GREEK GRAMMAR

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William W. Goodwin

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GREEK GRAMMAR

BY

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REVISED AND ENLARGED

PREFACE.

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THE present work is a revised and enlarged edition of the Greek Grammar published in 1879, which was itself a revised and enlarged edition of the Elementary Greek Grammar of only 235 pages published in 1870. I trust that no one will infer from this repeated increase in the size of the book that I attribute ever increasing importance to the study of formal grammar in school. On the contrary, the growth of the book has come from a more decided opinion that the amount of grammar which should be learned by rote is exceedingly small compared with that which every real student of the Classics must learn in a very different way. When it was thought that a pupil must first learn his Latin and Greek Grammars and then learn to read Latin and Greek, it was essential to reduce a school grammar to its least possible dimensions. Now when a more sensible system leaves most of the details of grammar to be learned by the study of special points which arise in reading or writing, the case is entirely different; and few good teachers or good students are any longer grateful for a small grammar, which must soon be discarded as the horizon widens and new questions press for an answer. The forms of a language and the essential principles of its construction must be learned in the old-fashioned way, when the memory is vigorous and retentive; but, these once mastered, the true time to teach each principle of grammar is the moment when the pupil meets with it in his studies, and no grammar which is not thus practically illustrated ever becomes a living reality to the student. But it is not enough for a learner merely to meet each construction or form in isolated instances; for he may do this repeatedly, and yet know little of the general principle which the single example partially illustrates. Men saw apples fall and the moon and planets roll ages before the principle of gravitation was thought of. It is necessary,

therefore, not merely to bring the pupil face to face with the facts of a language by means of examples carefully selected to exhibit them, but also to refer him to a statement of the general principles which show the full meaning of the facts and their relation to other principles.[1] In other words, systematic practice in reading and writing must be supplemented from the beginning by equally systematic reference to the grammar. Mechanics are not learned by merely observing the working of levers and pulleys, nor is chemistry by watching experiments on gases; although no one would undertake to teach either without such practical illustrations. It must always be remembered that grammatical study of this kind is an essential part of classical study; and no one must be deluded by the idea that if grammar is not learned by rote it is not to be learned at all. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, that there has been no change of opinion among classical scholars about the importance of grammar as a basis of all sound classical scholarship; the only change concerns the time and manner of studying grammar and the importance to be given to different parts of the subject.

What has been said about teaching by reference and by example applies especially to syntax, the chief principles of which have always seemed to me more profitable for a pupil in the earlier years of his classical studies than the details of vowel-changes and exceptional forms which are often thought more seasonable. The study of Greek syntax, properly pursued, gives the pupil an insight into the processes of thought and the manner of expression of a highly cultivated people; and while it stimulates his own powers of thought, it teaches him habits of more careful expression by making him familiar with many forms of statement more precise than those to which he is accustomed in his own language. The Greek syntax, as it was developed and refined by the Athenians, is a most important chapter in the history of thought, and even those whose classical studies are limited to the rudiments cannot afford to neglect it entirely. For these reasons the chief increase in the present work has been made in the department of Syntax.

[1] These objects seem to me to be admirably attained in the *First Lessons in Greek*, prepared by my colleague, Professor John W. White, to be used in connection with this Grammar. A new edition of this work is now in press.

The additions made in Part I. are designed chiefly to make the principles of inflection and formation in Parts II. and III. intelligible. Beyond this it seems inexpedient for a general grammar to go. In Part II. the chief changes are in the sections on the Verb, a great part of which have been remodelled and rewritten. The paradigms and synopses of the verb are given in a new form. The nine tense systems are clearly distinguished in each synopsis, and also in the paradigms so far as is consistent with a proper distinction of the three voices. The verbs in $\mu\iota$ are now inflected in close connection with those in ω, and both conjugations are included in the subsequent treatment. The now established Attic forms of the pluperfect active are given in the paradigms. The old makeshift known as the "connecting-vowel" has been discarded, and with no misgivings. Thirteen years ago I wrote that I did not venture "to make the first attempt at a popular statement of the tense stems with the variable vowel attachment"; and I was confirmed in this opinion by the appearance of the *Schulgrammatik* of G. Curtius the year previous with the "Bindevocal" in its old position. Professor F. D. Allen has since shown us that the forms of the verb can be made perfectly intelligible without this time-honored fiction. I have now adopted the familiar term "thematic vowel," in place of "variable vowel" which I used in 1879, to designate the o or ϵ added to the verb stem to form the present stem of verbs in ω. I have attempted to make the whole subject of tense stems and their inflection more clear to beginners, and at the same time to lay the venerable shade of the connecting-vowel, by the distinction of "simple and complex tense stems," which correspond generally to the two forms of inflection, the "simple" form (the $\mu\iota$-form) and the "common" form (that of verbs in ω). See 557–565. I use the term "verb stem" for the stem from which the chief tenses are formed, *i.e.* the single stem in the first class, the "strong" stem in the second class, and the simple stem in the other classes (except the anomalous eighth). Part III. is little changed, except by additions. In the Syntax I have attempted to introduce greater simplicity with greater detail into the treatment of the Article, the Adjectives, the Cases, and the Prepositions. In the Syntax of the Verb, the changes made in my new edition of the *Greek Moods and Tenses* have been adopted, so far as is possible in a school-book. The independent uses of

the moods are given before the dependent constructions, except in the case of wishes, where the independent optative can hardly be treated apart from the other constructions. The Potential Optative and Indicative are made more prominent as original constructions, instead of being treated merely as elliptical apodoses. The independent use of μή in Homer to express fear with a desire to avert the object feared is recognized, and also the independent use of μή and μὴ οὐ in cautious assertions and negations with both subjunctive and indicative, which is common in Plato. The treatment of ὥστε is entirely new; and the distinction between the infinitive with ὥστε μή and the indicative with ὥστε οὐ is explained. The use of πρίν with the infinitive and the finite moods is more accurately stated. The distinction between the Infinitive with the Article and its simple constructions without the Article is more clearly drawn, and the whole treatment of the Infinitive is improved. In the chapter on the Participle, the three classes are carefully marked, and the two uses of the Supplementary Participle in and out of *oratio obliqua* are distinguished. In Part V. the principal additions are the sections on dactylo-epitritic rhythms, with greater detail about other lyric verses, and the use of two complete strophes of Pindar to illustrate that poet's two most common metres. The Catalogue of Verbs has been carefully revised, and somewhat enlarged, especially in the Homeric forms.

The quantity of long *α*, *ι*, and *υ* is marked in Parts I., II., and III., and wherever it is important in Part V., but not in the Syntax. The examples in the Syntax and in Part V. have been referred to their sources. One of the most radical changes is the use of 1691 new sections in place of the former 302. References can now be made to most paragraphs by a single number; and although special divisions are sometimes introduced to make the connection of paragraphs clearer, these will not interfere with references to the simple sections. The evil of a want of distinction between the main paragraphs and notes has been obviated by prefixing N. to sections which would ordinarily be marked as notes. I feel that a most humble apology is due to all teachers and students who have submitted to the unpardonable confusion of paragraphs, with their divisions, subdivisions, notes, and remarks, often with (*a*), (*b*), etc., in the old edition. This arrangement was thoughtlessly adopted to preserve the numbering of sections in the Syntax

of the previous edition, to which many references had already been made; but this object was gained at far too great a cost. I regret that I can make no better amends than this to those who have suffered such an infliction. A complete table of Parallel References is given in pp. xxvi.–xxxv., to make references to the former edition available for the new sections.

I have introduced into the text a section (28) on the probable ancient pronunciation of Greek. While the sounds of most of the letters are well established, on many important points our knowledge is still very unsatisfactory. With our doubts about the sounds of θ, ϕ, χ, and ζ, of the double $\epsilon\iota$ and ov, not to speak of ξ and ψ, and with our helplessness in expressing anything like the ancient force of the three accents or the full distinction of quantity, it is safe to say that no one could now pronounce a sentence of Greek so that it would have been intelligible to Demosthenes or Plato. I therefore look upon the question of Greek Pronunciation chiefly as it concerns the means of communication between modern scholars and between teachers and pupils. I see no prospect of uniformity here, unless at some future time scholars agree to unite on the modern Greek pronunciation, with all its objectionable features. As Athens becomes more and more a centre of civilization and art, her claim to decide the question of the pronunciation of her ancient language may sometime be too strong to resist. In the meantime, I see no reason for changing the system of pronunciation[1] which I have followed and advocated more than thirty years, which adopts what is tolerably certain and practicable in the ancient pronunciation and leaves the rest to modern usage or to individual judgment. This has brought scholars in the United States nearer to uniformity than any other system without external authority is likely to bring them. In England the retention of the English

[1] By this the consonants are sounded as in 28,3, except that ζ has the sound of z; ξ and ψ have the sounds of x (ks) and ps; θ, ϕ, and χ those of th in $thin$, ph in $Philip$, and hard German ch in $machen$. The vowels are sounded as in 28,1, v being pronounced like French u or German $ü$. The diphthongs follow 28,2; but ov always has the sound of ou in $youth$, and $\epsilon\iota$ that of ei in $height$. I hold to this sound of $\epsilon\iota$ to avoid another change from English, German, and American usage. If any change is desired, I should much prefer to adopt the sound of i (our i in $machine$), which $\epsilon\iota$ has held more than 1900 years, rather than to attempt to catch any one of the sounds through which either genuine or spurious $\epsilon\iota$ must have passed on its way to this (see 28, 2).

pronunciation of Greek with Latin accents has at least the advantage of local uniformity.

Since the last edition was published, Allen's new edition of Hadley's Grammar has appeared and put all scholars under new obligations to both author and editor. The new edition of Monro's Homeric Grammar is of the greatest value to all students of Homer. Blass's new edition of the first quarter of Kühner is really a new work, abounding in valuable suggestions. From the German grammars of Koch and Kaegi I have gained many practical hints. I am also greatly indebted to many letters from teachers containing criticisms of the last edition and suggestions for making it more useful in schools, too many indeed to be acknowledged singly by name. Among them is one from which I have derived special help in the revision, a careful criticism of many parts of the book by Professor G. F. Nicolassen of Clarksville, Tennessee. Another of great value came to me without signature or address, so that I have been unable even to acknowledge it by letter. I must ask all who have thus favored me to accept this general expression of my thanks. Professor Herbert Weir Smyth of Bryn Mawr has done me the great service of reading the proofs of Parts I. and II. and aiding me by his valuable suggestions. His special knowledge of Greek morphology has been of the greatest use to me in a department in which without his aid I should often have been sorely perplexed amid conflicting views. All scholars are looking for the appearance of Professor Smyth's elaborate work on the Greek Dialects, now printing at the Clarendon Press, with great interest and hope.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 30, 1892.

CONTENTS.

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PART II.

INFLECTION.

FORMATION AND INFLECTION OF TENSE SYSTEMS.

FORMATION OF DEPENDENT MOODS AND PARTICIPLE.

DIALECTS.

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF MI-FORMS.

PART III.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

SIMPLE WORDS.

FORMATION OF NOUNS.

PART IV.

SYNTAX.

THE CASES.

NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE.

ACCUSATIVE.

GENITIVE.

PREPOSITIONS.

ADVERBS.

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

VOICES.

TENSES.

I. TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

II. TENSES OF THE DEPENDENT MOODS.

THE PARTICIPLE.

ATTRIBUTIVE PARTICIPLE.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL PARTICIPLE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PARTICIPLE.

NOT IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

PART V.

VERSIFICATION.

APPENDIX.

PARALLEL REFERENCES

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
26 N.2	134	40	189	53, 2, N.2	319
N.3 (1)	131, 4;	41	190	3	263
	133, 2	Note	191	N.1	265
(2)	131, 5;	42, 1	192; 193	N.2	266
	131, 2	Note	195	N.3	267
(3)	131, 1;	2	196; 197	N.4	264
	133, 3	N.1	199	54	268
N.4	135	N.2	200	Note	269; 270
27	140	43	201	55	242; 245
1	141, 1	Note	203	N.1 238–241; 243; 244	
2	141, 2	44	204	N.2	248
3	141, 3	45, 1	205	N.3	245; 247
4	141, 4	Note	206	56, 1	228
28, 1–3	142; 143	2	207	2 & Note	237, 1
N.1	144	Note	167; 208	57	273
N.2	145	46	209	1	274, 1
N.3	146	1	209, 4	N.1	274; 275
29	136; 137	2	209, 1	N.2	276; 279
N.1	138	3	209, 2	2	277, 1; 278
N.2	139	4	209, 3	3	277, 2; 278
30, 1	147	N.1 212,1; 210,1&3		58	280
2	148	N.2	212, 2	1–3	281–285
3	149	N.3	213	59	286
31	150	47, 1	214, 1;	60, 1	287
32, 1	151		214, 2 & 3; 216	2	288
2	152	N.1	217	3	289
Note	153; 154	N.2	218	4	290
33, 1	155	48, 1	219	5	291
2	156	2	220–222	61	292–294
N.1	157	3	223	N.1	295
N.2	158	49	224	N.2	296
N.3	159	50	225	N.3	297
3	160; 161	51, 1	226	62, 1, 2	298
N.1	162	2	208, 3	3	299–301
N.2	163	Note	88, 1; 90, 3	Note	302
34	164; 165	52, 1	227	63	304; 306
Note	166	Note	85; 88, 1	Note	307
35	168	2	228; 234	64	305; 306
36	169	N.1	228; 230; 235	65	310
Note	170	N.2	39, 2	66	312; 313
37, 1	171; 179	N.3	231	N.1	333
2	173–175	N.4	232	N.2	344
N.1	182	53	249; 256	N.3	316
N.2	177	1	249; 250	N.4	343; 345
N.3, 4	178	N.1	254	67, 1, 2	318–320; 324;
38	183; 184	N.2	251		325; 328; 329
N.1	186	N.3	255	. N.1	322; 74
N.2	187	2	257	N.2	332
39	188	N.1	261	N.3	325–327

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
131, 7	882	138, N. 7	926	143, 2	984
132	883	N. 8	927; 928	144, 1	985
1	884	139, 1	932, 1	Note	986
Note	885	Note	932, 2	2 (a)	987
2	886	2	933	(b)	988
Note	887	Note	934	145, 1	989, 1
3	888	140	935	Note	990
Rem.	889	N. 1	936	2	989, 3
133, 1	890	N. 2 (a)-(d)	937, 1-4	Note	992
N. 1	891	N. 3	938	146	993
2	892	N. 4	939	N. 1	994
Note	893	N. 5	940	N. 2	995
134, 1	894	141	941	N. 3	996
2	895, 1	N. 1	942	147	998
3	895, 2 & 3	(a)	943	N. 1	999
N. 1	896	(b)	944	N. 2	1000
N. 1 (a)-(e)	897, 1-5	(c)	945; 946	N. 3	1002
N. 2	898	(d)	947	N. 4	1003
135, 1	899, 1	N. 2	949	148	1004
2	899, 2	N. 3	952	N. 1	1005
3	900	N. 4	953	N. 2	1006
N. 1	901	N. 5	954	N. 3	1007
N. 2	902	N. 6	955, 1	N. 4	1010
N. 3	903	N. 7	955, 2	149, 1	1011
N. 4	904	N. 8	956	2	1012
N. 5	905	142, 1	959, 1; 962	(last part)	1013
136	907	Note	960	Note	1014
Rem.	908	2	959, 2	150	1015
N. 1	909	Rem.	963	Note	1017
N. 2	910	N. 1	964	151	1019
N. 3 (a)	927; 928	N. 2	965	N. 1	1020
(b)	931	N. 3 (a)	966	N. 2 (a)	1021, a, b
N. 4	930	(b)	967	(b)	1021, c
137	911	N. 4	968	N. 3	1023
N. 1	913	N. 5	969	N. 4	1024
N. 2	914	N. 6	970	152	1026; 1027
N. 3	915	3	971; 972; 973	N. 1	1028
N. 4	916	4	974	N. 2	1029
138	918	N. 1	975	N. 3	1030
Rem.	919	N. 2	976	153	1031
N. 1 (a)	923	N. 3 (a)	977, 1	N. 1	1032
N. 2 (a)	924, a	(b)	977, 2	N. 2	1033
(b)	924, b	N. 4	978	N. 3	1034
(c)	925	N. 5	979	N. 4	1035
N. 3	920	N. 6	980	N. 5	1036
N. 4	921	143, 1	981	154	1037
N. 5	388; 410	N. 1	982	Note	1038
N. 6	922	N. 2	983	155	1039
				156	1040

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
195, N. 1	1231	205, 2	1292	218, N. 1	1379
N. 2	1232	N. 1	1293	N. 2	1350
196	1233	N. 2	1294	N. 3	1380
197, 1	1234; 1236	3	1295	219, 1	1381
N. 1	1237	206	1296	2	1382
N. 2	1239	Rem.	1297	3	1383, 1
2	1238	Note	1298	Note	1383, 2
198	1240	207	1299	220	1384; 1385–1387
199, 1–3	1242, 1–3	1	1299, 1	Rem. 1	1388
Rem.	1243	2	1299, 2; 1300	Rem. 2	1389
N. 1	1244	Rem.	1301	221	1390
N. 2	1245	208, 1	1302	Note	1391
N. 3	1246; 1247	2	1303	222	1397
N. 4	1248	3	1304	N. 1	1402
200	1250; 1251	209, 1	1305, 1	N. 2	1400
N. 1	1252	2	1305, 2	N. 3	1398; 1399
N. 2	1255	210	1306	223	1403
N. 3 (a)	1256	Note	1307	Rem.	1404
(b)	1257	211	1308	N. 1	1405
N. 4	1258	Note	1309	N. 2	1406; 1305, 2
N. 5 (a)	1259, 1	212, 1	1310	224	1408
(b)	1260	2	1312	N. 1	1332; 1333
(c)	1259, 2	3	1313	N. 2	1412
N. 6	1263	4	1314	225	1393, 1, 2
N. 7	1264	Note	1316	Rem.	1394
N. 8	1265	213, 1	1317; 1318	N. 1	1395
N. 9	1266	Rem.	1319	N. 2	1396
201	1267	2	1320	226, 1	1413
Rem.	1268	Rem.	1321	2 (a)	1329; 1340
N. 1	1269	3	1322	(b)	1327; 1328;
N. 2	1270	Rem.	1323		1335; 1336
202	1271	4	1324	N. 1	1330; 1328
1	1272	5	1325	N. 2	1337
2	1273	214	1326	3	1418
N. 1	1274	215	1362	4	1419
N. 2	1275	Rem.	1363	N. 1	1420
3 (a)	1276	N. 1	1364	N. 2	1416
(b)	1277	N. 2	1362; 1368	227, 1	1421, 1
Note	1278	216, 1	1365	Note	1421, 2
4	1287	N. 1	1366	2	1422
Rem. before 203	1279	N. 2	1367	228	1423
203	1280; 1281	2	1369; 1370	Note	1424
N. 1	1285	3	1371	Rem. before 229	1425
N. 2	1286	217	1372	229	1426
N. 3	1287	N. 1	1374; 1375	230	1427
204	1288	N. 2	1373	231	1428, 1
N. 1	1289	N. 3	1377	Note	1428, 2
N. 2	1290	N. 4	1352–1354	232	1429
205, 1	1291	218	1378	1	1430

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
232, 2	1433	247, N. 3	1500	265	1532
3	1434	N. 4	1501	Note	1533
Note	1435	248, 1–4	1502, 1–4	266, 1	1449
4	1436	Note	1503	2	1453
233	1431	249, 1	1478, 1	N. 1	1456
N. 1	1432	2	1478, 2	N. 2	1449
N. 2	1438	250	1505	N. 3	1455
234	1437	Note	1506	N. 4 (a)	1458
235, 1	1439	251, 1	1507	(b)	1531
2	1440	N. 1	1508	N. 5	1457
Note	1441	N. 2	1509	267	1460
236	1442	N. 3	1510	268	1534
N. 1	1443	2	1511	269	1536
N. 2	1460	N. 1	1512	Note	1536; 1537
N. 3	1444	N. 2	1513	270	1537
237	1449	252	1342	Note	1538
Rem.	1450	Note	1343	271	1540
Note	1445	253	1344	272	1554
238	1461	Note	1345	273	1525
239, 1	1464	254	1346	274	1470; 1471, 1
2	1465	Note	1347	Note	1474
N. 1	1466; 1473	255	1355	275	1557
N. 2	1467	Note	1356	276, 1	1559
240, 1	1469; 1471, 2	256	1358; 1359	2	1560
2	1470	257	1360	277	1563
Note	1474	Note	1361	1	1563, 1
241, 1	1475	258	1516	2	1563, 2 & 3
2	1476	259	1517	3	1563, 4
Note	1477	Note	1542	4	1563, 5
3	1479	260	1518	5	1563, 6
Note	1480	1	1519	6	1563, 7
242, 1	1481	N. 1	1520	N. 1 (a)	1572
Note	1482	N. 2	1543; 1544	(b)	1573
2	1483	2	1522	N. 2 (a)	1574
3	1484	N. 1	1523	(b)	1575
Note	1485	N. 2	1324	N. 3	1576; 1577
4	1486; 1496	261, 1	1526	278, 1	1568
243	1487	N. 1	1526; 1521	Note	1568
N. 1	1488	N. 2	1545	2	1569
N. 2	1489	2	1528	Note	1570
244	1490	Rem.	1529	279	1578
N. 1	1492	Note	1530	1	1580
N. 2	1491	262, 1	1546	N. 1	1581
245	1493	2	1547	N. 2	1262
246	1494	263, 1	1549	2	1582
Note	1495	Note	1550	Note	1583
247	1497	2	1551	3	1585
N. 1	1498	Note	1552	4	1586
N. 2	1499	264	1555	Note	1587

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
280	1588	284, 3, Note	1623–1625	293, 1	1665, 1
N. 1	1589	285, 1	1626	2	1665, 3
N. 2	1590	2	1627	3	1664
N. 3	1591; 1592	Note	1628	4	1658–1662
N. 4	1593	3	1629	294	1668
281	1594	N. 1	1630	295, 1	1674, 1
1	1595; 1596	4	1635	2	1674, 2
2	1597–1599	286, 1	1631	3	1674, 3
282, 1	1600	2	1626, 2; 1632	4	1669
2	1603	3	1633	5	1670; 1671
3	1604	4	1634	Note	1672; 1673
4	1605	5	1636	296	1675
5	1606	287, 1	1637	Note	1675
283	1607	2	1638	297, 1	1676, 1
1	1608	3	1639	2	1676, 2
Note	1609	4	1640	3	1676, 3
2	1610	288, 1	1642	4	1676, 4
3	1611	2	1643	298	1677
4	1612	Note	1644	Note	1654; 1666
5	1613	289, 1	1645	299, 1	1679
6	1615	2	1646; 1647	2	1680; 1681
7	1616	3	1648	300, 1–7	1682, 1–7
Note	1617	4	1649	Note	1687, 2
8	1618	290	1650	301, 1	1687
9	1619	291, 1	1653, 3 & 4	2	1688
284, 1	1620	2	1651	3	1689
2	1621	3	1653, 1	4	1690
3	1622	292	1657	302	1691
				Catalogue of Verbs	1692

CITATIONS OF GREEK AUTHORS

In Parts IV. and V.

The dramatists are cited by Dindorf's lines, except the tragic fragments (frag.), which follow Nauck's numbers. The orators are cited by the numbers of the orations and the German sections.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND DIALECTS.

THE Greek language is the language spoken by the Greek race. In the historic period, the people of this race called themselves by the name *Hellenes*, and their language *Hellenic*. We call them *Greeks*, from the Roman name *Graeci*. They were divided into Aeolians, Dorians, and Ionians. The Aeolians inhabited Aeolis (in Asia), Lesbos, Boeotia, and Thessaly; the Dorians inhabited Peloponnesus, Doris, Crete, some cities of Caria (in Asia), with the neighboring islands, many settlements in Southern Italy, which was known as *Magna Graecia*, and a large part of the coast of Sicily; the Ionians inhabited Ionia (in Asia), Attica, many islands in the Aegean Sea, a few towns in Sicily, and some other places.

In the early times of which the Homeric poems are a record (before 850 B.C.), there was no such division of the whole Greek race into Aeolians, Dorians, and Ionians as that which was recognized in historic times; nor was there any common name of the whole race, like the later name of Hellenes. The Homeric Hellenes were a small tribe in South-eastern Thessaly, of which Achilles was king; and the Greeks in general were called by Homer Achaeans, Argives, or Danaans.

3

The dialects of the Aeolians and the Dorians are known as the *Aeolic* and *Doric* dialects. These two dialects are much more closely allied to each other than either is to the Ionic. In the language of the Ionians we must distinguish the *Old Ionic*, the *New Ionic*, and the *Attic* dialects. The Old Ionic or Epic is the language of the Homeric poems, the oldest Greek literature. The New Ionic was the language of Ionia in the fifth century B.C., as it appears in Herodotus and Hippocrates. The Attic was the language of Athens during her period of literary eminence (from about 500 to 300 B.C.).[1] In it were written the tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, the comedies of Aristophanes, the histories of Thucydides and Xenophon, the orations of Demosthenes and the other orators of Athens, and the philosophical works of Plato.

The Attic dialect is the most cultivated and refined form of the Greek language. It is therefore made the basis of Greek Grammar, and the other dialects are usually treated, for convenience, as if their forms were merely variations of the Attic. This is a position, however, to which the Attic has no claim on the ground of age or primitive forms, in respect to which it holds a rank below the other dialects.

The literary and political importance of Athens caused her dialect gradually to supplant the others wherever Greek was spoken; but, in this very extension to regions widely separated, the Attic dialect itself was not a little modified by various local influences, and lost some of its

[1] The name *Ionic* includes both the Old and the New Ionic, but not the Attic. When the Old and the New Ionic are to be distinguished in the present work, Ep. (for Epic) or Hom. (for Homeric) is used for the former, and Hdt. or Hd. (Herodotus) for the latter.

early purity. The universal Greek language which thus arose is called the *Common Dialect*. This begins with the Alexandrian period, the time of the literary eminence of Alexandria in Egypt, which dates from the accession of Ptolemy II. in 285 B.C. The Greek of the philosopher Aristotle lies on the border line between this and the purer Attic. The name *Hellenistic* is given to that form of the Common Dialect which was used by the Jews of Alexandria who made the Septuagint version of the Old Testament (283–135 B.C.) and by the writers of the New Testament, all of whom were *Hellenists* (*i.e.* foreigners who spoke Greek). Towards the end of the twelfth century A.D., the popular Greek then spoken in the Byzantine Roman Empire began to appear in literature by the side of the scholastic ancient Greek, which had ceased to be intelligible to the common people. This popular language, the earliest form of *Modern Greek*, was called *Romaic* ('Ρω- μαϊκή), as the people called themselves 'Ρωμαῖοι. The name *Romaic* is now little used; and the present language of the Greeks is called simply 'Ελληνική, while the kingdom of Greece is 'Ελλάς and the people are 'Ελληνες. The literary Greek has been greatly purified during the last half-century by the expulsion of foreign words and the restoration of classic forms; and the same process has affected the spoken language, especially that of cultivated society in Athens, but to a far less extent. It is not too much to say, that the Greek of most of the books and newspapers now published in Athens could have been understood without difficulty by Demosthenes or Plato. The Greek language has thus an unbroken literary history, from Homer to the present day, of at least twenty-seven centuries.

The Greek is descended from the same original language with the Indian (*i.e.* Sanskrit), Persian, German, Slavonic, Celtic, and Italian languages, which together form the Indo-European (sometimes called the Aryan) family of languages.   Greek is most closely connected with the Italian languages (including Latin), to which it bears a relation similar to the still closer relation between French and Spanish or Italian.   This relation accounts for the striking analogies between Greek and Latin, which appear in both roots and terminations; and also for the less obvious analogies between Greek and the German element in English, which are seen in a few words like *me, is, know,* etc.

PART I.

LETTERS, SYLLABLES, AND ACCENTS.

THE ALPHABET.

1. The Greek alphabet has twenty-four letters : —

Form.		Equivalent.		Name.
A	α	a	ἄλφα	*Alpha*
B	β	b	βῆτα	*Beta*
Γ	γ	g	γάμμα	*Gamma*
Δ	δ	d	δέλτα	*Delta*
E	ϵ	e (*short*)	εῖ, ἒ ψῑλόν	*Epsilon*
Z	ζ	z	ζῆτα	*Zeta*
H	η	e (*long*)	ἦτα	*Eta*
Θ	θ ϑ	th	θῆτα	*Theta*
I	ι	i	ἰῶτα	*Iota*
K	κ	k *or hard* c	κάππα	*Kappa*
Λ	λ	l	λά(μ)βδα	*Lambda*
M	μ	m	μῦ	*Mu*
N	ν	n	νῦ	*Nu*
Ξ	ξ	x	ξεῖ, ξῖ	*Xi*
O	o	o (*short*)	οὖ, ὂ μῑκρόν	*Omicron*
Π	π	p	πεῖ, πῖ	*Pi*
P	ρ	r	ῥῶ	*Rho*
Σ	σ ς	s	σίγμα	*Sigma*
T	τ	t	ταῦ	*Tau*
Υ	υ	(u) y	ὖ, ὒ ψῑλόν	*Upsilon*
Φ	ϕ	ph	φεῖ, φῖ	*Phi*
X	χ	kh	χεῖ, χῖ	*Chi*
Ψ	ψ	ps	ψεῖ, ψῖ	*Psi*
Ω	ω	o (*long*)	ὦ, ὢ μέγα	*Omĕga*

2. N. At the end of a word the form ς is used, elsewhere the form σ ; thus, σύστασις.

3. N. Three letters belonging to the primitive Greek alphabet, *Vau* or *Digamma* (ϝ), equivalent to V or W, *Koppa* (Ϙ), equivalent to Q, and *Sampi* (ϡ), a form of *Sigma*, are not in the ordinary written alphabet. They were used as numerals (384), *Vau* here having the form ς, which is used also as an abbreviation of στ. *Vau* had not entirely disappeared in pronunciation when the Homeric poems were composed, and the metre of many verses in these is explained only by admitting its presence. Many forms also which seem irregular are explained only on the supposition that ϝ has been omitted (see 269).

4. N. The Athenians of the best period used the names εἶ for *epsilon*, οὖ for *omicron*, ὖ for *upsilon*, and ὦ for *omega;* the present names for these letters being late. Some Greek grammarians used ἐ ψιλόν (*plain* ε) and ὔ ψιλόν (*plain* υ) to distinguish ε and υ from αι and οι, which in their time had similar sounds.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

5. The vowels are *a*, *ε*, *η*, *ι*, *o*, *ω*, and *υ*. Of these, *ε* and *o* are always short; *η* and *ω* are always long; *a*, *ι*, and *υ* are long in some syllables and short in others, whence they are called *doubtful* vowels.

6. N. A, *ε*, *η*, o, and ω from their pronunciation are called *open* vowels (α being the most open); ι and υ are called *close* vowels.

7 The diphthongs (δί-φθογγοι, *double-sounding*) are *αι*, *αυ*, *ει*, *ευ*, *οι*, *ου*, *ηυ*, *υι*, *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*. These (except *υι*) are formed by the union of an open vowel with a close one. The long vowels (*ᾱ*, *η*, *ω*) with *ι* form the (so called) *improper* diphthongs *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*. The Ionic dialect has also *ωυ*.

8. N. Besides the genuine *ει* (= *ε* + *ι*) and *ου* (= *o* + *υ*) there are the so-called *spurious* diphthongs *ει* and *ου*, which arise from contraction (*ει* from *εε*, and *ου* from *εο*, *οε*, or *oo*) or from compensative lengthening (30); as in ἐποίει (for ἐποίεε), λέγειν (for λεγεεν, 565, 4), χρῡσοῦς (for χρῡσεος), θείς (for θεντς, 79), τοῦ and τούς (190). In the fourth century B.C. these came to be written like genuine *ει* and *ου*; but in earlier times they were written E and O, even in inscriptions which used H and Ω for *ē* and *ō*. (See 27.)

9. N. The mark of *diaeresis* (διαίρεσις, *separation*), a double dot, written over a vowel, shows that this does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel; as in προΐεναι (προ-ιέναι), *to go forward*, Ἀτρείδης, *son of Atreus* (in Homer).

10. N. In *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*, the ι is now written and printed below the first vowel, and is called *iota subscript*. But with capitals it is written in the line; as in ΤΗΙ ΚΩΜΩΙΔΙΑΙ, τῇ κωμῳδίᾳ, and in Ὠιχετο, ᾠχετο. This ι was written as an ordinary letter as long as it was pronounced,

that is, until the first century B.C., after which it was sometimes written (always in the line) and sometimes omitted. Our *iota subscript* is not older than the twelfth century A.D.

BREATHINGS.

11. Every vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word has either the *rough* breathing (ʽ) or the *smooth* breathing (ʼ). The rough breathing shows that the vowel is *aspirated*, i.e. that it is preceded by the sound *h;* the smooth breathing shows that the vowel is not aspirated. Thus ὁρῶν, *seeing*, is pronounced *hŏrōn;* but ὀρῶν, *of mountains*, is pronounced *ŏrōn*.

12. N. A diphthong takes the breathing, like the accent (109), upon its *second* vowel. But ᾱ, η, and ω (10) have both breathing and accent on the first vowel, even when the ι is written in the line. Thus αἴχεται, εὐφραίνω, Αἴμων; but ᾤχετο or ῞Ωιχετο, ᾁδω or ῞Αιδω, ᾔδειν or ῞Ηιδειν. On the other hand, the writing of ἀίδιος (᾿Αίδιος) shows that α and ι do not form a diphthong.

13. N. The rough breathing was once denoted by H. When this was taken to denote *ē* (which once was not distinguished from *ĕ*), half of it ⊢ was used for the rough breathing; and afterwards the other half ⊣ was used for the smooth breathing. From these fragments came the later signs ʽ and ʼ.

14. N. In Attic words, initial υ is always aspirated.

15. At the beginning of a word ρ is written ῥ; as in ῥήτωρ (Latin *rhetor*), *orator*. In the middle of a word ρρ is sometimes written ῤῥ; as ἄῤῥητος, *unspeakable;* Πύῤῥος, *Pyrrhus* (ῤῥ = *rrh*).

CONSONANTS.

16. The simple consonants are divided into

> *labials,* π, β, φ, μ,
> *palatals,* κ, γ, χ,
> *linguals,* τ, δ, θ, σ, λ, ν, ρ.

17. Before κ, γ, χ, or ξ, *gamma* (γ) had a *nasal* sound, like that of *n* in *anger* or *ink*, and was represented by *n* in Latin; as ἄγγελος, (Latin *angelus*), *messenger;* ἄγκυρα, (*ancora*), *anchor;* σφίγξ, *sphinx*.

18. The *double* consonants are ξ, ψ, ζ. Ξ is composed of κ and σ; ψ, of π and σ. Z arises from a combination of δ with a soft *s* sound; hence it has the effect of two consonants in lengthening a preceding vowel (99).

19. By another classification, the consonants are divided into *semivowels* and *mutes*.

20. The semivowels are λ, μ, ν, ρ, and σ, with nasal γ (17). Of these

> λ, μ, ν, and ρ are *liquids;*
> μ, ν, and nasal γ (17) are *nasals;*
> σ is a *spirant* (or *sibilant*);
> ϝ of the older alphabet (3) is also a spirant.

21. The mutes are of three *orders:* —

> *smooth* mutes π κ τ
> *middle* mutes β γ δ
> *rough* mutes φ χ θ

22. These mutes again correspond in the following *classes:* —

> *labial* mutes (π-mutes) π β φ
> *palatal* mutes (κ-mutes) κ γ χ
> *lingual* mutes (τ-mutes) τ δ θ

23. N. Mutes of the same *order* are called *co-ordinate;* those of the same *class* are called *cognate.*

24. N. The smooth and rough mutes, with σ, ξ, and ψ, are called surd (*hushed* sounds); the other consonants and the vowels are called sonant (*sounding*).

25. The only consonants which can end a Greek word are ν, ρ, and ς. If others are left at the end in forming words, they are dropped.

26. N. The only exceptions are ἐκ and οὐκ (or οὐχ), which have other forms, ἐξ and οὐ. Final ξ and ψ (κσ and πσ) are no exceptions.

27. The Greek alphabet above described is the *Ionic*, used by the Asiatic Ionians from a very early period, but first introduced officially at Athens in 403 B.C. The Athenians had previously used an alphabet which had no separate signs for ē, ō, ks, or ps. In this E was used for ĕ and ē and also for the spurious ει (8); O for ŏ and ō and for spurious ου (8); H was still an aspirate (*h*); ΧΣ stood for Ξ, and ΦΣ for Ψ. Thus the Athenians of the time of Pericles wrote ΕΔΟΧΣΕΝ ΤΕΙ ΒΟϝΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙ ΔΕΜΟΙ for ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, — ΤΟ ΦΣΕΦΙΣΜΑ ΤΟ ΔΕΜΟ for τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦ δήμου, — ΗΕΣ for ἧς, —

ΗΕΙ for ἦ, — ΗΕΜΠΕΝ for πέμπειν, — ΧΡΥΣΟΣ for χρυσοῦς, — ΤΟΥΤΟ for both τοῦτο and τούτου, — ΤΟΣ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΣ for τοὺς πρυτάνεις, — ΑΡΧΟΣΙ for ἄρχουσι, — ΔΕΟΣΟΝ for δεουσῶν, — ΗΟΠΟΣ for ὅπως, — ΠΟΙΕΝ for ποιεῖν, — ΤΡΕΣ for τρεῖς, — ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΦΟΡΟ for ἀπὸ τοῦ φόρου, — ΧΣΕΝΟΣ for ξένος or ξένους.

ANCIENT PRONUNCIATION.[1]

28. 1. (*Vowels.*) The long vowels ā, η, ī, and ω were pronounced at the best period much like *a* in *father*, *e* in *fête* (French ê or è), *i* in *machine*, and *o* in *tone*. Originally υ had the sound of Latin *u* (our *u* in *prune*), but before the fourth century B.C. it had come to that of French *u* or German *ü*. The short vowels had the same sounds as the long vowels, but shortened or less prolonged: this is hard to express in English, as our short *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o*, in *pan*, *pen*, *pit*, and *pot*, have sounds of a different nature from those of ā, ē, ī, and ō, given above. We have an approach to ă, ĕ, ĭ, and ŏ in the second *a* in *grand-father*, French *é* in *réal*, *i* in *verity*, and *o* in *monastic*, *renovate*.

2. (*Diphthongs.*) We may assume that the diphthongs originally had the sounds of their two vowels, pronounced as one syllable. Our *ai* in *aisle*, *eu* in *feud*, *oi* in *oil*, *ui* in *quit*, will give some idea of αι, ευ, οι, and υι; and *ou* in *house* of αυ. Likewise the genuine ει must have been pronounced originally as ε + ι, somewhat like *ei* in *rein* (cf. Hom. Ἀτρείδης, Attic Ἀτρείδης); and ου was a compound of ο and υ. But in the majority of cases ει and ου are written for simple sounds, represented by the Athenians of the best period by Ε and Ο (see 8 and 27). We do not know how these sounds were related to ordinary ε and ο on one side and to ει and ου on the other; but after the beginning of the fourth century B.C. they appear to have agreed substantially with ει and ου, since ΕΙ and ΟΥ are written for both alike. In ει the sound of ι appears to have prevailed more and more, so that by the first century B.C. it had the sound of ī. On the other hand, ου became (and still remains) a simple sound, like *ou* in *youth*.

The diphthongs ᾳ, ῃ, and ῳ were probably always pronounced with the chief force on the first vowel, so that the ι gradually disappeared (see 10). The rare ηυ and ωυ probably had the sounds of η and ω with an additional sound of υ.

3. (*Consonants.*) Probably β, δ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, and ρ were sounded as *b*, *d*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, and *r* in English. Ordinary γ was always hard, like *g* in *go*; for nasal γ, see 17. Τ was always like *t* in *tin* or *to*; σ was generally (perhaps always) like *s* in *so*. Ζ is called a compound of δ and σ; but opinions differ whether it was δσ or σδ, but the ancient testimony seems to point to σδ. In late Greek, ζ came to the sound of English *z*, which it still keeps. Ξ represents κσ, and ψ represents πσ, although the older Athenians felt an aspirate in both, as they wrote χσ for ξ and φσ for ψ. The rough consonants θ, χ, and φ in the best period were τ, κ, and π followed by *h*, so that ἔνθα was ἐν-τά, ἀφίημι was ἀ-πίημι, ἔχω was ἔ-κώ, etc. We cannot represent these rough mutes in English; our nearest approach is in words like *hothouse*, *blockhead*, and *uphill*, but here the *h* is not in the same syllable with the mute. In later Greek θ and φ came to the modern pronunciation of *th* (in *thin*) and *f*, and χ to that resembling German *ch* in *machen*.

[1] For practical remarks on pronunciation, see the Preface.

CHANGES OF VOWELS.

29. (*Lengthening.*) Short vowels are often lengthened in the formation and the inflection of words. Here the following changes generally take place : —

ᾰ becomes η (ᾰ after ε, ι, or ρ)
ε   "   η,   ῐ becomes ῑ,
ο   "   ω,   ῠ   "   ῡ.

Thus τῑμάω (stem τῑμα-), fut. τῑμήσω; ἐά-ω, fut. ἐά-σω; τί-θη-μι (stem θε-); δί-δω-μι (stem δο-); ἱκετεύω, aor. ἱκέτευσα; πέ-φῡ-κα, perf. of φύω, from root φῠ- (see φύσις).

30. (*Compensative Lengthening.*) 1. When one or more consonants are dropped for euphony (especially before σ), a preceding short vowel is very often lengthened to make up for the omission. Here

ᾰ becomes ᾱ,   ῐ becomes ῑ,
ε   "   ει,   ῠ   "   ῡ.
ο   "   ου,

Thus μέλᾱς for μελανς (78), ἱστάς for ἱσταντς (79), θείς for θεντς (79), δούς for δοντς, λύουσι for λύοντσι, ἔκρῑνα for ἐκρινσα, δεικνύς for δεικνυντς (79). Here ει and ου are the spurious diphthongs (8).

2. In the first aorist of liquid verbs (672), ᾰ is lengthened to η (or ᾱ) when σ is dropped; as ἔφηνα for ἐφαν-σα, from φαίνω (φαν-), cf. ἐστελ-σα, ἔστειλα, from στέλλω (στελ-).

31. (*Strong and Weak Forms.*) In some formations and inflections there is an interchange in the root of ει, οι, and ῑ, — of ευ, (sometimes ου,) and ῠ, — and of η, (rarely ω,) and ᾰ. The long vowels and diphthongs in such cases are called *strong* forms, and the short vowels *weak* forms.

Thus λείπ-ω, λέ-λοιπ-α, ἔ-λιπ-ον; φεύγ-ω, πέ-φευγ-α, ἔ-φυγ-ον; τήκ-ω, τέ-τηκ-α, ἐ-τάκ-ην; ῥήγ-νῡμι, ἔρ-ρωγ-α, ἐρ-ράγ-ην; ἐλεύ-σομαι (74), ἐλ-ήλουθ-α, ἤλυθ-ον (see ἔρχομαι); so σπεύδ-ω, *hasten*, and σπουδ-ή, *haste*; ἀρήγω, *help*, and ἀρωγός, *helping*. Compare English *smile, smote, smit* (*smitten*). (See 572.)

32. An interchange of the short vowels ᾰ, ε, and ο takes place in certain forms; as in the tenses of τρέπ-ω, τέτροφ-α, ἐ-τράπ-ην, and in the noun τρόπ-ος, from stem τρεπ-. (See 643, 645, and 831.)

33. (*Exchange of Quantity.*) An exchange of quantity some-times takes place between a long vowel and a succeeding short one; as in epic ναός, *temple*, and Attic νεώς; epic βασιλῆος, βασιλῆα, *king*, Attic βασιλέως, βασιλέα; epic μετήορος, *in the air*, Attic μετέωρος; Μενέλαος, Attic Μενέλεως (200).

EUPHONY OF VOWELS.

Collision of Vowels. — Hiatus.

34. A succession of two vowel sounds, not forming a diphthong, was generally displeasing to the Athenians. In the middle of a word this could be avoided by *contraction* (35–41). Between two words, where it is called *hiatus*, it could be avoided by *crasis* (42–46), by *elision* (48–54) or *aphaeresis* (55), or by adding a *movable consonant* (56–63) to the former word.

Contraction of Vowels.

35. Two successive vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong, may be united by *contraction* in a single long vowel or a diphthong; φιλέω, φιλῶ; φίλεε, φίλει; τίμαε, τίμα. It seldom takes place unless the former vowel is *open* (6).

36. The regular use of contraction is one of the charac-teristics of the Attic dialect. It follows these general prin-ciples : —

37. I. Two vowels which can form a diphthong (7) simply unite in one syllable; as τείχεϊ, τείχει; γέραϊ, γέραι; ῥάϊστος, ῥᾷστος.

38. II. When the two vowels cannot form a diph-thong, —

1. Two *like* vowels (i.e. two *a*-sounds, two *e*-sounds, or two *o*-sounds, without regard to quantity) unite to form the common long (ᾱ, η, or ω). But εε gives ει (8), and οο gives ου (8). *E.g.*

Μνάα, μνᾶ (184); φιλέητε, φιλῆτε; δηλόω, δηλῶ; — but ἐφίλεε, ἐφίλει; πλόος, πλοῦς.

2. When an *o*-sound precedes or follows an *a*- or an *e*-sound, the two become ω. But οε and εο give ου (8). *E.g.*

Δηλόητε, δηλῶτε; φιλέωσι, φιλῶσι; τῑμάομεν, τῑμῶμεν; τῑμάωμεν τῑμῶμεν; — but νόε, νοῦ; γένεος, γένους.

3. When an *a*-sound precedes or follows an *e*-sound, the first (in order) prevails, and we have ᾱ or η. *E.g.*

Ἐτίμαε, ἐτίμᾱ; τῑμάητε, τῑμᾶτε; τείχεα, τείχη; Ἑρμέας, Ἑρμῆς.

4. A vowel disappears by absorption before a diphthong beginning with the *same* vowel, and ε is always absorbed before οι. In other cases, a simple vowel followed by a diphthong is contracted with the *first vowel* of the diphthong; and a following ι remains as *iota subscript*, but a following υ disappears. *E.g.*

Μνάαι, μναῖ; μνάᾳ, μνᾷ; φιλέει, φιλεῖ; φιλέῃ, φιλῇ; δηλόοι, δηλοῖ; νόῳ, νῷ; δηλόου, δηλοῦ; φιλέοι, φιλοῖ; χρύσεοι, χρῡσοῖ; τῑμάει, τῑμᾷ; τῑμάῃ, τῑμᾷ; τῑμάοι, τῑμῷ; τῑμάου, τῑμῶ; φιλέου, φιλοῦ; λύεαι, λύῃ (39, 3); λύηαι, λύῃ; μεμνήοιο, μεμνῷο.

39. *Exceptions.* 1. In contracts of the first and second declensions, every short vowel before *a*, or before a long vowel or a diphthong, is absorbed. But in the *singular* of the first declension εᾱ is contracted regularly to η (after a vowel or ρ, to ᾱ). (See 184.)

2. In the third declension εα becomes ᾱ after ε, and ᾱ or η after ι or υ. (See 229, 267, and 315.)

3. In the second person singular of the passive and middle, εαι (for εσαι) gives the common Attic form in ει as well as the regular contract form in ῃ; as λύεαι, λύῃ or λύει. (See 565, 6.)

4. In verbs in οω, οει gives οι, as δηλόεις, δηλοῖς; οι is found also in the subjunctive for οῃ, as δηλόῃ, δηλοῖ.

5. The spurious diphthong ει is contracted like simple ε; as πλακόεις, πλακοῦς, *cake*. Thus infinitives in αειν and οειν lose ι in the contracted forms; as τῑμάειν, τῑμᾶν; δηλόειν, δηλοῦν. (See 761.)

40. 1. The close vowel ι is contracted with a following ι in the Ionic dative singular of nouns in ις (see 255); and υ is contracted with ι or ε in a few forms of nouns in υς (see 257 and 258).

2. In some classes of nouns and adjectives of the third declension, contraction is confined to certain cases; see 226–263. For exceptions in the contraction of verbs, see 496 and 497. See dialectic forms of verbs in αω, εω, and οω, in 784–786.

41. *Table of Contractions.*

α + α = ᾱ	γέραα, γέρᾱ		ε + ω = ῳ	ὀστέῳ, ὀστῷ
α + αι = αι	μνάαι, μναῖ		η + αι = η	λύηαι, λύῃ
α + ᾳ = ᾳ	μνάᾳ, μνᾷ		η + ε = η	τιμήεντι, τιμῆντι
α + ε = ᾱ	ἐτίμαε, ἐτίμᾱ		η + ει = η	τιμήεις, τιμῆς (39, 5)
α + ει = ᾳ	τῑμάει, τῑμᾷ; τῑμάειν,		η + ι = η	κλή-ιθρον, κλῇθρον
or ᾱ	τῑμᾶν (39, 5)		η + οι = ῳ	μεμνηοίμην, μεμνῴ-
α + η = ᾱ	τῑμάητε, τῑμᾶτε			μην
α + ῃ = ᾳ	τῑμάῃ, τῑμᾷ		ι + ι = ῑ	Χίιος, Χῖος
ᾰ + ι = αι	γέραϊ, γέραι		ο + α = ω	αἰδόα, αἰδῶ; ἁπλόα,
ᾱ + ι = ᾳ	γρᾱ-ίδιον, γρῄδιον		or ᾱ	ἁπλᾶ (39, 1)
α + ο = ω	τῑμάομεν, τῑμῶμεν		ο + αι = αι	ἁπλόαι, ἁπλαῖ
α + οι = ῳ	τῑμάοιμι, τῑμῷμι		ο + ε = ου	νόε, νοῦ
α + ου = ω	τῑμάου, τῑμῶ		ο + ει = οι	δηλόει, δηλυῖ (39, 4);
α + ω = ω	τῑμάω, τῑμῶ		or ου	δηλόειν, δηλοῦν (39,
ε + α = η	γένεα, γένη; Ἑρμέας,			5)
or ᾱ	Ἑρμῆς; ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ		ο + η = ω	δηλόητε, δηλῶτε
	(39, 1)		ο + ῃ = ῳ	διδόῃς, διδῷς; ἁπλόῃ,
ε + αι = ῃ	λύεαι, λύῃ; χρύσεαι,		or ῃ	ἁπλῇ (39, 1)
or αι	χρυσαῖ (39, 1 and 3)		ο + ι = οι	πειθόι, πειθοῖ
ε + ε = ει	ἐφίλεε, ἐφίλει		ο + υ = ου	νόος, νοῦς
ε + ει = ει	φιλέει, φιλεῖ		ο + οι = οι	δηλόοι, δηλοῖ
ε + η = η	φιλέητε, φιλῆτε		ο + ου = ου	δηλόου, δηλοῦ
ε + ῃ = ῃ	φιλέῃ, φιλῇ		ο + ω = ω	δηλόω, δηλῶ
ε + ι = ει	τείχεϊ, τείχει		ο + ῳ = ῳ	ἁπλόῳ, απλῷ
ε + ο = ου	γένεος, γένους		*Rarely the following:* —
ε + οι = οι	φιλέοι, φιλοῖ		ω + α = ω	ἥρωα, ἥρω
ε + ου = ου	φιλέου, φιλοῦ		ω + ε = ω	ἥρωες, ἥρως
ε + υ = ευ	ἐύ, εὖ		ω + ι = ῳ	ἥρωι, ἥρῳ
ε + ω = ω	φιλέω, φιλῶ		ω + ο = ω	σώος, σῶς

CRASIS.

42. A vowel or diphthong at the end of a word may be contracted with one at the beginning of the following word. This occurs especially in poetry, and is called *crasis* (κρᾶσις, *mixture*). The *corōnis* (') is placed over the contracted syllable. The first of the two words is generally an article, a relative (ὅ or ἅ), καί, πρό, or ὦ.

43. Crasis generally follows the laws of contraction, with these modifications : —

1. A diphthong at the end of the first word drops its last vowel before crasis takes place.

2. The article loses its final vowel or diphthong in crasis before α; the particle τοί drops οι before α; and καί drops αι before all vowels and diphthongs except ε and ει. But we have κεί and κεῖς for καὶ εἰ and καὶ εἰς.

44. The following are examples of crasis : —

Τὸ ὄνομα, τοὔνομα; τὰ ἀγαθά, τἀγαθά; τὸ ἐναντίον, τοὐναντίον; ὁ ἐκ, οὐκ; ὁ ἐπί, οὑπί; τὸ ἱμάτιον, θοἱμάτιον (93); ἃ ἄν, ἄν; καὶ ἄν, κἄν; καὶ εἶτα, κᾆτα; — ὁ ἀνήρ, ἁνήρ; οἱ ἀδελφοί, ἁδελφοί; τῷ ἀνδρί, τἀνδρί; τὸ αὐτό, ταὐτό; τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταὐτοῦ; — τοι ἄν, τᾶν (μέντοι ἄν, μεντᾶν); τοι ἄρα, τἄρα; — καὶ αὐτός, καὑτός; καὶ αὕτη, χαὕτη (93); καὶ ἐστι, κἄστι; καὶ εἰ, κεἰ; καὶ οὐ, κοὐ; καὶ οἱ, χοἱ; καὶ αἱ, χαἱ. So ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῷδα; ὦ ἄνθρωπε, ὤνθρωπε; τῇ ἐπαρῇ, τῇπαρῇ. Likewise we have προὔργου, *helpful,* for πρὸ ἔργου, *ahead in work;* cf. φροῦδος for πρὸ ὁδοῦ (93).

