

A SHORT GREEK GRAMMAR.

SECTION I.

OF LETTERS.

1. THE Letters in Greek are Twenty-four :—

Their Figure.	Their Name.	Their Power.
A α	Alpha	a
B β or ς	Beta	b
Γ γ or $\jmath$	Gamma	g
Δ δ	Delta	d
E ϵ	Epsilon	e short
Z ζ or ξ	Zeta	z
H η	Eta	e long
Θ θ or θ	Theta	th
I ι	Iota	i
K κ	Kappa	k
Λ λ	Lambda	l
M μ	Mu	m
N ν	Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Xi	x
O $\omicron$	Omicron	o short
Π π or π	Pi	p
P ρ or ρ	Rho	r
Σ σ or ς final	Sigma	s
T τ or τ	Tau	t
Υ υ	Upsilon	u
Φ ϕ	Phi	ph
X χ	Chi	ch
Ψ ψ	Psi	ps
Ω ω	Omega	o long.

2. Seven of these are vowels, $\alpha, \varepsilon, \eta, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon, \omega$; of which η, ω , are long; $\varepsilon, \omicron$, short; α, ι, υ , are doubtful.
3. There are nine diphthongs; of which, $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \varepsilon\iota, \varepsilon\upsilon, \omicron\iota, \omicron\upsilon$, are proper; $\eta\upsilon, \upsilon\iota, \omega\upsilon$, improper. The diphthongs, $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \omicron\iota$, are changeable; $\varepsilon\iota, \varepsilon\upsilon, \omicron\upsilon$, are not.
4. Seven of the consonants are called semi-vowels; of which ζ, ξ, ψ , are double consonants; λ, μ, ν, ρ , liquids.
5. The rest are mutes; of which ϖ, κ, τ , are termed lenes; β, γ, δ , middles; ϕ, χ, ς , aspirates.
6. Π, β, ϕ , are analogous to each other; so are κ, γ, χ ; and τ, δ, ς .
7. A lene consonant, when its vowel is cut off, before an aspirate, is changed into an aspirate; as $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi'$ φ .
8. Two lenes are so changed before an aspirate; as $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\chi\theta'$ $\delta\lambda\eta\nu$, for $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\chi\lambda\alpha$ $\delta\lambda\eta\nu$.
9. $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\kappa$ before an aspirate becomes $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\chi$.
10. $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega, \acute{\alpha}\chi\rho\iota$, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\iota$, have ς added, if a vowel follows.
11. An aspirate is scarce ever changed.
12. The letter γ , before γ, κ, ξ , or χ , sounds like ng ; as $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\iota\varsigma\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.
13. The letter ν is changed into γ , before γ, κ, ξ , or χ .
14. into μ , before $\beta, \mu, \varpi, \phi, \psi$.
15. into λ, ρ, σ , before two consonants.
16. Every initial vowel has a spirit prefixed.
17. This is either lene, as $\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$; or aspirate, as $\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$.
18. An initial υ , or ρ , is always aspirated; as $\delta\lambda\eta, \rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.
19. If two rhos meet in the middle of a word, the first has a lene spirit, the second an aspirate; as $\varpi\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\rho}\acute{\rho}\omega$.
20. A semicolon is marked thus ($\cdot$)
21. A note of interrogation thus ($;$)
22. A letter is called pure, which has a vowel before it; impure, which has a consonant.

SECTION II.

OF ACCENTS.

1. THERE are three accents; an acute (´), a grave (`), a circumflex (˘).

2. The last, last but one, or last but two syllables, whether long or short, may have an acute accent; the last, or last but one, if long, may have a circumflex.

3. A grave is never placed but upon the last.

4. If a word has an acute on the last syllable but two, it is termed an ante-penacute; as, ἄγγελος. If on the last but one, a penacute; as, κόσμος. If it has either an acute or a grave on the last, it is termed acute-toned; as, βαρύς.

5. If the last syllable but one is circumflected, it is termed an ante-circumflected; if the last, a circumflex word.

6. A word that has no accent on the last syllable is termed a grave-toned; as λίθος. For a grave is understood over every syllable which has no accent.

7. An acute cannot be on the third, nor a circumflex on the second syllable, if the last is long; so ἀγγέλων, σύκκ.

8. If a long syllable, that precedes a final short one, has any accent, it is a circumflex; as, μέσσα.

9. A final αι or οι is accounted short; as, ἀνθρώποι· unless contracted, or in the Optative Mood.

10. An accent is on the same syllable in other Cases as in the Nominative; so φροντίς, φροντίδος.

11. Nouns of the First Declension circumflex the Genitive Plural; as, μεσῶν.

12. But the Genitive Plural Feminine of Adjectives of three endings in ος pure are accented like their Masculines; as, G. ἁγίων ἁγίων ἁγίων. So is the Genitive Plural of χλάνης, ἐτήσιοι, χρήσης· as, χλάνων, &c.

13. Acute-toned words of the First and Second Declension circumflex all their Genitives and Datives.

14. Imparisyllabical monosyllables circumflex their Genitives in the Dual and Plural Numbers; as, χειροῖν, χειρῶν.

15. The Vocative Case circumflexes εὔ and οῖ, and throws back the accent when it ends in ερ· as, πατέρ, πάτερ.

16. Monosyllables, unless contracted, are accented: But, if they are contracted or cut off by Aphæresis, they are circumflected; as, φῶς of φάος, ἦν for φῆν or ἔφην· and so are ὕς, σῦς, μῦς, δρυς, and some others.

17. In dissyllables, and others, when the last but one is long, and the last short, (or long by position,) the last but one, if it has an accent, is circumflected; as, σῶμα, ἐκείνος, αὐλαξ.

18. Otherwise, in dissyllables the last but one, if it has any

accent, must be acuted, be the last long or short; as, λόγος, μένε, λόγε, ἦρω.

19. In polysyllables, if the last is short, the last but two is acuted; as, ἄνθρωπος.

20. But (1.) Participles of the Preterperfect Passive, Verbals in τέος, Compounds of Nouns, and the Preterperfect of the Middle Voice, are excepted; as, τετυμμένος, λεκτέος, ἀνδροφόνος.

21. So (2.) are Diminutives ending in ἴσκος, and ἴλος; as, νεανίσκος, ναυτίλος: And a few other Nouns; as, παρθένος, ὀλίγος, ἐναντίος, ἀθρόος, and some others: Also, Adverbs of Place inθεν, δι, and σε, from Nouns which have the accent on the last; as, ἐρανόθεν, ἐρανόθι, ἐρανόσε, from ἐρανός.

22. But if the last is long, the last but one is acuted; as, ἀνθρώπε.

23. But the Attic and Ionic Dialects are excepted; as, Μενέλεως, Πύλλεως, Αἰνείεω for Αἰνείη.

24. In Contractions, an acute and a grave make a circumflex; as, βασιλέας, βασιλεῖς· ποιέω, ποιῶ· βοάετε, βοᾶτε.

25. But a grave and an acute make an acute; as, ἐξάως, ἐξῶς· βοάετω, βοάτω.

26. An Enclitic is a word that throws its accent on another word.

27. Enclitics quite lose their accent, (1.) When a monosyllable Enclitic follows a word acuted on the last but one; as, ἄνδρα σε: (2.) When any Enclitic follows a word with its last syllable circumflected or acuted; as, ὀρῶ τινας, ἀνὴρ τις.

Examples of all Enclitics.

Monosyllables.

Κύριός σε
Δῦλός σου
Λόγος σου
Θεῶ σου
Θεός μου

Dissyllables.

Κύριός ἐς·
δῦλός ἐς·
λόγος ἐς·
Θεῶ ἐς·
Θεός ἐς·
Κύριός σου ἐς·
τύπτουσι μέ τινες
ἐνεκα σὺ
ἐς· πῶλ·
ἀλλ' ἐς·, τὸτ' ἐς·.

28. Monosyllables of the Third Declension have their accent on the last syllable of their Genitives and Datives, but on the first of their Nominatives, Accusatives, and Vocatives; as, χεῖρ, χειρὸς, χειρὶ, χεῖρα· χεῖρε, χειροῖν· χεῖρες, χειρῶν, χερσὶ, χεῖρας.

29. So have such words as are declined by a syncope; as, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς· and also γυνή, γυναικὸς.

30. But Participles are excepted; as, *θείας, θέντος· ὦν, ὄντος* to which add these Genitives Plural, *δαδων, δμώνων, κράτων, λάων, παίδων, τρώων, φώτων, ὤτων, πάντων*, and *πᾶσι*.

31. The accents of Verbs and Participles remain on the same syllable, in all their Tenses, as in their Roots; *τύπτω, τιμάω, ἵσημι* unless some general rule obstructs.

32. These Fourteen Monosyllables have no accent; *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, ἐ, ἐκ, ἐχ, εἰ, ὡς, ἐν, εἰς* or *ἐξ, ἐκ* or *ἐξ*.

33. But *ἐ, ἐκ*, and *ὡς*, have an acute when they end a sentence; as, *ὁ δὲ εἶρη, ἔ*.

SECTION III.

OF ABBREVIATIONS, PARTS OF SPEECH, AND ARTICLES.

1. GREEK words are not always writ at length: Observe, therefore, these usual Abbreviations.

Short.	Plain.	Short.	Plain.	Short.	Plain.
καί	καί	καί	καί	καί	καί
κατά	κατά	κατά	κατά	κατά	κατά
μαρ	μαρ	μαρ	μαρ	μαρ	μαρ
μεθ	μεθ	μεθ	μεθ	μεθ	μεθ
μεν	μεν	μεν	μεν	μεν	μεν
μενος	μενος	μενος	μενος	μενος	μενος
μετα	μετα	μετα	μετα	μετα	μετα
μων	μων	μων	μων	μων	μων
οιον	οιον	οιον	οιον	οιον	οιον
ος	ος	ος	ος	ος	ος
ου	ου	ου	ου	ου	ου
ουτος	ουτος	ουτος	ουτος	ουτος	ουτος
παρα	παρα	παρα	παρα	παρα	παρα
περ	περ	περ	περ	περ	περ
περι	περι	περι	περι	περι	περι
ρα	ρα	ρα	ρα	ρα	ρα
υπερ	υπερ	υπερ	υπερ	υπερ	υπερ
υπο	υπο	υπο	υπο	υπο	υπο

2. There are eight sorts of words, five of which are declinable; Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle: Three indeclinable; Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition.

3. There are three Numbers; the Singular, Dual, and Plural.

4. The Singular speaketh but of one; as, *μῦσα*, a song: The Dual speaketh properly of two; as, *μέσα*, two songs. The Plural speaketh of many; as, *μῦσαι*, songs.

5. The Article prefixed to most Substantives is declined thus:—

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
N. G. D. Ac.			N. & A. G. & D.		N. G. D. Ac.		
M. ὁ τῷ τῶν			τὼ τοῖν		οἱ τῶν τοῖς τὰς		
F. ἡ τῇς τῇ τῇν			τὰ ταῖν		αἱ — ταῖς τὰς		
N. τὸ τῷ τῶ τὸ			τὼ τοῖν		τὰ — τοῖς τὰ.		

6. There is no Ablative Case in Greek.

SECTION IV.

OF SUBSTANTIVE NOUNS.

1. THERE are five Declensions; three of Simple, and two of Contracted Nouns.

2. The FIRST Declension has four terminations; *ας*, *ης*, Masculine; *α*, *η*, Feminine.

3. It forms the Genitive Case in *ος* or *ης*, the Dative in *α* or *η*.

Examples of the First Declension.

Singular.				
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
ταμί-ας	ος	α	αν	α
Ἀλχι-ος-ης	ος	η	ην	η
μῦσ-α	ης	η	αν	α
ῥῶδ-η	ης	ῆ	ην	ῆ

Dual.

Nom. Ac. Voc. ταμί-α. Gen. & Dat. ταμί-αιν.

Plural.

N. ταμί-αι, G. ῶν, D. αἰς, Ac. ως, V. αι. And so the rest.

4. Nouns ending in *δα*, *θα*, *ρα*, and *α* pure, retain *α* in the Genitive and Dative; as, *ἡ ἡμέρ-α*, *ας*, *α*.

5. Some Nouns in *ας* form the Genitive in *α*, and the Accusative in *αν*: especially proper names, whose last syllable is circumflected; as, *N. Θωμάς, G. Θωμά, Ac. Θωμᾶν*.

6. Nouns ending in *ως* or *της*, Gentile Nouns, and those compounded of *μετρέω, πολέω, τρίβω*, form the Vocative in *α*: as, *κλέπτως, κλέπτα*.

7. The SECOND has two terminations; *ος*, Masculine or Feminine; *ον*, Neuter.

8. It forms the Genitive in *ς*, the Dative in *ω*.

Examples of the Second Declension.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
κύρι-ος	ς	ω	ον	ε
σκηπτρ-ον	ς	ω	ον	ον

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
ω	οιν

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
κύρι-οι	ων	οις	ους	οι
σκηπτρ-α	ων	οις	α	α

9. Iota is subscribed to all Datives in *α*, *η*, *ω*.

10. The THIRD has many terminations, all which are contained in the following verses:—

Masculæ αν, ην, υν, ων, ηρ, ωρ, ας, ης, ως

Femineæ εις, ους, ξ, ψ. Feminæ ειρ, ιν, της, ις, υς, ηδων,

Sic ας, αδος. Sunt Neutra ας, ατος. Vocalis, αρ aut ορ.

11. It forms the Genitive in *ος*, the Dative in *ι*.

Examples of the Third Declension.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
Τιτᾶν	τιτᾶν-ος	ι	α	τιτᾶν
σῶμα	σῶμα-τος	τι	σῶμα	σῶμα

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
τιτᾶνε	τιτάνοιν
σώματε	σώμάτειν

Plural.				
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
τιτᾶνες	τιτάνων	τιτᾶσι	τιτάνας	τιτᾶνες
σώματα	σωμάτων	σώμα-σι	τα	τα

12. Nouns ending in *a* form the Genitive in *ατος* : *i* makes *ιτος* or *ιος* : *υ*, *ως* or *εος* : *ω*, *οος* : *ν* and *ρ*, *ος* and *τος* : *σ*, *ος*, *τος*, *δος*, *δος*, *νος*, or *ντος* : *ξ*, *γος*, *χος*, or *κτος* : *ψ*, *ος*, *πος*, or *φος*. But *use* is the best master.

13. Sometimes *ω* in the Nominative is changed into *ο* in the Genitive, and *η* into *ε* : as, *ὁ πρίων*, *πρίονος* : *ὁ αἰθήρ*, *αἰθέρος*.

14. Some Nouns ending in *ηρ* lose *ε* in the Genitive and Dative Singular ; *πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *γαστήρ* : *G.* *πατρὸς*, *D.* *πατρὶ*, *A.* *πατέρα*.

15. But *Δημήτηρ* and *θυγάτηρ* lose *ε* in all the oblique cases.

16. *Ἄνῆρ* takes *δ* for *ε* cut off ; as, *G.* *ἀνδρὸς*, *D.* *ἀνδρὶ*.

17. Add to these, *ἄρῆν*, *ἄρνός* : and *κύων*, *κυνός*.

18. The FOURTH Declension, which is the First of the Contracts, has three terminations ; *υς*, (which in a grave-toned word is Masculine, as, *βότρυς* : in an acute-toned word Feminine, as, *ἰλὺς*) ; and *ω* and *ως*, always Feminine.

19. It forms the Genitive in *υος*, *οος*, *ους* : the Dative, *υῖ*, *οῖ*, *οῖ*.

Examples of the Fourth Declension.

Singular.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
βότρ-υς,	υος	υῖ	υν	υ

Dual.

Nom. Acc. Voc.	Gen. & Dat.
βότρυε	βοτρώοιν

Plural.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
βότρυες, τρυς	βοτρώων	βότρυ-σι	υας, υς	υες, υς

Singular.

λεχ-ὼ	οος, ᾧς	υῖ, οῖ	ια, ᾧ	οι
αἰδ-ὼς				

Dual.

Nom. Acc. Voc.	Gen. & Dat.
λεχ-ὼ	οῖν

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
λεχ-οὶ	ῶν	οῖς	ἐς	οὶ

like a regular Noun of the Second Declension.

20. The FIFTH Declension, which is the Second of the Contracts, has seven terminations: *ης, ευς, υς*, Masculine; *ις*, Feminine; *ος, ι, υ*, Neuter.

21. It forms the Genitive in *εος, υς*, or *ιος*: the Dative in *ει, ει, or ιι, ι*.

Examples of the Fifth Declension.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
Σωκράτ-ης,	εος, υς	ει, ει	εα, η	ες
τείχ-ος	εος, υς	ει, ει	ος	ος
βασιλ-εύς	έος	ει, ει	έα	εῦ
πρέσβ-υς	εος	ει, ει	υν	υ
ὄφ-ις	ιος	ιι, ι	ιν	ι
σίνηπ-ι	ιος	ιι, ι	ι	ι
ἄς-υ	εος	ει, ι	υ	υ

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>
Σωκράτ-ε-ε	η	έοιν	οῖν
τείχ-ε-α	η	άοιν	οῖν

The rest are regular.

Plural.

<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
Σωκράτ-εες, εις	έων, ῶν	εσι	εας, εις
τείχ-εα, η			εα, η
βασιλ-έες, εις	έων	εῦσι	εας, εις
πρέσβ-εες, εις			
ὄφ-ιες, ις	ίων	ισι	ιας, ις
σινήπ-ια, ι	ίων	ισι	ια, ι

22. In all the Imparissyllabical Declensions, the Accusative of grave-toned Nouns impurely declined is formed in *α* or *ν* as, *ἔρις, ἔριδα*, or *ἔριν*: Of Nouns purely declined, in *ν* only; as, *τέρψις, τέρψιν*.

23. The Vocative is generally like the Nominative.

24. But Nouns ending in *ης εος, ωρ ορος, ων ονος, ηρ ηρος*, and Adjectives in *ην ενος*, shorten the long vowel; as, *Σωκράτης, Σώκρατες*: Also, *σωτήρ, σάτερ*.

25. Nouns forming the Genitive in *νλος* drop *τος*: as, *λέων, λέοντος, λείον*. *Εις ενλος* drop *ς* and *τος*: as, *πλακόμενις πλακόμενλος, πλακόμενι* and *πλακόμεν*.

26. *Ας ανος* forms the Vocative in *αν*: so *μέλας μέλανος, μέλαν*.

27. Grave-toned Nouns in *ις* or *υς*, and even acuted Adjectives, drop *ς*: so *τέρψις τέρψι, ὀξύς ὀξύ*.

28. So does a diphthong; as, *βασιλεὺς βασιλεῦ*. Except *ωῆς, ὀδῶς, κλείς*.

29. Sometimes *ξ* is dropped; as, *ἄναξ ἄνα*.

30. The Dative Plural is formed of the Dative Singular, by inserting *σ* before *ι*, dropping *δ, θ, γ, and τ*: as, *σώματι σώμασι*.

