Hom. Il.* 1. 270.; see *Buttm.* in *Lexilogus*, 68. ᾠᾶσωπος(ᾠ) *Il.* 4. 383. 10. 287. ᾠᾶπος *Eurip. Phœn.* 865." and *Porson* on the passage; ᾠᾶρητήρ, ᾠᾶτη, ᾠᾶτηρός *Eurip. Hipp.* 625. βᾶρις *Æsch. Pers.* 555. *Zonas, Ep.* 7. 3. (A. P. VII. 365.), whence also ᾠᾶβᾶρις in *Nonn.* 11. 132. ᾠᾶμός, δρᾶπέτης *Eurip. Heracl.* 140. Κάραβος(ᾶρ),

Κᾱρίς, Κράνιον(ᾱ), κρᾱνον (skull) with its compounds, as ραιβό-κρᾱνος, τρῖκρᾱνος, Λάδων(ᾱ) (a river), Λάκων(ᾱ) (a proper name) in Theocr. Id. V. 12. distinguished thereby from the name of a people, σπάδιξ(ᾱ), and several others.

Short a in the beginning of Words.

§. 63.

The following may be assumed as a rule on the shortness of *a* in the beginning of words.

a. *a* is always short before a vowel in neuters of the third declension, as δᾱος(ᾶ), φᾱος(ᾶ), χᾱος(ᾶ); but so also in those of the kind which have a consonant intervening, e. g. βᾱθος(ᾶ), κᾱρος(ᾶ), νᾱκος(ᾶ), νᾱπος(ᾶ), τᾱχος(ᾶ), except the *a* stands merely as a difference in dialect for *η*, and, consequently, the original quantity is naturally long, as στᾱθος, μᾱκος; comp. Drac. 34. 22. 81. 10. 92. 14. Reg. Pr. 104. Et. M. 148. 3. Arcad. de acc. 195. 15.

Note 1.—Only πρᾱγος (affair) and φᾱρος (robe), together with their derivatives and compounds, are excepted by the ancients, as δυσπρᾱγής, εὐπρᾱγία, ἀφᾱρής, &c. Yet Draco, the Reg. Pr. and the Etym. M. 175. 29. observe, that φᾱρος is sometimes used short, and cite some examples from the Attics. Also, it appears not unusual in Epic authors, as Apollon. Rh. 3. 863; comp. Jacobs, A. P. 281, f. Nevertheless, in Epic at least, the long quantity predominates, and Homer always uses it, as well as later Epic authors, Nonn. 1. 427. 3. 406. 4. 69. Christodor. Ecphr. 80. 289.

Note 2.—But φᾱος cannot be considered long, or written φᾱος, on account of its thrice occurring long in the *arsis* in Homer, (comp. de vers. Her. 23. with Blomfield, Callim. to Dian. 211.) although it is true, that, like Homer, later poets measure φᾱεα(φᾱ), and the like, particularly at the end of the verse; comp. the Jen. Litt. Zeit. 1819, No. 193. 119. Quint. Sm. 14. 183. On the interchange of φᾱος and φῶς in the Tragedians, see Elmsley, Eurip. Heracl. 969. The shortness is also shewn by the derivatives, as φᾶεσφορίη, φᾶίνω, &c.

b. *a* is measured short, according to the observation of the ancients, in cases where β follows, as ᾶβυδος(ᾶ), βλάβος(ᾶ),

Κᾶβησόθεν, &c.; comp. Drac. 63. 3. 80. 9. Reg. Pr. 109. Lascar. 241. 17.

Note.—'ᾱβάλε is excepted; see the ancients, as above, and Bast. Greg. Cor. 758. 929.: so is it used in Callim. Fragm. 455. Agath. Schol. Ep. 78. 1. (A. P. VII. 583.) 'Αβάλε(᾿Α), μηδ' ἐγένοντο γάμοι—, κάβαξ(ᾱ) is also long' on account of the root.

c. In like manner when μ follows, e. g. ᾿ᾱμαξα, ᾿ᾱμάρα, γάμος(᾿ᾱ,) δάμαρ(᾿ᾱ), κάματος(κα᾿), τάμισος(᾿ᾱ), &c.; see Drac. 22. 3. Reg. Pr. 110. Arcad. de acc. 195. 26. So also similar verbs, as ᾿ᾱμείβω, ᾿ᾱμέλω, ᾿ᾱμύνω, and others.

Note.—The ancients except ᾿ᾱμάω as long, but it is more properly arbitrary, although its derivatives ᾿ᾱμητός, ᾿ᾱμητήρ, are oftener long; see below, in the Appendix. Natural exceptions are formed by δραμα, νᾱμα, and the like; see §. 55. 2. a. and those cases where the long α belongs to the Dorism, as σαμα for σημα.

d. Paroxytones in ρος are short, as Πάρος(᾿ᾱ), σκάρος(᾿ᾱ), λάρος(᾿ᾱ) (a bird) Od. 5. 51. Φάρος(᾿ᾱ); so also Μαρία(᾿ᾱ) Jul. Æg. 2. 1. (A. P. V. 298.), whereas Christian poets lengthen the second syllable, and use also the uninflected Μαρίαμ, as Gregor. Nazianz. A. P. VIII. 28.; comp. Drac. 60. 22. Reg. Pr. 110. Lascar. 241. 13.

Note.—But λαρός (sweet) is long, Il. 17. 572. Od. 14. 408. Apoll. Rh. 3. 933. Alcæus Messen. Ep. 12. 1. (A. P. Th. II. 694. n. 226.) Agath. Schol. 39. 2. (A. P. VII. 602.) Nonn. 1. 15. λαρότερον, instead of which Homer, Od. 2. 350. has λαρώτατος; comp. Eustath. Hom. 19. 316. 485. 19. λαρίνός (fat) Opp. Hal. 3. 319. and Λάρισσα(ᾱ), the name of several towns; whence Λάρισσαῖος, Theocr. Id. XVI. 30.

e. Dissyllabic paroxytones and oxytones in ατος, as βάτος(᾿ᾱ), πάτος(᾿ᾱ), στρατός, and the like; comp. Arcad. de acc. 78. 20. Eustath. ad Il. 6. 202. 636. 20.

f. Verbs that have double σ in the middle syllable regularly shorten the vowel, as ᾿ᾱμύσσω, ᾿ᾱράσσω, λαφύσσω, μάλάσσω, χαράσσω, &c.

g. Those compounded with a privative have this α short, as ᾿ᾱεργός, ᾿ᾱέκων, ᾿ᾱθέμιστος, ᾿ᾱθυμος; and verbs, as ᾿ᾱελπτέοντες σόον εἶναι, Il. 7. 310.



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*Measure of ι in the first Syllable.**Long ι in the beginning of words.*

The definition of the measure of ι is more difficult than that of the preceding vowel, whose natural quantity can be easier discovered by means of several collateral circumstances which are here wanting. However, it may be assumed generally, that this vowel, in independent words, inclines more to the long quantity, especially before a simple consonant, therefore, it is less remarkable, that a syllable short by nature should sometimes be extended by the pronunciation into a long one.

§. 64.

1. ι is long before a vowel in the beginning of words *a.* in dissyllabic oxytones, ἴος, κριός; comp. Drac. 54. 17. 62. 10. and the above-mentioned (§. 62. 1. b.) grammarians; so Hom. Il. 1. 48. Od. 9. 449. 461.; and the same in all the poets.

Note.—Βῖος (bow), as also βίος(ι) (life) and other paroxytones, ἴος(ι), Alcæus, 7. 1. 7. (A. P. VII. 1), with the neuter ῥίον(ι), are short, although the first is now and then quoted by the ancients as long; see Il. 10. 260. H. to Ap. 301. The distinction of ἴος (arrow) from ἴον (violet) is well known; see Od. 5. 72. Hence the derivatives follow respectively the same measure, as of the latter, ἴοειδής, ἴοπλόκαμος, ἴοστέφανος, and the like; of the former, ἴοβόλος Quint. Sm. 4. 187. ἴοδόκος Od. 21. 12. 60. ἴολόχευτος Procul. 1. 41. Hence ἴόμωρος in Hom. Il. 4. 242. and elsewhere, could scarcely be deduced from ἴος; comp. Heyne on the passage, Th. IV. 603. and the Lexicographers.

Note.—In like manner, the derivatives and compounds of κριός are long, as κριόπρόσωπος, κριόφόρος; those from paroxytones short, as Βίας(ι), βιάρκης, βιοφθόρος.

b. Properispome adjectives of the kind are long, as δῖος. Several names of nations especially belong hereto, as Κῖος, Χῖος, Φθῖος, in which the length is produced by the contraction of the double ι into one; see Drac. 101. 13. Reg. Pr. 27. Arcad. de acc. 37. 23. Et. M. 812. 1. Proper names of the

kind also occur, as Δῖος, Il. 2. 538. Πῖος (a Grammarian), Et. M. 539. 20. ff.

Note.—In some, the names of the islands themselves must be distinguished from those of the inhabitants, as Κῖος(ῖ), Apoll. Rh. 266. Χῖος(ῖ) (the island Chios), Χῖος (a Chian), which distinction the ancients frequently notice; comp. Schweighæuser, Herodot. I. 142. 17. Friedemann de Med. syll. ncut. 283. 354. Jacobs, A. P. 93. 353. 696. Add. CLX. Moreover, Φλῖοῡς is long, as Dioscorid. 28. 3. Φλῖουντίδος αῖης; so also Φλίας(ῖ), l. 115.

c. So the radical words in ῖων, genit. ῖουος, are long; comp. §. 51. 1. together with the longer forms derived from them, as Πῖερία, Πῖερίδες, πῖαρ, πῖαίνω, &c.

