

FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR *ACCIDENCE*

W. Gunion Rutherford

This public domain grammar was brought to digital life
by:

Textkit – Greek and Latin Learning tools

Find more grammars at <http://www.textkit.com>

Macmillan's Greek Course

FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR

ACCIDENCE

BY

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD, M.A., LL.D.

FORMERLY HEADMASTER OF WESTMINSTER

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

1912

MACMILLAN'S GREEK COURSE.

Edited by Rev. Dr. W. G. RUTHERFORD.
Globe 8vo.

FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR—Accidence. By the Editor. 2s.

FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR—Syntax. By the Editor. 2s.

ACCIDENCE AND SYNTAX. In one volume. 3s. 6d.

EASY EXERCISES IN GREEK ACCIDENCE. By H. G.
UNDERHILL, M.A. 2s.

A SECOND GREEK EXERCISE BOOK. By Rev. W. A.
HEARD, M.A. 2s. 6d.

EASY EXERCISES IN GREEK SYNTAX. By Rev. G. H.
NALL, M.A. 2s. 6d.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. By S. O. ANDREW, M.A.
3s. 6d.

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., LONDON.

First Edition printed 1878. Reprinted 1879.

Second Edition 1880. Reprinted 1881, 1884, 1885, 1886.

*Third Edition 1888. Reprinted 1889, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1898
1900, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1911*

PREFACE

THIS Grammar has been revised and in part re-written, but the general arrangement remains as it was. To change this might have done away with something that commended it to teachers; for the success of a school-book is often due to the fortunate accident of one man's work happening to meet the views of the majority.

If the book is larger, it is not that I have abandoned the idea from which it first sprang, namely, that the part of an elementary grammar is to state rules and leave exceptions out; but in response to the criticism of many who have used the book, the presentment of the matter has been made more clear and attractive by printing on two pages what before was printed on one. Indeed far from relinquishing the first idea I have carried it out more faithfully, omitting such forms as occur seldom and selecting as examples of inflexion the most common words that I could find. As the grammar was written when men had but begun to urge the views to which it was meant to give shape, I was glad of an opportunity of incorporating in a new edition the latest results of the free discussion of the last ten or twelve years. And such an opportunity came when it was proposed to publish a Greek Course of which this First Greek Grammar should be the starting point.

The aim of the new series is to bring into the foreground the great main lines of Greek accidence and syntax, in short to teach the regular and ordinary modes of expression in use at the time when the most precise of languages had reached its highest precision. Accordingly it was necessary carefully to revise the Grammar if it was to take its proper place in the series.

I have to acknowledge a great deal of very generous and valued help, not only from my colleagues and friends, but also from many others who in using the book had detected errors or observed ways of improving it. More especially I have to thank my colleague Mr. Heard for many suggestions and much assistance.

Perhaps I ought to add that though I have "atticized" as far as possible, I have still remembered that the compiler of an elementary grammar must be governed more or less by the texts which are in use, and have retained such spellings as *τέθεικα* and *εἰργαζόμεην* even if stone records prove that *τέθηκα* and *ἠργαζόμεην* are the true forms.

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

WESTMINSTER, 1888.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

THIS FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR differs from others in some important respects. It is compiled on a new principle, and contains much matter which has hitherto not appeared in elementary books, and some facts that are the fruits of independent research.

The First Part comprises only such forms as it is necessary for a beginner to know, and these are put as clearly and succinctly as the nature of the case allows. Every effort was made to avoid the necessity of explanations in English,—to make in fact the lesson for the day appear as short as possible to the jealous eye of the pupil, while at the same time the local memory of the eye, which is so strong in youth, might be brought as largely as possible into play.

In the teaching of a synthetic language like Greek or Latin, practical schoolmasters are not likely to underestimate the importance of drill in grammatical forms. In such languages the relation between the different words of a sentence can never be clearly understood till the learner becomes thoroughly familiar with the principal inflexions. Familiarity with the accidence is the first step towards appreciative translation. It is true that some boys can learn

inflexions with ease who are never able to acquire facility in translation, but it is equally true that without a precise knowledge of grammatical forms even an intelligent boy loses much of the crispness of the thought.

My original design was thus merely to provide a drill book for beginners, more accurately compiled than those generally in use. Further information each master might impart for himself. But the success of the book prompted me to add a Second Part which should supply remarks on the forms included in the First Part, as well as additional matter of a more advanced kind. In this way much has been added which is not to be found in ordinary Grammars, and the relegation of the paradigms to a separate part has enabled me to discuss interesting points of Grammar in a way which would otherwise have been impossible. Such Chapters as the Third, the Twelfth, and the Seventeenth will, it is hoped, be specially useful in awakening an intelligent interest in a subject too apt to become dull.

Different teachers will have different methods of teaching the Second Part. My own system is gradually to impart additional information contemporaneously with the drill in inflexions. If this is done the pupil finds that little is left for him to learn when he comes to the Second Part.

I have thought it prudent to leave unaltered many forms which usually, though wrongly, find a place in Greek paradigms, as few Greek texts have yet been brought into harmony with the latest results of critical scholarship. I have even retained for the sake of old association such absurd

forms as the Imperative λέλυκε. The time will come when they will disappear from Greek Grammars, but an elementary Grammar is not the place in which first to omit them.

I regret that an accelerated sale made it necessary to reprint the First Part before any corrections were made, but all errors will be carefully eliminated as soon as another opportunity occurs.

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

January 1880.

CONTENTS

PART I.

	PAGE
Letters	1
First declension	4
Second declension	7
Third declension	11
Irregular forms	25
Declension of adjectives	33
Comparison of adjectives	51
Adverbs	54
Numerals	54
Pronouns	55
The verb	62
Verbs in -Ω	65
Verbs in -MI	86
Prepositions	100

PART II.

	PAGE
Remarks on the letters and signs	107
Contraction, assimilation and dissimilation	110
Dual number	113
Vocative case	115
Gender	117
Accentuation	122
Remarks on the first declension	126
Remarks on the second declension	128
Remarks on the third declension	130
Remarks on adjectives	136
Remarks on comparison	140
Adverbs	142
Numerals	143
Pronouns	147
General remarks on verbal forms	148
The tense-system of regular verbs in Ω	153
Verbs in -MI	165
List of irregular verbs	170
Verbs forming their tenses from different roots	182

PART I

I. THE Greek letters were twenty-four in number.

Α	<i>a</i>	alpha	=	a.
Β	<i>β</i>	bēta	=	b.
Γ	<i>γ</i>	gamma	=	g. always hard
Δ	<i>δ</i>	delta	=	d.
Ε	<i>ε</i>	epsilon	=	e.
Ζ	<i>ζ</i>	zēta	=	z.
Η	<i>η</i>	ēta	=	ē.
Θ	<i>θ</i> ς	thēta	=	th.
Ι	<i>ι</i>	iōta	=	i.
Κ	<i>κ</i>	kappa	=	k
Λ	<i>λ</i>	lambda	=	l
Μ	<i>μ</i>	mu	=	m.
Ν	<i>ν</i>	nu	=	n.
Ξ	<i>ξ</i>	xi	=	x (= ks).
Ο	<i>ο</i>	omīcron	=	o.
Π	<i>π</i>	pi	=	p.
Ρ	<i>ρ</i>	rho	=	rh, r.
Σ	<i>σ</i> ς	sigma	=	s. ς only final.
Τ	<i>τ</i>	tau	=	t.
Υ	<i>υ</i>	upsilon	=	ü.
Φ	<i>φ</i>	phi	=	ph.
Χ	<i>χ</i>	chi	=	kh.
Ψ	<i>ψ</i>	psi	=	ps.
Ω	<i>ω</i>	ōmega	=	ō.

II. Before kappa, gamma, chi, and xi the letter gamma has the sound of *n*, as in *ink*, *sing*.

III.—VOWELS. The vowels are divided into open, *α*, *ε* *η*, *ο* *ω*, and into narrow, *ι*, *υ*.

IV.—CONSONANTS. The most important are the Mutes, which are so named because we are not able to pronounce them without the help of a vowel. They are nine in number. Three are pronounced by contact of the tongue and hard palate, three by the lips, and three by bringing the tongue against the teeth.

	hard	soft	aspirated
palatals or palate-sounds	κ	γ	χ
labials or lip-sounds . .	π	β	φ
dentals or tooth-sounds	τ	δ	θ

From this table we see that they are again divided into sets of three, each set containing a guttural, a dental, and a labial.

The letters xi, psi, and zēta are called double letters: for $\xi = \kappa\sigma$, $\psi = \pi\sigma$, and $\zeta = \delta$ with a soft σ .

V.—SIGNS. The Greeks had no letter like the Latin or English *h*, but they had a sign ' which served instead.

Thus *ώρα* was pronounced *hōra*, and the sign is always so written over the vowel to which it belongs. This sign is called *spiritus asper*, or rough breathing. The letter rho is the only consonant with which it is used, and when rho begins a word it is never without it. If the vowel upsilon begins a word it has always this sign.

The sign ' simply marks the absence of the *spiritus asper*.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

VI.—The inflexion of nouns and pronouns is called declension. The fixed part of the word is called the stem, the changeable part is called the case-ending or termination. The nominative case must never be confounded with the stem.

VII.—The Greeks distinguished in declension :—

- (1) Three numbers :—The singular for one, the dual for two, or a pair, and the plural for several.
- (2) Five cases :—nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative.
- (3) Three genders :—masculine, feminine, neuter.

VIII.—All these, except the vocative case, are seen in the declension of the article “the.”

Vowels long by nature, except ϵ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

number	case	masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
	gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
<i>dual</i>	nom. acc.	τώ	τώ	τά
	gen. dat.	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	acc.	τούς	τάς	τά
	gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

Obs. 1.—The iota written under the long vowel in the dative singular is called *iota subscript*. It is not pronounced.

Obs., 2.—The dual number has only two forms to serve all genders and cases.

IX.—Declensions are arranged according to the last letter of the stem. The First Declension includes all stems ending in alpha or eta: the Second Declension most stems in omicron or omega; the Third Declension stems ending in other letters.

Vowels long by nature, except ε and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

FIRST DECLENSION

X.—A. FEMININE STEMS

STEMS. *χωρα*, land; *μαχα*, battle; *θαλαττα*, sea

singular	nom.	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>μάχη</i>	<i>θάλαττα</i>
	voc.	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>μάχη</i>	<i>θάλαττα</i>
	acc.	<i>χώρᾱν</i>	<i>μάχην</i>	<i>θάλατταν</i>
	gen.	<i>χώρᾱς</i>	<i>μάχης</i>	<i>θαλάττης</i>
	dat.	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>μάχῃ</i>	<i>θαλάττῃ</i>
dual	n. v. a.	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>μάχᾱ</i>	<i>θαλάττᾱ</i>
	g. d.	<i>χώραιν</i>	<i>μάχαιν</i>	<i>θαλάτταιν</i>
plural	nom.	<i>χώραι</i>	<i>μάχαι</i>	<i>θάλατται</i>
	voc.	<i>χώραι</i>	<i>μάχαι</i>	<i>θάλατται</i>
	acc.	<i>χώρᾱς</i>	<i>μάχᾱς</i>	<i>θαλάττᾱς</i>
	gen.	<i>χωρῶν</i>	<i>μαχῶν</i>	<i>θαλαττῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>χώραις</i>	<i>μάχαις</i>	<i>θαλάτταις</i>

Obs. 1.—Alpha after a vowel or rho is kept in all cases of the singular.

Obs. 2.—Eta of the nominative singular is kept in all cases of the singular.

Obs. 3.—Alpha after any consonant but rho is changed to eta in the genitive and the dative singular.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XI.—B. MASCULINE STEMS

STEMS. *νεανια*, young man; Ἑρμῆ, *Hermes*;
πολίτα, citizen

singular	nom.	<i>νεανιάς</i>	Ἑρμῆς	πολίτης
	voc.	<i>νεανιά</i>	Ἑρμῆ	πολίτα
	acc.	<i>νεανίαν</i>	Ἑρμῆν	πολίτην
	gen.	<i>νεανίου</i>	Ἑρμοῦ	πολίτου
	dat.	<i>νεανίᾳ</i>	Ἑρμῆ	πολίτῃ
dual	n. v. a.	<i>νεανιά</i>	Ἑρμᾶ	πολίτᾶ
	g. d.	<i>νεανίαιν</i>	Ἑρμαῖν	πολίταιν
plural	nom.	<i>νεανίαι</i>	Ἑρμαῖ	πολίται
	voc.	<i>νεανίαι</i>	Ἑρμαῖ	πολίται
	acc.	<i>νεανιάς</i>	Ἑρμάς	πολίτᾶς
	gen.	<i>νεανιῶν</i>	Ἑρμῶν	πολίτῶν
	dat.	<i>νεανίαις</i>	Ἑρμαῖς	πολίταις

Obs. 1.—Alpha after a vowel or rho is kept in all cases of the singular, except the genitive.

Obs. 2.—Eta of the nominative singular is kept in the accusative and the dative singular.

Obs. 3.—Eta of the nominative singular is also kept in the vocative singular, except in nouns in—της, compound words, and names of peoples. In these cases we find a short alpha.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

SECOND DECLENSION

XII.—A. UNCONTRACTED WORDS

STEMS, *λογο*, m. *speech*; *εργο*, n. *deed*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	λόγος	ἔργον
	voc.	λόγε	ἔργον
	acc.	λόγον	ἔργον
	gen.	λόγου	ἔργου
	dat.	λόγῳ	ἔργῳ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	λόγω	ἔργῳ
	g. d.	λόγοιν	ἔργοιν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	λόγοι	ἔργα
	voc.	λόγοι	ἔργα
	acc.	λόγους	ἔργα
	gen.	λόγων	ἔργων
	dat.	λόγοις	ἔργοις

Vowels long by nature, except ν and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XIII.—B. CONTRACTED WORDS

STEMS. *πλοο*, m. *voyage*; *ὄστεο*, n. *bone*

singular	nom.	<i>πλόος</i>	<i>πλοῦς*</i>	<i>ὄστεον</i>	<i>ὄστοῦν</i>
	voc.	<i>πλόε</i>	<i>πλοῦ</i>	<i>ὄστεον</i>	<i>ὄστοῦν</i>
	acc.	<i>πλόον</i>	<i>πλοῦν</i>	<i>ὄστεον</i>	<i>ὄστοῦν</i>
	gen.	<i>πλόου</i>	<i>πλοῦ</i>	<i>ὄστέου</i>	<i>ὄστοῦ</i>
	dat.	<i>πλόω</i>	<i>πλω̄</i>	<i>ὄστέω</i>	<i>ὄστω̄</i>
dual	n. v. a.	<i>πλόω</i>	<i>πλώ</i>	<i>ὄστεω</i>	<i>ὄστώ</i>
	g. d.	<i>πλόοιν</i>	<i>πλοῖν</i>	<i>ὄστέοιν</i>	<i>ὄστοῖν</i>
plural	nom.	<i>πλόοι</i>	<i>πλοῖ</i>	<i>ὄστεα</i>	<i>ὄστᾶ</i>
	voc.	<i>πλόοι</i>	<i>πλοῖ</i>	<i>ὄστεα</i>	<i>ὄστᾶ</i>
	acc.	<i>πλόους</i>	<i>πλοῦς</i>	<i>ὄστεα</i>	<i>ὄστᾶ</i>
	gen.	<i>πλόων</i>	<i>πλω̄ν</i>	<i>ὄστέων</i>	<i>ὄστώ̄ν</i>
	dat.	<i>πλόοις</i>	<i>πλοῖς</i>	<i>ὄστέοις</i>	<i>ὄστοῖς</i>

Obs. 1.—In the plural of neuter substantives *-εα* contracts to *ᾶ*.

Obs. 2.—The accent of the uncontracted *ὄστεον* is unknown.

Vowels long by nature, except τ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XIV.—Words in *-ov* are always neuter. Words in *-os* are generally masculine; but names of trees, lands, cities, and islands are feminine. Also the following words:—

ψῆφος	ψάμμος	πλῆθος	σποδός
<i>pebble</i>	<i>sand</i>	<i>brick</i>	<i>ashes</i>
κέλευθος	ἀτραπός	<i>and</i>	ὁδός
<i>walk</i>	<i>path</i>		<i>way</i>
ληνός	σορός	γνάθος	νόσος
<i>vat</i>	<i>coffin</i>	<i>jaw</i>	<i>disease</i>
βίβλος	ῥάβδος	τάφρος	δρόσος
<i>book</i>	<i>staff</i>	<i>ditch</i>	<i>dew</i>
δοκός	ἡπειρος	βάσανος	
<i>beam</i>	<i>continent</i>	<i>touch-stone</i>	
νῆσος	κάμινος	γέρανος	
<i>island</i>	<i>oven</i>	<i>crane</i>	

XV.—The following nouns vary in the plural number between the masculine and the neuter gender, in one case with a difference of meaning. When actual bonds are spoken of *δεσμά* is the form used, but bonds in the sense of bondage or imprisonment is translated by *δεσμοί*:—

δεσμός, <i>fetter</i>	pl. δεσμοί or δεσμά
λύχνος, <i>lamp</i>	pl. λύχνοι or λύχνα
σταθμός, <i>stable</i>	pl. σταθμοί or σταθμά

One word has only neuter forms in the plural:—

σίτος, <i>food</i>	pl. σίτα
--------------------	----------

XVI.—The vocative case of *θεός*, god or goddess, is always the same as the nominative.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ATTIC DECLENSION

XVII.—A few stems instead of *ο* have *ω*. This *ω* takes the case-endings as far as possible.

STEM.—*νεω*, m. *temple*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>νεός</i>
	voc.	<i>νεός</i>
	acc.	<i>νεόν</i>
	gen.	<i>νεώ</i>
	dat.	<i>νεῶ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	<i>νεώ</i>
	g. d.	<i>νεῶν</i>
<i>plural</i>	nom.	<i>νεῶ</i>
	voc.	<i>νεῶ</i>
	acc.	<i>νεώς</i>
	gen.	<i>νεών</i>
	dat.	<i>νεῶς</i>

Obs.—There are no neuter substantives in this declension.

Fowels long by nature, except ϵ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

THIRD DECLENSION

I. CONSONANT STEMS

A.—STEMS IN PALATALS, κ, γ, χ

XVIII.—STEMS, φύλακ, m. *guard*; πτερυγ, f. *wing*;
ὄνυχ, m. *nail*

singular	nom.	φύλαξ	πτέρυξ	ὄνυξ
	voc.	φύλαξ	πτέρυξ	ὄνυξ
	acc.	φύλακ-α	πτέρυγ-α	ὄνυχ-α
	gen.	φύλακ-ος	πτέρυγ-ος	ὄνυχ-ος
	dat.	φύλακ-ι	πτέρυγ-ι	ὄνυχ-ι
dual	n. a. v.	φύλακ-ε	πτέρυγ-ε	ὄνυχ-ε
	g. d.	φυλάκ-οιυ	πτερύγ-οιυ	ὄνυχ-οιυ
plural	nom.	φύλακες	πτέρυγ-ες	ὄνυχ-ες
	voc.	φύλακ-ες	πτέρυγ-ες	ὄνυχ-ες
	acc.	φύλακ-ας	πτέρυγ-ας	ὄνυχ-ας
	gen.	φυλάκ-ων	πτερύγ-ων	ὄνυχ-ων
	dat.	φύλαξι(ν)	πτέρυξι(ν)	ὄνυξι(ν)

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine or feminine.

Obs. 2.—The form of dative plural ending in nu is used when the next word in the sentence begins with a vowel.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

B.—STEMS IN LABIALS, π, β

XIX.—STEMS, γῦπ, m. *vulture*; φλεβ, f. *vein*

singular	nom.	γῦψ	φλέψ
	voc.	γῦψ	φλέψ
	acc.	γῦπ-α	φλέβ-α
	gen.	γῦπ-ός	φλεβ-ός
	dat.	γῦπ-ί	φλεβ-ί
dual	n. a. v.	γῦπ-ε	φλέβ-ε
	g. d.	γῦπ-οῖν	φλεβ-οῖν
plural	nom.	γῦπ-ες	φλέβ-ες
	voc.	γῦπ-ες	φλέβ-ες
	acc.	γῦπ-ας	φλέβ-ας
	gen.	γῦπ-ῶν	φλεβ-ῶν
	dat.	γῦψί(ν)	φλεψί(ν)

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine or feminine.

Obs. 2.—They are very rare.

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

C.—STEMS IN DENTALS τ, δ

I. MASCULINE AND FEMININE

XX.—STEM, ἔρωτ, m. *love*; πατριδ, f. *native land*;
ἐριδ, f. *strife*

singular	nom.	ἔρωσ	πατρί-ς	ἔρι-ς
	voc.	ἔρω-ς	πατρί-ς	ἔρι-ς
	acc.	ἔρωτ-α	πατριδ-α	ἔρι-ν
	gen.	ἔρωτ-ος	πατριδ-ος	ἐριδ-ος
	dat.	ἔρωτ-ι	πατριδ-ι	ἐριδ-ι
dual	n. v. a.	ἔρωτ-ε	πατριδ-ε	ἐριδ-ε
	g. d.	ἔρώτ-οιῦ	πατριδ-οιῦ	ἐριδ-οιῦ
plural	nom.	ἔρωτες	πατριδ-ες	ἐριδ-ες
	voc.	ἔρωτ-ες	πατριδ-ες	ἐριδ-ες
	acc.	ἔρωτ-ας	πατριδ-ας	ἐριδ-ας
	gen.	ἔρώτ-ων	πατριδ-ων	ἐριδ-ων
	dat.	ἔρω-σι(ν)	πατρι-σι(ν)	ἐρι-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—All stems in *ιδ* not accented on the last syllable have their accusative singular in *ν* like ἔριν. This is also the case with the one stem in *-ιτ*, namely, χαριτ, χάρις, f. favour.

Obs. 2.—The dentals are dropped before sigma. Hence πατρίς for πατριδς, and πατρίσι for πατριδσι.

Obs. 3.—Stems in *θ* are very rare except ὄρνις and the poetical κόρυς, which are given among the irregular nouns.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

2. NEUTERS

STEMS, *σωματ*, *body*; *κερατ*, *horn*

<i>singular</i>	n. v. a.	<i>σῶμα</i>	<i>κέρα-ς</i>
	gen.	<i>σώματ-ος</i>	<i>κέρατ-ος</i>
	dat.	<i>σώματ-ι</i>	<i>κέρατ-ι</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>σώματ-ε</i>	<i>κέρατ-ε</i>
	g. d.	<i>σώματ-οιν</i>	<i>κέρατ-οιν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v. a.	<i>σώματ-α</i>	<i>κέρατ-α</i>
	gen.	<i>σώματ-ων</i>	<i>κέρατ-ων</i>
	dat.	<i>σώμα-σι(ν)</i>	<i>κέρα-σι(ν)</i>

Obs. 1.—Words like *κέρα-ς* are very rare.

Obs. 2.—As military terms are found a genitive *κέρως* and a dative *κέρῳ*, which come from a bye-form of this stem.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DENTAL STEMS IN $\nu\tau$

XXI.—STEMS $A\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\tau$, m. *Ajax*; $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\nu\tau$, m. *old-man*;
 $\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau$, m. *tooth*

singular	nom.	$A\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}-\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\acute{\upsilon}-\varsigma$
	voc.	$A\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}-\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\acute{\upsilon}-\varsigma$
	acc.	$A\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\tau-α$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu\tau-α$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-α$
	gen.	$A\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\tau-ος$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu\tau-ος$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-ος$
	dat.	$A\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\tau-ι$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu\tau-ι$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-ι$
dual	n. a. v.	$A\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\tau-ε$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu\tau-ε$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-ε$
	g. d.	$A\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau-οι\upsilon$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{o}\nu\tau-οι\upsilon$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-οι\upsilon$
plural	nom.	$A\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\tau-ες$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu\tau-ες$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-ες$
	voc.	$A\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\tau-ες$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu\tau-ες$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-ες$
	acc.	$A\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\tau-ας$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu\tau-ας$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-ας$
	gen.	$A\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau-ων$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{o}\nu\tau-ων$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\tau-ων$
	dat.	$A\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}-σι(\nu)$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\sigmaι(\nu)$	$\delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\sigmaι(\nu)$

Obs. 1.—All these stems are masculine.

Obs. 2.—When $\nu\tau$ is dropped before σ , α , ι , υ are simply lengthened; ϵ and \omicron become $\epsilon\iota$ and $\omicron\upsilon$.

Obs. 3.—The vocative has sometimes the pure stem as nearly as possible; sometimes it is like the nominative.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN DENTAL ν XXII.—STEMS, Ἑλλην, m. *Greek*; ποιμεν, m. *shepherd*

singular	nom.	Ἑλλην	ποιμήν
	voc.	Ἑλλην	ποιμήν
	acc.	Ἑλλην-α	ποιμέν-α
	gen.	Ἑλλην-ος	ποιμέν-ος
	dat.	Ἑλλην-ι	ποιμέν-ι
dual	n. a. v.	Ἑλλην-ε	ποιμέν-ε
	g. d.	Ἑλλήν-οιυ	ποιμέν-οιυ
plural	nom.	Ἑλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες
	voc.	Ἑλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες
	acc.	Ἑλλην-ας	ποιμέν-ας
	gen.	Ἑλλήν-ων	ποιμέν-ων
	dat.	Ἑλλη-σι(ν)	ποιμέ-σι(ν)

Obs.—With the exception of the poetical word φρήν, φρενός, f. heart, words of this class are masculine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS, ἀγών, m. *contest*; ἡγεμόν, m. *leader*; δελφῖν, m. *dolphin*

singular	nom.	ἀγών	ἡγεμόν	δελφῖς
	voc.	ἀγών	ἡγεμόν	δελφῖς
	acc.	ἀγών-α	ἡγεμόν-α	δελφῖν-α
	gen.	ἀγών-ος	ἡγεμόν-ος	δελφῖν-ος
	dat.	ἀγών-ι	ἡγεμόν-ι	δελφῖν-ι
dual	n. a. v.	ἀγῶν-ε	ἡγεμόν-ε	δελφῖν-ε
	g. d.	ἀγῶν-οιν	ἡγεμόν-οιν	δελφῖν-οιν
plural	nom.	ἀγῶν-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	δελφῖν-ες
	voc.	ἀγῶν-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	δελφῖν-ες
	acc.	ἀγῶν-ας	ἡγεμόν-ας	δελφῖν-ας
	gen.	ἀγῶν-ων	ἡγεμόν-ων	δελφῖν-ων
	dat.	ἀγῶ-σι(ν)	ἡγεμό-σι(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—Words in -ων are almost all masculine.

Obs. 2.—Words like δελφῖς are rare or poetical.

Obs. 3.—In two proper names the last vowel of the stem is shortened to form the vocative case, viz., Ἄπολλον (stem, Ἄπολλων), Ὁ Ἄπολλο; Πόσειδον (stem, Ποσειδων), Ὁ Ποσειδον.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN LIQUID ρ

XXIII.—STEMS ῥήτορ, m. *orator*; κρᾶτήρ, m. *wine bowl*; θηρ, m. *wild-beast*.

singular	nom.	ῥήτωρ	κρᾶτήρ	θήρ
	voc.	ῥήτορ	κρᾶτήρ	θήρ
	acc.	ῥήτορ-α	κρᾶτήρ-α	θήρ-α
	gen.	ῥήτορ-ος	κρᾶτήρ-ος	θηρ-ός
	dat.	ῥήτορ-ι	κρᾶτήρ-ι	θηρ-ί
dual	n. v. a.	ῥήτορ-ε	κρᾶτήρ-ε	θήρ-ε
	g. d.	ῥητόρ-οιῦ	κρᾶτήρ-οιῦ	θηρ-οῖῦ
plural	nom.	ῥήτορ-ες	κρᾶτήρ-ες	θήρ-ες
	voc.	ῥήτορ-ες	κρᾶτήρ-ες	θήρ-ες
	acc.	ῥήτορ-ας	κρᾶτήρ-ας	θήρ-ας
	gen.	ῥητόρ-ων	κρᾶτήρ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
	dat.	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)	κρᾶτήρ-σι	θηρ-σί(ν)

Obs. 1.—Of these the stems in -τηρ and -τορ are masculine.

Obs. 2.—All stems in rho form the nominative singular, without sigma, but epsilon before rho is lengthened to eta, and omicron to omega.

Obs. 3.—The vocative singular has the pure stem, but the stem σωτηρ, saviour, shortens eta to epsilon, σῶτερ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEM IN LIQUID λ AND SPECIAL CLASS IN ρ

XXIV.—STEMS, ἄλ, m. *salt*; μητέρα, f. *mother*

singular	nom.	ἄλ-ς	μήτηρ
	voc.	ἄλ-ς	μητέρα
	acc.	ἄλ-α	μητέρα
	gen.	ἄλ-ός	μητρ-ός
	dat.	ἄλ-ί	μητρ-ί
dual	n. v. a.	ἄλ-ε	μητέρ-ε
	g. d.	ἄλ-οῖν	μητέρ-οιν
plural	nom.	ἄλ-ες	μητέρ-ες
	voc.	ἄλ-ες	μητέρ-ες
	acc.	ἄλ-ας	μητέρ-ας
	gen.	ἄλ-ῶν	μητέρ-ων
	dat.	ἄλ-σί(ν)	μητρά-σι(ν)

Obs. 1.—In poetry ἄλς has a feminine singular in the sense of sea.

Obs. 2.—Like μήτηρ are declined πατήρ (st. πατερ), father; θυγάτηρ (st. θυγατερ), daughter; γαστήρ, f. (st. γαστερ), belly; Δημήτηρ (st. Δημητερ), the goddess Demeter.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN ς

XXV.—STEMS, $\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma$, m. *Demosthenes*; $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma$,
n. *race*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	$\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$
	voc.	$\Delta\eta\mu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$
	acc.	$\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$
	gen.	$\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$
	dat.	$\Delta\eta\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota$
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.		$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$
	g. d.		$\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu$
<i>plural</i>	n. v. a.		$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$
	gen.		$\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu$
	dat.		$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Obs.—The final sigma of the stem is lost between the vowel preceding and following it, and contraction ensues. Thus from the stem $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma$ a genitive $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ (cp. gener-is) should arise, but the sigma being lost, we get $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ contracted from $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

II. VOWEL STEMS

XXVI.—STEMS in narrow vowels *i* and *u*

MASCULINES AND FEMININES

STEMS, *πολι* f. *city*; *συ*, m. or f. *pig*; *πηχυ*, m. *forearm*.

singular	nom.	πόλι-ς	σῦ-ς	πήχῦ-ς
	voc.	πόλι	σῦ	πήχῦ
	acc.	πόλι-ν	σῦ-ν	πήχῦ-ν
	gen.	πόλεως	συ-ός	πήχεως
	dat.	πόλει	συ-ί	πήχει
dual	n. v. a.	πόλη	σύ-ε	πήχη
	g. d.	πολέ-οιν	συ-οῖν	πήχέ-οιν
plural	nom.	πόλεις	σύ-ες	πήχεις
	voc.	πόλεις	σύ-ες	πήχεις
	acc.	πόλεις	σῦς	πήχεις
	gen.	πόλε-ων	συ-ῶν	πήχε-ων
	dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	συ-σί(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)

Obs.—The nominative of these nouns is generally used instead of the vocative. Thus we almost always find δ πόλις.

*F*owels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

NEUTERS

STEM, *ἄστν*, *city*

<i>singular</i>	n. v. a. gen. dat.	<i>ἄστν</i> <i>ἄστεως</i> <i>ἄστει</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a. g. d.	<i>ἄστη</i> <i>ἄστέ-ων</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v. a. gen. dat.	<i>ἄστη</i> <i>ἄστέ-ων</i> <i>ἄστε-σι(ν)</i>

Obs.—The vowel upsilon changes to epsilon in all cases but the nominative singular.

Vowels long by nature, except ϵ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXVII.—STEMS IN *ευ*STEMS, βασιλευ, m. *king*; Δωριευ, m. *Dorian*

singular	nom.	βασιλεύ-ς	Δωριεύ-ς
	voc.	βασιλεῦ	Δωριεῦ
	acc.	βασιλέ-ᾱ	Δωριᾶ
	gen.	βασιλέωσ	Δωριῶσ
	dat.	βασιλεῖ	Δωριεῖ
dual	n. v. a.	βασιλῆ	Δωριῆ
	g. d.	βασιλέ-οιν	Δωριοῖν
plural	nom.	βασιλῆσ or -εῖσ	Δωριῆσ or -εῖσ
	voc.	βασιλῆσ or -εῖσ	Δωριῆσ or -εῖσ
	acc.	βασιλέ-ᾱσ	Δωριᾶσ
	gen.	βασιλέ-ων	Δωριῶν
	dat.	βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)	Δωριεῦσι(ν)

Obs. 1.—These stems are all masculine.

