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## ARMENIAN AND ENGLISH

BI<br>P. PASCHAL AOCHER<br>AND<br>LORD BYRON



## VENICE

PRINTED IN THE ARMENIAN MONASTERY OF ST. LAZARUS

# A <br> GRAIIIIAR <br> ARMENIAN AND ENGLISH 

BY

P. PASCHAL AUCHER

A ND

## LORD BYRO㮾



VENICE

PRINTED IA TIE ARMENIAN MONASTERY OF ST. LAZARUS

1873


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p k^{8^{313}} A^{8} N^{2}
$$

P.

TLeo. W. H oob
$\because \vdots$

## GRAMMAR

Grammar teaches the art of speaking and writing correctly.

Human discourse is formed of letters, syllables and words.
Letters are the elements of a syllable.
A syllable is either one letter, or the union of letters.

A word is one or more syllables, which express some thing.

The union of words to explain our thoughts completely is called discourse.

The harmony of words with the rules of Grammar is called Syntax.
ALPHABET
Alphabet consists of thirty -eight letters


The Armenian



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PRINTING }
\end{aligned}
$$

bıfiuи, eemásd meaning. $1 \operatorname{mju}^{u}$ luis light.
$\boldsymbol{T O}_{\text {avcur }}$ khāvair dark.
ठоши $d z \bar{a} r$ tree.

Z r, hyer hair.
9 aryst tzine voice.
1L-4 gheg rodder.
Zथш jar discourse. J'ull mire mother. 3wl't hart straw.


$i$ short or $e$ as in $h e, b e$.
$l$ as in lunatic.
$k h$ as greek $\chi$ or german $c h$.
$d z$ or $c z$ in $c z a r$, or $z$ in mezzotinto.
$g$ hard as $g o o d$.
$h$.
$t z$ soft.
$g h$ as new greek $\gamma$, or pari-
$\quad$ sian $r$.
$j$ or $d g$ judge.
$m$.
$h$ soft in beginning of words;
$\quad y$ as boy in the midst; and
mute at the end.
$n$.
$s h$.
$w o$ as in word.
$t c h$ or $c h$ in fetch and such.
$b$.
$t s h$ or $c h$ soft as in $c h u r c h$, or
$\quad$ like $t$ in nature.
$r$ hard.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 为 | *** |


PRINTING
NAME

$$
=>s c \rightarrow 1 \leq 40 \infty
$$

## EXAMPLEOF READING

## THE LORD＇S PRAYER

 Hāyr myer wor hyergins，soorp yeghitzi
 द̄noon ko；yegestzē ārkāyootune ko；
 yeghitzin gamk ko worbēs hyergins yev hyerg－
 ri．Ezhātz myer hänābāzort door mez
 āyssor；yev togh myez ezbardis inyer，worbē ${ }_{s}$
 yēv myek toghoomk myerotz bārdābānatz；yev
 mi dānir ezmyez i portzootune， $\bar{a} y l$ pergiā

 kāyootune yev zorootune yev pārk hāvidyāns． はリち力： amēn．

Vowels

$$
\ldots, \leftarrow, \zeta, L, l, \ldots, \downarrow, \infty
$$

Consonants

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { g, れ, р, \$. }
\end{aligned}
$$

SYLLABLE
A syllable is an articulate sound, as, un,




 shoon. \&wll, tchar. \&ncll, tshoor or chiure.



A syllable may be also composed of six letters, as ultumfte, siamph. pmLref, chiurpk.

Two or three consonants are sometimes formed before or after a vowel.

Double consonants at the end of a syllable are pronounced short, as, mul't', darr, pue quep, caghack.

When the word ends with double \%, in the pronunciation an $c$ is inserted, as,
 tiermun.

So also when in the beginning of a word the same consonant is doubled，as， $2 \pi=4$ （ $2: 2 \pi \mathbf{n}^{2}$ ）shushoog．44ng（4：4ng）gugotz．
When the liquids $\hbar, \eta, \eta$ ，are at the end of a syllable after another consonant，they have equally in the pronunciation the letter



But not when they precede the consonant，


Likewise when the consonants are diffe－
 Sñef，hoghmk．

In the beginning of many words between two consonants the letter $g$ is understood in the oblique cases instead of another vowel of the nominative case，as， Small $_{\text {for }}$ ，tzoogun．



FAMILIAR ABBREVIATIONS

| 位 $F^{\circ}$ | unth－umgis． | ［F\％ | ［2l－ub． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 年 | ＊ujubipli | 同 0 | PRumis． |
| 立与 Deaty |  | ＇12 | ＇\％建［uj |
| ITy |  | $4{ }^{\text {if }}$ | 4ıuf： |
| 实 |  | $8{ }^{36}$ |  |
|  | सurquear： | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Gпп！и\％ |
| $7{ }^{\circ}$ |  | Sifith | Gıfйち， |
| LL | －uL． | Gep | दприн． |
| 4. | Lと， | ligy | Engux． |
| lier yet | 4．ujL． | Situ | दıпиைи． |
| ， 24 |  |  | 1 ＊ |


| i | ［ilu． | nitil |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| e | ［1\％u． | inu or ${ }^{\text {itu }}$ | 川らい。 |
| ［50r\％ |  | ${ }^{\text {at }}$ | нיח\％ |
| ［TE Or | ［1ヵй． | \％13 |  |
| 年 | шпри． | ［4］ |  |
| 昭 | нпй． | ［家］ | 21unur nriy． |
| 业与 | шпуштй． | in ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |
| TH | uTLCE． | intu | untumit． |
| 呢 | －［イ゙リー | ¢ | рий． |
|  | ${ }_{\text {urereng }}$ | P\％ | Perbuinu＝ |

## WORD

A word is an articulate sound expressive of our ideas．

Words in the Armenian language consist of eight parts of speech；Nouns，Pronouns， Verbs，Participles，Prepositions，Adverbs， Conjunctions，Interjections．

## NOUN

A noun signifies some substance，or qua－


 thought．puep，good．qherleglit，handsome． \＆urgr，sweet．＂／bס，great．

In nouns six peculiarities are to be consi－ dered：Gender，Form，Species or Kind， Number，Gase，Declension．

In the Armenian language the genders are distinguished by their natural significations, as

MASCULINE

 Vardan, etc.
 son, a male-child. hbum, a husband, spouse. untre, a father-in-law. plent, uncle, a mo-
 ш্ৰ, man, husband. סum, a man-servant.

 a he-goat. [ипи, ram, a male sheep. qnewriul, bullock, a young ox. brthenц, a stag. uриqшџ, cock, etc.
 ч $\quad$ пLir, cavalry, horse-troops, etc.

FEMJNINE
 Mary. Grızwin or Grlquitil, Susamia.


Zwirl, grandmother. afieylr , mother. pal , sister. Suguin, spouse, bride. 4ifu, woman;
 qnpusta, mother-in-law. दonc, son's wife, daughter-in-law. whlumer, mother-in-law,
husband's mother. Ifupariuge, gossip, God-


 heifer, a young cow. sumpl, ewe, femate sheep. /hurp, hen. boft, hind, etc.

COMMON
 infant. dwnusisy, an heir. [子mas, grandson,
 lion, or lioness. दncius, a young beast. 太uq, chick, chicken. Swц, bird, fowl. пццици,




NEUTER

Dnep, water. of, air. Snz, earth. amblu Afis, body. Lplifisp, heaven. цил, light. fwn, tree. skrep, hand. mup, foot. Simk, soul, spirit. "lump, mind. mпцธ, house. u-

 justice, etc.

The genders are distinguished also in

 female prophet. wib inisur , man, male. Lfín




Some genders are indicated also by their terminations, as

## MASCULINE


 dore, etc.

## FEMININE


 dora, etc.





 Deaconess, etc.

1шш!

 tus' daughter, etc.

## F O R M

The forms of the nouns are three: simple, as, \&מulut, man : Accompanied by a particle before, as, muswurt, inhuman: Composed of entire words, as, Surtue:tr, human, kind.

The different modes of producing compound epithets and words, are the treasure and ornament of the Armenian language; a thousand varieties of compounded words may be made in this tongue as may be perceived in the Armenian grammar published $181 \%$.

## SPECIES or KIND

There are two kinds of words: Primitive, as, sim rived having at the termination a particle, as, flulutwoth human.

The Derivatives are most abundant in the Armenian language.

## NUMBER

Numbers are two: Singular, as, \&uи't, man: and Plural, as, なiwlize or swirthe, men.

The plural of some nouns is formed in a particular manner, as, $4 /$ liu, woman, $4^{\text {un- }}$


 boy, \&山й/ип!, children, boys.

The proper nouns are sometimes made plural with the particle \&wht, as, fermne,
 т,

The cases in the Armenian language according to the modern authors are ten in number.

1. Nominative, diwr't, the man.
2. Genitive, ء"uryay, of the man.

3. Accusative, q/fiwr ${ }^{2}$, the man.
4. Ablative, 'b ${ }^{5}$

5. Instrumental, \&山lrtmL, by means of man.
6. Circumdative, qumbrat, about the man.
 in the man.

It is to be remarked in this declension that the second case is changed in the termination. The third in the termination, and is then denominated the dative-declined-in the-termination: and sometimes has before it a letter or preposition, and is then called the dative-with-the-preposition. The fourth case has before it the letter $y$, which is sometimes omitted or understood. The fifth case changes in the termination, and has the letter or preposition 'f before it; or the letter, when followed by a vowel. The sixth case likewise changes in the termination, and has before it the tetter $\%$. The seventh case changes in the termination. The eighth case also, and has before it the letter $r$ -

The ninth case has before it the letters 't $\mathrm{or}_{8}$, and when changed in the termination has always before it the same letter or preposition. The tenth case has before it the interjection a' or n't, but not always expressed.

According to the ancient authors the cases are properly only six.

1. Nominative.
2. Genitive.
3. Dative.
4. Accusative.
5. Ablative.
6. Instrumental.

And these will be followed in the present grammar.

## DECLENSION

Concerning the number of declensions of the nouns the opinions of authors are various: we will reckon ten dividing them into two classes according to the grammar published in 1813.

The first class contains six simple or regular declensions, and the second four mixed or irregular declensions: and they are distinguished from the second and sixth cases in this manner.

## REGULAR DECLENSIONS

SINGULAR
Gen. Instr. Gen. Instr.


PLURAL
lo, luxe.
my, шц.р or op.
mg, me lp.
using, wu fe. .
mag, ref.
Ley, Lefepor
Lng, bLeEp.

## IRREGULAR DECLENSIONS

## singular

Gen. Instr. Gen. Instr.

1. $\angle \pi$
ant Or
にш上.


2. wy orltug, wm or true.

## FIRST DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. U.!!еш , the king.


2. qU.!ешј, the king.

3. U.cewfer, with or by the king.

PLURAL

1. W.[fu.f, the kings.
2. U.rewing, of the kings.
 kings.
3. qU.rேици, the kings.
4. JUreuytig, from the kings.
5. U.[.puplt. . . , with or by the kings.

It may be seen by this example that the letters $\phi, \omega, y$, form the plural ; but are not always signs of the phural in the termination
 bread: which in the plural form _ешгш. $\mathbf{f . p}$, ci-


The third and fifth cases carry before them the letter ${ }_{j}$, when the noun begins with a vowel, and the letter ' $f$, when the noun begins with a consonant.

