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BY

THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

RECTOR OF LYNDON,

AND LATE FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

FIFTH EDITION.

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N O T I C E.

IT is intended that the pupil should begin with the Lessons and Exercises (p. 55); learning, as he goes on, the portion of the Grammatical Introduction required for the coming lesson.

Letters of reference, which occur towards the end of the work, refer to the "Differences of Idiom." B. T. stand for Buttman, Thiersch, respectively.

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PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

TO

G R E E K A C C I D E N C E .

§ 1. THE GREEK ALPHABET.

<i>Large.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Eng. Pronunc.</i>	
A	α	Alpha	a	as in <i>pāte</i> , <i>păt.</i>
B	β	Bēta	b	
Γ	γ	Gamma	g	<i>hard.</i> (pronounced <i>ng</i> before <i>k</i> sounds.)
Δ	δ	Dēlta	d	
E	ε	Epsilon	ě	as in <i>met.</i>
Z	ζ	Zēta	z	(<i>sd.</i>)
H	η.	Eta (ē)	ē	as <i>ee</i> in <i>meet.</i>
Θ	θ	Thēta	th	
I	ι	Iōta	i	(on the Continent, <i>i</i> in <i>bit</i> , or <i>ee</i> in <i>thee.</i>)
K	κ	Kappa	k	
Λ	λ	Lambda	l	
M	μ	Mu	m	
N	ν	Nu	n	
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x	
O	ο	Omīcron	ō	as in <i>pop.</i>
Π	π	Pi	p	
P	ρ	Rhō	rh	
Σ	σ	Sigma	s	
T	τ	Tau	t	
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u	
Φ	φ	Phi	ph	
X	χ	Chi	ch	<i>hard</i> , as in <i>chemist.</i>
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps	
Ω	ω	Omēga	ō	as in <i>pope.</i>

The following characters are also sometimes used:—

ξ, ς, Ϸ, ω, ϗ, and ε, ε,
for β, γ, θ, π, τ, and στ, ου.

- 2 Unfortunately the English pronunciation of the vowels is different from that of the whole Continent; and we have carried this difference into our pronunciation of Greek and Latin.
- 3 σ at the end of words takes the form of ς. This form is now sometimes used in the middle of a compound word, when the first word in the compound ends in σ, as προσφέρω. This is against the authority of the ancients. (Kühner.)
- 4 Ψιλόν means *simple*, that is, *unspirated* (e or u): the character Η being also used originally to mark the rough breathing (our *h*); and Υ to mark another breathing, that of the *Digamma*. (Kühner.)
- 5 The diphthongs are αι (as in *ay*, yes): ει (as *i* in *fine*): οι (as in *voice*): υι (as in *Wye*, the river): αυ (as in *paw*): ευ, ηυ (as in *pew*): ου (as in *owl*): ωυ is *Ionic*.
- 6 Table for examination in the letters.

α	η	δ	ζ	ρ	ψ	ω	ξ
α	η	δ	ζ	ρ	ψ	ω	ξ
ι	β	ξ	λ	φ	μ	ζ	ν
π	κ	γ	σ	ρ	γ	ν	υ
χ	ρ	λ	δ	ζ	η	ξ	σ
γ	ψ	ς	μ	ε	γ	δ	τ
τ	η	ω	τ	ν	ζ	υ	ν
φ	π	χ	ρ	υ	ξ	η	ρ
γ	ψ	θ	ν	χ	φ	ο	θ

- 7 Table for examination in the capital letters.

Α	Η	Δ	Ζ	Ρ	Ψ	Ω	Ξ
Ι	Β	Ξ	Λ	Φ	Μ	Ζ	Ν
Π	Κ	Γ	Σ	Ρ	Γ	Ν	Υ
Χ	Ρ	Λ	Δ	Ζ	Η	Ξ	Σ
Γ	Ψ	Σ	Μ	Ε	Γ	Δ	Τ
Τ	Η	Ω	Τ	Ν	Ζ	Υ	Ν
Φ	Π	Χ	Ρ	Υ	Ξ	Η	Ρ
Γ	Ψ	Θ	Ν	Χ	Φ	Ο	Θ

- 8 EXERCISE. Write the *names* of the letters in Greek.

§ 2. DIVISION OF THE CONSONANTS.

		Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirate.	9
Mutes	{	with a <i>p</i> sound	π	β	φ
		with a <i>k</i> sound	κ	γ	χ
		with a <i>t</i> sound	τ	δ	θ

Semivowels: λ, μ, ν, ρ (*liquids*), and σ. 10

Double: ζ, ξ, ψ.—ζ = σδ. ξ, ψ = any *k* or *p* sound respectively with σ. 11

§ 3.

General Table of the Declensions.—The Article. 12

[The Attic Declension (fourth decl. of Eton Grammar) is given below. See 24.]

	I.		II.		III.
	[1st, Eton Gr.]	[2d, Eton Gr.]	[3d, Eton Gr.]		[5th, Eton Gr.]
	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>m. f.</i>		
Sing.			ος, neut. ον		various
Nom.	ης, ᾱς,	η, ᾱ, ᾱ,	ος, neut. ον		various
	οῦ	ης or ας	ου		ος (ως)
Gen.			ου		ι
Dat.	ην or αν		ου, neut. ον		α or ν { neut. as
Acc.	ην or αν		ε, neut. ον		— { nom.
Voc.	η or α				
Dual.			ω		ε
N. A. V.	ᾱ		ων		ων
G. D.	ων		οι, neut. ᾱ		ες, neut. ᾱ
Plur.			ων		ων
N. V.	αι		οις		σι (σιν)
Gen.	ᾱν ¹		ους, neut. ᾱ		ᾱς, neut. ᾱ
Dat.	αις				
Acc.	ᾱς				

The Article: ὁ, the. 13

	Sing.			Plur.		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά.

Dual.

N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν

¹ Contracted from ᾰων, and therefore circumflexed. In repeating the table, let the pupil say 'ων circumflexed.'

§ 4. *First Declension.*

[First and Second of Eton Grammar.]

14 PARADIGMS.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἡ, honour.	ἡ, wisdom.	ἡ, Muse.	ὁ, citizen.	ὁ, young man.
Nom.	τιμῆ	σοφία	Μοῦσα	πολίτης	νεανίας
Gen.	τιμῆς	σοφίας	Μούσης	πολίτου	νεανίου
Dat.	τιμῇ	σοφίᾳ	Μούσῃ	πολίτῃ	νεανίᾳ
Acc.	τιμὴν	σοφίαν	Μοῦσαν	πολίτην	νεανίαν
Voc.	τιμῆ	σοφία	Μοῦσα	πολίτα	νεανία
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	τιμά	σοφία	Μούσα	πολίτα	νεανία
G. D.	τιμαῖν	σοφίαιν	Μούσαιν	πολίταιν	νεανίαιν
<i>Plur.</i>					
Nom. V.	τιμαί	σοφίαι	Μοῦσαι	πολίται	νεανίαι
Gen.	τιμῶν	σοφῶν	Μουσῶν	πολιτῶν	νεανῶν
Dat.	τιμαῖς	σοφίαις	Μούσαις	πολίταις	νεανίαις
Acc.	τιμάς	σοφίας	Μούσας	πολίτας	νεανίας.
<i>Sing.</i>	ἡ, justice.	ἡ, opinion.	ἡ, trident.	ἡ, knife.	ὁ, Son-of-Atreus.
N.	δικη	γνώμη	τρίαίνα	μάχαιρα	Ἄτρείδης
G.	δικῆς	γνώμης	τρίαίνης	μαχίρας	Ἄτρείδου
D.	δικῇ	γνώμῃ	τρίαίνῃ	μαχίρᾳ	Ἄτρείδῃ
A.	δικην	γνώμην	τρίαίναν	μάχαιραν	Ἄτρείδην
V.	δικη	γνώμη	τρίαίνα	μάχαιρα	Ἄτρείδη.

15 In the first decl. [first and second declensions] the *alpha* forms belong to α, the *eta* forms to η.

(1) But nouns in *της*, national names, and verbal compounds ending in *μετρης*, *τριβης*, *πωλης*, take Voc. in *ᾶ*.

(2) Of fem. nouns, α *impure*, with the exception of *ρα*, takes the *eta* forms in the *Gen.* and *Dat.*, but not in the *Acc.* or *Voc.*

16 VOCABULARY 1.

[First Declension: first and second of Eton Grammar.]

ἀγορά	market-place	ἀρετή	virtue
Ἄγχισης (ἱ)	Anchises	σοφία	wisdom
πολίτης (ἱ)	citizen	ἐπιθυμία	desire
κριτής (ἱ)	judge	κακία	vice
γλῶσσα	tongue	θάλασσα	sea
τέχνη	art	σωτηρία	preservation
τεχνίτης (ἱ)	artist	ἀγάπη	love
ἡμέρα	day	ρίζα	root
κεφαλή	head	ψυχή (ῥ)	soul
δεσπότης	master	ἐχιδνα	viper
Σκύθης (ῥ)	Scythian	λύπη (ῥ)	grief
Πέρσης	Persian	ἡδονή	pleasure
νίκη (ἱ)	victory	σκιά	shade
γεωμέτρης	geometer	νομοθέτης	lawgiver.

☞ *a*, Gen. *ας*, is *generally*¹ long.

17

a, Gen. *ης*, is *always* short.

VOCABULARY 2.

18

(Contracted nouns of the first: which may be known by the circumflex on the nominative.)

☞ The nom. is contracted, and then declined regularly: but those in *a*, being originally *pure*, retain the *a* throughout; and those in *ας* take the Doric Gen. in *a*.

'Αθηνᾶ, Minerva (from 'Αθηνάα), G. 'Αθηνᾶς, &c.

άλωπεκῆ, fox-skin.

βορρᾶς², Boreas; north-wind (βορέας), G. βορρᾶ, &c.

γαλῆ, weasel.

γῆ, earth.

'Ερμῆς, Mercury ('Ερμέας), G. 'Ερμού, &c.

λεοντῆ, lion-skin.

μνᾶ, mina (μνάα), G. μνᾶς, &c.

§ 5. *Second Declension.*

[Third Declension of Eton Grammar.]

PARADIGMS.

19

<i>Sing.</i>	ὁ, <i>garden.</i>	ἡ, <i>disease.</i>	ὁ, <i>eagle.</i>	τὸ, <i>fig.</i>
Nom.	κῆπος	νόσος	ἀετός	σῦκον
Gen.	κῆπου	νόσου	ἀετοῦ	σύκου
Dat.	κῆπῳ	νόσῳ	ἀετῷ	σύκῳ
Acc.	κῆπον	νόσον	ἀετόν	σῦκον
Voc.	κῆπε	νόσε	ἀετέ	σῦκον
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	κῆπῳ	νόσῳ	ἀετῷ	σύκῳ
G. D.	κῆποιν	νόσοιν	ἀετοῖν	σύκοιν
<i>Plur.</i>				
Nom. V.	κῆποι	νόσοι	ἀετοί	σῦκα
Gen.	κῆπων	νόσων	ἀετῶν	σύκων
Dat.	κῆποις	νόσοις	ἀετοῖς	σύκοις
Acc.	κῆπους	νόσους	ἀετούς	σῦκα.

¹ *Always*, when the noun is oxytone or paroxytone, except *μία*, and Πύρρα, Κίρρα.

² The doubling of the ρ is an accidental peculiarity.

20 VOCABULARY 3.

ἄγγελος	messenger	ἱμάτιον	garment
ἄετός	eagle	ἴον	violet
ἡ ἄμπελος	the vine	κασσίτερος	tin
ἄνθρωπος	man (homo)	κότινος	wild olive-tree
ἄργυρος	} silver	μόλιβδος	lead
ἀργύριον		νότος	south-wind
ἔργον	work	ξύλον	wood
εὔρος	east-wind	σίδηρος	iron
ζέφυρος	west-wind	στρατός	army.

21 VOCABULARY 4.

(a) Words with two genders.

ὁ, ἡ ῥινός	skin	ὁ, ἡ οἶμος	path
ὁ, ἡ θάμνος	shrub	ὁ, ἡ λίθος	stone.
ὁ, ἡ βάρβιτος	lyre.		

(b) Words that alter their meaning with their gender.

ὁ ζυγός	the yoke	ἡ ζυγός	the balance
ὁ ἵππος	the horse	ἡ ἵππος	the cavalry
ὁ λέκιθος	the pulse-broth	ἡ λέκιθος	the yolk (of an egg).

(c) The following become neuter in the plural:—

ὁ βόστρυχος	the curl	τὰ βόστρυχα
ὁ δεσμός	the chain	τὰ δεσμά
ὁ θεσμός	the statute	τὰ θεσμά
ὁ δίφρος	the chariot-seat	τὰ δίφρα
ὁ κέλευθος	the way	τὰ κέλευθα
ὁ λύχνος	the torch	τὰ λύχνα
ὁ σῖτος	the corn	τὰ σῖτα, &c.

(d) Contracts of the second [third] declension.

☞ They are contracted thus:—

νόος, νοῦς, (mind,) νοῦ, νῶ, νοῦν, νοῦ | νῶ, νοῖν | νοῖ, νῶν, νοῖς, νοῦς.
 ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, (bone,) ὀστοῦ, ὀστώ, ὀστοῦν, ὀστοῦν | ὀστώ, ὀστοῖν | ὀστώ, ὀστοῖς.
 ὀστών, ὀστοῖς.

νόος (νοῦς)	mind	ὀστέον (ὀστοῦν)	bone.
πλόος (πλοῦς)	voyage	κάνεον (κανοῦν)	basket.

§ 6. (*Attic Declension.*)

This declension is really the *second* [*third*] declension with 22 those peculiarities that were produced by the contraction of α, ο in the ordinary way. It contains but a few words, and parts of words.

☞ It has ω for the vowel of its final syllable throughout, 23 which is *subscript* wherever the *second* [*third*] has ι (whether *subscript* or not).

		Terminations.				24
		S.			P.	
N.	ως,	neut. ων	ψ,	neut. ω		
G.	ω		ων			
D.	ψ		ψς,	neut. ω		
A.	ων		ως,			
V.	ως		ψ			
D.						
		N. A. V.	ω			
		G. D.	ων			

☞ "Εως, *dawn*, and names of *places*, "Αθως, Τέως, &c. take 25 acc. ω.

PARADIGMS. 26

		λαγός (m.) <i>Hare.</i>		άνώγειον (n.): observe accent. <i>Upper chamber; dining-room.</i>	
		S.	P.	S.	P.
N. V.	λαγός	λαγός	λαγῶ	άνώγειον	άνώγειω
G.	λαγῶ	λαγῶν	λαγῶς	άνώγειω	άνώγειων
D.	λαγῶ	λαγῶν	λαγῶς	άνώγειω	άνώγειως
Acc.	λαγῶν (or λαγῶ)	λαγῶν	λαγῶς	άνώγειων	άνώγειω.
		N. A. V.	λαγῶ	άνώγειω	
		G. D.	λαγῶν	άνώγειων.	

VOCABULARY 5. 27

λαγός	hare	ταώς	peacock
νεώς	temple	ἔως	the dawn (Acc. ἔω)
"Αθως	Mount Athos	άνώγειον	dining-room.

§ 7. *Third Declension.*

[Fifth of Eton Grammar.]

28 PARADIGMS.

<i>Sing.</i>	ὁ, <i>Greek.</i>	ὁ, <i>boy.</i>	ὁ, <i>wild</i>	ὁ, <i>raven.</i>	ὁ, <i>lion.</i>	τὸ, <i>thing,</i>
Nom.	"Ἕλλη ^ν	ἡ, <i>girl.</i>	ὄ, <i>beast.</i>	κόραξ	λέον	{ <i>affair.</i>
Gen.	"Ἑλλή ^ν ος	παῖς	θήρ	κόρακος	λέοντος	πράγμα
Dat.	"Ἑλλή ^ν ι	παῖδός	θηρός	κόρακι	λέοντι	πράγματος
Acc.	"Ἑλλή ^ν α	παιδί	θηρί	κόρακα	λέοντα	πράγματι
Voc.	"Ἑλλή ^ν	παιδα	θήρα	κόραξ	λέον	πράγμα
	<i>Dual.</i>	παῖ	θήρ			πράγμα
N. A. V.	"Ἑλλή ^ν ε	παῖδε	θηρε	κόρακε	λέοντε	πράγματε
G. D.	"Ἑλλή ^ν οιν	παιδῶν	θηροῖν	κοράκων	λέοντων	πράγματων
	<i>Plur.</i>					
Nom. V.	"Ἑλλή ^ν ες	παῖδες	θηρες	κόρακες	λέοντες	πράγματα
Gen.	"Ἑλλή ^ν ων	παιδῶν	θηρῶν	κοράκων	λέοντων	πράγματων
Dat.	"Ἑλλή ^ν σι	παισί	θηροσί	κόραξι	λέονσι	πράγμασι
Acc.	"Ἑλλή ^ν ας	παιδας	θηρας	κόρακας	λέοντας	πράγματα.

29 As in the Latin third declension, the nom. of this declension seldom contains the *unaltered* root; which may be got from the gen. by throwing off *ος*.

30 The *t* sounds and *ν* are thrown away before *σι* in dat. plur. of the third [fifth]: *οντσι, εντσι, αντσι, υντσι*, become *ουσι, εισι, ᾱσι, υσι*.

a) The *acc.* in *ν* belongs to *ις, υς, ανς, ους*. *Pure* nouns of these terminations have *ν* only: *impure* ones *ᾱ* only, *if they are accented on the last syllable*: if not, generally *ν*, but often both forms.

31 To find the nominative of the third from an oblique case, when the root ends in a consonant.

- (1) Add *ς* to the nom.
- (2) Throw away the *t* sounds and *ν* before this *ς*.
- (3) When *ντ* has been thrown away, the vowel must be lengthened: *ε, ο* become *ει, ου*.

In other words—

<i>αντς</i>	<i>εντς</i>	<i>οντς</i>	<i>υντς</i>
become <i>ᾱς</i>	<i>εις</i>	<i>ους</i>	<i>ῡς</i> .

- (4) *ε, ο*, in *mas.* and *fem.* nouns, pass into *η, ω*, unless the nom. ends in *ξ* or *ψ*.
- (5) For root in *οντ*, sometimes the *τ* falls off, and the nom. is *ων*¹.

¹ Hence roots that end in *οντ* belong to nom. *ους* or *ων*.

(6) Roots in *ar* sometimes belong to nom. *a* (neuter) or *ar*, *ωρ*.

(7) Roots ending in *ν* or *ρ* are often without the *ς* in the nom. : but here too *ε*, *ο* become *η*, *ω*.

Of the VOCATIVE. (Buttmann.)

32

(1) It frequently occurs in this third decl. that a word *might* have a distinct *vocat.*, but commonly, and with Attic writers in particular, its *vocat.* is the same with the *nomin.* We shall state the rules, by which some end-syllables *may* form a distinct *vocat.*, and leave it to the student to notice the words in which it really is distinct.

(2) The end-syllables *ενς*, *ις*, *υς*, and the words *παῖς*, *γραῦς*, *βοῦς*, throw their *ς* off, and those in *εύς* take the circumflex, as *βασιλεύς*, *vocat.* ὦ βασιλεῦ, —Πάρι, Δωρί, Τηθύ, ἡδύ, &c.—*παῖ*, *γραῦ*, *βοῦ*.

(3) Those in *ας* and *εις*, before whose *ς* a *ν* has been dropt, do the same ; but then they commonly resume the *ν*, as for instance *τάλας*, *ἄνος*, ὦ *τάλαν*—*Αἶας*, *αντος*, ὦ *Αἶαν*—*χαρίεις*, *εντος*, ὦ *χαρίεν*. Yet several names in *ας*, *αντος*, form their *voc.* in long *a*, as *Ἄτλας*, *αντος*, ὦ *Ἄτλα*.

(4) The words of which the *nomin.* has *η* or *ω* for the vowel of their final syllable, merely shorten this vowel in the *vocat.* ; but in general only when the other cases also have *ε* or *ο* : it is the same with *μήτηρ*, *ἔρος*, ὦ *μήτερ*,—*ρήτωρ*, *ορος*, ὦ *ρήτορ*,—*Σωκράτης*, *εος*, ὦ *Σώκρατες*.

(5) The feminines in *ώ* and *ώς* make the *vocat.* in *οῖ*, as *Σαφώ*, ὦ *Σαφοῖ*—*Ἡώς*, ὦ *Ἡοῖ*.

Obs. 1. From the rule 4 are excepted those which have the accent on the end-syllable ; as *ποιμήν*, *ένος*, ὦ *ποιμήν* (*shepherd*) ; but only substantives, not adjectives (as for instance, ὦ *κελαινεφές*). These three, *πάτερ*, *ἄνερ*, *δᾶερ*, from *πατήρ*, *άνήρ*, *δαήρ* (*husband's brother*), *γεν. έρος*, also follow the general rule, but remove the accent to the first syllable.

Obs. 2. The words which retain the long vowel in the other cases, continue unchanged in the *vocat.* : hence ὦ *Πλάτων* (*γεν. ωνος*), ὦ *Ξενοφών* (*ώντος*), ὦ *ιητήρ* (*ήρος*), ὦ *Κράτης* (*ητος*). There are but three among them, which shorten the vowel in the *vocat.* : *Ἀπόλλων*, *ωνος*,—*Ποσειδών*, *ώνος*,—*σωτήρ*, *ήρος* (*deliverer*), *vocat.* ὦ *Ἀπολλον*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*, and they likewise throw the accent back.

VOCABULARY 6.

33

[*a*, *ι*, *υ* are *neut.* terminations.]

Root.	Nom.		Root.	Nom.	
σαρκ	σάρξ (ή)	flesh	κολᾶκ	κόλαξ	flatterer
πελειαδ	πελειάς (ή)	dove	Αἰθιοπ	Αἰθιοψ	Ethiopian
παιδ	παῖς (δ, ή)	boy, girl	φλογ	φλόξ (ή)	flame
μαστίγ	μάστιξ (ή)	whip	γίγαντ	γίγας	giant
άνδριαντ	άνδριάς (δ)	statue	ρήτορ	ρήτωρ	orator
άλωπεκ	άλωπηξ (ή)	fox	γεροντ	γέρων	old-man
πτερυγ	πτέρυξ (ή)	wing	σωματ	σῶμα (τό)	body

34 VOCABULARY 6, *continued.*

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>		<i>Root.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	
λιμεν	λιμήν (ὁ)	harbour	κορυθ	κόρυς (ἡ)	helmet
αἶθερ	αἶθήρ (ὁ)	pure air	Ἑλλην	Ἑλλην	Greek
ἱμαντ	ἱμάς (ὁ)	thong	Ἑλλάδ	Ἑλλάς (ἡ)	Greece
χειμων	χειμών (ὁ)	storm, winter	ἐλπιδ	ἐλπὶς (ἡ)	hope
λεοντ	λέων	lion	κυματ	κύμα	wave
δαδ	δάς (ἡ)	torch	ὄνυχ	ὄνυξ (ὁ)	claw, talon
αἶγ	αἶξ (ἡ)	goat	ὄρνυγ	ὄρνυξ (ὁ)	quail
ποιμεν	ποιμήν	shepherd	κορακ	κόραξ (ὁ)	raven.

§ 8. *Contracts of the Third Declension.*

[Eton, fifth.]

35

CONTRACTED NOUNS.

[Contracted *acc. plur.* is like contracted *nom. plur.*]

<i>Sing.</i>	ἡ τριήρ-	ἡ ήχ-	ἡ πὸλ-	ὁ πήχ-	τὸ ἄστ-	ὁ βασιλ-
N.	ης	ώ	ις	υς	υ	εύς
G.	εος, ους	όος, οῦς	έως	εως	εος	έως
D.	εῖ, ει	οῖ, οἷ	ει	ει	ει	εῖ
A.	εα, η	όα, ώ	ιν	υν		εᾶ
V.	ες	οῖ	ι	υ		εῦ
<i>Dual.</i>						
N. A. V.	εε, η	ήχώ	εε	εε	εε	έε
G. D.	έοιν, οῖν	2nd dec.	εφν ¹	εφν ¹	έοιν	έοιν
<i>Plur.</i>						
N. V.	εες, εις	ήχοί	εις	εις	η	εῖς
G.	έων, ὦν	2nd dec.	εων	εων	έων	έων
D.	εσι		εσι	εσι	εσι	εῦσι
A.	εας, εις		εις	εις		εῖς.

REMARKS.

- (1) τὸ τεῖχος like τριήρης, but *neut. plur.* τεῖχ-εα, τεῖχ-η.
- (2) υς, G. υος, contracts N. and A. *plur.* into υς. ἰχθύς, N. and A. *plur.* ἰχθύς.
- (3) τὸ κέρας (*horn*), G. ατος, but drops τ, and then contracts.

<i>Sing.</i> G.	κέραος	κέρως	<i>Plur.</i> κέραα	κέρᾶ
D.	κέραῖ	κέρᾱ	G. κεράων	κερῶν
<i>Dual.</i>	κέραε	κέρα	D. κέρασι	
G. D.	κεράοιν	κερῶν.		

¹ εφν according to all the old Grammarians: but έοιν is the form found in MSS. (R.)

a) VOCABULARY 7.

Root.	Nom.		Root.	Nom.	
ἀνθε	ἄνθος	flower	ὄρε	ὄρος	mountain
γενε	γένος	race, family	πέλεκε	πέλεκυς (ὄ)	axe
ἵππε	ἵππιός	horseman	πραξέ	πράξις (ή)	action
Λητο	Λητώ	Latona	φυσέ	φύσις (ή)	nature
πειθο	πειθώ (ή)	persuasion	συγγραφε	συγγραφέύς	historian
μαντε	μάντις	prophet	αἶδο	αἰδώς (ή)	modesty

(like ἰχθύς)

σταχυ | στάχυς(ὄ) ear of corn || πιτυ | πίτυς (ή) pine

(like κέρας)

γηρα	γῆρας	old age	γῆρα	γῆρας	honour
κρεα	κρέας	flesh	κεραῖ	κέρας	horn
δέπα	δέπας	cup	σελα	σέλας	bright light
			τερατ	τέρας	wonder, prodigy.

Σέλας, δέπας take only the forms *a*, *a*.Τέρας has the contraction in the *plural only*. The Attics use τέρατος in the singular, and sometimes κρέατος.

§ 9. ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES are declined like Substantives.

VOCABULARY 8.

36

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	
1. N.	ἀγαθός,	ἀγαθή,	ἀγαθόν, good.	
G.	ἀγαθοῦ,	ἀγαθῆς,	ἀγαθοῦ.	
N.	αἰσχροός ¹ ,	αἰσχρά,	αἰσχροόν, base.	¹ ος <i>pure</i> and ρος make
G.	αἰσχροῦ,	αἰσχροῆς,	αἰσχροῦ.	fem. <i>a</i> ; but οος (when not
2. N.	μέλας ² ,	μέλαινα,	μέλαν, black.	ροος) makes fem. <i>η</i> .
G.	μέλανος,	μελαίνης,	μέλανος.	² V. <i>m.</i> μέλαν.
3. N.	χαρίεις ³ ,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεν, graceful.	³ V. <i>m.</i> χαρίεν. D. pl.
G.	χαρίεντος,	χαρίεσης,	χαρίεντος.	χαρίεσι.
4. N.	τέρην,	τέρινα,	τέρεν, tender.	
G.	τέρενος,	τερένης,	τέρενος.	
5. N.	γλυκύς ⁴ ,	γλυκεία,	γλυκό, sweet.	⁴ Neut. pl. γλυκέα, <i>not</i>
G.	γλυκίος,	γλυκείας,	γλυκίος.	γλυκῆ.
6. N.	έκών,	έκοῦσα,	έκόν, willing.	
G.	έκόντος,	έκούσης,	έκόντος.	

Of two Endings.

[Compound adjectives in *ος* (except *κος*), and the terminations *μος, ιος, ειος, αιος*, are mostly of two terminations.]

	<i>m. f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
7. N.	κόσμος,	κόσμιον, orderly.
	G. κοσμίον.	
8. N.	εὐδαίμων,	εὐδαιμον, happy.
	G. εὐδαίμονος.	
9. N.	ἀληθής,	ἀληθές, true.
	G. ἀληθείος (οῦς).	
10. N.	ἄρσην,	ἄρσεν, male.
	G. ἄρσενος.	
11. N.	ἴδρις,	ἴδρι, knowing.
	G. ἴδριος.	
12. N.	ἴλεως,	ἴλεων, gracious.
	G. ἴλεω (after <i>Attic</i> decl.—See 24.)	

37 VOCABULARY 9.

ἀγαπητός	beloved	βέβαιος	secure
ἅγιος	holy	γεωργικός	agricultural
ἄδικος	unjust	γηραιός	aged
ἄθλιος	wretched	γυμνός	naked
ἄλώσιμος	takeable	δεξιός	on the right hand ; dextrous
ἀναγκαῖος	necessary	διάφορος	different
ἀοίδιμος	sung of ; celebrated	δίκαιος	just
	in song	δυνατός	possible
ἄξιος	worthy	ελαφρός	light
ἀριστερός	on the left hand	ἐρυθρός	red
βασιλικός	royal	εὔκαιρος	seasonable.

38 VOCABULARY 10.

ἡμίγυμνος	half-naked	μόνος	alone, only
θαυμάσιος	wonderful	ξένος	strange, foreign
θεῖος	divine	ὀρθός	straight, right
θερμός	warm	πολυφάγος	voracious
θνητός	mortal	πτωχός	poor
ἴδιος	own	σεμνός	grave, venerable
ιερός	sacred	σκληρός	hard
λεῖος	smooth	σοφός	wise, clever
λευκός	white	στενός	narrow
μαλακός	soft	τυφλός	blind
μάταιος	vain	χωλός	lame.

VOCABULARY 11.

39

ἀκριβής	accurate	αὐθάδης (αῦ)	} self-satisfied } conceited
ἀληθής	true	ψευδής		false
ἀναιδής	shameless	σαφής	manifest, certain.

βαθύς	deep	τάλας	miserable
θρασύς	bold	σώφρων	temperate, prudent.
ἡδύς	sweet		

(1) μέγας (great): πολύς (much).

{ N. μέγας	μέγα	} the other cases as if from
{ A. μέγαν	μέγα	
{ N. πολύς	πολύ	} the other cases as if from
{ A. πολύν	πολύ	

(2) πᾶς, all.

πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	} So ἅπας, all together.
παντός	πάσης	παντός	

§ 10. Words that suffer syncope.

Πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ, throw away ε in G. D. *sing.* and 40 D. *pl.* They also have V. ερ, and insert á before σι in D. *pl.* Ἄνθρωπος has ἀνδρ-ός, í, α, &c. V. ἄνερ. D. *pl.* ἀνδράσι.

VOCABULARY 12.

μήτηρ, mother	γαστήρ, belly
πατήρ, father	Δημήτηρ, Ceres
ἀστήρ, star	(ἀρήν) G. ἀρός, lamb
θυγάτηρ, daughter	ἀνής, G. (ἀνρός) ἀνδρός, man (vir).

§ 11. Comparatives and Superlatives.

The forms of the comparative and superlative are

41

- (1) most commonly τερος, τατος.
- (2) less commonly ἰων, ἰστος.

Adjectives in ος and υς reject the σ before τερος, τατος, the ο being 42 changed into ω, if the preceding syllable is short.

Adjectives in ης and εις change these terminations into ες before 43 τερος, τατος.

- 44 Adjectives in *ας* add *τερος*, *τατος* to the root.
 45 All other adjectives that take *τερος* connect it with the root by the syllable *εσ*, sometimes *ις* ¹.

ων, ιστος.

- 46 This form is used—

In some adjectives in *υς* and *ρος*, these syllables being thrown away before the terminations.

47 VOCABULARY 13.

σοφός	(wise)	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος
ἰσχυρός	(strong)	ἰσχυρότερος	ἰσχυρότατος
βαρύς	(heavy)	βαρύτερος	βαρύτατος
εὐσεβής	(pious)	εὐσεβέστερος	εὐσεβίστατος
εὐρύς	(wide)	εὐρύτερος	εὐρύτατος
χαρίεις	(graceful)	χαριέστερος	χαρίστατος
μέλας	(black)	μελάντερος	μελάντατος
ἡδύς	(sweet)	ἡδίων (ι)	ἡδίστος
ἐχθρός	(hateful)	ἐχθίων (ι)	ἐχθίστος
αἰσχρός	(base)	αἰσχίων (ι)	αἰσχίστος.

§ 12. *Irregular Comparisons.*

These comparatives and superlatives are really from *obsolete* positives, but arranged for convenience under the positive with which they agree in meaning.

48 VOCABULARY 14.

1.	ἀγαθός	good	ἀμείνων	ἄριστος
			βελτίων	βέλτιστος
			κρείσων	κράτιστος
2.	ἀλγεινός	painful	ἀλγίων	ἄλγιστος
3.	κακός	bad	χείρων	χείριστος
			κακίων	κάκιστος
4.	καλός	beautiful	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
5.	μέγας	great	μείζων	μέγιστος
6.	μικρός	little	ἐλάσσων	ἐλάχιστος
7.	πολύς	{ much { many	πλέων	πλείστος
	ῥᾶδιος		πλείων	
		easy	ῥᾶων	ῥᾶστος.

¹ *ις* belongs to the *k* sounds.

ADVERBS.

<i>ἄγχι</i>	near	<i>ἄσσον</i>	<i>ἄγχιστα</i>
<i>μάλα</i>	very	<i>μᾶλλον</i> , more	<i>μάλιστα</i>
<i>μικρόν</i>	little	<i>ἧσσον</i>	<i>ἧκιστα</i> (least of all = by no means).

a) ☞ Comparatives in *ων* sometimes drop *ν* from *ονα*, *ονεσ*, and *ονασ*, and then contract *οα* into *ω*; *οεσ* and *οασ* into *ουσ*.

Thus *μείζονα* becomes *μείζω*.

μείζονεσ } become *μείζουσ*.
μείζονασ }

§ 13. THE FOUR FIRST NUMERALS.

49

VOCABULARY 15.

<i>one</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>three</i>	<i>four</i>
N. <i>εἷς, μία, ἓν</i>	<i>δύο</i> and <i>δύω</i>	<i>τρεις, τρία</i>	<i>τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα</i>
G. <i>ἑνός, μιᾶς, ἑνός</i>	<i>δυοῖν</i> [<i>δυεῖν</i> , Att.]	<i>τριῶν</i>	<i>τεσσάρων</i>
D. &c.	<i>δυοῖν</i> (<i>δυσί</i>), &c.	<i>τρισί</i> , &c.	<i>τέσσαρσι</i> , &c.

§ 14.

50

VOCABULARY 16. [PRONOUNS.]

Personal Pronouns, *ἐγώ*, I: *σύ*, thou: *οὗ*, sui.

G. <i>ἐμαυτοῦ</i> ,	<i>ἐμαυτῆς</i> ,	<i>ἐμαυτοῦ</i> ,	of myself.
G. <i>σαντοῦ</i> ,	<i>σαντῆς</i> ,	<i>σαντοῦ</i> ,	of thyself.
G. <i>αὐτοῦ</i> ,	<i>αὐτῆς</i> ,	<i>αὐτοῦ</i> ,	of himself (for <i>ἐαυτοῦ</i>).
{ G. <i>ἀλλήλων</i> ,	<i>ἀλλήλων</i> ,	<i>ἀλλήλων</i> ,	of one another.
{ D. <i>ἀλλήλοις</i> ,	<i>ἀλλήλαις</i> ,	<i>ἀλλήλοις</i> ,	to one another, &c.
<i>οὗτος</i> ,	<i>αὕτη</i> ,	<i>τούτο</i> ,	} this. { G. <i>τούτου</i> ,
<i>οὔδε</i> ,	<i>ἡδέ</i> ,	<i>τόδε</i>,		{ G. ταύτης,
<i>ἐκεῖνος</i> ,	<i>ἐκείνη</i> ,	<i>ἐκεῖνο</i> ,	<i>τούτου</i> .
<i>ὁ δεῖνα</i> ,	<i>ἡ δεῖνα</i> ,	<i>τὸ δεῖνα</i> ,	to οὔδε, τῆσδε, τοὔδε.
	<i>ἐκεῖνο</i> ,		that.
	<i>ὁ δεῖνα</i> ,	<i>ἡ δεῖνα</i> ,	such a man (G. <i>δεῖνος</i> , D. <i>ι</i> , A. <i>α</i>).
	<i>ἄλλοσ</i> ,	<i>ἄλλη</i> ,	<i>ἄλλο</i> ,
	<i>ἄλλο</i> ,		another.
	<i>ἕτεροσ</i> ,	<i>ἑτέρα</i> ,	<i>ἕτερον</i> ,
			the other (of two).
	<i>τίσ</i> ,	<i>τίσ</i> ,	<i>τί</i> ,
			some one (Gen. <i>τινός</i> , &c.)
	<i>αὐτόσ</i> ,	<i>αὐτή</i> ,	<i>αὐτό</i> ,
			self, him-, her-, it-self.
	<i>τίσ</i> ,	<i>τίσ</i> ,	<i>τί</i> ,
			who? (Gen. <i>τίνοσ</i> , &c.)
	<i>ὅσ</i> ,	<i>ἧ</i> ,	<i>ὅ</i> ,
			who, relat. (Gen. <i>οὗ</i> , <i>ἧσ</i> , <i>οὗ</i> , &c.)
	<i>ὅστισ</i> ,	<i>ἧτισ</i> ,	<i>ὅπτι</i> ,
			whosoever (Gen. <i>οὗτινοσ</i> , <i>ἧστινοσ</i> , &c.)

οὔτις,	οὔτις,	οὔτι,	} no one (nobody: nothing).
μήτις,	μήτις,	μήτι,	
οὐδέις,	οὐδεμία,	οὐδέν,	
μηδέις,	μηδεμία,	μηδέν,	

a) Declension of the Pronouns.

1. ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, or μοῦ, μοί, μέ	{ νῶϊ, νῶϊν νῶ, νῶν	ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς.
2. σύ, σοῦ, σοί, σέ	{ σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν σφῶ, σφῶν	ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς.
3. — οὔ, οἷ, εἶ	σφῶέ, σφῶϊν	σφεῖς, σφῶν, σφίσι, σφᾶς. n. σφέα n. σφέα.

Note 1.—Dative plural of the third person is sometimes σφίν, σφί; and accusative σφέ [used by the Attic poets as accusative singular also]. μίν Ionic, νίν Doric and Attic [both enclitics], are both singular and plural, *him, her, it, and them.*

Note 2.—In the *sing.* of third person, hardly any form is used in *Attic prose* but οἷ. In *plur.* σφῶν, σφᾶς are used in the *reflexive* meaning; σφίσι(ν) in both the reflexive and the simple personal meaning.

4 N. S. οὔτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο	} In the other cases as if from τοῦτος, ταύτη, τοῦτον.
{ N. P. οὔτοι, αὐται, ταῦτα	
{ G. P. τούτων, τούτων, τούτων.	

With root *τοῦτ* for *mas.* and *neut.* } but *Gen. pl.* τούτων for all genders.
ταυτ for *fem.*

5. *Relat.* οὗ, ἧ, οῦ. G. οὔ, ἧς, οὔ. D. ῶ, ῆ, ῶ, &c.

6. οὔτος (*this*), ἐκεῖνος (*that*), ἄλλος (*other*), αὐτός (*self*), have neut. *o.* οὔτε (*this*), like *art.* with δε appended.—τίς, n. τί. G. τινός, &c.

7. *ροσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος*, are decl. like οὔτος, but with neut. *on* as well as *o.*

8. ὁ αὐτός (*the same*) has neut. ταυτό and ταυτόν (for τὸ αὐτό).

Obs. The interrogative τίς is always accented on the *first* syllable of the disyllable forms.

§ 15. BARYTONE VERBS.

51 The *Present, Perfect, and Future*, are principal tenses; all the others secondary or historical tenses.

52 The historical tenses have all an “*augment*” in the *indicative* mood: that is, ε prefixed, if they begin with a consonant; a lengthening of the vowel (when possible), if they begin with a vowel. [ε prefixed is called the *syllabic*, the lengthening of the vowel the *temporal* augment.]

The augments of—

53

ε, α, ο, ἰ, ῥ, αυ, αι, α, οι,
are η, η, ω, ι, ῥ, ηυ, η, η, φ.

ει, ευ, ου, and the long vowels η, ω, are not augmented. ευ is 54
sometimes augmented by the Attics (ηυ), who also in εικάζω augment
ει. Imp. ἤκαζον.

(Reduplication.)

The perfect takes a reduplication, when it begins with any single 55
consonant but ρ; or with any mute and liquid, except γν, and some-
times γλ and βλ.

The reduplication is a syllable prefixed made up of the initial 56
consonant of the verb and ε (τυπ, τετυπ). But if the verb begins
with an aspirate, the smooth is used for the reduplication: φενγ,
πεφενγ.

The reduplication does not occur, but the simple augment instead 57
of it, when the verb begins with ρ; with two consonants without a
liquid; or with γν (γλ, βλ).

[The double consonants ψ, ξ, ζ, are considered as two consonants.] ψαλλ,
ἐψαλλ. γνο, ἐγνο.

Obs. Several with γλ take only ε. Some beginning with λ, μ, 58
take ει: ληβ, μειρ,—ειληφ, ειμαρ.

When the perfect does not take a reduplication, it takes an 59
augment.

☞ The reduplication or augment of the perfect remains through the moods and
in the participle.

When the perfect takes a reduplication, the pluperfect prefixes 60
the augment to it. But when the perfect takes an augment, the
pluperfect makes no further change.

Verbs that begin with ρ, double ρ after the augment; and the 61
perf. and pluperfect take the syllabic augment, not the reduplication.
ράπτω, ἔρραφα, ἔρραφειν.

(Concurrence of Consonants.)

When two consonants come together in the formation of tenses, 62
&c., the former is often changed.

63 The principal changes of this kind are given in the following table, which is arranged as the multiplication table¹ often is :

	τ	δ	θ	σ	μ
Any <i>p</i> sound with	$\pi\tau$	$\beta\delta$	$\phi\theta$	ψ	$\mu\mu$
Any <i>k</i> sound with	$\kappa\tau$	$\gamma\delta$	$\chi\theta$	ξ	$\gamma\mu$
Any <i>t</i> sound with	$\sigma\tau$	— ²	$\sigma\theta$	σ	$\sigma\mu$

(N.)

- 64 ν before a *p* sound or ψ becomes μ .
 ν before a *k* sound or ξ becomes γ .
 ν before a *liquid* becomes that liquid.
 ν before σ or ζ is *generally* thrown away. [It is retained before $\sigma\alpha$ in *perf. pass.*]

(Σ.)

- 65 When σ would stand *between two consonants*, it is thrown away.
 66 When a *t* sound and ν are both thrown away before σ , the remaining vowel, *if short*, is changed into a *diphthong*; if a *doubtful one*, it is lengthened. ϵ becomes ϵi : o becomes $o\nu$.
 67 An *aspirate* is not *doubled*, but the first is changed into its *smooth*: the same change occurs when the first (*alone* or followed by ρ) is separated from the second by a vowel.

Short Root.

- 68 Some tenses of verbs are derived from a *shorter* root than that which appears in the present tense.
 69 The *short root* can often be obtained from the longer one, by changing a diphthong into a simple vowel; a long vowel into its kindred short one; or throwing away one of two consonants.

¹ The table is to be said *both* ways:—

(1.) Any *p* sound with $\tau = \pi\tau$, &c.

(2.) Or, $\pi\tau =$ any *p* sound with τ , &c.

² This combination does not occur.

If η has arisen from α, α will reappear in the short root: μηθ, 70
μαθ.

Of diphthongs and double letters, the *last* is thrown away. 71
But in ζ (= σδ) and εν, the *first* letter is thrown away: ει before a
mute has ι in the *short* root, ει before a *liquid* ε.

- (Long) πνοι, ἄκου, βαλλ, τυπτ, μηθ, τειν, λειπ, φευγ, φραζ, 72
(Short) πινο, ἄκο, βαλ, τυπ, μαθ, τεν, λιπ, φυγ, φραδ.

(Formation of the Tenses.)

[The names of the historical tenses are in italics; those to which † is prefixed
are from the *short* root; and so are the other tenses (except *imperf.*) when
the root of the pres. ends in two consonants.]

a) *Barytone* verbs (*i. e.* those that end in ω) are called *mute*, 73
pure, or *liquid*, according as their *characteristic* is a *mute*, a *vowel*, or
a *liquid*.

	<i>Act.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
b) Present	ω		ομαι
<i>Imperf.</i>	ον		όμεν
Perf. I.	κα ορ ἄ		μαι
<i>Pluperf. I.</i>	κειν ορ είν		μην
†Perf. II.	α		(none)
† <i>Pluperf. II.</i>	ειν		(none)
<i>Acris</i> I.	σα	σάμην	θην
† <i>Aorist</i> II.	ον	όμεν	ην
Fut. I.	σω	σομαι	θήσομαι
†Fut. II.	ῶ (έω)	οῦμαι (έομαι)	ήσομαι
Fut. III. or Paulo-post Fut. }	with root of <i>perf. pass.</i>		σομαι.

REMARKS.

- 1) The *first aor. act.* of *liquid* verbs ends in α without the σ.
- 2) In the *perf. act.* ἄ, είν, are to be used for *mute* verbs, whose *characteristic* is a *p* or *k* sound. The rough breathing shows that the preceding *mute* must be changed into its aspirate. Thus *τέτυπ-ά* becomes *τέτυφα*.
- 3) The *future 2. act.* and *mid.* are peculiar to *liquid* verbs; but the *fut. 2. pass.* is a really existing tense, whenever the verb has *aor. 2. pass.*

4) When the verb has a *mid.* voice, the tenses that constitute it are the *mid.* forms, and the *pres.*, *imperf.*, *perf.*, *pluperf.*, of the *pass. form.* Perf. II. (generally called the *perfect middle*) has not *mid.* meaning.

c) On the *Second Aorist*¹.

1) When the root of the present is incapable of being shortened, the second aorists act. and mid. would be exactly like the imperfects. Such verbs may, however, have *aor. 2. pass.*, because that tense is distinguished from the imperfect by its termination. *τρέπω* has, with change of vowel, *ἔτραπον*.

2) The second aorist is also wanting in verbs that are formed from other words by the regular *derivative* endings, *άζω*, *ίζω*, *αίνω*, *εύω*, *άω*, *έω*, *όω*.

§ 16. MUTE VERBS (including those in *πτ*).

75 The verbs in *πτ* have a *p* sound for their true characteristic. As *all* the *p* sounds are combined in the same way with other consonants, it is immaterial *which* of them is the true characteristic, *except* for *aor. 2.*

76 The following should be remembered:—

βλάπτω, *κρούπτω*, have for their true characteristic *β*.
βάπτω, *ράπτω*, *θάπτω*, *σκάπτω*, *ρίπτω*, *θύπτω* . . *φ*.