Obs. 2.—All lose the upsilon of the stem before vowel case-endings, and when a vowel precedes the epsilon, contraction commonly takes place between it and the case-endings.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXVIII.—STEMS in *o* and *ω*

πειθο, f. *persuasion*; *αἰδο*, f. *shame*; *ἦρω*, m. *hero*

<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>πειθῶ</i>	<i>αἰδῶς</i>	<i>ἦρω-ς</i>
	voc.	<i>πειθοῖ</i>	<i>αἰδοῖ</i>	<i>ἦρω-ς</i>
	acc.	<i>πειθῶ</i>	<i>αἰδῶ</i>	<i>ἦρω-α, ἦρω</i>
	gen.	<i>πειθοῦς</i>	<i>αἰδοῦς</i>	<i>ἦρω-ος</i>
	dat.	<i>πειθοῖ</i>	<i>αἰδοῖ</i>	<i>ἦρω</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.			<i>ἦρω-ε</i>
	g. d.			<i>ἦρώ-οιω</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	not used	not used	<i>ἦρω-ες</i>
	acc.			<i>ἦρω-ας</i>
	gen.			<i>ἦρώ-ων</i>
	dat.			<i>ἦρω-σι(ν)</i>

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXIX.—OTHER IRREGULAR FORMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		ἄνερ, m.	βοῦ, m. f.	γόνατ, n.
English		man	ox, cow	knee
singular	nom.	ἄνῆρ	βοῦ-ς	γόναυ
	voc.	ἄνερ	βοῦ	γόναυ
	acc.	ἄν-δ-ρ-α	βοῦ-ν	γόναυ
	gen.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ός	βο-ός	γόνατ-ος
	dat.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ί	βο-ί	γόνατ-ι
dual	n. v. a.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ε	βό-ε	γόνατ-ε
	g. d.	ἄν-δ-ρ-οῖν	βο-οῖν	γονάτ-οιν
plural	n. v.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ες	βό-ες	γόνατ-α
	acc.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ας	βοῦ-ς	γόνατ-α
	gen.	ἄν-δ-ρ-ῶν	βο-ῶν	γονάτ-ων
	dat.	ἄν-δ-ρά-σι(ν)	βου-σί(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		γαλακτ, n.	γερας	γηρασ	γραυ, f.
English		<i>milk</i>	<i>privilege</i>	<i>old age</i>	<i>old woman</i>
singular	nom.	γάλα	γέρας	γήρας	γραῦ-ς
	voc.	γάλα	γέρας	γήρας	γραῦ
	acc.	γάλα	γέρας	γήρας	γραῦ-ν
	gen.	γάλακτ-ος	γέρως	γήρως	γρᾱ-ός
	dat.	γάλακτ-ι	γέρᾱ	γήρᾱ	γρᾱ-ί
dual	n. v. a.				γρᾱ-ε
	g. d.				γρᾱ-οῦν
plural	n. v.	γάλακτ-α	γέρᾱ		γρᾱ-ες
	acc.	γάλακτ-α	γέρᾱ		γραῦ-ς
	gen.	γαλάκτ-ων	γερῶν		γρᾱ-ῶν
	dat.	γάλαξι(ν)	γέρασι(ν)		γραυ-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		γυναικ, f.	δορατ, n.	ἔαρ, and ἦρ, n.	Ζευ, Δι, m.
English		woman	spear	spring	Zeus
singular	nom.	γυνή	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Ζεύ-ς
	voc.	γύναι	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Ζεῦ
	acc.	γυναῖκ-α	δόρυ	ἔαρ	Δί-α
	gen.	γυναικ-ός	δόρατ-ος, δορός	ἦρ-ος	Δι-ός
	dat.	γυναικ-ί	δόρατ-ι, δορί, or δόρει	ἦρ-ι	Δι-ί
dual	n. v. a.	γυναῖκ-ε	δόρατ-ε		
	g. d.	γυναικ-οῖν	δοράτ-οιν		
plural	n. v.	γυναῖκ-ες	δόρατ-α		
	acc.	γυναῖκ-ας	δόρατ-α		
	gen.	γυναικ-ῶν	δοράτ-ων		
	dat.	γυναιξι(ν)	δόρα-σι(ν)		

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		κλειδ, f.	κνεφασ, κνεφεσ	κορυθ, f.	κρεατ, n.
English		<i>key</i>	<i>gloom</i>	<i>helmet</i>	<i>meat</i>
singular	nom.	κλεί-ς	κνέφας	κόρυς	κρέας
	voc.	κλεί-ς	κνέφας	κόρυ-ς	κρέας
	acc.	κλεῑ-ν	κνέφας	κόρυθ-α, or κόρυν	κρέας
	gen.	κλειδ-ός	κνέφους	κόρυθ-ος	κρέως
	dat.	κλειδ-ί	κνέφᾱ	κόρυθ-ι	κρέᾱ
dual	n. v. a.	κλεῑδ-ε		κόρυθ-ε	
	g. d.	κλειδ-οῖν		κορύθ-οιν	
plural	nom.	κλεῑδες, κλείς		κόρυθ-ες	κρέα
	voc.	κλεῑδ-ες, κλείς		κόρυθ-ες	κρέα
	acc.	κλεῑδ-ας, κλείς		κόρυθ-ας	κρέα
	gen.	κλειδ-ῶν		κορύθ-ων	κρεῶν
	dat.	κλεισι(ν)		κόρυ-σι(ν)	κρέα-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		<i>κυν</i> and <i>κυν</i> , m. and f.	<i>μαρτυ</i> , <i>μαρτυρ</i> , m. f.	<i>ναυ</i> , f.
English		<i>dog</i>	<i>witness</i>	<i>ship</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>κύων</i>	<i>μάρτυ-ς</i>	<i>ναῡ-ς</i>
	voc.	<i>κύον</i>	<i>μάρτυ-ς</i>	<i>ναῡ</i>
	acc.	<i>κύν-α</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-α</i>	<i>ναῡ-ν</i>
	gen.	<i>κυν-ός</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ος</i>	<i>νεώς</i>
	dat.	<i>κυν-ί</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ι</i>	<i>νηϊ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	<i>κύν-ε</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ε</i>	<i>νη̄ε</i>
	g. d.	<i>κυν-οῖν</i>	<i>μαρτύρ-οιν</i>	<i>νεοῖν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>κύν-ες</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ες</i>	<i>νη̄ες</i>
	acc.	<i>κύν-ας</i>	<i>μάρτυρ-ας</i>	<i>ναῡς</i>
	gen.	<i>κυν-ῶν</i>	<i>μαρτύρ-ων</i>	<i>νεῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>κυ-σί(ν)</i>	<i>μάρτυ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ναυ-σί(ν)</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta$, $\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}$, m. f.	$\acute{\omega}\tau$, n.
English		<i>bird</i>	<i>ear</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$	$\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$
	voc.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}$	$\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$
	acc.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\text{-}\nu$, rarely $\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta\alpha$	$\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$
	gen.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta\text{-}\omicron\sigma$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma$
	dat.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta\text{-}\iota$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\text{-}\acute{\iota}$
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta\text{-}\epsilon$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\text{-}\epsilon$
	g. d.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta\text{-}\omicron\iota\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\text{-}\omicron\iota\nu$
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta\text{-}\epsilon\sigma$, $\delta\rho\nu\epsilon\iota\sigma$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\text{-}\alpha$
	acc.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta\text{-}\alpha\sigma$, $\delta\rho\nu\epsilon\iota\sigma$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\text{-}\alpha$
	gen.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\delta\rho\nu\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$
	dat.	$\delta\rho\nu\bar{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\acute{\omega}\text{-}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		ποδ, m.	πυρ, πυρο n.	ὔδατ for ὔδαρτ, n.
English		<i>foot</i>	<i>fire, pl. = watch-fires</i>	<i>water</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	πού-ς	πῦρ	ὔδωρ
	voc.	πού-ς	πῦρ	ὔδωρ
	acc.	πόδ-α	πῦρ	ὔδωρ
	gen.	ποδ-ός	πυρ-ός	ὔδατ-ος
	dat.	ποδ-ί	πυρ-ί	ὔδατ-ι
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	πόδ-ε		
	g. d.	ποδ-οῖν		
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	πόδ-ες	πυρά	ὔδατ-α
	acc.	πόδ-ας	πυρά	ὔδατ-α
	gen.	ποδ-ῶν	πυρῶν	ὔδάτ-ων
	dat.	πο-σί(ν)	πυροῖς	ὔδα-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Stem		<i>υίο, υίε, m.</i>	<i>φρεᾶτ</i> for <i>φρεαρτ, n.</i>	<i>χειρ, χερ</i> f.
English		<i>son</i>	<i>cistern</i>	<i>hand</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>υῖό-ς</i>	<i>φρέαρ</i>	<i>χείρ</i>
	voc.	<i>υῖέ</i>	<i>φρέαρ</i>	<i>χείρ</i>
	acc.	<i>υῖό-ν</i>	<i>φρέαρ</i>	<i>χείρ-α</i>
	gen.	<i>υῖοῦ υῖέ-ος</i>	<i>φρέᾶτ-ος</i>	<i>χειρ-ός</i>
	dat.	<i>υῖῷ υῖεί</i>	<i>φρέᾶτ-ι</i>	<i>χειρ-ί</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. a. v.	<i>υῖῆ</i>	<i>φρέᾶτ-ε</i>	<i>χείρ-ε</i>
	g. d.	<i>υῖέ-ων</i>	<i>φρέᾶτ-ων</i>	<i>χερ-ῶν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>υῖεῖς</i>	<i>φρέᾶτ-α</i>	<i>χείρ-ες</i>
	acc.	<i>υῖεῖς</i>	<i>φρέᾶτ-α</i>	<i>χείρ-ας</i>
	gen.	<i>υῖέ-ων</i>	<i>φρέᾶτ-ων</i>	<i>χειρ-ῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>υῖέ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>φρέᾶσ-ι(ν)</i>	<i>χερ-σί(ν)</i>

Vowels long by nature, except ϵ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

A.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

XXX.—SIMPLE

THE MOST COMMON CLASS OF ADJECTIVES

ἀγαθός, good

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>ἀγαθός</i>	<i>ἀγαθή</i>	<i>ἀγαθόν</i>
	voc.	<i>ἀγαθέ</i>	<i>ἀγαθή</i>	<i>ἀγαθόν</i>
	acc.	<i>ἀγαθόν</i>	<i>ἀγαθήν</i>	<i>ἀγαθόν</i>
	gen.	<i>ἀγαθοῦ</i>	<i>ἀγαθῆς</i>	<i>ἀγαθοῦ</i>
	dat.	<i>ἀγαθῷ</i>	<i>ἀγαθῇ</i>	<i>ἀγαθῷ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>ἀγαθῶ</i>	<i>ἀγαθῶ</i>	<i>ἀγαθῶ</i>
	g. d.	<i>ἀγαθοῖν</i>	<i>ἀγαθοῖν</i>	<i>ἀγαθοῖν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>ἀγαθοί</i>	<i>ἀγαθαί</i>	<i>ἀγαθά</i>
	acc.	<i>ἀγαθοὺς</i>	<i>ἀγαθάς</i>	<i>ἀγαθά</i>
	gen.	<i>ἀγαθῶν</i>	<i>ἀγαθῶν</i>	<i>ἀγαθῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>ἀγαθοῖς</i>	<i>ἀγαθαῖς</i>	<i>ἀγαθοῖς</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

φίλιος, friendly

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	φίλιος	φιλιά	φίλιον
	voc.	φίλιε	φιλιά	φίλιον
	acc.	φίλιον	φιλιάν	φίλιον
	gen.	φιλίου	φιλιάς	φιλίου
	dat.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	φιλίῳ	φιλίῳ	φιλίῳ
	g. d.	φιλίῳν	φιλίῳν	φιλίῳν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	φίλιοι	φίλιαι	φίλια
	acc.	φίλιους	φιλιάς	φίλια
	gen.	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
	dat.	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

XXXI.—CONTRACTED

χρῦσεος, golden

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῆ	χρῦσοῦν
	voc.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῆ	χρῦσοῦν
	acc.	χρῦσοῦν	χρῦσῆν	χρῦσοῦν
	gen.	χρῦσοῦ	χρῦσῆς	χρῦσοῦ
	dat.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῆ	χρῦσῶ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῶ
	g. d.	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσοῖν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	χρῦσοῖ	χρῦσαί	χρῦσᾶ
	acc.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσᾶς	χρῦσᾶ
	gen.	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν
	dat.	χρῦσοῖς	χρῦσαῖς	χρῦσοῖς

Obs.—The feminine singular of adjectives in *-eos* contracts to eta when a consonant precedes, but to alpha when a vowel or rho precedes, as: χρῦσῆᾶ, χρῦσῆ but ἐρεῆᾶ (woollen), ἐρεᾶ, ἀργυρέᾶ (silvery), ἀργυρᾶ.

Vowels long by nature, except τ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ἀπλῶς, simple

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
	voc.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
	acc.	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν
	gen.	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
	dat.	ἀπλω̄	ἀπλή	ἀπλω̄
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	ἀπλώ	ἀπλώ	ἀπλώ
	g. d.	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλοῖν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλά
	acc.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλάς	ἀπλά
	gen.	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
	dat.	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς

XXXII.—Many adjectives belong solely to the second declension having only two endings, *-ος* for the masculine and feminine and *-ον* for the neuter. This is the case with all compound adjectives.

Vowels long by nature, except ϵ and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE
ATTIC DECLENSION

ἴλεως, gracious

		masc. and fem.	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	<i>ἴλεως</i>	<i>ἴλεων</i>
	voc.	<i>ἴλεως</i>	<i>ἴλεων</i>
	acc.	<i>ἴλεων</i>	<i>ἴλεων</i>
	gen.	<i>ἴλεω</i>	<i>ἴλεω</i>
	dat.	<i>ἴλεφ</i>	<i>ἴλέφ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>ἴλεω</i>	<i>ἴλεω</i>
	g. d.	<i>ἴλεφν</i>	<i>ἴλεφν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>ἴλεφ</i>	<i>ἴλεω</i>
	acc.	<i>ἴλεως</i>	<i>ἴλεω</i>
	gen.	<i>ἴλεων</i>	<i>ἴλεων</i>
	dat.	<i>ἴλεφς</i>	<i>ἴλεφς</i>

Obs.—There are very few adjectives of this class.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

B.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD AND FIRST
DECLENSION

XXXIV.—Some adjectives follow the third declension in the masculine and neuter and form a feminine in the suffix *-ia*, which combines with the stem in various ways.

ἡδύς, sweet

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
	voc.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
	acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
	gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖās	ἡδέος
	dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδεῖ
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
	g. d.	ἡδέοιῃ	ἡδεῖαιῃ	ἡδέοιῃ
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	ἡδέις	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
	acc.	ἡδέις	ἡδεῖās	ἡδέα
	gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖῶν	ἡδέων
	dat.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

μέλας, *black*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	nom.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
	gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
	dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	μέλανε	μελαίνᾱ	μέλανε
	g. d.	μελάνοιν	μελαίνοιιν	μελάνοιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
	acc.	μέλανάς	μελαίνᾱς	μέλανά
	gen.	μελάνων	μελαίνῶν	μελάνων
	dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)

Obs. 1.—Adjectives like μέλας may have the vocative the same as the nominative.

Obs. 2.—Like μέλας is also declined τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν, *tender*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXV.—PARTICIPIAL STEMS IN *-ντ*.*λύσας*, *loosing* (with reference to past time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	λύσας	λύσᾶσα	λύσαν
	acc.	λύσαντα	λύσᾶσαν	λύσαν
	gen.	λύσαντος	λύσᾶσης	λύσαντος
	dat.	λύσαντι	λύσᾶση	λύσαντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	λύσαντε	λύσᾶσᾶ	λύσαντε
	g. d.	λύσάντων	λύσᾶσαι	λύσάντων
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	λύσαντες	λύσᾶσαι	λύσαντα
	acc.	λύσαντας	λύσᾶσᾶς	λύσαντα
	gen.	λύσάντων	λύσᾶσῶν	λύσάντων
	dat.	λύσᾶσι(ν)	λύσᾶσαις	λύσᾶσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λύσαντε and λύσάντων may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except ε and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

λυθείς, loosed (with reference to past time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
	acc.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
	gen.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
	dat.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾶ	λυθέντε
	g. d.	λυθέντοιιν	λυθείσαιιν	λυθέντοιιν
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
	acc.	λυθέντας	λυθείσᾱς	λυθέντα
	gen.	λυθέντων	λυθείσῶν	λυθέντων
	dat.	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number *λυθέντε* and *λυθέντοιιν* may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

λύων, loosing (of present time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον
	acc.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον
	gen.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
	dat.	λύοντι	λυούση	λύοντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	λύοντε	λυούσᾱ	λύοντε
	g. d.	λυόντοι	λυούσαι	λυόντοι
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
	acc.	λύοντας	λυούσᾱς	λύοντα
	gen.	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων
	dat.	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number λύοντε and λυόντοι may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

διδούς, offering (present time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
	acc.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν
	gen.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
	dat.	διδόντι	διδούση	διδόντι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	διδόντε	διδούσᾱ	διδόντε
	g. d.	διδόντοι	διδούσαι	διδόντοι
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
	acc.	διδόντας	διδούσᾱς	διδόντα
	gen.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
	dat.	διδούσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδούσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number *διδόντε* and *διδόντοι* may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

δεικνύς, showing (present time)

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	n. v.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
	acc.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
	gen.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
	dat.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύση	δεικνύντι
dual	n. v. a.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
	g. d.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
plural	n. v.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
	acc.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾱς	δεικνύντα
	gen.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσῶν	δεικνύντων
	dat.	δεικνύσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number δεικνύντε and δεικνύντοιν may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

XXXVI.—PARTICIPIAL STEMS IN -οτ

λελυκώς, *having loosed*

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
	acc.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
	gen.	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότος
	dat.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότε
	g. d.	λελυκότοιω	λελυκυῖαιω	λελυκότοιω
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
	acc.	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα
	gen.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖᾶν	λελυκότων
	dat.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαῖς	λελυκόσι(ν)

Obs.—In the dual number *λελυκότε* and *λελυκότοιω* may be used as feminine.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

C.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

XXXVII.—Some adjectives follow the third declension entirely.

εὐγενής, well-born

		masculine and feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	<i>εὐγενής</i>	<i>εὐγενές</i>
	acc.	<i>εὐγενή</i>	<i>εὐγενές</i>
	gen.	<i>εὐγενοῦς</i>	<i>εὐγενοῦς</i>
	dat.	<i>εὐγενεῖ</i>	<i>εὐγενεῖ</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>εὐγενή</i>	<i>εὐγενή</i>
	g. d.	<i>εὐγενοῖν</i>	<i>εὐγενοῖν</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>εὐγενεῖς</i>	<i>εὐγενή</i>
	acc.	<i>εὐγενεῖς</i>	<i>εὐγενή</i>
	gen.	<i>εὐγενῶν</i>	<i>εὐγενῶν</i>
	dat.	<i>εὐγενέ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>εὐγενέ-σι(ν)</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

εὐφρων, kindly

		masculine and feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	εὐφρων	εὐφρον
	acc.	εὐφρον-α	εὐφρον
	gen.	εὐφρον-ος	εὐφρον-ος
	dat.	εὐφρον-ι	εὐφρον-ι
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	εὐφρον-ε	εὐφρον-ε
	g. d.	εὐφρόν-οιῃ	εὐφρόν-οιῃ
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	εὐφρον-ες	εὐφρον-α
	acc.	εὐφρον-ας	εὐφρον-α
	gen.	εὐφρόν-ων	εὐφρόν-ων
	dat.	εὐφρο-σι(ν)	εὐφρο-σι(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

μείζων, greater

		masculine and feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>	n. v.	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μείζον</i>
	acc.	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>	<i>μείζον</i>
	gen.	<i>μείζονος</i>	<i>μείζονος</i>
	dat.	<i>μείζονι</i>	<i>μείζονι</i>
<i>dual</i>	n. v. a.	<i>μείζονε</i>	<i>μείζονε</i>
	g. d.	<i>μείζόνουι</i>	<i>μείζόνουι</i>
<i>plural</i>	n. v.	<i>μείζονες</i> or <i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>
	acc.	<i>μείζονας</i> or <i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>
	gen.	<i>μείζόνων</i>	<i>μείζόνων</i>
	dat.	<i>μείζοσι(ν)</i>	<i>μείζοσι(ν)</i>

Obs. 1.—Only in comparative stems have we the shorter forms like *μείζω* alternating with long like *μείζονα*.

Obs. 2.—The shorter forms are found only in the accusative singular masculine, and the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XXXVIII.—Many adjectives have only one termination, the neuter being alien to their meaning, or not compatible with their stem. Thus as there are no neuter substantives with a palatal stem, so the adjectives in palatal stems have no neuter forms. ἤλιξ, *of the same age* (st. ἤλικ); ἄρπαξ, *rapacious* (st. ἄρπαγ).

XXXIX.—Certain adjectives are irregular in declension. Of these the two following are most commonly met with :—

πολύς, much, stems πολυ and πολλο

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
dat.	πολλῶ	πολλῇ	πολλῶ

Obs.—The plural meaning *many* is quite regular πολλοί, πολλαί, πολλά.

μέγας, great, stems μεγα and μεγαλο

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
voc.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ

Obs.—The plural is quite regular μεγάλοι, μεγάλαι, μέγαλα.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XL.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

(1.) The most common method is to add to the stem the suffix *-τερος*, *-τερα*, *-τερον* to form the comparative, and *-τατος*, *-τάτη*, *-τατον* to form the superlative degree. In omicron stems the stem-vowel is lengthened to omega, if the preceding syllable is short or common.

positive	stem	comparative	superlative
κοῦφος, <i>light</i>	κουφο	κουφό-τερος	κουφό-τατος
σοφός, <i>wise</i>	σοφο	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
γλυκός, <i>sweet</i>	γλυκυ	γλυκῶ-τερος	γλυκῶ-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i>	μελαν	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
σαφής, <i>clear</i>	σαφες	σαφέσ-τερος	σαφέσ-τατος
μάκαρ, <i>happy</i>	μακαρ	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος

Some stems in *-αιο* seem to drop the omicron as :

γεραῖός, <i>aged</i>	γεραιο	γεραί-τερος	γεραί-τατος
παλαιός, <i>ancient</i>	παλαιο	παλαί-τερος	παλαί-τατος
σχολαῖος, <i>slow</i>	σχολαιο	σχολαί-τερος	σχολαί-τατος

Some other stems seem to change *ο* into *αι*, as :

πρῶτος, <i>early</i>	πρω	πρωαί-τερος	πρωαί-τατος
ὄψις, <i>late</i>	ὄψιο	ὄψιαί-τερος	ὄψιαί-τατος

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLI.—(2) Stems in *-ον*, and a very few others, have *-έστερος* and *-έστατος*.

positive	stem	comparative	superlative
<i>σώφρων, prudent</i> <i>εὔνους, kindly</i>	<i>σωφρον</i> <i>εὔνοο</i>	<i>σωφρον-έστερος</i> <i>εὔνούστερος</i> (for <i>εὔνο-έστερος</i>)	<i>σωφρον-έστατος</i> <i>εὔνούστατος</i> (for <i>εὔνο-έστατος</i>)

XLII.—Another ending is *-ίων* for comparatives, and *-ιστος* for superlatives. This is very rare, but the words in which it occurs are commonly met with. The mode of formation from the stem must be taken on trust for the present.

positive	comparative	superlative
<i>ἡδύς, sweet</i>	<i>ἡδ-ίων</i>	<i>ἡδ-ιστος</i>
<i>ταχύς, swift</i>	<i>θάττων</i>	<i>τάχ-ιστος</i>
<i>μέγας, great</i>	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μέγ-ιστος</i>

Obs.—For the inflexion of the comparatives of this class see p. 49.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLII.—IRREGULAR COMPARISON

positive	comparative	superlative
ἀγαθός, <i>good</i>	— ἀμείνων — βελτίων	— — ἄριστος βέλτιστος
κακός, <i>bad</i>	κρείττων (<i>superior</i>) κακίων χειρῶν (<i>deterior</i>) ἥττων (<i>inferior</i>)	κράτιστος κάκιστος χειρίστος (<i>deterri-mus</i>) ἥκιστα n.pl. as adv.
μικρός, <i>small</i>	μικρότερος μείων	μικρότατος —
ὀλίγος, <i>little</i>	— ἐλάττων	ὀλίγιστος ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, <i>much</i>	πλείων	πλείστος
καλός, <i>beautiful</i>	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
ῥᾶδιος, <i>easy</i>	ῥᾶϊων	ῥᾶιστος
ἐχθρός, <i>hostile</i>	ἐχθ-ίων	ἔχθ-ιστος
αἰσχρός, <i>base</i>	αἰσχ-ίων	αἴσχ-ιστος
ἀλγεινός, <i>painful</i>	ἀλγίων	ἄλγιστος
(πρό, <i>before</i>)	πρότερος (<i>prior</i>)	πρώτος (<i>primus</i>)

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLIV.—ADVERBS. Adverbs are derived from adjectives by affixing *-ως* to the stem. Stems in omicron drop this vowel: φίλο-ς, adv. φίλ-ως. In stems of the third declension the *-ως* is affixed to that form of the stem which occurs in the genitive singular, ταχύ-ς, genitive ταχέ-ος, *swift*; adverb ταχέ-ως; σαφής, genitive σαφέ-ος, *clear*; adverb σαφέ-ως, contracted σαφῶς. Contraction occurs only when the genitive also is contracted.

XLV.—COMPARISON OF ADVERBS. As a rule the comparative of an adverb is the neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective, and its superlative the neuter accusative plural of the superlative of the adjective, as: σοφῶς, *wisely*, σοφώτερον, *more wisely*, σοφώτατα, *most wisely*.

XLVI.—NUMERALS. The first four cardinal numerals are declined: εἷς, *one*; δύο, *two*; τρεῖς, *three*; τέτταρες, *four*.

nom.	εἷ-ς	μία	ἕν	
acc.	ἕν-α	μίαν	ἕν	n. a. δύο
gen.	έν-ός	μιάς	έν-ός	g. d. δυοῖν
dat.	έν-ί	μιά	έν-ί	
nom.	τρεῖς	τρί-α	τέτταρ-ες	τέτταρ-α
acc.	τρεῖς	τρί-α	τέτταρ-ας	τέτταρ-α
gen.		τρι-ῶν	τεττάρ-ων	
dat.		τρι-σί(ν)	τέτταρ-σι(ν)	

Like εἷς are declined οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, and μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν *no one*, both of which negatives have a plural.

*Γ*owels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLVII.—THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		<i>I, me ; we, us</i>	<i>thou, thee ; you</i>
<i>singular</i>	nom.	ἐγώ	σύ
	voc.	—	σύ
	acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ
	gen.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ
	dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί
<i>dual</i>	n. a.	νώ	σφώ
	g. d.	νῶν	σφῶν
<i>plural</i>	nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς
	voc.	—	ὑμεῖς
	acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς
	gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν
	dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν

XLVIII.—There is no true personal pronoun of the third person in Greek. The nominative is expressed in various ways, and for the accusative, genitive, and dative we find the following :—

<i>singular</i>			<i>plural</i>		
αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

The nominative (sing. *αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό*, pl. *αὐτοί, αὐταί, αὐτά*) has the meaning *self*, a sense which it also receives in the oblique cases in certain circumstances.

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XLIX.—The possessive pronouns are ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, *my*, *mine*; ἡμέτερος, ἡ, ον, *our*; σός, σή, σόν, *thy, thine*; ὑμέτερος, ἡ, ον, *your*. They are declined like adjectives, but σός and ὑμέτερος have no vocative.

L.—The principal demonstrative pronouns are ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, *this*; οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*; and ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, yonder*. ὅδε is declined like the definite article, the suffix δε being added to each case. ἐκεῖνος is declined like αὐτός. The forms of οὗτος are :—

singular	nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	acc.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
dual	n. a.	τούτῳ	τούτῳ	τούτῳ
	g. d.	τούτοιῳ	τούτοιῳ	τούτοιῳ
plural	nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	acc.	τούτους	ταύτᾱς	ταῦτα
	gen.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

II.—The reflexive pronouns are declined as follows:—

FIRST AND SECOND PERSONS

		sing. <i>myself</i> pl. <i>ourselves</i>	sing. <i>thyself</i> pl. <i>yourselves</i>
<i>singular</i>	acc.	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν
	gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς
	dat.	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ
<i>plural</i>	acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -ᾶς	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, -ᾶς
	gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
	dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς

Obs.—The contracted forms *σαυτόν, σαυτήν, σαυτοῦ, σαυ-
τῆς, σαυτῷ, σαυτῇ* are in Attic writers the more usual.

*Fowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

THIRD PERSON

sing. *himself, herself, itself*; pl. *themselves*

	DIRECT REFLEXIVE			INDIRECT REFLEXIVE
<i>singular</i>	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἑ
	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	οὗ
	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῶ	οἷ
<i>plural</i>	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά	σφᾶς
	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	σφῶν
	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς	σφίσι(ν)

Obs. 1.—The contracted forms αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, etc., are in Attic writers the more usual.

Obs. 2.—For plural ἐαυτόν has sometimes these forms:—

acc. σφᾶς αὐτούς, αὐτάς.

gen. σφῶν αὐτῶν.

dat. σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, αὐταῖς.

Obs. 3.—The indirect reflexive pronoun is used, e.g. when a person speaks of somebody else doing something to *him*. The singular forms when not in an emphatic position are enclitics.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LII.—The forms of the reciprocal pronoun *each other* are :—

dual	acc.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω
	g. d.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοιν
plural	acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλᾱς	ἄλληλα
	gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
	dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

LIII.—The forms of the relative pronoun are :—

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	nom.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	acc.	ὄν	ἥν	ὄ
	gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οὔ
	dat.	ὧ	ἧ	ὧ
dual	nom.	ὧ	ὧ	ὧ
	dat.	οἷν	οἷν	οἷν
plural	nom.	οἱ	αἱ	ἅ
	acc.	οὓς	ἄς	ἅ
	gen.	ἧν	ἦν	ἦν
	dat.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

Obs.—The enclitic *περ* is often attached, giving a stronger sense as *ὅσπερ*, *who just*, or *precisely who*.

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LIV.—The interrogative pronoun has the same stem as the indefinite pronoun, from which it is distinguished only by the accent. Interrogative, τίς, m. and f.; τί, n. Indefinite, τις, m. and f.; τι, n.

singular	nom.	τίς τί	τις τι
	acc.	τίνα τί	τινά τι
	gen.	τίνος οἱ τοῦ	τινός οἱ του
	dat.	τίμῃ οἱ τῷ	τινί οἱ τῷ
dual	n. a.	τίνε	τινέ
	g. d.	τίνοιν	τινοῶν
plural	nom.	τινες τίνα	τινές τινά οἱ ἅττα
	acc.	τίνας τίνα	τινάς τινά οἱ ἅττα
	gen.	τίνων	τινῶν
	dat.	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

The relative pronoun *ὅς* and the indefinite pronoun *τις* are declined together to form a relative pronoun *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι*, *whosoever, whatsoever*; often also with the same meaning as the Latin phrase *quippe qui*.

singular	nom.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅτι
	acc.	ὄντινα	ἥντινα	ὄτι
	gen.	ὄτου	ἥστινος	ὄτου
	dat.	ὄτῳ	ἥτινι	ὄτῳ
dual	n. a.	ὄτινε	ὄτινε	ὄτινε
	g. d.	ὄτοιω	ὄτοιω	ὄτοιω
plural	nom.	ὄτινες	ἀτίνες	ἅττα
	acc.	ὄστινας	ἀστινας	ἅττα
	gen.	ὄτων	ὄτων	ὄτων
	dat.	ὄτοις	ἀστισι(ν)	ὄτοις

Obs.—The irregular forms of this relative should be carefully noted.

Vocals long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

THE VERB

LIV.—There are two conjugations in Greek—verbs in *-ω*, and verbs in *-μι*.

The *verb-stem* is that simple form which is modified to express relations of time and mood.

The tenses, moods, and verbal nouns are classified according to the stems (*tense-stems*) from which they are derived.

LVI.—A complete Greek verb has :—

(1) three numbers : singular, dual, and plural.

(2) three voices :—

active, ἐλύσα, *I loosed*. middle, ἐλύσάμην, *I loosed for myself*. passive, ἐλύθη, *I was loosed*.

(3) two classes of tenses, e.g.—

Principal

present, λύω, *I loose*.

future, λύσω, *I shall loose*.

perfect, ἔλυκα, *I have loosed*.

Historical

imperfect, ἔλυον, *I was loosing or used to loose*.

aorist, ἔλυσα, *I loosed*.

pluperfect ἐλελύκη, *I had loosed*.

(4) four moods, e.g.—

indicative, λύω, *I loose*.

subjunctive, λύω } The meaning of these moods can
optative, λύοιμι, } only be learnt by use.

imperative, λύε, *loose*.

(5) three verbal nouns, e.g.—

infinitive, λύειν, *to loose*. participle, λύων, *loosing*. verbal adjective, λυτός, *that must be loosed*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

LXVII.—The following forms of εἶναι, *to be*, will serve as an example of the conjugation in -μι.