The cases are generally formed either by the addition of a vowel to the nominative,
 river, qloung, of the river. zthon, coat, zthumme, of the coat. Spraum, Tiridates, $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{r} \boldsymbol{r}}$ tumau, of Tiridates: or by placing in the termination of a word the vowel of the last syllable, as, ruyrefis, forger, qurpate. of the forger: or by omilting a vowel of the last syllable, as, wunt.wis, tribunal, wantTol, of the tribunal: or by exchanging one
vowel for another，as，щшгйち，garden， щuviuntrit of the garden．

Some nouns have no singular，as，them，

 prayer，etc．
 affection，love．pmц亡，sleep．Lerlir＇，earth， шиц！，wool．［шшцши，the dark，etc．

## SECOND DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1．पшгұ，the order．
2． $\mathbf{1}$ unfree，of the order．
 order．
4．$z^{2} \boldsymbol{1}$

6．1шгџ゙шц，with or by the order．

## PLURAL

1． $1_{1 \omega^{\prime}}$
2．पшгчェック，of the orders．

4．$q^{4} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{q}^{\prime \prime}$ ，the orders．

 orders．

## THIRD DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1．｜Tw＇t ，the man．
2．U＇山！${ }^{\prime} \eta$ IV，of the man．
 man．
4． $\mathbf{q U}^{2} w^{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{z}$ ，the man．
5．＇bu＇urray from the man．
6．Uwででじ，with or by the man．

> PLURAL

1．W＂ur＇re the men．


4．qJw wr ${ }^{*}$ ，the men．
5．＇／U＇山r＂ny，from the men．
6．Uwl＇tnt．p，with or by the men．
FOURTH DECLENSION
SINGULAR
1．$\{$ lifis the foundation．
2． 2 亿従㕸，of the foundation．

4． $2 \downarrow$ \＆ifin ，the foundation．

6．$\langle$［

## PLURAL

1．$\sum$［ufictup，the foundations．
2．Zuriwing，of the foundations．

3．Zheriusug or＇b Shericius，to the founda－ tions．
4． $2<$ bufricuu the foundations．
5．＇b $<$ bulusuy，from the foundations．
6．Zhumufep，with or by the foundations．

## FIFTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1．शwโis，the treasure．
2．中．ulianc，of the treasure．
3．quisame or＇ 6 quind，to the treasure．
4．そ9．uina，the treasure．

6．9．ufidinl，with or by the treasure．

## PLURAL

1． $9 . \omega \Sigma_{p}$ ，the treasures．
2．qumining，of the treasures．
3．qumadmey or＇h quiliau，to the treasures．
4．ๆ१．шк⿺廴и，the treasures．
5．＇，中， $\boldsymbol{\text { wisincy }}$ ，from the treasures．
6．T．uridicip，with or by the treasures．

## SIX TH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1．U．telth ，the fountain．
2．U．quele，of the fountain．
3．U．zelter or jurfirle，to the fountain．

 tain.
 tain.

## pLURAL


2. U.qierg or wqutcrug, of the fountains.
 Fluciu, to the fountains.

 tains.
 fountains.

## SEVENTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. SL্Ll
2. SLz
3. Strzan or antrun or 'b antret to the place.
4. $q S^{l}-2 l$, the place.
 6. Sbytur, with or by the place.

PLURAL

1. Stollef, the places.
2. $\$$ L IFwe , of the places.

3. 2 Strolu , the places.
4. 'is Slozmy , from the places.
5. Sbymuep or urfolep, with or by the places.

## EIGHTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. مtrifu, the burden.
2. flarlifu, of the burden.

3. qflenis, the burden.



## PLURAL

1. Atrakite the burdens.
2. flrauring, of the burdens.
3. flerusuy or 'le abrlifun, to the burdens.
4. qfにr/fiu, the burdens.
5. 'h flrausuy, from the burdens.
6. flonurufep, with or by the burdens.

## NINTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. $\mathbf{L}_{\text {/is }}$, the woman or the wife.
2. Lume, of the woman.
3. 4isu2 or 'b 4/fu, to the woman.
4. $z_{1} / k_{1}$, the woman.
5. ' 2 1 1 Lun近, from the woman.

6. $1_{1}$ uturuf, the women or the wives.
7. 1tuluriug, of the women.
8. 4uriumiag or um turiauiu, to the women.
9. quшінй, the women.
10. ' ${ }^{2}$ lymiuming, from the women.
11. 1, wimutef, with or by the women.

The following are declined in this manner.

## SINGULAR

1. T.tan or ythoz, the village.
2. T. L , , of the village.
3. 9.6 z or ' 4 \&
4. qq:

5. T.raqlic, with or by the village.

## PLURAL

1. T./ぃq.. , the villages.
2. 9.frqly , of the villages.


3. 'h T.rinly, from the villages.
 villages.

SINGULAR

1. $\mathbf{S} \zeta_{l}$, the Lord, the Master.
2. Sl-umis, of the lord.
3. Sliuminin or guntsl, to the lord.
4. $Z S 5[5$, the lord.

5. Strmefe, with or by the lord.

## PLURAL

1. SLunfe the Lords, the Masters.
2. Stwely or antruing, of the lords.
3. Stwly , untrpufing or gankem, to the lords.
4. qSL-wiz, the lords.
5. 'listrugg or't antriuning, from the lords.
6. Strumef with or by the lords.

## SINGULAR

1. UL $L^{\prime}$ or or , the day.
2. $\mathbf{U}_{2} \boldsymbol{\sim} L \boldsymbol{l}$, of the day.
3. ULaLl or $j^{\boldsymbol{u} L \boldsymbol{L}}$ or $j^{\circ} l^{\prime}$, to the day.
4. qU. $l^{\prime}$ or qo $\boldsymbol{z}^{\prime}$, the day.
5. JU.crı or jors, from the day.
6. U. Lrecter $^{\text {, with or by the day. }}$

## PLURAL




4. $q^{2} \mathrm{U}^{2} \boldsymbol{L}^{\boldsymbol{L}}$, the days.
5. $J U^{\circ n<} c^{\prime g}$, from the days.
6. U. 2 [rep, with or by the days.

SINGULAR

1. Zuyl , the father.
2. Zuzцг or Sol, of the father.

4． $2 \leq \dot{z} j L^{\prime}$ ，the father．

6．Zure，with or by the father．

1．Zwle，the fathers．
2．Zurcy or Suruiug，of the fathers．
3．Zur＇y，Supruiny or g Supiu，to the fathers．
4．$q \leqslant \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\boldsymbol{u}}$ ，the fathers．
3．＇l \＆wcy or＇l＇Supuluy，from the fathers．
6．Zшгre．p，with or by the fathers．

## TENTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1．Serfruit ，＇Tigranes．
2．Sl＇ュ
3．Spy
4．qSprivis，Tigranes．

6．S／＇yluíuиц，with or by Tigranes．
SINGULAR
1． 2 －qlisu ，Helena．


4．そ\＆んqlíhし，Helena．



## ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word added to a Substantive to express its quality.

Adjectives in the Armenian language admit besides the number or case the degrees of comparison.

The Comparatives are formed in three




 chLull $\delta$, greater. 3. with different cases of

 greater amongst the prophets.

The Superlatives are also formed in three manners: 1. with the particles msty or $m \sqrt{2}-$


 most convenient. Lrumillo, greatest. 2. by adding to them some adverbs, as, Lu, Ill $\delta \boldsymbol{L}_{\sim}$


 4 Fll, most miserable. 3, by redoubling the



## MIDDLE NOUNS

Those nouns are named middle or mixed， which are neither Substantives nor Pro－ nouns，and are classed generally in English among the Adjectives．

They are of five kinds：Numeral，Parti－ tive，General，Interrogative，and Relative．

## THE NOUNS NUMERAL

The nouns numeral are of five kinds：Ab－ solute，Cardinal，Separative，Distributive， and Replicative．

## ABSOLUTE


belıne，two．
blep，or lon，tre，three．

之位u，five．
lley，six．
bくなと or Loなと，seven．
のくは，eight．
ןLífs，nine．
Surulu，ten．

blı！
bitanumuиits，thirteen．
2＂plepunишиі，fourteen．

1／－2пиииити，sixteen．



คиикц, twenty.
flumir k If, twenty one.
beltuncis, thirty.
blbunce \& Lelline thirty two.

- furиuипцís, forty.

3tumefu, fifty.
3łuncis lı ど!f!, fifty four.
leuldunč, sixty.


Misiuncis, ninety.
pisinumese le jisis, ninety nine.
2urpri, hundred.
brytrerp, two hundred. brip Suckri, three hundred. 2nrlés Suretre, four hundred. KkuqSurkre, five hundred.
1L-g Surener, six hundred.


 Zuquer, thousand.
plocl or flisll, ten thousand.
CARDINAL
U!

bellernirt, second.


2limitrinir , fifth.
Il.syloprorz, sixth.


- Kith




3/with punt, fiftieth.
リแึ








## SEPARATIVE

Whom

beremule three only, three.
2"rloull or puratmil, four only, four.
zLulloul, five only, five.
Suníl:mu, ten only, ten.
 zundullowly, hundred only, hundred.

DISTRIBUTIVE


9ncheplous or anctopisu the four.

 twelve.

replicative

 treble, threefold.
 fourfold.





THE NOUNS PARTITIVE
nisi, mp, lp, some, somebody, one, any, whosoever.
Wifi s, fire, $a$, one, some, certain, single, any. Whulturing or lerbavg, of one, of the other.
Tupupatiosluc or wingulup, each, every, any. Whee or alum, other, another.
V.JL af, will wifi, another.

Vil finis, wii. lias, another, different.

U/ou mitis, another.
-

$\mathbf{U} /$, $/ l$, every, any.
Sutur bire or puit, ill, some, not many.
THE NOUNS GENERAL
U! /hisujs or melts, all, every, any.

firin , all, whole, entire, total.

 all, whole, entire, total, complete.
U, /LEumis np, every one.
U, /h-waje fing, every or any thing.
nl up, whoever, whosoever.

(I) ne, none, not one, not any, nobody.


## THE NOUNS INTERROGATIVE

$\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$ or rix, who? which person?
$\mathrm{n}^{\circ}{ }^{1}$, who? which?
fr ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$, what? which?
fowir ${ }^{\text {i }}$, how much? how many?

$\Pi^{\circ} \iota^{\prime}$ lifis , alituc liwz, whatever? what?



## THE NOUNS RELATIVE

 molar, as, so.

 that.





 much as.
All these middle nouns are declined under ${ }^{\circ}$ one of the ten declensions of nouns substanlive, except niff and af, which are differently declined in the singular, but similarly in the plural number, as

## sINGULAR

1. nifir, one, some. nf e one, any person.

2. nuallitit , to one. ncultep, to any.
3. quit, one. quip, any.
4. Jllallisits, from jllullepち, from any. one.
5. nefurfer with or by nature, with or by one. any.
6. Пौनикир, some.
7. ीafiritug of some.

8. ๆПıйти, some.
9. JПルfulog, from some.
10. nfius ${ }_{\text {Pq }}$, with or by sume.

## PRONOUN

Pronouns stand in place of nouns and, like them, have case, number, and particularly the first, second and third persons, as,


In Armenian they have no genders.
There are four kinds of pronouns: Substantive or Personal, as, $L_{i u}, I . \eta^{m}$, thou. (tupue, he, himself. hu, own, himself. Definitive, as, um, this (person or thing). $\eta^{\prime \prime \prime}$, that (person or thing). זum, that, he, she, it. Pos-
 Thrivjin, our, our's. fiy or efylin, thy, thine.
 [is, his, hers, its. ['chbuing, their, their's. And Relative, as, ore who, which, that, what.