Note.—In reference to the genit. of those in ηρ, Draco 42. 14. observes, that barytones which lengthen the preceding syllable have the vowel short, as πῖηρ(ῖ), πῖερος(ῖ), but that those which shorten the preceding syllable retain the long vowel, as ῖβηρ, ῖβηρος, only some compounds follow the primitive form, as πάνθηρ, πάνθηρος. Lastly, ῖβηρ is always short; see Dionys. Perieg. 282. 332. 334. Crinag. Ep. 45. 5. (A. P. VII. 376).

d. ῖάομαι (I heal), together with its derivatives ῖατρός, ῖατήριον, &c. is always long in Epic authors, and written with an η; comp. §. 52. Note 6. On the contrary, the Attic poets have also (ῖ)ῖατρός, as Eurip. Hipp. 295. Aristoph. Plut. 406. f. and the same usage is found in the Epigrammatists; see Drac. 121.

e. Some proper names in which α stands shortened, as ῖῶσος(ῖ), ῖῶσίδης(ῖ), ῖῶσίων(ῖ), ῖῶπετος(ῖῶ), Callim. to Artem. 216. ῖῶσίοιο(ῖ), Dionys. Ep. 9. 1 (A. P. VII. 716). ῖῶλύσοιο(ῖ,ῶ); comp. §. 60.

f. Individual long words are ῖόπη(ῖ) (a town in Palestine), according to Drac. 54. 2., ῖύγξ (wry-neck) Drac. 54. 6. ῖυγμός Il. 18. 572. ῖυκτά Theoc. Id. VIII. 30. μετακίαθου(ῖ)—μετεκίαθου(ῖ), according to the analogy of εἰκάθω and the like; see Et. M. 8. 18.

Note 1.—In some, the ι fluctuates, as ῖῦγή Nicand. Ther. 482. Opp. 1. 565. ῖῦγή Sophocl. Philoct. 759. On ῖαίνω and

ταίνω, see below in the Appendix; so also Ἴοπη(ῖ) is short, Dionys. Perieg. 910.

Note 2.—In other forms, the length depends merely upon the *arsis*, but, by the example of Epic usage, has become in many words the only, or at least the predominant, quantity, as Διογενής, Ἴόνιος(ῖ), Πριάμιδης, and others; the last short, like Πρίαμος, in the Tragedians, e. g. Eurip. Cycl. 178. The same is observed by Elmsley, Eurip. Iphig. in Taur. 224. of Ἴόνιος. The interjections *ιή* and *ιώ* fluctuate in their measure; comp. Callim. to Ap. 28. 79. 97. 103. and Seidler de vers. Dochm. 277. On verbs in *ίω* and *ίημι*, see §. 52. 3.

2. *ι* is very frequently lengthened before consonants, but the following may be given as definite rules; *a.* *ι* is naturally long in diminutives in *αξ*, as *ῥιδαξ*, *ῥιναξ*, *πίδαξ*, *κλίμαξ*, *σμίλαξ*, *μίλαξ*, which reading is defended by Elmsley, Eurip. Bacch. 108.

Note.—The long quantity appears so regular here, that these forms would scarcely have required mention, had not instances occurred in which *ῥιδαξ* is short, especially in the later poets, as Philodem. Ep. 30. 4 (Anthol. Pal. IX. 202). Ammian. Ep. 20. 3 (Anthol. Pal. XL 439). and so generally in the derivatives, as Nicand. Ther. 838. *ῥιδακτίδα*—*χαίτην*. The same takes place in other words, yet with less certainty, as shortness in *ῥιναξ*, which with the Attics is always long, Antiphil. Ep. 4. 4. (Anthol. Pal. VI. 95), where, however, an easy transposition can be made: *ῥινακα(ῖ) χείρα* *ῥερεύς*. Its derivative *ῥινακίη* is always long. So also in Zonas, Epigr. VI. 1. stood *πίδακτίδες*, which was Brunck's emendation, and for which *Νηρηίδες* has been more properly put in the Anthol. Pal. XI. 556.

b. The ancients give oxytone forms in *λος* as long, e. g. *χιλός*, *ψιλός*, &c.; see Drac. 35. 21. 101. 3. 163. 17. Arcad. de acc. 52. 25. and those quoted above, §. 61. 2. *a.*

Note.—Barytones of the kind, as *κτίλος(ῖ)*, comp. Reg. Pr. 10. are short; yet the long quantity often occurs, as *πίλος* Il. 10. 265.; see Drac. 73. 5. Ἴλος Od. 1. 259. *σμίλος* Nicand. Alex. 624.; so also *χίλιοι(χῖ)*, *χιλιάδες*, *Χίλων(ῖ)*, and the compounds, as Il. 5. 860. *δεκάχιλοι*. The same holds also of several dissyllables, as *ῖλην* *σμίλη(ῖ)* or *σμίλα*



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and the Reg. Pr. in the given passages. *Κνῖσα*, see above, §. 17. 11. Note.

f. Individual dissyllables in *ιτος* are long, as *σίτος*, *Μῖτος*, *Τρίτος* (a river), hence also their derivatives, as *Τρίτων(ι)*, *Τρίτογένεια*, *ὠμόσιτος*, *σιτοφάγος*, &c.; comp. *Drac.* 82. 4. 87. 7. *Et. M.* 714. 43. *Arcad. de acc.* 79. 3. Also the oxytone adjective *λίτος* is long, *Arat.* 824. and the Homeric *λίτα*, *Od.* 1. 130.; see *Wolf, Litter. Anal.* IV. 501. ff.

Note.—The two last proper names are distinguished by this means from *μίτος(ι)* (thread), *τρίτος(ι)* (third). Sometimes the short quantity occurs here in very late writers, as in an Epigram of *Diog. Laert. A. P.* VII. 118. 2. *ἄσιτος*.

g. Also neuters in *ος*, which have *ι* in the initial syllable, are not, like those with *α*, comp. §. 62. 8. always shortened, but mostly long, as derived from long roots. The Reg. Pr. adduces *σίνος*, *πνίγος*, *νίκος*, *κλίτος*, *μῖσος*, *λίπος*, but several others have also the same measure, e. g. *σιῖφος*, which is given as usually short, *Opp. Hal.* 2. 569. *Æschyl. Pers.* 368. *τιῖφος* *Apoll. Rh.* 1. 127. *πιῖσος* *Apoll. Rh.* 1. 1266; comp. *Et. M.* 673. 15. On the contrary, *λίπος(ι)* is always short, e. g. *Nicand. Alex.* 178. 240. *Callim. to Ap.* 38. and *λίπα(ι)* often in Homer; *κλίτος* is long in *Apoll. Rh.* 1. 599. *κλίτεια(ι)* *Παλλήνια*, short in *Lycophr.* 600. 707.

Note.—On *κλιτύς* connected herewith we have above observed what is necessary §. 40. 3. b. Of the given words, grammarians, indeed, usually write *λίπος* as properispome; see *Et. M.* 566. 40. *Drac.* 62. 16. *Reg. Pr.* 39.; nevertheless the usage of the poets evidently establishes the contrary. In the derivatives, some of those which are long become short, as *πνίγος* invariably forms *πνιγόεις*, &c.

h. With respect to verbs, barytones have mostly *ι* long in the initial syllable, when two consonants precede, as *βρίθω(ι)* *Drac.* 30. 21. *θλίβω(ι)*, *πνίγω(ι)*, *τρίβω(ι)*; see also *Buttm. Gr. Gr.* §. 7. Note 10. Individual apparent exceptions, now and then to be found, are manifestly corrupt.

Note 1.—Those in which no double consonant precedes, are either short, as *λίτομαι(ι)*, whence *λίται(ι)* (supplications), or

common as *νίφειν* (to snow), which as a verb is indeed usually long, as *Il.* 12. 280. *Asclepiad.* Ep. 26. 1. *Antipat.* *Thess.* 21. 6. but short in all its derivatives, as *νῖφάδες*, *νῖφόεις*, *νῖφόβλητος*, &c. The lengthening of the verb is not infrequent, and in such instances the MSS. have sometimes *νείφειν*, as frequently happens in similar forms, *Jacobs A. P.* 67.

Note 2.—The derivatives of those forms are also naturally long, yet such as come from second aorists, as *ἔτριβον*, must be considered short; e. g. *τρίβος(ι)*, *διατριβή*, *περιτριβής*, *Apoll. Rh.* 1. 1175.; see *Porson on Eurip. Orest.* 62. *Drac.* 74. 9. This holds also of *παραψύχη* and similar formations, as is there remarked, *Buttm. Gr. Gr.* §. 7. *Note 11. a.* *ἀλετριβανος(ι)*, which is sometimes lengthened in *Aristoph.*, forms an exception, and therefore probably comes immediately from the present; see *Seidler de vers. Dochm.* 394. f.

i. Also those verbs which are pure have mostly long *ι*, e. g. *διφάω*, *νικάω*, *σιγάω*, *τιμάω*, *βινέω*, *δινέω*, *κινέω*, *μιμέω*, *μισέω*, *πιλέω*, *ριγέω*, *φιμόω*; so also when a vowel precedes, as *ἀγινέω*, *ἀκριβόω*, *ἐλινύω*; comp. *Drac.* 13. 13. 36. 3. 67. 16. 83. 12. 119. 23. *Brunck. Apoll. Rh.* I. 613. *Schaef. Greg. Cor.* 502. *Buttm. Gr. Gr.* §. 7. *Note 9*, and others.

Note 1.—The reason of the length of these words lies in their long root, hence also their derivatives are always long, e. g. *μίμημα(ι)*, *ἀσίγητος(ι)*, *νικητήριον*, and proper names, as *Βερενίκη(ι)*, *Εὐνικίδης*, *Κλεόνικος*, *Τιμαγόρας*, *Τιμόθεος*, &c.