TENSE		INDICATIVE		
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>	
<i>present</i> <i>and</i> <i>imperf.</i>	S 1	εἶ-μί	ἦ or ἦν	
	2	εἶ	ἦσ-θα	
	3	εἶσ-τι(ν)	ἦν	
	D 2	2	εἶσ-τόν	ἦ-τον
		3	εἶσ-τόν	ἦ-την
	P 1	1	εἶσ-μέν	ἦ-μεν
		2	εἶσ-τέ	ἦ-τε
		3	εἶσ-σι(ν)	ἦσ-αν
	<i>future</i>	S 1	ἔσ-ομαι	
ἔσ-ει				
ἔσ-ται				
D 2		ἔσ-εσθον		
		ἔσ-εσθον		
P 1		ἔσ-όμεθα		
		ἔσ-εσθε		
		ἔσ-ονται		

IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. ἴσ-θι	ἔστ-ον	ἔσ-τε
3. ἔσ-τω	ἔστ-ων	ἔστ-ων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted

λύω, I loose

TENSES		INDICATIVE		
<i>present</i> and <i>imperfect</i> , stem λῦ	S	1	<i>present</i> λῦ-ω	<i>imperfect</i> ἔ-λῦ-ον
		2	λῦ-εις	ἔ-λῦ-ες
		3	λῦ-ει	ἔ-λῦ-ε(ν)
	D	2	λῦ-ετον	ἐ-λῦ-ετον
		3	λῦ-ετον	ἐ-λῦ-έτην
	P	1	λῦ-ομεν	ἐ-λῦ-ομεν
		2	λῦ-ετε	ἐ-λῦ-ετε
		3	λῦ-ουσι(ν)	ἔ-λῦ-ον
	<i>future</i> , stem λῦσ	S	1	λῦ-σ-ω
2			λῦ-σ-εις	
3			λῦ-σ-ει	
D		2	λῦ-σ-ετον	
		3	λῦ-σ-ετον	
P		1	λῦ-σ-ομεν	
		2	λῦ-σ-ετε	
		3	λῦ-σ-ουσι(ν)	

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. λῦ-ε	λῦ-ετον	λῦ-ετε
3. λῦ-έτω	λῦ-έτων	λῦ-όντων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

ACTIVE VOICE

verb-stem λυ

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λύ-ω λύ-ης λύ-η. λύ-ητον λῦ-ητον λύ-ωμεν λύ-ητε λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιμι λύ-οις λύ-οι λύ-οιτον λῦ-οίτην λύ-οιμεν λύ-οιτε λύ-οιεν
	λύ-σ-οιμι λύ-σ-οις λύ-σ-οι λύ-σ-οιτον λῦ-σ-οίτην λύ-σ-οιμεν λύ-σ-οιτε λύ-σ-οιεν

INFINITIVE

<i>present</i>	<i>future</i>
λύ-ειν	λύ-σ-ειν

PARTICIPLES

<i>present</i>	<i>future</i>
λύ-ων, λύ-ουσα, λῦ-ον st. λῦοντ	λύ-σ-ων, λύ-σ-ουσα, λῦ-σ-ον st. λῦσοντ

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted

λύω, *I loose*

TENSES		INDICATIVE		
<i>weak aorist, stem λῦσ</i>	S	1	<i>aorist</i> ἔ-λῦ-σ-α	
		2	ἔ-λῦ-σ-ας	
		3	ἔ-λῦ-σ-ε(ν)	
	D	2	ἐ-λύ-σ-ατον	
		3	ἐ-λῦ-σ-άτην	
	P	1	ἐ-λύ-σ-αμεν	
		2	ἐ-λύ-σ-ατε	
		3	ἔ-λῦ-σ-αν	
	<i>weak perfect and pluperfect, stem λελυκ</i>	S	1	<i>perfect</i> λέ-λυ-κ-α	pluperfect ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-η
2			λέ-λυ-κ-ας	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ης
3			λέ-λυ-κ-ε(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ει(ν)
D		2	λε-λύ-κ-ατον	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ετον
		3	λε-λύ-κ-ατον	ἐ-λε-λυ-κ-έτην
P		1	λε-λύ-κ-αμεν	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-εμεν
		2	λε-λύ-κ-ατε	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ετε
		3	λε-λύ-κ-ασι(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-εσαν
<i>strong aorist</i>		Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as imperfect in indicative and as the present in other moods		
<i>strong perf. and pluperfect</i>	Wanting in vowel-stems. Have the same endings as weak perfect and pluperfect respectively			

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

ACTIVE VOICE

verb-stem λυ

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λύ-σ-ω	λύ-σ-αιμι
λύ-σ-ης	λύ-σ-ειας
λύ-σ-η	λύ-σ-ειε(ν)
λύ-σ-ητων	λύ-σ-αιτων
λύ-σ-ητων	λυ-σ-αίτην
λύ-σ-ωμεν	λύ-σ-αιμεν
λύ-σ-ητε	λύ-σ-αιτε
λύ-σ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-σ-ειαν
λε-λύ-κ-ω	λε-λύ-κ-οιμι
λε-λύ-κ-ης	λε-λύ-κ-οις
λε-λύ-κ-η	λε-λύ-κ-οι
λε-λύ-κ-ητων	λε-λύ-κ-οιτων
λε-λύ-κ-ητων	λε-λυ-κ-οίτην
λε-λύ-κ-ωμεν	λε-λύ-κ-οιμεν
λε-λύ-κ-ητε	λε-λύ-κ-οιτε
λε-λύ-κ-ωσι(ν)	λε-λύ-κ-οιεν

AORIST IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2 λύ-σ-ον	λύ-σ-ατον	λύ-σ-ατε
3 λύ-σ-άτω	λυ-σ-άτων	λυ-σ-άντων

INFINITIVE

<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
λύ-σ-αι	λε-λυ-κ-έναι

PARTICIPLES

<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
λύ-σ-ας, λύ-σ-ᾶσα, λύ-σ-αν	λε-λυ-κός, λε-λυ-κυία, λε-λυ-κός

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted

λύομαι, *I loose*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>present</i> and <i>imperfect</i> , stem λῦ	S 1	<i>present</i> λύ-ομαι	<i>imperfect</i> ἐ-λῦ-όμην
	2	λύ-ει	ἐ-λῦ-ου
	3	λύ-εται	ἐ-λῦ-ετο
	D 2	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λῦ-εσθον
	3	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λῦ-έσθην
	P 1	λῦ-όμεθα	ἐ-λῦ-όμεθα
	2	λύ-εσθε	ἐ-λῦ-εσθε
	3	λύ-ονται	ἐ-λῦ-οντο
	<i>future</i> , stem λῦσ	S 1	λύ-σ-ομαι
2		λύ-σ-ει	
3		λύ-σ-εται	
D 2		λύ-σ-εσθον	
3		λύ-σ-εσθον	
P 1		λῦ-σ-όμεθα	
2		λύ-σ-εσθε	
3	λύ-σ-ονται		

IMPERATIVE

singular

2 λύ-ου

3 λῦ-έσθω

dual

λύ-εσθον

λῦ-έσθων

plural

λύ-εσθε

λῦ-έσθων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

MIDDLE VOICE

for myself

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λύ-ωμαι	λυ-οίμην
λύ-ῃ	λύ-οιο
λύ-ῃται	λύ-οιτο
λύ-ησθον	λύ-οισθον
λύ-ησθον	λυ-οίσθην
λυ-ώμεθα	λυ-οίμεθα
λύ-ησθε	λύ-οισθε
λύ-ωνται	λύ-οιντο
	λυ-σ-οίμην
	λύ-σ-οιο
	λύ-σ-οιτο
	λύ-σ-οισθον
	λυ-σ-οίσθην
	λυ-σ-οίμεθα
	λύ-σ-οισθε
	λύ-σ-οιντο

INFINITIVE

present
λύ-εσθαι

future
λυ-σ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

present
λυ-όμενος, -η, -ον

future
λυ-σ-όμενος, -η, -ον

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted

λύομαι, I loose,

TENSES		INDICATIVE		
<i>weak aorist, stem λύσ</i>	S 1		<i>aorist</i> ἐ-λύ-σ-άμην	
		2	ἐ-λύ-σ-ω	
		3	ἐ-λύ-σ-ατο	
	D 2	2	ἐ-λύ-σ-ασθον	
		3	ἐ-λύ-σ-άσθην	
	P 1	1	ἐ-λύ-σ-άμεθα	
		2	ἐ-λύ-σ-ασθε	
		3	ἐ-λύ-σ-αντο	
	<i>perfect and pluperfect, stem λελυ</i>	S 1	<i>perfect</i> λέ-λυ-μαι	<i>pluperfect</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μην
2			λέ-λυ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο
3			λέ-λυ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το
D 2		2	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον
		3	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην
P 1		1	λε-λύ-μεθα	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα
		2	λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε
		3	λέ-λυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο
<i>future perfect, stem λελυσ</i>		S 1	λε-λύ-σ-ομαι	
	2	λε-λύ-σ-ει, &c.		
<i>strong aorist</i>		wanting in vowel-stems		

IMPERATIVE

	<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>aorist</i>	2. λῦ-σ-αι	λύ-σ-ασθον	λύ-σ-ασθε
	3. λῦ-σ-άσθω	λύ-σ-άσθων	λύ-σ-άσθων
<i>perfect</i>	2. λέ-λυ-σο	λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθε
	3. λε-λύ-σθω	λε-λύ-σθων	λε-λύ-σθων

IN Ω

MIDDLE VOICE

for myself

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λύ-σ-ωμαι	λυ-σ-αίμην
λύ-σ-ῃ	λύ-σ-αιο
λύ-σ-ῃται	λύ-σ-αιτο
λύ-σ-ῃσθον	λύ-σ-αίσθον
λύ-σ-ῃσθον	λυ-σ-αίσθην
λυ-σ-ώμεθα	λυ-σ-αίμεθα
λύ-σ-ῃσθε	λύ-σ-αίσθε
λύ-σ-ωνται	λύ-σ-αιντο
λε-λυ-μένος ᾧ	λε-λυ-μένος εἴην
ῆς	εἴης
ῆ	εἴη
λε-λυ-μένω ῆτον	λε-λυ-μένω εἶτον
ῆτον	εἶτην
λε-λυ-μένοι ᾧμεν	λε-λυ-μένοι εἶμεν
ῆτε	εἶτε
ᾧσι(ν)	εἶεν
	λε-λυ-σ-οίμην
	λε-λύ-σ-οιο, &c.

INFINITIVE

<i>aoiist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future perfect</i>
λύ-σ-ασθαι	λε-λύ-σθαι	λε-λύ-σ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

<i>aoiist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future perfect</i>
λύ-σ-άμενος, η, ον	λε-λυ-μένος, η, ον	wanting

Vowels long by nature, except ε, and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted
 identical with the middle except in
λύομαι,

TENSES		INDICATIVE
<i>weak</i>	S 1	ἐ-λύ-θ-ην
<i>aoiist,</i>	2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ης
<i>stem</i>	3	ἐ-λύ-θ-η
<i>λυθ</i>	D 2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ητον
	3	ἐ-λυ-θ-ήτην
	P 1	ἐ-λύ-θ-ημεν
	2	ἐ-λύ-θ-ητε
	3	ἐ-λύ-θ-ησαν
<i>weak</i>	S 1	λυ-θήσ-ομαι
<i>future,</i>	2	λυ-θήσ-ει, &c.
<i>stem λυθησ</i>		
<i>strong aorist</i>	Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as weak aorist	
<i>strong future</i>	Wanting in vowel-stems. Has the same endings as weak future	

IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. λύ-θ-ητι	λύ-θ-ητον	λύ-θ-ητε
3. λυ-θ-ήτω	λυ-θ-ήτων	λυ-θ-έντων

Obs.—The termination of the second person singular imperative of the strong aorist passive is -θι.

Verbal adjectives

λυ-τός, λυ-τή, λυ-τόν, *able, or fit to loose, or to be loosed.*
 λυ-τέος, λυ-τέα, λυ-τέον, *necessary to be loosed.*

Vowels long by nature, except ε, and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN Ω

PASSIVE VOICE

aorist and tenses derived from aorist

I am loosed

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
λυ-θ-ῶ	λυ-θ-είην
λυ-θ-ῆς	λυ-θ-είης
λυ-θ-ῆ	λυ-θ-είη
λυ-θ-ῆτον	λυ-θ-εἴτον
λυ-θ-ῆτων	λυ-θ-εἴτην
λυ-θ-ῶμεν	λυ-θ-εἴμεν
λυ-θ-ῆτε	λυ-θ-εἴτε
λυ-θ-ῶσι(ν)	λυ-θ-εἴεν
	λυ-θησ-οίμην
	λυ-θήσ-οιο, &c.

aorist

INFINITIVE

weak future

λυ-θ-ῆναι

λυ-θήσ-εσθαι

PARTICIPLES

*aorist**future*

λυ-θ-είς, λυ-θείσα, λυ-θέν

λυ-θησόμενος, η, ον

THE AUGMENT

The ε which is prefixed in the historical tense of the indicative mood of λύω is called the augment. All verbs beginning in a consonant have an augment of this form. It is called the syllabic augment.

When a verb begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened in the historical tenses of the indicative mood. Thus

a becomes η	i becomes ι	av becomes ην
ε „ η	υ „ υ	οι „ φ
ο „ ω	αι „ η	ευ „ ην

This is called the temporal augment.

η, ω, ι, υ, and ει, ου, remain without augment.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II. Contracted

ACTIVE VOICE

τίμάω, contracted *τίμῶ*, *I honour*; *ποιέω*, contracted *ποιῶ*, *I make*; *δηλόω*, contracted *δηλῶ*, *I show*

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES

S 1	<i>τίμῶ</i>	<i>ποιῶ</i>	<i>δηλῶ</i>
	<i>τίμῆς</i>	<i>ποιεῖς</i>	<i>δηλοῖς</i>
	<i>τίμῃ</i>	<i>ποιεῖ</i>	<i>δηλοῖ</i>
D 2	<i>τίμᾶτον</i>	<i>ποιεῖτον</i>	<i>δηλοῦτον</i>
	<i>τίμᾶτον</i>	<i>ποιεῖτον</i>	<i>δηλοῦτον</i>
P 1	<i>τίμῶμεν</i>	<i>ποιούμεν</i>	<i>δηλούμεν</i>
	<i>τίμᾶτε</i>	<i>ποιεῖτε</i>	<i>δηλοῦτε</i>
	<i>τίμῶσι(ν)</i>	<i>ποιούσι(ν)</i>	<i>δηλούσι(ν)</i>
S 1	<i>ἐτίμων</i>	<i>ἐποίουν</i>	<i>ἐδήλουν</i>
	<i>ἐτίμας</i>	<i>ἐποίεις</i>	<i>ἐδήλους</i>
	<i>ἐτίμᾳ</i>	<i>ἐποίει</i>	<i>ἐδήλου</i>
D 2	<i>ἐτίμᾶτον</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖτον</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦτον</i>
	<i>ἐτίμᾶτην</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖτην</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦτην</i>
P 1	<i>ἐτίμῶμεν</i>	<i>ἐποιούμεν</i>	<i>ἐδηλούμεν</i>
	<i>ἐτίμᾶτε</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖτε</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦτε</i>
	<i>ἐτίμων</i>	<i>ἐποίουν</i>	<i>ἐδήλουν</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II. Contracted

PASSIVE VOICE

τίμάομαι, contracted *τίμῶμαι*; *ποιέομαι* contracted
ποιούμαι; *δηλόομαι* contracted *δηλούμαι*

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES

S 1	<i>τίμῶμαι</i>	<i>ποιούμαι</i>	<i>δηλούμαι</i>
2	<i>τίμᾶ</i>	<i>ποιεῖ</i>	<i>δηλοῖ</i>
3	<i>τίμᾶται</i>	<i>ποιεῖται</i>	<i>δηλοῦται</i>
D 2	<i>τίμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθον</i>	<i>δηλοῦσθον</i>
3	<i>τίμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθον</i>	<i>δηλοῦσθον</i>
P 1	<i>τίμώμεθα</i>	<i>ποιούμεθα</i>	<i>δηλούμεθα</i>
2	<i>τίμᾶσθε</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθε</i>	<i>δηλοῦσθε</i>
3	<i>τίμῶνται</i>	<i>ποιούνται</i>	<i>δηλοῦνται</i>
S 1	<i>ἐτίμῶμην</i>	<i>ἐποιούμην</i>	<i>ἐδηλούμην</i>
2	<i>ἐτίμῶ</i>	<i>ἐποιού</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦ</i>
3	<i>ἐτίμᾶτο</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖτο</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦτο</i>
D 2	<i>ἐτίμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖσθον</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦσθον</i>
3	<i>ἐτίμᾶσθην</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖσθην</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦσθην</i>
P 1	<i>ἐτίμώμεθα</i>	<i>ἐποιούμεθα</i>	<i>ἐδηλούμεθα</i>
2	<i>ἐτίμᾶσθε</i>	<i>ἐποιεῖσθε</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦσθε</i>
3	<i>ἐτίμῶντο</i>	<i>ἐποιούντο</i>	<i>ἐδηλοῦντο</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II. Contracted

ACTIVE VOICE

τιμάω, contracted τῖμῶ, *I honour*; ποιέω, contracted ποιῶ,
I make; δηλόω, contracted δηλῶ, *I show*

SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MOODS

S 1	τῖμῶ	ποιῶ	δηλῶ
2	τῖμᾶς	ποιῆς	δηλοῖς
3	τῖμᾶ	ποιῆ	δηλοῖ
D 2	τῖμᾶτον	ποιῆτον	δηλῶτον
3	τῖμᾶτον	ποιῆτον	δηλῶτον
P 1	τῖμῶμεν	ποιῶμεν	δηλῶμεν
2	τῖμᾶτε	ποιῆτε	δηλῶτε
3	τῖμῶσι(ν)	ποιῶσι(ν)	δηλῶσι(ν)
S 1	τῖμῶην	ποιοίην	δηλοίην
2	τῖμῶης	ποιοίης	δηλοίης
3	τῖμῶῆ	ποιοίῆ	δηλοίῆ
D 2	τῖμῶτον	ποιοῖτον	δηλοῖτον
3	τῖμῶτην	ποιοίτην	δηλοίτην
P 1	τῖμῶμεν	ποιοῖμεν	δηλοῖμεν
2	τῖμῶτε	ποιοῖτε	δηλοῖτε
2	τῖμῶεν	ποιοῖεν	δηλοῖεν

Vowels long by nature, except ε, and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II Contracted

PASSIVE VOICE

τιμάομαι, contracted τιμῶμαι, &c. &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MOODS

S 1	<i>τιμῶμαι</i>	<i>ποιῶμαι</i>	<i>δηλῶμαι</i>
2	<i>τιμᾶ̄</i>	<i>ποιῆ̄</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄</i>
3	<i>τιμᾶται</i>	<i>ποιῆται</i>	<i>δηλῶται</i>
D 2	<i>τιμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ποιῆσθον</i>	<i>δηλῶσθον</i>
3	<i>τιμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ποιῆσθον</i>	<i>δηλῶσθον</i>
P 1	<i>τιμῶμεθα</i>	<i>ποιῶμεθα</i>	<i>δηλώμεθα</i>
2	<i>τιμᾶσθε</i>	<i>ποιῆσθε</i>	<i>δηλῶσθε</i>
3	<i>τιμῶνται</i>	<i>ποιῶνται</i>	<i>δηλῶνται</i>
S 1	<i>τιμῶ̄μην</i>	<i>ποιοῖ̄μην</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄μην</i>
2	<i>τιμῶ̄ο</i>	<i>ποιοῖ̄ο</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄ο</i>
3	<i>τιμῶ̄το</i>	<i>ποιοῖ̄το</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄το</i>
D 2	<i>τιμῶ̄σθον</i>	<i>ποιοῖ̄σθον</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄σθον</i>
3	<i>τιμῶ̄σθην</i>	<i>ποιοῖ̄σθην</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄σθην</i>
P 1	<i>τιμῶ̄μεθα</i>	<i>ποιοῖ̄μεθα</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄μεθα</i>
2	<i>τιμῶ̄σθε</i>	<i>ποιοῖ̄σθε</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄σθε</i>
3	<i>τιμῶ̄ντο</i>	<i>ποιοῖ̄ντο</i>	<i>δηλοῖ̄ντο</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II Contracted

ACTIVE VOICE

τιμάω, contracted τιμῶ, *I honour*; ποιέω, contracted ποιῶ,
I make; δηλόω, contracted δηλῶ, *I show*

IMPERATIVE MOOD

S 2	τίμᾱ	ποιέι	δήλου
3	τιμάτω	ποιεῖτω	δηλούτω
D 2	τιμάτου	ποιεῖτον	δηλούτον
3	τιμάτων	ποιεῖτων	δηλούτων
P 2	τιμάτε	ποιεῖτε	δηλούτε
3	τιμώντων	ποιούντων	δηλούντων
	INFINITIVE		
	τιμᾶν	ποιεῖν	δηλοῦν
	PARTICIPLE		
	τιμών, ὄσα, τιμών	ποιών, ποιούσα, ποιούν	δηλών, δηλούσα, δηλοῦν

future τιμήσω ποιήσω δηλώσω
perfect τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδήλωκα

Vowels long by nature, except ε, and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

VOWEL-STEMS. II Contracted

PASSIVE VOICE

τίμάομαι, contracted *τίμῶμαι*, &c. &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

S 2	<i>τίμῶ</i>	<i>ποιού</i>	<i>δηλοῦ</i>
3	<i>τίμάσθω</i>	<i>ποιείσθω</i>	<i>δηλούσθω</i>
D 2	<i>τίμᾶσθον</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθον</i>	<i>δηλούσθον</i>
3	<i>τίμάσθων</i>	<i>ποιείσθων</i>	<i>δηλούσθων</i>
P 2	<i>τίμᾶσθε</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθε</i>	<i>δηλούσθε</i>
3	<i>τίμάσθων</i>	<i>ποιείσθων</i>	<i>δηλούσθων</i>
INFINITIVE			
	<i>τίμᾶσθαι</i>	<i>ποιεῖσθαι</i>	<i>δηλούσθαι</i>
PARTICIPLE			
	<i>τίμώμενος,</i> <i>η, ον</i>	<i>ποιούμενος,</i> <i>η, ον</i>	<i>δηλούμενος,</i> <i>η, ον</i>

future *τίμήσομαι* *ποιήσομαι* *δηλώσομαι*
perfect *τετίμημαι* *πεποίημαι* *δεδήλωμαι*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN Ω

CONSONANT-STEMS. I. In palatals

πλέκω, I plait; παράττω, I do; ταραττώ, I confuse. VERBAL-STEMS πλεκ-, παράτ-, ταραχ-

ACTIVE VOICE							
PRESENT		FUTURE		AORIST		PERFECT	
πλέκ-ω		πλέξ-ω		ἔπλεξ-α (weak)		πέπλεχ-α (weak)	
παράττ-ω		πράξ-ω		ἔπραξ-α (weak)		πέπραχ-α (weak)	
ταραττ-ω		τάραξ-ω		ἔτάραξ-α (weak)		τετάραχ-α (weak)	
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES							
PRESENT		FUTURE		PERFECT		FUT. PASSIVE	
πλέκ-ομαι		πλέξ-ομαι		πέπλεγαί		πλευθήσομαι	
παράττ-ομαι		πράξ-ομαι		πέπραγαί		πραχθήσομαι	
ταραττ-ομαι		τάραξ-ομαι		τεταραγαί		ταραχθήσομαι	
AOR. MID. WEAK		FUTURE PERF.		AORIST PASSIVE		FUT. PASSIVE	
ἔπλεξ-άμην		πεπλέξ-ομαι		ἐπλάκην (strong)		πλευθήσομαι	
ἔπραξ-άμην		πεπράξ-ομαι		ἐπράχθη (weak)		πραχθήσομαι	
ἔταραξ-άμην		τεταράξ-ομαι		ἐταράχθη (weak)		ταραχθήσομαι	

CONSONANT-STEMS. II. In dentals

ψεύδομαι, I lie; πείθω, I persuade; κομίζω, I carry; VERBAL-STEMS, ψευδ, πιθ, κομιδ

ACTIVE VOICE					
PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT		
πέθ-ω κομίζ-ω	πέισ-ω κομιώ	ἔ-πεισ-α (weak) ἔ-κόμισ-α (weak)	πέ-πεικ-α (weak) κε-κόμμικ-α (weak)		
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES					
PRESENT	FUTURE	AOR. MID. WEAK	PERFECT	AOR. PASS. WEAK	FUT. PASS. WEAK
ψεύδ-ομαι πέθ-ομαι κομίζ-ομαι	ψεύσ-ομαι πέισ-ομαι κομιώμαι	ἔ-ψευσ-άμην ἔ-πεισ-άμην ἔ-κομισ-άμην	ἔ-ψευσ-μαι πέ-πεισ-μαι κε-κόμισ-μαι	ἔ-ψείσ-θην ἔ-πείσ-θην ἔ-κομίσ-θην	ψευσθήσ-ομαι πεισθήσ-ομαι κομισθήσ-ομαι

CONSONANT-STEMS. III. In labials

πέμπω, *I send*; λείπω, *I leave*; καλύπτω, *I cover*. VERBAL-STEMS πέμπ-, λιπ-, καλυβ-

ACTIVE VOICE						
PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT			
πέμπ-ω λείπ-ω καλύπτ-ω	πέμψ-ω λείψ-ω καλυψ-ω	ἔ-πέμψ-α (weak) ἔ-λιπ-ον (strong) ἔ-κάλυψ-α (weak)	πέ-πομφ-α (strong) λέ-λοιπ-α (strong)			
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES						
PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST MIDDLE	PERFECT	FUTURE PERF.	AOR. PASS. WEAK	FUTURE PASS. WEAK
πέμπ-ομαι λείπ-ομαι καλύπτ-ομαι	πέμψ-ομαι λείψ-ομαι καλυψ-ομαι	ἔ-πεμψ-άμην ἔ-λιπ-όμην (strong) ἔ-καλυψ-άμην	πέ-πεμ-μαι λέ-λειψ-μαι κε-κάλυμ-μαι	πέ-πέμψ-ομαι λε-λείψ-ομαι κε-καλύψ-ομαι	ἔ-πέμψ-θην ἔ-λείψ-θην ἔ-καλύψ-θην	πέμψθῆσ-ομαι λείψθῆσ-ομαι καλυψθῆσ-ομαι

CONSONANT-STEMS. IV. In Liquids

δέρω, *I skin*; ἀγγέλλω, *I announce*; σπείρω, *I sow*. VERBAL-STEMS δερ-, ἀγγελ-, σπερ-

ACTIVE VOICE			
PRESENT	FUTURE	AORIST	PERFECT
δέρω ἀγγέλλ-ω (for ἀγγελ-ε-ω) σπείρ-ω (for σπερ-ε-ω)	δερῶ ἀγγελοῦ σπερῶ	ἔ-δειρ-α ἤγγειλ-α ἔ-σπειρ-α	ἤγγελκ-α } weak ἔσπαρκ-α }
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES			
PRESENT	FUTURE	AOR. MID. WEAK	PERFECT
δέρ-ομαι ἀγγέλλ-ομαι σπείρ-ομαι	δερῶμαι ἀγγελοῦμαι σπερῶμαι	ἔ-δειρ-άμην ἤγγειλ-άμην ἔ-σπειρ-άμην	δέ-δαρ-μαι ἤγγελ-μαι ἔ-σπαρ-μαι
		AORIST PASSIVE	FUTURE PASSIVE
		ἔ-δάρ-ην ἤγγέλ-θην ἔ-σπάρ-ην	δαρήσ-ομαι (strong) ἀγγελθήσ-ομαι (weak) σπαρήσ-ομαι (strong)

LIX VERBS

FIRST

τί-θη-μι, I place. Verb-

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>present</i> and <i>imperfect</i> stem <i>τιθε</i>	S 1	<i>present</i> <i>τί-θη-μι</i>	<i>imperfect</i> <i>ἐ-τί-θη-ν</i>
	2	<i>τί-θη-ς</i>	<i>ἐ-τί-θεις</i>
	3	<i>τί-θη-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ἐ-τί-θει</i>
	D 2	<i>τί-θε-τον</i>	<i>ἐ-τί-θε-τον</i>
	3	<i>τί-θε-των</i>	<i>ἐ-τι-θέ-την</i>
	P 1	<i>τί-θε-μεν</i>	<i>ἐ-τί-θε-μεν</i>
	2	<i>τί-θε-τε</i>	<i>ἐ-τί-θε-τε</i>
	3	<i>τι-θέ-ῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ἐ-τί-θε-σαν</i>
	<i>aoist</i> strong stem <i>θε</i>	S 1		ἔ-θη-κ-α
2			<i>ἔ-θη-κ-ας</i>
3			<i>ἔ-θη-κ-ε(ν)</i>
D 2			<i>ἔ-θε-τον</i>
3			<i>ἐ-θέ-την</i>
P 1			<i>ἔ-θε-μεν</i>
2			<i>ἔ-θε-τε</i>
3			<i>ἔ-θε-σαν</i> or <i>ἔ-θη-κ-αν</i>

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. <i>τί-θει</i>	<i>τί-θε-τον</i>	<i>τί-θε-τε</i>
3. <i>τι-θέ-τω</i>	<i>τι-θέ-των</i>	<i>τι-θέ-ντων</i>

AORIST IMPERATIVE

2. <i>θέ-ς</i>	<i>θέ-τον</i>	<i>θέ-τε</i>
3. <i>θέ-τω</i>	<i>θέ-των</i>	<i>θέ-ντων</i>

INFINITIVE

<i>present</i>	<i>aoist</i>
<i>τι-θέ-ναι</i>	<i>θεῖ-ναι</i>

IN -μι

CLASS

stem θε.---ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
τι-θῶ	τι-θείην
τι-θῆς	τι-θείης
τι-θῆ	τι-θείη
τι-θῆ-τον	τι-θείτον
τι-θῆ-τον	τι-θείτην
τι-θῶ-μεν	τι-θείμεν
τι-θῆ-τε	τι-θείτε
τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	τι-θείεν
θῶ	θείην
θῆς	θείης
θῆ	θείη
θῆ-τον	θείτον
θῆ-τον	θείτην
θῶ-μεν	θείμεν
θῆ-τε	θείτε
θῶ-σι(ν)	θείεν

PARTICIPLES

present

τι-θείς, τι-θείσα, τι-θέ-ν

st. τι-θε-ντ

aurist

θείς, θεῖσα, θέ-ν

st. θε-ντ

future

θήσω

perfect

τέθεικα

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

τί-θη-μι, *I place*. Verb-stem *θε*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>present</i> and <i>imperfect</i> stem <i>τιθε</i>	S	1 <i>present</i> τί-θε-μαι	<i>imperfect</i> ἐ-τι-θέ-μην
		2 τί-θε-σαι	ἐ-τι-θε-σο
		3 τί-θε-ται	ἐ-τι-θε-το
	D	2 τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-τι-θε-σθον
		3 τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην
		P	1 τι-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα
	2 τί-θε-σθε		ἐ-τι-θε-σθε
	3 τί-θε-νται		ἐ-τι-θε-ντο
	<i>strong</i> <i>aoiist</i> stem <i>θε</i>			ἐ-θέ-μην ἐ-θον ἐ-θε-το &c. as imperfect

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. τί-θε-σο	τί-θε-σθον	τί-θε-σθε
3. τι-θέ-σθω	τι-θέ-σθων	τι-θέ-σθων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. θοῦ	3. θέ-σθον	θέ-σθε
3. θέσθω	3. θέσθων	θέ-σθων

INFINITIVE

<i>present</i>	<i>aoiist</i>
τί-θε-σθαι	θέ-σθαι

IN -μι

CLASS

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
τι-θῶ-μαι τι-θῆ τι-θῆ-ται τι-θῆ-σθον τι-θῆ-σθον τι-θῶ-μεθα τι-θῆ-σθε τι-θῶ-νται	τι-θεί-μην τι-θεί-ο τι-θεί-το τι-θεί-σθον τι-θεί-σθην τι-θεί-μεθα τι-θεί-σθε τι-θεί-ντο
θῶ-μαι θῆ θῆ-ται &c. as present	θεί-μην θεί-ο θεί-το &c. as present

PARTICIPLES

present
τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον

aorist
θεί-μενος, η, ον

aorist passive, ἐτέθην. weak future passive, τεθήσομαι.
perfect middle, τέθειμαι.

Obs.—*ί-η-μι, I send* (verb-stem *έ*), is inflected throughout like *τί-θη-μι*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

FIRST CLASS.—ἵστημι, I make to stand

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
<i>present</i>	S 1	ἵστημι	ἵστην
<i>and</i>	2	ἵστης	ἵστης
<i>imperfect</i>	3	ἵστησι(ν)	ἵστη
<i>stem</i>	D 2	ἵστα-του	ἵστα-του
<i>ἵστα</i>	3	ἵστα-των	ἵστά-την
	P 1	ἵστα-μεν	ἵστα-μεν
	2	ἵστα-τε	ἵστα-τε
	3	ἵστα-σι(ν)	ἵστα-σαν
<i>strong</i>	S 1		ἕστην
<i>aoorist</i>	2		ἕστης
<i>stem</i>	3		ἕστη
<i>στα</i>	D 2		ἕστη-του
	3		ἕστή-την
	P 1		ἕστη-μεν
	2		ἕστη-τε
	3		ἕστη-σαν

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. ἵστη	ἵστα-του	ἵστα-τε
3. ἵστά-τω	ἵστά-των	ἵστά-ντων

AORIST IMPERATIVE.

2. στή-θι	στή-του	στή-τε
3. στή-τω	στή-των	στά-ντων

INFINITIVE

<i>present</i>	<i>aoorist</i>
ἵστά-ναι	στή-ναι

IN -μι

Verb-stem *στα*.—ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
ἰ-στῶ	ἰ-σταίην
ἰ-στῆ-ς	ἰ-σταίης
ἰ-στῆ	ἰ-σταίη
ἰ-στῆ-τον	ἰ-σταίτον
ἰ-στῆ-τον	ἰ-σταίτην
ἰ-στῶ-μεν	ἰ-σταίμεν
ἰ-στῆ-τε	ἰ-σταίτε
ἰ-στῶ-σι(ν)	ἰ-σταίειν
στῶ	σταίην
στῆ-ς	σταίης
στῆ	σταίη
στῆ-τον	σταίτον
στῆ-τον	σταίτην
στῶ-μεν	σταίμεν
στῆ-τε	σταίτε
στῶ-σι(ν)	σταίειν

PARTICIPLES

<i>present</i>	<i>aorist</i>
ἰ-στά-ς, ἰ-στά-σα, ἰ-σάν	στά-ς, στά-σα, σάν
stem, ἰ-σταντ	stem, σταντ

future, στήσω. weak aorist, ἔστησα. perfect, ἔστηκα.