45. N. If the first word is an article or relative with the rough breathing, this breathing is retained on the contracted syllable, taking the place of the *coronis;* as in ἄν, ἁνήρ.

46. N. In crasis, ἕτερος, *other,* takes the form ἅτερος, — whence ἅτερος (for ὁ ἕτερος), θἀτέρου (for τοῦ ἑτέρου), θἀτέρῳ, etc. (43,2; 93).

<div align="center">SYNIZESIS.</div>

47. 1. In poetry, two successive vowels, not forming a diphthong, are sometimes united in pronunciation for the sake of the metre, although no contraction appears in writing. This is called *synizēsis* (συνίζησις, *settling together*). Thus, θεοί may make one syllable in poetry; στήθεα or χρῡσέῳ may make two.

2. Synizesis may also take the place of crasis (42), when the first word ends in a long vowel or a diphthong, especially with ἐπεί, *since,* μή, *not,* ή, *or,* ή (interrog.), and ἐγώ, *I.* Thus, ἐπεὶ οὐ may make two syllables, μὴ εἰδέναι may make three; μὴ οὐ always makes one syllable in poetry.

<div align="center">ELISION.</div>

48. A short final vowel may be dropped when the next word begins with a vowel. This is called *elision.* An *apostrophe* (') marks the omission. *E.g.*

Δι' ἐμοῦ for διὰ ἐμοῦ; ἀντ' ἐκείνης for ἀντὶ ἐκείνης; λέγοιμ' ἄν for λέγοιμι ἄν; ἀλλ' εὐθύς for ἀλλὰ εὐθύς; ἐπ' ἀνθρώπῳ for ἐπὶ ἀνθρώπῳ. So ἐφ' ἑτέρῳ; νύχθ' ὅλην for νύκτα ὅλην (92).

49. Elision is especially frequent in ordinary prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs; but it may also be used with short vowels at the end of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs.

50. Elision never occurs in

(*a*) the prepositions περί and πρό, except περί in Aeolic (rarely before ι in Attic),

(*b*) the conjunction ὅτι,

(*c*) monosyllables, except those ending in ε,

(*d*) the dative singular in ι of the third declension and the dative plural in σι, except in epic poetry,

(*e*) words ending in υ.

51. N. The epic and comic poets sometimes elide αι in the verbal endings μαι, σαι, ται, and σθαι (θαι). So οι in οἴμοι, and rarely in μοι.

52. N. Elision is often neglected in prose, especially by certain writers (as Thucydides). Others (as Isocrates) are more strict in its use.

53. (*Apocope.*) The poets sometimes cut off a short vowel before a consonant. Thus in Homer we find ἄν, κάτ, and πάρ, for ἀνά, κατά, and παρά. Both in composition and alone, κάτ assimilates its τ to a following consonant and drops it before two consonants, and ν in ἄν is subject to the changes of 78; as κάββαλε and κάκτανε, for κατέβαλε and κατέκτανε, — but κατθανεῖν for καταθανεῖν (68, 1), κὰκ κορυφήν, κὰγ γόνυ, κὰπ πεδίον; ἀμ-βάλλω, ἀλ-λέξαι, ἀμ πεδίον, ἀμ φόνον. So ὑβ-βάλλειν (once) for ὑπο-βάλλειν.

54. A short final vowel is generally elided also when it comes before a vowel in forming a compound word. Here no apostrophe is used. *E.g.*

Ἀπ-αιτέω (ἀπό and αἰτέω), δι-έβαλον (διά and ἔβαλον). So ἀφ-αιρέω (ἀπό and αἱρέω, 92); δεχ-ήμερος (δέκα and ἡμέρα).

APHAERESIS.

55. In poetry, a short vowel at the beginning of a word is sometimes dropped after a long vowel or a diphthong, especially after μή, *not*, and ἤ, *or*. This is called *aphaeresis* (ἀφαίρεσις, *taking off*). Thus, μὴ 'γώ for μὴ ἐγώ; ποῦ 'στιν for ποῦ ἐστιν; ἐγὼ 'φάνην for ἐγὼ ἐφάνην; ἤ 'μοῦ for ἤ ἐμοῦ.

MOVABLE CONSONANTS.

56. Most words ending in -σι (including -ξι and -ψι), and all verbs of the third person ending in ε, generally add ν

when the next word begins with a vowel. This is called *ν movable. E.g.*

Πᾶσι δίδωσι ταῦτα; but πᾶσιν ἔδωκεν ἐκεῖνα. So δίδωσί μοι; but δίδωσιν ἐμοί.

57. N. Ἐστί takes *ν* movable, like third persons in σι.

58. N. The third person singular of the pluperfect active in -ει has *ν* movable; as ᾔδει(ν), *he knew.* But contracted imperfects in -ει (for -εε), as ἐφίλει, never take *ν* in Attic.

59. N. The epic κέ (for ἄν) is generally κέν before a vowel, and the poetic νύν (enclitic) has an epic form νύ. Many adverbs in -θεν (as πρόσθεν) have poetic forms in -θε.

60. N. N movable may be added at the end of a sentence or of a line of poetry. It may be added even before a consonant in poetry, to make position (99).

61. N. Words which may have *ν* movable are not elided in prose, except ἐστί.

62. Οὐ, *not*, becomes οὐκ before a smooth vowel, and οὐχ before a rough vowel; as οὐ θέλω, οὐκ αὐτός, οὐχ οὗτος. Μή inserts κ in μηκ-έτι, *no longer*, by the analogy of οὐκ-έτι.

63. Οὕτως, *thus*, ἐξ (ἐκς), *from*, and some other words may drop ς before a consonant; as οὕτως ἔχει, οὕτω δοκεῖ, ἐξ ἄστεως, ἐκ πύλεως.

METATHESIS AND SYNCOPE.

64. 1. *Metathesis* is the transposition of a short vowel and a liquid in a word; as in κράτος and κάρτος, *strength;* θάρσος and θράσος, *courage.*

2. The vowel is often lengthened; as in βέ-βλη-κα (from stem βἄλ-), τέ-τμη-κα (from stem τεμ-), θρώ-σκω (from stem θορ-). (See 649.)

65. *Syncope* is the dropping of a short vowel between two consonants; as in πατέρος, πατρός (274); πτήσομαι for πετήσομαι (650).

66. N. (*a*) When μ is brought before ρ or λ by syncope or metathesis, it is strengthened by inserting β; as μεσημβρίᾶ, *midday*, for μεσημ(ε)ριᾶ (μέσος and ἡμέρᾱ); μέμβλωκα, epic perfect of βλώσκω, *go*, from stem μολ-, μλο-, μλω- (636), με-μλω-κα, μέ-μβλω-κα. Thus the vulgar *chimley* (for *chimney*) generally becomes *chimbley.*

(*b*) At the beginning of a word such a μ is dropped before β;

as in βροτός, *mortal*, from stem μορ-, μρο- (cf. Lat. *morior, die*), μβροτος, βροτός (but the μ appears in composition, as in ἄ-μβροτος, *immortal*). So βλίττω, *take honey*, from stem μελιτ- of μέλι, *honey* (cf. Latin *mel*), by syncope μλιτ-, μβλιτ-, βλιτ-, βλίττω (582).

67. N. So δ is inserted after ν in the oblique cases of ἀνήρ, *man* (277), when the ν is brought by syncope before ρ; as ἀνέρος (ἀν-ρος), ἀνδρός.

CHANGES OF CONSONANTS.

DOUBLING OF CONSONANTS.

68. 1. A rough mute (21) is never doubled; but πφ, κχ, and τθ are always written for φφ, χχ, and θθ. Thus Σαπφώ, Βάκχος, κατθανεῖν, not Σαφφώ, Βάχχος, καθθανεῖν (53). So in Latin, *Sappho, Bacchus*.

2. A middle mute is never doubled in Attic Greek. In γγ the first γ is always nasal (17).

3. The later Attic has ττ for the earlier σσ in certain forms; as πράττω for πράσσω, ἐλάττων for ἐλάσσων; θάλαττα for θάλασσα. Also ττ (not for σσ) and even τθ occur in a few other words; as Ἀττικός, Ἀτθίς, *Attic*. See also 72.

69. Initial ρ is doubled when a vowel precedes it in forming a compound word; as in ἀναρρίπτω (ἀνά and ῥίπτω). So after the syllabic augment; as in ἔρριπτον (imperfect of ῥίπτω). But after a diphthong it remains single; as in εὔροος, εὔρους.

EUPHONIC CHANGES OF CONSONANTS.

70. The following rules (71–95) apply chiefly to changes made in the final consonant of a stem in adding the endings, especially in forming and inflecting the tenses of verbs and cases of nouns, and to those made in forming compounds : —

71. (*Mutes before other Mutes.*) Before a τ-mute (22), a π-mute or a κ-mute is made coördinate (23), and another τ-mute becomes σ. *E.g.*

Τέτριπται (for τετρίβ-ται), δέδεκται (for δεδεχ-ται), πλεχθῆναι (for πλεκ-θῆναι), ἐλείφθην (for ἐλειπ-θην), γράβδην (for γραφ-δην). Πέπεισται (πεπειθ-ται), ἐπείσθην (ἐπειθ-θην), ἦσται (ἦδ-ται), ἴστε (ἰδ-τε), χαριέστερος (χαριετ-τερος).

72. N. Ἐκ, *from*, in composition retains κ unchanged; as in ἐκ-κρίνω, ἐκ-δρομή, ἐκ-θεσις. For ττ and τθ, see 68, 3.

73. N. No combinations of different mutes, except those included in 68 and in 71 (those in which the second is τ, δ, or θ), are allowed in Greek. When any such arise, the first mute is dropped; as in πέπεικα (for πεπειθ-κα). When γ stands before κ, γ, or χ, as in συγ-χέω (σύν and χέω), it is not a mute but a nasal (20).

74. (*Mutes before* Σ.) No mute can stand before σ except π and κ. A π-mute with σ forms ψ, a κ-mute forms ξ, and a τ-mute is dropped. *E.g.*

Τρίψω (for τρῖβ-σω), γράψω (for γραφ-σω), λέξω (for λεγ-σω), πείσω (for πειθ-σω), ἄσω (for ἀδ-σω), σώμασι (for σωματ-σι), ἐλπίσι (for ἐλπιδ-σι). So φλέψ (for φλεβ-ς), ἐλπίς (for ἐλπιδ-ς), νύξ (for νυκτ-ς). So χαρίεσι (for χαριετ-σι, 331). See examples under 209, 1.

75. (*Mutes before* M.) Before μ, a π-mute becomes μ, and a κ-mute becomes γ. *E.g.*

Λέλειμμαι (for λελειπ-μαι), τέτριμμαι (for τετρῖβ-μαι), γέγραμμαι (for γεγραφ-μαι), πέπλεγμαι (for πεπλεκ-μαι), τέτευγμαι (for τετευχ-μαι).

76. N. But κμ can stand when they come together by metathesis (64) ; as in κέ-κμη-κα (κάμ-νω). Both κ and χ may stand before μ in the formation of nouns ; as in ἀκμή, *edge*, ἀκμών, *anvil*, αἰχμή, *spearpoint*, δραχμή, *drachma*.

Ἐκ here also remains unchanged, as in ἐκ-μανθάνω (cf. 72).

77. N. When γγμ or μμμ would thus arise, they are shortened to γμ or μμ ; as ἐλέγχω, ἐλήλεγ-μαι (for ἐληλεγχ-μαι, ἐληλεγγ-μαι); κάμπτω, κέκαμμαι (for κεκαμπ-μαι, κεκαμμ-μαι) ; πέμπω, πέπεμμαι (for πεπεμπ-μαι, πεπεμμ-μαι. (See 489, 3.)

78. (N *before other Consonants.*) 1. Before a π-mute ν becomes μ; before a κ-mute it becomes nasal γ (17); before a τ-mute it is unchanged. *E.g.*

Ἐμπίπτω (for ἐν-πιπτω), συμβαίνω (for συν-βαινω), ἐμφανής (for ἐν-φανης) ; συγχέω (for συν-χεω), συγγενής (for συν-γενης) ; ἐν-τρέπω.

2. Before another liquid ν is changed to that liquid. *E.g.*

Ἐλλείπω (for ἐν-λειπω), ἐμμένω (for ἐν-μενω), συρρέω (for συν-ρεω), σύλλογος (for συν-λογος).

3. N before σ is generally dropped and the preceding vowel is lengthened (30), α to ᾱ, ε to ει, ο to ου. *E.g.*

Μέλᾱς (for μελαν-ς), εἷς (for ἐν-ς), λύουσι (for λῦο-νσι): see 210, 2 ; 556, 5. So λύουσα (for λύοντ-ια, λύον-σα), λυθεῖσα (for λυθεντ-ια, λυθεν-σα), πᾶσα (for παντ-ια, πάν-σα) : see 84, 2.

79. The combinations ντ, νδ, νθ, when they occur before

σ in inflections, are always dropped, and the preceding vowel is lengthened, as above (78, 3). *E.g.*

Πᾶσι (for παντ-σι), γίγᾱς (for γιγαντς), δεικνύς (for δεικνυντς), λέουσι (for λεοντ-σι), τιθεῖσι (for τιθεντ-σι), τιθείς (for τιθεντ-ς), δούς (for δοντ-ς), σπείσω (for σπενδ-σω), πείσομαι (for πενθ-σομαι).

For nominatives in ων (for οντ-), see 209, 3 (cf. 212, 1).

80. N. Ν standing *alone* before σι of the dative plural is dropped without lengthening the vowel; as δαίμοσι (for δαιμον-σι).

81. N. The preposition ἐν is not changed before ρ or σ; as ἐνράπτω, ἔνσπονδος, ἐνστρέφω.

Σύν becomes συσ- before σ and a *vowel*, but συ- before σ and a *consonant* or before ζ; as σύσ-σιτος, σύστημα, σύζυγος.

82. N. Πᾶν and πάλιν may retain ν in composition before σ or change it to σ; as πάν-σοφος or πάσσοφος, παλίν-σκιος, παλίσσυτος.

83. Most verbs in νω have σ for ν before μαι in the perfect middle (648); as φαίνω, πέφασ-μαι (for πεφαν-μαι); and the ν reappears before τ and θ, as in πέφαν-ται, πέφαν-θε. (See 489, 2; 700.)

84. (*Changes before ι.*) The following changes occur when ι (representing an original *j*) follows the final consonant of a stem.

1. Palatals (κ, γ, χ) and sometimes τ and θ with such an ι become σσ (later Attic ττ); as φυλάσσ-ω (stem φυλακ-) for φυλακ-ι-ω; ἥσσων, *worse*, for ἥκ-ι-ων (361, 2); τάσσ-ω (ταγ-), for ταγ-ι-ω (580); ταράσσ-ω (ταραχ-), for ταραχ-ι-ω; κορύσσ-ω (κορυθ-), for κορυθ-ι-ω; Κρῆσσα, for Κρητ-ια.

Thus is formed the feminine in εσσα of adjectives in εις, from a stem in ετ-, ετ-ια becoming εσσα (331, 2).

2. Ντ with this ι becomes νσ in the feminine of participles and adjectives (331, 2; 337, 1), in which ν is regularly dropped with lengthening of the preceding vowel (78, 3); as παντ-, παντ-ια, πάνσα (Thessalian and Cretan), πᾶσα; λῦοντ-, λύοντ-ια, λύον-σα, λύουσα.

3. Δ (sometimes γ or γγ) with ι forms ζ; as φράζ-ω (φραδ-), for φραδ-ι-ω (585); κομίζ-ω (κομιδ-), for κομιδ-ι-ω; κράζ-ω (κραγ-), for κραγ-ι-ω (589); μέζων (Ion.) or μείζων (comp. of μέγας, *great*), for μεγ-ι-ων (361, 4).

4. Λ with ι forms λλ; as στέλλ-ω (στελ-), for στελ-ι-ω; ἄλλο-μαι (ἁλ-), *leap*, for ἁλ-ι-ομαι (cf. Lat. *salio*); ἄλλος, *other*, for ἁλ-ι-ος (cf. Lat. *alius*). (See 593.)

5. After αν or αρ the ι is transposed, and is then contracted with α to αι; as φαίν-ω (φαν-), for φαν-ι-ω; χαίρ-ω (χαρ-), for χαρ-ι-ω; μέλαιν-α (μελαν-), fem. of μέλας (326), for μελαν-ι-α.

6. After *εν, ερ, ιν, ιρ, υν,* or *υρ,* the *ι* disappears, and the preceding *ε, ι,* or *υ* is lengthened (*ε* to *ει*); as τείνω (τεν-), for τεν-ι-ω; χείρων (stem χερ-), *worse,* for χερ-ι-ων; κείρω (κερ-), for κερ-ι-ω; κρίνω (κριν-), for κριν-ι-ω; οἰκτίρω (οἰκτιρ-), for οἰκτιρ-ι-ω; ἀμύνω (ἀμυν-), for ἀμυν-ι-ω; σύρω, for συρ-ι-ω. So σώτειρα (fem. of σωτήρ, *saving, saviour,* stem σωτερ-), for σωτερ-ι-α. (See 594 and 596.)

85. (*Omission of Σ and ϝ.*) Many forms are explained by the omission of an original spirant (*s* or *ϝ*), which is seen sometimes in earlier forms in Greek and sometimes in kindred languages.

86. (Σ.) At the beginning of a word, an original *s* sometimes appears as the rough breathing. *E.g.*

Ἵστημι, *place,* for σιστημι, Lat. *sisto;* ἥμισυς, *half,* cf. Lat. *semi-;* ἕζομαι, *sit* (from root ἑδ- σεδ-), Lat. *sed-eo;* ἑπτά, *seven,* Lat. *septem.*

87. N. In some words both *σ* and *ϝ* have disappeared; as ὅς, *his,* for σϝος, *suus;* ἡδύς, *sweet* (from root ἁδ- for σϝαδ-), Lat. *suavis.*

88. In some inflections, *σ* is dropped between two vowels.

1. Thus, in stems of nouns, *εσ-* and *ασ-* drop *σ* before a vowel of the ending; as γένος, *race* (stem γενεσ-), gen. γένε-ος for γενεσ-ος. (See 226.)

2. The middle endings *σαι* and *σο* often drop *σ* (565, 6); as λύε-σαι, λύε-αι, λύῃ or λύει (39, 3); ἐ-λύε-σο, ἐλύεο, ἐλύου; but *σ* is retained in such *μι-* forms as ἵστα-σαι and ἵστα-σο. (See also 664.)

89. In the first aorist active and middle of liquid verbs, *σ* is generally dropped before α or αμην; as φαίνω (φαν-), aor. ἔφηνα for ἐφανσ-α, ἐφην-άμην for ἐφανσ-αμην. So ὀκέλλω (ὀκελ-), aor. ὤκειλ-α for ὤκελσ-α; but poetic κέλλω has ἔκελσ-α. (See 672.)

90. (ϝ.) Some of the cases in which the omission of *vau* (or *digamma*) appears in inflections are these : —

1. In the augment of certain verbs; as 2 aor. εἶδον, *saw,* from root ϝιδ- (Lat. *vid-eo*), for ἐ-ϝιδον, ἐ-ιδον, εἶδον: see also the examples in 539.

2. In verbs in εω of the Second Class (574), where ευ became εϝ and finally ε; as ῥέ-ω, *flow* (stem ῥευ-, ῥεϝ-), fut. ῥεύ-σο-μαι. See also 601.

3. In certain nouns of the third declension, where final υ of the stem becomes ϝ, which is dropped; as ναῦς (ναυ-), gen. νά-ός for ναϝ-ος, νάϝ-ος (269); see βασιλεύς (265). See also 256.

91. The Aeolic and Doric retained *ϝ* long after it disappeared in Ionic and Attic. The following are a few of the many words in which its former presence is known : —

βοῦς, *ox* (Lat. *bov-is*), ἔαρ, *spring* (Lat. *ver*), δῖος, *divine* (*divus*), ἔργον, *work* (Germ. *werk*), ἐσθής, *garment* (Lat. *vestis*), ἔσπερος, *evening* (*vesper*), ἴς, *strength* (*vis*), κληΐς (Dor. κλαΐς), *key* (*clavis*), οἶς, *sheep* (*ovis*), οἶκος *house* (*vicus*), οἶνος, *wine* (*vinum*), σκαιός, *left* (*scaevus*).

92. (*Changes in Aspirates.*) When a smooth mute (π, κ, τ) is brought before a rough vowel (either by elision or in forming a compound), it is itself made rough. *E.g.*

Ἀφίημι (for ἀπ-ίημι), καθαιρέω (for κατ-αίρεω), ἀφ' ὧν (for ἀπὸ ὧν), νύχθ' ὅλην (for νύκτα ὅλην, 48; 71).

93. N. So in crasis (see examples in 44). Here the rough breathing may affect even a consonant not immediately preceding it; as in φροῦδος, *gone*, from πρὸ ὁδοῦ; φρουρός, *watchman* (προ-ορος).

94. N. The Ionic generally does not observe this principle in writing, but has (for example) ἀπ' οὖ, ἀπίημι (from ἀπό and ἵημι).

95. The Greeks generally avoided two rough consonants in successive syllables. Thus

1. In reduplications (521) an initial rough mute is always made smooth. *E.g.*

Πέφῡκα (for φεφῡκα), perfect of φύω; κέχηνα (for χεχηνα), perf. of χάσκω; τέθηλα (for θεθηλα), perf. of θάλλω. So in τί-θημι (for θι-θημι), 794, 2.

2. The ending θι of the first aorist imperative passive becomes τι after θη- of the tense stem (757, 1). *E.g.*

Λύθητι (for λυθη-θι), φάνθητι (for φανθη-θι); but 2 aor. φάνη-θι (757, 2).

3. In the aorist passive ἐτέθην from τίθημι (θε-), and in ἐτύθην from θύω (θυ-) θε and θυ become τε and τυ before θην.

4. A similar change occurs in ἀμπ-έχω (for ἀμφ-εχω) and ἀμπ-ίσχω (for ἀμφ-ισχω), *clothe*, and in ἐκε-χειρία (ἔχω and χείρ), *truce*. So an initial aspirate is lost in ἔχω (stem ἔχ- for σεχ-, 539), but reappears in fut. ἕξω.

5. There is a transfer of the aspirate in a few verbs which are supposed to have had originally two rough consonants in the stem; as τρέφω (stem τρεφ- for θρεφ-), *nourish*, fut. θρέψω (662); τρέχω (τρεχ- for θρεχ-), *run*, fut. θρέξομαι; ἐτάφην, from θάπτω (ταφ- for θαφ-), *bury*; see also θρύπτω, τύφω, and stem θαπ-, in the Catalogue of Verbs. So in θρίξ (225), *hair*, gen. τριχός (stem τριχ- for θριχ-); and in ταχύς, *swift*, comparative θάσσων for θαχ-ιων (84, 1). Here

the first aspirate reappears whenever the second is lost by any euphonic change.

In some forms of these verbs both rough consonants appear; as ἐ-θρέφ-θην, θρεφ-θῆναι, τε-θράφ-θαι, τε-θάφ-θαι, ἐ-θρύφ-θην. (See 709.)

SYLLABLES.

96. A Greek word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels or diphthongs. The syllable next to the last is called the *penult* (paen-ultima, *almost last*); the one before the penult is called the *antepenult*.

97. The following rules, based on ancient tradition, are now generally observed in dividing syllables at the end of a line:—

1. Single consonants, combinations of consonants which can begin a word (which may be seen from the Lexicon), and mutes followed by μ or ν, are placed at the beginning of a syllable. Other combinations of consonants are divided. Thus, ἔ-χω, ἐ-γώ, ἐ-σπέ-ρα, νέ-κταρ, ἀ-κμή, δε-σμός, μι-κρόν, πρά-γμα-τος, πρᾶσ-σω, ἐλ-πίς, ἔν-δον, ἄρ-μα-τα.

2. Compound words are divided into their original parts; but when the final vowel of a preposition has been elided in composition, the compound is sometimes divided like a simple word: thus προσ-ά-γω (from πρός and ἄγω); but πα-ρά-γω or παρ-άγω (from παρά and ἄγω).

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

98. A syllable is long by *nature* (φύσει) when it has a long vowel or a diphthong; as in τῑμή, κτείνω.

99. 1. A syllable is long by *position* (θέσει) when its vowel is followed by two consonants or a double consonant; as in ἵσταντες, τράπεζα, ὄρτυξ.

2. The length of the *vowel* itself is not affected by position. Thus α was sounded as long in πράσσω, πρᾶγμα, and πρᾶξις, but as short in τάσσω, τάγμα, and τάξις.

3. One or both of the consonants which make position may be in the next word; thus the second syllable in οὗτός φησιν and in κατὰ στόμα is long by position.

100. When a vowel *short by nature* is followed by a mute and a liquid, the syllable is *common* (*i.e.* it may be either long or short); as in τέκνον, ὕπνος, ὕβρις. But in Attic poetry such a syllable is generally short; in other poetry it is generally long.

101. N. A *middle* mute (β, γ, δ) before μ or ν, and generally before λ, lengthens a preceding vowel; as in ἀγνώς, βιβλίον, δόγμα.

102. N. To allow a preceding vowel to be short, the mute and the liquid must be in the same word, or in the same part of a compound. Thus ϵ in ἐκ is long when a liquid follows, either in composition or in the next word; as ἐκλέγω, ἐκ νεῶν (both $\_\cup\_$).

103. The quantity of most syllables can be seen at once. Thus η and ω and all diphthongs are long by nature; ϵ and o are short by nature.   (See 5.)

104. When a, ι, and υ are not long by position, their quantity must generally be learned by observing the usage of poets or from the Lexicon. But it is to be remembered that

1. Every vowel arising from contraction or crasis is long; as a in γέρᾱ (for γέραα), ἄκων (for ἀέκων), and κᾶν (for καὶ ἄν).

2. The endings ας and υς are long when ν or $\nu\tau$ has been dropped before σ (79).

3. The accent often shows the quantity of its own vowel, or of vowels in following syllables.

Thus the circumflex on κνῖσα, *savor*, shows that ι is long and a is short; the acute on χώρᾱ, *land*, shows that a is long; on τίνες; *who?* that ι is short; the acute on βασιλείᾱ, *kingdom*, shows that the final a is long, on βασίλεια, *queen*, that final a is short. (See 106, 3; 111; 112.)

105. The quantity of the terminations of nouns and verbs will be stated below in the proper places.

ACCENT.

106. 1. There are three accents,

the acute ('), as λόγος, αὐτός,
the grave (`), as αὐτὸς ἔφη (115, 1),
the circumflex (^ or ˜), as τοῦτο, τῑμῶν.

2. The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables of a word, the circumflex only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last.

3. The circumflex can stand only on a syllable long by *nature*.

107. 1. The Greek accent was not simply a *stress* accent (like ours), but it raised the musical *pitch* or *tone* (τόνος) of the syllable on which it fell. This appears in the terms τόνος and προσῳδία, which designated the accent, and also in ὀξύς, *sharp*, and βαρύς, *grave*, *flat*, which described it. (See 110, 1 and 3.) As the language declined, the musical accent gradually changed to a stress accent, which is now its only representative in Greek as in other languages.

2. The marks of accent were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, an Alexandrian scholar, about 200 B.C., in order to teach foreigners the correct accent in pronouncing Greek. By the ancient theory every syllable not having either the acute or the circumflex was said to have the grave accent; and the circumflex, originally formed thus ´ `, was said to result from the union of an acute and a following grave.

108. N. The grave accent is written only in place of the acute in the case mentioned in 115, 1, and occasionally on the indefinite pronoun τὶς, τὶ (418).

109. N. The accent (like the breathing) stands on the second vowel of a diphthong (12); as in αἴρω, μοῦσα, τοὺς αὐτούς. But in the improper diphthongs (ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ) it stands on the first vowel even when the ι is written in the line; as in τιμῇ, ἁπλῷ, Ὦ (ᾦ), Ὦξα (ᾦξα).

110. 1. A word is called *oxytone* (ὀξύ-τονος, *sharp-toned*) when it has the acute on the last syllable, as βασιλεύς; *paroxytone*, when it has the acute on the penult, as βασιλέως; *proparoxytone*, when it has the acute on the antepenult, as βασιλεύοντος.

2. A word is called *perispomenon* (περισπώμενον) when it has the circumflex on the last syllable, as ἐλθεῖν; *properispomenon*, when it has the circumflex on the penult, as μοῦσα.

3. A word is called *barytone* (βαρύ-τονος, *grave* or *flat-toned*) when its last syllable has no accent (107, 2). Of course, all paroxytones, proparoxytones, and properispomena are at the same time barytones.

4. When a word throws its accent as far back as possible (111), it is said to have *recessive* accent. This is especially the case with verbs (130). (See 122.).

111. The antepenult, if accented, takes the acute. But it can have no accent if the last syllable is long by nature or ends in ξ or ψ; as πέλεκυς, ἄνθρωπος, προφύλαξ.

112. An accented penult is circumflexed when it is long by nature while the last syllable is short by nature;

as μῆλον, νῆσος, ἧλιξ. Otherwise it takes the acute; as λόγος, τούτων.

113. N. Final αι and οι are counted as short in determining the accent; as ἄνθρωποι, νῆσοι: except in the optative, and in οἴκοι, *at home*; as τιμήσαι, ποιήσοι (not τίμησαι or ποίησοι).

114. N. Genitives in εως and εων from nouns in ις and υς of the third declension (251), all cases of nouns and adjectives in ως and ων of the *Attic* second declension (198), and the Ionic genitive in εω of the first (188, 3), allow the acute on the antepenult; as εὔγεως, πόλεως, Τήρεω (Τήρης). So some compound adjectives in ως; as ὑψί-κερως, *high-horned*. For the acute of ὥσπερ, οἵδε, etc., see 146.

115. 1. An oxytone changes its acute to the grave before other words in the same sentence; as τοὺς πονη-ρούς ἀνθρώπους (for τούς πονηρούς ἀνθρώπους).

2. This change is not made before *enclitics* (143) nor before an elided syllable (48), nor in the interrogative τίς, τί (418). It is not made before a colon: before a comma modern usage differs, and the tradition is uncertain.

116. (*Anastrophe.*) Dissyllabic prepositions (regularly oxytone) throw the accent back on the penult in two cases. This is called anastrophe (ἀναστροφή, *turning back*). It occurs

1. When such a preposition follows its case; as in τούτων πέρι (for περὶ τούτων), *about these*.

This occurs in prose only with περί, but in the poets with all the dissyllabic prepositions except ἀνά, διά, ἀμφί, and ἀντί. In Homer it occurs also when a preposition follows a verb from which it is separated by *tmesis;* as ὀλέσας ἄπο, *having destroyed.*

2. When a preposition stands for itself compounded with ἐστίν; as πάρα for πάρεστιν, ἔνι for ἔνεστιν (ἐνί being poetic for ἐν). Here the poets have ἄνα (for ἀνά-στηθι), *up!*

<div style="text-align:center">ACCENT OF CONTRACTED SYLLABLES AND ELIDED WORDS.</div>

117. A contracted syllable is accented if either of the original syllables had an accent. A contracted penult or antepenult is accented regularly (111; 112). A contracted final syllable is circumflexed; but if the original word was oxytone, the acute is retained. *E.g.*

Τιμώμενος from τιμαόμενος, φιλεῖτε from φιλέετε, φιλοῖμεν from φιλέοιμεν, φιλούντων from φιλεόντων, τιμῶ from τιμάω; but βεβώς from βεβαώς.

This proceeds from the ancient principle that the circumflex comes from ´+` (107, 2), never from `+´; so that τιμάω gives τιμῶ, but βεβαώς gives βεβώς.

118. N. If neither of the original syllables had an accent, the contracted form is accented without regard to the contraction; as τίμᾱ for τίμαε, εὖνοι for εὔνοοι.

Some exceptions to the rule of 117 will be noticed under the declensions. (See 203; 311.)

119. In crasis, the accent of the first word is lost and that of the second remains; as τἀγαθά for τὰ ἀγαθά, ἐγᾦδα for ἐγὼ οἶδα, κᾆτα for καὶ εἶτα; τἄλλα for τὰ ἄλλα; τἆρα for τοι ἄρα.

120. In elision, oxytone prepositions and conjunctions lose their accent with the elided vowel; other oxytones throw the accent back to the penult, but without changing the acute to the grave (115, 1). *E.g.*

Ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ for ἐπὶ αὐτῷ, ἀλλ᾽ εἶπεν for ἀλλὰ εἶπεν, φήμ᾽ ἐγώ for φημὶ ἐγώ, κάκ᾽ ἔπη for κακὰ ἔπη.

ACCENT OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

121. 1. The place of the accent in the nominative singular of a noun (and the nominative singular *masculine* of an adjective) must generally be learned by observation. The other forms accent *the same syllable* as this nominative, if the last syllable permits (111); otherwise the following syllable. *E.g.*

Θάλασσα, θαλάσσης, θάλασσαν, θάλασσαι, θαλάσσαις; κόραξ, κόρακος, κόρακες, κοράκων; πρᾶγμα, πράγματος, πρᾱγμάτων; ὁδούς, ὁδόντος, ὁδοῦσιν. So χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, gen. χαρίεντος, etc.; ἄξιος, ἀξία, ἄξιον, ἄξιοι, ἄξιαι, ἄξια.

2. The *kind* of accent is determined as usual (111; 112); as νῆσος, νήσου, νῆσον, νῆσοι, νήσοις. (See also 123; 124.)

122. N. The following nouns and adjectives have *recessive* accent (110, 4): —

(*a*) Contracted compound adjectives in οος (203, 2):

(*b*) The neuter singular and vocative singular of adjectives in ων, ον (except those in φρων, compounds of φρήν), and the neuter of comparatives in ων; as εὐδαίμων, εὔδαιμον (313); βελτίων, βέλτῑον (358); but δαΐφρων, δαΐφρον.

(*c*) Many barytone compounds in ης in all forms; as αὐτάρκης, αὔταρκες, gen. pl. αὐτάρκων; φιλαλήθης, φιλάληθες (but ἀληθής, ἀληθές); this includes vocatives like Σώκρατες, Δημόσθενες (228); so some other adjectives of the third declension (see 314):

(d) The vocative of syncopated nouns in ηρ (273), of compound proper names in ων, as Ἀγάμεμνον, Αὐτόμεδον (except Λακεδαῖμον), and of Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν (Hom. Ποσειδάων), σωτήρ, saviour, and (Hom.) δᾱήρ, brother-in-law, — voc. Ἄπολλον, Πόσειδον (Hom. Ποσείδαον), σῶτερ, δᾶερ (see 221, 2).

123. The last syllable of the genitive and dative of oxytones of the first and second declensions is circumflexed. E.g.

Τῑμῆς, τῑμῇ, τῑμαῖν, τῑμῶν, τῑμαῖς; θεοῦ, θεῷ, θεῶν, θεοῖς.

124. In the *first* declension, ων of the genitive plural (for έων) is circumflexed (170). But the feminine of adjectives and participles in ος is spelt and accented like the masculine and neuter. E.g.

Δικῶν, δοξῶν (from δίκη, δόξα), πολῑτῶν (from πολίτης); but ἀξίων, λεγομένων (fem. gen. plur. of ἄξιος, λεγόμενος, 302). For the genitive plural of other adjectives and participles, see 318.

125. N. The genitive and dative of the Attic second declension (198) are exceptions; as νεώς, gen. νεώ, dat. νεῴ.

126. N. Three nouns of the first declension are paroxytone in the genitive plural: ἀφύη, anchovy, ἀφύων; χρήστης, usurer, χρήστων; ἐτησίαι, Etesian winds, ἐτησίων.

127. Most monosyllables of the third declension accent the last syllable in the genitive and dative of all numbers: here ων and οιν are circumflexed. E.g.

Θής, servant, θητός, θητί, θητοῖν, θητῶν, θησί.

128. N. Δᾴς, torch, δμώς, slave, οὖς, ear, παῖς, child, Τρώς, Trojan, φῶς, light, and a few others, violate the last rule in the genitive dual and plural; so πᾶς, all, in both genitive and dative plural: as παῖς, παιδός, παιδί, παισί, but παίδων; πᾶς, παντός, παντί, πάντων, πᾶσι.

129. N. The interrogative τίς, τίνος, τίνι, etc., always accents the first syllable. So do all monosyllabic participles; as ὤν, ὄντος, ὄντι, ὄντων, οὖσι; βάς, βάντος.

ACCENT OF VERBS.

130. Verbs generally have recessive accent (110, 4); as βουλεύω, βουλεύομεν, βουλεύουσιν; παρέχω, πάρεχε; ἀποδίδωμι, ἀπόδοτε; βουλεύονται, βουλεῦσαι (aor. opt. act.), but βούλευσαι (aor. imper. mid.). See 113.

131. The chief exceptions to this principle are these: —

1. The second aorist active infinitive in ειν and the second aorist middle imperative in ου are perispomena: as λαβεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, λιπεῖν, λιποῦ, λαβοῦ. For compounds like κατά·θου, see 133, 3.

2. These second aorist imperatives active are oxytone: εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὑρέ, λαβέ. So ἰδέ in the sense *behold!* But their compounds are regular; as ἄπ-ειπε.

3. Many *contracted* optatives of the μι-inflection regularly circumflex the penult; as ἱσταῖτο, διδοῖσθε (740).

4. The following forms accent the penult : the first aorist active infinitive, the second aorist middle infinitive (except πρίασθαι and ὄνασθαι, 798), the perfect middle and passive infinitive and participle, and all infinitives in ναι or μεν (except those in μεναι). Thus, βουλεῦσαι, γενέσθαι, λελύσθαι, λελυμένος, ἱστάναι, διδόναι, λελυκέναι, δόμεν and δόμεναι (both epic for δοῦναι).

5. The following participles are oxytone : the second aorist active; and all of the third declension in -ς, except the first aorist active. Thus, λιπών, λυθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, λελυκώς, ἱστάς (pres.); but λύσᾱς and στήσᾱς (aor.).

So ἰών, present participle of εἶμι, *go.*

132. Compound verbs have recessive accent like simple verbs; as σύνειμι (from σύν and εἰμί), σύνοιδα (σύν and οἶδα), ἔξειμι (ἐξ and εἶμι), πάρ-εστε.

133. But there are these exceptions to 132 : —

1. The accent cannot go further back than the augment or reduplication ; as παρ-εῖχον (not πάρειχον), *I provided,* παρ-ῆν (not πάρην), *he was present,* ἀφ-ῖκται (not ἄφικται), *he has arrived.*

So when the augment falls on a long vowel or a diphthong which is not changed by it; as ὑπ-εῖκε (imperfect), *he was yielding;* but ὕπ-εικε (imperative), *yield!*

2. Compounds of δύς, ἔς, θές, and σχές are paroxytone; as ἀπόδος, παράσχες (not ἄποδος, etc.).

3. Monosyllabic second aorist middle imperatives in -ου have recessive accent when compounded with a *dissyllabic* preposition; as κατά-θου, *put down,* ἀπό-δου, *sell:* otherwise they circumflex the ου (131, 1); as ἐν-θοῦ, *put in.*

134. N. Participles in their *inflection* are accented as adjectives (121), not as verbs. Thus, βουλεύων has in the neuter βουλεῦον (not βούλευον); φιλέων, φιλῶν, has φιλέον (not φίλεον), φιλοῦν. (See 335.)

135. For the accent of optatives in αι and οι, see 113. Some other exceptions to 130 occur, especially in poetic forms.

PROCLITICS.

136. Some monosyllables have no accent and are closely attached to the following word. These are called proclitics (from προκλίνω, *lean forward*).

137. The proclitics are the articles ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ; the prepositions εἰς (ἐς), ἐξ (ἐκ), ἐν; the conjunctions εἰ and ὡς (so ὡς used as a preposition); and the negative οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

138. *Exceptions.* 1. Οὐ takes the acute at the end of a sentence; as πῶς γὰρ οὔ; *for why not?* So when it stands alone as Οὔ, *No.*

2. Ὡς and sometimes ἐξ and εἰς take the acute when (in poetry) they follow their noun; as κακῶν ἔξ, *from evils;* θεὸς ὥς, *as a God.*

3. Ὡς is accented also when it means *thus;* as ὣς εἶπεν, *thus he spoke.* This use of ὣς is chiefly poetic; but καὶ ὥς, *even thus,* and οὐδ᾽ ὣς or μηδ᾽ ὣς, *not even thus,* sometimes occur in Attic prose.

For a proclitic before an enclitic, see 143, 4.

139. N. When ὃ is used for the relative ὅς, it is accented (as in *Od.* 2, 262); and many editors accent all articles when they are demonstrative, as *Il.* 1, 9, ὃ γὰρ βασιλῆι χολωθείς, and write ὁ μὲν ... ὃ δέ, and οἱ μὲν ... οἳ δέ, even in Attic Greek.

ENCLITICS.

140. An enclitic (ἐγκλίνω, *lean upon*) is a word which loses its own accent, and is pronounced as if it were part of the preceding word; as ἄνθρωποί τε (like *hóminésque* in Latin).

141. The enclitics are: —

1. The personal pronouns μοῦ, μοί, μέ; σοῦ, σοί, σέ; οὗ, οἷ, ἕ, and (in poetry) σφίσι.

To these are added the dialectic and poetic forms, μεῦ, σέο, σεῦ, τοί, τύ (accus. for σέ), ἕο, εὗ, ἕθεν, μίν, νίν, σφί, σφίν, σφέ, σφωέ, σφωῖν, σφέων, σφέας, σφάς, σφέα.

2. The indefinite pronoun τὶς, τὶ, in all its forms (except ἄττα); also the indefinite adverbs πού, ποθί, πῆ, ποί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πώ, πώς. These must be distinguished from the interrogatives τίς, ποῦ, πόθι, πῆ, ποῖ, πόθεν, πότε, πῶ, πῶς.

3. The present indicative of εἰμί, *be,* and of φημί, *say,* except the forms εἶ and φῄς. But epic ἐσσί and Ionic εἷς are enclitic.

4. The particles γέ, τέ, τοί, πέρ: the inseparable -δε in ὅδε, τούσδε, etc. (not δέ, *but*); and -θε and -χι in εἴθε and ναίχι (146). So also the poetic νύν (not νῦν), and the epic κέ (κέν), θήν, and ῥά.

142. The enclitic always loses its accent, except a dissyllabic enclitic after a paroxytone (143, 2). See examples in 143.

143. The word before the enclitic always retains its own accent, and it never changes a final acute to the grave (115, 2).

1. If this word is proparoxytone or properispomenon, it receives from the enclitic an acute on the last syllable as a second accent. Thus ἄνθρωπός τις, ἄνθρωποί τινες, δεῖξόν μοι, παῖδές τινες, οὗτός ἐστιν.

2. If it is paroxytone, it receives no additional accent (to avoid two acutes on successive syllables). Here a dissyllabic enclitic keeps its accent (to avoid three successive unaccented syllables). Thus, λόγος τις (not λόγός τις), λόγοι τινές (not λόγοι τινες), λόγων τινῶν, οὕτω φησίν (but οὗτός φησιν by 1).

3. If its last syllable is accented, it remains unchanged; as τῑμαί τε (115, 2), τῑμῶν γε, σοφός τις, σοφοί τινες, σοφῶν τινες.

4. A proclitic before an enclitic receives an acute; as εἴ τις, εἴ φησιν οὗτος.

144. Enclitics retain their accent whenever special emphasis falls upon them: this occurs

1. When they begin a sentence or clause; or when pronouns express antithesis, as οὐ τάρα Τρωσὶν ἀλλὰ σοὶ μαχούμεθα, *we shall fight then not with Trojans but with you*, S. *Ph.* 1253.

2. When the preceding syllable is elided; as in πόλλ' ἐστίν (120) for πολλά ἐστιν.

3. The personal pronouns generally retain their accent after an *accented* preposition: here ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, and ἐμέ are used (except in πρός με).

4. The personal pronouns of the third person are not enclitic when they are direct reflexives (988); σφίσι never in Attic prose.

5. Ἐστί at the beginning of a sentence, and when it signifies *existence* or *possibility*, becomes ἔστι; so after οὐκ, μή, εἰ, the adverb ὡς, καί, ἀλλ' or ἀλλά, and τοῦτ' or τοῦτο.

145. When several enclitics occur in succession, each takes an acute from the following, the last remaining without accent; as *ἀ τίς τί σοί φησιν, if any one is saying anything to you.*

146. When an enclitic forms the last part of a compound word, the compound is accented as if the enclitic were a separate word. Thus, *οὗτινος, ᾧτινι, ὧντινων, ὥσπερ, ὥστε, οἷδε, τούσδε, εἴτε, οὔτε, μήτε,* are only apparent exceptions to 106; 111; 112.

DIALECTIC CHANGES.

147. The Ionic dialect is marked by the use of *η* where the Attic has *ā*; and the Doric and Aeolic by the use of *ā* where the Attic has *η*.

Thus, Ionic *γενεή* for *γενεά, ἰήσομαι* for *ἰάσομαι* (from *ἰάομαι,* 635); Doric *τιμᾱσῶ* for *τιμήσω* (from *τιμάω*); Aeolic and Doric *λάθα* for *λήθη.* But an Attic *ā* caused by contraction (as in *τίμᾱ* from *τίμαε*), or an Attic *η* lengthened from *ε* (as in *φιλήσω* from *φιλέω,* 635), is never thus changed.

148. The Ionic often has *ει, ου,* for Attic *ε, ο*; and *ηϊ* for Attic *ει* in nouns and adjectives in *ειος, ειον*; as *ξεῖνος* for *ξένος, μοῦνος* for *μόνος; βασιλήϊος* for *βασίλειος.*

149. The Ionic does not avoid successive vowels to the same extent as the Attic; and it therefore very often omits contraction (36). It contracts *εο* and *εου* into *ευ* (especially in Herodotus); as *ποιεῦμεν, ποιεῦσι* (from *ποιέομεν, ποιέουσι*), for Attic *ποιοῦμεν, ποιοῦσι.* Herodotus does not use *ν movable* (56). See also 94 and 785, 1.

PUNCTUATION MARKS.

150. 1. The Greek uses the *comma* (,) and the *period* (.) like the English. It has also a *colon,* a point above the line (·), which is equivalent to the English colon and semicolon; as *οὐκ ἔσθ᾽ ὅ γ᾽ εἶπον · οὐ γὰρ ὧδ᾽ ἄφρων ἔφῡν, it is not what I said; for I am not so foolish.*

2. The mark of interrogation (;) is the same as the English semicolon; as *πότε ἦλθεν; when did he come?*

PART II.

———◆———

INFLECTION.

151. INFLECTION is a change in the form of a word, made to express its relation to other words. It includes the *declension* of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and the *conjugation* of verbs.

152. Every inflected word has a fundamental part, which is called the *stem*. To this are appended various letters or syllables, to form cases, tenses, persons, numbers, etc.

153. Most words contain a still more primitive element than the stem, which is called the *root*. Thus, the stem of the verb τῑμάω, *honor*, is τῑμα-, and that of the noun τῑμή, is τῑμά-, that of τίσις, *payment*, is τισι-, that of τίμιος, *held in honor*, is τῑμιο-, that of τίμημα (τῑμήματος), *valuation*, is τῑμημᾰτ-; but all these stems are developed from one root, τι-, which is seen pure in the verb τί-ω, *honor*. In τίω, therefore, the verb stem and the root are the same.

154. The stem itself may be modified and assume various forms in different parts of a noun or verb. Thus the same verb stem may in different tense stems appear as λιπ-, λειπ-, and λοιπ- (see 459). So the same noun stem may appear as τῑμά-, τῑμά-, and τῑμη- (168).

155. There are three *numbers;* the singular, the dual, · and the plural. The singular denotes one object, the plural more than one. The dual is sometimes used to denote two objects, but even here the plural is more common.

156. There are three *genders;* the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

157. N. The *grammatical* gender in Greek is very often different from the *natural* gender. Especially many names of things are masculine or feminine. A Greek noun is called masculine, feminine, or neuter, when it requires an adjective or article to take the form adapted to either of these genders, and the adjective or article is then said to have the gender of the corresponding noun; thus ὁ εὐρὺς ποταμός, *the broad river* (masc.), ἡ καλὴ οἰκία, *the beautiful house* (fem.), τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα, *this thing* (neut.).

The gender of a noun is often indicated by prefixing the article (386); as (ὁ) ἀνήρ, *man;* (ἡ) γυνή, *woman;* (τὸ) πρᾶγμα, *thing.*

158. Nouns which may be either masculine or feminine are said to be of the *common* gender: as (ὁ, ἡ) θεός, *God* or *Goddess.* Names of animals which include both sexes, but have only one grammatical gender, are called *epicene* (ἐπίκοινος); as ὁ ἀετός, *the eagle;* ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox;* both including males and females.

159. The gender must often be learned by observation. But

(1) Names of males are generally masculine, and names of females feminine.

(2) Most names of *rivers, winds,* and *months* are masculine; and most names of *countries, towns, trees,* and *islands* are feminine.

(3) Most nouns denoting *qualities* or *conditions* are feminine; as ἀρετή, *virtue,* ἐλπίς, *hope.*

(4) Diminutive nouns are neuter; as παιδίον, *child;* γύναιον, *old woman* (literally, *little woman*).

Other rules are given under the declensions (see 168; 189; 281–284).

160. There are five *cases;* the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

161. 1. The nominative and vocative plural are always alike.

2. In neuters, the nominative, accusative, and vocative are alike in all numbers; in the plural these end in ᾰ.

3. The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are always alike; and the genitive and dative dual are always alike.

162. The cases of nouns have in general the same meaning as the corresponding cases in Latin; as Nom. *a man* (as subject),

Gen. *of a man*, Dat. *to* or *for a man*, Accus. *a man* (as object), Voc. *O man*. The chief functions of the Latin ablative are divided between the Greek genitive and dative. (See 1042.)

163. All the cases except the nominative and vocative are called *oblique* cases.

NOUNS.

164. There are three declensions of nouns, in which also all adjectives and participles are included.

165. These correspond in general to the first three declensions in Latin. The first is sometimes called the *A declension* (with stems in *ā*), and the second the *O declension* (with stems in o). These two together are sometimes called the *Vowel declension*, as opposed to the third or *Consonant declension* (206).

The principles which are common to adjectives, participles, and substantives are given under the three declensions of nouns.

166. N. The name *noun* (ὄνομα), according to ancient usage, includes both substantives and adjectives. But by modern custom *noun* is generally used in grammatical language as synonymous with *substantive*, and it is so used in the present work.

167.   CASE-ENDINGS OF NOUNS.

	VOWEL DECLENSION.		CONSONANT DECLENSION.	
SING.	*Masc. and Fem.*	*Neuter.*	*Masc. and Fem.*	*Neuter.*
Nom.	ς or none	ν	ς or none	none
Gen.	ς or ιο		ος	
Dat.	ι		ι	
Acc.	ν		ν or ᾰ	none
Voc.	none	ν	none or like Nom.	none
DUAL.				
N.A.V.	none		ε	
G.D.	ιν		οιν	
PLUR.				
N.V.	ι	ᾰ	ες	ᾰ
Gen.	ων		ων	
Dat.	ισι (ις)		σι, σσι, εσσι	
Acc.	νς (ᾱς)	ᾰ	νς, ᾰς	ᾰ

The relations of some of these endings to the terminations actually in use will be explained under the different declensions. The agreement of the two classes in many points is striking.

FIRST DECLENSION.

168. Stems of the first declension end originally in *ā*. This is often modified into *η* in the singular, and it becomes *ă* in the plural. The nominative singular of feminines ends in *a* or *η*; that of masculines ends in *ās* or *ης*. There are no neuters.

169. The following table shows how the final *a* or *η* of the stem unites with the case endings (167), when any are added, to form the actual terminations: —

| | SINGULAR. | | | | PLURAL. |
	Feminine.		*Masculine.*		*Masc. and Fem.*
Nom.	ā or ă	η	ā-s	η-s	α-ι
Gen.	ā-s or η-s	η-s	α-ιο (Hom. ā-ο)		ῶν (for *ί-ων*)
Dat.	ā-ι or η-ι	η-ι	ā-ι	η-ι	α-ισι or α-ις
Acc.	ā-ν or ă-ν	η-ν	ā-ν	η-ν	ᾱς (for α-νς)
Voc.	ā or ă	η	ā	ă or η	α-ι

DUAL.

Masc. and Fem.

N. A.V.	ā
G. D.	αιν

170. N. In the genitive singular of masculines Homeric *āο* comes from *α-ιο* (169); but Attic *ου* probably follows the analogy of *ου* for *οο* in the second declension (191). Circumflexed *ῶν* in the genitive plural is contracted from Ionic *έων* (188, 5). The stem in *ā* (or *ă*) may thus be seen in all cases of *οἰκίᾱ* and *χώρᾱ*, and (with the change of *ā* to *η* in the singular) also in the other paradigms (except in *ου* of the genitive). The forms ending in *α* and *η* have no case-endings.

FEMININES.