77 The following table gives one example of the changes that take place, when the *consonant terminations* are appended to the root. It must be understood, that what is told of them is told for all the terminations that begin with the same consonant.

	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Perf. Pass.</i>	<i>Aor. 1. P.</i>
<i>p</i> sound	ψω	φα	μμαι	φθην
<i>k</i> sound	ξω	χα	γμαι	χθην
<i>t</i> sound	σω	κα	σμαι	σθην

78 For the *perf. 1. act.* the *p* and *k* sounds take *ά*, and *aspirate* the characteristic (in *πτ* the *true* characteristic): the *t* sounds take *κα* after throwing away the *t* sound.

τέτριβ-ά = *τέτριφα*. *τυπτ*, *short root τυπ* : *τέτυπ-ά*, *τέτυφα*.

¹ Comparatively few verbs have the second aorist in the *act.* and *mid.*; but more have it in the *passive*.

In *monosyllabic* roots, ε of the root is generally changed into α in 79 the *aor.* 2. : τρέπω, *aor.* 2. ἔτραπον.

The same change takes place in the *perf. pass.* of στρέφω, τρέφω 80 (root θρεφ), τρέπω (ἔστραμμαί, τέθραμμαί, τέτραμμαί).

ευ is sometimes changed into υ in the *perf. pass.* 81

φεύγω, τεύχω : *perf. pass.* πέφυγμαί, τέτυγμαί.

VOCABULARY 17.

82

(Mute Verbs. ☞ The consonant that is printed after some of the roots is their true characteristic¹. *Fut. mid.* means that the *fut. act.* is of the *mid.* form : i. e. ends in σομαί.)

βλαπτ (β), hurt.— <i>pass. aor.</i> 2.	πλεκ,	plait, weave ; <i>pass. aor.</i> 2.—
βλεπ,	look. <i>pass. aor.</i> 2.	MID.
γλύφ,	carve.	πῦθ,
γραφ,	write. <i>pass. aor.</i> 2.—MID.	rot (<i>trans.</i>). <i>Pass. rot (in-</i>
διωκ,	pursue.	σπευδ,
δρεπ,	pluck, gather.—MID.	στρεφ,
θαλπ,	warm, cherish.	twist, bend, turn. <i>pass. aor.</i>
θελγ,	soothe, beguile.	1. and 2.—MID.
θλίβ,	squeeze. <i>pass. aor.</i> 2.	τρέπ,
κλεπτ,	steal. <i>Fut. mid.</i> : <i>pass. aor.</i> 2.	turn (back or the other way) ;
κρυπτ (β),	hide. <i>pass. aor.</i> 1. and 2.—	rout (an army).— <i>Aor.</i> 2.
	MID.	the most common in all
	(τρεφ ²) θρεφ,	the voices.—MID.
λειπ,	leave. <i>aor.</i> 2. <i>perf.</i> 2.—MID.	support, nourish.— <i>Aor.</i> 2.
ληγ,	leave off.	<i>pass.</i> most common.—MID.
	ψευδ,	deceive, beguile.—MID. lie.

§ 17. VERBS IN σσ, ττ, ζ.

[All of which are *lengthened* forms from simpler roots.]

Most of the verbs in σσ or ττ have a *k* sound for the true 83 *characteristic* : but some of them a *t* sound.

τάσσω (ταγ) ; φρίσσω (φρικ) ; βήσσω (βηχ).

Most of the verbs in ζ have δ for their true characteristic ; but 84 some of them γ.

φράζω (φραδ) ; δζω (δδ) ; but κράζω (κραγ).

¹ The first pers. of the *pres.* tense is got by adding ω to these roots.

² The root θρεφ becomes τρεφ by 67, but the tenses where the φ disappears will begin with θ : e. g. *fut.* θρέψω.

85 Consequently verbs in $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, follow the k or t sounds: verbs in ζ the t or k sounds.

86 $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, and $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, have roots ending in $\gamma\gamma$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\zeta\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha$, &c.

87 VOCABULARY 18.

(Verbs with ζ , $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$.)

$\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\iota\zeta$,	assemble (<i>trans.</i>).
$\beta\iota\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$,	force.— <i>pass.</i>
$\gamma\iota\omega\rho\iota\zeta$,	make known; make myself acquainted with.
$\theta\alpha\nu\mu\alpha\zeta$,	admire, wonder (at). <i>fut. mid.</i>
$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\zeta$,	reap.
$\kappa\eta\rho\nu\sigma\sigma$,	proclaim.
$\kappa\omicron\lambda\alpha\zeta$,	chastise. <i>fut. mid.</i>
$\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\zeta$,	bring, take.— <i>MID.</i> receive, obtain.
$\kappa\tau\iota\zeta$,	build, found.
$\nu\omicron\mu\iota\zeta$,	am of opinion; think.
$\omicron\iota\mu\omega\zeta(\gamma)$,	bewail. <i>fut. mid.</i>
$\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma$,	do: a long throughout.— <i>Perf.</i> 1. have done (<i>trans.</i>): 2. have done (= am well off, &c.)
$\tau\alpha\sigma\sigma$ ($\tau\alpha\gamma$)	order, arrange, appoint ¹ .

§ 18. LIQUID VERBS.

88 Liquid verbs form all their tenses, except the present and imperf., from the short root, and have only the second future in the *active* and *middle* voices.

89 The first *Aorists Act.* and *Mid.* are without σ : they lengthen the vowel of the future; and for that purpose change

ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$	} $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$
α into η	

But those in $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu\omega$, and some others in $\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, make *aor.* 1. $\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha$.

¹ *Of an army, draw-up.*

Monosyllabic roots change ε or ει of the root into α in the Perf. 90 act. and pass.; the second Aorists; and Aor. 1. pass.

στέλλω, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλην, ἐστάλην.

The following verbs in εἶνω, ἴνω, ὕνω,

91

κρίνω, κλίνω, τείνω, κτείνω, πλύνω,
judge, bend, stretch, kill, wash,

drop the ν in *Perf. act. and pass. and Aor. 1. pass.*

κρίνω,	κέκρικα,	κέκριμαι,	ἐκρίθην.	So κλίνω.
τείνω,	τέτᾱκα,	τέτᾱμαι,	ἐτᾱθην.	
κτείνω,		ἔκτᾱμαι,	ἐκτᾱθην.	
πλύνω,	πέπλυκα,	πέπλυμαι,	ἐπλύθην.	

The *Perf. pass.* of verbs that retain ν is not formed uniformly. 92

1) Most of them change ν into σ; but some into μ:

φαίνω, πέφασμαι; but ξηραίνω, ἐξήραμμαι.

2) A few reject the ν, the preceding vowel being long:

τραχύνω, τετράχῡμαι.

3) But in all these formations the ν reappears in the other persons:

πέφασμαι, πέφανσαι, &c.

Verbs with the characteristic μ form the perfect as if from a longer 93 form in εω: νέμω, νενέμηκα. So also μένω.

VOCABULARY 19.

94

(Liquid Verbs.)

ἀγειρ, assemble; collect. *Att. red.*¹—MID.
ἀγγελλ, announce.—MID. *aor. 2. act. and mid.* are little used.
αἰσχῡν, shame.—*pass.* I am ashamed.
ἀμβλῡν, blunt.
ἀμῡν, ward off; with *dat.* defend.—*perf.* is wanting.—MID.
ἀσπαιρ, palpitate.
βρεμ, resound. no *aor.* or *perf.*
δερ, flay; *pass. aor. 2.*
μαραιν, wither. *aor. 1* takes ᾱ; *pass.* I am withered.
μιαν, stain, pollute. *aor. 1* takes η.
δδύρομαι, MID. I lament.
οἰκτερ, pity.
δξῡν, sharpen.

¹ See § 21, 112.

§ 19. PURE VERBS.

- 95 These verbs generally *lengthen* the *characteristic* vowel, before the consonant terminations are added: φιλέ-ω, φιλή-σω, &c.
- 96 When the characteristic is *α*, the future, &c. have *ᾱ*, if the preceding letter is one of those in *ῥεῖ*. If not, *η*.
τιμάω, τιμήσω: but ἰάω, ἰάσω (*ᾱ*), &c.
But ἀκροάομαι has *ᾱ*: χράω, χράομαι, η.
- 97 Some verbs retain the short vowel, and these take a *σ* before the terminations of the *Perf. pass.* and *Aor. 1. pass.*
- 98 So also, ἀκούω *hear*, κελεύω *bid*, παίω *strike*, σείω *shake*, and several others, take a *σ* in these tenses.
- 99 παύω (*make to cease*) has πέπαυμαι, but *Aor. 1.* ἐπαύθην and ἐπαύσθην.

100 VOCABULARY 20.

(Pure Verbs.)

Of derivative verbs, *generally*,

a) The *being* or *having* what the root denotes, is expressed by verbs in
ᾱω, ἔω, εὔω (ᾠσσω or ᾠττω, ἄζω, ἰζω).

b) The *making* a thing *into*, or *furnishing* it *with*, what the root denotes, is expressed by verbs in

ὄω, ἰζω, ὕνω (αἰνω).

Obs. ἰζω is set down in *both* classes: the most *steady* to these meanings are ἔω, ὄω, εὔω.

ἀδικε,	do injustice; injure.
αἵματο,	stain with blood.
ἄπατα,	deceive.
ἀπειλε,	threaten.
ἀριθμε,	count.
ἄσκε,	exercise, practise.
δουλο,	reduce to slavery; enslave.— <i>MID.</i>
δυστυχε,	am unhappy.
θηρα,	hunt. <i>fut. mid.</i>
κινε,	move.
λοιδορε,	<i>act. pass. mid.</i> rail at.
τολμα,	dare.

§ 20. PERFECT II.

This tense is formed from the *short root*; but, with the exception 101 of *o*, lengthens the vowel-sound of the penult.

ǎ of the short root is changed into *η*, but after *ρ* into *ᾶ*. 102

ε of the short root is changed into *ο*¹. 103

ι of the short root is changed into *οι*.

ε*υ* of the present is retained, though the short root has *υ*. 104

In verbs in *ζ*, *σσ*, *ττ*, of course the *α* must be appended to the 105 *true* characteristic.

Some verbs that end in two consonants (not *πτ*, or *σσ*, *ττ*) and 106 have *ε* in the root, form Perf. II. by changing *ε* into *ο*; as, *φέρβω*, *πέφορβᾶ*.

Thus: *σπείρω* (*σπερ*), *ἔσπορα* *τήκω* (*τᾶκ*), *τέτηκα* *λείπω* (*λιπ*), *λέλοιπα*; but *φεύγω* (*φυγ*), *πέφευγα*.

[The *perf. 2* belongs especially to the *intrans.* signif., as is 107 clearly seen in verbs in which the two significations are intermixed. *Πράττω* is one of those whose *pres. act.* has the two meanings, and its two *perfects*, at least in the most current prose, actually have the two different significations: *πράττω*, *I do, make, perf. πέπρᾶχα*; *πράττω*, *I find myself; I am doing (well or ill), perf. πέπρᾶγα*. This appears to have been originally the case with all such verbs as *ΟΛΩ*, *ΠΗΓΩ*, *σήπω*, *τήκω*, &c.: they all had both meanings, and that of the *perf. 2* was the *intrans.* one. But the *pass.* or *mid.* of most of those verbs had the *intrans.* signif.; and as the *perf. 2* has the same, the *perf. 2* of the following verbs appears to belong to the *mid.* or *pass.* voice, to which, however, it belongs as little as the *perf. 1*, *πέφυκα*, *ἔστηκα*, which are exactly in the same predicament. B.]

¹ Or, which comes to the same thing, *ε* of the *pres.* in *mute* verbs become *οι*; in *liquid* verbs, *ο*, in Perf. II.

108 VOCABULARY 21.

- ἄγνυμι,—ἄγνυμαι, *break*, intrans.; perf. ἔαγα, *am broken*.
 δαίω,—δαίομαι and ἐέδηα, *burn*, intrans.
 ἐγείρω,—ἐγείρομαι, *awake*, ἐγρήγορα, *watch*.
 ἔλπω (*cause to hope*)—ἔλπομαι and ἔολπα, *hope*.
 κήδω (*afflict*)—κῆδομαι and κέκηδα, *am anxious about any thing*.
 μαίνω (ἐκμαίνω, *drive mad*)—μαίνομαι and μέμνηα, *am mad*.
 οἶγω, ἀνοίγω, ἀνέψαχα,—ἀνοίγομαι, *open*, intrans., ἀνέψαχα, *stand open*.
 ὀλλυμι, ὀλώλεκα,—ὀλλυμαι, *go to ruin*, ὀλωλα, *am undone*.
 πείθω, πέπεικα,—πέιθομαι, *believe*, πέποιθα, *trust*.
 πήγνυμι,—πήγνυμαι, *become fixed*, πέπηγα, *am fixed*.
 ῥήγνυμι,—ῥήγνυμαι, *tear*, intrans., ἔρρωγα, *am torn*.
 σήπω (*make putrid*)—σήπομαι, *become putrid*, σέσηπα, *am putrid*.
 τήκω (*melt*, trans.)—τήκομαι, *melt*, intrans., perf. τέτηκα.
 φαίνω (*show*)—φαίνομαι, *appear*, perf. πέφνηα.

§ 21. ATTIC FUTURE, AND ATTIC REDUPLICATION.

- 109 When *σω* is preceded by a short vowel, the *σ* is often left out in the Ionic dialect; and the two vowels contracted in the Attic: *τελέω*, *fut.* *τελέσω*; *Ionic*, *τελέω*; *Attic*, *τελῶ*.
 110 If the short vowel be *ι*, the two vowels are not capable of contraction; but the *ω* is circumflexed, and conjugated *as if* a contraction had taken place¹.
 111 With respect to the quantity of the penult, the following rule must be attended to:—
 The penult of *άσω*, *ίσω*, *ύσω*, is always *short* when they come from verbs in *ζω* or *σσω*, *ττω*.
 112 In verbs that begin with a vowel, the first vowel and following consonant are sometimes repeated before the temporal augment (*reduplicatio Attica*).

ἀγ, ἐμ, ὀρ, Perf. ἦγ, ἦμ, ὄρ.
 (*redup.*) ἀγηγ, ἐμημ, ὄρωρ.

¹ τελέσω—τελῶ, τελεῖς, } εἶ | εἶτον, εἶτον | οὔμεν, εἶτε, οὔσι.
 νομίσω—νομιῶ, νομιεῖς, }

βιβάσω—βιβῶ, βιβᾶς, βιβᾶ | ἄτον, ἄτον | ὤμεν, ἄτε, ὤσι.

So in the *mid.* κομίζω, *fut.* κομίσομαι, *fut.* *Att.* κομιόμαι, εἶ, εἶται, &c.

This form inclines to a *short* vowel in the third syllable, and 113 therefore shortens a long vowel-sound: ἀλείφω, ἀλήλιφα· ἀκούω, ἀκήκοα.

VOCABULARY 22.

114

(1) The following verbs retain the short vowel (T.).

- α) γελάω, laugh; θλάω, break; περάω, cause to pass; σπάω, draw.
 ε) αἰδέομαι, venerate; ἀέκομαι, heal; ἀρκέω, suffice; ζέω, boil;
 ἐμέω, vomit; καλέω, call; κοτέω, rage; νεικέω, quarrel; ξέω,
 polish; τελέω, finish; τρέω, tremble.
 ο) ἀρόω, plow. So δμóσω, will swear; δνόσω, will profit.
 υ) ἀνύω, end; ἀρύω, drain; βύω, stuff; ἐρύω, draw; ἐλκύω, drag;
 μεθύω, intoxicate; πτύω, spit; τανύω, stretch out.

(2) Forms with long and short vowel belong to

- ε) αἰνέω, praise; ἴσω, &c.; but ἦνυμαι, ἦνέθην.
 αἰρέω, take; ἦσω, &c.; but ἦρέθην.
 δεύω, bind; δεῖσω and δῆσω, δεῖδεκα, δεῖδεμαι, ἐδέθην.
 ποθέω, desire; ποθέσομαι¹ and ποθήσομαι, ἐπόθεσα and ἐπόθησα,
 πεπόθηκα, πεπόθημαι, ἐποθέσθην.
 υ) δύω, sink; δῦσω, ἐδῦσα, ἐδῦθην.
 θύω, sacrifice; θῦσω, ἐθῦσα, ἐτῦθην.
 λύω, loose; λῦσω, ἐλῦσα, ἐλύθην, λελῦσομαι.

(3) Verbs that have *ευ* in the fut. or its derivatives.

πλέω	θέω	πνέω	ρέω	νέω	χέω
sail	run	blow	flow	swim	pour.

(4) Verbs in *αι* or *ᾱ* that have in the fut. *αι*.

καίω (Att. κᾱω)	κλαίω (Att. κλᾱω)
burn	weep.

§ 22. MOODS AND PERSONS.

The general terminations of the moods for the *act.* are—

115

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
ε	οιμι	ω	ειν	ων
But Aor. I. has ον	αιμι	ω	αι	ᾱς

The *Perf.* has *ἔναι, ὄς*, for *infjn.* and *part.* The futures have no *imperat.* or *subj.*

¹ The fut. is always ποθήσω in Xen. (B.)

116 The general forms for the *pass.* and *mid.* are—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>ov</i>	<i>οίμην</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>	<i>εσθαι</i>	<i>όμενος</i>
But Aor. I. <i>mid.</i>				
<i>αι</i>	<i>αίμην</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>	<i>ασθαι</i>	<i>άμενος</i>
Aor. I. II. <i>pass.</i>				
<i>ηθι</i> ¹	<i>είην</i>	<i>ῶ</i>	<i>ἦναι</i>	<i>είς</i>
<i>Perf. pass.</i>				
<i>σο</i>	—	—	<i>σθαι</i>	<i>μένος</i>

117 *Obs.* Optat. and Subj. of the *perf. pass.* are supplied by its participle with *είην*, *ῶ* (*opt.* and *subj.* of *εἶναι*, to be).

118 GENERAL FORMS OF THE PERSONS.

Principal Tenses,

(with Subjunctive.)

	<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive.</i>		
	1 Person.	2 Person.	3 Person.	1 Person.	2 Person.	3 Person.
Sing.	—	<i>ς</i>	—	<i>μαι</i>	(<i>σαι</i>)	<i>ται</i>
Dual.	wanting	<i>τον</i>	<i>τον</i>	<i>μεθον</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθον</i>
Plur.	<i>μεν</i>	<i>τε</i>	<i>σι</i>	<i>μεθα</i>	<i>σθε</i>	<i>νται</i>

Historical Tenses,

(with Optative.)

	<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive.</i>		
	1 Person.	2 Person.	3 Person.	1 Person.	2 Person.	3 Person.
Sing.	—	<i>ς</i>	—	<i>μην</i>	(<i>σο</i>)	<i>το</i>
Dual.	wanting	<i>τον</i>	<i>την</i>	<i>μεθον</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθην</i>
Plur.	<i>μεν</i>	<i>τε</i>	<i>ν</i> or <i>σαν</i>	<i>μεθα</i>	<i>σθε</i>	<i>ντο</i>

§ 23. PECULIARITIES OF AUGMENT.

119 Rules for compound verbs:—

a) Verbs compounded with a noun, or a (*negative* or *connective*), take the augment at the beginning: *φιλοσοφέω*, *ἐφιλοσόφειον*, *ἀφρονέω*, *ἠφρόνεον*.

b) Those compounded with a preposition, or with *δύς*, *εὔ*, take the augment to the verb, and the prepositions suffer elision: *παραλαμβάνω*, *παρελαμβάνων*, *ἀπο-όπλιζω*, *ἀφοπλιζω*, *ἀφώπλιζον*.

¹ In Aor. I. *θ-ητι*, not *θηθι*, by 67.

Obs. 1.—Πρό and περί are not elided: περιέχω, περιεῖχον; προάγω, προῆγον: so also ἀμφί in ἀμφιέννυμι and ἀμφιελίσσω, but ο of προ is often contracted together with the following vowel; e. g. προέλεγον, προῦλεγον; προέδωκα, προῦδωκα.

Obs. 2.—Of class *b* some have the augment before ἐύς and εὔ, when the verb begins with ω, η, or a consonant: as, δυσωπεῖν, ἐδυσώπειον. So δυστυχεῖν, εὐδοκιμεῖν, &c. Likewise several, in which the preposition is closely combined with the verb by elision, or the simple verb is out of use: καθεύδω, ἐκάθεινδον, but also καθῆνδον; καθίζω, ἐκάθιζον; ἀντιβόλειω, ἠντιβόλεον; ἀμφισβητέω, φροιμιάζω, &c. Ἠνώρθοον from ἀνορθόω, and ἠνώχλεον from ἐνοχλέω, are augmented in both places.

(Anomalies of Augment.)

Four verbs beginning with α take no augment: 120

ἄω, breathe; ἀύω, hear; ἀηθέσσω, am unaccustomed to; ἀηδίζομαι, am disgusted.

So the following with οι:

οικουρέω, keep the house; οινόω, intoxicate; οιστρέω, make raging mad.—
Εὔρον is found for ἠῦρον.

The following change ε into ει: 121

ἔχω, I hate; ἐάω, I suffer; ἔλκω, I drag; ἔρπω, ἐρπύζω, I creep; ἐθίζω, I accustom; ἐλίσσω, I roll; ἐστιάω, I entertain (as a guest); ἐπομαι, I follow; ἐργάζομαι, I work.—Thus ἔχω, εἶχον.

So εἶπον, said, from a root ἐπ; and εἶλον, took, from root ἐλ.

The following still take the syllabic augment (with the breathing 122 of the verb): ἀλίσκω, ἐάλων, was taken; ἄγνυμι, ἐάγην, was broken; ὠθέω, thrust, ἐώθειον, &c. So the perfects ἕοικα, am like, from εἶκω; ἔοργα, from ἔργω, do; ἔολπα, hope, from ἔλπω, cause to hope.

Ἑορτάζω, make a festival, and ἕοικα, take a kind of augment 123 in the second syllable, ἐώρταζον; plur. ἐφέκειν.—Ἑοράω takes both augments; ἐώρων.

Μέλλω, am going (to do), and δύναμαι, am able, take the temporal 124 augment: ἤμελλον, ἠδυνάμην.

§ 24. TERMINATIONS OF

TENSES.		MOODS.		
		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>
PRESENT and FUTURE, (the latter without <i>imperat.</i> and <i>subj.</i>)	S.	ω, εις, ει,	ε, ἔτω,	οἶμι, οἷς, οἷ,
	D.	ετον, ετον,	ετον, ἔτων,	οἶτον, οἶτην,
	P.	ομεν, ετε, ουσι.	ετε, ἔτωσαν or ὄντων ¹ .	οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.
FUTURE 2.	S.	ῶ, εῖς, εῖ,		οἶμι ² , οἷς, οἷ,
	D.	εῖτον, εῖτον,		οἶτον, οἶτην,
	P.	οῦμεν, εῖτε, οὔσι.		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.
<i>Imperfect</i> and <i>Aorist</i> 2.	S.	ον, ες, ε,	Aorist 2.	like
	D.	ετον, ἔτην,		
	P.	ομεν, ετε, ον.		
PERFECT 1 & 2.	S.	α, ας, ε,	Like	the
	D.	ἄτον, ἄτον,		
	P.	ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι.		
<i>Aorist</i> 1.	S.	α, ας, ε,	ον, ἄτω, ατον, ἄτων, ατε, ἄτωσαν or ἀντων ¹ .	αμι ³ , αἷς, αἷ, αιτον, αἶτην, αμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν.
	D.	ἄτον, ἄτην,		
	P.	ἄμεν, ἄτε, αν.		
<i>Pluperfect</i> 1 & 2.	S.	ειν ⁴ , εις, ει,		
	D.	ειτον, εἶτην,		
	P.	ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν or εσαν.		

¹ The *dissyllabic* termination of the *Imperat.* 3 *plur.* is the more common in Attic Greek. Care must be taken not to mistake it for the *gen. plur.* of a participle.

² Together with this ending the Fut. 2 has also the termination *οῖην*, which is a common optative ending of *contracted verbs*. The *futurum Atticum* has usually this ending in the optative; which is also occasionally found in the *perf. optat.*; and in *σχοίην* Aor. 2. opt. from *ἔχω*.—

οῖην, οῖης, οῖη—οῖητον, οῖήτην,—οῖήμεν, οῖήτε, οῖησαν
or *οῖτον, οῖτην, οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν.*

³ Together with this ending, another is in use (called the *Æolic Aor.*) in *εα*. In the *second* and *third sing.* and *third plur.* it is far more common than the other form:—*εας, ειε.*—*plur. ειαν.*

⁴ The *old Attic* has also an ending *η, ης*, which is contracted from the Ionic form *εα, εας*.

THE ACTIVE VOICE.

MOODS.		
<i>Subjunct.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
ω, ψς, ψ, ητον, ητον. ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.	ειν.	ων, ουσα, ον, οντος, ούσης, οντος.
	ειν.	ων, οῦσα, οῦν, οὔντος, ούσης, οὔντος.
Present.	Aorist 2. ειν.	Aorist 2. ων, οῦσα, ὄν, όντος, ούσης, ὄντος.
Present.	έται.	ώς, νῆα, ὄς, ότος, νίας, ὄτος.
Like the Present.	αι.	ας, ασα, αν, αντος, άσης, αντος.

REMARKS.

1. The principal tenses and subj. have 3 dual in *ον*, 3 plur. in *σι*.—The historical tenses and the optat. have 3 dual in *ην*, 3 plur. in *ν*.

2. ACCENTUATION.

a. The accent is generally as far back as possible.

b. But *infin.* Aor. 1 and 3 *sing. opt.* (in *αι, οι*) are always accented on the penult.

c. Aor. 2 *infin.* is perisponmenon²; *part.* oxytone.

d. *Perf. infin.* is paroxytone; *part.* oxytone.

e. The imperatives *ειπέ, εύρέ, έλθέ*, and (in *Attic*) *λαβέ, ιτέ*, are oxytone.

RULES FOR CONTRACTION OF VERBS.

The contraction is very simple:

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1. *έω*.—*εε* becomes *ει*: *εο* becomes *ου*; and the *ε* is thrown away before *long vowels* and *diphthongs*.

2. *άω*.—*α* before an *e*¹ sound is *long α*; before an *ο* sound, *ω*.

3. *όω*.—*ο* before a short vowel is *ου*; before a long vowel, *ω*; and disappears before *οι, ου*.

But before *ει* of the *indicative*, and *η* (*subscript*) of the *subjunctive*, the contraction is into *οι*.

Obs. a) Pure verbs with a *monosyllabic* root (*θέω, πνέω*) leave the vowels open, except before *ε* and *αι*.

Obs. b) *ζάω, διψάω, πεινάω, χράομαι* (*live, thirst, hunger, use*), contract *αε* into *η*.

¹ The *e* sounds in this conjug. are *ε, η*; the *ο* sounds, *ο, ω, οι, ου*.

² For the meaning of these terms see p. 134, 4, 5.

TERMINATIONS OF

		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
PRESENT and FUTURE.	S. D. P.	ομαι, η (ει) ¹ , εται, όμεθον ² , εσθον, εσθον, όμεθα ² , εσθε, ονται.	ου ¹ , έσθω, εσθον, έσθων, εσθε, έσθωσαν or έσθων. (Future none.)
PERFECT.	S. D. P.	μαι, σαι, ται, μεθον, σθον, σθον, μεθα, σθε, νται ³ .	σο, σθω, σθον, σθων, σθε, σθωσαν or σθων.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	S. D. P.	μην, σο, το, μεθον, σθον, σθην, μεθα, σθε, ντο ³ .	
<i>Imperfect and Aor. 2. Mid.</i>	S. D. P.	όμεν, ου, ετο, όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην, όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.	Aor. 2.
<i>Aor. 1. Mid.</i>	S. D. P.	άμην, ω ¹ , ατο, άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην, άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.	αι, άσθω, ασθον, άσθων, ασθε, άσθωσαν or άσθων.
FUT. 2. MID.	S. D. P.	οὔμαι, ἦ (εῖ), εῖται, οὔμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθον, οὔμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.	None.
<i>Pass. Aorists.</i>	S. D. P.	ην, ης, η, ητον, ήτην, ημεν, ητε, ησαν.	ηθι, ήτω, ηπον, ήτων, ητε, ήτωσαν.

¹ The second persons from *μαι, μην*, are properly *σαι, σο*. But when these were appended to the root by a connecting vowel, the *σ* was thrown away; and *εσαι*, for instance, contracted into *η*, *Atticè* *ει*, which is very common in *fut. 2. mid.* and the only termin. for *βούλει, ὄψει, οἶει* (*you—choose; will see; think*).—So *ου* is for *εσο*; *ω* for *ασο*; *η* in subj. for *ησαι*: *οιο optat.* for *οισο*.

² The 1 *dual* and *plural* had an extended form, *μεσθον, μεσθα*, which is used even by *Attic poets*.

³ The terminations *νται, ντο*, are unmanageable, except when the root ends in a vowel. The Ionians turn *ν* into *α*, *τετύφαται* for *τετυφνται*: the Attics use the participle with *ειμί*; *τετυμμένοι εισί, τετυμμένοι ησαν*.

⁴ *ειεν* is more common than *ειησαν*. There are similar forms for the 1st and 2d persons, *ειμεν, ειτε*, which are found in *Attic poets*, and also in *prose*.

THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
οίμην, οιο ¹ , οιοτο, οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην, οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.	ωμαι, η ¹ , ηται, ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον, ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται. (Future, none)	εσθαι.	όμενος, η, ον.
		σθαι.	μένος, μένη, μένον.
as	Present.	Aor. 2. έσθαι.	As Present.
αίμην, αιο, αιτο, αίμεθον, αισθον, αισθην, αίμεθα, αισθε, αιντο.	Like Present.	ασθαι.	άμενος, η, ον.
οίμην, οιο, οιοτο, οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην, οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.	None.	εισθαι.	όμενος, η, ον.
είην, είης, είη, είητον, είητην, είημεν, είητε, είησαν or είεν ¹ .	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ, ῆτον, ῆτον, ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.	ῆναι.	είς, είσα, έν, έντος, είσθη, έντος.

REMARKS.

1. The *principal tenses* and *subj.* have 3 dual in *ον*, 3 plur. in *ται*: the *historical tenses* and *optat.* have 3 dual in *ην*, 3 plur. in *το*.

2. *Accentuation.*

Accent as far back as possible.

a. But *infin.* of *aor. 2. mid.* is *paroxytone*.

b. *Infin.* and *part.* of *perf. pass.* have accent on *penult*.

c. *Infinitives* in *ναι* have accent on *penult*.

d. *Part. of pass. aorists* are *oxytone*.

e. The *subj.* of the *pass. aorists* has the *circumflex* on *ult.* through the *sing.* and on *penult* in *dual* and *plur.* (it being contracted from *έω*).

f. In *imper.* of *aor. 2. mid.* *ου* is *perispomenon* (*οῦ, έσθω*): but in *dual* and *plur.* the accent is thrown back.

TABLE OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

(ACTIVE.)

Present.		τιμ-	φιλ-	χρυσ-
Indicat.	S.	άω, -ῶ, άεις, -ᾶς, άει, -ᾶ.	έω, -ῶ, έεις, -είς, έει, -εί.	όω, -ῶ, όεις, -οίς, όει, -οί.
	D.	άετον, -ᾶτον, άετον, -ᾶτον, άομεν, -ῶμεν, άετε, -ᾶτε, άουσι, -ῶσι.	έετον, -είτον, έετον, -είτον, έομεν, -οῦμεν, έετε, -είτε, έουσι, -οῦσι.	όετον, -οῦτον, όετον, -οῦτον, όμεν, -οῦμεν, όετε, -οῦτε, όουσι, -οῦσι.
	P.			
Subjunct.	S.	άω, -ῶ, άης, -ᾶς, άη, -ᾶ.	έω, -ῶ, έης, -ῆς, έη, -ῆ.	όω, -ῶ, όης, -οίς, όη, -οί.
	D.	άητον, -ᾶτον, άητον, -ᾶτον, άωμεν, -ῶμεν, άητε, -ᾶτε, άωσι, -ῶσι.	έητον, -ῆτον, έητον, -ῆτον, έωμεν, -ῶμεν, έητε, -ῆτε, έωσι, -ῶσι.	όητον, -ῶτον, όητον, -ῶτον, όμεν, -ῶμεν, όητε, -ῶτε, όωσι, -ῶσι.
	P.			
Optative.	S.	άοιμι, -ῶμι, άοις, -ῶς, άοι, -ῶ.	έοιμι, -οῖμι, έοις, -οῖς, έοι, -οῖ.	όοιμι, -οῖμι, όοις, -οῖς, όοι, -οῖ.
	D.	άοιτον, -ῶτον, άοίτην, -ῶτην, άοιμεν, -ῶμεν, άοιτε, -ῶτε, άοιεν, -ῶεν.	έοιτον, -οῖτον, έοίτην, -οῖτην, έοιμεν, -οῖμεν, έοιτε, -οῖτε, έοιεν, -οῖεν.	όοιτον, -οῖτον, όοίτην, -οῖτην, όοιμεν, -οῖμεν, όοιτε, -οῖτε, όοιεν, -οῖεν.
	P.			
Imperat.	S.	αε, -α, αέτω, -άτω, αετον, -ᾶτον, αέτων, -άτων, αετε, -ᾶτε, αέτωσαν, -άτωσαν.	εε, -ει, εέτω, -είτω, εετον, -είτον, εέτων, -είτων, εετε, -είτε, εέτωσαν, -είτωσαν.	οε, -ου, οέτω, -ούτω, οετον, -ούτον, οέτων, -ούτων, οετε, -ούτε, οέτωσαν, -ούτωσαν.
	D.			
	P.			
Infinitive.		άειν, -ᾶν.	έειν, -εῖν.	όειν, -οῦν.
Particip.	M.	άων, -ῶν,	έων, -ῶν,	όων, -ῶν,
	F.	άουσα, -ῶσα,	έουσα, -οῦσα,	όουσα, -οῦσα,
	N.	άον, -ῶν.	έον, -οῦν.	όον, -οῦν.
Imperf.		ἐτίμ-	ἐφίλ-	ἐχρύσ-
Indicat.	S.	αον, -ων, αες, -ας, αε, -α.	εον, -ουν, εες, -εις, εε, -ει.	οον, -ουν, οες, -ους, οε, -ου.
	D.	αετον, -ᾶτον, αέτην, -άτην, αομεν, -ῶμεν, αετε, -ᾶτε, αον, -ων.	εετον, -είτον, εέτην, -είτην, εομεν, -οῦμεν, εετε, -είτε, εον, -ουν.	οετον, -οῦτον, οέτην, -ούτην, οομεν, -οῦμεν, οετε, -ούτε, οον, -ουν.
	P.			

(PASSIVE.)

Present.		τιμ-	φιλ-	χρυσ-
Indicat.	S.	άομαι, -ώμαι, άη, -ᾷ, άεται, -άται,	έομαι, -ούμαι, έη, -ῆ, έεται, -εΐται,	όομαι, -ούμαι, όη, -οΐ, όεται, -ούται,
	D.	άόμεθον, -ώμεθον, άεσθον, -ᾶσθον, άεσθον, -ᾶσθον,	έόμεθον, -όμεθον, έεσθον, -εΐσθον, έεσθον, -εΐσθον,	όμεθον, -όμεθον, όεσθον, -ούσθον, όεσθον, -ούσθον,
	P.	άόμεθα, -ώμεθα, άεσθε, -ᾶσθε, άονται, -ώνται.	έόμεθα, -όμεθα, έεσθε, -εΐσθε, έονται, -ούνται.	όμεθα, -όμεθα, όεσθε, -ούσθε, όονται, -ούνται.
Subjunct.	S.	άωμαι, -ῶμαι, άη, -ᾷ, άηται, -άται,	έωμαι, -ῶμαι, έη, -ῆ, έηται, -ῆται,	όωμαι, -ῶμαι, όη, -οΐ, όηται, -ῶται,
	D.	άώμεθον, -ῶμεθον, άήσθον, -ᾷσθον, άήσθον, -ᾷσθον,	έώμεθον, -ῶμεθον, έήσθον, -ῆσθον, έήσθον, -ῆσθον,	όώμεθον, -ῶμεθον, όήσθον, -ῶσθον, όήσθον, -ῶσθον,
	P.	άώμεθα, -ῶμεθα, άήσθε, -ᾷσθε, άωνται, -ώνται.	έώμεθα, -ῶμεθα, έήσθε, -ῆσθε, έωνται, -ώνται.	όώμεθα, -ῶμεθα, όήσθε, -ῶσθε, όωνται, -ώνται.
Optative.	S.	άοίμην, -ώίμην, άοιο, -ῶο, άοιτο, -ῶτο,	έοίμην, -οίμην, έοιο, -οΐο, έοιτο, -οΐτο,	οοίμην, -οίμην, οοιο, -οΐο, οοιτο, -οΐτο,
	D.	άοίμεθον, -ώίμεθον, άοίσθον, -ῶίσθον, άοίσθην, -ῶίσθην,	έοίμεθον, -οίμεθον, έοίσθον, -οΐσθον, έοίσθην, -οΐσθην,	οοίμεθον, -οίμεθον, οοίσθον, -οΐσθον, οοίσθην, -οΐσθην,
	P.	άοίμεθα, -ώίμεθα, άοίσθε, -ῶίσθε, άοιντο, -ῶιντο.	έοίμεθα, -οίμεθα, έοίσθε, -οΐσθε, έοιντο, -οΐντο.	οοίμεθα, -οίμεθα, οοίσθε, -οΐσθε, οοιντο, -οΐντο.
Imperat.	S.	άου, -ῶ, άεσθω, -ᾶσθω,	έου, -οῦ, έεσθω, -εΐσθω,	όου, -οῦ, όεσθω, -ούσθω,
	D.	άεσθον, -ᾶσθον, άεσθων, -ᾶσθων,	έεσθον, -εΐσθον, έεσθων, -εΐσθων,	όεσθον, -ούσθον, όεσθων, -ούσθων,
	P.	άεσθε, -ᾶσθε, άεσθωσαν, ᾶσθωσαν	έεσθε, -εΐσθε, έεσθωσαν, εΐσθωσαν	όεσθε, -ούσθε, όεσθωσαν, ούσθωσαν
Infinitive.		άεσθαι, -ᾶσθαι.	έεσθαι, -εΐσθαι.	όεσθαι, -ούσθαι.
Particip.	M.	άόμενος, -ώμενος,	έόμενος, -όμενος,	όμενος, -όμενος,
	F.	αομένη, -ωμένη,	εομένη, -ουμένη,	οομένη, -ουμένη,
	N.	άόμενον, -ώμενον.	εόμενον, -όμενον.	οόμενον, -όμενον.
Imperf.		έτιμ-	έφιλ-	έχρυσ-
Indicat.	S.	άόμην, -ώμην, άου, -ῶ, άετο, -ᾶτο,	έόμην, -ούμην, έου, -οῦ, έετο, -εΐτο,	οόμην, -ούμην, οου, -οῦ, όετο, -ούτο,
	D.	άόμεθον, -ώμεθον, άεσθον, -ᾶσθον, άεσθην, -ᾶσθην,	έόμεθον, -όμεθον, έεσθον, -εΐσθον, έεσθην, -εΐσθην,	όμεθον, -όμεθον, όεσθον, -ούσθον, όεσθην, -ούσθην,
	P.	άόμεθα, -ώμεθα, άεσθε, -ᾶσθε, άοντο, -ώντο.	έόμεθα, -όμεθα, έεσθε, -εΐσθε, έοντο, -ούντο.	όμεθα, -όμεθα, όεσθε, -ούσθε, όντο, -ούντο.

- 129 By applying rules in 63, &c. it will be found that the *consonants* of the *perf. pass.* will assume the following forms before the terminations of the persons:—

<i>p</i> sounds..	<i>k</i> sounds.	<i>t</i> sounds.	<i>v</i> .
S. $\mu\mu, \psi, \pi\tau,$	$\gamma\mu, \xi, \kappa\tau,$	$\sigma\mu, \sigma, \sigma\tau,$	$\mu\mu$ or $\sigma\mu, \nu\sigma, \nu\tau,$
D. $\mu\mu, \phi\theta, \phi\theta,$	$\gamma\mu, \chi\theta, \chi\theta,$	$\sigma\mu, \sigma\theta, \sigma\theta,$	$\mu\mu$ or $\sigma\mu, \nu\theta, \nu\theta,$
P. $\mu\mu, \phi\theta. —$	$\gamma\mu, \chi\theta. —$	$\sigma\mu, \sigma\theta. —$	$\mu\mu$ or $\sigma\mu, \nu\theta. —$

[Of course the 2 *pers. singular* (being a σ termination) will have the same consonant as the *fut.*; the dual and plur. (θ terminations) the same as the *Aor. 1. pass.*]

- 130 So the *infinitives* will be $\phi\theta\alpha\iota, \chi\theta\alpha\iota, \sigma\theta\alpha\iota, \nu\theta\alpha\iota$.
 --- *imperatives* --- $\psi\omicron, \xi\omicron, \sigma\omicron, \nu\sigma\omicron$.

§ 25. VERBS IN μ .

- 131 This is a peculiar, but small class of verbs and parts of verbs, which do not add the terminations by a connecting vowel (as $\omicron\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu, \epsilon\text{-}\tau\epsilon$, &c.), but *immediately* as in the *perf. pass.* ($\mu\alpha\iota, \sigma\alpha\iota$, &c.)
- 132 Their peculiarity belongs only to the *pres.* and *imperf.* of all the voices, and to the *aor. 2. act.* and *mid.*
- 133 They have some peculiar terminations, as μ, σ , for the *first* and *third* persons of the *present active*; θ for 2 *pers.* of the *Imperat.*¹, or sometimes ς in the *second aorist*.
- 134 They form the rest of their tenses from simpler, generally *monosyllabic*, *pure* roots. They *lengthen* the vowel of these roots, and prefix ι with the initial consonant of the root (the *smooth* being of course used for the *aspirate*), where it is possible. Sometimes $\nu\nu$ or $\nu\nu\nu$ is added to the root, which is then left without reduplication.

Thus: $\theta\epsilon$ $\sigma\tau\alpha$ $\delta\omicron$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa$ $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha$
 $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$ $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\nu\bar{\nu}\text{-}\mu\iota$ $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\nu\bar{\nu}\text{-}\mu\iota$.

- 135 The optative has the termination $\eta\nu$, and adds it to the short vowel of the root by the connecting vowel ι .

¹ As in the Passive Aorists.

Terminations of Moods :

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Indic. <i>μ</i> Aor. <i>ν</i>	Imp. <i>θι</i>	Opt. — <i>ιην</i>	Subj. <i>ω</i>	Infīn. <i>ναι</i>	Part. <i>ντες</i>
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(1) For the present these forms are to be added (except in the *indicative*) to 137 the root with its final vowel shortened (*τιθεε, ισταῶ, διδο*).

(2) For the *Aor. 2.* they are to be added (except in *indic.*) to the short root from which they come (*θεε, στα, δο*).

(3) The vowels will form a diphthong with *ι* in the optative; and be contracted into *ω* in the subjunctive.

(4) But the infinitive of the second aorist has a *long penult*: *ε, α, ο* become respectively *ει, η, ου* or *ω*.

(5) **Εστην* also retains *η* in the Imperative: and *τιθημι, ἴημι, διδωμι*, take *Aor. 2. imperat.*, *θέε, ἔε, δόε*.

(6) In the participle *εντες, αντες, οντες, νντες*, become, of course, *εις, ᾶς, ους, ῦς*.

Terminations of Tenses :

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[Vowel shortened¹ before *term.* of Dual and Plur. except in *ἔστην*.]

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>μ, ε, σι,</i>	<i>τον, τον,</i>	<i>μεν, τε, ντσι.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	} <i>ν, ε, ν</i> thrown away.	<i>τον, την,</i>	<i>μεν, τε, σαν.</i>
<i>Aor. 2.</i>			

Obs.—In plur. 3. *εντσι, αντσι, οντσι, νντσι*, become, of course, *εισι, ᾶσι, ουσι, ῦσι*;
or *εᾶσι, οᾶσι, υᾶσι*².

TENSES.

139

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>			
(<i>θέ-ω</i>)	<i>τίθ-ημι</i>	<i>ηε</i>	<i>ησι</i>	<i>ετον</i>	<i>ετον</i>	<i>εμεν</i>	<i>ετε</i>	<i>εἴσι (εᾶσι)</i>
(<i>στα-ά-ω</i>)	<i>ἴστ-ημι</i>	<i>ηε</i>	<i>ησι</i>	<i>ᾶτον</i>	<i>ᾶτον</i>	<i>ᾶμεν</i>	<i>ᾶτε</i>	<i>ᾶσι</i>
(<i>δό-ω</i>)	<i>δίδ-ωμι</i>	<i>ωε</i>	<i>ωσι</i>	<i>οτον</i>	<i>οτον</i>	<i>ομεν</i>	<i>οτε</i>	<i>οῦσι (όᾶσι)</i>
(<i>δείκ-ω</i>)	<i>δείκν-ῦμι</i>	<i>ῦε</i>	<i>ῦσι</i>	<i>ῦτον</i>	<i>ῦτον</i>	<i>ῦμεν</i>	<i>ῦτε</i>	<i>ῦσι (ύᾶσι)</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>ἴτιθ-ην</i>	<i>ηε</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>ετον</i>	<i>έτην</i>	<i>εμεν</i>	<i>ετε</i>	<i>εσαν</i>
	<i>ἴστ-ην</i>	<i>ηε</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>ᾶτον</i>	<i>ᾶτην</i>	<i>ᾶμεν</i>	<i>ᾶτε</i>	<i>ᾶσαν (αν)</i>
	<i>ἔδιδ-ων</i>	<i>ωε</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>οτον</i>	<i>οτην</i>	<i>ομεν</i>	<i>οτε</i>	<i>οσαν</i>
	<i>ἔδείκν-ῦν</i>	<i>ῦε</i>	<i>ῦ</i>	<i>ῦτον</i>	<i>ῦτην</i>	<i>ῦμεν</i>	<i>ῦτε</i>	<i>ῦσαν</i>
<i>Aor. 2.</i>	<i>ἔθ-ην</i>	<i>ηε</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>ετον</i>	<i>έτην</i>	<i>εμεν</i>	<i>ετε</i>	<i>εσαν</i>
	<i>ἔστ-ην</i>	<i>ηε</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>ητον</i>	<i>ήτην</i>	<i>ημεν</i>	<i>ητε</i>	<i>ησαν</i>
	<i>ἔδ-ων</i>	<i>ωε</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>οτον</i>	<i>οτον</i>	<i>ομεν</i>	<i>οτε</i>	<i>οσαν</i>

(None from *δείκνυμι*.)

¹ The *η* of *ἴστημι*, as coming from *άω*, must be shortened into *ᾶ*.