In the present, future, and weak aorist the meaning is transitive, *make to stand*; but in strong aorist and perfect intransitive, *I stood and I stand*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

ἵστημι, I make

MIDDLE AND

TENSES		INDICATIVE	
<i>present</i> and <i>imperfect</i> stem <i>ιστα</i>	S	1 <i>present</i> ἵστα-μαι	<i>imperfect</i> ἰστά-μην
		2 ἵστα-σαι	ἵστα-σο
		3 ἵστα-ται	ἵστα-το
	D	2 ἵστα-σθον	ἵστα-σθον
		3 ἵστα-σθον	ἰστά-σθην
		P	1 ἰστά-μεθα	ἰστά-μεθα
	2 ἵστα-σθε		ἵστα-σθε
	3 ἵστα-νται		ἵστα-ντο
	<i>strong aorist</i>		wanting

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. ἵστα-σο	ἵστα-σθον	ἵστα-σθε
3. ἰστά-σθω	ἰστά-σθων	ἰστά-σθων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN -μι

CLASS

to stand. Verb-stem *στα*

PASSIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
<i>ἴ-στώ-μαι</i>	<i>ἴ-σταί-μην</i>
<i>ἴ-σῆ</i>	<i>ἴ-σταί-ο</i>
<i>ἴ-σῆ-ται</i>	<i>ἴ-σταί-το</i>
<i>ἴ-σῆ-σθον</i>	<i>ἴ-σταί-σθον</i>
<i>ἴ-σῆ-σθον</i>	<i>ἴ-σταί-σθην</i>
<i>ἴ-στώ-μεθα</i>	<i>ἴ-σταί-μεθα</i>
<i>ἴ-σῆ-σθε</i>	<i>ἴ-σταί-σθε</i>
<i>ἴ-στώ-νται</i>	<i>ἴ-σταί-ντο</i>
wanting	

PRESENT INFINITIVE

*ἴ-στα-σθαι**future, στήσομαι.**weak future passive, σταθήσομαι*

PRESENT PARTICIPLES

*ἴ-στά-μενος, η, ον**weak aorist passive, ἐστάθην.**ἔστησάμην*, the weak aorist middle, is always transitive

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS

FIRST

δί-δω-μι, I offer

TENSES		INDICATIVE		
<i>present</i> <i>and</i> <i>imperfect</i> stem <i>διδω</i>	S	1	<i>present</i> δί-δω-μι	<i>imperfect</i> ἐ-δί-δουν
		2	δί-δω-ς	ἐ-δί-δους
		3	δί-δω-σι(ν)	ἐ-δί-δου
	D	2	δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον
		3	δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δι-δό-την
		P	1	δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν
	2		δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε
	3		δι-δό-ασι(ν)	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν
	<i>ao</i> rist stem <i>δο</i>	S	1	<i>weak</i> ἐ-δω-κ-α	strong —
2			ἐ-δω-κ-ας	—
3			ἐ-δω-κ-ε	—
D		2	—	ἐ-δο-τον
		3	—	ἐ-δό-την
P		1	ἐ-δώ-κ-αμεν	ἐ-δο-μεν
		2	ἐ-δώ-κ-ατε	ἐ-δο-τε
		3	ἐ-δω-κ-αν	ἐ-δο-σαν

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. δί-δου	δί-δο-τον	δί-δο-τε
3. δι-δό-τω	δι-δό-των	δι-δό-ντων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

2. δό-ς	δό-τον	δό-τε
3. δό-τω	δό-των	δό-ντων

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN -μι

CLASS

Verb-stem *δο*.—ACTIVE VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
<i>δι-δῶ</i>	<i>δι-δοίην</i>
<i>δι-δῶ-ς</i>	<i>δι-δοίης</i>
<i>δι-δῶ</i>	<i>δι-δοίη</i>
<i>δι-δῶ-τον</i>	<i>δι-δοίτων</i>
<i>δι-δῶ-τον</i>	<i>δι-δοίτην</i>
<i>δι-δῶ-μεν</i>	<i>δι-δοίμεν</i>
<i>δι-δῶ-τε</i>	<i>δι-δοίτε</i>
<i>δι-δῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δι-δοίεν</i>
<i>δῶ</i>	<i>δοίην</i>
<i>δῶ-ς</i>	<i>δοίης</i>
<i>δῶ</i>	<i>δοίη</i>
<i>δῶ-τον</i>	<i>δοίτων</i>
<i>δῶ-τον</i>	<i>δοίτην</i>
<i>δῶ-μεν</i>	<i>δοίμεν</i>
<i>δῶ-τε</i>	<i>δοίτε</i>
<i>δῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δοίεν</i>

INFINITIVE

present
δι-δόν-αι

aorist
δοῦ-ναι

PARTICIPLES

present
δι-δού-ς, δι-δοῦ-σα, δι-δό-ν
stem *δι-δο-ντ*

aorist
δού-ς, δοῦ-σα, δό-ν
stem *δο-ντ*

future, δώσω. perfect, δέδωκα.

VERBS

FIRST

δί-δω-μι, I offer

MIDDLE

TENSES		INDICATIVE		
<i>present</i> and <i>imperfect</i> stem διδο	S	1	<i>present</i> δί-δω-μαι	<i>imperfect</i> ἐ-δι-δό-μην
		2	δί-δω-σαι	ἐ-δί-δο-σο
		3	δί-δω-ται	ἐ-δί-δο-το
	D	2	δί-δω-σθον	ἐ-δί-δο-σθον
		3	δί-δω-σθον	ἐ-δι-δό-σθην
	P	1	δι-δό-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα
		2	δί-δω-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε
		3	δί-δω-νται	ἐ-δί-δο-ντο
	<i>strong aorist</i> stem δο			ἐ-δό-μην
			ἔ-δον	
			ἔ-δο-το	
			etc. as imperf.	

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

	<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2.	δί-δω-σο	δί-δω-σθον	δί-δω-σθε
3.	δι-δό-σθω	δι-δό-σθων	δι-δό-σθων

AORIST IMPERATIVE

δοῦ δό-σθω &c. as present

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

IN -μι

CLASS

Verb-stem δο

VOICE

SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
δι-δῶ-μαι δι-δῶ δι-δῶ-ται δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-μεθα δι-δῶ-σθε δι-δῶ-νται	δι-δοί-μην δι-δοί-ο δι-δοί-το δι-δοί-σθον δι-δοί-σθην δι-δοί-μεθα δι-δοί-σθε δι-δοί-ντο
δῶ-μαι δῶ δῶ-ται etc. as present	δοί-μην δοί-ο δοί-το etc. as present

INFINITIVE

present
 δι-δο-σθαι

arist
 δό-σθαι

PARTICIPLES

present
 δι-δό-μενος, η, ον

arist
 δό-μενος, η, ον

perfect δέδομαι *weak aorist passive*, ἐδόθην. *weak future passive*, δοθήσομαι.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN -μι

The forms of the verb εἶμι, *I shall go* (verb-stem ι) are as follows :—

		INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
		<i>present</i>	<i>imperfect</i>		
S	1	εἶ-μι	ἦα	ἴω	ἴοιμι
	2	εἶ	ἦεισθα	ἴης	ἴοις
	3	εἶ-σι(ν)	ἦει(ν)	ἴη	ἴοι
D	2	ἴ-τον	ἦτον	ἴητον	ἴοιτον
	3	ἴ-τον	ἦτην	ἴητον	ἴοίτην
P	1	ἴ-μεν	ἦμεν	ἴωμεν	ἴοιμεν
	2	ἴ-τε	ἦτε	ἴητε	ἴοιτε
	3	ἴ-ᾶσι(ν)	ἦσαν	ἴωσι(ν)	ἴοιεν

IMPERATIVE

<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>plural</i>
2. ἴθι	ἴτον	ἴτε
3. ἴτω	ἴτων	ἴόντων

INFINITIVE

ἴεναι

PARTICIPLE

ἴών, ἴούσα, ἴόν (st. ἴοντ)

Late and incorrect forms for this imperfect are, *singular* (1) ἦεν (2) ἦεις. *dual* ἦειτον, ἦείτην. *plural* ἦειμεν, ἦειτε, ἦεσαν.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

VERBS IN -μι

SECOND CLASS.—Verbs which form the present stem by adding *νν* to the pure stem.

δείκ-νν-μι, *I shew.* pure stem, δείκ. present-stem, δείκ-νν

	<i>present indic. active</i>	<i>present indic. mid. and pass.</i>
<i>sing.</i>	δείκ-νῦ-μι	δείκ-νν-μαι
	δείκ-νῦ-ς	δείκ-νν-σαι
	δείκ-νν-σι(ν)	δείκ-νν-ται
<i>dual</i>	δείκ-νν-τον	δείκ-νν-σθον
	δείκ-νν-τον	δείκ-νν-σθον
<i>plur.</i>	δείκ-νν-μεν	δείκ-νν-μεθα
	δείκ-νν-τε	δείκ-νν-σθε
	δείκ-νν-ᾶσι(ν)	δείκ-νν-νται
	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ν, etc.	ἐ-δείκ-νν-μην, etc.
	<i>imperative</i>	<i>imperative</i>
	δείκ-νῦ, etc.	δείκ-νν-σο, etc.

Infinitive active δείκ-νν-ναι. middle δείκ-νν-σθαι. The other tenses and moods are like those of verbs in -ω. Subjunctive δείκ-νῦ-ω, etc.; and even in the present and imperfect indicative and the imperative, forms like δείκ-νῦ-εις for δείκ-νῦ-ς are very common.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

PREPOSITIONS.

The more common prepositions and their simplest meanings.

A.—PREPOSITIONS WITH ONE CASE.

- I. With the accusative : εἰς (archaic and poetical ἐς).
- II. With the genitive : ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό.
- III. With the dative : ἐν and σύν.

I. WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

- (1) εἰς (Latin *in* with the accusative), *to, into*.
 - (a) Of place : ἔφυγον εἰς Ἀθήνας, *they fled to Athens*.
 - (b) Of time : εἰς ἑσπέραν, *towards evening*.
 - (c) Of measure : εἰς διακοσίους, *up to two hundred*.
- (2) Two other prepositions in this class you will once and again meet with : ὧς, *to* (always used with a personal object), and ἀνά, *up, along*.

II. WITH THE GENITIVE.

- (1) ἀντί, *in place of, for*. χρῦσός ἀντί χάλκου, *gold instead of bronze*.
 Compounded with a verb it conveys the notion of an action counter to some other action.
- (2) ἀπό, *from, away from*.
 - (a) Of place : ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν, *from Athens*.
 - (b) Of time : ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας, *from that day*.
 Compounded with verbs it has besides this meaning also that of *back*—ἀπιέναι, *go away from*; ἀποδιδόναι, *give back*.
- (3) ἐκ, before vowels ἐξ, *out of, from*.
 - (a) Of place : ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, *out of Athens*.
 - (b) Of time : ἐκ τούτου, *after this*.
 - (c) Of origin : ἐκ Διός, *from Zeus*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Compounded with verbs, usually carries the notion of removal from or out of.

(4) *πρό*, *before, for*.

(a) Of place: *πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν*, *before the door*.

(b) Of time: *πρὸ τῆς εἰρήνης*, *before the peace*.

(c) Of preference: *πρὸ τούτων*, *sooner than this*.

These meanings are all found in compounds.

III. WITH THE DATIVE.

(1) *ἐν* (Latin *in* with the ablative), *in*, in answers to the question *where?*

(a) Of place: *ἐν Ἀθήναις*, *in Athens*.

(b) Of time: *ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ*, *in the feast*.

Compounded with verbs it has most frequently this sense.

(2) *σύν* (earlier and in poets *ξύν*), *with*, common in poetry, but in Attic prose only in a few phrases, its place being taken by *μετά*.

This preposition, however (and not *μετά*), is used to compound with simple verbs to add the idea of association or fellowship.

B.—PREPOSITIONS WITH TWO CASES.

Genitive and Accusative.

(1) *διά*, *through*.

I. With the GENITIVE (Latin *per*)—

(a) Of place: *διὰ τῆς πολεμίας χώρᾶς*, *through the enemy's country*; but also often *at an interval of*, as *διὰ πολλοῦ*, *at a long interval*.

(b) Of time: *δι' ἡμέρᾶς ὅλης*, *through the whole day*, but also commonly *at an interval of*, as *διὰ πολλοῦ*, *at a long interval*.

(c) Instrumental: *δι' ἀγγέλου*, *by a messenger*.

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE (Latin *propter*)—

διὰ νόσον, *owing to illness*; δι' ἐμέ, *owing to me*.

Compounded with verbs it adds the meanings

(1) *thoroughly, right through*, or (2) *parting* (Latin *dis*).

(2) κατά, *down*.

I. With the GENITIVE—

(a) Of place: κατὰ τῶν πετρῶν, *down from the rocks*; κατὰ τῶν χειρῶν, *down over the hands*; κατὰ γῆς ἰέναι, *to go under the earth*.

(b) Metaphorically: κατὰ Φιλίππου ψεύδεσθαι, *to tell lies against Philip*.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place—most general in its meaning: κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, *by land and sea*; κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, *at the place where the right wing was, on the right wing*.

(b) Of time—most general in its meaning: κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον, *about that time*.

(c) Metaphorically: κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, *according to the laws*.

Compounded with verbs it adds the meanings of *downwards* and *against*, and also sometimes gives a transitive force to an intransitive verb, as σιωπᾶν, *to be silent*, but κατασιωπᾶν, *to silence*.

(3) ὑπέρ, *over*.

I. With the GENITIVE—

(a) Of place: ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, *over-head*.

(b) On behalf of: ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, *for one's country's sake*.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE—

Beyond in various relations: ὑπὲρ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκεῖν, *to live beyond seas*; ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, *beyond one's power*, etc.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Compounded with verbs it adds all these senses to the simple verb.

(4) μετά.

I. With the GENITIVE, *with, together with*—

μετὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου ἦν, *he was with Philip*; μετ' ἐλπίδος, *with hope*.

II. With the ACCUSATIVE, *after*—

μετὰ τὰ Μηδικά, *after the Persian war*.

When it is desired to add to a simple verb the notion of participation or fellowship σύν, not μετά, is used; e.g. συναποθνήσκειν, *to die with*, but he died *with his friends* συναπέθανε μετὰ τῶν ἑταίρων.

C.—PREPOSITIONS WITH THREE CASES.

(1) ἀμφί.

I. With the GENITIVE—only poetical = περί with the genitive.

II. With the DATIVE—only poetical = περί with the dative.

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place: οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλατῶνα, *the followers of* (lit. *those around*) *Plato*.

(b) Of time: ἀμφὶ τὸν χειμῶνα, *for the winter*.

(c) With numbers: ἀμφὶ τὰ τριάκοντα ἔτη, *about thirty years*.

Compounded with verbs it most commonly adds the meaning of *around*.

(2) ἐπί.

I. With the GENITIVE—

(a) Of place: (1) in answers to the question *where?* of rest on, ἐπὶ τῆς νεώς, *upon the ship*; (2) in answers to the question *whither?* ἐπὶ Κορίνθου πλεῖν, *to sail in the direction of Corinth*.

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

- (b) Of time: ἐπὶ τῶν πατέρων, *in the time of our fathers.*
 (c) Other relations: οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, *the officers of the infantry.*

II. With the DATIVE—

- (a) Of place (rest near): ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰκεῖν, *to live by the sea.*
 (b) Of time: ἐπὶ τούτοις, *upon (i.e. after) this.*
 (c) Other relations: ἐφ' ὑμῖν ἐστίν, *it is in your power;*
 ἐπὶ τούτοις, *on these conditions;* ἐπὶ μισθῷ στρατεύεσθαι, *to serve for hire = ἵνα μισθοῦ τύχωσι.*

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

- (a) Of place: (1) *motion to, upon—ἀναβαίνειν ἐφ' ἵππον, to get on to horse-back;* (2) *motion over—ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, over all Greece.*
 (b) Of time: ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον, *for a long time.*
 (c) Of aim or object: ἐπὶ ξύλα πέμπειν, *to send for wood;* ἐπὶ μάχην ἐξίέναι, *to go out to fight = ὡς μάχωνται.*

Compounded with verbs it adds the ideas of *rest on, motion over, motion against, of sequence in time, feeling at*, etc. It also often gives a transitive sense to an intransitive verb—*ισχύειν, to be strong; ἐπισχύειν, to make strong.*

(3) παρά.

- I. With the GENITIVE: *from the side of.* παρά τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦκειν, *to be come from the Athenians.* παρά τοῦ πατρὸς λαμβάνει τὸν ἵππον, *he receives the horse from his father.*
 II. With the DATIVE: *by the side of.* παρά τῷ βασιλεῖ, *with the king.* In Attic prose only of persons.
 III. With the ACCUSATIVE: *to the presence of.* παρά τὸν βασιλέα ἄγειν, *to bring before the king.*

In more general senses—

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

- (a) Of place, *past*, by: *παρὰ τὴν πόλιν παρήσαν*, they went past the city; *ἡ παρὰ θάλατταν Μακεδονίᾳ*, the seaboard of Macedonia.
- (b) Of time: *παρ' ὄλον τὸν βίον*, during my whole life.
- (c) Beyond, and so contrary to: *παρὰ τοὺς νόμους*, contrary to the laws.

Compounded with verbs it adds the notions of *to the side of*, *alongside*, *past*, or *amiss*.

(4) *περί*.

I. With the GENITIVE: *περὶ τοῦ πράγματος κρίνειν*, to decide about the business.

II. With the DATIVE: *περὶ τῆ χειρὶ δακτύλιον ἔχει*, he has a ring on his arm; *δεδιέναι περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ*, to fear for the place.

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place: *περὶ τὸ τεῖχος μάχεσθαι*, to fight round the wall.

(b) Of time: *περὶ μέσᾳς νύκτας*, about midnight.

(c) With numbers: *περὶ τὰ ἑξήκοντα*, about sixty.

Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of *round*, or of *exceedingly*.

(5) *πρός*.

I. With the GENITIVE: (1) of directions, our *wards*—*πρὸς βορρᾶ*, northwards; *πρὸς τῆς θαλάττης*, seawards; (2) in adjurations—*πρὸς τῶν θεῶν*, by the gods.

II. With the DATIVE: (1) of place at—*πρὸς Βαβυλῶνι*, at Babylon; (2) in addition to—*πρὸς τούτοις*, besides this.

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place: *πρὸς τὸν βορρᾶν*, northwards (as with the genitive); *ἦλθον πρὸς ἡμᾶς*, they came to us; *πρὸς τὸν δῆμον λέγειν*, to speak to the people.

(b) Of time: *πρὸς τὴν ἡμέραν ἦν*, it was towards day.

(c) In other relations: *πολεμοῦσι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους*,

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

they make war against the Athenians. Of comparison: ὡσπερ πέντε πρὸς τρία, as five to three.

Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of towards, of *in addition*, or of *near*.

(6) ὑπό.

I. With the GENITIVE—

(a) Of place: ὑπὸ γῆς, *under the earth* (a rare use).

(b) Of the agent—the prose Greek equivalent of the Latin *a, ab*, with persons: ἡ πόλις ἔαλω ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, *the city was taken by the Athenians*.

II. With the DATIVE—

(a) Of place (rest under): ὑπὸ δένδρῳ, *under a tree*.

(b) Of subjection: ὑπ' Ἀθηναίοις ἦσαν, *they were subject to the Athenians*.

III. With the ACCUSATIVE—

(a) Of place (motion under): οἱ πολέμοι ἦλθον ὑπὸ τείχος, *the enemy came under the wall*.

(b) Of time: ὑπὸ νύκτα, *sub noctem, at nightfall*.

Compounded with verbs it adds the notion of *under*, or of *gradually*, or of *underhand*.

PART II

CHAPTER I

ON §§ I—V

1. THE forms which you have learned in the preceding part of this book belong to the Attic dialect of the Greek language. Other dialects were the Doric, the Ionic, and the Aeolic. The poems of Homer are written in the Ionic dialect, and in the history of Herodotus we see a later form of the same. The Attic is really an offshoot of the Ionic, as the Athenians who inhabited Attica belonged to the Ionian race. But Attic writers struck out a path for themselves, and by the number and excellence of their writings, gave so great importance to the refined Ionic in which they wrote that the Attic must be regarded as distinct from the Ionic. The chief writers in the Attic dialect, taken in its widest sense, were the orators Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isaeus, Aeschines, and Demosthenes, the historians Thucydides and Xenophon, the Philosopher Plato, and the Comic poet Aristophanes. The Tragic poets Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, wrote in Attic; but in Tragedy, as in imaginative poetry generally, many words and forms of words were allowed which would have been rejected by any pure writer of prose.

Words long by nature, except ν and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

2. A very small portion of Attic literature has come down to us, but it is surprising that so much should have been preserved. For the difficulty of multiplying the copies of an ancient book was very great. All books had to be copied by scribes, and the only letters known were the large and clumsy capitals which could not be written quickly. The small or cursive letters in which Greek books are printed did not come into general use among manuscript copyists till the eighth century after Christ, or about twelve hundred years after the great Attic authors named above wrote.

3. The Alphabet.—You will observe that, although there are twenty-four letters, there are not twenty-four distinct sounds in the Greek alphabet. There is no essential difference of sound between epsilon and eta, omicron and omega. In fact η and ω did not exist in the early Attic alphabet, but E and O served to represent both the long and the short sound of the two letters. The other three vowels have each only one letter-sign, which is used indifferently for their long and their short sound. Moreover xi is simply $\kappa\sigma$ and psi is $\pi\sigma$, and the sound of zeta might probably have been given by $\delta\sigma$, while $\tau\tau$, which is as much a double letter as xi, psi, or zeta, has no separate character. On the other hand, gamma has two distinct sounds—a palatal and a nasal. When used as a nasal [$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta\varsigma$] it is sometimes called $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\alpha$.

One letter which was in use when the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were composed disappeared at a later time from the Greek alphabet. Its existence is proved by the metre, and in old stone records it is represented by the symbol F. It was pronounced like our F or V and has received the name digamma.

The distinction now made between σ and s was not known till books began to be printed in Greek. The form

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

s is of course only the ordinary σ with the last turn directed downwards instead of upwards. When the first part of a compound word ends in sigma, s is sometimes used, as $\pi\rho\sigma\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ [$\pi\rho\acute{\sigma}$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$]. The form \eth , which is often used for theta, is only a shorter way of writing θ .

4. Vowels.—Attic Greek had twenty-two vowel sounds, namely, a , \bar{a} ; ϵ , η ; ι , $\bar{\iota}$; o , ω ; u , \bar{u} ; ai , ei , oi ; au , eu , ou ; \bar{e} , η , ϕ ; av , ηv ; vu . The diphthongs were produced by the union of the open vowels a , ϵ , η , o , ω with the narrow vowels ι and u . When the open vowel is long the diphthong is called improper, and if the narrow vowel is iota it is written underneath the hard (iota subscript), as \bar{a} , η , ϕ . When written in capitals, ϕ , η , ϕ appear as AI , HI , OI ; or if a word beginning with such a diphthong requires a capital, the iota is still brought into line, as $\text{A}\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$ for $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$. Indeed in all but the latest manuscripts the iota which we now write subscript was written in line with the other letters (adscript). By the union of the two narrow vowels the diphthong vu is produced.

5. Consonants.—The dentals are also called linguals, which is a wider term, and in a wide sense may be said to include not only the mutes, but also σ , λ , ν , and ρ . The letter μ , though not belonging to the mutes, is a labial. We may now arrange all the consonants in three classes.

Labials	π	β	ϕ	μ			
Palatals	κ	γ	χ				
Linguals	τ	δ	θ	σ	λ	ν	ρ .

6. Signs.—Besides its use to mark the absence of the spiritus asper, the sign ' is also used to indicate the elision of one vowel before another, as $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau'$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta$ for $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta$, and to show that two words have been run together, as $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$ for

Vowels long by nature, except v and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

καὶ εἶτα. In the first case it is called apostrophe, in the second coronis.

In writing Greek we use the same marks as in English for diacresis, the full stop, and the comma; but in Greek there is no note of exclamation, and the colon or semicolon is represented by · as ὦρα· while the English semicolon supplies the place of our note of interrogation, as τί ταῦτα; *what is this?* There are also three signs used to mark accent. In the sentence ἐγὼ ταῦτα λέγω, the accent of the first word is the grave, of the second the circumflex, and of the third the acute. Accents are written to the left of capitals, and on the second vowel of a diphthong, as Ὀμηρος, εὔστομος. It must be understood that all this last paragraph refers only to Greek as now written, and not at all to ancient Greek, which had no system of punctuation, and did not mark accents.

CHAPTER II

ON § VI

7. THE real difficulty of inflexion consists in the collision of the stem and the ending. Vowels collide with vowels, and consonants with consonants to form discordant sounds. Such discordancy is removed by the four methods of contraction, assimilation, dissimilation, and vowel compensation for consonantal loss. Contraction is used in the case of vowels; by the other three methods consonants are brought into harmony.

8. **Contraction.**—The Attic dialect used contraction wherever it was possible, and in a natural way. If you

Vowels long by nature, except ν and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

know the first part of this Grammar well, you will have no further difficulty with contraction. But you will have noticed a few inconsistencies, and some apparent difficulties. One striking inconsistency is that in the plural of the first declension, and in neuter nouns of the second, *ea* contracts to *a* and not to *η*: as *χρῶσέας χρῶσās*; *ὄστεα, ὄστᾶ*. In other cases, as in the third declension, this happens only when the *ea* is preceded by a vowel or rho, as *ὑγίης, healthy*, accusative *ὑγιά* for *ὑγία*. In *eas*, of the accusative plural of the third declension, we find *ea* contracted to *ει*, as *πήχεις* for *πήχ eas*, *πρέσβεις* for *πρέσβ eas*.

In the dual of the third declension in Attic *εε* becomes *η*, as *ἄσση, ἐγγενῆ*. In the nominative plural this happens only in masculine nouns in *eus*, as *βασιλῆς* for *βασιλέες*. It is true that the broad sound of omicron generally prevails over other sounds, but in contracted adjectives it disappears altogether before *a, η, αι, η;* as *διπλόα, διπλᾶ*; *διπλόη, διπλῆ;* *διπλόαι, διπλαῖ;* *διπλόη, διπλῆ*.

9. **Assimilation.**—When two mutes come together, the latter of which is a dental, the former must be changed to the same order as the dental. Before a hard dental the other mute becomes hard, before a soft dental soft, and before an aspirate it becomes aspirated; or, referring to the table on page 2, the former letter must be changed so as to be in the same vertical position as the second. Thus:—

Before τ	palatals	become	κ,	labials	become	π.
„	δ	„	„	γ,	„	β.
„	θ	„	„	χ,	„	φ.

It is to assimilation also that the following changes are due. Before *μ*, palatals become *γ*, labials *μ*, and dentals *s*. When *ν* comes before a labial it is changed into *μ*, before a palatal into *γ*, and before *λ* and *ρ* into *λ* and *ρ*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Examples of these changes are—

		L, D.			
^{F, D} μέμιγ-ται	το	μέμικ-ται	τέτριβ-ται	το	τέτριπ-ται
έχ-τέος	το	έκ-τέος	γέγραφ-ται	το	γέγραπ-ται
πλέκ-δην	το	πλέγ-δην	λείπ-δην	το	λείβ-δην
νύχ-δην	το	νύγ-δην	κρύφ-δην	το	κρύβ-δην
έπλέκ-θην	το	έπλέχ-θην	έπέμπ-θην	το	έπέμφ-θην
έζεύγ-θην	το	έζεύχ-θην	έτριβ-θην	το	έτριφ-θην
		F, L			
πέπλεκ-μαι	το	πέπλεγ-μαι			
τέτυχ-μαι	το	τέτυγ-μαι			
		L			
λέλειπ-μαι	το	λέλειμ-μαι			
γραφ-μή	το	γραμ-μή			
		D			
ήνυσ-μαι	το	ήνυσ-μαι			
ΐδ-μεν	το	ΐσ-μεν			
πέπειθ-μαι	το	πέπεισ-μαι			
		D, L			
έν-πλέκω	το	έμ-πλέκω			
έν-βάλλω	το	έμ-βάλλω			
έν-φύω	το	έμ-φύω			
		L, L			
έν-μίγνυμι	το	έμ-μίγνυμι			
		L, P			
έν-κρατής	το	έγ-κρατής			
έν-γράφω	το	έγ-γράφω			
έν-χάσκω	το	έγ-χάσκω			
		L, D			
έν-λείπω	το	έλ-λείπω			
συν-ρέω	το	συρ-ρέω			

10. Dissimilation.—By this is meant all such changes as *θί-θημι* into *τι-θημι*, and *λύθη-θι* into *λύθη-τι*. When a dental comes into collision with a dental, the first is changed to sigma, as *πέπειθται* to *πέπεισται*. Elision may be regarded as dissimilation extended. By elision we understand the

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

simple disappearance of one of the discordant letters—as in *λάμπας* for *λαμπαδς*, and *ἡγεμόσι* for *ἡγεμονσι*.

Compensatory lengthening.—You already know what is meant by this. In *ὄδοσι* the second syllable is long by nature, whereas in *ὄδοντι*, which must have been its primitive form, the same syllable is long by position. In other words, to compensate for the loss of *ντ*, the vowel-sound was lengthened. In the case of *α*, *ι*, and *υ* the vowel simply becomes long instead of short, but *ε* like *ο* is lengthened to a diphthong, except in the dative plural of the anomalous adjective *χαρίεις*—see p. 40.

CHAPTER III

ON § VII

11. A striking peculiarity in Greek is the dual number. Very few other languages possess it. In Latin there remain a few traces of it as in *duo*, *ambo*, *octo*. It is properly used only of things which go in pairs, as, *the ears*, *the eyes*, *the feet*, τὼ ὄτε, τὼ ὀφθαλμῶ, τὼ πόδε, or of persons circumstanced alike, as, τὼ ἀδελφῶ, *pair of brothers*, τὼ ἵππω, *span of horses*, τὼ πόλῃ, *two cities* in league with one another, or in some way circumstanced alike. Accordingly it is sometimes used with a singular verb. Even in cases like those mentioned above the place of the dual may always be supplied by the plural, but in the Attic dialect it occurs very frequently, and often with *δύο* or *ἄμφω* added. Thus we may use either τὼ τραπέζῃ or τὼ δύο τραπέζῃ, for *the two tables*. We may compare the way in which *μικρόν* is used with diminutives, as τὸ μικρόν παιδάριον, *the little young child*.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and υ, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

12. But the dual has not that completeness which the other two numbers have. Substantives have never more than two distinct dual forms—one representing the nominative, vocative, and accusative cases, and the other the genitive and dative. In fact in Attic two forms serve to express all the cases and genders dual of the article, of the demonstrative and relative pronouns, and of all adjectives in *ος, η, ον, or ος, ος, ον.*

Further, *λύοντε, πλέκοντε* and like forms are in Attic preferred to *λυούσα, πλεκούσα*, etc.

13. The Active voice of the verb has no first person Dual, and the first person dual of the middle and passive never occurs in Attic prose or comedy.¹ In the principal tenses of the indicative and in the subjunctive there is only one form for the second and the third persons. The imperative of the middle voice has no distinct form for the third person dual, but uses the plural form instead, e.g., *λυσάσθων, let them loose for themselves, or let them two loose for themselves.*

Further, even when dual forms did exist, the Greeks often preferred to use a plural verb with a substantive in the dual.

14. Of the cases you must pay special attention to the vocative. The rules for forming the vocative of the first declension hold good in all cases, but Attic writers could also on emergency use the nominative, as *ὦ κριτῆς ἄριστε.* In the second declension the true vocative is much more frequent than the nominative, except in the case of *θεός*, which has never its true vocative form. In poetry, however, it is not unusual to find the nominative used for the vocative.

¹ It occurs in classical Greek only thrice, Hom. *Il.* xxiii. 485, *περιδόμεθον*, Soph. *El.* 950, *λελείμεθον*, and *Phil.* 1079, *ὀρμώμεθον.* We cannot accept as true Attic such forms as are found only in tragedy, and the fact that in these three cases the metre would allow of the plural casts a doubt on the existence of words differing so little from the plural forms.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

In the third declension it may be set down as a general rule that the nominative may in all cases be used as a vocative. Some words have no vocative form distinct from the nominative, and others, though possessed of a special form, rarely use it.

15. The following rules will help you to form the vocative case:—

(1) Stems which end in a mute preceded by a vowel have no vocative form distinct from the nominative, as *φυλακ*, *λαμπαδ*, etc., vocative, *φύλαξ*, *λάμπας*.

Exceptions are stems in -ιδ, as *Ἄρτεμις* (stem *Ἄρτεμιδ*), vocative, *Ἄρτεμι*; *τυραννίς* (stem, *τυραννιδ*), vocative, *τυραννί*, *power*; *παῖς* (stem, *παιδ*, orig. *παιδ*), vocative, *παῖ*, *boy*.

(2) Stems ending in nu or rho preceded by a *long* vowel have no vocative distinct from the nominative, as *Ἕλλην*, *Greek*, *θήρ*, *wild-beast*.

Exceptions are *Ποσειδῶν*, vocative, *Πόσειδον* (stem, *Ποσειδων*); *Ἀπόλλων*, vocative, *Ἄπολλον* (stem, *Ἄπολλων*); *σωτήρ*, *saviour*, vocative, *σῶτερ* (stem, *σωτηρ*); and sometimes *Χάρων*, *Charon*, vocative, *Χάρον* (stem, *Χαρων*).