171. The nouns (*ἡ*) χώρᾱ, *land*, (*ἡ*) τῑμή, *honor*, (*ἡ*) οἰκίᾱ, *house*, (*ἡ*) Μοῦσα, *Muse*, are thus declined: —

Stem.	(χωρᾱ-)		(τῑμᾱ-)	(οἰκιᾱ-)	(μουσᾱ-)
			SINGULAR.		
Nom.	χώρᾱ	*a land*	τῑμή	οἰκίᾱ	Μοῦσα
Gen.	χώρᾱς	*of a land*	τῑμῆς	οἰκίᾱς	Μούσης
Dat.	χώρᾳ	*to a land*	τῑμῇ	οἰκίᾳ	Μούσῃ
Acc.	χώρᾱν	*a land*	τῑμήν	οἰκίᾱν	Μοῦσαν
Voc.	χώρᾱ	*O land*	τῑμή	οἰκίᾱ	Μοῦσα

DUAL.

| N. A. V. | χώρᾱ | two lands | τῑμά | οἰκίᾱ | Μούσᾱ |
| G. D. | χώραιν | of or to two lands | τῑμαῖν | οἰκίαιν | Μούσαιν |

PLURAL.

Nom.	χῶραι	lands	τῑμαί	οἰκίαι	Μοῦσαι
Gen.	χωρῶν	of lands	τῑμῶν	οἰκιῶν	Μουσῶν
Dat.	χώραις	to lands	τῑμαῖς	οἰκίαις	Μούσαις
Acc.	χώρᾱς	lands	τῑμάς	οἰκίᾱς	Μούσᾱς
Voc.	χῶραι	O lands	τῑμαί	οἰκίαι	Μοῦσαι

172. The following show varieties of quantity and accent : —
θάλασσα, sea, θαλάσσης, θαλάσσῃ, θάλασσαν; Pl. θάλασσαι,
θαλασσῶν, θαλάσσαις, θαλάσσας.

γέφῡρα, bridge, γεφύρᾱς, γεφύρᾳ, γέφῡραν; Pl. γέφῡραι, etc.
σκιά, shadow, σκιᾶς, σκιᾷ, σκιάν; Pl. σκιαί, σκιῶν, σκιαῖς, etc.
γνώμη, opinion, γνώμης, γνώμῃ, γνώμην; Pl. γνῶμαι, γνωμῶν, etc.
πεῖρα, attempt, πείρᾱς, πείρᾳ, πεῖραν; Pl. πεῖραι, πειρῶν, etc.

173. The stem generally retains ᾱ through the singular
after ε, ι, or ρ, but changes ᾱ to η after other letters. See
οἰκίᾱ, χώρᾱ, and τῑμή in 171.

174. But nouns having σ, λλ, or a double consonant (18)
before final α of the stem, and some others, have ᾰ in the
nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and η in the
genitive and dative, like Μοῦσα.

Thus ἅμαξα, wagon; δίψα, thirst; ῥίζα, root; ἅμιλλα, contest;
θάλασσα (with later Attic θάλαττα), sea. So μέριμνα, care; δέσποινα,
mistress; λέαινα, lioness; τρίαινα, trident; also τόλμα, daring; δίαιτα,
living; ἄκανθα, thorn; εὔθῡνα, scrutiny.

175. The following have ᾰ in the nominative, accusative, and
vocative, and ᾱ in the genitive and dative, singular (after ε, ι,
or ρ) : —

(a) Most ending in ρα preceded by a diphthong or by ῡ; as
μοῖρα, γέφῡρα.

(b) Most abstract nouns formed from adjectives in ης or οος;
as ἀλήθεια, truth (ἀληθής, true), εὔνοια, kindness (εὔνοος, kind). (But
the Attic poets sometimes have ἀληθείᾱ, εὐνοίᾱ, etc.)

(c) Nouns in εια and τρια designating females; as βασίλεια,
queen, ψάλτρια, female harper (but βασιλείᾱ, kingdom). So μυῖα,
fly, gen. μυίᾱς.

For feminine adjectives in ᾰ, see 318.

176. (*Exceptions.*) Δέρη, *neck*, and κόρη, *girl* (originally δέρϝη, κόρϝη), have η after ρ (173). Ἔρση, *dew*, and κόρση (new Attic κόρρη), *temple*, have η after σ (174). Some proper names have ā irregularly; as Λήδā, *Leda*, gen. Λήδāς. Both οᾱ and οη are allowed; as βοή, *cry*, στόᾱ, *porch*.

177. N. It will be seen that α of the nominative singular is always short when the genitive has ης, and generally long when the genitive has ᾱς.

178. N. Αν of the accusative singular and α of the vocative singular agree in quantity with α of the nominative. The quantity of all other vowels of the terminations may be seen from the table in 169.

Most nouns in ᾰ have *recessive* accent (110, 4).

MASCULINES.

179. The nouns (ὁ) ταμίᾱς, *steward*, (ὁ) πολίτης, *citizen*, and (ὁ) κριτής, *judge*, are thus declined: —

Stem.	(ταμιᾱ-)	(πολιτᾱ-)	(κριτᾱ-)
		SINGULAR.	
Nom.	ταμίᾱς	πολίτης	κριτής
Gen.	ταμίου	πολίτου	κριτοῦ
Dat.	ταμίᾳ	πολίτῃ	κριτῇ
Acc.	ταμίᾱν	πολίτην	κριτήν
Voc.	ταμίᾱ	πολῖτα	κριτά
		DUAL.	
N. A. V.	ταμίᾱ	πολίτᾱ	κριτά
G. D.	ταμίαιν	πολίταιν	κριταῖν
		PLURAL.	
Nom.	ταμίαι	πολῖται	κριταί
Gen.	ταμιῶν	πολιτῶν	κριτῶν
Dat.	ταμίαις	πολίταις	κριταῖς
Acc.	ταμίᾱς	πολίτᾱς	κριτάς
Voc.	ταμίαι	πολῖται	κριταί

180. Thus may be declined *νεανίᾱς, youth, στρατιώτης, soldier, ποιητής, poet.*

181. The ᾱ of the stem is· here retained in the singular after ε, ι, or ρ; otherwise it is changed to η: see the paradigms. For irregular ου in the genitive singular, see 170.

182. The following nouns in ης have ᾰ in the vocative singular (like πολίτης): those in της; national names, like Πέρσης, *Persian*, voc. Πέρσᾰ; and compounds in ης, like γεω-μέτρης, *geometer*, voc. γεωμέτρᾰ. Δεσπότης, *master*, has voc. δέσποτᾰ. Other nouns in ης of this declension have the vocative in η; as Κρονίδης. *son of Cronos*, Κρονίδη.

CONTRACTS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

183. Most nouns in αᾱ, εᾱ, and εᾱς are contracted (35) in all their cases.

184. Μνάᾱ, μνᾶ, *mina*, σῡκέᾱ, σῡκῆ, *fig-tree*, and Ἑρμέᾱς, Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes*, are thus declined :—

Stem.	(μνᾱ- for μναᾱ-)		(σῡκᾱ- for συκεᾱ-)		(Ἑρμᾱ- for Ἑρμεᾱ-)	
			SINGULAR.			
Nom.	(μνάᾱ)	μνᾶ	(σῡκέᾱ)	σῡκῆ	(Ἑρμέᾱς)	Ἑρμῆς
Gen.	(μνάᾱς)	μνᾶς	(σῡκέᾱς)	σῡκῆς	(Ἑρμέου)	Ἑρμοῦ
Dat.	(μνάᾳ)	μνᾷ	(σῡκέᾳ)	σῡκῇ	(Ἑρμέᾳ)	Ἑρμῇ
Acc.	(μνάᾱν)	μνᾶν	(σῡκέᾱν)	σῡκῆν	(Ἑρμέᾱν)	Ἑρμῆν
Voc.	(μνάᾱ)	μνᾶ	(σῡκέᾱ)	σῡκῆ	(Ἑρμέᾱ)	Ἑρμῆ
			DUAL.			
N. A.V.	(μνάᾱ)	μνᾶ	(σῡκέᾱ)	σῡκᾶ	(Ἑρμέᾱ)	Ἑρμᾶ
G. D.	(μνάαιν)	μναῖν	(σῡκέαιν)	σῡκαῖν	(Ἑρμέαιν)	Ἑρμαῖν
			PLURAL.			
N. V.	(μνάαι)	μναῖ	(σῡκέαι)	σῡκαῖ	(Ἑρμέαι)	Ἑρμαῖ
Gen.	(μναῶν)	μνῶν	(σῡκεῶν)	σῡκῶν	(Ἑρμεῶν)	Ἑρμῶν
Dat.	(μνάαις)	μναῖς	(σῡκέαις)	σῡκαῖς	(Ἑρμέαις)	Ἑρμαῖς
Acc.	(μνάᾱς)	μνᾶς	(σῡκέᾱς)	σῡκᾶς	(Ἑρμέᾱς)	Ἑρμᾶς

185. So γῆ, *earth* (from an uncontracted form γε-ᾱ or γα-ᾱ), in the singular: γῆ, γῆς, γῇ, γῆν, γῆ (Doric γᾶ, γᾶς, etc.).

186. N. Βορέᾱς, *North wind*, which appears uncontracted in Attic, has also a contracted form Βορρᾶς (with irregular ρρ), gen. Βορρᾶ (of Doric form), dat. Βορρᾷ, acc. Βορρᾶν, voc. Βορρᾶ.

187. N. For εα contracted to ᾱ in the dual and the accusative plural, see 39, 1. For contract adjectives (feminines) of this class, see 310.

DIALECTS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

188. 1. The Ionic has η for ᾱ throughout the singular, even after ε, ι, or ρ; as γενέη, χώρη, ταμίης. But Homer has θεᾱ́, *God-*

dess. The Doric and Aeolic have ᾱ unchanged in the singular. The Ionic generally uses uncontracted forms of contract nouns and adjectives.

2. *Nom. Sing.* Hom. sometimes ᾰ for ης; as ἱππότα for ἱππότης, *horseman,* sometimes with recessive accent, as μητίετα, *counsellor.* (Compare Latin *poeta* = ποιητής.)

3. *Gen. Sing.* For ου Homer has the original form ᾱο, as Ἀτρείδᾱο; sometimes ω (for εο) after vowels, as Βορέω (from Βορέας). Hom. and Hdt. have Ionic εω (always one syllable in Hom.), as Ἀτρείδεω (114), Τήρεω (gen. of Τήρης); and εω occurs in proper names in older Attic. The Doric has ᾱ for ᾱο, as Ἀτρείδᾱ.

4. *Acc. Sing.* Hdt. sometimes forms an acc. in εα (for ην) from nouns in -ης, as in the third declension, as δεσπότεα (for δεσπότην) from δεσπότης, *master* (179): so Ξέρξης, acc. Ξέρξεα or Ξέρξην.

5. *Gen. Pl.* Hom. ᾱων, the original form, as κλισιᾱων, *of tents;* sometimes ῶν (170). Hom. and Hdt. have Ionic εων (one syllable in Hom.), as πυλέων, *of gates.* Doric ᾱν for ᾱων, also in dramatic chorus.

6. *Dat. Pl.* Poetic αισι (also Aeolic and old Attic form); Ionic ῃσι (Hom., Hdt., even oldest Attic), Hom. also ῃς (rarely αις).

7. *Acc. Pl.* Lesbian Aeolic αις for ᾱς.

SECOND DECLENSION.

189. Stems of the second declension end in *o*, which is sometimes modified to *ω*. The nominative singular regularly ends in ος or ον (gen. ου). Nouns in ος are masculine, rarely feminine; those in *ον* are neuter.

190. The following table shows how the terminations of nouns in ος and ον are formed by the final *o* of the stem (with its modifications) and the case-endings :—

	SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
	Masc. & Fem.	*Neuter.*	*Masc., Fem., & Neuter.*		*Masc. & Fem.*	*Neuter.*
N.	o·s	o·ν			N. o·ι	ᾰ
G.	ου (for o-o)		N. A. V.	ω (for o)	G. ων	
D.	ῳ (for o-ι)		G. D.	o·ιν	D. o·ισι or o·ις	
A.	o·ν				A. ους (for o-νς)	ᾰ
V.	ε	o·ν			V. o·ι	ᾰ

191. N. In the genitive singular the Homeric o-ιο becomes o-o and then ου. In the dative singular and the nominative etc. dual, o becomes ω. Ε takes the place of o in the vocative singular of nouns in ος, and ᾰ takes the place of o in the nominative etc. of neuters. There being

no genitive plural in οων, ων is not accented as a contracted syllable (λόγων, not λογῶν).

192. The nouns (ὁ) λόγος, *word*, (ἡ) νῆσος, *island*, (ὁ, ἡ) ἄνθρωπος, *man* or *human being*, (ἡ) ὁδός, *road*, (τὸ) δῶρον, *gift*, are thus declined: —

Stem.	(λογο-)		(νησο-)	(ἀνθρωπο-)	(ὁδο-)	(δωρο-)
		SINGULAR.				
Nom.	λόγος	*a word*	νῆσος	ἄνθρωπος	ὁδός	δῶρον
Gen.	λόγου	*of a word*	νήσου	ἀνθρώπου	ὁδοῦ	δώρου
Dat.	λόγῳ	*to a word*	νήσῳ	ἀνθρώπῳ	ὁδῷ	δώρῳ
Acc.	λόγον	*a word*	νῆσον	ἄνθρωπον	ὁδόν	δῶρον
Voc.	λόγε	*O word*	νῆσε	ἄνθρωπε	ὁδέ	δῶρον
		DUAL.				
N. Α. V	λόγω	*two words*	νήσω	ἀνθρώπω	ὁδώ	δώρω
G. D.	λόγοιν	*of or to two words*	νήσοιν	ἀνθρώποιν	ὁδοῖν	δώροιν
		PLURAL.				
Nom.	λόγοι	*words*	νῆσοι	ἄνθρωποι	ὁδοί	δῶρα
Gen.	λόγων	*of words*	νήσων	ἀνθρώπων	ὁδῶν	δώρων
Dat.	λόγοις	*to words*	νήσοις	ἀνθρώποις	ὁδοῖς	δώροις
Acc.	λόγους	*words*	νήσους	ἀνθρώπους	ὁδούς	δῶρα
Voc.	λόγοι	*O words*	νῆσοι	ἄνθρωποι	ὁδοί	δῶρα

193. Thus may be declined νόμος, *law*, κίνδυνος, *danger*, ποταμός, *river*, βίος, *life*, θάνατος, *death*, ταῦρος, *bull*, σῦκον, *fig*, ἱμάτιον, *outer garment*.

194. The chief feminine nouns of the second declension are the following: —

1. βάσανος, *touch-stone*, βίβλος, *book*, γέρανος, *crane*, γνάθος, *jaw*, δοκός, *beam*, δρόσος, *dew*, κάμινος, *oven*, κάρδοπος, *kneading-trough*, κιβωτός, *chest*, νόσος, *disease*, πλίνθος, *brick*, ῥάβδος, *rod*, σορός, *coffin*, σποδός, *ashes*, τάφρος, *ditch*, ψάμμος, *sand*, ψῆφος, *pebble*; with ὁδός and κέλευθος, *way*, ἁμαξιτός, *carriage-road*, ἀτραπός, *path*.

2. Names of *countries*, *towns*, *trees*, and *islands*, which are regularly feminine (159, 2): so ἤπειρος, *mainland*, and νῆσος, *island*.

195. The nominative in ος is sometimes used for the vocative in ε; as ὦ φίλος. Θεός, *God*, has always θεός as vocative.

ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.

196. A few masculine and feminine nouns of this declension have stems in ω, which appears in all the cases. This

is called the *Attic declension*, though it is not confined to Attic Greek. The noun (ὁ) νεώς, *temple*, is thus declined:—

SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	νεώς			Nom.	νεώ
Gen.	νεώ	N. A. V.	νεώ	Gen.	νεών
Dat.	νεώ	G. D.	νεών	Dat.	νεώς
Acc.	νεών			Acc.	νεώς
Voc.	νεώς			Voc.	νεώ

197. N. There are no neuter nouns of the Attic declension in good use. But the corresponding adjectives, as ἵλεως, *propitious*, εὔγεως, *fertile*, have neuters in ων, as ἵλεων, εὔγεων. (See 305.)

198. N. The accent of these nouns is irregular, and that of the genitive and dative is doubtful. (See 114; 125.)

199. N. Some nouns of this class may have ω in the accusative singular; as λαγώς, accus. λαγών or λαγώ. So Ἄθως, τὸν Ἄθων or Ἄθω; Κῶς, τὴν Κῶν or Κῶ; and Κέως, Τέως, Μίνως. Ἕως, *dawn*, has regularly τὴν Ἕω.

200. N. Most nouns of the Attic declension have older forms in αος or ηος, from which they are probably derived by exchange of quantity (33); as Hom. λᾱός, *people*, Att. λεώς; Dor. νᾱός, Ion. νηός, Att. νεώς; Hom. Μενέλᾱος, Att. Μενέλεως. But some come by contraction; as λαγώς, *hare*, from λαγωός. In words like Μενέλεως, the original accent is retained (114).

CONTRACT NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

201. 1. From stems in οο- and εο- are formed contract nouns in οος and εον.

For contract adjectives in εος, εᾱ, εον, and οος, οᾱ, οον, see 310.

2. Νόος, νοῦς, *mind*, and ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, *bone*, are thus declined:—

	SINGULAR.		DUAL.			PLURAL.	
Nom.	(νόος)	νοῦς	N.A.V. (νόω)	νώ	Nom.	(νόοι)	νοῖ
Gen.	(νόου)	νοῦ	G. D. (νόοιν)	νοῖν	Gen.	(νόων)	νῶν
Dat.	(νόῳ)	νῷ			Dat.	(νόοις)	νοῖς
Acc	(νόον)	νοῦν			Acc.	(νόους)	νοῦς
Voc.	(νόε)	νοῦ			Voc.	(νόοι)	νοῖ

N.A.V. (ὀστέον) ὀστοῦν	N.A.V. (ὀστέω) ὀστώ	N.A.V. (ὀστέα) ὀστᾶ
Gen. (ὀστέου) ὀστοῦ	G. D. (ὀστέοιν) ὀστοῖν	Gen. (ὀστέων) ὀστῶν
Dat. (ὀστέῳ) ὀστῷ		Dat. (ὀστέοις) ὀστοῖς

202. So may be declined (πλόος) πλοῦς, *voyage*, (ῥόος) ῥοῦς, *stream*, (κάνεον) κανοῦν, *basket* (accented like adjectives in εος, 311).

203. The accent of some of these forms is irregular : —

1. The dual contracts έω and όω into ώ (not ῶ).

2. Compounds in οος accent all forms like the *contracted* nominative singular; as περίπλοος, περίπλους, *sailing round*, gen. περιπλόου, περίπλου, etc.

3. For εα contracted to ᾱ in the plural, see 39, 1.

DIALECTS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

204. 1. *Gen. Sing.* Hom. οιο and ου, Aeolic and Doric ω (for οο) ; as θεοῖο, μεγάλω.

2. *Gen. and Dat. Dual.* Hom. οιιν for οιν ; as ἵπποιιν.

3. *Dat. Plur.* Ionic and poetic οισι ; as ἵπποισι ; also Aeolic and old Attic, found occasionally even in prose.

4. *Acc. Plur.* Doric ως or ος for ους ; as νόμως, τὼς λύκος ; Lesbian Aeolic οις.

5. The Ionic generally omits contraction.

THIRD DECLENSION.

205. This declension includes all nouns not belonging to either the first or the second. Its genitive singular ends in ος (sometimes ως).

206. N. This is often called the *Consonant Declension* (165), because the stem here generally ends in a consonant. Some stems, however, end in a close vowel (ι or υ), some in a diphthong, and a few in ο or ω.

207. The stem of a noun of the third declension cannot always be determined by the nominative singular ; but it is generally found by dropping ος of the genitive. The cases are formed by adding the case-endings (167) to the stem.

208. 1. For final ως in the genitive singular of nouns in ις, υς, υ, ευς, and of ναῦς, *ship*, see 240 ; 265 ; 269.

2. For ᾱ and ᾱς in the accusative singular and plural of nouns in ευς, see 265.

3. The contracted accusative plural generally has εις for εᾱς irregularly, to conform to the contracted nominative in εις for εες. (See 313.) So ους in the accusative plural of comparatives in ιων (358).

4. The original νς of the accusative plural is seen in ἰχθῦς (for ἰχθυ-νς) from ἰχθύς (259), and the Ionic πόλις (for πολι-νς) from πόλις (265).

FORMATION OF CASES.

Nominative Singular.

209. The numerous forms of the nominative singular of this declension must be learned partly by practice. The following are the general principles on which the nominative is formed from the stem.

1. Masculine and feminine stems, except those in ν, ρ, σ, and οντ (2 and 3), add ς, and make the needful euphonic changes. *E.g.*

Φύλαξ, *guard*, φύλακ-ος; γύψ, *vulture*, γῦπ-ός; φλέψ, *vein*, φλεβ-ός (74); ἐλπίς (for ἐλπιδς), *hope*, ἐλπίδ-ος; χάρις, *grace*, χάριτ-ος; ὄρνῑς, *bird*, ὄρνῑθ-ος; νύξ, *night*, νυκτ-ός; μάστιξ, *scourge*, μάστῑγ-ος; σάλπιγξ, *trumpet*, σάλπιγγ-ος. So Αἴᾱς, *Ajax*, Αἴαντ-ος (79); λύσᾱς, λύσαντ-ος; πᾶς, παντ-ός; τιθείς, τιθέντ-ος; χαρίεις, χαρίεντ-ος; δεικνύς, δεικνύντ-ος. (The *neuters* of the last five words, λῦσαν, πᾶν, τιθέν, χαρίεν, and δεικνύν, are given under 4, below.)

2. Masculine and feminine stems in ν, ρ, and σ merely lengthen the last vowel, if it is short. *E.g.*

Αἰών, *age*, αἰῶν-ος; δαίμων, *divinity*, δαίμον-ος; λιμήν, *harbor*, λιμέν-ος; θήρ, *beast*, θηρ-ός; ἀήρ, *air*, ἀέρ-ος; Σωκράτης (Σωκρατεσ-), *Socrates*.

3. Masculine stems in οντ drop τ, and lengthen ο to ω. *E.g.*

Λέων, *lion*, λέοντ-ος; λέγων, *speaking*, λέγοντ-ος; ὤν, *being*, ὄντ-ος.

4. In neuters, the nominative singular is generally the same as the stem. Final τ of the stem is dropped (25). *E.g.*

Σῶμα, *body*, σώματ-ος; μέλᾱν (neuter of μέλᾱς), *black*, μέλᾱν-ος; λῦσαν (neuter of λύσᾱς), *having loosed*, λύσαντ-ος; πᾶν, *all*, παντ-ός; τιθέν, *placing*, τιθέντ-ος; χαρίεν, *graceful*, χαρίεντ-ος; διδόν, *giving*, διδόντος; λέγον, *saying*, λέγοντ-ος; δεικνύν, *showing*, δεικνύντ-ος. (For the *masculine* nominatives of these adjectives and participles, see 1, above.)

210. (*Exceptions* to 209, 1–3.) 1. In πούς, *foot*, ποδ-ός, οδς becomes ους. Δάμαρ, *wife*, δάμαρτ-ος, does not add ς. Change in quantity occurs in ἀλώπηξ, *fox*, ἀλώπεκ-ος, κῆρυξ, *herald*, κήρῡκ-ος, and Φοῖνιξ, Φοίνῑκ-ος.

2. Stems in ῑν- add ς and have ῑς (78, 3) in the nominative; as ῥίς, *nose*, ῥῑν-ός. These also add ς: κτείς, *comb*, κτεν-ός (78, 3); εἷς, *one*, ἑν-ός; and the adjectives μέλᾱς, *black*, μέλαν-ος, and τάλᾱς, *wretched*, τάλαν-ος.

3. Ὀδούς (Ionic ὀδών), *tooth*, gen. ὀδόντ-ος, forms its nominative like participles in ους : for these see 212, 1.

211. (*Exceptions to* 209, 4.) Some neuter stems in ατ- have αρ in the nominative ; as ἧπαρ, *liver*, gen. ἧπατ-ος (225), as if from a stem in αρτ-. For nouns in ας with double stems in ατ- (or ᾱτ-) and ασ-, as κρέας, πέρας (225), and τέρας, see 237. Φῶς (for φάος), *light*, has gen. φωτ-ός ; but Homer has φάος (stem φαεσ-). For πῦρ, *fire*, gen. πῦρ-ός, see 291.

212. (*Participles.*) 1. Masculine participles from verbs in ωμι add ς to οντ- and have nominatives in ους (79) ; as διδούς, *giving*, διδόντ-ος. Neuters in οντ- are regular (209, 4).

Other participles from stems in οντ- have nominatives in ων, like nouns (209, 3).

2. The perfect active participle, with stem in οτ-, forms its nominative in ως (masc.) and ος (neut.) ; as λελυκώς, *having loosed*, neut. λελυκός, gen. λελυκότ-ος. (See 335.)

213. N. For nominatives in ης and ος, gen. εος, from stems in εσ-, see 227. For peculiar formations from stems in ο (nom. ω), see 242.

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

214. 1. Most masculines and feminines with consonant stems add α to the stem in the accusative singular ; as φύλαξ (φυλακ-), φύλακα ; λέων (λεοντ-), *lion*, λέοντα.

2. Those with vowel stems add ν ; as πόλις, *state*, πόλιν ; ἰχθύς, *fish*, ἰχθύν ; ναῦς, *ship*, ναῦν ; βοῦς, *ox*, βοῦν.

3. *Barytones* in ις and υς with lingual (τ, δ, θ) stems generally drop the lingual and add ν ; as ἔρις (ἐριδ-), *strife*, ἔριν ; χάρις (χαριτ-), *grace*, χάριν ; ὄρνις (ὀρνῑθ-), *bird*, ὄρνιν ; εὔελπις (εὐελπιδ-), *hopeful*, εὔελπιν (but the oxytone ἐλπίς, *hope*, has ἐλπίδα).

215. N. κλείς (κλειδ-), *key*, has κλεῖν (rarely κλεῖδα).

216. N. Homer, Herodotus, and the Attic poets make accusatives in α of the nouns of 214, 3 ; as ἔριδα (Hom.) χάριτα (Hdt.), ὄρνῑθα (Aristoph.).

217. N. Ἀπόλλων and Ποσειδῶν (Ποσειδάων) have accusatives Ἀπόλλω and Ποσειδῶ, besides the forms in ωνα.

For ω in the accusative of comparatives in ῑων, see 359.

218. N. For accusatives in εα from nominatives in ης, in εᾱ from those in ευς, and in ω (for ωα or οα) from those in ως or ω, see 228 ; 265 ; 243.

VOCATIVE SINGULAR.

219. The vocative singular of masculines and feminines is sometimes the same as the nominative, and sometimes the same as the stem.

220. It is the same as the nominative

1. In nouns with mute stems; as nom. and voc. φύλαξ (φυλακ-), *watchman.* (See the paradigms in 225.)

2. In *oxytones* with liquid stems; as nom. and voc. ποιμήν (ποιμεν-), *shepherd,* λιμήν (λιμεν-), *harbor.*

But barytones have the vocative like the stem; as δαίμων (δαιμον-), voc. δαῖμον. (See the paradigms in 225.)

221. (*Exceptions.*) 1. Those with stems in ιδ-, and *barytones* with stems in ντ- (except participles), have the vocative like the stem; as ἐλπίς (ἐλπιδ-), *hope,* voc. ἐλπί (cf. 25): see λέων and γίγας, declined in 225. So Αἴας (Αἰαντ-), *Ajax,* voc. Αἶαν (Hom.), but Αἴας in Attic.

2. Σωτήρ (σωτηρ-), *preserver,* Ἀπόλλων (Ἀπολλων-), and Ποσειδῶν (Ποσειδων- for Ποσειδάων-) shorten η and ω in the vocative. Thus voc. σῶτερ, Ἄπολλον, Πόσειδον (Hom. Ποσείδαον). For the recessive accent here and in similar forms, see 122 (*d*).

222. All others have the vocative the same as the stem. See the paradigms.

223. There are a few vocatives in οῖ from nouns in ώ and ών, gen. οῦς : see 245; 248.

For the vocative of syncopated nouns, see 273.

DATIVE PLURAL.

224. The dative plural is formed by adding σι to the stem, with the needful euphonic changes. *E.g.*

Φύλαξ (φυλακ-), φύλαξι; ῥήτωρ (ῥητορ-), ῥήτορσι; ἐλπίς (ἐλπιδ-), ἐλπίσι (74); πούς (ποδ-), ποσί; λέων (λεοντ-), λέουσι (79); δαίμων (δαιμον-), δαίμοσι (80); τιθείς (τιθεντ-), τιθεῖσι; χαρίεις (χαριεντ-), χαρίεσι (74); ἱστάς (ἱσταντ-), ἱστᾶσι; δεικνύς (δεικνυντ-), δεικνῦσι; βασιλεύς (βασιλευ-), βασιλεῦσι; βοῦς (βου-), βουσί; γραῦς (γραυ-), γραυσί.

For a change in syncopated nouns, see 273.

NOUNS WITH MUTE OR LIQUID STEMS.

225. The following are examples of the most common forms of nouns of the third declension with mute or liquid stems.

For the formation of the cases, see 209–224. For euphonic changes in nearly all, see 74 and 79. For special changes in θρίξ, see 95, 5.

Mute Stems.

I. *Masculines and Feminines.*

	(ὁ) φύλαξ	(ἡ) φλέψ	(ὁ) σάλπιγξ	(ἡ) θρίξ	(ὁ) λέων
	watchman	*vein*	*trumpet*	*hair*	*lion*
Stem.	(φυλακ-)	(φλεβ-)	(σαλπιγγ-)	(τριχ-)	(λεοντ-)

SINGULAR.

Nom.	φύλαξ	φλέψ	σάλπιγξ	θρίξ	λέων
Gen.	φύλακος	φλεβός	σάλπιγγος	τριχός	λέοντος
Dat.	φύλακι	φλεβί	σάλπιγγι	τριχί	λέοντι
Acc.	φύλακα	φλέβα	σάλπιγγα	τρίχα	λέοντα
Voc.	φύλαξ	φλέψ	σάλπιγξ	θρίξ	λέον

DUAL.

N.A.V.	φύλακε	φλέβε	σάλπιγγε	τρίχε	λέοντε
G.D.	φυλάκοιν	φλεβοῖν.	σαλπίγγοιν	τριχοῖν	λεόντοιν

PLURAL.

N.V.	φύλακες	φλέβες	σάλπιγγες	τρίχες	λέοντες
Gen.	φυλάκων	φλεβῶν	σαλπίγγων	τριχῶν	λεόντων
Dat.	φύλαξι	φλεψί	σάλπιγξι	θριξί	λέουσι
Acc.	φύλακας	φλέβας	σάλπιγγας	τρίχας	λέοντας

	(ὁ) γίγᾱς	(ὁ) θής	(ἡ) λαμπάς	(ὁ ἡ) ὄρνῑς	(ἡ) ἐλπίς
	giant	*hired man*	*torch*	*bird*	*hope*
Stem.	(γιγαντ-)	(θητ-)	(λαμπαδ-)	(ὀρνῑθ-)	(ἐλπιδ-)

SINGULAR.

Nom.	γίγᾱς	θής	λαμπάς	ὄρνῑς	ἐλπίς
Gen.	γίγαντος	θητός	λαμπάδος	ὄρνῑθος	ἐλπίδος
Dat.	γίγαντι	θητί	λαμπάδι	ὄρνῑθι	ἐλπίδι
Acc.	γίγαντα	θήτα	λαμπάδα	ὄρνῑν	ἐλπίδα
Voc.	γίγαν	θής	λαμπάς	ὄρνῑς	ἐλπί

DUAL.

N.A.V.	γίγαντε	θῆτε	λαμπάδε	ὄρνῑθε	ἐλπίδε
G.D.	γιγάντοιν	θητοῖν	λαμπάδοιν	ὀρνίθοιν	ἐλπίδοιν

PLURAL.

N.V.	γίγαντες	θῆτες	λαμπάδες	ὄρνῑθες	ἐλπίδες
Gen.	γιγάντων	θητῶν	λαμπάδων	ὀρνίθων	ἐλπίδων
Dat.	γίγᾱσι	θησί	λαμπάσι	ὄρνῑσι	ἐλπίσι
Acc.	γίγαντας	θῆτας	λαμπάδας	ὄρνῑθας ·	ἐλπίδας

II. *Neuters.*

	(τὸ) σῶμα	(τὸ) πέρας	(τὸ) ἧπαρ
	body	*end*	*liver*
Stem.	(σωματ-)	(περατ-)	(ἡπατ-)

SINGULAR.

N. A. V.	σῶμα	πέρας (237)	ἧπαρ
Gen.	σώματος	πέρατος	ἥπατος
Dat.	σώματι	πέρατι	ἥπατι

DUAL.

N. A. V.	σώματε	πέρατε	ἥπατε
G. D.	σωμάτοιν	περάτοιν	ἡπάτοιν

PLURAL.

N. A. V.	σώματα	πέρατα	ἥπατα
Gen.	σωμάτων	περάτων	ἡπάτων
Dat.	σώμασι	πέρασι	ἥπασι

LIQUID STEMS.

	(ὁ) ποιμήν	(ὁ) αἰών	(ὁ) ἡγεμών	(ὁ) δαίμων	(ὁ) σωτήρ
	shepherd	*age*	*leader*	*divinity*	*preserver*
Stem.	(ποιμεν-)	(αἰων-)	(ἡγεμον-)	(δαιμον-)	(σωτερ-)

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ποιμήν	αἰών	ἡγεμών	δαίμων	σωτήρ
Gen.	ποιμένος	αἰῶνος	ἡγεμόνος	δαίμονος	σωτῆρος
Dat.	ποιμένι	αἰῶνι	ἡγεμόνι	δαίμονι	σωτῆρι
Acc.	ποιμένα	αἰῶνα	ἡγεμόνα	δαίμονα	σωτῆρα
Voc.	ποιμήν	αἰών	ἡγεμών	δαῖμον	σῶτερ (122)

DUAL.

N. A. V.	ποιμένε	αἰῶνε	ἡγεμόνε	δαίμονε	σωτῆρε
G. D.	ποιμένοιν	αἰώνοιν	ἡγεμόνοιν	δαιμόνοιν	σωτήροιν

PLURAL.

N. V.	ποιμένες	αἰῶνες	ἡγεμόνες	δαίμονες	σωτῆρες
Gen.	ποιμένων	αἰώνων	ἡγεμόνων	δαιμόνων	σωτήρων
Dat.	ποιμέσι	αἰῶσι	ἡγεμόσι	δαίμοσι	σωτῆρσι
Acc.	ποιμένας	αἰῶνας	ἡγεμόνας	δαίμονας	σωτῆρας

	(ὁ) ῥήτωρ	(ὁ) ἅλς	(ὁ) θήρ	(ἡ) ῥίς	(ἡ) φρήν
	orator	*salt*	*beast*	*nose*	*mind*
Stem.	(ῥητορ-)	(ἁλ-)	(θηρ-)	(ῥῑν-)	(φρεν-)

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ῥήτωρ	ἅλς	θήρ	ῥίς	φρήν
Gen.	ῥήτορος	ἁλός	θηρός	ῥῑνός	φρενός
Dat.	ῥήτορι	ἁλί	θηρί	ῥῑνί	φρενί
Acc.	ῥήτορα	ἅλα	θῆρα	ῥῖνα	φρένα
Voc.	ῥῆτορ	ἅλς	θήρ	ῥίς	φρήν

DUAL.

N. A.V.	ῥήτορε	ἅλε	θῆρε	ῥῖνε	φρένε
G. D.	ῥητόροιν	ἁλοῖν	θηροῖν	ῥῖνοῖν	φρενοῖν

PLURAL.

N. V.	ῥήτορες	ἅλες	θῆρες	ῥῖνες	φρένες
Gen.	ῥητόρων	ἁλῶν	θηρῶν	ῥῑνῶν	φρενῶν
Dat.	ῥήτορσι	ἁλσί	θηρσί	ῥῑσί	φρεσί
Acc.	ῥήτορας	ἅλας	θῆρας	ῥῖνας	φρένας

STEMS ENDING IN Σ.

226. The final σ of the stem appears only where there is no case-ending, as in the nominative singular, being elsewhere dropped. (See 88, 1.) Two vowels brought together by this omission of σ are generally contracted.

227. The proper substantive stems in εσ- are chiefly neuters, which change εσ- to ος in the nominative singular. Some masculine proper names change εσ- regularly to ης (209, 2). Stems in ασ- form nominatives in ας, all neuters (228).

228. Σωκράτης (Σωκρατεσ-), *Socrates*, (τὸ) γένος (γενεσ-), *race*, and (τὸ) γέρας (γερασ-), *prize*, are thus declined:—

SINGULAR.

Nom.	Σωκράτης	N. A.V.	γένος	γέρας
Gen.	(Σωκράτεος) Σωκράτους	Gen.	(γένεος) γένους	(γέραος) γέρως
Dat.	(Σωκράτεϊ) Σωκράτει	Dat.	(γένεϊ) γένει	(γέραϊ) γέραι
Acc.	(Σωκράτεα) Σωκράτη			
Voc.	Σώκρατες			

DUAL.

	N. A.V. (γένεε) γένει	(γέραε) γέρᾱ
	G. D. (γενέοιν) γενοῖν	(γεράοιν) γερῷν

PLURAL.

	N. A.V. (γένεα) γένη	(γέραα) γέρᾱ
Gen.	γενέων γενῶν	(γεράων) γερῶν
Dat.	γένεσι	γέρασι

229. In the genitive plural εων is sometimes uncontracted, even in prose; as τειχέων from τεῖχος. For εεα contracted εᾶ, see 39, 2.

230. Proper names in ης, gen. εος, besides the accusative in η, have a form in ην of the first declension; as Σωκράτην, Δημοσθένην, Πολυνείκην.

For the recessive accent in the vocative of these nouns, see 122.

231. Proper names in κλεης, compounds of κλέος, *glory*, are doubly contracted in the dative, sometimes in the accusative. Περικλέης, Περικλῆς, *Pericles*, is thus declined : —

Nom.	(Περικλέης)	**Περικλῆς**
Gen.	(Περικλέεος)	**Περικλέους**
Dat.	(Περικλέεϊ) (Περικλέει)	**Περικλεῖ**
Acc.	(Περικλέεα)	**Περικλέᾶ** (poet. Περικλῆ)
Voc.	(Περίκλεες)	**Περίκλεις**

232. N. In proper names in κλεης, Homer has ῆος, ῆϊ, ῆα, Herodotus έος (for έεος), έϊ, έα. In adjectives in εης Homer sometimes contracts εε to ει: as, εὐκλέης, acc. plur. εὐκλείας for εὐκλέεας.

233. Adjective stems in εσ- change εσ- to ης in the masculine and feminine of the nominative singular, but leave εσ in the neuter. For the declension of these, see 312.

234. The adjective τριήρης, *triply fitted*, is used as a feminine noun, (ἡ) τριήρης (sc. ναῦς), *trireme*, and is thus declined : —

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom. **τριήρης**	N. A.V. (τριήρεε)	N.V. (τριήρεες) **τριήρεις**
Gen. (τριήρεος) **τριήρους**	**τριήρει**	Gen. (τριηρέων) **τριήρων**
Dat. (τριήρεϊ) **τριήρει**	G. D. (τριηρέοιν)	Dat. **τριήρισι**
Acc. (τριήρεα) **τριήρη**	**τριήροιν**	Acc. **τριήρεις**
Voc. **τριῆρες**		

235. N. Τριήρης has recessive accent in the genitive dual and plural: for this in other adjectives in ης, see 122.

For the accusative plural in εις, see 208, 3.

236. N. Some poetic nominatives in ας have ε for α in the other cases; as οὖδας, *ground*, gen. οὖδεος, dat. οὖδεϊ, οὖδει (Homer). So βρέτας, *image*, gen. βρέτεος, plur. βρέτη, βρετέων, in Attic poetry.

237. 1. Some nouns in ας have two stems, — one in ατ- or ᾱτ- with gen. ατος (like πέρας, 225), and another in ασ- with gen.

α(σ-)ος, αος, contracted ως (like γέρας, 228). Thus κέρας (κερᾱτ-, κερασ-), *horn*, is doubly declined.

	SINGULAR.		DUAL.	
N. A.V.	κέρας	N. A.V.	κέρᾱτε,	(κεραε) κέρᾱ
Gen.	κέρᾱτος, (κεραος) κέρως	G. D.	κερᾱτοιν,	(κεραοιν) κερῷν
Dat.	κέρᾱτι, (κεραϊ) κέραι			

PLURAL.

N. A.V.	κέρᾱτα,	(κεραα) κέρᾱ
Gen.	κερᾱτων,	(κεραων) κερῶν
Dat.	κέρᾱσι	

2. So τέρας, *prodigy*, τέρατ-ος, which has also Homeric forms from the stem in ασ-, as τέραα, τεράων, τεράεσσι. Πέρας, *end* (225), has only πέρατ-ος, etc.

238. There is one Attic noun stem in οσ-, αἰδοσ-, with nominative (ἡ) αἰδώς, *shame*, which is thus declined : —

SINGULAR.		
Nom.	αἰδώς	
Gen.	(αἰδοος) αἰδοῦς	DUAL AND PLURAL
Dat.	(αἰδοϊ) αἰδοῖ	wanting.
Acc.	(αἰδοα) αἰδῶ	
Voc.	αἰδώς	

239. Αἰδώς has the declension of nouns in ώ (242), but the accusative in ῶ has the regular accent. (See also 359.)

240. The Ionic (ἡ) ἠώς, *dawn*, has stem ἠοσ-, and is declined like αἰδώς : — gen. ἠοῦς, dat. ἠοῖ, acc. ἠῶ. The Attic ἕως is declined like νεώς (196) : but see 199.

STEMS IN Ω OR Ο.

241. A few stems in ω- form masculine nouns in ως, gen. ω-ος, which are often contracted in the dative and accusative singular and in the nominative and accusative plural.

242. A few in ο- form feminines in ώ, gen. οῦς (for ο-ος), which are always contracted in the genitive, dative, and accusative singular. The original form of the stems of these nouns is uncertain. (See 239.)

243. The nouns (ὁ) ἥρως, *hero*, and (ἡ) πειθώ, *persuasion*, are thus declined : —

SINGULAR.	Nom.	ἥρως	πειθώ
	Gen.	ἥρωος	(πειθοος) πειθοῦς
	Dat.	ἥρωι or ἥρῳ	(πειθοϊ) πειθοῖ
	Acc.	ἥρωα or ἥρω	(πειθοα) πειθώ
	Voc.	ἥρως	πειθοῖ
DUAL.	N. A. V.	ἥρωε	
	G. D.	ἡρώοιν	
PLURAL.	N. V.	ἥρωες or ἥρως	
	Gen.	ἡρώων	
	Dat.	ἥρωσι	
	Acc.	ἥρωας or ἥρως	

244. These nouns in ως sometimes have forms of the Attic second declension; as gen. ἥρω (like νεώ), accus. ἥρων. Like ἥρως are declined Τρώς, *Trojan* (128), and μήτρως, *mother's brother*.

245. N. The feminines in ώ are chiefly proper names. Like πειθώ may be declined Σαπφώ (Aeolic Ψάπφω), *Sappho*, gen. Σαπφοῦς, dat. Σαπφοῖ, acc. Σαπφώ, voc. Σαπφοῖ. So Λητώ, Καλυψώ, and ἠχώ, *echo*. No dual or plural forms of these nouns are found in the third declension; but a few occur of the second, as acc. plur. γοργούς from γοργώ, *Gorgon*. No uncontracted forms of nouns in ώ occur.

246. N. The vocative in οῖ seems to belong to a form of the stem in οι-; and there was a nominative form in ῳ, as Λητώ, Σαπφώ.

247. N. Herodotus has an accusative singular in οῦν; as Ἰοῦν (for Ἰώ) from Ἰώ, *Io*, gen. Ἰοῦς.

248. A few feminines in ων (with regular stems in ον-) have occasional forms like those of nouns in ώ; as ἀηδών, *nightingale*, gen. ἀηδοῦς, voc. ἀηδοῖ; εἰκών, *image*, gen. εἰκοῦς, acc. εἰκώ; χελιδών, *swallow*, voc. χελιδοῖ.

STEMS IN I AND Υ.

249. Most stems in ι (with nominatives in ις) and a few in υ (with nominatives in υς and υ) have ε in place of their final ι or υ in all cases except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and have ως for ος in the genitive singular. The dative singular and the nominative plural are contracted.

250. The nouns (ἡ) πόλις (πολι-), *state*, (ὁ) πῆχυς (πηχυ-), *cubit*, and (τό) ἄστυ (ἀστυ-), *city*, are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.

Nom.	πόλις	πῆχυς	ἄστυ
Gen.	πόλεως	πήχεως	ἄστεως
Dat.	(πόλεϊ) πόλει	(πήχεϊ) πήχει	(ἄστεϊ) ἄστει
Acc.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἄστυ
Voc.	πόλι	πῆχυ	ἄστυ

DUAL.

N. A. V.	(πόλεε) πόλει	(πήχεε) πήχει	(ἄστεε) ἄστει
G. D.	πολέοιν	πηχέοιν	ἀστέοιν

PLURAL.

N. V.	(πόλεες) πόλεις	(πήχεες) πήχεις	(ἄστεα) ἄστη
Gen.	πόλεων	πήχεων	ἄστεων
Dat.	πόλεσι	πήχεσι	ἄστεσι
Acc.	πόλεις	πήχεις	(ἄστεα) ἄστη

251. For the accent of genitives in εως and εων, see 114. For accusatives like πόλεις and πήχεις, see 208, 3.

252. N. The dual in εε is rarely left uncontracted.

253. N. Ἄστυ is the principal noun in υ, gen. εως. Its genitive plural is found only in the poetic form ἀστέων, but analogy leads to Attic ἄστεων.

254. No nouns in ι, gen. εως, were in common Attic use. See κόμμι and πέπερι in the Lexicon.

255. N. The original ι of the stem of nouns in ις (Attic gen. εως) is retained in Ionic. Thus, πόλις, πόλιος, (πόλιι) πόλῑ, πόλιν; plur. πόλιες, πολίων; Hom. πολίεσσι (Hdt. πόλισι), πόλιας (Hdt. also πόλῑς for πολι-νς, see 208, 4). Homer has also πόλει (with πτόλεϊ) and πόλεσι in the dative. There are also epic forms πόληος, πόληϊ, πόληες, πόληας. The Attic poets have a genitive in εος.

The Ionic has a genitive in εος in nouns in υς of this class.

256. N. Stems in υ with gen. εως have also forms in ευ, in which ευ becomes εϝ, and drops ϝ, leaving ε: thus πηχυ-, πηχευ-, πηχεϝ-, πηχε-. (See 90, 3.)

257. Most nouns in υς retain υ; as (ὁ) ἰχθύς (ἰχθυ-), *fish*, which is thus declined: —

SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
Nom. ἰχθύς				Nom.	ἰχθύες
Gen. ἰχθύος		N. A. V.	ἰχθύε	Gen.	ἰχθύων
Dat. ἰχθύϊ (Hom. ἰχθυΐ)		G. D.	ἰχθύοιν	Dat.	ἰχθύσι
Acc. ἰχθύν				Acc.	ἰχθῦς
Voc. ἰχθύ					

258. N. The nominative plural and dual rarely have ῦς and ῦ; as ἰχθῦς (like accus.) and ἰχθῦ (for ἰχθύε) in comedy.

259. N. Homer and Herodotus have both ἰχθύας and ἰχθῦς in the accusative plural. Ἰχθῦς here is for ἰχθυ-νς (208, 4).

260. Oxytones and monosyllables have ῦ in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular: see ἰχθύς. Monosyllables are circumflexed in these cases; as μῦς (μυ-), *mouse*, μυός, μυί, μῦν, μῦ; plur. μύες, μυῶν, μυσί, μύας.

261. N. Ἔγχελυς, *eel*, is declined like ἰχθύς in the singular, and like πῆχυς in the plural, with gen. sing. ἐγχέλυ-ος and nom. plur. ἐγχέλεις.

262. N. For adjectives in υς, εια, υ, see 319.

STEMS ENDING IN A DIPHTHONG.

263. 1. In nouns in ευς, ευ of the stem is retained in the nominative and vocative singular and dative plural, but loses ν before a vowel; as (ὁ) βασιλεύς (βασιλευ-), *king*, which is thus declined: —

	SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
Nom.	βασιλεύς			N. V.	(βασιλέες) βασιλεῖς
Gen.	βασιλέως	N. A.V.	βασιλέε	Gen.	βασιλέων
Dat.	(βασιλέϊ) βασιλεῖ	G. D.	βασιλέοιν	Dat.	βασιλεῦσι
Acc.	βασιλέα			Acc.	βασιλέας
Voc.	βασιλεῦ				

2. So γονεύς (γονευ-), *parent*, ἱερεύς (ἱερευ-), *priest*, Ἀχιλλεύς (Ἀχιλλευ-), *Achilles*, Ὀδυσσεύς (Ὀδυσσευ-), *Ulysses*.

264. Homer has ευ in three cases, βασιλεύς, βασιλεῦ, and βασιλεῦσι; but in the other cases βασιλῆος, βασιλῆι, βασιλῆα, βασιλῆες, βασιλῆας, also dat. plur. ἀριστή-εσσι (from ἀριστεύς); in proper names he has εος, εϊ, etc., as Πηλέος, Πηλέϊ (rarely contracted, as Ἀχιλλεῖ). Herodotus has gen. εος.

265. Nouns in ευς originally had stems in ηυ, before vowels ηϝ. From forms in ηϝος, ηϝι, ηϝα, etc., came the Homeric ηος, ηι, ηᾰ, etc. The Attic εως, εᾱ, εᾱς came, by exchange of quantity (33), from ηος, ηᾰ, ηᾱς.

266. The older Attic writers (as Thucydides) with Plato have ῆς (contracted from ῆες) in the nominative plural; as ἱππῆς, βασιλῆς, for later ἱππεῖς, βασιλεῖς. In the accusative plural, εᾱς usually remains unchanged, but there is a late form in εις.

267. When a vowel precedes, *εως* of the genitive singular may be contracted into *ῶς*, and *έα* of the accusative singular into *ᾶ*; rarely *έας* of the accusative plural into *ᾶς*, and *έων* of the genitive plural into *ῶν*. Thus, Πειραιεύς, *Peiraeus*, has gen. Πειραιέως, Πειραιῶς, dat. Πειραιεῖ, Πειραιεῖ, acc. Πειραιέα, Πειραιᾶ; Δωριεύς, *Dorian*, has gen. plur. Δωριέων, Δωριῶν, acc. Δωριέας, Δωριᾶς.

268. The nouns (ὁ, ἡ) βοῦς (βου-), *ox* or *cow*, (ἡ) γραῦς (γραυ-), *old woman*, (ἡ) ναῦς (ναυ-), *ship*, and οἶς (οἰ-), *sheep*, are thus declined:—

SINGULAR.

Nom.	βοῦς	γραῦς	ναῦς	οἶς
Gen.	βοός	γρᾱός	νεώς	οἰός
Dat.	βοΐ	γρᾱΐ	νηΐ	οἰΐ
Acc.	βοῦν	γραῦν	ναῦν	οἶν
Voc.	βοῦ	γραῦ	ναῦ	οἶ

DUAL.

N. A. V.	βόε	γρᾶε	νῆε	οἶε
G. D.	βοοῖν	γρᾱοῖν	νεοῖν	οἰοῖν

PLURAL.

N. V.	βόες	γρᾶες	νῆες	οἶες
Gen.	βοῶν	γρᾱῶν	νεῶν	οἰῶν
Dat.	βουσί	γραυσί	ναυσί	οἰσί
Acc.	βοῦς	γραῦς	ναῦς	οἶς

269. N. The stems of βοῦς, γραῦς, and ναῦς became βοϝ-, γρᾱϝ-, and νᾱϝ- before a vowel of the ending (compare Latin *bŏv-is* and *nāv-is*). The stem of οἶς, the only stem in οι-, was ὀϝι- (compare Latin *ŏvis*). Afterwards ϝ was dropped (90, 3), leaving βο-, γρᾱ-, νᾱ-, and οἰ-. Attic νεώς is for νηός (33).

270. In Doric and Ionic ναῦς is much more regular than in Attic:—

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Doric.	Homer.	Herod.	Doric.	Homer.	Herod.
Nom.	ναῦς	νηῦς	νηῦς	νᾶες	νῆες, νέες	νέες
Gen.	νᾱός	νηός, νεός	νεός	νᾱῶν	νηῶν, νεῶν	νεῶν
Dat.	νᾱΐ	νηΐ	νηΐ	ναυσί, νάεσσι	νηυσί, νήεσσι, νέεσσι	νηυσί
Acc.	ναῦν	νῆα, νέα	νέα	νᾶας	νῆας, νέας	νέας

271. Homer has γρηῦς (γρηυ-) and γρηΰς (γρηϋ-) for γραῦς. He has βόας and βοῦς in the accusative plural of βοῦς.

272. Χοῦς, *three-quart measure*, is declined like βοῦς, except in the accusatives χόα and χόας. (See χοῦς in 291.)

SYNCOPATED NOUNS.

273. Four nouns in ηρ (with stems in ερ-) are syncopated (65) in the genitive and dative singular by dropping ε. The syncopated genitive and dative are oxytone; and the vocative singular has recessive accent (122), and ends in ερ as a barytone (220, 2). In the other cases ε is retained and is always accented. But in the dative plural ερ- is changed to ρα-.