The three letters $\sim, \tau, 4$, are called Arti-cles-distinclive-of-the-persons; and joined to the terminations of words and verls, shew their persons or order, and are used as pronoms personal, possessive, and definilive, as, fing" $\mathrm{H}^{v}$, I who am a man, or my man, or this
man．なunlワで，thou who art a man，or thy man， or that man．\＆wrent he who is a man，or his man or that man．

DECLENSIONS OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS
1．Person．

## SINGULAR

1．bu，I．
2．hu；of me，mine or my．
3．Jía ghu，шл hu，to me．
4．qhu，me．
5．Jhiste，from me．
6．Jisk，with or by me．

## plural

1．Wrap，we．
2．Wher，of us，our or our＇s．
3．ULEZ，gillaq，wn athq，to us．
4． qu $^{2} \underbrace{}_{z}$ ，us．

6．Wlecp，or allop，with or by us．

> 2. Person.

SINGULAR
1．शne，thou．
2．Pan of thee，thine or thy．

4． 2 pry，thee．

6．fre，with or by thee．

1. Tirep ye or you.
2. QLE, of you, your or your's.
3. 2kZ, gर्वLZ, un dikz, to you.
4. 12 Lz , you.
5. ' 1 2LKE, from you.
6. Qbef or skop, with or by you.

3. Person.<br>SINGULAR

1. |rupis he or himself.
2. |ruptrust of him or his.
3. ןisefturis, or aur fiupis, to him.

4. Jluptrist, from him.
5. |ruptausp, with or by him.

## plural

1. |suplusisp, they or themselves.
2. Isuptrusug, of them, their or their's.


3. jlisefturiog, from them.
4. |riuptewife, with or by them.
lrupi, alone signifies he, she, but accompanied by another pronoun signifies self, as,
 limself.
5. 


3. bup, peplewis or wit pely, to him, to himself.
4.

6. Weple, fuplewe or foctrunte, with or by him or himself.

## PLURAL

1. 
2. huflufuy, their, their's.
3. Wulbusing, to them or to themselves.
4. 
5. Jhaplasug, from them, from themselves.
6. bchturfep, with or by them or themselves.

Declension of Definitive Pronouns Personal.

> 1. Person.
> singular

1. Uu, this (person).
2. Vпгш , of this.

3. $\mathrm{qUw}^{2}$, this.
4. ' 1 U
5. Jnelue, with or by this.
6. Unpu, these (persons).
7. Jnyus, of these.
8. Ungue or um umum, to these.
9. qJпиш, these.
3.'l, Unguints, from these.
10. J"puref or unfof, by or with these.
11. Person.

SINGULAR

1. T.u, that (person).
2. Trnime of that.
3. Tufur or grue, to that.
4. q. $^{2}$, that.

5. Tontue , by or with that.

PLURAL

1. T.при, those (persons).
2. Ingue, of those.
3. Tanyu or àr qnime, to those.
4. If mue , those.
5. '! 'rnguint, from those.

6. Person.

SINGULAR

1. tou, that (person) he, she.
2. 6, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ?

3. qu, , that.

4. 1melue , by or with that.

## PLURAL

1. Gapus, those.
2. 'ungur, of those.
3. 'bпуии or uп qumии, gimuи, to those.
4. qumum, those.

5. 'bupuç or cupop, by or with those.

Declensions of Definitive Pronouns Adjective.

1. Person.

SINGULAR

1. U. $\boldsymbol{J}^{\boldsymbol{u}}$, this (person or thing).
2. U.Jul or wjunchif, of this.

3. qu, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$, this.

4. U. junc or mjumelif, by or with this.

> PLURAL

2. W. Jug or ayunght , of these.

4. qU. Junuble, these.
5. JU.Jug or Jwjugwist, from these.
6. U.jumplu.p or mjunplurep, by or with these.

> 2. Person.

## Singular

1. U. JIt that (person or thing).
2. U.J'te or witnel位, of that.

3. quid't that.


plural
4. U., rfe or munatif, those.
5. U.j'ty or witnglif, of those.
6. W.,
7. qU. Jravilu, those.

8. U.jraptif or muraptup, by or with those.
9. Person.

SINGULAR

1. $\mathbf{U} . \mathrm{J}^{\prime \prime}$, that (person or thing).
2. U. Juc or ajemeplif, of that.

3. qU. $j^{\text {Lu }}$, that.

4. U. fure or aujurne $l_{\ell} /$, by or with that.

## plural

1. W., fue or aufumplif, those.
2. U. Jloy or aufurylil, of those.
 to those.
3. qU. Lunulif $^{2}$ or qujuu, those.
4. JU., fug or jujuywith, from those.
5. U. Junple.e or ujumptive, by or with those.

Other Definitive Pronouns Adjective.

> 1. Person.
> SINGULAR

1. Jrju , this same (person or thing).
2. Unclis or uncmefu, of this same.
3. Ui/lise or un unfis, to this same.
4. $\mathrm{qU}_{\mathrm{g} \mathrm{j}_{\mathrm{L}} \text {, this same. }}$
5. ('b Unfu or 'b willia) from this same.
6. Unillu or unulun

## plural

1. Dngitep or unplis, these same.
2. Jaglis , ungncis or ungnciug, of these same.
 same.
3. qJujuw, quпu/if, these same.
5.' U Ungming, from these same.
 with these same.
4. Person.

SINGULAR

1. Fovis, that same (person or thing).
2. Tnefis or qnimés, of that same.
3. T.ulliu or wr ๆпju, to that same.
4. 7 IToju, that same.



## plural

1. 7.njup, or quplis, those same.

 same.

5.' 'h Ingnciog, from those same.
 with those same.
2. Person.

SINGULAR

1. 1 ugis, that same (person or thing).
2. 'tnclifu or fonfmes, of that same.

3. quojis, that same.



## PLURAL

1. iajup or cump/su, those same.
2. Congfis, Eungnifu or fongnciug, of those same.
 same.
3. queminu or qumu/in, those same.
4. 'l' lugnciog, from those same.
 with those same.

The Definitive pronouns are accompanied sometimes with the pronoun $/$ Kupes, self, as,
 same or himself.
 same, that same.

Or they are joined together, as, unfı шш,
 the same limself.

Declensions of Pronouns Possessive.
The Possessive pronouns are formed of personal and definitive pronouns; the second case of these forms the first case of the possessive.

1. Person.

SINGULAR

1. Wf; my (mine)
2. Whin, of my.

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3. Whericif, or wine lur, to my.
4. q ur, my.

3 • sheik or sluing, from my.
6. Wring, by or with my.

## PLURAL

1. $w_{\mathcal{L}}, \mathrm{my}$.
2. Jung, of my.
3. Jung, wi lieu, to my.
4. que, my.
5. Jlufig, from my.
6. muffle, by or with my.

SINGUI_AR

1. $\mathrm{U}^{2} \boldsymbol{l}$, our.
2. Whim, of our, our's.
3. Wbrmeaf, to our.
4. qU $^{2} \boldsymbol{l} \boldsymbol{r}$, our.

5. Wisent, by or with our.

PLURAL

1. Ut pp, our.
2. Wring, of our.
3. WL ring, to our.
4. $\boldsymbol{q U}^{2}$ - $\boldsymbol{L}^{\boldsymbol{u}}$, our.
5. 'b ULimy, from our.
6. Itprule, by or with our.

## 2. Person. <br> SINGULAR

1. $\boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{n}$, thy (thine).
2. $\boldsymbol{f}_{n} \boldsymbol{n}$, of thy.
3. ny or fear; to thy.
4. iPo, thy.

5. $\boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{m} /$, by or with thy.

## PLURAL

1. Puff, thy.
2. Pig, of thy.

3. qPous, thy.
4. 'l, pong, from thy.
5. Port., by or with thy.

SINGULAR

1. $2 k$ l, your.
2. $2 L^{[r i}$, of your, your's.
3. 2t-pmer, to your.
4. q2LI, your.

5. 25 Limb by or with your.

## PLURAL

1. 2tep, your.
2. $2 L^{l n}$ ry , of your.
3. 2L ring, to your.
4. 225 [u, your.

5. $2 L^{2} n^{n} L \underline{f}$, by or with your.
6. Person.

SINGULAR

1. Jer, his or her.
2. 1"זM, of his.

3. quep, his.
4. Jherilk or Jlurn from his.
5. JcemLl, by or with his.
pLURAL
6. Wடцц, his.
7. Herray, of his.
8. bering, to his.
9. qherw, his.
10. Jlung, from his.
11. hecmie, by or with his.

From the genitives of these are formed other possessives with a particle ${ }^{2}$; they have the same signification, but are declined with

 [is, your. lup, ish, his or her own.

The same possessives are formed also in this manner: [iriuglis, my, mine. wherfis,
 gugliu, their: and these are declined.

Declensions of possessives derived from the Definitives.

1. Person.

SINGULAR

1. Unпue his or her.
2. Darmun, of his.
3. Unृщumar, to his.
4. 

§.
6. Unrumily by or with his.

## PLURAL

1. Vnruyp, his or her.
2. Unr"ujg or uncueng of his.
3. Unriug , or unrujng, to his.
4. qJпrıju, his.
5. 'b Unrujng, from his.


## SINGULAR

1. Jngw, their.
2. Ungujng, of their.
3. Dagujazaf, to their.
4. 
5. 
6. Ungwinel, by or with their.

FLURAL。

1. Jingup, their.
2. Ungwy or ungajng, of their.
3. Unguyg or umyujng, to their.
4. qJaguju, their.
5. 't Unywny, from their.
6. Ungugnle, by or with their.
7. Person.

SINGULAR

1. Tanguy, his or her.
2. ๆnpwiy, of his.

3. 
4. 
5. 7nпшuп! by or with his.

## PLURAL

1. $\uparrow$ ппшय., his or her.
2. १nrueg or qnaujny, of his.
3. Tnpruyg, trimjog or 'h rnpuyu, to his.

צ. 'T Tnruyng, from his.


## SINGULAR

1. Tragus, their.
2. Tame, of their.
3. Tangumaf, to their.
4. 
5. 
6. '9.maujul, by or with their.

## PLURAL

1. ๆппй. , their.
2. Tanguy or quywjng, of their.
3. ๆnguyng or thernuju, to their.
4. q? nnguju, their.
5. 'p Tnguma, from their.

6. Person.

SINGULAR

1. 'tiu, his or her.

2. 'tnrujnur), to his.
3. 
4. 
5. 'anmunt, by or with his.

PLURAL

1. 'пnएuff, his or her.



2. 'l ' اnrujng, from his.
3. 'tпrünte, by or with his.

## SINGULAR

1. $\{, n g u$, their.
2. 6,
3. 'tongumar) to their.
4. 
5. 
6. 'mymym, by or with their.
7. $6, \max f$, their.
8. 'bnguyg or fangujng, of their.
9. 'bagujng or's Lenguju, to their.
10. qu七пушju, their.
11. 't tayming, from their.

Declension of the Pronoun Relative.

## SINGULAR

1- $\|_{C}$ or $n$, who, which, what, that.
2. חimy whose, of which.
3. Пепци
4. qfle, whom.
5. Jllult or $\boldsymbol{J}^{n} n^{n y}$, from whom, from which.
6. ncme, with or by whom or which.

> PLURAL

1. nce, who, which, what, that.
2. חl my, whose, of which.
3. nemy or ana nru, to which.
4. qllluw which.
5. Jlleng, from which.
6. nlmLe, by or with which.

## VERB

The verb signifies to be, to do, or to suffer with tense, number and person.

Five properties belong to the verb. Kind,

Tense or Time, Number, Person and Conjugation.

## KIND

There are four kinds of verbs: Substantive, Active, Passive, and Neutral.