31. It is formed from the Nominative Singular, by adding *ι* to Nouns ending in *ξ, ψ, or σ*, after a diphthong; as, *κόραξ κόραξι*.

32. But *κλείς* makes *κλεισί· ωῆς, ποσί· ῥς, ὥσι·* The Compounds of *εις, εσι·* as, *μηδεὶς μηδέσι*.

33. *Ενι* becomes *εισι· ονι, εσι·* so, *τυφθέντι, τυφθεῖσι· λείοντι, λείεσι*.

34. *P* becomes *ρασι* in Nouns that have a Syncope; as, *πατρί πατράσι·* only *γαστήρ γαστήρσι*.

35. *I* becomes poetically *εσι* or *εσσι·* as, *ἔπει ἐπέεσσι*.

36. *I* in the Dative Plural takes *ν* before a vowel; as, *χερσὶν ἀνίπλοις*. So does *ἔκκοσι* in all Cases.

37. HETEROCLITE Nouns, which differ from the common way of declining, are either Defective, Variant, or Redundant.

38. Nouns are defective either in Number or in Case.

39. All Proper Names, and those Nouns which are Singular only by signification, as the names of vices, metals, fruits of the earth, liquors, and the ages of men, want the Dual and Plural; as, *ἡ φιλοσοφία, γῆρας, γάλα, χρυσός*. Yet we read, *οἱ ἄερες*, from *ἀήρ· αἱ γαί*, from *γῆ· τὰ πυρὰ*, from *πῦρ*.

40. These want the Singular and Dual, namely, the feasts of the gods; as, *τὰ Κρόνια*: Some names of cities; as, *αἱ Ἀθῆναι*. So do *Ἀχαιοὶ, Εὐμενίδες, Ἐφοροὶ, τὰ ἐπιτίμια, τὰ ὀνειράτα, τὰ κλέρεα*.

41. Nouns defective in Case are,—

(1.) Aptots: as the Names of Letters, *ἄλφα, βῆτα* foreign

Names, as *Δαβίδ*: words expressing the natural voice of creatures, as the *κοῤῥ* of frogs, *κοῖ* of young pigs; Nouns cut off by Apocope, as, *δῶ* for *δῶμα*, or increased by Paragoge, as, *στρατόφι* for *στρατός*: and Numbers, from four to an hundred. Add these Neuters; *δάος*, *δέμας*, *έέλδωρ*, *ἦδος*, *ἦτορ*, *κῶας* or *κῶς*, *μῆχος* or *μῆχαρ*, *νῶκαρ*, *σέβας*, *σκίναρ*, *τέκμαρ* and *τέκμωρ*, *ὑπαρ*, *χρέως* or *χρεΐως*, *χρεών*.

(2.) Monoptots: as, *ἡ δῶς*, *αἱ καλακλώθεις*, *ὃ τὰν*, and others.

(3.) Diptots: as, *ἀμφῶ*, *ἀμφοῖν*: *οἱ φθοῖες*, *τὰς φθοῖας*.

(4.) Triptots: as, *N. μάρτυς*, *A. μάρτυν*, *D. μάρτυσι*: and *G. ἀλλήλων*, *D. ἀλλήλοις*, *αἰς*, *οἰς*, *A. ἀλλήλους*, *ας*, *α*.

42. Nouns vary either in Gender or in Case.

43. The following Nouns are Masculine in the Singular, and Masculine and Neuter in the Plural; as, *Sing. N. ὁ δεσμός*, *Plu. οἱ δεσμοὶ* and *τὰ δεσμά*: *δίφρος*, *κύκλος*, *λύχνος*, *σαθμός*, *σίτος*, *τράχηλος*, *δάκτυλος*, *μηρὸς*, *μοχλὸς*, and others. But *Sing. ἡ κέλευθος*, *Plu. αἱ κέλευθοι* and *τὰ κέλευθα*: *Sing. ὁ καὶ ἡ τάρταρος*, *Plu. τὰ τάρταρα*: *Sing. ὁ ζυγὸς* and *τὸ ζυγόν*, *Plu. only τὰ ζυγά*. So *ὁ νῶτος* and *τὸ νῶτον*, *Plu. τὰ νῶτα* and some others.

44. Neuters in *αρ* make *αιος* in the Genitive; as, *ἄλειαρ*, *ἄλειφαρ*, *δέλειαρ*, *ἔδαρ*, *ἦμαρ*, *ἦπαρ*, *κάρηαρ*, *κίλειαρ*, *ὄνειαρ*, *ἔθαρ*, *πῆρ*, *σῆρ*, *φρέαρ*: *Gen. ἀλείαιος*, &c. Add to these, *γάλα* *γάλακλος*, *ὄναρ* *ὄνείραιος*, *ἔς* *ὥτος*, *σκῶρ* *σκατὸς*, *ὑδωρ* *ὑδαίος*, *ἡ γυνή* *γυναικὸς*, *Voc. γύναι*. *Sing. Nom. ὁ Ζεὺς*, *Gen. Ζηνὸς* or *Διὸς*, *Dat. Ζηνὶ* or *Διὶ*, *Acc. Ζῆνα* or *Δία*, *Voc. ὦ Ζεῦ*.

Γόνυ and *δόρυ*, in prose, make *γόναίος* and *δόραίος* in the Genitive. But the Poets use *γενὸς* and *δωρός*.

Ναῦς, in prose, is thus declined: *Sing. Nom. ἡ ναῦς*, *Gen. νεώς*, *Dat. νηὶ*, *Acc. ναῦν*. *Plur. Nom. νῆες*, *Gen. νεών*, *Dat. ναυσὶ*, *Acc. ναῦς*.

45. Redundants in the Nominative are,—

(1.) Several Masculines in *ηρ* and *ωρ*, as, *κλητήρ* and *κλήτωρ*: in *ηρ* and *ης*, as, *πλαστήρ*, *πλαστής*: Also, *υἷδς*, *υἱεύς*.

(2.) Many Feminines in *α* and *η*, as, *ἄχνα*, *ἄχνη*: in *ης* and *ος*: and in *ις* and *ια*: Also, *ἀηδών* and *ἀηδώς*.

(3.) Many Neuters in *ος* and *ον*, as, *τὸ δένδρος*, *δένδρον*: in *ον* and *ιον*, as, *ἄθλον* - *ιον*.

(4.) These also are redundant in the Nominative; *στρατὶς* *ιᾶ*, *βαθμός* *ις*, *αὐχμός* *μη*, *αὐτμήν* *μη*, *δελφίς* *ιν*, *ἀκτὶς* *ιν*, *θὺς* *θίν*: with many others.

46. Several Nouns ending in *ος, ως, ις*, and *ης*, are redundant in the Genitive; as, *Nom. νῆς, Gen. ἡ* and *οός· Μίνως, Gen. ω* and *ωος· ὁ γέλως, ωλος* and *ω. ἡ τίγρις, Gen. ιδος* and *ιως· ἡ θέμις, ιδος* and *ιτος· ὁ δάρις, Gen. ε* and *ηλος* with some others.

SECTION V.

OF ADJECTIVE NOUNS.

1. ADJECTIVES are of one, two, or three terminations.

2. Adjectives of Three Terminations, ending in *ος, ας, εις*, *ων, υς*, are declined thus:—

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. καλὸς	ῆ	α	ὸν	ἔ
F. καλή	ῆς	ῇ	ήν	ή
N. καλὸν	ῆ	ᾷ	ὸν	ὸν

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
ὦ	οῖν
ἄ	αῖν
ὦ	οῖν

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. καλοὶ	ῶν	οῖς	ἔς	οὶ
F. καλαὶ		αῖς	ὰς	αἶ
N. καλὰ		οῖς	ὰ	ὰ

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. πᾶς	παντὸς	παντὶ	πάντα	πᾶς
F. πᾶσα	πάσης	πάτῃ	πᾶσαν	πᾶσα
N. πᾶν	παντὸς	παντὶ	πᾶν	πᾶν

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
M. πάντε	πάντοιν
F. πᾶσα	πάσαιν
N. πάντε	παντοιν

Plural.

<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. πάντες	πάντων	πᾶσι	πάντας
F. παῖσαι	παῖσων	παῖσαις	παῖσας
N. πάντα	πάντων	πᾶσι	πάντα

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. χαρί-εις	ἐντος	ἐντι	ἐντα	εἰ, ἐν
F. χαρί-εσσα	ἐσσης	ἐσση	ἐσσαν	ἐσσα
N. χαρί-εν	ἐντος	ἐντι	ἐν	ἐν

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
M. ἐντε	ἐντοιν
F. ἐσσα	ἐσσαιν
N. ἐντε	ἐντοιν

Plural.

<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. ἐντες	ἐντων	εἰσι	ἐντας
F. ἐσσαι	ἐσσων	ἐσσαις	ἐσσας
N. ἐντα	ἐντων	εἰσι	ἐντα

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. ἐκ-ὼν	όντος	όντι	όντα	ὼν
F. ἐκ-ῆσα	ἑσσης	ἑσση	ἑσαν	ἑσα
N. ἐκ-ὸν	όντος	όντι	ὸν	ὸν

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
M. ὄντε	όντοιν
F. ἑσα	ἑσαιν
N. ὄντε	όντοιν

Plural.

<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. ὄντες	όντων	ἑσι	όντας
F. ἑσαι	ἑσων	ἑσαις	ἑσας
N. ὄντα	όντων	ἑσι	όντα

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. ὅξ-ὸς	έος	εἶ, εἷ	ὸν	ὸ
F. εἶα	είας	εία	εἶαν	εἶα
N. ὸ	έος	εἶ, εἷ	ὸ	ὸ

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
M. έε	έοιν
F. εία	είαιν
N. έε	έοιν

Plural.

<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. έες, εἶς	έων	έσι	έας, εἶς
F. είαι	ειῶν	είαις	είας
N. έα	έων	έσι	έα

3. Adjectives ending in *ος* pure or *ρος* form the Feminine in *α* as, ἄγιος, ἁγία, ἅγιον· καθαρὸς, καθαρά: But those ending in *εος*, *οος*, or compounded of *πλόος*, in *η* as, ὄγδοος, ὀγδόη· ἀπλόος, ἀπλόη.

4. Ἄλλος and ὅς form the Neuter in *ο*.

5. Πολὺς and μέγας form their Neuter Singular πολὺ and μέγα, and their Accusative Masculine πολλὺν and μέγαν. Their other Cases they borrow from πολλὸς and μέγας obsolete: So *Gen.* πολλῶ, πολλῆς, πολλῶ, &c.

6. Adjectives of Two Terminations, ending in *ν*, *ρ*, or *ς* pure, are declined thus:—

Singular.

<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F. τῖς	τινὸς	τινὶ	τινά
N. τὶ			τὶ

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
M. F. τινέ	τινοῖν

Plural.

<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F. τινές	τινῶν	τισὶ	τινάς
N. τινὰ			τινά

Singular.

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. F.	ἄρρ-ην	εἶνος	εἴη	εἶνα	εἶ
N.	εἷ			εἶ	

Dual.

	<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
M. F.	εἷε	ἐνίον

Plural.

	<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F.	εἶνες	ἐνών	εἴη	εἶνας
N.	εἶνα			εἶνα

Singular.

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. F.	ἀληθ-ῆς	ἐός, ῥός	ἐῖ, εῖ	ἐά, ῆ	ἐς
N.	ἐς			ἐς	ἐς

Dual.

	<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
M. F.	ἐε, ῆ	ἐοίη, οῖη

Plural.

	<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F.	ἐεες, εῖς	ἐών, ὤν	ἐοίη	ἐεας, εῖς
N.	ἐά, ῆ			ἐά, ῆ

Singular.

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. F.	ἐνδοξ-ος	ος	ω	ον	ε
N.	ον			ον	ον

Dual.

	<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
M. F.	ω	οίη

Plural.

	<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F.	οί	ων	οίς	ες
N.	α			α

Singular.

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
M. F.	ἄδακρ-υς	υός	υι	υν	υ
N.	υ			ι	υ

Dual.					
Nom. Acc. Voc.			Gen. Dat.		
M. F.	ἀδάκρ-υε		ύοιν		
Plural.					
Nom. Voc.			Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
M. F.	υεs, υs		ύων	υσι	υας, υs
N.	υα				υα
Singular.					
Nom.		Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
M. F.	εὐδαίμ-ων	ονος	ονι	ονα	ον
N.	ον			ον	ον

		Dual.			
<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>				<i>Gen. Dat.</i>	
M. F.	ονε			όνοιν	
		Plural.			
<i>Nom. Voc.</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	
M. F.	ονες	όνων	οσι	ονας	
N.	ονα			ονα	

7. Adjectives of Three Terminations are elegantly declined by Two; as, αἰώνιος, αἰώνιον : Those of Two, by Three; as, ἀθάνατος, η, ον.

8. Adjectives of One Termination end in ξ, s impure, ιν, ρ, ψ and are declined thus :—

Singular.				
	<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F. N.	ἥλι-ξ	κος	κι	κα
Dual.				
	<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>		
M. F.	κε	κοιν		
Plural.				
	<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F.	κες	κων	ξι	κας
N.	κα			κα

9. The Comparative is declined thus :—

Singular.				
	<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F.	ἀμείν-ων	ονος	ονι	ονα, οα, οο
N.	ον			ον

		Dual.			
		<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>		<i>Gen. Dat.</i>	
M. F.	ἀμείν-ονε			όνοιη	
		Plural.			
		<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F.	ονες, οες, ης	όνων	οσι	ονας, οας, ης	
N.	ονα, οα, ω			ονα, οα, ω	

10. Adjectives ending in *ος* form the Comparative by changing *ς* into *τερος*, and the Superlative into *ταλος*: as, *σεμνός, σεμνότερος, σεμνόταλος*.

11. But *ο*, after a short vowel, becomes *ω*: as, *φρόνιμος, φρονιμώτερος, φρονιμώταλος*. Except *κενός, κενότερος, κενόταλος*: *γενός, γενότερος, γενόταλος*.

12. If the preceding syllable is common, it is either *ότερος* *όταλος*, or *ώτερος* *ώταλος*: as, *ἴσος, ισότερος* or *ισώτερος*, &c. Such are also *ισχυρός, φανός*.

13. Adjectives ending in *εις* are changed into *έςτερος* and *έςταλος*.

14. Those ending in *ις, αρ, and ης*, take to themselves *τερος* and *ταλος*.

15. Those that end in *ης, υς, and ας*, add to their Neuters *τερος* and *ταλος*.

16. Adjectives ending in *ην* and *ων* add to their Nominatives Plural *τερος* and *ταλος*.

17. Those ending in *ξ* change *ος* of their Genitive into *ίςτερος* and *ίςταλος*.

εις,	Χαρίεις,	έςτερος, έςταλος
ις,	Γάστρις,	τερος, ταλος
αρ,	Μακάρ,	
ης,	Ἀπλῆς,	
ης,	Εὐσεβῆς,	ές, τερος, ταλος
υς,	Εὐρύς, ὕ,	τερος, ταλος
ας,	Μέλας, αν,	
ην,	Τέρην, ενες,	
ων,	Πρόφρων, ονες,	
ξ,	Βλάξ, κος,	ίςτερος, ίςταλος

18. Adjectives in *υς* are also changed into *ιων, ιςος*: as, *εὐρύς, εὐρίων, εὐρίσος*.

19. Some change *ος* into *εστερος, ιςτερος, αίτερος*: as, *λάλος, λαλίστερος*: *μέσος, μεσαίτερος*.

20. A few drop a vowel; as, φίλος, φίλιος, φίλιτος.

21. The following Adjectives are compared irregularly:—

Ἐσθλός,	ἀμείνων, ἀρίων· ἀγαθώτατος, ἄριστος.
or Ἀγαθός,	βελλίων or βέλλιος, κρείσσων· βέλτιστος, κράτιστος. λαῶτων, φέριερος· λαῶσις, φέριτος or φέριστος.
Κακός,	κακώτερος or κακίων, χείρων or χερείων· κάκιστος, χείριστος.
Μέγας,	μείζων, μέγιστος.
Μικρός,	μικρότερος, μείων· μειότερος, μεῖσις.
or Ἐλαχὺς,	ἐλάσσων, ἥσσων· ἐλάχιστος, ἥκιστος.
Ὀλίγος,	ὀλιγίσις, ὀλίγις.
Πολὺς	πλείων, πλεῖσις.
Ῥᾶδιος,	ῥάων, ῥᾶσις.

22. The following Adjectives want the Positive, and most of them are derived from Adverbs; κερδίων, κέρδιστος· δεύτερος, δεύτατος· ἀνώτερος, ἀνώτατος· κατώτερος, κατώτατος· and others. Ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπινέσις· αὐτός, αὐτότατος, want the Comparative. Ἐσχαίος, the last; πύμαλος, the utmost; κύδιος, most famous; want the Positive and Comparative.

23. Comparatives and Superlatives are generally declined like other Adjectives.

24. Εἷς, δύο, ἄμφω, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες, are thus declined:—

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
M. Εἷς	ἐνός	ἐνὶ	εἶνα
F. μία	μιάς	μιάῃ	μίαν
N. ἓν	ἐνός	ἐνὶ	ἐν

Dual.

Nom. Acc. Voc.	Gen.	Dat.
M. Δύο or Δύω	δυοῖν (δυεῖν, Fem.)	δυσὶ
Ἀμφω	ἀμφοῖν	

Plural.

<i>Nom. Acc. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	
M. F. Τρ-εῖς (ία, Neut.)	ιωῶν	ισὶ	
<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
M. F. Τέσσαρες (α, Neut.)	ων	σι	ας (α, Neut.)

25. Other Numerals, to ἑκατὸν, an hundred, are indeclinable.

26. Πρῶτος and the other Ordinals are declined as καλός.

27. Letters express numbers : The first nine, units ; the next eight, tens ; the rest, hundreds.

28. Only ς is irregularly inserted to express 6, ζ to express 90, and Ϡ to express 900.

29. Letters with Points subjoined stand for thousands ; as, α, 1000 ; β, 2000, &c.

30. The Capital I stands for 1 ; Π, 5 ; Δ, 10 ; Χ, 1000 ; Μ, 10,000, &c.

SECTION VI.

OF PRONOUNS.

1. THERE are eighteen Pronouns ; of which nine are Primitives, ἐγώ, σὺ, ἔστος, ἐκείνος, αὐτός, ὅς, τις, δεῖνα.

2. Eleven are Derivatives ; ἐμὸς, σὸς, ὅς or ἐὸς, νωίτερος, σφωίτερος, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος, ἡμεδαπὸς, ὑμεδαπὸς, and ποδαπός.

3. Ἐγὼ, σὺ, and ἔ, are Substantives, and are declined thus :—

Singular.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
ἐγὼ	ἐμοῦ, μου	ἐμοί, μοί	ἐμέ, μέ

Dual.

Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
νώϊ, νῶ	νώϊν, νῶν

Plural.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
ἡμεῖς	ἡμῶν	ἡμῖν	ἡμᾶς

Singular.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
σὺ	σέ	σοί	σέ	σὺ

Dual.

Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
σφῶϊ, σφῶ	σφῶϊν, σφῶν

Plural.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
ὕμεῖς	ὕμῶν	ὕμῖν	ὕμᾶς	ὕμεῖς

Singular.

<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
ᾱ	οἱ	ᾱ

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	<i>Gen. Dat.</i>
σφωῆ, σφῆ	σφωῖν, σφῖν

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
σφῆϊς	σφῶν	σφίσι	σφᾶς

4. The rest are declined like Adjectives of Three Terminations in *ος* of which eight are called Possessives :—

ἐμὸς, ἐμῇ, ἐμὸν	σφωῖτερος, α, ον
ἡμέτερος, α, ον	ὕμέτερος, α, ον
νωῖτερος, α, ον	ἐὸς or ὄς, ἐῆ or ῆ, ἐὸν or ὄν
σφέτερος, α, ον	σὸς or τεὸς, σῆ or τεῆ, σὸν or τεὸν

5. But ἐκεῖνος, ἔστος, αὐτὸς, are Primitives, and make the Neuter in *ο*.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ἔστος	αὐτῇ	τῷτο
<i>Gen.</i>	τέττε	ταύτης	τέττε
<i>Dat.</i>	τέττω	ταύτῃ	τέττω
<i>Acc.</i>	τέττον	ταύτην	τῷτο

Dual.

<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	τέτω	ταῦτα	τέτω
<i>Gen. Dat.</i>	τέτοιιν	ταύταιιν	τέτοιιν

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	ἔτοι	αὐται	ταῦτα
<i>Gen.</i>	τέτων		
<i>Dat.</i>	τέτοις	ταύταις	τέτοις
<i>Acc.</i>	τέττες	ταύτας	ταῦτα

6. In like manner are declined its Compounds, *τοι-ἔτος*, *τοσ-ἔτος*, *τηλικ-ἔτος* : So, *Nom.* *τηλικῆτος*, *τηλικαῦτη*, *τηλικῆτο*
Gen. *τηλικέτε*, *τηλικαύτης*, *τηλικέτε*, &c.

7. If an Article be put before αὐτός, it signifies *the same* ; as, ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτὸν (or ταὐτὸ, or ταύτῃ).

8. Ὅς, ἡ, ὃ, who, or which, is declined like ὄς, his ; only in the Nominative and Accusative Singular ; *Nom.* ὄς, ἡ, ὃ. *Acc.* ὄν, ἡν, ὃ.

9. These Compounds want the Nominative :—

	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
Singular.	ἐμαυτ-ῆς, ἧς, ῶ σεαυτ-ῆς, ἧς, ῶ ἑαυτ-ῆς, ἧς, ῶ	ᾧ ᾧ ᾧ	ὄν, ᾗν, ὄ
Plural.	ἐμαυτ-ῶν, ᾧν, ᾧν, σεαυτ-ῶν, ᾧν, ᾧν ἑαυτ-ῶν, ᾧν, ᾧν	οῖς, αῖς, οῖς	ὅς, ἄς, ἄ

10. The Indefinite Pronoun δεῖνα is thus declined :—

	Singular.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ δεῖνα, or δεῖς	ἡ δεῖνα	τὸ δεῖνα
<i>Gen.</i>	τῆς δεῖνος, or δεῖνατος	τῆς δεῖνης	τῆς δεῖνος
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ δεῖνι, and δεῖνατι	τῇ δεῖνι	τῷ δεῖνι
<i>Acc.</i>	τὸν δεῖνα	τὴν δεῖνα	τὸ δεῖνα

11. Most Pronouns want the Vocative: When they have it, it is like the Nominative.

SECTION VII.

OF AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. THERE are five Moods; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

2. There are nine Tenses; the Present, the Imperfect, the First Future, the First Indefinite, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, the Paulo-post-Future, (which is only used in the Passive Voice, and expresses a thing that is quickly to be,) the Second Future, and the Second Indefinite.

3. The Indefinite Tenses are so called because of the various times to which they refer; for they are often used indifferently either for the Imperfect, Perfect, or Pluperfect; though mostly for the Perfect.

4. But they are sometimes used for the Present, and also for the Future; especially in Imperatives and Subjunctives.

5. There is but one Auxiliary Verb, which is εἰμι, I am.

6. It is conjugated thus :—

Present, Εἰμι· Future, ἔσομαι· Perfect, ἦν

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular. Εἰμι, εἶς or εἷ, ἐςί· Dual. ἐξόν, ἐξόν·
Plural. ἐσμεν, ἐσε, εἰσί.
Imperf. & Perf. S. Ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν· D. ἦτον, ἦτην· P. ἦμεν,
ἦτε, ἦσαν.
Preterpluperf. S. Ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο· D. ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην·
P. ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.
Future. S. ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται· D. ἐσόμεθον, ἐσεσθον,
ἐσεσθον· P. ἐσόμεθα, ἐσεσθε, ἐσονταί.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. S. Ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔσω· D. ἔξον, ἔξων· P. ἔξε,
ἔξωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD: Εἴθε.

Pres. & Perf. S. Εἴ-ην, ἦς, ἦ· D. ἦτον, ἦτην· P. ἦμεν, ἦτε,
ἦσαν.
Future. S. Ἔσ-οίμην, οἶο, οἶλο· D. οἶμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην·
P. οἶμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Perf. S. ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ· D. ᾗτον, ᾗτον· P. ᾧμεν, ᾗτε, ᾧσι.
Future. S. ᾜσ-ωμαι, ᾗ, ᾗται· D. ᾧμεθον, ᾗσθον, ᾗσθον·
P. ᾧμεθα, ᾗσθε, ᾠνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Perf. Εἶναι· Fut. ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. N. ᾧν, ἔσα, ὄν, Fut. N. ἐσόμεν-ος, ἦ, ον,
G. ὄντος, ἔσης, ὄντος. G. ε, ἦς, ε, &c.

SECTION VIII.

OF REGULAR VERBS IN Ω.

1. THERE are four Conjugations of Verbs in ω, known by the characteristic letter.

2. The characteristic letter is that which precedes the ω.

3. The characteristic letters of the First Conjugation are π, β, φ, πλ of the Second, κ, γ, χ, σσ, ττ of the Third, τ, θ, θ, ζ, ω pure; of the Fourth, λ, μ, ν, ρ, μν.

4. The First Conjugation forms the First Future in ψω, and the Perfect in φα the Second, in ξω, and the Perfect in χα the Third, in σω, and the Perfect in κα the Fourth, in ω, and the Perfect in κα.

5. The First Future Tense of the Fourth Conjugation, and the Second Future of all the Conjugations, circumflex the original ω.

6. The Perfect Tense, and all those derived from it, have an Augment in the beginning.

7. The Augment is two-fold; (1.) That of the Quantity, which changes α, ε, into η ο into ω as, ἄγω, ἤχα ἐλπίζω, ἤλπιχα ὀρύττω, ὤρυχα. (2.) The Syllabic, which is ε prefixed to the Consonant; as, ψάλλω, ἐψαλ्ला.

8. If a single consonant, or a mute with a liquid following it, begins a Verb, the Perfect repeats the first consonant with ε as, λέγω, λέλεχα γράφω, γέγραφα.

9. Four Verbs beginning with α have no Augment; ἄω, ἄνω, ἄϊον ἀνέσσω, ἀνέσσουν ἀνδίζομαι, ἀνδίζομην.

10. Likewise Verbs in οι have no Augment.

11. But a few take φ for οι as, οἰμώζω, φμωζον.

12. In Compound Verbs, if there is no Preposition, the Augment is at the beginning; as, φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσόφειον αὐτομολέω, ἤυτομολεον.

13. So it is also in Verbs compounded with εὔ and δυσ, if a consonant or immutable vowel follows; as, δυσυχέω, ἐδυσύχεον.

14. But if a changeable vowel or diphthong follow, the Augment is in the middle; as, εὐορκέω, εὐόρκεον.

15. If the Verb is compounded with a Preposition that does not change the signification, the Augment is commonly at the beginning; as, εὔδω, and καθεύδω, I sleep, ἐκάθευδον.

16. Or, if it is compounded with a Privative; as, ἀφρονέω, ἠφρόνεον.

17. But if the Preposition changes the signification, the Augment is generally in the middle; as, προσβάλλω, προσέβαλλον.

18. Some few have an Augment both in the beginning and middle; as, ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθοον.

19. Some Verbs beginning with ε take ι for their Augment; as, ἔλκω, εἴλκον.

20. The Augment goes no farther than the Indicative Mood, except in the Perfect and Paulo-post-Future Tenses.

21. But some few Verbs keep their Augment through all the Moods; as, ἔπω, Ind. 2. εἶπον, εἰπὲ, εἵποιμι, εἴπω, εἰπεῖν, εἰπών.

22. Verbs have three Voices; the Active, Passive, and Middle Voice.

23. The Middle Voice is declined like the Active in the Perfect and Preterpluperfect Tenses; like the Passive in all other Tenses. Its signification is generally Active, especially in the Perfects, Indefinites, and Futures; but its Present and Imperfect, being always the same as in the Passive, signify either Actively or Passively.

24. When the First Person Plural ends in μέν, the First Person Dual is wanting; but when the Third Person Plural ends in σι or ται, the Third Dual is like the Second.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Present.	τύπλ-ω εἰς εἰ	ετον ετον	ομεν ετε ςσι
Imperf.	ἔτυπλ-ον ες ε	ετον ἔτην	ομεν ετε ον
Fut. 1.	τύψ-ω εἰς εἰ	ετον ετον	ομεν ετε ςσι
Indef. 1.	ἔτυψ-α ας ε	ατον ἄτην	αμεν ατε αν
Fut. 2.	τυπ-ῶ εἰς εἷ	εῖτον εῖτον	ῥμεν εῖτε ῥσι
Indef. 2.	ἔτυπ-ον ες ε	ετον ἔτην	ομεν ετε ον
Perfect.	τέτυφ-α ας ε	ατον ατον	αμεν ατε ασι
Preterpl.	ἐτέτυφ-ειν εἰς εἰ	εἶτον εἴτην	εἰμεν εἶτε εἰσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. & Imperf.	τύπλ-ε ἔτω	ετον ἔτων	ετε ἔτωσαν
Indef. 1.	τύψ-ον ἄτω	ατον ἄτων	ατε ἄτωσαν
Indef. 2.	τύπ-ε ἔτω	ετον ἔτων	ετε ἔτωσαν
Perf. & Preterpl.	τέτυφ-ε ἔτω	ετον ἔτων	ετε ἔτωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD : Ἐῴθε.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. & Imp.	τύπῃ-οἶμι οἷς οἱ	οἶτον οἶτην	οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν
Fut. 1.	τύψ-οἶμι		
Perf. & Plup.	τέλῳφ-οἶμι		
Indef. 2.	τύπ-οἶμι		
Indef. 1.	τύψ-αιμι αἷς αἱ	αἶτον αἶτην	αἶμεν αἶτε αἶεν
Fut. 2.	τυπ-οῖμι οῖς οἷ	οῖτον οῖτην	οῖμεν οῖτε οῖεν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD : Ἐάν.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. & Imp.	τύπῃ-ω ης η	ηῶν ηῶν	ωμεν ηῆε ωσι
Ind. 1. Fut. 1.	τύψ-ω		
Ind. 2. Fut. 2.	τύπ-ω		
Perf. & Plup.	τετύφ-ω		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imp.	τύπῃειν	Fut. 1. τύψειν	Indef. 1. τυψαι
Perf. & Plup.	τελυφέναι	Fut. 2. & Indef. 2. τυπεῖν	

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. & Imp.	τύπῃ-ων ἑσα ον	Indef. 1. τύψ-ας ασα αν
Fut. 1.	τύψ-ων	Perf. & Plup. τελυφ-ῶς υῖα ὅς
Indef. 2.	τυπ-ῶν	Fut. 2. τυπ-ῶν ἕσα ἔν

Cognate Tenses in the Active Voice.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subjunc.	Infinitive.	Partic.
Pres.	τύπῃω	τύπῃε	τύπῃοιμι	τύπῃω	τύπῃειν	τύπῃων
Imperf.	ἔτυπῃον					
Perf.	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τέλῳφοιμι	τέλῳφω	τέλῳφέναι	τέλῳφῶς
Preterpl.	ἔτετύφειν					
Fut. 1.	τύψω		τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
Indef. 1.	ἔτυψα	τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψαι	τύψας
Indef. 2.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τυπεῖν	τυπῶν
Fut. 2.	τυπῶ		τυποῖμι		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

The First Future in Liquids is formed like the Second :—

Fut. 1.	σπερῶ	σπεροῖμι	σπερεῖν	σπερῶν
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PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.	S. τύπλ-ομαι η εἶαι D. ὀμεθον εσθον εσθον P. ὀμεθα εσθε ονῖαι
Imperf.	S. ἐτυπλ-ομην ε εἶο D. ὀμεθον εσθον ἐσθην P. ὀμεθα εσθε οντο
Perfect.	S. τέτυ-μμαι ψαι πῖαι D. μμεθον φθον φθον P. μμεθα φθε μμένοι (εἰσὶ)
Preterpl.	S. ἐτελύ-μμην ψω πῖο D. μμεθον φθον φθην P. μμεθα φθε τετυ-μμένοι (ῆσαν)
Paulo-post F.	S. τετύψ-ομαι η εἶαι D. ὀμεθον εσθον εσθον P. ὀμεθα εσθε ονῖαι
Indef. 1.	S. ἐτύφθ-ην ης η D. ητον ῆτην P. ημεν ητε ησαν
Indef. 2.	S. ἐτύπ-ην
Fut. 1.	S. τυφθήσ-ομαι η εἶαι D. ὀμεθον εσθον εσθον P. ὀμεθα εσθε ονῖαι
Fut. 2.	S. τυπήσ-ομαι

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf.	S. τύπλ-ε ἐσθω D. εσθον ἐσθων P. εσθε ἐσθωσαν
Perf. & Preterpl.	S. τέτυ-ψο φθω D. φθον φθων P. φθε φθωσαν
Indef. 1.	S. τύφθ-ητι ῆτω D. ητον ῆτων P. ηῖε ῆτωσαν
Indef. 2.	S. τύπ-ηθι

OPTATIVE MOOD: Εἴθε.

Pres. & Imp.	S. τυπλ-οίμην οἶο οἶο D. οίμεθον οισθον οίσθην P. οίμεθα οισθε οἶντο
Fut. 1.	S. τυφθήσ-οίμην
Fut. 2.	S. τυπησ-οίμην
Paulo-post F.	S. τελύψ-οίμην
Ind. 1.	S. τυφθεί-ην ης η D. ῆλον ῆλην P. ημεν ητε ησαν
Ind. 2.	S. τυπεί-ην
Perf. & Plup.	S. τελυμμένος εἶην εἴης εἴη D. τελυμμένω εἶητον εἶήτην P. τελυμμένοι εἶημεν εἴητε εἶησαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: 'Εάν.

Pres. & Imp.	S.	τύπ1-ωμαι η ηλαι	D.	ώμεθον ησθον ησθον
		P.	ώμεθα	ησθε ωλαι
Fut. 1.	S.	τυφθήσ-ωμαι		
Ind. 1.	S.	τυφθ-ῶ ἥς ῆ	D.	ῆλον ῆλον
			P.	ῶμεν
		ῆε ᾧσι		
Ind. 2.	S.	τυπ-ᾧ		
Perf. & Plup.	S.	τελυμμενος ᾧ ἥς ῆ	D.	τελυμμενω ῆλον ῆλον
		P.	τελυμμενοι ᾧμεν	ῆε ᾧσι

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf.	τύπιεσθαι	Perf. & Plup.	τετύφθαι
Paulo-post Fut.	τετύψεσθαι	Indef. 1.	τυφθῆναι
Indef. 2.	τυπήναι	Fut. 1.	τυφθήσεσθαι
Fut. 2.	τυπήσεσθαι		

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. & Imp.	τυπlόμεν-ος η ον	Perf. & Plup.	τελυμμέν-ος
Paulo-post F.	τελυψόμεν-ος	Fut. 1.	τυφθησόμεν-ος
		Fut. 2.	τυπησόμεν-ος
Indef. 1.	τυφθ-είς εἶσα ἐν	Indef. 2.	τυπ-είς

Cognate Tenses in the Passive Voice.

Present and Imperfect.

Indic.	τύπlομαι, ἐτυπlόμεν, Imper.	τύπlε, Opt.	τυπlοίμην, Subj.
	τύπlωμαι, Infin.	τύπlεσθαι, Part.	τυπlόμενος.

Perfect and Preterpluperfect.

Indic.	τέλυμμαι, ἐτέλυμμεν, Imper.	τέτυψο, Opt.	τελυμμένος εἶην,
	Subj. τελυμμένος ᾧ, Infin.	τετύφθαι, Part.	τελυμμένος.

Paulo-post Futurum.

Indic.	τετύφωμαι, Opt.	τέλυψοίμην, Infin.	τετύψεσθαι, Part.
		τελυψόμενος.	

Indefinite 1.

Indic.	ἐτύφθην, Imper.	τύφθῃ, Opt.	τυφθείην, Subj.
	Infin.	τυφθῆναι, Part.	τυφθεῖς.

Future 1.

Indic.	τυφθήσομαι, Opt.	τυφθησοίμην, Subj.	τυφθῶμαι, Infin.
	τυφθήσεσθαι, Part.	τυφθησόμενος.	

Indefinite 2.

Indic. ἐτύπην, Imper. τύπηθι, Opt. τυπείην, Subj. τυπῶ,
 Infin. τυπῆναι, Part. τυπείς.

Future 2.

Indic. τυπήσομαι, Opt. τυπησοίμην, Infin. τυπήσεσθαι, Part.
 τυπησόμενος.

MIDDLE VOICE.

The Present and Imperfect are the same in all Moods as
 the Passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect. S.	τέτυπ-α	ας	ε	D. ατον	ατον	P. αμεν
	ατε	ασι				
Preterpl. S.	έτετύπ-ειν	εις	ει	D. ειτον	είτην	P. ειμεν
	ειτε	εισαν				
Indef. 1. S.	έτυψ-άμην	ω	αλο	D. άμεθον	ασθον	άσθην
	P. άμεθα	ασθε	αντο			
Fut. 1. S.	τύψ-ομαι	η	ελαι	D. όμεθον	εσθον	εσθον
	P. όμεθα	εσθε	ονλαι			
Indef. 2. S.	έτυπ-όμην	ε	ειλο	D. όμεθον	εσθον	έσθην
	P. όμεθα	εσθε	ονλο			
Fut. 2. S.	τυπ-ᾷμαι	ᾷ	εῖται	D. ᾷμεθον	εῖσθον	εῖσθον
	P. ᾷμεθα	εῖσθε	ᾷνλαι			
Fut. 1. S.	σπερ-ᾷμαι	ᾷ	εἶται	D. ᾷμεθον	εἰσθον	εἰσθον
	P. ᾷμεθα	εἰσθε	ᾷνλαι			

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Perf. & Plup. S.	τέτυπ-ε	έτω	D. ετον	έτων	P. ετε
	έτωσαν				
Indef. 1. S.	τύψ-αι	άσθω	D. ασθον	άσθων	P. ασθε
	άσθωσαν				
Indef. 2. S.	τύπ-ε	έσθω	D. εσθον	έσθων	P. εσθε
	έσθωσαν				

OPTATIVE MOOD: Εἴθε.