Note 2.—But those verbs of the kind which come immediately from short roots are short, as *δίκη(ι)*, *ἀδικέω*, *φίλος(ι)*, *φιλέω*, *χλιδάω* *Soph. Electr.* 353. *Eurip. Ion.* 26. Hence the constantly lengthened *λιπαρέω* cannot well be derived from *λιπαρός*; comp. *Blomfield, Æsch. Prom.* 529. The Æolian island *Λῆπάρᾱ* is usually quoted as short; yet it occurs long in *Paul. Silentiar.* 74. 44. *καὶ Λῆπάρᾱ τε νήσῳ.*

Note 3.—Those in *ινω* have been treated of above, §. 51. 3. According to their analogy *γίνομαι(ι)* and *γινώσκω* are also used long by the ancients, see *Drac.* 32. 8. and so the derivatives in *νμαι* from long roots, as *κίννυμαι(ι)*, *τίννυμαι(ι)*, but in Epic *ι* is short, when it is merely a reduplication of the root, as *βαίνω*, *βῖβάω*; comp. §. 50. 9. But in the older poets and

in Attic authors the reading *γίγνομαι, γίγνωσκω, &c.* is usually preferred; see Elmsley on Eurip. Med. 19.

k. The ancients declare *ι* to be always long in words, wherein it forms the initial letter and is followed immediately by *ν*, as *Ἰναχος(-ι), Ἰνάχιος(-ι), Ἰνιον(-ι), Ἴνις, Ἰνωπος(-ι)*; comp. Drac. 53. 10. Reg. Pr. 115.

l. The other canon, according to which *ι* is lengthened when a second *ι* follows after a simple consonant, is less definite, as *ἴβις, Ἰλιος(-ι), ἴφι*. The same also appears to take place when *ν* follows, as *Ἰβυκος(-ι), ἴλυσ, ἴθυσ*; see Reg. Pr. 177. Yet *ἴθύνω* is used short by later authors, Jacobs, A. P. 846., also *ἴτύς* is short; comp. §. 65. 6.

m. Those contracted from two vowels are long, as *Δίφιλος(Δῑ), ἴρεύς, ἴρεύω, &c.*

n. These rules, however, do not comprise all words that have long *ι* for the initial letter; on the contrary, a great number yet remain not comprehended therein, a portion of which only can be given here as examples, as *Ἰδη(-ι), Ἰδαῖος(-ι), γρῑπεύς, γρῑφος, Ἰκαρος(-ι), κρῑθή, κικύς, ρῑπή*, with their derivatives, *Σῑφαεύς, Σικελία, Σικελίδες, Τίταν(ῑ), Τίτυρος(ῑ), Τῑρύνδιος, Σιδόνιος*; where, according to Eustathius, the long quantity is transferred from the second syllable to the first; comp. de vers. Gr. Heroic. 73. Græfe Ep. Crit. Bucol. 79.: also *φῑτυς* and *φῑτύω* are long; see Brunck. Apoll. Rh. 4. 807. Blomfield, Æsch. Prom. 241.

Note 1. In others the length is supported only by the *arsis*, they being by nature short, as has also been observed above, §. 64. 1. f. of those in which a vowel follows; such are *Φῑλομέδουσα, ἴκέσται*, and others; see de vers. Gr. Her. 74. f. and §. 10. 2.

Note 2. Individual words, as *ιλάσκω, ἴμας*, fluctuate in their quantity; on which see the Appendix.

Short ι in the first Syllable.

§. 65.

On the definite shortness of *ι* in the beginning of words we shall add only little to the above. It is always short in *α.* trisyl-



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the long quantity might be expected; thus long, Aristoph. Lysistr. 386. Apollon. 15. 4. (A. P. IX. 244.): short, Aristoph. Eccles. 64. ἐκχλῆαινόμεν; Sophocl. A. P. Th. II. 788. n. 90. ὄστε χλῆαίνων.

Note 2.—The rule of the ancients, according to which ι is by nature short in the beginning, when followed by two consonants, as in ἴσχω, ἴστιον, ἴφθιμος, &c., deserves yet to be noticed in conclusion, for the sake of pronunciation in prose; see Drac. 53. 6. Reg. Pr. 154.

Measure of υ in initial Syllables.

Long υ in the first Syllable.

§. 66.

In the first syllable of Greek words υ before a vowel is long by nature only in very few cases; its lengthening by the poets, especially by the Epic, is more frequent. It is by nature long in α. πῦος, as Drac. 77. 16. writes, and the Et. M. 697. 3. enjoins it to be written, with which the metrical usage appears to agree; see Aristoph. Pac. 1150. Vesp. 710.: hence πῦετιη is also long Nicand. Alex. 68. 323. together with other derivatives, as πῦοειδής, πῦουλκός, comp. Dindorf. Aristoph. Pac. 1142. Also μῦών, μυῶνος, is always lengthened, see Hom. Il. 16. 350. Apoll. Rh. 4. 1520. Quint. Sm. 1. 239. 3. 287.; and it is not necessary to write μυιών, which appears to occur first in later authors, as in Christodor. Ecphr. 239.

Note.—μύωψ (gad-fly) appears lengthened in Nicand. Ther. 417. 736., but is, on the contrary, always short in others, as Apoll. Rh. 1. 1265. 3. 277. Tryphiod. 361. Nonn. 1. 48. 3. 273. 8. 57. Asclepiad. Ep. 30. 1. Phalæc. Ep. 3. 1. (A. P. V. 203. VI. 165.); comp. Schol. Theocr. VI. 20.

b. Some trisyllables occur long in Homer, as μῦελός (marrow), πύελος(ῦ) (trough), see Il. 20. 482. 22. 501. Od. 19. 553.; comp. Drac. 68. 4.: and so also in later authors, as μῦελός Crinag. Ep. 6. 2. Add hereto the derivative adjectives, e. g. μῦελόεις Od. IX. 293. μῦέλινος Dioscorid. Epigr. 1. 2. Quint. Sm. 10. 274. (A. P. XII. 37. VI. 232.)

Note.—But the short usage of these words elsewhere shews, that the length is owing solely to the *arsis*, as μῦελός Nicand.

Ther. 101. πύελος(ῥ) Aristoph. Pac. 843. Scolion. XXI. 3. so also 'ῥετός and 'ῥετός, see §. 52. 4.: and on μυελός, Jacobs, A. P. 889. Add. XCIV. πύελος stands also short in an epigram of Diogen. Laert. A. P. VII. 166. 3.

c. According to the same analogy several tetrasyllables of the kind are lengthened in the Epic poets, as κῦανέος frequently in Homer, e. g. Il. 1. 528. 11. 39. 16. 66. and so always; the long quantity remains also in the compounds, which are thus better adapted to the verse, e. g. Κῦανοχαίτης, κῦανόπειζα, and the like. So 'ῥαλόεις, 'ῥαλοειδής, comp. Orpheus, Lith. 277. Maecius, Epig. 7. 6. Rufinus, Ep. 36. 1. (A. P. VI. 83. V. 48.) In like manner μῦοδόκος Nicand. Ther. 795. δρῦοτόμος Quint. Sm. 1. 250., and even δρῦός in Hesiod.; comp. §. 47. 6.

Note 1.—Also δρῦτόμος can be lengthened into δρῦτόμος; it is short in Hom. Il. 16. 633. Theocr. Id. V. 64., but long in Quint. Sm. 9. 163. 453., consequently the short quantity predominates in this word; see Coluth. 189. Nonn. Dion. 2. 104. Crinag. Ep. 21. 5. (A. P. IX. 419.); and before a vowel the same regularly holds in compounds, as δρῦίνος(ῥ), δρῦοκοίτης, δρῦοχος(ῥ), comp. Od. 21. 43. 19. 574. Amyte, Ep. 4. 1. (A. P. VII. 190.)

Note 2.—But the shortness of the roots every where appears in these forms, as κύανος(ῥ) Hom. Il. 11. 24. 'ῥαλος Aristoph. Nub. 768. Anthol. Pal. V. 36. 7.; and hence also the compounds, when permitted by the verse, are short, as κῦανοβλέφαρος, κῦανοκρήδεμνος, κῦανόπρωρος, 'ῥάλωπις(ᾶ). Even κῦανέος is short with the Attics, as Eurip. Med. 2. κῦᾶνέας Συμπληγάδας; while Κῦανέαι (Cyanean rocks) is always long in Epic authors; e. g. Theocr. Id. XIII. 22. Apoll. Rh. 1. 3. 2. 318., and so every where.

2. Before consonants υ is long in the beginning of words chiefly α. in dissyllabic oxytones in γη, as πῦγή together with its derivatives, e. g. πῦγίζω, πῦγοστόλος Hesiod. Op. 373. ῥοδόπῦγος, &c.; see Drac. 78. 14. Arcad. de acc. 104. 27. The latter mentions also γύγη(ῦ) as long, which probably is connected with the Homeric Γῦγαίη Il. 2. 865. 20. 391., as with Γύγης(ῦ) Drac. 33. 16., on which Bentley Horat. Od. II. 17. 4. speaks undecidedly. Yet in later authors the short quantity is some-

times found; see Jacobs, A. P. 400. Of a similar kind is *λυγαῖος* (dark) in *Apoll. Rh.* frequently, and in *Lycophr.* 351. 973.

Note.—Those formed from short verbal roots are short, as *τρούγη(ῥ)*, *φύγή*, *Arcad. de acc.* 105. 21. But *τροῦγών* (turtle-dove) is long, *Theocr. Id.* VII. 141. XV. 88.

b. Dissyllabic neuters in *υλον* are mostly long, as *σκῦλον*, *σῦλον*, *φῦλον*; comp. *Drac.* 82. 22. 97. 15. *Reg. Pr.* 41. *Lascar.* 244. 28. *Theodor. Gaz.* 74. Hence the derivatives remain long, as *ἄσῦλον*, *ἀσύλωτος(ῦ)*, *φῦλή*, *ἐμφύλιος(ῦ)*, *Παμφύλιος(ῦ)* *Dionys. Perieg.* 127. 58. *Παμφῦλίδες* *Nonn. Dion.* 2. 38. *σκῦλοφόρος* *Crinag. Ep.* 11. 2. (A. P. VI. 161.) *νεοσκύλητος(ῦ)*, *φύλοπις(ῦ)*. Of the first mentioned, *σῦλον* and *σκῦλον* have been not unfrequently confounded; see Jacobs, A. P. 894.