² The forms in *ασι* are employed exclusively by the best Attic writers.

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	τίθημι ἴστημι δίδωμι δείκνυμι	(τίθετι) (ἴσταθι) (δίδοθι) (δείκνυθι)	τιθείην ισταίην διδόιην	τιθῶ (ῆς, &c.) ιστῶ (ῆς ¹ , &c.) διδῶ (ῶς ¹ , &c.)	τιθέναι ιστάναι (ἄ) διδόναι δείκνύναι (ῦ)	τιθείς. ιστάς. διδούς. δείκνύς.
<i>Aor. 2.</i>	ἔθην ἔστην ἔδων	θέεις στήθι δός	θείην σταίην δοίην	θῶ (ῆς, &c.) στῶ (ῆς, &c.) δῶ (ῶς, &c.)	θεῖναι στήναι δοῦναι	θείς. στάς. δούς.

- 141 OBS. 1. There is no difficulty in going through these tenses. *Imper.* εθι, ἔτω, &c. θέεις, δός, (as if from θέιτι, δόθει,) θέτω, δότω.—*Optat.* οίην, οίης, &c.² (as in 125, note ².)

—αίην, αίης, αίη | αίητον, αίήτην | αίημεν, αίητε, αίησαν
or | αίτον, αίτην | αίμεν, αίτε, αίεν.

Subj. as subj. of *passive Aorists*, except those whose root has *o* (as δίδωμι), which keep ω throughout.

- 142 Several persons are formed as if from τιθέω, ιστάω, δίδω. This is particularly the case with the
 { *Imperfects*, ἐτίθουν, ἐδίδουν; but not in ἴστημι: ἐδείκνυον, from the form in ἴω.
 { *Imperat.* τίθει, ἴστη, δίδου, δείκνυ.

So in the present, τιθείς, ιστάς, &c., but this form is the least used in the present by the Attics. B.

- 143 In *compounds* of ἴστημι, στᾱ is used for στήθι.

(PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.)

- 144 The terminations are those of the *common* conjugation without the connecting vowel; that is, the terminations as given for *perf.* and *pluperf. passive.*

σ in 2 *sing.* generally remains; in *imperat.* $\sigma\sigma$ it is often thrown away, and the vowels then contracted:

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
τίθ-εμαι	εσο (ου)	είμην	ῶμαι ³	εσθαι	έμενος
ἴστ-άμαι	ασο (ω)	αίμην	ᾶμαι	ασθαι	άμενος
διδ-ομαι	οσο (ου)	οίμην	ῶμαι ⁴	οσθαι	όμενος
δείκν-ύμαι	ῦσο	—	—	υσθαι	ύμενος.

¹ Observe that ἀη is here contracted into ῆ (not ᾶ), and ὀη into ῶ (not οῖ).

² εἶην, as *Opt.* of *passive Aorists*: see Table 127, and note ⁴.

³ The Attics form *Opt.* and *Subj.* of τίθεμαι, ἔμαι, δίδομαι, exactly as if from verbs in ομαι, the accent being thrown back, and *oi* in the Optative:

τίθωμαι (not τιθῶμαι), τίθοιτο, πρόσθηται, &c.

This analogy, as far as regards the *accent*, is followed by the other verbs in μ , δύνωμαι, δύναιτο, &c.

⁴ δίδῶμαι, δῶμαι, keep the ῶ (ῶμαι, ῶται, &c.) throughout, as in the Act.

Imperf.

ἐπιθέμην	[(εσο) ου, ετο, &c.]
ιστάμην	[(ασο) ω, ατο, &c.]
ἐδιδόμην	[(οσο) ου, οτο, &c.]
ἐδεικνύμην	[υσο, υτο, &c.]

<i>Aor. 2.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
ἔθεμην	(θέσο) θεῶ	θείμην	θῶμαι	θέσθαι	θήμενος
ἔστάμην ¹	στάσο, στῶ	σταίμην	στῶμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
ἔδόμην	(δόσο) δοῦ	δοίμην	δῶμαι ²	δόσθαι	δόμενος

The other tenses of these verbs are formed as if from *θεῶ, στάω, δόω, δείκω*: 145 but

1) *τίθημι, ἵημι, δίδωμι*, make anomalous *Aor. 1.* with *κα*: thus *Aor. 1.* ἔθηκα³, ἤκα, ἔδωκα.

2) In the two first of these verbs, the perf. is distinguished by a change of vowel sound; *τίθεικα, εἶκα*,—pass. *τέθειμαι, εἶμαι*.

3) In the *Aor.* and *Fut. passive*, these verbs add the termination to the short vowel: *ἔτεθην, ἐστάθην, ἐδόθην*. In *ἵστημι, δίδωμι*, the *perf.* and *plur.* have also the short vowel: *ἕσταμαι, δέδομαι*.

4) In *Act.* of *ἵστημι, Aor. 2., Perf., and Plur.* have the *intransitive* meaning (*stand*); the *Perf.* with meaning of *pres. (I stand)*.

In *Pass.* the meaning is, 'to be placed,' throughout.

In *Mid.* ———, 'place myself:' and also, *place, erect.* *Aor. 1. Mid.* has only the *trans.* meaning.

Obs. *Plur. 3.* of *Aor. I.* and *II. Act.* must be distinguished by their *meaning*, as they are alike in *form*.

Hence the remaining tenses of *τίθημι, ἵστημι, δίδωμι, ἵημι* are these:

146

		<i>Act.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
<i>τίθημι</i>)	<i>Perf.</i>	τέθεικα		τέθειμαι
	<i>Plur.</i>	ἔτεθείκειν		ἔτεθείμην
	<i>Fut. 1.</i>	θήσω	θήσομαι	τεθήσομαι
	<i>Aor. 1.</i>	έθηκα	έθηκάμην	έτέθην.
<i>ἵστημι</i>)	<i>Perf.</i>	ἕστηκα		ἕσταμαι
	<i>Plur.</i>	ἕστήκειν οἱ εἰστήκειν}		ἕστάμην
	<i>Fut. 1.</i>	στήσω	στήσομαι	σταθήσομαι
	<i>Aor. 1.</i>	ἕστησα	ἕστησάμην	ἕστάθην.

¹ This tense and its moods do not really occur: they are stated here because some other verbs have them; *e. g.* ἐπτάμην. B.

² See note ⁴, in preceding page.

³ This tense is confined to the *indic. mood*, and almost to the *singular* and *3 pers. plural*.

The *Aor. 2.* (which is not used in the singular. R.) is used for the *dual* and two first persons of the plural.

		<i>Act.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
δίδωμι)	Perf.	δέδωκα		δέδομαι
	Plup.	έδεδώκειν		έδεδόμην
	Fut. 1.	δώσω	δώσομαι	δοθήσομαι
	Aor. 1.	έδωκα	έδωκάμην	έδόθην.
ΐημι)	Perf.	έϊκα		έϊμαι
	Plup.	έϊκειν		έϊμην
	Fut. 1.	ήσω	ήσομαι	έθήσομαι
	Aor. 1.	ήκα	ήκάμην	έθην.

§ 26. (είμι, έϊμι, ΐημι, φημί.)

147 (1) είμι, *I am*¹; έϊμι, *I shall go* (*pres. with fut. meaning*).

	<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infín.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	
Moods.	{ είμί, ΐσθι, (έστω, &c.) έϊμι, ΐθι, (ΐτω, &c.)	είην, ΐοιμι,	ώ, ΐω,	είναι, ΐέναι,	ών, ΐών.	(<i>am.</i>) (<i>go.</i>)
Pres.	{ είμί, (είς) εί, έϊμι, (είς) εί,	έστί(ν), έϊσι(ν),	ΐστόν, ΐτόν, ΐτον, ΐτον,	έσμέν, ΐστέ, ΐμεν, ΐτε,	είσί(ν). (<i>am.</i>) ΐάσι(ν). (<i>go.</i>)	
Imperf.	{ ήν, (ής) ήσθα, (ή) ήν, ΐείν, ΐείς, ΐεί, ΐά <i>Att.</i> ΐείσθα, ΐείν,	{ ήτον, ήτην, ΐείτον, ΐείτην, ήτον, ήτην,	{ ήμεν, ήτε, ήσαν. ΐείμεν, ΐείτε, ΐείσαν. ΐμεν, ΐτε, (ΐσαν)}	{ (<i>am.</i>) (<i>go.</i>)		
Fut.	έσομαι, { (έσση,) (έσεται), έσει, έσται,		έσόμεθον, &c.			(<i>am.</i>)

148 ΐημι, *to send forth* (a verb in *μι*, like τίθημι).

Pres.	ΐημι, (ΐέθι) ΐεί, ΐείην, ΐώ, ΐέναι, ΐείς.	{ Imper. ΐήν or ΐοιν.
Aor. 2.	[ήν] ές, έϊην, ώ, είναι, είς.	{ Aor. 1. ήκα. Perf. έϊκα.


149 φημί (*say*).

Moods.	φημί, φαθί, φαίην, φώ (ής), φάναι, φάς.
Pres.	φημί, φής, φησί, &c. 3 pl. φασί. (not φής)
Imperf.	έφην, έφης, έφη, &c. 3 pl. έφασαν. έφησθα.

Fut. φήσω. *Aor.* έφησα. *Mid.* έφάμην. *Pass.* πεφάσθω, πεφασμένος. *Imperf.* has meaning of *Aor.*, and therefore φάναι is used for *Aor. infín.*

¹ Many forms of these verbs are liable to be mistaken. *Imper.* ΐσθι, from είμί, must not be mistaken for ΐσθι, from οίδα. *Infín.* είναι, in είμί and ΐημι, and ειναι in έϊμι and ΐημι, are distinguished by the breathing; but this distinction is lost in many compounds, *e. g.* προσείναι. So of *Opt.* and *Subj.*

§ 27. IRREGULAR NOUNS.

 R. means *Root*.

VOCABULARY 23.

150

- ἀηδών (ἦ), nightingale. G. ἀηδοῦς (for ἀηδόνοϛ). D. ἀηδοῦ.¹
 ἄναξ, ἄνακτ-οϛ, king. V. ἄνα (but only when a god is invoked).
 Ἄπολλων, ωνοϛ, Apollo. Acc. Ἄπόλλω. V. Ἄπολλον.
 Ἄρηϛ (Mars). G. Ἄρεοϛ (uncontracted) and sometimes Ἄρεωϛ. D. Ἄρει.
 Acc. Ἄρη and Ἄρην. V. Ἄρεϛ.
 γάλα (τό), milk. R. γάλακτ.
 γέλ-ωϛ, ωτοϛ, &c. (ό), laughter. Acc. γέλωτα and γέλων.
 γόνυ (τό), knee. R. γόνατ.
 γυνή, woman, wife. R. γυνακ. V. γύναι¹.
 δένδρον, tree. D. pl. δένδρεϛι. Also pl. δένδρεα. D. δενδρόειϛ.
 δόρυ (τό), spear. R. δόρατ.
 εἰκ-ών, όνοϛ (ἦ), image. G. εἰκοῦϛ. Acc. εἰκό. Acc. pl. εἰκούϛ.
 Ζεῖϛ, Jupiter. Δι-όϛ, Δία, Δία. V. Ζεῦ.
 ἦρ-ωϛ, ωοϛ, hero. Acc. ἦρω. Acc. pl. ἦρωϛ (for ἦρωα, ἦρωαϛ).
 Θαλῆϛ, Thales. G.θάλεω. D. Θαλῆ. Acc. Θαλῆν.
 θρίξ (ἦ), hair. G. τριχ-όϛ, &c. D. pl. θριξί. [R. θριχ.]
 κάρᾱ (τό), head. G. κρατόϛ. D. κρατί and κάρα.
 κλείϛ (ἦ), key. κλειόϛ, κλειδί, κλειδα and more commonly κλειν. Plur.
 Nom. and Acc. (Att.) κλείϛ.
 κυκεών (ό), mess; porridge. Acc. κυκεῶ, for κυκεῶνα.
 κύων, dog. R. κυν. V. κύον.
 λάαϛ, λάϛ (ό), stone. λάοϛ, λάϊ, λάαν and λάν. Pl. λάεϛ, λάων, λάεϛϛι.
 μάρτυϛ, witness. μάρτυρ-οϛ, ι. Acc. α and (less commonly) μάρτυν. D. pl.
 μάρτυϛι.
 Οἰδίπουϛ, Œdipus. Οἰδίποδοϛ and Οἰδίπον. D. Οἰδίποδι. Acc. Οἰδίποδα
 and Οἰδίπονν. V. Οἰδίπον.
 ὄρνιϛ (ό, ἦ), bird; fowl; ὄρνιθοϛ, &c. Acc. ὄρνιθα and ὄρνιν. Pl. regular,
 and also ὄρνειϛ, ὄρνέων. D. ὄρνιϛι(ν), only.
 οὔϛ (τό), ear. R. ὠτ.
 Πνύξ (ἦ), the Pnyx. G. Πυκν-όϛ, &c. with transposition of the consonants.
 Ποσειδῶν, Neptune. Acc. Ποσειδῶ. V. Πόσειδον.
 ὕδωρ (τό), water. R. ὕδατ.
 χεῖρ (ἦ), hand; χειρόϛ, &c., but χερ for root of G. and D. Dual, and D. pl.
 χελιδών (ἦ), swallow. χελιδόνοϛ, but D. χελιδοῖ.
 υἴοϛ, son. G. υἰοῦ, reg., but also the following cases from υἰέόϛ. G. υἰέοϛ.
 D. υἰεῖ (Acc. υἰέα). Du. υἰέε, υἰέουν. Pl. υἰεῖϛ, υἰέων, υἰέϛιν, υἰέαϛ (υἰεῖϛ).

¹ With accent on the ult. of G. and D. γυναῖκοϛ, &c. but γυναῖκα, γυναῖκεϛ, γυναικῶν.

Verbs with *futurum medium* in act. signification.

[Those with asterisk have also fut. act.]

- *ἀγνοέω, ἀγνοήσομαι, do not know ; am ignorant of.
 ᾄδω, ᾄσομαι, sing.
 ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, [perf. ἀκήκοα¹,] hear.
 ἀπολαύω, ἀπολαύσομαι, receive from ; reap (*good or evil*) from.
 ἀπαντάω, ἀπαντήσομαι, meet.
 ἀρπάζω, ἀρπάσομαι, snatch, seize.
 βαδίζω, βαδιοῦμαι, go ; walk.
 βιόω, βιώσομαι, live.
 *βλέπω, βλέψομαι, look.
 βοάω, βοήσομαι, cry out ; shout.
 *διώκω, διώξομαι, pursue.
 γελάω, γελάσομαι, laugh.
 γηράσκω, γηράσομαι, grow old.
 *ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐγκωμιάσομαι, panegyryze.
 *ἐπαινέω, ἐπαινέσομαι, praise.
 ἐπιορκέω, ἐπιορκήσομαι, forswear myself.
 *θαυμάζω, θαυμάσομαι, wonder at ; admire.
 *θηράω, θηράσομαι, } hunt ; chase.
 *θηρεύω, θηρεύσομαι, }
 κάμνω, καμοῦμαι, labour ; suffer from (*disease, &c.*).
 κλέπτω, κλέψομαι, steal.
 *κολάζω, κολάσομαι, chastise.
 *κωμάζω, go in festive procession ; revel.
 *οἰμώζω, οἰμώξομαι, bewail.
 πηδάω, πηδήσομαι, leap.
 πνίγω, πνίξομαι, choke, strangle.
 *ποθέω, ποθέσομαι and ποθήσομαι (*see p. 27*), desire.
 *προσκυνέω, προσκυνήσομαι.
 σιγάω, σιγήσομαι (*tacere*), to utter no word ; hold my tongue.
 σιωπάω, σιωπήσομαι (*silere*), to make no *noise* ; be silent.
 σκώπτω, σκώψομαι, mock, scoff.
 σπουδάζω, σπουδάσομαι, hasten ; am in haste.
 συρίζω, συριξομαι, whistle ; pipe.
 τωθάζω, τωθάσομαι, jeer.
 φεύγω, φεύξομαι, fly.
 *χωρέω, χωρήσομαι, have room ; contain ; go, &c.

¹ Perf. pass. with σ, and without reduplie.

VOCABULARY 25.

152

(Verbs with *futurum medium* in a pass. sense.)

- ἀδικέω, injure : ἀδικήσομαι, shall be injured.
 ἀπαλλάττω, free from : ἀπαλλάξομαι, shall be freed from.
 ἀλίσκω, take : ἀλώσομαι, shall be taken.
 ἀμφισβητέω, dispute ; contest : ἀμφισβητήσεται, will be contested.
 βλάπτω, hurt : βλάψομαι, shall be hurt.
 ζημιόω, punish : ζημιώσομαι, will be punished.
 ὁμολογέω, confess : ὁμολογήσεται, will be confessed.
 τιμάω, honour : τιμήσομαι, will be honoured.
 φυλάττω, guard : φυλάξομαι, shall be guarded.

CATALOGUE OF ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.—(THIERSCH.)

VOCABULARY 26.—The *Roots* need not be learnt by heart.

153

1. ἄγνυμι, break.—ἄγ, ἄγνυ.
 ἄγνυμι, ἄξω, ἔᾱγα (am broken) : ἔαξα, ἐᾷγην. Hom. ἦξα.
2. ἄγω, lead.—ἀγ, ἀγε : ἀγαγ.
 ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα, ἦγεκα, ἀγήγεκα ; Dor. ἀγήοχα : ἦγαγον, ἦγαγόμην.
3. αἶρέω, take.—αἶρε—ἐλ.
 αἶρέω (ἦσω, ἦκα) ; ἦρέθην.—ἐἶλον, εἶλόμην.
4. αἰσθάνομαι, perceive.—αἰσθ, αἰσθε : αἰσθαν.
 αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι, ἦσθημαι, ἦσθόμην.
5. ἀλέξω, ward off.—ἀλεκ, ἀλεξ, ἀλεξε.
 ἀλέξω, ἀλεξήσω. Aor. infin. ἀλέξασθαι.
6. ἀλίσκομαι, am taken.—ἀλ, ἀλε, ἀλισκ—ἀλο.
 ἀλίσκομαι, ἀλώσομαι, ἐάλωκα. Aor. ἐάλων or ἦλων.
 MOODS.—ἀλῶ, ἀλοῖην, ἀλῶναι, ἀλόους.
7. ἀμαρτάνω, err ; sin.—ἀμαρτ, ἀμαρτε, ἀμαρταν.
 ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμαρτήσομαι, ἠμάρτηκα : ἠμαρτον.
8. αὐξάνω, increase.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀεγ, } \bar{\alpha}\gamma, \text{ ἀεξ.} \\ \text{ἀγ, } \alpha\upsilon\gamma, \text{ ἀύξ, } \alpha\upsilon\zeta\epsilon, \text{ } \alpha\upsilon\zeta\alpha\nu. \end{array} \right.$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀίξω,} \\ \text{αὔξω,} \\ \text{αὐξάνω,} \end{array} \right\} \text{αὐξήσω, -σομαι, ἠὔξημαι, ἠὔξήθην. (Aor. ἤξεε, ἀέξατο Hom.)}$
9. βαίνω, go.—βε, βα, βαιν, βιβα.
 βαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα, ἐβην.—βήσω (will cause to go), ἔβησα.
10. βάλλω, throw.—βελ, βολε ;—βαλ, βλα, βαλλ, βαλλε (βλε).
 βάλλω, βαλῶ and βαλλήσω, βέβληκα, ἐβαλον, ἐβλήθην. βεβόλημαι Hom.
11. βιβρώσκω, eat.—βρο, βιβρο, βιβρωσκ.
 βιβρώσκω, βρώσω ; ἔβρων.
12. βλαστάνω, sprout.—βλαστ, βλαστε, βλασταν.
 βλαστάνω, βλαστήσω : ἔβλαστον.
13. γίγνομαι, become.—γε, γεν, γενε : γεγεν, γεγν, γιγν : γειν.
 γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι and γέγονα : ἐγενόμην, ἐγενήθην.
 γείνομαι, am born (poet.) : aor. ἐγεινάμην, begot, bore.

14. γινώσκω, know.—γνο, γιγνο, γιγνωσκ.
 γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ξγνωκα, ξγνωσμαι. ξγνων (ξγνων, γνωῖθι, γνοίην, γνώ, γνώωναι, γνώους).
15. δάκνω, bite.—δακ, δηκ; δακν.
 δάκνω, δήξομαι, δέδηχα. ἔδακον.
16. δαμάω, subdue.—δαμ, δμα: δαμν, δαμνα: δαμα.
 δαμάω, δαμάσω, δέδηκα, δέδημαι. ἔδηθην, ἐδάμην.
17. δαρθάνω, sleep.—δαρθ, δραθ: δαρθε: δαρθαν (12).
 δαρθάνω, δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα. ἔδαρθον (ἔδραθον poet.), ἐδάρθην.
18. δέμω, build.—δεμ, δμε.
 δέμω, δέδηκα, δέδημαι, ἐδήθην.
19. διδάσκω, teach.—δαχ, διδαχ, διδαχσκ, διδασκ, διδασκε.
 διδάσκω, διδάξω.—ομαι, δεδίδαχα. ἐδίδαξα (Hesiod, διδάσκησεν).
20. διδράσκω, run away.—δρα, διδρα, διδρασκ.
 διδράσκω, δράσομαι, δέδρακα. ἔδραν.
 (ἔδραν, δρᾶθι — — δρᾶναι, δράς.)
21. ἐγείρω, wake.—έγερ, έγειρ: έγρ, έγρε.
 ἐγείρω, ἐγήγερκα (trans.), ἐγήγορα (intrans.). ἠγρόμην.
22. ἔδω, eat.—έδ, έδε: έσθι.
 ἔδω and ἐσθίω, (ἐδήδεκα) ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεσμαι, ἠδέσθην. A very anomalous future, ἔδομαι.
23. εἶπον, I said.
 εἶπον (εἶπέ, &c.). Less commonly εἶπα, εἶπον (not εἶπόν, B.), εἶπάτω, &c.
24. ἔπω, am busied with.—έπ, έσπ.
 ἔπω, aor. ἔσπον (σπεῖν, σπών, poet.); in compounds εἶπον (διδεῖπον).
 ἔπομαι (follow), ἔψομαι. εἰπόμην (imperf.), ἐσπόμην (aor.), σποῦ, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος.
25. ἔρχομαι, come.—έρχ. ἔλευθ, ἔλυθ, ἔλθ: ἔλυθ, ἔλουθ.
 ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα (εἰλήλουθα Hom.). ἤλυθον, ἤλυθον.
26. ἐρίσκω, find. εύρ, εύρε, εύρισκ.
 ἐρίσκω, ἐρήσω, εύρηκα, εύρημαι. εύρον, —όμην, εύρέθην. Verb. adj. εύρετός.
27. ἔχω, have, hold.—έχ, έσχ and ίσχ, έσχε, σχε, σχεθ.
 ἔχω, ἔξω and σχήσω, έσχηκα. Imp. εἶχον; aor. ἔσχον, ἐσχέθην. [έσχον, σχές (σχε in compounds), σχοίην, σχῶ (σχης, &c.), σχεῖν, σχών.]
 Also, infin. and part. σχεθεῖν, σχεθών. Verb. adj. έκτός, σχετός.
28. ἔψω, boil. έπ, έψ, έψε.
 ἔψω, ἐψήσω. Verb. adj. ἐφθός, ἐψητός, ἐψητέος.
29. θνήσκω, die.—θαν, θνα, θνησκ.
 θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα¹. ἔθανον. Verb. adj. θνητός (mortal).

¹ In perfect, the following abbreviated forms (from θνα) are very common: τέθναμεν, ατε, ἄσι. τέθναθι, τεθναίην, τεθνάναι, τεθνεώς. Plup. ἐπέθνασαν. From τέθνηκα arose in Attic fut. τεθνήξω or τεθνήξομαι.

30. ἴζω, sit.—ἔδ, ἔξ; ἰζ, ἰζε, ἰζαν.
ἔζω, seat; ἴζω, sit; ἰζάνω, seat and sit; ἰζήσω.
καθίζω, καθιῶ, ἐκάθισα, ἐκαθισάμην. καθέζομαι, καθεδούμαι.
31. ἰκάνω, come.—ικ, ἰκαν: ἰκνε.
ἰκάνω and ἰκνέομαι, ἴξομαι, ἴγμαi. ἴξα, ἰκόμην.
32. καίω, burn.—κα, και, καν.
καίω (κᾶω Att. uncontr.), καύσω, aor. ἔκηα. Pass. κέκανμαι, ἐκαύθην, ἐκᾶν. (non-Attic.) Verb. adj. καυστός, καυστός, καυτός.
33. καλέω, call.—καλ, καλε: κλα.
καλέω, καλέσω (Att. καλῶ, καλοῦμαι), κέκληκα. ἐκάλεσα, ἐκλήθην.
34. κάμνω, labour.—καμ, κμα: καμν.
κάμνω, καμοῦμαι, κέκμηκα. ἔκαμον.
35. κεράω, mix.—κερ, κερα, κρα. κερνα, κερνα. κερα, κεραννυ.
κεράω, κεράννυμι and κερνάω, κερᾶσω, κέκρᾶκα, κέκρᾶμαι, ἐκράθην.
Also κεκίρασμαι, ἐκεράσθην (ἐκερόμην, Hom.).
36. κρεμάννυμι, hang.—κρεμ, κρεμα, κρεμαννυ.
κρεμάννυμι, hang (trans.), κρεμάσω (κρεμῶ, Att.).
κρεμάννυμαι, am hanged. Mid. hang myself: κρεμασθήσομαι, ἐκρεμάσθην.
κρέμαμαι, hang (intrans.), κρεμήσομαι, ἐκρεμάσθην.
(κρέμαμαι, κρέμωμαι, κρεμαίμην and οἰμην.)
37. κυνέω, kiss.—κυ, κυν, κυνε.
κυνέω, κῦσω, κυνήσομαι: ἐκῦσα.
38. λαγχάνω, get by lot.—λεχ, λαχ, ληχ: λενχ, λεγχ: λαχ, λαχχαν.
λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, εἴληχα and ἔλογχα. ἔλαχον, εἴληγμαi.
39. λαμβάνω, receive.—λαβ, ληβ: λαμβ, λαμβαν.
λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἴληφα, ἔλαβον.
(Ion. λάμψομαι, ἔλαμμαι, ἐλάμφθην, and ἐλάβηκα.)
40. λανθάνω, am hid.—λαθ, ληθ: λανθαν.
λανθάνω (λήθω), λήσω, ἐλήθηα. ἔλαθον.
λανθάνομαι (mid.), λήσομαι, ἐλήθηα. ἐλαθόμην.
41. λούω, wash.—λο, λοε, λου.
λούω. From this verb the Attics use contracted forms from λόω. Imperf. 3 sing. ἔλου: so λοῦσθαι, λούμενος.
42. μανθάνω, learn. μαθ, μηθ: μαθε: μανθαν.
μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα. ἔμαθον.
43. μείρομαι, receive as one's share. μερ, μαρ: μορ: μειρ.
μείρομαι, perf. ἔμοροα. εἵμαρται, it is determined by fate (ἔμορορον Hom.).
44. μίγνυμι, mix.—μιγ, μιγνυ: μισγ.
μίγνυμι (μίσγω), μίξω. Pass. μέμγμαι, ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην.
45. μιμνήσκω, remind.—μνα, μνησκ, μιμνησκ.
μιμνήσκω, μνήσω—
μιμνήσκομαι, I bring to mind; mention; μνησθήσομαι, ἐμνήσθην; and
perf. μέμνημαι (as new pres.), I remember; μεμνήσομαι.

46. ὀζω, give forth a smell; smell. ὀδ, ὀζ, ὀζε.
ὀζω, ὀζήσω (ὀζέσω), ὀδωδα (with meaning of the pres.).
47. οἶμαι, think.—οἶ, οἶ, οἶε. [Sing. 2. οἶε.]
οἶμαι and οἶμαι, οἶήσομαι. Imp. φέμην, ψμην. φήθην (οἶθηται).
48. οἴχομαι, am gone. οἴχ, οἴχε, οἴχο.
οἴχομαι, οἴχήσομαι, ψχημαι and οἴχωκα.
49. ὀλισθαίνω, glide.—ὀλισθ, ὀλισθε, ὀλισθαν, ὀλισθαιν.
ὀλισθαίνω and ὀλισθάνω, ὀλισθήσω, ὀλισθηκα. ὀλισθον.
50. ὀλλυμι, destroy.—ὀλ, ὀλε, ὀλυ.
ὀλλυμι, ὀλέσω, ὀλῶ, ὀλώλεκα. ὀλεσα.
ὀλλυμαι (am undone), ὀλοῦμαι, ὀλωλα. ὀλόμην.
51. ὀμνυμι, swear.—ὀμ, ὀμε, ὀμο: ὀμνυ.
ὀμνυμι, ὀμοῦμαι, ὀμώμοκα, ὀμώμοσμαι. ὀμοσα, ὀμόθην.
(σ dropt in the rest of perf. p. ὀμώμοται.)
52. ὀνίνημι, profit.—ὀν, ὀνα, ὀνινα.
ὀνίνημι, ὀνήσω, ὀνησα. (as ἴστημι in pres. and imperf.)
ὀνίναμαι (receive benefit), ὀνήμην (ησο, &c.) or ὀνάμην.
[from ὀνάμην, ὀναίμην, ὀνασθαι.]
53. ὀράω, see.—Filled up with tenses from ὀπ (in ὀψ, ὀπ-ος) and εἶδ.
ὀράω, ὀψομαι, ἑώρακα, ἑώραμαι (ὤμμαι), ὤφθην. Imp. ἑώρων. For aor.
εἶδον (ιδέ, &c.) and εἶδόμεν (ιδού, &c.). Verb. adj. ὀρατέος, ὀρατός,
ὀπτός.
54. ὀσφραίνομαι, smell (trans.). ὀσφρ, ὀσφρε: ὀσφρα, ὀσφραίν.
ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀσφρήσομαι. ὀσφρόμην (ὀσφράμην, ὀσφρησάμην).
55. ὀφείλω, owe.—ὀφελ, ὀφειλ, ὀφειλε.
ὀφείλω, ὀφειλήσω, ὀφείλον (as a wish only).
56. ὀφλισκάνω, owe.—ὀφελ, ὀφλ, ὀφλε, ὀφλισκ.
ὀφλισκάνω, ὀφλήσω. ὀφλον.
57. παίζω, sport.—παιγ, παιδ, παιζ.
παίζω, παίξομαι, πέπαισμαι. ἔπαισα.
58. πάσχω, suffer.—πεθ, παθ, πηθ: πενθ: παθ, παθσχ, πασχ.
πάσχω, πείσομαι, πέπονθα. ἔπαθον.
59. πετάννυμι, spread out.—πεγα, πτα: πεταννυ.
πετάννυμι, πεᾶσω, &c. P. pass. πέπταμαι, ἔπετάσθην.
60. πέτομαι, fly.—πετ, πεγα, πτα: ἔπτ, ἰπτ: ποτε.
πέτομαι (πετήσομαι), πτήσομαι. Aor. ἐπτόμεν (πέτσθαι).
There are also two other aorists:
ἐπτάμην (from ἴπταμαι), πτάσθαι, πτάμενος.
ἔπτην (from the obsol. act.), πτήναι, πτάς.
61. πέρθω, lay waste.—περθ, παρθ, πραθ: πορθε.
πέρθω, πέρσω, &c. aor. ἔπραθον. Hom. (πορθέω, a collateral form.)
62. πήγνυμι, make fast, hard, congeal.—παγ, πηγ, πηγνυ.
πήγνυμι, πήξω, πέπηγα (intrans.). ἐπάγην.

63. πίνω, drink.—πι, πιν: πο.
πίνω, (irr. fut.) πίομαι, πέπωκα, πέπομαι. ἔπιον, ἐπόθην.
64. πιπράσκω, sell.—πρα, πιπρα, πιπρασκ.
πιπράσκω (no fut.), πέπρωκα. ἐπράθην.
65. πίπτω, fall.—πετ, πεσ: πεπετ, πιπτ: πτε, πτο.
πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, ἔπεσον.
66. πλήσσω, strike.—πλαγ, πληγ, πλησσ.
πλήσσω (reg.). Aor. 2. pass. ἐπλήγην. Perf. 2. πέπληγα. (Hom. &c.)
In the compounds, ἐκπλήττω, &c. (to terrify): Aor. ἐπλάγην.
(πατάσσω, used in the *active* by the Attics.)
67. πυνθάνομαι, inquire.—πυθ, πευθ: πυνθαν.
πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, πέπυσμαι. ἐπυθόμην.
68. ῥέζω, do (*poet.*)—ῥέδ, ῥεγ: ἱρδ, ἱργ: ῥέζ.
ῥέζω and ἱρδω, ῥέζω and ἱρζω, ἱοργα, ἱοργμαι. ἱρζα, ἱρεξα, ἱρέχθην.
69. ῥέω, flow.—ῥε, ῥεϋ: ῥυ, ῥυε.
ῥέω, *ῥεύσομαι and ῥυήσομαι, ἐῤῥύηκα. *ἔῤῥευσα, ἐῤῥύην.
[The forms with asterisk are *un-Attic.*]
70. ῥήγνυμι, break.—ῥαγ, ῥηγ, ῥήγνυ: ῥωγ.
ῥήγνυμι, ῥήζω.—ἐῤῥάγην, ἐῤῥωγα (am broken to pieces).
71. σβέννυμι, extinguish.—σβε, σβεννυ.
σβέννυμι, σβέσω, ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι, ἐσβέσθην, ἔσβην (was extinguished).
72. σμάω, smear.—σμα, σμη, σμηχ.
σμάω (άεις, ἦς), σμήσω, &c. ἐσμήχθην.
73. στορέννυμι, strew.—στορ, στορε, στορεννυ: στρο, στρωννυ.
στορέννυμι, } στορέσω, ἐστόρεσα, ἐστορέσθην, and
στόρνυμι, } στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἐστρώθην.
στρώννυμι, } Verb. adj. στρωτός.
74. τέμνω, cut.—τεμ, ταμ: τεμν, ταμν: τμε.
τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέμμηκα. ἔτεμον (ἔταμον), ἐτμήθην.
75. τίκτω, bring forth, bear.—τεκ, τεκτ, τικτ.
τίκτω, (τέζω) τέξομαι, τέτοκα. ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην.
76. τιτράω, bore.—τρα, τραν, τραιν, τετραιν.
(τιτράω, τράινω) τετραίνω, τρήσω, τέτρηκα, τέτρημαι. ἐτέτρηνα.
77. τρέχω, run.—θρεχ.—δρεμ, δραμ, δραμε.
τρέχω, (θρέξομαι) δραμοῦμαι, δεδράμηκα (δέδρομα, Ep.). (ἔθρεξα)
ἔδραμον.
78. τρώγω, eat.—τρωγ—τραγ.
τρώγω, τρώξομαι. ἔτραγον.
79. τεύχω, }
τυγχάνω, happen on, hit, } τυγ, τυχ, τυχε. τυχ, τευχ and τυχαν.
τεύχω, poet., τεύξω, τέτευχα, τέτυγμα. Verb. adj. τευκτός, τυκτός.
τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, τετύχηκα. ἔτυχον.

80. *τύπτω*, strike.—*τυπ, τυπτ, τυπτε*.
τύπτω has generally *τυπτήσω* in Attic: *ἐτύπην*. Verb. adj. *τυπτητέος*.
81. *φαίνω*, show; appear.—*φα, φαν, φαιν*.
φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφηνα: ἔφηνα.
φαίνομαι, φανοῦμαι (φανήσομαι), πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην, ἐφάνην.
 The passive has the *intrans.* meaning (*appear, shine*), which belongs also to the *perf.* 2. of the active, and sometimes to the *pres.* and *imperf.*
 But *πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην* have also a strictly *passive* meaning.
82. *φέρω*, bear.—*φερ.—οί.—ένεκ, ένενκ*.
φέρω, οἶσω, ένήνοχα. Aor. 1. *ήνεγκα (ήνεια, Ion.)*.
 Pass. *ένεχθήσομαι* and *οισθήσομαι, ένήνεγμαι, ήνέχθην (ήνείχθην, Ion.)*.
 Verb. adj. *οιστέος, οιστός*.
83. *φθάνω*, anticipate (*neut.*).—*φθα, φθαν*.
φθάνω, φθᾶσω or *φθήσομαι, ἔφθακα. ἔφθασα, ἔφθην*.
 (*ἔφθην—φθαίην, φθῶ, φθῆναι, φθάς.*)
84. *χαίρω*, rejoice.—*χαρ, χαιρ, χαιρε: χαρε*.
χαίρω, χαιρήσω, (κεχάρηκα), κεχάρημαι (κέχαρμαι, Poet.), έχάρην.
85. *χέω* (*χεύσω*), pour.—*χε, χευ, χυ*.
χέω (χεύσω), κέχῦκα, κέχῦμαι. (ἔχευα, Ep. ἔχεα—ἐχύθην (ῥ)). (Fut.
Mid. χέομαι. F. act. χέω, χεῖς, χεῖ.)

§ 28. (WORDS WITH PENULT LONG.)

154 Certain general rules may be first stated.

- (1) All diphthongs and contractions are *long*.
- (2) Short vowels before two consonants or a double consonant become long by *position*: but
- (3) A *mute* before a *liquid* does *not* make a vowel long by position, unless it be a *middle* mute (*β, γ, δ*) before *λ, μ, or ν*.

Hence the *penult* in *ἄτεκνος, δύσποτος, χαράδρα* is *short*.

————— *πέπλεγμαι, εὔδομος, βίβλος* is *long*.

155 VOCABULARY 27.

The following words have the penult long:—

(a) ὁ φλύαρος,	idle talk ¹ .	κόβαλος,	knave.
ἀνιαρός,	vexatious.	ἄκρατος,	pure, unmixed.
τιάρα,	tiara.	νεανίς,	young woman.
ὀπαδός,	attendant.	σίναπι,	mustard.
αὐθάδης,	self-satisfied, proud.	σιαγών (ή),	jaw.

¹ Or, idle talker.

b) Together with those in *αγός* from *ἄγω* or *ἄγνυμι* :

λοχαγός,	captain.	ναναγός,	shipwrecked person.
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c)

κάμινος (ή),	stove.	ὄμιλος (ό),	crowd.
χαλινός (ό),	bridle.	στρόβιλος,	cone of a pine.
σέλινον,	parsley.	πέδιλον,	shoe.
κύμινον,	cummin.	χελιδών (ή),	swallow.
σुकάμινον,	mulberry.	ἔριθος,	labourer for hire.
κυκλάμινον,	cyclamen.	ἀκριβής,	accurate.
δωτίνη,	gift.	ἀκόνιτον,	aconite.
ἄξινη,	axe.	τάριχος (τό),	salt fish, &c.
ρήτινη,	resin.		

d)

αἰσχύνη,	shame.	πάπυρος (ή),	papyrus.
εὐθύνη,	examination.	λάφυρον,	booty.
κίνδυνος (ό),	danger.	πίτυρον,	bran.
βόθυνος (ό),	pit.	ἄγκυρα,	anchor.
λάγνος,	flask.	γέφυρα,	bridge.
πρεσβύτης,	old man.	ὄλυρα,	spelt.
ψιμυθος (ό),	white lead.	κολλύρα,	sort of cake.
κέλυφος (τό),	husk, pod.		

VOCABULARY 28.

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(1) Adjectives in *υρος* have generally the penult *short*; as, *ἐχυρός, οχυρός* (from *ἔχω*): but *ισχυρός* (from *ισχύω*), strong.

(2) The penult of the following words is *sometimes* short; but it is safer to pronounce them *long*.

μυρική,	tamarisk.	κορύνη,	club.
πλημμυρίς,	flood, tide.	τορύνη,	ladle.

(3) The following proper names have the penult long :—

(α) *Στύμφαλος, Φάρσαλος, Πρίαπος, Ἄρατος, Δημάρατος, Ἀχάτης, Μιθριδάτης, Εὐφράτης, Νιφάτης, Θεανώ, Ἰάσων, Ἀμασις, Σάραπις* (Serapis).

(ι) *Εὐριπος, Ἐνπιεύς, Σέριφος, Φοινίκη, Γράνικος, Κάϊκος, Ὀσιρις, Βούσιρις, Ἀγχισης, Αἴγινα, Καμάρινα, Ἀφροδίτη, Ἀμφιρίτη.*

(ν) *Διόνυσος, Ἀμφρυσός, Καμβύσης, Ἀρχύτας, Κωκυτός, Βηρυτός, Ἀβυδος, Βιθυνός, Πάχυνον, Κέρκυρα* or *Κόρκυρα.*

VOCABULARY 29.

157

The following have the first syllable long :—

φιλός,	bare.	μικρός,	small.
χιλός (ό),	fodder.	τιμή,	honour.
λιμός (ό),	hunger.	νίκη,	victory.
ρίνός (ή),	skin.	κλίνη,	bed, couch.
λιτός,	simple, plain.	εἶνη,	whirlpool.

θυμός (ὁ),	mind, passion.	χρυσός (ὁ),	gold.
ῥυμός (ὁ),	pole of a carriage.	ξυνός,	common.
χυμός (ὁ),	juice, sap.	γρυπός,	hook-nosed.
χυλός (ὁ),	chyle.	κυφός,	bent.
τυρός (ὁ),	cheese.	ψυχρός,	cold.
πυρός (ὁ),	wheat.	ψυχή,	soul.
φυλή,	tribe.	λύπη,	sorrow.
ῥλη,	wood, matter.		
σύριγξ (ἡ),	pipe.	τρογών (ἡ),	turtle dove. [ward.
ἄτη,	ruin.	φράτωρ,	member of the same
δαλός (ὁ),	firebrand.	σφραγίς (ἡ),	seal; τραχύς, rough.

158 In dissyllable verbs in ω , and those in $\alpha\omega$, $\iota\omega$, $\upsilon\omega$, $\upsilon\rho\omega$,

{ i and v are *long*: except in $\gamma\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omega$, and (*Atticè*) $\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$.
 { α is *short*: except in $\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$; and in $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\iota\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ in the *Epic* poets.

159 Of contracted verbs, the following should be marked as having the first syllable long:—

κινέω, move.	σιγάω, am silent.	συλάω, plunder.
ρίγιέω, shudder.	διφέω, search for.	φυσάω, blow, breathe.

160 By knowing these quantities, we know the quantity of many compounds, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\psi\upsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\rho\iota\theta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\upsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$, &c.: and of many *proper names*, such as *Hermotimus*, *Demonicus*, *Eriphyle*, &c.

161 A few compounds take the *short vowel* of the second Aor. instead of the long one of the Present. This happens

(1) In some substantives in η , $\eta\varsigma$: $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\eta}$, $\delta\iota\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\psi\acute{\upsilon}\chi\acute{\eta}$, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\psi\acute{\upsilon}\chi\acute{\eta}$, $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\omicron\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\varsigma$.

(2) In some adjectives in $\eta\varsigma$, G. $\epsilon\omicron\omicron\varsigma$: $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\lambda\iota\nu\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\varsigma$.

162 Though the rule that a *vowel before a vowel is short*, has even more exceptions than in Latin, yet it is oftener short than long.

163 In $\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\iota\alpha$, $\iota\omicron\nu$ (in *nouns*), it is always short, except in

$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$, nest. $\kappa\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, dust. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, vexation.
 $\acute{\alpha}\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha$, (*personal*) *insult*. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\delta\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$.

164 The following words have also the penult *long*:—

λαός (ὁ),	people.	ναός (ὁ),	temple.
κάω (for $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$),	burn.	κλάω (for $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$),	weep.

$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\acute{\omega}$, Bellona.

Of words in *ων, ιων*,

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1) Those with *ο* in penult of gen. have penult *long*.

————— *ω* ————— *short*.

Hence the penult is *long* in *Ἀμφίων, Μυχάων*, &c., and all *comparatives* in *ιων*; *βελτίων*, &c. : but *short* in *Δευκαλίων, Φορμίων*, gen. *ωνος*.

Of proper names in *αος*, those in *λαος* have of course the *α* long : 166
besides these observe,

Ἀμφιάρῃος (*long*): *Οινόμαῶς* (*short*).

OBS.—In a vast number of cases not mentioned here, the *accents* are of great help towards ascertaining the quantity of syllables.

PART II.

EASY EXERCISES

ON THE

GREEK ACCIDENCE.

EASY EXERCISES.

LESSON I.

The Alphabet:—to be learnt by heart, and the pupil's acquaintance with it tried by the tables in Introduction, p. 2, 6, and 7; by means of which the letters may be taken *regularly* in many different orders of succession.

LESSON II.

The Alphabet, as before. Exercise at the bottom of Introduction, p. 2, to be done. It may be varied by requiring some words to be written in capitals.

LESSON III.—(*Breathings.*)

(1) Every word that begins with a vowel or diphthong has a *breathing* over it: it is placed over the *second* vowel of a diphthong.

(2) The *rough* breathing is a *comma turned the wrong way*, and is sounded like an *h* before the vowel.

Thus $\begin{matrix} \acute{o} \\ \text{oi} \end{matrix}$ } are sounded *ho, hoi*.

(3) The *smooth* breathing is a *comma*, and has no effect on the pronunciation.

(4) Every word that begins with *v* has, in Attic Greek, the *rough* breathing.

(5) The *consonant* ρ has also the *rough* breathing over it when it stands at the beginning of a word.

(6) In the *middle* of a word a *single* ρ has no breathing over it: of two ρ 's, the first has the *smooth*, the second the *rough* breathing. $\xi\rho\rho\omega\sigma$!

EXERCISE 1.

Write (with the proper *breathings*) the following words in Greek characters.

hĕn	hōmoiōs	rhabdōs	rhinos	arrhabōn
hois	hōn	hikanoi	adunatōs	ĕsti
ĕgō	hōs	agathōs	houtoi	ĕchousin
ĕn	aneu	hōspĕr	hĕdu	hōti
hun	an	hĕgĕmōna	rheuma	rhachōs

(The declension of the Article may be learnt with this lesson. Page 3, 13.)

LESSON IV.

- (1) The mutes are divided into three sets of three.

		Smooth.		Middle.		Aspirate.
<i>p</i> sounds	..	π	..	β	..	φ
<i>k</i> sounds	..	κ	..	γ	..	χ
<i>t</i> sounds	..	τ	..	δ	..	θ

- (2) { For any *p* sound with *ς* you must write ψ.
 For any *k* sound with *ς* you must write ξ.
 For any *t* sound with *ς* you must write ς only.

- (3) Also for πτ-ς you must write ψ: for κτ-ς, ξ.

(a) Thus	βλεπ-ς θλιβ-ς βαφ-ς τυπτ-ς	}	become	}	βλεψ θλιψ βαψ τυψ.
(b) And	πλεκ-ς λεγ-ς αρχ-ς				πλεξ λεξ αρξ.
(c)	πειθ-ς σπευδ-ς				πεις σπευς.