(3) Stems ending in nu or rho preceded by a short vowel have no separate vocative form if the last syllable of the nominative is accented, as *ἡγεμών*, *leader*, vocative, *ἡγεμών* (stem, *ἡγεμον*); *ἄήρ*, *air*, vocative, *ἀήρ* (stem, *ἀερ*).

The only word in common use which is an exception to this rule is *πατήρ*, *father*, vocative, *πάτερ* (stem, *πατερ*).

(4) But if the last syllable is not accented, these stems occasionally form a vocative, as *δαίμων*, *deity*, vocative, *δαίμον* (stem, *δαιμον*), *μήτηρ*, *mother*, vocative, *μῆτερ* (stem, *μητερ*); *ρήτωρ*, *orator*, vocative, *ρήτορ* (stem, *ρήτορ*). Adjectives, *κακοδαίμων*, *unfortunate*, vocative, *κακόδαιμον* (stem, *κακοδαιμον*); *τάλας*, *wretched*, vocative, *τάλαν* (stem, *ταλαν*).

But in these cases the nominative is still very often used

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

as a vocative. Thus we may have δ μήτηρ, δ κύων, δ ἀλάστωρ, δ κακοδαίμων, δ τάλας, δ μέλας, as well as δ μήτερ, δ κύον, δ ἄλαστορ, δ κακόδαιμον, δ τάλαν, δ μέλαν.

(5) Stems ending in $\nu\tau$ have occasionally a vocative, but by no means often. The nominative form, except in a few words, is far the more common of the two. Thus Homer uses $\Lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu$ as the vocative of $\Lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (stem, $\Lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau$), whereas Attic writers invariably prefer the nominative form $\Lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$. On the other hand $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$, *old man* (stem, $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omega\nu\tau$), generally forms a vocative $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$.

Adjectives are as uncertain as substantives; thus $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\epsilon\nu$, *O graceful one* (stem, $\chi\alpha\rho\iota\epsilon\nu\tau$), is occasionally found; but δ $\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ is the more common.

Participles of the third declension have never a vocative form.

(6) In stems ending in diphthongs, the vocative is generally distinct from the nominative, being the pure stem, as δ βασιλεῦ, δ γραῦ, but even in this case the nominative would not be wrong.

(7) In soft vowel stems the nominative is sometimes preferred, sometimes the true vocative. Thus $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota$ does occur, but $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ is far more common. So δ $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, or δ $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$; δ $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}$, or δ $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, etc.

In the case of adjectives, the nominative is the more often found, as δ $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

(8) Stems which elide sigma, as $\Delta\eta\mu\omega\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma$, generally form a vocative, as δ $\Delta\eta\mu\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma$ (nominative, $\Delta\eta\mu\omega\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$). In the case of adjectives the feminine and masculine have the same form, as δ $\delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\upsilon\chi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ ἄνερ, δ $\delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\upsilon\chi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ γύναι, *O unhappy man, O unhappy woman*. But the nominative is also frequently used, as δ $\delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\upsilon\chi\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ ἄνερ, δ $\delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\upsilon\chi\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ γύναι.

For masculine vocative, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$, *great*, generally used the nominative, as δ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ αἰθήρ, but $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha$ is found once or

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

twice. *μεγάλε*, which occurs once in Aeschylus, is probably a licence.

In short there is no limit in Greek to the use of the nominative for the vocative. We may have *ὦ ταλάντατος*, *ὦ Ἄρης*, *ὦ γυνή*, *ὦ κριτής*, or any other nominative form.

CHAPTER IV

ON § VII (3)

GENDER

16. THE gender of Greek substantives is ascertained sometimes by their meaning, sometimes by their form.

As in English, so in Greek, difference in sex may be expressed in different ways. In some cases distinct words are used, as *ὁ ἀνήρ*, *ἡ γυνή*, *the man, the woman*; *ὁ πατήρ*, *ἡ μήτηρ*, *the father, the mother*; *ὁ υἱός*, *ἡ θυγάτηρ*, *the son, the daughter*; in others the distinction is made by means of termination, as *ὁ λέων*, *ἡ λέαινα*, *the lion, the lioness*; *ὁ δεσπότης*, *ἡ δεσπότης*, *the master, the mistress*; in others again the same form serves both genders, as *ὁ*, *ἡ θεός*, *the god*, *ὁ*, *ἡ μάρτυς*, *the witness*, *ὁ*, *ἡ παῖς*, *the child*.

17. Of the names of beasts, most are common, as *ὁ*, *ἡ κύων*, *ὁ*, *ἡ ἵππος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ βοῦς*; but it occasionally happens that a word signifying an animal with sex has grammatically only one gender, as *ὁ δελφίς*, *dolphin*, *ὁ λαγώς*, *hare*, *ἡ ἀλώπηξ*, *fox*, *ἡ χελιδών*, *swallow*. In such cases the gender when necessary was expressed by the words *ἄρρην* and *θήλυς*, as *ὁ θήλυς λαγώς*, *the doe-hare*, *ὁ θήλυς δελφίς*, *the she-dolphin*, *ἡ ἄρρην χελιδών*, *the male-swallow*, *ἡ ἄρρην ἀλώπηξ*, *the dog fox*.

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

18. Besides the names of masculine beings, **Masculine** are the names of all winds and months, and of most rivers; as ὁ Γαμηλιών, *the (month) Gamelion*, ὁ βορρᾶς, *the north wind*, ὁ Ἰλισσός, *the (river) Ilissus*. The reason probably is that the Greek words for river, wind, and month—ποταμός, ἄνεμος, μῆν—are all masculine.

Exceptions.—Diminutives are neuter, even when they signify males; as, τὸ ἀνθρώπιον, *the manikin*. τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *the slave*, is also neuter.

A few names of rivers are feminine. Of these the most notable are the fabulous streams ἡ Λήθη, and ἡ Στύξ.

Most names of mountains are masculine, but those ending in -ον are neuter, and in -η feminine. A few others are also feminine, as ἡ Πάρνης.

19. **Feminine** are the names of females, of lands, islands, cities, trees, and plants, and of abstract words, as ἡ Ἀφροδίτη, *Aphrodite*, ἡ γυνή, *woman*, ἡ Λεόντιον, *Leontion*, ἡ Γλυκερίον, *Glycerium*, ἡ Ἀττική, *Attica*, ἡ Κέως, *the (island) Ceos*, ἡ Λακεδαίμων, *the (city) Lacedaemon*, ἡ πίτυς, *the pine*, ἡ δικαιοσύνη, *justice*.

Exceptions.—Diminutives are neuter even when they signify females, as τὸ γύναιον, *the little woman*. Of names of countries, Ἑλλήσποντος is masculine, and Δέλτα neuter, the former being really Ἑλλης πόντος and the other the name of a letter of the alphabet.

Of the names of islands, those in -ον are neuter.

Of the names of cities, there are many which are not feminine. Of these the most common are τὸ Ἄργος, τὸ Ἴλιον, τὰ Ἀβδηρα, οἱ Δελφοί.

Of the names of trees and plants masculine are φοῖνιξ, *palm*, φελλός, *corke*, κικτός, *ivy*, and some others; neuter are those ending in -ον and -ι, as πράσον, *leek*, πέπερι, *pepper*.

20. Neuter are the names of most fruits, of the letters, the

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

infinitive used substantivally, and every word when referred to merely as a word ; as τὸ μῆλον, *the apple*, τὸ σίγμα, *sigma*, τὸ γυνή, *the (word) woman*, τὸ ζῆν, *life*.

21. **First Declension**, masculine are all substantives which end in *as* or *ης* ; feminine all in *α*, *η*.

22. **Second Declension**, masculine are all substantives which end in *ος*, *ως* ; neuter those in *ον*, *ων*.

Exceptions.—All words in *ον*, *ων* are neuter, except the names of women, as ἡ Γλυκέριον ; but there are many words in *ος* which are feminine. The most important you have learned on page 9. Others are :—

κέρκος, *tail*.

μήριυθος, *cord*.

τρίβος, *footpath*.

ἀμαξιτός, *carriage-road*.

κάπετος, *ditch*.

} like κέλευθος, ἀτραπός,
ὁδός, τάφρος.

κῆβωτός, *chest*.

χηλός, *coffer*.

κάρδοπος, *kneading-trough*.

πύελος, *bathing-tub*.

λήκυθος, *oil-flask*.

πρόχους (οος), *ewer*.

ἄκατος, *boat*.

} things hollow, like ληνός,
σορός, γνάθος, κάμινος.

σμάραγδος, *emerald*.

σάπφειρος, *lapis lazuli*.

μίλτος, *ochre*.

ἄσφαλτος, *bitumen*.

ἤλεκτρος, *amber*.

ἄμμος, *sand*.

} names of earths and stones,
like ψῆφος, ψάμμος,
πλινθος, σποδός, βά-
σανος.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ψάμαθος, *sand*.

ἄσβολος, *soot*.

βῶλος, *clod*.

ἕαλος, *glass*.

κόπρος, *dung*.

γύψος, *chalk*.

And others.

} names of earths and stones.

NOTE.—ὁ λίθος, *stone*, but ἡ λίθος of some particular stone, like the diamond; ὁ κρύσταλλος, *ice*, ἡ κρύσταλλος, *crystal*.

Other words are merely feminine adjectives, the substantives originally attached to them having dropped off; as—

ἡ αὔλειος (θύρᾱ), *the house-door*.

ἡ διάλεκτος (φωνή), *dialect*.

ἡ σύγκλητος (ἐκκλησία), *senate*.

ἡ διάμετρος (γραμμή), *diameter*.

ἡ ἄνυδρος (χώρᾱ), *desert*.

ἡ βάρβαρος (γῆ), *foreign land*.

ἡ περιχώρος (γῆ), *neighbourhood*.

23. Third Declension.—Masculine are :—

(1) All substantives in ἄν, ἄς (gen. αντος) and εως.

(2) All substantives in ην and ηρ, except the poetical words ἡ φρήν (gen. φρενός), *spirit*, ἡ κήρ, *doom*, and τὸ κῆρ, *heart*.

(3) All substantives in ης except ἐσθής (gen. ἐσθητός), *raiment*, and abstract nouns in τῆς, as ταχυτής (gen. ταχυντήτος), *speed*.

(4) All substantives in ειρ and ους, except ἡ χεῖρ (gen. χειρός), *hand*, and τὸ οὖς (gen. ὠτός), *ear*.

(5) All substantives in ων (gen. ωνος and οντος), ωρ and

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ως (gen. ωτος and ωος), except τὸ ὕδωρ (gen. ὕδατος), *water*, and τὸ φῶς (gen. φωτός), *light*, and the rare words ἡ κώδων (gen. κώδωνος), *bell*, and τὸ σκῶρ (gen. σκατός), *dirt*.

24. Feminine are :—

(1) All substantives in αυς, ως, (gen. ους) and ας (gen. αδος).

(2) All substantives in εις and ις except ὁ ὄφις (gen. ὄφεως) *snake*, and the rare words ὁ κτεῖς, (gen. κτενός) *comb*, ὁ δελφίς (gen. δελφίνος) *dolphin*, and ὁ ἔχις (gen. ἔχεως) *adder*.

(3) All substantives in υς except ὁ βότρυς (gen. βότρυος) *grapecluster*, ὁ ἰχθύς (gen. ἰχθύος) *fish*, ὁ μῦς (gen. μύος) *mouse*, ὁ στάχυς (gen. στάχυνος) *ear of corn*, ὁ νέκυς (gen. νέκυνος) *dead body*, ὁ πῆχυς (gen. πήχεως) *fore-arm*, and ὁ πέλεκυς (gen. πελέκεως) *axe*.

(4) All substantives in ων (gen. ονος) except ὁ ἄκμων, *anvil*; ὁ κανών *rule*; and ὁ κίων, *pillar*.

25. Neuter are :—

(1) All substantives in α, αν, ι, εν, ες, ον, ορ, ος, υ.

(2) All substantives in αρ, ας, (gen. ατος or ως) except the rare words ὁ ψάρ (gen. ψάρως) *starling*, and ὁ λᾶς (gen. λᾶος) *stone*.

26. Substantives in ξ are partly masculine, partly feminine; those in ψ are masculine, with the exceptions of ἡ λαίλαψ, *hurricane* (gen. λαίλαπος); ἡ φλέψ, *vein* (gen. φλεβός); ἡ χέρνιψ, *water for the hands* (gen. χέρνιβος); and the defective ἡ ὄψ, *voice*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER V

ACCENTUATION

27. OF the three marks of accent mentioned on p. 110 the grave is not written in Greek except when it represents a subdued acute. Thus in the sentence οὗτος ἔδησε τὸν ἵππον (*he tied the horse*), the word τὸν has the grave accent simply because there is no pause immediately after it sufficient to allow of its receiving the full force of the acute. But οὗτος, ἔδησε, and ἵππον have really the grave accent on those syllables not already accented, and might be written οὐτὸς, ἔδησέ, ἵππὸν.

28. The acute can stand upon any one of the three last, the circumflex upon either of the two last syllables. A word is called oxytone, perispomenon, or barytone, according as the last syllable has the acute, the circumflex, or neither. A word having the acute upon the last syllable but one is called paroxytone, upon the last but two proparoxytone; *e.g.*, ἵππος is paroxytone, ἔδησε proparoxytone. A word having the circumflex upon the last syllable but one is called properispomenon, as οὗτος.

29. The acute may be on long or short syllables, the circumflex only on such syllables as are long by nature.

The acute accent can be on the last syllable but two only if the last is short, as εὐμορφος, but not εὐμορφου.

The circumflex can be on the last but one only if the last be short by nature, as σῦκον, but not σῦκου.

The diphthongs αι and οι are treated as short, as ἄνθρωποι, μοῦσαι, and if the last syllable is long by position it does not prevent the preceding syllable from having the circumflex.

A last syllable but one when long by nature, if accented

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

at all, must have the circumflex whenever the last syllable is short by nature, as ἦγον, not ἧγον, γυναῖκες, not γυναικες.

Exceptions like ὥστε are only apparent. See *infra*, § 35 (4) *Obs.*

30. The accent of a word is altered by the changes which a word undergoes in inflexion, contraction, etc.

No syllable requires an accent from the mere fact of contraction.

A contracted final syllable has the circumflex if the first of the uncontracted syllables was accented, as, τιμάει, τιμῶ, χρῦσέου, χρῦσοῦ; but the acute if the last was accented, as γεγαώς, γεγώς.

31. When an oxytone word undergoes elision, if a preposition or a conjunction, it loses its accent altogether, but in all other cases throws it back upon the previous syllable, as παρ' ἐμοῦ for παρὰ ἐμοῦ, οὐδ' ἐγώ for οὐδὲ ἐγώ, but δέιν' ἔπη (for δεινὰ ἔπη).

32. In the case of crasis, the accent of the first word disappears, as τὰγαθά for τὰ ἀγαθά. But if the second word is paroxytone, and its accented syllable becomes through crasis long by nature, that syllable acquires the circumflex, as τὰργα for τὰ ἔργα.

33. When placed after the word to which they belong all dissyllabic prepositions except ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, throw their accent back on to their first syllable, as κακῶν ἄπο for ἀπὸ κακῶν.

34. As in Latin we find some words which always adhere to the word which precedes them, so in Greek there are certain words which have so little individuality that they throw their accent on to the preceding word. These Greek equivalents of the Latin *-que, ne, etc.*, are called *Enclitics*, and are as follows:—

(1) All the forms of the indefinite pronoun τις, τι (see

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

p. 60), and the indefinite adverbs που, ποι, πη, πως, ποθεν, πω, ποτε.

(2) The particles γε, τε, νυν, περ, τοι, and, δε (meaning *towards*, and always attached to the preceding word).

(3) Of the personal pronouns the forms με, μου, μοι, and also (unless emphatic, or after a preposition) σε, σου, σοι, έ, οί, σφε, σφιν, σφισι(ν).

(4) The present indicative of εἰμί (except in the second person singular), unless it be emphatic, or stand at the beginning of a clause, or follow ἀλλά, οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὡς, καί, τοῦτο. In these cases ἔστι is always paroxytone, as ἔστι γὰρ τοῦτο, μείζον οὐκ ἔστι κακόν, etc.

35. Enclitics throw their accent back on the preceding word in the following way:—

(1) A preceding oxytone does not subdue its accent to the grave, as καλόν τι, *something beautiful*.

(2) After a perispome the accent of the enclitic is entirely lost, as καλῶς τε, *and beautifully*.

(3) After a paroxytone, enclitics of one syllable lose their accent, enclitics of two syllables retain their accent on their last syllable, as, λόγος τις, *a certain speech*, but λόγοι τινές, *some speeches*.

(4) Proparoxytones and properispomes receive from a following enclitic an additional accent on their last syllable, as, δείξόν μοι, *show me*; ἀνθρωπός τις, *a certain man*.

· *Observation.*—By these rules are explained such apparent exceptions to § 29 as ὥστε for ὦς τε, ὥσπερ for ὦς περ, etc.

(5) When several enclitics follow one another each throws its accent upon the preceding, as εἴ τίς μοί φησί ποτε, *If any one ever says to me*.

36. Certain words have no accent. These are:—

(1) Of the article the forms ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.

(2) The prepositions ἐν, εἰς or ἐς, ὡς, ἐκ or ἐξ.

Vowels long by nature, except υ and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

(3) The conjunctions *εἰ* and *ὥς*.

(4) The negative *οὐ*, *οὐκ*, or *οὐχ*.

These may be accented, but only when they are at the end of a sentence or precede an enclitic, as *φῆς ἢ οὐ*; *do you say so or not?* *οὐ φησι*, *he denies*.

37. The accent of words changes with inflection. In regard to substantives and adjectives, the principal rule is—Knowing the accent of the nominative singular, accent the other cases on the same syllable if the last syllable permits; otherwise accent the following syllable. Exceptions to this rule will be given as they occur.

38. But verbs throw their accent as far back as the last syllable permits, with this reservation, that in compound verbs the accent must not precede the augment, *λύομεν λελύκαμεν, ἐλέλυτο*, but *παρέσχον*, not *πάρεσχον, παρείχον* not *πάρειχον*.

The main exceptions to this rule are these :—

(1) Accented on the penult, the first aorist active infinitive, the second aorist middle infinitive, the perfect middle infinitive and participle, *τιμῆσαι, πιθέσθαι, λελύσθαι, λελυμένος*.

(2) Oxytone are the second aorist participle active; participles in *εις, ους, ῦς, ως*, and present participles in *-ᾶς*, as *πιθῶν, λυθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, λελυκώς, ἰσπᾶς* (but *λύσᾶς*).

(3). Perispomena are the second aorist active infinitive, and (except in verbs compounded with a dissyllabic preposition) the second person singular, second aorist imperative middle, as *πιθεῖν, πιθοῦ, προδοῦ*, but *παραλάβου*.

Observation 1.—Participles in their inflexion are accented as nouns, not as verbs.

Observation 2.—The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* are in the optative mood regarded as long, not as short.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER VI

§§X.—XVII

FIRST DECLENSION

39. Of the words you have already learned, Ἑρμῆς is really a contracted form of an older Ἑρμέās. There are also a few feminine nouns contracted in the same way, as συκῆ, *fig-tree*, for συκέā.

N.	V.	συκῆ
A.		συκῆν.
G.		συκῆς.
D.		συκῆ

But a few contract the *ea* into *a*, which they retain throughout, as μνᾶ, *mina* (*a sum of money*), for μνέā, βορρᾶς, *north wind*, for βορέās.

N.	μνᾶ.	βορρᾶς.
V.	μνᾶ.	βορρᾶ.
A.	μνᾶν.	βορρᾶν.
G.	μνᾶς.	βορρᾶ
D.	μνᾶ.	βορρᾶ

The plural is always the same whether for masculine or feminine, for contracted or uncontracted nouns.

40. The dative plural was originally formed by adding *ωι* to the stem, as, stem *τιμα*, dative plural *τίμα-ωι*, and this longer form you will find in Attic poetry, and occasionally in elevated prose.

The genitive plural was formed by adding *-ων* to the stem, as *τιμά-ων*, which became by contraction *τιμῶν*. It is due to this fact that all nouns of the first declension have

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

the circumflex on the last syllable of their genitive plural. Adjectives do not follow this rule, and two rare substantives are exceptions, namely, *χρήστης*, a *usurer*, *χρήστων*, and *έτησῖαι*, *trade-winds*, *έτησίων*.

41. *additional examples for practice.*

FEMININE

θύρᾱ, <i>door.</i>	δόξα, <i>opinion.</i>	μάχη, <i>fight.</i>
ἡμέρᾱ, <i>day.</i>	τράπεζα, <i>table.</i>	τροφή, <i>nurture.</i>
μοῖρα, <i>fate.</i>	ἄκανθα, <i>thorn.</i>	ψυχή, <i>soul.</i>
γέφυρα, <i>bridge.</i>	μέριμνα, <i>care.</i>	πύλη, <i>gate.</i>
μάχαιρα, <i>sword.</i>	θεράπεινα, <i>handmaid.</i>	λύπη, <i>rain.</i>
φιλίᾱ, <i>friendship.</i>	λέαινα, <i>lioness.</i>	κλίνη, <i>bed.</i>
εὖνοια, <i>goodwill.</i>	δίψα, <i>thirst.</i>	ἀρέτη, <i>virtue.</i>
παιδεία, <i>education.</i>	χλαῖνα, <i>cloak.</i>	μορφή, <i>form.</i>
στρατεία, <i>expedition.</i>	δίαιτα, <i>way of life.</i>	κώμη, <i>village.</i>

MASCULINE

Λοξίᾱς, <i>Loxias.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>artificer.</i>
προδότης, <i>traitor.</i>	εὐεργέτης, <i>benefactor.</i>
ποιητής, <i>poet.</i>	ληστής, <i>robber.</i>
μαθητής, <i>scholar.</i>	ὀπλίτης, <i>heavy-armed soldier.</i>
στρατιώτης, <i>soldier.</i>	βουλευτής, <i>councillor.</i>
δεσπότης, <i>master.</i>	ἄθλητής, <i>champion.</i>

CONTRACTED

γῆ, *earth.* Ἄθηνᾱ (*the goddess*) *Athena.*

42. If you examine the above examples you will find—

(1) That *a* remains in the nominative singular after *ε*, *ι*, *ρ*, *σ*, *ξ*, *ξ*, *ψ*, *ττ*, *λλ*, and in the feminine designation *αινα*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Exceptions are *κόρη*, *girl*; the rare word *κόρρη*, *temple (of the head)*; and the poetical *ἔρση*, *dew*.

(2) That after all other letters, whether vowels' or consonants, *α* is changed to *η*. Exceptions are *στοά*, *colonnade*; *χροά*, *colour*; *τόλμα*, *boldness*, *δίαυτα*, *way of life*; *ἔχιδνα*, *adder*; and the poetical *μέριμνα*, *care*.

SECOND DECLENSION

43. The dative plural was originally formed by adding *σι* to the stem, as *λόγο-σι*. This longer form you will find in Attic poetry, and sometimes even in prose.

44. *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ πόνος, <i>labour</i>	τὸ μέτρον, <i>measure.</i>
χρόνος, <i>time.</i>	δεῖπνον, <i>dinner.</i>
δῆμος, <i>people.</i>	πεδῖον, <i>plain.</i>
οἶκος, <i>house.</i>	δῶρον, <i>present.</i>
πλοῦτος, <i>wealth.</i>	ζυγόν, <i>yoke.</i>
ὀφθαλμός, <i>eye.</i>	τόξον, <i>bow.</i>
ἵππος, <i>horse.</i>	χωρίον, <i>place.</i>
ἀριθμός, <i>number.</i>	πτερόν, <i>wing.</i>
ποταμός, <i>river.</i>	ἱμάτιον, <i>cloak.</i>
πόλεμος, <i>war.</i>	

For feminine nouns, see page 119, § 22.

CONTRACTED

ὁ ῥοῦς, <i>stream.</i>	ὁ θυγατριδοῦς, <i>daughter's son.</i>
νοῦς, <i>mind.</i>	τὸ κανοῦν, <i>basket.</i>
χρῦσοχούς, <i>goldsmith.</i>	

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

In these contracted words there are some irregularities of accent, namely—

(1) The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are made oxytone, contrary to § 30.

(2) Compound words have the accent on the last syllable but one, contrary to § 30; as, εἴσπλοφ for εἶσπλόφ.

ATTIC DECLENSION.

45. The forms like νεός have been called Attic. Additional examples are—

ὁ λαγός, *hare*.
 λεός, *people*.
 Ἄθως, *Mount Athos*.
 Μίνως, *Minos*.
 ἡ ἄλω, *threshing-floor*.
 Κέως, *Ceos (island)*.
 Κός, *Cos (island)*.
 ἔως, *dawn*.

Of these words all but λεός may have their accusative irregular in omega, and ἔως always has; as λαγών or λαγώ, but λεών and ἔω.

46. The accentuation is irregular: (1) εω passes as one syllable as regards accent; (2) in the genitive and dative the last syllable when accented has the acute, in violation of the rule that, *In genitives and datives of all numbers a long final syllable when accented takes the circumflex*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER VII

§§ XVIII. ff

THIRD DECLENSION

47. WORDS belonging to this Declension violate the general rules of accentuation in this, that words of one syllable accentuate the genitive and dative of all numbers on the case-ending, as ποῦς, *foot*; ποδός, ποδί, ποδοῦν, ποδῶν, ποσί.

Exceptions to this are—

(1) The common words οἶς, n. *ear*; παῖς, ὄ, ἦ, *boy* or *girl*; and φῶς, n. *light*; together with the rare or poetical words δῆς, f. *torch*; φῶς, f. *blister*; δμῶς, m. *thrall*; θῶς, m. and f. *jackal*; Τρῶς, m. *Trojan*. These are all paroxytones in the genitive and dative dual and in the genitive plural. The adjective πᾶς has the same peculiarity, παντός, παντί; but πάντων.

(2) Monosyllabic participles accent the genitive and dative of all numbers on the last syllable but one, as δούς, *giving*, gen. δόντος; ὢν, *being*, gen. ὄντος.

PALATAL AND LABIAL STEMS

48. *Additional examples for practice*

STEMS IN κ.

STEMS IN γ.

ὁ θώραξ, <i>breastplate</i> , st. θωρᾶκ.	ὁ ὄρτυξ, <i>quail</i> , st. ὄρτυγ.
κόραξ, <i>raven</i> , st. κορακ.	τέττιξ, <i>grasshopper</i> , st.
σφήξ, <i>wasp</i> , st. σφηκ.	τεττῖγ.
κῆρυξ, <i>herald</i> , st. κηρῦκ.	ἡ φλόξ, <i>flame</i> , st. φλογ.
ἡ σάρξ, <i>flesh</i> , st. σαρκ.	πτέρυξ, <i>wing</i> , st. πτερυγ.
	σάλπιγξ, <i>trumpet</i> , st. σαλ- πιγγ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

STEMS IN π . η λαῖλαψ, *hurricane*, st.

λαῖλαπ.

 $\acute{\omicron}$ κώνωψ, *gnat*, st. κωνωπ.STEMS IN β . $\acute{\omicron}$ Ἄραψ, *Arab*, st. Ἄραβ. η χέρνιψ, *water for the hands*, st. χερνιβ.

Observation.—ἀλώπηξ, *f. fox*, κῆρυξ and φοῖνιξ, *palm tree*, from ἀλωπεκ, κηρῦκ and φοινικ, are anomalous, the stem vowel being in the first case lengthened, in the others shortened to form the nominative. The stem τριχ, *f. hair*, forms a nominative singular θρίξ, and a dative plural θριξί(ν).

STEMS IN DENTALS

49. *Additional examples for practice*STEMS IN τ . $\acute{\omicron}$ ἰδρώς, *sweat*, ἰδρωτ.κέλης, *riding horse*, st.

κελητ.

λέβης, *caldron*, st. λεβητ.Κρής, *Cretan*, st. Κρητ. η ἔσθής, *raiment*, st. ἐσθητ.χάρις, *favour*, st. χαριτ.βραδυτής, *slowness*, st.

βραδυτητ.

νύξ, *night*, st. νυκτ.τὸ ὄνομα, *name*, st. ὄνοματ.STEMS IN δ . OXYTONE. η σφραγίς, *seal*, st. σφραγιδ.ἐλπίς, *hope*, st. ἐλπιδ.χλαμύς, *cloak*, st. χλαμυδ.STEMS IN δ . NOT OXYTONE. η Ἄρτεμις, *Artemis*, st. Ἄρ-

τεμιδ.

πολίτις, *free woman*, st.

πολίτιδ.

ἀνδρωνίτις, *men's chamber*,

st. ἀνδρωνίτιδ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN τ .

τὸ χρῆμα, *thing*, st. χρηματ. ἡ ὑπηρέτις, *handmaid*, st.
κῦμα, *wave*, st. κῦματ. ὑπηρετιδ.

STEMS IN δ . NOT OXYTONE.

πρεσβῦτις, *old woman*, st.
πρεσβῦτιδ.

There is one neuter stem in $\iota\tau$, namely, μέλι, *honey*, gen.
μέλιτος, dat. μέλιτι.

DENTAL STEMS IN $\nu\tau$

50 *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ ἐλέφας, *elephant*, st. ἐλεφαντ.
ἱμάς, *thong*, st. ἱμαντ.
γίγας, *giant*, st. γιγαντ.
ἀνδριάς, *statue*, st. ἀνδριαντ.
δράκων, *dragon*, st. δρακοντ.
θεράπων, *servant*, st. θεραποντ.
Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon*, st. Ξενοφοντ.

STEMS IN DENTAL NU

51. *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ αἰών, <i>age</i> , st. αἰων.	ὁ ἀγχήν, <i>neck</i> , st. ἀνχεν.
ἀμπελών, <i>vineyard</i> , st. ἀμ- πελων.	λιμήν, <i>haven</i> , st. λιμεν.
κλών, <i>twig</i> , st. κλων.	ὁ, ἡ ἀλεκτρυών, <i>cock</i> , st. ἀλεκτρυον.
λειμών, <i>meadow</i> , st. λειμων.	ὁ, ἡ γείτων, <i>neighbour</i> , st. γειτον.
χειμών, <i>winter</i> , st. χειμων.	ὁ κανών, <i>rule</i> , st. κανον.
παιᾶν, <i>battle-song</i> , st. παιᾶν.	ἡ χιών, <i>snow</i> , st. χιον.
μήν, <i>month</i> , st. μην.	ἡ ἀκτίς, <i>ray</i> , st. ἀκτῖν.
Τιτᾶν, <i>Titan</i> , st. Τιτᾶν.	ὠδῖς, <i>rang</i> , st. ὠδῖν.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

52. The words Ποσειδῶν, Ἀπόλλων not only shorten their stem in the vocative, but also form their accusative from a stem without nu, as Ποσειδῶ, Ἀπόλλω. The forms Ἀπόλλωνα and Ποσειδῶνα are poetical and very rare. The accent is drawn back in the vocatives Ἀπολλων and Πόσειδον, and in a few others, as Ἀγάμεμνον.

STEMS IN LIQUID RHO

53. *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ ζωστήρ, <i>girdle</i> , st. ζωστηρ.	ὁ ἀήρ, <i>air (no plural)</i> st. ἀερ.
φῶρ, <i>thief</i> , st. φωρ.	πράκτωρ, <i>tax-gatherer</i> , st.
πάνθηρ, <i>panther</i> , st. παν-	πρακτορ.
θηρ.	αἰθήρ, <i>ether (no plural)</i> st.
Κᾶρ, <i>Curian</i> , st. Κᾶρ.	αἶθερ.
	οἰκήτωρ, <i>colonist</i> , st. οἰκη-
	τορ.

ὁ ἀστήρ, *star*, is declined like αἰθήρ, but the dative plural is ἀστράσι(ν) by metathesis.

STEMS IN NARROW VOWELS

54. *Additional examples for practice*

ἡ φύσις, <i>nature</i> , st. φυσι.	ὁ μῦς, <i>mouse</i> , st. μυ.
ποίησις, <i>making</i> , st. ποι-	βότρυς, <i>grape-cluster</i> , st.
ησι.	βοτρυ.
δύναμις, <i>power</i> , st. δυναμι.	στάχυς, <i>ear of corn</i> , st.
ὑβρις, <i>insolence</i> , st. ὑβρι.	σταχυ.
στάσις, <i>faction</i> , st. στασι.	ἰχθύς, <i>fish</i> , st. ἰχθῦ.
ὁ μάντις, <i>seer</i> , st. μαντι.	ἡ δρῦς, <i>oak tree</i> , st. δρῦ.
	ὄφρῦς, <i>brow</i> , st. ὄφρῦ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

56. Like πῆχυν are declined, ὁ πέλεκυς, *axe*; πρέσβυς, *old man*; and the plural of ἡ ἔγγελλυς, *eel*.

N. πέλεκυς.	N. A. πελέκη	N. πελέκεις.
A. πέλεκυν.		A. πελέκεις.
G. πελέκεωσ.	G. D. πελεκέοιν	G. πελέκεων.
D. πελέκει.		D. πελέκεισι(ν).
N. πρέσβυς.	N. A. πρέσβη	N. πρέσβεις.
V. πρέσβυ		V. πρέσβεις.
A. πρέσβυν.		A. πρέσβεις.
G. πρέσβεωσ	G. D. πρεσβέοιν.	G. πρέσβεων.
D. πρέσβει.		D. πρέσβεσι(ν).

The singular is only used in poetry, but the dual and plural have in prose the meaning of *ambassadors*, for the singular of which πρεσβευτής is used.