274. These are (ὁ) πατήρ (πατερ-), *father*, (ἡ) μήτηρ (μητερ-), *mother*, (ἡ) θυγάτηρ (θυγατερ-), *daughter*, and (ἡ) γαστήρ (γαστερ-) *belly*.

1. The first three are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.

Nom.	πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγάτηρ
Gen.	(πατέρος) πατρός	(μητέρος) μητρός	(θυγατέρος) θυγατρός
Dat.	(πατέρι) πατρί	(μητέρι) μητρί	(θυγατέρι) θυγατρί
Acc.	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγατέρα
Voc.	πάτερ	μῆτερ	θύγατερ

DUAL.

N. A. V.	πατέρε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε
G. D.	πατέροιν	μητεροιν	θυγατέροιν

PLURAL.

N. V.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες
Gen.	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων
Dat.	πατράσι	μητράσι	θυγατράσι
Acc.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας

2. Γαστήρ is declined and accented like πατήρ.

275. Ἀστήρ (ὁ), *star*, has ἀστράσι, like a syncopated noun, in the dative plural, but is otherwise regular (without syncope).

276. N. The unsyncopated forms of all these nouns are often used by the poets, who also syncopate other cases of θυγάτηρ; as θύγατρα, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν. Homer has dat. plur. θυγατέρεσσι, and πατρῶν for πατέρων.

277. 1. Ἀνήρ (ὁ), *man*, drops ε whenever a vowel follows ερ, and inserts δ in its place (67). It has ἀνδροῖν and ἀνδρῶν. In other respects it follows the declension of πατήρ.

2. Δημήτηρ, *Demeter (Ceres)*, syncopates all the oblique cases, and then accents them on the *first* syllable.

278. Ἀνήρ and Δημήτηρ are thus declined : —

SINGULAR.	Nom.	ἀνήρ	Δημήτηρ
	Gen.	(ἀνέρος) ἀνδρός	(Δημήτερος) Δήμητρος
	Dat.	(ἀνέρι) ἀνδρί	(Δημήτερι) Δήμητρι
	Acc.	(ἀνέρα) ἄνδρα	(Δημήτερα) Δήμητρα
	Voc.	ἄνερ	Δήμητερ

DUAL.	N. A. V.	(ἀνέρε) ἄνδρε
	G. D.	(ἀνέροιν) ἀνδροῖν

PLURAL.	N. V.	(ἀνέρες) ἄνδρες
	Gen.	(ἀνέρων) ἀνδρῶν
	Dat.	ἀνδράσι
	Acc.	(ἀνέρας) ἄνδρας

279. The poets often use the unsyncopated forms. Homer has ἄνδρεσσι as well as ἀνδράσι in the dative plural.

GENDER OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

280. The gender in this declension must often be learned by observation. But some general rules may be given.

281. 1. MASCULINE are stems in

ευ-; as βασιλεύς (βασιλευ-), *king*.

ρ- (except those in ἀρ-); as κρᾱτήρ (κρατηρ-), *mixing-bowl*, ψάρ (ψᾱρ-), *starling*.

ν- (except those in ῑν-, γον-, δον-) ; as κανών (κανον-), *rule*.

ντ-; as ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), *tooth*.

ητ- (except those in τητ-) ; as λέβης (λεβητ-), *kettle*.

ωτ-; as ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), *love*.

2. *Exceptions.* Feminine are γαστήρ, *belly*, κήρ, *fate*, χείρ, *hand*, φρήν, *mind*, ἀλκύων, *halcyon*, εἰκών, *image*, ἠιών, *shore*, χθών, *earth*, χιών, *snow*, μήκων, *poppy*, ἐσθής (ἐσθητ-), *dress*.

Neuter are πῦρ, *fire*, φῶς (φωτ-), *light*.

282. 1. FEMININE are stems in

ι- and υ-, with nomin. in ις and υς; as πόλις (πολι-), *city*, ἰσχύς (ἰσχυ-), *strength*.

αυ-; as ναῦς (ναυ-).

δ, θ, τητ-; as ἐρίς (ἐριδ), *strife*, ταχυτής (ταχυτητ-), *speed*.

ῑν-, γον-, δον-; as ἀκτίς (ἀκτῑν-), *ray*, σταγών (σταγον-), *drop*, χελῑδών (χελῑδον-), *swallow*.

2. *Exceptions.* Masculine are ἔχι-ς, *viper*, ὄφι-ς, *serpent*, βότρυ-ς, *cluster of grapes*, θρῆνυ-ς, *footstool*, ἰχθύ-ς, *fish*, μῦ-ς, *mouse*, νέκυ-ς,

corpse, στάχυ-ς, *ear of grain,* πέλεκυ-ς, *axe,* πῆχυ-ς, *cubit,* πούς (ποδ-), *foot,* δελφίς (δελφίν-), *dolphin.*

283. NEUTER are stems in

ι and υ with nomin. in ι and υ; as πέπερι, *pepper,* ἄστυ, *city.*

ας-; as γέρας, *prize* (see 227).

ες-, with nomin. in ος; as γένος (γενεσ-), *race* (see 227).

ἄρ-; as νέκταρ, *nectar.*

ατ-; as σῶμα (σωματ-), *body.*

284. Labial and palatal stems are always either masculine or feminine. (See 225.)

285. Variations in gender sometimes occur in poetry: see, for example, αἰθήρ, *sky,* and θίς, *heap,* in the Lexicon. See also 288.

DIALECTS.

286. 1. *Gen. and Dat. Dual.* Homeric οιιν for οιν.

2. *Dat. Plur.* Homeric εσσι, rarely εσι, and σσι (after vowels); also σι.

3. Most of the uncontracted forms enclosed in ( ) in the paradigms, which are not used in Attic prose, are found in Homer or Herodotus; and some of them occur in the Attic poets.

4. For special dialectic forms of some nouns of the third declension, see 232, 236, 237, 240, 247, 255, 259, 264, 270, 271, 276, 279.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

287. 1. Some nouns belong to more than one declension. Thus σκότος, *darkness,* is usually declined like λόγος (192), but sometimes like γένος (228). So Οἰδίπους, *Oedipus,* has genitive Οἰδίποδος or Οἰδίπου, dative Οἰδίποδι, accusative Οἰδίποδα or Οἰδίπουν.

See also γέλως, ἔρως, ἱδρώς, and others, in 291.

2. For the double accusatives in η and ην of Σωκράτης, Δημοσθένης, etc., see 230.

288. Nouns which are of different genders in different numbers are called *heterogeneous;* as (ὁ) σῖτος, *corn,* plur. (τὰ) σῖτα, (ὁ) δεσμός, *chain,* (οἱ) δεσμοί and (τὰ) δεσμά.

289. *Defective* nouns have only certain cases; as ὄναρ, *dream,* ὄφελος, *use* (only nom. and accus.); (τὴν) νίφα, *snow* (only accus.). Some, generally from their meaning, have only one number; as πειθώ, *persuasion,* τὰ Ὀλύμπια, *the Olympic games.*

290. *Indeclinable* nouns have one form for all cases. These are chiefly foreign words, as Ἀδάμ, Ἰσραήλ; and names of letters, Ἄλφα, Βῆτα, etc.

291. The following are the most important irregular nouns : —

1. Ἅιδης, *Hades*, gen. ου, etc., regular. Hom. Ἀΐδης, gen. αο or εω, dat. ῃ, acc. ην; also Ἄϊδος, Ἄϊδι (from stem Ἀϊδ-).

2. ἄναξ (ὁ), *king*, ἄνακτος, etc., voc. ἄναξ (poet. ἄνα, in addressing Gods).

3. Ἄρης, *Ares*, Ἄρεως (poet. Ἄρεος), (Ἄρεϊ) Ἄρει, (Ἄρεα) Ἄρη or Ἄρην, Ἄρες (Hom. also Ἄρες). Hom. also Ἄρηος, Ἄρηι, Ἄρηα.

4. Stem (ἀρν-), gen. (τοῦ or τῆς) ἀρνός, *lamb*, ἀρνί, ἄρνα; pl. ἄρνες, ἀρνῶν, ἀρνάσι, ἄρνας. In the nom. sing. ἀμνός (2d decl.) is used.

5. γάλα (τό), *milk*, γάλακτος, γάλακτι, etc.

6. γέλως (ὁ), *laughter*, γέλωτος, etc., regular : in Attic poets acc. γέλωτα or γέλων. In Hom. generally of second declension, dat. γέλῳ, acc. γέλω. γέλων (γέλον?). (See 287, 1.) •

7. γόνυ (τό), *knee*, γόνατος, γόνατι, etc. (from stem γονατ-); Ion. and poet. γούνατος, γούνατι, etc.; Hom. also gen. γουνός, dat. γουνί, pl. γοῦνα, γούνων, γούνεσσι.

8. γυνή (ἡ), *wife*, γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναῖκα, γύναι; dual γυναῖκε, γυναικοῖν; pl. γυναῖκες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί, γυναῖκας.

9. δένδρον (τό), *tree*, δένδρου, regular (Ion. δένδρεον); dat. sing. δένδρει; dat. pl. δένδρεσι.

10. δέος (τό), *fear*, δέους, δέει, etc. Hom. gen. δείους.

11. δόρυ (τό), *spear* (cf. γόνυ) ; (from stem δορατ-) δόρατος, δόρατι; pl. δόρατα, etc. Ion. and poet. δούρατος, etc.; Epic also gen. δουρός, dat. δουρί; dual δοῦρε; pl. δοῦρα, δούρων, δούρεσσι. Poetic gen. δορός, dat. δορί and δόρει.

12. ἔρως (ὁ), *love*, ἔρωτος, etc. In poetry also ἔρος, ἔρῳ, ἔρον.

13. Ζεύς (Aeol. Δεύς), *Zeus*, Διός, Διί, Δία, Ζεῦ. Ion. and poet. Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζῆνα. Pindar has Δί for Διί.

14. Θέμις (ἡ), *justice* (also as proper name, *Themis*), gen. Θέμιδος, etc., reg. like ἔρις. Hom. θέμιστος, etc. Pind. θέμιτος, etc. Hdt. gen. θέμιος. In Attic prose, indeclinable in θέμις ἐστί, *fas est*; as θέμις εἶναι.

15. ἱδρώς (ὁ), *sweat*, ἱδρῶτος, etc. Hom. has dat. ἱδρῷ, acc. ἱδρῶ (243).

16. κάρᾱ (τό), *head*, poetic ; in Attic only nom., accus., and voc. sing., with dat. κάρᾳ (tragic). Hom. κάρη, gen. κάρητος, καρήατος, κράατος, κρᾱτός ; dat. κάρητι, καρήατι, κράατι, κρᾱτί; acc. (τὸν) κρᾶτα, (τὸ) κάρη or κάρ; plur. nom. κάρᾱ, καρήατα, κράατα; gen.

κράτων; dat. κρᾶσί; acc. κάρα with (τοὺς) κράτας; nom. and acc. pl. also κάρηνα, gen. καρήνων. Soph. (τὸ) κρᾶτα.

17. κρίνον (τό), *lily*, κρίνου, etc. In plural also κρίνεα (Hdt.) and κρίνεσι (poetic). (See 287, 1.)

18. κύων (ὁ, ἡ), *dog*, voc. κύον: the rest from stem κυν-, κυνός. κυνί, κύνα; pl. κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσί, κύνας.

19. λᾶς (ὁ), *stone*, Hom. λᾶας, poetic; gen. λᾶος (or λάου), dat. λᾶϊ, acc. λᾶαν, λᾶν; dual λᾶε; plur. λᾶῶν, λάεσσι, or λάεσι.

20. λίπα (Hom. λίπ', generally with ἐλαίῳ, *oil*), *fat, oil*: probably λίπα is neut. accus., and λίπ' is dat. for λιπί. See Lexicon.

21. μάρτυς (ὁ, ἡ), *witness*, gen. μάρτυρος, etc., dat. pl. μάρτυσι. Hom. nom. μάρτυρος (2d decl.).

22. μάστιξ (ἡ), *whip*, gen. μάστιγος, etc., Hom. dat. μάστῑ, acc. μάστιν.

23. οἶς (ἡ), *sheep*, for Attic declension see 268. Hom. ὄις, ὄιος, ὄιν, ὄιες, ὄιων, ὀίεσσι (οἴεσσι, ὄεσσι), ὄϊς. Aristoph. has dat. ὀί.

24. ὄνειρος (ὁ), ὄνειρον (τό), *dream*, gen. ου; also ὄναρ (τό), gen. ὀνείρατος, dat. ὀνείρατι; plur. ὀνείρατα, ὀνειράτων, ὀνείρασι.

25. ὄσσε (τώ), dual, *eyes*, poetic; plur. gen. ὄσσων, dat. ὄσσοις or ὄσσοισι.

26. ὄρνις (ὁ, ἡ), *bird*, see 225. Also poetic forms from stem ὀρνῑ-, nom. and acc. sing. ὄρνῑς, ὄρνῑν; pl. ὄρνεις, ὀρνέων, acc. ὄρνεις or ὄρνῑς. Hdt. acc. ὄρνῑθα. Doric gen. ὄρνῑχος, etc.

27. οὖς (τό), *ear*, ὠτός, ὠτί; pl. ὦτα, ὤτων (128), ὠσί. Hom. gen. οὔατος; pl. οὔατα, οὔασι, and ὠσί. Doric ὦς.

28. Πνύξ (ἡ), *Pnyx*, Πυκνός, Πυκνί, Πύκνα (also Πνυκ-ός, etc.).

29. πρέσβυς (ὁ), *old man, elder* (properly adj.), poetic, acc. πρέσβυν (as adj.), voc. πρέσβυ; pl. πρέσβεις (Ep. πρέσβηες), *chiefs, elders:* the common word in this sense is πρεσβύτης, distinct from πρεσβευτής. Πρέσβυς = *ambassador*, w. gen. πρέσβεως, is rare and poetic in sing.; but common in plur., πρέσβεις, πρέσβεων, πρέσβεσι, πρέσβεας (like πῆχυς). Πρεσβευτής, *ambassador*, is common in sing., but rare in plural.

30. πῦρ (τό), *fire* (stem πῦρ-), πυρός, πυρί; pl. (τὰ) πυρά, *watch-fires*, dat. πυροῖς.

31. σπέος or σπεῖος (τό), *cave*, Epic; σπείους, σπῆι, σπείων, σπήεσσι or σπέσσι.

32. ταώς or ταῶς, Attic ταῶς (ὁ), *peacock*, like νεώς (196): also dat. ταῶνι, ταῶσι, chiefly poetic.

33. τῦφῶς (ὁ), *whirlwind;* declined like νεώς (196). Also proper name Τῦφῶς, in poetry generally Τῦφῶνος, Τῦφῶνι, Τῦφῶνα. (See 287, 1.)

34. ὕδωρ (τό), *water*, ὕδατος, ὕδατι, etc.; dat. plur. ὕδασι.

35. υἱός (ὁ), *son*, υἱοῦ, etc., reg.; also (from stem υἱυ-) υἱέος, (υἱέϊ) υἱεῖ, (υἱέα) υἱέε, υἱέοιν; (υἱέες) υἱεῖς, υἱέων, υἱέσι, (υἱέας) υἱεῖς: also with υ for υι; as υός, υοῦ, υέος, etc. Hom. also (from stem υἱ-) gen. υἷος, dat. υἷι, acc. υἷα; dual υἷε; pl. υἷες, υἷας, also dat. υἱάσι.

36. χείρ (ἡ), *hand*, χειρός, χειρί, etc.; but χεροῖν (poet. χειροῖν) and χερσί (poet. χείρεσσι or χείρεσι): poet. also χερός, χερί, etc.

37. (χόος) χοῦς (ὁ), *mound*, χοός, χοΐ, χοῦν (like βοῦς, 268).

38. χοῦς (ὁ), *three-quart measure:* see 272. Ionic and late nom. χοεύς, with gen. χοέως, χοῶς, etc., regularly like Πειραιεύς and Δωριεύς (267).

39. χρώς (ὁ), *skin*, χρωτός, χρωτί, χρῶτα; poet. also χροός, χροΐ, χρόα; dat. χρῷ (only in ἐν χρῷ, *near*).

LOCAL ENDINGS.

292. The endings -θι and -θεν may be added to the stem of a noun or pronoun to denote place : —

1. -θι, denoting *where;* as ἄλλο-θι, *elsewhere;* οὐρανό-θι, *in heaven.*

2. -θεν denoting *whence;* as οἴκο-θεν, *from home;* αὐτό-θεν, *from the very spot.*

293. The enclitic -δε (141, 4) added to the accusative denotes *whither;* as Μέγαράδε, *to Megara*, Ἐλευσῖνάδε, *to Eleusis.* After σ, -δε becomes ζε (see 18; 28, 3); as Ἀθήναζε (for Ἀθηνᾱς-δε), *to Athens*, Θήβαζε (for Θηβᾱς-δε), *to Thebes*, θύραζε, *out of doors.*

294. The ending -σε is sometimes added to the stem, denoting *whither;* as ἄλλοσε, *in another direction*, πάντοσε, *in every direction.*

295. N. In Homer, the forms in -θι and -θεν may be governed by a preposition as genitives; as Ἰλιόθι πρό, *before Ilium;* ἐξ ἁλόθεν, *from the sea.*

296. N. Sometimes a relic of an original *locative* case is found with the ending ι in the singular and σι in the plural; as Ἰσθμοῖ, *at the Isthmus;* οἴκοι (οἴκο-ι), *at home;* Πυθοῖ, *at Pytho;* Ἀθήνησι, *at Athens;* Πλαταιᾶσι, *at Plataea;* Ὀλυμπίασι, *at Olympia;* θύρᾱσι, *at the gates.* These forms (and also those of 292) are often classed among adverbs; but inscriptions show that forms in ᾱσι and in ησι were both used as datives in the early Attic.

297. N. The Epic ending φι or φιν forms a genitive or dative in both singular and plural. It is sometimes locative, as κλισίηφι, *in the tent;* and sometimes it has other meanings of the genitive or dative, as βίηφι, *with violence.* These forms may follow prepositions; as παρὰ ναῦφι, *by the ships.*

ADJECTIVES.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS (Vowel Declension).

298. 1. Most adjectives in *ος* have three endings, *ος*, *η*, *ον*. The masculine and neuter are of the second declension, and the feminine is of the first; as σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, *wise*.

2. If a vowel or *ρ* precedes *ος*, the feminine ends in *ᾱ*; as ἄξιος, ἀξίᾱ, ἄξιον, *worthy*. But adjectives in *οος* have *οη* in the feminine, except those in *ροος*; as ἁπλόος, ἁπλόη, ἁπλόον, *simple*; ἀθρόος, ἀθρόᾱ, ἀθρόον, *crowded*.

299. Σοφός, *wise*, and ἄξιος, *worthy*, are thus declined:—

SINGULAR.

Nom.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν	ἄξιος	ἀξίᾱ	ἄξιον
Gen.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ	ἀξίου	ἀξίᾱς	ἀξίου
Dat.	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίᾳ	ἀξίῳ
Acc.	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν	ἄξιον	ἀξίᾱν	ἄξιον
Voc.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν	ἄξιε	ἀξίᾱ	ἄξιον

DUAL.

N.A.V.	σοφώ	σοφά	σοφώ	ἀξίω	ἀξίᾱ	ἀξίω
G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν	ἀξίοιν	ἀξίαιν	ἀξίοιν

PLURAL.

N.V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
Gen.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
Dat.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
Acc.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά	ἀξίους	ἀξίᾱς	ἄξια

300. So μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, *long*; gen. μακροῦ, μακρᾶς, μακροῦ; dat. μακρῷ, μακρᾷ, μακρῷ; acc. μακρόν, μικράν, μικρόν, etc., like ἄξιος (except in accent).

301. This is by far the largest class of adjectives. All participles in *ος* and all superlatives (350) are declined like σοφός, and all comparatives in *τερος* (350) are declined like μακρός (except in accent).

302. The nominative and genitive plural of adjectives in ος accent the feminine like the masculine: thus ἄξιος has ἄξιαι, ἀξίων (*not* ἀξίαι, ἀξιῶν, as if from ἀξία; see 124).

For feminines in ᾰ of the third and first declensions combined, see 318.

303. The masculine dual forms in ω and οιν in all adjectives and participles may be used for the feminine forms in ᾱ and αιν.

304. Some adjectives in ος, chiefly compounds, have only two endings, ος and ον, the feminine being the same as the masculine. They are declined like σοφός, omitting the feminine.

305. There are a few adjectives of the Attic second declension ending in ως and ων.

306. Ἄλογος, *irrational* (304), and ἵλεως, *gracious* (305), are thus declined : —

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ἄλογος	ἄλογον	ἵλεως	ἵλεων
Gen.	ἀλόγου		ἵλεω	
Dat.	ἀλόγῳ		ἵλεῳ	
Acc.	ἄλογον		ἵλεων	
Voc.	ἄλογε	ἄλογον	ἵλεως	ἵλεων

DUAL.

N. A.V.	ἀλόγω		ἵλεω
G. D.	ἀλόγοιν		ἵλεῳν

PLURAL.

N. V.	ἄλογοι	ἄλογα	ἵλεῳ	ἵλεα
Gen.	ἀλόγων		ἵλεων	
Dat.	ἀλόγοις		ἵλεῳς	
Acc.	ἀλόγους	ἄλογα	ἵλεως	ἵλεα

307. Some adjectives in ος may be declined with either two or three endings, especially in poetry.

308. Adjectives in ως, ων, commonly have α in the neuter plural. But ἔκπλεω from ἔκπλεως occurs.

309. Πλέως, *full*, has a feminine in α: πλέως, πλέα, πλέων. The defective σῶς (from σα-ος), *safe*, has nom. σῶς, σῶν (also fem. σᾶ), acc. σῶν, neut. pl. σᾶ, acc. pl. σῶς. The Attic has σῶοι, σῶαι, σῶα in nom. pl. Homer has σόος.

310. Many adjectives in εος and οος are contracted. Χρύσεος, *golden*, ἀργύρεος, *of silver*, and ἁπλόος, *simple*, are thus declined : —

SINGULAR.

Nom. (χρύσεος)	χρῡσοῦς	(χρῡσέα)	χρῡσῆ	(χρύσεον)	χρῡσοῦν
Gen. (χρῡσέου)	χρῡσοῦ	(χρῡσέας)	χρῡσῆς	(χρῡσέου)	χρῡσοῦ
Dat. (χρῡσέῳ)	χρῡσῷ	(χρῡσέᾳ)	χρῡσῇ	(χρῡσέῳ)	χρῡσῷ
Acc. (χρύσεον)	χρῡσοῦν	(χρῡσέαν)	χρῡσῆν	(χρύ(σ)εον)	χρῡσοῦν

DUAL.

N. A. (χρῡσέω)	χρῡσώ	(χρῡσέα)	χρῡσᾶ	(χρῡσέω)	χρῡσώ
G. D. (χρῡσέοιν)	χρῡσοῖν	(χρῡσέαιν)	χρῡσαῖν	(χρῡσέοιν)	χρῡσοῖν

PLURAL.

Nom. (χρύσεοι)	χρῡσοῖ	(χρύσεαι)	χρῡσαῖ	(χρύσεα)	χρῡσᾶ
Gen. (χρῡσέων)	χρῡσῶν	(χρῡσέων)	χρῡσῶν	(χρῡσέων)	χρῡσῶν
Dat. (χρῡσέοις)	χρῡσοῖς	(χρῡσέαις)	χρῡσαῖς	(χρῡσέοις)	χρῡσοῖς
Acc. (χρῡσέους)	χρῡσοῦς	(χρῡσέας)	χρῡσᾶς	(χρύσεα)	χρῡσᾶ

SINGULAR.

Nom. (ἀργύρεος)	ἀργυροῦς	(ἀργυρέα)	ἀργυρᾶ	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν
Gen. (ἀργυρέου)	ἀργυροῦ	(ἀργυρέας)	ἀργυρᾶς	(ἀργυρέου)	ἀργυροῦ
Dat. (ἀργυρέῳ)	ἀργυρῷ	(ἀργυρέᾳ)	ἀργυρᾷ	(ἀργυρέῳ)	ἀργυρῷ
Acc. (ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν	(ἀργυρέαν)	ἀργυρᾶν	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν

DUAL.

N. A. (ἀργυρέω)	ἀργυρώ	(ἀργυρέα)	ἀργυρᾶ	(ἀργυρέω)	ἀργυρώ
G. D. (ἀργυρέοιν)	ἀργυροῖν	(ἀργυρέαιν)	ἀργυραῖν	(ἀργυρέοιν)	ἀργυροῖν

PLURAL.

Nom. (ἀργύρεοι)	ἀργυροῖ	(ἀργύρεαι)	ἀργυραῖ	(ἀργύρεα)	ἀργυρᾶ
Gen. (ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν
Dat. (ἀργυρέοις)	ἀργυροῖς	(ἀργυρέαις)	ἀργυραῖς	(ἀργυρέοις)	ἀργυροῖς
Acc. (ἀργυρέους)	ἀργυροῦς	(ἀργυρέας)	ἀργυρᾶς	(ἀργύρεα)	ἀργυρᾶ

SINGULAR.

Nom. (ἁπλόος)	ἁπλοῦς	(ἁπλόη)	ἁπλῆ	(ἁπλόον)	ἁπλοῦν
Gen. (ἁπλόου)	ἁπλοῦ	(ἁπλόης)	ἁπλῆς	(ἁπλόου)	ἁπλοῦ
Dat. (ἁπλόῳ)	ἁπλῷ	(ἁπλόῃ)	ἁπλῇ	(ἁπλόῳ)	ἁπλῷ
Acc. (ἁπλόον)	ἁπλοῦν	(ἁπλόην)	ἁπλῆν	(ἁπλόον)	ἁπλοῦν

DUAL.

N. A. (ἁπλόω)	ἁπλώ	(ἁπλόα)	ἁπλᾶ	(ἁπλόω)	ἁπλώ
G. D. (ἁπλόοιν)	ἁπλοῖν	(ἁπλόαιν)	ἁπλαῖν	(ἁπλόοιν)	ἁπλοῖν

PLURAL.

Nom.	(ἀπλόοι)	ἀπλοῖ	(ἀπλόαι)	ἀπλαῖ	(ἀπλόα)	ἀπλᾶ
Gen.	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν
Dat.	(ἀπλόοις)	ἀπλοῖς	(ἀπλόαις)	ἀπλαῖς	(ἀπλόοις)	ἀπλοῖς
Acc.	(ἀπλόους)	ἀπλοῦς	(ἀπλόας)	ἀπλᾶς	(ἀπλόα)	ἀπλᾶ

311. All contract forms of these adjectives are *perispomena;* except ὥ for έω and ὕω in the dual (see 203, 1). See also 203, 2 and 39, 1. Compounds in oos leave oa in the neuter plural uncontracted. No distinct vocative forms occur.

THIRD (OR CONSONANT) DECLENSION.

312. Adjectives belonging only to the third declension have two endings, the feminine being the same as the masculine. Most of these end in ης and ες (stems in εσ-), or in ων and ον (stems in ον-). See 233.

313. Ἀληθής, *true,* and εὐδαίμων, *happy,* are thus declined: —

| M. F. | | N. | | M. F. | N. |

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές	εὐδαίμων	εὔδαιμον
Gen.	(ἀληθέος) ἀληθοῦς			εὐδαίμονος	
Dat.	(ἀληθέϊ) ἀληθεῖ			εὐδαίμονι	
Acc.	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθῆ		ἀληθές	εὐδαίμονα	εὔδαιμον
Voc.	ἀληθές			εὔδαιμον	

DUAL.

| N.A.V. | (ἀληθέε) ἀληθεῖ | | εὐδαίμονε | |
| G.D. | (ἀληθέοιν) ἀληθοῖν | | εὐδαιμόνοιν | |

PLURAL.

N.V.	(ἀληθέες) ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθῆ	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα
Gen.	(ἀληθέων) ἀληθῶν		εὐδαιμόνων	
Dat.	ἀληθέσι		εὐδαίμοσι	
Acc.	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθῆ	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαίμονα

314. For the recessive accent of neuters like εὔδαιμον and of many barytone compounds in ης (as αὐτάρκης, αὔταρκες), see 122. Ἄληθες, *indeed!* is proparoxytone.

315. In adjectives in ης, εα is contracted to ᾱ after ε, and to ᾱ or η after ι or υ; as εὐκλεής, *glorious,* acc. (εὐκλεέα) εὐκλέᾱ: ὑγιής,

healthy, (ὑγιέα) ὑγιᾶ and ὑγιῆ; εὐφυής, *comely*, (εὐφυέα) εὐφυᾶ and εὐφυῆ. (See 39, 2.)

For εις in the accusative plural, see 208, 3.

316. N. Adjectives compounded of nouns and a prefix are generally declined like those nouns; as εὔελπις, εὔελπι, *hopeful*, gen. εὐέλπιδος, acc. εὔελπιν (214, 3), εὔελπι; εὔχαρις, εὔχαρι, *graceful*, gen. εὐχάριτος, acc. εὔχαριν, εὔχαρι. But compounds of πατήρ and μήτηρ end in ωρ (gen. ορος), and those of πόλις in ις (gen. ιδος); as ἀπάτωρ, ἄπατορ, gen. ἀπάτορος, *fatherless*; ἄπολις, ἄπολι, *without a country*, gen. ἀπόλιδος.

317. For the peculiar declension of comparatives in ων (stem in ον-), see 358.

FIRST AND THIRD DECLENSIONS COMBINED.

318. Adjectives of this class have the masculine and neuter of the third declension and the feminine of the first. The feminine always has ᾰ in the nominative and accusative singular (175); in the genitive and dative singular it has ᾱ after a vowel or diphthong, otherwise η.

Ων of the feminine genitive plural is circumflexed regularly (124). Compare 302.

For feminine dual forms, see 303.

319. (*Stems in υ.*) Stems in υ form adjectives in υς, εια, υ. The masculine and neuter are declined like πῆχυς and ἄστυ (250), except that the genitive singular ends in ος (not ως) and the neuter plural in εα is not contracted.

320. Γλυκύς, *sweet*, is thus declined:—

SINGULAR.

Nom.	γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
Gen.	γλυκέος	γλυκείας	γλυκέος
Dat.	(γλυκέι) γλυκεῖ	γλυκείᾳ	(γλυκέι) γλυκεῖ
Acc.	γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ
Voc.	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ

DUAL.

N.A.V.	(γλυκέε) γλυκεῖ	γλυκείᾱ	(γλυκέε) γλυκεῖ
G. D.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκείαιν	γλυκέοιν

N. V.	(γλυκέες) γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
Gen.	γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
Dat.	γλυκέσι	γλυκείαις	γλυκέσι
Acc.	γλυκεῖs	γλυκείᾱς	γλυκέα

321. The feminine stem in εια- comes from the stem in εν- (εϝ-) by adding ια: thus γλυκεν-, γλυκε- (256), γλυκε-ια, γλυκεῖα. (See 90, 3.)

322. N. The Ionic feminine of adjectives in υς has εα. Homer has εὐρέα (for εὐρύν) as accusative of εὐρύς, *wide*.

323. N. Adjectives in υς are oxytone, except θῆλυς, *female, fresh*, and ἥμισυς, *half*. Θῆλυς sometimes has only two terminations in poetry.

324. 1. (*Stems in αν and εν.*) Two adjectives have stems in αν, μέλᾱς (μελαν-), μέλαινα, μέλαν, *black*, and τάλᾱς (ταλαν-), τάλαινα, τάλαν, *wretched*.

2. One has a stem in εν, τέρην (τερεν-), τέρεινα, τέρεν, *tender* (Latin *tener*).

325. Μέλᾱς and τέρην are thus declined : —

Nom.	μέλᾱς	μέλαινα	μέλαν	τέρην	τέρεινα	τέρεν
Gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος	τέρενος	τερείνης	τέρενος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι	τέρενι	τερείνῃ	τέρενι
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν	τέρενα	τέρειναν	τέρεν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν	τέρεν	τέρεινα	τέρεν

N.A.V.	μέλανε	μελαίνᾱ	μέλανε	τέρενε	τερείνᾱ	τέρενε
G. D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν	τερένοιν	τερείναιν	τερένοιν

N. V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα	τέρενες	τέρειναι	τέρενα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων	τερένων	τερεινῶν	τερένων
Dat.	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι	τέρεσι	τερείναις	τέρεσι
Acc.	μέλανας	μελαίνᾱς	μέλανα	τέρενας	τερείνᾱς	τέρενα

326. The feminine stems μελαινα- and τερεινα- come from μελαν-ια- and τερεν-ια- (84, 5).

327. Like the masculine and neuter of τέρην is declined ἄρρην, ἄρρεν (older ἄρσην, ἄρσεν), *male*.

328. (*Stems in* ντ.) Adjectives from stems in εντ end in εις, εσσα, εν. From a stem in αντ comes πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all*.

329. χαρίεις, *graceful*, and πᾶς are thus declined:—

SINGULAR.

Nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαριέσσης	χαρίεντος	παντός	πάσης	παντός
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαριέσσῃ	χαρίεντι	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν			

DUAL.

N. A.V.	χαρίεντε	χαριέσσᾱ	χαρίεντε
G. D.	χαριέντοιν	χαριέσσαιν	χαριέντοιν

PLURAL.

N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Gen.	χαριέντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαριέντων	πάντων	πᾶσῶν	πάντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι	χαριέσσαις	χαρίεσι	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαριέσσᾱς	χαρίεντα	πάντας	πάσᾱς	πάντα

330. Most adjective stems in εντ, all in αντ except παντ- (πᾶς), and all in οντ except ἑκοντ- and ἀκοντ- (ἑκών and ἄκων, 333), belong to participles. (See 334.)

331. 1. The nominatives χαρίεις and χαρίεν are for χαριεντ-ς and χαριεντ-, and πᾶς and πᾶν for παντ-ς and παντ- (79). The ᾱ in πᾶν is irregular; but Homer has ἅπᾰν and πρόπᾰν. For the accent of πάντων and πᾶσι, see 128. Πᾱσῶν is regular (318).

2. For the feminine χαρίεσσα (for χαριετ-ια from a stem in ετ-), see 84, 1; and for dat. plur. χαρίεσι (for χαριετ-σι), see 74. Πᾶσα is for παντ-ια (84, 2).

332. Homer occasionally contracts adjectives in ήεις, as τιμῆς (for τιμήεις), τιμῆντα (for τιμήεντα), *valuable*. The Attic poets sometimes contract those in όεις; as πλακοῦς, πλακοῦντος (for πλα-κόεις, πλακόεντος), *flat* (*cake*), πτεροῦντα (for πτερόεντα), *winged*, αἰθαλοῦσσα (for αἰθαλόεσσα), *flaming*, πτεροῦσσα (for πτερόεσσα), μελιτοῦττα (for μελιτόεσσα, 68, 3), *honied* (*cake*). So names of places (properly adjectives); as Ἐλαιοῦς, Ἐλαιοῦντος, *Elaeus*, Ἐλαιοῦσσα (an island), from forms in -οεις. -οεσσα. So Ῥαμνοῦς, Ῥαμνοῦντος, *Rhamnus* (from -όεις). (See 39, 5.)

333. One adjective in ων, ἑκών, ἑκοῦσα, ἑκόν, *willing*, gen. ἑκόντος, etc., has three endings, and is declined like participles in ων (330). So its compound, ἄκων (ἀέκων), *unwilling*, ἄκουσα, ἆκον, gen. ἄκοντος.

PARTICIPLES IN ων, ους, ᾱς, εις, ῡς, AND ως.

334. All participles, except those in ος, belong to the first and third declensions combined.

335. Λύων (λῦοντ-), *loosing*, διδούς (διδοντ-), *giving*, τιθείς (τιθεντ-), *placing*, δεικνύς (δεικνυντ-), *showing*, ἱστάς (ἱσταντ-), *erecting*, ὤν (ὀντ-), *being*, (present active participles of λύω, δίδωμι, τίθημι, δείκνῡμι, ἵστημι, and εἰμί), λίσᾱς (λῦσαντ-), *having loosed*, and λελυκώς (λελυκοτ-), *having loosed* (first aorist and perfect participles of λύω), are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.

Nom.	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν
Gen.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
Dat.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
Acc.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λῦον	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν
Voc.	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν

DUAL.

N. A.V.	λύοντε	λυούσᾱ	λύοντε	διδόντε	διδούσᾱ	διδόντε
G. D.	λυόντοιν	λυούσαιν	λυόντοιν	διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν

PLURAL.

N.V.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα
Gen.	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
Dat.	λύουσι	λυούσαις	λύουσι	διδοῦσι	διδούσαις	διδοῦσι
Acc.	λύοντας	λυούσᾱς	λύοντα	διδόντας	διδούσᾱς	διδόντα

SINGULAR.

Nom.	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
Gen.	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
Dat.	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
Acc.	τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν
Voc.	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν

DUAL.

N. A.V.	τιθέντε	τιθείσᾱ	τιθέντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
G. D.	τιθέντοιν	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντοιν	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν

PLURAL.

N.V.	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
Gen.	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνῦσῶν	δεικνύντων
Dat.	τιθεῖσι	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι	δεικνῦσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι
Acc.	τιθέντας	τιθείσᾱς	τιθέντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾱς	δεικνύντα

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ἱστάς	ἱστᾶσα	ἱστάν	λύσᾱς	λύσᾱσα	λῦσαν
Gen.	ἱστάντος	ἱστάσης	ἱστάντος	λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος
Dat.	ἱστάντι	ἱστάσῃ	ἱστάντι	λύσαντι	λυσάσῃ	λύσαντι
Acc.	ἱστάντα	ἱστᾶσαν	ἱστάν	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λῦσαν
Voc.	ἱστάς	ἱστᾶσα	ἱστάν	λύσᾱς	λύσᾱσα	λῦσαν

DUAL.

N.A.V.	ἱστάντε	ἱστάσᾱ	ἱστάντε	λύσαντε	λῡσάσᾱ	λύσαντε
G.D.	ἱστάντοιν	ἱστάσαιν	ἱστάντοιν	λῡσάντοιν	λῡσάσαιν	λῡσάντοιν

PLURAL.

N.V.	ἱστάντες	ἱστᾶσαι	ἱστάντα	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα
Gen.	ἱστάντων	ἱστᾱσῶν	ἱστάντων	λῡσάντων	λῡσᾱσῶν	λῡσάντων
Dat.	ἱστᾶσι	ἱστάσαις	ἱστᾶσι	λύσᾱσι	λῡσάσαις	λύσᾱσι
Acc.	ἱστάντας	ἱστάσᾱς	ἱστάντα	λύσαντας	λῡσάσᾱς	λύσαντα

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
Gen.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος
Dat.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	λελυκότι	λελυκυίᾳ	λελυκότι
Acc.	ὄντα	οὖσαν	ὄν	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
Voc.	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός

DUAL.

N.A.V.	ὄντε	οὔσᾱ	ὄντε	λελυκότε	λελυκυίᾱ	λελυκότε
G.D.	ὄντοιν	οὔσαιν	ὄντοιν	λελυκότοιν	λελυκυίαιν	λελυκότοιν

PLURAL.

N.V.	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
Gen.	ὄντων	οὐσῶν	ὄντων	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
Dat.	οὖσι	οὔσαις	οὖσι	λελυκόσι	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι
Acc.	ὄντας	οὔσᾱς	ὄντα	λελυκότας	λελυκυίᾱς	λελυκότα

336. All participles in ων are declined like λύων (those in ών being accented like ὤν); all in ους, ῡς, and ως are declined like διδούς, δεικνῡς, and λελυκώς; all in εις (aorist passive as well as active) are declined like τιθείς; present and second aorist active participles in άς (from verbs in μι) are declined like ἱστάς, and first aorists in ᾱς like λύσᾱς.

337. 1. For feminines in ουσα, εισα, ῡσα, and ᾱσα (for οντ-ια, εντ-ια, υντ-ια, αντ-ια), formed by adding ια to the stem, see 84, 2.

2. Perfects in ως (with stems in οτ-) have an irregular feminine in υια.

338. The full accent of polysyllabic barytone participles appears in βουλεύων, βουλεύουσα, βουλεῦον, and βουλεύσᾱς, βουλεύσᾱσα, βουλεῦσαν. (See 134.)

339. For the accent of the genitive and dative of monosyllabic participles, see 129 and the inflection of ὤν above. Thus θείς has gen. θέντος, θέντων, etc.

340. Participles in άων, έων, and όων are contracted. Τῑμάων, τῑμῶν, *honoring*, and φιλέων, φιλῶν, *loving*, are declined as follows: —

SINGULAR.

N.	(τῑμάων)	τῑμῶν	(τῑμάουσα)	τῑμῶσα	(τῑμάον)	τῑμῶν
G.	(τῑμάοντος)	τῑμῶντος	(τῑμαούσης)	τῑμώσης	(τῑμάοντος)	τῑμῶντος
D.	(τῑμάοντι)	τῑμῶντι	(τῑμαούσῃ)	τῑμώσῃ	(τῑμάοντι)	τῑμῶντι
A.	(τῑμάοντα)	τῑμῶντα	(τῑμάουσαν)	τῑμῶσαν	(τῑμάον)	τῑμῶν
V.	(τῑμάων)	τῑμῶν	(τῑμάουσα)	τῑμῶσα	(τῑμάον)	τῑμῶν

DUAL.

N.	(τῑμάοντε)	τῑμῶντε	(τῑμαούσᾱ)	τῑμώσᾱ	(τῑμάοντε)	τῑμῶντε
G.	(τῑμαόντοιν)	τῑμώντοιν	(τῑμαούσαιν)	τῑμώσαιν	(τιμαόντοιν)	τῑμώντοιν

PLURAL.

N.	(τῑμάοντες)	τῑμῶντες	(τῑμάουσαι)	τῑμῶσαι	(τῑμάοντα)	τῑμῶντα
G.	(τῑμαόντων)	τῑμώντων	(τῑμαουσῶν)	τῑμωσῶν	(τῑμαόντων)	τῑμώντων
D.	(τῑμάουσι)	τῑμῶσι	(τῑμαούσαις)	τῑμώσαις	(τῑμάουσι)	τῑμῶσι
A.	(τῑμάοντας)	τῑμῶντας	(τῑμαούσᾱς)	τῑμώσᾱς	(τῑμάοντα)	τῑμῶντα
V.	(τῑμάοντες)	τῑμῶντες	(τῑμάουσαι)	τῑμῶσαι	(τῑμάοντα)	τῑμῶντα

SINGULAR.

N.	(φιλέων)	φιλῶν	(φιλέουσα)	φιλοῦσα	(φιλέον)	φιλοῦν
G.	(φιλέοντος)	φιλοῦντος	(φιλεούσης)	φιλούσης	(φιλέοντος)	φιλοῦντος
D.	(φιλέοντι)	φιλοῦντι	(φιλεούσῃ)	φιλούσῃ	(φιλέοντι)	φιλοῦντι
A.	(φιλέοντα)	φιλοῦντα	(φιλέουσαν)	φιλοῦσαν	(φιλέον)	φιλοῦν
V.	(φιλέων)	φιλῶν	(φιλέουσα)	φιλοῦσα	(φιλέον)	φιλοῦν

DUAL.

N.	(φιλέοντε)	φιλοῦντε	(φιλεούσᾱ)	φιλούσᾱ	(φιλέοντε)	φιλοῦντε
G.	(φιλεόντοιν)	φιλούντοιν	(φιλεούσαιν)	φιλούσαιν	(φιλεόντοιν)	φιλούντοιν

PLURAL.

N.	(φιλέοντες)	φιλοῦντες	(φιλέουσαι)	φιλοῦσαι	(φιλέοντα)	φιλοῦντα
G.	(φιλεόντων)	φιλούντων	(φιλεουσῶν)	φιλουσῶν	(φιλεόντων)	φιλούντων
D.	(φιλέουσι)	φιλοῦσι	(φιλεούσαις)	φιλούσαις	(φιλέουσι)	φιλοῦσι
A.	(φιλέοντας)	φιλοῦντας	(φιλεούσᾱς)	φιλούσᾱς	(φιλέοντα)	φιλοῦντα
V.	(φιλέοντες)	φιλοῦντες	(φιλέουσαι)	φιλοῦσαι	(φιλέοντα)	φιλοῦντα

341. Present participles of verbs in όω (contracted ῶ) are declined like φιλῶν. Thus δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν, *manifesting*; gen. δηλοῦντος, δηλούσης; dat. δηλοῦντι, δηλούσῃ, etc. No uncontracted forms of verbs in όω are used (493).

342. A few second perfect participles in αώς of the μι- form have ῶσα in the feminine, and retain ω in the oblique cases. They are contracted in Attic; as Hom. ἑσταώς, ἑσταῶσα, ἑσταός, Attic ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα, ἑστός or ἑστώς, *standing*, gen. ἑστῶτος, ἑστώσης, ἑστῶτος, etc.; pl. ἑστῶτες, ἑστῶσαι, ἑστῶτα, gen. ἑστώτων, ἑστωσῶν, ἑστώτων, etc. (See 508.)

ADJECTIVES WITH ONE ENDING.

343. Some adjectives of the third declension have only one ending, which is both masculine and feminine; as φυγάς, φυγάδος, *fugitive*; ἄπαις, ἄπαιδος, *childless*; ἀγνώς, ἀγνῶτος, *unknown*; ἄναλκις, ἀνάλκιδος, *weak*. The oblique cases occasionally occur as neuter.

344. The poetic ἴδρις, *knowing*, has acc. ἴδριν, voc. ἴδρι, nom. pl. ἴδριες.

345. A very few adjectives of one termination are of the first declension, ending in ας or ης; as γεννάδας, *noble*, gen. γεννάδου.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

346. The irregular adjectives, μέγας (μεγα-, μεγαλο-), *great*, πολύς (πολυ-, πολλο-), *much*, and πρᾷος (πρᾳο-, πρᾱϋ-), or πρᾶος, *mild*, are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.

Nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα			

DUAL.

N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλᾱ	μεγάλω
G. D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν

PLURAL.

N. V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

SINGULAR.

Nom.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾷον
Gen.	πρᾴου	πρᾱείᾱς	πρᾴου
Dat.	πρᾴῳ	πρᾱείᾳ	πρᾴῳ
Acc.	πρᾷον	πρᾱεῖαν	πρᾷον

DUAL.

N. V.	πρᾴω	πρᾱείᾱ	πρᾴω
G. D.	πρᾴοιν	πρᾱείαιν	πρᾴοιν

PLURAL.

N. A.	πρᾷοι or πρᾱεῖς	πρᾱεῖαι	πρᾷα or πρᾱέα
Gen.	πρᾱέων	πρᾱειῶν	πρᾱέων
Dat.	πρᾴοις or πρᾱέσι	πρᾱείαις	πρᾴοις or πρᾱέσι
Acc.	πρᾴους	πρᾱείᾱς	πρᾷα or πρᾱέα

347. N. Πολλός, ή, όν, is found in Homer and Herodotus, declined regularly throughout. Homer has forms πολέος, πολέες, πολέων, πολέσι, etc., not to be confounded with epic forms of πόλις (255): also πουλύς, πουλύ.

348. N. Πρᾶος has two stems, one πρᾳο-, from which the masculine and neuter are generally formed; and one πρᾱϋ-, from which the feminine and some other forms come. There is an epic form πρηΰς (lyric πρᾱΰς) coming from the latter stem. The forms belonging to the two stems differ in accent.

349. N. Some compounds of πούς (ποδ-), *foot*, have ουν in the nominative neuter and the accusative masculine; as τρίπους, τρίπουν, *three-footed*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

I. COMPARISON BY -τερος, -τατος.

350. Most adjectives add τερος (stem τερο-) to the *stem* to form the comparative, and τατος (stem τατο-) to form the superlative. Stems in o with a short penult lengthen o to ω before τερος and τατος. For the declension, see 301. *E.g.*

Κοῦφος (κουφο-), *light*, κουφότερος (-ᾱ, -ον), *lighter*, κουφότατος (-η, -ον), *lightest*.

Σοφός (σοφο-), *wise*, σοφώτερος, *wiser*, σοφώτατος, *wisest*.

Ἄξιος (ἀξιο-), *worthy*, ἀξιώτερος, ἀξιώτατος.

Σεμνός (σεμνο-), *august*, σεμνότερος, σεμνότατος.

Πικρός (πικρο-), *bitter*, πικρότερος, πικρότατος.

Ὀξύς (ὀξυ-), *sharp*, ὀξύτερος, ὀξύτατος.

Μέλᾱς (μελαν-), *black*, μελάντερος, μελάντατος.

Ἀληθής (ἀληθεσ-), *true*, ἀληθέστερος, ἀληθέστατος (312).

351. Stems in o do not lengthen o to ω if the penultimate vowel is followed by a mute and a liquid (100). See πικρός above.

352. Μέσος, *middle*, and a few others, drop o of the stem and add αίτερος and αίτατος; as μέσος (μεσο-), μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος.

353. Adjectives in οος drop final o of the stem and add έστερος and έστατος, which are contracted with o to ούστερος and ούστατος; as (εὔνοος) εὔνους (εὐνοο-), *well-disposed*, εὐνούστερος, εὐνούστατος.

354. Adjectives in ων add έστερος and έστατος to the stem; as σώφρων (σωφρον-), *prudent*, σωφρονέστερος, σωφρονέστατος.

355. Adjectives in εις add τερος and τατος to the stem in ετ- (331, 2); as χαρίεις, *graceful*, fem. χαρίεσσα (χαριετ-), χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος for χαριετ-τερος, χαριετ-τατος (71).

356. Adjectives may be compared by prefixing μᾶλλον, *more*, and μάλιστα, *most*; as μᾶλλον σοφός, *more wise*, μάλιστα κακός, *most bad*.

<center>II. COMPARISON BY -ιων, -ιστος.</center>

357. 1. Some adjectives, chiefly in υς and ρος, are compared by changing *these endings* to ιων and ιστος. *E.g.*

Ἡδύς, *sweet*, ἡδίων, ἥδιστος.

Ταχύς, *swift*, ταχίων (rare), commonly θάσσων (95, 5), τάχιστος.

Αἰσχρός, *base*, αἰσχίων, αἴσχιστος.

Ἐχθρός, *hostile*, ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος.

Κυδρός (poet.), *glorious*, κυδίων κύδιστος.

2. The terminations ιων and ιστος are thus added to the *root* of the word (153), not to the adjective stem.

358. Comparatives in ιων, neuter ιον, are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Nom. ἡδίων		ἥδιον	N. V. ἡδίονες ἡδίους		ἡδίονα ἡδίω
Gen.	ἡδίονος		Gen.	ἡδιόνων	
Dat.	ἡδίονι		Dat.	ἡδίοσι	
Acc. ἡδίονα ἡδίω		ἥδιον	Acc. ἡδίονας ἡδίους		ἡδίονα ἡδίω

<center>DUAL.</center>

<center>N. A. V.　ἡδίονε</center>
<center>G. D.　ἡδιόνοιν</center>

359. N. (*a*) The shortened forms come from a stem in οσ- (cf. 238), ω and ους being contracted from ο-α and ο-ες. The accusative plural in ους follows the form of the nominative (208, 3).

(*b*) Homer sometimes has comparatives in ιων.

(c) The vocative singular of these comparatives seems not to occur.

(d) For the recessive accent in the neuter singular, see 122.

360. The irregular comparatives in ων (361) are declined like ἡδίων.

III.   IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

361. The following are the most important cases of irregular comparison : —

1. ἀγαθός, *good*,	ἀμείνων,	
	(ἀρείων),	ἄριστος,
	βελτίων,	βέλτιστος,
	(βέλτερος),	(βέλτατος),
	κρείσσων or κρείττων (κρέσσων),	κράτιστος,
	(φέρτερος),	(κάρτιστος),
		(φέρτατος, φέριστος),
	λώων (λωίων, λωίτερος),	λῷστος.
2. κακός, *bad*,	κακίων (κακώτερος),	κάκιστος,
	χείρων (χερείων),	χείριστος,
	(χειρότερος, χερειότερος),	
	ἥσσων (for ἡκ-ι-ων, 84,1) or	(ἥκιστος, rare);
	ἥττων (ἔσσων),	adv. ἥκιστα, *least.*
3. καλός, *beautiful*,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
4. μέγας, *great*,	μείζων (μέζων for μεγ-ι-ων, 84, 3),	μέγιστος.
5. μικρός, *small*,	μικρότερος,	μικρότατος,
(Hom. ἐλάχεια,		
fem. of ἐλαχύς),	ἐλάσσων or ἐλάττων (84, 1),	ἐλάχιστος,
	μείων	(μεῖστος, rare).
6. ὀλίγος, *little*,	(ὑπ-ολίζων, *rather less*),	ὀλίγιστος.
7. πένης (πενητ·), *poor*, πενέστερος,		πενέστατος.
8. πολύς, *much*,	πλείων or πλέων (neut. sometimes πλεῖν),	πλεῖστος.
9. ῥᾴδιος, *easy*,	ῥᾴων,	ῥᾷστος,
(Ion. ῥηΐδιος),	(ῥηΐτερος),	(ῥήϊτατος, ῥήϊστος).
10. φίλος, *dear*,	φίλτερος (poetic),	φίλτατος,
	φιλαίτερος (rare),	φιλαίτατος (rare).
	(φιλίων, twice in Hom.)	