- (4) The past tense is, in Greek, called the Aorist.

- (5) The root of the future is got from the root of the present by adding
- ς*
- .

(6) A verb is made third singular of the present or future by adding *ει* to the root of the present or future respectively: (γραφ, write) γραφει, he writes; γραψει, he will write.

(7) A verb is made third singular of the imperfect by putting *ε* before and after the root of the present¹: ἐ-γραφ-ε, he was writing.

(8) A verb is made third singular of the aorist by putting *ε* before and after the root of the future²: ἐ-γραψ-ε, he wrote.

γραφ, root of present.

(Present) γραφ-ει. ἐ-γραφ-ε (Imperf.).

(γραφ-σ =) γραψ, root of the future.

(Future) γραψ-ει ἐ-γραψ-ε (Aorist).

VOCABULARY.

γραφ	βλαπτ	πειθ	κλεπτ	δωκ
write, paint	hurt ³ , injure	persuade	steal	pursue.
ψυχη	Σκυθης	νεανιας	ἐπιστολη	τουτο
soul	Scythian	young man	letter	this (neut.).

¹ The prefixed *ε* is called the syllabic augment.

² Or, 'the sigmated root,' i. e. root with added *ς*.

³ In the sense of *inflicting injury or damage*.

Article.

	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	το
Acc.	τον	την	το.

Sigmatē (i. e. add *sigma* to) the roots *γραφ*, *βλαπτ*, *κλεπτ*¹, *διωκ*.

EXERCISE 2.

[The nouns in the Vocab. are made acc. singular by adding *ν* if they end in a vowel; by changing *ς* into *ν* if they end in *ς*.]

He hurts. He was hurting. He will hurt. He hurt. He persuades. He will persuade. He persuaded. He was persuading. He pursues. He pursued. He will pursue. He stole this. He will pursue the young man. He persuaded the Scythian. It hurt the soul. He will write the letter. The young man was writing the letter. The young man will hurt the Scythian. He is stealing the letter. The Scythian was pursuing the young man.

LESSON V.—(First declension.)

VOCABULARY.

δεσποτης	τεχνιτης	κριτης	αροπωλης
master	artist	judge	baker.
ποιητης	πολιτης	Περσης	γεωμετρης
poet	citizen	Persian	geometer.
Αινειας	Αγχισης	ταμιας	αδολεσχος
Æneas	Anchises	steward	chatterer.

δωσει, he will give.

μη διωκ-ε, do not pursue.

(1) A verb of the present tense is made imperative, in the second person, by adding *ε* to the root.

EXERCISE 3.

[OBS. 1.—Proper names very often take the article in Greek. Prefix it to them in the following exercise.]

OBS. 2.—The possessive pronouns are to be translated by the article.]

He will persuade his master. Æneas will persuade Anchises. The young man persuaded the judge. The steward will write this.

¹ OBS.—The *fut.* of *κλεπτ* must not be formed in the way just explained, as its future is of a different form (*Fut. Mid.*): as that of *διωκ* often is.

The young man will give this to the steward. The master wrote this to the Scythians. O baker. The artist will persuade the poet. The poet is persuading the artist. O baker, do not steal. He is persuading the Persians. He persuaded the Scythian's¹ steward. He will give this to the (two) citizens.

LESSON VI.—(*Eton second declension.*)

VOCABULARY.

κρυπτ	βλεπ	θαπτ ²	λειπ	θειγ
hide, conceal	look	bury	leave; leave behind	soothe.
γη	μαχη	θαλασσα	αληθεια	σοφια
earth	battle	sea	truth	wisdom.

Towards, προς } both with acc.
To, εις }

τιμη honour.
Ατρείδης son of Atreus.

EXERCISE 4.

☞ Place the governed genitive *after* the article of the governing noun.
'The of the viper head.'

He looks. He looked. He will bury the young man. He will hurt his master. He will hurt the young man's soul. He buried the Scythian. He is looking towards the earth. He looked towards the sea. He will look towards the baker. O baker, don't look towards the earth. He left his wisdom. He soothed the young man. He will soothe the geometer. The honour paid to his wisdom (*say*, the honour of his wisdom) soothes the geometer. Look to the honour paid to (*say*, the honour of) truth. He will give this to the son-of-Atreus. He was soothing the Muse with his wisdom. The battle hurt the citizens. The judge looked to truth. He hid this.

¹ Say 'the of the Scythian steward.'

² Used of *any* of the customary ways of disposing of a corpse, whether by *burying* in the earth, *embalming*, or *burning*. To express burying in the earth, when it is to be pointed out that *that* was the kind of funeral-rite meant, εν γη κρύπτειν, to *hide in the earth*, is used.

LESSON VII.—(*Second [third] declension.*)

[Terminations, p. 3. Paradigms, p. 5.]

VOCABULARY.

νεοττος	νησος (<i>f</i>)	ἄγγελος	ἔργον	νομος
young-one	island	messenger	work	law.
λογος	ῥοδον	ἴον	οἶκος	ἀμπελος (<i>f</i>)
word, speech	rose	violet	house	vine.

ἐν, in, with dat.

ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ, in the house.

EXERCISE 5.

He steals the poet's roses. He looked towards the messenger. He will give this to the messenger. The judge looked to works. He will hide the poet's words. He is pursuing the (two) poets. The disease hurt the artist. The young man will give the (two) eagles to the damsel. The law persuades the judge. The wisdom of the laws will persuade the judge. The messenger looked towards the island. He will look towards the baker's garden. He will hurt the Scythian with his knife. The eagle will soothe its young-ones. I will give the viper¹ to the eagles. He will leave the house.

LESSON VIII.—(*Verbs with roots ending in ζ.*)

VOCABULARY.

θαυμαζ ²	κολαζ ²	κομιζ
wonder at, admire	chastise	bring, take.

From verbs in ζ the root of the fut. is generally formed by changing ζ into σ (θαυμάσ, κομίσ). *Obs.* The α and ι in fut. of these verbs are short.

EXERCISE 6.

The law will chastise the Scythian. He admired the poet's roses. He was admiring the violets. The master was chastising the Scythian. The poet will admire the island. The messenger stole the rose. The Scythian admires the poet's house. The Persian will admire the houses. The Persian is admiring the vine. The law chastised the Persian. O Persian, do not wonder at my words.

¹ ἐχιδνα.² It will be seen afterwards, that these verbs generally form their fut. in a different way. The fut. θαυμάσω is found in good writers, though Fut. Mid. is the more common.

LESSON IX.—(*Attic* [*fourth*] *declension.*)

EXERCISE 7.

[Learn Voc. 5, p. 7. Refer to Ex. 3, *Obs.*]

The peacock is wondering at the hare. The young man admired the peacock. The boy pursued the hare. The Persian stole the hare. The Persian will pursue the hares. The Persian will admire the wisdom of the Scythian. He admires the poet's dining-room. O geometer, admire the temple of Minerva¹. The poet looked towards Mount-Athos. The young man did not² admire the peacock's voice³. He was looking towards the temples. The poet admired Mount-Athos. He does not admire the temple of Minerva¹. He did not admire the temple of Mercury¹. He will give this to the peacocks. He brought the figs.

(1) From what roots *might* *θαυμασει* come? [*θαυματ*, *θαυμαδ*, *θαυμαθ*, or *θαυμαζ*.] Why? [Because the *t* sounds are thrown away before *ς*, and *ζ* is treated as a *t* sound.]

(2) From what roots *might* *ταξ* come? [From *τακ*, *ταγ*, *ταχ*, *τακτ*, *τασσ* or *ταττ*.] Why? [Because *any k* sound, or *κτ*, with *ς* = *ξ*; and *σσ*, *ττ*, are treated like *k* sounds.]

LESSON X.—(*Third* [*fifth*] *declension.*)

EXERCISE 8.

[Learn the first half of Voc. 6, p. 9.]

He will give this to the doves. The young man will admire the poet's doves. The geometer admired the statue. The fox hurt the dove. The boy will admire the dove's head. The eagle soothes its young-one with its wing. The eagle looked towards the steward. With eagle's wings. The Persian's steward will look towards the sea. He was stealing the young man's whip. The Scythian was stealing the geometer's roses. He will give this to the foxes. He will give honours to the geometers. He will give the fox to the boys. He concealed the geometer's words. He will give the fox to the Persian's boys. He will give honours to the Greeks.

¹ Vocabulary, p. 5.

² *οὐκ* before the verb. When it does not stand before a vowel, *οὐ*.

³ *φωνη*.

EXERCISE 9.

[Learn the second half of Voc., p. 9, 33.]

He admired the orators. He will give honours to the old men. He wondered-at the giant's body. He will admire the orators of the Greeks. He wondered-at the wisdom of the old men. He will give the roses to the old men. He pursued the flatterer. The boy is admiring the doves. He admired the wisdom of the orator. He will give the statue to the Persian. O Scythian, do not admire the flatterers. The geometer was wondering-at the giant's bones (p. 6, *d*). The boy admires the eagle's head. The Ethiopian looks towards the flame. The Scythian looked towards the Greeks. The boy is wondering at the fox's cunning¹. He will give the dove to the fox. The eagle will soothe its (two) young-ones.

LESSON XI.—(*Learn the words that suffer Apocope: p. 13. § 10.*)

νομοθετης (1)	φωνη (2)	ἀηδων ² (f)	δρακοντ (m)	θεραποντ
lawgiver	voice	nightingale	dragon	servant.
ὄρνυγ (m)	χελιδον (f)	χην (m)	ὄνυχ (m)	ὀδοντ ³ (m)
quail	swallow	goose	claw, talon	tooth

EXERCISE 10.

[Learn Rule 40, and Voc. 12, p. 13.]

He will give this to his father. He admires the poet's daughter. He admired the voice of the nightingale. The raven is stealing this with its claws. He was admiring the lion's claws. The Scythian will admire the wisdom of the lawgiver. The wild-beast bit⁴ the boy with his tooth. It hurt the wild-beast's belly. He will give the quail to the old man. He will admire the dragon's teeth. The boy will give this to the geese. He will give this to Ceres. O Ceres, do not hurt the citizens. The artist painted Ceres. He was admiring the Persian's mother. The mother will persuade her daughter. He will give the whips to his servants. The fox per-

¹ σοφια.² The root only is given of the nouns of the fifth. Find the nom. by p. 8, 31.³ Nom. ὀδοντ.⁴ Form it from root of fut. δηξ.

suaded the raven. The fox's cunning¹ persuaded the lion. The boy bit the servant's head with his teeth. The mother soothed her boy's mind with her voice. The voice of law soothes the citizens.

LESSON XII.—(*Adjectives in ος.*)

Sing.	Nom. (good.)			(hateful, hostile.)		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρός	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρόν
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	ἐχθροῦ	ἐχθρᾶς	ἐχθροῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	ἐχθρῷ	ἐχθρᾷ	ἐχθρῷ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρόν	ἐχθράν	ἐχθρόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρέ	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρόν
<i>Dual.</i>						
N. A. V.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθά	ἀγαθῷ	ἐχθρῷ	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρῷ
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	ἐχθροῖν	ἐχθραῖν	ἐχθροῖν
<i>Plur.</i>						
Nom. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά	ἐχθροί	ἐχθραί	ἐχθρά
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρῶν
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	ἐχθροῖς	ἐχθραῖς	ἐχθροῖς
Acc.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά	ἐχθρούς	ἐχθράς	ἐχθρά.

ἀγαθος ἐχθρος αἰσχρος
good hateful, hostile base, disgraceful.

σοφος φιλος κενος καλος
wise, clever friendly, dear. empty beautiful.

ἐχθρος, φιλος, are also used substantively for *an enemy, a friend.*
ἐστι, he is: ἦν, he was.

EXERCISE 11.

[Abstract nouns *often* take the article: *Virtue, ἀρετη, or ἡ ἀρετη.*]

He will persuade his dear father by his words. Empty wisdom will persuade the citizens. He wonders at the wise young man. He is hateful to the wise. O young man, do not pursue empty cleverness. He wonders at the words of the base flatterer. The speech is disgraceful. He admired the wise geometer. The poet will admire the (two) wise geometers. He is friendly to the good. O geometer, do not hide thy wisdom. The boy admired the dove's beautiful head. He will pursue the dear young man. He will paint the beautiful heads of the boys. He will hurt the flatterer's hateful head. The flatterer will persuade the young man by his base words. He admired the wise artists.

¹ σοφια.

LESSON XIII.—(Contracted Nouns.)

<i>Sing.</i>	ἡ, trireme.		τό, wall.		ἦ, (echoing) sound.	
Nom.	τριήρης		τείχος		ἦχώ	
Gen.	τριήρεος	τριήρους	τείχεος	τείχους	ἦχόος	ἦχοῦς
Dat.	τριήρεϊ	τριήρει	τείχεϊ	τείχει	ἦχοϊ	ἦχοϊ
Acc.	τριήρεα	τριήρη	τείχος		ἦχόα	ἦχώ
Voc.	τριήρες ¹		τείχος		ἦχοϊ	
<i>Dual.</i>						
N. A. V.	τριήρει	τριήρη	τείχεε	τείχη	☞ The dual and plural follow the second [third] declension. (<i>Dual</i> , ἦχώ; <i>pl.</i> ἦχοί, &c.)	
G. D.	τριήρεϊν	τριήροϊν	τείχεϊν	τείχοϊν		
<i>Plur.</i>						
Nom. V.	τριήρεις	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη		
Gen.	τριήρέων	τριήρῶν ²	τείχέων	τείχῶν		
Dat.	τριήρεσσι(ν)		τείχεσσι(ν)			
Acc.	τριήρεας	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη		
καλλος	μενος	άνθος	δρος			
beauty	strength, force	flower	mountain.			
ἀληθης	ἀκριβης	ψευδης	αὐθαδης			
true	accurate	false	self-satisfied ; vain.			
πειθω (f)	ναος (m)	κτιζ	πυθ			
persuasiveness, } persuasion, proof }	temple	build, colonize	rot (trans).			
	ἡ ἀκριβης σοφια, accurate wisdom.					
	ἡ του ποιητου ἀκριβης σοφια.					

EXERCISE 12.

[How are adjectives in ης declined? (Like τριήρης for the *mas.* and *fem.*; like τεῖχος, for the neuter; except that the termination of the nom. is ες, not ος.)—The contracted forms are to be used.]

The poet will build a temple to Persuasion. He painted the self-satisfied young man. He wonders at the strength of the flame. He admires the poet's flowers. He will admire the geometer's accurate wisdom. The earth will rot the artist's bones³. True wisdom will persuade the citizens. He soothed the poet's mind by his persuasiveness. The persuasiveness of his words will soothe the judge's mind. The damsel soothed the young man by her beauty. False wisdom hurts. The persuasiveness of false wisdom soothed the self-satisfied young man. He wondered at the strength of the giants. He admired the temple of Persuasion. The geometer will build a temple to accurate wisdom. True honour soothes the poet's mind. The boy was admiring the beauty of the eagles. The poet

¹ τριήρες, *Gröttling.*

² τριήρων, *Gröttling.*

³ See p. 6, 21 (*d*).

admired the beauty of the mountains. He admires the walls of the temple. The boy admires his father's true wisdom. The citizen built a temple to Ceres. The geometer admires the accurate laws of wisdom. The boy stole the poet's flowers. The citizen admired the lawgiver's accurate wisdom.

LESSON XIV.—(Contracted Nouns.)

<i>Sing.</i>	ή, city.	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>S. ὁ, ell.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>S. τό, city.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.	πόλις	πόλεις	πῆχυς	πήχεις	ἄστυ	ἄστη
G.	πόλεως	πόλεων	πήχεως	πήχεων	ἄστορος	ἄστέων
D.	πόλει	πόλεσι(ν)	πήχει	πήχεσι(ν)	ἄστει	ἄστεσι(ν)
A.	πόλιν		πῆχυν			
V.	πόλι		πῆχυν			
<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	πόλεε		πήχεε		ἄστει	
G. D.	πόλει(ν) ¹		πήχε(ν)		ἄστέ(ν)	

(1) Adjectives in *υς* (neut. *υ*) have the regular G. *εος* (without contraction), and do not contract *εα* in the neut. plural.—ήδ*υς*. Neut. ήδ*υ*. G. ήδ*εος*. Pl. ήδ*εις*. Neut. ήδ*εα*.

VOCABULARY.

ὄφις	πελεκυς	ὄξυς	οἶνος (<i>m</i>)	ὑπνος (<i>m</i>)
serpent	axe	sharp	wine	sleep.

τίς ποτε; who in the world?

τί ποτε; why in the world?

(2) (*Eng.*) I will give some wine.

(*Greek.*) I will give of the wine; 'some' being omitted.

EXERCISE 13.

Who in-the-world built the city²? Why in-the-world did he build the cities? He hurt the boy with his axe. Who in-the-world stole the axes? He is soothing his mind with sweet sleep. Sleep is sweet to artists. The artist's axe was sharp. Who in-the-world will bring the axe? He will give (some) of the sweet wine to the boy. Who in-the-world built the beautiful temple to Ceres? Why in-the-world does he admire false wisdom? The Scythian wonders at the force of wine. The sweet voice of his mother soothes the boy. Sweet sleep soothes the wise poet. The poet admires the beauty of the city. He will admire the beauty of the (two) cities. The boy admires the beauty of his whip. Who in-the-world stole the boy's whip? He will give this to the swallows.

¹ or πολέ(ι)ν, πηχέ(ι)ν.

² πολ(ι)ς is to be used for city.

The boy admired the beautiful serpent (*m*). The boy will admire the beauty of the serpent. The sweet voice soothed the (two) beautiful serpents.

LESSON XV.—(*Contracted Nouns.*)

- (1) *υς*, G. *υος*, contracts N. and A. plur. into *υς*. *ιχθύς*, N. and A. plur. *ιχθῦς*.
 (2) τὸ κέρασ (*horn*), G. *ατος*, but drops *τ*, and then contracts.

<i>Sing.</i> G. κέρασ	κέρωσ	<i>Plur.</i> κέραα	κέρᾱ
D. κέραϊ	κέρᾱ	G. κεράων	κερῶν
<hr/>			
<i>Dual.</i> κέραε	κέρᾱ	D. κέρασι.	
G. D. κεράσιν	κερῶν.		

VOCABULARY.

τερασ	γερασ	γηρασ	κρεασ
a wonder	reward	old age	flesh.
ἐλαφος, stag.	ἰχθυς, G. ἰχθυος, &c., fish.		

(3) *τερασ* generally keeps the *τ* in the singular. The other three never have it; and in Attic Greek always appear in the contracted form.

EXERCISE 14.

The stag will hurt the boy with his horn. The boy admired the stag's beautiful horns. The Scythian admires the rewards of wisdom. I will give (some) of the flesh to the lions. The artist admires the beauty of the horn. He admires the old age of the good judge. The lion hid the flesh¹ in² the earth. The wild-beast will hide (some) of the flesh. The artist stole the beautiful statues. The boy was looking towards the beautiful fish. Who in-the-world hurt the stag's head with his axe? The damsel admires the beauty of the fish. He will admire the beautiful walls of the city. The flesh of the quail is sweet. The poet admired the sweet song of the nightingale.

LESSON XVI.—(*Contracted Nouns. Pure Verbs.*)

<i>Sing. ὁ, king.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
βασιλεύς	βασιλέε	βασιλεῖς ³
βασιλέωσ	βασιλείων	βασιλέων
βασιλεῖ		βασιλεῦσι(ν)
βασιλέᾱ		βασιλέᾱσ and βασιλεῖσ
βασιλεῦ		βασιλεῖς.

¹ Flesh to eat is *κρεασ*, not *σαρξ*.

² ἐν with *dat.*

³ Old Att. βασιληῖς.

VOCABULARY.

ἵππευς	ἱερεὺς	φιλε	πωλε
horseman	priest	love	sell.

☞ Pure verbs whose roots end in ε, change ε into η before σ.—φιλε, root of fut. φιλησ-.

EXERCISE 15.

The king will give this to the horsemen. The boy wondered-at the king. The geometer will sell the statue to the king. The mother will love her good daughter. O king, soothe the citizens. The young man will give (some) of the flesh to the dragons. The judge wonders-at the force of truth. The horseman wonders-at the rewards of the citizens. Who in-the-word sold the doves to the horsemen? He will give this to the priests of Ceres. He admired the teeth of the beautiful serpent. Why in-the-world did he write the letter? The song of the nightingale soothes the mind of the poet. The voice of the dove is sweet. The sweet voice of the dove soothes the mind¹ of the poet. He will love the boy. He sold the house.

LESSON XVII.

(Of the acc. sing. in the third [*fifth*]. Read p. 8, 30, *a.*)

(1) The third pl. of pres. and fut. ends in *ουσι*.

The first sing. and third plur. of the imperf. end in *ον*.

The third pl. of the aorist² ends in *αν*.

Pres. *τυπτ-ουσι*: fut. *τυψ-ουσι*: imperf. *ἐ-τυπτ-ον*: aor. *ἐτυψ-αν*.

VOCABULARY.

δρυ,	nom. δρῦς,	oak.	Acc. δρῦν.
ἐλπιδ,	nom. ἐλπίς (<i>f</i>),	hope.	Acc. ἐλπίδα.
ποδ,	nom. ποῦς (<i>m</i>),	foot.	Acc. ποδα.
ἐριδ,	nom. ἐρις (<i>f</i>),	strife.	Acc. ἐριν and ἐριδα.
φευγ	ἡδονη	κακος	βιος (<i>m</i>) ἀρετη
fly from	pleasure	bad	life virtue.

¹ P. 6, 21 (*d*).

² That is, of the only aorist we have hitherto given: the first aorist.

EXERCISE 16.

Good hope soothes the poet's mind. Sweet sleep flies-from the bad. The good fly-from base pleasure. The good admire the beauty of virtue. Base pleasures hurt the mind. O boy, fly-from base pleasures. The life of the good is sweet. The wise fly-from flatterers. The stags will hurt the boys with their horns. The words of virtue will persuade the good citizens. The serpent hurt the poet's foot. O boy, fly-from strife. Strife is hateful. Who in-the-world loves strife? He hurt the young-man with his feet.

LESSON XVIII.—(*Vocat. sing. of the third [fifth] declension.*)
p. 9, 32. (2), (4), (5).

EXERCISE 17.

O orator, do not hide the geometer's wise words. O old-man, do not look towards the sea. O boy, do not steal. O city, do not admire empty wisdom. O historian, wonder-at the force of accurate wisdom. O son-of-Atreus, admire the Greeks. O boy, admire the strength of the Greeks. O Greek, do not admire false wisdom.

LESSON XIX.

(*On the formation of the root of the Perfect for mute verbs.*)

(1) For the *p* and *k* sounds the reduplication or augment (according to rules 55, &c., p. 17) must be prefixed, and the final *p* or *k* sound changed into its aspirate; the *τ* having first been rejected, if the verb ends in *πτ* or *κτ*. [See Table in 63, p. 18.]

EXAMPLES.

τρίβ-	perf. τετριφ-
τυπ(τ)-	— τετυφ-
ἀμειβ-	— ἡμειφ-
πλεκ-	— πεπλεχ-

(2) For *t* sounds the *t* sound must be changed into *κ*, the root having been reduplicated or augmented as before.

ἔρειδ-	ἤρεικ-	ψευδ-	ἰψευκ-
--------	--------	-------	--------

(3) The termination of the third singular is *ε*.

Obs. ζ is treated like a *t* sound: σσ, ττ like a *k* sound, where no *different* direction is given.

EXERCISE 18.

He has injured the city. He has carved¹ the image. He has written the letter. The young-man has pursued the lions. He has deceived his father's hopes. The boy has woven the flowers. The Persian has admired the beauty of the city. The Scythian has admired the clever² arts of the Persian. The lawgiver has assembled the Scythians into the city. The young-man has pursued the pleasures of vice. The judge has chastised the boys. He has-made-himself-acquainted-with true wisdom. He pursued true pleasures.

LESSON XX.

(1) The pluperf. 3 sing. ends in *ει*, added to the root of the perf.; or, if the perfect has a reduplication, to the root of the perfect *augmented*.

(2) Root of perf. *τετυφ-* plup. 3 s. *ετετυφ-ει*.

————— *ημειφ-* plup. 3 s. *ημειφ-ει*.

EXERCISE 19.

The Persian had written the letter. The young-man had pursued the wild-beasts. The lawgiver had chastised the vice of the (two) young-men. The bad citizen had injured the city. False wisdom had injured the young-man's mind. O young-man, do not pursue false wisdom. The base flatterer had concealed this. The wise artist had carved the beautiful statue. The self-satisfied young-man had written this. Pursue the true pleasures of virtue. The Persian will leave off. The sweet pleasure of virtue soothes the mind.

LESSON XXI.

Terminations of the Verb as far as yet wanted.

(1) Present, *ω*.

Imperf. *ον*.

Fut. *ω*. —for liquid verbs *ω̄*, with short root.

Aor. 1. *α*. —for liquid verbs *α*, with the vowel of *short* root lengthened.

Perf. *α*. —for all but the *p* and *k* sounds, *κα*.

Plup. *ειν*. —for all but the *p* and *k* sounds, *κειν*.

¹ *γλῦφω* may take either the *reduplication* or the *augment*. B. [See 58, p. 17.]

² *σοφός*.

(2) The fut. is formed (for all but liquid verbs) by adding ω to the signated ¹ root.

The terminations of the present and future are—

Pres. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau-$	{	ω	$\epsilon\iota\zeta$	$\epsilon\iota$	} \rightarrow Principal tenses have third dual, $\omicron\nu$: third plural, $\sigma\iota$.
Fut. $\tau\upsilon\psi-$		$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\nu\sigma\iota^2$.	

EXERCISE 20.

[Learn Voc. 17, p. 21.]

He looks towards ($\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$, *acc.*) the sea. We will look towards the harbour. The artist is carving the statue. You will write. They are pursuing. The young-man is pursuing the hare. The (two) young-men are pursuing the Ethiopian. You (*pl.*) are looking towards the harbour. The boy is weaving the flowers. You (*sing.*) are plucking the flowers. He is looking towards the mountains. Sleep soothes the mind. You are soothing the young-man's mind. They (two) are stealing the fox-skin. He soothes his mind with pleasure. The boy is hastening towards the old-man. The old-man supports the boy. We are deceiving the old-men. The elephant is hastening towards its master. We are writing. They are carving the statues. They will carve the statues. The clever artists will carve the statues. I will carve a statue. We are plucking the flowers. We will pluck the flowers.

LESSON XXII.

(1) The imperfect is got by *augmenting* the root, and adding $\omicron\nu$.

(2) The aorist is got for *mute* verbs by adding $\sigma\alpha$ to the augmented root, and making the changes required by the rules for the concurrence of consonants. [63–67, p. 18.]

(3) Terminations.

<i>Imperfect.</i>		<i>Aorist I.</i>
$\omicron\nu$ $\epsilon\zeta$ ϵ		$\check{\alpha}$ $\check{\alpha}\zeta$ ϵ
$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ $\epsilon\tau\eta\nu$		$\check{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$ $\check{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$
$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\omicron\nu$.		$\check{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\check{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$ $\alpha\nu$.

¹ That is, the root formed by adding *sigma*.

² For $\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$.

(4) And observe,

☞ The principal tenses have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{third dual } \sigma\nu. \\ \text{third plural } \sigma\iota. \end{array} \right.$
 The secondary tenses have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{third dual } \eta\nu. \\ \text{third plural } \nu. \end{array} \right.$

$\tau\nu\pi\tau$ - ω . Imperf. ξ - $\tau\nu\pi\tau$ - $o\nu$.

EXERCISE 21.

[Learn Rules 52, 53, p. 16.]

He was looking towards the dove. He looked towards the sea. The dove was soothing the raven. You (*pl.*) were carving the statue. Vice was hurting the state. Vice hurts the state. The lawgiver was chastising the Persians. False pleasures hurt the soul. Pleasure soothes the soul. Thou wert soothing thy soul with pleasure. The boy was wondering-at the root of the vine. Ye were looking towards the sea. The boy was writing a letter. The young-man cherished the old-man. Thou wert looking towards the harbour. The harbour looks towards the south-wind. The boy was plucking the geometer's flowers. The artist pursued the Persian. Ye were writing the letters. He was stealing the dove. They were hiding the thong. You (*pl.*) are hiding your desire of wisdom. Love is the root of wisdom. I pursued the Persians. You (*sing.*) wove the flowers. You (*two*) injured the city. They hurt the cities.

LESSON XXIII.—(*The Perfect.*)

[Look at Questions on *Reduplication*, § 15.]

(1) To form the perf. for *p* or *k* sounds. Prefix the reduplication or augment; write ϕ , χ respectively, for the *p* or *k* sound, and put on the termination α .

☞ OBS. $\pi\tau$, $\kappa\tau$ are to be treated as simple *p* and *k* sounds.

(2) EXAMPLES: $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi$ - $\beta\epsilon$ - $\beta\lambda\epsilon\phi$ - α .
 $\beta\lambda\alpha\pi\tau$ - $\beta\epsilon$ - $\beta\lambda\alpha\phi$ - α .
 $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$ - $\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi$ - α .

(3) The pluperfect is got from the root of perfect by augmenting it (unless it is already augmented), and adding $\epsilon\nu$.

ξ - $\beta\epsilon$ - $\beta\lambda\alpha\phi$ - $\epsilon\iota$, &c.

(4) Terminations of the Perfect.			(5) Terminations of the Pluperfect.		
ἄ	ἄς	ε	ειν	εις	ει
	ἄτον	ἄτον		ειτον	ειτην
ἄμεν	ἄτε	ἄσι ¹ .	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν οἱ εσαν.

EXERCISE 22.

Thou hast written the clever letter. I have carved the statue. You (two) have injured the city by your vice. The (two) young-men had injured the cities of the Greeks. Ye had written the letters. I had carved the beautiful statues. Ye had pursued the hares. Ye pursued false wisdom. False wisdom had injured their minds. They had injured the minds of the young-men by their false wisdom. You (*sing.*) had injured the cities of the Persians. The (two) artists have carved the statue. Thou hadst carved the beautiful statues.

LESSON XXIV.—(Verbs in ζω, σσ, ττ.)

[Learn Vocabulary 18, p. 22.]

(1) Those in ζω, given in this Vocabulary, have all a *t* sound for their *true* characteristic, except οἰμωζω, which has a *k* sound, and therefore root of fut. οἰμωξ. The imperfect always retains the root of the present.

(2) When the *true* characteristic is a *t* sound, the ζ must be thrown away before the tenses that begin with σ and κ; that is, for all the other tenses, as far as yet given, of the active voice.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Principal.</i>	<i>Historical.</i>	<i>Principal.</i>	<i>Historical.</i>
(Pr.) ὀνομαζω	ὀνομαζον (Imp.)	(Pr.) νομιζω	ἐνομιζον (Imp.)
(Fut.) ὀνομα-σω	ὀνομα-σα (Aor. 1.)	(Fut.) νομι-σω	ἐνομι-σα (Aor. 1.)
(Perf.) ὀνομα-κα	ὀνομα-κειν (Plup.)	(Perf.) νε-νομι-κα	ἐ-νε-νομι-κειν (Plup.)

EXERCISE 23.

[What is the augment of α? (53). Of οἱ? (53).]

OBS. κτιζω is to make habitable for the first time: hence of a country, to *colonize*.

I was assembling the Persians. I will assemble the boys. I assembled the geometers of Greece. You (*pl.*) assembled the old-men into² the market-place. I shall make-myself-acquainted-with the soul. You will found the city. They assembled the masters.

¹ For αντσι.² εἰς with acc.

He founded the cities. The king will found the cities. The master was chastising the Ethiopian. The boy was crying-out¹. He will chastise the boy. The Greek has brought the silver. The king of the Persians was colonizing the country. They have brought the silver. They had taken the silver into the market-place. He will chastise his desires. The lawgiver will chastise vice. The master punished (κολάζω) the base trick. You (*pl.*) will punish the base tricks of the boys. He will admire the temples of Greece.

EXERCISE 24.

He was chastising the shameless boy. The self-satisfied young-men will deceive his hopes. The shameless flatterer deceived the judge by his arts. The boy cried-out. The young-man has-made-himself-acquainted-with² the soul. I have-made-myself-acquainted-with the nature of the soul. The king was assembling the horse-men. He injured (βλάπτω) the city. You (two) had injured the city.

EXERCISE 25.

He will assemble the good. The lawgiver will punish³ (κολάζω) the shameless. He had made-himself-acquainted-with² the sweet pleasure. He will carve the statue. He has carved the statues. He chastised the Scythian with a thong. The lions pursued the Greek. He deceived his master by his persuasion. The boy admired the horns. The boy has admired the wings of the dove. The Scythian will hide the artist's axe. The Greek was admiring the waves of the sea. The Persian is admiring the harbours of Greece. The prophet soothed the Greeks by his wisdom. The Scythian will reap the ears-of-corn. The goats will deceive the shepherd's hopes.

¹ οἰμώζω, to wail, or cry-out, especially of one who has been chastised.

² Does the perfect of γνωρίζω take the reduplication or the syllabic augment? (Intr. 55.)

³ The fut. act. of κολάζω is used by good Attic writers: *e. g.* Xenophon and Plato, who also use the fut. mid., which is the usual form.

LESSON XXV.

(Verbs in $\tau\tau$ or $\sigma\sigma$.—Vocabulary 18, p. 22.)

(1) The verbs in $\tau\tau\omega$, $\sigma\sigma\omega$, given in this Vocabulary, have all a k sound for their true characteristic.

(2) Hence their futures and aorists end in $\xi\omega$, $\xi\alpha$ (the k sound with ζ becoming ξ); the perfects and pluperfects in $\chi\alpha$, $\chi\epsilon\upsilon$ (the k sound being changed into its aspirate (χ), and the terminations α , $\epsilon\upsilon$, respectively, appended). See Table in 63, p. 18.


<i>Principal.</i>	<i>Historical.</i>
(<i>Pres.</i>) φυλασσω	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -φυλασσω-ον (<i>Imp.</i>)
(<i>Fut.</i>) φυλαξω	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -φυλαξ-α (<i>Aor.</i> 1.)
(<i>Perf.</i>) πεφυλαχα	$\acute{\epsilon}$ -πεφυλαχ-ειν (<i>Pluperf.</i>)

EXERCISE 26.

He will proclaim the safety of the city. He proclaimed the victory. You (*sing.*) will proclaim the victory of the Greeks. They were proclaiming these things¹. He will do these things. They were doing well². He appointed the laws. He arranged the horsemen. He has done these things. You were doing these things. He proclaimed the victory of the soul. He has brought the silver. You (*pl.*) are appointing laws³. O lawgiver, thou art appointing laws for the city. The lawgiver looks to the preservation of the city. He has carved the statue of the geometer.

LESSON XXVI.

[Learn the declension of $\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (p. 15). Go through its nom. sing.—its nom. plural. In the other cases, what is the root of the *mas.* and *neut.*?—what of the *fem.*?—what throughout the *gen. plur.*?]

(1)  The Greeks used the article with $\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (*this*), and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (*that*). The pronoun either preceded the article, or followed the substantive.

$\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, or $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$.

- (2) ‘*This*’ is to be translated by ‘*this the*’: $\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\omicron}$.
 ‘*That*’ ————— ‘*that the*’: $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\acute{\omicron}$.

¹ $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$.² $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omicron}$.³ $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$.

EXERCISE 27.

This eagle pursued the quail. This boy will pursue. The artist had carved this statue. The Greek had written this letter. You (*pl.*) had written those letters. Sleep soothes the mind. The law-giver will restrain-by-punishment (*κολαζ*) the desires of the citizens. False wisdom soothes the self-satisfied young-men. O Scythian, thou art pursuing true wisdom. The prophet proclaimed good things for the poor. This wisdom is sacred. True wisdom is sacred. He thinks true wisdom sacred. He will appoint laws for this city.

LESSON XXVII.

[*Liquid verbs.* Read Rules 88—90, p. 22: and on the Short Root, 68—72, p. 18.]

(1) In these verbs the termination of the fut. is $\epsilon\omega$, contracted into $\tilde{\omega}$, which is added to the short root.

(2) The termination of the aorist is α , not $\sigma\alpha$: and it lengthens the vowel of the short root, with the change of ϵ (*not* into η , but) into $\epsilon\iota$, and of α into η .

(3) But those in $-\rho\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, and a few more in $\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, retain the α of the short root, but lengthen it.

(4) In the perf. ϵ of the short root becomes α .

(5) EXAMPLES.

(a) ἀγγελλ:—short root, ἀγγελλ.		(b) φαίν:—short root, φαν.	
<i>Principal. Historical.</i>		<i>Principal. Historical.</i>	
(Pres.) ἀγγελλω	ἤγγελλον (Imp.)	(Pres.) φαίνω	ἔφαινον (Imp.)
(Fut.) ἀγγελλῶ	ἤγγειλα (Aor. 1.)	(Fut.) φανῶ	ἔφηνα (Aor. 1.)
(Perf.) ἤγγελλα	ἤγγελκειν (Plur.)	(Perf.) πεφαγκα	ἔπεφακειν (Plur.)

(6) ~~ε~~ ν before κ becomes γ , by 64, p. 18. See perf. of φαίνω.

EXERCISE 28.

I was assembling the masters. I will assemble the Ethiopians in¹ the market-place. I announced the victory. I shamed the family. I blunted² the axe. I will blunt this axe. I was flaying the lion. I flayed the wild-beasts. Vice withers the soul. He polluted the temple of Mercury. I was pitying this boy. I pitied

¹ εἰς with *acc.*, properly 'into.'

² The perfects in $\gamma\kappa\alpha$ from $\nu\omega$ are very rare; but are given here for practice.

the boy. The sea was roaring (*βρεμ*). The winter withered the flowers. I shall pity these poor (men). I will defend the good. I defended this city. The unjust judge disgraced the city.

LESSON XXVIII.

The future of these verbs (being a contracted tense) is conjugated thus:—

<i>ᾶ</i>	<i>εῖς</i>	<i>εἶ</i>
	<i>εἶτον</i>	<i>εἶτον</i>
<i>οὔμεν</i>	<i>εἶτε</i>	<i>οὔσι.</i>

EXERCISE 29.

They will disgrace the cities of the Greeks. The Greek was palpitating. Boreas will wither the lilies. They will pollute the temples of Minerva. He was blunting these axes. You (*pl.*) announced the victory of the Greeks. The boy will sharpen the axe. You announce the victory. Pleasures will wither the soul. The storm will wither the poet's flowers. The corpses were palpitating. The waves¹ of the sea were roaring. You (*sing.*) will blunt the workman's axe. He has flayed² the wild-beasts.


LESSON XXIX.

[*Pure Verbs.* Read Rules 95, 96 ; p. 24.]

(1) EXAMPLE.

(<i>Pres.</i>) ἀδικε-ω	ἠδিকে-ον (<i>Imp.</i>)
(<i>Fut.</i>) ἀδικησω	ἠδικησα (<i>Aor. 1.</i>)
(<i>Perf.</i>) ἠδικηκα	ἠδικηκειν (<i>Plur.</i>)


(2) How is ὄδε, 'this,' declined? [Exactly as the article, δε being appended.]

(3)  τησδε της πολεως, of this city (or της πολεως τησδε).

(4) οὔτος (*this*) commonly relates to what has been mentioned; ὄδε to what is going to be mentioned.

EXERCISE 30.

He will injure these citizens. You will injure the geometer. He will stain- the eagle's wings -with-blood³. He stained- his head

¹  Neuter plurals in Greek generally take a singular verb.

² Remember that ε of this root passes into α in perf., 90.

³ Hyphens used in this way mean that the word with a hyphen after it, and that with a hyphen before it, are to be translated by *one verb*. Thus 'stained-with-blood' is to be translated by *one Greek verb*.

-with-blood. They stained- their heads -with-blood. I have stained- the viper's head -with-blood. I will practise virtue. You (*pl.*) will practise virtue. Vice will enslave the soul. True wisdom will soothe the mind. He counted these flowers. I will count the lilies. You (*two*) will count the Ethiopians. He has counted the thongs. You (*pl.*) have counted the wild-beasts. I chased the wild-beasts. He chased. He railed at the good citizens. He will dare. He was-unhappy. They will-be-unhappy.

LESSON XXX.

[*The Moods.* Learn the terminations of the Imperative from the Table, p. 30.]

(1) The Moods of the aorist do not express *past* actions, but *single* actions; those of the present expressing *continued* or *repeated* actions.

(Present.)		EXAMPLES.	(First Aorist.)	
τυπτε	τυπτετω	τυψον	τυψατω	
τυπτετον	τυπτετων	τυψατον	τυψατων	
τυπτετε	τυπτετωσαν	τυψατε	τυψατωσαν	
	οι τυπτουτων		οι τυψαντων.	

(2) Hence the present imperative is generally found when a man is ordered to *go on* with what *he has already begun*: the aor. imperative when what he is ordered to do, is *not* a thing already begun.

a) This rule is not *always* observed, even by the best writers. There seems to have been a kind of preference for the *present imperative*, when the action ordered was not *decidedly* a *single definite* action; and when the *completion* of it was not the principal thing in the speaker's view¹.

EXERCISE 31.

Assemble (*aor.*) the Persians. Make-yourself-acquainted-with (*pres.*) the soul. Look (*pl.*) towards the sea. Let him carve the statue. Let them carve the statues. Pursue the boys. Write the letter. Soothe the miserable. Let them soothe the miserable. Pluck the flowers. He gathered the lilies. You were reaping

¹ Præsens et aoristus in cæteris præter indicativum modis eo maxime differunt, quod præsens rem *durantem* vel *sæpius repetitam*, aoristus rem *absolutam* aut *semel factam* indicat. Inepte dicas γράψον βίβλον, si non *scriptum esse* sed *scribi vis*, quia hoc *longi temporis opus est*: recte vero, δός τήν χεῖρα, quia hoc brevi temporis momento fit. Hermann ad Viger., p. 747.

the ears-of-corn. Reap the ears-of-corn. Hide the raven's wing. Weave a garland¹. Proclaim the preservation of the city. Colonize the country.

LESSON XXXI.

(Subjunctive and Optative.)

(1) In dependent sentences, the Subjunctive follows the *Principal*, the Optative the *Historical Tenses*.

a) Hence the Subjunctive answers to the *present* and *perfect* of the Latin Subjunctive: the Optative, to the *imperfect* and *pluperfect*.

(2) The Subjunctive, like the Principal Tenses, has third dual *ον*; third plural *σι*.

(3) The Optative, like the Historical Tenses, has third dual *ην*; third plural *ν*.

(4) The Subjunctive has the long *e* and *ο* sounds where the Indicative has the short ones².

(5) The Optative has always a diphthong for its mood-vowel: in the active this diphthong is *οι*, except for the first aorist, which has *αι*.

(6) Here too the moods do not refer to *past* time: but the aorist is used for a *momentary* (that is, a *single, definite*) action: the present, for a *continued* action.

(7) EXAMPLES.

[Learn Terminations from Table, p. 30 (omitting the opt. of second future).]

	Subjunctive.			Optative.		
	<i>(Present.)</i>			<i>(Present.)</i>		
τυπτ-ω	τυπτ-ης	τυπτ-η	τυπτοιμι	τυπτοις	τυπτοι	
	τυπτητων	τυπτητων		τυπτοιτων	τυπτοιτην	
τυπτωμεν	τυπτητε	τυπτωσι	τυπτοιμεν	τυπτοιτε	τυπτοιεν.	
	<i>(Aorist.)</i>			<i>(Aorist.)</i>		
τυψ-ω	τυψ-ης	τυψ-η	τυψαιμι	τυψαις	τυψαι	
	τυψητων	τυψητων		τυψαιτων	τυψαιτην	
τυψωμεν	τυψητε	τυψωσι	τυψαιμεν	τυψαιτε	τυψαιεν.	

(8) παρειμι ινα ιδω, I am-here (that I *may* see =) to see.

παρην ινα ιδοιμι, I was-there (that I *might* see =) to see.

ινα, = (ut) that; in order that.

παρειμι, I am-here.

παρην, I was-there.

ηκω, I am come: a present with a *perfect-definite* meaning.

¹ στεφανος.

² Thus: *Indic. Pres.*

ω	ε-ις	ε-ι
	ετον	ετον
ομεν	ετε	ουσι

Subj.

ω	η-ις	η-ι (ορ γς, γ)
	ητων	ητων
ωμεν	ητε	ωσι.

EXERCISE 32.

I am here to chastise the Ethiopian. I was there to chastise the Scythian. I am come, that I may persuade the good boy. I was there *to persuade* (= that I *might* persuade) the wise geometer. He was there *to steal* (= that he *might* steal) the artist's axe. I am come *to sharpen* (= that I *may* sharpen) the axe. I am-here *to reap* (= that I *may* reap) these ears-of-corn. I was-there *to pluck* (= that I *might* pluck) the ears-of-corn. He is here that he may defend his friends (*dat.*). He was there *to flay* (= that he *might* flay) the elephant. I am here *to enslave* (= that I *may* enslave) the citizens. You will be unhappy. He will rail-at the self-satisfied young-men. I was-there *to number* (= that I *might* number) the soldiers¹.

LESSON XXXII.

(1) To forbid a *habit* or *course of action*, use *μή* (*not*) with the *imperative* of the *present*.

(2) To forbid a *momentary* (that is, *single definite*) action, use *μή* (*not*) with the *subjunctive* of the *aorist*.

*μη κλεπτε*², 'do not steal,' forbids stealing *generally*.

μη κλεψης, 'do not steal;' when stealing a *particular* thing at a particular time is forbidden.

(3) 'Would,' 'should' (when used *conditionally*) are to be expressed by *ἄν* with the *optative*.

The Greeks used this form (as we do) to avoid positiveness of expression. 'I should think' being a *softened* 'I do think.'

θεριζοιμι ἄν, 'I would reap,' or 'should reap.'

(4) The *optative* is also used in wishes.

εὖ θνησκοις, 'may you die happily.'

EXERCISE 33.

O young-man, do not steal the axe. I would pluck the flowers. You (*pl.*) would assemble the old-men in (= into, *εἰς*) the market-place. Do not (*pl.*) admire false wisdom. From-desire of pleasure,

¹ *στρατιωτης*, G. *ov*.

² *μή* cum imperativo praesentis de omittendo eo quod quis jam facit intelligitur; *μή* cum conjunctivo aoristi significat, non esse aliquid incipiendum. Sed saepe tamen etiam de non incipiendo imperativus praesentis usurpatur.—Præterea praesens de re continuatâ usurpatur, ut *μη βάλλετε*; aor. de re cito prætereunte, ut *μη βάλης*, quum sermo est de unâ teli emissionem. Herm. ad Viger., p. 807.