Perf. & Plup. S.	τετύπ-οιμι	οις	οι	D. οίλον	οἶην	P. οιμεν
	οιῖε	οιεν				
Indef. 1. S.	τυψ-αίμην	αιο	αιλο	D. αίμεθον	αισθον	αίσθην
	P. αίμεθα	αισθε	αινλο			

Fut. 1.	S. τυψ-οίμην οιο οίλο	D. οίμεθον οισθον οίσθην
	P. οίμεθα οισθε οινλο	
Indef. 2.	S. τυπ-οίμην οιο οίλο	D. οίμεθον οισθον οίσθην
	P. οίμεθα οισθε οινλο	
Fut. 2.	S. τυπ-οίμην οῖο οῖλο	D. οίμεθον οῖσθον οῖσθην
	P. οίμεθα οῖσθε οῖνλο	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD : 'Εάν.

Perf. & Plup.	S. τελύπ-ω ης η	D. ηλον ηλον	P. ωμεν
	ηξε ωσι		
Ind. 1. & Fut. 1. S.	τύψ-ωμαι η ηλαι	D. ώμεθον ησθον ησθον	
	P. ώμεθα ησθε ωνλαι		
Indef. 2.	S. τύπ-ωμαι η ηλαι	D. ώμεθον ησθον ησθον	
	P. ώμεθα ησθε ωνλαι		

Cognate Tenses in the Middle Voice.

Present and Imperfect.

Indic. τύπιομαι, ἐτυπλόμην, Imper. τύπτε, Opt. τυπλοίμην, Subj. τύπιωμαι, Infin. τύπίσθαι, Part. τυπλόμενος.

Future 1.

Indic. τύψομαι, Opt. τυψοίμην, Infin. τύψεσθαι, Part. τυψόμενος.

Indefinite 1.

Indic. ἐτυψάμην, Imper. τύψαι, Opt. τυψαίμην, Subj. τύψωμαι, Infin. τύψασθαι, Part. τυψάμενος.

Perfect and Preterpluperfect.

Indic. τέλυπα, ἐτέλυπεν, Imper. τέλυπε, Opt. τελύποιμι, Subj. τελίπω, Infin. τελυπέναι, Part. τελυπῶς.

Indefinite 2.

Indic. ἐτυπόμην, Imper. τυπῆ, Opt. τυποίμην, Subj. τύπωμαι, Infin. τυπέσθαι, Part. τυπόμενος.

Future 2.

Indic. τυπῆμαι, Opt. τυποίμην, Infin. τυπεῖσθαι, Part. τυπῆμενος.

Future 1. (Liquids.)

Indic. σπερῆμαι, Opt. σπεροίμην, Infin. σπερεῖσθαι, Part. σπερῆμενος.

A Verb Deponent in *ομαι* forms the Second Future and Second Indefinite Tenses as those of the Middle Voice; as, *πυθῆμαι, ἐπυθόμην*: The First Future and First Indefinite as those of the Middle and Passive Voice; as, *δέξομαι, ἐδέξάμην, δεχθήσομαι, ἐδέχθην*: The other Tenses as those of the Passive.

The Tenses that are Passively formed have a Passive signification; the others, mostly an Active.

Few Verbs have all the Tenses.

A Verb Deponent is thus conjugated:—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. *δέχομαι*, Imp. *ἐδεχόμην*, Fut. 1. *δέξομαι*, Indef. 1. *ἐδέξάμην*, Perf. *δέδεγμαι*, Preterpl. *ἐδεδέγμην*, Paulo-post F. *δεδέξομαι*, Indef. 2. *ἐδέχθην*, Fut. 2. *δεχθήσομαι*.

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. *δέχε*, Indef. 1. *δέξαι*, Perf. *δέδεξο*, Indef. 2. *δέχθης*.

OPTATIVE.

Pres. *δεχοίμην*, Fut. 1. *δεξοίμην*, Indef. 1. *δεξαίμην*, Perf. *δεδεγμένος εἶην*, Paulo-post F. *δεδεξοίμην*, Indef. 2. *δεχθείην*, Fut. 2. *δεχθηςοίμην*.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. *δέχωμαι*, Indef. 1. *δέξωμαι*. Perf. *δεδεγμένος ᾶ*, Indef. 2. *δεχθῶ*.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. *δέχεσθαι*, Fut. 1. *δέξεσθαι*, Indef. 1. *δέξασθαι*, Perf. *δεδέχθαι*, Paulo-post F. *δεδέξεσθαι*, Indef. 2. *δεχθῆναι*, Fut. 2. *δεχθήσεσθαι*.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. *δεχόμενος*, Fut. 1. *δεξόμενος*, Indef. 1. *δεξάμενος*, Perf. *δεδεγμένος*, Paulo-post F. *δεδεξόμενος*, Indef. 2. *δεχθείς*, Fut. 2. *δεχθισόμενος*.

SECTION IX.

OF CONTRACT VERBS.

1. VERBS in *άω, έω, όω*, contract all the Persons of the Present and Imperfect: In the other Tenses, they are conjugated as other Verbs.

2. The First Future and Perfect lengthen the last syllable

but one, by changing α, ε, into η· ο into ω· as, τιμάω, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα· φιλέω, φίλησω, πεφίληκα· χρυσάω, χρυσάσω, κεκρύσσωκα.

3. The Perfect Passive casts away κ, as in the Fourth Conjugation.

4. But Verbs in άω, that have ε, ι, λ, or ρ pure, before αω, form their Future in ασω, and Preterperfect in ακα· as, έάω, έάσω, έΐακα.

5. Also δικάω, διφάω, δράω, θλάω, κλάω, μάω, and μιμάω, νάω, πάω, σπάω, ταλάω, φθάω, φλάω: Verbs redundant in αννύω or άσχω· as, πεΐάω or πεΐαννύω, δράω or διδράσχω.

6. A few have both ήσω and άσω· as, άλοάω, άνιάω, άφάω, ιλάω, κνάω, κρεμάω, μηκάω, πελάω, πεινάω, πειράω, περάω, άράομαι, μοιράομαι.

7. Sometimes κ in the Preterperfect is rejected, and the last but one shortened; as, γέληκα, γέλαι· έζηκα, έσαι· whence the usual Participles, γεΐώς, γεΐώς· έσαιώς, έσαιώς.

8. Some Verbs in έω make εσω and εκα· as, αΐδέω, αΐσχω, άλέω, άρκέω, έμέω, έω, ζέω, κέω, νεικέω, ξέω, όλέω, τελέω, τρέω: And Redundants in εννύω or έσχω· as, άμφιέω or άμφιεννύω, άρέω or αρέσχω.

9. Some have both έσω, εκα, and ήσω, ηκα· as, αινέω, βλέω, κηδέω, κορέω, κοτέω, ποθέω, σπρέω, φορέω, αΐδέομαι, άκέομαι, άχθέομαι, μαχέομαι· γαμέω, ήσω, έσω· πονέω, ήσω, έσω· δέω, δήσω, δεδεκα· καλέω, καλέσω, κέκληκα.

10. Some Dissyllables in έω make εύσω, ευκα· as, θέω, νέω, πυνέω, πλέω, ρέω, χέω.

11. Some Verbs in όω make όσω, οκα· as, άρώω, άρόσω, ήρωκα· έννώω, έμόω, όνόω: But βόω has βόσω and βάσω.

12. Circumflex Verbs generally want the Second Indefinite, Second Future, and Preterperfect Middle.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

1. S. τιμ-άω ω̃, άεις ε̃ς, άει ε̃, D. άειλον, α̃ilon, άειλον α̃ilon,
P. άομεν ω̃μεν, άειτε α̃ιτε, άοσι ω̃σι
2. S. φιλ-έω ω̃, έεις ε̃ις, έει ε̃ι, D. έειλον ε̃ilon, έειλον ε̃ilon,
P. έομεν ε̃μεν, έειτε ε̃ιτε, έοσι ε̃σι
3. S. χρυσ-άω ω̃, όεις ο̃ις, όει ο̃ι, D. όειλον ο̃ilon, όειλον ο̃ilon,
P. όομεν ο̃μεν, όειτε ο̃ιτε, όοσι ο̃σι

Imperfect.

1. S. ἐτίμ-αον ὢν, αες ας, αε α, D. ἀείλον ᾶλον, ἀείην ἀίην,
P. ᾶομεν ᾶμεν, ἀείε ᾶίε αον ὢν
2. S. ἐφίλ-εον ἔν, εες εις, εε ει, D. ἐείλον ἔϊλον, ἐείην ἐίην,
P. ἐόμεν ἔμεν, ἐείε ἐίε, εον ἔν
3. S. ἐχρύσ-οον ἔν, οες υς, οε υ, D. ὀείλον ὤλον, ὀείην ὀίην,
P. ὀόμεν ὤμεν, ὀείε ὤίε, οον ἔν

IMPERATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1. S. τίμ-αε α, αείω αίω, D. ἀείλον ᾶλον, ἀείων αίων, P. ἀείε
ᾶίε, ἀείωσαν αίωσαν
2. S. φιλ-εε ει, εέτω είτω, D. ἐέτον εἶτον, εἶτων είτων, P. ἐείε
εἶτε, εέτωσαν είτωσαν
3. S. χρύσ-οε υ, οέτω έτω, D. ὀέτον ὤτον, οέτων έτων, P. ὀείε
ὤτε, οέτωσαν έτωσαν

OPTATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1. S. τιμ-άοιμι ᾧμι, άοις ᾧς, άοι ᾧ, D. άοιτον ᾧτον, αοίτην
ᾧτην, P. άοιμεν ᾧμεν, άοιτε ᾧτε, άοιεν ᾧεν
2. S. φιλ-έοιμι οίμι, έοις οἷς, έοι οι, D. έοιτον οἶτον, εοίτην
οἴτην, P. έοιμεν οἴμεν, έοιτε οἴτε, έοιεν οἴεν
3. S. χρυσ-όοιμι οίμι, όοις οἷς, όοι οἷ, D. όοιτον οἶτον, οοίτην
οἴτην, P. όοιμεν οἴμεν, όοιτε οἴτε, όοιεν οἴεν

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1. S. τιμ-άω ᾧ, άής ᾧς, άή ᾧ, D. άητον ᾧτον, άητον ᾧτον,
P. άωμεν ᾧμεν, άητε ᾧτε, άωσι ᾧσι
2. S. φιλ-έω ᾧ, έής ἧς, έή ἧ, D. έητον ἧτον, έητον ἧτον,
P. έωμεν ᾧμεν, έητε ἧτε, έωσι ᾧσι
3. S. χρυσ-όω ᾧ, όής οἷς, όή οἷ, D. όητον ᾧτον, όητον ᾧτον,
P. όωμεν ᾧμεν, όητε ᾧτε, όωσι ᾧσι

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1. τιμάειν ᾧν, 2. φιλέειν εἶν, 3. χρυσόειν ἔν

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

1. τιμ-άων ᾧν, άεσα ᾧσα, άον ᾧν, Gen. άοντος ᾧντος, αέσης
ᾧσης, άοντος ᾧντος

2. φιλ-έων ὦν, ἔεσα ἔσα, ἔον ἔν, Gen. ἔοντος ἔντος, ἐέσης
ἔσης, ἔοντος ἔντος
3. χρυσ-όων ὦν, ὀεσα ἔσα, ὀον ἔν, Gen. ὀοντος ἔντος, οέσης
ἔσης, ὀοντος ἔντος

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

1. S. τιμ-άομαι ὦμαι, ἀή ᾗ, ἀεται ᾗται, D. ἀόμεθον ὠμεθον,
ἀεσθον ᾗσθον, ἀεσθον ᾗσθον, P. ἀόμεθα ὠμεθα, ἀεσθε
ᾗσθε, ἀνται ὦνται
2. S. φιλ-έομαι ἔμαι, ἐή ῃ, ἐεται εῖται, D. ἐόμεθον ἐμεθον,
ἐεσθον εῖσθον, ἐεσθον εῖσθον, P. ἐόμεθα ἐμεθα, ἐεσθε
εῖσθε, ἐονται ἔνται
3. S. χρυσ-όομαι ἔμαι, ὀή ῃ, ὀεται ὤται, D. οόμεθον ὠμεθον,
ὀεσθον ὤσθον, ὀεσθον ὤσθον, P. οόμεθα ὠμεθα, ὀεσθε
ὤσθε, ὀνται ἔνται

Imperfect.

1. S. ἐτιμ-άομην ὦμην, ἀε ὦ, ἀετο ᾗτο, D. ἀόμεθον ὠμεθον,
ἀεσθον ᾗσθον, ἀεσθον ᾗσθον, P. οόμεθα ὠμεθα, ἀεσθε
ᾗσθε, ᾗντο ὦντο
2. S. ἐφιλ-έομην ἐμην, ἐε ῃ, ἐετο εῖτο, D. ἐόμεθον ἐμεθον,
ἐεσθον εῖσθον, ἐεσθον εῖσθον, P. ἐόμεθα ἐμεθα, ἐεσθε
εῖσθε, ἐόντο ἔντο
3. S. ἐχρυσ-όομην ὠμην, ὀε ῃ, ὀετο ὤτο. D. οόμεθον ὠμεθον,
ὀεσθον ὤσθον, ὀεσθον ὤσθον, P. οόμεθα ὠμεθα, ὀεσθε
ὤσθε, ὀόντο ἔντο

IMPERATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1. S. τιμ-άε ὦ, ἀέσθω ἀσθω, D. ἀεσθον ᾗσθον, ἀέσθων ἀσθων,
P. ἀεσθε ᾗσθε, ἀέσθωσαν ἀσθωσαν
2. S. φιλ-έε ῃ, ἐέσθω εῖσθω, D. ἐεσθον εῖσθον, ἐέσθων εῖσθων,
P. ἐεσθε εῖσθε, ἐέσθωσαν εῖσθωσαν
3. S. χρυσ-όε ῃ, οέσθω ὀσθω, D. ὀεσθον ὤσθον, ὀέσθων ὀσθων,
P. ὀεσθε ὤσθε, ὀέσθωσαν ὀσθωσαν

OPTATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1. S. τιμ-αίμην ὦμην, αῖοιο ᾗο, αῖοιο ᾗτο, D. αῖόμεθον ὠμεθον,
αῖοισθον ᾗσθον, αῖοισθον ᾗσθον, P. αῖόμεθα ὠμεθα, αῖοισθε
ᾗσθε, αῖοιντο ᾗντο

2. S. φιλ-εοίμην οίμην, έοιο οἶο, έοιτο οἶτο, D. εοίμεθον οίμεθον, έοισθον οἰσθον, εοίσθην οἰσθην, P. εοίμεθα οίμεθα, έοισθε οἰσθε, έοιντο οἶντο
3. S. χρυσ-οοίμην οίμην, όοιο οἶο, όοιτο οἶτο, D. οοίμεθον οίμεθον, όοισθον οἰσθον, οοίσθην οἰσθην, P. οοίμεθα οίμεθα, όοισθε οἰσθε, όοιντο οἶντο

Perfect.

1. S. τετιμ-ήμην ἦο ἦτο D. ήμεθον ἦσθον ήσθην P. ήμεθα ἦσθε ἦντο
2. S. πεφιλ-ήμην ἦο ἦτο D. ήμεθον ἦσθον ήσθην P. ήμεθα ἦσθε ἦντο
3. S. κεχρυσ-άμην ὦο ὦτο D. ώμεθον ὠσθον ὠσθην P. ώμεθα ὠσθε ὠντο

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1. S. τιμ-άωμαι ᾠμαι, ἀη ᾗ, ἀηται ᾗται, D. αώμεθον άμεθον, άησθον ᾗσθον, άησθον ᾗσθον, P. αώμεθα άμεθα, άησθε ᾗσθε, άωνται ᾗνται
2. S. φιλ-έωμαι ᾠμαι, ἐη ῆ, ἐηται ῆται, D. εώμεθον έμεθον, έησθον ῆσθον, έησθον ῆσθον, P. εώμεθα έμεθα, έησθε ῆσθε, έωνται ᾗνται
3. S. χρυσ-όωμαι ᾠμαι, ὅη οἶ, ὅηται ὠται, D. οώμεθον όμεθον, όησθον ὠσθον, όησθον ὠσθον, P. οώμεθα όμεθα, όησθε ὠσθε, όωνται ᾗνται

Perfect.

1. S. τετιμ-ώμαι ῆ ῆται D. ώμεθον ῆσθον ῆσθον P. ώμεθα ῆσθε ᾗνται
2. S. πεφιλ-ώμαι ῆ ῆται D. ώμεθον ῆσθον ῆσθον P. ώμεθα ῆσθε ᾗνται
3. S. κεχρυσ ᾠμαι ὦ ὦται D. ώμεθον ὠσθον ὠσθον P. ώμεθα ὠσθε ᾗνται

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1. τιμ-άεσθαι ᾄσθαι, 2. φιλ-έεσθαι εἴσθαι 3. χρυσ-έεσθαι ᾔσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Imperfect.

1. τιμ-αόμενος άμενος, αομένη ωμένη, αόμενον άμενον, &c.
2. φιλ-εόμενος έμενος, &c.
3. χρυσ-οόμενος έμενος, &c.

The Middle Voice is contracted like the Passive.

SECTION X.

OF VERBS IN ΜΙ.

1. Most Verbs in μι are formed from Contract Verbs ; ημι from άω and έω, ωμι from όω.

2. They are formed by changing ω into μι, and the short characteristic vowels, α, ε, ο, into their long ones, η, ω, and by prefixing the Reduplication to the first consonant with ι.

3. But if that consonant be long by Position, only ι is prefixed ; as,

ἴσῃμι, (from σάω,) σήσω, ἔσῃκα

τίθῃμι, (from θέω,) θέσω, τέθεικα

δίδωμι, (from δόω,) δώσω, δέδωκα

4. Some Verbs in μι have a letter inserted after their Reduplication, as in πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι and some are without a Reduplication ; as, φημι, σέῃμι, ἄλωμι.

5. Sometimes, though seldom, ε in the Reduplication is used instead of ι as, τέθνημι, from θνάω.

6. If the Verb has no Reduplication, the Imperfect and Second Indefinite are the same ; as, φημι, ἔφην.

7. But the Imperfect is not so often used as one formed as it were from ισάω, τιθέω, διδόω viz., ἴσ-ων, ας, α, &c., ἐτίθ-ων, εις, ει, &c., ἐδίδ-ων, ως, ω, &c.