N. ἔγγελλυς.	ἔγγελλεις.
A. ἔγγελλυν.	ἔγγελλεις.
G. ἐγγέλλυος.	ἐγγέλλεων.
D. ἐγγέλλυι	ἐγγέλλεσιν.

Observe the fact that the long final syllable in the genitive singular and plural of soft vowel stems does not prevent the accent from being on the antepenult.

57. Neuters of this class are very rare, ἄστυ being the only fully-declined word in common use. The genitive of ἄστυ is generally given as ἄστεος, but ἄστεωσ is the only form found in stone records and though there are many lines in poetry which require ἄστεωσ, there are none in which ἄστεος must be read. Other words, like νᾶπυ, *mustard*, only occur in the nominative and accusative singular. There are in Attic no neuters ending in iota.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

STEMS IN $\epsilon\upsilon$

59. *Additional examples for practice*

ὁ ἵππεύς, *horseman.*

ἱερεύς, *priest.*

γραφεύς, *painter.*

Εὐβοεύς, *Euboean.*

Πειραεὺς, *Piræus (no plural).*

Ἐρετριεύς, *dweller in Eretria.*

60. The accusative plural of masculine stems in $\epsilon\upsilon$ ought not to be contracted to $-\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ or $-\eta\varsigma$. The contracted form does not occur in stone records or in Attic comedy—the only true criteria. It is possible that Xenophon used it, but he often sins against his native tongue.

STEMS IN OMICRON AND OMEGA

61. Words from stems in omicron have naturally no plural, and Γοργώ, which has, forms its plural from the stem Γοργον.

Λητώ, *Leto.* st. Λητο. *πάτρως, paternal uncle.* st. πατρω.

ἡχώ, *echo.* st. ἡχο. *μήτρως, maternal uncle.* st. μητρω.

Ἴώ, *Io.* st. Ἴο.

STEMS WHICH ELIDE SIGMA

62. Proper names in $-\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$ contract in all cases, and doubly in the dative singular, as Ἡρακλέης, *Heracles (the hero).*

N. Ἡρακλῆς.

V. Ἡρακλεῖς.

A. Ἡρακλέᾱ.

G. Ἡρακλέους.

D. Ἡρακλεῖ.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

63. When proper names like Δημοσθένης require a plural, they take the first declension forms, as οἱ Ἀριστοφάναι in Plato, *Sympos.* 218, B.

64. *Additional examples for practice.*

ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates.*

Σοφοκλῆς, *Sophocles.*

τὸ ὄρος, *mountain.*

ἄνθος, *flower.*

ψεῦδος, *lie.*

ἔθνος, *nation.*

τείχος, *wall*

CHAPTER VIII

§§ XXX, ff.

65. THERE are also some contracted adjectives with only two terminations, as εὖνους, εὖνονι, *well-disposed*, εὐπνοῦς, *airy*, εὐρροῦς, *fluent*. They have this peculiarity, that they do not contract their nominative or accusative plural neuter, e.g., εὐπλοῦς, εὐπνοῦς, εὐρροῦς.

66. Like ἔλεως are declined ἀγήρως, *exempt from old age*, ἀξιώχρεως, *substantial*, and a few others, among which are the compounds of πλέως, *full*, as ἀνάπλεως, περίπλεως, ἔμπλεως. The neuter plural is very rare. Plato has ἔλεα as neuter plural nominative of ἔλεως. The simple πλέως is itself irregular.

Vowels long by nature, except υ and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
n.	πλέως.	πλέᾱ.	πλέων.	πλέω	πλέαι.	πλέα.
a.	πλέων.	πλέᾱν.	πλέων.	πλέως.	πλέᾱς.	πλέα.
g.	πλέω.	πλέᾱς.	πλέω.	πλέων.	πλέων.	πλέων.
d.	πλέω.	πλέᾱ.	πλέω.	πλέως.	πλέαις.	πλέως.

For σῶς, *safe*, see *infra*, p. 140, § 74.

67. Like ἡδύς are declined γλυκύς, *sweet*; εὐρύς, *broad*; βραχύς, *short*; ταχύς, *swift*; θήλυς, *feminine*; and others.

Unlike substantives, adjectives do not contract εα: as ἄσση, but ἡδέα.

The compounds of πῆχυν are exceptions to this rule, as διπῆχ~~υ~~, τριπῆχη, etc., not διπῆχεα, τριπῆχεα.

Like μέλας is declined τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν, *wretched*.

68. The adjective χαρίεις is anomalous in retaining σσ in its feminine forms in Attic writers. The feminine of φωνήεις is not found in Attic, but the feminine substantive μελιτοῦττα, *honey-cake*, is really the contracted feminine of μελιτόεις, as πλακοῦς, *flat-cake* is the contracted masculine of πλακόεις. The class is altogether rare in pure Attic though in other dialects it is not uncommon, e.g., νιφόεις *snowy*; τιμῆεις, *precious*; ἑλήεις, *wooded*; πτερόεις, *winged*.

69. In adjectives like εὐγενής, if the ης of the nominative is preceded by a vowel, εα contracts to α, not to η, as ὑγιής, *healthy* (stem ὑγισ).

SINGULAR		PLURAL		
n.	ὑγιής.	ὑγιές.	n.a.v. ὑγιεῖς.	ὑγιᾱ.
v.	ὑγιές.		g.	ὑγιῶν.
a.	ὑγιᾱ.	ὑγιές.	d.	ὑγιέσι.
g.	ὑγιούς.		DUAL	
d.	ὑγιεῖ.		n.a.v.	ὑγιῆ.
			g.d.	ὑγιῶν.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Barytone adjectives have the accent in the genitive plural on the last syllable but one, contrary to p. 123, § 30, as *συνήθων* for *συνηθέων*.

70. *Additional examples for practice*

<i>σαφής</i> , clear.	<i>εὐώδης</i> , fragrant.
<i>εὐτελής</i> , cheap.	<i>ἐπιφανής</i> , notable.
<i>αὐθάδης</i> , self-willed.	<i>εὐήθης</i> , simple.
<i>αὐτάρκης</i> , self-sufficient.	<i>ἐνδεής</i> , deficient in.
<i>εὐφυής</i> , well-made.	<i>ὑποδεής</i> , inferior.
<i>τριήρης</i> , triply-fitted.	<i>εὐδαίμων</i> , prosperous.
<i>ἡδίω</i> , sweeter.	<i>πλείων</i> , more.

Of these *τριήρης* is only used in the feminine (sc. *ναῦς*, a *trireme*), and *πλείων* is, as stone records show, somewhat irregular, retaining *ει* before long vowels or diphthongs only and showing *ε* before short vowels.

The forms with the diphthong are however used in poetry when required by the metre.

SINGULAR

n. <i>πλείων</i> .	<i>πλέον</i> , <i>πλείν</i> .
a. <i>πλέονα</i> , <i>πλείω</i> .	<i>πλέον</i> , <i>πλείν</i> .
g.	<i>πλέονος</i> .
d.	<i>πλέονι</i> .

PLURAL

n. <i>πλέονες</i> , <i>πλείους</i> .	<i>πλέονα</i> , <i>πλείω</i> .
a. <i>πλέονας</i> , <i>πλείους</i> .	<i>πλέονα</i> , <i>πλείω</i> .
g.	<i>πλέονων</i> .
d.	<i>πλέοσι(ν)</i> .

71. Many of the adjectives of one termination ought

Vowels long by nature, except τ and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

rather to be considered as substantives of common gender, as *φυγάς*, ὁ, ἡ, (stem *φυγαδ*), *exiled*; *αὐτοκράτωρ*, ὁ, ἡ, *plenipotentiary, arbitrary*; *φιλόπολις*, ὁ, ἡ, *patriotic*; (stem *φιλοπολιδ*). Occasionally the poets formed a neuter even to these, as neuter plural *αὐτοκράτορα*. The compounds of *χάρις* have a neuter even in prose, as *εὐχαρίς*, ὁ, ἡ, *εὐχαρι*, τό, *winning*.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
n.	<i>εὐχαρίς</i> .	<i>εὐχαρι</i> .	<i>εὐχάριτες</i> .	<i>εὐχάριτα</i> .
a.	<i>εὐχαριν</i> .	<i>εὐχαρι</i> .	<i>εὐχάριτας</i> .	<i>εὐχάριτα</i> .
g.		<i>εὐχάριτος</i> .		<i>εὐχαρίτων</i> .
d.		<i>εὐχάριτι</i> .		<i>εὐχάρισι</i> ,

72. The compounds of *πούς* form a neuter in *-πουν*, e.g., *ἄπους*, *without feet, halt*.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
n.	<i>ἄπους</i> .	<i>ἄπουν</i> .	<i>ἄποδες</i> .	<i>ἄποδα</i> .
a.	<i>ἄποδα</i> .	<i>ἄπουν</i> .	<i>ἄποδας</i> .	<i>ἄποδα</i> .
g.		<i>ἄποδος</i> .		<i>ἀπόδων</i> .
d.		<i>ἄποδι</i> .		<i>ἄποσι(ν)</i> .

Some compounds prefer to form their accusative singular masculine in *-πουν*, as *πολύπους*, *many-footed*, acc. *πολύπουν*.

73. *πρᾶος*, *gentle*, has some of its forms from a stem *πρᾶυ* of the third declension.

	SINGULAR		
n.	<i>πρᾶος</i> .	<i>πρᾶεία</i> .	<i>πρᾶον</i> .
a.	<i>πρᾶον</i> .	<i>πρᾶείαν</i> .	<i>πρᾶον</i> .
g.	<i>πρᾶου</i> .	<i>πρᾶείας</i> .	<i>πρᾶού</i> .
d.	<i>πρᾶῶ</i> .	<i>πρᾶεία</i> .	<i>πρᾶῶ</i> .

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

PLURAL

n.	πρᾶοι.	πρᾶεῖαι.	πρᾶέα.
a.	πρᾶούς.	πρᾶεῖᾱς.	πρᾶέα.
g.	πρᾶέων.	πρᾶείων.	πρᾶέων.
d.	πρᾶοῖς or πρᾶέσι.	πρᾶεῖαις.	πρᾶοῖς or πρᾶέσι.

74. σῶς, *safe*, forms most of its cases from the stem σωο.

SINGULAR

n.	σῶς.	σῶᾱ.	σῶν.
a.	σῶν.	σῶᾱν.	σῶν.
g.	σῶου.	σῶᾱς.	σῶου.
d.	σῶφ.	σῶᾱ.	σῶφ.

PLURAL

n.	σῶοι or σῶς.	σῶαι	σῶα or σᾶ.
a.	σῶους or σῶς.	σῶᾱς.	σῶα or σᾶ.
g.		σῶων.	
d.	σῶοις.	σῶαις.	σῶοις.

CHAPTER IX

§§ XL.—XLIII

COMPARISON

75. THE words *παλαιός*, *ancient*, and *σχολαῖος*, *slow*, seem also to have the forms in omicron, as *παλαιότερος*, *σχολαιότερος*, precisely as the greater number of adjectives in *αιο*.

76. Like *πρῶτος*, *early*, and *ὄψιος*, *late*, are also compared

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

the poetical adjectives πλῆσιος, *near*, and εὐδιος, *calm*. The words μέσος, *middle*, and ἴσος, *equal*, which from their meaning are rarely compared, have once or twice the forms μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος; ἰσαίτερος, ἰσαίτατος.

The word φίλος has in good writers the analytic comparative μάλλον φίλος, and superlative μάλιστα φίλος. The form φίλτερος is purely poetical and φίλτατος is in prose almost entirely confined to the vocative ὦ φίλτατε, *my dearest friend*, and the neuter plural τὰ φίλτατα used as a substantive, *our nearest and dearest*.

77. Of adjectives in -ων, the words πῖων, *fat*, and πέπων, *ripe*, form their comparative and superlative irregularly, but they are very rare indeed.

πῖων.	πιότερος.	πιότατος.
πέπων.	πεπαίτερος.	πεπαίτατος.

78. A few adjectives in os are irregular in taking ἴστερος, ἔστατος; viz., ἀκράτος, *pure*; ἐρρώμενος, *strong*; ἀφθονος, *abundant*.

ἀκράτεστερος.	ἀκράτέστατος.
ἐρρωμενέστερος.	ἐρρωμενέστατος.
ἀφθονέστερος.	ἀφθονέστατος.

79. The words ὑβριστής, *insolent (man)*, and ἐπιχαρις, *charming*, form their comparative and superlative as if from ὑβριστός and ἐπιχαρίτος.

ὑβριστότερος.	ὑβριστότατος.
ἐπιχαριτώτερος.	ἐπιχαριτώτατος.

80. Of comparatives and superlatives formed from adverbial, prepositional, or indeclinable positives, the following are of most frequent occurrence—

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

πέραν, *on the other side*; περαιότερος, *further*.

ὑπέρτερος, *upper, further*; ὑπέρτατος, *uppermost* (from πρερ. ὑπέρ, *over*).

ἕστερος, *latter, later*; ἕστατος, *last, latest*.

προϋργιαίτερος, *more serviceable*; προϋργιαίτατος, *most serviceable* (from προϋργου, *ό, ή, τό*).

81. As in all languages, there are in Greek many adjectives, which for euphonic or other reasons do not form their comparatives and superlatives by inflexional change. These generally use μάλλον and μάλιστα, as *magis* and *maxime* are used in Latin; as μάλλον δῆλος, *more plain*, δῆλος μάλιστα, *most plain*.

CHAPTER X

§ XLIV

ADVERBS

82. THERE are many adverbs besides those formed from adjectives. They may be formed from substantival or verbal stems, and many are of a formation now difficult to trace. Some are simply cases of adjectives or substantives. Thus in forms like φίλος we really see the remnants of the ablative case in Greek, as in οἴκοι, *at home*, we see the locative case of οἶκος, *house*. The dative supplies a great number, as—

δημοσίᾳ, *publicly*, from δημόσιος, *public*.

ιδίᾳ, *privately*, from ἴδιος, *private*.

σπουδῇ, *zealously*, from σπουδή, *zeal*.

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

83. Some are formed from substantive stems by the suffix *-δον*, as *κυνηδόν*, *like a dog*, and a great number from verbal stems by the suffixes *-δην* and *-τι*, as *φύρδην*, *mixedly*, from *φύρειν*, *to mix*, *ἑλληνιστί*, *in Greek*, from *ἑλληνίζειν*, *to speak Greek*. Others are really phrases like the English *at random*, as *ἐκποδών*, *out of the way* (for *ἐκ ποδῶν*).

84. For a large class no general principle of formation can be given. Such are *ἄλλως*, *enough*; *ἀθίς*, *again*; *πάλιν*, *back*; *αὐτίκα*, *immediately*; *ἐκεῖ*, *there*.

85. But many adverbs of place are formed by the three suffixes *-ι*, *-θεν* (attached to the stem or the modified stem), and *-δε* (attached to the accusative), as *οἴκοι*, *at home*, *οἴκοθεν*, *from home*, from *οἶκος*, *house*. In Attic prose we do not find *-δε* attached to the accusative singular. With the accusative of plural names of places it is often found, and then combines with the plural sign of the case to form *-ξε*, as *Ἀθήναζε*, *to Athens* (for *Ἀθήναςδε*).

86. The chief adverbs of time are *πότε*, *when?* *ὁπότε*, *when?* (indirect), *τῶτε*, *then*, *ὅτε*, *ὁπότε*, *when*.

CHAPTER XI

§§ XLVI

87. The cardinal, ordinal, and adverbial numerals are as follows—

Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
1 α'	εἷς, μία, ἓν <i>one</i>	ὁ πρῶτος, <i>the first</i>	ἅπαξ, <i>once</i>
2 β'	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3 γ'	τρεις, τρια	τρίτος	τρίς

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
4 δ'	τέτταρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5 ε'	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6 ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7 ζ'	ἑπτὰ	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8 η'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9 θ'	ἐννέα	ἕνατος	ἐνάκις
10 ι'	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11 ια'	ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12 ιβ'	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13 ιγ'	τρεις(τρία)καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρισκαιδεκάκις
14 ιδ'	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεσκαιδεκάκις
15 ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16 ις'	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	ἑκκαιδεκάκις
17 ιζ'	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἕβδομος καὶ δέκατος	ἑπτακαιδεκάκις
18 ιη'	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος	ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις
19 ιθ'	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἕνατος καὶ δέκατος	ἐννεακαιδεκάκις
20 κ'	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
25 κ' ε'	εἴκοσι πέντε	εἰκοστός πέμπτος	εἰκοσάκις πεντάκις
30 λ'	τριᾶκοντα	τριᾶκοστός	τριᾶκοντάκις
40 μ'	τετταράκοντα	τετταρακοστός	τετταρακοντάκις
50 ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60 ξ'	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70 ο'	ἑβδομηκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80 π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90 ς'	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐννηκοστός	ἐννηκοντάκις
100 ρ'	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200 σ'	διᾶκόσιοι, αι, α	διᾶκοσιοστός	διᾶκοσιᾶκις
300 τ'	τριᾶκόσιοι, αι, α	τριᾶκοσιοστός	τριᾶκοσιᾶκις
400 υ'	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	τετρακοσιᾶκις
500 φ'	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιᾶκις

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
600	λ' ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιάκις
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	ἑπτακοσιάκις
800	ω' ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις
900	Ϟ' ἐνακόσιοι, αι, α	ἐνακοσιοστός	ἐνακοσιάκις
1000	α χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	β' διαχίλιοι, αι, α	διαχιλιοστός	διαχιλιάκις
3000	γ' τριςχίλιοι, αι, α	τριςχιλιοστός	τριςχιλιάκις
10000	ι' μύριοι, αι, α	μῦριστός	μῦριάκις

88. The letters of the alphabet were used, as is shown in the second column, as signs of the numbers. To form compound numbers *καί* was often used, in which case the smaller number was put first as *εἴκοσιν ἕξ*, *twenty-six*, but *ἕξ καὶ εἴκοσι*, *six-and-twenty*. So *εἰκοστὸς ἕκτος*, *twenty-sixth*, but *ἕκτος καὶ εἰκοστός*, *six-and-twentieth*. Compounds of 8 or 9 are often expressed by means of the participles of *δέω*, *I lack*, as *δυοῖν δέοντα τριάκοντα*, *thirty lacking two*, i.e. *twenty-eight*, *ἐνὸς δέον τριακοστὸν ἔτος*, *the thirtieth year save one*, — *the twenty-ninth year*.

89. Fractions were expressed in different ways. Fractions with the general formula $\frac{1}{m}$ our *quarter*, *fifth*, etc., were expressed by compounds with *μόριον*, as *τριτημόριον* = $\frac{1}{3}$, *πεμπτημόριον* = $\frac{1}{5}$, etc. Fractions with the formula $\frac{n}{m}$ were expressed by phrases like *τῶν πέντε τὰ τρία μέρη* = $\frac{3}{5}$, *τῶν ἑπτὰ αἱ δύο μοῖραι* = $\frac{2}{7}$. Fractions with the general formula $\frac{m-1}{m}$ might be expressed as the last, or in a shorter way. Thus *τῶν ἑπτὰ τὰ ἕξ μέρη*, or simply *τὰ ἕξ μέρη* = $\frac{6}{7}$.

90. The most important general adjectives of quantity are *ἕκαστος*, *each*; *ἐκάτερος*, *either*; *πᾶς*, *all*; *ποστός*, *όποστός*,

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

which in a series? (Lat. *quotus?*), *πολύς*, *much*; *ὀλίγοι*, *few*. The adverbs are *ἐκαστάκις*, *every time*; *πολλάκις*, *often*; *πλειστάκις*, *very often*; *ὀλιγάκις*, *seldom*.

91. When *αὐτός* comes between an article and substantive it acquires the meaning *same*, as *ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ*, *the same man*. It often coalesces by crasis with those forms of the article which end in a vowel, as—

SINGULAR

n.	<i>αὐτός.</i>	<i>αὐτή.</i>	<i>ταυτό, ταυτόν.</i>
a.	<i>τὸν αὐτόν.</i>	<i>τὴν αὐτήν.</i>	<i>ταυτό, ταυτόν.</i>
g.	<i>ταύτου.</i>	<i>τῆς αὐτῆς.</i>	<i>ταύτου.</i>
d.	<i>ταύτῳ.</i>	<i>ταύτῃ.</i>	<i>ταύτῳ.</i>

PLURAL

n.	<i>αὐτοί.</i>	<i>αὐταί.</i>	<i>ταυτά.</i>
a.	<i>τούς αὐτούς.</i>	<i>τάς αὐτάς.</i>	<i>ταυτά.</i>
g.		<i>τῶν αὐτῶν.</i>	
d.	<i>τοῖς αὐτοῖς.</i>	<i>ταῖς αὐταῖς.</i>	<i>τοῖς αὐτοῖς.</i>

DUAL

n. a. v.	<i>ταυτό.</i>	g. d.	<i>τοῖν αὐτοῖν.</i>
----------	---------------	-------	---------------------

92. Like *οὔτος* are declined—

<i>τοσοῦτος.</i>	<i>τοσαύτη.</i>	<i>τοσοῦτο(ν)</i> , <i>so great.</i>
<i>τοιούτος.</i>	<i>τοιαύτη.</i>	<i>τοιούτο(ν)</i> , <i>such.</i>
<i>τηλικούτος.</i>	<i>τηλικαύτη.</i>	<i>τηλικούτο(ν)</i> , <i>so old.</i>

But the tau of the forms of *οὔτος* beginning in that letter is dropped, as *ταῦτα*, but *τοσ-αῦτα*; and the nominative and accusative singular neuter may end in nu.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

With the same meaning as these forms we also find *τοσός-δε*, *τοιός-δε*, and *τηλικός-δε* declined regularly, except that they have the suffix *-δε* appended.

93. In the following tables the pronouns and the adverbs formed from their stems are arranged so as best to show their relations to one another.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

interrogative	indefinite	demonstrative	relative
<i>τίς, who?</i>	<i>τις, some one</i>	<i>ὅδε, οὗτος, this</i>	<i>ὅς, ὅστις, who</i>
<i>πότερος, uter? which of two?</i>	<i>πότερος, one of two (alteruter)</i>	<i>ἕτερος, the one of two (alter)</i>	<i>ὁπότερος, which of two</i>
<i>πόσος, how great? how much? (quantus, quot)</i>	<i>ποσός, of some size or number</i>	<i>τόσος, τοσόςδε τοσοῦτος, so great, so much (tantus, tot)</i>	<i>ὅσος, ὁπόσος, how great, how much (quantus, quot)</i>
<i>ποῖος, of what quality? (qualis)</i>	<i>ποιός, of some quality</i>	<i>τοῖος, τοιόςδε, τοιοῦτος, of such a quality (talis)</i>	<i>οἷος, ὁποῖος, of which quality (qualis)</i>
<i>πηλίκος, how old?</i>	<i>πηλίκος, of some age</i>	<i>τηλίκος, τηλικόςδε, τηλικούτος of such age</i>	<i>ἡλίκος, ὁπηλίκος, of which age</i>

Vowels long by nature, except *ε* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

interrogative	indefinite	demonstrative	relative
ποῦ, <i>where?</i>	που, <i>somewhere</i>	ἐνθάδε } <i>here</i> ἐνταῦθα } <i>there</i>	οὗ, ὅπου, <i>where</i>
πόθεν, <i>whence?</i>	ποθεν } <i>from</i> } <i>somewhere</i> } <i>where</i>	ἐνθένδε } <i>from</i> ἐντεῦθεν } <i>here</i> } <i>there</i>	ὅθεν } <i>whence</i> ὅπόθεν }
ποῖ, <i>whither?</i>	ποι } <i>some</i> } <i>whither</i>	ἐνταυθοῖ, <i>thither</i>	οἷ, ὅποι, <i>whither</i>
πότε, <i>when?</i>	ποτέ, <i>sometime</i>	τότε, <i>then</i>	ὅτε, ὅποτε, <i>when</i>
πηνίκα } <i>at</i> } <i>what</i> } <i>hour?</i>		τηνικάδε } <i>at</i> τηνικαῦτα } <i>that</i> τηνίκα } <i>hour</i>	ἧνίκα } <i>at</i> ὅπηνίκα } <i>which</i> } <i>hour</i>
πῶς, <i>how?</i>	πως, <i>somehow</i>	ὧδε } <i>thus</i> οὕτως }	ὡς, ὅπως, <i>as</i>
πῆ, <i>in what way?</i>	πη, <i>in some way</i>	ταύτη } <i>in this</i> τῆδε } <i>way</i>	ἧ, ὅπῃ } <i>in which</i> } <i>way</i>

CHAPTER XII

§§ LV. ff

GENERAL REMARKS ON VERBAL FORMS

94.—Double Forms.

Besides the third plural imperative active forms like λῶν-

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

των, λῦσάντων, and the middle forms λῦέσθων, λῦσάσθων, λελύσθων, and the passive λυθέντων, we find in late Greek λῦέτωσαν, λῦσάτωσαν, λῦέσθωσαν, λῦσάσθωσαν, λελύσθωσαν, λυθήτωσαν. Such forms, however, are never found in stone records or in verse till after Alexander the Great, and are therefore when found in Attic prose texts to be regarded as late alterations of the shorter forms.

95. Such optative active forms as λύσαις, λύσαι, λύσαιεν for λύσειας, λύσειε(ν), and λύσειαν, are equally suspicious in Attic prose; as are also forms of the passive optative such as λυθείητον for λυθείτον. They are not found in Attic verse.

96. The ending -η for ει in the second person singular present and futures, indicative, middle, and passive is certainly late.

97. In late writers the pluperfect indicative active is thus inflected—

SINGULAR	PLURAL
λελύκειν	λελύκειμεν
λελύκεις	λελύκειτε
λελύκει	λελύκεισαν

99. **Auxiliary Tenses.**—The perfect and pluperfect active indicative may be expressed by the participle and the substantive verb, as λελυκώς εἰμι, λελυκώς ἦν.

The same is true of the middle and passive, as λελυμένος εἰμί, λελυμένος ἦν. The subjunctive and optative perfect active are more frequently expressed in this way than by λελύκω and λελυκοίην, namely, λελυκώς ᾤ, λελυκώς εἶην.

For future perfect, λελυκώς ἔσομαι was used.

100. **The Perfect Imperative.**—This tense is not used in the active voice except when the perfect has a present meaning, and then the second person singular always ends in -θι. Thus from κέκρᾶγα, *I shout*, we have the imperative

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

(2) κέκραχθι.

(3) κεκρᾶγάτω.

Pl. (2) κεκράγατε.

In the middle and passive the third person singular is common in such phrases as ταῦτα εἰρήσθω, *let these things be said*. The second person singular is hardly used except when the perfect has a present meaning, as, μέμνησο *remember*; from μέμνημαι, *I remember*; πέπανσο, *quiesce*.

101. Future middle and passive.—There is no lack of futures with a passive meaning seeing that in addition to the future tense common to both the middle and the passive voices we have also forms like λυθήσομαι and λελύσομαι, and in the case of verbs from consonant stems sometimes another like τραφήσομαι from the strong aorist ἐτράφην.

102. Future middle in form, active in meaning.—Another peculiarity of the future is that a very large class of verbs have a future middle in form but active in meaning. In fact, almost all verbs which denote the exercise of the bodily functions have this peculiarity. Many of these verbs are already deponents, and are not included in the following list. The most important are.

103. ἄδειν, *sing*, ἄσομαι κέκραγα, *cry aloud*, κεκράξ-
 ἀλαλάζειν, *shout*, ἀλ- ομαι.
 ἀλάξομαι. κέκλαγα, *scream*, κεκλάγξ-
 βοᾶν, *cry*, βοήσομαι. ομαι.
 γελᾶν, *laugh*, γελᾶσ- κωκύειν, *wail*, κωκύσομαι.
 ομαι. οἰμώζειν, *lament*, οἰμώξ-
 γηρύειν (poet.) *cry*, ομαι.
 γηρύσομαι, ὀλολύζειν, *shriek*, ὀλολύξ-
 γρύζειν, *grunt*, γρύξ- ομαι.
 ομαι. ὀτοτύζειν, *wail*, ὀτοτύξομαι.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

ἀκούειν, *hear*, ἀκούσομαι.
 θιγγάνειν, (poet.) *touch*, θίξομαι.

104. δάκνειν, *bite*, δήξομαι. πτύειν, *spit*, πτύσομαι.
 ἐσθίειν, *eat*, ἔδομαι. ῥοφεῖν, *gobble*, ῥοφήσομαι.
 λάπτειν, *lap*, λάψομαι. τρώγειν, *gnaw*, τρώξομαι,
 πίνειν, *drink*, πίομαι. χάσκειν, *gnaw*, χανοῦμαι.
105. ἀπαντᾶν, *meet*, ἀπαν- θρώσκειν, *leap*, θοροῦμαι.
 τήσομαι. νεῖν, *swim*, νεύσομαι.
 βαδίξειν, *walk*, βαδι- πηδᾶν, *leap*, πηδήσομαι.
 οὔμαι. πλεῖν, *sail*, πλεύσομαι.
 -βαίνειν, *go*, -βήσομαι. ῥεῖν, *flow*, ῥεύσομαι.
 (βλώσκειν), (poet.) *go*, σπουδάξειν, *hasten*, σπου-
 μολοῦμαι. δάσομαι.
 ἀπο-διδράσκειν, *run* (τρέχειν), *run*, δραμοῦμαι.
 ἀπο-δράσομαι. φεύγειν, *flee*, φεύξομαι.
 διώκειν, *pursue*, διώξ- χωρεῖν, *proceed*, χωρή-
 σομαι. σομαι.
 θεῖν, *run*, θεύσομαι. παίζειν, *play*, παίσομαι.
 πίπτειν, *fall*, πεσοῦμαι.
 κάμνειν, *be weary*, καμοῦμαι.
 φθάνειν, *get before*, φθήσομαι.
 ὑστερεῖν, *be behind*, ὑστερήσομαι.
106. (βιώναι αογ.), *live*, βιώ- εἶναι, *be*, ἔσομαι.
 σομαι. ἀποθνήσκειν, *die*, ἀπο-
 -γηράσκειν, *grow old*, θανοῦμαι.
 -γηράσομαι. πᾶσχειν, *suffer*, πείσομαι.
 (τλήναι αογ.) *endure*,
 τλήσομαι.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

107. λαγχάνειν, *obtain*, λήξομαι. τυγχάνειν, *obtain*, τεύξομαι.
 λαμβάνειν, *take*, λήψομαι. ἀρπάζειν, *seize*, ἀρπάσομαι.
 κίχχάνειν, (poet) *find*, κλέπτειν, *steal*, κλέψομαι.
 κικήσομαι. πλεονεκτεῖν, *be grasping*,
 πλεονεκτήσομαι.

108. Intellectual or emotional activity is expressed by

- ἀμαρτάνειν, *err*, ἀμαρτήσομαι. τωθάζειν, *mock*, τωθάσομαι.
 γιγνώσκειν, *know*, μάσομαι. θαυμάζειν, *admire*, θαυμάσομαι.
 γινώσομαι. ἀπολαύειν, *enjoy*, ἀπολαύσομαι.
 μαρτάνειν, *learn*, μαρτήσομαι. ὑβρίζειν, *insult*, ὑβριούμαι.
 σκώπτειν, *jeer*, σκώψομαι. ὀμνυαί, *swear*, ὀμοῦμαι.

109. There are many more, some of which oscillate between the active and the middle.

110. **Remarks on Contracted Verbs.**—The following irregularities are to be remembered :—

(1) The verbs ζῶ, *live*; χρῶ, *answer* (of an oracle); χρῶμαι, *use*; διψῶ, *thirst*; πεινῶ, *hunger*; σμῶ, *smear*; though from alpha stems contract in eta, as, ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, ζῶμεν, ζῆτε, ζῶσι, subjunctive, ζῶ, ζῆς, etc., infinitive, ζῆν.

κνῶ, *scrape*; and ψῶ, *rub*; occasionally contract in eta also.

(2) The verb ῥιγῶ, *shiver with cold*, contracts in ω and φ, instead of ου and οι, as, infinitive ῥιγῶν; subjunctive third singular ῥιγῶ; optative third singular ῥιγῶη; participle ῥιγῶν, ῥιγῶσα, ῥιγῶν, gen. ῥιγῶντος.

(3) Words like χέω only contract when the vowel epsilon is

Vowels long by nature. except ε and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

followed by another epsilon and before the endings *εις* and *ει* of the active. In all other cases their formation is identical with that of *λύω*. The only exceptions are *δέω*, *I bind*: and *ξέω*, *I smooth*; which in Attic always contract like polysyllables, *δάω*, *δεις*, *δει*, *δοῦμεν*, *δειτε*, *δοῦσι*, *ξῶ*, *ξεις*, *ξει*, *ξοῦμεν*, *ξειτε*, *ξοῦσι*; imperfect *ἔδουν*, *ἔξουν*, etc. But *δέω*, *I lack*, is like all other dissyllabic verbs in *-εω*, *δέω*, *δεις*, *δει*, *δέομεν*, *δειτε*, *δέουσι*; imperfect *ἔδεον*, *ἔδεις*, *ἔδει*, etc.

The verb *λοέω*, *wash*, contracts in Attic to *λούω*, but those persons which have a short connecting vowel are formed as if from *λόω*, and then contract; *e.g.*

<i>λόομεν</i>	becomes	<i>λοῦμεν</i> .
<i>λόετε</i>	„	<i>λοῦτε</i> .
<i>ἔλοον</i>	„	<i>ἔλουν</i> .
<i>λόεσθαι</i>	„	<i>λοῦσθαι</i> .
<i>λόόμενος</i>	„	<i>λούμενος</i> .