I deceived my master. Do not disappoint ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta$) the hopes of the good. Do not make-yourself-acquainted-with the deeds of vice. Do not soothe your soul with pleasure. You would leave off. Let not young-men soothe their souls with pleasures. Let not the young-men steal. Hasten into the forum. Pluck those flowers. O citizen, pluck these flowers. O geometer, do not hide your true wisdom. Mayest thou pluck the flowers of wisdom. May ye soothe this miserable old-man. May you defend the poor. May you ward-off winter from the vines (*dat.*). I should admire the city. You would admire the harbours of Greece.


LESSON XXXIII.

(Infinitive and Participle.)

(1) The regular termination of the infin. act. is $\epsilon\upsilon\nu$; but the first aorist has $\alpha\iota$, the perfect $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ with acute on the ϵ .

(2) The regular participial ending for the active is $\omega\nu$: but the first aorist has $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$, the perfect $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ with the acute.

		Pres.	Fut.	Aor.	Perf.
(3)	Inf.	τυπτειν	τυψειν	τυψαι	τετυφέναι.
	Part.	τυπτων	τυψων	τυψᾶς	τετυφῶς.

(4)  The partic. of the aorist (unlike *the moods*) does refer to past time; $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\alpha\varsigma$, *having struck*.

(5) As in the other moods, the pres. infinitive is to be used for *continued* and *repeated* actions, the aorist infinitive for *single definite* actions.

(6)	$\acute{\omicron}\upsilon$ δυναμαι, <i>I am not able.</i>	} These imperfects irregularly take the temporal augment η (instead of the syllabic ϵ).
	$\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\kappa$ ἠδυναμην, <i>I was not able.</i>	
	μελλω, <i>I am going (or about).</i>	
	ἠμελλον, <i>I was going (or about).</i>	

EXERCISE 34.

I am going to reap the ears-of-corn. You (*pl.*) were going to pluck the flowers. They were going to assemble the old-men in (into, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$) the market-place. I was going to write the letter. They (two) were going to hide the axe. Do not look towards the sea. Do not leave off. Do not deceive the hopes of the good. Do not admire the self-satisfied. Having-reaped the ears-of-corn. Having-plucked the flowers. Going-to-hurt. Going-to-pluck the geometer's flowers. Having hastened. Having deceived the hopes of the good. Having turned his eyes towards ($\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *acc.*) the sea.

Having admired the city. Having stolen the axe. About to hide the axes. About-to-number the horsemen. Having admired the horns of the wild-beast. Having-made-myself-acquainted-with true wisdom. About-to-leave off. About-to-deceive the old-man. To have admired (*perf.*). Having admired (*perf.*). To-have-made-myself-acquainted-with virtue. Having-made-myself-acquainted-with the pleasures of true wisdom. To have brought the bones of the lawgiver into the market-place.

LESSON XXXIV.

[*Declension of the Participles.*—Learn the Participles of *pres.* and *fut.*; *aor.* 1.; and *perf.*, from Table, p. 31.]

	m. n.	f.
(1) <i>Obs.</i> The root of the <i>pres. part.</i> ends in <i>οντ</i> ,		<i>ουσ</i> .
————— <i>aor.</i> 1. <i>part.</i> ——— <i>αντ</i> ,		<i>ᾶσ</i> .
————— <i>perf. part.</i> ——— <i>οσ</i> ,		<i>υι</i> .

(2) But in the *dat.* plural (since *οντσι*, *αντσι*, become *ουσι*, *ᾶσι*) the root of the *masc.* and the *neut.* is the same as the root of the *fem.*¹, except in the perfect.

(3) The partic. of both *perf.* and *aor.* answer to our partic. with ‘*having* :’ the only difference being, that the partic. of the perfect intimates that the thing done *still exists in its effects*; has had, that is, some permanent result.

a) The *aor. partic.* is by far the more common; it is to be used in the following exercise when *perf.* is not added.

- (4) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\alpha}\pi\eta\lambda\theta\omicron\nu^2, \text{ I went away.} \\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota, \text{ he will go away.} \end{array} \right.$

EXERCISE 35.

Having admired the city, they went away. Having announced this victory, she went away. (The two) having announced the victory, went away. Having soothed the soul. Pleasure, having soothed the soul, withers it. Boreas, having withered the flowers, will leave off. Having polluted the temple of Minerva, she went away. (The two) having polluted the temple of Mercury, went away. Announcing the victory, I soothe the souls of the citizens.

¹ The reason is this: the feminines were originally *οντσα* and *αντσα*, and became *ουσα*, *ᾶσα*, by the operation of the same law which converts *οντσι*, *αντσι* into *ουσι*, *ᾶσι*.

² *ον*, *εξ*, *ε* | *ετον*, *ετην* | *ομεν*, *ετε*, *ον*.

O citizen, do not proclaim these things. Having practised (*aor.*) virtue. Having practised (*perf.*) virtue.

LESSON XXXV.

- (1) N. ὁ πρᾶττων, *the (person) doing, is used for 'he who does.'*
 G. του πρᾶττοντος, *of him who does: or, of the man who does.*
 D. τῷ πρᾶττοντι, *to him who does: or, to the man who does, &c. &c.*
- (2) So ἡ πρᾶττουσα, *the woman who does, she who does, &c.*
- (3) δώσω τούτο, *I will give this.*
 οὐ δώσω τούτο, *I will not give this.*

EXERCISE 36.

I will give this *to the man who proclaims* the victory. I will give this *to the woman who soothed* the boy. I will not give this *to those who left* their rank¹. I will give this *to him who is weaving* the flowers. I will pluck the flowers. Having flayed (*perf.*) the wild-beast, he went-away. Having flayed (*perf.*) the wild-beasts, they went-away. Having brought (*perf.*) the gold, she went-away. I will not give this to those who are hiding the torch. I will give this to those who hid the torch. I will give this to those who have brought (*perf.*) the silver. I am come *to flay* (= that I may flay) the wild-beast. I would flay the elephant.

LESSON XXXVI.

[Terminations of some tenses of the passive.]

- (1)
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Pres.</i> ομαι | ομην, <i>Imperf.</i> |
| <i>Fut.</i> θησομαι | θην, <i>Aor.</i> |
| <i>Perf.</i> μαι | μην, <i>Plur.</i> |

(2) The rules for augment and reduplication are the same as those already given.

(3) Of course before the *θ* terminations, the *p* and *k* sounds will become *φ*, *χ* respectively; and the *t* sounds *ς*. [See Table, p. 13.]

τρίβ-	τριφ-θησομαι	ἐτριφθην:	τυπ(τ)- τυφθησομαι, &c.
πλεκ-	πλεχ-θησομαι	ἐπλεχθην.	
πειθ-	πεισ-θησομαι	ἐπεισθην.	
φύλασσ-	(follows <i>k</i> sounds)	φύλαχ-θησομαι, &c.	
νομιζ-	(follows <i>t</i> sounds)	νομισ-θησομαι, &c.	

¹ ταξις. The *aor.* 1 of λείπω appears here and there in good writers. B.

- (4) Before μ , the p and k sounds become μ , γ respectively; and the t sounds $ç$.
 τριβ-, τε-τριμ-μαι: πλεκ-, πε-πλεγ-μαι: πειθ-, πε-πεισ-μαι.
 φυλασσ- (= k sound), πε-φυλαγ-μαι.
 νομιζ- (= t sound), νε-νομισ-μαι.
- (5) The *agent* after a passive verb is governed by $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\acute{o}$ in the genitive.

EXERCISE 37.

[The form 'was defended' is to be translated by *aor.*: 'have been defended' by *perf.*]

I shall be hurt by the soldier. I was hurt by the wild-beast. I was proclaimed. I was chastised by the lawgiver. I shall be pursued by the wild-beast. I am cherished. I am soothed. I have been hid. I am hid. I have been forced by the citizens. I have been admired by the Scythians. I was admired by the Persians. I have been deceived by the base flatterer. I was appointed by the judge. I shall be admired by the Ethiopians. I shall be chastised. I was admired (*imperf.*).

LESSON XXXVII.

[Passive of *liquid* and *pure* verbs.—For *liquid* verbs, attend to Rules 88 and 90: and for *pure* verbs, to Rules 95 and 97.]

(1) EXAMPLES.

ἀγγελλομαι	ἡγγελλομην	τιμαομαι	ἔτιμαομην
ἀγγελομαι	ἡγγελομαι	τιμηθησομαι	ἔτιμηθηην
ἡγγελομαι	ἡγγελομαι	τετιμημαι	ἔτετιμημην.
	τελεομαι	ἔτελεομην	
	τελεσθησομαι	ἔτελεσθηην	
	τετελεσμαι	ἔτετελεσμην.	

(2) Learn the declensions of \acute{o} $\delta\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha$, such a one¹, p. 15.

(3) \acute{o} $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *the other*, is used for 'the rest,' in agreement with its substantive, as 'reliquum opus' in Latin.

ἡ ἄλλη χώρα, *the rest of the country.*

(4) ἄνθρωπος, *a certain man.*

EXERCISE 38.

The flowers will be withered. The temple of Mercury was polluted by a certain young-man. I shall be wronged. I was deceived

¹ Not *talis* or *ejusmodi*: but as we use, 'such-a-one:' 'somebody:' 'a certain,' &c.: often of a person whose name the speaker does not choose to mention.

by a certain young-man. I shall be reduced-to-slavery. I have been enslaved by pleasure. I was threatened. I was flayed (*imperf.*). I have been flayed by the giant. The judge will chastise the base young-man. O lawgiver, do not colonize the rest of the country. I was ashamed (*imperf.*). A certain young-man counted these things. The strength of Boreas will wither the flowers. They have admired the poet's flowers. He wondered-at the root of the vine. I will give this to such-a-one. He injured the rest of the country.

LESSON XXXVIII.

[Learn the terminations of the Pres. and Fut., Imperfect, and Passive Aorists, from the Table, p. 32.]

☞ Remember that a neuter *plural* takes a *singular* verb.

EXERCISE 39.

The poet's flowers will be withered. The letter shall be written. The beauty of the harbour was admired by the Persians. The statues shall be carved. The rest of the country shall be colonized. The dove's wing was admired by the peacock. The flowers are withering (*pass.*). You (two) are withering. The geometer was wronged by certain Persians. The (two) Persians were wronged by a certain self-satisfied young-man. I have been wronged by this base flatterer. The ears-of-corn shall be reaped. The flowers were plucked. The ears-of-corn were plucked (*θεριζ*).

LESSON XXXIX.

[Terminations of the Perfect and Pluperfect. Look at 129, p. 36.]

(1) There is some difficulty with the *perfect* and *pluperfect* passive, where the initial consonant of the termination makes a change of the last letter of the root necessary.

(2) The first persons will all follow the *first person* sing., since they all begin with μ .

(3) The second singular, since it begins with ζ , will follow the *first future*, because the change of the consonant before $\sigma\alpha\iota$ will be the same as that before $\sigma\omega$.

(4) The third singular ending in $\tau\alpha\iota$, will be preceded by the *smooth mute* of the p and k sounds; by σ , if the root ends in a t sound (or ζ).

☞ $\pi\tau$ is, of course, to be treated like a p sound; $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, like k sounds.]

(5) The second and third dual, and second plural, will follow the first aorist pass.; for the σ will disappear between two consonants, and therefore the termination virtually begins with θ . [See 65, p. 18.]

(6) EXAMPLES.

{	βεβλαμμαι	βεβλαψαι	βεβλαπται
	βεβλαμμεθον	βεβλαφθον	βεβλαφθον
	βεβλαμμεθα	βεβλαφθε	[βεβλαμμενοι εισι].
{	βεβρεγμαι	βεβρεξαι	βεβρεκται
	βεβρεγμεθον	βεβρεχθον	βεβρεχθον
	βεβρεγμεθα	βεβρεχθε	[βεβρεγεμνοι εισι].
{	ήνυσμαι	ήνυσαι	ήνυσται
	ήνυσμεθον	ήνυσθον	ήνυσθον
	ήνυσμεθα	ήνυσθε	[ήνυσμενοι εισι].
{	έσφαλμαι	έσφαλσαι	έσφαλται
	έσφαλμεθον	έσφαλθον	έσφαλθον
	έσφαλμεθα	έσφαλθε	[έσφαλμενοι εισι].

EXERCISE 40.

The city is admired. This city will be admired. The temple of Minerva has been admired. The country shall be colonized. The land was colonized by the Greeks. The rest of the produce¹ has been reaped. You have been flayed. The victory was proclaimed. These things are done. These things shall be done. The horns were brought. You (*pl.*) have been assembled into the city. The city has been proclaimed. These things were proclaimed. They will be proclaimed. The base flatterer was chastised. The laws shall be appointed. You are appointed. You (two) have been appointed lawgivers. The temple of Minerva was polluted by the Scythians. The flowers were withered.

EXERCISE 41.

The axes were blunted. The temples of Mercury will be polluted by these base Scythians. The Scythians will pollute the temples of Minerva. This city has been reduced-to-slavery by the Greeks. Ye have been admired. They (two) have been threatened. The earth was moved. The earth will be moved. These things shall be dared. Virtue has been practised. The axe was stained-with-blood. The viper's head will be stained-with-blood. The axes will be blunted. The lion's head has been stained-with-blood.

¹ καρπος, *m.*

The flatterer shamed his race. The Scythian polluted the temple of Minerva. He admired the dawn. The beauty of the dawn has been admired. The axe has been blunted. The soul is blunted by pleasure. The desires of the flesh will blunt the soul. The garland¹ has been woven. Ye were hid. The geometer has been deceived. The geometer had been persuaded. The city had been adorned² with harbours.

LESSON XL.

[The Moods of the Passive.]

	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
(1) τυπτ-ομαι	-ου	-οιμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-ομενος
τυφθησ-ομαι	(none)	-οιμην	(none)	-εσθαι	-ομενος
ἔτυφ-θην	-θητι ³	-θειην	-θω	-θῆναι	-θείς
τετυμμαι	τετυψο	part. with εἶην	part. with ῶ	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος.

(2) The subj. takes the terminations of the principal tenses (p. 28) with the mood-vowel *ω* for the *first persons* and *third plural*: *η* for the other persons. But in the second sing. *σ* is dropt, and *ηαι* contracted into *η*. [-ω-μαι, *η* (for *η-σαι, η-αι*), *η-ται*, &c.]

(3) The opt. follows the historical tenses (p. 28), and has *οι* for its mood-vowel, dropping *σ* in the 2nd sing. [*οι-μην, οι-ο* (for *οι-σο, οι-το*, &c.)]

(4) The terminations of the pass. aorists must be carefully learnt.

(5) In the perf., the *σ* of *σθαι* in the infin. is dropt when the root ends in a consonant: so that the termination is then virtually *θαι*. Hence *βε-βλαφ-θαι, πε-πλεχ-θαι*. [See 65, p. 18.]


EXERCISE 42.

Let him be proclaimed. Let them be admired by the citizens. Be thou soothed. Let it be written. Let it be written (*aor.*). Let it be written (*perf.*). Let it be carved (*perf.*). I am come, that the flowers may be plucked (*aor.*). The image is going to be carved. I am come, that I may be persuaded. Be thou scourged⁴. I was there, that I might be persuaded. Virtue, having been practised, sharpens the soul. The letter is going to be written. I will give this to those who are left (*perf.*). Those who were left (*aor.*) went-away. I wonder-at the things written (*perf.*) in the soul⁵.

¹ στεφανος.² κοσμεω.³ Drop the augment.⁴ μαστιγο-ω.⁵ Say: 'The (things) in the soul written.'

A certain young-man stole what had been written. Having written the laws, the lawgivers went-away. These things are written (*pres.*) in the soul. I am come, that the letter may be written. Be it written (*perf.*). Doing this, he would be hurt. I will defend that which has been hurt (*aor.*). I am going to be hurt. Having been forced (*aor.*), they went-away. I should be ashamed (*aor.*).

LESSON XLI.

 The case absolute in Greek is the *genitive*.

EXERCISE 43.

The letter being written (*perf.*), he went-away. The boy, having been scourged, will cry-out. O boy, do not wail. The statue having been carved, the artist went-away. These things having been done (*aor.*), the lawgiver will chastise those who did (them). Do not do this. The artists, having persuaded the citizens, went-away. The artists, having been persuaded, went-away. Having been injured by the citizens, they went-away.

LESSON XLII.

[Learn Terminations, 73, p. 19: and (4) p. 20.]

(1) The Middle Voice expresses an action that a man (1) *does to himself*; or (2) for *his own* advantage, &c.; or (3) that he *gets done* for himself, or his own advantage.

a) Many are simply *deponents*.

(2) διδασκω, *teach*; διδασκομαι, *have- a person -taught*.

λουω, *wash another*.

λουομαι, *wash some part of myself*: also (wash myself =) *bathe*.

(3)	διδασκομαι	ἐδιδασκομην	λουομαι	ἐλουομην
	διδαζομαι	ἐδιδαξαμην	λουσομαι	ἐλουσαμην
	δεδιδαγμαι	ἐδεδιδαγμην	λελουμαι	ἐλελουμην.

(4) The only tense with any peculiarity of termination is the *first aor. mid.*

αμην	ω ¹	ατο
αμεθον	ασθον	ασθην
αμεθα	ασθε	αντο

¹ For ασο (αο = ω).

VOCABULARY.

φυλασσομαι, *guard-myself; defend-myself.*
 μισθοω, *let: mid. cause to be let by myself; hire.*
 παρα-σκευαζομαι, *provide myself with.*
 παυω, *stop (trans.); mid. stop (intrans.), cease.*

DEPONENT.

βιαζομαι, *force, compel.*

EXERCISE 44.

I was defending-myself. I shall defend myself. The Persians were defending themselves. I have hired the garden. He stopt. I have stopt. I shall lament. He was lamenting. He lamented. I have stopt (99). I have-provided-myself-with this axe. I shall stop. He hired the garden. They will hire the garments. The boy has lied.

LESSON XLIII.

[Act. verbs with future middle.]

Many active verbs have a fut. of the *mid.* form. Of these, *θαυμαζω* (*wonder-at, admire*); *κολαζω* (*chastise*); *οιμωζω* (*cry-out*); *θηραω* (*hunt*)¹; have been given in the Vocabularies².

EXERCISE 45.

The boy will hunt the hares. You (two) will admire the beauty of the harbour. You (*pl.*) will punish the boy. The boy will cry-out. You (*pl.*) will pursue the hare. You (*sing.*) will admire the dove's wing. The other Persians will pursue the wild-beast. Who in-the-world will pursue the wild-beast? Who in-the-world will chastise the base flatterer? Who in-the-world built the temple of Minerva? O lawgiver, do not admire the false wisdom of the Scythian.

¹ *διώκω*, pursue.

² From this time *θαναμάζω*, *κολάζω* (which have sometimes *fut. act.*) are to take fut. mid.

PART III.

EASY EXERCISES

ON THE

GREEK ACCIDENCE.

Verbs in μ , Anomalous Verbs, &c.

Obs. In this Part the pupil is to accentuate his Greek. See Questions on Accentuation, at the end of the Book (p. 134).

PART III.—INTRODUCTION.

PRINCIPLES OF WORD-BUILDING.

I. VERBS FROM SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

1. Verbs derived from substantives and adjectives denote the *being, having, making, or furnishing with*, what the root expresses.
2. *άω, έω, εύω*, (and sometimes *ώσσω* or *ώπτω, άζω*, and *ίζω*,) denote *being, or having*.
3. *όω, ίζω, ύνω, αίνω*, denote *making, making into, or furnishing with*.
4. *Obs.* Those in *άζω, ίζω*, from proper names, denote adopting the *manners, party, or language*, of the person or nation : as, *έλληνίζειν, μηδίζειν*.
- a) Other terminations are (1) *desideratives* in *ειω*, from root of future, and in *ιαω, αω* from substantives ; (2) *indicatives* in *σκω* ; (3) *frequentatives* in *αζω, ίζω, υζω*.

II. SUBSTANTIVES FROM VERBS.

5. Endings to mark *the man who does*, are these :
ευς, τηρ, τωρ, and (of first declension) *της*.
In compounds *ος*, and sometimes *ας* or *ης*.
6. The feminines of *ευς* are *ισσα, εια*.
But *τηρ* and *τωρ* give *πειρα, τρις*, and *τρια*.
της τρια gives,—remember this,—
Not *τρια* only, sometimes *τις*.
7. *ειον*, from name of man in *ευς*,
Is th' *instrument* the man doth use,
Or *place* in which he works : *τρα, τρον*,
(From *της* and *τωρ*) with *τηριον*,
Have the same meaning, which is meant
By *ειον* : *αρον*¹, too, is *instrument*.

¹ From verbal roots.

8. $\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\eta$ —and $\mu\alpha$
 Whose genitive is $\tau\omicron\varsigma$;
 $\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\iota\alpha$, η or α ,
 And (*mas. or neuter*) $\omicron\varsigma$,
 Are nouns from *verbs*; and by them is express
 The *doing*, or the *thing* quod factum est.

(REMARKS.)

9. The *sigma* terminations naturally follow the *future*; and the *mu* terminations the *perfect passive*. The vowel terminations change ϵ of the root into \omicron , like the *perf. mid.*

10. $\mu\omicron\varsigma$ generally becomes $\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, when added to *pures*.

11. $\mu\eta$, $\mu\alpha$, do not always take this sigma, even when the perfect has it: but they generally retain the *long vowel* of the *future* when they do not.

12. $\mu\omicron\varsigma$ denotes properly the *doing* (but often the *thing done*); $\mu\alpha$, the *thing done*: $\mu\eta$ fluctuates between both meanings.

13. $\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (G. $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$), $\sigma\iota\alpha$ (= Eng. *ing*: Lat. *io*) denote the *doing*: though sometimes (as the terminations *ing*, *io*) the *thing done*.

14. In some *compounds* $\sigma\iota\alpha$ denotes a permanent property.

15. η or α have not so distinctly marked a signification, but the abstract notion generally prevails. Most of them are *oxytone*. Those in $\epsilon\iota\alpha$, from verbs in $\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, have the α long, and are *paroxytone*.

16. Masculines in $\omicron\varsigma$ are generally dissyllables with \omicron for the vowel of the root¹; neuters in $\omicron\varsigma$ never take the \omicron . Masculines in $\tau\omicron\varsigma$ are longer forms, generally *oxytone*.

III. SUBSTANTIVES FROM ADJECTIVES.

17. $\iota\alpha$, $\tau\eta\varsigma$ (G. $\tau\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma$), $\sigma\upsilon\nu\eta$.

a) A final τ generally becomes σ before $\iota\alpha$: but *not*, if the termination of the root is $\sigma\tau$.

IV. ADJECTIVES FROM SUBSTANTIVES, VERBS,
AND OTHER ADJECTIVES.

18. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iota\omicron\varsigma \text{ (Eng. } \textit{like, ly, en, \&c.}) \\ \iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma \text{ (Eng. } \textit{tice, sive, ic, \&c.}) \end{array} \right\}$ mark *belonging, relating to, or proceeding from, consisting of, \&c.*

a) The termination $\iota\omicron\varsigma$ coalesces with a final α , ϵ , \omicron , into $\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\varphi\omicron\varsigma$.— $\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ is often from the name of a *person* (Eng. *ic, ean*). A final τ often becomes ς before $\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

¹ Either as coming from roots with \omicron , or by changing ϵ into \omicron .

19. εος, ἴνος (Eng. *y, en*) denote the *substance* or *material* of which a thing consists.

a) Some in ινος are from words of *time*; and some from other substantives, and even adjectives (ἀλγεινός, ἀληθινός).

20. ῥός¹ (ερός, ηρός), αλέος, εις (ἡεις, οίεις, ίεις) and ὠδης, generally denote *fulness, abundance* (Eng. *y, ful, ous*).

21. ιμος and ιός denote *capability, fitness, &c.*; those in ιμος, both *transitively* and *intransitively*; those in ιος only in a *transitive* sense.

22. ός, νός, λός, ωλός, ρός, and ας, also express the verbal notion as adjective; *most commonly* in a *passive*, but sometimes in a *transitive* sense.

23. μων denotes the possession of a *habit* or *feeling*, expressed by a verb.

24. τέος = part. in *du*s.

25. τός = *past participle*; but often *fit* or *proper* to be, &c. (*ibilis*.)

V. ADVERBS.

26. ως, added to the root of adjective.

27. δον, σε, express *manner, place, &c.* (from substantives.)

28. θι = *in* a place: also the old datives, οι, ησι², or (after ι or ρ) ασι; and (chiefly from *pronominal* adjectives) χοῦ, χῆ.

29.θεν = *from* a place.

30. δε = *to* a place.

31. δον, δην, &c., denote *manner* (from verbs).

32. ι, ει, τι, τει, δις, are other adverbial terminations, denoting *manner, circumstance, &c.*

33. στι is from *national* names.

VI. PECULIAR CLASSES OF SUBSTANTIVES.

34. *Diminutives*.—ιον, διον, ιδιον, αριον, ασιον, υῆριον, υλλιον, υλλις, ις, ισκος, ισκη, &c.

35. *Amplificatives*.—ων, αξ.

36. *Gentilia*.—ος, ιος, ινος, ανος, ηνος, ιτης, ιατης, ωτης, ευς.

37. *Patronymics*. { ιδης (G. ου), ιων, poet. (G. ιωνος³) } (*masculine*.)
 { αδης (from ης, ας, ιος),
 ις, ας, ωνη, ἰνη..... } (*feminine*.)

¹ Observe the accents wherever they are given.

² Not γσι. B.

³ Seldom ιωνος.

A in composition has three meanings.

38. (1) *a* (= *ἀνευ*, *without*), *not*, *un-*, &c., negative.
 (2) *a* (= *ἀγαν*, *very much*) strengthens the meaning.
 (3) *a* (= *ἀμα*, *together*) expresses the connexion between the two objects.

Table of the less obvious meanings of Prepositions in Composition.

39. *ἀμφί*, *on both sides*.
 40. *ἀντί*, *against*, marking *opposition*; *in return for*, &c.
 41. *ἀνά*¹, *up*; *back again*.
 42. *διά* (*dis*) marks *separation*; *taking apart or aside*.
 43. *ἐν*, often *into*.
 44. *κατά*², 1) *down*; it often implies *completion*, and hence 2) *ruin, destruction* (answering in both to *per*).
 45. *μετά* (*trans.*) marks *transposition, change, sharing*.
 46. *παρά* sometimes signifies (like *præter*) *missing, or doing amiss*. *παραβαίνειν*, *to transgress, &c.*

¹ With *βαίνειν*, &c. *ἀνά*, *up*, and *κατά*, *down*, mean respectively *into the interior*, and *down to the coast*.

³ Hence *κατά* is sometimes equivalent to *up* in English: *καταφαγεῖν*, *to eat up*.

ACCENTUATION.

I. SUBSTANTIVES.

(1) FIRST DECLENSION. [*First and second declensions.*]

1. α, Gen. ης. Accent as far back as possible. But Roman names in *ἴνα* are *properisp.*, and Greek names in *ῥᾶ, θᾶ, παροxytone*.

a) Hence those in *εα*, from adj. in *ης*, are *proparoxytone*, since they end in *ᾶ*: those in *εα*, from verbs in *εω*, *paroxytone*, since they end in *ᾶ*.

2. ρα, accent as far back as possible, except *verbal* derivatives, which are *oxytone*.

3. ὄνη, *paroxytone*.

(The other terminations can hardly be reduced to rule, from the number of endings and exceptions.)

4. δης, αδης, are *paroxytone*.

5. της from *verbs*, generally *oxytone*, except those that in the poets appear likewise with the termination *ηρ*, as *ψάλτης, κυβερνήτης, πλάστης, κλέπτης, ψεύστης*.

(2) SECOND [*Third*] DECLENSION.

6. Here, too, words directly from the root (whether with or without the change of *ε* into *ο*) are *paroxytones*: those with peculiar syllables of formation (as *μος, τος, &c.*) are *oxytone*.

7. Observe: *κάλαμος, κόσμος, ὄγμος, οἶμος, ὄλμος, ὄρμος, πόλεμος, πότμος, ὤμος*, and others in *μος*, not being obviously derived from existing *verbal* roots, have the accent as far back as possible. So *θάνατος, κίνδυνος*.

8. OBS.	<i>νόμος,</i>	<i>law</i>	<i>νομός,</i>	<i>pasture-ground</i>
	<i>λουτρόν,</i>	<i>bath</i>	<i>λοῦτρον,</i>	<i>water for washing</i>
	<i>βίος,</i>	<i>life</i>	<i>βίως,</i>	<i>bow</i>
	<i>δῆμος,</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>δημός,</i>	<i>fat.</i>

9. *ἀδελφός, θεός, κριός, λαός, νάός, υἰός*, with many others that are not *abstract* nouns, are *oxytone*.

10. Neuters are accented as far back as possible. (—¹ *ἔρπετόν, ζυγόν, πετρόν, ὦόν*, and the *adjective* substantives *φυτόν, βοτόν, ῥυτόν*.)

11. Diminutives in *ιον* are *paroxytone* when they form a dactyl (*παιδίον*): when not, they throw the accent as far back as possible.

¹ — (*minus*) means 'except': + (*plus*) means 'together with'.

12. Of other diminutives,
 a) *ισκος* is *paroxytone*: *νεανίσκος*.
 b) *αριον, ιδιον, υλλιον, υφιον, προπαροxytone*.

(3) THIRD DECLENSION.

13. Monosyllables with acc. *α* are oxytone.—*πᾶς*.
 14. Monosyllable *neuters*, and those with nom. *-ς*, acc. *ν*, are perispomena.—*κλείς, κίς, λίς* (but acc. *κλείν, κῖν, λῖν*).

(Polysyllables.)

15. a) *Neuters* throw the accent as far back as possible.
 b) The following terminations (of *mas.* and *fem.*) are *oxytone*; the others throw the accent back as far as possible.

αν, ενς, ω

ας, fem. + *ὁ ἀνδριάς, ἰμάς*.

ην — some proper names and adjectives.

ηρ, mas. + *ἡ γαστήρ*.

ις, acc. α — *ἄγλις, δέλλις, μέρμις, ὄρμις*.

ως — *ἄλως, γάλως*. + *ὁ εὐρώς, ἰδρώς, ταῶς*.

υς — *βότρυς, γένυς, γῆρυς, ἔγχελυς, θρηῆνυς, ἴτυς, κόρυς, κώμυς, νίκυς, πέλεκυς, πῆχυς, πίτυς, πρέσβυς, στάχυς, χέλυς*:—and some proper names, as *Γόρτυς, Φόρκυς*.

ων, fem. — *γλήχων, μήκων*. + many proper names (as *Παφλαγών, Μακεδών*), the names of the months (*Γαμηλιών*), all in *εων*, and *άγών, άγκών, αίών, άλεκτρωνών, ήγεμών, κηδεμών, κανών, λειμών, χιτών* and a few more¹.

16. Feminine names of persons in *ις* are accented on the same syllable as the *masculine* form from which they are derived:—if, however, the masculine was *proparoxytone* or a *dissyllable barytone*, the fem. in *ις* is oxytone.

Thus *άκλητήρ, Σπαρτιάτης*, but *Πέρσης, αίχμάλωτος*.

άκλητρίς, Σπαρτιάτις, Περσίς, αίχμαλωτις.

II. ADJECTIVES.

17. *Simple* adjectives (except those that are used *substantively*, as *φίλος, α friend, &c.*) generally have the accent on the last syllable: *compound* adjectives not. But to this rule there are many exceptions.

¹ So words denoting a *place where things are kept*: e. g. *σιτοβολών (granary)*, &c. *όδός, tooth*, is oxytone.

I.	II.	III.	IV.																																																																																																																																																																						
<i>Oxytone.</i>	<i>Paroxytone.</i>	<i>Proparoxytone.</i>	<i>Properispomena.</i>																																																																																																																																																																						
<p>θος, κος, λος, νος, πος, ρος, σος, στος¹. αος when there is no kindred form in εως. ης, G. εος. ας, G. αδος. υς.—Verbals in τος. Dissyllables in οιος, φος; and αιος from substantives.</p>	<p>ιλος, υλος, λειος. Verbals in τειος. ας, when G. not αδος. εις, ων. Multiplicatives in οος. ης, G. ητος, with the word ὀλίγος.</p>	<p>ιος, εος, μος, and polysyll. in ειος (when these endings are simply appended to the root.)</p>	<p>Polysyllables in οιος, φος; αιος from subst. Dissyllables in ειος.</p>																																																																																																																																																																						
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¹ When adjectives with these terminations are formed from simple roots. O course ξος, ψος come under σος.

(Compound Adjectives.)

18. *ος*.—Accent as far back as possible, except in those compounded of *noun*, *verb* (in that order) with *long penult* and *transitive meaning*; which are *oxytone*.

19. *Exceptions*.—Those in *αρχος*, *σῦλος*, are *proparoxytone*: so are those in *εργος* that express a *worker*, not as one who follows such an occupation, but as one who is of *such a character*. These become *properisp.* if a contraction takes place; as *κακό-εργος*, *κακοῦργος*.

20. When the penult is *short*, those with a *transitive* meaning are *paroxytone*; those with a *passive* or *intransitive* meaning, *proparoxytone*: *μητροκτόνος*, *mother-killing*: *μητρόκτονος*, *killed by his mother*.

21. *Exceptions*.—Compounds with short penult whose first factor is a preposition, a (*privative* or *intensive*), *δυσ*, *ἐν*, *ἀει*, *ἀγαν*, *ἀρι*, *ἀρτι*, *ἐρι*, *ἡμι*, *ζα*, *παν*, *πολυ*, are *proparoxytone*: so are many in *οχος* (from *εχω*).

22. Verbals in *τος* become *proparoxytone* in the compounds, *when they are declined with two endings*: not otherwise.

23. *ης*, G. *εος*. Those are *oxytone* (1) that have *short penult*, and a *verbal root* as their last factor; as, *ἰοβαφής*.

(2) Those ending in *αλγής*, *αχθής*, *ειδής*, *ουργής*, *πληθής*.

(3) The compounds with the words enumerated in 21; as, *ἀτερπής*, &c.

24. The neuters of *ήρης*, *ώδης*, are *properisp.*: *ἥρες*, *ῶδες*.

25. The others in *ης*, *εος*, throw the accent as far back as possible (*ὑπερμεγέθης*, neut. *ὑπερμέγεθεις*).

26. Those in *ας*, G. *ου*, are *paroxytone*.

27. Those in *ης*, G. *ου*, with *penult long*, are *oxytone* (except those in *πώλης*): those with *penult short*, *paroxytone*.

28. If, however, the *last factor* is an *unaltered substantive*, the accentuation of that substantive is retained.

29. All in *πλήξ*, *ρώξ*, *τρώξ*, *σφάξ*, are *oxytone*.

III. NUMERALS.

30. Numerals throw the accent as far back as possible.

31. *Exceptions*.—(1) *ἑπτά*, *ὀκτώ*, *ἑννέα*, *ἑκατόν*.

32. (2) Adverbs in *άκις* (*paroxytone*).

33. (3) Ordinals in *οστός* (*oxytone*).

34. (4) Multiplicatives in *οος*, *οῶς*.

35. (5) Substantives in *ας*; *μονάς*, *τριάς*, &c. (*oxytone*).

IV. ADVERBS.

36. $\omega\varsigma$ from oxytones in $o\varsigma$ is circumflexed: from barytones, *paroxytone*.

37. $\omega\varsigma$ from $\eta\varsigma$ is *oxytone* (— those in $\acute{\eta}\theta\omega\varsigma$).

38. $\omega\varsigma$ from $\nu\varsigma$, $\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, and participles, is *paroxytone*.

39. $\theta\epsilon\nu$ } (1) Those in $\theta\theta\epsilon\nu$, $\theta\theta\iota$, $\theta\theta\epsilon$, are *paroxytone*; except those from
 $\theta\iota$ } $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\lambda\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\nu\delta\omicron\nu$, and $\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ¹, which are *proparoxytone*.
 $\sigma\epsilon$ }

(2) With any vowel *but o* before the termination, the accent remains on the syllable that has it in the original word: $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta\theta\epsilon\nu$ from $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\acute{\eta}$; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\theta\epsilon\nu$ from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$. Except $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\nu$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, *Atticè* $\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

40. $\delta\epsilon$ is enclitic, and treated as such: $\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\nu\delta\epsilon$, $\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\nu\delta\epsilon$, $\text{Μέγαρά}\delta\epsilon$.

41. $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\nu$ is *paroxytone*: $\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu$, $\eta\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu$, *oxytone*.

LESSON XLIV.

[$\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$. See pp. 36, 37, &c.]

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—To put-down ($\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\text{-}\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, W.² 44). To put-to; to add ($\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\text{-}\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$). To place-round; to put round ($\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\text{-}\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$). To put-up ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, W. 41). That which is put up; a votive-offering; offering ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\text{-}\theta\eta\mu\alpha$, n. W. 11. A. 15, a). That which is fixed ($\theta\epsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ ³ = *institution, ordinance, statute*. W. 12. A. 6). A placing ($\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, f. W. 13. A. 15: of laws, *enacting*: of names, *giving*). A placer ($\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\varsigma$, g. *ov*: of names, a *giver*, W. 5).

Stone ($\lambda\iota\theta\omicron\varsigma$, m. A. 6). Name ($\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$, g. *ατος*, A. 15, a).

EXERCISE 46.

[In what *number* is the verb after neuter plurals?]

He puts-down the silver. Put-down the money. I have put-down the gold. I am come to put-down the silver. He has put-up a votive-offering in the temple of Minerva. A votive-offering will be put-up in the temple of Mercury. O Neptune, beautiful votive-offerings will be put-up in the temple. A certain beautiful

¹ Remember these words by their meaning: "*Every other house, within (and) without.*"

² A. = Rules for *Accentuation*. W. = Rules for *Word-building*.

³ In Athens, $\theta\epsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ was one of Draco's, $\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ one of Solon's, laws.

offering was put-up in the temple of the gracious god. Do not put-up the offering in this temple. I was there to put-up¹ the offering. The giving² of names is something clever. The axe having been sharpened, the artist went-away. May the axe be sharpened³. He wondered-at the placing (*pl.*) of the stones. He was-going to put-up the beautiful offering in the temple of Minerva. He admires the giver⁴ of names. The giver of names was wise. He was putting-up the offering in the temple.

LESSON XLV.

[δίδωμι. See p. 36, &c.]

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—Act of giving; giving (δοσις, f. W. 13. A. 15). Gift (δομα, W. 11. A. 15, a). To give-away (ἀπο-δίδωμι, give-up, render). To give a share of (μετα-δίδωμι, W. 45, impart). To give-in-return (ἀντι-δίδωμι, W. 39). One-who-gives-forth (προ-δότης, W. 5. A. 5, proditor, traitor, betrayer). To give away from myself (ἀπο-δοσθαι, mid., to sell). To suffer punishment (to give justice, δίκην δίδωμι).

EXERCISE 47.

The gods gave us⁵ sleep. Give- us⁵ a-share of the gold. The unjust citizen will suffer punishment. He is-going to suffer punishment. O unjust judge, you will suffer punishment. Give-a-share of your good (things) to the poor. He was giving-up the silver. The gifts of the poor are sacred. The base traitor has suffered punishment. The bad have suffered punishment. I am come to put-down^a the silver. What will you give- me -in-return? She is going to sell the dove. Who in-the-world has given us these things?

LESSON XLVI.

Comparative and Superlative.

[Learn how to form comparative and superlative, p. 13. Learn Voc. 13, p. 14.]

1. The comparative in the Greek governs the genitive.—σοφώτερος τοῦ διδασκάλου, *wiser than his teacher.*

¹ That I might put-up.² Say, placing.³ As a wish.⁴ Say, placer.⁵ Dat. of person.

2. To express 'he is too wise to do a thing,' the Greeks said, 'he is wiser than so-as to do it.'

σοφώτερός ἐστιν ἢ ὥστε ποιεῖν τοῦτο.

VOCABULARY.

ἦ, than.

ὥστε, so as.

To get or acquire (κτάομαι: *perf.* I have got = *I possess*). A possession, from root κτα (κτη-μα, W. 11. A. 15, a). Act of acquiring; acquisition; possession (κτη-σις, W. 13. A. 15, b).

EXERCISE 48.

[What adjectives in σς have only two terminations? Top of p. 12.]

He gave-a-share of the gold to the very-clever poet. He will wonder-at the very-pious old-man. O most pious old-man, do not give-a-share of the silver to this most-hateful flatterer. He sold the dove to the Persian. The eagle is blacker than the dog. The wine is very sweet. Nothing (is) more hateful than a flatterer. Having-done very-base things, he went-away. Do not pursue the very-strong wild-beast. May you suffer punishment, O basest man. He is admiring the very-broad river. The Nile¹ is very broad. The voice of the nightingale is sweeter than that² of the peacock. He is too just to steal (*say*, juster than so-as to steal). No possession is better than virtue. The possession (κτησις) of virtue is alone secure.

LESSON XLVII.

(ἵστημι.)

(1) Tenses with the intrans. meaning, 'stand.'

<i>Pres.</i>	ἵσταμαι,	} Really pres. and imperf. <i>pass.</i> I am placed = I stand.
<i>Imperf.</i>	ἵστάμην,	
<i>Fut.</i>	στήσομαι, (really, fut. mid.) shall (place myself =) stand: but also, shall erect.	
<i>Aor.</i>	ἕστην, aor. 2. act.	
<i>Perf.</i>	ἕστηκα,	} perf. and pluperf. act., with the meaning of <i>pres.</i> and
<i>Plup.</i>	ἕστήκειν ³,		imperf.^{4}

¹ Νεῖλος.

² Say, than-the.

³ Or εἰστήκειν.

⁴ But in some of the compounds, the perf. has a real *perfect* meaning.

VOCABULARY.

To stand-by (*παρα-στηναι*¹, Accent on *penult*). To stand-up (*ἀνα-στηναι*). To change my standing; remove, *intrans.* (*μετα-στηναι*). To stand-away; revolt (*ἀπο-στηναι*). To stand-round (*περι-στηναι*). Act of standing-away (*ἀπο-στᾶσις*, *revolt*. W. 13. A. 15, *b*). Removal (*μεταστᾶσις*). Act of standing-up (*ἀναστᾶσις*, *resurrection*). That which is placed between; interval (*διαστημα*, W. 11. A. 15, *a*). Act of standing (*στασις*, used for *sedition*²). Stand-apart; separate (*δια-στηναι*).

EXERCISE 49.

He removed from the country. He will stand-by his friends (*dat.*). They stand-by their friends. Mayest thou stand-by thy friend. He is going to stand-by his friends. The resurrection of the body soothes the pious. The revolt of the island injured the city. He wonders-at the seditions of Greece. Seditions injured Greece. I will remove from this country. He rose up from (*ἐκ*, *gen.*) his bed³. The Medes⁴ revolted from the king. The Medes were-about to revolt from the king. I wonder-at the removal of the geometer. O geometer, rise-up from your bed. The geometer wondered-at the intervals between the chords (*say*, of the chords). Give (me) where I may stand. Those who stood-around wondered-at the strength of the fire. Those-who-have-revolted. Stand-up, O lawgiver. Those who were hurt stood-apart. The Persians were standing-apart. Stand-by your friends (143, p. 38).

LESSON XLVIII.

Transitive forms of ἵστημι.

	<i>Act.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	
<i>Pres.</i>	ἵστημι	ἵσταμαι	ἵσταμαι	} The <i>mid.</i> is divided between the mean- ing <i>place myself</i> , and that of <i>place</i> , <i>erect</i> (e. g. a monu- ment). Aor. <i>mid.</i> has only the latter meaning.
<i>Imperf.</i>	ἵστην	ἱστάμην	ἱστάμην	
<i>Fut.</i>	στήσω	σταθήσομαι	στήσομαι	
<i>Aor.</i>	ἔστησα	ἑστάθην	ἑστησάμην	
		<i>Perf.</i> ἕσταμαι		
		<i>Plur.</i> ἑστάμην		

¹ The compounds of ἵστημι are here given in the *inf. aor. 2*.

² Of which Plato says, it might be better called *δια-στᾶσις*, 'standing apart.'

³ κλίνη.

⁴ Μηδός.

VOCABULARY.

To make to stand-up; raise (*ἀν-ιστημι*: also to *expel* a body of men from their country; that is, to *make them rise up* and quit their homes). To make to stand-away (*ἀφ-ιστημι*, to *make to revolt*). To remove, change, *trans.* (*μεθ-ιστημι*).

Obs. As 'abeo *visurus*' is 'I go to see,' so the *fut. part.* in Greek may express a purpose. *ἦκω*, I am come, *ἐπικουρήσω*, to administer-aid, &c.

EXERCISE 50.

I am come to (*p*¹) make- the Scythians -revolt. He made- the Medes -rebel from² the king. I am come, that I may make- the island -rebel from the Persians. He was there to expel (*say*, that he might expel) the Lydians³. The dogs (*p*. 41) will put-up the hares. A trophy⁴ will be put-up. I am come to (*p*) change the constitution⁵. The lawgiver changed the constitution. The soul shall be removed from this country. The soul having been removed (*aor.*) from⁶ the earth, is happy.

LESSON XLIX.

Some contracted forms of *ἵστημι* occur in the *perf.* and *pluperf.*, of which the following are the most common :

Perf. dual, ἕστατον: plur. ἕσταμεν, ἕστατε, ἕστασι(ν).

Pluperf. 3 pl. ἕστασαν⁷. *Inf.* ἕσταναι. *Part.* ἕστώς.

Part. ἕστώς, ἕστῶσα, ἕστώς (or ἕστός).

Gen. ἕστῶτος, ἕστῶσης, ἕστῶτος, &c.

EXERCISE 51.

The king will punish those who-have-revolted. The king of the Persians punished the island which-had-revolted. (It is) a terrible thing to revolt⁸ (*perf.*). Those who-have-revolted shall be punished. We have revolted to the king of the Persians. Do not put-down

¹ A *p* will be placed after the 'to,' when it is to be translated by a *participle*.

² *From* after *revolt* is gen. or ἀπό with gen.: to is πρός with acc.

³ Λυδός. ⁴ τρόπαιον. ⁵ ἡ πολιτεία. ⁶ ἐκ, with gen.

⁷ ἕσταμεν, &c., from pluperfect, hardly occur in prose. ἕστηκέναι is perhaps not in use at all.—ἕσταθι, ἕστειν, are poetical: of the subj. ἕστῶ, the forms with η do not occur.

⁸ Express the article.

(*aor.*) the silver. They were going to put-down the gold. Ye were there to (*p*) put up the offerings in the temple of Ceres. Do not stand-by the bad (143, p. 38). He is too pious^c to revolt from the gods.

LESSON L.

[ἴημι: p. 40. 146, 148.]

VOCABULARY.

To send or throw away (ἀφ-ιημι, *dismiss: let go: hurl, shoot*). To send-together, *i. e.* put-quickly-together = understand (συν-ιημι). Intelligence (συν-ε-σις, A. 15, b). Dismissal (ἀφ-εσις).

Missile (βελος, n. A. 15, b.—*dart, javelin, arrow*).