Ionic or poetic forms are in ( ).

362. Irregularities in the comparison of the following words will be found in the Lexicon : —

αἰσχρός, ἀλγεινός, ἅρπαξ, ἄφθονος, ἄχαρις, βαθύς, βλάξ, βραδύς, γεραιός, γλυκύς, ἐπιλήσμων, ἐπίχαρις, ἥσυχος, ἴδιος, ἴσος, λάλος, μάκαρ, μακρός, νέος, παλαιός, παχύς, πέπων, πίων, πλησίος, πρέσβυς, προὔργου, πρώιος, σπουδαῖος, σχολαῖος, ψευδής, ὠκύς.

363. Some comparatives and superlatives have no positive, but their stem generally appears in an adverb or preposition. *E.g.*

Ἀνώτερος, *upper,* ἀνώτατος, *uppermost,* from ἄνω, *up;* πρότερος, *former,* πρῶτος or πρώτιστος, *first,* from πρό, *before;* κατώτερος, *lower,* κατώτατος, *lowest,* from κάτω, *downward.*

See in the Lexicon ἀγχότερος, ἀφάρτερος, κερδίων, ὁπλότερος, προσώτερος, ῥίγιον (neuter), ὑπέρτερος, ὕστερος, ὑψίων, φαάντερος, with their regular superlatives; also ἔσχατος, ὕπατος, and κήδιστος.

364. Comparatives and superlatives may be formed from nouns, and even from pronouns. *E.g.*

Βασιλεύς, *king,* βασιλεύτερος, *a greater king,* βασιλεύτατος, *the greatest king;* κλέπτης, *thief,* κλεπτίστερος, κλεπτίστατος; κύων, *dog,* κύντερος, *more impudent,* κύντατος, *most impudent.* So αὐτός, *self,* αὐτότατος, *his very self,* ipsissimus.

ADVERBS AND THEIR COMPARISON.

365. Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives. Their form (including the accent) may be found by changing ν of the genitive plural masculine to ς. *E.g.*

Φίλως, *dearly,* from φίλος; δικαίως, *justly* (δίκαιος); σοφῶς, *wisely* (σοφός); ἡδέως, *sweetly* (ἡδύς, gen. plur. ἡδέων), ἀληθῶς, *truly* (ἀληθής, gen. plur. ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν); σαφῶς (Ionic σαφέως), *plainly* (σαφής, gen. plur. σαφέων, σαφῶν); πάντως, *wholly* (πᾶς, gen. plur. πάντων).

366. Adverbs are occasionally formed in the same way from participles; as διαφερόντως, *differently,* from διαφέρων (διαφερόντων); τεταγμένως, *regularly,* from τεταγμένος (τάσσω, *order*).

367. The neuter accusative of an adjective (either singular or plural) may be used as an adverb. *E.g.*

Πολύ and πολλά, *much* (πολύς); μέγα or μεγάλα, *greatly* (μέγας); also μεγάλως (365), μόνον, *only* (μόνος, *alone*).

368. Other forms of adverbs occur with various terminations; as μάλα, *very,* τάχα, *quickly,* ἄνω, *above,* ἐγγύς, *near.*

369. The neuter accusative *singular* of the comparative of an adjective forms the comparative of the corresponding adverb, and the neuter accusative *plural* of the superlative forms the superlative of the adverb. *E.g.*

Σοφῶς (σοφός), *wisely;* σοφώτερον, *more wisely;* σοφώτατα, *most wisely.* Ἀληθῶς (ἀληθής), *truly;* ἀληθέστερον, ἀληθέστατα. Ἡδέως (ἡδύς), *sweetly,* ἥδιον, ἥδιστα. Χαριέντως (χαρίεις), *gracefully;* χαριέστερον, χαριέστατα. Σωφρόνως (σώφρων), *prudently;* σωφρονέστερον, σωφρονέστατα.

370. 1. Adverbs in ω generally form a comparative in τέρω, and a superlative in τάτω; as ἄνω, *above,* ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω.

2. A few comparatives derived from adjectives end in τέρως; as βεβαιοτέρως, *more firmly,* for βεβαιότερον, from βεβαίως.

371. N. Μάλα, *much, very,* has comparative μᾶλλον (for μαλ-ι-ον, 84, 4), *more, rather;* superlative μάλιστα, *most, especially.*

NUMERALS.

372. The *cardinal* and *ordinal* numeral adjectives, and the numeral adverbs which occur, are as follows: —

Sign.		Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
1	α΄ ·	εἷς, μία, ἕν, *one*	πρῶτος, *first*	ἅπαξ, *once*
2	β΄	δύο, *two*	δεύτερος, *second*	δίς, *twice*
3	γ΄	τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ΄	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα (τέτταρες, τέτταρα)	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε΄	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς΄	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ΄	ἑπτά	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8	η΄	ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θ΄	ἐννέα	ἔνατος	ἐνάκις
10	ι΄	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια΄	ἕνδεκα	ἑνδέκατος	ἑνδεκάκις
12	ιβ΄	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ΄	τρεῖς καὶ δέκα (or τρεισκαίδεκα)	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	

	Sign.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverb.
14	ιδ´	τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα (or τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα)	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	
15	ιε´	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	
16	ιϛ´	ἐκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	
17	ιζ´	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἕβδομος καὶ δέκατος	
18	ιη´	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὄγδοος καὶ δέκατος	
19	ιθ´	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἔνατος καὶ δέκατος	
20	κ´	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
21	κα´	εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι(ν) or εἴκοσι (καὶ) εἷς	πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός	
30	λ´	τριάκοντα	τριᾱκοστός	τριᾱκοντάκις
40	μ´	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	τεσσαρακοντάκις
50	ν´	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ´	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ο´	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π´	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ϟ´	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ρ´	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	σ´	διακόσιοι, αι, α	διᾱκοσιοστός	διᾱκοσιάκις
300	τ´	τριᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	τριᾱκοσιοστός	
400	υ´	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ´	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	χ´	ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ´	ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω´	ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	ϡ´	ἐνακόσιοι, αι, α	ἐνακοσιοστός	
1000	‚α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χῑλιοστός	χῑλιάκις
2000	‚β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχῑλιοστός	
3000	‚γ	τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχῑλιοστός	
10000	‚ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μῡριοστός	μῡριάκις
20000	‚κ	δισμύριοι		
100000	‚ρ	δεκακισμύριοι		

373. Above 10,000, δύο μῡριάδες, 20,000, τρεῖς μῡριάδες, 30,000, etc., may be used.

374. The dialects have the following peculiar forms: —

1 — 4. See 377.

5. Aeolic πέμπε for πέντε.

9. Herod. εἴνατος for ἔνατος; also εἰνάκις, etc.

12. Doric and Ionic δυώδεκα; Poetic δυοκαίδεκα.

20. Epic ἐείκοσι; Doric εἴκατι.

30, 80, 90, 200, 300. Ionic τριήκοντα, ὀγδώκοντα, ἐννήκοντα (Hom.), διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι.

40. Herod. τεσσεράκοντα.

Homer has τρίτατος, τέτρατος, ἑβδόματος, ὀγδόατος, εἴνατος, δυωδέκατος, ἐεικοστός, and also the Attic form of each.

375. The cardinal numbers εἷς, *one*, δύο, *two*, τρεῖς, *three*, and τέσσαρες (or τέτταρες), *four*, are thus declined: —

Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἕν		
Gen.	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	N. A.	δύο
Dat.	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	G. D.	δυοῖν
Acc.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕν		

Nom.	τρεῖς	τρία		τέσσαρις	τέσσαρα
Gen.		τριῶν			τεσσάρων
Dat.		τρισί			τέσσαρσι
Acc.	τρεῖς	τρία		τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

376. N. Δύο, *two*, with a plural noun, is sometimes indeclinable.

377. N. Homer has fem. ἴα, ἰῆς, ἰῇ, ἴαν, for μία; and ἰῷ for ἑνί. Homer has δύο and δύω, both indeclinable; and δοιώ and δοιοί, declined regularly. Herodotus has δυῶν, δυοῖσι, and other forms: see the Lexicon. Homer sometimes has πίσυρες for τέσσαρες. Herodotus has τέσσερες, and the poets have τέτρασι.

378. The compounds οὐδείς and μηδείς, *no one*, *none*, are declined like εἷς. Thus, οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν; gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμᾶς; dat. οὐδενί, οὐδεμιᾷ; acc. οὐδένα, οὐδεμίαν, οὐδέν, etc. Plural forms sometimes occur; as οὐδένες, οὐδένων, οὐδέσι, οὐδένας, μηδένες, etc. When οὐδέ or μηδέ is written separately or is separated from εἷς (as by a preposition or by ἄν), the negative is more emphatic; as ἐξ οὐδενός, *from no one*; οὐδ᾽ ἐξ ἑνός, *from not even one*; οὐδὲ εἷς, *not a man*.

379. *Both* is expressed by ἄμφω, *ambo*, ἀμφοῖν; and by ἀμφότερος, generally plural, ἀμφότεροι, αι, α.

380. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 100 are indeclinable. The higher numbers in ιοι and all the ordinals are declined regularly, like other adjectives in ος.

381. In τρεῖς (τρία) καὶ δέκα and τέσσαρες (τέσσαρα) καὶ δέκα for 13 and 14, the first part is declined. In ordinals (13th to 19th) the forms τρεισκαιδέκατος etc. are Ionic, and are rarely found in the best Attic.

382. 1. In compound expressions like 21, 22, etc., 31, 32, etc., the numbers can be connected by καί in either order; but if καί is omitted, the larger precedes. Thus, εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι, *one and twenty*, or εἴκοσι καὶ εἷς, *twenty and one;* but (without καί) only εἴκοσιν εἷς, *twenty-one*.

2. In ordinals we have πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός, *twenty-first*, and also εἰκοστὸς καὶ πρῶτος, etc.; and for 21 εἷς καὶ εἰκοστός.

3. The numbers 18 and 19, 28 and 29, 38 and 39, etc., are often expressed by ἑνὸς (or δυοῖν) δέοντες εἴκοσι (τριάκοντα, τεσσαράκοντα, etc.); as ἔτη ἑνὸς δέοντα τριάκοντα, 29 *years*.

383. 1. With collective nouns in the singular, especially ἡ ἵππος, *cavalry*, the numerals in ιοι sometimes appear in the singular; as τὴν διᾱκοσίαν ἵππον, *the (troop of)* 200 *cavalry* (200 *horse*); ἀσπὶς μῡρία καὶ τετρακοσία (X. *An.* i, 7¹⁰), 10,400 *shields* (i.e. *men with shields*).

2. Μύριοι means *ten thousand;* μυρίοι, *innumerable.* Μῡρίος sometimes has the latter sense; as μῡρίος χρόνος, *countless time;* μῡρία πενία, *incalculable poverty.*

384. N. The Greeks often expressed numbers by letters; the two obsolete letters *Vau* (in the form ϛ) and *Koppa*, and the character *San*, denoting 6, 90, and 900. (See 3.) The last letter in a numerical expression has an accent above. Thousands begin anew with ͺα, with a stroke below. Thus, ͺαωξη′, 1868; βχκε′, 2625; δκε′, 4025; βγ′, 2003; φμ′, 540; ρδ′, 104. (See 372.)

385. N. The letters of the ordinary Greek alphabet are often used to number the books of the Iliad and Odyssey, each poem having twenty-four books. Α, Β, Γ, etc. are generally used for the Iliad, and α, β, γ, etc. for the Odyssey.

THE ARTICLE.

386. The definite article ὁ (stem το-), *the*, is thus declined: —

SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Nom. ὁ	ἡ	τό				Nom. οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	N. A. τώ	τώ	τώ	Gen.	τῶν	
Dat. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	G. D. τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν	Dat. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc. τόν	τήν	τό				Acc. τούς	τάς	τά

387. N. The Greek has no indefinite article; but often the indefinite τὶς (415, 2) may be translated by *a* or *an;* as ἄνθρωπός τις, *a certain man*, often simply *a man*.

388. N. The regular feminine dual forms τά and ταῖν (espe-

cially τά) are very rare, and τώ and τοῖν are generally used for all
genders (303). The regular plural nominatives τοί and ταί are
epic and Doric; and the article has the usual dialectic forms of
the first and second declensions, as τοῖο, τοῖιν, τάων, τοῖσι, τῇσι,
τῆς. Homer has rarely τοῖσδεσσι or τοῖσδεσι in the dative plural.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS.

389. The *personal* pronouns are ἐγώ, *I*, σύ, *thou*, and
οὗ (genitive), *of him, of her, of it.* Αὐτός, *himself*, is
used as a personal pronoun for *him, her, it,* etc. in the
oblique cases, but never in the nominative.

They are thus declined : —

			SINGULAR.			
Nom.	ἐγώ, *I*	σύ, *thou*	—	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
Gen.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	οὗ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
Dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἷ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
Acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἕ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
			DUAL.			
N. A.	νώ	σφώ		αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	νῷν	σφῷν		αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν
			PLURAL.			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς, *we*	ὑμεῖς, *you*	σφεῖς, *they*	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

390. N. The stems of the personal pronouns in the first person are
ἐμε- (cf. Latin *me*), νω- (cf. *nos*), and ἡμε-, ἐγώ being of distinct forma-
tion ; in the second person, σε- (cf. *te*), σφω-, ὑμε-, with σύ distinct ; in
the third person, ἑ- (cf. *se*) and σφε-.

391. Αὐτός in all cases may be an intensive adjective
pronoun, like *ipse, self* (989, 1).

392. For the uses of οὗ, οἷ, etc., see 987; 988. In Attic prose,
οἷ, σφεῖς, σφῶν, σφίσι, σφᾶς, are the only common forms ; οὗ and ἕ
never occur in ordinary language. The orators seldom use this
pronoun at all. The tragedians use chiefly σφίν (not σφί) and
σφέ (394).

393. 1. The following is the Homeric declension of ἐγώ, σύ, and
οὗ. The forms not in ( ) are used also by Herodotus. Those with
αμμ- and υμμ- are Aeolic.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ἐγώ (ἐγών)	σύ (τύνη)	————
Gen.	ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μεῦ	σέο, σεῦ	(ἔο) εὖ
	(ἐμεῖο, ἐμέθεν)	(σεῖο, σέθεν)	εἶο (ἔθεν)
Dat.	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί, τοί (τείν)	οἷ (ἐοῖ)
Acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	(ἕ) (ἑέ) μίν

DUAL.

N. A.	(νῶϊ, νώ)	(σφῶϊ, σφώ)	(σφωέ)
G. D.	(νῶϊν)	(σφῶϊν, σφῶν)	(σφωΐν)

PLURAL.

Nom.	ἡμεῖς (ἄμμες)	ὑμεῖς (ὕμμες)	σφεῖς (not in Hom.)
Gen.	ἡμέων (ἡμείων)	ὑμέων (ὑμείων)	σφέων (σφείων)
Dat.	ἡμίν (ἄμμι)	ὑμῖν (ὕμμι)	σφίσι, σφί(ν)
Acc.	ἡμέας (ἄμμε)	ὑμέας (ὕμμε)	σφέας, σφέ

2. Herodotus has also σφέα in the neuter plural of the third person, which is not found in Homer.

394. The tragedians use σφέ and σφίν as personal pronouns, both masculine and feminine. They sometimes use σφέ and rarely σφίν as singular.

395. 1. The tragedians use the Doric accusative νίν as a personal pronoun in all genders, and in both singular and plural.

2. The Ionic μίν is used in all genders, but only in the singular.

396. N. The penult of ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, and ὑμᾶς is sometimes accented in poetry, when they are not emphatic, and ῑν and ᾱς are shortened. Thus ἥμων, ἥμιν, ἥμας, ὕμων, ὕμιν, ὕμης. If they are emphatic, they are sometimes written ἡμίν, ἡμάς, ὑμίν, ὑμάς. So σφάς is written for σφᾶς.

397. N. Herodotus has αὐτέων in the *feminine* for αὐτῶν (188, 5). The Ionic contracts ὁ αὐτός into ωὐτός or ὡυτός, and τὸ αὐτό into τωὐτό (7).

398. N. The Doric has ἐγών; ἐμέος, ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς (for ἐμοῦ); ἐμίν for ἐμοί; ἀμές, ἀμέων, ἀμίν, ἀμέ (for ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς); τύ for σύ; τεῦ (for τέο), τέος, τεοῦ, τεοῦς, τεῦς (for σοῦ); τοί, τίν (for σοί); τέ, τύ (enclitic) for σέ; ὑμές and ὑμέ (for ὑμεῖς and ὑμᾶς); ἵν for οἷ; ψέ for σφέ. Pindar has only ἐγών, τύ, τοί, τίν.

399. Αὐτός preceded by the article means *the same* (*idem*); as ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνήρ, *the same man*. (See 989, 2.)

400. Αὐτός is often united by crasis (44) with the article; as ταὐτοῦ for τοῦ αὐτοῦ; ταὐτῷ for τῷ αὐτῷ; ταὐτῇ for τῇ αὐτῇ (not to be confounded with ταύτῃ from οὗτος). In the contracted form the neuter singular has ταὐτό or ταὐτόν.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

401. The *reflexive* pronouns are ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῆς, *of myself;* σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς, *of thyself;* and ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, *of himself, herself, itself.* They are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*		*Masc.*	*Fem.*
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς		σαυτοῦ	σαυτῆς
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	or	σαυτῷ	σαυτῇ
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν		σαυτόν	σαυτήν

PLURAL.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*
Gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν		ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	
Dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς
Acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*		*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Gen.	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ		αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
Dat.	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ	or	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
Acc.	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτό		αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

PLURAL.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*		*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Gen.	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν		αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς	or	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
Acc.	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτά		αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

also

Gen.	σφῶν αὐτῶν	
Dat.	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	σφίσιν αὐταῖς
Acc.	σφᾶς αὐτούς	σφᾶς αὐτάς

402. The reflexives are compounded of the stems of the personal pronouns (390) and αὐτός. But in the plural the two pronouns are declined separately in the first and second persons, and often in the third.

403. N. In Homer the two pronouns are always separated in all persons and numbers; as σοὶ αὐτῷ, οἷ αὐτῷ, ἓ αὐτήν. Herodotus has ἐμεωυτοῦ, σεωυτοῦ, ἑωυτοῦ.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

404. The reciprocal pronoun is ἀλλήλων, *of one another*, used only in the oblique cases of the dual and plural. It is thus declined: —

	DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Gen. ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Dat. ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
Acc. ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλᾱ	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλᾱς	ἄλληλα

405. The stem is ἀλληλο- (for ἀλλ-αλλο-).

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

406. The *possessive* pronouns ἐμός, *my*, σός, *thy*, ἡμέτερος, *our*, ὑμέτερος, *your*, σφέτερος, *their*, and the poetic ὅς, *his*, are declined like adjectives in ος (298).

407. Homer has dual possessives νωΐτερος, *of us two*, σφωΐτερος, *of you two*; also τεός (Doric and Aeolic, = *tuus*) for σός, ἑός for ὅς, ἀμός for ἡμέτερος, ὑμός for ὑμέτερος, σφός for σφέτερος. The Attic poets sometimes have ἁμός or ἀμός for ἐμός (often as *our* for *my*).

408. Ὅς not being used in Attic prose, *his* is there expressed by the genitive of αὐτός, as ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ, *his father*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

409. The *demonstrative* pronouns are οὗτος and ὅδε, *this*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*. They are thus declined: —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτους	ταύτᾱς	ταῦτα

	DUAL.		
N. A.	τούτω	τούτω	τούτω
G. D.	τούτοιν	τούτοιν	τούτοιν

	SINGULAR.					
Nom.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
Gen.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
Dat.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Acc.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο

	DUAL.					
N. A.	τώδε	τώδε	τώδε	ἐκείνω	ἐκείνω	ἐκείνω
G. D.	τοῖνδε	τοῖνδε	τοῖνδε	ἐκείνοιν	ἐκείνοιν	ἐκείνοιν

	PLURAL.					
Nom.	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
Gen.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
Dat.	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
Acc.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνᾱς	ἐκεῖνα

410. Feminine dual forms in ᾱ and αιν are very rare (303).

411. Ἐκεῖνος is regular except in the neuter ἐκεῖνο. Κεῖνος is Ionic and poetic. Ὅδε is formed of the article ὁ and -δε (141, 4). For its accent, see 146.

412. N. The demonstratives, including some adverbs (436), may be emphasized by adding ί, before which a short vowel is dropped. Thus οὑτοσί, αὑτηί, τουτί; ὁδί, ἡδί, τοδί; τουτουί, ταυτί, τουτωνί. So τοσουτοσί (429), ὡδί, οὑτωσί. In comedy γέ (rarely δέ) may precede this ί, making γί or δί; as τουτογί, τουτοδί.

413. N. Herodotus has τουτέων in the *feminine* for τούτων (cf. 397). Homer has τοῖσδεσσι or τοῖσδεσι for τοῖσδε.

414. N. Other demonstratives will be found among the pronominal adjectives (429).

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

415. 1. The *interrogative* pronoun τίς, τί, *who? which? what?* always takes the acute on the first syllable.

2. The *indefinite* pronoun τὶς, τὶ, *any one, some one*, is enclitic, and its proper accent belongs on the last syllable.

416. 1. These pronouns are thus declined : —

	Interrogative.		*Indefinite.*	
		SINGULAR.		
Nom.	τίς	τί	τὶς	τὶ
Gen.	τίνος, τοῦ		τινός, του	
Dat.	τίνι, τῷ		τινί, τῳ	
Acc.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τὶ
		DUAL.		
N. A.	τίνε		τινέ	
G. D.	τίνοιν		τινοῖν	
		PLURAL.		
Nom.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
Gen.	τίνων		τινῶν	
Dat.	τίσι		τισί	
Acc.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά

2. For the indefinite plural τινά there is a form ἄττα (Ionic ἄσσα).

417. Οὖτις and μήτις, poetic for οὐδείς and μηδείς, *no one*, are declined like τὶς.

418. 1. The acute accent of τίς is never changed to the grave (115, 2). The forms τὶς and τὶ of the indefinite pronoun very rarely occur with the grave accent, as they are enclitic (141, 2).

2. The Ionic has τέο and τεῦ for τοῦ, τέῳ for τῷ, τέων for τίνων, and τέοισι for τίσι; also these same forms as enclitics, for του, τῳ, etc.

419. Ἄλλος, *other*, is declined like αὐτός (389), having ἄλλο in the neuter singular.

420. 1. The indefinite δεῖνα, *such a one*, is sometimes indeclinable, and is sometimes declined as follows : —

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	(*All Genders*).	(*Masculine*).
Nom.	δεῖνα	δεῖνες
Gen.	δεῖνος	δείνων
Dat.	δεῖνι	——
Acc.	δεῖνα	δεῖνας

2. Δεῖνα in all its forms always has the article.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

421. The *relative* pronoun ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who*, is thus declined : —

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.				PLURAL.		
Nom.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ				Nom.	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
Gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	N. A. ὥ	ὥ	ὥ	Gen.	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
Dat.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	G. D. οἷν	οἷν	οἷν	Dat.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
Acc.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ				Acc.	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

422. Feminine dual forms ἅ and αἷν are very rare and doubtful (303).

423. N. For ὅς used as a demonstrative, especially in Homer, see 1023. For the article (τ- forms) as a relative in Homer and Herodotus, see 935 and 939.

424. N. Homer has ὅου (ὅο) and ἕης for οὗ and ἧς.

425. The indefinite relative ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, *whoever*, *whatever*, is thus declined : —

SINGULAR.

Nom.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
Gen.	οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, ὅτου
Dat.	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ᾗτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ
Acc.	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅ τι

DUAL.

N. A.	ὥτινε	ὥτινε	ὥτινε
G. D.	οἷντινοιν	οἷντινοιν	οἷντινοιν

PLURAL.

Nom.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα, ἅττα
Gen.	ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων
Dat.	οἷστισι, ὅτοις	αἷστισι	οἷστισι, ὅτοις
Acc.	οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅτινα, ἅττα

426. N. Ὅστις is compounded of the relative ὅς and the indefinite τις, each part being declined separately. For the accent, see 146. The plural ἅττα (Ionic ἅσσα) for ἅτινα must not be confounded with ἅττα (416, 2). Ὅ τι is thus written (sometimes ὅ, τι) to distinguish it from ὅτι, *that*.

427. N. The shorter forms ὅτου, ὅτῳ, ὅτων, and ὅτοις, which are genuine old Attic forms, are used by the tragedians to the exclusion of οὗτινος, etc.

428. · 1. The following are the peculiar Homeric forms of ὅστις : —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
Nom.	ὅτις	ὅ ττι			ἅσσα
Gen.	ὅτευ, ὅττεο, ὅττευ			ὅτεων	
Dat.	ὅτεῳ			ὁτέοισι	
Acc.	ὅτινα	ὅ ττι	ὅτινας		ἅσσα

2. Herodotus has ὅτευ, ὅτεῳ, ὅτεων, ὁτέοισι, and ἅσσα (426).

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

429. There are many *pronominal adjectives* which correspond to each other in form and meaning. The following are the most important : —

INTERROGATIVE.	INDEFINITE.	DEMONSTRATIVE.	RELATIVE.
τόσος; how much? how many? quantus?	ποσός, of some quantity.	(τόσος), τοσόσδε, τοσοῦτος, so much, tantus, so many.	ὅσος, ὁπόσος, (as much, as many) as, quantus.
τοῖος; of what kind? qualis?	ποιός, of some kind.	(τοῖος), τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, such, talis.	οἷος, ὁποῖος, of which kind, (such) as, qualis.
τηλίκος; how old? how large?		(τηλίκος), τηλικόσδε, τηλικοῦτος, so old or so large.	ἡλίκος, ὁπηλίκος, of which age or size, (as old) as, (as large) as.
πότερος; which of the two?	πότερος (or ποτερός), one of two (rare).	ἕτερος, the one or the other (of two).	ὁπότερος, whichever of the two.

430. The pronouns τίς, τὶς, etc. form a corresponding series:—

τίς; who?	τὶς, any one.	ὅδε, οὗτος, this, this one.	ὅς, ὅστις, who, which.

431. Τὶς may be added to οἷος, ὅσος, ὁπόσος, ὁποῖος, and ὁπότερος, to make them more indefinite; as ὁποῖός τις, of what kind soever.

432. 1. Οὖν added to indefinite relatives gives them a purely indefinite force; as ὁστισοῦν, ὁτιοῦν, any one, anything, soever, with no relative character. So sometimes δή; as ὅτου δή.

2. N. Rarely ὁπότερος (without οὖν) has the same meaning, either of the two.

433. N. Homer doubles π in many of these relative words; as ὁππότερος, ὁπποῖος. So in ὅππως, ὁππότε, etc. (436). Herodotus has ὁκότερος, ὁκόσος, ὅκου, ὁκόθεν, ὁκότε. e.c., for ὁπότερος, etc.

434. N. Τόσος and τοῖος seldom occur in Attic prose, τηλίκος never. Τοσόσδε, τοιόσδε, and τηλικόσδε are declined like τόσος and τοῖος; as τοσόσδε, τοσῆδε, τοσόνδε, etc., — τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε. Τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, and τηλικοῦτος are declined like οὗτος (omitting the first τ in τούτου, τοῦτο, etc.), except that the neuter singular has ο or ον; as τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο or τοιοῦτον; gen. τοιούτου, τοιαύτης, etc.

435. There are also negative pronominal adjectives; as οὔτις, μήτις (poetic for οὐδείς, μηδείς), οὐδέτερος, μηδέτερος, neither of two. (For adverbs, see 440.)

436. Certain *pronominal adverbs* correspond to each other, like the adjectives given above. Such are the following:—

INTERROGATIVE.	INDEFINITE.	DEMONSTRATIVE.	RELATIVE.
ποῦ; where?	πού, somewhere.	(ἔνθα), ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, ἐκεῖ, there.	οὗ, ὅπου, where.
πῇ; which way? how?	πή, some way, somehow.	(τῇ), τῇδε, ταύτῃ, this way, thus.	ῇ, ὅπῃ, which way, as.
ποῖ; whither?	ποί, to some place.	ἐκεῖσε, thither.	οἷ, ὅποι, whither.
πόθεν; whence?	ποθέν, from some place.	(ἔνθεν), ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν, ἐκεῖθεν, thence.	ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, whence.
πῶς; how?	πώς, in some way, somehow.	(τώς), (ὥς), ὧδε, οὕτως, thus.	ὡς, ὅπως, in which way, as.
πότε; when?	ποτέ, at some time.	τότε, then.	ὅτε, ὁπότε, when.
πηνίκα; at what time?		(τηνίκα), τηνικά- δε, τηνικαῦτα, at that time.	ἡνίκα, ὁπηνίκα, at which time, when.

437. The indefinite adverbs are all enclitic (141, 2).

438. Forms which seldom or never occur in Attic prose are in ( ). Ἔνθα and ἔνθεν are relatives in prose, *where, whence ;* as demonstratives they appear chiefly in a few expressions like ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, *here and there,* ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, *on both sides.* For ὥς, *thus,* in Attic prose, see 138, 3. Τώς (from το-), like οὕτως (from οὗτος), *thus,* is poetic.

439. 1. The poets have κεῖθι, κεῖθεν, κεῖσε for ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖθεν, and ἐκεῖσε, like κεῖνος for ἐκεῖνος (411).

2. Herodotus has ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν.

3. There are various poetic adverbs; as πόθι, ποθί, ὅθι (for ποῦ, πού, οὗ), τόθι, *there,* τόθεν, *thence.*

440. There are negative adverbs of *place, manner,* etc.; as οὐδαμοῦ, μηδαμοῦ, *nowhere,* οὐδαμῇ, μηδαμῇ, *in no way,* οὐδαμῶς, μηδαμῶς, *in no manner.* (See 435.)

VERBS.

441. The Greek verb has three *voices,* the active, middle, and passive.

442. 1. The middle voice generally signifies that the subject performs an action *upon himself* or *for his own benefit* (1242), but sometimes it is not distinguished from the active voice in meaning.

2. The passive differs from the middle *in form* in only two tenses, the future and the aorist.

443. Deponent verbs are those which have no active voice, but are used in the middle (or the middle and passive) forms with an active sense.

444. N. Deponents generally have the aorist and future of the middle form. A few, which have an aorist (sometimes a future) of the passive form, are called *passive* deponents; while the others are called *middle* deponents.

445. There are four *moods* (properly so called), the indicative, subjunctive, optative, and imperative. To these are added, in the conjugation of the verb, the infinitive, and participles of the chief tenses. The verbal adjectives in τος and τεος have many points of likeness to participles (see 776).

446. The four proper moods, as opposed to the *infinitive*, are called *finite* moods. The subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive, as opposed to the *indicative*, are called *dependent* moods.

447. There are seven *tenses*, the present, imperfect, future, aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect. The imperfect and pluperfect are found only in the indicative. The future and future perfect are wanting in the subjunctive and imperative. The future perfect belongs regularly to the passive voice, but sometimes has the meaning of the active or middle.

448. The present, perfect, future, and future perfect indicative are called *primary* (or *principal*) tenses; the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist indicative are called *secondary* (or *historical*) tenses.

449. Many verbs have tenses known as the *second* aorist (in all voices), the *second* perfect and pluperfect (active), and the *second* future (passive). These tenses are generally of more simple formation than the *first* (or ordinary) aorist, perfect, etc. Few verbs have both forms in any tense; when this occurs, the two forms generally differ in meaning (for example, by the first being transitive, the second intransitive), but not always.

450. The aorist corresponds generally to the *indefinite* or *his-*

torical perfect in Latin, and the perfect to the English perfect or the *definite* perfect in Latin.

451. N. No Greek verb is in use in all these tenses, and the full paradigm of the regular verb must include parts of three different verbs. See 470.

452. There are three *numbers*, as in nouns, the singular, dual, and plural.

453. In each tense of the indicative, subjunctive, and optative, there are three *persons* in each number, the first, second, and third; in each tense of the imperative there are two, the second and third.

454. N. The first person dual is the same as the first person plural, except in a very few poetic forms (556, 2). This person is therefore omitted in the paradigms.

TENSE SYSTEMS AND TENSE STEMS.

455. The tenses are divided into nine classes or *tense systems*, each with its own *tense stem*.

456. The tense systems are the following : —

SYSTEMS.		TENSES.
I. *Present,*	including	*present* and *imperfect.*
II. *Future,*	"	*future active* and *middle.*
III. *First-aorist,*	"	*first aorist active* and *middle.*
IV. *Second-aorist,*	"	*second aorist active* and *middle.*
V. *First-perfect,*	"	*first perfect* and *pluperfect active.*
VI. *Second-perfect,*	"	*second perfect* and *pluperfect active.*
VII. *Perfect-middle,*	"	*perfect* and *pluperfect middle* and *future perfect.*
VIII. *First-passive,*	"	*first aorist* and *future passive.*
IX. *Second-passive,*	"	*second aorist* and *future passive.*

457. 1. The last five tense stems are further modified to form special stems for the two pluperfects, the future perfect, and the two passive futures.

2. As few verbs have both the first and the second forms of any tense (449), most verbs have only six tense stems, and many have even less.

458. The various tense stems are almost always formed from one fundamental stem, called the verb stem. These formations will be explained in 568–622.

459. Before learning the paradigms, it is important to distinguish between verbs in which the verb stem appears without change in all the tense systems, and those in which it is modified more or less in different systems (154).

Thus in λέγω, *speak*, the verb stem λεγ- is found in λέξω (λεγ-σω), ἔλεξα, λέ-λεγ-μαι, ἐ-λέχ-θην (71), and all other forms. But in φαίνω, *show*, the verb stem φαν- is seen pure in the second aorist ἐ-φάν-ην and kindred tenses, and in the futures φανῶ and φανοῦμαι; while elsewhere it appears modified, as in present φαίν-ω, first aorist ἔφην-α, second perfect πέφην-α. In λείπ-ω the stem λειπ- appears in all forms except in the second-aorist system (ἔ-λιπ-ον, ἐ-λιπ-όμην) and the second-perfect system (λέ-λοιπ-α).

460. Verb stems are called *vowel* stems or *consonant* stems, and the latter are called *mute* stems (including *labial, palatal,* and *lingual* stems) or *liquid* stems, according to their final letter. Thus we may name the stems of φιλέω (φιλε-), λείπω (λειπ-, λιπ-), τρίβω (τριβ-), γράφω (γραφ-), πλέκω (πλεκ-), φεύγω (φευγ-, φυγ-), πείθω (πειθ-, πιθ-), φαίνω (φαν-), στέλλω (στελ-).

461. A verb which has a vowel verb stem is called a *pure* verb; and one which has a mute stem or a liquid stem is called a *mute* or a *liquid* verb.

462. 1. The *principal parts* of a Greek verb are the first person singular of the present, future, first aorist, and (first or second) perfect, indicative active; the perfect middle, and the (first or second) aorist passive; with the second aorist (active or middle) when it occurs. These generally represent all the tense systems which the verb uses. *E.g.*

Λύω, λύσω, ἔλῦσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην (471).

Λείπω (λειπ-, λιπ-), λείψω, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, ἔλιπον.

Φαίνω (φαν-), φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα (2 pf. πέφηνα), πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην (and ἐφάνην).

Πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), *do,* πράξω, ἔπρᾱξα, 2 perf. πέπρᾱχα and πέπρᾱγα, πέπρᾱγμαι, ἐπράχθην.

Στέλλω (στελ-), *send,* στελῶ, ἔστειλα, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλην.

2. If a verb has no future active, the future middle may be given among the principal parts; as σκώπτω, *jeer,* σκώψομαι, ἔσκωψα, ἐσκώφθην.

463. In deponent verbs the principal parts are the present, future, perfect, and aorist (or aorists) indicative. *E.g.*

(Ἡγέομαι) ἡγοῦμαι, *lead*, ἡγήσομαι, ἡγησάμην, ἥγημαι, ἡγήθην (in compos.).

Βούλομαι, *wish*, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.

Γίγνομαι (γεν-), *become*, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι, ἐγενόμην.

(Αἰδέομαι) αἰδοῦμαι, *respect*, αἰδέσομαι, ᾔδεσμαι, ᾐδέσθην.

Ἐργάζομαι, *work*, ἐργάσομαι, εἰργασάμην, εἴργασμαι, εἰργάσθην.

CONJUGATION.

464. To *conjugate* a verb is to give all its voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons in their proper order.

465. These parts of the verb are formed as follows: —

1. By modifying the verb stem itself to form the different tense stems. (See 568–622; 660–717.)

2. By affixing certain syllables called *endings* to the tense stem; as in λέγο-μεν, λέγε-τε, λέγε-ται, λεγό-μεθα, λέγο-νται, λέξε-ται, λέξε-σθε. (See 551–554.)

3. In the secondary tenses of the indicative, by also prefixing ε to the tense stem (if this begins with a consonant), or lengthening its initial vowel (if it begins with a short vowel); as in ἔ-λεγο-ν, ἔ-λεξε, ἐ-φήνα-το; and in ἤκουο-ν and ἤκουσα, imperfect and aorist of ἀκούω, *hear*. This prefix or lengthening is confined to the indicative.

4. A prefix, seen in λε- of λέλυκα and λέλειμμαι, in πε- of πέφασμαι, and ε of ἔσταλμαι (487, 1), for which a lengthening of the initial vowel is found in ἤλλαγμαι (ἀλλαγ-) from ἀλλάσσω (487, 2), belongs to the perfect *tense stem*, and remains in all the moods and in the participle.

466. These prefixes and lengthenings, called *augment* (3) and *reduplication* (4), are explained in 510–550.

467. There are two principal forms of conjugation of Greek verbs, that of verbs in ω and that of verbs in μι.

468. Verbs in μι form a small class, compared with those in ω, and are distinguished in their inflection almost exclusively in the present and second-aorist systems, generally agreeing with verbs in ω in the other systems.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN Ω.

469. The following synopses (474–478) include —

I. All the tenses of λύω (λῡ-), *loose*, representing tense systems I., II., III., V., VII., VIII.

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CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN Ω.

469. The following synopses (474–478) include —

I. All the tenses of λύω (λῡ-), *loose*, representing tense systems I., II., III., V., VII., VIII.

II. All the tenses of λείπω (λειπ-, λιπ-), *leave;* the second perfect and pluperfect active and the second aorist active and middle, representing tense systems IV. and VI., being in heavy-faced type.

III. All the tenses of φαίνω (φαν-), *show;* the future and aorist active and middle (liquid form) and the second aorist and second future passive, representing tense systems II., III., and IX., being in heavy-faced type.

470. The full synopsis of λύω, with the forms in heavier type in the synopses of λείπω and φαίνω, will thus show the full conjugation of the verb in ω, with the nine tense systems; and all these forms are inflected in 480–482. For the peculiar inflection of the perfect and pluperfect middle and passive of verbs with consonant stems, see 486 and 487.

471. N. Λύω in the present and imperfect generally has ῠ in Attic poetry and ῠ in Homer; in other tenses, it has ῡ in the future and aorist active and middle and the future perfect, elsewhere ῠ.

472. The paradigms include the perfect imperative active, although it is hardly possible that this tense can actually have been formed in any of these verbs. As it occurs, however, in a few verbs (748), it is given here to complete the illustration of the forms. For the rare perfect subjunctive and optative active, see 720 and 731.

473. Each tense of λύω is translated in the synopsis of 474, except rare untranslatable forms like the future perfect infinitive and participle, and the tenses of the subjunctive and optative. The meaning of these last cannot be fully understood until the constructions are explained in the Syntax. But the following examples will make them clearer than any possible translation of the forms, some of which (*e.g.* the future optative) cannot be used in independent sentences.

Λύωμεν (or λύσωμεν) αὐτόν, *let us loose him;* μὴ λύσῃς αὐτόν, *do not loose him.* Ἐὰν λύω (or λύσω) αὐτὸν, χαιρήσει, *if I (shall) loose him, he will rejoice.* Ἔρχομαι, ἵνα αὐτὸν λύω (or λύσω), *I am coming that I may loose him.* Εἴθε λύοιμι (or λύσαιμι) αὐτόν, *O that I may loose him.* Εἰ λύοιμι (or λύσαιμι) αὐτόν, χαίροι ἄν, *if I should loose him, he would rejoice.* Ἦλθον ἵνα αὐτὸν λύοιμι (or λύσαιμι), *I came that I might loose him.* Εἶπον ὅτι αὐτὸν λύοιμι, *I said that I was loosing him;* εἶπον ὅτι αὐτὸν λύσαιμι, *I said that I had loosed him;* εἶπον ὅτι αὐτὸν λύσοιμι, *I said that I would loose him.* For the difference between the present and aorist in these moods, see 1272, 1; for the perfect, see 1273.

474.

	I. PRESENT SYSTEM.	II. FUTURE SYSTEM.	III. FIRST-AORIST SYSTEM.
ACTIVE VOICE.	*Present & Imperfect Active.*	*Future Active.*	1 *Aorist Active.*
Indic.	λύω *I loose* or *am loosing* ἔλῦον *I was loosing*	λύσω *I shall loose*	ἔλῦσα *I loosed*
Subj.	λύω		λύσω
Opt.	λύοιμι	λύσοιμι	λύσαιμι
Imper.	λῦε *loose*		λῦσον *loose*
Infin.	λύειν *to loose*	λύσειν *to be about to loose*	λῦσαι *to loose* or *to have loosed.*
Part.	λύων *loosing*	λύσων *about to loose*	λύσᾱς *having loosed*
MIDDLE VOICE.	*Present & Imperfect Middle.*	*Future Middle.*	1 *Aorist Middle.*
Indic.	λύομαι *I loose (for my-self)* ἐλῦόμην *I was loos-ing (for myself)*	λύσομαι *I shall loose (for myself)*	ἐλῦσάμην *I loosed (for myself).*
Subj.	λύωμαι		λύσωμαι
Opt.	λῦοίμην	λῦσοίμην	λῦσαίμην
Imper.	λύου *loose (for thyself)*		λῦσαι *loose (for thyself)*
Infin.	λύεσθαι *to loose (for one's self)*	λύσεσθαι *to be about to loose (for one's self)*	λύσασθαι *to loose* or *to have loosed (for one's self)*
Part.	λῦόμενος *loosing (for one's self)*	λῦσόμενος *about to loose (for one's self)*	λῦσάμενος *having loosed (for one's self)*
PASSIVE VOICE.	*Pres. & Imperf. Passive.*	VIII. FIRST-PASSIVE SYSTEM.	
		1 *Future Passive.*	1 *Aorist Passive.*
Indic.	λύομαι *I am* { *(being)* ἐλῦόμην *I was* } *loosed*	λυθήσομαι *I shall be loosed*	ἐλύθην *I was loosed*
Subj.			λυθῶ (for λυθέω)
Opt.	etc.	λυθησοίμην	λυθείην
Imper.			λύθητι *be loosed*
Infin.	with same	λυθήσεσθαι *to be about to be loosed*	λυθῆναι *to be loosed* or *to have been loosed*
Part.	forms as the Middle	λυθησόμενος *about to be loosed*	λυθείς *having been loosed*

VERBAL ADJECTIVES : { λυτός *that may be loosed*
λυτέος *that must be loosed*

λύω (λῑ̆-), *loose.*

V. FIRST-PERFECT SYSTEM.	VII. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM.	
1 *Perfect & Pluperfect Active.* λέλυκα *I have loosed* ἐλελύκη *I had loosed* λελύκω or λελυκὼς ὦ λελύκοιμι or λελυκὼς εἴην [λέλυκε] (472) λελυκέναι *to have loosed* λελυκώς *having loosed*		
	Perfect & Pluperfect Middle. λέλυμαι *I have loosed (for myself)* ἐλελύμην *I had loosed (for myself)* λελυμένος ὦ λελυμένος εἴην λέλυσο (750) λελύσθαι *to have loosed (for one's self)* λελυμένος *having loosed (for one's self)*	
	Perf. & Pluperf. Passive. λέλυμαι *I have* ⎰ *been* ἐλελύμην *I had* ⎱ *loosed* etc. with same forms as the Middle	*Future Perfect Passive.* λελύσομαι *I shall have been loosed* λελῦσοίμην λελύσεσθαι (1283) λελῦσόμενος (1284)

475. The middle of λύω commonly means *to release for one's self,* or *to release some one belonging to one's self,* hence *to ransom* (a captive) or *to deliver* (one's friends from danger). See 1242, 8.

476.   SYNOPSIS OF λείπω (λειπ-, λιπ-), *leave.*

TENSE SYSTEM :	I.	II.	IV.	VI.
ACTIVE VOICE.	*Pres. & Impf. Active.*	*Future Active.*	*2 Aorist Active.*	*2 Perf. & Plup. Active.*
Indic.	λείπω ἔλειπον	λείψω	ἔλιπον	λέλοιπα ἐλελοίπη
Subj.	λείπω		λίπω	λελοίπω or λελοιπὼς ὦ
Opt.	λείποιμι	λείψοιμι	λίποιμι	λελοίποιμι or λελοιπὼς εἴην
Imper.	λεῖπε		λίπε	[λέλοιπε]
Infin.	λείπειν	λείψειν	λιπεῖν	λελοιπέναι
Part.	λείπων	λείψων	λιπών	λελοιπώς
MIDDLE VOICE.	*Pres. & Impf. Middle.*	*Future Middle.*	*2 Aorist Middle.*	**VII.** *Perf. & Plup. Mid.*
Indic.	λείπομαι ἐλειπόμην	λείψομαι	ἐλιπόμην	λέλειμμαι ἐλελείμμην
Subj.	λείπωμαι		λίπωμαι	λελειμμένος ὦ
Opt.	λειποίμην	λειψοίμην	λιποίμην	λελειμμένος εἴην
Imper.	λείπου		λιποῦ	λέλειψο
Infin.	λείπεσθαι	λείψεσθαι	λιπέσθαι	λελεῖφθαι
Part.	λειπόμενος	λειψόμενος	λιπόμενος	λελειμμένος
PASSIVE VOICE.	*Pres. & Impf. Passive.*	**VIII.** *1 Fut. Pass.*	*1 Aor. Pass.*	*Perf. & Plup. Passive same as the Middle* *Future Perfect.*
Indic.		λειφθήσομαι	ἐλείφθην	λελείψομαι
Subj.	same forms		λειφθῶ (for λειφθέω)	
Opt.	as the	λειφθησοίμην	λειφθείην	λελειψοίμην
Imper.	Middle		λείφθητι	
Infin.		λειφθήσεσθαι	λειφθῆναι	λελείψεσθαι
Part.		λειφθησόμενος	λειφθείς	λελειψόμενος

VERBAL ADJECTIVES: λειπτός, λειπτέος

477. 1. The active of λείπω in the various tenses means *I leave* (or *am leaving*), *I left* (or *was leaving*), *I shall leave*, etc. The second perfect means *I have left*, or *I have failed* or *am wanting.* The first aorist ἔλειψα is not in good use.

2. The middle of λείπω means properly *to remain* (*leave one's self*), in which sense it differs little (or not at all) from the passive. But the second aorist ἐλιπόμην often means *I left for myself* (*e.g.* a memorial or monument): so the present and future middle in composition. Ἐλιπόμην in Homer sometimes means *I was left behind* or *was inferior*, like the passive.

3. The passive of λείπω is used in all tenses, with the meanings *I am left, I was left, I have been left, I had been left, I shall have been left, I was left, I shall be left.* It also means *I am inferior* (*left behind*).

478. SYNOPSIS OF φαίνω (φαν-), *show.*

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSE-SYSTEM:	I. Pres. & Impf. Active.	II. Future Active.	III. 1 Aorist Active.	V. 1 Perf. & Plup. Active.	VI. 2 Perf. & Plup. Active.
Indic.	φαίνω	(φανέω) φανῶ	ἔφηνα	πέφαγκα, ἐπεφάγκη	πέφηνα, ἐπεφήνη
Subj.	φαίνω		φήνω	πεφάγκω or πεφαγκὼς ὦ	πεφήνω or πεφηνὼς ὦ
Opt.	φαίνοιμι	(φανέοιμι) φανοῖμι or (φανεοίην) φανοίην	φήναιμι	πεφάγκοιμι or πεφαγκὼς εἴην	πεφήνοιμι or πεφηνὼς εἴην
Imper.	φαῖνε		φῆνον	[πέφαγκε]	[πέφηνε]
Infin.	φαίνειν	(φανέειν) φανεῖν	φῆναι	πεφαγκέναι	πεφηνέναι
Part.	φαίνων	(φανέων) φανῶν	φήνας	πεφαγκώς	πεφηνώς

MIDDLE VOICE

TENSE-SYSTEM:	I. Pres. & Impf. Middle.	II. Future Middle.	III. 1 Aorist Middle.	VII. Perf. & Plup. Middle.
Indic.	φαίνομαι, ἐφαινόμην	(φανέομαι) φανοῦμαι	ἐφηνάμην	πέφασμαι, ἐπεφάσμην
Subj.	φαίνωμαι		φήνωμαι	πεφασμένος ὦ
Opt.	φαινοίμην	(φανεοίμην) φανοίμην	φηναίμην	πεφασμένος εἴην
Imper.	φαίνου		φῆναι	[πέφανσο]
Infin.	φαίνεσθαι	(φανέεσθαι) φανεῖσθαι	φήνασθαι	πεφάνθαι
Part.	φαινόμενος	(φανεόμενος) φανούμενος	φηνάμενος	πεφασμένος

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSE-SYSTEM:	I. Pres. & Impf. Passive.	II. 2 Future Passive.	IX. 2 Aorist Passive.	VIII. 1 Aorist Passive.
Indic.	same forms as the Middle	φανήσομαι	ἐφάνην	ἐφάνθην
Subj.			φανῶ (for φανέω)	φανθῶ (for φανθέω)
Opt.		φανησοίμην	φανείην	φανθείην
Imper.			φάνηθι	φάνθητι
Infin.		φανήσεσθαι	φανῆναι	φανθῆναι
Part.		φανησόμενος	φανείς	φανθείς

1 *Future Passive* wanting.

VERBAL ADJECTIVE: φαντός (ἄ-φαντος)

479. 1. The first perfect πέφαγκα means *I have shown;* the second perfect πέφηνα means *I have appeared.*

2. The passive of φαίνω means properly *to be shown* or *made evident;* the middle, *to appear* (*show one's self*). The second future passive φανήσομαι, *I shall appear* or *be shown,* does not differ in sense from φανοῦμαι; but ἐφάνθην is generally passive, *I was shown,* while ἐφάνην is *I appeared.* The aorist middle ἐφηνάμην means *I showed;* the simple form is rare and poetic; but ἀπ-εφηνάμην, *I declared,* is common.

480.