Note.—The ancients except *ξύλον(ῥ)*, which is invariably short; on the contrary, the proper name Ἄξῦλος is long in *Hom. Il.* 6. 12. Also individual masculines and feminines of the kind are long, as *στῦλος* (pillar), ῥῦλη (forest, matter) with its derivatives. *τύλη* and *τύλος* (weal, nail) fluctuate in their measure; see Jacobs, A. P. 204. on ῥῦλη *Drac.* 91. 22. with its derivatives, as ῥῦλαιός, ῥῦλονόμος, ἄῦλα(ῦ). ῥῦλη, as name of a town, is short, *Il.* 7. 221. but long, 2. 504.; comp. *Mosch. Id.* III. 89. and the commentators on the passage.

c. Dissyllabic oxytones in *υλος* have the long quantity, as *χῦλός* *Dionys. Perieg.* 791.

d. Dissyllabic paroxytones in *υμη*, as *Δύμη(ῦ)*, *ζύμη(ῦ)*, *λύμη(ῦ)*, *Σύμη(ῦ)*, see *Arcad. de acc.* 110. 13., so also the derivatives, e. g. *ζύμωμα(ῦ)* *Nicand. Alex.* 521. 525.

Note.—On the shortening of *Δύμια(ῥ)*, in which case the accent must be placed according to the analogy of ῥήναιᾶ, Φώκαιᾶ, see *Meineke, Euphor.* 137.

e. Neuters in *υμα* have usually the long vowel, as *θῦμα*, *κῦμα*, *λῦμα*, and also trisyllables of the kind, e. g. ἄρτυμα, εἰλῦμα, ἔλῦμα, ἴδρυμα; hence also the derivatives, as *ἐγκύμων(ῦ)*, *κῦματόεις*, *θῦμιᾶμα*, *θῦμιᾶτήριος*, &c. are long. ἔρῦμα is short; comp. *ξ.* 52. 6. a. *Porson, Eurip. Ph.* 997.

Note.—When the ancients adduce these as regularly short, as also the similar *πλύμα(ῥ)*, *ρύμα(ῥ)*, *χύμα(ῥ)*, this happens



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149 refers, but this is decidedly long, see Eurip. Electr. 497. Also σκῦτος is doubted, having formerly stood short in Theocr. Id. XXV. 142, in which passage, with Toup and others (see generally his Curas novissim. in Suid. p. 159.), σκύλος is now read. σκῦτος still stands short in Lycophr. 1316, where, probably κῦτος ought to be written, if that doctrine be correct. For this is decidedly always short, although the above-mentioned canon includes it as long; comp. Sophocl. Trach. 12. Eurip. Cycl. 398. Lycophr. 73. In like manner those of the kind which come from short roots are short; e. g. μύσος(ῥ), Eurip. Herc. Fur. 1127. στύγος(ῥ), στύπος(ῥ), τρύφος(ῥ), which, perhaps, is to be read in that canon for τρύχος.

k. Also several dissyllables in υρος are always long, as πῦρός, τῦρός, γῦρός; so also Σκῦρος (the island), Κῦρος (Cyrus), γῦρος (ring), Paul. Silent. Amb. 197.: in like manner the feminines in η and ω, as κῦρή, Callim. to Ap. 88. Μῦρώ, Τῦρώ, yet the former proper name is frequently written Μοιρώ, and with some appearance of truth, as Μῦρώ is not infrequently short; see Jacobs, A. P. 42. Also χρῦσός, with its derivatives, is always measured long by the ancients; see Drac. 102. 5. 120. 4. Lascar. 246. 5. Nevertheless modern scholars have started many doubts to the contrary; see the Appendix.

Note.—Τύρος(ῥ) (the town) is short, Dionys. Perieg. 911; so also Σῦρία, Σύριος(ῥ), and its derivatives.

l. Of verbs most barytones with their derivatives are long, as βρύχω(ῥ), πύθω(υ), τρύχω(ῥ), φύγω(ῥ), ψύχω(ῥ); hence also ψῦχή, and the like: but τύχη(ῥ), from ἔτυχον, comp. Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 35. note 10.

Note.—γλύφω(ῥ) is short, with its derivatives, as γλύφον(ῥ), γλύφίς, &c.: τύφω(ῥ) is long, Apoll. Rh. 2. 134., but Τῦφωεύς, Τῦφάων, Τῦφαόνιος, and the like, usually shortened; on the contrary, τῦφώς (whirlwind), is long in Æschyl. Agam. 661., as also Τῦφῶ, Sept. contr. Theb. 517., and ibid. 511. πυρπνόν, Τῦφῶν' ἔχει. The distinction of measure between Τῦφῶν and Τῦφωεύς is also pointed out by Meineke, Euphor. on the adduced passage, and is thoroughly established in Nonnus; e. g. Dion. I. 367. 382. 386. 402. 463. 502. 503.

524.; comp. with I. 155. 184. 204. 258. 287. 297. 352. 380. 507. 520. 534.; so Τῦφᾶόνιος is always measured, as I. 223. 375. 413. 472. 512.

m. Of verbs pure the above-quoted rule of the ancients (§. 51. 4.) holds only of the shortening of *υ* in those which are derived either from verbs that have a liquid letter for characteristic or from some other short root, as *στυγέω*; on the contrary, those derived from long roots are long, especially *βρῦχάω*, *κῦδιάω*, *μῦκάω*, *σῦλάω*, *τρῦπάω*, *φῦσιάω*, (from *φῦσα*, see Hom. Il. 18. 470. Callim. to Art. 56.) *λῦπέω*, *μῦθέομαι*, *γῦρόω*, *κῦρόω*, (but *κῦρέω* from *κύρω(ῦ)*), *ξῦνόω*, the roots of all of which are likewise long, as *βρῦχηθμός*, *λῦπή*, *μῦθος*, *κῦρος*, &c.

n. Moreover, several individual words yet remain, which have long *υ* in the beginning, as *θύλακος(ῦ)*, *Λῦδός*, *Λῦδία*, *Μῦσός* (a Mysian), *Στρῦμών* (the river), *σύριγξ(ῦ)*, *σῦρικτής* (from *σύρομαι(ῦ)*), *σφῦρα* (hammer), *σφύραινα(ῦ)*, Oph. Hal. 1. 172.; so also *μῦρίος*, which Drac. 65. 19. improperly shortens, and which is always long in both significations, *μύραινα(ῦ)*, but *μύρον(ῦ)* (ointment) always short, *νῦσος*, *Τῦδεύς*, *ῦβός*, *ῦμεῖς*, &c.

Note 1.—It is evident, also, that all words derived from long roots of the kind retain the long quantity. Besides *σῦκον*, *σῦκία*, *σῦκοφάντης*, and all forms thereof are to be remarked as long, although otherwise *υ* before *κ* is mostly shortened, as *γλῦκός*, *λύκος(ῦ)*, *τύκος(ῦ)*, *κύκλος(ῦ)*, Soph. Electr. 890.

Note 2.—In other instances, particularly in tetrasyllabic verbs, the length is produced by means of the *arsis* alone, as in the frequent Epic *μῦδαλέος*, while *μῦδάω* is always short, although *μῦδαίνω* appears lengthened, Apoll. Rh. 3. 1042. 1247. Lycophr. 1008. So also in Hesiod. Op. 530. *μῦλιόωντες*, while *μῦλαξ*, *μύλη(ῦ)*, *μῦλήφατος*, and the like, are always short. Perhaps, also *μῦγαλέη*, Nic. Ther. 816. belongs to this class. More definite cases are *δῦνάμενος*, *θῦγατέρος*, *ῦλακόμωροι*, and the like; comp. de vers. Her. 74. f.

Note 3.—Individual words are found, which fluctuate in their quantity, as *Κυρήνη*, *ὔδέω*, *ὔδωρ*; see the Appendix.

Shortness of υ in the beginning of Words.

§. 67.

On the shortness of υ in the beginning of words few certain rules can be laid down for radical syllables, as even the ancients are almost entirely silent upon the subject. The necessary observations on some derivative cases have been made above, §. 52. 4. f. and in the notes to §. 66. Hence we shall here give 1. only some compounds, in which υ appears in the beginning of the word; this is the case:

a. In derivatives from monosyllables in υς, as μῦς, σῦς, ὕς, e. g. μῦοκτόνος, μύοξος(ῦ), σῦβώτης, ὕφορβός; so also from δρῦς δρύοχος(ῦ). Only here the *arsis* sometimes lengthens the quantity, as has already been remarked, §. 65. 13. and §. 47. 6.

b. In compounds of πῦρ, as πῦράγρα, πῦράκανθα, πῦρίκητος, &c.; see Lascar. 246. 3.

Note.—Here, however, individual instances of lengthening are found, as Hom. Il. 2. 848. Πῦραίχμης, although Aristoteles, Gr. Anth. I. 116. 42. measures Πῦραίχμης. πῦραύστης (moth) is likewise long in a fragment of Æschylus:

δέδοικα μῶρον κάρτα πῦραύστου μόρον.

Yet there probably the reading should be πυρκαύστου. Others, which are always long, do not come from πῦρ, as πῦραμίς (pyramid), Drac. 78. 8. Πῦρήνη Crinag. Ep. 21. 4., Πῦρηναῖα 28. 1. (A. P. IX. 430. 283.) the Pyrenean mountains. We have the same fluctuation of MSS. in Dionys. Perieg. 288. 338. where now double ρ stands. Also Πῦραμός, as a proper name, is long, Nonn. Dion. 6. 345. 12. 84., as a river, short, Dionys. Perieg. 867. Πῦραμοῖο.

c. Compounds from the inseparable particle δῦς, as δῦσάης, δῦσάρεστος, δῦσήνεμος, δῦσώνυμος, &c.

d. Forms compounded from the preposition συν, as σῦνηλυσίη, σύνοφρυς(ῦ), σύνοδος(ῦ), &c.