EXERCISE 52.

The soldiers hurled their javelins. I will let- you -go. The darts being hurled hurt nobody. The boys are shooting their arrows. I am come to (*p*) shoot-off^e my arrows. O boys, you will shoot-off your arrows. Let the dart be hurled (*imperat. of perf.*). The darts were hurled. They were-about to hurl their darts. Having shot-off his arrow, he went-away. Having shot-off these arrows, I will go-away. A certain boy had shot-off an arrow. The boy understood his father's words. You understood what (*neut. of rel. p. 15*) I was saying. The geometer was astonished-at the intelligence of the boy. Do not say what you do *not*¹ understand. If we understand, (*say we understanding: gen. absol.*), they will be silent.

LESSON LI.

(Contracted Verbs in εω.)

[Learn Rules, p. 31. Art. 126, 1; and Voc. 20, p. 100.]

Obs. In present tense we have ει, ου, for ε, ο.

EXERCISE 53².

Ye are injuring the good citizens. Do not injure the good citizen. Do not threaten. He was there to threaten (*say, that he might*

¹ μη.² In these and the following examples, use the *contracted* imperfects of τιθημι and ἴημι. See 142, p. 38.

threaten) the base flatterer. What in-the-world are you threatening me with (*say*, are you threatening to me)? The self-satisfied young-men were threatening the just judge. Ye were injuring the just artist. The two young-men were injuring the pious old-man. Ye were counting the seditions of Greece. Practise virtue. The Persians practised (*imperf.*) this virtue. The citizens were unfortunate. Do not move the stone. The boys were moving the great stone. Do not rail-at your father. The artists were putting-up the offering. The boys were giving-a-share of the flesh to the wild-beasts. The boys were shooting-off their arrows. Do not add (*pres.*) this.

LESSON LII.

(Contracted Verbs in *αω*.)

[Voc., p. 24. Learn also Vocab. of Irregular Nouns, p. 41.]

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—Deceit (*ἀπατη*). To have or use deceit; to deceive (*ἀπαταω*). Deceitful (*ἀπατηλος*, W. 22. A. 17). To laugh (*γελᾶω*, *fut.* *γελᾷσομαι*). See p. 27. 114, *a*). To be inclined to laugh (*γελασείω*, W. 4, *a*).

(Model Sentence.)

ἰάν τι ἔχωμεν, δώσομεν: if we have any thing, we will give it.
καὶν (= καὶ ἄν, καὶ ἰάν), even if; even though.

In a conditional sentence with 'if,' use *ἰάν* with the subjunctive when the verb of the consequence is in the *future*.

EXERCISE 54.

Having been deceived (*aor.*), he went-away. He is going to deceive his father. If you deceive your father, the gods will chastise you. The boy is deceitful. The race of flatterers is deceitful¹. The citizen was railing-at him who-had-deceived (*him*)^f. Ye are deceiving your mothers. He was daring (to do) this. Who in-the-world dares to do this? Do not deceive (*sing.*). If you dare (to do) this, you will be chastised. Who in-the-world erected the trophy? I will chastise him who-is-daring^f this. Do not hunt (*pl.*) this hare. O Apollo², do not injure this city. - I will give-a-share of the milk (p. 41) to the boys. Who in-the-world (*pl.*) built this

¹ Begin with the adjective.² P. 9, 32. *Obs.* 2.

temple to Mars? (p. 41.) He wondered-at the laughter (p. 41) of the deceitful (man). Even though you laugh, you shall be chastised. The boy was laughing. I should laugh. He wounded (βλαπτ) the Scythian with his spear (p. 41). O boy, you are inclined-to-laugh.

LESSON LIII.

(Contracted Verbs in *ow*.)[Learn from *Zeus* to *Μαρτυς* of Irregular Nouns, p. 41.]

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—To make accurate, from ἀκριβης (ἀκριβω, to know accurately; to observe accurately; keep accurately). Accuracy (ἀκριβεια, W. 17. A. 1, a). Accurately (ἀκριβως, A. 37). To enslave, strengthened from δουλω (κατα-δουλω, W. 44).

Both, τε¹, after its word.

EXERCISE 55.

You are staining- the boy's hair -with-blood. He was there to enslave^a the islanders². You know- the name -accurately. Do not accurately-observe this. The Persian was accurately-keeping his rank. The geometer will wonder-at the accuracy of Thales. O Jupiter, do not observe-accurately these works. The Greeks built this temple to the great³ Jupiter. He admired the hero. The hero's hair (*pl.*) was-standing on-end (*say*, straight, p. 10, 38). I was wondering-at this kind of hair (*pl.*). You will wonder-at both the hair (*pl.*) and the claws of the wild-beast. I will give the key to this servant. He wondered at the mess. I will give the mess to these witnesses. The boy admired the dogs of the Greek.

LESSON LIV.

(Rest of the Irregular Nouns: and the present and fut. Tenses of the Verb *to be*, p. 40.)

EXERCISE 56.

Nature has given great ears to asses⁴. I will give-a-share of the water to the bird. O Neptune, do not hurt this city. You will not

¹ This is the *weakest* 'both.' και before its word is stronger.² Islander, from νησος (νησιώτης, 35).³ P. 13.⁴ δνος, m. A. 6.

deceive Neptune. They were-going to pollute the temple of Neptune. They were-not-able to deceive Neptune. The old man will assemble the wise Greeks in (*εἰς*) the Pnyx. You (*pl.*) will admire the swallow's wings. He has two sons¹. He has (*say*, there are to him) beautiful daughters. O boys, ye are deceitful. Ye will be wise. It will be just. The woman will give this to her husband².

LESSON LV.

(ἀπ-εἰμι, *I will go away.* Learn its tenses, p. 40.)

The radical vowel of this verb is *ι*, lengthened in some forms into *ει*.

εἶμι = *will go*: the other moods whose nature allows it, have also this future meaning, which does not, however, appear in dependent and secondary sentences, in which they are generally employed.—OBS. *ἰών* with *accent* of an *aorist* participle.

EXERCISE 57.

The citizen having-been wronged (*perf.*), will go-away. Having-been wronged, you will go-away. The poor (man) will go-away empty. Let him go-away. We will not go-away empty. O most empty of flatterers, go-away. If you go-away, you shall be punished. Having threatened the very-base old man, we went-away into the city. Let us go-away (*subj.*) to deceive the very-wise old-man.

LESSON LVI.

(*Second Aorist.*)

(1) Comparatively few verbs have the *second aorist* in the *act.* and *mid.*; but more have it in the *passive*.

Some verbs that have *aor. 2. act.*:

βαλλ-	κραζ-	(short root κρᾶγ-)	φευγ-	λειπ
<i>cast, hit</i>	<i>croak</i>		<i>fly; fly from</i>	<i>leave.</i>

Some verbs with *aor. 2. pass.*:

τασσω (τᾶγ)	σκαπτω	ῥαπτω ³	κρυπτ ³	σπειρ
<i>arrange</i>	<i>dig</i>	<i>sew</i>	<i>hide</i>	<i>sow.</i>

Very few verbs have *both aorists* in use in the same dialect: *κρύπτω* and *βλάπτω* have (in the *pass.*). Such verbs may be compared with *dig*, &c.; which have two forms for their *perfect*, *digged*, *dug*.

¹ There are to him two sons. Express 'two,' and use the dual for 'sons.'

² ἀνιθ, p. 13.

³ For the short root of these verbs, see 76, p. 20.

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—Act of arranging; order, rank, post (*ταγ-σις* = *ταξις*, W. 13. A. 15, *b*). Act of digging, from *σκαπτ*, to dig; short root, *σκαφ* (*σκάφη*, W. 15). To dig-down (*κατα-σκαπτω* = to raze walls, &c.). Act of razing (*κατασκάφη*, W. 15). To stitch or sew together (*σὺ-ράπτω*¹). That which has been dug (*σκαμ-μα*, *foss*; *trench*, A. 15, *a*). A digger (*σκαπτήρ*, W. 5). From *to sow*, *σπειρ-ω*, form that which is sown; seed (*σπερμα*, A. 15, *a*).

EXERCISE 58.

The Scythian left his rank. Why in-the-world did the Persian leave his post? He was hit by a great stone. The raven croaked. The young-man fled into the city. The wise words were put-together² by the flatterer. The citizens will both dig and sow. That-which-was-sown^f withers-away. The Greeks fled towards the walls of the city. Vice will wither the soul. I do not accurately-know the name of the seeds which ye sowed. I did not accurately-know the name of the seeds which were sown. I am come, that I may raze the walls. By whom were the walls razed? I am come to raze^b the walls of the city. They were lamenting the razing of the walls. They are too wise^c to fly-from their friends.

LESSON LVII.

(Perf. 2. See § 20. Attend to 106.)

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—To break-to-pieces (*καταγνυμι*. See 153, 1, p. 43). Pitcher (*χύτρα*). A potter (*χυτρες*, A. 15, *b*). To have wealth, to grow or be rich, from *πλοῦτος*, *wealth* (*πλουτ-εω*). Wealthy (*πλουσιος*, W. 17. A. 17). To send-up (*ἀνιημι*; also to dismiss, relax, slacken). Relaxation, laxness (*ἀν-ε-σις*, A. 15, *b*). Slave (*δουλος*, A. 6). Act of flying, flight, from *φευγ* (*φυγ-η*, W. 15). A fugitive (*φυγ-άς*, G. *άδος*, *deserter*, *exile*). Act of lamentation (*όδυρμος*, W. 10. A. 6).

Verbs with *perf. 2*: *λείπω*, *φεύγω*, &c. See Voc. 21, p. 26.

¹ The *συν* is *συν* with its final consonant assimilated: it will appear again as *συν* before the augment.

² Aor. 2. from *σὺ-ράπτω*.

EXERCISE 59.

All have fled. I will pursue those-who-have-fled^f. I would-not-fly-from^g the pleasures of virtue. The boy broke- the pitcher-to-pieces. The pitcher is-broken-to-pieces (*perf. 2. act.*). I lament my father's flight. I shall lament the evils¹ of old-age. What in-the-world is the lamentation? I will put-a-stop-to this lamentation. I would not leave (*aor. 2*) my post. We have not left our post. Wealth is sent-up out-of (*ἐκ, gen.*) the earth. The potter, having-grown-wealthy, will remove out-of the country. The potters are wealthy. They will punish the deserters. He did not-understand the slackening of the strings. The strings were slackened.

LESSON LVIII.

(Irregular Verbs. Learn the Irregular Verbs in *a.*)

Obs. 1. αἰρέω, *take*: in mid. *take to myself*; *choose, elect*.

Obs. 2. ναῦς, νείως, νηί, ναῦν, } are the Attic forms of ναῦς, *ship*.
νηεις, νεῶν, νασιί, ναῦς, } Thucyd. has dual νεοῖν.

Obs. 3. ἄμαρτάνω with gen. is *to miss* (an aim, &c.).

Ἄλλέξω (*assist*: with acc. *ward off*) is in mid. *ward off from myself*; *repel*; *revenge-myself-on*.

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—Form from αἰρέω, subst. to express the act (*αἰρεσις, choice, A. 15, b*). From στρατός *army*, ἄγω *lead*, form one who leads an army, general (*στρατηγός, A. 18*). Form from αἰρέομαι, *adj. to express*, capable of being taken, or fit to be taken (*αἰρετός, eligible, desirable, A. 17*). From δοῦλος *slave*, form to be a slave (*δουλεύω*). From ἄμαρτε, shorter root of ἄμαρτάνω, form subst. a sin committed (*ἄμαρτημα, error*)—Sin (*ἄμαρτία*).

Worthy (*ἀξίος, A. 17*). Death (*θανάτος, A. 7*). Aim, mark (*σκοπός*).

EXERCISE 60.

The general took the town. Pleasure has taken-prisoners (*αἶρε*) many men. Let not him who-has-been-chosen^f (*aor.*) go away. Those who-had-been-chosen^f, lamented (*imperf.*). I wondered-at the generals, whom you' elected. I would not choose^g (*aor.*) this.

¹ Neut. pl. of κακός, as *mala* in Latin.

She led the boy¹ by the hand. The mother was leading her daughter by¹ the hand. I did not perceive the boy (*gen.*). The city was taken. If the city be taken¹ (*aor.*), I shall lament. The city is-going to be taken. All the ships were taken. Having been taken (*aor.*), they will be-slaves. This life would not be^g desirable. What do you order concerning² the choice of generals? If you hide these things, you will sin. He sinned (things) worthy of death. He has missed his aim. Whosoever (*ὅς ἄν*, with *subj.*) has sinned (*aor. subj.*), shall be punished. The boy having committed (*say*, having sinned) great sins, the father was lamenting. You will miss every thing (*pl.*). You would miss^g your mark. If any one sin (*aor.*), he shall be punished. Sin blunts the soul. Sin having blunted your soul, you will commit (*say*, sin) great sins. Justice increases cities. True wisdom will increase the city. I am come to revenge-myself-on^b my enemies.

LESSON LIX.

Irregular Verbs (*β*).

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—To go from (*ἀπο-βαίνω* = *turn out*, of events, &c.: also to *disembark*). To go up (*ἀνα-βαίνω*, from the *coast* to the *interior* of a country: also to *mount*). To go down (*κατα-βαίνω*, to the *coast* from the *interior*). Act of going-up (*ἀνα-βάσις*).

To come together (*συμ-βαίνω*, *happen*).

To throw away (*ἀπο-βάλλω*). The act of throwing away (*ἀπο-βολή*, W. 15). A thrower-away (*ἀποβολεύς*, A. 15, *b*). To be thrown-away, as *adj.* (*ἀπό-βλητος*).

To eat down (*κατα-βιβρωσκω* = *eat up*: see 43).

When? *πότε*;

EXERCISE 61.

When will the general disembark? I will look towards the things that-will-turn-out^f. I wonder-at the throwing-away of his arms. Who in-the-world threw-away (*aor. 2*) his arms? The very-base man has thrown-away the silver. The horns of the stag were thrown-away (*aor. 2*). Having disembarked from (*ἐκ*) his

¹ See Lesson LII.

² *περί* with *gen.*

ship, he left the city. Those who-have-disembarked from the ship, will go away. I wonder-at the things that-are-turning out^f. The thrower-away of his arms has injured the city. Having-mounted (*aur.*) his horse¹, he will pursue the wild-beasts. He is going to mount (on) his horse. I have gone on board². The general disembarked from his ship. Cyrus³ went-up against (*ἐπι, acc.*) the king. I was wondering-at those who-were-about-to-go-up^f against the king. Ye will go-down towards the harbour. The quail was-going to be eaten-up. The generals were going to disembark from their ships. Many evils had happened. The trees grew (*βλαστανω*).

LESSON LX.

(Learn Irregular Verbs, γ, δ.)

εἰ τι ἔχοιμι, δοίην ἄν : if I *should* have any thing, I *would* give it.

When, in a conditional sentence, both verbs have *should, would*, both are in the *optative*: the conditional verb without ἄν, the other with it.

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—From root γνο form act of knowing, knowledge (*γνωσις*, A. 15, b). To know something against a man (*κατα-γιγνωσκω = to condemn*). To run-away (*ἀπο-διδρασκω*).

EXERCISE 62.

The lion shall become a horse. The slaves will become masters. If the slaves should become masters, the change would be just. If the slaves become masters, they will punish the citizens. I wonder-at the things that-have-happened^f (*part. perf. 2 of γίγνομαι*). Something of-that-kind (*τοιούτου*) was going to happen (*aur.*). They will become better⁴. (It is) a hard thing to know the soul. Being gods, ye know the affairs of-men (*adj. ἀνθρώπινος*). Let-us-know (*aur.*) if⁵ you speak true (things). Nothing (is) better than knowing^j these things. I wonder-at those-who-know (*aur.*)^f these things. The dog will bite the boy. The dog would bite the boy. The boy having-been-bitten by (*ὑπο, gen.*) the dog, was crying-out. The

¹ Say, on his horse; ἐπι with acc. ² Say, have gone-up into the ship.

³ ὁ Κῦρος.

⁴ Drop the ν from pl. of βέλτιων, and contract.

⁵ εἰ with indic.

Ethiopian having-been-bitten¹ (*aor.* 1), ran-away. The city was built by the Greeks. Those-who-built^f (*aor.* 1. *mid.* *regular*) the city, appointed the laws. Who in-the-world taught the boy? I will have- the boy -taught the arithmetical² art. If these things should be³ so, I shall run away. If these things should be so, I should run away. The slaves, having run away, shall be punished.

LESSON LXI.

Irregular Verbs (ε).

Obs. 1. *ἐγείρω*, *awaken, stir-up; rouse-up: ἐγρήγορα, I am awake.*

Obs. 2. (*Eng.*) The rhinoceros has a very hard hide.

(*Greek.*) The rhinoceros has *the* hide very hard: τὴν δорὰν ἰσχυροτάτην ἔχει.

Obs. 3. Add to the Irregular Verbs:

ἐλαύνω, *drive; ἐλάσω* (*ἐλῶ, ᾤς, ᾤ*);

ἐλλάκα, ἐλλάμαι, ἠλάθην.—*Drive away* (*ἀπ-ελαύνω*).

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—Am asleep (*καθεύδω*). Opposite (*ἐναντιος*, A. 17). Immediately (*εὐθύς*). That which is eaten, *from* *ἔδε* (*ἔδεσμα*, W. 11). Proper to be eaten (*ἔδεστος*, *esculent*, W. 24). A finder (*εὐρετης*, W. 5. A. 5). A thing found (*εὕρημα*, W. 11. A. 15, *a. invention, discovery*). From *θυμός*, *mind, form* to have the mind on (*ἔπι-θῦμ-έω*, *desire, governs gen.*). *Form* easily *from* *ῥάδιος*, *easy* (*ῥαδίως*, A. 36).

EXERCISE 63.

Do not wake the base desires of the soul. He will stir-up a sedition in the city. Ye have stirred-up the desires of vice. The boys having-been-awakened (*aor.* 1. *pass.*), will go away. You immediately were-awake^j (*perf.* 2). Being-asleep^j is opposite to being-awake^j. I will give the keys not to those-who-are-asleep^f, but to those-who-are-awake^f. Do not eat⁴ things⁵ not (*μη*) proper-to-be eaten. He said this. Let us follow this (man)². His friends

¹ *Aor.* 1. *pass.* and *perf. pass.* are regular from *δηκ*.

² *From* *ἀριθμε* *form adj.* to express relating to counting (*ἀριθμητικός*, A. 17, *arithmetical*).

³ *Aor.* of *γίγνομαι*: so, *οὕτως*.

⁴ *ἔσθιω* to be used.

⁵ Use the article, omitting *things*.

were following Thales. Ye will follow the just judge^z. Let us go to (*πρός*) the things-which-follow^f these. I will praise¹ those-who-follow^f the law. You did not follow the geometer's wise words. If he were (*optat.*) wise, he would follow the laws. Following^j the laws is (the part) of a good citizen. I have come the opposite way (*acc.*). I came to announce^a these things to the citizens. You would not find (*aor.*) more beautiful things than these. If you find (*aor.*) the silver, you will-give-a-share (of it) to the poor. I have found a certain treasure² of wisdom. You will not easily find a greater city than this³. If we find (*aor.*) the road, we will run away. The arithmetical art was not-yet (*οὐπω*) discovered. These things have been found-out. The discovery is wise. Let him have this nature. If you have this (*pl.*), you will have all (*pl.* of *ἀπαε*, p. 13). A certain woman had (*imperf.*) a goose. He had (*aor.*) many names. It (is) hard to boil (*aor.*) a stone.

LESSON LXII.

(Irregular Verbs, ζ, θ, ι.)

EXERCISE 64.

He is not-yet dead (*perf.*). It is better to die⁴ (*perf.*) than to live. Let the unjust man die (*perf.*). Let some-one bury the body of the dead man (*perf. part.*). Every thing that-lives is-born⁵ from that-which-is-dead^f (*perf. part.*). The souls of those who-have-died^f, still live. O basest man, thou shalt die⁶. Even-though we die (*aor.*), we shall live. Dying is not formidable⁷ to the good. Let us sit down (*pres. mid.*). The king makes- the horsemen -sit-down. We will-make- the boys -sit-down. He arrived to teach^a the citizens. You have arrived here (*δεῦρο*). No-one has arrived thence⁸. Ye will arrive here. Philip drove-away the ambassadors⁹.

¹ ἐπ-αυτίω. See p. 42.² θησαυρός.³ When *man* or *thing* is omitted, the article is not to be used with οὗτος.⁴ Use the syncopated forms of θνήσκω (note, p. 44) as well as the regular ones.⁵ Pres. of γίγνομαι.⁶ Use fut. τεθνήξομαι.⁷ φοβερός.⁸ ἐκείθεν.⁹ πρεσβυς, A. 15, b.

The man was not deceived. The woman, having been deceived (*aor.*), deceived her husband also (*καί* before the article). This wise man has come to boil ^a a stone.

LESSON LXIII.

(Irregular Verbs, κ.)

(1) Use the Attic form *κᾶω*.(2) I will not do it, *πρὶν ἂν ἔλθῃς*, *before you come*.

VOCABULARY.

To fear (*φοβέομαι*).

Word-building.]—Act of burning; burning (*καυσίς*). That which is burnt-up; heat (*καύμα*). Burnable (*καυσίμος*, A. 17). To burn-down (*κατακαῶ*, *burn* = *consume by burning*). Act of mixing, mixture, mingling (*κρᾶσις*). Choose (*ἐθέλω*). From *ὀρθός*, *right, form rightly* (*ὀρθως*, A. 36). High (*ὑψηλός*, A. 17).

EXERCISE 65.

He fears being-burnt¹. Burn the letter. He fears the heats. The boy was fearing the burning of his body. I will not go away before the letter is burnt (*aor. 1. pass.*). The wood having been burnt-down (*aor.*), the slaves ran-away. Do you call any-thing right? When I call (*say, I calling*), he does not choose to come-in¹. I called the boy. The boy being called (*aor.*), does not choose to come. The judge has been invited (*say, called*) to dinner². He will have been rightly called (*fut. 3*). Virtue would be rightly called³ (*aor.*) by-this name (*acc. without prepos.*). The mother was calling her daughter. His body suffered (*καμνω*³) from-disease. I shall never⁴ be-tired of praising him (*say, praising him*). The souls of those who-have-finished-their-labours⁵ still live. I will not cease before I am tired (*aor.*). The cup has been mixed. I will not go-away before the cup is mixed⁶ (*aor.*). I fear the mixture of opposite things. He hung from (*ἄπο, gen.*) a high (place). The mountains hung over (*ὑπερ, gen.*) the city itself⁶. They hang timidly (*say, fearing*) on (*ἐπι, gen.*) their horses.

¹ εἰσ-εἰμι.² ἐπι δειπνον.³ καμνω, to labour; to suffer (from disease); to be tired.⁴ οὐ ποτε.⁵ Perf. part. of κάμνω.⁶ ἐκράσθην and ἐκίρασθην, Plat.

LESSON LXIV.

(Irregular Verbs, λ, μ.)

λανθάνειν τινά, to escape a man's notice.

(1) When the *my, thy, his, their, &c.* are *emphatic*, they are to be translated by possessive ¹ pronouns.

Your slave, ὁ σός δοῦλος.

(A slave of yours, σός δοῦλος.)

(2) The possessives of the *third persons* (ὅς, σφέτερος²) are hardly ever used; the gen. αὐτοῦ, αὐτῶν being used for 'his,' 'their;' ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῶν (or αὐτοῦ, αὐτῶν), for 'his own,' 'their own.'

(3) (*Eng.*) My' friend and my father's.

(*Greek.*) ὁ ἐμὸς φίλος καὶ ὁ τοῦ πατρός [*'my friend and the of my father' (friend understood)*].

Obs. When the possessive pron. is *emphatic*, it will have an accent over it (thus, *my'*).

EXERCISE 66.

You have received (as your lot) a wonderful nature. Ye have received (as your lot) this land. He received (as his lot) both your' city and this. Having received the island (as his lot, *aor.*), he went-down towards the sea. Having taken (*perf.*) the silver, I will give-a-share (of it) to this lame man. The Greeks have borrowed (*say, taken*) many names from (*παρα, gen.*) the barbarians³. I will not go-away before¹ I have taken (*aor.*) the city. They will not go-away till the city is taken⁴ (*aor. 1*). He entered⁵ secretly (*say, having-lain-hid, aor.*) into the city. The road is very narrow. I will take (some) of the flesh. I have escaped-his-notice. You did not escape-the-notice-of the gods, when you wronged (*say, wronging*) the poor. You would not escape-the-notice-of⁶ the gods, if you injured (*say, injuring*) the poor. I shall learn many things from (*παρα, gen.*) the very wise geometer. Ye had learnt many things from your fathers. You have either⁶ learnt or invented

¹ The possessive pronouns are accidentally omitted in Voc. 16 :

ἐμός, σός, (ὅς) | ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, (σφέτερος).

² σφέτερος is found (at one age or another) for all the persons of both numbers.

³ βάρβαρος.

⁴ Reg. from ληβ.

⁵ εἰσ-έρχομαι.

⁶ Either—or, ἢ—ἢ.

many names. Water has been mixed with-the fire. Iron being-mixed (*aor.* 2), what in-the-world will it become? They say that you (*acc.* with *infin.*) do not remember. He is too-wise^c to mix opposite things. He had (*imperf.*) both his own dog and his friend's. (*See* 2, 3.) I will give (some) of the bran to the hares.

LESSON LXV.

(Irregular Verbs, *o.*)

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—Slippery, from *όλισθε* (*όλισθηρος*, W. 19). A slip (*όλισθημα*, W. 11. A. 15, *a*). The power of smelling, from *όσφρε* (*όσφρησις*, W. 13. A. 15, *b*). Home = to home (*οικαδε*). From home (*οικοθεν*, A. 39).

(1) *ζάω* (*live, am alive*), *πεινάω* (*am hungry*), *διψάω* (*am thirsty, thirst*), *χράομαι* (*use*), contract *αι* into *η* instead of *α*, and *αι* into *η*.|

(2) *χράομαι* governs the *dative*.

(3) Use *ἀπόλλυμι* instead of the simple *όλλυμι*. The *perf.* *ἀπ-όλωλα* = *I am undone*.

(4) Translate *to-be-profitable-to, to benefit*, by *όνινημι*; and *to receive benefit-from*, by the *pass.* of that verb.

(5) *έγω οίμαι* occurs as *έγϕμαι*: *ώς έγϕμαι*, as *I' think*.

EXERCISE 67.

I have seen the city living and being-awake. I think that-you (*pl. acc.*) think the truth (*say, true things*). If we were-to-think this^u, we should be-wrong¹. I did not think (*imperf.*) that the city was takeable. The flatterer is gone. I shall be off home (*fut.* of *οίχομαι*, with participle of *ἀπ-ειμι*). You will slip. The old man slipt. I fear the great and slippery stones. I am undone (3). Seditious destroy the city. Vice was destroying the young-man. The sedition destroyed the city. Having ruined (*ἀπολλυμι*) the city, he is gone. We are undone, if we be-known (*aor. 1. pass.*). He has arrived here from-home. I think that-you (*acc.*) have heard². You will destroy³ (*Att. fut.*) the whole^p race. You swore false oaths⁴. My tongue⁵ has sworn. My mind has sworn. If you' do not swear^u, I' will not swear. Justice is-profitable-to states. Others, seeing these, receive benefit. By doing this (*say,*

¹ *ἀμαρτάνω.*² 151, p. 42.³ 109, p. 26. See note 1.⁴ *ὄρκος.*⁵ *γλώσσα.*

doing this), you will benefit your friends. Looking towards these, you would receive-benefit^g. If you follow the laws (*say*, following the laws), ye will receive-benefit. The soul is not seen. I had not-even (*οὐδέ*) seen Thales. If you were-to-see^u these things, you would laugh. You are leading him where¹ you will see him. No-one has seen him walking (*βαδίζω*), nor will see (him). No-one, as I think (5), of those who-were-present^f, said² this. The gods gave us the power³ both of seeing^j and smelling^j. What is owing (*pass.*) to you?

LESSON LXVI.

(Irregular Verbs, π.)

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—To fall-into (*ἐμ-πιπτειν*. *ἐμ* will again become *ἐν* before the augment). A fall, from *πτο* (*πτωμα*, W. 11. A. 15, *a*). To drink-down (*καταπίνω* = *swallow*). Drinking, from *πο* (*ποσις*, A. 15, *b*). That which is drunk, drink (*πωμα*, W. 11. A. 15, *a*). That which is eaten, meat, from *βρο*, *simplest root of βιβρώσκω* (*βρωμα*). Often, from *πολλ* (*πολλακις*, A. 32). To Athens (*Ἀθήναζε* for *Ἀθήνας-δε*). It seems (*δοκει*). The third persons of the other tenses, except *imperf.*, are to be formed from *δοκ*. *δόξει*, *ἔδοξε*: *perf. δέδοκται*). Relating to art (*τεχνικός*, W. 20). In a scientific manner, scientifically (*τεχνικως*, A. 36).

EXERCISE 68.

I do not know what in-the-world he has suffered (*indic.*). They will play with⁴ each-other. I have not suffered greater things than-these. They often suffered, what they thought that they should do (*fut. infin.* without *pronoun*). If you suffer any thing^u, I' will stand-by (you). The Medes will suffer less (evils) than the Persians. What do you think that-you shall suffer (*omit pronoun*)? The wild-beast has swallowed (*aor.*) a bone. I am come to fix (*partic.*) the centre⁵ in the earth. The water was congealed (*aor.*). All^p the wine is congealed. We saw the slave both drinking and having drunk. You have fallen-into (*εις*, *acc.*) a wonderful discourse⁶. The old man slipt and fell (*say*, having slipt, fell). He is going to

¹ ὄπου.² Irreg. verb, 23.³ δύναμις.⁴ πρὸς, towards, *acc.*⁵ κέντρον.⁶ λόγος.

receive-benefit from¹ the work. Being frightened, they are-off. Having run-away (*aor.*) to (ἐπι, *acc.*) the sea. Do not drink much wine. The horse having been sold (*aor.*), I shall be-off to Athens. Whoever is caught², shall be sold³. The city would not have fallen⁴ such a fall. We' prevented them from falling (*say*, to fall; *aor. inf.*). The boy fell from (ἀπο, *gen.*) a certain ass. The rhetorician, struck (*aor. 2*) by what-had-been-said (*aor.*)^f, was-silent. The young-man having been struck (*aor. 2*) by the old man, was chastising him. It seemed to all that the man was struck⁵: and he (ὁ ὄν) fell scientifically. I would enquire^g (*aor.*). I will not go away beforeⁱ I have enquired. He sends a man to enquire (*partic.*)^e. I will enquire what I oughtⁿ to do. The letter, having fallen into the fire, was burnt. You have asked what you ought to do (*omit you*). Fly-from the desires about (περι, *gen.*) meats and drinks.

LESSON LXVII.

(Irregular Verbs, ρ, σ, τ.)

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—That which flows, as *thing* (ῥευμα, *stream*). Fountain (πηγή). Pure (καθαρος, A. 17). To make pure (καθαίρω⁶ or καθαρίζω). To be pure, to preserve one's purity (καθαρευω). Purity (καθαροτης, G. ητος, A. 15, b). To break-down (καταργηνυμι; *use pass. for break-down intrans.*). To drag down (κατα-σπάω). Scimitar (ἀκινάκης, G. ου: a of penult short). Cutting, from τριμ (τομη, W. 15; or, from τριμ, τμησις, the word for laying-waste).

(1) The *aor. 2*. ἔσβην (like ἔστην) is *intrans.* I am extinguished.

(2) *Aor. mid.* σπάσασθαι is to draw a sword, &c.

EXERCISE 69.

There is flowing a fountain of pure water. There are flowing fountains of pure waters. Their desires have flowed towards these things. It happened that a portion of land (*say*, something of land) was broken-off. Labours extinguish insolence. The city was terrified at (προς, *acc.*) the tidings⁷. The wall broke-down (*aor. 2*).

¹ ἀπο.² ὅστις ἄν with *aor. subj.* of ἀλίσκω.³ πεπράσεται.⁴ Use the *art.* before *such*.⁵ πεπληγέναι.⁶ Use καθαίρω.⁷ ἀγγελία.

pass.). They thought that-the place¹ was already taken. The couch was spread (*perf.*). We will lay- the country -waste. The country having been laid-waste, the Persians marched-into-the-interior (*ἀναβαίνω*). The physicians use both cutting and burning. Do not cut the tree. He fears cutting and burning. If you cut^u the tree, you shall be punished. The gods gave us the power both of seeing^j and of being seen^j. The bridge broke-down (*pass.*). The mother has borne a son. Wealth begot insolence. He is lamenting the death of her-who-bore-him^f. I will give-a-share of the silver to those who-have-been-wounded^f (*aor.*). O woman, do not wound your husband. The laying-waste of the land injured Greece. He ordered the boy to run and announce this (*say*, having run² to announce). The others had run-down to (*εἰς*) the harbour. Do not pollute the purity of your soul. Cyrus was dragged-down from his horse. He drew his scimitar. I will be pure (from) base desires (*gen.*).

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—To cut-down (*κατα-τέμνω*). Harp (*κιθάρα*). To play-on-the-harp (*κιθαρίζω*).

EXERCISE 70.

Having come thither, you must^u die. The (crops) that-had-been cut-down, had-sprung-up³. He being-struck (*aor.*) by some man, went-away and died (*say*, having gone-away, died) immediately; and he who-struck^f him escaped (*διαφεύγω*). The boy hit the mark. They happened to have drunk⁴ the mess. O boy, you will hit the mark. O boy, do not strike the slave with your whip. The whole race was-extinct⁵. He rushed⁶ (*say*, sent-himself) against⁷ him. The very faithful servant saw Cyrus fallen (*perf. part.*). The servant threw-himself-on⁸ his master's body. The bridges broke-down. (Men) say that the harp was an invention of Minerva. He purified the temple of Minerva. Having-added this, he was-off. He is-going to add this.

¹ τὸ χωρίον.² *Aor.*³ βλαστάνω.⁴ *Say*, having drunk (*aor.*).⁵ Use ἀποσβεννυμι.⁶ Mid. of ἵημι.⁷ ἐπί: cut off ι before the vowel of ἀτόν, and mark the *apostrophe*.⁸ *Say*, fell-around, from περι-πιπτω, with dat.

LESSON LXVIII.

(Irreg. Verbs, φ, χ.)

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—Possible-to-be-taught, from διδάχ- (διδάκτος, W. 24). To burst-asunder (διαφύγγνυμι, *pass.* for *intransitive* 'burst').

φέρε (= the Latin *age*), *come*; *come now*.

EXERCISE 71.

I am-seen¹ to know (*say*, knowing²) nothing. They carried-him -out, as-if³ dead (*perf.*); but he had⁴ suffered nothing. Virtue would appear⁵ (*aor.* 2) to be possible-to-be-taught (*neut.*: omit to be). The number was greater than that-which-now-appears^f (*aor.* 2). I should bear (*aor.*)^g old-age cheerfully (*say*, easily). Come now, let us see what follows (*say*, the things following) these^z. You will bear-off (*fut. mid.*) greater honours than the others. Wherefore⁵, think you (*sing.*), does he bear reproach? They arrived at (εἰς) the city before us (*say*, 'they anticipated us, having arrived at the city'). I will disembark before you (*say*, 'I will anticipate you, having gone out from the ship'). I shall rejoice to remember^v this true pleasure. Philip was driven-out from (ἐξ) Eubœa⁶. I am-seen to have received (*say*, having received⁷) favour. Even-though some of these men should burst-asunder, Philip was driven-out by me. He swore that-he would go-away (*inf. of* ἀπειμι, without pron.).

LESSON LXIX.

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.]—Form thing with which one is bound, from δε- (δε-σμος, *chain, bond*: W. 10. A. 6). One who is bound; prisoner (δεσμώτης⁸). Prison (δεσμοτήριον, W. 7. A. 10). Belonging to the people; public, from δήμος, *people* (δημοσιος, A. 17. iii.). Praiser, from ἐπαινεω, *to praise* (ἐπαινέτης).

¹ Use φαίνομαι.

³ ὡς.

⁵ διὰ τί, οἶε, &c.

⁷ τυγχάνω.

² οἶδα, ἴσθι, εἰδείην, εἰδῶ, εἰδέναι, εἰδώς.

⁴ ἦν, from εἰμί, with *part. perf.*

⁶ Εὐβοιά.

⁸ From the verb δεσμῶ.

EXERCISE 72.

The prisoner has been bound with strong chains. Having bound the slave in the public prison, he went-away. Let the unjust judge be bound (*perf. imperat.*). The prisoner threatens² those^f who have bound him. The wild-beast having been bound (*aor. 1*), the stags rejoice¹. He was praised² by the good. The praisers of the good are praised themselves. The boys will laugh³. Reverence⁴ the god. If you reverence the gods, you will be happy. The water is very hot. He will give (some) of the bran to the hare. I shall reverence the gods. You oughtⁿ not to bind (*aor. 1*) your (own) father. The Greeks took⁵ the island by a stratagem⁶; and sold⁷ the islanders. O Apollo!

LESSON LXX.

(1) Necessity (*must, should, ought*) is expressed by the verbals in *τέος*, which thus answer to the participle in *dus*.

(2) If the verb governs the *acc.*, this *acc. may* become the *nom.* to *ἔστι*, with the verbal in agreement: as, *ἀσκητέα ἐστὶ σοὶ ἡ ἀρετή* (*colenda est virtus*), 'virtue should be cultivated' or 'we should cultivate virtue.'

(3) But even then we may say, *ἀσκητέον ἐστὶ σοὶ τῆν ἀρετήν*: whereas '*colendum est virtutem*,' is not used by writers of the golden age, with the exception of Varro.

(4) If the verb governs the *gen.* or *dative*, the verbal in *τέος* will be in the *neut. gender*, and govern the substantive in the case of its verb.

- (5) a) *ἐπιθυμητέον ἐστὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς*, we should desire virtue.
 b) *ἐπιχειρητέον ἐστὶ τῷ ἔργῳ*, we should set-about the work.

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—From *κολάζω*, chastise, form chastising, chastisement (*κολασις*, A. 15, b). Verbal in *τεος*, from *φεύγ-ω*, fly-from (*φευκτεος*, A. 17)—from *φιλεω*, love (*φιλητεος*, A. 17)—from *πλέκω*, weave (*πλεκτεος*, A. 17).

¹ χαίρω.

² See 114 (2), p. 27.

³ See 151, p. 42.

⁴ *Aor. 1. pass.* (in form) of *αἰδέομαι*. See p. 27 (1), ε).

⁵ See 153, 3, p. 43.

⁶ ἀπάτη, deceit.

⁷ Lesson XLV. p. 100.

EXERCISE 73.

[Several of the verbs used have fut. mid. See p. 42.]

Let them be chastised with the same chastisements. They will all praise the same old-man. We shall suffer from (*dat.*) the same disease. O Apollo, I am undone! The boy will walk towards the city. The daughter will sing more-beautifully¹ than her mother. I will panegyryze the just judge. If^u you bid² them, they will be silent. If you had bid² them, they would (now) be silent. We must weave the garland with the same flowers. We must not fly-from labours³. We should-love our father. Fathers should-love their daughters. We should desire the pleasures of virtue.

LESSON LXXI.

[Correlative Pronouns.]

Demonstrative.

τόσος, so (or as) great⁴,
 τοῖος, such⁵,
 τηλικός { so (or as) old⁶,
 { so (or as) great,

Relative.

ὅσος, as (*tantus, quantus*).
 οἷος, as (*talis, qualis*).
 ἥλικος, as.

(1) The pronouns of the demonstrative series are strengthened to express *just, exactly*, as great, &c., by the addition of δε or ουτος; those of the relative series by the prefix ὀπ-.

(τόσος, τοῖος are seldom used in prose.)

(2) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{τοσόσδε} \\ \text{τοσοῦτος} \\ \text{τοσαύτη} \\ \text{τοσοῦτο(ν)} \end{array} \right\} \text{ὀπόσος.} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{τοιόσδε} \\ \text{τοιούτος} \\ \text{τοιαύτη} \\ \text{τοιούτο(ν)} \end{array} \right\} \text{ὀποῖος.} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{τηλικόσδε} \\ \text{τηλικούτος} \\ \text{τηλικαύτη} \\ \text{τηλικούτο(ν)} \end{array} \right\} \text{ὀπηλικός.}$

(3) But a *strengthened* demonstrative may be followed by a *simple* relative: and *vice versa*.

(4) The — the, ὅσῳ — τοσοῦτῳ.

(5) Utrum — an, πότερον — ἤ. The forms with ὀπ prefixed are also dependent interrogatives.

¹ κάλλιον, neut. of compar. adj.

³ πόνος, m.

⁵ Or, *of-such-a-kind; of-this-kind*.

² κελύω: express the pronoun.

⁴ Or, *of-such-a-size*.

⁶ Or, *of-such-an-age, &c.*

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—From *τολμα*, *boldness*, form to-be-bold (*τολμάω*). Form verbal from *τολμάω*, to dare (*τολμητεος*, A. 17). From *κουρεύς*, barber, form barber's shop (*κουρείον*, W. 7). Bold (*τολμηρος*, A. 17). Bold-deed; daring-action (*τολμημα*, A. 15). Daring, *subst.* (*τολμησις*, A. 15). To run-through (*διατρέχω*). To sail-round (*περι-πλέω*. *Aor.* *ἔπλευσα*. See 113 (3), p. 27). To take-up (*ἀνα-λαμβάνω*).

I asked (*ἠρόμην*).

EXERCISE 74.

[The strengthened forms are to be used when there is an accent (such').]

Remember that in dependent sentences the *optative* follows the *past tenses*.

The power of the gods is such' and so-great'. Say as-much (*pl.*) as' (is) agreeable¹ to you. Is he such' (a person) as the barber? Is the steward such' (a person) as the baker? Is the baker as-old as the barber? Such² (men) dare all things. These men indeed³ are such'. I should not dare to deceive my father. We must dare to speak the truth⁴. Let the boy, being of-such-an age, learn these things. O boy, being so-old, do not admire flatterers. The more pious (they are), the more happy. Is he pious, or not? I asked how-old the boy was. He asked of-what-kind the thing was. Honour is something of-this-kind. From (*ἀπο*, *gen.*) this daring-action he was praised. Having lost some few⁵ (men), he conquered the Persians. Brasidas ran-through the Athenians. The ships having sailed-round, took them up. The soldiers went-on-board the ships. The old-women⁶, being of-such-an age, died. They will praise the daring of the boy.

LESSON LXXII.

(Correlative Pronouns, *continued*.)

(1) The *interrogatives* are of the same form as the relatives with *π* prefixed: but for *dependent* interrogatives, the forms with *ὄπ* prefixed are also very commonly used.

¹ φίλος.

² Use the article before *τοιοῦτος*.

³ μέν.

⁴ τὸ ἀληθές, *neut. adj.*

⁵ ὀλιγός. See A. 17, ii.

⁶ ἡ γράῦς, *γρα-ός, -ί, γραῦν, γραῦ*.

Pl. γράεις, γράϊς: *γραῶν, γραῶσι, γράϊς*.

(2) The *indefinites* (of *any*, or *some*, kind, size, age, &c.) are the same in form as the interrogatives: but the accent of two of them is moved to the final syllable (*ποσός*, *ποιός*), but remains in *πηλίκος*.

(3) Hence the whole series is

	<i>Interrog.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relative.</i>
(size) (quantity)	πόσος	ποσός	τόσος τοσόσδε τοσοῦτος	ὅσος ὀπόσος
(quality)	ποιός	ποιός	τοῖος τοιόσδε τοιούτος	οἷος ὀποιός
(age) (size)	πηλίκος	—	τηλίκος τηλικόσδε τηλικούτος	ἡλίκος ὀπηλίκος

(4) OBS. *ποιός* is very often followed by *τίς*: *ποιόν τί ἐστιν*;

(5) *ποδαπός* is of *what-country*?—which has *ὀποδαπός* for its compound form.

EXERCISE 75.

☞ Remember that in dependent sentences the *optative* follows the *past tenses*.

Of-what-kind is the affair? He asked of-what-kind the harbour was. How-old are the old-women? They asked how-old the old-women were. Of-what-size are the mountains? The geometer asked of-what-size the mountains were. What-kind-of produce do they reap? Of-what-kind is the life of bakers? He asked of-what-kind the life of bakers was. Of what country is the geometer? I will ask of what country the geometer is. Of-what-size is the giant? I will ask of-what-size the giant is.

LESSON LXXIII.

The adverbs have also a correlative series.

<i>Interrog.</i>		<i>Indef.</i> (Enclitics.)	<i>Demonstr.</i>	<i>Relat.</i>	
				<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>
πότε	when?	ποτέ	τότε	ὅτε	—ὀπότε
ποῦ	where?	πού	....	οὗ	—ὀπου
ποῖ	whither?	ποί	....	οἶ	—ὀποι
πόθεν	whence?	ποθέν	(τόθεν)	ὅθεν	—ὀπόθεν
πῶς	how?	πώς	(τῶς)	ὧς	—ὀπως
πῆ	in what direction? how?	πή	(τῆ)	ἧ	—ὀπη
πηνίκα	at what time of the day?	....	τηνίκα	ἡνίκα	—ὀπηνίκα.

VOCABULARY.

Word-building.—From-heaven, from οὐρανός (οὐρανοθεν, A. 39). Home (οἶκαδε). To-Athens, from Ἀθήναι (Ἀθήναζε for Ἀθήνασ-δε, A. 40). At-Athens (Ἀθήνησι, W. 28). Every where (πανταχοῦ). At-home (οἶκοι). There

(ἐκεῖ). Thither (ἐκεῖσε). Thence (ἐκεῖθεν). At-Olympia (Ὀλυμπιάσι, W. 28). At-Megara (Μεγαροῖ, W. 28).

τὰ πολλά, for the most part.

EXERCISE 76.

☞ Remember that in dependent sentences the *optative* follows the *past tenses*.

The messenger came from-heaven. When did the soul receive¹ this knowledge²? I asked when the soul received this knowledge. He went-away thither. He is come thence. He is setting-out³ for-Athens. He lives⁴ for the most part at-Athens. Does he live⁴ at-Athens or Megara? I asked whether he was living⁴ at-Olympia or at-Megara. Whither is the old-woman, being of-such-an-age, setting out? When will you do *what you ought*⁵? Whence are you come? Where is the wise geometer living? I will set-out thither.

LESSON LXXIV.

(1) Of *two* the interrogative is *πότερος*; the relative and dependent interrogative, *ὁπότερος*.

(2) *One* (or *the-one*) of *two* is *ὁ ἕτερος*: *neither of the two*, *οὐδέτερος* or *μηδέτερος*.

α) *μηδέτερος* (like *μή*) with the *imperative*, and ‘*if*,’ ‘*in order that*,’ &c.