CHAPTER XIII

THE TENSE-SYSTEM OF REGULAR VERBS IN OMEGA

115. You must carefully observe that in no tense of *λύω* is there any stem-form shorter than *λυ*, which we call the present stem. It may therefore also be called the verbal stem, as there is no part of the verb in which the syllable *λυ* is not found. The same is true of all pure verbs, that is, verbs which have the omega of the first person singular present indicative active preceded by a vowel. Of course contracted verbs belong to this class, as *τιμῶ*, *φιλῶ*, and *δηλῶ*

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

were originally *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, and *δηλόω*. This is a very important class of verbs, and far more Greek verbs belong to it than to any other.

Many impure verbs also belong to this group, that is, have their present stem and their verbal stem identical, such as *λέγω*, *I say*, and *πλέκω*, *I plait*. But with most impure verbs the case is different. Thus of the verbs which you have learned, if you take *φεύγω* or *λείπω*, you will observe that the present stems *φευγ* and *λειπ* are not the shortest stem-forms in the verb. For *φεύγω* has for aorist *ἔφυγον*, of which *φυγ* is the stem, and *λείπω* forms an aorist *ἔλιπον* from the stem *λιπ*.

116. We may now go further than we did on p. 65 and may divide our verbs in a better way than by the letters in which their stems end, for we have learned that some verbs have no stem-form shorter than the present stem and that others have.

This at once separates all Greek verbs in omega into two great groups—

I. Verbs in which the present stem and verb-stem are identical.

II. Verbs in which the present stem and verb-stem are different.

To the former of these groups belong the vast majority of Greek verbs. The latter embraces a comparatively small number of verbs, but from the nature of their meaning the verbs which belong to it occur for the most part very frequently, and so appear to be more numerous than they are.

117. If we examine the verbs which belong to the second group, we shall see that the present stem may conveniently be regarded as enlarged from the shorter stem-form or verb-stem, but in different ways: We may thus divide the second

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

group into smaller groups according to the way in which the present stem, differs from the verb-stem.

118. I. The vowel of the present stem is longer than in the verb-stem.

φεύγω, <i>flee</i> .	verb-stem, φυγ.
λείπω, <i>leave</i> .	,, λιπ.

119. II. In cases when the verb-stem ends in a labial, the present stem is increased by tau.

βλάπτω, <i>hurt</i> .	verb-stem, βλαβ.
τύπτω, <i>strike</i> .	,, τυπ.
κρύπτω, <i>hide</i> .	,, κρυφ.

120. III. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by certain letters which arise from the coalescing of the final letter of the verb-stem and the semi-vowel *y* represented in Greek by *iota*.

(1) The palatals kappa, gamma, chi unite with this *iota* to form *ττ* (*σσ*).

κηρύττω, <i>proclaim</i>	for κηρυκ-ι-ω.
τάττω, <i>order</i>	for ταγ-ι-ω.
δρύττω, <i>dig</i>	for δρυχ-ι-ω.

(2) Delta and occasionally gamma coalesce with the *iota* to form *zeta*.

κομίζω, <i>carry</i>	for κομιδ-ι-ω.
οίμωζω, <i>besiege</i>	for οίμωγ-ι-ω.

(3) Lambda by union with the *iota* becomes *λλ*.

βάλλω, <i>throw</i>	for βαλ-ι-ω.
στέλλω, <i>equip</i>	for στελ-ι-ω.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

(4) When the verb-stem ends in nu or rho the semi-vowel is thrown back into it.

<i>τείνω, stretch</i>	for <i>τεν-ι-ω.</i>
<i>φθείρω, destroy</i>	for <i>φθερ-ι-ω.</i>

121. IV. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by nu or a syllable containing nu.

(1) by nu alone—

<i>βαίνω, go.</i>	verb-stem <i>βα.</i>
<i>τέμνω, cut.</i>	„ <i>τεμ.</i>

(2) by *αν*—

<i>μανθάνω, learn.</i>	verb stem <i>μαθ.</i>
<i>βλαστάνω, grow.</i>	„ <i>βλαστ.</i>

(3) by *νε*—

<i>κυνέω, kiss.</i>	verb-stem <i>κυ.</i>
---------------------	----------------------

122. V. The present stem is longer than the verb-stem by *σκ* or, when the verb-stem ends in a consonant, by *ισκ*, and sometimes by reduplication also.

<i>γηράσκω, grow old</i>	verb-stem <i>γηρᾶ.</i>
<i>γιγνώσκω, come to know.</i>	„ <i>γνω.</i>
<i>εὐρίσκω, find.</i>	„ <i>εὔρ.</i>

The last two classes must be regarded as quite irregular. Still more irregular are the two remaining classes.

123. VI. A short stem alternates with one enlarged by epsilon.

(1) The enlarged stem in epsilon belongs to the present, while other tenses are formed from the shorter.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

δοκῶ (έω), *seem*. verb-stem δοκ.
future δόξω (not δοκήσω).

(2) The shorter stem belongs to the present, while the other tenses are formed from the enlarged stem.

ἐθέλω, *wish*. verb-stem ἐθελ.
future ἐθελήσω.

124. VII. The verb draws upon quite different stems to form its different tenses, as ὀρώ, *I see*; ὄψομαι, *I shall see*, εἶδον, *I saw*, from ὄρα, ὄπ, ἰδ, see p. 184.

CHAPTER XIV

THE TENSES IN DETAIL

125. **Present and Imperfect.**—The imperfect is formed from the present stem by prefixing the augment and adding the personal endings.

Verbs when compounded with a preposition have the augment immediately after the preposition, as εἰσβάλλω, *I throw into*, εἰσ-έβαλλον; εἰσάγω, *I introduce*, εἰσ-ἤγον. The prepositions σύν, *with*, and ἐν, *in*, which become assimilated to the first consonant of the simple verb, resume their true forms before the augment, συνβάλλω, *I throw together*, συν-έβαλλον, ἐμβάλλω, *I throw into*, ἐν-έβαλλον. ἐκ, *out of*, becomes ἐξ before the augment.

126. When the preposition ends in a vowel, the vowel is elided before the augment, ὑπογράφω, *I subscribe*, ὑπ-έγραφον. But περί, *about*, and πρό, *before*, never lose their

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

vowel, although *πρό* may contract with *ε* to form *ου*, as *προῦβαινον*, for *προ-έ-βαινον*, *I went forward*. There are also some irregularities in augment.

127. (1) *ε* becomes *ει*, not *η*, in the verbs—

<i>εἶν</i> , <i>leave</i> , <i>εἶον</i> .	<i>ἔπεσθαι</i> , <i>follow</i> , <i>εἰπόμεν</i> .
<i>ἐθίζειν</i> , <i>accustom</i> , <i>εἴθιζον</i> .	<i>ἔχειν</i> , <i>have</i> , <i>εἶχον</i> .
<i>ἐστιᾶν</i> , <i>entertain</i> , <i>εἰστίων</i> .	<i>ἐλίττειν</i> , <i>roll</i> , <i>εἴλιπτον</i> .
<i>ἔλκειν</i> , <i>draw</i> , <i>εἴλκον</i> .	<i>ἔρπειν</i> , <i>creep</i> , <i>εἴρπον</i> .

(2) Some verbs beginning with a vowel have the syllabic augment—

<i>ὄνεισθαι</i> , <i>buy</i> .	<i>έωνούμην</i> .
<i>ὄθειν</i> , <i>push</i> .	<i>έώθουν</i> .
<i>οὔρειν</i> , <i>make water</i> .	<i>έούρουν</i> .

129. (3) Some verbs have a double augment in Attic—

<i>ἀντιβολεῖν</i> , <i>entreat</i> .	<i>ἤντεβόλουν</i> .
<i>ἀντιδικεῖν</i> , <i>dispute</i> .	<i>ἤντεδίκουν</i> .
<i>ἀμφισβητεῖν</i> , <i>dissent</i> .	<i>ἤμφεσβήτουν</i> .
<i>ἀμφιγνοεῖν</i> , <i>doubt</i> .	<i>ἤμφεγνόουν</i> .
<i>διαίταν</i> , <i>diet</i> .	<i>έδιήτων</i> .
<i>διακουεῖν</i> , <i>serve</i> .	<i>έδιηκόουν</i> .
<i>ἀνέχεσθαι</i> , <i>endure</i> .	<i>ἤνειχόμεν</i> .
<i>ἐνοχλεῖν</i> , <i>trouble</i> .	<i>ἤνώχλουν</i> .
<i>ἀνοίγειν</i> , <i>open</i> .	<i>ἀνέφωγον</i> .
<i>ἀμπέχεσθαι</i> , <i>have on</i> .	<i>ἤμπειχόμεν</i> .

130. The second or strong aorist active and middle.—Pure verbs cannot form this tense, and few even of impure verbs possess it. It is consequently very rare in Greek,

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

hardly occurring at all except in such verbs as have a root for their stem. That it is often thought a common tense is due to the fact that the verbs which form it, though few in number, are in very frequent use. Its inflexion is for the indicative the same as that of the imperfect, and for the other moods the same as that of the present. Thus from *λείπω* we have the active aorist *ἔλιπον*, and from *πείθω* the middle aorist *ἐπιθόμην*.

		ACTIVE	
		IMPERFECT	PRESENT
		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i> <i>Optative.</i>
S.	1. ἔλειπον.	} <i>Was, were leaving.</i>	<i>λείπω.</i> <i>λείποιμι.</i>
	2. ἔλειπες.		
	3. ἔλειπε.		
D.	2. ἐλείπετον.		<i>Imperative.</i> <i>Infinitive.</i>
	3. ἐλείπέτην.		<i>λείπε.</i> <i>λείπειν.</i>
P.	1. ἐλείπομεν.		
	2. ἐλείπετε.		<i>Participle.</i>
	3. ἔλειπον.		<i>λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπων.</i>

		AORIST	
S.	1. ἔλιπον.	} <i>Left.</i>	<i>λίπω.</i> <i>λίποιμι.</i>
	2. ἔλιπες.		
	3. ἔλιπε.		
D.	2. ἐλίπετον.		<i>λίπε.</i> <i>λιπεῖν.</i>
	3. ἐλίπέτην.		
P.	1. ἐλίπομεν.		
	2. ἐλίπετε.		
	3. ἔλιπον.		<i>λιπών, λιποῦσα, λιπον.</i>

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE

IMPERFECT		PRESENT	
<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>
S. 1. ἐπειθόμεν.	}	πειθωμαι.	πειθοίμην.
2. ἐπείθου.			
3. ἐπείθετο.			
D. 2. ἐπειθέσθου.		<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
3. ἐπειθέσθην.		πείθου.	πείθεσθαι.
P. 1. ἐπειθόμεθα.		<i>Participle.</i>	
2. ἐπείθεσθε.		πειθόμενος, η, ου.	
3. ἐπείθοντο.			

AORIST

S. 1. ἐπιθόμεν.	}	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>
2. ἐπίθου.		πίθωμαι.	πιθοίμην.
3. ἐπίθετο.			
D. 2. ἐπίθεσθου.		<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
3. ἐπιθέσθην.		πίθου.	πιθέσθαι.
P. 1. ἐπιθόμεθα.		<i>Participle.</i>	
2. ἐπίθεσθε.		πιθόμενος, η, ου.	
3. ἐπίθοντο.			

131. **Future active and middle.**—The inflexion of the future is the same as that of the present, except that the future stem forms no subjunctive or imperative. The contracted future has the same inflexion as contracted presents. *E.g.*—

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

PRESENT

FUTURE

Indicative

S. 1. φιλω̄, <i>I love.</i>	σπερω̄, <i>I shall sow.</i>
2. φιλεῖς.	σπερεῖς.
3. φιλεῖ.	σπερεῖ.
D. 2. φιλεῖτον.	σπερεῖτον.
3. φιλεῖτον.	σπερεῖτον.
P. 1. φιλοῦμεν.	σπεροῦμεν.
2. φιλεῖτε.	σπερεῖτε.
3. φιλοῦσι.	σπεροῦσι.

Optative

S. 1. φιλοῖην.	σπεροῖην.
2. φιλοῖης.	σπεροῖης.
3. φιλοῖη.	σπεροῖη.
D. 2. φιλοῖτον.	σπεροῖτον, etc.

Infinitive

φιλεῖν.	σπερεῖν.
---------	----------

Participle

φιλω̄ν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.	σπερω̄ν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.
----------------------	-----------------------

And so with the middle.

132. All stems ending in a vowel or a mute form their future by adding sigma to the stem. The sigma combines with gutturals to form xi, and with labials to form psi, while dentals are dropped before it. πλέκ-ω, *I plait*, πλέξω; βλάπ-τω, *I hurt*, βλάψω; ᾄδ-ω, *I sing*, ᾄσομαι; πράττω, *do* (πραγ), πράξω.

Vowel stems have their vowels long before sigma, that is, epsilon becomes eta, omicron becomes omega, alpha becomes eta except when preceded by epsilon, iota, or rho, in which

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

case it is not changed, as ποιῶ (έω), ποιήσω; δηλῶ (όω), δηλώσω; ἔω (άω), ἄλλω, ἔάσω; ἰῶμαι (ιάομαι), ἑάλ, ἰάσομαι; φυρῶ (άω), κνεαδ, φυράσω; but βοῶ (άω), σκωτ; βοήσομαι; τιμῶ (άω), τιμήσω.

133. The contracted future is formed by adding εω to the verb-stem, and then contracting; as τεν (verb-stem of τείνω, *stretch*), future τενέω, τενῶ. Stems ending in λ, μ, ν, ρ, form their futures in this way. The syllable preceding the contracted syllable is always short, νέμω, *assign*, νεμῶ; μαιίνω, *pollute*, μαιινῶ; σπείρω, *sow*, σπερῶ; ἀγγέλλω, *report*, ἀγγελῶ.

134. Not a few stems in ε (present έω), most stems in ιδ (present ίζω), and a very few in αδ (present άζω), throw out the sigma in the future. Those in ε and αδ at once contract the colliding vowels, καλῶ (έω), *call*; future καλῶ (for καλέσω): βιβάζω, *bring*, future βιβῶ (for βιβάσω). But the stems in ιδ after dropping sigma add epsilon and contract, as πορίζω, *provide*, ποριῶ for (ποριέω).

135. The first or weak aorist active and middle.— The stem is simply the future stem lengthened by alpha.

The stems in λ, μ, ν, ρ which form their future without sigma do not employ that letter in the aorist, but in compensation lengthen their vowel; short alpha becomes long after iota and rho, after other vowels and after consonants it becomes eta, ραίνω, *sprinkle*, ἔρρανα; καθαίρω, *purify*, ἐκάθηρα.

Exceptions are—

μαιίνω, *pollute*, ἐμίηνα.

τετραίνω, *bore*, ἐτέτρηνα.

κοιλαίνω *hollow*, ἐκοιλᾶνα.

λευκαίνω, *whiten*, ἐλευκᾶνα.

ὀργαίνω, *enrage*, ὄργᾶνα.

ἰσχναίνω, *dry*, ἴσχνανα.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Epsilon becomes *ει*, and iota and upsilon are simply lengthened, as *μένω*, *remain*, *ἔμεινα*; *κρίνω*, *decide*, *ἔκρινα*.

136. **The perfect active.**—The same stem supplies the pluperfect active, the perfect and pluperfect middle and passive, and the third future, which has a passive sense.

The characteristic mark of the stem is its reduplication. The rules for reduplication are—

137. (1) Verbs beginning with a vowel have no reduplication proper, but simply lengthen the vowel, as *ὄρω* (*άω*), *urge*, *ὄρμηκα*.

138. (2) Verbs beginning with a consonant followed by a vowel or by lambda, nu, or rho, repeat the initial consonant with epsilon, as *λύω*, *λέλυκα*—*γράφω*, *write*, *γέγραφα*; *πλέκω*, *plait*, *πέπλεχα*; *κνάω*, *scrape*, *κέκναυκα*. But an aspirate is represented by the corresponding tenuis, as *φιλόω*, *πεφίληκα*.

139. (3) In all other cases a verb beginning with two consonants takes only epsilon for its reduplication, as *κτείνω*, *kill*, *ἔκτονα*; *ζημιώω*, *injure*, *ἔζημίωκα*.

Exceptions to (2) are all verbs beginning with *ρ*, *γλ*, *γν*, *μν*, which follow (3), as, *ρίπτω*, *throw*, *ἔρριψα*; *γλύφω*, *carve*, *ἔγλυμμαι* (passive); *μνημονεύω*, *mention*, *ἔμνημόνευκα*; *γνωρίζω*, *point out*, *ἔγνώρικα*.

140. There are a strong and a weak perfect active.

The weak perfect active.—Kappa is added to the reduplicated verb-stem, the vowel following the rules laid down in § 132.

δρῶ (*άω*), *do*, *δράσσω*, *δέδρακα*.

τῖμῶ (*άω*), *τίμήσω*, *τετίμηκα*.

141. Stems in tau, delta, and theta throw out these consonants before kappa, as *ὀνειδίζω* (*ὀνειδ*), *reproach*, *ὠνειδίκα*; *πείθω* (*πιθ*), *persuade*, *πέπεικα*. The vowel is occasionally changed, as *φθείρω* (*φθερ*), *destroy*, *ἔφθορακα*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

142. **The second or strong perfect.**—This is an old and comparatively rare tense, formed directly from the verb-stem. The vowel of the stem undergoes change, and a few stems in kappa, gamma, ρι, and beta change these letters into the corresponding aspirates, as φεύγω (φυγ), *flee*, πέφευγα; πέμπω (πεμπ), *send*, πέπομφα.

143. **The perfect middle and passive.**—This tense is formed by adding the personal endings of the principal tenses of the middle directly to the perfect-stem without any connecting vowel. Stem λυ, perfect-stem λελυ, perfect middle λέλυ-μαι. When the stem ends in a consonant, the consonant is changed according to the rules laid down in page 111. The ending -νται of the third person plural is incompatible with consonantal stems, and in this case the periphrasis with εἰμί is always used. The following table gives an example of each class of consonant stems—

PALATAL	LABIAL	DENTAL	LIQUID
<i>Singular</i>			
πέπλεγμαι.	γέγραμμαι.	πέπεισμαι.	ἔσπαρμαι.
πέπλεξαι.	γέγραψαι.	πέπεισαι.	ἔσπαρσαι.
πέπλεκται.	γέγραπται.	πέπεισται.	ἔσπαρται.
<i>Plural</i>			
πεπλέγμεθα.	γεγράμμεθα.	πεπέισμεθα.	ἐσπάρμεθα.
πέπλεχθε.	γέγραψθε.	πέπεισθε.	ἔσπαρθε.
πεπλεγμένοι	γεγραμμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	ἐσπαρμένοι
εἰσί.	εἰσί.	εἰσί.	εἰσί.

144. **The future perfect** is formed by enlarging the perfect stem by sigma and adding the inflexions of the future middle, as λελυ-σ-ομαι, from λελυ; λελείψομαι, from λελειπ.

145. **The second or strong aorist passive stem.**—

Vowels long by nature, except ι and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

This stem supplies the second aorist and the second future passive. It is formed by adding epsilon to the verb-stem, the stem-vowel being sometimes changed, as τήκω, *melt* (verb-stem τάκ); ἐτάκην (stem τακε); πλέκω, *plait* (verb-stem πλαεκ); ἐπλάκην (stem πλακε).

146. The first or weak aorist passive stem.—This stem supplies the first aorist and the first future passive, and is formed from the verbal stem by adding θε. Before this syllable the vowel of vowel stems is lengthened as in the future, aorist, and perfect active, τῖμα, ἐτῖμήθην; πειρα, *try*, ἐπειράθην; futures, τῖμηθήσομαι, πειράθήσομαι.

CHAPTER XV

VERBS IN -μι.

147. THESE verbs differ from the verbs in omega only in the inflexion of the present and second aorist stems, and occasionally in that of the perfect and pluperfect. Many verbs belonging to the -ω conjugation form their aorist active according to the -μι conjugation.

148. They are divided into two classes.

(1) Verbs which in the present add their person-endings, directly to the verb-stem or the verb-stem reduplicated with iota; as, φήμι, *I say*; τίθημι, *I place*.

(2) Verbs which add νυ to the verb-stem in order to form the present stem; as δείκ-νῦ-μι, *I show* (verb-stem δεικ).

We shall add a few more verbs conjugated in full to those already given. The rest you will find in the list of verbs on p. 170.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

149. ἔημι, *I send, make to go*; is inflected like τίθημι.

ACTIVE

present ἔημι, ἔης, ἔησι (ν), ἔεμεν, ἔετε, ἔασσι(ν).
 subjunctive ἔω; optative ἔειην; imperative ἔει; infinitive
 ἔέναι; participle ἔείς.
 imperfect ἔην, ἔεις. ἔει, ἔεμεν, ἔετε, ἔεσαν.
 aorist ἔηκα, ἔηκας ἔηκε(ν), εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν or ἔηκαν.
 subjunctive εἶ; optative εἶην; imperative ἔς; infinitive
 εἶναι; participle εἶς.
 future ἔσω; perfect εἶκα;

MIDDLE

ἔεμαι, *I hasten*; subjunctive ἔωμαι, ἐῆ ἐῆται, etc.
 optative ἐείμην; imperative ἔεσο; infinitive ἔεσθαι; parti-
 ciple ἔεμενος.
 imperfect ἐείμην, ἔεσο.
 aorist εἶμην, εἶσο, εἶτο, etc.; subjunctive δῆμαι.
 optative εἶμην.
 future ἔσομαι; perfect εἶμαι; pluperfect εἶμην.
 aorist passive εἶθην; subjunctive ἐθῶ; future ἐθήσομαι.
 verbals ἐτός, ἐτέος.

It differs from τίθημι in its perfect middle which has, unlike τέθειμαι, a passive as well as a middle sense.

150. The three aorists ἔθηκα, ἔηκα, and ἔδωκα are (with the rare ἔφρηκα) the only Greek aorists in -κα.

151. φημί, *I say*; φῆς, φησί, φαμέν, φατέ, φᾶσι.
 subjunctive φῶ; optative φαίην; imperative φαθί or φάθι.
 infinitive φάναι; participle φᾶς.
 imperfect ἔφην, ἔφησθα, ἔφη, ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν.

152. Besides the regular forms the perfect active of ἴστημι has also the following—

vowels long by nature, except ε and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

- p. 1. ἔσταμεν, *we stand*.
 2. ἔστατε.
 3. ἐστᾶσι. pluperf. ἔστασαν, *they stood*.

Subj. ἐστῶ *I may stand*; ἐστῶμεν, ἐστῶσι; opt. ἐσταίην;
 imper. ἔσταθι, ἐστάτω, ἔστατον, ἔστατε; inf. ἐστάναι; part.
 ἐστός, ἐτώσα, ἐτός; gen. ἐτώτος, ἐτώσης.

153. Similarly τέθνηκα, the perfect of ἀποθνήσκω, *I die*; has the forms τέθναμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνάσι, 3 plural pluperfect ἐτέθνασαν; imperative τέθναθι, τεθνάτω; infinitive τεθνάναι; participle τεθνεώς, τεθνεῶσα, τεθνεός.

154. δέδια or δέδοικα (stem δι), *I fear*.

PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
δέδοικα, δέδια	ἐδεδοίκα
δέδοικας	ἐδεδοίκας
δέδοικε (δέδιε)	ἐδεδοίκει (ν) (ἐδεδίει)
(δεδοίκαμεν) δέδιμεν	ἐδέδιμεν
δεδοίκατε, δέδιτε	ἐδέδιτε
δεδοίκασι (ν), δεδίασι (ν)	ἐδέδισαν

subjunctive δεδίω

imperative δέδιθι, δεδίτω, δέδιτε

infinitive δεδιέναι (δεδοικέναι)

participle δεδιώς, δεδιυία, δεδιός

δεδοικώς, δεδοικυία, δεδοικός

155. The following verbs are from consonant-stems

οἶδα, *I know*

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
	<i>present</i>		
sing. 1.	οἶδα	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην
2.	οἶσθα	εἰδῆς	εἰδείης
3.	οἶδε (ν)	εἰδῆ	εἰδείη

*v*owels long by nature, except *ι* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
	<i>present</i>		
d.	2. ἴστων	εἰδῆτον	εἰδεῖτον
	3. ἴστων	εἰδῆτον	εἰδεῖτην
p.	1. ἴσμεν	εἰδῶμεν	εἰδεῖμεν
	2. ἴστε	εἰδῆτε	εἰδεῖτε
	3. ἴσᾱσι (ν)	εἰδῶσι (ν)	εἰδεῖεν
	<i>past</i>		
s.	1. ἦδη		εἰδέναι
	2. ἦδησθα	ἴσθι	
	3. ἦδει (ν)	ἴστω	PARTICIPLE
d.	2. ἦστων	ἴστων	εἰδώς, εἰδύλια, εἰδός
	3. ἦστην	ἴστων	VERBAL
p.	1. ἦσμεν		ἴστέον
	2. ἦστε	ἴστε	
	3. ἦσαν	ἴστων	
	<i>future</i>		
	εἴσομαι		

156. The forms οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδᾱσι, for the plural of the present are still found occasionally in some texts of Attic writers, but ought undoubtedly to be removed. The same is the case with the past forms given below.

They are dialectical or late.

- s. 1. ἦδειν
- 2. ἦδειςθθα, ἦδεις or ἦδης
- 3. ἦδη
- d. 2. ἦδειτον
- 3. ἦδειτην
- p. 1. ἦδειμεν
- 2. ἦδειτε
- 3. ἦδесαν

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

157. ἔοικα, *I am like*

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
	<i>present</i>		
s. 1.	ἔοικα	ἐοίκοω	ἐοικοίην
2.	ἔοικας	<i>regular, or</i>	<i>regular, or</i>
3.	ἔοικε(ν)	εἰκώς ᾧ, ἧς, etc.	εἰκώς εἴην, etc.
d. 2.	ἐοίκατον		
3.	ἐοίκατον	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>participle</i>
p. 1.	ἔοιγμεν	εἰκέναι	εἰκώς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός
2.	ἐοίκατε		
3.	εἴξασι(ν)		

past

ἐφῶκη, ἐφῶκης, etc.

There is also a 3 sing. ἤκει(ν)

*future*εἴξω, *regular*

The forms ἐοίκαμεν for ἔοιγμεν and ἐοίκασι(ν) for εἴξασι(ν) as well as ἐοικέναι and ἐοικώς, for εἰκέναι and εἰκώς, are probably un-attic.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER
IRREGULAR
IN ALPHABETICAL

		ACTIVE MEANING			
<i>verb</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
ᾄδω	sing	ᾄδον	ᾄσομαι	ᾄσα	...
αἰνῶ	praise	ἤνουν	αἰνέσω αἰνέσομαι	ἤνεσα	ἤνεκα
αἰσθάνομαι	perceive	ἤσθανόμην	αἰσθήσομαι	ἤσθόμην	ἤσθημαι
ἀκούω	hear	ἤκουον	ἀκούσομαι	ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα
ἁμαρτάνω	err	ἡμάρτανον	ἁμαρτήσομαι	ἡμαρτον	ἡμάρτηκα
ἀναλίσκω	spend	ἀνήλισκον	ἀναλώσω	ἀνήλωσα	ἀνήλωκα
ἀνοίγνυμι	open	ἀνέωγον	ἀνοίξω	ἀνέφεξα	ἀνέφεχα
ἄπτομαι	touch	ἤπτόμην	ἄψομαι	ἤψάμην	ἤμμαι
ἄπτω	kindle	ἤπτον	ἄψω	ἤψα	...
ἄρπάζω	seize	ἤρπαζον	ἄρπάσομαι	ἤρπασα	ἤρπακα
ἄρχομαι	begin	ἤρχόμην	ἄρξομαι	ἤρξάμην	ἤρρημαι
ἄρχω	rule, start	ἤρχον	ἄρξω	ἤρξα	ἤρξα
αὐξάνω	make to grow	ἠύξανον	αὐξήσω	ἠύξησα	ἠύξηκα
ἀφικνούμαι	come	ἀφικνούμην	ἀφίξομαι	ἀφίκεμην	ἀφίγμαι
βαίνω	go	ἔβαινον	βήσομαι	ἔβην ¹	βέβηκα
βάλλω	throw	ἔβαλλον	βαλῶ	ἔβαλον	βέβληκα
βλάπτω	hurt	ἔβλαπτον	βλάψω	ἔβλαψα	βέβλαφα
βλέπω	look	ἔβλεπον	βλέψομαι	ἔβλεψα	...
(βλώσκω)	fare	...	μολοῦμαι	ἔμολον	μέμβλωκα
βούλομαι	wish	ἐβουλόμην	βουλήσομαι	ἐβουλήθην	βεβούλημαι
βοῶ	shout	ἐβῶν	βοήσομαι	ἐβόησα	...
γαμῶ	duco uxorem	ἐγάμουν	γαμῶ	ἔγημα	γεγάμηκα

¹ Indicative ἔβην, subjunctive βῶ, optative βαίην, imperative βῆθι (in compounds -βά), infinitive βῆναι, participle βάς.

Vowels long by nature, except *υ* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

XVI

VERBS

ORDER

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
<i>future</i>	<i>ao-rist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>ao-rist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
...	ἄσθήσομαι	ἤσθην	ἤσμαι
...	αἰνεθήσομαι	ἠνέθην	ἠνήμαι
...
...	ἀκουσθήσομαι	ἤκούσθην	ἤκουσμαι
...	ἁμαρτηθήσομαι	ἠμαρτήθην	ἠμάρτημαι
...	ἀνᾶλωθήσομαι	ἀνήλωθην	ἀνήλωμαι
...	ἀνεύχθήσομαι	ἀνέψυχθην	ἀνέψυμαι
...
...	ἀφθήσομαι	ἤφθην	ἤμμαι
...	ἄρπασθήσομαι	ἠρπασθην	ἠρπασμαι
...
...	ἄρξομαι	ἤρχθην	ἤργμαι
...	αὐξήσομαι	ἠύξόμην ἠύξήθην	ἠύξημαι
...
...	-βαθήσομαι	-ἐβάθην	-βέβαμαι
βαλοῦμαι	ἐβαλόμην	βέβλημαι	βληθήσομαι	ἐβλήθην	βέβλημαι
...	βλάψομαι	ἐβλάφθην	βέβλαμμαι
...	βλαβήσομαι	ἐβλάβην	...
...
...
...
...
...

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent

		ACTIVE MEANING			
verb	meaning	imperfect	future	aorist	perfect
γαμοῦμαι	nubo	ἐγαμοῦμην	γαμοῦμαι	ἐγημάμην	γεγάμημαι
γελῶ	laugh	ἐγέλων	γελάσομαι	ἐγέλασα	...
γηράσκω	grow old	ἐγήρασκον	γηρᾶσομαι	ἐγήρασα	...
γίνομαι	become	ἐγενόμην	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γεγέννημαι
γινώσκω	get to know	ἐγίνωσκον	γνώσομαι	ἔγνων ¹	ἔγνωκα
δάκνω	bite	ἔδακνον	δήξομαι	ἔδακον	...
δείκνυμι	show	ἐδείκνυν	δείξω	ἔδειξα	δέδειχα
δέχομαι	receive	ἔδεχόμην	δέξομαι	ἔδεξάμην	δέδεγμαι
δέω ²	bind	ἔδουν	δήσω	ἔδησα	δέδεκα
δέω	lack	ἔδεον	δεήσω	ἔδεησα	δεδέηκα
διδάσκω	teach	ἐδίδασκον	διδάξω	ἔδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα
δύναμαι	am able	ἐδυνάμην	δυνήσομαι	ἔδυνήθην	δεδύνημαι
ἐγείρω	arouse	ἤγειρον	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα	... ³
ἐθέλω ⁴	wish	ἤθελον	ἐθελήσω	ἠθέλησα	ἠθέληκα
ἐθίζω	accustom	ἐθίζον	ἐθιῶ	εἴθισα	εἴθικα
ἐλαύνω	drive	ἤλαυνον	ἐλῶ	ἤλασα	ἐλήλακα
ἔλκω	draw	ἔλκον	ἔλξω	ἔλκυσα	ἔλκυκα
ἐπίσταμαι	know	ἠπιστάμην	ἐπιστήσομαι	ἠπιστήθην	...
ἔπομαι	follow	εἶπόμεν	ἔψομαι	ἔσπόμεν ⁵	...
ἐργάζομαι	work	εἰργαζόμεν	ἐργάσομαι	εἰργασάμην	εἰργασμαι
εὑρίσκω	find	ἠύρισκον	εὔρησω	ἠύρον	ἠύρηκα
ἔχω	have	εἶχον	ἔξω, σχήσω	ἔσχον ⁶	ἔσχηκα
ἔω	permit	εἶων	ἔᾶσω	εἶᾶσα	εἶᾶκα
ἔζυγνυμι	yoke	ἔζευγνῦν	ζεύξω	ἔζευξα	...
ἠδομαι	am glad	ἠδόμεν	ἠσθήσομαι	ἠσθην	...

¹ Indicative ἔγνων, subjunctive γνῶ, γνῶς, etc., optative γνοίην, imperative γνῶθι, infinitive γνῶναι, participle γνούς.

² See §110.

³ Strong perfect ἐγήγγορα in a neuter sense *am awake*.