Note.—Nevertheless, in words of three or more syllables Epic writers are allowed to lengthen the quantity in the *arsis*; e. g. σῦνεχές, σῦνεχέως; comp. de vers. Her. 74. 77.



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APPENDIX.

SHORT LIST OF WORDS AND FORMS OCCURRING MOST FREQUENTLY WITH VARIABLE QUANTITY.

a in the vocative of masculines in *ης*, as *τεχνιτᾶ*, usually short, sometimes also long; see §. 19. 2. Note.

ᾗᾗᾗτος, *ᾗᾗᾗτος(ā)*, and *ᾗᾗτος* (inviolable, mighty); comp. §. 55. 1. a.

ᾗᾗγῆς and *ᾗᾗγῆς* (infrangible); comp. §. 55. 2. c.

ᾗᾗομαι (I am deluded, err); on the metr. variation of the future of this verb, as also of that of *ᾗω* (I satiate), see §. 52. Note 5.

ᾗᾗαθίας and *ᾗᾗαθίας(ι)* (Agathias); comp. Jacobs, A. P. 141. so also in others of the kind, as *ᾗᾗαθονίκω*, Agath. Schol. 83. 1. (A. P. VII. 574).

ᾗᾗαν and *ᾗᾗαν* (very); comp. §. 24. 1. Jacobs, A. P. 681.

ᾗᾗνοιά and *ᾗᾗνοιά*, as also the collateral forms *ᾗᾗνοιά* and *ᾗᾗνοιά* Soph. Trach. 851.; comp. Meineke on the Fragments of Menander 333. and above §. 17. 4. Note 2.

ᾗᾗνυμι (I break) Aor. 2. pass. *ᾗᾗηνυ(ᾗ)*, *ᾗᾗηνυ(ā)* only Hom. Il. 11. 559.

ᾗᾗεί, Attic, usually *ᾗᾗεί* (always), the former according to Pierson, Moeris 201. Porson, Hecub. 1172. Gramm. in Heyne II. Vol. VI. 638, disputed by Hermann, Eurip. Hecub. Præf. XXI. and Sophoc. Aj. XIX., defended by Bast. Greg. Cor. 347.

- '*ᾶείδω* and '*ᾷείδω* (I sing); see Drac. 17. 11. Et. M. 21. 17. usually long in the *arsis* or by the augment, as Theocr. Id. 8. 30. 9. 29. 11. 18.; see Ruhnken, Ep. Crit. 61. Matthiæ, H. H. 11. 2. contr. '*ᾗδω*; so also '*ᾷήδων*, '*ᾷηδονίς*, but '*ᾷδών*, '*ᾷδονίς* (nightingale), Mosch. Id. 3. 9. 47.
- '*ᾷείρω*, also '*ᾷείρω* (I lift) in the *arsis*, Jacobs, A. P. 862. frequently in Opp. Cyn. 2. 526. 4. 211. 255. chiefly in tetrasyllabic forms, as '*ᾷείρουσιν*, '*ᾷείρασα*, &c. On the Attic future '*ᾷρῶ* besides '*ᾳρῶ* of *αἴρω*, see §. 50. 4. Note.
- '*Ἄέλιος*, more rarely '*Ἄέλιος*; comp. Seidler de vers. dochm. 103. Elmsley, Eurip. Med. 267. Hermann. Soph. Trach. 832.
- '*ᾷένναος* and '*ᾷένναος* (ever-flowing); see Kiessling, Theocr. Id. 22. 32. and §. 62. 1. a.
- '*ᾷέσαμεν*, Od. 3. 151. '*ᾷέσαμεν*, 16. 371. (we slept), from '*ᾷέω* and '*ᾷημι*, lengthened by the *arsis* or augment; so 19. 342. '*ᾷεσα* in the first person; also short.
- '*ᾷήρ* (air), rarely '*ᾷήρ*; see §. 52. 1. c. Note.
- '*ᾷητός*, '*αιετός*, '*ᾷετός* (eagle); comp. §. 52. 1. c. Note, and Elmsley, Eurip. Bacch. 757.
- Ἀἴγινα*, rarely '*Ἀἴγινα* (*Ægina*); see §. 57. 2. d. Note.
- '*Ἄϊδης*(*ι*), '*Ἄϊδης* (Hades), Porson, Eurip. Hecub. 1018. Meineke, Menand. 334., and in later authors, as '*Ἄϊδεω*; Jacobs, A. P. 374.
- '*Ἄϊδος*, Hom. Il. 3. 322. 6. 284. and elsewhere; so '*Ἄϊδα* Apoll. Arg. 3. 61. 4. 1510.
- '*ᾷιδόνιος*(*ι*), Nonn. Dion. 5. 411.
- '*ᾷιδᾳλής* and '*ᾷειδᾳλής* (ever-blooming); comp. §. 53. 1. a. Yet instead of the first Ruhnken on Timæus 24. reads '*ᾷμφιδαλής* or '*ᾷξιδαλής*.
- '*ᾷίσσω* (I rush) usually, but also '*ᾷίσσω*; see examples from Epic authors in Pierson, Mær. Att. 301., and more frequently with the Attics, Markland, Eurip. Suppl. 962. Porson, Hecub. 31. Seidler, Troad. 157. Elmsley, Bacch. 147. This holds also of the compounds, and hence is explained the Attic form '*ᾷίσσω*; comp. Monk. Eurip. Hippol. 1347.
- Ἀισχίνης*(*ι*) and '*Ἀισχίνης*(*ι*) (*Æschines*); comp. §. 57. 2. d. Note.
- '*ᾷίω*(*ι*) (I hear) Epic; comp. §. 52. 2. Note 2. '*ᾷίω* Attic, Soph.



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- ἄπιος (remote), Ἄπια old proper name for the Peloponnesus; see Buttn. Lexil. 67 f.
- Ἀπόλλων, Ἀπόλλωνος, and Ἀπόλλωνος, as also in other cases but only in the *arsis*; comp. de vers. Gr. Her. 22. Drac. 18. 1. 120. 14. Et. M. 794. 4.
- ἀπύω(ῦ) and ἀπύω(ῠ) (to resound, murmur); see §. 52. 5. As has there been observed, the same fluctuation takes place in most verbs in υω, chiefly in those of two or more syllables, which have the preceding syllable long. Therefore the individual words need only be adduced, when they deviate in the aorist.
- ἄρα and ἄρα (indeed, therefore) already distinguished by the accent.
- ἄρά and ἄρά (prayer, curse), the latter Attic, in Epic authors infrequent and only in the *thesis*, Maltby, Morell's Thes. 132. Note; so also in the compounds and derivatives, as in Pseudo-Phocylides 16. ἐπαῤῥάσιμος.
- ἄράομαι (I pray) Epic, ἄρῶμαι Attic.
- Ἄρης and Ἄρης (Ares), this in Homer in the *arsis*, with later authors also out of it; comp. de vers. Gr. Her. 28. Thal. Miles. Ep. 2. 5., with the Attics mostly short.
- Ἀριστοτέλης (Aristotle), lengthened Ἀριστοτέλης only by Diogenes Laert. A. P. VII. 107. 1.
- ἄριστον Homeric, ἄριστον Attic (breakfast); comp. Clarke on Il. 24. 124. Od. 16. 3., who wishes to change these passages. After the example of Homer, later writers have also shortened the verb ἄριστάω, Jacobs, A. P. 722.
- ἄς termination of the accusative plural of the first declension, in Doric and later poets also ἄς; see §. 28. 4. Note.
- ἄσιος (slimy) and Ἄσιος (Asian), from a hero Asias, have been distinguished by the ancients themselves, although not with perfect certainty, as the long quantity may be produced by the *arsis*; see Hermann, H. H. to Apoll. 250.; so usually Ἄσις, Ἄσιδος, but ἄσιός, Naecke, Chæril. 125.
- Ἀσκληπιός and Ἀσκληπιός (Æsculapius); see Drac. 120. 9. and the latter in Homer, Il. 2. 731.
- ἄτάλλω (I skip) usually, ἄτάλλω only in Hesiod, Op. 133.
- ἄτιτος and ἄτιτος, Il. 14. 484. is uncertain. Clarke, with some

probability, reads the passage, *δηρὸν ἔρ ἄτιτος*; see §. 52. 2. b.

ἀχαιῖνη(ι), *ἀχαιῖνης(ι)*, and *ἀχαιῖνέης(ι)* (stag, brocket), the former in the Attic, the latter in the Epic authors, e. g. *Apoll. Arg.* 4. 175.

Βέβρυξ, *Βέβρυκος*, *Βέβρυκος* (Bebrycian); see §. 47. 8. Note 1. and *Brunck. Ap. Rh.* 1. 177.

Βιθῦνός, *Βιθῦνός*, and *Βιθῦνός* (Bithynian); comp. §. 59. 2. d.

γέρας (honourable gift), in the plural *γέρα* Homeric, *γέρα* Attic; comp. §. 20. 1. d. where forms of a similar kind are also spoken of, and, on the Attic usage, *Porson, Eurip. Or.* 888. The shortness of *κρέα* is pointed out also by *Meineke, Menand.* 180.

γεράνδρῶν (old stock), *Apoll. Rh.* 1. 1118. *γεράνδρῶν*, *Crinag. Epigr.* 7. 5. *Erycius, Ep.* 9. 1. *Jacobs, A. P.* 195.

Γερμανία also *Γερμᾶνία* (Germany); see §. 52. 2. d.

γέφυρα (bridge), in very late authors *γέφυρα*; comp. §. 59. 2. e.

Γύγης(ῶ) (Gyges), in later authors also *Γύγης(ῶ)*; see §. 66. 2. a.

δαήρ (brother-in-law) long in the *arsis*, short in the *thesis* in Homer, unless synizesis be there assumed; comp. *de vers. Gr. Her.* 22.

δαίζω (I divide) usually, *δαίζω* only *Il.* 17. 497.

Δαναίδης Epic, *Δᾶναίδης* Attic; comp. *Hes. Sc.* 229. *Eurip. Or.* 921.