The first denotes existence, as, $L \cdot / \mathbb{L}, \mathrm{I}$ am. ${ }^{2}{ }^{n}$ K $;$ I do exist. The second action, as, winiLLJ; I do, I make. The third sufferance, as, wu.L Lur; I am done or made. The fourth the action subsisting in itself, as, w飞цumur $u$; I labour. qumur; I go.

There is also another kind called Common, which signifies the action as well as the sufferance, as, $\tau^{\text {munfurf; I judge, and I }}$ am judged.

## TENSE

There are three tenses of the verb: the

 write.

The past is either Imperfect, as, $4151, I$ was writing, or Perfect, as, qubgh, I wrote.

The ancient grammarians add two other
 Lurf, I have written, and the Preter-plu-perfect, as, $47^{2}+\omega_{L} \xi_{6}$, I had written: but these tenses do not necessarily belong to the Armenian language.

The verb has two numbers: Singular, as,
 write.

## PERSON

The persons are three: First, as, $7 l^{L-L}$; I write. Second, as, $4 r^{l-u}$, thou writest. and Third, as, 4ct, he writes.

## CONJUGATION

The variation of a verb in it's tenses, numbers, and persons is called conjugation.

Conjugation is either Regular or Irregular.
Regular conjugation changes regularly in the termination of the verb without any omission.

The irregular conjugation wants some tense or mood, and is called Defective; or in some tense or mood deviates from the rule, and is called Devious; or wants the first and second person, and is called Impersonal.

## MOODS OF THE VERB

The manner of signifying some action is called the Mood. There are four in the regular verbs: Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive and Infinitive.

When the verb indicates some action, affirming it simply, it is called the indicative,
 I shall write．

When it commands or prohibits，it is call－ ed imperative，as，$q^{l}$ bu＇，write thou or do thou write． $1 / l^{4}+\Gamma^{5} \Gamma$ ，do thou write not．

When it expresses a suspended action，or dependent upon another verb to complete the sense，it is called subjunctive，as，$上$ なった qrelghrs if I write．

When one action is denoted without tense， number or person，the mood is called infi－ nitive，as， $4 C^{L}\llcorner$ ，to write．

The indicative has three tenses，with per－ sons and numbers．The imperative has two tenses：present，and future；it has two num－ bers，but in the singular has no first person， because he who speaks does not command himself．However in the plural there is a first person，because other persons are ad－ dressed and commanded．

The subjunctive has the numbers，and persons perfect：but in the tenses has only the present，and the future，because the Ar－ menian language has not properly the past tense of subjunctive．

The infinitive has neither tense，number， nor person：whence it is used as a noun， and declined in the singular，and is then called the Gerund．

## Example. <br> SINGULAR

1. $9 \cdot r^{L} L$, to write.
2. T. $r^{k}$ 五 , of writing.

3. 29.mb the writing.


The Conjugations of the verbs are four, and are distinguished by the last vowels of their indicatives, which are, $t, m, n-t$.

The indicative of the first conjugation ends with the vowel $t$, as, $\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{l}^{d}+\boldsymbol{f}$; I move;
 of the third with $m \infty$, as, $S L L_{n-\infty} \Gamma$ I pour out; of the fourth with $f$, as, nсшufitirl; I learn.

Every conjugation although different in its moods, tenses, numbers and persons, preserves the first syllable of it's indicative, excepting such verbs as are Devious.

Every person and tense of the verb ending in * or $\%$, is plural. $*$ is the sign of the first and second person, and $\%$ of the third; provided only that $\%$ be not the article distinctive of the person, because it then would be singular.

Every verb which terminates in $S$, is in the first person; in ", is in the second person; verbs ending in $f$ or $g$, are in the first
or second person; verbs ending in $\uparrow$, $w-$ ${ }^{n-},{ }^{m}$ or orn , in the third person; and those terminating in $\varphi$, are in the second and third person.

In every conjugation the future of the indicative is formed by adding the letter $g$ to

 gly, I shall wash. Sterl, I poured out, St.
 uugy, I shall learn.

## PARTICIPLE

The participle is formed by adding to the termination of the verb the particles mz or oz (sign of the present), $t w_{L}$ (sign of the past) Ľy or Lf (sign of the future).

As a verb it has tense, and as a noun, cases and numbers.

Example.

## PRESENT

## Singular.

1. Franz or qroz, he who writes, or is writing.
2. Y.rישth, of him who writes.
3. 9.rnqu or шп qunge, to him who writes. 4. $29 \cdot e^{\prime \prime 2}$, him who writes.

4. 9.erque, by or with him who writes.

## Plural.

1. 9.pmide, those who write, or who are writing.
2. T. ${ }^{2}$ rimy, of those who write.
 write.
3. z9.cпzu, those who write.
4. 'l. 9.razwe from those who write.
 who write.
PAST

## Singular.

1. 9. $\boldsymbol{c}^{\text {lemu }}$, written or wrote.
1. $9 \cdot r^{k}[\pi y$, of written.

2. z9.chulu, written.

3. $9 \cdot r^{15}$ LיL

Plural.

2. 9. $\boldsymbol{l}^{K L L y}$, of written.

4. 29.plewц, written.
3. 'l 9.ermg, from written.
6. 9. 5 Cule

## FUTURE

The future ending in $L_{m}$, is declined only with prepositions, as,

## Singular.

1. 9.clong, to be written.

2. $29 \cdot c^{b} L^{n g}$, to be written.
Plural.
3. 9.cr_ang, to be written.
3.' $9 . c^{L} \angle n g u$, to that to be written.
4. 29.cit_ロgu, to be written.

The future terminated in $L f$, is declined thus,

## Singular.

1. $9 \mathrm{c}^{2}$ ll , to be written.
2. $9 c^{L}$ Lb , of that to be written.
 written.
3. 29. L $^{6}$

1. 9.crewe, by or with that to be written.

## Plural.

1. $9 . r^{l}$ le p , to be written.
2. 9. $r^{L-L m y}$, of that to be written.
1. Prelsuy or 'r turku, to that to be written.


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s．$\% 9 \cdot c^{L}$ Lewg，from that to be written．
6．Tr mewef or qrbloop，by or with that to be written．

Specimen of the four conjugations of the verbs regular with their moods，tenses， numbers and persons．

## indicative

## Present．

Sing．Pers．
Plur．Pers．
1． $\boldsymbol{T}$ ш！




频

lup－lefor

Imperfect．



4．Псиш

5 up－5

ncusp－mc lep－m＜


Perfect．



4．Псиールノーш！ールェ・

Logmp－tighe－tyght．
guep－ylep－glin．
uep－lep－lit．


Future．




ugncep－ullep－uyk． 5 ．
$g^{\pi} \times f-24 \leq-g \kappa \%$ ．
ynes－2lef－glis．

## IMPERATIVE

## Present.



## Future.



 Lncivugh.

 gK.
gt.
 neal.
slellif, nuygliz.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

The present is formed like that of indicative.

## Future.





INFINITIVE

1. Tug
2. 1пL



## participle

Present.

Past.

Future.



CONJUGAT1ON OF SUBSTANTIVE VERBS
Defective verb $\mathbf{b}^{\boldsymbol{\delta}}, \mathbf{I} \mathbf{a m}$.

INDICATIVE
Present.
$\mathbf{b}^{\prime} \mathscr{F}$ I I am. $L_{\mathbf{w}}$, thou art. 5 , he is. buf we are. $5_{f}$, ye are. Lif, they are.

Imperfect.
$1, l$, I was. $\xi_{l} l^{\prime}$, thou wast. $\xi_{l}$, he was. buy, we were. Sbe ye were. Stif, they were.

## imperative

$b^{\prime} e^{\prime}$, be thou or do thou be. , p, or lonef, be ye or do ye be.
hglar, I be. figtu, thou be. ligh, he be. loghesf we be. ligh, ye be. ligltu, they be.

## INFINITIVE

bly to be.

## PARTICIPLE

Past.
$\mathbf{b w L}_{\text {L }}$, been or having been.

## Future.

blug, which is to be, or about to be.
Comparing this verb with the verb wwr$\mathrm{Sh}_{2}$, to move, of the first conjugation, it is clearly seen, that its conjugation is the basis of the latter.

Defective verb ๆms, I am or I exist.

## INDICATIVE

Present.
q.mif I am. qnu, thou art. $\psi^{n}$, he is.


Imperfect.
9.y/er, thou wast. tujl he was. $9 . m f i s$, they were.

## Future.

ๆ..negh, he be, it may be, it would be. q.magtis, they be, they may be.

## INFINITIVE

$7 \cdot{ }_{\square}$, to be, to exist.

## PARTICIPLE

## Present.

9.ñZ, being.

The deficiencies of this verb are supplied by the means of the other substantive verbs.

The word $q f^{\prime} \times$ is used sometimes as a substantive verb, as, slip hurwer , I have no husband, or I am without a husband, or I am not married. nculowlerinu slif, he has never learned.

Substantive verb $1, \eta_{m i n t s}$, I am made or done.

INDICATIVE
Present.
bquint/uF; I am made. L.quisu/u, thou art made. I-quitut, he is made.
bquiluluf, we are made. l-quरilep, ye are made. l-quílifí, they are made.

Imperfect.
bquinth, I was made. Lquinthe, thou wast made. $L_{\text {quiLbl }}$, he was made.
 were made. Lzufisfí, they were made.

## Perfect.

 hast been. $6 \mathbb{Z}^{k}$, he has been.
bqup, or trquep, we have been. $L \underline{L s p}$, or ${ }_{\text {brump }}$, y have been. bqtu, they have been.

Future.
 Lrtigh , he shall be.

> imperative
> Present.

 brublisu, let them be.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

The present is formed like that of the Indicative.

Future.
betgher trquitighr, I shall be made. byth ghe thou shalt be made. Lrpgh, he shall be made.
bqgolere or bquxtlogluf, we shall be made. burgle, ye shall be made. Lrlughis, they shall be made.

## INFINITIVE

Equites to be, to be made, to be done.
PARTICIPLE
Past.
bawL been, made, done, having been. Future.


Substantive verb I or done.
indicative
Present.
1, $/ 4 \omega /$ Ll ill $/$ they are.

> Imperfect.
 he was.
 fix, they were.

Future.
Lighif, I shall be. Legtu, thou shalt be. eligh, he shall be.
lignef, we shall be. lighe or 4 elte, ye shall be. elight, they shall be.

IMPERATIVE
Present.
 let him be.
 Leglisu, let them be.

Future.
Liellic or liutiglic or ligfin, be thou. shgli, let him be.
 Llglisu, let them be.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

Present is like that of the Indicative.
Future.
Likithouf, I be or may be. Líutighu, thou be. tifligt, he be.
 they be.
INFINITIVE

1, /Ful_L to be.

PARTICIPLE

## Present.

1, firong, being.
Past.

Future.


## FIRST CONJUGATION

Active C.mかt, To move.

INDICATIVE

Present.
 2wid5, he moves.
Twidluf, we move. zurd 2ш!

Imperfect.
Tuncthl, I moved or was moving. $2^{\text {ull }}$
 ${ }^{d} \zeta_{\Gamma}$, he moved or was moving.
Tuldhup, we moved or were moving.
 thlifu, they moved or were moving.

Perfect.


 ed. $z^{w} l^{2}{ }^{2}$ Lylin, they moved.
As we have remarked above, the Preterperfect, and Preter-plu-perfect are not properly formed in the Armenian language, because when the necessity occurs, they are accustomed to join the participle to the other tenses of the verb substantive.

## Future.




 move.

## IMPERATIVE

Present.
 thou not. wwidkug $\zeta^{\prime}$, let him move.


The negative particle $\mu l l^{\prime}$, not, is also placed with the third person of the present, and before all the persons of the future in every conjugation.