1. Active Voice of λύω.

		Present.	Imperfect.	Future.
INDICATIVE.				
S.	1.	λύω	ἔλῦον	λύσω
	2.	λύεις	ἔλῦες	λύσεις
	3.	λύει	ἔλῦε	λύσει
D.	2.	λύετον	ἐλύετον	λύσετον
	3.	λύετον	ἐλῦέτην	λύσετον
P.	1.	λύομεν	ἐλύομεν	λύσομεν
	2.	λύετε	ἐλύετε	λύσετε
	3.	λύουσι	ἔλῦον	λύσουσι
SUBJUNCTIVE.				
S.	1.	λύω		
	2.	λύῃς		
	3.	λύῃ		
D.	2.	λύητον		
	3.	λύητον		
P.	1.	λύωμεν		
	2.	λύητε		
	3.	λύωσι		
OPTATIVE.				
S.	1.	λύοιμι		λύσοιμι
	2.	λύοις		λύσοις
	3.	λύοι		λύσοι
D.	2.	λύοιτον		λύσοιτον
	3.	λῦοίτην		λῦσοίτην
P.	1.	λύοιμεν		λύσοιμεν
	2.	λύοιτε		λύσοιτε
	3.	λύοιεν		λύσοιεν
IMPERATIVE.				
S.	2.	λῦε		
	3.	λῦέτω		
D.	2.	λύετον		
	3.	λῦέτων		
P.	2.	λύετε		
	3.	λῦόντων or λῦέτωσαν		
INFINITIVE.		λύειν		λύσειν
PARTICIPLE.		λύων, λύουσα, λῦον (336)		λύσων, λύσουσα λῦτον (336)

			1 *Aorist.*	1 *Perfect.*	1 *Pluperfect.*
INDICATIVE.	S.	1.	ἔλῡσα	λέλυκα	ἐλελύκη
		2.	ἔλῡσας	λέλυκας	ἐλελύκης
		3.	ἔλῡσε	λέλυκε	ἐλελύκει
	D.	2.	ἐλύσατον	λελύκατον	ἐλελύκετον
		3.	ἐλῡσάτην	λελύκατον	ἐλελυκέτην
	P.	1.	ἐλύσαμεν	λελύκαμεν	ἐλελύκεμεν
		2.	ἐλύσατε	λελύκατε	ἐλελύκετε
		3.	ἔλῡσαν	λελύκᾱσι	ἐλελύκεσαν
					(See 683, 2)
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S.	1.	λύσω	λελύκω (720)	
		2.	λύσῃς	λελύκῃς	
		3.	λύσῃ	λελύκῃ	
	D.	2.	λύσητον	λελύκητον	
		3.	λύσητον	λελύκητον	
	P.	1.	λύσωμεν	λελύκωμεν	
		2.	λύσητε	λελύκητε	
		3.	λύσωσι	λελύκωσι	
OPTATIVE.	S.	1.	λύσαιμι	λελύκοιμι (733)	
		2.	λύσαις, λύσειας	λελύκοις	
		3.	λι'σαι, λύσειε	λελύκοι	
	D.	2.	λύσαιτον	λελύκοιτον	
		3.	λῡσαίτην	λελυκοίτην	
	P.	1.	λύσαιμεν	λελύκοιμεν	
		2.	λύσαιτε	λελύκοιτε	
		3.	λύσαιεν, λύσειαν	λελύκοιεν	
IMPERATIVE.	S.	2.	λῦσον	[λέλυκε (472)	
		3.	λῡσάτω	λελυκέτω	
	D.	2.	λύσατον	λελύκετον	
		3.	λῡσάτων	λελυκέτων	
	P.	2.	λύσατε	λελύκετε	
		3.	λῡσάντων or		
			λῡσάτωσαν	λελυκέτωσαν]	
INFINITIVE.			λῦσαι	λελυκέναι	
PARTICIPLE.			λύσᾱς, λύσᾱσα,	λελυκώς, λελυκυῖα,	
			λῦσαν (335)	λελυκός (335)	

2. MIDDLE VOICE OF λύω.

		Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Future.*
INDICATIVE.	S. 1.	λύομαι	ἐλυόμην	λύσομαι
	2.	λύει, λύῃ	ἐλύου	λύσει, λύσῃ
	3.	λύεται	ἐλύετο	λύσεται
	D. 2.	λύεσθον	ἐλύεσθον	λύσεσθον
	3.	λύεσθον	ἐλυέσθην	λύσεσθον
	P. 1.	λυόμεθα	ἐλυόμεθα	λυσόμεθα
	2.	λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε	λύσεσθε
	3.	λύονται	ἐλύοντο	λύσονται
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. 1.	λύωμαι		
	2.	λύῃ		
	3.	λύηται		
	D. 2.	λύησθον		
	3.	λύησθον		
	P. 1.	λυώμεθα		
	2.	λύησθε		
	3.	λύωνται		
OPTATIVE.	S. 1.	λυοίμην		λυσοίμην
	2.	λύοιο		λύσοιο
	3.	λύοιτο		λύσοιτο
	D. 2.	λύοισθον		λύσοισθον
	3.	λυοίσθην		λυσοίσθην
	P. 1.	λυοίμεθα		λυσοίμεθα
	2.	λύοισθε		λύσοισθε
	3.	λύοιντο		λύσοιντο
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2.	λύου		
	3.	λυέσθω		
	D. 2.	λύεσθον		
	3.	λυέσθων		
	P. 2.	λύεσθε		
	3.	λυέσθων or λυέσθωσαν		
INFINITIVE.		λύεσθαι		λύσεσθαι
PARTICIPLE.		λυόμενος, λυομένη, λυόμενον (301)		λυσόμενος, -η, -ον (301)

		1 *Aorist.*	*Perfect.*	*Pluperfect.*
INDICATIVE.	S. 1.	ἐλῡσάμην	λέλυμαι	ἐλελύμην
	2.	ἐλύσω	λέλυσαι	ἐλέλυσο
	3.	ἐλύσατο	λέλυται	ἐλέλυτο
	D. 2.	ἐλύσασθον	λέλυσθον	ἐλέλυσθον
	3.	ἐλῡσάσθην	λέλυσθον	ἐλελύσθην
	P. 1.	ἐλῡσάμεθα	λελύμεθα	ἐλελύμεθα
	2.	ἐλύσασθε	λέλυσθε	ἐλέλυσθε
	3.	ἐλύσαντο	λέλυνται	ἐλέλυντο
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. 1.	λύσωμαι	λελυμένος ὦ	
	2.	λύσῃ	λελυμένος ᾖς	
	3.	λύσηται	λελυμένος ᾖ	
	D. 2.	λύσησθον	λελυμένω ἦτον	
	3.	λύσησθον	λελυμένω ἦτον	
	P. 1.	λῡσώμεθα	λελυμένοι ὦμεν	
	2.	λύσησθε	λελυμένοι ἦτε	
	3.	λύσωνται	λελυμένοι ὦσι	
OPTATIVE.	S. 1.	λῡσαίμην	λελυμένος εἴην	
	2.	λύσαιο	λελυμένος εἴης	
	3.	λύσαιτο	λελυμένος εἴη	
	D. 2.	λύσαισθον	λελυμένω εἶτον or εἴητον	
	3.	λῡσαίσθην	λελυμένω εἴτην or εἰήτην	
	P. 1.	λῡσαίμεθα	λελυμένοι εἶμεν or εἴημεν	
	2.	λύσαισθε	λελυμένοι εἶτε or εἴητε	
	3.	λύσαιντο	λελυμένοι εἶεν or εἴησαν	
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2.	λῦσαι	λέλυσο (750)	
	3.	λῡσάσθω	λελύσθω (749)	
	D. 2.	λύσασθον	λέλυσθον	
	3.	λῡσάσθων	λελύσθων	
	P. 2.	λύσασθε	λέλυσθε	
	3.	λῡσάσθων or λῡσάσθωσαν	λελύσθων or λελύσθωσαν	
INFINITIVE.		λύσασθαι	λελύσθαι	
PARTICIPLE.		λῡσάμενος, -η, -ον (301)	λελυμένος, -η, -ον (301)	

3. Passive Voice of λύω.

			Future Perfect.	1 Aorist.	1 Future.
INDICATIVE.	S.	1.	λελύσομαι	ἐλύθην	λυθήσομαι
		2.	λελύσει, λελύσῃ	ἐλύθης	λυθήσει, λυθήσῃ
		3.	λελύσεται	ἐλύθη	λυθήσεται
	D.	2.	λελύσεσθον	ἐλύθητον	λυθήσεσθον
		3.	λελύσεσθον	ἐλυθήτην	λυθήσεσθον
	P.	1.	λελῡσόμεθα	ἐλύθημεν	λυθησόμεθα
		2.	λελύσεσθε	ἐλύθητε	λυθήσεσθε
		3.	λελύσονται	ἐλύθησαν	λυθήσονται
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S.	1.		λυθῶ	
		2.		λυθῇς	
		3.		λυθῇ	
	D.	2.		λυθῆτον	
		3.		λυθῆτον	
	P.	1.		λυθῶμεν	
		2.		λυθῆτε	
		3.		λυθῶσι	
OPTATIVE.	S.	1.	λελῡσοίμην	λυθείην	λυθησοίμην
		2.	λελύσοιο	λυθείης	λυθήσοιο
		3.	λελύσοιτο	λυθείη	λυθήσοιτο
	D.	2.	λελύσοισθον	λυθεῖτον or λυθείητον	λυθήσοισθον
		3.	λελῡσοίσθην	λυθείτην or λυθειήτην	λυθησοίσθην
	P.	1.	λελῡσοίμεθα	λυθεῖμεν or λυθείημεν	λυθησοίμεθα
		2.	λελύσοισθε	λυθεῖτε or λυθείητε	λυθήσοισθε
		3.	λελύσοιντο	λυθεῖεν or λυθείησαν	λυθήσοιντο
IMPERATIVE.	S.	2.		λύθητι	
		3.		λυθήτω	
	D.	2.		λύθητον	
		3.		λυθήτων	
	P.	2.		λύθητε	
		3.		λυθέντων or λυθήτωσαν	
INFINITIVE.			λελύσεσθαι	λυθῆναι	λυθήσεσθαι
PARTICIPLE.			λελῡσόμενος, -η, -ον (301)	λυθείς, λυθεῖσα, λυθέν (335)	λυθησόμενος, -η, -ον (301)

481. SECOND AORIST (ACTIVE AND MIDDLE) AND SECOND PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT OF λείπω.

			2 Aorist Active.	2 Aorist Middle.	2 Perfect.	2 Pluperfect.
INDICATIVE.	S.	1.	ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμην	λέλοιπα	ἐλελοίπη
		2.	ἔλιπες	ἐλίπου	λέλοιπας	ἐλελοίπης
		3.	ἔλιπε	ἐλίπετο	λέλοιπε	ἐλελοίπει
	D.	2.	ἐλίπετον	ἐλίπεσθον	λελοίπατον	ἐλελοίπετον
		3.	ἐλιπέτην	ἐλιπέσθην	λελοίπατον	ἐλελοιπέτην
	P.	1.	ἐλίπομεν	ἐλιπόμεθα	λελοίπαμεν	ἐλελοίπεμεν
		2.	ἐλίπετε	ἐλίπεσθε	λελοίπατε	ἐλελοίπετε
		3.	ἔλιπον	ἐλίποντο	λελοίπᾶσι	ἐλελοίπεσαν
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S.	1.	λίπω	λίπωμαι	λελοίπω	(See 683, 2)
		2.	λίπῃς	λίπῃ	λελοίπῃς	
		3.	λίπῃ	λίπηται	λελοίπῃ	
	D.	2.	λίπητον	λίπησθον	λελοίπητον	
		3.	λίπητον	λίπησθον	λελοίπητον	
	P.	1.	λίπωμεν	λιπώμεθα	λελοίπωμεν	
		2.	λίπητε	λίπησθε	λελοίπητε	
		3.	λίπωσι	λίπωνται	λελοίπωσι	
OPTATIVE.	S.	1.	λίποιμι	λιποίμην	λελοίποιμι	
		2.	λίποις	λίποιο	λελοίποις	
		3.	λίποι	λίποιτο	λελοίποι	
	D.	2.	λίποιτον	λίποισθον	λελοίποιτον	
		3.	λιποίτην	λιποίσθην	λελοιποίτην	
	P.	1.	λίποιμεν	λιποίμεθα	λελοίποιμεν	
		2.	λίποιτε	λίποισθε	λελοίποιτε	
		3.	λίποιεν	λίποιντο	λελοίποιεν	
IMPERATIVE.	S.	2.	λίπε	λιποῦ	λέλοιπε	
		3.	λιπέτω	λιπέσθω	λελοιπέτω	
	D.	2.	λίπετον	λίπεσθον	λελοίπετον	
		3.	λιπέτων	λιπέσθων	λελοιπέτων	
	P.	2.	λίπετε	λίπεσθε	λελοίπετε	
		3.	λιπόντων or λιπέτωσαν	λιπέσθων or λιπέσθωσαν	λελοιπέτων	
INFINITIVE.			λιπεῖν	λιπέσθαι	λελοιπέναι	
PARTICIPLE.			λιπών, λιποῦσα, λιπόν (335)	λιπόμενος, -η, -ον (301)	λελοιπώς, λελοιπυῖα, λελοιπός (335)	

482. Future and First Aorist Active and Middle (Liquid Forms) and Second Aorist and Second Future Passive of φαίνω.

		Future Active.[1]	Future Middle.[1]	1 Aorist Active.
Indicative.	S. 1.	φανῶ	φανοῦμαι	ἔφηνα
	2.	φανεῖς	φανεῖ, φανῇ	ἔφηνας
	3.	φανεῖ	φανεῖται	ἔφηνε
	D. 2.	φανεῖτον	φανεῖσθον	ἐφήνατον
	3.	φανεῖτον	φανεῖσθον	ἐφηνάτην
	P. 1.	φανοῦμεν	φανούμεθα	ἐφήναμεν
	2.	φανεῖτε	φανεῖσθε	ἐφήνατε
	3.	φανοῦσι	φανοῦνται	ἔφηναν
Subjunctive.	S. 1.			φήνω
	2.			φήνῃς
	3.			φήνῃ
	D. 2.			φήνητον
	3.			φήνητον
	P. 1.			φήνωμεν
	2.			φήνητε
	3.			φήνωσι
Optative.	S. 1.	φανοίην or φανοῖμι	φανοίμην	φήναιμι
	2.	φανοίης or φανοῖς	φανοῖο	φήναις or φήνειας
	3.	φανοίη or φανοῖ	φανοῖτο	φήναι or φήνειε
	D. 2.	φανοῖτον	φανοῖσθον	φήναιτον
	3.	φανοίτην	φανοίσθην	φηναίτην
	P. 1.	φανοῖμεν	φανοίμεθα	φήναιμεν
	2.	φανοῖτε	φανοῖσθε	φήναιτε
	3.	φανοῖεν	φανοῖντο	φήναιεν or φήνειαν
Imperative.	S. 2.			φῆνον
	3.			φηνάτω
	D. 2.			φήνατον
	3.			φηνάτων
	P. 2.			φήνατε
	3.			φηνάντων or φηνάτωσαν
Infinitive.		φανεῖν	φανεῖσθαι	φῆναι
Participle.		φανῶν, φανοῦσα, φανοῦν (340)	φανούμενος, -η, -ον (301)	φήνᾱς, φήνᾱσα, φῆναν (335)

[1] The uncontracted futures, φανέω and φανέομαι (478; 483), are inflected like φιλέω and φιλέομαι (492).

			1 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
INDICATIVE.	S.	1.	ἐφηνάμην	ἐφάνην	φανήσομαι
		2.	ἐφήνω	ἐφάνης	φανήσει, φανήσῃ
		3.	ἐφήνατο	ἐφάνη	φανήσεται
	D.	2.	ἐφήνασθον	ἐφάνητον	φανήσεσθον
		3.	ἐφηνάσθην	ἐφανήτην	φανήσεσθον
	P.	1.	ἐφηνάμεθα	ἐφάνημεν	φανησόμεθα
		2.	ἐφήνασθε	ἐφάνητε	φανήσεσθε
		3.	ἐφήναντο	ἐφάνησαν	φανήσονται
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S.	1.	φήνωμαι	φανῶ	
		2.	φήνῃ	φανῇς	
		3.	φήνηται	φανῇ	
	D.	2.	φήνησθον	φανῆτον	
		3.	φήνησθον	φανῆτον	
	P.	1.	φηνώμεθα	φανῶμεν	
		2.	φήνησθε	φανῆτε	
		3.	φήνωνται	φανῶσι	
OPTATIVE.	S.	1.	φηναίμην	φανείην	φανησοίμην
		2.	φήναιο	φανείης	φανήσοιο
		3.	φήναιτο	φανείη	φανήσοιτο
	D.	2.	φήναισθον	φανεῖτον or φανείητον	φανήσοισθον
		3.	φηναίσθην	φανείτην or φανειήτην	φανησοίσθην
	P.	1.	φηναίμεθα	φανεῖμεν or φανείημεν	φανησοίμεθα
		2.	φήναισθε	φανεῖτε or φανείητε	φανήσοισθε
		3.	φήναιντο	φανεῖεν or φανείησαν	φανήσοιντο
IMPERATIVE.	S.	2.	φῆναι	φάνηθι	
		3.	φηνάσθω	φανήτω	
	D.	2.	φήνασθον	φάνητον	
		3.	φηνάσθων	φανήτων	
	P.	2.	φήνασθε	φάνητε	
		3.	φηνάσθων or φηνάσθωσαν	φανέντων or φανήτωσαν	
INFINITIVE.			φήνασθαι	φανῆναι	φανήσεσθαι
PARTICIPLE.			φηνάμενος, -η, -ον (301)	φανείς, φανεῖσα, φανέν (335)	φανησόμενος, -η, -ον (301)

483. The uncontracted forms of the future active and middle of φαίνω (478) and of other liquid futures are not Attic, but are found in Homer and Herodotus. So with some of the uncontracted forms of the aorist subjunctive passive in εω (474).

484. The tenses of λείπω and φαίνω which are not inflected above follow the corresponding tenses of λύω; except the perfect and pluperfect middle, for which see 486. Λέλειμ-μαι is inflected like τέτριμ-μαι (487, 1), and πέφασ-μαι is inflected in 487, 2.

485. Some of the dissyllabic forms of λύω do not show the accent so well as polysyllabic forms, e.g. these of κωλύω, *hinder:* —

Pres. Imper. Act. κώλυε, κωλυέτω, κωλύετε. *Aor. Opt. Act.* κωλύσαιμι, κωλύσειας (or κωλύσαις), κωλύσειε (or κωλύσαι). *Aor. Imper. Act.* κώλυσον, κωλυσάτω. *Aor. Inf. Act.* κωλῦσαι. *Aor. Imper. Mid.* κώλυσαι, κωλυσάσθω.

The three forms κωλύσαι, κωλῦσαι, κώλυσαι (cf. λύσαι, λῦσαι, λῦσαι) are distinguished only by accent. See 130; 113; 131, 4.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE OF VERBS WITH CONSONANT STEMS.

486. 1. In the perfect and pluperfect middle, many euphonic changes (489) occur when a consonant of the tense-stem comes before μ, τ, σ, or θ of the ending.

2. When the stem ends in a consonant, the third person plural of these tenses is formed by the perfect middle participle with εἰσί, *are*, and ἦσαν, *were* (806).

487. 1. These tenses of τρίβω, *rub*, πλέκω, *weave*, πείθω *persuade*, and στέλλω (σταλ-), *send*, are thus inflected: —

Perfect Indicative.

S.	1. τέτριμμαι	πέπλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	ἔσταλμαι
	2. τέτριψαι	πέπλεξαι	πέπεισαι	ἔσταλσαι
	3. τέτριπται	πέπλεκται	πέπεισται	ἔσταλται
D.	2. τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσταλθον
	3. τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσταλθον
P.	1. τετρίμμεθα	πεπλέγμεθα	πεπείσμεθα	ἐστάλμεθα
	2. τέτριφθε	πέπλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσταλθε
	3. τετριμμένοι	πεπλεγμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	ἐσταλμένοι
	εἰσί	εἰσί	εἰσί	εἰσί

Perfect Subjunctive and Optative.

Subj.	τετριμμένος ὦ	πεπλεγμένος ὦ	πεπεισμένος ὦ	ἐσταλμένος ὦ
Opt.	"　εἴην	"　εἴην	"　εἴην	"　εἴην

Perfect Imperative.

S.	2.	τέτρῖψο	πέπλεξο	πέπεισο	ἔσταλσο
	3.	τετρίφθω	πεπλίχθω	πεπείσθω	ἐστάλθω
D.	2.	τέτρῖφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσταλθον
	3.	τετρίφθων	πεπλίχθων	πεπείσθων	ἐστάλθων
P.	2.	τέτρῖφθε	πέπλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσταλθε
	3.	τετρίφθων or	πεπλίχθων or	πεπείσθων or	ἐστάλθων or
		τετρίφθωσαν	πεπλίχθωσαν	πεπείσθωσαν	ἐστάλθωσαν

Perfect Infinitive and Participle.

INF.	τετρίφθαι	πεπλίχθαι	πεπεῖσθαι	ἐστάλθαι
PART.	τετρῑμμένος	πεπλεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἐσταλμένος

Pluperfect Indicative.

S.	1.	ἐτετρίμμην	ἐπεπλέγμην	ἐπεπείσμην	ἐστάλμην
	2.	ἐτέτρῖψο	ἐπέπλεξο	ἐπέπεισο	ἔσταλσο
	3.	ἐτέτρῑπτο	ἐπέπλεκτο	ἐπέπειστο	ἔσταλτο
D.	2.	ἐτέτρῖφθον	ἐπέπλεχθον	ἐπέπεισθον	ἔσταλθον
	3.	ἐτετρίφθην	ἐπεπλίχθην	ἐπεπείσθην	ἐστάλθην
P.	1.	ἐτετρίμμεθα	ἐπεπλέγμεθα	ἐπεπείσμεθα	ἐστάλμεθα
	2.	ἐτέτρῖφθε	ἐπέπλεχθε	ἐπέπεισθε	ἔσταλθε
	3.	τετρῖμμένοι	πεπλεγμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	ἐσταλμένοι
		ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν

2. The same tenses of (τελέω) τελῶ (stem τελε-), *finish,*
φαίνω (φαν-), *show,* ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-), *exchange,* and ἐλέγχω
(ἐλεγχ-), *convict,* are thus inflected : —

Perfect Indicative.

S.	1.	τετέλεσμαι	πέφασμαι	ἤλλαγμαι	ἐλήλεγμαι
	2.	τετέλεσαι	[πέφανσαι, 700]	ἤλλαξαι	ἐλήλεγξαι
	3.	τετέλεσται	πέφανται	ἤλλακται	ἐλήλεγκται
D.	2.	τετέλεσθον	πέφανθον	ἤλλαχθον	ἐλήλεγχθον
	3.	τετέλεσθον	πέφανθον	ἤλλαχθον	ἐλήλεγχθον
P.	1.	τετελέσμεθα	πεφάσμεθα	ἠλλάγμεθα	ἐληλέγμεθα
	2.	τετέλεσθε	πέφανθε	ἤλλαχθε	ἐλήλεγχθε
	3.	τετελεσμένοι	πεφασμένοι	ἠλλαγμένοι	ἐληλεγμένοι
		εἰσί	εἰσί	εἰσί	εἰσί

Perfect Subjunctive and Optative.

SUBJ.	τετελεσμένος ὦ	πεφασμένος ὦ	ἠλλαγμένος ὦ	ἐληλεγμένος ὦ
OPT.	" εἴην	" εἴην	" εἴην	" εἴην

Perfect Imperative.

S.	2.	τετέλεσο	[πέφανσο]	ἤλλαξο	ἐλήλεγξο
	3.	τετελέσθω	πεφάνθω	ἠλλάχθω	ἐληλέγχθω
D.	2.	τετέλεσθον	πέφανθον	ἤλλαχθον	ἐλήλεγχθον
	3.	τετελέσθων	πεφάνθων	ἠλλάχθων	ἐληλέγχθων
P.	2.	τετέλεσθε	πέφανθε	ἤλλαχθε	ἐλήλεγχθε
	3.	τετελέσθων or	πεφάνθων or	ἠλλάχθων or	ἐληλέγχθων or
		τετελέσθωσαν	πεφάνθωσαν	ἠλλάχθωσαν	ἐληλέγχθωσαν

Perfect Infinitive and Participle.

Inf.	τετελέσθαι	πεφάνθαι	ἠλλάχθαι	ἐληλέγχθαι
Part.	τετελεσμένος	πεφασμένος	ἠλλαγμένος	ἐληλεγμένος

Pluperfect Indicative.

S.	1.	ἐτετελέσμην	ἐπεφάσμην	ἠλλάγμην	ἐληλέγμην
	2.	ἐτετέλεσο	[ἐπέφανσο]	ἤλλαξο	ἐλήλεγξο
	3.	ἐτετέλεστο	ἐπέφαντο	ἤλλακτο	ἐλήλεγκτο
D.	2.	ἐτετέλεσθον	ἐπέφανθον	ἤλλαχθον	ἐλήλεγχθον
	3.	ἐτετελέσθην	ἐπεφάνθην	ἠλλάχθην	ἐληλέγχθην
P.	1.	ἐτετελέσμεθα	ἐπεφάσμεθα	ἠλλάγμεθα	ἐληλέγμεθα
	2.	ἐτετέλεσθε	ἐπέφανθε	ἤλλαχθε	ἐλήλεγχθε
	3.	τετελεσμένοι	πεφασμένοι	ἠλλαγμένοι	ἐληλεγμένοι
		ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν

488. N. The regular third person plural here (τετρίβ-νται, ἐπεπλέκ-ντο, etc., formed like λέλυ-νται, ἐλέλυ-ντο) could not be pronounced. The periphrastic form is necessary also when σ is added to a vowel stem (640), as in τετέλεσ-μαι. But when final ν of a stem is dropped (647), the regular forms in νται and ντο are used; as κλίνω, κέκλι-μαι, κέκλινται (not κεκλιμένοι εἰσί).

489. For the euphonic changes here, see 71–77 and 83.

1. Thus τέτριμ-μαι is for τετριβ-μαι (75); τέτριψαι for τετριβ-σαι (74); τέτριπ-ται for τετριβ-ται, τέτριφ-θον for τετριβ-θον (71). So πέπλεγ-μαι is for πεπλεκ-μαι (75); πέπλεχ-θον for πεπλεκ-θον (71). Πέπεισ-ται is for πεπειθ-ται, and πέπεισ-θον is for πεπειθ-θον (71); and πέπεισμαι (for πεπειθ-μαι) probably follows their analogy; πέπει-σαι is for πεπειθ-σαι (74).

2. In τετέλε-σ-μαι, σ is added to the stem before μ and τ (640), the stem remaining pure before σ. Τετέλεσμαι and πέπεισμαι, therefore, inflect these tenses alike, though on different principles. On the other hand, the σ before μ in πέφασμαι (487, 2) is a sub-

stitute for ν of the stem (83), which ν reappears before other letters (700). In the following comparison the distinction is shown by the hyphens: —

τετέλε-σ-μαι	πέπεισ-μαι	πέφασ-μαι
τετέλε-σαι	πέπει-σαι	[πέφαν-σαι]
τετέλε-σ-ται	πέπεισ-ται	πέφαν-ται
τετέλε-σθε	πέπεισ-θε	πέφαν-θε

3. Under ἤλλαγ-μαι, ἤλλαξαι is for ἠλλαγ-σαι, ἤλλακ-ται for ἠλλαγ-ται, ἤλλαχ-θον for ἠλλαγ-θον (74; 71). Under ἐλήλεγ-μαι, γγμ (for γχμ) drops one γ (77); ἐλήλεγξαι and ἐλήλεγκ-ται are for ἐληλεγχ-σαι and ἐληλεγχ-ται (74; 71). See also 529.

490. 1. All perfect-middle stems ending in a labial inflect these tenses like τέτρῑμ-μαι; as λείπω, λέλειμ-μαι; γράφω (γραφ-), *write*, γέγραμ-μαι (75); ῥίπτω (ῥῐφ-, ῥῐφ-), *throw*, ἔρρῑμ-μαι. But when final μπ of the stem loses π before μ (77), the π recurs before other consonants; as κάμπτω (καμπ-), *bend*, κέκαμ-μαι, κέκαμψαι, κέκαμπ-ται, κέκαμφ-θε; πέμπω (πεμπ-), *send*, πέπεμ-μαι, πέπεμψαι, πέπεμπ-ται, πέπεμφ-θε: compare πέπεμ-μαι from πέσσω (πεπ-), *cook*, inflected πέπεψαι, πέπεπ-ται, πέπεφ-θε, etc.

2. All ending in a palatal inflect these tenses like πέπλεγ-μαι and ἤλλαγ-μαι; as πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), *do*, πέπρᾱγ-μαι; ταράσσω (ταραχ-), *confuse*, τετάραγ-μαι; φυλάσσω (φυλακ-), πεφύλαγ-μαι. But when γ before μ represents γγ, as in ἐλήλεγ-μαι from ἐλέγχ-ω (489, 3), the second palatal of the stem recurs before other consonants (see 487, 2).

3. All ending in a lingual mute inflect these tenses like πέπεισ-μαι, etc.; as φράζω (φραδ-), *tell*, πέφρασ-μαι, πέφρα-σαι, πέφρασ-ται; ἐθίζω (ἐθιδ-), *accustom*, εἴθισ-μαι, εἴθι-σαι, εἴθισ-ται, εἴθισ-θε; pluf. εἰθίσ-μην, εἴθι-σο, εἴθισ-το; σπένδω (σπενδ-), *pour*, ἔσπεισ-μαι (like πέπεισ-μαι, 489, 1) for ἐσπενδ-μαι, ἔσπει-σαι, ἔσπεισ-ται, ἔσπεισ-θε.

4. Most ending in ν (those in αν- and υν- of verbs in αινω or ῡνω) are inflected like πέφασ-μαι (see 489, 2).

5. When final ν of a stem is dropped (647), as in κλίνω, *bend*, κέκλι-μαι, the tense is inflected like λέλυ-μαι (with a vowel stem).

6. Those ending in λ or ρ are inflected like ἔσταλ-μαι; as ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), *announce*, ἤγγελ-μαι; αἴρω (ἀρ-), *raise*, ἦρ-μαι; ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), *rouse*, ἐγήγερ-μαι; πείρω (περ-), *pierce*, πέπαρ-μαι (645).

491. For the full forms of these verbs, see the Catalogue. For φαίνω, see also 478.

CONTRACT VERBS.

492. Verbs in αω, εω, and οω are contracted in the present and imperfect. These tenses of τῑμάω (τῑμα-), *honor*, φιλέω (φιλε-), *love*, and δηλόω (δηλο-), *manifest*, are thus inflected : —

ACTIVE.

Present Indicative.

S. { 1. (τῑμάω)	τῑμῶ	(φιλέω)	φιλῶ	(δηλόω)	δηλῶ
2. (τῑμάεις)	τῑμᾷς	(φιλέεις)	φιλεῖς	(δηλόεις)	δηλοῖς
3. (τῑμάει)	τῑμᾷ	(φιλέει)	φιλεῖ	(δηλόει)	δηλοῖ
D. { 2. (τῑμάετον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλέετον)	φιλεῖτον	(δηλόετον)	δηλοῦτον
3. (τῑμάετον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλέετον)	φιλεῖτον	(δηλόετον)	δηλοῦτον
P. { 1. (τῑμάομεν)	τῑμῶμεν	(φιλέομεν)	φιλοῦμεν	(δηλόομεν)	δηλοῦμεν
2. (τῑμάετε)	τῑμᾶτε	(φιλέετε)	φιλεῖτε	(δηλόετε)	δηλοῦτε
3. (τῑμάουσι)	τῑμῶσι	(φιλέουσι)	φιλοῦσι	(δηλόουσι)	δηλοῦσι

Present Subjunctive.

S. { 1. (τῑμάω)	τῑμῶ	(φιλέω)	φιλῶ	(δηλόω)	δηλῶ
2. (τῑμάῃς)	τῑμᾷς	(φιλέῃς)	φιλῇς	(δηλόῃς)	δηλοῖς
3. (τῑμάῃ)	τῑμᾷ	(φιλέῃ)	φιλῇ	(δηλόῃ)	δηλοῖ
D. { 2. (τῑμάητον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλέητον)	φιλῆ⁀ον	(δηλόητον)	δηλῶ ον
3. (τῑμάητον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλέητον)	φιλῆτον	(δηλόητον)	δηλ.⁀τον
P. { 1. (τῑμάωμεν)	τῑμῶμεν	(φιλέωμεν)	φιλῶμεν	(δηλόωμεν)	δηλῶμεν
2. (τῑμάητε)	τῑμᾶτε	(φιλέητε)	φιλῆτε	(δηλόητε)	δηλῶτε
3. (τῑμάωσι)	τῑμῶσι	(φιλέωσι)	φιλῶσι	(δηλόωσι)	δηλῶσι

Present Optative (see 737).

S. { 1. (τῑμάοιμι)	[τῑμῷμι	(φιλέοιμι)	[φιλοῖμι	(δηλόοιμι)	[δηλοῖμι
2. (τῑμάοις)	τῑμῷς	(φιλέοις)	φιλοῖς	(δηλόοις)	δηλοῖς
3. (τῑμάοι)	τῑμῷ]	(φιλέοι)	φιλοῖ]	(δηλόοι)	δηλοῖ]
D. { 2. (τῑμάοιτον)	τῑμῷτον	(φιλέοιτον)	φιλοῖτον	(δηλόοιτον)	δηλοῖτον
3. (τῑμαοίτην)	τῑμῴτην	(φιλεοίτην)	φιλοίτην	(δηλοοίτην)	δηλοίτην
P. { 1. (τῑμάοιμεν)	τῑμῷμεν	(φιλέοιμεν)	φιλοῖμεν	(δηλόοιμεν)	δηλοῖμεν
2. (τῑμάοιτε)	τῑμῷτε	(φιλέοιτε)	φιλοῖτε	(δηλόοιτε)	δηλοῖτε
3. (τῑμάοιεν)	τῑμῷεν	(φιλέοιεν)	φιλοῖεν	(δηλόοιεν)	δηλοῖεν
	or	or	or	or	or	or
S. { 1. (τῑμαοίην)	τῑμῴην	(φιλεοίην)	φιλοίην	(δηλοοίην)	δηλοίην
2. (τῑμαοίης)	τῑμῴης	(φιλεοίης)	φιλοίης	(δηλοοίης)	δηλοίης
3. (τῑμαοίη)	τῑμῴη	(φιλεοίη)	φιλοίη	(δηλοοίη)	δηλοίη
D. { 2. (τῑμαοίητον)	[τῑμῴητον	(φιλεοίητον)	[φιλοίητον	(δηλοοίητον)	[δηλοίητον
3. (τῑμαοιήτην)	τῑμῴητην]	(φιλεοιήτην)	φιλοιήτην]	(δηλοοιήτην)	δηλοιήτην]
P. { 1. (τῑμαοίημεν)	[τῑμῴημεν	(φιλεοίημεν)	[φιλοίημεν	(δηλοοίημεν)	[δηλοίημεν
2. (τῑμαοίητε)	τῑμῴητε	(φιλεοίητε)	φιλοίητε	(δηλοοίητε)	δηλοίητε
3. (τῑμαοίησαν)	τῑμῴησαν]	(φιλεοίησαν)	φιλοίησαν]	(δηλοοίησαν)	δηλοίησαν]

Present Imperative.

S.	2. (τίμαε)	τίμᾱ	(φίλεε)	φίλει		(δήλοε)	δήλου
	3. (τιμαέτω)	τῑμάτω	(φιλεέτω)	φιλείτω		(δηλοέτω)	δηλούτω
D.	2. (τιμαέτον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλεέτον)	φιλεῖτον		(δηλοέτον)	δηλοῦτον
	3. (τιμαέτων)	τῑμάτων	(φιλεέτων)	φιλείτων		(δηλοέτων)	δηλούτων
P.	2. (τιμάετε)	τῑμᾶτε	(φιλέετε)	φιλεῖτε		(δηλόετε)	δηλοῦτε
	3. (τιμαόντων)	τῑμώντων	(φιλεόντων)	φιλούντων		(δηλοόντων)	δηλούντων
	or	or	or	or		or	or
	(τιμαέτωσαν)	τῑμάτωσαν	(φιλεέτωσαν)	φιλείτωσαν		(δηλοέτωσαν)	δηλούτωσαν

Present Infinitive.

(τῑμάειν)	τῑμᾶν	(φιλέειν)	φιλεῖν	(δηλόειν)	δηλοῦν

Present Participle (see 340).

(τῑμάων)	τῑμῶν	(φιλέων)	φιλῶν	(δηλόων)	δηλῶν

Imperfect.

S.	1. (ἐτίμαον)	ἐτίμων	(ἐφίλεον)	ἐφίλουν		(ἐδήλοον)	ἐδήλουν
	2. (ἐτίμαες)	ἐτίμᾱς	(ἐφίλεες)	ἐφίλεις		(ἐδήλοες)	ἐδήλους
	3. (ἐτίμαε)	ἐτίμᾱ	(ἐφίλεε)	ἐφίλει		(ἐδήλοε)	ἐδήλου
D.	2. (ἐτῑμάετον)	ἐτῑμᾶτον	(ἐφιλέετον)	ἐφιλεῖτον		(ἐδηλόετον)	ἐδηλοῦτον
	3. (ἐτῑμαέτην)	ἐτῑμάτην	(ἐφιλεέτην)	ἐφιλείτην		(ἐδηλοέτην)	ἐδηλούτην
P.	1. (ἐτῑμάομεν)	ἐτῑμῶμεν	(ἐφιλέομεν)	ἐφιλοῦμεν		(ἐδηλόομεν)	ἐδηλοῦμεν
	2. (ἐτῑμάετε)	ἐτῑμᾶτε	(ἐφιλέετε)	ἐφιλεῖτε		(ἐδηλόετε)	ἐδηλοῦτε
	3. (ἐτίμαον)	ἐτίμων	(ἐφίλεον)	ἐφίλουν		(ἐδήλοον)	ἐδήλουν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Present Indicative.

S.	1. (τῑμάομαι)	τῑμῶμαι	(φιλέομαι)	φιλοῦμαι	(δηλόομαι)	δηλοῦμαι
	2. (τῑμάει, τῑμάῃ)	τῑμᾷ	(φιλέει, φιλέῃ) φιλεῖ, φιλῇ		(δηλόει, δηλόῃ) δηλοῖ	
	3. (τῑμάεται)	τῑμᾶται	(φιλέεται)	φιλεῖται	(δηλόεται)	δηλοῦται
D.	2. (τῑμάεσθον)	τῑμᾶσθον	(φιλέεσθον)	φιλεῖσθον	(δηλόεσθον)	δηλοῦσθον
	3. (τῑμάεσθον)	τῑμᾶσθον	(φιλέεσθον)	φιλεῖσθον	(δηλόεσθον)	δηλοῦσθον
P.	1. (τῑμαόμεθα)	τῑμώμεθα	(φιλεόμεθα)	φιλούμεθα	(δηλοόμεθα)	δηλούμεθα
	2. (τῑμάεσθε)	τῑμᾶσθε	(φιλέεσθε)	φιλεῖσθε	(δηλόεσθε)	δηλοῦσθε
	3. (τῑμάονται)	τῑμῶνται	(φιλέονται)	φιλοῦνται	(δηλόονται)	δηλοῦνται

Present Subjunctive.

S.	1. (τῑμάωμαι)	τῑμῶμαι	(φιλέωμαι)	φιλῶμαι	(δηλόωμαι)	δηλῶμαι
	2. (τῑμάῃ)	τῑμᾷ	(φιλέῃ)	φιλῇ	(δηλόῃ)	δηλοῖ
	3. (τῑμάηται)	τῑμᾶται	(φιλέηται)	φιλῆται	(δηλόηται)	δηλῶται
D.	2. (τῑμάησθον)	τῑμᾶσθον	(φιλέησθον)	φιλῆσθον	(δηλόησθον)	δηλῶσθον
	3. (τῑμάησθον)	τῑμᾶσθον	(φιλέησθον)	φιλῆσθον	(δηλόησθον)	δηλῶσθον
P.	1. (τῑμαώμεθα)	τῑμώμεθα	(φιλεώμεθα)	φιλώμιθα	(δηλοώμεθα)	δηλώμεθα
	2. (τῑμάησθε)	τῑμᾶσθε	(φιλέησθε)	φιλῆσθε	(δηλόησθε)	δηλῶσθε
	3. (τῑμάωνται)	τῑμῶνται	(φιλέωνται)	φιλῶνται	(δηλόωνται)	δηλῶνται

Present Optative.

S.	1. (τῑμαοίμην)	τῑμῷμην	(φιλεοίμην)	φιλοίμην	(δηλοοίμην)	δηλοίμην
	2. (τῑμάοιο)	τῑμῷο	(φιλέοιο)	φιλοῖο	(δηλόοιο)	δηλοῖο
	3. (τῑμάοιτο)	τῑμῷτο	(φιλέοιτο)	φιλοῖτο	(δηλόοιτο)	δηλοῖτο
D.	2. (τῑμάοισθον)	τῑμῷσθον	(φιλέοισθον)	φιλοῖσθον	(δηλόοισθον)	δηλοῖσθον
	3. (τῑμαοίσθην)	τῑμῷσθην	(φιλεοίσθην)	φιλοίσθην	(δηλοοίσθην)	δηλοίσθην
P.	1. (τῑμαοίμεθα)	τῑμῷμεθα	(φιλεοίμεθα)	φιλοίμεθα	(δηλοοίμεθα)	δηλοίμεθα
	2. (τῑμάοισθε)	τῑμῷσθε	(φιλέοισθε)	φιλοῖσθε	(δηλόοισθε)	δηλοῖσθε
	3. (τῑμάοιντο)	τῑμῷντο	(φιλέοιντο)	φιλοῖντο	(δηλόοιντο)	δηλοῖντο

Present Imperative.

S.	2. (τῑμάου)	τῑμῶ	(φιλέου)	φιλοῦ	(δηλόου)	δηλοῦ
	3. (τῑμαέσθω)	τῑμάσθω	(φιλεέσθω)	φιλείσθω	(δηλοέσθω)	δηλούσθω
D.	2. (τῑμάεσθον)	τῑμᾶσθον	(φιλέεσθον)	φιλεῖσθον	(δηλόεσθον)	δηλοῦσθον
	3. (τῑμαέσθων)	τῑμάσθων	(φιλεέσθων)	φιλείσθων	(δηλοέσθων)	δηλούσθων
P.	2. (τῑμάεσθε)	τῑμᾶσθε	(φιλέεσθε)	φιλεῖσθε	(δηλόεσθε)	δηλοῦσθε
	3. (τῑμαέσθων)	τῑμάσθων	(φιλεέσθων)	φιλείσθων	(δηλοέσθων)	δηλούσθων
	or	or	or	or	or	or
	(τῑμαέσθωσαν)	τῑμάσθωσαν	(φιλεέσθωσαν)	φιλείσθωσαν	(δηλοέσθωσαν)	δηλούσθωσαν

Present Infinitive.

(τῑμάεσθαι)	τῑμᾶσθαι	(φιλέεσθαι)	φιλεῖσθαι	(δηλόεσθαι)	δηλοῦσθαι

Present Participle.

(τῑμαόμενος)	τῑμώμενος	(φιλεόμενος)	φιλούμενος	(δηλοόμενος)	δηλούμενος

Imperfect.

S.	1. (ἐτῑμαόμην)	ἐτῑμώμην	(ἐφιλεόμην)	ἐφιλούμην	(ἐδηλοόμην)	ἐδηλούμην
	2. (ἐτῑμάου)	ἐτῑμῶ	(ἐφιλέου)	ἐφιλοῦ	(ἐδηλόου)	ἐδηλοῦ
	3. (ἐτῑμάετο)	ἐτῑμᾶτο	(ἐφιλέετο)	ἐφιλεῖτο	(ἐδηλόετο)	ἐδηλοῦτο
D.	2. (ἐτῑμάεσθον)	ἐτῑμᾶσθον	(ἐφιλέεσθον)	ἐφιλεῖσθον	(ἐδηλόεσθον)	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	3. (ἐτῑμαέσθην)	ἐτῑμάσθην	(ἐφιλεέσθην)	ἐφιλείσθην	(ἐδηλοέσθην)	ἐδηλούσθην
P.	1. (ἐτῑμαόμεθα)	ἐτῑμώμεθα	(ἐφιλεόμεθα)	ἐφιλούμεθα	(ἐδηλοόμεθα)	ἐδηλούμεθα
	2. (ἐτῑμάεσθε)	ἐτῑμᾶσθε	(ἐφιλέεσθε)	ἐφιλεῖσθε	(ἐδηλόεσθε)	ἐδηλοῦσθε
	3. (ἐτῑμάοντο)	ἐτῑμῶντο	(ἐφιλέοντο)	ἐφιλοῦντο	(ἐδηλόοντο)	ἐδηλοῦντο

493. N. The uncontracted forms of these tenses are not Attic (but see 495, 1). Those of verbs in αω sometimes occur in Homer; those of verbs in εω are common in Homer and Herodotus; but those of verbs in οω are never used. For dialectic forms of these verbs, see 784–786.

494. Synopsis of τῑμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω, and θηράω, *hunt,* in the Indicative of all voices.

ACTIVE.

Pres.	τῑμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	θηρῶ
Impf.	ἐτίμων	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν	ἐθήρων
Fut.	τῑμήσω	φιλήσω	δηλώσω	θηράσω
Aor.	ἐτίμησα	ἐφίλησα	ἐδήλωσα	ἐθήρᾱσα
Perf.	τετίμηκα	πεφίληκα	δεδήλωκα	τεθήρᾱκα
Plup.	ἐτετῑμήκη	ἐπεφιλήκη	ἐδεδηλώκη	ἐτεθηράκη

MIDDLE.

Pres.	τῑμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι	θηρῶμαι
Impf.	ἐτῑμώμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην	ἐθηρώμην
Fut.	τῑμήσομαι	φιλήσομαι	δηλώσομαι	θηράσομαι
Aor.	ἐτῑμησάμην	ἐφιλησάμην	ἐδηλωσάμην	ἐθηρᾱσάμην
Perf.	τετίμημαι	πεφίλημαι	δεδήλωμαι	τεθήρᾱμαι
Plup.	ἐτετῑμήμην	ἐπεφιλήμην	ἐδεδηλώμην	ἐτεθηράμην

PASSIVE.

Pres. and Imp.: same as Middle.

| Fut. | τῑμηθήσομαι | φιληθήσομαι | δηλωθήσομαι | (θηρᾱθήσομαι) |
| Aor. | ἐτῑμήθην | ἐφιλήθην | ἐδηλώθην | ἐθηράθην |

Perf. and Plup.: same as Middle.

| Fut. Perf. τετῑμήσομαι | πεφιλήσομαι | δεδηλώσομαι | (τεθηράσομαι) |

495. 1. Dissyllabic verbs in εω contract only εε and εει. Thus πλέω, *sail,* has pres. πλέω, πλεῖς, πλεῖ, πλεῖτον, πλέομεν, πλεῖτε, πλέουσι; imperf. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, etc.; infin. πλεῖν; partic. πλέων.

2. Δέω, *bind,* is the only exception, and is contracted in most forms; as δοῦσι, δοῦμαι, δοῦνται, ἔδουν, partic. δῶν, δοῦν. Δέω, *want,* is contracted like πλέω.

496. N. A few verbs in αω have η for ᾱ in the contracted forms; as διψάω, διψῶ, *thirst,* διψῆς, διψῇ, διψῆτε; imperf. ἐδίψων, ἐδίψης, ἐδίψη; infin. διψῆν. So ζάω, *live,* κνάω, *scrape,* πεινάω, *hunger,* σμάω, *smear,* χράω, *give oracles,* with χρίομαι, *use,* and ψάω, *rub.*

497. N. Ῥῑγόω, *shiver,* has infinitive ῥῑγῶν (with ῥῑγοῦν), and optative ῥῑγῴην. Ἱδρόω, *sweat,* has ἱδρῶσι, ἱδρώη, ἱδρῶντι, etc.

Λούω, *wash,* sometimes drops υ, and λόω is then inflected like δηλόω; as ἔλου for ἔλουε, λοῦμαι for λούομαι.

498. N. The third person singular of the imperfect active does

not take ν movable in the contracted form; thus ἐφίλεε or ἐφίλεεν gives ἐφίλει (never ἐφίλειν). See 58.

499. For (άειν) ᾶν and (όειν) οῦν in the infinitive, see 39, 5.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN MI.

500. The peculiar inflection of verbs in μι affects only the present and second aorist systems, and in a few verbs the second perfect system. Most second aorists and perfects here included do not belong to presents in μι, but are irregular forms of verbs in ω; as ἔβην (second aorist of βαίνω), ἔγνων (γιγνώσκω), ἐπτάμην (πέτομαι), and τέθναμεν, τεθναίην, τεθνάναι (second perfect of θνήσκω). (See 798, 799, 804.)

501. Tenses thus inflected are called μι-forms. In other tenses verbs in μι are inflected like verbs in ω (see the synopses, 509). No single verb exhibits all the possible μι-forms, and two of the paradigms, τίθημι and δίδωμι, are irregular and defective in the second aorist active (see 802).

502. There are two classes of verbs in μι: —

(1) Those in ημι (from stems in α or ε) and ωμι (from stems in ο), as ἵ-στη-μι (στα-), set, τί-θη-μι (θε-), place, δί-δω-μι (δο-), give.

(2) Those in νῡμι, which have the μι-form only in the present and imperfect; these add νυ (after a vowel ννυ) to the verb stem in these tenses, as δείκ-νῡ-μι (δεικ-), show, ῥώ-ννῡ-μι (ῥω-), strengthen. For poetic verbs in νημι (with να added to the stem), see 609 and 797, 2.

503. For a full enumeration of the μι-forms, see 793–804.

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504. SYNOPSIS of ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and δείκνῡμι in the Present and Second Aorist Systems.

ACTIVE.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Part.
Pres. and Impf.	ἵστημι	ἱστῶ	ἱσταίην	ἵστη	ἱστάναι	ἱστάς
	ἵστην					
	τίθημι	τιθῶ	τιθείην	τίθει	τιθέναι	τιθείς
	ἐτίθην					
	δίδωμι	διδῶ	διδοίην	δίδου	διδόναι	διδούς
	ἐδίδουν					
	δείκνῡμι	δεικνύω	δεικνύοιμι	δείκνῡ	δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
	ἐδείκνῡν					

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Part.
2 Aor.	ἔστην	στῶ	σταίην	στῆθι	στῆναι	στάς
	ἔθετον dual (506)	θῶ	θείην	θές	θεῖναι	θείς
	ἔδοτον dual (506)	δῶ	δοίην	δός	δοῦναι	δούς
	ἔδυν (505)	δύω	——	δῦθι	δῦναι	δύς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Part.
Pres. and Impf.	ἵσταμαι ἱστάμην	ἱστῶμαι	ἱσταίμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
	τίθεμαι ἐτιθέμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεσο	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
	δίδομαι ἐδιδόμην	διδῶμαι	διδοίμην	δίδοσο	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
	δείκνυμαι ἐδεικνύμην	δεικνύωμαι	δεικνυοίμην	δείκνυσο	δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
2 Aor. Mid.	ἐπριάμην	πρίωμαι	πριαίμην	πρίω	πρίασθαι	πριάμενος
	ἐθέμην	θῶμαι	θείμην	θοῦ	θέσθαι	θέμενος
	ἐδόμην	δῶμαι	δοίμην	δοῦ	δόσθαι	δόμενος

505. As ἵστημι wants the second aorist middle, ἐπριάμην, *I bought* (from a stem πρια- with no present), is added here and in the inflection. As δείκνυμι wants the second aorist (502, 2), ἔδυν, *I entered* (from δύω, formed as if from δῠ-μι), is added. No second aorist middle in υμην occurs, except in scattered poetic forms (see λύω, πνέω, σεύω, and χέω, in the Catalogue).

506. INFLECTION of ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and δείκνυμι in the Present and Second Aorist Systems; with ἔδυν and ἐπριάμην (505).

ACTIVE.

Present Indicative.

Sing.	1. ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνῦμι
	2. ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνῦς
	3. ἵστησι	τίθησι	δίδωσι	δείκνῦσι
Dual	2. ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	3. ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
Plur.	1. ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	2. ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	3. ἱστᾶσι	τιθέᾱσι	διδόᾱσι	δεικνύᾱσι

Imperfect.

Sing.	1.	ἵστην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν	ἐδείκνῡν
	2.	ἵστης	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνῡς
	3.	ἵστη	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνῡ
Dual	2.	ἵστατον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
	3.	ἱστάτην	ἐτιθέτην	ἐδιδότην	ἐδεικνύτην
Plur.	1.	ἵσταμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
	2.	ἵστατε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
	3.	ἵστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

Present Subjunctive.

Sing.	1.	ἱστῶ	τιθῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
	2.	ἱστῇς	τιθῇς	διδῷς	δεικνύῃς
	3.	ἱστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
Dual	2.	ἱστῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	3.	ἱστῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
Plur.	1.	ἱστῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	2.	ἱστῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε
	3.	ἱστῶσι	τιθῶσι	διδῶσι	δεικνύωσι

Present Optative.

Sing.	1.	ἱσταίην	τιθείην	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
	2.	ἱσταίης	τιθείης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
	3.	ἱσταίη	τιθείη	διδοίη	δεικνύοι
Dual	2.	ἱσταίητον	τιθείητον	διδοίητον	δεικνύοιτον
	3.	ἱσταιήτην	τιθειήτην	διδοιήτην	δεικνυοίτην
Plur.	1.	ἱσταίημεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	2.	ἱσταίητε	τιθείητε	διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
	3.	ἱσταίησαν	τιθείησαν	διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν

Commonly thus contracted : —

Dual	2.	ἱσταῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδοῖτον
	3.	ἱσταίτην	τιθείτην	διδοίτην
Plur.	1.	ἱσταῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοῖμεν
	2.	ἱσταῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδοῖτε
	3.	ἱσταῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοῖεν

Present Imperative.

Sing.	2.	ἵστη	τίθει	δίδου	δείκνῡ
	3.	ἱστάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
Dual	2.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	3.	ἱστάτων	τιθέτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων

Plur.	2.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	3.	ἱστάντων or	τιθέντων or	διδόντων or	δεικνύντων or
		ἱστάτωσαν	τιθέτωσαν	διδότωσαν	δεικνύτωσαν

Present Infinitive.

	ἱστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι

Present Participle (335).

	ἱστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς

Second Aorist Indicative (802).

Sing.	1.	ἔστην	——	——	ἔδῡν
	2.	ἔστης	——	——	ἔδῡς
	3.	ἔστη	——	——	ἔδῡ
Dual	2.	ἔστητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον	ἔδῡτον
	3.	ἐστήτην	ἐθέτην	ἐδότην	ἐδύτην
Plur.	1.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδῡμεν
	2.	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	ἔδῡτε
	3.	ἔστησαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν	ἔδῡσαν

Second Aorist Subjunctive.

Sing.	1.	στῶ	θῶ	δῶ	δύω
	2.	στῇς	θῇς	δῷς	δύῃς
	3.	στῇ	θῇ	δῷ	δύῃ
Dual	2.	στῆτον	θῆτον	δῶτον	δύητον
	3.	στῆτον	θῆτον	δῶτον	δύητον
Plur.	1.	στῶμεν	θῶμεν	δῶμεν	δύωμεν
	2.	στῆτε	θῆτε	δῶτε	δύητε
	3.	στῶσι	θῶσι	δῶσι	δύωσι

Second Aorist Optative.