δάπεδον(ᾶ) (soil), so always in Epic authors, *δάπεδον(ᾶ)* probably Attic; see *Porson, Eurip. Or.* 324. and so the word occurs also in *Lycophr.* 617.

δείδιθι, imperative of *δίω*, *δείδω* (I fear), regularly, seldom *δείδιθι*; see §. 52. 2. c.

δήϊος (hostile), sometimes also *δήϊος(ῆ)*; see §. 6. 5. d. where similar examples of shortening are also given.

δῦπέτης(ῶ) (divine, sprung from Zeus) Epic, *δῦπέτης(ῶ)* Attic, hence *Elmsley* in *Eurip. Bacch.* 1210. proposes *δαιπετέστερον*.

δρῦτόμος and δρῦτόμος (wood-cutter); comp. §. 66. 1. c.

Δύμη(ῦ) and Δύμη(ῡ) (names of towns); see §. 66. 2. d. Note.

ἱάνος and ἱᾶνος (fine, tender), also as a noun (robe), in this sense mostly long in Homer, as adjective short; see Clarke, Hom. II. 3. 385. Hermann, Orph. 8. 880. Et. M. 308. 13.

ἴαω (I permit), in the fut. ἴασω(ᾶ), in later authors also εἴᾶσα; see §. 52. 1. Note 1.

ἑγγύα(ῡ) and ἑγγύα(ῦ) (surety), this in Epigr. Ad. 30. 8. Jacobs, A. P. 795.

ἐκῦρός (father-in-law), ἐκῦρός in very late authors; comp. A. P. 795.

ἐλάα(ᾶα) Attic, also ἐλάα(ᾶα) and ἐλάη(ᾶ) in later authors, Jacobs, A. P. 45. Meineke, Menand. 51.

ἐλκύω (I draw), in the aorist εἴλκῡσα and εἴλκῡσα, yet not perfectly certain; see §. 52. 5. h.

ἐμίν(ι) (dative of ἐγώ), as enclitic perhaps also ἐμίν(ι), yet see §. 34. 1.

ἔμπᾶς, ἔμπᾶ and ἔμπᾶν (yet); comp. Jacobs, A. P. 355. Boeckh, Pind. Pyth. 5. 55.

ἔνδιος (noon-tide), Hom. Od. 4. 450. Aratus 498. 954. Apoll. Rh. 1. 603. ἔνδιος, Apoll. Rh. 4. 1312; comp. Jacobs, A. P. 467., so also ἔνδιον and ἔνδιον (noon).

ἔνδῡμα (dress) mostly short, Ep. Ad. 115. 4. (A. P. VI. 280), Hedyll. Ep. 6. 1. (A. P. VI. 292) ὑπένδῡμα. Yet, perhaps, the long quantity also is not unknown, as in the same poet, Ep. 5. 5. ἐκδύματα(ῦ) (A. P. V. 199). The fluctuation may be explained from the double measure of the perfect δέδῡκα and δέδῡκα, §. 54. 4. c., where therefore the shortening is not affected by the accent.

ἐπάν(ᾶ), perhaps ἐπάν(ᾶ) for ἐπεὶ ᾶν; see Jacobs, A. P. 62.

Ἑρκῡναῖος and Ἑρκῡνιος(ῡ) (Hercynian); comp. §. 59. 2. d. Note 1.

εὐᾶγής (easily broken), on the contrary εὐᾶγής for εὐανγής (bright, resplendent) sometimes in the Tragedians, defended by Elmsley, Eurip. Bacch. 661.

Εὔδᾶμος, also Εὔδᾶμος (proper name), Jacobs, A. P. 889.



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ἰάχω(ᾱ) (I cry) in the present, ἰάχων and ἰᾶχων in the imperfect, by adding or omitting the augment; comp. de vers. Her. 130., although Draco considers the vowel common, 53. 24. The Attics said also ἰᾶχή and ἰᾶχεῖν according to Elmsley, Soph. Œd. T. 1222. Eurip. Heracl. 752. Med. 147. But others, as Seidler, de vers. dochm. 263. write ἰακχή and ἰακχεῖν.

ἰδάλιμος (sultry), Hes. Op. 417. ἰδάλιμος (experienced) for εἰδάλιμος.

ἰδρῦσις and ἰδρῦσις (placing), the latter in later authors; see §. 52. 6. b.

ἱερός and ἰερός (sacred), contr. ἰρός, the lengthening of the trisyllabic form is Epic, and in that case falls in the *arsis*, Drac. 52. 9. 74. 17.

ἦ and ἦ as interjection; comp. §. 64. 1 f. Note 1.

ἦμι and ἰημι, this more Attic, that more Epic; yet neither exclusively; examples are collected by Maltby, Morell's Thes. Gr. Pros. 938.; comp. §. 62. 3. a.

Ἰήπυξ, ὕγος, and Ἰηπύγιος(ῦ) (Iapygian); see §. 50. 9. a. Note. The former, however, as we have there seen, is not altogether certain.

ἰθύνω and ἰθύνω (I go, direct myself), according to Drac. 53. 4. yet the passages, in which it formerly stood short, have been altered in the older poets, as Hom. Il. 8. 110. Hes. Op. 265. Spohn on the passage and Schaefer, Gr. Gnom. 224. Therefore the short quantity is yet found only in very late authors, Jacobs, A. P. 846.

ἰκάνω(ᾱ) (I come), imperf. ἰκᾶνον and ἰκᾶνον, with or without the augment, comp. Hom. Il. 6. 321. 8. 147. 10. 96. 6. 297. 8. 186. 9. 354, &c.

ἰκεσία and ἰκεσία (supplication, petition), the former Epic, the latter Attic, and so also the derivatives, as ἰκέσιος.

ἰκω (I come), in Homer usually long, Od. 9. 20., in the middle with or without the augment ἰκόμην and ἰκόμην.

ἰλᾶος and ἰλᾶος (propitious); see §. 62. 1. b. Note. So the verb ἰλάομαι interchanges; comp. §. 52. 2. Note.

ἰμας and ἰμας (thong), the latter usually, the former in Homer, Il. 8. 544. 10. 475. 23. 363. Od. 21. 46. and so in the Alexandrine writers; comp. Brunc. Apoll. Rh. 2. 67.

ἴσημι (I know), ἴσασι and ἴσασι already in Homer; see Spohn de extr. part. Od. 239. ff.

ἴσος and ἴσος (equal), always long in Homer, by other Epic writers used interchangeably; comp. de vers. Gr. Her. 24. Friedemann de med. syll. pent. 285., with the Attics mostly short; Porson, Præf. Eurip. Hecub. XXXII. and Orest. 9.; in ἴσόθεος long in Æschyl. Pers. 90., so also in other compounds, as ἴσοκράτης and ἴσοκράτης, Jacobs, A. P. 645. Later writers sometimes, although rarely, lengthen it in the *thesis* also, as Nonn. Dion. 3. 384. ἴσόζυγι θεσμῶ.

ἴταλός and ἴταλός (Italian), só also ἴταλός and ἴταλός (Italy); see §. 65. b. Note.

ἴτωνίς, ἴτωνιάς (surname of Athene), also ἴτωνίς and ἴτωνιάς; comp. as above Drac. 58. 4. Friedemann de med. syll. pent. 371.

ἴυγή and ἴυγή (hissing, noise); see §. 64. 1. f., so likewise the verb, ἴύζω Hom. Il. 17. 66. ἴύζω, Soph. Trach. 790.

ἴύγξ, ἴγγος (wry-neck) Epic, as Theocr. Id. 2. 17. &c. ἴύγξ Attic, Aristoph. Lysist. 1110.

ἴώ and ἴώ interjection; comp. Seidler de vers. dochm. In like manner ι is common in the similar ἰού.

καλία(ι) (hut, house), seldom καλία(ι); see §. 58. 1. b. Jacobs, A. P. 868.

καλός and καλός (beautiful); comp. §. 61. 2. a. Note, and Porson, Eurip. Or. 9. Markland, Suppl. 738. So the comparative fluctuates, καλλίων(ι) and καλλίων(ι); comp. Meineke, Menand. 384. and on similar cases, §. 46.

καμβύσης(υ) usually, in later authors also Καμβύσης(υ), Jacobs, A. P. 963.

καρίς ἴδος and ἴδος(ι) (sea-crab); see §. 36. 2. d. Note. Porson, Advers. 63.

κεκρύφαλος(υ) and κεκρύφαλος(υ) (veil, net); see §. 59. 2. a.

κήρυξ ἕκος (herald), perhaps also κήρυκος, so at least its derivative κηρύκιον(υ), besides the regular κηρύκιον(υ); comp. Jacobs, A. P. 680.

κῆχάνω(α) (I reach) Epic, κῆχάνω(α) or κῆχάνω(α) Attic; see

Monk, Eurip. Hipp. 1442. §. 51. 2. Note 2., where several examples of the kind are adduced.

κληίς ἴδος (kley), also κλαΐδος(ι); see Meineke, Euphorion 137. κλιτύς(υ) and κλιτύς(υ) (declivity); comp. §. 40. 1. 3. Note, where the irregular measure of similar nouns is also touched upon. Meineke, Menand. 44. has also pointed out ἰχθύς with a short final syllable.

κόλλιξ, ἴκος (a kind of bread), also κόλλιξος; see Porson, Advers. 142.

κονία(ι) and κονία(ι) (dust); comp. §. 58. 1. b.

κορύνη(υ) and κορύνη(υ) (club); comp. §. 59. 2. c. Note, so also the verb κορυνάω(υ).

κῦάνεος Epic, κῦάνεος Attic (dark); comp. §. 66. 1. c.

Kῦρήνη and Kῦρήνη (Cyrene), long in Apoll. Rh. 1. 500. Callim. to Art. 206. short in Callim. to Apoll. 72. 93., in like manner Nonn. Dion. 5. 216. Kῦρήνης, 516. Kῦρήνη; comp. also Meineke, Cur. Crit. 33. ff.