Future.
 dhug! ${ }^{\prime}$, let him move.
Gurdfugnic.p, let us move. zurideuplip,


## SubJunctive

The present is like that of the Indicative.

## Future.

Turd/igtrf; I move, I may, might, could, should, would move. zurd lighes, thou

Turd lighte, we move, etc. $2 \boldsymbol{2} \boldsymbol{l}^{\boldsymbol{d}}$ lighp, ye move, etc. $2^{u \mu l^{\alpha}}$ loglfis, they move, etc.

The future of the indicative, of the imperative, and of the subjunctive from their affinity are adopted by turns in all the four conjugations.

## INFINITIVE

Turatlent to move.

PARTICIPLE
Present.

Turidmq or zuridlognz, moving, who moves.
Past.

Twlodrum or 2uldfoyl-wL having moved.

## Future.

Turdfeng, which has to move.
All the verbs active and neuter-active, which in the first person of the perfect end in syt or wogs, are thus conjugated; and also the verbs Transitive ending in amost.
Passive C.mdtL To be moved.

The Passive of the first conjugation is formed by changing the $\varepsilon$ in the last syllable of the Active into $f$; the $y$ t into 5 mg ; the $f$ g into wsy: besides a few other variations.

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

 moved. $2 \omega^{+} \boldsymbol{l}^{+} /$, he is moved.



Imperfect.

 moved.
 were moved. $2^{\omega} \boldsymbol{j}^{+} 5$ fiu , they were moved.

## Perfect.


 he has been moved.
Twidlayp, we have been moved. zwith.
 they have been moved.

## Future.

 thou shalt be moved. awidteugh, he shall be moved.
 2le, ye shall bo moved. 2modruglin, they shall be moved.

## IMPERATIVE

## Present.

Twulthuig or zurdtylin, be thou moved.
 $g f^{i}$, let him be moved.

 moved.

## Future.

Twudtuglic or zurd leplic, be thou moved. zuldLugll , let him be moved.
Twulthuynic. , let us be moved. zwrderlif, be ye moved. $z^{w u l t h o g l i c t, ~ l e t ~ t h e m ~ b e ~}$ moved.

SUBJUNCTIVE
Present is like that of the Indicative.

## Future.


 be moved.
 ghe, ye shall be moved. $2^{\omega} \boldsymbol{c}^{+}$liglife, they shall be moved.

## INFINITIVE



> PARTICIPLE

## Past.

 moved.

Future.
Gwndteng or awndter, which is to be moved.

In this manner many Neuter-passive and Common verbs are conjugated.

## second conjugation

Active I moment, To wash.

INDICATIVE
Present.
 цицитиш, he washeth.
 писшииии, they wash.

> Imperfect.
 Guuplr, thou washedst or wast washing.
 1пишиишцр, we washed or were washing.


Perfect.
 Lunar, he washed.
 ancurgitu, they washed.

> Future.
lacmglig, I shall wash. [memugltu, thou shalt wash. $L^{\prime \prime}$ euugl, , he shall wash. lacanumep, we shall wash. mıunllef, ye shall wash. Licunglfí, they shall wash.

## Present and Future.


 him wash.



SUBJUNCTIVE
Future.
1пะшіишglaf; I wash, may wash, might wash,
 thou wash, etc. цnцш\{umg夕, he wash, etc.
 wash. [inumueglifu, they wash.

## INFINITIVE

1пешนииц to wash.

> participle

Present.
1ヵцuminz, washing, who washes.
Past.
locughtuL, having washed.

## Future.


Thus also are conjugated the verbs, which in the first person of the Perfect terminate in $y^{\prime \prime}$.

# Passive 1 :minth To be washed. 

## indicative

## Present.

 washed. цоцшіи,



Perfect.
 thou hast been washed. цrıшgшц, he has been washed.
 ye have been washed. цпцшидusu, they have been washed.

## Future.

1nangwy, I shall be washed. Lrauugfin, thou shalt be washed. $L^{n c w u g h}$, he shall be washed.
 ye shall be washed. [munuglif, they shall be washed.

## imperative

Present and Future.
 unauylt , let him be washed.
 ye washed. «raunglín , let them be washed.

Subjunctive

 may be washed.

 may be washed.

## infinitive

lnıurible to be washed.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Participle } \\
\text { Past. }
\end{gathered}
$$

1rıughtuL, washed.

## Future.

1пцusume
The Passives of the second conjugation are not so harmonious to the ear, whence they are sometimes formed by means of the verbs substantive, or the actives are adopted with a passive sense.

## THIRD CONJUGATION

## 

INDICATIVE
Present.
SLqmar, I pour out. Shrma, thou pourest out. Shzme, he pours out.
Strmade, we pour out. SLqnep, ye pour out. Strmis, they pour out.

Imperfect.
Krimli, I poured out or was pouring out. Stram ler , thou pour'dst out or wast pouring out. St-que, he poured out or was pouring out.
\&-quaup, we poured out or were pouring out. Shrmen, ye poured out or were pouring out. Stermelis, they poured out or were pouring out.

> Perfect.

Y-oli, I poured out. Sleqlen, thou pour'dst out. $b-\zeta l=$ or $\varsigma l-z$, he poured out.
2-quep, we poured out. Sloqle, ye poured out. Sh[fis, they poured out.

Future.
Kngley, I shall pour out. Sleqgbu, thou shalt


2-qgmef, we shall pour out. stinle, ye shall pour out. $\zeta_{\text {Fgetriu }}$, they shall pour out.

## IMPERATIVE

## Present and Future

 dic StymL , do thou not pour out. si-qy $5^{\prime}$, let him pour out.




## subjunctive

Future.
L-quıgnıL; I pour out, I may, might, could, should, would pour out. SLqmegncu, thou pour out, etc. St-zmegnc, he pour out, etc. LLye pour out. Sbzragnci, they pour out.

## INFINITIVE

\&-zmL
participle
Present.
\&-znz, pouring out.

> Past.


Future.
\& Lrung, who has to pour out.
In this manner also are conjugated the verbs which in the first person of the Perfect terminate in mor orm.

## 

INDICATIVE
Present.
 art poured out. Strquith, he is poured out. <Lqusu/uf, we are poured out. Sl-qusileq, ye are poured out. Stquishlis, they are poured out.

Perfect.
LRquy, I have been poured out. Stqui, thou hast been poured out. Sl-que, he has been poured out.
\&-quр, we have been poured out. SLqu,f, ye have been poured out. Stoquin, they have been poured out.

## Future.

Ll-quig, I shall be poured out. Strggh, thou shalt be poured out. St-ngh, he shall be poured out.
Zhogme, we shall be poured out. Stogle, ye shall be poured out. Stoggho, they shall be poured out.

## IMPERATIVE

Stalin or $S$ trygiu, be thou poured out.
$S^{2}$ Hgt , let him be poured out.
 sl-qgitis, let them be poured out.

## infinitive

2faullut to be poured out.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { PARTICIPLE } \\
\text { Past. }
\end{gathered}
$$

\&-z tutu poured out.

> Future.

L- que , which is to be poured out.
The deficiencies of the third conjugation passive are supplied from it's active.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION

Common verb (I-umith , To learn.

## indicative

## Present.

 мизийи, he learns.
 пиьшй /fit, they learn.
Imperfect.
 $i b / l_{l}[$, thou learnedst or wast learning. mцшшици $\boldsymbol{l}^{\text {, }}$, he learned or was learning.
กсшиіццше , we learned or were learning. пцшшиц! псшuй位, they learned or were learning.

> Perfect.
nıuш, I have learned. mıшши, thou hast learned. mцишц, he has learned.
ncump, we have learned. nсшшц. , ye have learned. nьшші, they have learned.

## Future.

กcumg, I shall learn. maugh, thou shalt learn. ncugh, he shall learn.
ncugnte, we shall learn. waulef, ye shall learn. acougliu, they shall learn.

## IMPERATIVE

## Present.

n<ulip, learn thou. .llk meunuil $/ l^{\prime}$, learn thou not. meugli, let him learn.
 not learn. meugl'ís, let them learn.

## Future.

 let him learn.
 do ye learn. ncugfís, let them learn.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

The Present is like that of the Indicative.
Future.
nıuwripghir; I learn, may, might, could, should, would learn. neuwribigh, thou learn, etc. mцшшúhgt, he learn, etc.
 nциицuliglis, they learn.

## INFINITIVE



## participle

## Present.

ก<ишкип, learning, who learns.
Past.
nиubuц having learned.
Future.

Thus are also conjugated the common verbs which in the first person of the Perfect terminate in gug.

They are at the same time active and passive.

$$
3^{*}
$$

Conjugations of the Irregular verbs.

## ACTIVE

## INDICATIVE <br> Present.

 5 L, he makes.
UnKlus, we make. uniusp, ye make. unn shes, they make.
Perfect.
 made. шгши, he has made.

## INFINITIVE

U.ıiul_L to make, to do.

## PARTICIPLE <br> Present.


Past.

Future.
Uaculemy who has to make.

## PASSIVE

## NDDCATIVE

## Present.

Uriutur, I am made. menifiu, thou art made. unsule, he is made.
Uncu/u£, we are made. unciule, ye are made. uniufis, they are made.
Perfect.
 hast been made. шгшгиц, he has been made.
 have been made. шгшгици, they have been made.

## INFINITIVE

Uncutb, to be made.
PARTICIPLE
Past.


> Future.

Unculell or uncile ng, which is to be made.

## Present.


 put.

Perfect.
bref, I have put. Lorler or brtel, thou hast. put. $L_{r}$, he has put.
bruep, we have put. brtfe, ye have put. frytiu, they have put.

## INFINITIVE

Thst.L to put, to place.
PARTICIPLE

Present.
T.Lonz, putting.
Past.
bqtwi, having put. Future.
T.atmy, who has to put.

PASSIVE
INDICATIVE
Present.
 he is put.
 they are put.

Perfect.
brue, I have been put. brwi, thou hast been put. brum , he has been put.
brup, we have been put. $⺊_{\text {rump }}$, ye have been put. torwir, they have been put.

## INFINITIVE

n.su/L , to be put.

PARTICIPLE
Past.

Future.

ACTIVE

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

 hears.
LuLu hear.

Perfect.
 he heard.
 they heard.
INFINITIVE
$14 L_{L}$ Le to hear.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Participle } \\
\text { Present. }
\end{gathered}
$$

lumz, hearing, who hears.
Past.
LrıLuL having heared, hearing.
Future.
lutray, who has to hear.

## PASSIVE

INDICATIVE
Present.
 he or it is heard.
 Lu/is, they are heard.
Perfect.

Is formed by means of the Substantive verb, as,

 heard. $L^{2} \boldsymbol{L}$




## infinitive

1utur to be heard.
participle
Past.
1ralfuL heard.
Future.
$1 \mu L\lfloor$, which is to be heard.
This verb is also regular.

## ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

## Present.

 est. xufinus 5 , he knows.



## Perfect.

'0'uintruy , I have known. \&urikwi, thou hast known. duiflewe, he has known.
 have known. סusiturin, they have known.


## PARTICIPLE

Present.


> Past.
oufuncylum, having known.
Future.
かutumekiny, who has to know.

## PASSIVE

indicative
Present.
 known. Xustumet , he is known. дufumstuf, we are known. 又iminuste, ye are known. aimiumefis, they are known.

Perfect.



 futumeghumbrif, ye have been known. susumulowl loqlsu, they have been known.