Sing.	1.	σταίην	θείην	δοίην	
	2.	σταίης	θείης	δοίης	
	3.	σταίη	θείη	δοίη	(See 744)
Dual	2.	σταίητον	θείητον	δοίητον	
	3.	σταιήτην	θειήτην	δοιήτην	
Plur.	1.	σταίημεν	θείημεν	δοίημεν	
	2.	σταίητε	θείητε	δοίητε	
	3.	σταίησαν	θείησαν	δοίησαν	

Commonly thus contracted : —

Dual	{ 2.	σταῖτον	θεῖτον	δοῖτον
	3.	σταίτην	θείτην	δοίτην
Plur.	{ 1.	σταῖμεν	θεῖμεν	δοῖμεν
	2.	σταῖτε	θεῖτε	δοῖτε
	3.	σταῖεν	θεῖεν	δοῖεν

Second Aorist Imperative.

Sing.	{ 2.	στῆθι	θές	δός	δῦθι
	3.	στήτω	θέτω	δότω	δύτω
Dual	{ 2.	στῆτον	θέτον	δότον	δῦτον
	3.	στήτων	θέτων	δότων	δύτων
Plur.	{ 2.	στῆτε	θέτε	δότε	δῦτε
	3.	στάντων or	θέντων or	δόντων or	δύντων or
		στήτωσαν	θέτωσαν	δότωσαν	δύτωσαν

Second Aorist Infinitive.

στῆναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δῦναι

Second Aorist Participle (335).

στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Present Indicative.

Sing.	{ 1.	ἵσταμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
	2.	ἵστασαι	τίθεσαι	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
	3.	ἵσταται	τίθεται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
Dual	{ 2.	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	3.	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
Plur.	{ 1.	ἱστάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	2.	ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	3.	ἵστανται	τίθενται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται

Imperfect.

Sing.	{ 1.	ἱστάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
	2.	ἵστασο	ἐτίθεσο	ἐδίδοσο	ἐδείκνυσο
	3.	ἵστατο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
Dual	{ 2.	ἵστασθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
	3.	ἱστάσθην	ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
Plur.	{ 1.	ἱστάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
	2.	ἵστασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
	3.	ἵσταντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο

Present Subjunctive.

Sing.	1.	ἱστῶμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
	2.	ἱστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
	3.	ἱστῆται	τιθῆται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
Dual	2.	ἱστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
	3.	ἱστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
Plur.	1.	ἱστώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνυώμεθα
	2.	ἱστῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύησθε
	3.	ἱστῶνται	τιθῶνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύωνται

Present Optative.

Sing.	1.	ἱσταίμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
	2.	ἱσταῖο	τιθεῖο	διδοῖο	δεικνύοιο
	3.	ἱσταῖτο	τιθεῖτο	διδοῖτο	δεικνύοιτο
Dual	2.	ἱσταῖσθον	τιθεῖσθον	διδοῖσθον	δεικνύοισθον
	3.	ἱσταίσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυοίσθην
Plur.	1.	ἱσταίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα
	2.	ἱσταῖσθε	τιθεῖσθε	διδοῖσθε	δεικνύοισθε
	3.	ἱσταῖντο	τιθεῖντο	διδοῖντο	δεικνύοιντο

Present Imperative.

Sing.	2.	ἵστασο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	3.	ἱστάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
Dual	2.	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	3.	ἱστάσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
Plur.	2.	ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	3.	ἱστάσθων or	τιθέσθων or	διδόσθων or	δεικνύσθων or
		ἱστάσθωσαν	τιθέσθωσαν	διδόσθωσαν	δεικνύσθωσαν

Present Infinitive.

ἵστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι

Present Participle (301).

ἱστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος

Second Aorist Middle Indicative (505).

Sing.	1.	ἐπριάμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
	2.	ἐπρίω	ἔθου	ἔδου
	3.	ἐπρίατο	ἔθετο	ἔδοτο
Dual	2.	ἐπρίασθον	ἔθεσθον	ἔδοσθον
	3.	ἐπριάσθην	ἐθέσθην	ἐδόσθην

Plur.
1. ἐπριάμεθα   ἐθέμεθα   ἐδόμεθα
2. ἐπρίασθε   ἔθεσθε   ἔδοσθε
3. ἐπρίαντο   ἔθεντο   ἔδοντο

Second Aorist Middle Subjunctive.

Sing.
1. πρίωμαι   θῶμαι   δῶμαι
2. πρίῃ   θῇ   δῷ
3. πρίηται   θῆται   δῶται

Dual
2. πρίησθον   θῆσθον   δῶσθον
3. πρίησθον   θῆσθον   δῶσθον

Plur.
1. πριώμεθα   θώμεθα   δώμεθα
2. πρίησθε   θῆσθε   δῶσθε
3. πρίωνται   θῶνται   δῶνται

Second Aorist Middle Optative.

Sing.
1. πριαίμην   θείμην   δοίμην
2. πρίαιο   θεῖο   δοῖο
3. πρίαιτο   θεῖτο   δοῖτο

Dual
2. πρίαισθον   θεῖσθον   δοῖσθον
3. πριαίσθην   θείσθην   δοίσθην

Plur.
1. πριαίμεθα   θείμεθα   δοίμεθα
2. πρίαισθε   θεῖσθε   δοῖσθε
3. πρίαιντο   θεῖντο   δοῖντο

Second Aorist Middle Imperative.

Sing.
2. πρίω   θοῦ   δοῦ
3. πριάσθω   θέσθω   δόσθω

Dual
2. πρίασθον   θέσθον   δόσθον
3. πριάσθων   θέσθων   δόσθων

Plur.
2. πρίασθε   θέσθε   δόσθε
3. πριάσθων or   θέσθων or   δόσθων or
   πριάσθωσαν   θέσθωσαν   δόσθωσαν

Second Aorist Middle Infinitive.

πρίασθαι   θέσθαι   δόσθαι

Second Aorist Middle Participle (301).

πριάμενος   θέμενος   δόμενος

507. Ἵστημι and a few other verbs have a second perfect and pluperfect of the μι-form. These are never used in the *singular* of the indicative, where the first perfect and pluperfect are the regular forms.

508. These tenses of ἵστημι are thus inflected : —

<div align="center">SECOND PERFECT.</div>

Sing.	1. ————	ἑστῶ	ἑσταίην	
	2. ————	ἑστῇς	ἑσταίης	ἕσταθι
	3. ————	ἑστῇ	ἑσταίη	ἑστάτω
Dual	2. ἕστατον	ἑστῆτον	ἑσταίητον or -αῖτον	ἕστατον
	3. ἕστατον	ἑστῆτον	ἑσταιήτην or -αίτην	ἑστάτων
Plur.	1. ἕσταμεν	ἑστῶμεν	ἑσταίημεν or -αῖμεν	
	2. ἕστατε	ἑστῆτε	ἑσταίητε or -αῖτε	ἕστατε
	3. ἑστᾶσι	ἑστῶσι	ἑσταίησαν or -αῖεν	ἑστάντων or ἑστάτωσαν

Infinitive. ἑστάναι   Participle. ἑστώς (342)

<div align="center">SECOND PLUPERFECT.</div>

Dual. ἕστατον, ἑστάτην

Plur. ἕσταμεν, ἕστατε, ἕστασαν

For an enumeration of these forms, see 804.

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509. FULL SYNOPSIS of the Indicative of ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and δείκνυμι, in all the voices.

<div align="center">ACTIVE.</div>

Pres.	ἵστημι, set	τίθημι, place	δίδωμι, give	δείκνυμι, show
Imperf.	ἵστην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν	ἐδείκνῦν
Fut.	στήσω	θήσω	δώσω	δείξω
1 Aor.	ἵστησα, set	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα	ἔδειξα
2 Aor.	ἵστην, stood	ἔθετον etc. in dual and plur.	ἔδοτον etc. in dual and plur.	

1 Perf.	ἕστηκα	τέθηκα	δέδωκα	
2 Perf.	ἕστατον etc.			δέδειχα
	in dual and plur.,			
	stand (508)			
1 Plupf.	εἱστήκη	ἐτεθήκη	ἐδεδώκη	
	or ἑστήκη			
2 Plupf.	ἕστατον etc. .			ἐδεδείχη
	in dual and plur.,			
	stood (508)			
Fut.Perf. ἑστήξω, *shall*				
	stand (705)			

<center>MIDDLE.</center>

Pres.	ἵσταμαι, *stand*	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι (simple	δείκνυμαι
		(trans.)	only in pass.)	(trans.)
Impf.	ἱστάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
Fut.	στήσομαι	θήσομαι	-δώσομαι	-δείξομαι
1 Aor.	ἐστησάμην	ἐθηκάμην (not		ἐδειξάμην
	(trans.)	Attic)		
2 Aor.		ἐθέμην	-ἐδόμην	
Perf.	ἕσταμαι (pass.)	τέθειμαι	δέδομαι	δέδειγμαι
Plupf.	(?)	(?)	ἐδεδόμην	ἐδεδείγμην

<center>PASSIVE.</center>

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect: as in Middle.

Aor.	ἐστάθην	ἐτέθην	ἐδόθην	ἐδείχθην
Fut.	σταθήσομαι	τεθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	δειχθήσομαι
Fut. Perf. ἑστήξομαι,		———	———	(δεδείξομαι,
	shall stand			late)

AUGMENT.

510. In the secondary tenses of the indicative, the verb receives an *augment* (i.e. *increase*) at the beginning, which marks these as *past* tenses.

511. Augment is of two kinds: —

1. *Syllabic* augment, which prefixes ε to verbs beginning with a consonant; as λύω, imperfect ἔ-λῦον; λείπω, second aorist ἔ-λιπον.

2. *Temporal* augment, which lengthens the first syllable of verbs beginning with a vowel or diphthong; as ἄγω, *lead*, imperf. ἦγον; οἰκέω, οἰκῶ, *dwell*, aor. ᾤκησα.

512. The augment is confined strictly to the indicative, never appearing in the other moods or the participle, even when any of these denote past time.

<div align="center">IMPERFECT AND AORIST INDICATIVE.</div>

513. The imperfect and aorist indicative of verbs beginning with a consonant have the syllabic augment ε. *E.g.*

Λύω, ἔλυον, ἔλυσα, ἐλυόμην, ἐλυσάμην, ἐλύθην; γράφω, *write*, ἔγραφον, ἔγραψα, ἐγράφην; ῥίπτω, *throw*, ἔρριπτον, ἐρρίφην.

For ρ doubled after the syllabic augment, see 69.

514. In Homer any liquid (especially λ) may be doubled after the augment ε; as ἔλλαχον for ἔλαχον, ἔμμαθε for ἔμαθε. So sometimes σ; as ἐσσείοντο from σείω.

515. The imperfect and aorist indicative of verbs beginning with a short vowel have the temporal augment, which lengthens the initial vowel; ᾰ and ε becoming η, and ῐ, ο, ῠ becoming ῑ, ω, ῡ. *E.g.*

Ἄγω, *lead*, ἦγον, ἤχθην; ἐλαύνω, *drive*, ἤλαυνον; ἱκετεύω, *implore*, ἱκέτευον, ἱκέτευσα; ὀνειδίζω, *reproach*, ὠνείδιζον; ὑβρίζω *insult*, ὑβρίσθην; ἀκολουθέω, *accompany*, ἠκολούθησα; ὀρθόω, *erect*, ὤρθωσα.

516. A long initial vowel is not changed, except that ᾱ generally becomes η; as ἀθλέω, *struggle*, ἤθλησα. But both ᾱ and η are found in ἀναλίσκω and ἀναλόω, and ἀίω (poetic), *hear*, has ἄιον.

517. Βούλομαι, *wish*, δύναμαι, *be able*, and μέλλω, *intend*, often have η for ε in the augment, especially in later Attic; as ἐβουλόμην or ἠβουλόμην, ἐβουλήθην or ἠβουλήθην; ἐδυνάμην or ἠδυνάμην, ἐδυνήθην or ἠδυνήθην; ἔμελλον or ἤμελλον.

518. A diphthong takes the temporal augment on its first vowel, αι or ᾳ becoming ῃ. *E.g.*

Αἰτέω, *ask*, ᾔτησα; εἰκάζω, *guess*, ᾔκασα; οἰκέω, *dwell*, ᾤκησα; αὐξάνω, *increase*, ηὔξησα, ηὐξήθην; ᾄδω, *sing*, ᾖδον.

519. Ου is never augmented. Ει and ευ are often without augment, especially in later Attic; but MSS. and editors differ in regard to many forms, as εἴκασα or ᾔκασα (from εἰκάζω, *liken*), εὗδον or ηὗδον (from εὕδω, *sleep*), εὑρέθην or ηὑρέθην (from εὑρίσκω, *find*), εὐξάμην or ηὐξάμην (from εὔχομαι, *pray*). Editions vary also in the augment of αὐαίνω, *dry*, and of some verbs beginning with οι, as οἰακοστροφέω, *steer*.

REDUPLICATION.

520. The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect, in all the moods and in the participle, have a *reduplication*, which is the mark of *completed* action.

Perfect and Future Perfect.

521. Verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ) are reduplicated in the perfect and future perfect by prefixing that consonant followed by ε. *E.g.*

Λύω, λέ-λυκα, λέ-λυμαι, λε-λυκέναι, λε-λυκώς, λε-λυμένος, λε-λύσομαι; λείπω, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, λελείψομαι. So θύω, *sacrifice*, τέ-θυκα; φαίνω (φαν), *show*, πέ-φασμαι, πε-φάνθαι; χαίνω, *gape*, κέ-χηνα.

For the pluperfect, see 527.

522. N. (*a*) Five verbs have ει in the perfect instead of the reduplication : —

λαγχάνω (λαχ-), *obtain by lot*, εἴληχα, εἴληγμαι;

λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι (poet. λέλημμαι);

λέγω, *collect*, in composition, -είλοχα, -είλεγμαι with -λέλεγμαι; διαλέγομαι, *discuss*, has δι-είλεγμαι;

μείρομαι (μερ-), *obtain part*, εἵμαρται, *it is fated*;

from stem (ῥε-) εἴρηκα, *have said*, εἴρημαι, fut. pf. εἰρήσομαι (see εἶπον).

(*b*) An irregular reduplication appears in Homeric δείδοικα and δείδια, from δείδω, *fear*, and δείδεγμαι (for δίδεγμαι), *greet*, from a stem δεκ- (see δείκνυμι).

523. In verbs beginning with *two* consonants (except a mute and a liquid), with a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ), or with ρ, the reduplication is represented by a simple ε, having the same form as the syllabic augment. *E.g.*

Στέλλω, *send*, ἔσταλκα; ζητέω, *seek*, ἐζήτηκα; ψεύδω, *cheat*, ἔψευσμαι, ἐψευσμένος; ῥίπτω, *throw*, ἔρριμμαι, ἐρρῖφθαι (69).

524. 1. Most verbs beginning with a mute and a liquid have the full reduplication; as γράφω, *write*, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, γεγράφθαι, γεγραμμένος.

2. But those beginning with γν, and occasionally a few in βλ or γλ, have ε; as γνωρίζω, *recognize*, perf. ἐγνώρικα; γιγνώσκω (γνο-), *know*, ἔγνωκα. See βλαστάνω and γλύφω.

525. N. Μιμνήσκω (μνα-), *remind*, has μέμνημαι (*memini*), *remember*, and κτάομαι, *acquire*, has both κέκτημαι and ἔκτημαι, *possess*. See also Homeric perfect passive of ῥίπτω and ῥυπόω.

526. Verbs beginning with a short vowel lengthen the vowel, and those beginning with a diphthong lengthen its first vowel, in all forms of the perfect and future perfect, the reduplication thus having the form of the temporal augment. *E.g.*

Ἄγω, *lead*, ἦχα, ἦγμαι, ἠγμένος; ἀκολουθέω, *follow*, ἠκολούθηκα, ἠκολουθηκέναι; ὀρθόω, *erect*, ὤρθωμαι; ὁρίζω, *bound*, ὤρικα, ὤρισμαι; ἀτιμόω, *dishonor*, ἠτίμωκα, ἠτίμωμαι, 1ut. pl. ἠτιμώσομαι. Αἱρέω, *take*, ᾕρηκα, ᾕρημαι, ᾑρήσομαι; εἰκάζω, *liken*, ᾔκασμαι; εὑρίσκω, *find*, ηὕρηκα, ηὕρημαι (or εὕρηκα, εὕρημαι, 519).

Long a may become η (see 516); as in ἀνᾱλίσκω, pf. ἀνήλωκα or ἀνᾱλωκα.

<div align="center">PLUPERFECT.</div>

527. When the reduplicated perfect begins with a consonant, the pluperfect prefixes the syllabic augment ε to the reduplication. In other cases the pluperfect keeps the reduplication of the perfect without change. *E.g.*

Λύω, λέλυκα, ἐ-λελύκη, λέλυμαι, ἐ-λελύμην; στέλλω, ἔσταλκα, ἐστάλκη, ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλμην; λαμβάνω, εἴληφα, εἰλήφη; ἀγγέλλω, ἤγγελκα, ἠγγέλκη, ἤγγελμαι, ἠγγέλμην; αἱρέω, ᾕρηκα, ᾑρήκη; εὑρίσκω, ηὕρηκα, ηὑρήκη, ηὑρήμην, (or εὑρ-).

528. N. From ἵστημι (στα-), *set*, we have both εἱστήκη (older form) and ἑστήκη (through perf. ἕστηκα); and from perf. ἔοικα, *resemble*, ἐώκη.

<div align="center">ATTIC REDUPLICATION.</div>

529. Some verbs beginning with a, ε, or o, followed by a single consonant, reduplicate the perfect and pluperfect by prefixing their first two letters, and lengthening the following vowel as in the temporal augment. This is called *Attic reduplication*. *E.g.*

Ἀρόω, *plough*, ἀρ-ήρομαι; ἐμέω, *vomit*, ἐμήμεκα; ἐλέγχω, *prove*, ἐλήλεγμαι; ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-). *drive*, ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι; ἀκούω, *hear*, ἀκήκοα. For the pluperfect, see 533.

530. N. The *Attic* reduplication (so called by the Greek grammarians) is not peculiarly Attic, and is found in Homer.

531. N. Other verbs which have the Attic reduplication are ἀγείρω, ἀλείφω, ἀλέω, ἐγείρω, ἐρείδω, ἔρχομαι, ἐσθίω, ὄλλυμι, ὄμνυμι, ὀρύσσω, φέρω. See also, for Ionic or poetic forms, αἱρέω, ἀλάομαι, ἀλυκτέω, ἀραρίσκω, ἐρείπω, ἔχω, ἠμύω, (ὀδυ-) ὀδώδυσμαι, ὄζω, ὁράω (ὄπωπα), ὀρίγω, ὄρπρμι (ὀρ-).

532. N. Ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), *rouse*, has 2 perf. ἐγρ-ήγορα (for ἐγ-ηγορ-α, 643), but perf. mid. ἐγ-ήγερμαι.

533. By strict Attic usage, the pluperfect takes a temporal augment in addition to the Attic reduplication. Thus, ἀκούω, *hear*, ἀκήκοα, plup. ἠκηκόη; so ἀπ-ωλώλει (of ἀπ-όλλῡμι, ἀπ-όλωλα), ὠμωμόκει (of ὄμνῡμι, ὀμώμοκα), and δι-ωρώρυκτο (of δι-ορύσσω, δι-ορώρυγμαι) occur in Attic prose. See also Homeric pluperfects of ἐλαύνω and ἐρείδω.

But the MSS. and the editions of Attic authors often omit the additional augment, as in ἐλ-ηλέγμην (187, 2).

<center>REDUPLICATED AORISTS.</center>

534. N. The second aorist active and middle in all the moods and the participle sometimes has a reduplication in Homer; as πέφραδον from φράζω, *tell*; πέπιθον from πείθω (πιθ-), *persuade*; τεταρπόμην (646) from τέρπω, *delight*; κεκλόμην and κεκλόμενος (650) from κέλομαι, *command*; ἤραρον from ἀραρίσκω (ἀρ-), *join* (531); ὤροραν from ὄρνῡμι (ὀρ-), *rouse*; πεπαλών (partic.) from πάλλω (παλ-), *shake*; κεκάμω (subj.) from κάμνω (καμ-), so λελάχω from λαγχάνω; πεφιδέσθαι, inf. from φείδομαι (φιδ-), *spare*, so λε-λαθέσθαι, λε-λαβέσθαι. In the indicative a syllabic augment may be prefixed to the reduplication; as ἐκεκλόμην, ἔπεφνον (from φεν-), ἐπέφραδον.

535. N. The second aorist of ἄγω, *lead*, has a kind of Attic reduplication (529), which adds the temporal augment in the indicative. Thus ἤγ-αγ-ον (ἀγ-αγ-), subj. ἀγάγω, opt. ἀγάγοιμι, inf. ἀγαγεῖν, part. ἀγαγών; mid. ἠγαγόμην, ἀγάγωμαι, etc., — all in Attic prose. See also the aorists ἤνεγκα and ἤνεγκον (from stem ἐνεκ-, ἐν-ενεκ-, ἐνεγκ-) of φέρω, the Homeric ἄλαλκον (for ἀλ-αλεκ-ον) of ἀλέξω, *ward off*, and ἐνένιπον or ἠνίπ-απ-ον of ἐνίπτω (ἐνιπ-), *chide*. See also ἐρύκω, ἠρύκ-ακ-ον.

<center>REDUPLICATED PRESENTS.</center>

536. A few verbs reduplicate the present by prefixing the initial consonant with ι; as γι-γνώσκω (γνο-), *know*, τί-θημι (θε-), *put*, γί-γνομαι (for γι-γεν-ομαι), *become*.

For these see 651 and 652, with 794, 2.

<center>E AS AUGMENT OR REDUPLICATION BEFORE A VOWEL.</center>

537. 1. Some verbs beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment, as if they began with a consonant. These verbs also have a simple ε for the reduplication. When another ε follows, εε is contracted into ει. *E.g.*

Ὠθέω (ὠθ-), push, ἔωσα, ἔωσμαι, ἐώσθην; ἁλίσκομαι, be captured, ἑάλωκα, 2 aor. ἑάλων (or ἥλων); ἄγνυμι (ἀγ-), break, ἔαξα, 2 pf. ἔαγα; ἔρδω, do, Ionic, 2 pf. ἔοργα; ὠνέομαι, buy, ἐωνούμην, etc.; ἐθίζω, accustom, εἴθισα, εἴθικα (from ἐθ-); ἐάω, permit, εἴασα, εἴακα; ἔχω, have, εἶχον (from ἐ-εχον).

2. These verbs are, further, ἑλίσσω, ἕλκω, ἕπω, ἐργάζομαι, ἕρπω or ἑρπύζω, ἑστιάω, ἵημι (ἑ-), with the aorists εἶδον and εἷλον (αἱρέω); the perfects εἴωθα (with irregular ει), Ionic ἔωθα (ἠθ-), and ἔοικα (ἰκ-, εἰκ-), and plpf. εἱστήκη (for ἐ-εστ-) of ἵστημι. See also Ionic and poetic forms under ἀνδάνω, ἅπτω, εἴδομαι, εἴλω, εἶπον, εἴρω, ἔλπω, ἔννυμι, ἴζω, and ἕζομαι.

538. N. Ὁράω, see, and ἀν-οίγω, open, generally take the temporal augment after ε; as ἑώρων, ἑώρακα (or ἑόρακα), ἑώραμαι (with the aspirate retained); ἀν-έῳγον, ἀν-έῳξα (rarely ἤνοιγον, ἤνοιξα, 544). Homer has ἐήνδανον from ἀνδάνω, please; ἐῳνοχόει imp. of οἰνοχοέω, pour wine; and 2 plpf. ἐώλπει and ἐώργει from ἔλπω and ἔρδω. Ἑορτάζω, keep holiday (Hdt. ὀρτάζω), has Attic imp. ἑώρταζον.

539. N. This form is explained on the supposition that these verbs originally began with the consonant ϝ or σ, which was afterwards dropped. Thus εἶδον, saw, is for ἐϝιδον (cf. Latin vid-i); ἔοργα is for ϝεϝοργα, from stem ϝεργ-, cf. Eng. work (German Werk). So ἕρπω, creep, is for σ-ερπω (cf. Latin serpo), with imperf. ἐ-σερπον, ἐ-έρπον, εἷρπον (see 86); and ἔχω, have, is for σεχω, whence imp. ἐ-σεχον, ἐ-εχον, εἶχον.

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION OF COMPOUND VERBS.

540. In compound verbs (882, 1) the augment or re-duplication follows the preposition. Prepositions (except περί and πρό) here drop a final vowel before ε. E.g.

Προσ-γράφω, προσ-έγραφον, προσ-γέγραφα; εἰσ-άγω, εἰσ-ῆγον (133, 1); ἐκ-βάλλω, ἐξ-έβαλλον (63); συλ-λέγω, συν-έλεγον; συμ-πλέκω, συν-έπλεκον (78, 1); συγ-χέω, συν-έχεον, συγ-κέχυκα; συ-σκευάζω, συν-εσκεύαζον (81); ἀπο-βάλλω, ἀπ-έβαλλον; ἀνα-βαίνω, ἀν-έβη; — but περι-έβαλλον and προ-έλεγον.

541. N. Πρό may be contracted with the augment; as πρού-λεγον and προὔβαινον, for προέλεγον and προέβαινον.

542. N. Ἐκ in composition becomes ἐξ before ε; and ἐν and σύν resume their proper forms if they have been changed. See examples in 540.

543. N. Some denominative verbs (861), derived from nouns or adjectives compounded with prepositions, are augmented or

reduplicated after the preposition, like compound verbs; as ὑπο-πτεύω (from ὕποπτος), *suspect*, ὑπώπτευον, as if the verb were from ὑπό and ὀπτεύω; ἀπολογέομαι, *defend one's self*, ἀπ-ελογησάμην; see also ἐκκλησιάζω. Παρανομέω, *transgress law*, παρηνόμουν, etc., is very irregular. Κατηγορέω (from κατήγορος), *accuse*, has κατηγόρουν (not ἐκατηγόρουν). See διαιτάω and διᾱκονέω in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Such verbs are called *indirect* compounds (882, 2).

544. N. A few verbs take the augment before the preposition, and others have both augments; as καθέζομαι, *sit*, ἐκαθέζετο; καθίζω, ἐκάθιζον; καθεύδω, *sleep*, ἐκάθευδον and καθηῦδον (epic καθεῦδον); ἀνέχω, ἠνειχόμην, ἠνεσχόμην (or ἠνσχόμην); ἀφίημι, ἀφίην or ἠφίην. See also ἀμφιέννῡμι, ἀμφιγνοέω, ἀμπίσχομαι, ἐνοχλέω, and ἀμφισβητέω, *dispute*, impf. ἠμφισβήτουν and ἠμφεσβήτουν (as if the last part were -σβητεω).

545. 1. Indirect compounds of δυσ-, *ill*, and occasionally those of εὖ, *well*, are augmented or reduplicated after the adverb, if the following part begins with a short vowel. *E.g.*

Δυσαρεστέω, *be displeased*, δυσηρέστουν; εὐεργετέω, *do good*, εὐηργέτουν or εὐεργέτουν.

2. In other cases, compounds of δυσ- have the augment or reduplication at the beginning, as δυστυχέω (from δυσ-τυχής, *unfortunate*), ἐδυστύχουν, δεδυστύχηκα; and those of εὖ generally omit the augment.

546. Other indirect compounds are augmented or reduplicated at the beginning; as οἰκοδομέω, *build* (from οἰκο-δόμος, *house-builder*), ᾠκοδόμουν, ᾠκοδόμησα, ᾠκοδόμηται. See, however, ὁδοποιέω.

OMISSION OF AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION.

547. Homer and the lyric poets often omit both the syllabic and the temporal augment; as ὁμίλεον, ἔχον, δῶκε (for ὡμίλουν, εἶχον, ἔδωκε).

548. Herodotus often omits the temporal augment of the imperfect and aorist, and the syllabic augment of the pluperfect. He never adds the temporal augment to the Attic reduplication in the pluperfect (533). He always omits the augment in the iterative forms in σκον and σκομην; as λάβεσκον, ἔχεσκον (778).

549. The Attic tragedians sometimes omit the augment in (lyric) choral passages, seldom in the dialogue.

550. The reduplication is very rarely omitted. But Homer has δέχαται, from δέχομαι, for δεδέχαται, *receive*, and a few other cases. Herodotus occasionally fails to lengthen the initial vowel in the perfect; as in καταρρώδηκας (for κατ-ηρρ-).

ENDINGS.

551. The verb is inflected by adding certain *endings* to the different tense stems. Those which mark the persons in the finite moods are called *personal* endings. There is one class of endings for the active voice, and another for the middle and passive; but the passive aorists have the active endings.

There is also one set of endings in each class for primary tenses, and one for secondary tenses.

552. The personal endings of the indicative, subjunctive, and optative, which are most distinctly preserved in verbs in μι and other primitive forms, are as follows: —

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.	
		Primary Tenses.	Secondary Tenses.	Primary Tenses.	Secondary Tenses.
Sing.	1.	μι	ν	μαι	μην
	2.	ς (σι), (θα)	ς	σαι	σο
	3.	σι (τι)	—	ται	το
Dual	2.	τον	τον	σθον (θον)	σθον (θον)
	3.	τον	την	σθον (θον)	σθην (θην)
Plur.	1.	μεν (μες)	μεν (μες)	μεθα	μεθα
	2.	τε	τε	σθε (θε)	σθε (θε)
	3.	νσι (ντι), ᾱσι	ν, σαν	νται	ντο

553. The personal endings of the imperative are as follows: —

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
2.	θι	τον	τε	σο	σθον (θον)	σθε (θε)
3.	τω	των	ντων or τωσαν	σθω (θω)	σθων (θων)	σθων (θων)
						or
						σθωσαν (θωσαν)

554. The endings of the infinitive are as follows : —

ACTIVE : ɛν (contracted with preceding ɛ to ɛιν),

ναι, sometimes ɛναι (probably for Fɛναι).

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE : σθαι (primitive θαι).

555. For the formation of the participles and the verbals in τος and τεος, see 770–776.

REMARKS ON THE ENDINGS.

556. 1. Only verbs in μι have the primary endings μι and σι in the indicative active. For μι in the optative, see 731. The original σι of the second person singular is found only in the epic ἐσ-σί, *thou art* (807, 1). Θα (originally perfect ending) appears in οἶσθα (for οἶδ-θα) from οἶδα (820) and in ἦσ-θα from εἰμί (806); whence (σ)θα in many Homeric forms (780, 4; 787, 4), and rarely in Attic (as ἔφη-σθα). In the third person singular τι is Doric, as in τίθη-τι for τίθη-σι; and it is preserved in Attic in ἐσ-τί, *is.*

2. A first person dual in μεθον is found three times in poetry : περιδώμεθον, subj. of περιδίδωμι, *Il.* 23, 485; λελείμμεθον, from λείπω, S. *El.* 950; ὁρμώμεθον, from ὁρμάω, S. *Ph.* 1079. Generally the first person plural is used also for the dual.

3. In Homer τον and σθον are sometimes used for την and σθην in the third person dual of past tenses. This occurs rarely in the Attic poets, who sometimes have την for τον in the second person. The latter is found occasionally even in prose.

4. In the first person plural μες is Doric. The poets often have μεσθα for μεθα (777, 1).

5. In the third person plural νσι always drops ν (78, 3) and the preceding vowel is lengthened; as in λύουσι for λύο-νσι. The more primitive ντι is Doric; as φέρο-ντι (Latin *ferunt*) for φέρουσι.[1]

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[1] A comparison of the various forms of the present indicative of the primitive verb *be* (whose original stem is *as*-, in Greek and Latin *es*-), as it appears in Sanskrit, the older Greek, Latin, Old Slavic, and Lithuanian (the most primitive modern language, *still spoken* on the Baltic), will illustrate the Greek verbal endings.

SINGULAR.

	Sanskrit.	Older Greek.	Latin.	Old Slavic.	Lithuanian.
1.	as-mi	ἐμ-μί (for ἐσ-μι)	[e]s-um	yes-m'	es-mi
2.	asi	ἐσ-σί	es	yesi	esi
3.	as-ti	ἐσ-τί	es-t	yes-t'	es-ti

PLURAL.

	Sanskrit.	Older Greek.	Latin.	Old Slavic.	Lithuanian.
1.	s-mas	ἐσ-μέν (Dor. εἰμές)	[e]s-u-mus	yes-mi	es-me
2.	s-tha	ἐσ-τέ	es-tis	yes-te	es-te
3.	s-a-nti	ἐ-ντί (Doric)	[e]s-u-nt	s-u-t'	es-ti

6. Θι seldom appears in the imperative, except in the second aorist active of μι-forms (755), and in the aorist passive, which has the active forms (551).

In the third person plural of the imperative the endings ντων and σθων (θων) are used in the older and better Attic.

7. The primitive middle forms θον, θην, θε, θαι, etc. appear in the perfect and pluperfect after consonants; as τέτρῑφ-θε (τρίβ-ω). See 489.

TENSE STEMS AND FORMS OF INFLECTION.

SIMPLE AND COMPLEX TENSE STEMS.

557. Tense stems are of two classes, *simple* and *complex*. A simple tense stem is the verb stem (often in a modified form), to which the endings are applied *directly*. A complex tense stem is composed of the verb stem (with its modifications) prolonged by a tense suffix (561, 5), to which the endings are applied. See 458.

558. (*Simple Tense Stems.*)   Simple tense stems are found

(*a*) in the present and imperfect, the second aorist active and middle, and the second perfect and pluperfect, of the conjugation in μι (500), except in the subjunctive;

(*b*) in the perfect and pluperfect middle of all verbs. *E.g.*

(*a*) From φημί (stem φα-), *say*, come φα-μέν, φα-τέ, φά-ναι, ἔ-φα-τε, etc. From τίθημι (stem θε-), *put*, come 2 aor. ἔ-θε-τε, ἔ-θε-το, θέ-σθω, θέ-σθαι, θέ-μενος, etc.; and from the reduplicated τι-θε- (536) come τίθε-μεν, τίθε-τε, τίθε-σαι, τίθε-ται, ἐ-τίθε-ντο, ἐ-τίθε-σθε, τίθε-σο, τίθε-σθαι, etc.

(*b*) From λε-λυ- (reduplicated stem of λύ-ω) with the middle endings (552) come λέλυ-μαι, λέλυ-σαι, λέλυ-σθε, λελύ-σθαι, λελυ-μένος; ἐ-λελύ-μην, ἐ-λέλυ-σο, ἐ-λέλυ-σθε, ἐ-λέλυ-ντο.

559. (*Complex Tense Stems.*)   Complex tense stems are found in all other forms of the verb.   *E.g.*

Λύω (stem λῡ-), has (pres.) λύο-μεν, λύε-τε, λύο-μεθα, λύε-σθε, λύο-νται, etc.; (fut.) λύσο-μεν, λύσε-τε, λύσε-σθαι, etc.; (aor.) ἐ-λύσα-μεν, ἐ-λύσα-τε, ἐ-λύσα-σθε, λύσα-σθαι, etc.; (1 aor. pass.) ἐ-λύθη-ν, ἐ-λύθη-μεν, ἐ-λύθη-τε, etc.

560. This distinction will be seen by a comparison of the present indicative middle of τίθημι (τιθε-) with that of φιλέω (φιλε-) in its uncontracted (Homeric) form : —

τίθε-μαι	φιλέ-ο-μαι	τιθέ-μεθα	φιλε-ό-μεθα
τίθε-σαι	φιλέ-ε-(σ)αι	τίθε-σθε	φιλέ-ε-σθε
τίθε-ται	φιλέ-ε-ται	τίθε-νται	φιλέ-ο-νται

561. (*Tense Suffixes.*) 1. In the present, imperfect, and second aorist active and middle of the conjugation in ω, in all futures, and in the future perfect, the tense stem ends in a variable vowel, called the *thematic vowel*, which is ο before μ and ν and in the optative, and is elsewhere ε. This is written %-; as λῦ%-, present stem of λύ-ω; λιπ%-, second aorist stem of λείπ-ω. In the futures and the future perfect the thematic vowel is preceded by σ. To these prolonged tense stems the endings are added. *E.g.*

Λύο-μεν, λύε-τε, λύουσι for λύο-νσι (78, 3); ἔ-λιπο-ν, ἔ-λιπε-ς, ἐ-λίπο-μεν, ἐ-λίπε-τε; ἐ-λίπε-σθε, ἐ-λίπο-ντο; λύσο-μεν, λύσε-τε, λύσο-νται. For the terminations ω, εις, ει in the singular, see 623.

2. The subjunctive has a long thematic vowel ω/η-, which appears in both conjugations; as λέγω-μεν, λέγη-τε, λέγω-σι for λεγω-νσι (78, 3); θῶμεν for θέ-ω-μεν, θῆτε for θέ-η-τε.

3. The first aorist stem has a suffix σα-, the first perfect κα-, and the second perfect α-.

4. The first aorist passive has a suffix θε- (or θη-), and the second aorist passive ε- (or η-); as λείπ-ω, ἐλείφ-θη-ν, λειφ-θῆ-ναι, (λειφ-θέ-ω) λειφθῶ; φαίνω (φαν-), ἐφάν-η-ν, φαν-ῆ-ναι, φαν-έ-ντος; ἐλύ-θη-ν, ἐλύ-θη-ς, ἐλύ-θη-μεν, λυ-θέ-ντων, λυ-θέ-ντες.

The first and second passive futures have θησο%- and ησο%-; as λειφ-θήσο-μαι, λυ-θήσε-σθε, φαν-ήσο-μαι, φαν-ήσε-ται.

5. The thematic vowels, and σ%-, σα-, κα- (α-), θε- (θη-) or ε- (η-), θησο%- or ησο%-, (1–4), are called *tense suffixes*.

562. (*Optative Suffix.*) The optative inserts a *mood suffix* ι- or ιη- (ιε-) between both the simple and the complex tense stem and the personal endings. (See 730.)

For the subjunctive, see 718; 561, 2.

TWO FORMS OF INFLECTION.

563. To the two classes of tense stems correspond generally two forms of inflection, — the *simple form* and the *common form*.

I. The Simple Form of Inflection.

564. To this form (sometimes called the μι-form) belong all tenses which have simple tense stems (558) and also both passive aorists, — always excepting the subjunctives (561, 2.). It has these peculiarities of inflection: —

1. The first and third persons singular of the present indicative active have the endings μι and σι (552); as φημί, φησί; τίθημι, τίθη-σι.

2. The second aorist imperative active generally retains the ending θι (553); as βῆ-θι, *go.* So rarely the present; as φα-θί, *say.* (See 752; 755.)

3. The third person plural has the active endings ᾱσι and σαν (552).

4. The infinitive active has the ending ναι or εναι (554); as τιθέ-ναι, ἱέ-ναι (ἱημι), ἰ-ναι (εἰμι)

5. Participles with stems in ο-ντ have nominatives in ους; as διδούς, διδό-ντ-ος (see 565, 5).

6. In all forms of this class except the second aorist and the optative, the middle endings σαι and σο regularly retain σ; as τίθε-σαι, ἐ-τίθε-σο; λέλυ-σαι, ἐ-λέλυ-σο. But 2 aorist ἔθου (for ἐθε-σο); optative ἱσταῖο (for ἱστα-ι-σο).

7. The passive aorists, which belong here although they do not have simple stems (558), have the inflection of the second aorist active of the μι-form; λύω, ἐλύ-θη-ν; φαίνω (φαν-), ἐφάν-η-ν, φανῶ, φανείην, φάνη-θι, φανῆ-ναι, φανείς (for φαν-ε-ντς), inflected like ἔστην, στῶ, θείην, στῆ-θι, στῆ-ναι, θείς (506).

II. The Common Form of Inflection.

565. To this form belong all parts of the verb in ω, except the perfect and pluperfect middle and the passive aorists, and also all subjunctives. It has the following peculiarities of inflection.

1. It has the thematic vowel and the other tense suffixes mentioned in 561, 1–3. For the inflection of the present and imperfect indicative, see 623 and 624.

2. The imperfect and second aorist have the ending ν in the third person plural; the pluperfect has σαν.

3. The imperative active has no ending in the second person singular. For ον in the first aorist, see 747.

4. The infinitive active has ειν (for ε-εν) in the present, future, and second aorist; ε-ναι in the perfect; and σ-αι (or αι) in the first aorist. See 759–764.

5. Participles with stems in οντ have nominatives in ων (564, 5).

6. The middle endings σαι and σο in the second person singular drop σ and are contracted with the thematic vowel; as λύεσαι, λύεαι, λύῃ or λύει; ἐλύεσο, ἐλύεο, ἐλύου (88, 2). For Ionic uncontracted forms, see 777, 2; 785, 2.

FORMATION AND INFLECTION OF TENSE SYSTEMS.

566. To understand the inflection of the verb, we must know the relation of each tense stem to the verb stem, and also certain internal modifications which the verb stem undergoes in some of the tense systems.

FORMATION OF THE PRESENT STEM FROM THE VERB STEM. — EIGHT CLASSES OF VERBS.

567. When the verb stem does not appear unchanged in the present stem, as it does in λύ-ω and λέγ-ω (459), it generally appears in a strengthened form; as in κόπτ-ω (κοπ-), *cut*, μανθάν-ω (μαθ-), *learn*, ἀρέσκ-ω (ἀρε-), *please*. In a few very irregular verbs no connection is to be seen between the present stem and the stem or stems of other tenses; as in φέρω (φερ-), *bear*, fut. οἴσω, aor. ἤνεγκα.

568. Verbs are divided into eight classes with reference to the relation of the present stem to the verb stem.

569. FIRST CLASS. (*Verb Stem unchanged in Present.*) Here the present stem is formed by adding the thematic vowel %- (565, 1) to the verb stem. *E.g.*

Λέγω (λεγ-), say, present stem λεγ%-, giving λέγο-μεν, λέγε-τε, λέγο-μαι, λέγε-ται, λέγο-νται, ἔ-λεγο-ν, ἔ-λεγε-ς, ἐ-λέγε-τε, ἐ-λέγε-σθε, ἐ-λέγο-ντο, etc. in the present and imperfect. For ω, εις, ει in the present active, see 623.

570. N. Some verbs of this class have the stem variable in quantity in different tenses; as δύω, φύω, θλίβω, πνίγω, τρίβω, τύφω, ψύχω. See these in the Catalogue of Verbs. For λύω, see 471.

571. N. The pure verbs of the first class which irregularly retain a short vowel in certain tenses are given in 639; those which insert σ in certain tenses, in 640. The verbs (of all classes) which add ε to the stem in some or all tenses not of the present system (as βούλομαι) are given in 657 and 658. Reduplicated presents of all classes are given in 651 and 652. These and others which are peculiar in their inflection are found in the Catalogue of Verbs. For special peculiarities, see γίγνομαι, ἔθω, ἔπω, ἔχω, πίπτω, τίκτω.

572. SECOND CLASS. (*Stems with Strong Forms.*) This class includes verbs with mute stems which have strong forms with ει (οι), ευ, or η (31) in all tenses except in the second aorist and second passive systems, in which they have the weak forms in ι, υ, and ἄ. The present stem adds %- to the strong form of the stem. *E.g.*

Λείπ-ω, *leave*, 2 aor. ἔ-λιπ-ον, 2 perf. λέ-λοιπ-α; φεύγ-ω, *flee*, 2 aor. ἔ-φυγ-ον; τήκ-ω, *melt*, 2 aor. pass. ἐ-τάκ-ην; with present stems λειπ%-, φευγ%-, τηκ%-.

573. To this class belong ἀλείφ-ω, ἐρείπ-ω, λείπ-ω, πείθ-ω, στείβ-ω, στείχ-ω, φείδ-ομαι; κεύθ-ω, πεύθ-ομαι, τεύχ-ω, φεύγ-ω; κήδ-ω, λήθ-ω, σήπ-ω, τήκ-ω; with Ionic or poetic ἐρείκ-ω, ἐρεύγ-ομαι, τμήγ-ω; — all with weak stems in ι, υ, or ἄ. See also θαπ- or ταφ-, stem of τέθηπα and ἔταφον, and εἴκω (ἔοικα). Τρώγ-ω, *gnaw*, 2 aor. ἔ-τραγ-ον, irregularly has ω in the present. For ῥήγ-νῦμι and εἴωθα (ἠθ-), see 689.

For exceptions in a few of these verbs, see 642, 2. See 611.

574. Six verbs in εω with weak stems in υ belong by formation to this class. These originally had the strong form in ευ, which became εϝ (90, 2) before a vowel, and finally dropped ϝ, leaving ε; as πλέ-ω, *sail* (weak stem πλυ-), strong stem πλευ-, πλεϝ-, πλε-, present stem πλε%-.

These verbs are θέ-ω (weak stem θυ-), *run*, νέ-ω (νυ-), *swim*, πλέ-ω (πλυ-), *sail*, πνέ-ω (πνυ-), *breathe*, ῥέ-ω (ῥυ-), *flow*, χέ-ω (χυ-), *pour*. The poetic σεύω (συ-), *urge*, has this formation, with ευ retained. (See 601.)

575. As verbs of the second class have the strong stem in almost all forms, this stem is here called the verb stem.

576. THIRD CLASS. (*Verbs in πτω, or* T *Class.*) Some labial (π, β, φ) verb stems add τ%-, and thus form the present in πτω; as κόπτ-ω (κοπ-), *cut* (present stem κοπτ%-), βλάπτ-ω (βλαβ-), *hurt*, ῥίπτ-ω (ῥῑφ-, ῥῐφ-), *throw* (71).

577. N. Here the exact form of the verb stem cannot be determined from the present. Thus, in the examples above given, the stem is to be found in the second aorists ἐκόπην, ἐβλάβην, and ἐρρίφην; and in καλύπτω (καλυβ-), *cover*, it is seen in καλύβ-η, *hut*.

578. The verbs of this class are ἅπτ-ω (ἁφ-), βάπτ-ω (βαφ-), βλάπτ-ω (βλαβ-), θάπτ-ω (ταφ-), θρύπτ-ω (τρυφ-), καλύπτ-ω (καλυβ-), κάμπτ-ω (καμπ-), κλέπτ-ω (κλεπ-), κόπτ-ω (κοπ-), κρύπτ-ω (κρυβ- or κρυφ-), κύπτ-ω (κῦφ-), ῥάπτ-ω (ῥαφ-), ῥίπτ-ω (ῥῑφ-, ῥῐφ-), σκάπτ-ω (σκαφ-), σκέπτομαι (σκεπ-), σκήπτω (σκηπ-),

σκώπτω (σκωπ-), τύπτω (τυπ-). with Homeric and poetic γνάμπτω (γναμπ-), ἐνίπτω (ἐνιπ-), and μάρπτω (μαρπ-).

579. FOURTH CLASS. (*Iota Class.*) In this class the present stem is formed by adding ι%- to the verb stem and making the euphonic changes which this occasions. (See 84.) There are four divisions.

580. I. (*Verbs in* σσω *or* ττω.) Most presents in σσω (ττω) come from palatal stems, κ or χ and generally γ with ι becoming σσ (ττ). These have futures in ξω; as πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), *do,* present stem πρᾱσσ%- (for πρᾱγι%-), fut. πράξω, μαλάσσω (μαλακ-, seen in μαλακός), *soften,* fut. μαλάξω; ταράσσω (ταραχ-, seen in ταραχή), *confuse,* fut. ταράξω; κηρύσσω (κηρῡκ-), *proclaim,* fut. κηρύξω. (See 84, 1.)

581. So also ἀΐσσω (ἀϊκ-), ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-), ἀράσσω (ἀραγ-), βήσσω (βηχ-), δράσσω (δραγ-), ἑλίσσω (ἑλικ-), θράσσω (θραχ- ?), μάσσω (μαγ-), μύσσω (μυκ-), ὀρύσσω (ὀρυχ-), πλήσσω (πληγ-, πλαγ-), πτήσσω (πτηκ-), πτύσσω (πτυγ-), σάττω (σαγ-), τάσσω (ταγ-), φράσσω (φραγ-), φρίσσω (φρῑκ-), φυλάσσω (φυλακ-). See also epic διδίσσομαι, Ionic and poetic ἀμύσσω and προΐσσομαι, and poetic ἀφύσσω and νύσσω.[1]

582. Some presents in σσω (ττω) are formed from lingual stems, which have futures in σω or aorists in σα; as ἐρέσσω, *row* (from stem ἐρετ-, seen in ἐρέτης, *rower*), aor. ἤρεσα. So also ἁρμόττω (fut. ἁρμόσω), βλίττω (μελιτ-, 66), λίσσομαι (λιτ-), πάσσω, πλάσσω, πτίσσω, with ἀφάσσω (Hdt.), and poetic ἱμάσσω, κορύσσω (κορυθ-).

Many presents of this kind are formed on the analogy of verbs with real lingual stems (see 587).

583. N. Πέσσω, *cook,* comes from an old stem πεκ-; while the tenses πέψω, ἔπεψα, etc. belong to the stem πεπ-, seen in later πέπτω and Ionic πέπτομαι of Class III.

584. II. (*Verbs in* ζω.) Presents in ζω may be formed in two ways: —

585. (1) From stems in δ, with futures in σω; as κομίζω (κομιδ-, seen in κομιδ-ή), *carry,* fut. κομίσω; φράζω (φραδ-), *say,* fut. φράσω. (See 84, 3.)

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[1] The lists of verbs of the fourth class are not complete, while those of the other classes which are given contain all the verbs in common use.

586. So ἁρμόζω (ἁρμοδ-), ἁρπάζω, ἐλπίζω (ἐλπιδ-), ἐρίζω (ἐριδ-), θαυμάζω, ἵζω (ἱδ-) with ἕζομαι (ἑδ-), κτίζω, νομίζω, ὄζω (ὀδ-), πελάζω, σχάζω, σχίζω (σχιδ-), σώζω.

587. N. Many verbs in ζω, especially most in αζω, with futures in σω, were formed on the analogy of those with actual stems in δ. (See Meyer, *Gr. Gram.* §§ 521, 522.)

588. (2) From stems in γ (or γγ), with futures in ξω; as σφάζω (σφαγ-), *slay* (σφάττω in prose), fut. σφάξω; ῥέζω (ῥεγ-), *do* (poetic and Ionic), fut. ῥέξω; κλάζω (κλαγγ-), *scream* (cf. *clango*), fut. κλάγξω. (See 84, 3.)

589. So κράζω (κραγ-), σαλπίζω (σαλπιγγ-), στίζω (στιγ-); with poetic ἀλαλάζω, βάζω, βρίζω, γρύζω, ἐλελίζω, κρίζω, μύζω, *grumble*, στάζω.

590. N. Some verbs in ζω have stems both in δ and γ; as παίζω (παιδ-, παιγ-), *play*, fut. παιξοῦμαι (666), aor. ἔπαισα. See also poetic forms of ἁρπάζω and νάσσω. (See 587.)

591. N. Νίζω, *wash*, fut. νίψω, forms its tenses from a stem νιβ-, seen in Homeric νίπτομαι and later νίπτω.

592. III. (*Enlarged Liquid Stems in Present.*) Of these there are three divisions: —

593. (1) Presents in λλω are formed from verb stems in λ with ι%- added, λι becoming λλ; as στέλλω, *send*, for στελ-ι-ω; ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, for ἀγγελ-ι-ω; σφάλλω, *trip up*, for σφαλ-ι-ω; present stems στελλ%-, etc. (See 84, 4.)

See ἅλλομαι (ἁλ-), βάλλω (βαλ-), θάλλω (θαλ-), ὀκέλλω (ὀκελ-), πάλλω (παλ-), τέλλω (τελ-), with poetic δαιδάλλω, ἰάλλω, σκέλλω, τίλλω.

594. (2) Presents in αινω and αιρω are formed from verb stems in ἄν- and ἄρ- with ι%- added.

Here the ι is transposed and then contracted with α to αι; as φαίνω (φαν-), *show*, for φαν-ι-ω (present stem φαιν%-), future φανῶ; χαίρω (χαρ-), *rejoice*, for χαρ-ι-ω. (See 84, 5.)

595. So εὐφραίνω (εὐφραν-), κερδαίνω (κερδαν-), μαίνομαι (μαν-), μιαίνω (μιαν-), ξαίνω (ξαν-), ξηραίνω (ξηραν-), ποιμαίνω (ποιμαν-), ῥαίνω (ῥαν-), σαίνω (σαν-), σημαίνω (σημαν-), τετραίνω (τετραν-), ὑφαίνω (ὑφαν-), χραίνω (χραν-); with poetic κραίνω (κραν-), παπταίνω (παπταν-), πιαίνω (πιαν-). Αἴρω (ἀρ-), καθαίρω (καθαρ-), τεκμαίρομαι (τεκμαρ-), with poetic ἐναίρω (ἐναρ-), ἐχθαίρω (ἐχθαρ-), σαίρω (σαρ-).

596. (3) Presents in αινω, ειρω, ῑνω, ῑρω, ῡνω, and ῡρω come from stems in εν, ερ, ῐν, ῐρ, ῠν, and ῠρ, with ι%- added.

Here the added ι disappears and the preceding ε, ι, or υ is lengthened to ει, ῑ, or ῡ; as τείνω (τεν-), *stretch,* for τεν-ι-ω; κείρω (κερ-), *shear,* for κερ-ι-ω; κρίνω (κριν-), *judge,* for κριν-ι-ω; ἀμύνω (ἀμυν-), *ward off,* for ἀμυν-ι-ω; σύρω (συρ-), *draw,* for συρ-ι-ω.