⁴ In iambic poetry loses its initial epsilon becoming θέλω, θελήσω, but even in poetry always ἤθελον, ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry ῥ the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
...
...	...	...	...	ἐγέλασθην	...
...
...
...	...	...	γνωσθήσομαι	ἐγνώσθην	ἐγνώσμαι
...	...	...	δηχθήσομαι	ἐδήχθην	δέδηγμαι
δειξομαι	ἐδειξάμην	δέδειγμαι	δειχθήσομαι	ἐδείχθην	δέδειγμαι
...
δήσομαι	ἐδήσαμην	δέδεμαι	δεθήσομαι	ἐδέθην	δέδεμαι
δεήσομαι	ἐδεήθην	δεδήμαι	...	...	...
διδάξομαι	ἐδίδαξάμην	δεδίδαγμαι	διδάξομαι	ἐδίδαχθην	δεδίδαγμαι
...	...	...	διδαχθήσομαι	...	...
...
ἐγεροῦμαι	ἠγρόμην	ἐγήγερμαι	ἐγερθήσομαι	ἠγέρθην	ἐγήγερμαι
...
...	...	...	...	...	εἴθισμαι
...	...	...	ἐλαθήσομαι	ἠλάθην	ἐλήλαμαι
...	...	...	...	...	ἐλκυσμαι
...
...
...	...	...	ἐργασθήσομαι	ἐεργάσθην	ἐεργασμαι
εὐρήσομαι	ἠύρόμην	ἠύρημαι	εὐρεθήσομαι	ἠύρέθην	ἠύρημαι
...
ἔξομαι	ἐσχόμην	ἔσχημαι	ἔξομαι	...	ἔσχημαι
σχῆσομαι	...	...	σχῆσομαι	...	...
...	...	...	ἔασομαι	εἰάθην	εἶμαι
ξεύξομαι	ἐξευξάμην	ἔξευγμαι	ζυγήσομαι	ἐζύγην	ἔξευγμαι
...	...	...	...	ἐξεύχθην	...
...

⁵ In compounds ἐσπόμην, and even in simple verbs the subjunctive is σπῶμαι, optative σποιμην, etc.

⁶ Indicative ἔσχον, subjunctive σχῶ, σχῆς, etc., optative σχόην (in compounds σχοίμ), imperative σχές, infinitive σχεῖν, participle σχών.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

		ACTIVE MEANING			
verb	meaning	imperfect	future	aorist	perfect
θάπτω	bury	ἔθαπτον	θάψω	ἔθαψα	...
καθαίρω	purify	ἐκάθειρον	καθαρῶ	ἐκάθηρα	...
καθίζομαι	sit down	ἐκαθεζόμην	καθεδοῦμαι	ἐκαθεζόμην	...
κάθημαι	sit	καθήμην	...	...	...
καλῶ	call	ἐκάλουν	καλῶ	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα
κάμνω	labour	ἔκαμον	καμοῦμαι	ἔκαμον	κέκμηκα
κάω	or burn	ἔκαον	καύσω	ἔκαυσα	κέκαυκα
καίω			καύσομαι		
κεράννυμι	mix	ἐκεράννυν	κερῶ	ἐκέρασα	...
κερδαίνω	gain	ἐκέρδαινον	κερδανῶ	ἐκέρδανα	...
κλάω	or weep	ἔκλαον	κλαύσομαι	ἔκλαυσα	...
κλαίω			κλάησω		
κλέπτω	steal	ἔκλεπτον	κλέψω or κλέψομαι	ἔκλεψα	κέκλοφα
κρεμάννυμι	hang	ἐκρεμάννυν	κρεμῶ	ἐκρέμασα	...
κρίνω	part, judge	ἔκρινον	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	κέκρικα
κτῶμαι	acquire	ἐκτώμην	κτήσομαι	ἐκτησάμην	κέκτημαι ²
λαγχάνω	obtain by lot	ἐλάγχανον	λήξομαι	ἔλαχον	έλληχα
λαμβάνω	receive	ἐλάμβανον	λήψομαι	ἔλαβον	εἴληφα
λανθάνω	lie hid	ἐλάνθανον	λήσω	ἔλαβον	λέληθα
λανθάνομαι ³	forget	ἐλάνθανομην	λήσομαι	ἐλαθόμην	λέλησμαι
μανθάνω	learn	ἐμάνθανον	μαθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα
μάχομαι	fight	ἐμαχόμην	μαχοῦμαι	ἐμαχεσάμην	μεμάχημαι
μίγνυμι	mix	ἐμίγνυν	μίξω	ἔμιξα	...
-μιμνησκω	remind	-ἐμίμνησκον	-μνήσω	-ἔμνησα	...

¹ κέκλημαι is used as a present, *I am called* and forms its optative exceptionally κεκλήμην, κεκλήσο, κεκλήσθε, κεκλήητο.

² κέκτημαι has the present force of *I possess*, and forms its subjunctive exceptionally κεκτώμαι, κεκτῆ, κεκτῆται, etc., its optative κεκτῆμην, κεκτῆ, κεκτῆτο, κεκτῆμεθα, κεκτῆσθε, κεκτῆτο.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
...	ταφήσομαι	ἐτάφη	τέθαμμαι
...	τεθάψομαι	...	...
...	καθαροῦμαι	ἐκαθάρθην	κεκάσθαρμαι
...
καλοῦμαι	ἐκαλεσάμην	κέκλημαι	κληθήσομαι	ἐκλήθην	κέκλημαι ¹
...	κεκλήσομαι	...	...
...	καυθήσομαι	ἐκαύθην	έκαυμαι
...
κερῶμαι	ἐκερασάμην	κέκραμαι	κράθήσομαι	ἐκράθην	κέκραμαι
...
κλαύσομαι	ἐκλαυσάμην	κέκλαιμαι	κεκλαύσομαι	ἐκλαύθην	κέκλαιμαι
...	κλεφθήσομαι	ἐκλέφθην	κέκλεμμαι
...	ἐκλάπην	...
...	κρινούμαι	ἐκρίθην	κέκριμαι
...	κρηθήσομαι	...	...
...	ἐκτήθην	κέκτημαι
...	ἐλήχθην	έλληγμαι
λήσομαι	έλαβόμην	έλλημμαι	ληφθήσομαι	έλήφθην	έλλημμαι
...
...
...
...
...	μιχθήσομαι	έμίχθην	μέμγμαι
...	έμίγην	...
...	μενήσομαι	έμνήσθην	μέμνημαι ⁴
...	μνησθήσομαι	...	...

³ In the sense of *forget* we find in prose always the compound form *ἐπιλανθάνομαι*, etc.

⁴ The perfect passive *μέμνημαι* is used as a present with the sense *I remember*, and it forms its subjunctive exceptionally *μεμνώμαι*, *μεμνήη*, *μεμνήηται*, etc., its optative *μεμνήμην*, *μεμνήη*, *μεμνήητο*, *μεμνήημεθα*, *μεμνήησθε*, *μεμνήητω*. The imperative *μέμνησο* = *remember thou*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

		ACTIVE MEANING			
verb	meaning	imperfect	future	aorist	perfect
νέμω νίζω ¹	distribute wash (the hands)	ἐνεμον -ἐνιζον	νεμῶ -νίψω	ἐνειμα -ἐνιψα	νετέμηκα ...
νομίζω	think	ἐνόμιζον	νομιῶ	ἐνόμισα	νενόμηκα
οἶομαι ²	think	ᾤομην	οἴησομαι	ᾔηθην	...
οἴχομαι	am gone	ᾔχόμην	οἰχθήσομαι	...	...
δολῶμι ³	destroy	-δῶλλῶν	-δῶ	-ᾔλεσα	-δῶλόεκα
ᾄμνυμι	swear	ᾄμνῶν	ᾄμοῦμαι	ᾄμωσα	ᾄμώμοκα
ὀσφραίνομαι	smell	ὀσφραίνομαι	ὀσφρήσομαι	ὀσφρόμην	...
ὀφείλω	owe	ὀφείλων	ὀφειλήσω	ὀφείλησα	ὀφείληκα
ὀφλισκάνω	incur (disgrace, etc.)	ὀφλισκάνων	ὀφλήσω	ὀφλον	ὀφλήκα
παίζω	play	ἐπαίζον	παίσομαι	ἔπαισα	πέπαικα
πάσχω	suffer	ἐπασχον	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα
πετάννυμι	expand	ἐπετάννῶν	πετῶ	ἐπέτασα	...
πήγνυμι	fasten	ἐπήγνῶν	πήξω	ἔπηξα	...
πέμπλημι ⁴	fill	-ἐπέμπλην	-πλήσω	-ἔπλησα	-πέπληκα
πύμπρημι ⁵	burn	-ἐπίμπρην	-πρήσω	-ἔπρησα	...
πίνω	drink	ἐπῖνον	πίομαι	ἔπιον	πέπιωκα
πίπτω	fall	ἐπιπτον	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα
πλέω	sail	ἔπλεον	πλεύσομαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα
πράττω	transact, fare	ἔπραττον	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραχα πέπραγα ⁶

¹ The verb *νίζω* is in prose used only in compounds.

² In prose the present *οἶομαι* is like the imperfect *ᾤομην*, generally contracted (*οἶμαι*).

³ *δολῶμι* is in prose always compounded with *ἀπό*, viz., *ἀπόλλυμι*.

Vowels long by nature, except *η* and *ω*, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
νεμοῦμαι	ἐνειμάμην	νενέμημαι	νεμοῦμαι	ἐνεμήθην	νενέμημαι
-νίψομαι	-ἐνιψάμην	-νένιμμαι	...	...	...
...	νομοῦμαι	ἐνομίσθην	νενόμισμαι
...	νομοσθήσομαι	...	...
...
...	-δλοῦμαι	ᾠλόμην	-δλωλα
...	ὀμοθήσομαι	ᾠμόθην	ὀμώμομαι
...
...	ὀφειλήσομαι	ᾠφειλήθην	...
...	ὀφειληθήσομαι	...	ᾠφλημαι
...
...	παισθήσομαι	ἐπαίσθην	πέπαισμαι
...
...	πετασθήσομαι	ἐπετάσθην	πέπταμαι
...	παγήσομαι	ἐπάγην	πέπηγα
-πλησομαι	-ἐπλησάμην	-πέπλησμαι	-πλησθήσομαι	ἐπλήσθην	πέπλησμαι
...	ἐπλήμην	...	...
...	-πρησθήσομαι	-ἐπρήσθην	-πέπρημαι
...	ποθήσομαι	ἐπόθην	πέπομαι
...
...	πέπλευσμαι
πράξομαι	ἐπραξάμην	πέπραγμαί	πράξομαι	ἐπράχθην	πέπραγμαί
...	πραχθήσομαι	...	...
...	πεπράξομαι	...	...

⁴ *πίμπλημι* is in prose always compounded with *ἐν*, in which case the second *mu* is omitted *ἐμπίπλημι*.

⁵ *πίμπρημι* is in prose always compounded with *ἐν*, in which case the second *mu* is omitted *ἐμπίπρημι*.

⁶ *πέπραγα* is always intransitive *I have fared*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

		ACTIVE MEANING			
<i>verb</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
πυνθάνομαι	hear, inquire	ἐπυνθανόμην	πεύσομαι	ἐπυνθόμην	πέπυσμαι
ρέω	flow	ἔρρεον	ρήσομαι	ἔρρηγην	ἔρρηγκα
ῥήγνυμι	break	ἔρρηγνύν	ρήξω	ἔρρηξα	...
ρίπτω	throw	ἔρριπτον	ρίψω	ἔρριψα	ἔρριφα
σβέννυμι	quench	ἔσβέννυν	σβέσω	ἔσβεσα	...
σκώπτω	jeer	ἔσκωπτον	σκώψομαι	ἔσκωψα	...
στέλλω ¹	despatch	ἔστελλον	στελῶ	ἔστειλα	ἔσταλκα
στρέφω	turn	ἔστρεφόν	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα	...
τείνω	stretch	ἔτεινον	τενῶ	ἔτεινα	τέτακα
τέμνω	cut	ἔτεμον	τεμῶ	ἔτεμον	τέτμηκα
τίκτω	bring forth	ἔτικτον	τέξομαι	ἔτεκον	τέτοκα
τιτρώσκω	wound	ἐτίτρωσκον	τρώσω	ἔτρωσα	...
τρέπω	turn	ἔτρεπον	τρέψω	ἔτρεψα ²	τέτροφα
τυγχάνω	hit, happen	ἐτύγγανον	τεύξομαι	ἔτυχον	τετύχηκα
ὑπισχνούμαι	promise	ὑπισχνόμην	ὑποσχόσομαι	ὑπεσχόμην	ὑπέσχημαι
φαίνω	show	ἔφαινον	φανῶ	ἔφηνα	πέφαγκα
φθείρω	destroy	ἔφθειρον	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα ἔφθορα
φύω ³	produce	ἔφῶον	φύσω	ἔφυνσα	...

¹ The verb στέλλω is ordinarily compounded in prose writers.

² There is also found in poetry a strong aorist ἔτραπον.

³ The strong aorist ἔφῶν has the two senses of *I grew* and *I am by nature*. It is declined ἔφῶν, ἔφῶς, ἔφῶ, ἔφωμεν, ἔφῶτε, ἔφῶσαν. The sub-Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
<i>future</i>	<i>aojist</i>	<i>perfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aojist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
...
...
...	...	...	ράγησομαι	ἐρράγη	ἐρρωγα
...	...	...	ριφθήσομαι	ἐρρίφθην	ἐρριμμαι
...	...	...	σβήσομαι	ἔσβην	ἔσβηκα
...	...	...	σκωφθήσομαι	ἔσκώφθην	...
στελοῦμαι	ἔστειλάμην	ἔσταλμαι	σταλήσομαι	ἐστάλην	ἔσταλμαι
στρέψομαι	ἔστρεψάμην	ἔστραμμαι	στρέψομαι	ἐστράφην	ἔστραμμαι
...	...	...	στραφήσομαι	ἔστρέφθην	...
τενοῦμαι	ἔτεινάμην	τέταμαι	τενοῦμαι	ἐτάθην	τέταμαι
...	...	...	ταθήσομαι	...	...
τεμοῦμαι	ἔταμόμην	τέτμημαι	τεμοῦμαι	ἐτμήθην	τέτμημαι
...	...	...	τμηθήσομαι	...	...
τέξομαι	ἔτεκόμεν	...	τετμήσομαι	...	...
...
...	...	...	τρώσομαι	ἐτρώθην	τέτρωμαι
...	...	...	τρωθήσομαι	...	...
τρέψομαι	ἔτρεψάμην	...	τρέψομαι	ἐτραπίμην	τέτραμμαι
...	...	...	...	ἐτράπην	...
...	...	...	...	ἐτρέφθην	...
...
φανοῦμαι	ἔφηνάμην	...	φανοῦμαι	ἐφάνην	πέφασμαι
...	...	...	φανήσομαι	ἐφάνθην	πέφηναι
...	...	...	φθεροῦμαι	ἐφθάρην	ἔφθαρμαι
...	...	...	φθαρήσομαι	...	...
...	...	...	φύσομαι	...	...

junctive is φύω, φύης, φύη, etc. The infinitive φῦναι, and the participle φύς. Neither optative nor imperative is found in Attic. The perfect πέφυκα has a present sense, *I am by nature*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

		ACTIVE MEANING			
<i>verb</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
χαίρω	rejoice	ἔχαιρον	χαίρήσω	ἔχάρην	κεχάρηκα
χάσκω	yawn	ἔχασκον	χανοῦμαι	ἔχασον	κέχηνα ¹
χέω	pour	ἔχεον	χέω	ἔχεα ²	κέχυκα
χρή ³	there is need	ἐχρήν or χρῆν	χρήσται	...	...
χρῶμαι	use	ἐχρώμην	χρήσομαι	ἐχρησάμην	κέχημαι
ῥῶ	push	ἔῥθουν	ῥσω	ῥωσα	..

¹ The perfect *κέχηνα* has a present sense. Owing to this it has some imperative forms, as *κεχῆνατε γυγε* in Aristophanes.

² The third person singular of *ἔχεα* is not contracted but remains *ἔχεε(ν)*, thus being easily distinguished from the same person of the imperfect, *ἔχει* *he used to pour*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

MIDDLE MEANING			PASSIVE MEANING		
<i>future</i>	<i>ao-rist</i>	<i>per-fect</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>ao-rist</i>	<i>per-fect</i>
...
...
χέομαι	έχεάμην	κέχυμαι	χυθήσομαι	έχύθην	κέχυμαι
...
...	...	...	χρησθήσομαι	έχρήσθην	κέχρημαι
ώσομαι	έωσάμην	έωσμαι	ώσθήσομαι	έώσθην	έωσμαι

³ The subjunctive *χρή* is *χρήῃ* (i.e. *χρή ἦ*), the optative *χρεῖη* (i.e. *χρή εἴη*), the infinitive *χρήναι* (i.e. *χρή εἶναι*), and the participle *χρεών* (i.e. *χρή δν*).

Vowels long by nature, except α and ω , are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

CHAPTER XVII

VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM DIFFERENT
ROOTS(1) *Speak, say*

ἀγορεύω, *I say*, and its compounds have future ἐρώ; aorist εἶπον; perfect εἶρηκα; perfect passive εἶρημαι; aorist ἐρήθη; futures ῥηθήσομαι and εἰρήσομαι.

The aorist εἶπον is particularly irregular, the second person in both singular and plural being formed as if from εἶπα. Thus—

εἶπὼν, εἶπας, εἶπε(ν), εἶπατον, εἶπάτην, εἶπομεν, εἶπατε, εἶπον. So in the imperative we have εἶπέ and εἶπόντων, but εἶπατε, εἶπάτω, and εἶπατον. The alpha does not appear in the optative, infinitive, or participle.

λέγω is more frequent than ἀγορεύω when the simple verb is required, ἀγορεύω taking its place in compounds; λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, ἔλεχθην, λεχθήσομαι, λελέξομαι.

(2) *Take, choose*

αἶρω, *I take*; imperfect ἤρουν; future αἰρήσω; perfect ἤρηκα; aorist εἶλον. Most of the passive forms come from a third root:—

ἀλίσκομαι, *I am taken*; imperfect ἠλισκόμην; future ἀλώσομαι; aorist ἔαλον, or ἤρέθην; perfect ἔαλωκα. or ἤρημαι.

The middle of αἶρω has the meaning *I choose*.

αἰρούμαι, *I choose*; imperfect ἠρούμην; future αἰρήσομαι; perfect ἤρημαι, *I have chosen*, and *I have been chosen*; aorist ἤρέθην, *I was chosen*; future αἰρεθήσομαι, *I shall be chosen*; ἠρήσομαι, *I shall have been chosen*; aorist εἰλόμην, *I chose*.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

Verbals *αἰρετός*, *that may be taken*, or *that may be chosen* ;
αἰρετέος, *to be taken*, or *to be chosen*.

(3) *Go, come*

ἔρχομαι, *I go* ; subjunctive *ἴω* ; optative *ἴοιμι* ; impera-
 tive *ἴθι* ; infinitive *ἔναι* ; participle *ἴών*.

imperfect *ἦα*, see p. 98.

future *εἶμι*, see p. 98.

aorist *ἦλθον*, *ἔλθω*, *ἔλθοιμι*, *ἐλθέ*, *ἐλθεῖν*, *ἐλθών*

perfect *ἐλήλυθα*, or *ἦκω*, *I am come*.

pluperfect *εἰληλύθη*, or *ἦκον*, *I was come*.

The future *ἐλεύσομαι* is not Attic, but occurs in other
 dialects and in tragedy.

(4) *Eat*

ἐσθίω, *I eat* ; imperfect *ἦσθιον*.

future *ἔδομαι* ; aorist *ἔφαγον*.

perfect *ἐδήδοκα* ; participle *ἐδηδοκώς* or *βεβρωκώς*.

perfect passive *ἐδήδεσμαι*, or *καταβέβρωμαι*.

aorist *κατεδέσθην*.

(5) *Live*

ζῶ, *I live* ; see p. 152, § 110 (1).

subjunctive *ζῶ* ; optative *ζήην* ; imperative *ζή* ; infinitive
ζῆν ; participle *ζών*.

imperfect *ἔζων* ; future *βιώσομαι*, rarely *ζήσω* ; aorist
ἐβίωον.

perfect *βεβίωκα* ; perfect passive impersonal *βεβιώται*.

(6) *Kill*

κτείνω, *ἀποκτείνω*, *I kill*.

future *κτενῶ*, *ἀποκτενῶ*.

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
 the circumflex accent.*

aorist ἔκτεινα, ἀπέκτεινα.

perfect ἀπέκτονα.

pluperfect ἀπεκτόνη.

The uncompounded forms are the rarer, and are quite un-Attic in the perfect and pluperfect. Xenophon uses κατακαίνω, κατέκανον and κατακέκονα, but he is not to be imitated. For the passive Attic writers used the forms of ἀποθνήσκω, *I die*; imperfect ἀπέθνησκον; future ἀποθανοῦμαι; aorist ἀπέθανον; perfect τέθνηκα, never compounded; pluperfect ἔτεθνήκη never compounded.

(7) *See*

ὄρω (ᾶω) *I see*; imperfect ἑώρων; future ὄψομαι; aorist εἶδον, ἴδω, ἴδομι, ἰδέ or ἴδε, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών; perfect ἐόρακα or ὄπωπα; perfect passive ἐόραμαι or ὤμμαι; aorist ὤφθην; future ὀφθήσομαι.

(8) *Sell*

πωλῶ (έω), *I sell*; more rarely ἀποδίδομαι; imperfect ἐπώλων, ἀπεδιδόμην; future πωλήσω or more frequently ἀποδώσομαι; aorist ἀπέδομην; perfect πέπρακα.

passive πωλοῦμαι.

future πωλήσομαι; aorist ἐπράθην.

perfect πέπραμαι; pluperfect ἐπεπράμην

future exact πεπράσομαι.

(9) *Consider*

σκοπῶ, ἐσκόπουν, or σκοποῦμαι; future σκέψομαι; aorist ἑσκεψάμην; perfect ἑσκεμμαι.

Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry the circumflex accent.

(10) *Strike*

τύπτω, *I strike, I wound.*

future πατάξω; aorist ἐπάταξα.

perfect πέπληγα.

passive τύπτομαι; aorist ἐπλήγην (in compounds ἐπλάγην),
perfect πέπληγμαι; future πληγήσομαι; future exact
πεπλήξομαι.

But when τύπτω means *I strike with the hand or cane*, different forms are used. Thus: future τυπτήσω; perfect πέπληγα; future passive τυπτήσομαι. The other tenses are generally supplied by a periphrasis, e.g., aorist active πληγὰς ἐνέβαλον; passive πληγὰς ἔλαβον; perfect passive πληγὰς εἴληφα.

(11) *Run*

τρέχω, ἔτρεχον, θέω, ἔθειον; future θρέξομαι, θεύσομαι,
δραμοῦμαι; aorist ἔδραμον; perfect δεδράμημαι.

(12) *Bear, carry*

φέρω, ἔφερον, future οἴσω; aorist ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκ-ας,
-ε, -ατον, -άτην, -αμεν, -ατε, ἤνεγκον; perfect ἐνήνοχα,
ἐνήνεγμαι; aorist ἤνέχθην; middle φέρομαι, οἴσομαι, ἤνεγκά-
μην, ἐνήνεγμαι.

(13) *Buy*

ἠνοῦμαι, *I buy*; imperfect ἕωνούμην; future ὠνήσομαι; aorist ἐπριάμην; subjunctive πρίωμαι; optative πριαίμην; impera-
tive πρίω, πριάσθω, &c.; infinitive πριάσθαι; participle
πριάμενος; perfect ἕωνημαι; passive aorist ἕωνήθην; perfect
ἕωνημαι; verbals ὠνητός, ὠνητέος.

The present passive would be supplied by a periphrasis
such as πρᾶσιν εὐρίσκω.

*Vowels long by nature, except η and ω, are marked long, unless they carry
the circumflex accent.*

APPENDIX

VERBS IN Ω.

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted.—ACTIVE VOICE.

λύω, I loose.

TENSES	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
	<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>					
<i>Present and Imperfect</i>	S. 1	λύ-ω	λύ-ω λύ-ῆς λύ-ῆ λύ-ῆτον λύ-ῆτον λύ-οιμεν λύ-ῆτε λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιμι λύ-οις λύ-οι λύ-οιτον λύ-οίτην λύ-οιμεν λύ-οιτε λύ-οιεν	— λύ-ε λύ-έτω λύ-έτων λύ-έτων — λύ-ετε λύ-όντων	λύ-ειν	λύ-ων, λύ-οισα, λύ-ον See p. 43
	2	λύ-εις					
	3	λύ-ει					
	D. 2	λύ-ετον					
	3	λύ-ετον					
	P. 1	λύ-ομεν					
2	λύ-ετε						
3	λύ-ουσι(ν)						
<i>Future</i>	S. 1	λύ-σ-ω		λύ-σ-οιμι λύ-σ-οις λύ-σ-οι λύ-σ-οιτον λύ-σ-οίτην λύ-σ-οιμεν λύ-σ-οιτε λύ-σ-οιεν		λύ-σ-ειν	λύ-σ-ων, λύ-σ-ουσα, λύ-σ-ον See p. 43
	2	λύ-σ-εις					
	3	λύ-σ-ει					
	D. 2	λύ-σ-ετον					
	3	λύ-σ-ετον					
	P. 1	λύ-σ-ομεν					
2	λύ-σ-ετε						
3	λύ-σ-ουσι(ν)						

TENSES	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Weak Aorist</i>	ἔ-λῦ-σ-α ἔ-λῦ-σ-ας ἔ-λῦ-σ-ε(ν) ἔ-λῦ-σ-ατον ἔ-λῦ-σ-άτην ἔ-λῦ-σ-αμεν ἔ-λῦ-σ-ατε ἔ-λῦ-σ-αν	λῦ-σ-ω λῦ-σ-ῆς λῦ-σ-ῆ λῦ-σ-ῆτον λῦ-σ-ῆτον λῦ-σ-ῶμεν λῦ-σ-ῆτε λῦ-σ-ῶσι(ν)	λῦ-σ-αιμι λῦ-σ-εias λῦ-σ-ειε(ν) λῦ-σ-αιτον λῦ-σ-αίτην λῦ-σ-αίμεν λῦ-σ-αίτε λῦ-σ-εiαν	— λῦ-σ-ον λῦ-σ-άτω λῦ-σ-άτων λῦ-σ-άτων — λῦ-σ-ατε λῦ-σ-άτωτων	λῦ-σ-αι 	λῦ-σ-ας, λῦ-σ-άσα, λῦ-σαν See p. 41
<i>Weak Perfect and Pluperfect</i>	<i>Perfect</i> λέ-λῦ-κα λέ-λῦ-κας λέ-λῦ-κε(ν) λέ-λῦ-κατον λέ-λῦ-κατον λέ-λῦ-καμεν λέ-λῦ-κατε λέ-λῦ-κασ(ν)	λῦ-κ-ω λῦ-κ-ῆς λῦ-κ-ῆ λῦ-κ-ῆτον λῦ-κ-ῆτον λῦ-κ-ῶμεν λῦ-κ-ῆτε λῦ-κ-ῶσι(ν)	λῦ-κ-οίμι λῦ-κ-οίς λῦ-κ-οί λῦ-κ-οίτον λῦ-κ-οίτην λῦ-κ-οίμεν λῦ-κ-οίτε λῦ-κ-οίεν	— λῦ-κ-έτω λῦ-κ-έτων λῦ-κ-έτων — λῦ-κ-ετε λῦ-κ-έτων	λῦ-κ-αι 	λῦ-κός λῦ-κῶσα λῦ-κός See p. 46
<i>Strong Aorist</i>	Wanting in Vowel-stems. Has the same endings as the Imperfect in the Indicative and as the Present in the other Moods. See p. 159.					
<i>Strong Perf. and Pluperfect</i>	Wanting in Vowel-stems. Have the same endings as the Weak Perfect and the Pluperfect respectively. See p. 164.					

VERBS IN Ω.

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted. — MIDDLE VOICE.

λύομαι, I loose for myself.

TENSES	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Present and Imperfect</i>	<i>Present</i>	S. 1	λύ-ομαι	λύ-οίμην	---	λύ-όμενος, η, ον
		2	λύ-εαι	λύ-οιο	λύ-εσθαι	
		3	λύ-εται	λύ-οιτο	λύ-έσθω	
	<i>Imperfect</i>	D. 2	λύ-εσθον	λύ-οισθον	λύ-έσθων	---
		3	λύ-εσθον	λύ-οίσθην	λύ-έσθων	
		P. 1	λύ-όμεθα	λύ-οίμεθα	---	
<i>Future</i>	<i>Present</i>	S. 1	λύ-σ-ομαι	λύ-σ-οίμην	---	λύ-σ-όμενος, η, ον
		2	λύ-σ-εαι	λύ-σ-οιο	λύ-σ-εσθαι	
		3	λύ-σ-εται	λύ-σ-οιτο	---	
	<i>Imperfect</i>	D. 2	λύ-σ-εσθον	λύ-σ-οισθον	---	---
		3	λύ-σ-εσθον	λύ-σ-οίσθην	---	
		P. 1	λύ-σ-όμεθα	λύ-σ-οίμεθα	---	

TENSES	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Weak Aorist</i>	S. 1 2 3 D. 2 3 P. 1 2 3	ἐ-λῦ-σ-ωμαι λῦ-σ-ῃ λῦ-σ-ῆται ἐ-λῦ-σ-ασθῶν ἐ-λῦ-σ-ασθῆν ἐ-λῦ-σ-άμεθα ἐ-λῦ-σ-ασθε ἐ-λῦ-σ-αντο	λῦ-σ-ωμαι λῦ-σ-ῃ λῦ-σ-ῆται λῦ-σ-ασθῶν λῦ-σ-ασθῆν λῦ-σ-άμεθα λῦ-σ-ασθε λῦ-σ-αντο	λῦ-σ-αίμην λῦ-σ-αίῳ λῦ-σ-αίτω λῦ-σ-αίσθην λῦ-σ-αίσθε λῦ-σ-αίτω	λῦ-σ-ασθαι	λῦ-σ-άμενος, ῆ, ον
<i>Perfect and Pluperfect</i>	S. 1 2 3 D. 2 3 P. 1 2 3	<i>Perfect</i> λέ-λῦ-μαι λέ-λῦ-σαι λέ-λῦ-ται λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λῦ-μεθα λέ-λυ-σθε λέ-λυ-νται	λε-λῦ-μένος ῶ ῆς ῆ ῆτον ῆτον ῶμεν ῶτε ῶσ(ι)ν	λε-λῦ-μένῳ εἶην εἶης εἶη λε-λῦ-μένῳ εἶτον εἶτην εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν	λε-λῦ-σθαι	λε-λῦ-μένος, ῆ, ον
<i>Future Perfect</i>	S. 1 2 3	λε-λῦ-σ-ομαι λε-λῦ-σ-εαι λε-λῦ-σ-εαι etc. as Present	λε-λῦ-σ-οίμην λε-λῦ-σ-οίῳ λε-λῦ-σ-οίτω etc. as Present	λε-λῦ-σ-οίμην λε-λῦ-σ-οίῳ λε-λῦ-σ-οίτω etc. as Present	λε-λῦ-σ-οίμην λε-λῦ-σ-οίῳ λε-λῦ-σ-οίτω etc. as Present	λε-λῦ-σ-οί-μενος
<i>Strong Fut. Perf.</i>						

Wanting in Vowel-Stems.

For the Strong Aorist Middle see p. 160.
For the Perfect Middle and Passive of consonantal stems see p. 164.

VERBS IN Ω.

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted. PASSIVE VOICE.

Identical with the Middle except in Aorist and Tenses derived from Aorist.
λύομαι, *I am loosed.*

TENSES		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE
<i>Weak Aorist</i>	S. 1 2 3	ἐ-λύ-θ-ην	λύ-θ-ῶ	λύ-θ-είην	—	λύ-θ-ῆναι
		ἐ-λύ-θ-ης	λύ-θ-ῆς	λύ-θ-είης	λύ-θ-ητι	
		ἐ-λύ-θ-η	λύ-θ-ῆ	λύ-θ-είη	λύ-θ-ήτω	
	D. 2 3	ἐ-λύ-θ-ῆτον	λύ-θ-ῆτον	λύ-θ-εῖτον	λύ-θ-ητον	
		ἐ-λύ-θ-ήτην	λύ-θ-ῆτον	λύ-θ-είτην	λύ-θ-ήτων	
		P. 1 2 3	ἐ-λύ-θ-ημεν	λύ-θ-ῶμεν	λύ-θ-εῖμεν	
	ἐ-λύ-θ-ητε		λύ-θ-ῆτε	λύ-θ-εῖτε	λύ-θ-ητε	
	ἐ-λύ-θ-ησαν		λύ-θ-ῶσι(ν)	λύ-θ-εῖεν	λύ-θ-έντων	
	<i>Weak Future</i>	S. 1 2 3	λύ-θήσ-ομαι		λύ-θησ-οίμην			λύ-θήσ-εσθαι
λύ-θήσ-ει				λύ-θήσ-οιο		
λύ-θήσ-εται				λύ-θήσ-οιτο		
D. 2 3		λύ-θήσ-εσθον		λύ-θήσ-οισθον		
		λύ-θήσ-εσθον		λύ-θησ-οίσθην		
P. 1 2 3		λύ-θησ-όμεθα		λύ-θησ-οίμεθα		
		λύ-θήσ-εσθε		λύ-θησ-οισθε		
		λύ-θήσ-ουται		λύ-θήσ-οιντο		
<i>Strong Aorist</i>			Wanting in Vowel-stems.		Has the same endings as Weak Aorist.	
<i>Strong Future</i>		Wanting in Vowel-stems.		Has the same endings as Weak Future.		

Verbal Adjectives. { λύ-τός, λύ-τή, λύ-τόν, *fit to be loosed.*
 { λύ-τέος, λύ-τέα, λύ-τέον, *requiring to be loosed.*

Obs.—The termination of the 2nd Pers. Sing. Imperative of the Strong Aor. Pass. is