## INFINITIVE

ズurnutin to be known．
PARTICIPLE

Past．

This verb is also regular．

## NEUTER

## INDICATIVE

## Present．

 ath quiust he sins．
 quinctir，they $\sin$ ．

> Perfect.
 sinned．＂ll qum，he has sinned．
Ultqup，we have sinned．化quep，ye have sinned．thequíu，they have sinned．
INFINITIVE

Ubquiser to to sin．
PARTICIPLE

## Present．

Ultquiǔn！，sinning，who sins．
Past.

Ubqneglum having sinned.
Future.
Ubquiskeng, who has to sin.
This verb is also regular.

## NEUTER

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

 ELS, he rises.
 ELEL, they rise.

Perfect.
3urbuy, I have been risen, I rose. ju_ prwe, thou hast been risen. Jurlaw , he has been risen.
3urlaup, we have been risen. Jurlauff,
 been risen.
U. $\boldsymbol{p}^{\prime}$, rise thou. ill junistre , rise thou not. U.fl' $f^{\prime}$, rise ye. all juniutap, rise ye not.

INFINITIVE
3umiul-

PARTICIPLE

## Past.

3шцпй

## Future.

3 unzill $_{\text {Lng }}$, who is to rise.

## ACTIVE

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

Suır, I give. ипши, thou givest. ппш, he gives.
 give.

Perfect.
bunm, I have given. Lumm $\boldsymbol{b}$, thou hast given. tun, he has given.
Sraup, we have given. bunc.д, ye have given. Luncis, they have given.

## INFINITIVE

SwL to give.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { PARTICIPle } \\
\text { Present. }
\end{gathered}
$$

$S_{n c n}$, giving, who gives.
Past.

SmLbul, having given.

Future.
Sumy, who has to give.

## PASSIVE

## INDICATIVE <br> Present.

 thou art given. anchew Llift, he is given.
 whe, ye are given. manlow L lifliu, they are given.

## Perfect.

Sorau, I have been given. mnцшur, thou hast been given. mnцum, he has been given.
Smцшр, we have been given. ипицu.f, ye have been given. unncurs, they have been given.

## INFINITIVE



$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Participle } \\
\text { Past. }
\end{gathered}
$$

Smatrule given.
Future.
Sull, which is to be given.

## NEUTER

indicative

## Present.

quif, I come. qши, thou comest. quy, he cometh.
 they come.

> Perfect.
b4h, I was come. $L 4 h^{2}$, thou wast come. hifu, he was come.
blup, we were come. Whte, ye were come. 5 -

## INFINITIVE

9. $\boldsymbol{w}_{\llcorner }$to come.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { PARTICIPLE } \\
\text { Past. }
\end{gathered}
$$

b4tuL come, being come.
Future.
q.weng, who is to come.

ACTIVE

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

 he eats.
 they eat.
Perfect.

 he has eaten.
 ye have eaten. 4 bel is or 4 fum, they have eaten.

## infinitive

numb L, to eat.

> Participle
> Present.
$1, \ldots m$, eating, who eats.
Past.
1.frwц eating; having eaten.

Future.
ncunlemy, who has to eat.

## PASSIVE

## indicative

Present.
ncurpif; I am eaten. mount, thou art eaten. monet, he is eaten.
Ilunfulf, we are eaten. mounlep, ye are eaten. nouns, they are eaten.

## Perfect.


 he has been eaten.
 [bul kits, ye have been eaten. babuL Late they have been eaten.

## INFINITIVE

n<untre to be eaten.
participle

## Past.

4tramL eaten.
Future.


## ACTIVE

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

C. "ц弓, he drinks.
 ult, they drink.

## Perfect.

U.crele, I drank. wretri, thou dankest. wire or รшгг, he drank.
U.reme, we drank. write, ye drank. urfill, they drank.


## PARTICIPLE



> Past.
 having drunk.

Future.

The passive is formed with a Substantive verb.

## COMMON

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

ncturif I take. metic, thou tamest. merit, he takes.
 they take.

> Perfect.
 taken. \&uшum, he has taken.
 taken. $\not$ ишцйs, they have taken.

## INFINITIVE

nctitc, to take, to have.
PARTICIPLE

## Present.

ncknz, taking, having, who has.

## Past.


Future.
ncilt have.

NEUTER

## INDICATIVE

Present.
 he goes.
 they go.

Perfect.
 рши, thou wentest or art gone. s!piuц, he went or is gone.
 puri, they went or they are gone.
blばはしゃ lo go．

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { PARTICIPLE } \\
\text { Present. }
\end{gathered}
$$

bldmz，going，who goes．
Past.


## Future．



## VERBS IMPERSONAL

Those verbs are called Impersonal which are used only in the third person，as，
U．$\sqrt{\prime \mu} \zeta$ ，it begins to cloud．

3on，it rains little．
 2
入ッлшฯ
Unucount，it begins to be day－light．
U＇rlıцュ，it blows very hard．


Uncurs，it bellows，it roars．
！ülumisk，it howls．
fumants，it bellows，it roars．

U．，\＆шихи，it clears up．
Unшцоипиции，it dawns．


lпцшигишы ，it brightens．

\＆
Пппипиу，it thunders．
U． $\boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{r}$, ，it is reported，they say．
blele，it appears，it seems．
Orabe，it seems．
1шиг $h$, ＇tis believed，it is thought．
$1 \mu \boldsymbol{r}$, it is noised abroad．
Kıишииร or Sшшшนй，it happens，it falls out．
ๆшипицร，it happens．
\＆urivtrule，it happens．
T／unfl，it must，it behoves．

U．＇Lム $\zeta \zeta$ ，it becomes，it is fit．
U．c．a＇s $\zeta$ ，it is convenient，it becomes．
U
furroip $\zeta$ ，it is good，it is well．
loliun $\zeta$ ，it is hard．

Zul詣 $\zeta$ ，it must，it is necessary．
ひucra 5 ，it may be．
3uуип $\zeta$ ，it is clear．
Tun $\zeta$ ，it is enough，it sufficies．

leyt $\angle 5$ ，it is fit，it is proper．
Thune bre，it must，it is necessary．


Ф少仔 5 , it is cared for.
$0 \not q^{\text {ricun }} \boldsymbol{\zeta}$, it is expedient.
 becomes, it is fit.

## PREPOSITION

A preposition is an indeclinable word or particle which placed before a nouin changes either it's case, or it's signification.

The prepositions which change the cases of nouns are called Formers of cases.

The prepositions which change the meaning of nouns by governing their cases, are called Rulers of cases.

Prepositions ' $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{g}$ and mm ' f form the Dative and the Ablative.
© , 'f are placed before the vowels.
lom forms the Dative.
() forms the Dative. Before a consonant it is pronounced $5 \mathfrak{c}$, as, $\mathfrak{x e x t r}$.
() forms the Accusative. Before a consonant it was formerly pronounced ${ }_{25}$, but at present it is pronounced $\mathrm{r}_{4}$.
$\mathrm{P}_{2} \tau$ forms the Dative and the Ablative.
According to the modern usage the Prepositions forming the cases $y, g$ and $z$ are written prefixed and joined to nouns, and the others detached from them.

## A COLLECTION OF PREPOSITIONS

Un, am 'h, to, unto, towards, at: by, near, nigh: for, for the sake, on account: on, upon: under: against: amongst. govern the dative, the genitive, and the instrumental cases.
£̌\%, with: by: instead: for: under: between: to, unto, towards: on, upon: amongst. governs the genitive, the dative, the ablative, and somelimes the instrumental.
£um, according: for: out: without: after. governs the genitive, the dative, and the ablative.
olery or qurd, as, like. governs the accusative.
brélerill or lefine, as, like, about. govern generally the accusative.
frury or [awry, without, out, unless. governs the genitive.
1, fous, for, in order to, concerning. governs the genitive.
Puin, than, much. governs the accusative.

Whlice or whote till, untill, to, unto. governs the dative with a preposition.
Kusurtsp, with, by. governs the instrumental.
q.fr, over, above, upon, more, before, past. governs generally the accusative, and sometimes the dative.

TI F., as, like, governs the genitive and the dative.
ๆ.actuml, as, like. governs the genitive and the dative.
ๆ. 152 ; towards. governs the dative.
$]_{1}$ mu or 4 reqiti; towards. govern the dative-with-preposition.
Quit, till, untill, unto. governs the instrumental.
 the circumdative.
 live or the accusative with min.
 the genitive.
'breve or 'b irony, under. govern the genitive.
'। 库ruy, on, upon. governs the genitive.
 vern the dative, or the accusative with 4 4.
'15 582 or 'then, in, into, in the middle, within, between, amongst. govern the genitive.
'f ring, from the middle. governs the genitive.
'I skink, by. governs the genitive.
Tops, as, like, governs the genitive.
 the genitive.
 cause of. govern the genitive.
 sake, because, of. govern the genitive.
'। Suıfur, on account, for. governs the genitive.
Uw\& or 'b шшци, because of, for, on account. govern the genitive.

 vern the genitive.
 w $\$ 45$, on the left side. govern the genitive.
fuy or fugy, out, without, besides, except. govern the ablative.
9чшн, aside. governs the ablative.
El-n $\boldsymbol{l}$, far, far off. governs the ablative.
q.ıuдп, secretly. governs the ablative.


- Pu' , God forbid. governs the ablative.
 the dative.
l/g, conjoint, connected, with. governs the dative.
9nt, joint, with. governs the dative.

\&ш\&шишц, against. governs the dative.
Фnfuerls, instead of. governs the dative.
Unaruy, without, out, besides, unless. governs the genitive.
U, rupt, in front, before. governs the genitive. 3uruspuy, before, from before. governs the genitive.

CTor wiand，against．governs the genitive．
 vern the genitive and the dative．
Corrars，against．governs the genitive and the dative．
 in firont，against，opposite．govern the ge－ nitive and the dative．
3wtrgforis，before，in front．governs the ge－ nitive and the dative．
 in front，evidently，publicly．govern the genitive and the dative．
Ul－4rcul，apart，aside．governs the ablative．

 behind．govern the genitive．
3 wnaw 4 un，forwards．governs the geni－ tive．
3tan 4ni，back，backward，behind．governs the genitive．
＇I 尼 4 品u，onward．governs the genitive．
＇下 גuנl＇Yיㅣ，downward，downwards．go－ verns the genitive．
 over than，govern the dative and the abla－ tive．
חrultu，as，like．governs generally the ac－ cusative．
 above，higher，over than，govern the accu－ salive．

Jnuels push, over, above, more than. goveins the accusative.
 causative.
 govern the accusative.
 govern the accusative.
3tuny eurus, after than. governs the accustative.
Some prepositions are rarely placed after the nouns.

## ADVERB

An Adverb denotes the circumstances of a verb, or of an action.

## A COLLECTION OF ADVERBS

 present, actually, newly, recently.
U. $j^{d} \sqrt{5} 5$, already, hence, from this time.
 today, in this day.
lungis, tomorrow.

Grusiat or drausurgit, the day before yesterday.
ram lop lot in the evening, towards the evening.
 in the night，in the night time．

1，wi．pu2，early，betimes．

！
3шјuだ\％unt or шjumцStunle，henceforth， henceforward，hereafter．


brefitiz or ithre，sometimes，now and then， from time to time．
 whilst．
 Juュஙょ，јшьஙи，always，ever，conti－ nually，every moment，evermore，for ever， eternally．

U／iuertin，wí［ís，when，while，whilst，as long as．
U／fues，till，untill．
2k，slu lu，ullicely，not，not yet，not as yet．
3 3ujucumf，then．
3uyiudurf，till then．
 with，very soon，in a moment，immediate－ ly，incontinently．
 denly，on a sudden，all of a sudden， unawares，in an unexpected manner．
 as, quickly, speedily, readily.

 by and by, forthwith.
之wq/ic, ऽwqic pili, scarce, scarcely.
 ly, forthwith, instantly.
 ably.


by little and little, by degrees.
Uuan or amunustop, here.
Unite, hence; here ; in this world.
Uuйt, шшиппиип, hence, from hence.
U.Jule , here.
U.Jurk is, here, hitherward; by this way.
U. $J^{2 n} /$, thence, from thence.
U.s'te, ш'tusion, there.