λάγῦνος, more rarely λάγῦνος (bottle); comp. §. 59. 2. d.

λάθρη, λάθρα, and λάθρα (secretly); see §. 21. 3. so in some similarly formed adverbs, either according to difference of derivation or to peculiarities of dialect.

λαῖκέω (I make a noise), in the aor. 1. λαῖκῆσαι and λαῖκῆσαι; see Elmsley, Eurip. Med. 147.

λαῖρινός and λαῖρινός, so λαῖρός and λαῖρος(α) are distinguished also in the signification; see §. 63. d. Note. The same obtains of λαῖρίς, synonymous with λαῖρος(α), Leonid. Tarent. Ep. 74. 5. (A. P. VII. 652), but Λαῖρις name of a river in Lycophr. 725.

λίην(ι) and λίην(ι) (very, violently), fluctuating from the time of Homer. Neither does the long quantity always fall in the *arsis*. Besides the passages where καὶ λίην begins the verse, it stands long in the *thesis*, Od. 8. 231. 15. 405. 16. 86. and so in later poets, Apoll. Rh. 3. 1079. Quint. Sm. 4. 459. and elsewhere, Jacobs, A. P. 81. The Attics interchange also λίαν(ι) and λίαν(ι), Porson, Præf. Eurip. Hecub. XVII. Markland, Eurip. Iphig. in Aul. 304. Elmsley, Med. 899. a.

λίπαρός (fat), but λίπαρός (constant), whence the verb



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- Μιτυλήνη**, rarely **Μίτυλᾶνᾶ** (Mitylene); comp. §. 17. 9. Note 3., where similar irregularities, as **πείνη** and **πεῖνᾶ**, are noticed.
- μνῖον** and **μνῖον(ῖ)** (moss); comp. §. 58. 1. Note 2.
- μορμύρος(ῦ)** and **μορμύλος(ῦ)** (a certain sea-fish), but **μορμύρω(ῦ)** (I murmur).
- μῦδαίνω** and **μῦδάω** (I moisten); see §. 66. n. Note 2.
- μῦελός** (marrow) in Homer and the Epic poets in the *arsis*, **μῦελός** in later authors; comp. §. 64. 1. b. and Jacobs, Add. A. P. XCIV.
- μῦθος** and **μύθευμα(ῦ)** (discourse, tale), shortened in later authors, Jacobs, Add. A. P. LXIV.
- μυρίκη(ῖ)** and **μυρίκη(ῖ)** (tamarisk) long in Hom. Il. 21. 350. Theocr. Id. 1. 13. 5. 101. Quint. Sm. 4. 202. and elsewhere, short in Il. 10. 466. 467. 21. 18. Quint. Sm. 5. 434.
- Μῦρίνη(ῖ)** and **Μύριννᾶ(ῦ)** (proper name of a woman, also name of a town).
- μύωψ(ῦ)** (gad-fly), rarely **μύωψ(ῦ)**; see §. 64. 1. a. Note.
- νᾶπυ** (mustard) mostly long, short **νάπυ(ᾶ)** in Christian poets, for an example of which see Jacobs, A. P. 7.
- νεᾶλής** (new, young); comp. Meineke, Menand. 287. **νεᾶλής** Nicand. Alex. 471.
- νεᾶρός** (young), not **νεᾶρός**, although this is often maintained; see Monk, Eurip. Hipp. 389. and comp. §. 56. 1.
- νεβρίς ἴδος(ῖ)**, and **ἴδος** only in Dionysius; see §. 36. 2. d. Note. Likewise short in the compounds, as **νεβριῖδόπεπλος**.
- Νῖνος** and **Νίνος(ῖ)** (proper name); comp. Jacobs, A. P. 841. 915.
- νίφειν(ῖ)** and **νίφειν(ῖ)**; see §. 64. 2. h. Note 1. All the derivatives are short.
- νύμφη**, **νύμφᾶ**, and probably also **νύμφᾶ**; see §. 18. Note.
- ξύρον(ῦ)** (razor) is given by Drac. 121. 16. as arbitrary, yet it is always short in Epic and Attic authors; for **ξύρός** Drac. 118. 25. probably **ξύνός** is to be read.
- ξύω(ῦ)** (I scrape, polish), in the aorist only **ἔξύσα**, at least the measure **ἔξύσα** is suspected; see §. 52. 4. c.

οἷᾱ and ποῖᾱ (what, relative and interrogative), sometimes short in later authors; see §. 17. 7. Note.

οἰζῦρός (wretched), οἰζῦρός in Aristophanes; comp. §. 59. 2. i. Note.

ὁμοῖος(ῖ) (like), in the genitive also ὁμοῖου(ῖ), often in Homer; see Hermann, Elem. Doctr. Metr. 56. de vers. Gr. Her. 85., where similar examples are adduced, as ἀγρίου(ῖ), Ἰλίου(ῖ), from individual passages in Homer, as also those occurring in later authors; see §. 57: 2. b. Note 2.

ὀπωρινός (autumnal), and ὀρθρινός (early), also ὀπωρῖνός and ὀρθρῖνός; see §. 58. 2. f. Note.

ὄρνις and ὄρνις (bird), in the genitive always ὄρνιθος; see §. 33. b. Note.

ὄρπηξ ηκος (shoot), Doric ὄρπακος; ὄρπακος, which occurs only once, is not unsuspected; see §. 43. 4. Note.

ὄφις for ὄφις (serpent), as also ὄφιόεσσα, is a metrical licence, which has been differently explained; comp. Herm. Elem. Doctr. Metr. 57. Jacobs, A. P. 659. Schæfer, Gr. Gnom. 71. de vers. Gr. Her. 78., of a similar kind are Ζεφυρίη, ἔπιτονος, &c.; see also Friedemann de Med. Syllab. Pent. 357. Also ὄϊσυνος in Opp. Cyn. 4. 373. would belong to the same, but, according to the very correct observation of Jacobs, A. P. 181. f. the reading οἰσύινος ought to be substituted.

ὄφιόνεος (of serpents), poetically often ὄφιόνεος, so Opp. Cyn. 2. 237. 3. 436.; see de vers. Gr. Her. 79.

πάπυρος, rarely πάπῦρος (papyrus); see §. 60. h. Note.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (every), in the genitive πάσης(ᾱ), in very late authors also πάσης(ᾶ); see Jacobs, A. P. 429. 431.

πάομαι (I acquire), ἐπᾶσάμην, in the perfect πέπᾶμαι, πάω or πατέω (I taste), ἐπᾶσάμην; see Valckenær, Ammon. 187. Brunck, Apoll. Rh. 1. 1072. Theogn. 146. Ernesti, Callim. to Demet. 26. 128. Drac. 77. 12.

πάτρᾱ (native country), πάτρα only in later Christian poets, Jacobs, Add. A. P. LXVI.

Παχῦνός and Παχῦνός (the promontory Pachynos in Sicily); comp. §. 59. 2. d.

- πῑαίνω* (I make fat), in very late authors also *πῑαίνω*; comp. §. 57. 2. b.
- πίομαι(ῑ)* and *πίομαι(ῖ)* (I drink); see §. 52. 2. b.
- πῑφαύσκω* and *πῑφαύσκω* (I shew, say); comp. §. 50. 9.
- πλημμῦρίς* and *πλημμῦρίς* (flood), yet the latter only in individual passages in Epic authors; comp. §. 59. 2. e. Note. Brunck, Apoll. Rh. 4. 1269.
- πνῑγος* (suffocation), and *πνίγω(ῑ)* (I suffocate), usually long; comp. §. 64. 2. g. and Lobeck, Phryn. 107., the aorist 2. *ἐπνίγην(ῖ)*, with its derivatives, as *πνῑγέύς*, *πνῑγόεις*, &c. is short.
- πρίν(ῑ)* and *πρίν(ῖ)* (before); see §. 35. Note, although the latter has often been disputed.
- πρίων(ῑ)* (saw), only very rarely *πρίων(ῖ)*, comp. §. 52. 2.
- πτάξ ἄκος* (hare), in Æsch. *πτάκός*; see §. 43. 4. a.
- πῦελίς* and *πῦελίς* (hollow of a ring in which the stone is set), the latter Attic, the former Epic.
- πύελος(ῦ)* and *πύελος(ῖ)* (trough); comp. §. 66. 1. b. Note.
- πῦραίχμης* and *πῦραίχμης*, also *πῦραμός* and *πῦραμός*; see §. 67. 1. b. Note.
- ῥαφανίς ἴδος(ῖ)* and *ῖδος* (radish); comp. §. 36. 2. d. Note.
- ῥιπίς ἴδος(ῖ)* and *ῖδος* (fan); see as in the preceding.
- ῥίς ἰνός* (nose), *ῥίνα(ῖ)* only in later authors; comp. Jacobs, A. P. 729.
- ῥῦμα* (draught, protection), *ῥύμα(ῖ)* (river), distinguished also in signification; see §. 66. 2. e. Note.
- ῥῦτις*, in Christian poets also *ῥῦτις*, comp. Jacobs, A. P. 726.
- ῥῦτόν* (cup), to be distinguished from *ῥῦτά*, *τά* (reins); see §. 54. 6. a.
- σαίρω* (I open the mouth, laugh at scornfully), in the perfect *σέσηρᾶ*, Dor. *σέσᾱρα*, particip. *σεσηρώς*, *σεσηρυῖα*, and *σεσᾱρυῖα*, in Hes. Sc. Herc. 268., according to the given analogy of these participles, §. 50. 6. b.
- σάκος(ᾶ)* (shield), only once long in Hesiod. Sc. H. 461.
- σέλῑνον* (parsley), subsequently also *σέλῑνον*; see Jacobs, A. P. 374.



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§. 66. 2. b., but σκύλος(ῥ) is short, Nicand. Alex. 270. Theocr. Id. 25. 142.

Σκῦρος (the island), σκῦρον(ῥ) (an herb), Nicand. Ther. 74.