8. So likewise for the Second Person Singular of the Imperative is often used ἴσα, τίθει, δίδω.

9. They have no Second Future Tense, nor Second Indefinite in the Passive, or Perfect in the Middle Voice.

10. Θῆς, ἔς, and δός, are commonly used for θῆτι, ἔθι, and δῶθι : θείναι, εἶναι, and δύναι, for θῆναι, ἕναι, and δῶναι : Τέθεικα is also used in the Perfect Tense for τέθηκα.

11. These three Indefinites, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, and ἔηκα, have κ instead of σ, and are seldom found in any Mood but the Indicative, unless in Compound Verbs.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

1. S. ἴσ-ημι	ης	ησι	D. ατον	ατον	P. αμεν	ατε	ᾶσι
2. S. τίθ-ημι	ης	ησι	D. ετον	ετον	P. εμεν	ετε	ῆσι
3. S. δίδ-ωμι	ως	ωσι	D. οτον	οτον	P. ομεν	οτε	ῶσι

Imperfect.

1. S. ἴσ-ην ης η	D. ατον άτην	P. αμεν ατε ασαν
2. S. εἰθ-ην ης η	D. ετον έτην	P. εμεν ετε εσαν
3. S. εἰδ-ων ως ω	D. οτον ότην	P. ομεν οτε οσαν

Indefinite 2.

1. S. ἔσ-ην ης η	D. ητον ήτην	P. ημεν ητε ησαν
2. S. ἔθ-ην ης η	D. ετον έτην	P. εμεν ετε εσαν
3. S. ἔδ-ων ως ω	D. οτον ότην	P. ομεν οτε οσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

1. S. ἴσαθι ισάτω	D. ἴσατον ισάτων	P. ἴσατε ισάτωσαν
2. S. τίθετι τιθέτω	D. τίθετον τιθέτων	P. τίθετε τιθέτωσαν
3. S. δίδοθι διδότω	D. δίδοτον διδότων	P. δίδοτε διδότωσαν

Indefinite 2.

1. σῆθι σήτω, &c.	2. θές θέτω, &c.	3. δός δότω, &c.
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OPTATIVE MOOD: Εἶθε.

Present.

1. S. ἱσαί-ην ης η	D. ητον ήτην	P. ημεν ητε ησαν and αἶεν
2. S. τιθεί-ην ης η	D. ητον ήτην	P. ημεν ητε ησαν and εἶεν
3. S. διδοί-ην ης η	D. ητον ήτην	P. ημεν ητε ησαν and οἶεν

Indefinite 2.

1. σαί-ην ης, &c.	2. θεί-ην ης, &c.	3. δοί-ην ης, &c.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: 'Εάν.

Present.

1. S. ἰς-ῶ ᾱς ᾱ	D. ᾱτον ᾱτον	P. ᾱμεν ᾱτε ᾱσι
2. S. τιθ-ῶ ῆς ῆ	D. ῆτον ῆτον	P. ῶμεν ῆτε ῶσι
3. S. διδ-ῶ ῶς ῶ	D. ῶτον ῶτον	P. ῶμεν ῶτε ῶσι

Indefinite 2.

1. σῶ σῆς, &c.	2. θῶ θῆς, &c.	3. δῶ δῶς, &c.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	1. ἰσάναι.	2. τιθέναι.	3. διδόναι.
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Indef. 2.	1. σῆναι.	2. θεῖναι.	3. δεῖναι.
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PARTICIPLES.

Present.

1. ἰς-ᾶς	ᾶσα	ἂν	Gen. ἄντος	ᾶσης	ἄντος
2. τιθ-εῖς	εῖσα	ἐν	έντος	εῖσης	έντος
3. διδ-ῶς	ῶσα	ὄν	όντος	ῶσης	όντος

Indefinite 2.

1. ῥᾶς	ῥᾶσα	ῥᾶν	Gen. ῥάντος	ῥᾶσης	ῥάντος
2. θεῖς	θεῖσα	θεν	θέντος	θεῖσης	θέντος
3. δῶς	δῶσα	δὸν	δόντος	δῶσης	δόντος

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

1. S. ἴς-αμαι	ασαι	οἱ ἡ	αται	D. ἄμεθον	ασθον	ασθῶν
	P. ἄμεθα	ασθε	ανται			
2. S. τίθ-εμαι	εσαι	οἱ ἡ	εται	D. ἕμεθον	εσθον	εσθῶν
	P. ἕμεθα	εσθε	ενται			
3. S. διδ-ομαι	οσαι		οται	D. ὀμεθον	οσθον	οσθῶν
	P. ὀμεθα	οσθε	ονται			

Imperfect.

1. S. ἰς-άμην	ασο	οἱ ὦ	ατο	D. ἄμεθον	ασθον	ἀσθῆν
	P. ἄμεθα	ασθε	αντο			
2. S. ἐτίθ-έμην	εσο	οἱ ἡ	ετο	D. ἕμεθον	εσθον	ἐσθῆν
	P. ἕμεθα	εσθε	εντο			
3. S. ἐδιδ-όμην	οσο	οἱ ἡ	οτο	D. ὀμεθον	οσθον	ὀσθῆν
	P. ὀμεθα	οσθε	οντο			

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

1. S. ἴς-ατο	οἱ ὦ	ἄσθω	D. ασθον	ἄσθων	P. ασθε	ἄσθωσαν
2. S. τίθ-ετο	οἱ ἡ	ἔσθω	D. εσθον	ἔσθων	P. εσθε	ἔσθωσαν
3. S. διδ-οτο	οἱ ἡ	ὀσθω	D. οσθον	ὀσθων	P. οσθε	ὀσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD: Εἴθε.

Present.

1. S. ἰς-αίμην	αῖο	αἶο	D. αἶμεθον	αἶσθον	αἶσθῆν	P. αἶμεθα
	αἶσθε	αἶντο				
2. S. τίθ-είμην	εἶο	εἶο	D. εἶμεθον	εἶσθον	εἶσθῆν	P. εἶμεθα
	εἶσθε	εἶντο				
3. S. διδ-οίμην	οἶο	οἶο	D. οἶμεθον	οἶσθον	οἶσθῆν	P. οἶμεθα
	οἶσθε	οἶντο				

Perfect.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. S. ἔς-αίμην αἶο αἶτο | D. αἶμεθον αἶσθον αἶσθην | P. αἶμεθα |
| αἶσθε αἶντο | | |
| 2. S. τέθ-εἶμην εἶο εἶτο | D. εἶμεθον εἶσθον εἶσθην | P. εἶμεθα |
| εἶσθε εἶντο | | |
| 3. S. δεθ-οίμην οἶο οἶτο | D. οἶμεθον οἶσθον οἶσθην | P. οἶμεθα |
| οἶσθε οἶντο | | |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: 'Εάν.

Present.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. S. ἴς-ᾤμαι ᾔ ᾔται | D. ᾤμεθον ᾔσθον ᾔσθον | P. ᾤμεθα |
| ᾔσθε ᾤνται | | |
| 2. S. τίθ-ᾤμαι ῆ ῆται | D. ᾤμεθον ῆσθον ῆσθον | P. ᾤμεθα |
| ῆσθε ᾤνται | | |
| 3. S. διδ-ᾤμαι ῶ ῶται | D. ᾤμεθον ῶσθον ῶσθον | P. ᾤμεθα |
| ῶσθε ῶνται | | |

Perfect.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. S. ἔς-ᾤμαι ᾔ ᾔται | D. ᾤμεθον ᾔσθον ᾔσθον | P. ᾤμεθα |
| ᾔσθε ᾤνται | | |
| 2. S. τέθ-ᾤμαι ῆ ῆται | D. ᾤμεθον ῆσθον ῆσθον | P. ᾤμεθα |
| ῆσθε ᾤνται | | |
| 3. S. δεδ-ᾤμαι ῶ ῶται | D. ᾤμεθον ῶσθον ῶσθον | P. ᾤμεθα |
| ῶσθε ῶνται | | |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Present. 1. ἵσασθαι. 2. τίθεσθαι. 3. δίδοσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

1. Nom. ἰςάμεν-ος η ον Gen. ε ης ε
2. Nom. τίθέμεν-ος, &c.
3. Nom. δίδόμεν-ος, &c.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Indefinite 2.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. S. ἔς-ᾷμην ασο ατο | D. ᾷμεθον ασθον ᾷσθην | P. ᾷμεθα |
| ασθε αντο | | |
| 2. S. ἔθ-ᾷμην εσο ετο | D. ᾷμεθον εσθον ᾷσθην | P. ᾷμεθα |
| εσθε εντο | | |
| 3. S. ἔδ-ᾷμην οσο οτο | D. ᾷμεθον οσθον ᾷσθην | P. ᾷμεθα |
| οσθε οντο | | |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Indefinite 2.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. S. $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\ \zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega$ | D. $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$ | P. $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ |
| 2. S. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\ \text{or}\ \theta\acute{\epsilon}\ \theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega$ | D. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$ | P. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ |
| 3. S. $\delta\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\ \text{or}\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\ \delta\acute{o}\sigma\theta\omega$ | D. $\delta\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \delta\acute{o}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$ | P. $\delta\acute{o}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \delta\acute{o}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ |

OPTATIVE MOOD: $\text{E}\ddot{\iota}\theta\epsilon$.

Indefinite 2.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. S. $\zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu\ \zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\ \zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron$ | D. $\zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu\ \zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ | P. $\zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ |
| $\zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \zeta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\lambda\omicron$ | | |
| 2. S. $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu\ \theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\ \theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron$ | D. $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu\ \theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ | P. $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ |
| $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\lambda\omicron$ | | |
| 3. S. $\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu\ \delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\omicron\ \delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron$ | D. $\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu\ \delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ | P. $\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ |
| $\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\nu\lambda\omicron$ | | |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: $\text{'E}\acute{\alpha}\nu$.

Indefinite 2.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. S. $\zeta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota\ \zeta\acute{\alpha}\ \zeta\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ | D. $\zeta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu\ \zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ | P. $\zeta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ |
| $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \zeta\acute{\omega}\nu\lambda\alpha\iota$ | | |
| 2. S. $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota\ \theta\acute{\eta}\ \theta\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$ | D. $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu\ \theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ | P. $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ |
| $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \theta\acute{\omega}\nu\lambda\alpha\iota$ | | |
| 3. S. $\delta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota\ \delta\acute{\omega}\ \delta\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha\iota$ | D. $\delta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu\ \delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu\ \delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ | P. $\delta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ |
| $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\epsilon\ \delta\acute{\omega}\nu\lambda\alpha\iota$ | | |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Indef. 2. 1. $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$. 2. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$. 3. $\delta\acute{o}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

PARTICIPLES.

Indefinite 2.

1. Nom. $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\text{-}\omicron\varsigma\ \eta\ \omicron\nu$ Gen. $\epsilon\ \eta\varsigma\ \epsilon$
 2. Nom. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, &c.
 3. Nom. $\delta\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, &c.

SECTION XI.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Of Verbs in $\nu\mu\iota$.

1. A VERB in $\nu\mu\iota$ is formed either from a Verb in $\nu\omega$, by changing ω into $\mu\iota$, as, $\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\gamma\nu\mu\iota$ from $\zeta\epsilon\nu\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, or from a Contract Verb, by turning ω into $\nu\nu\mu\iota$, as, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ from $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ from $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

2. The Imperfect Tense, as above, turns $\mu\iota$ into $\sigma\upsilon$ as, $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$, $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$: The other Tenses are wanting, unless such as are borrowed from the original Verb; as, $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$, $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\zeta\omega$, $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\zeta\alpha$, $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\upsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon$, from $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\omega$ $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, &c., from $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

3. They want the Subjunctive Mood.

4. When the Present Tense is of two syllables, it has the Second Indefinite; as, $\xi\acute{\delta}\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\theta\iota$, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\upsilon\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, from $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\iota$.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Pres.	S.	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\upsilon\sigma\upsilon\mu\iota$	$\upsilon\varsigma$	$\upsilon\sigma\iota$	D.	$\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$	$\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$	P.	$\upsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon$	$\upsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\upsilon\sigma\iota$
Imperf.	S.	$\xi\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$	$\upsilon\varsigma$	υ	D.	$\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\upsilon}\tau\eta\upsilon$	P.	$\upsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon$	$\upsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\upsilon\sigma\alpha\upsilon$
Imper.		$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\upsilon\theta\iota$.			Inf.	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\upsilon\sigma\upsilon\alpha\iota$.		Part.	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$		

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Pres.	S.	δείκν-υμαι	υσαι	υται	D.	ύμεθον	υσθον	υσθον
		P. ύμεθα	υσθε	υνται				
Imperf.	S.	ἔδεικν-ύμην	υσο	υτο	D.	ύμεθον	υσθον	ύσθην
		P. ύμεθα	υσθε	υντο				
Imper.	δείκνυτο.	Inf.	δείκνυσθαι.	Part.	δείκνύμενος.			

2. Of Verbs in $\sigma\kappa\omega$.

1. VERBS in $\sigma\kappa\omega$ are very like Verbs in $\mu\iota$, being derived also from Verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\omega$, and $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, by putting $\sigma\kappa$ before ω as, $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$, from $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

2. Their peculiar Tenses are likewise the Present and Preterimperfect; for they form the rest from their primitive Verb; as,

$\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$, (from $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$), $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$.

$\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$, (from $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$), $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\rho\epsilon\kappa\alpha$.

$\beta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\omega$, (from $\beta\acute{\omicron}\omega$), $\beta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\kappa\alpha$.

$\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$, (from $\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$), $\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\theta\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.

3. But many in their peculiar Tenses require a reduplication; as, $\delta\iota\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$, from $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

4. Some change their last but one α and ϵ into η as, $\delta\eta\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$ from $\delta\eta\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\delta\acute{\eta}\sigma\kappa\omega$ from $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ and some, $\omicron$ into ω as, $\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, from $\beta\rho\acute{\omicron}\omega$.

ὄψομαι, ἑώρακα.—Πάσχω, πείσομαι. Indef. 2. ἔπαθον, Perf. M. ὤπειονθα.

9. A Verb Compound follows the forms of Simple Verbs ; as, ὁδοποι-έω, ἡσώ, ὠδοποίηκα.

10. A Verb compounded with a Preposition retains the Augment of the Simple Verb ; as, περιποιέω, περιπεποίηκα.

11. But the final vowel of the Preposition is cut off when the Verb begins with a vowel also ; as, παράγω, παρήγον· ἀπογράφω, ἀπέγραφον.

12. Except περι and πρό as, περιάγω, περιήγον· προάγω, προήγον.

13. P is doubled after a vowel, when the Verb is either compounded or augmented ; as, ῥέω, ἀποῤῥέω· ῥίπτω, ἐῤῥίπτον.

SECTION XII.

OF THE IRREGULAR TENSES.

1. THE First Future of the Active Voice casts away ι from αι or ει in the last syllable but one of the Fourth Conjugation ; as, φαίνω, φανῶ· σπείρω, σπερῶ.

2. Καίω and κλαίω turn ι into υ· as, καύσω, κλαύσω.

3. Ζω often forms ξω, as, κράζω, κράξω· more seldom γξω, as, κλάζω, κλάγξω· sometimes σω and ξω, as, ἀρπάζω, ἀρπάσω and ἀρπάξω.

4. A few Verbs in σσω form the Future in σω· as, πλάσσω, πλάσω.

5. In some Contract Verbs the Future keeps the vowel of the Present Tense ; as, δικάω, δικάσω· τελέω, τελέσω· ἀρόω, ἀρόσω : Also α in all Verbs in αω after λ and ρ pure, also after ε and ι· as, γελάω, γελάσω· ὀράω, ὀράσω· ἑάω, ἑάσω· κοπιάω, κοπιάσω.

6. A short vowel in the Future Tense is also retained in the Perfect ; but καλέω, καλέσω, forms κέκληκα. Yet the one takes again its short vowel, and the other its long one, in the Future Passive ; as, δεθήσομαι, κληθήσομαι.

7. The First Indefinite Tense of the Active Voice of the Fourth Conjugation resumes ει· as, σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα. It also changes the ε of the Present into ει· as, νέμω, νεμῶ, ἔνεμα : It changes α of the Future into η· as, φαίνω, φανῶ, ἔφηναι : But in the Passive Voice the short vowel returns ; as, ἔφηναι, ἐφάνθη.

8. The Second Future of the Active Voice turns the last syllable but one, ϵ , η , ω , $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, into α : as, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\tilde{\omega}$: $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$, $\lambda\alpha\theta\tilde{\omega}$: $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, $\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\tilde{\omega}$: $\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\tilde{\omega}$: $\pi\alpha\upsilon\omega$, $\pi\alpha\tilde{\omega}$: But $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\tilde{\omega}$, &c., is excepted.

9. From the last but one ς it casts away υ : as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\tilde{\omega}$: from $\epsilon\upsilon$ and $\epsilon\iota$, ϵ : as, $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$, $\phi\upsilon\gamma\tilde{\omega}$: $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$, $\lambda\iota\pi\tilde{\omega}$. But $\epsilon\iota$ of the Fourth Conjugation lays aside ι in words of three syllables; as, $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\rho\tilde{\omega}$: and becomes α in words of two syllables; as, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\tilde{\omega}$.

10. In Verbs in $\xi\omega$ or $\sigma\sigma\omega$, if they make the First Future in $\sigma\omega$, it is formed by $\delta\tilde{\omega}$: if in $\xi\omega$, by $\gamma\tilde{\omega}$: as, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\phi\rho\alpha\delta\tilde{\omega}$: $\delta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\delta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\xi\omega$, $\delta\rho\upsilon\gamma\tilde{\omega}$.

11. Instead of π , it takes ϕ in these three, $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\omega$, $\beta\lambda\alpha\delta\tilde{\omega}$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\iota\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\beta\tilde{\omega}$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\iota\omega$, $\kappa\rho\upsilon\beta\tilde{\omega}$: ϕ in these eight, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\tilde{\omega}$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\omega$, $\beta\alpha\phi\tilde{\omega}$, $\delta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\iota\omega$, $\delta\rho\upsilon\phi\tilde{\omega}$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\omega$, $\tau\alpha\phi\tilde{\omega}$, $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\iota\omega$, $\tau\rho\upsilon\phi\tilde{\omega}$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\omega$, $\rho\alpha\phi\tilde{\omega}$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\iota\omega$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\tilde{\omega}$, $\sigma\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\omega$, $\sigma\kappa\alpha\phi\tilde{\omega}$.

12. The Preterperfect Tense of the Active Voice changes the last syllable but one, $\epsilon\iota$, $\alpha\iota$, and sometimes ϵ , as the Second Future; as, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\kappa\alpha$: $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\omega$, $\eta\gamma\epsilon\rho\kappa\alpha$: $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\zeta\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$: $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$.