ULunl, wirqazuan, thence, therefrom.
UTurwnfis , thence, from, since.
3uји 4пy, on this side.
3ujusnju, on that side.


Zante, 'l pug, 'b pugtuy, far, afar, far off.
'f from a great distance.

Woo，＇$/$ som，near，nearly，at hand， closely．
Uncle，＇b unnmle，＇b＇lugs ，below，under， hereunder，beneath．
 hereupon．


nell males，where．
ncuulte，from some place．


3tenn，after，back，backward，behind．
3tuncuan， behind．
3＂，jar 4nju，［urn ni，where，which way．
U．JL゙LI another place．
U．JL゙カun，from elsewhere，from another place．
 once，at one time．
bllegu，twice．
belly，，thrice．
2＂rligu，four times over．
zurligu，five times over．
llagligu，six times over．
 first，the first time，in the first place，at the beginning，before．
blu $_{1} l^{\prime \prime \prime} l^{\prime \prime}$ ，uru，secondly，after，then．
$\tilde{U} t$ - $d / \neq w$, one - another, first - in the second place.
Phutiogu, putiolge wiuquif, how often, how much time, how many times.
 dapisulf, oft, often, mostly, many or several times, frequently.
 UR Purifies qu ir, one more than another.
 cally, interchangeably, mutually.
 other.

 again, moreover, once more.


 walitug, why? wherefore? for why? for what reason?
2 PEs, what? which?
2 (built, lief i, rimizu, how? in what mannet? why?

Puifioiz, how much?
fo., pic palp, by which? how?

$\mathrm{n}^{\text {ºuur }}$, from whence?
Wire, Jindurf; when?
U. $\mathrm{Jri}^{\text {f }}$, yes.

urin ппцュu，truly，verily，certainly，surely， indeed，in truth，assuredly，infallibly，un－ doubtedly，justly，really．
lwil＇дши，very well．

 it were，pretty near．


 it may be．

2，tís，no，not．
$\mathbf{b}^{2}$ 位，nor，neither．
$n^{\prime}$ ̌ku，no more．
ก＇zpiauц，willishefín ríz never，by no means．
ก＿位を，nothing．
U．JLíku，no more．
 no，not，never，by no means．
0 ＂L míntr，forbear．
Púк，God forbid，forbear．


$\boldsymbol{W} / 2, \pi, n$, one by one．
 apart，aside，asunder，separately，singly， particularly．
U．Sui ，behold，lo，see，there．




 more, than, nay, chiefly.
justice, by myself.
-PL_\&
$U^{2}-254$, by ourselves.
aLa bu, by yourselves.
U. $J^{\alpha}+\sqrt{5} 4$, from since, from this time.

q. LL un! lis, almost, quite, totally.
 entirely.

bret .p, ever, at any time.
nLerep in some !place.
nuwurt, whence, from whence.
lyme', too, much, most, too much.
lunnill, by himself.
2 ct, freely, for nothing, gratis.
nucaqkumf, violently, vehemently.
$4_{1}$ qifiul $h$, side-ways, obliquely.
n<дгш4l!, directly, perpendicularly, in a straight line.
Qtramipugh, with or by hand.
bzusumgh, with a sign.
U.ewugl, by or with kicking.

2ujtrisu or Sumer, in Armenian.
bercujbylerts, int hebrew.


Theturwiangin, alive.
U. $27-4\left[l u e_{\vec{E}}\right.$, nationally, with whole family.

U1/L6SM fire, wholly, totally.
 out trouble, at leisure.
fiume, totally, almost, ever.
|our, severely, cruelly, rudely, hardly.

Az ql, exactly, sparingly.
 $1 y$.
WV, quietly, peaceably.

'Heres, naturally, by nature, radically, poriginally.
 primitively, formerly.

Bud, too, much, too much, very much, most.
\{3ulcturu/b, worthily, justly.
 3ufisцйи, exceedingly, excessively, imoderately, extremely.
 humanly, as a man.

3 kufic Clomb, thenceforth, thenceforward.


'I Suplantuyl', superficially, carelessly.
 soon.

Псицци, as, how.


lir $\mathbb{L}^{\text {cum }}$, in vain, needless, to no purpose.

C. ar milk fugs, altogether, totally, wholly.
li , puns qu, more and more.

 her.



Whorfawl, alike, equally, in the same manner.

2nrorlíuи, as, for example.
Quппицшl, badly, sadly, ill, miserably, cruelly.
 wise.
3щуиіиц, јщиипииици, evidently, clearly, openly, publicly.
 by, clearly.
lat
 [ицшеши, secretly, in secret, under hand.


file, entowewly, forcibly, by force, volently.
T.dmeurme, hardly, not easily, scarcely. 'I Surlı5, Surlıuк, necessarily, inevitably.

 luntarily, readily.
 [ist no purpose, without any reason.
3ufur 5 uи, unfilly, improperly, amiss, absurdly.
3ufuqちии, ignorantly, unknowingly.
bluque, by fraud, fraudulently, deceitfully.
'। , /lertarey, nakedly.
YLult, SLenhman, on foot.
 just now.


 many, as far.
 aиг Sшшшигия, together, altogether, all at once, wholly, totally, completely, entirely, in the mean while.
Twu, much, many, greatly, a great deal, very, enough.
 very much.
Waract-Lles, more than.


$2^{\text {ann }}$, little, but little, some, somewhat, something, less, in a small quantity.
 duly, tolerably.

CONJUNCTION

A Conjunction is an indeclinable word which connects the parts of speech together, or one sense with another.

A COLLECTION OF CONJUNCTIONS


 even.
 either.


 only, unless, except, save, nevertheless, notwithstanding, however, yet, provided, upon condition that, if not.
 though, however.

ก'と

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II's , ofruytis, not only.
 it is, that is to say, to wit.
 щés [コに, as, if it were.
Cuит п!mer, as, how.


 quence, now.
U. $j^{\text {E }}$ zt , rather.

 whus, for, because, that, whereas, forasmuchas, in order to, to the end that, since. nar, where.
$n_{l}$, that.

 ш! mik, then, therefore, wherefore, in or by consequence, for this reason.

 on the contrary.
 that, till, untill.


U.4.4 [JF, otherwise.



## INTERJECTION

## An Interjection expresses the passions of the soul.

A COLLECTION OF INTERJECTIONS
 logic, , ir l, obs, would to God, may it be!
 derful! see! o God!
ח'
 oh! alas! woe be to! poor! wretch that!

! a! ah!
U., , title, four, wifi, o! fie! pish!
 cheer, well well.
for z, forbear.

but, lith ert , come, come bring.

## S Y N TAX

Syntax is the due conjunction or connexion of the parts of speech.

Substantives agree with each other in three ways.

1. When another substantive is added to express and explain the former more fully, as, Ti Cleopatra his daughter. bun knower for. he has given Cleopatra his
 tend burupll. to visit his brethren the children of Israel.
2. When one thing is said to belong to

 the book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraam. Sue firs
 gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord.
3. When a substantive or gerund like a verb governs another substantive, as, stan
 after that we have received the knowledge of



Lis. thou teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses. faug
 blasphemy against the (Holy) Ghost shall not be forgiven.

Substantives agree with Adjectives when governed by the same, as, $\mathbb{U}^{6} \mathscr{Z}_{Z}$ Sumantureapt \& they did minister the things, which are now

 shaken with the wind. quatrght to antume
 to the sight, and good for food. le'f \&w-
 women not a few. buntu \{art dr'f dat. he saw a man which was blind from his birth.

 rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. مumg
 but Rachel was beautiful and well-favored. Пq, [medrus. sound in faith, in charity, in pa-
 enc. but he that is greatest among you shall be your servant. Ifruntrwingn inetfu Lonpu. the youngest of his sons.

The Comparalives govern generally the Accusalive with the preposition xwh, as, ?/6

 "nmbit 5 wwur. a greater than Jonas is here.

Also the Middle nouns govern different
 behold, the man (Adam) is become as one
 s'ung. how can he be clean that is born of a


 but other of the Apostles saw I none.

## CONGORDANCE OF ADJECTIVES WITH

## SUBSTANTIVES

1. The adjective may be placed before or after the substantive; joined, or divided from it.
2. The adjective may or may not be of the same case or number with the substantive.
3. The governing preposition may be placed either before the substantive or adjective, or before both being repeated.

## Examples.

 by the word of God, which liveth and abideth of ever. ||

fect tabernacle, not made with hands. 'fore
 his neck. bllougl! $2-n$ - seethe his flesh in the holy place. 1]unis


 Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet. b<
 and he will shew him greater works than

 pw. and the Lord plagued Pharaoh and his house with great plagues. If
 4 4多 tain that remaineth, shall hang over the back-


 thy great name, and of thy strong hand, and

 came a woman having ain alabaster-box of ointment of spikenard, very precious. SLoul
 rugk $u$. I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up. S $S_{l}^{\prime}$, quqt $f_{l}$
 thou slay also a righteous nation? 'I, Suntag
 from the deceit ful and unjust man. Pugy Rit

 the tongue can no man tame : it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. उrearfacius uちй
 strange doctrines. Ur Swn mos. $\mathrm{g}^{2}$. of the promise made unto our fathers.
 gto uillawit gutu. in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be esta_



 inmuf. in the six hundredth and first year,

 ye sold the land for so much? and she said,

 Sbraug unpus elistygtic. that even such mighty works are wrought by his hands. © Bn:
 thy country? and of what people art thou?

 , whym. $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}$ pro what is my trespass, what is

 and with a certain orator named Tertulus.
 found a certain Jew named Aquila. 'I S"~


 matter they shall bring unto thee : but every small matter they shall judge. 'tu' шьшици!

 country, that is, an heavenly. Unawing lerlw


 other words. Un w
 ${ }^{1}$ ring. in turning away every one of you
 Lrewing. upon some mountain.

Notwithstanding the great licence in the use of adjectives the following rules must be generally observed.

1. The adjective placed after the substantive must agree with it in number and
 siones. थо works.
2. The adjective placed before a substantive does not agree with it, excepting the
 $l^{\prime \prime}$

with other words. 'b urgmar ankzan, in the holy place.
3. When a verb or participle is before the substantive and after the adjective, the adjective agrees readily with the substantive,



4. An adjective with the article or the letter distinctive of the person, placed before a substantive, agrees with it in number and in case, but not always, as, ill
 a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands.
5. When there are many substantives before one adjective only, the adjective is in the plural, and agrees with them, as, Uu-

 and pleasant.
6. The geverning preposition is joined to the case which precedes it, whether substantive or adjective, as, jwint wiltul

 unjust man.
7. When the adjectives or substantives placed before are joined with the conjunction 2 , and, the governing preposition is applied


incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth
 whbultu, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood.
8. When the adjective or substantive placed before is simple, and many substantives or adjectives follow, the governing preposition governs the first word, and the second and third which follow; however not always, as, 'b swe lunc Scring, 'b pusily le 'r qundon, from evil thoughts, words, and
 bloody and deceitful man.

## CONCORDANCE OF PRONOUNS

The personal pronouns $k \boldsymbol{L}, I, \boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{T L}}$, thou, prups, he or himself, are substantives, and as substantives agree with adjectives, as, IL

|rupt signifies sometimes self, as, bu frupr furper bir. I myself also am a man.