σκῦτος and σκύτος(ῥ) (skin, leather), the short quantity is doubtful: see §. 66. 2. i. Note, Jacobs, A. P. 160.

σκύφος(ῥ) (cup), σκύφος(ῡ) by *arsis*, probably σκύπφος in the *thesis*; comp. Schæfer, Gr. Gnom. 71. 187.

σμίλη(ῖ) or σμίλα, perhaps also σμίλη(ῖ) (knife); see §. 64. 2. b. Note.

Σμύρνη or Σμύρνᾶ (Smyrna); comp. §. 17. 9. Note 2.

σπείρᾶ and σπέιρᾶ (rope); comp. §. 17. 10. b. Note.

σπίλος and σπίλος(ῖ) (cliff); see §. 64. 2. b. Note.

στροβῖλος and ἶλον, also στροβῖλος (top); see §. 57. 2. b.

Συρηκόσιος, Συρᾶκόσιος, and Συρᾶκοσσίς (Syracusan); comp. §. 55. 2. h. Note.

σφραγίς ἶδος (seal) regularly, in later authors also ἶδος(ῖ), Jacobs, A. P. 431.

σφῦρᾶ (hammer) in Homer, σφύρᾶ in later authors, Jacobs, A. P. XL.

σχοινίς ἶδος (utensil made of rushes, sieve), also σχοινίδος(ῖ); see §. 35. 2. d. Note.

τᾶγός (leader), τᾶγός doubtful in Homer, Il. 23. 160., where the various readings offer οἱ τ' ἄγοί; see Heyne on the passage, and in like manner τᾶγοῦχος, besides the usual τᾶγοῦχος, in Æsch. Eum. 296., which Ahlwardt alters by transposition; comp. his *Programma: On some passages of Greek poets*, Oldenburg, 1807. 4.

τάλᾶς (unhappy), rarely τάλᾶς; see §. 28. 1. g.

τᾶώς and τᾶώς (peacock), so also τᾶῶνες in the plural in Opp. Cyn. 2. 589.

Τεμέση and Τέμεσσᾶ (names of towns), Hom. Od. 1. 184. Lycophr. 1067.

τευθίς ἶδος and ἶδος(ῖ) (cuttle-fish); see §. 35. 2. d. Note.

Τητιᾶνός and Τητιᾶνός (Tatianus); comp. §. 65. e. Note, where other examples of the kind are also given.

τίνω(ῖ) Homeric, τίνω(ῖ) in the Gnomic and Attic poets; comp. §. 51. 3. e. Jacobs, A. P. 823., so also τίνῦμαι(ῖ) and τίνῦμαι(ῖ)

τῖταινω usually, see §. 50. 9., τῖταινω (I draw) in Hesiod. Theog. 209.

τίω(ι) and τίω(ι̃) (I honour), the former mostly in the *arsis*; comp. §. 52. 2. b.

τόλμη and τόλμα̃ (hazard); see §. 17. 8.

τονθορούζω (I growl, murmur, of the voice of animals), with a short penultimate in Opp. Cyn. 2. 541. 3. 169., which Schneider in his Lexicon defends, but for which Jacobs, A. P. 624. with others recommends τονθορούζωσι and τονθορούζοντες.

τορούνη(ῦ) and τορούνη(ῦ̃) (ladle); comp. §. 59. 2. c. Note.

τριάκοντα(ια̃) (thirty,) in later poets also τριάκοντα(ια̃̃), §. 44. 2.

τρίγλη and τρι̃γλα, as must be written in the latter case, (a fish); see §. 17. 7.

τρῦχος and τρύχος(ῦ̃) (rag), yet the latter is probably not in use; see §. 66. 2. i. Note.

τύλη(ῦ) and τύλη(ῦ̃), also τύλος(ῦ̃) (weal, nail); comp. §. 64. b. Note.

Τῦφών, Τῦφωεύς, Τῦφάων (Typhon); see §. 66. 2. 7. Note.

Ύάδες (Hyades) short in Hom. Il. 18. 486., long in Eurip. Ion. 1156.

ῥαλος (glass) lengthened in derivatives, as ῥαλόεις; see §. 66. 1. c. and Note 2.

ὑγίαι̃ and ὑγίαι̃̃, also ὑγείη, see §. 17. 2. d., where similar forms are also spoken of, and Meineke, Menand. 333.

ῥδέω and ῥδω (I sing, celebrate); comp. Naecke, Chœril. 163.

ῥδωρ and ῥδωρ (water), Drac. 91. 2. de vers. Gr. Her. 23. f., the Epic lengthening falls mostly in the *arsis*; derivatives and compounds have the same fluctuation.

ῥετός and ῥετός (rain); comp. §. 54. 4.

νίός(ι) and νίός(ι̃) (son), the latter already in Homer; see §. 6. 5. a., where similar instances of a diphthong shortened before a vowel are quoted from Epic and Attic authors.

ῥλη (forest, matter), ῥλη (name of a town in Bœotia) long in Hom. Il. 2. 500. Mosch. 3. 89. as plural, short in Il. 7. 221., where some therefore read ῥδη (a town in Lycia); see Heyne on the passage.

ῥμῖν and ῥμῖν (to you), in Epic mostly ῥμμιν; comp. §. 34.

ῥμεις always, Drac. 90. 17. Yet perhaps also ῥμέων in Paul.

Silent. Ep. 37. 7. unless with Jacobs the end be measured as a spondee.

ὑπατος (highest, consul), ὑπάτιος (consular), lengthened by the *arsis*; Julian *Ægypt.* 50. 1. (A. P. VII. 591.), so Ὑπατία and Ὑπατία (name of a celebrated woman).

ὑποχετεύω and ὑποχετεύω, which Naেকে on Chœril. 118. f. quotes from Empedocles, is of the same kind as θύγατέρος, δυνάμενοι; comp. §. 10. b.

ὑφαίνω (I weave), in later authors also ὑφαίνω, see Jacobs, A. P. 189. 652.

φάλαινα(φᾶ) (whale, moth) is probably always long, the passages quoted from Aristoph. *Vesp.* 35. 38. in proof of the short quantity decide nothing; comp. Nonn. *Dion.* 6. 298. Nicand. *Th.* 760.

Φάλαρις (Φᾶ) (proper name, particularly of the celebrated tyrant of Agrigentum), φαλαρίς (water-hen); see Aristoph. *Acharn.* 877.

φᾶος(ᾶ) (light, eye), in the plural also φάεα(φᾶ) by virtue of the *arsis*; comp. §. 53. a. Note 2., so also in the compounds, as Opp. *Hal.* 2. 6. περιφᾶέα κύκλα.

φαρμάκος (mixer of poison), Aristoph. *Ran.* 734. *Equit.* 1405.; in older poets also φαρμάκος, Gaisford, Hephæstion 274. Blomfield, *Æsch. Prom.* 981.

φᾶρος (veil, robe), sometimes also φάρος(ᾶ), see §. 53. 1. Note 1. Heyne, *Hom. Il.* 24. 231.

φᾶσιᾶνός and φᾶσιᾶνός (pheasant), the former Attic, Aristoph. *Nub.* 109., the latter in the later Epic authors, Agath. *Schol. Ep.* 53. 2. (A. P. IX. 642.).

Φᾶσις (the river Phasis in Colchis); see Friedemann de Med. *Syll. Pent.* 362. φάσις(ᾶ) (indication, appearance).

φᾶψ ᾶβός, probably not φᾶβός, as is sometimes stated; see §. 43. 9.

φθάνω(ᾶ) and φθάνω(ᾶ) (I am beforehand), the former Homeric, the latter in Attic and later authors; see §. 51. 2. Note. 1.

φθίνω(ῖ) (I destroy) Epic, φθίνω(ῖ) Attic; comp. §. 51. 3., so the synonymous φθίω(ῖ) and φθίω(ῖ), see §. 52. 2. b.

φίλος(ῖ), φίλος(ῖ) or φίλος (dear). The long quantity is not



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rious times pointed out; comp. Erfurdt, Soph. Antig. 103. small edit. Hermann de Dial. Pind. 9. Seidler, Eurip. Troad. 596. Elmsley, Med. 618. Bacch. 97. and against the authority of so many passages referred to by those scholars the use of the short quantity will not admit of being altogether denied. But in the Epic and Elegiac poets the subject may still require a more accurate investigation. I was not ignorant, as has been supposed, of Wernicke's assertion, Tryphiodor. 513., that the later Epic poets shortened this vowel without scruple; but I hesitated to assent to it, as founded solely upon his own canon, that these poets from the time of Nonnus never combined two spondees in hexameter. The passage of Hedylus, quoted by Jacobs, A. P. 187. would seem more deserving of attention. Yet even this is rendered doubtful, first by the frequent lengthening of χρῦσός together with its derivatives in the *thesis*, and secondly by the usage of the compounds, of which these Epic poets have often χρῦσεοκόλλητος, χρῦσεόλικτος and the like formations, but never e. g. χρῦσεαυγής, on the contrary always χρῦσαυγής, lengthening the vowel even in the *thesis*; see Nonn. Dion. 11. 19. Paul. Silent. Amb. 160. 263. Whereas if the shortening of the vowel had been so easy and common to these poets, as one should be led to conclude according to Wernicke, they would also, in order to gain a dactyl to the rhythm, have used χρῦσεαυγής, &c.

'Ὀρίων(ι), 'Ὀρίων(ι), and 'Ὀαρίων(ι) (Orion); see §. 57. 1. a. Note 3.

ὠρύομαι(ῠ) and ὠρύομαι(ῡ) (I howl); comp. §. 54. 5.

Note.—In proper names the later poets particularly, and above all the Christian, have often arbitrarily shortened or even lengthened the quantity. Many examples have been given in the introduction, as also in this Appendix; others, as 'Ἐλευσίνιδης, are touched upon by Hermann, Elem. Doctr. Metr. 44., and several more may be found in Jacobs, A. P. 24. 424. 496. 684.

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