13. From Verbs in $\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ or $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ of two syllables it takes ν : as, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$: $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha$. $\eta\kappa\alpha$ often throws away the first vowel of the Present; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$.

14. The First Future and the First Indefinite of the Passive Voice change the last syllable $\epsilon\iota$, of the Fourth Conjugation, as the Second Future; as, $\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$: $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\rho\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$. They also cast away ν , like the Perfect Tense; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\tau\alpha\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$: $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$: But among the Poets ν is preserved; as, $\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$.

15. They often lose σ , especially when the last syllable but one is long; as, $\sigma\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, $\sigma\omega\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\acute{\omega}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$: $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\iota\mu\eta\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$: And the Indefinite turns η into ϵ , as, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$: but sometimes it is formed by η and ϵ : as, $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$, $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$.

16. In Verbs which take the first vowel of the Present from the Perfect in $\eta\kappa\alpha$, they always take away the same vowel; as, $\tau\mu\eta\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. They form $\mu\omega$ into $\eta\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$: as, $\nu\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\nu\epsilon\mu\eta\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\mu\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\tilde{\nu}$.

17. The Perfect Passive takes away ϵ from the last syllable, like the Second Future; as, $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$. In Verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, it takes σ for ν : as, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$: $\mu\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

18. Of *τρέπω*, *τρέφω*, *τρέφω*, it changes *ε* into *α* as, *τέτραμμαι*, *τέθραμμαι*, *ἔτραμμαι*.

19. In *ω* pure, when the last syllable but one is long, it seldom takes *σ* as, *ἀκέω*, *ἤκεσμαι*: When it is short, it seldom rejects it; *δέω*, *δέδεμαι*. Sometimes it either takes or rejects; as, *κλείω*, *κέκλεισμαι* and *κέκλειμαι*.

SECTION XIII.

OF ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND PREPOSITIONS.

1. An Adverb is either Primitive, as *νῦν*, *τότε*, or Derivative in *σι*, as, *ἐλληνισί* in *δον*, as *κυνηδόν* in *ην*, as, *κρύβδην* or in *ει*, as *πανσυνδεῖ*.

2. Adverbs ending in *ως* are taken from the Genitive Plural of a Noun Adjective; as, *ἀληθῶς*, from *τῶν ἀληθῶν*.

3. *Δε*, *σε*, *ζε*, are marks of Adverbs which signify *to* a place; *θεν*, *θε*, *from* a place; *θι*, *σι*, *χε*, *χη*, *in* a place; as, *ἐρανόθεν*, *ἐρανόθε*, *παντόθι*.

4. *Ἄρα*, *ἐρι*, *άγα*, *βη*, *βρι*, *δα*, *ζα*, *λα*, *λι*, prefixed to other words, increase their signification.

5. *Να* and *νε* diminish it.

6. *Ευ* shows Easiness; *δυσ*, Difficulty or Malignity.

7. Adjectives of the Neuter Gender often become Adverbs; as, *ὅξυ*: So do many of the Feminine, as *ἰδία* so also *ἀρχήν* and *τήν ἀρχήν*.

8. Pronouns are sometimes also taken Adverbially; as, *ταῦτά τοι*, *ταῦτ' ἄρα*.

9. Some Adverbs are compared thus; *φρονίμως*, *φρονιμωτέρως*, *φρονιμωτάτως*: *ἄνω*, *ἀνωτέρω*, *ἀνωτάτω*· *μάλᾱ*, *μᾶλλον*, *μάλιστα*· *τάχυ*, *θᾶττον*, *τάχιστα*.

10. Adverbs of Time, Place, and Quantity, are sometimes joined to the Genitive of Nouns; as, *πᾶ γῆς*, *ἅλις ἁλός*.

11. So are Adverbs resembling the nature of Prepositions; as, *ἐνεκά σε*, *ἀνευ κινδύνε*, *χωρίς ἀρετῆς*, *πλὴν χρημάτων*, *ἐνώπιον τῷ Θεῷ*, *λάβρα τῶν ἄλλων*.

12. Derivative Adverbs govern the Case of their Primitives; as, *ἀξίως τῶν προγόνων*, *ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις*.

13. *Ἄμα* and *ὁμῶ* are joined to a Dative; as, *ἄμα αὐτοῖς*, *ὁμῶ τοῖς συμμάχοις*.

14. Adverbs of swearing are joined to an Accusative; *ὣ τὸν Δία, μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω.*

15. *Οἷ* and *ᾧ* are joined to all Cases; *ἐαὶ*, to a Dative.

16. The Adverb *μὴ*, forbidding, is commonly joined to the Imperative or Subjunctive Moods; and may be joined to all other Moods, except the Indicative.

17. Two or three Negative Adverbs in a sentence make the negation stronger; as, *ἐ μὴ ἐκθάλω ἔξω*, I will in nowise cast out.

18. But two Negatives, separated by the interposition of a Verb, make an Affirmative; as, *ἐ δύναμαι μὴ μεμνήσθαι αὐτοῦ*, I cannot help remembering him.

19. The Adverb *εἴθε* is joined in the Present and Future to the Optative Mood; as, *εἴθε γράφοιμι*: But in the Preterperfect, to the Indicative; as, *εἴθε ἔγραφα*.

20. Some Conjunctions are often used, both by poets and orators, only as Expletives; that is, they express nothing, but only serve to fill up the sentence. They add, however, a certain emphasis and beauty to the context, if judiciously made use of: Such are, *ἄν, ἄρα, ἄρ, ῥα, γε, δὲ, θεν, κε, κεν, νυ, νυν, περ, ποί, πε, πο, τοί.*

These Prepositions have a Genitive:—

<i>ἀντί, contra, propter.</i>	<i>ἐκ, ἐχ, or ἐξ, ἐ, ex.</i>
<i>ἀπὸ, à, ab, ex, de.</i>	<i>πρὸ, præ, ante, pro.</i>

These, a Dative:—

ἐν, in, inter, apud, prope, per. *σύν, cum, præter, post.*

This, an Accusative:—

εἰς, ad, in, erga, versùs, super, intra, circa.

These have a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative:—

παρά, à, apud, contra, propè, trans.
ἐπὶ, super, in, ad, propter, contra.
ὑπέρ, super, pro, supra, præter.
ἀμφὶ, de, circum, pro.
ἀνά, per, cum, circiter, circum.
κατά, contra, secundùm, adversus, de.
περὶ, de, circum, propter.
μετὰ, cum, post, in.
πρὸς, ad, apud, penes, à.
ὑπὸ, sub, subter, ab, ad, &c.

This has a Genitive, and Accusative :—

διὰ, *per, propter, ob.*

Postulat ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, et ἐκ, πρὸ Secundum : Tertium et ἐν, σύν.
Εἰς Quartum : Reliquis sunt, Gen. Dat. et Acc. παρὰ, ἐπὶ, ὑπὲρ,
Ἀμφὶ, ἀνά, κατὰ, περὶ, μετὰ, πρὸςque : At διὰ Gen.que Acc.

SECTION XIV.

OF SYNTAX.

THE Article is used,

1. In expounding; as, ὁ Κύριος Ἰησοῦς, the Lord Jesus.
2. In showing; as, ὁ ποιητῆς, the poet (meaning Homer).
3. In distinguishing; as, κύων ὁ ἑρηνῆ, ἐκ ὁ γῆς, he the heavenly dog, not Diogenes the earthly.

4. It frequently supplies the place of the Participle ὦν, especially before a Preposition or an Adverb; as, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἑρανοῖς, which art in heaven.

5. It is often put in the Neuter Gender before Indeclinables, and words used τεχνικῶς. as, ἑλεῖχος ἀπιστίας τὸ πῶς περὶ Θεοῦ λέγειν.

6. It supplies the place of a Noun left out by Ellipsis; as, Ἰάκωβος ὁ τῷ Ἀλφαίῳ, James, the son of Alpheus.

7. It is often used for ἄτος and ἐκείνος, when joined with μὲν and καί. as, οἱ μὲν καλοὶ, οἱ δὲ κακοὶ, these indeed are good, but these are bad.

8. Every Verb agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person; every Adjective, with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; every Relative, with its Antecedent in Gender and Number.

9. Neuters of the Plural Number have generally a Verb of the Singular; as, πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, all things were made by him.

10. Dual Nouns are often joined to Plural Adjectives or Verbs; as, ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ψευδῶν, of both falsehoods: δύο καιρὸς τῷ λέγειν, appoint two opportunities of speaking.

11. Sometimes Plural Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine Genders have Singular Verbs; as, ἀχέεται ὄμφαι, the woods resound.

12. Plural Adjectives often change their Substantives into a Genitive Case ; as, φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, for φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι, wicked men.

13. Substantives are often used for Adjectives ; as, τὴν ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἐξέμαθον, I have learned the Greek tongue.

14. The Relative and Antecedent are often put in the same Case ; as, ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ ᾧ εἶπεν, they believed the word which he spoke.

15. The word ἔνεκα is often understood ; as, μακάριος τῆς πίστεως, blessed for his faith.

16. A Genitive Case put by itself denotes abominating or detesting ; as, τῆς ἀναιδεΐας, O the impudence !

17. Adjectives which signify condemnation, desire, dignity, distinction, ignorance, knowledge, plenty, want, &c., govern a Genitive Case.

18. So do Nouns Partitive, Indefinite, Interrogative, Nouns of Number, Comparatives, and Superlatives ; and all than govern an Ablative in Latin.

19. Nouns expressing measure, praise, or dispraise, are also put in the Genitive Case : So is the Noun of price.

20. Some Adjectives which signify likeness govern a Genitive Case ; as, ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπῳ, like the man.

21. The Genitive Case of the Pronoun Primitive is put in the place of the Possessive ; as, πατήρ μου, for πατήρ ἐμός, my father.

22. Verbs of absolving, abstaining, accusing, admiring, attaining, beginning, casting lots, caring, commanding, condemning, contemning, depriving, desiring, despising, enjoying, filling, following, leaving, loving, neglecting, partaking, putting off, remembering, selling, sparing, and wanting, generally govern a Genitive Case ; as, ἀρχομαι λόγου, I begin my speech.

23. But some of them, an Accusative also ; as, ἔλαχε ἡμικλήρῃ, καὶ ἔδραν κατηγορῶν πεπραγμένων, καὶ ψεύδους.

24. Verbs of sense govern a Genitive Case ; save those that pertain to the sight, which govern an Accusative.

25. Verbs of changing govern a Genitive of the thing received, with an Accusative of the thing given ; as, ἀμείβεαι χρύσεια χαλκείων.

26. Verbs Passive often govern a Genitive of the agent with a Preposition, sometimes a Dative ; as, νῆς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται, the mind is corrupted by wine.

27. The Ablative Absolute in Latin is made by the Genitive in Greek; as, ἐμὲ διδάσκοντος, when I was teaching: Sometimes by the Dative; as, παρίοντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ, at the close of the year. Sometimes the Substantive is omitted; as, ἐλθόντων δέ.

28. Verbs of the Active Voice have often the signification of the Passive, and have also a Passive construction; as, ἀπαλλάττω ὑπό σε, I am freed by thee.

29. The Impersonals, δεῖ, δεῖται, προσέδει, it is necessary; δοκεῖ, it seemeth; μέλει, it is cared for; μεταμέλει, it repenteth; προσήκει, it belongeth; διαφέρει, it concerneth; μέτεσι, it partakes of; ἐνδέχεται, it may be; govern a Dative, or a Dative with a Genitive; as, διαφέρει μοι τῷτο πάμπλου, this concerns me much; μετέμελεν αὐτῷ τῆς ὁδοῦ, it repented him of his journey; δεῖ μοι πολέμου, I have need of war.

30. Adjectives signifying contrariety, disprofit, likeness, profit, unlikeness, &c., govern a Dative Case; as, φίλος σοι, friendly to thee.

31. Verbs put acquisitively, also Verbs of agreeing, discoursing together, envying, following, giving, helping, hurting, leaning, obeying, praying, rejoicing, reproving, resisting, striving, upbraiding, govern a Dative Case; as, ἕπομαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς, I follow the ancients.

32. So do these Impersonals; συμβαίνει, it is meet; ἔξεσι, it is lawful; πρός ἐστι, it is over and above; γίνεται, it is; and ὁρέπεται, it becometh.

33. Nouns signifying the cause, the instrument, or manner, of doing, are put in the Dative Case; as, ἤλασε ξίφει, καὶ ἄπεφνε δόλω, & κράτει, he smote him with a sword, and killed him by deceit, not by strength.

34. The Verb χράσθαι, and Verbs and Adjectives compounded with σὺν and ὁμῶς, govern a Dative Case; as, μηκέτι ὑδροπότει, ἀλλ' οἶνον ὀλίγον χρῶ, drink no longer water, but use a little wine; συγχαίρειν χρὴ τοῖς, we must rejoice with our friends; ὁμοιόσιος τῷ Πατρὶ, consubstantial with the Father.

35. Sometimes χράσθαι governs an Accusative.

36. Adjectives, if κατὰ, as to, is understood, govern an Accusative Case; as, Ῥωμαῖος πατρίδα, a Roman as to his country.

37. So do Active and Deponent Verbs; as, νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν, καὶ γέροντα νοθεύειν, ταῦτό ἐστι, it is the same thing to cure a dead man, and to instruct an old man.

38. As likewise Verbs Passive, by the figure Synecdoche ; as, *πλήττομαι τὴν κεφαλὴν*, I am struck upon the head.

39. Every Verb admits of an Accusative of its cognate signification ; as, *ἐχάρησαν χαρὰν μεγάλην*.

40. Verbs of speaking or doing, with the Adverbs *καλῶς* or *κακῶς*, or the like, govern an Accusative Case ; as, *καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοῖς μισῶντας ὑμᾶς*, do good to those that hate you.

41. So do the Impersonals, *χρὲν*, it behoveth ; *πρέπει*, it becometh ; *δεῖ*, it behoveth ; and most others, with an Infinitive Mood.

42. Verbs Passive sometimes govern an Accusative ; as, *μωρῷ ὃ πιστεύεται τὴν ἀρχήν*, government is not entrusted to a fool.

43. Some Verbs govern divers Cases ; as, *ἐπιλείπει μοι (καὶ με) τόδε*, this is wanting to me ; *ἄρχει τῆς πόλεως*, (καὶ τῇ πόλει,) he is chief over the city ; *λοιδορῶ σοι*, (καὶ σε,) I reproach thee ; *προσκυνῶ τῷ Θεῷ*, (καὶ τὸν Θεόν,) I worship God.

44. Verbs compounded with Prepositions govern the same Cases with the Prepositions themselves ; as, *ἀπολέλυσαι τῆς ἀσθενείας*, thou art loosed from thine infirmity ; *συζήτομεν αὐτῷ*, we shall live with him ; *παραβαίνετε τὴν ἐντολὴν*, ye transgress the commandment.

45. The Infinitive Mood follows Verbs or Adjectives ; as, *βεβλόμεθα γινῶναι*, we would know ; *ἄξιος κληθῆναι*, worthy to be called.

46. It has sometimes a Nominative Case before it ; as, *φάσκοντες εἶναι σοφοί*, pretending that they were wise.

47. The Infinitive Mood is sometimes put for the Imperative, another Verb being understood ; as, *μὴ κλαίειν*, for *μὴ ἄρχῃ* or *δεῖ κλαίειν*, do not weep.

48. It is frequently joined to the Neuter Article, and used as a Noun through all the Cases ; as, *Nom.* τὸ λαλεῖν, talking ; *Gen.* τὸ λίαν τῆ φιλεῖν, the excess of love ; *Dat.* τῷ χαίρειν ἔπεται, follows rejoicing ; *Acc.* κατὰ τὸ δύνασθαι, according to their ability.

49. It is used, with or without an Article, instead of Gerunds and Supines ; as, *καιρὸς ὑμῖν τῆ ἀπιέναι ἀπὸ τῆ μάχηςθαι*, *πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι με*, it is time for you to depart from fighting, to bury me ; *ᾧρα ἀπιέναι* λέγειν αἰσχρόν.

50. Verbs of the Infinitive Mood are used with the Verb *μέλλω* for the Future of all Verbs ; as, *μέλλει ζητεῖν*, he will seek ; *μέλλει παραδίδοσθαι*, he will be delivered.

51. When necessity is signified, Verbals in *τέον* are used, which for the most part govern a Dative or Accusative; as, *ιτέον μοι*, I must go: Yet they often govern the Cases of their Verbs; as, *μνημονευτέον Θεῷ*, we must think of God.

52. Participles govern the Cases of their Verbs; as, *δλιγωρῶν τῆς παιδείας*, despising instruction.

53. Participles are sometimes put instead of Nouns; as, *εὖ εἰδώς*, for *εἰδήμων τόξων*, well skilled at the bow.

54. A Participle, agreeing with the Nominative Case of the foregoing Verb, is often used for the Infinitive Mood; especially in Verbs of persevering and leaving off, of knowledge or affection; as, *ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει*, persevere in loving me.

55. Verbal Adjectives, which signify Passively, and Participles in *τέος*, *τέα*, *τέον*, govern a Dative Case; as, *τίμιος παντὶ τῷ λαῷ*, had in reputation among all the people; *βαδισέον μοι*, I must go.

56. The Noun of time which answers the question, when? is put in the Genitive or Dative, rarely in the Accusative; as, *ἦλθε νυκτός*, he came by night; *τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ*, the third day; *ῥῶραν ἐβδόμην*, the seventh hour.

57. But that which answers the question, how long? is put in the Accusative or Dative, rarely in the Genitive; *ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς*, he tarried three months; *εἴκοσιν ὅλοις ἔτεσιν*, twenty whole years; *νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας*, night and day.

58. The Proper Name of a place is commonly used with a Preposition; as, *ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν*, from Athens; *εἰς Βρεταννίαν*, to Britain; *ἐν τῇ Ρώμῃ*, in Rome.

SECTION XV.

OF PROSODY.

1. Long vowels and diphthongs may be short, if the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong.

2. But sometimes even a short vowel is made long before a long vowel or a diphthong, by poetical license.

3. A doubtful vowel before another is not necessarily made short.

4. A short vowel before a Mute and a Liquid is either long or short, and sometimes before a Liquid only; as,

—Αὐτὰς δὲ ἐλάρια τεῦχε κύνεσσι.

5. The letter α is always short in the Superlative Degree; as, σοφοτάτω.

6. Nouns ending in $\iota\alpha$ having an acute, which makes the last syllable long, have the last but one short; as, σοφία, Μαρία: Except ἀνία, κονία, καλία, ὀρμία.

7. The Privative Particle α in Composition is short; and so are ζα, αρι, ερι, βρι, δυς.

8. Υ is short in Nouns of many syllables ending in $\upsilon\eta$ and $\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$: as, γηθοσύνη, βραδύτης, γλυκύτης.