The definitive pronouns ши, que, दuи, he (she, it) are substantives, and so agree with adjectives, as, 7npan $\boldsymbol{j}^{\text {trunfitert }}$. these last.
 let these same here say.

The definitive pronouns ang, , ' this, that, same, are adjectives, and so agree wilh substantives, as, '1 ungu or 'b williu w. mel'. on this day, or in the course of this day,


 very destruction let him fall. $\mathbf{b} \times$ ш $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ quillauge that \% this, giving all diligence.

The definitive pronouns wu, this, wи, wju, that, are generally adjectives, but some-
 qu't. what is this that thou hast done? U.Ju
 generations of the sons of Noah. $\mathbf{3} \boldsymbol{u} \boldsymbol{u}^{L^{L}} \boldsymbol{L}^{2}$



 uncich. whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is?'I swrlaugreng
 м!
 munchl4. according to all these words, and

 that keepeth the sayings of the prophecy.





 4le winuphav. this Moses, whom they re-
fused... the same did God send to be a ruler and a deliverer.

The possessive pronouns $[$ rr, my, in, thy, sher, our, sher, your, lu l, his, his own, are adjectives. When they are without substanlives, receive either the articles $\cdot, \tau, \eta$, or the adverbs mum, mise l, as, Pat 5 millauju
 of thee, and thine own have we given thee.

 from his own works, as God did from his.

The pronouns possessive derived priujlira
 are put before the substantives.

The pronoun relative nr, who, which, what, that, is substantive, and in different manners agrees with antecedent and follow-

 should not see, and ears that they should not



 of these things which ye have spoken come
 दши! Ylerlous, give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.'

 5 Lyu thenmy, hath in these last days spolen unto us by his son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds. Who being the brightness of his

 and Moses told Aaron all the words of the Lord who had sent him. bic willitawfo wite

 and all the men of his house, born in the house, and bought with money of the stranger, were circumcised with him. 3 "rmy $\boldsymbol{q}^{\prime}$ meso 'b lumat ${ }^{2}$
 [isy quSulu zangu, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. Us nr amanm

 whose seed is in itself. be darmithglis, ng
 some less.

The articles-distinctive-of the persons $u$ of the first, $\boldsymbol{z}$ of the second, \& of the third, besides showing the persons joined to the terminations of words, have also the force of the English articles $a$ and the, and give
 ${ }^{4}$ Lem (without any article) Lord and Master,
 ulfonu, it may have three senses: $\mathbf{1}^{\circ}$. I who
am a Lord and a Master. $2^{\circ}$. This Lord and Master. $3^{\circ}$. My Lord and Master. So Strry I. ulantrunlrunt, $1^{\prime \prime}$. Thou who art a Lord and a Master. 2". That Lord and Master. 3'. Thy Lord and Master. Likewise Sh lis I
 2'. 'That Lord and Master. 3'. The Lord and the Master. Dije z \& \%un blowl bus Unfu't 1ournesk, after whom is the King of Isracl
 dunllowL, this is a desert place, and the time
 fler, what is the cause wherefore ye are

 in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?
 qlouas Sus 4 , take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest. U. [anuplitu iwn'r"
 Lnyte juncitl, what the rising from the dead

 you) from the tents of these wicked men. 3w-
 men who have compamied with us. ก 4 "uruen
 maketh the clumb, or deaf; or the seeing, or the blind? bla'je' 'l Suluminhus, come unto the marriage. 3ne, lut leansher', in the midst


elder unto the well-beloved Gaius, vhom I love
 lys.f, that where I am, there ye may be also.


 with you. 2nc


 drituglite 'b dry, see ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people. $n^{\prime} \mathcal{L} 5 n_{l}$ wuち\% getm, who it is that saith to thee. Lan npmark Swifuriwhtwlt luoulur, before whom also I
 Eqlumefuchlelsugn, of the princes of this world



 4 mpl $\xi$ Lu quenugne, but he that lacketh these things is blind, and cannot see afar off.

CONCORDANCE OF VERB
The verb which is not a participle, or infinilive, is governed by a nominative, as,
 4he, in the beginning God created the heaven

ansumanguman, and the earth was without
 'b 还品 upon the face of the waters.

The participle and the infinitive are often governed by a genitive, as, i,w/и ס'umifis,
 they are delivered ere the midwives come in

 heaven was opened, and the Holy Ghost descended.... and a roice came from heaven.

In like manner are governed the preterperfect, and the preter-plu-perfect tenses formed by a participle, and a substantive verb,

 knew not that Rachel had stolen them. Tou-

 of them more than forty men.

The accusative cannot properly govern a verb, but is subject to it, as, be wr't nrmiz



 Tuffurn, for asmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or slone, graven by art and man's device.

The nominative of nouns agrees gene-
rally in number with a verb which is not a participle or infinitive, excepting those without singular number, or collective, as, $\mathbf{3 u m}_{\text {u }}$
 arose another generation after them, which knew not the Lord. bitu ilimpuris puqific.

 together, and were confounded because that every man heard then speak in his own lan-

 the people waited for Zacharias, and marvelled that he tarried so long.

The nouns joined with the conjunction 2, and sometimes agree, sometimes not, as, $\mathbf{b}^{2}$ Th
 neque le $\ddagger$ 2p, and the man increased exceedingly, and had much cattle, and maid-servants, and men-servants, and camels, and

 es, flocks, and men-servants, and womenservants.

When the noun or, pronoun is only one, the verb must be of the same person, as, bu
 left alone; where had they been?

When the persons are different the verb agrees with the first, as, quшiレ qumght

 thy brethren, indeed come to bow down ourselves to thee to thie earth? 3"pouif qu. 4 sum anjug liys, between thee and him alone.
 gup, whether it were I or they, so we preach.

Sometimes the verb is supposed, as, ULef
 navy pay watheplise are, we are the clay, and thou our Potter; and we all are the work of thy hand.

The verb active governs generally the ac-


 God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. be antitumg Unancur

 ed a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed.

Sometimes the letter $\%$ a sign of the ac-

 to all, life, and breath, and all things. be
 slis, , and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof.

The verb active governs secondly another
 mukest thou thyself? Pour ueng quifin mullu
q3tumen, saying that there is another king, one Jesus.

The verbs active as well as the neuter and passive govern often their roots in the accusative, as, $\mathbf{U S 5}$, رшш I have loved thee with an everlasting love. U, fustugles quifo ly ash̆amed.

The verb passive governs generally the
 EL, that it might be fulfilled which was spok-
 Xiusumst, for the tree is known by his fruit.
 know my (sheep) and am known of mine.

The infinitive sometimes is noun, and sometimes verb.

The preposition ' $f$ put before an infinitive has often the signification of an adverb yer-

 he will be glad in his heart.

The infinitive or the gerund with its verb increases the signification of it, as, $0<E L L_{L}$


 shalt thou indeed reign over us? or shalt thou indeed have dominion over us?

CONCORDANCE OF PREPOSITIONS.
Prepositions sometimes are put after the nouns; they change their places, and are re-
 linwe mingin 化吅, who knowing the judge-

 none occasion to the adversary to speak re-


 and religious proselytes followed Paul and







Adjectives are often used as adverbs, as,

 ran and returned.

On the contrary sometimes adverbs are
 urpmun jnd, and had much cattle.

Negative adverbs n $_{2}, \varepsilon$ and $\kappa_{\xi}$, no, not, sometimes are put after verbs, as, $\mathbf{b}^{2} / \mu^{\prime} Z^{\prime}$

 though he divide the hoof, and be cloven-
footed, yet ye cheweth not the cud: he is unclean to you.

## ACCENTS, OR NOTES OF PROSODY






 $\pi \pi^{\circ}[$ : According to modern usage it is employed as an interrogative point, and as a note of admiration.


 $\mathbf{U}^{0} \boldsymbol{r}^{n+1 L^{5} 5}:$ It is put on the syllable to make it short.
 by some moderns upon the letter $\angle$ to mark its pronunciation as a $4:$
$7^{\circ}$. U.щш (дшгу (') . It is rarely used.
$8^{\circ}$. bifluifiuy, the mark of division of a word ( - ).

## PUNCTUATION

There are three Points in the Armenian.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2^{\circ} \text {. U69m45un (.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

1 ${ }^{\circ}$ ．Jwlumľun（＇）．It is put on the head of the letter $\boldsymbol{p}$ ，when it forms a preposition， as，＇ 1, ，шn＇ $\boldsymbol{l}=$


 S
$3^{\circ}$ ．U／ucs（1）which is one of the three columns of a $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ entire ；it is put sometimes
 ［ши），щшгигя（чшгшгици）：

4．brlmerml（＂）which marks the vo－ wels omitted，or the words shortened，as，


5．Фшџшぁねよ（）。
$6^{\circ}$ ．Tumncuq（ir．The sign，or substitute of a word，as，$\pm\left(\omega_{2} / \omega_{l} \zeta\right)$ ：


The letters of the Armenian Alphabet are used as the Numbers，generally with a line on the letter，so

| isi， | 1. | $\bar{x}$, | 100. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \＃， | 2. | if， | 200. |
| 年， | 3. | 奀 | 300. |
| 年， | 4. | \％， | 400. |
| L， | 5． | E | 500. |
| 交， | 6. | \％， | 600. |
| 5 | 7. | E | 700. |
| E | 8. | 砳， | 800. |
| 碞， | 9. | 2 | 900. |
| あ， | 10. | 侻， | 1000. |
| $\stackrel{\square}{1}$ | 20. | \％， | 2000. |
| T | 30. | 速 | 3000. |
| ［1， | 40. | in， | 4000. |
| \％， | 50. | $i$ ， | 5000. |
| \％ | 60. | 鸟， | 6000 |
| $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 70. | E， | 7000. |
| $\Sigma$ ， | 80. | 年， | 8000. |
| ＇ | 90. | ¢， | 9000. |

NB．－and $\$$ being recent letters，are not included in the numeration．

## VERSE

The antient Armenian Verses or Songs were not rhymed，as the following for ex－ ample．
 よの儿。



¢



But now they are rhymed generally and are composed from five Syllables to fifteen． The following few lines are specimens with their own translation in prose．

$$
\text { of } 5 \text { Syllables. }
$$


 Whern purn

Jesus，whose name is a love，bind thou my heart of stone with thy love．

$$
\text { of } 6 \text { Syllables. }
$$




Having been the bride of the immortal celestial Bridegroom.

$$
\text { of } 7 \text { Syllables. }
$$



Valiantly fight thou in the public combat.

$$
\text { of } 8 \text { Syllables. }
$$

 '下

Love thou instruction, by which thou wilt obtain honor from Heaven, and on earth.
of 9 Syllables.


'Thou dove, ever flying through the air, the Ark of the new Noah is thy dwelling.

## of 10 Syllables.



Today the Invisible appears from on high; the knowledge of all creatures is discovered.
of 11 Syllables.



Flowers of rational Plants appeared of various tints, and delicious odour.

$$
\text { of } 12 \text { Syllables. }
$$




I am a hemisphere round as a pavilion, by nature firm, in reality moveable invisibly.

$$
\text { of } 13 \text { Syllables. }
$$

 4l-itury,

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The roar of thunder having diffused the rain of life, is recovered to the heavens, returning to his Origin.

$$
\text { of } 14 \text { Syllables. }
$$

 nlougnep

Let us cry aloud in joyful tidings addressing thee personally, 0 Church, daughter of lofty Sion.

$$
\text { of } 15 \text { Syllables. }
$$





Thou, who brooding on the waters didst make creation, descending in the waters of the Baptismal fount, dost give birth to the Sons of God.

$$
0
$$