(3) The forms of *ἕτερος* often coalesce by *crasis* with the article when it ends in a vowel: after *crasis* the vowel is always *ā*.

(4) Thus *ἄτερος* for *ὁ ἕτερος*: *θατέρου*, *θατέρω*, for *τοῦ ἐτέρου*, *τῷ ἐτέρω*.

EXERCISE 77.

☞ Remember that in dependent sentences the *optative* follows the *past tenses*.

Of-which-kind (of the two) does it happen⁶ to be (*say*, being)? The messengers happened⁶ to be present (*say*, being-present). Which of the (two) boys happened to be present (*say*, being-present)? Neither. Let neither of the boys go-away. We must fly-from one of these (two) things. Of two beautiful (things), one is the more beautiful. Of-what-country are the boys? Which of these things is the more true?

¹ λαμβάνω.

² ἐπιστημη.

³ πορεύομαι.

⁴ διατρίβω.

⁵ ἄ δεῖ.

⁶ τυγχάνω.

LESSON LXXV.

(1) οἶδα, properly a *perf.* from εἶδω, *see*. I have perceived = I know.

Moods.—οἶδα, ἴσθι, εἰδείην, εἰδῶ, εἰδέναι, εἰδώς.

Plur. ἤδαιν. Fut. εἶσομαι (εἰδήσω).

Perf. οἶδα, οἶσθα, οἶδε | ἴστον, ἴστον | ἴσμεν, ἴστε, ἴσασι (from ἴσημι).

Plur. S. ἤδαιν, Att. ἤδη (from ἤδεα).


ἤδεις, commonly ἤδειςθα, Att. ἤδησθα.

ἤδει, Att. ἤδαιν, and ἤδη.


P. ἤδειμεν, and ἤσμεν.

ἤδειτε, ἤστε.

ἤδεσαν, ἤσαν.

(2)  OBS. κλέπτω, πίμπω, and some others, change ε into ο in *perf. act.*

EXERCISE 78.

 Remember that in dependent sentences the *optative* follows the *past tenses*.

I do not know whither he is setting-off. Do you know what I am-going to do? I know what (ἄ) I learnt. I will soon know where he lives (125, N. 4). I will soon know whether he is living at-Athens or at-Megara. We oughtⁿ not to know base¹ (things). Do you know, or not? Know that (ὄτι, with *indic.*) he brought-up two sons. We know these things. I am-come, that I may know the truth. Who in-the-world has stolen the axe?

LESSON LXXVI.

(Fut. 3. *pass.*)

(1) The fut. 3. generally expresses a future action *completed* and *continuing* in its effects.

(2) It is obviously the natural fut. of those verbs which, from marking a continued state, are equivalent to a present with new meaning: as, κέκτημαι, I possess; μέμνημαι, I remember.

EXERCISE 79.

Use fut. 3. in the following Examples.

The prisoner shall be bound². The thing shall be done. The Scythians shall be bound in the public prison. I shall remember this injustice. I will not remember the insolence of the very base Ethiopian. I shall possess those most beautiful things. How-many and what-kind-of things will be left behind? These things shall be wept-for.

¹ Use the article.

² δέω keeps the long vowel in fut. 3.

APPENDIX.

I. PREPOSITIONS.

1. With *gen.*) ἀντί, *instead of*; ἀπό, *from*; ἐκ (before vowels, ἐξ), *out of*; ἕνεκα, *on account of*; πρό, *before, for*.

2. With *dat.*) ἐν, *in*; σύν (ξύν), *with*.

3. *Gen. and acc.*) διά, *through, because of*; κατά, *down, according to*; ὑπέρ, *over*.

4. *Gen. dat. acc.*) ἀμφί, *about*; ἐπί, *on, to, against*; μετά, *with, among, after*; παρά, *from, by*; περί, *about, of*; πρόσ, *to, besides*; ὑπό, *under, from, by*.

II. CONJUNCTIONS.

(1) *Copulative*: καί, τέ, *and*. (2) *Separative*: μέν—δέ, *indeed—but*; ἢ, *or*; οὐδέ—οὐδέ; μηδέ—μηδέ, *neither—nor*; ἀλλά, *but*. (3) *Of time*: ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὅταν, ὁπόταν, *when, whenever*; ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδάν, *when, after*. (4) *Of cause*: γάρ, *for*; ὅτι, *because, that*; ἐπεὶ, *since*; ὥστε, *so that; so as*. (5) *Of purpose*: ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὥς, *that; in order that*. (6) *Conditional*: εἰ, εἰάν (ἤν, ἄν), *if*.

QUESTIONS ON THE ACCIDENCE.

§ 2.—Name the mutes with a *p* sound (π, β, ϕ): those with a *k* sound (κ, γ, χ): and those with a *t* sound (τ, δ, θ). Name the semivowels (The liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ —and ς). Name the double letters (ζ, ξ, ψ). To what is ζ equivalent? (To $\sigma\delta$.) To what is ξ equivalent? To any *k* sound with ς .) To what is ψ equivalent? (To any *p* sound with ς .) What are the *improper* diphthongs? (α, γ, φ ; that is, *ai, ηι, ωι*, the *ι* being *subscript*, or written under). Is the *ι* of these vowels ever *not* written *below*, but *in* the line? (When *capital* letters are used, the *ι* is still written *as a letter*¹.) How is a γ pronounced before a *k* sound or ξ ? (As *ng*.) Is $\tau\iota$ before a vowel pronounced *shi*, as *we* usually pronounce *ti*? (No.)

By what vowel or diphthong did the Romans express *ai*? (α : sometimes *ai* or *aj*.) $\epsilon\iota$? (Long *i*, or long *e*.) $\omicron\iota$? (α : sometimes *oj*.) $\omicron\upsilon$? (Long *u*.) $\upsilon\iota$? (*yi*.) How did the Romans represent the termination *og*? (By *us*.) What does *v* become in Latin words? (*y*.)

Which are the *smooth* mutes, or *tenues*? (The *first* of each of the three sets is a smooth mute: that is, π, κ, τ .) Which are the middle mutes, *mediæ*? (The middle one of each set: β, γ, δ .) Which are the aspirates, *aspiratæ*? (The last of each set: ϕ, χ, θ .) What is meant by changing a mute into *its* aspirate or *its* smooth? (Into the aspirate or smooth mute of the *same* sound.) Which of the mutes are *lip-sounds* or *labials*? (The *p* sounds.) Which *linguals*? (The *t* sounds.) Which *palatals*? (The *k* sounds.)

Breathings.]—What words have a breathing over their *initial* letter? (All that begin with a vowel or diphthong, and those that begin with the consonant ρ .) Over which vowel of a diphthong is the breathing marked? (Over the second.) What are the marks of the smooth and rough breathings respectively? (The smooth is a comma: the rough a comma turned the wrong way.) What words always take the rough breathing? (Those that begin with *v* or ρ .) If two ρ 's meet in the middle of a word, what is done? (A smooth breathing is marked over the first, a rough one over the second.)

Stops.]—Mention the Greek stops. (The comma and full stop are like our own; our semicolon is their note of interrogation; and for semicolon and colon they have only one stop, which is a dot placed in the upper line of the row of letters, as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$.)

§ 3.—Repeat the terminations of substantives (p. 3). Repeat the article (p. 3).

§ 4.—What is always the termination of the Gen. plural? ($\omega\nu$). What accent does gen. $\omega\nu$ always take in the *first* [*first* and *second*] declension? (The circumflex.) What does the dat. sing. always end in? (In ι , which is subscript except in the third [*fifth*] declension.) What nouns in $\eta\varsigma$ take the voc. in $\acute{\alpha}$? (Nouns in $\tau\eta\varsigma$, national names, and verbal compounds in $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\eta\varsigma, \tau\rho\iota\beta\eta\varsigma, \pi\omega\lambda\eta\varsigma$.) When do feminine nouns in *a* take gen. in $\eta\varsigma$ and dat. in η ? (When *a* is *impure*; but the termination $\rho\alpha$ keeps the *a* throughout.) What is always the quantity of *a* when the G. is $\eta\varsigma$? (Short.) Is α , Gen. $\alpha\varsigma$, always long? (Not always, but generally.) When is α , Gen. $\alpha\varsigma$, always short? (When the acute is on the *last but two*, or the circumflex on the *last but one*².) How are you to go through a contracted noun of the first? (To consider the contracted

¹ Thus, $\Delta\epsilon\sigma\eta\theta\theta\eta$ for $\delta\epsilon\sigma\acute{\omicron}\theta\eta$, " $\Lambda\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$ for $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$.

² As, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\rho\alpha, \mu\acute{\omicron}\iota\rho\alpha$.

termination as the original termination, and decline regularly.) Is there any exception to this? (Yes; those that end in *a*, take the *alpha* forms throughout; those in *α* take the Doric genitive *a*.)

§ 6.—What vowel appears in every case of the Attic [*fourth*] declension? (*ω*.) When is this *ω* subscript? (Wherever the second [*third*] declension has *ι*, whether subscript or not.) What is sometimes the acc. of *ω*? (*ω*.)

§ 7.—What letters are thrown away before *σι* in the dat. plur. of the third [*fifth*] declension? (The *t* sounds and *ν*.) What is *οντσι* to be changed into? (*ουσι*.) What *αντσι*? (*ασι*.) What *εντσι*? (*εισι*.) What *νντσι*? (*υσι*.) To what terminations is the acc. *ν* confined? (To *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, *ους*.) What nouns of these terminations take the acc. in *ν* only? (Pure¹ nouns.) When do *impure* nouns in *ις*, *υς*, take accus. in *α* only? (When the tone-syllable is the last.) If they are *not* accented on the last syllable, what is their accusative? (Generally *ν*; but sometimes both forms.)

Nominative.—In the third [*fifth*] declension, how is the nominative to be found when the root ends in a consonant? (By adding *ς*; and throwing away *t* sounds and *ν* before it.) When the root with the added *ς* would end in *αντς*, *εντς*, *οντς*, *νντς*, what must be done? (They must be changed into *ας*, *εις*, *ους*, *υς*: but *οντς* often into *ων*.) What vowels of the root are changed in the nom.? (*ε*, *ο*, into *η*, *ω*.) What terminations do not receive the added *ς*? (*ν*, *ρ*.) To what nom. do roots in *ατ* belong? (*α* neut., *αρ* or *ωρ*.)

Of the Vocative.—What terminations form the voc. by throwing off *ς* from the nom.? (Contracted nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *ευς*: with *παϊς*, *γραυς*, *βους*.) How is the voc. formed for roots that end in *αντ*, *εντ*; that is, for nominatives in *εις*, *ας*? (They generally form the voc. by throwing off the final *τ* of the root: but of those in *ας*, several have the voc. in *α*.) How is the Voc. formed of nouns whose final vowel is *η* or *ω*? (Generally it is the unaltered root; but only if it has the short vowel, *ε* or *ο*.) What is the voc. mas. of participles in *ων*, *εις*, *ας*? (The same as the nom.) What is the voc. of feminines in *ω*, *ως*? (*σι*.) Of *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ποσειδῶν*, *σωτήρ*? (*Ἀπολλων*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*, all with the accent thrown back.) Do any nouns that have the long vowel, *η* or *ω*, in the nom., and the corresponding short vowel in the root, retain the short vowel in the voc.? (Yes, *substantives* with a final tone-syllable.)

Dative Plural.—How is the dat. plural formed? (By adding *σι* to the root; or, which comes to the same thing, inserting *ς* before the *ι* of the dat. singular.) What further change must be made? (*T* sounds and *ν* must be thrown away.) When may the dat. be got by adding *ι* to the nom. sing.? (When the noun ends in *ξ*, *ψ*, or *ς* after a diphthong.) When, after the rejection of *ν* and a *t* sound, a short vowel remains, what is done? (It is lengthened; but *ε*, *ο* are changed, not into *η*, *ω*, but into the diphthongs *ει*, *ου*.)

§ 9.—*Adjectives.*—What terminations in *ος* make fem. in *a*? (*ος* pure and *ρος*.) Does any termination in *ος* make fem. in *η*? (Yes; *οος*, when *not* *ρος*.) What are the nom. terminations of adjectives in *υς*? (*υς*, *εια*, *υ*.) In *εις*? (*εις*, *εσσα*, *εν*.) In *ους* for *οος*? (*οῦς*, *ῆ*, *οῦν*.) Of *ας*? (*ας*, *ασα*, *αν*, in *παῖς*, *ἄπας*, and participles, but *μέλας*, *τάλας*, *-αινα*, *-αν*.)

Give voc. of *μέλας* (*μέλαν*)—voc. and dat. pl. of *χαρίεις* (*χαρίεν* *χαρίεσι*)—nom. neut. pl. of *γλυκύς* (*γλυκία*).

Give the terminations in *ος* that are generally ‘of two terminations’—that is, have *ος* *mas.* and *fem.*, *ον* neuter. (Compound adjectives not ending in *κος*: the terminations *μος*, *ις*, *εις*, *αιος*.) Give the principle on which *μέγας* and *πολύς* are declined. [See p. 13, (1).]

§ 10.—What words suffer syncope? (p. 13. 40.) In what cases do they drop *ε*? What letter is inserted before *σι* in the dat. plural? (*α*.) How is the dat. plural accented? (The inserted *α* is the tone-syllable, and, being short, takes the acute.) What is the voc. of these words? (*ερ*, with the accent on the first syllable.) How is *άνήρ* declined? (The *ε* is dropt, but a *δ* inserted between the *ν* and the *ρ*.)

¹ That is, those whose roots end in a vowel.

§ 11. *Comparison of Adjectives.*—What are the general terminations of the Comparative and Superlative respectively? (Comp. *τερος*. Superl. *τατος*.) What are the less usual terminations? (Comp. *ῖων*. Superl. *ιστος*.) How are *τερος* and *τατος* added to adjectives in *ος*, *υς*? (*ς* is thrown away from nom. before the terminations are added.) Is any other change ever necessary? (Yes: if the *penult* is short, the final *ο* is changed into *ω*.) How are *τερος*, *τατος*, added to the terminations *ης*, *εις*? (These terminations are changed into *εις*, before *τερος* or *τατος* is added.) How are they added to adjectives in *ας*? (To the root.) How are they added to other terminations? (The syllable *εις*, for the *k* sounds *ις* or *εις*, is first added to the root.) What terminations often take *ων*, *ιστος*? (*υς* and *ρος*.) How are these terminations added? (*υς* and *ρος* are first thrown away.)

§ 12.—Explain the terminations *ω*, *ους*, in comparatives. (They are formed by contraction after the rejection of *ν*: *ω* from *ονα*, *ους* from *ονεις*, *ονας*.) What case or cases then is *ω*? (*Acc. sing.*, *mas.* or *fem.*; or *nom. pl. neut.*) What *ους*? (*Nom.* or *Acc. plur. mas.* or *fem.*)

§ 13. *The four first Numerals.*—Go through *εἷς*.—*δύο*.—*τρεις*.—*τέσσαρες*, p. 15.

§ 14. *Decline the Pronouns*¹ in *Voc.* 16, p. 15.]—What is the pl. of *ἐμμοῦ*? (*ἡμεῖς αὐτοί*—the two pronouns not coalescing.) Of *σαντοῦ*? (*ὕμεις αὐτοί*.) Of *ἐαυτοῦ* or *αὐτοῦ*? (*ἐαυτῶν* or *αὐτῶν*, *-οις*, *-ους*, &c.) What is the nom. pl. of *οὔτος*? (*οὔτοι*, *αὐται*, *ταῦτα*.) What is the m. and n. root for the other cases? (*τουτ*.) The f. root? (*ταυτ*, but G. pl. *τουτ*.) What pronominal adjectives take neut. in *ο*? (*οὔτος* *this*, *ἐκεῖνος* *that*, *ἄλλος* *other*, *αὐτός* *self*.) Have any both *ο* and *ον*? (Yes: *ποσοῦτος* and *τοιούτος*.) What is the neut. of *ὁ αὐτός* the same? (*ταυτό*, and more commonly *ταυτόν*.) How is *ὁ αὐτός* declined? (The cases of the article that end with a vowel coalesce by crasis with the first syllable of *αὐτός*: thus *αὐτός* or *αὐτός*, *ταύτου*, *ταύτῳ*, &c., for *ὁ αὐτός*, *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *τῷ αὐτῷ*, &c.) What is the difference between *ταύτη* and *ταύτῃ* with a breathing over it? (*ταύτῃ* with a breathing, is for *τῇ αὐτῇ*: without a breathing, it is the dat. fem. sing. from *οὔτος*.) What is *ταῦτά* with a breathing? (*τά αὐτά*: not to be confounded with *ταῦτα*, *these things*, from *οὔτος*.) How is *ὅστις* declined? (Both *ὅς* and *τίς* are declined: but together with *οὔτινος*, *ῶτινι*, the forms *ὅπου*, *ὅπου* occur, and together with *ἅτινα*, the form *ἅττα*.) On which syllable of its dissyllable forms is *τίς*, *who*? accented, and from what does this accent distinguish it? (On the first syllable: it is thus distinguished from those of the indefinite *τίς*, *any*, which are accented on the last.)

§ 15. *Verbs.*—Which are called principal tenses? (Pres. Perf. Fut.) Which secondary or historical? (Imperf. Aorists, Pluperf.) To which mood is the augment confined? (To the indicative.) What is the augment of verbs beginning with a consonant? (The syllabic² augment, *ε*.) Of verbs beginning with a vowel? (The temporal augment.) Give the augment of *ε* (*η*): of *α* (*η*): of *ο* (*ω*): of short *ι* and *υ* (long *ι* and *υ*): of *αυ* (*ηυ*): of *αι* (*η* subscript): of *α* subscript (*η* subscript): of *οι* (*ω* subscript). What vowels and diphthongs are not augmented? (*ει*, *ευ*, *ου*—*η*, *ω*, *ι*, *υ*.) Is *εὔ* ever augmented? (Yes: sometimes, by the Attics.) Do they ever augment *ει*? (Yes, in *εἰκάζω*: *imp. ἤκαζον*.)

What *may* be the initial vowel or diphthong of a verb which has *η* subscript for its augment? (*αι* or *α* subscript.) What *may* be the initial vowel of a verb with aug. *η* not subscript? (*α* or *ε*.)

Reduplication.—When does the perfect take a reduplication? (When it begins with any single consonant except *ρ*; or with any mute and liquid except *γν*, and sometimes *γλ*, *βλ*.) What is the reduplication? (A syllable prefixed, made up of the initial consonant of the verb with *ε*.) If the verb begins with an aspirate mute, what is done? (The *smooth* mute of the same organ is used in the reduplication.) What prefix *does* the perfect take when it does not take the reduplication? (The simple augment.) What verbs *do not* take the reduplication?

¹ The possessive pronouns are given at page 115, Note.

² *Syllabic*, because it lengthens the word by a *syllable*: *temporal*, because it lengthens it in *time*.

plication? (Those that begin with ρ ; with two consonants, of which the second is not a liquid; with $\gamma\nu$;—and some of those that begin with $\gamma\lambda$, $\beta\lambda$.) Are verbs that begin with ζ , ξ , ψ , augmented or reduplicated? (Augmented; for these are equivalent to two consonants.) Do the moods and participle of the perf. retain the prefix? (Yes: whether it be reduplication or augment.)

What is the augment of a few verbs beginning with λ , μ ? ($\epsilon\iota$.)

Does the pluperf. take an augment? (Yes: but, if the perf. has the augment, it makes no further change.) Is there any peculiarity when the augment is prefixed to ρ ? (Yes: the ρ is doubled.)

Concurrence of Consonants.—Repeat the table for the mutes. What does this table show with respect to the concurrence of two mutes? [(1) That the second is always a t sound: (2) That the two must always be of the same *order* of breathing, the former conforming to the latter: and (3) That the t sound will not tolerate another t sound before it.]

N.]—What becomes of ν before a p sound? (It passes into μ .) Before a k sound? (It passes into γ .) Before a liquid? (It is *assimilated*.) Before σ or ζ ? (It is generally thrown away, but not before $\sigma\alpha\iota$ of perf. pass.)

Σ.]—What becomes of σ when it would stand between two consonants? (It is thrown away—and the preceding consonant *conformed* to the following one.) When a t sound and ν are both thrown away before $\sigma\iota$, how is the vowel of the syllable changed if *short*? (It is changed into a diphthong; ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, o into ov .) How if doubtful? (It is lengthened.) How is the doubling of an aspirate prevented? (By changing the first into *its smooth*.) Is this done when the first, *alone* or with ρ , is separated from the second by a vowel? (Yes: thus, $\theta\rho\epsilon\phi$ becomes $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi$, but when ϕ is changed into ψ the aspirate reappears: $\theta\rho\epsilon\psi$.)

Short Root.—How may the short root generally be obtained from the longer one? (By changing a diphthong into a simple vowel; a long vowel into its kindred short one; or throwing away one of two consonants.) Is η of the long root always ϵ in the short root? (No: α .) Of ζ , that is $\sigma\delta$, which letter is thrown away? (ς .) Of $\epsilon\nu$, which vowel is thrown away? (ϵ .) How must $\epsilon\iota$ be changed, to get the short root? (Into ι before a *mute*, ϵ before a *liquid*.)

Formation of the Tenses.—What are *Barytone Verbs*? (Those that end in ω .) Why are they so called? (Because their last syllable has the supposed *grave* accent, $\beta\alpha\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$: that is, has *not* the acute.) How are barytone verbs divided? (Into *mute*, *liquid*, and *pure* verbs, according as their *characteristic* is a *mute*, a *liquid*, or a *vowel*.) What do you mean by their *characteristic*? (The letter that determines or *characterises* their conjugation, which is the last letter of the root.)

What verbs belong to the first conjugation of the Eton Grammar? (Those whose roots end in a p sound or $\pi\tau$.) To the second? (Those whose roots end in a k sound or $\kappa\tau$.) To the third? (Those whose roots end in a t sound.) To the fourth? (Those whose roots end in $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, or ζ .) To the fifth? (Those whose roots end in a liquid.) To the sixth? (Those whose roots end in a vowel.)

What are the only verbs that have the *second* future in the active and middle? (*Liquid* verbs.) What verbs have the second future in the passive? (Those that have the second aorist passive.) When the root of the present is as short as it can be, can any second aorist be formed? (Yes; the second aor. *passive*, which in that voice is sufficiently distinguished from the imperfect by its termination.) Mention some classes of verbs that have no second aorist. (Derivative verbs in $\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\iota\zeta\omega$, $\alpha\nu\omega$, $\epsilon\nu\omega$, $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, ov .)

§ 16. *Mute Verbs, including those in $\pi\tau$.*—Give the most important terminations for the p sounds, as they appear after they are appended to the root with its necessary *euphonic* changes ($\psi\omega$, $\phi\alpha$, $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, $\phi\theta\eta\nu$)—for the k sounds ($\zeta\omega$, $\chi\alpha$, $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\theta\eta\nu$)—for the t sounds ($\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\alpha$, $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$). Have mute verbs the termin. $\kappa\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}$ in the perfect? (The p and k sounds $\acute{\alpha}$, the t sounds $\kappa\alpha$.) Why is the rough breathing placed over the termination $\acute{\alpha}$? (To indicate that the p or k sound must be turned into its *aspirate* before the termination.) How are roots in $\pi\tau$ to be treated? (Exactly as if they ended in a p sound, except, of course, for the imperfects, which have always the root of the present.) For

what tense is it necessary to know *which* p sound the verb originally had? (For the *second* aorist.) Why is it not necessary to know this for the other tenses? (Because *all* the p sounds are combined in the same way with the other consonants.) Mention some verbs in $\pi\tau$ that have β for their true characteristic: ($\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$)—some that have ϕ ($\beta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$). What is ϵ of a monosyll. root often changed into in the second aor.? (Into α .— $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\eta\nu$.) In what verbs is ϵ changed into α in the perf. pass.? ($\sigma\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, of which the root is $\theta\rho\epsilon\phi$, and $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$ ¹.) Form perf. pass. from $\theta\rho\epsilon\phi$. ($\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\rho\alpha\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$.) What is the diphthong $\epsilon\nu$ changed into in the perf. pass.? (ν .) Into what is the ϵ of the root sometimes changed in the perf. act.? (Into \omicron ; in $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\rho\omicron\zeta\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\omicron\zeta\alpha$, from $\sigma\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega$.)

§ 17. *Verbs in ζ, σσ, ττ*.—Eton fourth Conj.]—What is the true characteristic of verbs in $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$? (Generally a k , but sometimes a t sound.) What is the true characteristic of verbs in ζ ? (Generally δ , but sometimes γ .) Mention some verbs that form their tenses as if the roots ended in $\gamma\gamma$. ($\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, &c.)

§ 18. *Liquid Verbs*.—From what root are all the tenses of *liquid* verbs formed, except the *pres.* and *imperf.*? (From the short root.) What is the fut., act. and mid., of liquid verbs? (The second future.) What peculiarity is there in the aor. act. and mid.? (It is without ζ .) Is the vowel of the short root altered in these tenses? (Yes: the vowel is lengthened, and for this purpose ϵ is changed into $\epsilon\iota$; α into η .) Is α always changed into η ? (No: those in $\rho\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, with some others in $\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, make aor. 1. $\bar{\alpha}\nu\alpha$.) Is ϵ of the short root changed in any other tenses? and if so, into what, and in what tenses? (Yes: it is often changed into α , in the second aorists, and in perf. pass. and aor. 1. pass.) What peculiarity is there in some verbs in $\iota\nu\omega$, $\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, $\nu\iota\nu\omega$? (They drop ν in the perfects, act. and pass., and aor. 1. pass.) Of the verbs in $\iota\nu\omega$ that retain the ν , how is the perf. pass. formed? (Most of them change ν into ζ : but some change it into μ , and some reject the ν , the preceding vowel being long.) What must be remembered with respect to the 2nd sing. of these perfects? (That in all of them the ν will reappear before ζ .) Give the perf. of $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$: ($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\kappa\alpha$, as if from $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$)—of $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ ($\nu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$, as if from $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$).

§ 19. *Pure Verbs*.—How must the root of pure verbs be altered, before $\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\alpha$, $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\theta\eta\nu$, are added? (The final vowel must generally be lengthened; both ϵ and α into η .) If the final vowel is α , is it always changed into η ? (No: $\bar{\alpha}$ is kept if the letter before α is one of those in the word $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota$.) Give the futures of $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\acute{\delta}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$). Do any verbs retain ϵ or short α in the fut. &c.? (Yes.) What are the terminations of the perf. pass. and aor. 1. pass. for pure verbs that retain ϵ or short α ? ($\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.) Mention some other pures that take $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$. ($\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$, &c.) What is the perf. of $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$? ($\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\nu\mu\alpha\iota$)—the aor. 1. pass.? ($\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\nu\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.)

§ 20. *Perfect II.*—From what root is the perf. 2. formed? (From the short root.) With or without change? (With change.) Into what are α , ϵ , ι , of the short root changed? (Into η , \omicron , $\omicron\iota$ respectively.) What verbs retain the root of the pres. in perf. 2? (Those which have $\epsilon\nu$ in root of pres.) How do some verbs that have ϵ lengthened by position in the root of pres. form perf. 2? (From root of present; changing ϵ into \omicron .)

§ 21. *Attic Future and Attic Reduplication*.—When $\sigma\omega$ is preceded by a short vowel, what change takes place in the Ionic dialect? (The ζ is dropt.) What further change takes place in the Attic dialect? (The two vowels are contracted.) Give the Attic futures of $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$. ($\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\omega}$.) Go through them. [See note, p. 26.] If ι precedes $\sigma\omega$, and therefore no contraction is possible, what is the Attic future? (The ω is circumflexed, as if a contraction had taken place, but the ι retained.) Give the Attic fut. of $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ($\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\omega$). When is the penult of $\alpha\sigma\omega$, $\iota\sigma\omega$, $\nu\sigma\omega$, always short? (When they come from verbs in $\zeta\omega$, $\sigma\sigma\omega$, or $\tau\tau\omega$.) What is the Attic reduplication? (The initial vowel and consonant of a verb beginning with a vowel, which is *prefixed* to the temporal augment.)

¹ This verb has also aor. 2. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\omicron\nu$.

With what change is this often accompanied? (With the shortening of the penult.) What verbs in *έω* have *εν* in the fut. or its derivatives? (Six verbs, all of which describe gentle motion: *πλέω sail, θέω run, πνέω blow, ῥέω flow, ιέω swim, χέω pour.*) What verbs in *αω* or *άω* take *αυ* in the fut.? (*καίω burn, κλαίω weep.*)

§ 22. *Moods and Persons.*—Give the terminations of the Moods for the Active. [See Table, 115, p. 27.] What are the terminations of the infin. and partic. of the perf. act.? (*εναι*, with acute on the *ε*; and *ωσ*, with the acute.) What moods are wanting in the fut.? (The imperative and subjunctive.) Give the terminations of the moods for the pass. and mid. [118, p. 28.] How are the opt. and subj. of the perf. pass. generally supplied? (By the opt. and subj. of *είναι*, *to be*, with the perf. particip.) Give the general forms of the persons. [118, p. 28.] What difference is there in the dual and plural of the principal and historical tenses? (The principal tenses have third dual *ον*; the historical, third dual *ην*, in all voices. In the act. 3 plur. has *σι* in the principal, *ν* in the historical tenses. In the pass. 3 plur. *νται* for the principal, *ντο* for the historical tenses.)

§ 23. *Peculiarities of Augment.*—What compound verbs take the aug. at the beginning? (Those whose first factor is a noun or *a.*) When is the aug. in the middle, *i. e.* before the verb? (When the first factor is a prepos. or *δύς*, *εὔ*.) If the preposition ends in a vowel, is the vowel elided? (Yes: except in *πρό*, *πρό*, and sometimes *ἀμφί*: the *ο* of *πρό* is often contracted with the following vowel.) When is the aug. placed before *δύς*, *εὔ*? (When the verb begins with *ω*, *η*, or a consonant.) When is the aug. placed before the preposition? (When it is closely joined to the verb by elision; or the simple verb is out of use.) Mention some verbs that are augmented in both places. (*ἀνορθόω, ἐνοχλέω.*) What verbs beginning with *a* take no augment? (*άω, άω, ἀηθέσσω, ἀηδίζομαι.*) What verbs beginning with *οι* take no aug.? (*οίκουρέω, οινόω, οίστρῶω.*) What verbs take *ι* after the initial *ε* as their augment? (*έχω, έάω, έλκω, έρπω, έρπύζω, έθίζω, έλίσσω, έπομαι, έργάζομαι, έστίαω.*—So *είπον sail, είλον took.* See *αίρέω take*, in Anom. Verbs.) What verbs beginning with a vowel prefix *ε* as aug.? (*άλίσκω* in *έαλων*; *άγνυμι, ώθέω*.) Mention some perfects that do the same. (*έοικα am like*, from *έικω*: *έολπα, έοργα*, from the obsolete *έλπω* and *έργω*.) Give imperf. of *έορτάζω (έώρταζον)*—of *όράω (έώρων)*—pluperf. of *έοικα (έέκειν)*. Give imperfects of *μέλλω am going, δύναμαι can.* (*ήμελλον, ήδύναμην.*)

§ 24. *On the Terminations.*—Which 3rd plural of the imperat. is the more common in Attic Greek? (*οντων, αντων*.) What optative is there besides *οιμι*? (*οιην* in fut. 2. and contracted verbs.) Go through *οιην*. (Note 2, p. 30.) What opt. is there instead of *αιμι*? (The *Æolic Aor.* in *εια*.) In which persons is this the more common form? (*ειας, ειε—ειαν*.) What is an *Old-Attic* term. of pluperf.? (*η, ης*, from Ion. *εα, εας*.) What were originally the second persons from *μαι, μην*? (*σαι, σο*, from which *ς* was dropt, and the vowels contracted.) What is *εαι*, for *εσαι*, contracted into besides *η*? (*ει*.) In what tenses is the second person often *ει*? (In fut. 2. mid.) In what words is *ει* the only form in use? (*βούλει, όψει, οίει*.) What forms are used even by Attic poets for *μεθον, μεθα*? (*μεσθον, μεσθα*.) When are the forms for 3rd plur. perf. and pluperf. passive unmanageable? (When the root does not end in a vowel.) How do the Ionians form these persons? (By changing *ν* into *α*, aspirating the characteristic for the *p* and *k* sounds.) Is *ειεν*, or *ειησαν*, the more usual 3d plur. optat. of the passive aorists? (*ειεν*.) What forms occur in the poets for *είημεν, είητε*? (*είμεν, είτε*.)

Contraction of Verbs.—Give the rules for the contraction of verbs in *εω*. (*εε* becomes *ει*; *εο, ου*; and *ε* is thrown away before long vowels and diphthongs)—of verbs in *αω*. (*a* before an *ε* sound is long *a*; before an *ο* sound, *ω*)—for *οω*. (*ο* before a short vowel becomes *ου*; before a long one, *ω*; but it disappears before *οι, ου*.) Is there any exception to this rule? (Yes: with *ει* of the indie. and *η* subscript of the subj., it is contracted into *οι*.) What pure verbs leave the vowels open in some of their persons? (Pure verbs with a monosyllabic root

leave the vowels open, except before ε, ει.) What verbs contract αε into η? (ζάω, live; διψάω, thirst; πεινάω, hunger; χράομαι, use.)

On the Conjugation of the Perf. Pass. See 129, p. 36; and Lesson XXXIX. p. 84.]—What person do the first dual and plur. follow? (The first singular.) What does the 2nd sing. follow? (The first future.) What do the second and third dual, and the second plural follow? (The aor. 1 pass.; for, since the σ of σθε disappears between two consonants, the termination is virtually θ.) What will the consonant before ται be in the second sing.? (π, κ, σ respectively for the p, k, and t sounds: and the final liquid of the root for liquid verbs.)

§ 25. Verbs in μι.]—To what tenses is the peculiarity of these verbs confined? (To the pres., imperf., and aor. 2.) From what are verbs in μι formed? (From simpler, generally monosyllabic roots.) How are they formed? (The vowel is lengthened, and either simple ι before double consonants, or ι with the initial consonant of the root, prefixed; the smooth being of course used for the aspirate. The termination μι is then added.) Is any other alteration of the root ever made? (Yes: νυ or ννυ is sometimes added to it.) From what roots do τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἴσθημι, δείκνυμι, respectively come? (θε, δο, στα, δεκ.) Go through the terminations of the moods. (136, p. 37.) Go through the moods themselves. (140, p. 38.) Give the terminations of the tenses. (138, p. 37.) Go through τίθημι, ἴσθημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι. (139, p. 37.) Go through the imperfect of τίθημι. (139, p. 37.) What other imperfect has it? (ἐτίθειον = ἐτίθουν, as if from τιθίω.) Go through imperf. of ἴσθημι (139, p. 37)—of δίδωμι (139, p. 37.) What other imperf. has it? (ἐδίδουν = ἐδίδον, as if from δίδω.) Go through aor. 2. of τίθημι—of ἴσθημι—of δίδωμι (139, p. 37.) Go through subj. ἰστώ (ἰστώ, ἰστής, &c., not ἰστᾶς)—of δίδω (διδῶς, &c.). Are στῶ, δῶ gone through in the same way? (Yes: στῶ, στῆς; δῶ, δῆς, &c.). Go through θές (θίς, θέτω, &c.)—δός (δός, δότω, &c.). What other imperat. have verbs in μι? (One as if from verbs in εω, αω, οω, νω—τίθει, ἴσθη, δίδου, δείκνυ.) What form of imper. aor. 2. occurs in compound verbs? (στᾶ for στῆθι.)

Pass. and Mid.]—Go through the moods of τίθεμαι, ἴσταμαι, δίδομαι, δείκνυμαι. (144, p. 38.) Have these verbs any opt. and subj. of the present tense besides those set down? (Yes: τίθημι, δίδωμι have forms in οιμην, ωμαι¹, as if from τίθω, δίδω.) Has ἴσθημι any such form? (Not in the subj.: but a similar one, ἰσάιμην, ἴσται², &c. in optative.) Go through ἐθέμην, ἐστάμην, ἐδόμην. (p. 39.) Go through τίθε-μαι, ἴσᾶ-μαι, δίδο-μαι, δείκνυ-μαι. (μαι,σαι, ται, &c. regular: as in 118, p. 28.) Go through ἐπθέ-μην, ἰσᾶ-μην, ἐδιδό-μην, ἐδεικνύ-μην. (p. 39.)—ἐθέμην, ἐδόμην (μην, σο, το, &c.; but ἔθου, ἔδου, for ἔθεσο, ἔδοσο). Does ἐστάμην occur? (No.) Give the remaining tenses of τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἴσθημι, and ἴημι. (146, pp. 39 and 40.) Mention some anomalous first aorists in κα. (ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἤκα, from τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἴημι.) Between what meanings is ἴσθημι divided? (Between 'stand' and 'place.') Which tenses of the active belong to 'place'? (ἴσθημι, ἴσθην: στήσω, ἔστησα)—which to 'stand'? (ἔστηκα, ἐστήκειν, ἔστην.) What is the meaning in the pass.: ('to be placed' throughout)—in the mid.? (sometimes to place myself; sometimes to place, to erect; which is the only meaning of aor. 1. mid.) Explain the forms ἑστάμην, ἑστασαν, ἐσᾶναι, ἐσῶς. (They are abbreviated forms for ἐστήκαμεν, ἐστήκεσαν, ἐστήκηναι, ἐστηκώς.) Go through ἐσῶς. (ἐσῶς, ἐσῶσα, ἐσῶς or ἐσῶς, G. ἐσῶτος, ἐσῶσης, ἐσῶτος, &c.)

(Accentuation.)

1. The syllable on which the accent stands is called the *tone-syllable*, and is said to have the *tone*.
2. The last syllable but one is called the *penult*; the last but two, the *ante-penult*.
3. An accent that stands as near the beginning of the word as it can, is called

¹ Thus τίθοιτο, τίθηται for τιθείτο, τιθήται. } Obs. accents.
δίδοιτο, δίδωται for διδοίτο, διδῶται. }

² For ἰσᾶιο.

a *fore-accent*; one that stands as near the end as it can, a *hind-accent*; the acute on the last but one, a *middle-accent*.

4. Words are *oxytone*, *paroxytone*, or *proparoxytone*, according as the acute stands on the last syllable, the penult, or the antepenult.

5. A word is a *perispomenon*, or *properispomenon*, according as the circumflex stands on its last syllable or on its penult.

What are the only unaccented words? (The cases of the article that begin with a vowel: the prepositions $\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\kappa$ ¹—with $\epsilon\iota$, $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$.) Is $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ever accented? (Yes: $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, ‘as,’ is accented when it follows its word: $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, ‘thus,’ is always accented.) Is $\omicron\upsilon$ ever accented? (Yes: when it stands by itself in a denial; or follows its word.)

What are the only syllables which can have the tone? (The three last.) Can the circumflex stand on the antepenult? (No.) When only can either accent stand as a *fore-accent*? (When the last syllable of the word is short.) What diphthongs are considered short as far as accentuation is concerned? ($αι$, $οι$, except in the optative.) Over what syllables only does the circumflex stand? (Over syllables long by nature.) If the last syllable is a tone-syllable, what is generally its accent? (The acute.) What exceptions are there besides contracted syllables? (The genitives and datives of the two first declensions: adverbs in $\omega\varsigma$: the voc. of nouns in $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, and some monosyllabic words.) If the tone-syllable of such a word as $\chi\rho\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}$ be the first syllable, that syllable being long by nature, what must its accent be? (The circumflex: $\chi\rho\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}$.)

Changes, &c. of Accent in continued discourse.—How are oxytones marked in continued discourse? (With the accent drawn the other way, thus [´]²). When does an oxytone continue oxytone in a sentence? (When it forms the last word of it.) What are enclitics? (Little words, which throw back their accent on the preceding word.) What words are enclitic? (The oblique cases of the personal pronouns³: the pres. indic. of $\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I am*; $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I say*; except the 2d sing.: the indefinites $\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\omega}$, $\pi\omicron\iota$, $\pi\acute{\eta}$, $\pi\omicron\upsilon$, $\pi\omicron\theta\iota$, $\pi\omicron\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, $\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ —and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}$, $\tau\omicron\iota$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ ($\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu$), $\theta\acute{\eta}\nu$, $\nu\acute{\upsilon}$, $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\nu$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}$.) When does an enclitic throw its accent on the final of the preceding word? (When the preceding word has a fore-accent⁴). When does an enclitic lose its accent? (When the preceding word has a middle or hind accent.) Is there any exception to this rule? (Yes: dissyllable enclitics retain their accent after a middle accent.) If an oxytone is followed by an enclitic, should the acute be written as the *grave*? (No.) When do enclitics retain their accent? (The personal pronouns retain it after a preposition: $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ retains it, but on its first syllable, when it stands emphatically for ‘there is,’ ‘there exists,’ &c.) Should $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\upsilon$, &c., or $\mu\omicron\upsilon$, &c., be used after prepositions? ($\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\upsilon$, &c.) If an apostrophised particle precedes the enclitic, would it retain its accent? (Yes⁵.)

Change of Accent in the Declensions.—When a long final syllable of a gen. or dat. is the tone-syllable, what accent does it take, and what results from this? (It takes the circumflex: and hence oxytones become perispomenons in the genitives and datives of the first declension.) What case of the first declension [Eton first and second declensions] is always a perispomenon? (The gen. plural.) Are there any exceptions? (Yes: the genitives of $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ *usurer*, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\chi\omicron\nu$ *anchovy*, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$ *the Etesian winds*.) When an accent can no longer stand, from the final having become long, what must be done? (The word must take the middle accent.) If the final of a paroxytone, with penult long by nature,

1 That is, $\epsilon\varsigma$ or $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$: $\epsilon\nu$ or $\epsilon\iota\nu$: $\epsilon\kappa$ or $\epsilon\acute{\xi}$: $\omicron\upsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon\kappa$, or $\omicron\upsilon\chi$.

2 This is called the *grave* accent—an accent supposed to belong to all the unaccented syllables.

3 But not the *dissyll.* cases of $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$.

4 Thus, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$ } $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ = { $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$.
 Κροῖσός } $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ = { Κροῖσός $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$.

5 When, that is, it is more than the mere *copula*.

6 Thus, $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota$ δ' $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\nu$.

becomes short, what must be done? (The acute must be changed into the circumflex¹.)

Second Declension (Eton third).—What changes are here necessary? (Exactly the same as in the first [*first and second*] except that the gen. plur. is not necessarily circumflexed.)

Third Declension (Eton fifth).—How is the accent changed in monosyllabic words? (The final is the tone-syllable of all genitives and datives².) Are there any exceptions? (Yes:

δᾶδων, δμῶν, παίδων, θῶν,
φῶδων, φῶτων, ὤτων, Τρώων.)

How are monosyll. participles accented? (On the root.) How is πᾶς accented? (Gen. and dat. plural are accented on the root³.) Does the accent of polysyllabic words undergo any but the necessary changes? (No: the accent remains on the same syllable as long as it can.)

Accent of Act. Voice: p. 31, *side.*—What is the general rule? (That the accent is as far back as possible.) What tenses are always accented on the penult? (The infinitives of aor. 1. and perf., and 3 sing. opt. in *οι, αι*.) What parts of the verb are oxytone? (The participles of the perf. and aor. 2.) What part of the verb is circumflexed on the last syllable? (The infin. aor. 2, and all the long final syllables of the fut. 2.⁴) Mention some imperatives that are oxytone. (εἰπέ, εὔρε, ἐλθέ: and *Atticè*, λαβέ, ἰδέ.)

Accent of Passive and Middle.—What is here, too, the general rule? (That the accent is as far back as possible.) When is the accent always on the penult? (In the infinitives of perf., aor. 2. mid., the passive aorists, and the perf. participle.) How are the subj. and participles of the pass. aorists accentuated? (The subjunctive has the final syll. circumflexed in the sing., the penult in dual and plural: the participles are oxytone.) How is *ον* of imperat. mid. accentuated? (Circumflexed: but in the dual and plural the accent is thrown back.)

Accentuation of Verbs in μι.—Do these differ, in point of accentuation, from verbs in *ω*? (Not essentially: of infinitives in *ναι*, the penult is the tone-syllable⁵: the participles in *ς* are oxytone.) How is the subj. active accented? (It takes the circumflex as having arisen from contraction.)

¹ Thus πολίτης (ι), V. πολῖτᾶ, N. pl. πολῖται.

² Thus, θήρ, θηρός, θηρί, θῆρᾶ, &c. θηρῶν, θηρσί.

³ Thus, πάντων, πᾶσι.

⁴ Except in the oblique cases of the participle.

⁵ The accent of this penult will be the circumflex if the vowel is long by nature.

TABLE OF DIFFERENCES.

a.	I am come <i>to do it</i> . I came <i>to do it</i> .	I am come, that I <i>may</i> do it (<i>subj.</i>). I came that I <i>might</i> do it (<i>opt.</i>). <i>To give justice.</i> (δίδωμι—δικη.)
b.	To suffer punishment.	<i>Wiser than</i> (ἤ) so-as (ὥστε) to-be-deceived.
c.	Too wise to be deceived.	The surface is smoother than <i>the of</i> , &c.
d.	The surface is smoother than <i>that of</i> , &c.	I am come <i>about-to-shut</i> , &c. (<i>fut. part.</i>) I sent <i>the</i> (man) <i>about-to-do-it</i> , τὸν ποιήσοντα.
e.	I am come <i>to shut</i> , &c. I sent a man <i>to-do-it</i> .	the (man) doing, ὁ πράττων. of the (man) doing, τοῦ πράττοντος. of the (<i>men</i>) doing, τῶν πραττόντων, &c. ἄν, with optative. (οὐκ ἂν πράττοιμι.)
f.	He <i>who does</i> . Of him <i>who-does</i> . Of those- <i>who-do</i> , &c.	ἄν, with indic. of aorist. (ἔπραξα ἄν.)
g.	{ I <i>would</i> not do. I <i>should</i> not do.	to lead <i>of</i> the hand : gen. without preposition.
h.	{ I <i>would have</i> done it. I <i>should have</i> done it.	to-know : τὸ γνῶναι. of to-know : τοῦ γνῶναι. to to-know : τῷ γνῶναι, &c.
i.	To lead <i>by</i> the hand.	The rhinoceros has <i>the</i> skin hard. I will not go πρὶν ἂν ἔλθῃς (<i>subj.</i>). ἔξεστί (μοι) ποιεῖν. (ἔξεστι = licet.) ἔξῃν (μοι) ποιεῖν.
j.	Knowing (<i>participial substantive</i>). Of knowing. To knowing, &c.	δεῖ με ποιεῖν : or, χρὴ με ποιεῖν.
k.	The rhinoceros has <i>a</i> hard skin.	ἔδει με ποιεῖν : or, ἐχρῆν με ποιεῖν.
l.	I will not go <i>before</i> you come.	ὁ αὐτός.
m.	I may do it.	in <i>nom.</i> αὐτός.
n.	I might have done it. I ought to do. I must do. I ought to have done it.	αὐτός in agreement. (θάνατος αὐτός : αὐτός ὁ θάνατος.) πᾶσα πόλις. πᾶσα ἡ πόλις. ἡ ἄλλη χώρα.
o.	The same. Himself, herself, &c. Himself, herself, itself, with a <i>noun</i> .	My friend and <i>the of</i> my father (<i>friend</i> understood).
p.	Every city.	(1) οὗτος ὁ : or, ὁ—οὗτος, } with subst. or ὅδε ὁ : or, ὁ—ὅδε, } between.
q.	The whole city ; all the city.	
r.	The rest of the country.	
s.	My friend and my father's.	
s.	(1) This.	