9. A final is short; as, ἡ τράπεζα, a table.

10. But it is long in Nouns ending in $\epsilon\alpha$, $\alpha\alpha$, $\delta\alpha$, $\theta\alpha$ in $\epsilon\iota\alpha$, from Verbs ending in $\epsilon\upsilon\omega$ in $\iota\alpha$, except $\acute{\alpha}\iota\alpha$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\pi\acute{o}\tau\iota\eta\iota\alpha$ in words of many syllables in $\alpha\iota\alpha$ in Adjectives in $\epsilon\iota\alpha$ in Nouns in $\rho\alpha$, not having a diphthong before them, as χαρά, joy; in the Feminine Articles of the Dual Number; in the Vocative Case of Nouns in $\alpha\varsigma$ of the First Declension, as $\tilde{\alpha}$ Αἰνεία in the Dual Number of the First and Second Declension; in poetic Vocative Cases; in the Doric α in the Genitive Case, as $\tau\tilde{\epsilon}$ Αἰνεία, for Αἰνείε, of Æneas.

11. $\alpha\upsilon$ final is short; as, τράπεζαν, ἔτυψαν, μέλαν.

12. These are excepted; $\omega\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, all, (unless in its Compounds,) Nouns of the Masculine Gender ending in $\alpha\upsilon$, Adverbs, words in $\alpha\upsilon$ of the First Declension, and of the Second, if it hath an acute on the last syllable but one; as, Φιλίαν.

13. $\alpha\rho$ final is short; as, νέκταρ, nectar; ὄναρ, a dream.

14. But the monosyllables, Κάρ, a Carian, Ψάρ, a starling, are long: Γάρ is common.

15. $\alpha\varsigma$ final is long.

16. Except Nouns of the Feminine Gender, as, λαμπάς, a lamp, and many of the Masculine or Neuter: Also Adverbs, Accusative Cases of the Plural Number of the Third Declension, and ἡμέας, ὑμέας, σφέας.

17. ι final is short; as, μέλι, honey.

18. Except Adverbs and Pronouns increased by a Paragoge, as νυνὶ, ἔτσιν, made out of ϵ by the Attics; as, οἶ for ὀδῆ, ταυτὶ for ταυτά: Also, κρι, barley, and the names of the letters ξι, πι.

19. $\iota\upsilon$ final is short.

20. But Nouns of Two Terminations, as ῥιν, λῖν, δελφιν, ἀκλιν, are long.

21. The letter ν is short in Diminutives ending in $\iota\upsilon\nu$, in

Comparatives of the Neuter Gender, in many Adjectives and Substantives in *ιος* as, ἄξιον, βίον.

22. As also in Nouns Possessive, and Nouns which signify matter, ending in *ιος* as, ἀνθρώπινος, λίθινος.

23. *Ις* final is short ; as, πῶλις.

24. But it is long in words whose increase is long ; and in words of one syllable, the Indefinite *τις* excepted.

25. *Υ* final is short ; as, σὺ, δάκρυ, γλυκύ.

26. But it is long in *υῖ*, γρῦ, μῦ, νῦ and in the Third Person Singular of the Imperfect and Second Indefinite of Verbs in *μι* of the Fourth Conjugation ; as, ἔδου, ἔφου.

27. *Υν* final is short, except circumflected words, as, νῦν, now, μῦν words which have two Terminations, or *υς* long in the Nominative ; the First Person of Verbs in *μι*.

28. *Υρ* final is long ; as, τὸ πῦρ, fire ; except in the oblique Cases.

29. *Υς* final is short : But it is long in *κώμυς* in words of one syllable, as *μῦς* in Participles ending in *υς*, as *zeugnús* and in Nouns which are declined with *υς* pure. It is either long or short in *ιχθύς*.

30. The quantity in the last syllable of the Nominative generally remains the same in the other Cases ; as, *Τιτάν*, *Τιτάνος*, *Τιτάνι*.

31. A, the Æolic increase of the Genitive Case, is long ; as, *Αινείας*, of Æneas ; *Μουσῶν*, of the Muses.

32. A, the increase of the Fifth Declension, is short in words of the Neuter Gender in *α*, *ας*, *αρ* except *ψαρ*, *ψαρός*.

33. So also in words of the Masculine and Feminine Gender in *ας* in Nouns in *ψ*, as, *Ἀραψ*, *Ἀραβος* and most words ending in *ξ*.

34. And in words of the Masculine and Feminine Gender in *αρ* and *λς* as, *ὁ μάκαρ*, blessed ; *ἡ ἅλς*, the sea.

35. *Αν* increases *ανος* long ; except *τάλανος* and *μέλανο*.

36. *Αυς* increases *αος* short ; as, *ναῦς*, *ναός*.

37. The increase *ι* is long in Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine Gender which have Two Terminations ; as, *ἄκτις* and *ἄκτιν*, *ἄκτινος* and in Monosyllables ; except *Δίς*, *Διός* *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*.

38. The increase *ι* is short in Nouns of the Neuter Gender, in Nouns of the Masculine or Feminine which increase in *ιος*, *ιδος*, and *ιτος*, without an accent.

39. And in Nouns of the Feminine Gender which have an Acute on *ἰδος* as, *ἡ πατρίς, πατρίδος*.

40. Also in most Nouns ending in *ιξ* and *ιψ* as, *ἡ θριξ, τριχός*.

41. Monosyllables in *υς* increase short; as, *ὁ μῦς, μύος*.

42. Also Nouns of the Neuter Gender in *υ*, Nouns penacuted, Nouns that have an Acute on the last syllable, and circumflected Nouns ending in *υς* and *υρ* as, *ὁ νέκυς, νέκυος*· *ὁ μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος*.

43. But *υ* is long in Nouns which end both in *υν* and *υς* as, *Φόρκυς* and *Φόρκυν, Φόρκυνος*.

44. Nouns ending in *υξ* and *υψ* increase long; except *γρῦψ, γρυπός*, and *γῦψ, γυπός*.

45. A doubtful vowel has the same quantity in the Preterimperfect Tense, as well of the Active as of the Passive Voice, of all Moods, and in the Participles, as it hath in the Present; as, *κρίνω, ἔκρινον, κρίνομαι, ἐκρινόμεν, κρινόμενος*· the syllable *κρι* being long everywhere.

46. Verbs in *άνω* have the last syllable but one short, unless they are formed from the Future Tense; as, *αὔξάνω*, from *αὔξήσω*.

47. Verbs in *ύνω* have the last syllable but one long in the Present and Preterimperfect Tense; as, *μολύνω*.

48. Verbs in *ύω* and *ίω* have the last syllable but one either long or short.

49. If a doubtful vowel be short in the First Future or First Indefinite, it is also short in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Active and Passive Voice of all Moods; as, *γελάω, γελάσω, γεγέλακα*.

50. The Third Person Plural of the Preterperfect Tense in *ασι* is always long.

51. So is the Participle of the Feminine Gender of the First Indefinite in *ασα*.

52. The reduplication of Verbs in *μι*, unless Position hinders it, is short.

53. The letter *υ* of the Fourth Conjugation, in the Singular Number of the Active Voice, is long; but it is short in the Dual and Plural Number of the Passive and Middle Voice.

54. The letter *υ* is short in the Singular Number of the Imperative Mood of Polysyllables; but it is long in words of two syllables; as, *κλύθι μεν, Ἀργυρότοξε*.

55. The kinds of Verses are nearly the same among the Greeks as among the Latins.

SECTION XVI.

OF THE DIALECTS IN THE GREEK TONGUE.

1. A DIALECT is the various forms of Pronunciation peculiar to several sorts of people speaking one and the same language.

2. The Dialects in Greek are four; the Attic, the Ionic, the Doric, and the Æolic.

1.—THE ATTIC.

1. The Attic Dialect contracts,

(1.) By cutting off a vowel or diphthong between two words; as, ταὐτὸ for τὸ αὐτὸ, κείς for καὶ εἰς.

(2.) By joining two separate vowels or diphthongs; as, τὰμὰ for τὰ ἐμὰ, προὔργε for πρὸ ἔργε.

(3.) By uniting syllables, while it retains the letters; as, Νηρῆδες for Νηρηίδες.

(4.) By dropping one vowel, that the two others might be contracted; as, ἐμυδόκει for ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει.

(5.) By dropping one vowel, and uniting two others; as, ἐμυποδύνει for ἐμοὶ ὑποδύνει.

(6.) By dropping one vowel, and uniting two others in a Contraction; as, ἐν τὰθιοπίᾳ for ἐν τῇ Αἰθιοπίᾳ.

(7.) Also by contracting syllables in the same word, and omitting letters; as, ποῶν for ποιῶν.

2. This Dialect changes σ into ξ, as, ξὺν for σύν into ρ, as, θαρρέειν for θαρσεῖν into τ, as, πράττω for πράσσω.

3. It casts away ι from αι and ει as, κλάω for κλαίω.

4. It changes ο into ω as, νεῶς for ναός.

5. It joins εν to the end of words, and ι to Adverbs; as, ἔκεν, νυνὶ for νῦν.

6. It puts νυνδὶ for νῦν δέ, ὀψὶ for ὀψέ, in Compounds; as, ὀψιμαθής.

2.—THE IONIC.

1. The Ionics drop a consonant; as, κρέας for κρέατος.

2. They assume an ε as, μυσῶν for μυσῶν.

3. They change α long into αε as, ἄεθλος for ἄθλος εἰ into ηῖ, as, ἀληθῆια for ἀλήθεια α into ηῖ, as, Θρήξ for Θράξ φ into αοι, as, αοιδὴ for ᾠδὴ αυ into ωῦ, as, ἐμωυτέε for ἐμεινυτέ.

4. They change εο and ε into ευ as, πλέον and πλεῦν, into πλεῦν α and ε into η as, δίκηκονος for διάκονος, and θεῖον for θεῖον.

5. They add *σι* or *ι* to the Datives of Parisyllabic Nouns ; as, *λόγοισι* for *λογοῖς*.

6. Sometimes they insert *ι* in the middle of a word ; as *εῖως*, from *εως* : Sometimes they drop it ; as, *μέζων* for *μεῖζων*.

7. They also reject the Aspirates, as, *ἐπορᾶν* for *ἐφορᾶν* put *κ* for *π*, as, *κῶς* for *πῶς* and form the Genitives of Parisyllabics in *οιο* instead of *ε*, as, *λόγοιο* for *λόγε*.

3.—THE DORIC.

1. The Dorics change *η*, *ω*, *ε*, *ο*, and *υ*, into *α* as, *μᾶν* for *μῆν*, a month ; *τιμᾶν* for *τιμῶν*, of honours ; *μέγαθος* for *μέγεθος*, as the Ionics ; *ἄσσα*, for *ᾠσα* or *ᾠσσα* and *χρύσα* for *χρυσῆ*.

2. They change *ει* into *αι*, as, *φθαίρω* for *φθείρω* *ει* into *η*, as, *λαβῆν* for *λαβεῖν* *αν* and *υ* into *ω*, as, *ᾠλαξ* for *αὔλαξ*, *μώσας* for *μέσας*.

3. They reject *ι* from the Infinitive ; as, *λαβέν* for *λαβεῖν*.

4. They often put the Plural of the Feminine for the Singular ; as, *καλὰς* for *καλήν*.

4.—THE ÆOLIC.

1. The Æolics reject the rough Breathing, as, *ἡμέρα* for *ἡμέρα* draw back the accent, as, *κάλος* for *καλός*.

2. They also put *αι* for *α*, as, *καλαῖς* for *καλάς* *ἄων* for *ᾠν*, as, *μεσᾶν* for *μεσῶν* *οισα* for *εσα*, as, *τύπλοισα* for *τύπλισα* *β* for *ρ*, instead of the aspiration, as, *βρόδον* for *ρόδον*. Some put *ἔμβροτον* for *ἤμαρτον*, I have sinned ; changing the Breathing, transposing the *ρ*, and changing *α* into *ο*.

3. They change *μμ* into *ππ* as, *ὄππατα* for *ὄμματα*.

A Table of the Terminations of the several Dialects.

THE PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

					Masculine.						
					Dual.			Plural.			
					N.	G.	V.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Com. ὁ	τῷ	τῷ	τὸν		τῷ	τοῖν	τῷ	οἱ	τῶν	τοῖς	τὰς
	τοῖο I.					τοῖν I.		τοὶ D.	τοῖσι I.	A.	
	τῷ & τεῷ D.									τῷς D.	
	τέω P.										
					Feminine.						
Com. ἡ	τῇς	τῇ	τὴν		τὰ	ταῖν	τὰ	αἱ	τῶν	ταῖς	τάς
	ᾶ	τᾶς	τᾶν D.					ταὶ τᾶν D.			
								τάων Æ.			
								τῇς & τῇσι I. A.			

Neuter.											
Singular.				Dual.				Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.	G.	D.		N.	G.	D.	A.
Com. τὸ	τῷ	τῷ	τὸ	τῶ	τοῖν	τῶ		τὰ	τῶν	τοῖς	τὰ
	τοῖο I.				τοῖν I.			τάων Æ.			
	τῷ & τεῷ D.							τοῖσι I.A.			
	τέω P.										

THE SUBJUNCTIVE ARTICLE.

Masculine.

Com. ὁς	ῷ	ῷ	ὄν	οῖν	οἱ	ῶν	οῖς	ῶς
ὁ P.	ὅτε	ὅτῳ A.					ὁτέων	ὁτέοισι I.
	ὅτεν D.	ὅτεω P.						
	ὁτέω I.							
	ὁτῷ Æ.							
	τῷ	τῷ	τὸν I. D.					

Feminine.

Com. ἡ	ῇ	ῇ	ῇν	ᾷ	αῖν	αἱ	ᾶν	αῖς	ᾷς
	τῇς	τῇ	τῇν I.						
ᾷ	τᾷς	τᾷ	τὰν D.						

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.	G.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com. ας	ε	α	αν	α	α	αιν	αι	ῶν	αις	ας	αι
ης	ε	η	ην	η							
ης	εω	η	ην & εα				έων	ης & ησι	εως I.		
ας	α	α	αν				ᾶν D.	αῖσι A.	αις Æ.		
	αο Æ.						άων Æ.				

ω, by Crasis from εω, P.

Com. α	ης	η	αν	α	α	αιν	αι	ῶν	αις	ας	αι
η	—	—	ην	η							
η	ης	η	ην				έων	ης I. & ησι I.A.			
α	ας	α	αν				ᾶν	αῖσι D.			
							άων Æ.				

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Com. ος	ε	φ	ον	ε	ω	οιν	οι	ων	οις	ες	οι
ον	—	—	—	ον	—	—	α	—	—	α	α
	οιο I.					οῖν I.			οιοι I. A.		
									ως & ος D.		
Com. ως	ω	φ	ων	ως	φ	φν	ω	ων	φς	ως	ω
ων	—	—	—	ων	—	—	ω	—	—	ω	ω
	ωο	φο	P.								

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	N.	G.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	α	υ	ος	ι	α	ε	ες	ων	σι	ας	ες
	ων	ρ					α		ξι	α	α
	σ	ξι	ψ	ν					ψι		
									εσσι	& εσι	P.

THE FIRST CLASS OF CONTRACTS.

	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.A.	G.D.	V.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ης	εος	ει	εα	ες	εε	έοιν	εε	εες	έων	εσι	εας	εες
	ες		η	ες					εις	ῶν	—	εις	εις
	ες	ει				η	οῖν	η	εα		εα	εα	
	ος		ος	ος					η		η	η	
	ευς	Æ.	ην	A.							εσσι	I.P.	
	& D.		ης	A.									

SECOND CLASS.

Com.	ις	ιος	ιῖ	ιι	ι	ιε	ιοιν	ιες	ιων	ισι	ιας	ιες
	ι	—	—	ι	ι	—	—	ια	—	—	ια	ια
	εος	ει				εε	εοιν	εες	εων	εσι	εας	εες I.
	ηος	ηι	P.			η		εις		εις	A.	εις I.
	εως	ει	A.									

THIRD CLASS.

Com.	εὺς	έος	έῖ	έα	εῦ	έε	έοιν	έες	έων	εὔσι	έας	έες
			εῖ					εῖς			εῖς	εῖς
	εὔς	Æ.	ῆι	ῆα	I.	ῆε	I.	ῆες	ῆων	ῆεσσι	ῆας	ῆες I.
	έως	A.	ῆ	P.						ῆσσι	I.	
	ῆος	I.	ᾶ	A.						έσι	P.	
	εἰος	I.										
	ιος	B.										
	ηος	Æ.										
	ειος	Æ.										
	εος	A.										

FOURTH CLASS.

Com.	ὠ	όος	οῖ	όα	οῖ	ὠ	οῖν	ὠ	οἶ	ῶν	οῖς	ὠς	οἶ
	ὠς	ῶς	οῖ	ῶ									
	ῶς			ῶν	Æ.								
				ῶν	I.								
				ὠ	A.								

FIFTH CLASS.

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.						
	N. G.	D. A.	V.	N.A.	G.D.	V.	N.	G.	D. A.	V.			
Com.	ας	αιος	αι	ας	ας	αιε	αιοιν	αιε	αια	αιων	ας	αια	αια
Sync.	ας	αι			ας	αιοιν	ας	αα	αιων		αα	αα	
Cras.	ως	α			α	ων	α	α	ων		α	α	

THE DIALECTS OF PRONOUNS.

Ἐγώ.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ἐγὼ	ἐμεῖ μῑ	ἐμοὶ μοι	ἐμέ με
Att.	ἐγώῃ		ἐμοιῃ	
Dor.	ἐγώνη ἐγών	ἐμεῦ	ἐμίν	
	ἐγώῃα			
Æol.	ἐγών	ἐμεῦ ἐμοῖο ἐμέο		
		ἐμέοθεν Parag.		
		ἐμέθεν Sync.		
Poet.		ἐμεῖο		
Bæot.	ἰώγα ἰώνγα			

Dual.

	Nom. & Acc.	Gen. & Dat.
Com.	νῶ	νῶν
Dor.	ἄμμε	
Æol.	ἄμμε	
Poet.	νῶι	νῶϊν

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	
Com.	ἡμεῖς	ἡμῶν	ἡμῖν	
Dor.	ἄμμες ἄμμες	ἄμῶν ἄμέων	ἄμῖν	ἄμᾶς
Æol.	ἄμμες	ἄμμων ἄμμέων	ἄμμιν ἄμμι	ἄμμας
Ion.	ἡμέες	ἡμέων (P. ἡμείων ἡμίν)		ἡμέας

Σύ.

Singular.

Com.	σὺ	σῑ	σοῖ	σῑ
Dor.	τὺ τύγα τύνη	σεῦ τεῦ τεοῖο	ροῖ	τὲ τὺ
Æol.		σεῦ τεῦ		
Ion.		σοῖο σέο		
Poet.		σεῖο σέοθεν σέθεν	τὶν τεῖν	

Dual.

	Nom. & Acc.	Gen. & Dat.
Com.	σφῶ	σφῶν
Dor.	ῥμμε	
Æol.	ῥμμε	
Poet.	σφῶϊ	σφῶϊν

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ῥμεῖς	ῥμῶν	ῥμῖν	ῥμας
Dor.	ῥμμες ῥμες		ῥμμιν ῥμμι	ῥμμας
Æol.	ῥμμες	ῥμμῶν ῥμμέων	ῥμμιν ῥμμι	ῥμμας
Ion.	ῥμέες	ῥμέων		ῥμέας
Poet.	ῥμεῖς	ῥμέων	ῥμῖν	

Οἱ.

Singular.

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ῥ	οἷ	ῥ
Dor.	εῖ		μῖν* νῖν
Æol.	εῖ		
Ion.	εῖο		εῖ
Poet.	εῖο		
	εῖθεν Parag.		
	εῖθεν Sync.		

Dual.

	Nom. & Acc.	Gen. & Dat.
Com.	σφῆ	σφῖν
Poet.	σφῶε σφῆε	σφῶϊν

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.			
Com.	σφεῖς	σφῶν	σφῖσι	σφεας			
Dor.	σφες			σφε			
Ion.	σφέες	σφέων	σφῖν	σφέας			
Poet.		σφεῖων	σφῖ σφῖν	σφε			
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
Com.	σὸς	σῆ	σὸν	Com.	ὸς	ῆ	ὸν
Dor.	τεὸς	τεῖ	τεὸν	Poet.	ἐὸς	ἐῆ	ἐὸν

τῆνος, for ἐκείνος, D.

* Mlv, pro ejus, ipsius, vel illius, indeclinabile, et significat ipsum, ipsam, ipse, ipsa.

From the Plural, ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον, Dor. ἀμὸς, ἀμά, Poet. ἀμή, ἀμόν· ὑμὸς, ὑμή, or ὑμά, ὑμόν, for ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρα, ὑμέτερον· σφὸς, σφῆ, or σφά, σφὸν, for σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον· ὅτος and ἐκεῖνος, Æol.

Εἰμι, I am :

(With a grave accent, to distinguish it from εἶμι, *eo*, circumflected.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. εἰμι	εῖς or εἶ	ἐς
ἔμμι D.	ἔη — ἔει A.	ἐντὶ D.
ἦμι Æ.	ἔσσι P.	
D. ἐσδὸν	ἐσδὸν	
P. ἐσμεν	ἐσε	εἰσὶ
εἰμέες D.	ἐτε P.	ἔασι I.
ἔμεν P.		εὔτε Æ.
εἰμέν		ἐντὶ D.

Imperfect.

S. ἦν	ἦς	ἦ or ἦν Att.
ἔα P.	ἦσθα Æ.	ἦς Att.
ἦ A.	ἔησθα P.	ἔη P.
ἦα P.	ἦες	ἦε
ἔσκον	ἔσκεις	ἔσκε
ἔον	ἔες	ἦη
εἶν	εἶς	
ἦην A.	ἔεις	
D. ἦτον	ἦτην	
ἦσον	ἦσην	
ἔτον	ἔτην	
ἔσον	ἔσην	
P. ἦμεν	ἦτε	ἦσαν
ἦμες D.		ἔσαν ἔσσαν ἔσκον P.
		ἦν Sync.

First Future.

S. ἔσομαι	ἔσῃ	ἔσεται
ἔσσομαι P.	ἔσση ἔσσειαι P.	ἔσσειαι ἐσσειῖται P.
ἔσῃμαι D.	ἔσει A. D.	ἔσειται D.
ἔσευμαι	ἔσειαι	ἔσαι Sync.
D. ἐσόμεθον	ἔσεσθον	ἔσεσθον
P. ἐσόμεθα	ἔσεσθε	ἔσονται ἔσσονταί P.

Preterpluperfect.

S. ἤμην ἦσο ἦτο D. ἤμεθον ἦσθον ἦσθην P. ἤμεθα ἦσθε ἦντο
ἔαλο εἶαλο I.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ἴσθι or ἔστο, ἔσω
ἔσθι P. ἔσσο ἔσσω P. ἦτω D.
εἶ by Crasis P.
D. ἔσων ἔσων
P. ἔσε ἔσωσαν or ἔσων Att.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. εἶην εἶης εἶη, or εἴοιμι εἴοις εἴοι I.
D. εἶητον εἶήτην
P. εἶημεν εἶητε εἶησαν εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν Sync.
Future. ἐσοίμην ἐσοιο ἐσοιτο, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ὦ ἦς ἦ	ἦτον ἦτον	ὦμεν ἦτε ὦσι
εἶω P. εἶης εἶη P.	εἶητον P.	εἶωμεν εἶητε εἶωσι P.
ἔω I. ἔης I. ἔη I.	ἔητον I.	ἔωμεν ἔητε I.
ἦσθα A. ἦσι I.	ἔησι I.	ὦμες

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

εἶναι—ἔμεν I. ἦμεν or ἦμες D. ἔμεναι A. ἔμμεναι Æ. εἵμεναι P.
Future. ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. ὦν ἔσα ὄν, &c. ἔων ἔσσα ἔδν I. εἶς εἶσα ἐν Æ.
Fut. ἐσόμεν-ος η ον, &c. ἐσσόμενος P.

The Dialects of the Verb Active.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ὦ εἶς εἶ	εἶτοι εἶτον	οἶμεν εἶτε οἶσι
ἦς η Æol.		οἶμες οντι Dor.
εἶ ε Dor.		

Imperfect, and Indefinite 2.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ον ες ε	ετον έτην	ομεν ετε ον
σκον σκες σκε,	without the Augment, I. & P. οσαν B.	

Future 1.

ω εις ει	ετον ετον	ομεν ετε οσι
ω̃ ιεις̃ ιει̃	ιει̃τον ιει̃τον	ι̃ομεν ιει̃τε ι̃οσι
from Verbs in ιζω, having more than two syllables.		
ω̃ εις̃ ει̃	ει̃τον ει̃τον	̃ομες̃ ει̃τε̃ ̃οντι D.
		ε̃ομες̃, ε̃οντι
έω έεις̃ έει̃	I. & P. in Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.	

Indefinite 1.

α ας α	ατον άτην	αμεν ατε αν
ασκον ασκες ασκε I. P.		αμες ασαν B.

Preterperfect.

α ας ε	ατον ατον	αμεν ατε ασι
		αμες D. αντι D.
		αν B.
αα αας αε, &c., I.		

Preterpluperfect.

ειν εις ει	ειτον ει̃την	ειμεν ει̃τε εισαν
ην ης η A. & D.		ειμες D. εσαν A. & I.
εα εε I.		

Future 2.

ω̃ εις̃ ει̃	ει̃τον ει̃τον	̃ομεν̃ ει̃τε̃ ̃οσι
		̃ομες̃ ̃ον̃τι̃ ευ̃ν̃τι̃ D.
έω έεις̃ έει̃	έει̃τον, &c., Ion.	

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

ε έτω	ετον έτων	ετε έτωσαν
		όντων A.

Indefinite 1.

ον άτω	ατον άτων	ατε άτωσαν
		άντων A.

Indefinite 2.

ε έτω	ετον έτων	ετε έτωσαν
οι I.		όντων A.

OPTATIVE.

Present, Preterperfect, Indefinite 2, and Future 1 & 2.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

οἶμι οἶς οἶ

οἶτον οἶτην

οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν

οἶμες D.

Indefinite 1.

αἶμι αἶς αἶ
εἶα εἶας εἶε Æ.

αἶτον αἶτην

αἶμεν αἶτε αἶεν

αἶμες D.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

In all the Tenses.

ὦ ῆς ῆ
ῆσι I.

ῆτον ῆτον

ὦμεν ῆτε ὠσι

ὦμες ὠντι

INFINITIVE.

Pres. & Fut. 1.

Perf.

εἶν

έναι

έμεν I.

έμεν I.

έμεναι A. D.

έμεναι D. A.

εν D.

έμεναι P.

Indef. 1.

Indef. 2. & Fut. 2.

αι

εἶν

έμεναι I. εἶεν έμεν I.

έμεναι A. D.

εν D.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Perfect.

ὦν ἔσα ὄν

ὡς υἷα ὀς

οἷσα D.

ὦν Æ. as, εἰρηκῶν, for εἰρηκῶς.

εὔσα Æ.

ῶσα ὡς A.

Indef. 1.

Fut. 2.

ας ασα αν

ὦν ἔσα ἔν A.

αις αισα αιν Æol.

έων έεσα έον I.

Indef. 2.

Fut. 1.

ὦν ἔσα ὀν

ὦν ἔσα ὄν

οἷσα D.

οἷσα D.

εὔσα Æ.

The Dialects in the Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ὁμαι η̄ εται	όμεθον εσθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται
σαι I.		όμεσθα A.
ηαι P.		όμεθεν Æol.
ει A.		

Imperfect.

όμεην ε̄ ετο	όμεθον εσθον έσθην	όμεθα εσθε οντο
σαι I.		όμεσθα A.
ευ D.		
σκη σκετο I. P.		

Indefinite 2.

ην ης η	ητον ήτην	ημεν ητε ησαν εν B.
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Future 2, & Paulo-post Future.

ομαι η̄ εται	όμεθον εσθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται
σαι I.		όμεσθα A.
ηαι P.		

Preterperfect.

μαι σαι ται	μεθον θον θον	μεθα θε ται, or μένοι (είσι)
		μεσθα A. αται I.

Preterpluperfect.

μην σο το	μεθον θον θην	μεθα θε το, or μένοι (ήσαν)
		μεσθα A. ατο I.

Indefinite 1.

δην δης δη	δητον δήτην	δημεν δητε δησαν δεν I.
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Future 1.

θήσ-ομαι η̄ εται	όμεθον εσθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται
σαι Ion.		όμεσθα D.

IMPERATIVE

Present.

ε̄ έσθω	εσθον έσθων	εσθε έσθωσαν
σο I. ευ D.		έσθων A.

The other Tenses have no Dialect.

OPTATIVE.

Present, Future 1 & 2, Paulo-post Future.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
οίμην οιο οίτο	οίμεθον οισθον οίσθην	οίμεθα οισθε οιντο οίμεσθα A. οίω I. P.
Indefinite 1 & 2.		
είην είης είη	είητον είήτην	είημεν είητε είησαν είμεν είτε είεν Sync. είμεζ D.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ωμαι η ηται	ώμεθον ησθον ήσθον	ώμεθα ησθε ωνται
εαι I.		ώμεσθα A.
ηαι P.		

Indefinite 1 & 2.

ῶ ῆς ῆ	ῆτον ῆτον	ῶμεν ῆτε ῶσι
έω έης έησι, &c., I.		ῶμεζ D. ὠντι D.

INFINITIVE.

Indef. 1 & 2. ῆναι ήμεναι D. ῆμεν I.

The Dialects in the Middle Voice.

INDICATIVE.

Indefinite 1.

άμην ω ατο	άμεθον ασθον άσθην	άμεθα ασθε ατο
αο I.		άμεσθα A.
α D.		

Indefinite 2.

όμην ε ετο	όμεθον εσθον έσθην	όμεθα εσθε οντο
εο I.		όμεσθα A.

Future 1.

ομαι η εται	όμεθον εσθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται
εμαι ῆ εϊται D.		
εὔμαι D. εαι I.		

Future 2.

εμαι ῆ εϊται	έμεθον εϊσθον εϊσθον	έμεθα εϊσθε ενται
εαι I.		
ηαι P.		

PARTICIPLES.

Future 2. τυπέμενος, τυπεύμενος D. ΑΕ.

IMPERATIVE.

Indefinite I.

Singular.

αι ἀσθῶ

Dual.

ασθον ἀσθων

Plural.

ασθε ἀσθωσαν
ἀσθων A.

In the other Moods, the Dialects are the same as in the Active and Passive.

The Dialects of Contract Verbs.

Present.

έω ὦ εἶς εἶ

εἶτον εἶτον

ἔμεν εἶτε ἔσι
εὔμεες εὖνι & ἔνι D.
εὔσι Æ.

άω ῶ ᾗς ᾗ
ῶ ῆς ῆ
όω άας άα
έω έεις έει I.

ᾗτον ᾗτον
ῆτον, &c., D.

ῶμεν ᾗτε ῶσι
όωμεν, &c., P.

όω ῶ οἶς οἶ

ἔτον ἔτον

ἔμεν ἔτε ἔσι
ἔμεες ἔντι D.

Imperfect.

εν εις ει
εσκον, &c., P. I.

εἶτον εἶτην

ἔμεν εἶτε εν
ενν D.

ων ας α
ης η
ασκον, &c., I.

ᾗτον ᾗτην
ῆτον ῆτην D.

ῶμεν ᾗτε ων

αα P.

εν ες ε
σκον, &c., I.

ἔτον ἔτην

ἔμεν ἔτε εν

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

ει εἴτω

εἶτον εἴτων

εἶτε εἴτωσαν
έντων A.

α ἄτω

ᾗτον ἄτων

ᾗτε ἄτωσαν
άντων A.

OPTATIVE.

Present.

οἶμι οἶς οἶ
οἶην οἶης οἶη, &c., A.
ὦην ὦης ὦη, &c., D.

οἶτον οἶτην

οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.
ἑμῖ	ᾧς	ᾧ	ᾧτον	ᾗτην	ᾧμεν	ᾧτε ᾧεν
ᾧην	ᾗης	ᾗη, &c., D.				
οἷμι	οῖς	οῖ	οῖτον	οῖτην	οἶμεν	οἶτε οἶεν
οῖην	οῖης	οῖη, &c., A.				
ὡήν	ὡής	ὡη, &c., D.				

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ᾧ	ᾧς	ᾧ	ᾧτον	ᾧτην	ᾧμεν	ᾧτε ᾧσι
		ᾧσι I.				ᾧντι D.
ᾧ	ᾧς	ᾧ	ᾧτον	ᾧτην	ᾧμεν	ᾧτε ᾧσι
	ᾧς	ᾧ	ᾧτον, &c., D.			

INFINITIVE.

Present.

εἶν	έμεναι A.	εν D.	ην & εις Æ.	ήμεναι P.
ᾧν	άμεναι A.	ην D.	αις Æ. άαν P.	ήμεναι P.
εῖν	όμεναι A.	οῖς & οῖν Æ.	εῖν D.	όμεναι P.

The Passive and Middle Voices are wanting.

The Dialects of Verbs in μι.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

ημι	ης	ησι	ητον	ητον	εμεν	ετε	εισι
		ητι D.			εαμεν I.		εντι D.
							εασι I.
			ητον	ητον	ημεν	ητε	ηντι D.
ημι	ης	ησι	ατον	ατον	αμεν	ατε	ασι
		ατι D.					αντι D.
							εασι I.
ωμι	ως	ωσι	οτον	οτον	ομεν	οτε	οσι
		ωτι D.					ωντι D.
							οασι I.
υμι	υς	υσι	υτον	υτοι	υμεν	υτε	υσι
							υντι D.
							υασι I.

Imperfect and Indefinite 2.

ην	ης	η	ετον	έτην	εμεν	ετε	εσαν
εα I.		εε I.					εν B.
εν	εις	ει A.					
σχον	σχες	σχε P. I.					

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν ἦς ἦ	ἄτον ἄτην	ἄμεν ἄτε ἄσαν
σκον σκες σκε P. I.		αν B.
ων ας α A.		
ων ως ω	οτον ότην	ομεν οτε οσαν
σκον σκες σκε P. I.		ον B.
εν ες ε A.		
υν υς υ	υτον ύτην	υμεν υτε υσαν
υσκον, &c., I.		
ἔς-ην ἦς ἦ	ἦτον ἦτην	ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν
ῥασκον I.		ἔσαν B.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

ετι ἔτω α D.	η Æ. P.	ει είτο A.
αθι ἄτω	ατον ἄτων	ατε ἄτωσαν
η A. α D.		
οθι ὄτω ε A. contract.	ωθι P.	οι D.

OPTATIVE.

Present.

εῖην εῖης εῖη	εῖητον εῖήτην	εῖημεν εῖητε εῖησαν
	and by Sync. εἴμεν, &c.	
αῖην αῖης αῖη	αῖητον αῖήτην	αῖημεν αῖητε αῖησαν
ῆην ῆης ῆη P.	by Sync. αἴμεν, &c.	
οῖην οῖης οῖη	οῖητον οῖήτην	οῖημεν οῖητε οῖησαν
ώην ώης ώη A.	by Sync. οἴμεν, &c.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ᾠ ῆς ῆ	ῆτον ῆτον	ᾠμεν ῆτε ᾠσι
ἔω ἔης ἔησι, &c., I.		
ᾠ ᾗς ᾗ	ᾗτον ᾗτον	ᾠμεν ᾗτε ᾠσι
ἔω ἔης ἔησι, &c., I.		
ᾠ ᾗς ᾗ	ᾗτον ᾗτον	ᾠμεν ᾗτε ᾠσι
ᾠσι I.		
ώω ώης ώή P.		

INFINITIVE.

Present.

έναι έμεναι D.	έμεν I.
άναι άμεναι D.	άμεν I.

Indefinite.

εἶναι έμεναι D.	έμεν I.
ῆναι ἦμεναι D.	ῆμεν I.

Present.

Indefinite.

όναι	όμεναι A. D.	όμεν I.	ἔναι	όμεναι A. D.	όμεν I.
ύναι	ύμεναι A. D.	ύμεν I.			

The Dialects of the Passive Voice of Verbs in μι.

Present.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

εμαί εσαι εταί

η A. εαι I.

αμαί ασαι αται

η A. εαι I.

άμεθον ασθον ασθον

άμεθα ασθε ανίαι

έαιαι I.

Imperfect.

έμην εσο ετο

ήμην &c., Ἄ. εο I. ευ D. & A.

άμην ασο ατο

αο I. ω A.

όμην οσο & A. οτο

ίς έαιο I.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

εσο έσθω I.

εο I.

& A. ευ D.

ασο άσθω

ω A.

αο I.

οσο or & A. όσθω

οι D.

The Dialects of the Middle Voice of Verbs in μι.

Indefinite 2.

έμην εσο ετο

εο I. & A. ευ D.

όμην οσο οτο

& A.

IMPERATIVE.

Indefinite 2.

έσο έσθω

εο I. & A. εϋ D.

όσο όσθω

& A.

In Adverbs are found ανε, σθεν, and σθε, for θεν and θε and on the other hand, in local Adverbs, οπιθεν, for οπισθεν· βαβαιαξ, for βαβαι· μόγισ, for μόλις, scarcely; δη, for δέ· ένθαυτα, for ένταυθα· αληθέως, truly, for αληθώς· πόκα, for πότε, when; όκα and όκκα, for ότε, when; μες, for μέν, truly; αις, for αις, always; ενδε, for ενδον, within; εικα, for εικεν, if; άλλοτα, for άλλοτε, otherwise.

In Prepositions are found εν, for εν· απαλ, for από· παραι, for παρά· καταλ, for κατά· ύπαλ, for ύπό· παρ, for παρά· άμπι, for άμφι· and ζά, in composition, for διά.