(2) That.	(2) ἐκεῖνος ὁ—: or ὁ—ἐκεῖνος.
t. His :—their.	αὐτοῦ: αὐτῶν.
His own :—their own.	ὁ ἑαυτοῦ: ὁ ἑαυτῶν.
u. If I have any thing, I <i>will</i> give it.	(1) ‘ <i>if</i> ’ to be translated by ἐάν with subj.
If he should have (<i>or</i> , were to have) any thing, he would give it.	(2) ‘ <i>if</i> ’ to be translated by εἰ with optative: the other verb (‘ <i>would give</i> ’) to be in optative, with ἄν.
v. If I had any thing, I would give it.	‘ <i>if</i> ’ to be translated by εἰ: both verbs in imperf. indic. The second with ἄν.
w. If I had had any thing, I would have given it.	‘ <i>if</i> ’ to be translated by εἰ: both verbs in aor. indic. The second with ἄν.
x. Whereas you may, &c.	ἐξόν; neut. part. from ἐξ-εστι, here used <i>absolutely</i> in nom.

Some verbs that govern the *gen.*

y. Remember.	μémνημαι.
Forget.	ἐπιλανθάνομαι.
Care for, have any regard for.	κήδομαι.
Hold cheap.	ὀλιγωρέω.
Despise.	καταφρονέω.
Spare.	φείδομαι.
Desire.	ἐπιθυμέω.
Aim at.	στοχάζομαι.
Master.	κρατέω.
Overcome.	περιγίγνομαι.
Get the better of; surpass.	περίιμι.
Accuse, charge.	κατηγορέω.
Condemn.	καταγιγνώσκω.

Some verbs that govern the *dat.*

z. Threaten.	ἀπειλέω.
Associate with, keep company with.	ὀμιλέω.
Follow.	ἔπομαι.
Envy, grudge.	φθονέω ¹ —φθόνος, envy.
To meet, fall in with.	ἐντυγχάνω.
Blame.	μίμφομαι.
Find fault with, rebuke.	ἐπιτιμάω.
Scold, rail at, speak calumniously of.	λοιδορέομαι—λοιδορέω, takes the <i>acc.</i>
Accuse of, charge with, blame.	ἐγκαλέω ² .
Plot against.	ἐπιβουλεύω.
Fight with.	μάχομαι.
Contend <i>or</i> dispute with.	ἐρίζω.
Am angry with.	ὀργίζομαι.
Am in a passion <i>or</i> rage.	χαλεπαίνω.

¹ φθονέω takes *gen.* of the object that excites the envy, or of the thing grudged.

² Verbs of *reproaching*, &c. take *acc.* of the *thing* (as well as *dat.* of person), especially when it is a *neut. pronoun*. (ἐγκαλέειν, &c. τί τινι.)

ON
THE RESOLUTION
OF
CONTRACTED SYLLABLES.

\bar{a} = $\alpha\alpha$, $\alpha\epsilon$, $\alpha\eta$.

α = $\alpha\acute{\iota}$, $\alpha\epsilon\iota$, $\alpha\eta$.

\tilde{a} = $\epsilon\alpha$.

η = $\eta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\alpha$.

η = $\epsilon\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\eta$, $\eta\acute{\iota}$.

$\bar{\iota}$ = $\acute{\iota}\acute{\iota}$, $\iota\alpha$, $\iota\epsilon$.

ω = $\alpha\omicron$, $\alpha\omega$, $\alpha\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\omega$, $\omicron\alpha$, $\omicron\eta$, $\omicron\omega$, $\omega\alpha$.

ψ = $\alpha\omicron\iota$, $\omega\acute{\iota}$.

$\alpha\iota$ = $\omicron\alpha\iota$.

$\epsilon\iota$ = $\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\epsilon\epsilon\iota$.

$\omicron\iota$ = $\epsilon\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}$, $\omicron\epsilon\iota$, $\omicron\eta$, $\omicron\omicron\iota$.

$\omicron\nu$ = $\omicron\omicron$, $\epsilon\omicron$, $\epsilon\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\epsilon$, $\omicron\omicron\nu$.

$\bar{\nu}$ = $\nu\alpha$, $\nu\epsilon$, $\nu\eta$, $\nu\acute{\iota}$.

$\nu\iota$ = $\nu\acute{\iota}$.


INDEX.

(1) If there is only one reference, it is to the *page*: if two, the first is to the page, the second to the paragraph.

(2) L. stands for *Lesson*; N. for *Note*; P. for *Paradigms*.

(3) *irr.* stands for *irregular*: the word must be referred to in the lists.

(4) The pupil must consult the article referred to for the declension or conjugation, &c.

 OBS. Look under 'am' for *adjectives, phrases, &c.* with *to be*.

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¹ With partic. of ἀπειμι, p. 116. Ex. 67.

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¹ The fut. *act.* of *θηραω* may be formed. Fut. *mid.* is to be used after p. 87.

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 — down, *καταπινω*, } 117.
 Drinking, *ποσις*, }
 Drive, *ἐλαυνω*, } 112.
 Drive-away, *ἀπελαυνω*, }
 — mad, 26.

E.

Eagle, *ἀετος*, 5, 19.
 Ear, *οὺς, G. ὠτος, n.*, 41.
 — of corn, *σταχυς, m.*, 11.
 Earth, *γῆ*, 5, 18.
 Easily, *βαδιως*, 112.
 East-wind, *Εὐρος*.
 Easy, *ράδιος*, 14.
 Eat¹, *βιβρωσκω*, 43, 11. *ἐδω*, 44, 22.
τρωγω, 47, 78.
 — up, *καταβιβρωσκω*, 110.
 Eaten (that which is-), *ἐδεσμα*, 112.
βρωμα, 117.
 — (proper to be -) *ἐδεστος*, 112.
 Either — or, *ἢ — ἢ*, 115, N.
 Elect, *αἰρεομαι*, 109.
 Elephant, *ἐλεφ-ας, αντος, m.*
 Eligible, *αἰρετος*, 109.
 Ell, *πηχυς (ὀ)*, 64, P.

Empty, *κενος*, 62.
 Enacting, *θεσις*, 99.
 End, *ἀνω*, 27 (1).
 Enemy, *ἐχθρος*, 62.
 Enquire, *πυνθανομαι*, 47, 67.
 Enslave, *δουλω, καταδουλω*.
 Enter, *εἰσερχομαι*, 115.
 Erect, *ἀνιστημι*, 102, L. XLVIII.
 Err, *ἀμαρτανω*, 43, 7.
 Errour, *ἀμαρτημα*, 109.
 Escape, *διαφενγω*, 119.
 — a man's notice, *λανθανω τινα*, 115.
 Esculent, *ἐδεστος*, 112.
 Ethiopian, *Αἰθιοψ*, 9.
 Eubœa, *Εὐβοια*, 120.
 Even if, *κάν, 105*.
 — though, *κάν*, 105.
 Every, *πας*, 13.
 — where, *πανταχον*, 124.
 Evils (= bad things), *κακα*, 109, N.
 Exercise, *ἀσκεω*, 24.
 Exile, *φυγας, G. αδος*, 108.
 Expel (e. g. a tribe from their habitations), *ἀνιστημι*, 103.
 Extinguish, *σβεννυμι*, 47, 71.

F.

False, *ψευδης*, 63.
 Fall, *πιπτω*, 47, 65.
 — into, *ἐμπιπτω*,
 — (*subst.*), *πτωμα*, } 117.
 Family, *γενος, εος*, 11.
 Father, *πατηρ*, 13, 40.
 Favour, *χαρ-ις, ιτος, f. Acc. ιν*.
 Fawn, *προσκυνεω*, 42.
 Fear, *φοβεομαι*, 114.
 Few, *ὀλιγος*, 123.
 Fig, *συκων*, 5, 19.
 Find, *εὕρισκω*, 44, 26.
 Finder, *εὕρετης*, 112.
 Finish, *τελεω*, 27 (1).
 Fire, *πυρ, πυρος, n.*
 Fish, *ἰχθυς*, 65.
 Fix, *πηγνυμι*, 46, 62.
 Flame, *φλοξ*, 9.
 Flatterer, *κολαξ*, 9.
 Flay, *δερω*, 23.
 Fled, *αor. 2. of φενγω*.
 Flesh, *σαρξ*, 9: (flesh to eat), *κρεας*, 11.
 Flight, *φυγη*, 108.
 Flow, *ῥεω*, 47, 69.
 Flower, *ἀνθος, gen. εος*, 11.

¹ *ἔσθειν* is to eat; to take food: *τρωγειν* is generally applied to eating uncooked fruits, &c. *βιβρωσκειν* is only used by the Attics in *pres., imperf., perf. of act.*

Fly, φενγω, 42 (*aor.* 2).
 — from, φενγω, (*aor.* 2) 107.
 — (*volare*), πετομαι, 46, 60.
 Flying, act of, φυγη, 108.
 Follow, ἐπομαι, 44, 24.
 Foot, πους, ποδος (ὁ), 66.
 For the most part, τὰ πολλά, 125.
 Force (verb), βιαζομαι, 87.
 — (subs.), μενος, 63.
 Foreign, ξενος, 12.
 Formidable, φοβερος, 113, N.
 Forswear myself, ἐπιορκεω, 42.
 Forum, ἀγορα.
 Foss, σκαμμα, 108.
 Found, κτιζω, 63.
 Fountain, πηγη, 118.
 Four, τεσσαρες, 15.
 Fowl, ὄρνις (ὁ, ἡ), 41.
 Fox, ἀλωπηξ, 9.
 Fox-skin, ἀλωπηκη, 5, 18.
 Frighten, φοβεω.
 Free from, ἀπαλλαττω, 43.
 Friend, φιλος, 62.
 Friendly, φιλος, 62.
 From, ἀπο, *gen.*, 114. παρα, *gen.* 115.
 = out of, ἐκ, *gen.*
 — heaven, οὐρανοθεν, 124 : 99, 39.
 Fugitive, φυγας, G. αδος, 108.

G.

Garden, κηπος, 5, 19.
 Garland, στεφανος, 85, N.
 Garment, ἱματιον, 6.
 Gather, δρεπω, 21.
 General, στρατηγος, 109.
 Geometer, γεωμετρης, 4.
 Get, κταομαι, 101.
 — by-lot, λαγχανω, 45, 38.
 Giant, γιγᾶς, 9.
 Gift, δομα, 100.
 Girl, παις, 8, P.
 Give (will), δωσω, 57.
 — a share of, μεταδιδωμι, 100.
 — away, ἀποδιδωμι, 100.
 — forth a smell, ὀζω, 46, 46.
 — in return, ἀντιδιδωμι, 100.
 Giving, δοσις, *f.* 100.
 — (of names), θεσις, 99.
 Go, ἐρχομαι, 44, 25¹. [*βαδιζω*, χωρεω, 42.]
 — (*βαινω*)¹, 43, 9.
 — away, ἀπειμι, 80, 107.

Go from, ἀποβαινω, }
 — up, ἀναβαινω, } 110.
 — down, καταβαινω, }
 — in festive procession, κωμαζω, 42.
 — on board, ἀναβαινω, 111, N. 2.
 — to ruin, ὀλλύμαι, 26.
 God, θεος.
 Goat, αιξ, *f.* 10.
 Going up, ἀναβάσις, 110.
 Glide, δλισθαινω, 46, 49.
 Gold, χρυσος (= money, χρυσιον).
 Good, αγαθος, 62.
 Goose, χην, 61.
 Graceful, χαριεις, 11.
 Gracious, ἰεως, 12, P.
 Grave, σεμνος, 12.
 Great, μεγας, 14.
 Greater, greatest, μειζων, 14. μεγιστος, 48².
 Greece, Ἑλλας, *f.* 10.
 Greek, Ἑλλην, 8, P.
 Grief, λυπη, 4, 16.
 Grow, βλαστανω, 111. See 43, 12.
 — old, γηρασκω, -ασομαι, 42.
 — wealthy, } πλουτεω, 108.
 — rich, }
 Guard myself, φυλασσομαι, 87, 43.

H.

Hair, θριξ, G. τριχος, *f.* 41.
 Half-naked, ἡμιγυμνος, 12.
 Hand, χειρ, *f.* 41.
 Hang, κρεμαννυμι, 45, 35.
 Happen, ἀποβαινω, 110. τυγχανω, 47, 79.
 — γιγνομαι, 111.
 Happy, εὐδαιμων, 12.
 Harbour, λιμην, 10.
 Hard, χαλεπος, 12. σκληρος, (= strong) ισχυρος, 112.
 Hare, λαγως, 7, 27.
 Harp, κιθαρα, 119.
 Hasten, σπευδω, 21. σπουδαζω (*intrans.*), 42.
 Hateful, ἐχθρος, 62, 14.
 Have, ἔχω, 44, 27.
 — room, χωρεω, 42.
 — got = possess, *perf.* of κταομαι, 101.
 — wealth, πλουτεω, 108.
 — perceived, οἶδα, 126.
 Head, κεφαλη, 4, 16. кара, G. κρατος, n., 41.
 Heal, ἄκτομαι, 27.

¹ εἶμι (= *I will go*) is more common than the fut. of ἐρχομαι; the moods of εἶμι, than the moods of the pres. of ἐρχομαι; and imperf. γειν than ἤρχομην.— *βαινω* is used of going on foot (*gradior*).

² See 14, and for μειζων, 15.

Hear, *ἀκουω*, 42: 24, 98.
 Heat, *καυμα*, 114.
 Heavy, *βαρυσ*, 14.
 Helmet, *κορυς*, 10.
 Her¹, *αὐτης*, } 115.
 Her own, *ἑαυτης, αὐτης*, }
 Herself (*nom.*), *αὐτη*, 15.
 Here (= *hither*), *δευρο*, 113.
 Hero, *ἥρως*, G. *ωος*, 41.
 Hide, *κρυπτω*, 58.
 — (*subs.*), *δωρα*, 112.
 High, *ὑψηλος*, 114.
 Himself (*nom.*), *αὐτος*, 15.
 — (of), *αὐτου*, 15.
 Hire, *μισθοομαι*, 87.
 His¹, *αὐτου*, } 115.
 His own, *ἑαυτου, αὐτου*, }
 Historian, *συγγραφευς*, 11.
 Hit (a mark), *τυγχανω*, 47, 79. *βαλλω*,
 107.
 Hold, *ἔχω*, 44, 27.
 — my tongue, *σιγαω*, 42.
 Holy, *ἅγιος*, 12.
 Home, at, *οἰκοι*, 124.
 — to, *οἰκαδε*, } 116.
 — from, *οἰκοθεν*, }
 Honour, *τιμη*, 4, 14. *γερας*, 11.
 —, *τιμαω*, 43.
 Hope, *ἐλπωμα*, and *ἐδοπα*, 26.
 —, *ἐλπεις*, *f.*, 10.
 Horn, *ἄκρας (το)*, 65, P.
 Horse, *ἵππος*.
 Horseman, *ἵππευς*, 66.
 Hostile, *ἐχθρος*, 62.
 House, *οἶκος*, 59.
 How, *πως*; *πῆ*; in what direction?
 124.
 — old, *πηλικος*. (As dependent
 interrog.) *ὀπηλικος*, 122.
 Hunger, *πεινωω*, 31, b.
 Hunt, *θηραω*. *θηρευω*, 42. (fut. mid.
 after p. 87.)
 Hurl, *ἀφηνμι*, 104.
 Hurt, *βλαπτω*, 56, 43.
 Husband (*vir*), *ἀνηρ*, 13, 40.

I.

I, *ἐγω*, 16.
 Image = statue, *ἀνδριας*, 9. *εικων*, *f.*,
 41.
 Immediately, *εὐθυς*, 112.
 Impart, *μεταδιδωμι*, gen. of *thing* im-
 parted, 100.
 In, *ἐν*, dat.
 — = into, *εἰς*, 74.
 — order that, *ἵνα*, 77, 8.
 In the world (after *who*, *what*, *why*),
ποτε, 64.
 Inclined to laugh (to be), *γελασειω*, 100.

Increase, *αὐξανω*, 43, 8.
 Indeed, *μιν*, 123.
 Injure (= *hurt*), *βλαπτω*, 56: (= *wrong*), *ἀδικεω*, 43.
 Injustice: do—to, *ἀδικεω*, 43.
 Inquire, *πυνθανομαι*, 47, 67.
 Insolence, *ὑβρις*, *εως*, *f.*
 Institution, *θεσμος*, *νομος*, 99.
 Intelligence, *συνεσις*, 104.
 Interval, *διαστημα*, 102.
 Into, *εἰς*, 74.
 Intoxicate, *μεθυω*, 27 (1).
 Invent = find, *εὕρισκω*, 44, 26.
 Invention, *εὕρημα*, 112.
 Iron, *σιδηρος*, 6.
 Island, *νησος (ή)*, 59.
 Islander, *νησιωτης*, 106.
 It seems, *δοκει*, 117.
 Itself (*nom.*), *αὐτο*, 15.

J.

Javelin, *βελος*, *n.*, 104.
 Jeer, *τωθαζω*, 42.
 Judge, *κρίτης*, 4, 16.
 Jupiter, *Ζευς*, 41.
 Just, *δικαιος*, 12.
 Justice, *δικη*, 4.

K.

Keep accurately, *ἀκριβωω*, 106.
 Key, *κλεις*, *f.* G. *κλειδος*, 41.
 Kind, *γενος*, *n.*
 King, *βασιλευς*, 65, P. *ἀναξ*, 41.
 Kiss, *κυνεω*, 45, 37.
 Knee, *γονυ*, 41.
 Knife, *μαχαιρα*, 4.
 Know, *οἶδα*, 120.
 —, *γινωσκω*, 44, 14.
 — accurately, *ἀκριβωω*, 106.
 Knowing, *ἴδρις*, 12.
 — (act of), *γνωσις*, 111.
 Knowledge, *γνωσις*, 111.
 — *ἐπιστημη*, 124.

L.

Labour, *πονος*, 122.
 — (τ.) *καμνω*, 42: 45, 34.
 Lamb, *ἀρην*, G. *ἀρονος*, 13, 40.
 Lame, *χωλος*, 12, 38.
 Lament, *ὀδυρομαι*, 23.
 Lamentation, *ὀδυρημα*, 108.
 Land, *γῆ*, *χωρα*.
 Latona, *Λητω*, 11, a.
 Laugh, *γελαω*, -*ασομαι*, 42, 151.
 Laughter, *γελως*, *m.*, 41.
 Law, *νομος*, 59.
 Lawgiver, *νομοθετης*, 4.

¹ But *his*, *her*, when unemphatic, are to be translated by the article. See 57, Obs. 2.

Laxness, ἀνεσις, 108.
 Lay waste, [πέρθω, 46, 61] — a coun-
 try, τεμνειν, 47, 74.
 Laying waste, τμησις, 118.
 Lead (subst.), μόλιβδος, 6.
 —, ἄγω, 43, 2.
 Leap, πήδω, 42.
 Learn, μάθω, 45, 42.
 Least of all, ἥκιστα, 15.
 Leave, λειπώ, (aor. 2. perf. mid.) 58.
 — behind, λειπώ, 58, 107.
 — off, ληγώ, 21.
 Less, ἐλασσών, 14, 48. adv. ἥσσον, 15.
 Let, μισθώ, 87.
 — go, ἀφίημι, 104.
 Letter, ἐπιστολή, 56.
 Lie (to), ψευδομαι, 21.
 Lie-hid (irr. verb, 40), λαθάνω, 45.
 Life, βίος, m., 66.
 Light, ἐλαφρός, 12.
 Lily, κρίνον: Nom. plur. also κρίνεα,
 D. κρίνεσι.
 Lion, λέων, οντος, 8, P.
 — skin, λεοντή, 5, 18.
 Little, μικρός, 14. adv. μικρον, 15.
 Live, ζάω, 31 (Obs. b). βίω, 42.
 Look, βλέπω, 42, 58.
 Loose, λύω, 27 (2).
 Love (subst.), ἀγάπη, 4. (verb) φιλέω,
 66.
 Lydians, Λυδοί, 103, N.
 Lyre, βάρβιτος, m. or f., 6, 21.

M.

Make, πρᾶττω, 25, 107.
 — accurate, ἀκριβώω, 106.
 — known, γνωρίζω, 22.
 — no noise, σιωπάω, 42.
 — putrid, σηπώ, 26.
 — to stand up, ἀνίστημι, 103.
 — away, ἀφίστημι, 103.
 — to cease, παύω, 24, 99.
 — to revolt, ἀφίστημι, 103.
 — myself-acquainted-with, γνωρι-
 ζώ, 22.
 — pure, καθαιρῶ, 118.
 — to sit down, καθίζω, 45, 30.
 — fast, }
 — hard, } πηγνυμι, 46, 62.
 Male, ἀρσεν, 12.
 Man (homo), ἄνθρωπος, 6.
 — (vir), ἀνήρ, G. ἀνδρως, 13, 40.
 Manifest, σαφής, 13.
 Many, πολυς, 14.
 Mark, σκοπος, 109.
 Market-place, ἀγορά, 4, 16.
 Mars, Ἄρης, 41.
 Master, δεσποτής, 4, 16.
 May, see 78 (4).
 Meat, βρωμα, 117.

Mede, Μηδος, 102, N.
 Meet, ἀπαντάω, 42.
 Melt, τηκω (trans.); —ομαι (intrans.),
 26.
 Mention, μνησκομαι, 45, 45.
 Mercury, Ἑρμης, G. ου, 5, 18.
 Mess, κυκτών, m., 41.
 Messenger, ἄγγελος, 6, 20.
 Milk, γάλα, ακτος, 41.
 Mina, μνα, G. ας, 5, 18.
 Mind, νοος (νους), 6, d. θῦμος, 112.
 Minerva, Ἀθηνά, G. ας, 5, 18.
 Mingling, κράσις, 114.
 Miserable, ταλας, 13.
 Miss, ἀμαρτανω, with gen., 109.
 Missile, βελος (το), 104.
 Mix, κεραω, 45, 35. μιγνυμι, 45, 44.
 Mixing, }
 Mixture, } κράσις, 114.
 Mock, σκωπτω, 42.
 Modesty, αἰδώς, f., 11, a.
 More, μαλλον, 15.
 Mortal, θνητος, 44, 29: 12.
 Mother, μητήρ, 13, 40.
 Mount (verb), ἀναβαίνω, 110.
 Mount-Athos, Ἄθως, 7, 27.
 Mountain, ὄρος, 63.
 Move, κίνω, 24.
 Much, πολυς, 14.
 Muse, Μουσα, 4, 14.
 Must (see Lesson LXX.), verbals in τεος.
 My, ἐμος, 115, N.
 Myself (of), ἐμαντον, 15.

N.

Naked, γυμνος, 12.
 Name, ὄνομα, G. -ατος, 99.
 Narrow, στενος, 12, 38.
 Nature, φύσις, f., 11, a.
 Near, ἄγχι, 15.
 Necessary, ἀναγκαίος, 12.
 Neptune, Ποσειδών, 41.
 Never, οὐποτε, 114, N.
 Nightingale, ἀηδων, f., 41.
 Nile, Νεῖλος, 101.
 No one, } οὐτις: μητις: οὐδεις: μηδ-
 Nobody, } εις, 16.
 Nor, οὐδέ.
 Not, οὐ, οὐκ, 60 (note).
 —, μη, 78, Lesson xxxii.
 — yet, οὐπω, 113.
 — even, οὐδέ, 117.
 Nothing, 16. Vide Nobody.
 Nourish, τρεφω, 21.
 Number, ἀριθμος.
 O.
 Oak, δρυς, 66.
 Oath, ὄρκος, 116, N.
 Observe accurately, ἀκριβώω, 106.

Obtain, κομιζομαι, 22.
 Œdipus, Οἰδιπους, G. -ποδος and -που, 41.
 Of-such-an-age, τηλικος, 122, N.
 Of man, ἀνθρωπινος, 111.
 Of-this-kind, τοιος, 122, N.
 Of-what-kind (dep. interrog.), ὁποιος, 122.
 Of what country, ποδαπος; ὀποδαπος, 124.
 Offering, ἀναθημα, 99.
 Often, πολλακις, 117.
 Old-age, γηρας, 65.
 Old-man, γερων, 9. πρεσβυτης, 49, d.
 Old-woman, γρανς, 123.
 On, ἐπι, gen., 114.
 On the right hand, δεξιος, 12.
 — left hand, ἀριστερος, 12.
 One, εἰς, 15.
 — another (of), ἀλληλων, 15.
 Only, μονος, 12.
 Open (intr.), ἀνοιγομαι, 26 (perf. 2).
 Opinion, am of, νομιζω, 22.
 —, γνωμη, 4, P.
 Opposite, ἐναντιος, 112.
 Orator, ῥητωρ, 9.
 Order (verb), τασσω, 22.
 — (subst.), ταξις, 103.
 Orderly, κοσμος, 12.
 Ordinance, θεσμος, νομος, 99.
 Other, ἄλλος, ἕτερος (of two), 15.
 Others, the, οἱ ἄλλοι: or, with stronger opposition, οἱ ἕτεροι (the other party).
 Ought, verbals in τεος, 121.
 —. What you ought, ἄ δει, 125.
 Our, } ἡμετερος, 115, N.
 Ours, }
 Out of, ἐκ, gen., 109.
 Over, ὑπερ, 114.
 Owe, ὀφειλω, ὀφλισκανω, 46; 55 & 56.
 Own, ιδιος, 12.

P.

Painful, ἀλγεινος, 14.
 Paint, γραφω, 66.
 Palpitate, ἀσπαιρω, 23.
 Panegyris, ἐγκωμιαζω, 42.
 Path, οἶμος, m. or f., 6, 21.
 Peacock, ταως, 7, 27.
 People, δημος, 120.
 Perceive, αἰσθανομαι, 43, 4.
 Persian, Περσης, 4, 16.
 Persuade, πειθω, 56.
 Persuasion, }
 Persuasiveness, } πειθω, f., 63.
 Philip, ὁ Φιλιππος.
 Physician, ιατρος.
 Pine, πιτυς, f., 11, a.
 Pious, εὐσεβης, 14.
 Pipe, συριζω, 42.

Pitcher, χυτρα, 108.
 Pity (v.), οἰκτειρω, 23.
 Place, τοπος: χωριον, 119.
 — round, περιτιθημι, 99.
 Placer, θετης, 99.
 Placing, θεσις, 99.
 Plait, πλεκω, 21.
 Play-on-the-harp, καθαριζω, 119.
 Pleasure, ἡδονη, 4.
 Plough, ἄρω, 27 (1).
 Pluck, ὀρεπω, 21. θεριζω, 83.
 Pnyx, Πνυξ (ή), G. Πνυκος, 41.
 Poet, ποιητης, 57.
 Polish, ξεω, 27 (1).
 Pollute, μαινω, 23.
 Poor, πτωχος, 12.
 Porridge, κυκεων, m., 41.
 Possess, perf. of κταομαι, 126.
 Possessing, κτησις.
 Possession, κτημα, n., κτησις.
 Possible, δυνατος, 12.
 — -to-be-taught, διδακτος, 120.
 Post, ταξις, 103.
 Potter, χυτρευς, 108.
 Pour, χεω, 48, 85.
 Power, δυναμις, f., 117.
 Practise, ἀσκειω, 24.
 Praise, ἐπαινω, 27, 2; 42.
 Praiser, ἐπαινετης, 120.
 Present, δομα, n. δωρον: to be—, παρ-εμι.
 Preservation, σωτηρια, 4.
 Preserve one's purity, καθαρευω, 118.
 Prevent, κωλυω.
 Priest, ιερευς, 66.
 Prison, δεσμοτηριον, }
 Prisoner, δεσμωτης, } 120.
 Proclaim, κηρυσσω, 22.
 Prodigy, τερας, 11, a.
 Produce, καρπος, m., 84, N.
 Profit, ὀνινημι, 46, 52.
 Proof, πειθω, 63.
 Proper-to-be-eaten, 112.
 Prophet, μαντις, 11, a.
 Provide myself with, παρασκευαζομαι, 87.
 Prudent, σωφρων, 13.
 Public, δημοσιος, 120.
 Pulse-broth, λεκιθος, m., 6, 21.
 Punish, κολαζω, fut. mid. ζημιω, 43.
 Punished (to be) = suffer punishment, δικην διδωμι, 100.
 Pure, καθαρως, 118.
 — -air, αἶθηρ, 10.
 Purity, καθαροτης, G. ητος, 118.
 Pursue, διωκω, 56: its fut. 42, 151.
 Put-down, κατατιθημι, 99.
 — to, προστιθημι, 99.
 — round, περιτιθημι, 99.
 — up, ἀνατιθημι, 99.
 — a-stop-to, πανω.

Q.

Quail, ὄρνυξ (νυγος), *m.* 10.
Quarrel, νεικεω, 27 (1).

R.

Race, γενος, εος, 11.
Rage, κοτew, 27 (1).
Rail at, λοιδορεω, *acc.*, 24, 100.
Raise, ανιστημι, 103.
Rank, ταξις, 81, *N.*
Raven, κοραξ, *m.*, 8, *P.*
Raze, κατασκαπτω, 108.
Razing, κατασκαφη, 108.
Reap, θεριζω, 22, 87.
—— (good or evil) from, απολαυω, 42.
Rebel. See *Revolt*.
Receive, λαμβανω, 45, 39. κομιζομαι, 22. τυγχανω, 120.
—— benefit, δυναμαι, 46 : 116 (4).
—— by lot (= get by lot), λαγχανω, 45, 38.
—— as one's share, μειρομαι, 45, 43.
—— from, απολαυω, 42.
Red, ερυθρος, 12.
Reduce to slavery, δουλω¹, 24.
Rejoice, χαιρω, 48, 83.
Relating to art, τεχνικος, 117.
Relax, ανημι, 108.
Relaxation, ανεσις, 108.
Remember, μνηνημαι, 126 : 45, 45.
Remind, μινησκω, 45, 45.
Removal, μεταστασις, } 102.
Remove, (*intrans.*) μεταστηναι, }
——, (*trans.*) μεθιστημι, 103.
Render, αποδιδωμι, 100.
Repel, αλεξομαι, 109.
Reproach, ονειδος, *n.*
Resound, βρεμω, 23.
Rest (the), ο άλλος, 82. L. xxxvii. (3.)
Restrain-by-punishment, κολαζω, 74.
Resurrection, αναστασις, 102.
Revenge myself, αλεξομαι, 109.
Revel, κωμαζω, 42.
Revolt, αποστασις, 102. *verb*, 102.
Revolt, make to, 103.
Reward, γρας, 65.
Rhetorician, ρητωρ.
Right, ορθος, 12.
Rightly, ορθως, 114.
River, ποταμος.
Road, οδος, *f.*
Roar, βρεμω, 75.
Root, ριζα, 4.
Rose, ροδον, 59.
Rot (*trans.*), πυθω, 63.

Rouse up, εγειρω, 112.
Rout (an army), τρεπω, 21.
Royal, βασιλικος, 12.
Run, τρεχω, 47, 77 [θεω, 27 (3)].
Run away, διδρασκω, 44, 20.
—— from, αποδιδρασκω, 111.
—— through, διατρεχω, 123.

S.

Sacred, ιερος, 12.
Sacrifice, θνω, 27 (2).
Safety, σωτηρια.
Sail, πλεω, 27 (3).
—— round, περιπλεω, 123.
Same, ο αυτος.
Say, λεγω. (Said, ειπον, 44, 23.) They say, φασι, 40, 149.
Scientific, τεχνικος, } 117.
Scientifically, τεχνικως, }
Scimitar, ακινακης, 118.
Scoff, σκωπτω, 42.
Scourge, μαστιγω, 85, *N.*
Scythian, Σκυθης, 4, 16.
Sea, θαλασσα, 4.
Seasonable, ευκαιρος, 12.
Seat (*v.*), εζω, 45. ιζανω, 30.
Secretly, *aor. part.* of λανθανω, 115.
Secure, βεβαιος, 12.
Sedition, στασις, 102.
See, ορω, οψομαι, ειδον, 46, 53.
Seed, σπερμα, 108.
Seems, it, οκει, 117.
Seize, αρπαζω, 42.
Self-satisfied, αυθαδης, 63.
Sell, πωλεω, 66. αποδοσθαι, 100.
——, πιπρασκω, 47, 64.
Send forth, ιημι, 40.
—— away, αφημι, 104.
—— up, ανημι, 108.
Separate (*intr.*), διαστηναι, 102.
Serpent, οφεις, 64.
Servant, θεραπων, 61.
Set out, πορευομαι, 125.
Sew, ραπτω, 107.
—— together, συρραπτω, 108.
Shade, σκια, 4.
Shake, σειω, 24, 98.
Shame, αισχυνω, 23.
Shameless, αναιδης, 13.
Sharp, δευς, 64.
Sharpen, οξυνω, 23.
Shepherd, ποιμην, 10.
Ship, ναυς, 109.
Shine, φαινομαι, 48, 81.
Shoot, } αφημι, 104.
—— off, }

¹ More frequently *κατα-δουλω*.

- Should [see 78 (3)], *ἀν* with the *opt.*
verbal in *τεος*, 121.
- Show, *φαινω*, 48, 81.
- Shrub, *θαμνος*, *m.* or *f.* 6, 21.
- Silent, to be, *σιωπω*, 42, 151.
- Silver, *ἀργυρος*, (= *money*) *ἀργυριον*, 6.
- Sin, *ἀμαρτανω*, 43, 7. *ἀμαρτια*, 109.
- Sing, *ᾄδω*, *ᾄσσομαι*, 42.
- Sink, *ἄνω*, 27 (2).
- Sit, *ίζω*, *ίζανω*, 45, 30.
- Skin, *ῥινος*, *m.* or *f.*, 6, 21.
- Slacken, *ἀνιημι*, 108.
- Slackening, *ἀνεισις*, 108: see *Relaxation*.
- Slave, *δουλος*, 109.
- Sleep, *ὑπνος* (ὅ), 64. *verb*, 44, 17¹.
- Slip, *ἀ*, *δλισθημα*, 116: to slip, *δλισθαινω*, 46.
- Slippery, *δλισθηρος*, 116.
- Smear, *σμαιω*, 47, 72.
- Smell (= give forth a smell), *ὀζω*, 46, 46.
 — (= perceive a smell), *ὀσφραϊνομαι*, 46, 54.
- Smelling, } *ὀσφρησις*, 116.
- Smooth, *λειος*, 12.
- Snatch, *ἀρπαζω*, 42.
- So, *οὕτως*, 112.
- So as, *ὥστε*, 101.
- So great, 122.
- Soft, *μαλακος*, 12.
- Soldier, *στρατιωτης*, 78, N.
- Some one, *τις*, 15.
- Son, *υιος*, G. *υιου* or *υιους*, 41.
- Son-of-Atreus, *Ἄτρειδης*, 4.
- Song, *ᾠοιδη*.
- Soothe, *θελω*, 58.
- Soul, *ψυχη*, 4.
- Sound, *ἡχω*, 63.
- South-wind, *νοτος*, 6.
- Sow, *σπειρω*, 107.
- Speak, *λεγω*.
- Spear, *δορυ*, 41.
- Speech, *λογος*, 59.
- Spit, *πτυνω*, 27 (1).
- Sport, *παιζω*, 46, 57.
- Spread (a couch) = strew, *στορεννυμι*, 47, 73.
 — out, *πεταννυμι*, 46, 59.
- Sprout, } *βλαστανω*, 43, 12: 119.
- Spring up, *f*
- Squeeze, *θλιβω*, 21.
- Stag, *ἐλαφος*, 55.
- Stain, *μιανω*, 23.
- Stain with blood, *αἵματω*, 24.
- Stand, *ισταμαι* (see Lesson XLVII.), 39 (4).
 — by, *παραστηναι*, } 102. See
 — up, *ἀναστηναι*, } L. XLVII.,
 — round, *περιστηναι*, } and p. 39
 — apart, *διαστηναι*, } (4).
- Standing (the act of), *στασις*, 102.
 — away (the act of), *ἀποστᾶσις*, 102.
 — up (the act of), *ἀναστασις*, 102.
 — open, *ἀνεωγα*, 26.
 — away, *ἀποστηναι*, 102.
- Star, *ἀστρον*, 13, 40.
- State, *πολις* (*εις*).
- Statue, *ἀνδρειας*, 9.
- Statute, *θεσμος*, *m.*: *ῥη. n.*, 6.
- Steal, *κλεπτω*, 42: 21.
- Steward, *ταμιας*, 57.
- Still, *ἔτι*.
- Stir up, *ἐγειρω*, 112.
- Stitch together, *συρράπτω*, 108.
- Stone, *λιθος*, *m.* or *f.* [*λαας*, *λας*, G. *λαος*, *m.* 41.]
- Stop, *πανω*, 87.
- Storm, *χειμων*, *m.*, 10.
- Straight, *ὀρθος*, 12.
- Strange, *ξενος*, 12.
- Strangle, *πνιγω*, 42.
- Stream, *ῥευμα*, 118.
- Strength, *μενος* (*το*), 63.
- Stretch out, *ταννω*, 27 (1).
- Strew, *στορεννυμι*, 47, 73.
- Strife, *ἔρις*, *f.*, 66.
- Strike, *πλησσω*, 47, 66. *τυπτω*, 48, 81. *παιω*, 24, 98.
- String, *χορδή*.
- Strong, *ισχυρος*, 49, 156 (1). 14, 47.
- Stuff, *βυω*, 27 (1).
- Subdue, *δαμαω*, 44, 16.
- Such, *τοιος*, 122.
 — a man, } *ὁ δεινα*, 15.
 — a one, }
- Suffer, *πασχω*, 46, 58.
 — (from disease), *καμνω*, 42: 114, N.
 — punishment, *δικην διδομι*, 100.
- Suffice, *ἄρκειω*, 27.
- Sung of, *ᾠοιδιμος*, 12.
- Support, *τρεφω*, 21.
- Swallow, *χελιδών* (*ή*), 41.
 — (*verb*), *καταπινω*, 117.
- Swear, *ὀμνυμι*, 27 (1). 46, 51.
- Sweet, *γλυκυς*, 11, P. *ἡδύς*, 13.
- Swim, *νιω*, 27 (3).

¹ *καθεύδω* is the regular word for *being asleep*; (*δαρθανω*) *καταδαρθανω* seems to express *deep sleep* after fatigue, &c. Vömel.

T.

- Take (= carry), *κομίζω*, 22.
 —, *αίρω*, 43, 3. *άλισκω*, 43, 152.
 — (= *receite*), *λαμβάνω*, *irr.*
 — up, *ανάλαμβανω*, 123.
 Takeable, *άλωσιμος*, 12.
 Taken, to be, *άλισκομαι*, 43, 6.
 Talon, *όνυξ*, *m.*, 61.
 Teach, *διδασκω*, 44, 19. To have a
 person taught, *διδασκομαι*, 86.
 Teacher, *διδασκαλος*, 100.
 Tear, *ρήγνυμι* (*trans.*); *ρήγνῦμαι*
 (*intrans.*), 26.
 Temperate, *σωφρων*, 13.
 Temple, *νεως*, 7. 27. *ναος*, 63.
 Tender, *τερην*, 11, 36.
 Terrible, *δεινος*.
 Terrify, *ἐκπληττω*, 47, 66.
 Thales, *Θαλης*, *G. εω*, 41.
 Than, *ἢ*, 101.
 That, *ἐκείνος ὁ*, 73. *ἐκείνος*, 15.
 That (*ut*), *ὡς*, 77, 8. [with subj. after
present, fut. and perf. with have; opt.
after past tenses.]
 Their, *αὐτῶν* (*σφετερος*), }
 Their own, *ἐαυτῶν*, *αὐτῶν*, } 115.
 Themselves (*nom.*), *αὐτοί*.
 Thence, *ἐκείθεν*, 113, N.
 There, *ἐκεῖ*, 124.
 Thing, *πραγμα*, 8, P.
 Think, *οἶομαι*, 46, 47. *νομίζω*, 22.
 Thirst, *διψαω*, 31, b.
 This, *ὅδε*, 15. *οὗτος*, 16. See Lesson
 xxix. Neut. 56. See Lesson xxxvi.
 Thither, *ἐκεισε*, 125.
 Thong, *ἱμας*, *m.*, 10.
 Thou, *συ*, 16.
 Threaten, *ἀπειλεω*, 24.
 Three, *τρεις*, 15.
 Throw, *βαλλω*, 43, 10.
 — away, *ἀποβαλλω*, 110. *ἀφιημι*,
 104.
 Thrower-away, a, *ἀποβολευς*, 110.
 Throwing-away, *ἀποβολη*, 110.
 Thrown-away, to be, *ἀποβλητος*, 110.
 Thy, *σος*, 115, N.
 Thyself (of), *σαντου*, 15.
 Tidings, *ἀγγελια* (*sing.*), 118.
 Timidly (=fearing), *φοβουμενος*, 114.
 Tin, *κασσιτερος*, 6.
 Tired, to be, *καμνω*, 114, N.
 To, *εἰς*, 58.
 To Athens, *Ἀθηνας*, 124.
 Tongue, *γλωσσα*, 4, 16.
 Too, 101 (2).
 Tooth, *ὀδους*, *m.*, 61.
 Torch, *δραξ*, *gen. δαδος*, *f.*, 10. *λυχνος*,
m.; *pl. n.*, 6.
 Towards, *προς*, *acc.*
 Town, *πολις*, *ἀστν*.

- Traitor, *προδοτης*, 100.
 Treasure, *θησαυρος*, 113.
 Tree, *δενδρον*, 41.
 Tremble, *τρεω*, 27 (1).
 Trench, *σκαμμα*, 108.
 Trick, *τεχνη*.
 Trident, *τριανα*, 4.
 Trireme, *τριρηης*, 63.
 Trophy, *τροπαιον*, 103, N.
 True, *ἀληθης*, 12.
 Trust, *πειθοιθα*, 26.
 Truth, *ἀληθεια*, 58. *το ἀληθεις*, 123.
 Turn, *στρεφω*, 21: turn-back (*trans.*),
τρεπω, 21.
 — out, *ἀποβαινω*, 110.
 Twist, *στρεφω*, 21.
 Two, *δυο οἱ δυο*, 15.

U.

- Understand, *συνιημι*, 104.
 Unjust, *ἀδικος*, 12.
 Upper-chamber, *ἀνωγειων*, 7.
 Use, *χρασμαι*, 31, 126, *Obs. (b) dat.*
 — deceit, *ἀπαταω*, 105.
 Utter no word, *σίγαω*, 42.

V.

- Vain, *αὐθᾶδης*, 63. (*profitless*) *ματαιος*,
 12.
 Venerable, *σεμνος*, 12.
 Venerate, *αἰδεομαι*, 27.
 Very, *μαλα*, 15.
 Vice, *κακια*, 4.
 Victory, *νικη*, 4.
 Vine, *ἀμπελος*, *f.*, 6.
 Violet, *ιον*, 6.
 Viper, *ἐχιδνα*, 4.
 Virtue, *ἀρετη*, 4.
 Voice, *φωνη*, 61.
 Vomit, *έμεω*, 27.
 Voracious, *πολυφαγος*, 12.
 Votive offering, *ἀναθημα*, 99.
 Voyage, *πλοος* (*πλους*), 6, d.

W.

- Wail, *οἰμωζω*, *Fut. Mid.*, 42, 72.
 Wake, (*trans.*) *έγειρω*, 44, 21.
 Walk, *βαδίζω*, 42.
 Wall, *τειχος*, *n.*, 63, P.
 Ward off, *ἀμννω*, 23. *ἀλεξω* with *acc.*,
 43, 5.
 Warm, *θερμος*, 12.
 — (v.), *θαλπω*, 21.
 Wash, *λουω*, 86: 45, 41.
 Watch, *έγρηγορα*, 26.
 Water, *ύδωρ* (*n.*), *G. ύδατος*, 41.
 Wave, *κυμα*, 10.

- Way, κελευθος, *m.*: *pl. n.*, 6.
 Wealth, πλουτος, 108.
 Wealthy, πλουσιος, 108.
 Weasel, γαλη, 5, 18.
 Weave, πλεω, 21.
 Weep for, κλαιω (*Att. κλᾱω*), 27.
 Well, ε̄υ, 73, N.
 West-wind, ζεφυρος.
 When? ποτε; 110.
 Whence? ποθεν; 124.
 Where? που; ὅπου; 124, L. LXXIII.
 Whip, μαστιξ, 9.
 Whistle, συριζω, 42.
 White, λευκος, 12.
 Whither? ποι; 124.
 Who, (*relat.*) ὅς, (*interrog.*) τις; 15.
 — in the world? τις ποτε; 64.
 Whosoever, ὅστις, 15. ὅς ἂν, 110.
 Why? τι; Why in the world? τι ποτε;
 Wide, ε̄υρος, 14.
 Wife, γυνη, 41.
 Wild-beast, θηρ, 8, P.
 Wild-olive, κοτινος, 6.
 Willing, ἐκων, 11.
 Wine, οἶνος, 64.
 Wing, πτερυξ, 9.
 Winter, χειμων, *m.*, 10.
 Wisdom, σοφια, 4, 14.
 Wise, σοφος, 62.
 Wither, μαραινω, 23.
 Witness, μαρτυς, 41.
 Woman, γυνη, 41.
 Wonder, α, τερας, 65.
 Wonder-at, θαυμαζω, 59, N.
 Wonderful, θαυμαστος, 12, 38.
 Wood, ξυλον, (= *silva*) ἕλη, 6.
 Word, λογος, 59.
 Work, ἔργον, 6, 20.
 Workman, ἐργατης.
 World, κοσμος. In-the-world, 64.
 Worthy, ἀξιος, 109.
 Would (*conditionally*), ἂν with the *opt.*
 (See Lesson XXXII.)
 Wound, βλαπτω, τιτρωσκω¹.
 Wretched, ἀθλιος, 12.
 Write, γραφω, 56.
 Wrong (*v.*), ἀδικω.
- Y.
- Yoke, ζυγος, *m.*, 6.
 Yolk (of an egg), λεκιθος, *f.*, 6, 21.
 Young man, νεανιας, 4, 14.
 Young one, νεοττος, 59.
 Your, } ὑμετερος, 115, N.
 Yours, }

¹ With tenses formed from root τρο, τρωσω, &c.

THE END.



Ч. Н. Н.