597. So γείνομαι (γεν-), κτείνω (κτεν-), and poetic θείνω (θεν-); ἀγείρω (ἀγερ-), δείρω (δερ-), ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), ἱμείρω (ἱμερ-), μείρομαι (μερ-), φθείρω (φθερ-), σπείρω (σπερ-), with poetic πείρω (περ-). Κλίνω (κλιν-), σίνομαι (σιν-), αἰσχύνω (αἰσχυν-), θαρσύνω (θαρσυν-), ὀξύνω (ὀξυν-), πλύνω (πλυν-), μαρτύρομαι (μαρτυρ-), ὀλοφύρομαι (ὀλοφυρ-). Οἰκτίρω (οἰκτιρ-), *pity* (commonly written οἰκτείρω), is the only verb in ῑρω.

598. N. Ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-), *be obliged, owe,* follows the analogy of stems in εν, to avoid confusion with ὀφέλλω (ὀφελ-), *increase;* but in Homer it has the regular present ὀφέλλω. Homer has εἴλομαι, *press,* from stem ἐλ-.

599. N. Verbs of this division (III.) regularly have futures and aorists active and middle of the *liquid* form (663). For exceptions (in poetry), see 668.

600. N. Many verbs with liquid stems do not belong to this class; as δέμω and δέρω in Class I. For βαίνω etc. in Class V., see 610.

601. IV. (*Stems in* αυ.) Here belong καίω, *burn,* and κλαίω, *weep* (Attic also κάω and κλάω). The stems καυ- and κλαυ- (seen in καύσω and κλαύσομαι) became καϝι- and κλαϝι-, whence και- and κλαι- (90, 2). (See 574.)

602. N. The poets form some other presents in this way; as δαίω (δαϝ-), *burn,* ναίω (ναϝ-), *swim.* So, from stems in ασ-, μαίομαι (μασ-, μασι-, μαι-), *seek,* δαίομαι (δασ-), *divide.* Ὀπυίω, *marry,* has stem ὀπυ-, whence fut. ὀπύσω.

603. FIFTH CLASS. (N *Class.*) (1) Some verb stems are strengthened in the present by adding ν before the thematic vowel %-; as φθάν-ω (φθα-), *anticipate* (present stem φθαν%-); φθίν-ω (φθι-), *waste;* δάκν-ω (δακ-), *bite;* κάμν-ω (καμ-), *be weary;* τέμν-ω (τεμ-), *cut.*

604. So βαίνω (βα-, βαν-, 610), πίνω (πι-, see also 621), τίνω (τι-), δύνω (with δύω), Hom. θύνω (with θύω), *rush;* for ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-), see 612.

605. (2) (*a*) Some consonant stems add αν; ἁμαρτάν-ω (ἁμαρτ-), *err* (present stem ἁμαρταν%-); αἰσθάν-ομαι (αἰσθ-), *perceive*; βλαστάν-ω (βλαστ-), *sprout*.

(*b*) Here, if the last vowel of the stem is short, another nasal (μ before a labial, ν before a lingual, γ before a palatal) is inserted after this vowel; as λανθάν-ω (λαθ-, λανθ-), *escape notice* (λανθαν%-); λαμβάν-ω (λαβ-, λαμβ-), *take*; θιγγάν-ω (θιγ-, θιγγ-), *touch*.

606. So αὐξάν-ω (with αὐξ-ω), δαρθάν-ω (δαρθ-), ἀπ-εχθάν-ομαι (ἐχθ-), ἰζάν-ω (with ἵζ-ω), οἰδάν-ω (οἰδ-), ὀλισθάν-ω (ὀλισθ-), ὀφλισκάν-ω (ὀφλ-, ὀφλισκ-, 614); with poetic ἀλιταίν-ομαι (ἀλιτ-, 610), ἀλφάν-ω (ἀλφ-), ἐριδαίν-ω (ἐριδ-). With inserted ν, γ, or μ, ἀνδάν-ω (ἁδ-), κιγχάνω, epic κιχάνω (κιχ-), λαγχάν-ω (λαχ-), μανθάν-ω (μαθ-), πυνθάν-ομαι (πυθ-), τυγχάν-ω (τυχ-), with poetic χανδάν-ω (χαδ-), ἐρυγγάν-ω (ἐρυγ-).

607. (3) A few stems add νε: βυνέ-ω (with βῠ-ω), *stop up*, ἰκνέ-ομαι (with ἵκ-ω), *come*, κυνέ-ω (κυ-), *kiss*; also ἀμπ-ισχνέ-ομαι, *have on*, and ὑπ-ισχνέ-ομαι, *promise*, from ἴσχ-ω.

608. (4) Some stems add νυ or (after a vowel) ννυ. These form the second class (in νῦμι) of verbs in μι, as δείκνῡ-μι (δεικ-), *show*, κεράννῡ-μι (κερα-), *mix*, and are enumerated in 797, 1. Some of these have also presents in νυω. (See 502, 2.)

609. (5) A few poetic (chiefly epic) verbs add να to the stem, forming presents in νημι (or deponents in ναμαι): most of these have presents in ναω; as δάμνημι (δαμ-να-), also δαμνάω, *subdue*. These form a third class of verbs in μι, and are enumerated in 797, 2.

610. N. Βαίνω (βα-, βαν-), *go*, and ὀσφραίνομαι (ὀσφρ-, ὀσφραν-), *smell*, not only add ν or αν, but lengthen αν to αιν on the principle of Class IV. (594.) They belong here, however, because they do not have the inflection of liquid verbs (599). See also κερδαίνω, ῥαίνω, τετραίνω, with Homeric ἀλιταίνομαι (ἀλιτ-, ἀλιταν-).

611. N. Some stems of this class lengthen a short vowel (on the principle of Class II.) in other tenses than the present; as λαμβάνω (λαβ-), fut. λήψομαι (ληβ-): so δάκνω, λαγχάνω, λανθάνω, τυγχάνω. See also ἐρυγγάνω, ἔρχομαι, and πυνθάνομαι.

Three verbs in νῦμι (608), ζεύγνῡμι, πήγνῡμι, ῥήγνῡμι, belong equally to Class II. and Class V.

612. N. Ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-), *drive*, is irregular in the present stem (probably for ἐλα-νυ-ω). Ὀλ-λῡ-μι (ὀλ-), *destroy*, adds λυ (by assimilation) instead of νυ to the stem ὀλ-.

613. Sixth Class. (*Verbs in σκω.*) These add σκ%- or ισκ%- to the verb stem to form the present stem; as γηρά-σκω (γηρα-), *grow old* (present stem γηρασκ%-); εὑρ-ίσκω (εὑρ-), *find* (εὑρισκ%-); ἀρέ-σκω (ἀρε-), *please*, στερ-ίσκω (στερ-), *deprive*.

614. These verbs are, further, ἀλ-ίσκομαι, ἀμβλ-ίσκω, ἀμπλακ-ίσκω (poetic), ἀνᾱλ-ίσκω, ἀπαφ-ίσκω (poet.), ἀραρ-ίσκω (poet.), βά-σκω (poet.), βι-βρώ-σκω (βρο-), ἀναβιώ-σκομαι (βιο-), βλώ-σκω (μολ-, βλο-), γεγωον-ίσκω, γι-γνώ-σκω (γνο-), δι-δρά-σκω (δρα-), ἐπαυρ-ίσκω (poet.), ἠβά-σκω, θνή-σκω (θαν-, θνα-), θρώ-σκω (θορ-, θρο-), ἱλά-σκομαι, μεθύ-σκω, κικλή-σκω (κλη-) (poet.), κυ-ίσκομαι (κυ-), μι-μνή-σκω (μνα-), πι-πί-σκω (Ion. and Pind.), πι-πρά-σκω, πιφαύ-σκω (φαυ-), *declare* (Hom.), τι-τρώ-σκω (τρο-), φά-σκω, χά-σκω. See also the verbs in 617. Ὀφλ-ισκάνω (ὀφλ-) takes ισκ and then adds αν (606).

615. N. Many presents of this classs are reduplicated (536); as γι-γνώσκω (γνο-). See 652, 1. Ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω has a form of Attic reduplication (529).

616. N. Final ο of the verb stem becomes ω, and final ᾰ sometimes becomes ᾱ or η; as in γιγνώσκω (γνο-), διδράσκω (δρα-); θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), Doric θνᾱσκω (for θνᾱ-ισκω).

617. N. Three verbs, ἀλύ-σκω (ἀλυκ-), *avoid*, διδά-σκω (διδαχ-), *teach*, and λά-σκω (λακ-), *speak*, omit κ or χ before σκω. So Homeric ἐίσκω or ἴσκω (ἐικ- or ικ-), *liken*, and τιτύσκομαι (τυχ-, τυκ-), for τι-τυκ-σκομαι, *prepare*. See also μίσγω (for μιγ-σκω) and πάσχω (for παθ-σκω).

618. N. These verbs, from their ending σκω, are called *inceptive*, though few have any inceptive meaning.

619. Seventh Class. (*Presents in μι with simple stems.*) Here the verb stem, sometimes reduplicated (652), without the thematic vowel, appears as the present stem. *E.g.*

Φημί (φα-), *say*, φα-μέν, φα-τέ; τίθημι (θε-), *put*, τίθε-μεν, τίθε-τε, τίθε-μαι, τιθέ-μεθα, ἐ-τίθε-σθε, ἐ-τίθε-ντο; δίδωμι (δο-), δί-δο-μεν.

For the strong form of these stems in the singular of the active, see 627.

620. All verbs in μι, except those in νῦμι under 608, and the epic forms in νημι (or ναμαι) with να added to the stem (609), are of this class. They are enumerated in 794. (See 502, 1.)

621. Eighth Class. (*Mixed Class.*) This includes the few irregular verbs which have any of the tense stems so essentially different from others, or are otherwise so pecul-

iar in formation, that they cannot be brought under any
of the preceding classes.   They are the following: —

αἱρέω (αἱρε-, ἑλ-), *take*, fut. αἱρήσω, 2 aor. εἷλον.

εἶδον (ϝιδ-, ἰδ-), *saw, vidi*, 2 aorist (no present act.); 2 pf. οἶδα,
know (820).   Mid. εἴδομαι (poet.).   Εἶδον is used as 2 aor. of
ὁράω (see below).

εἶπον (εἰπ-, ἐρ-, ῥε-), *spoke*, 2 aor. (no pres.); fut. (ἐρέω) ἐρῶ,
pf. εἴ-ρη-κα.   The stem ἐρ- (ῥε-) is for ϝερ- (ϝρε-), seen in Lat.
ver-bum (649).   So ἐν-έπω.

ἔρχομαι (ἐρχ-, ἐλευθ-, ἐλυθ-, ἐλθ-), *go*, fut. ἐλεύσομαι (poet.),
2 perf. ἐλήλυθα, 2 aor. ἦλθον.   The Attic future is εἶμι, *shall go*
(808).

ἐσθίω (ἐσθ-, ἐδ-, φαγ-), *eat*, fut. ἔδομαι, 2 aor. ἔφαγον.

ὁράω (ὁρα-, ὀπ-, ϝιδ-), *see*, fut. ὄψομαι, pf. ἑόρακα, 2 aor. εἶδον
(see above).

πάσχω (παθ-, πενθ-), *suffer*, fut. πείσομαι, 2 pf. πέπονθα, 2 aor.
ἔπαθον.   (See 617.)

πίνω (πι-, πο-), *drink*, fut. πίομαι, pf. πέπωκα, 2 aor. ἔπιον.   (See
604.)

τρέχω (τρεχ-, δραμ-), *run*, fut. δραμοῦμαι, pf. δεδράμηκα (657),
2 aor. ἔδραμον.

φέρω (φερ-, οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, by reduplication and syncope ἐν-ενεκ-,
ἐνεγκ-), *bear, fero*: fut. οἴσω, aor. ἤνεγκα, 2 p. ἐν-ήνοχ-α (643; 692),
ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι, aor. p. ἠνέχθην.

For full forms of these verbs, see the Catalogue.   See also the
irregular verbs in μι (805–820).

622. N. Occasional Homeric or poetic irregular forms appear even
in some verbs of the first seven classes.   See ἀκαχίζω, ἀλέξω, γίγνομαι,
and χανδάνω in the Catalogue.

INFLECTION OF THE PRESENT AND IMPERFECT INDICATIVE.

623. (*Common Form.*)   The present indicative adds the
primary endings (552) to the present tense stem in %-, ex-
cept in the singular of the active, where it has the termi-
nations ω, εις, ει, the origin of which is uncertain.   The
first person in ω is independent of that in μι, and both the
forms in ω and in μι were probably inherited by the Greek
from the parent language.   For the third person in ουσι (for
ονσι), see 556, 5.

624. Of the two forms of the second person singular middle
in η and ει (565, 6), that in ει is the true Attic form, which was

used in prose and in comedy. But the tragedians seem to have preferred the form in η,[1] which is the regular form in the other dialects, except Ionic, and in the later common dialect. This applies to the future middle and passive and to the future perfect, as well as to the present.

625. Βούλομαι, *wish*, and οἴομαι, *think*, have only βούλει and οἴει, with no forms in η. So ὄψομαι, future of ὁράω, *see*, has only ὄψει.

626. The imperfect adds the secondary endings to the tense stem in %-. See the paradigm of λύω.

627. (Μι-*form*.) Here the final vowel of the stem is long (with η, ω, ῡ) in the *singular* of both present and imperfect indicative active, but short (with ἄ or ε, ο, ῠ) in the dual and plural, and also in most other forms derived from the present stem. This change from the strong stem in the indicative singular to the weak stem in other forms is one of the most important distinctions between the μι-form and that in ω. The endings here include μι, ς, σι in the singular of the present, and σαν in the third person plural of the imperfect. (See 566.)

628. The third person plural of the present active has the ending ᾱσι (552), which is always contracted with α (but never with ε, ο, or υ) of the stem; as ἱστᾶσι (for ἱστα-ᾱσι), but τιθέ-ᾱσι, διδό-ᾱσι, δεικνύ-ᾱσι.

629. The only verbs in μι with consonant stems are the irregular εἰμί (ἐσ-), *be*, and ἧμαι (ἡσ-), *sit*. (See 806 and 814.)

630. Some verbs in ημι and ωμι have forms which follow the inflection of verbs in εω and οω. Thus the imperfect forms ἐτίθεις and ἐτίθει (as if from τιθέω), and ἐδίδουν, ἐδίδους, ἐδίδου (as if from διδόω), are much more common than the regular forms in ης, η and ων, ως, ω. So τιθεῖς for τίθης in the present. (See also 741.)

631. Some verbs in ῡμι have also presents in υω; as δεικνύω for δείκνῡμι.

632. Δύναμαι, *can*, and ἐπίσταμαι, *know*, often have ἐδύνω (or ἠδύνω) and ἠπίστω for ἐδύνασο and ἠπίστασο in the imperfect, and occasionally δύνᾳ and ἐπίστᾳ for δύνασαι and ἐπίστασαι in the present.

633. For the present (with the other tenses) in the dependent moods and the participle, see the account of these (718–775).

[1] Kirchhoff and Wecklein in Aeschylus, and Bergk in Sophocles, give only the form in η.

MODIFICATION OF THE VERB STEM IN CERTAIN
TENSE SYSTEMS.

634. Before discussing the other tense systems (II.-IX.), we must mention some modifications which the verb stem regularly undergoes in certain forms. Mere irregularities, such as are found only in verbs of the eighth class (621), are not noticed here.

635. (*Lengthening of Vowels.*) Most stems ending in a short vowel lengthen this vowel before the tense suffix (561, 5) in all tenses formed from them, except the present and imperfect. A and ε become η, and ο becomes ω; but ᾰ after ε, ι, or ρ becomes ᾱ (29). *E.g.*

Τιμάω (τιμα-), *honor*, τῑμή-σω, ἐτίμη-σα, τετίμη-κα, τετίμη-μαι, ἐτῑμή-θην; φιλέω (φιλε-), *love*, φιλήσω, ἐφίλησα, πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι, ἐφιλήθην; δηλόω (δηλο-), *show*, δηλώσω, ἐδήλωσα, δεδήλωκα, δακρύω, δακρύσω. But ἐάω, ἐάσω; ἰάομαι, ἰάσομαι; δράω, δράσω, ἔδρᾱσα, δέδρᾱκα.

636. This applies also to stems which *become* vowel stems by metathesis (649); as βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*, pf. βέβλη-κα; κάμνω (καμ-, κμα-), *labor*, κέκμη-κα; or by adding ε (657); as βούλομαι (βουλ-, βουλε-), *wish*, βουλή-σομαι, βεβούλη-μαι, ἐβουλή-θην.

637. For the long stem vowel in the singular of the present and imperfect indicative of verbs in μι, see 627.

638. N. Ἀκροάομαι, *hear*, has ἀκρόασομαι etc.; χράω, *give oracles*, lengthens ᾱ to η; as χρήσω etc. So τρήσω and ἔτρησα from stem τρᾰ-; see τετραίνω, *bore*.

639. Some vowel stems retain the short vowel, contrary to the general rule (635); as γελάω, *laugh*, γελάσομαι, ἐγέλᾰσα; ἀρκέω, *suffice*, ἀρκέσω, ἤρκεσα; μάχομαι (μαχε-), *fight*, μαχέσομαι (Ion.), ἐμαχεσάμην.

(*a*) This occurs in the following verbs: (pure verbs) ἄγαμαι, αἰδέομαι, ἀκέομαι, ἀλέω, ἀνύω, ἀρκέω, ἀρόω, ἀρύω, γελάω, ἐλκύω (see ἕλκω), ἐμέω, ἐράω, ζέω, θλάω, κλάω, *break*, ξέω, πτύω, σπάω, τελέω, τρέω, φλάω, χαλάω; and epic ἀκηδέω, κοτέω, λοέω, νεικέω, and the stems (ἀα-) and (ἀε-); — (other verbs with vowel stems) ἀρέσκω (ἀρε-), ἄχθομαι (ἀχθε-), ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-), ἱλάσκομαι (ἱλα-), μεθύσκω (μεθυ-); also all verbs in αννυμι and εννυμι, with stems in α and ε (given in 797, 1), with ὄλλυμι (ὀλε-) and ὄμνυμι (ὀμο-).

(*b*) The final vowel of the stem is variable in quantity in different tenses in the following verbs: (pure verbs) αἰνέω, αἱρέω, δέω,

bind, δύω (see δύνω), ἐρύω (epic), θύω, *sacrifice*, καλέω, λύω, μύω, ποθέω, πονέω;— (other verbs) βαίνω (βα-), εὑρίσκω (εὑρ-, εὑρε-), μάχομαι (μαχε-), πίνω (πι-, πο-), φθάνω (φθα-), φθίνω (φθι-).

640. (*Insertion of* σ.) Vowel stems which retain the short vowel (639) and some others add σ to the final vowel before all endings *not beginning with* σ in the perfect and pluperfect middle. The same verbs have σ before θε or θη in the first passive tense system. *E.g.*

Τελέω, *finish*, τετέλε-σ-μαι, ἐτετελέσμην, ἐτελέσθην, τελεσθήσομαι; γελάω, *laugh*, ἐγελά-σ-θην, γελασθῆναι; χράω, *give oracles*, χρήσω, κέχρη-σ-μαι, ἐχρήσθην.

641. This occurs in all the verbs of 639 (*a*), except ἀρόω, so far as they form these tenses; and in the following: ἀκούω, δράω, θραύω, κελεύω, κλείω (κλήω), κνάω, κναίω, κρούω, κυλίω (or κυλίνδω), λεύω, νέω, *heap*, ξύω, παίω, παλαίω, παύω, πλέω, πρίω, σείω, τίνω, ὕω, χόω, χράω, χρίω, and poetic ῥαίω. Some, however, have forms both with and without σ. See the Catalogue.

642. (*Strong Form of Stem in Second Class.*) 1. Verbs of the second class have the strong form of the stem (572), as λειπ- or λοιπ- in λείπω, τηκ- in τήκω, νευ- in (νεϝω) νέω, in all tenses except in the second aorist and second passive tense systems; as φεύγω, φεύξομαι, πέφευγα, ἔφυγον; λείπω, λείψω, λέλοιπα, ἔλιπον; τήκω, τήξω, τέτηκα, ἐτάκην; ῥέω (for ῥεϝω), ῥεύσομαι, ἐρρύην.

2. Exceptions are the perfect and aorist passive of τεύχω (τυχ-), which are regular in Ionic, and most tenses of χέω (χυ-) and σεύω (συ-). After the Attic reduplication (529) the weak form appears; as in ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-), ἀλ-ήλιφα: see also ἐρείκω and ἐρείπω. The perfects ἐρρύηκα (ῥέω) and ἐστίβημαι are from stems in ε- (658, 2).

643. (E *changed to* o *in Second Perfect.*) In the second perfect system, ε of the verb stem is changed to o. *E.g.*

Στέργω, *love*, ἔστοργα; πέμπω, *send*, πέπομφα; κλέπτω, *steal*, κέκλοφα (576; 692); τρέφω, *nourish*, τέτροφα; τίκτω (τεκ-), *bring forth*, τέτοκα; γίγνομαι (γεν-), *become*, γέγονα, ἐγεγόνη, γεγονέναι, γεγονώς.

So ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), ἐγρήγορα (532); κτείνω (κτεν-), ἔκτονα (in compos.); λέγω, *collect*, εἴλοχα; πάσχω (παθ-, πενθ-), πέπονθα; πέρδομαι, πέπορδα; τρέπω, τέτροφα; φέρω (ἐνεκ-), ἐνήνοχα; φθείρω (φθερ-), ἔφθορα; χίζω (χεδ-), κέχοδα.

For λείπ-ω, λέ-λοιπ-α, and πείθ-ω, πέ-ποιθ-α, see 31; 642, 1.

644. (A *lengthened to* η *or* ā *in Second Perfect.*) In some verbs ă of the stem is lengthened to η or ā in the second perfect.

These are ἄγνῡμι (ἀγ-), ἔᾱγα (Ionic ἔηγα); θάλλω (θαλ-), τέθηλα; κράζω (κραγ-), κέκρᾱγα; λάσκω (λακ-), λέλᾱκα; μαίνομαι (μαν-), μέμηνα; σαίρω (σαρ-), σέσηρα; φαίνω (φαν-), πέφηνα.

645. (E *changed to* ă.) In monosyllabic liquid stems, ε is generally changed to ă in the first perfect, perfect middle, and second passive tense systems. *E.g.*

Στέλλω (στελ-), *send*, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλην, σταλήσομαι; κείρω (κερ-), *shear*, κέκαρμαι, ἐκάρην (Ion.); σπείρω (σπερ-), *sow*, ἔσπαρμαι, ἐσπάρην. So in δέρω, κτείνω, μείρομαι, τείνω, τέλλω, and φθείρω.

646. N. The same change of ε to α (after ρ) occurs in στρέφω, *turn*, ἔστραμμαι, ἐστράφην, στραφήσομαι (but 1 aor. ἐστρέφθην, rare); τρέπω, *turn*, τέτραμμαι, ἐτράπην (but ἐτρέφθην, Ion. ἐτράφθην); τρέφω, *nourish*, τέθραμμαι, ἐτράφην (but ἐθρέφθην); also in the second aorist passive of κλέπτω, *steal*, πλέκω, *weave*, and τέρπω, *delight*, ἐκλάπην, ἐπλάκην, and (epic) ἐτάρπην (1 aor. ἐκλέφθην, ἐπλέχθην, ἐτέρφθην, rarely epic ἐτάρφθην). It occurs, further, in the second aorist (active or middle) of κτείνω, *kill*, τέμνω, *cut*, τρέπω, and τέρπω; viz., in ἔκτανον (poet.), ἔταμον, ἐταμόμην, ἔτραπον, ἐτραπόμην, τεταρπόμην (Hom.); also in several Homeric and poetic forms (see δέρκομαι, πέρθω, and πτήσσω). For τείνω, ἐτάθην, see 711.

647. (N *of stem dropped.*) Four verbs in νω drop ν of the stem in the perfect and first passive systems, and thus have vowel stems in these forms : —

κρίνω (κριν-), *separate*, κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην; κλίνω (κλιν-), *incline*, κέκλικα, κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην; πλύνω (πλυν-), *wash*, πέπλυμαι, ἐπλύθην; τείνω (τεν-), *stretch*, τέτακα (645), τέταμαι, ἐτάθην, ἐκταθήσομαι. So κτείνω in some poetic forms; as ἐκτά-θην, ἐκτά-μην. See also epic stem φεν-, φα-. For the regular Homeric ἐκλίνθην and ἐκρίνθην, see 709.

648. When final ν of a stem is not thus dropped, it becomes nasal γ before κα (78, 1), and is generally replaced by σ before μαι (83); as φαίνω (φαν-), πέφαγκα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην. (See 700.)

649. (*Metathesis.*) The stem sometimes suffers *metathesis* (64):

(1) in the present, as θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*, (616);

(2) in other tenses, as βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην; and (poetic) δέρκομαι (δερκ-), *see*, 2 aor. ἔδρακον (δρακ-, 646).

650. (*Syncope.*) Sometimes *syncope* (65):

(1) in the present, as γίγνομαι (γεν-), *become*, for γι-γεν-ομαι;

(2) in the second aorist, as ἐπτόμην for ἐ-πετ-ομην;

(3) in the perfect, as πετάννῦμι (πετα-), *expand*, πέπταμαι for πε-πετα-μαι. See φέρω in 621.

651. (*Reduplication.*) Sometimes *reduplication*, besides the regular reduplication of the perfect stem (520):

(1) in the present, as γι-γνώσκω, *know*, γί-γνομαι, τί-θημι.

(2) in the second aorist, as πείθω (πιθ-), *persuade*, πέ-πιθον (epic); so ἄγω, ἤγαγον (Attic).

652. 1. The following are reduplicated in the present: —

(*a*) In Class I., γί-γνομαι (for γι-γεν-ομαι); ἴσχω (for σι-σεχ-ω); μίμνω (for μι-μενω), poetic for μένω; πίπτω (for πι-πετ-ω); τίκτω (for τι-τεκ-ω).

(*b*) In Class VI., βι-βρώσκω (βρο-), γι-γνώσκω (γνο-), δι-δράσκω (δρα-), μι-μνήσκω (μνα-), πι-πράσκω (πρα-), τι-τρώσκω (τρο-), with poetic πι-πίσκω and πι-φαύσκω, and ἀραρίσκω with peculiar Attic reduplication (615).

(*c*) In Class VII., the verbs in μι which are enumerated in 794, 2.

2. For reduplicated second aorists, see 534 and 535.

653. (E *added to Stem.*) New stems are often formed by adding ε to the verb stem.

654. (1) From this new stem in ε some verbs form the present stem (by adding %-), sometimes also other tense stems. *E.g.*'

Δοκέ-ω (δοκ-), *seem*, pres. stem (δοκε%-, fut. δόξω; γαμέ-ω (γαμ-), *marry*, fut. γαμῶ, pf. γεγάμηκα; ὠθέω (ὠθ-), *push*, fut. ὤσω (poet. ὠθήσω).

655. These verbs are, further, γεγωνέω, γηθέω, κτυπέω, κυρέω, μαρτυρέω (also μαρτύρομαι), ῥίπτέω (also ῥίπτω), φιλέω (see epic forms); and poetic δουπέω, εἰλέω, ἐπαυρέω, κελαδέω, κεντέω, πατέομαι, ῥιγέω, στυγέω, τορέω, and χρασμέω. See also πεκτέω (πεκ-, πεκτ-).

Most verbs in εω have their regular stems in ε-, as ποιέω (ποιε-), *make*, fut. ποιήσω.

656. N. A few chiefly poetic verbs add α in the same way to the verb stem. See βρῦχάομαι, γοάω, δηριάω, μηκάομαι, μητιάω, μῦκάομαι.

657. (2) Generally the new stem in ε does not appear in

the present. But in some verbs it forms special tenses; in others it forms all the tenses except the present, imperfect, second perfect, and the second aorists. *E.g.*

Βούλομαι (βουλ-), *wish*, βουλήσομαι (βουλε-, 636); αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-), *perceive*, αἰσθήσομαι (αἰσθε-), ἤσθημαι; μένω (μεν-), *remain*, μεμένηκα (μενε-); μάχομαι (μαχ-), *fight*, fut. (μαχέ-ομαι) μαχοῦμαι, ἐμαχεσάμην, μεμάχημαι.

658. 1. The following have the stem in ε in all tenses except those mentioned (657): αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-), ἀλέξω, ἄλθομαι (Ion.), ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-), ἁνδάνω (ἁδ-), ἀπ-εχθάνομαι (-εχθ-), αὐξάνω (αὐξ-), ἄχθομαι, βλαστάνω (βλαστ-), βούλομαι, βόσκω, δέω, *want*, ἐθέλω and θέλω, ἔρομαι and εἴρομαι (Ion.), ἔρρω, εὕδω, εὑρίσκω, ἔψω, κέλομαι (poet.), κιχάνω (κιχ-), λάσκω (λακ-), μανθάνω (μαθ-), μάχομαι, μέδομαι, μέλλω, μέλω, μύζω, οἴομαι, οἴχομαι, ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-, ὀλλῦμι, ὑφλισκάνω (ὀφλ-), πέτομαι, στόρνυμι: see poetic ἀμπλακίσκω and ἀπαφίσκω, and the stem δα-. See also κερδαίνω.

2. The following have the stem in ε in special tenses formed from the verb stem or the weak stem (31): δαρθάνω (δαρθ-), μένω, νέμω, ὀσφραίνομαι (ὀσφρ-), παίω, πέτομαι, πείθω (πιθ-), ῥέω (ῥυ-), στείβω (στιβ-), τυγχάνω (τυχ-), χάζω (χαδ-); with γίγνομαι, ἔχω, τρέχω.

3. The following form certain tenses from a stem made by adding ε to the present stem without the thematic vowel: διδάσκω, καθίζω, κήδω, κλαίω, ὄζω, ὀφείλω, τύπτω, χαίρω.

659. N. In ὄμνῦμι, *swear*, the stem ὀμ- is enlarged to ὀμο- in some tenses, as in ὤμο-σα; in ἁλίσκομαι, *be captured*, ἁλ- is enlarged to ἁλο-, as in ἁλώσομαι. So τρύχω (τρῦχ-), *exhaust*, τρυχώσω. So probably οἴχομαι, *be gone*, has stem οἰχο- for οἰχε- in the perfect οἴχω-κα (cf. Ion. οἴχη-μαι).

FORMATION OF TENSE STEMS AND INFLECTION OF TENSE SYSTEMS IN THE INDICATIVE.

I. PRESENT SYSTEM.

660. The formation of the present stem and the inflection of the present and imperfect indicative have been explained in 568–622 and 623–632.

661. The eight remaining tense stems (II.–IX.) are formed from the verb stem. This is the simplest form of the stem in all classes of verbs except the Second, where it is the *strong* form (575; 642).

For special modifications of certain tense stems, see 634–659.

For the inflection of the subjunctive, optative, and imperative in all tenses, see 718–758; for the formation of the infinitive, see 759–769; and for that of the participles and verbals in -τος and -τεος, see 770–776.

II. Future System.

662. (*Future Active and Middle.*) Vowel and mute stems (460) add σ%- to form the stem of the future active and middle. The indicative active thus ends in σω, and the middle in σομαι. They are inflected like the present (see 480). *E.g.*

Τιμάω, honor, τιμήσω (τιμησ%-); δράω, *do*, δράσω (635); κόπτω (κοπ-), *cut*, κόψω; βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *hurt*, βλάψω, βλάψομαι (74); γράφω, *write*, γράψω, γράψομαι; πλέκω, *twist*, πλέξω; πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), *do*, πράξω, πράξομαι; ταράσσω (ταραχ-), *confuse*, ταράξω, ταράξομαι; φράζω (φραδ-), *tell*, φράσω (for φραδ-σω); πείθω, *persuade*, πείσω (for πειθ-σω); λείπω, *leave*, λείψω, λείψομαι (642). So σπένδω, *pour*, σπείσω (for σπενδ-σω, 79), τρέφω, *nourish*, θρέψω, θρέψομαι (95, 5).

663. (*Liquid Futures.*) Liquid stems (460) add ε%- to form the future stem, making forms in έω and έομαι, contracted to ῶ and οῦμαι, and inflected like φιλῶ and φιλοῦμαι (492). See 482. *E.g.*

Φαίνω (φαν-), *show*, fut. (φανέ-ω) φανῶ, (φανέ-ομαι) φανοῦμαι; στέλλω (στελ-), *send*, (στελέ-ω) στελῶ, (στελέ-ομαι) στελοῦμαι; νέμω, *divide*, (νεμέ-ω) νεμῶ; κρίνω (κριν-), *judge*, (κρινέ-ω) κρινῶ.

664. N. Here ε%- is for an original εσ%-, the σ being dropped between two vowels (88).

665. (*Attic Future.*) 1. The futures of καλέω, *call*, and τελέω, *finish*, καλέσω and τελέσω (639), drop σ of the future stem, and contract καλε- and τελε- with ω and ομαι, making καλῶ, καλοῦμαι, τελῶ and (poetic) τελοῦμαι. These futures have thus the same forms as the presents.

So ὄλλῡμι (ὀλ-, ὀλε-), *destroy*, has future ὀλέσω (Hom.), ὀλέω (Hdt.), ὀλῶ (Attic). So μαχέσομαι, Homeric future of μάχομαι (μαχε-), *fight*, becomes μαχοῦμαι in Attic. Καθίζομαι (ἑδ-), *sit*, has καθεδοῦμαι.

2. In like manner, futures in ασω from verbs in αννῡμι, some in εσω from verbs in εννῡμι, and some in ασω from verbs in αζω, drop σ and contract αω and εω to ῶ. Thus σκεδάννῡμι (σκεδα-), *scatter*, fut. σκεδάσω, (σκεδάω) σκεδῶ; στορέννῡμι (στορε-), *spread*, στορέσω, (στορέω) στορῶ; βιβάζω, *cause to go*, βιβάσω, (βιβάω) βιβῶ. So

ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-), *drive* (612), future ἐλάσω, (ἐλάω) ἐλῶ. For future ἐλόω, ἐλόωσι, etc. in Homer, see 784, 2 (c).

3. Futures in ισω and ισομαι from verbs in ιζω of more than two syllables regularly drop σ and insert ε; then ιέω and ιέομαι are contracted to ιῶ and ιοῦμαι; as κομίζω, *carry*, κομίσω, (κομιέω) κομιῶ, κομίσομαι, (κομιέομαι) κομιοῦμαι, inflected like φιλῶ, φιλοῦμαι (492). See 785, 1 (end).

4. These forms of future (665, 1–3) are called *Attic*, because the purer Attic seldom uses any others in these tenses; but they are found also in other dialects and even in Homer.

666. (*Doric Future.*) 1. These verbs form the stem of the future middle in σε%-, and contract σέομαι to σοῦμαι: πλέω, *sail*, πλευσοῦμαι (574); πνέω, *breathe*, πνευσοῦμαι; νέω, *swim*, νευσοῦμαι; κλαίω, *weep*, κλαυσοῦμαι (601); φεύγω, *flee*, φευξοῦμαι; πίπτω, *fall*, πεσοῦμαι. See also παίζω (590) and πυνθάνομαι.

The Attic has these, with the regular futures πλεύσομαι, πνεύσομαι, κλαύσομαι, φεύξομαι (but never πέσομαι).

2. These are called *Doric* futures, because the Doric forms futures in σέω, σῶ, and σέομαι, σοῦμαι.

667. N. A few irregular futures drop σ of the stem, which thus has the appearance of a present stem. Such are χέω and χέομαι, fut. of χέω, *pour*; ἔδομαι, from ἐσθίω (ἐδ-), *eat*; πίομαι, from πίνω (πι-), *drink* (621).

668. N. A few poetic liquid stems add σ like mute stems; κέλλω (κελ-), *land*, κέλσω; κύρω, *meet*, κύρσω; ὄρνυμι (ὀρ-), *rouse*, ὄρσω. So θέρομαι, *be warmed*, Hom. fut. θέρσομαι; φθείρω (φθερ-), *destroy*, Hom. fut. φθέρσω. For the corresponding aorists, see 674 (b).

III. First Aorist System.

669. (*First Aorist Active and Middle.*) 1. Vowel and mute stems (460) add σα to form the stem of the first aorist active and middle. The indicative active thus ends in σα, which becomes σε in the third person singular; and the middle ends in σαμην. *E.g.*

Τιμάω, ἐτίμησα, ἐτιμησάμην (535); δράω, ἔδρασα; κόπτω, ἔκοψα, ἐκοψάμην; βλάπτω, ἔβλαψα; γράφω, ἔγραψα, ἐγραψάμην; πλέκω, ἔπλεξα, ἐπλεξάμην; πράσσω, ἔπραξα, ἐπραξάμην; ταράσσω, ἐτάραξα; φράζω, ἔφρασα (for ἐφραδ·σα); πείθω, ἔπεισα (74); σπένδω, ἔσπεισα (for ἐσπενδ·σα); τρέφω, ἔθρεψα, ἐθρεψάμην (95, 5); τήκω, *melt*, ἔτηξα; πλέω, *sail*, ἔπλευσα (574).

For the inflection, see 480.

670. Three verbs in μι, δίδωμι (δο-), *give*, ἵημι (έ-), *send*, and τίθημι (θε-), *put*, have κα for σα in the first aorist active, giving ἔδωκα, ἧκα, and ἔθηκα. These forms are seldom used except in the indicative, and are most common in the singular, where the second aorists are not in use. (See 802.) Even the middle forms ἡκάμην and ἐθηκάμην occur, the latter not in Attic Greek (810).

671. N. Χέω, *pour*, has aorists ἔχεα (Hom. ἔχευα) and ἐχεάμην, corresponding to the futures χέω and χέομαι (667). Εἶπον, *said*, has also first aorist εἶπα; and φέρω, *bear*, has ἤνεγκ-α (from stem ἐνεγκ-).

For Homeric aorists like ἐβήσετο, ἐδύσετο, ἷξον, etc., see 777, 8.

672. (*Liquid Aorists.*) Liquid stems (460) drop σ in σα, leaving α, and lengthen their last vowel, ᾰ to η (after ι or ρ to ᾱ) and ε to ει (89). See 482. *E.g.*

Φαίνω (φαν-), ἔφην-α (for ἐφανσα); στέλλω (στελ-), ἔστειλ-α (for ἐστελ-σα) ἐστειλ-άμην; ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), *announce*, ἤγγειλα, ἠγγειλάμην; περαίνω (περαν-), *finish*, ἐπέρανα; μιαίνω (μιαν-), *stain*, ἐμίᾱνα; νέμω, *divide*, ἔνειμα, ἐνειμάμην; κρίνω, *judge*, ἔκρῑνα; ἀμύνω, *keep off*, ἤμῡνα, ἠμῡνάμην; φθείρω (φθερ-), *destroy*, ἔφθειρα. Compare the futures in 663, and see 664.

673. N. A few liquid stems lengthen αν to ᾱν irregularly; as κερδαίνω (κερδαν-), *gain*, ἐκέρδᾱνα. A few lengthen ραν to ρην; as τετραίνω (τετραν-), *bore*, ἐτέτρηνα.

674. N. (*a*) Αἴρω (ἀρ-), *raise*, has ἦρα, ἠράμην (augmented): but ᾱ in other forms, as ἄρω, ἆρον, ἄρᾱς, ἄρωμαι, ἀραίμην, ἀράμενος

(*b*) The poetic κέλλω, κύρω, and ὄρνῡμι have aorists ἔκελσα, ἔκυρσα, and ὦρσα. See the corresponding futures (668). But ὀκέλλω (in prose) has ὤκειλα (see 89).

IV. Second Aorist System.

675. (*Second Aorist Active and Middle.*) The stem of the second aorist active and middle of the common form (565) is the verb stem (in the second class, the *weak* stem) with %- affixed. These tenses are inflected in the indicative like the imperfect (see 626). *E.g.*

Λείπω (572), ἔλιπον, ἐλιπόμην (2 aor. stem λιπ%-); λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*, ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην (2 aor. stem λαβ%-). See 481.

676. N. A few second aorist stems change ε to ᾰ; as τέμνω (τεμ-), *cut*, Ionic and poetic ἔταμον, ἐταμόμην. See 646.

677. N. A few stems are syncopated (650); as πέτομαι (πετ-), *fly*, 2 aor. m. ἐπτόμην for ἐπετ-ομην; ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), *rouse*, ἠγρόμην

for ἠγερ-ομην; ἦλθον, *went*, from stem ἐλυθ-, for ἤλυθον (Hom.);
ἕπομαι (σεπ-), *follow*, ἑσπόμην, for ἐσεπ-ομην; ἔχω (σεχ-), *have*,
ἔσχον for ἐ-σεχ-ον. So the Homeric ἐκεκλόμην, for ἐ-κε-κελ-ομην, or
κεκλόμην, from κέλομαι, *command;* ἄλαλκον, for ἀλ-αλεκ-ον, from
ἀλέξω (ἀλεκ-), *ward off:* for these and other reduplicated second
aorists, see 534; 535. For ἤγαγον, 2 aor. of ἄγω, see 545.

678. (Mι-*form.*) The stem of the second aorist of the
μι-form is the simple verb stem with no suffix. The stem
vowel is regularly long (η, ω, or ῡ) throughout the indicative
active, and the third person has the ending σαν. (For the long
vowel in the imperative and infinitive, see 755; 766, 2.) *E.g.*

Ἵστημι (στα-), 2 aor. ἔστην, ἔστης, ἔστη, ἔστησαν, etc. For the
inflection, see 506. For δίδωμι, ἵημι, and τίθημι, see 802.

For the great variety of forms in these second aorists, see the
complete enumeration (798; 799).

679. The second aorist middle of the μι-form regularly drops
σ in σο in the second person singular (564, 6) after a short vowel,
and then contracts that vowel with o; as ἔθου for ἐ-θε-σο (ἔθεο);
ἔδου for ἐ-δο-σο (ἔδοο).

680. Verbs in ῡμι form no Attic second aorists from the stem
in υ (797, 1).

681. For second aorists middle in ημην, ιμην, and υμην, and
some from consonant stems, see 800.

V. First Perfect System.

682. (*First Perfect and Pluperfect Active.*) The stem of
the first perfect active is formed by adding κα- to the redu-
plicated verb stem. It has κα, κας, κε, in the indicative
singular, and κᾱσι (for κα-νσι), rarely κᾱσι in poetry, in the
third person plural. For the inflection, see 480. *E.g.*

Λύω, (λελυκ-) λέλυκα; πείθω, *persuade*, πέπεικα (for πε-πειθ-κα);
κομίζω (κομιδ-), *carry*, κεκόμικα (for κε-κομιδ-κα, 73).

683. 1. The pluperfect changes final α- of the perfect
stem to ε-, to which are added aoristic terminations α, ας, ε
(669) in the singular, εα, εας, εε(ν) being contracted to η, ης,
ει(ν) in Attic. The dual and plural add the regular sec-
ondary endings (552) to the stem in ε-, with σαν in the third
person plural. *E.g.*

Ἐλελύκη, ἐλελύκης, ἐλελύκει(ν), ἐλελύκε-τον, ἐλελύκε-μεν, ἐλελύ-
κε-τε, ἐλελύκε-σαν: στέλλω, ἔσταλκα, ἑστάλκη, ἑστάλκης, ἑστάλκει(ν),
ἑστάλκε-μεν, ἑστάλκε-σαν. For ει(ν), see 58.

2. In the singular, Herodotus has the original εα, εας, εε, and Homer has εα, ης, ει(ν); later Attic writers, and sometimes the orators, have ειν, εις, ει. In the dual and plural ει for ε is not classic.

684. The stem may be modified before κ in both perfect and pluperfect, by lengthening *its* final vowel (635), by changing ε to ᾱ in monosyllabic liquid stems (645), by dropping ν in a few verbs (647), or by metathesis (649); as φιλέω, *love*, πεφίληκα; φθείρω (φθερ-), *destroy*, ἔφθαρκα; κρίνω (κριν-), *judge*, κέκρικα; βάλλω (βαλ-), *throw*, βέβληκα (636).

685. N. Eι of the stem becomes οι in (δείδω) δέδοικα (31).

686. N. The first perfect (or perfect in κα) belongs especially to vowel stems, and in Homer it is found only with these. It was afterwards formed from many liquid stems, and from some lingual stems, τ, δ, or θ being dropped before κα.

VI. Second Perfect System.

687. (*Second Perfect Active.*) The stem of the second perfect of the common form is the reduplicated verb stem with α affixed; as γράφ-ω, *write*, γέγραφα (stem γεγραφα-); φεύγω, *flee*, πέφευγα (642).

688. 1. For the change of ε to ο in the stem, see 643. For λέλοιπα and πέποιθα, see 642, 1, and 31.

2. For the lengthening of ᾰ to η or ᾱ in some verbs, see 644.

3. For the lengthening of the stem vowel in λαγχάνω (λαχ-), λαμβάνω (λαβ-), λανθάνω (λαθ-), τυγχάνω (τυχ-), and some other verbs, see 611.

689. N. Ἔρρωγα from ῥήγνῡμι (ῥηγ-) and εἴωθα (537, 2) from ἔθω (ἠθ-) change η of the stem to ω (31).

690. N. Vowel stems do not form second perfects; ἀκήκο-α, from ἀκού-ω, *hear* (stem ἀκου-, ἀκοϝ-), is only an apparent exception.

691. N. Homer has many second perfects not found in Attic; as προ-βέβουλα from βούλομαι, *wish*; μέμηλα from μέλω, *concern*; ἔολπα from ἔλπω, *hope*; δέδουπα from δουπέω (δουπ-), *resound*.

692. (*Aspirated Second Perfects.*) Most stems ending in π or β change these to φ, and most ending in κ or γ change these to χ, in the second perfect, *if a short vowel precedes*. Those in φ and χ make no change. *E.g.*

Βλάπτω (βλαβ-), βέβλαφα; κόπτω (κοπ-), κέκοφα; ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-), ἤλλαχα; φυλάσσω (φυλακ-), πεφύλαχα.

But πλήσσω, πέπληγα; φεύγω, πέφευγα; στέργω, ἔστοργα; λάμπω, λέλαμπα. In ἄγω (ἀγ-), ἦχα, η is lengthened by reduplication.

693. The following verbs form aspirated second perfects: ἄγω, ἀλλάσσω, ἀνοίγω, βλάπτω, δείκνῦμι, κηρύσσω, κλέπτω, κόπτω, λαμβάνω, λάπτω, λέγω (*collect*), μάσσω, πέμπω, πράσσω, πτήσσω, τάσσω, τρέπω, τρίβω, φέρω, φυλάσσω. Of these δείκνῦμι, κηρύσσω, λαμβάνω, πέμπω, and πτήσσω are exceptions to 692. Ἀνοίγω has both ἀνέῳγα and ἀνέῳχα, and πράσσω has both πέπρᾱχα, *have done*, and πέπρᾱγα, *fare* (*well* or *ill*).

694. N. The aspirated perfect is not found in Homer: only τέτροφα (τρέπω) occurs in tragedy, and only πέπομφα in Herodotus and Thucydides. It is common in comedy and in the subsequent prose.

695. The inflection of the second perfect of the common form is the same as that of the first perfect (see 682).

696. (*Second Pluperfect Active.*) The stem of the second pluperfect changes final α- of the second perfect stem to ε-. It has the same inflection as the first pluperfect (683). *E.g.*

Ἐπεφήνη, ἐπεφήνης, ἐπεφήνει(ν), ἐπεφήνεμεν, ἐπεφήνεσαν, etc.

697. (*Mι-forms.*) A few verbs have second perfects and pluperfects of the simple μι-form, which affix the endings directly to the verb stem. They are never found in the singular of the indicative. *E.g.*

Θνῄσκω (θνα-, θαν-), *die*, 2 perf. τέθνα-τον, τέθνα-μεν, τέθνᾱσι; 2 plpf. ἐτέθνασαν. (See 508.)

These μι-forms are enumerated in 804.

VII. PERFECT MIDDLE SYSTEM.

698. (*Perfect and Pluperfect Middle.*) The stem of the perfect and pluperfect middle is the reduplicated verb stem, to which the endings are directly affixed. *E.g.*

Λύω, λέλυ-μαι, λέλυ-σαι, λέλυ-ται, λέλυ-σθε, λέλυ-νται; ἐ-λελύμην, ἐ-λελύ-μεθα, ἐ-λέλυ-ντο; λείπω (λειπ-), λέλειμ-μαι (75), λέλειψαι, λέλειπ-ται.

For the inflection, see 480.

699. The stem may be modified (in general as in the first perfect active), by lengthening its final vowel (635), by changing ε to α in monosyllabic liquid stems (645), by dropping ν in a few verbs (647), or by metathesis (649); as φιλέ-ω, πεφίλη-μαι, ἐ-πεφιλή-μην; φθείρω (φθερ-), ἔφθαρ-μαι, ἐφθάρ-μην; κρίνω (κριν-), κέκρι-μαι, ἐ-κεκρί-μην; βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), βέβλη-μαι, ἐ-βεβλή-μην. (See 684.)

700. When ν is not dropped before μαι (647), it is generally replaced by σ (83), and it sometimes becomes μ (78, 2); as φαίνω (φαν-), πέφασ-μαι, ἐ-πεφάσ-μην; ὀξύνω (ὀξυν-), *sharpen*, ὤξυμ-μαι. Before endings not beginning with μ, the original ν reappears; as πέφαν-ται, πέφαν-θε; but forms in ν-σαι and ν-σο (like πέφαν-σαι, ἐ-πέφαν-σο) seem not to occur.

701. In the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect middle, consonant stems are compelled to use the perfect participle with εἰσί and ἦσαν (486, 2).

Here, however, the Ionic endings αται and ατο for νται and ντο (777, 3) are occasionally used even in Attic prose; as τετάχ-αται and ἐτετάχ-ατο (Thucyd.) for τεταγμένοι εἰσί and ἦσαν.

702. 1. For perfects in αμμαι of στρέφω, τρέπω, τρίφω, see 646.

2. For the addition of σ to certain vowel stems before endings not beginning with σ, as τετέλεσμαι, see 640.

703. (*Future Perfect.*) The stem of the future perfect is formed by adding σ%- to the stem of the perfect middle. It ends in σομαι, and has the inflection of the future middle (662). A short final vowel is always lengthened before σομαι. *E.g.*

Λύω, λε-λύ-, λελύ-σομαι; γράφ-ω, γε-γραφ-, γεγράψομαι (74); λείπω, λελειπ-, λελείψομαι; δέω, *bind*, δέδεμαι (639), δεδή-σομαι; πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), πεπρᾱγ-, πεπράξομαι.

704. The future perfect is generally passive in sense. But it has a middle meaning in μεμνήσομαι, *shall remember*, and πεπαύσομαι, *shall have ceased;* and it is active in κεκτήσομαι, *shall possess.* It is found in only a small number of verbs.

705. N. Two verbs have a special form in Attic Greek for the future perfect active; θνήσκω, *die*, has τεθνήξω, *shall be dead*, formed from the perfect stem τεθνηκ-; and ἵστημι, *set*, has ἑστήξω, *shall stand*, from ἑστηκ-, stem of perfect ἕστηκα, *stand.* In Homer, we have also κεχαρήσω and κεχαρήσομαι, from χαίρω (χαρ-), *rejoice;* and κεκαδήσω (irreg.), from χάζω (χαδ-), *yield.*

706. N. In most verbs the future perfect active is expressed by the perfect participle and ἔσομαι (future of εἰμί, *be*); as ἐγνωκότες ἐσόμεθα, *we shall have learnt.* The future perfect passive may also be expressed in this way; as ἀπηλλαγμένοι ἐσόμεθα, *we shall have been freed.*

VIII. First Passive System.

707. (*First Aorist Passive.*) The stem of the first aorist passive is formed by adding θε to the stem as it appears in

the perfect middle (omitting the reduplication). In the indicative and infinitive, and in the imperative except before ντ, θε becomes θη. It has the secondary active endings (552), and is inflected (in general) like the second aorist active in ην of the μι-form (678). *E.g.*

Λύω, λέλυ-μαι, ἐλύθην (λυθη-); λείπω, λέλειμ-μαι, ἐλείφθην (λειπ-θη-, 71); πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), πέπρᾱγμαι, ἐπράχθην (πρᾱγ-θη-); πείθω, πέπεισ-μαι, ἐπείσ-θην; φιλέω, πεφίλημαι, ἐφιλήθην; πλέω (πλυ-), πέπλευσ-μαι, ἐπλεύσθην (641); τείνω (τεν-), τέτα-μαι, ἐτάθην (647); βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην; τελέω, τετέλεσ-μαι (640), ἐτελέσθην; ἀκούω, ἤκουσμαι, ἠκούσθην. See 480.

708. N. Τρέπω has τέτραμμαι (646), but ἐτρέφθην (Ion. ἐτράφθην); τρέφω has τέθραμμαι, ἐθρέφθην; and στρέφω has ἔστραμμαι, with (rare) ἐστρέφθην (Ion. and Dor. ἐστράφθην). Φαίνω has πέφασμαι (700), but ἐφάνθην.

709. N. Ν is added in Homer to some vowel stems before θ of the aorist passive; as ἱδρύω, *erect*, ἵδρῡμαι, ἱδρύν-θην, as if from a stem in νν (Attic ἱδρύθην). So Hom. ἐκλίνθην and ἐκρίνθην (647), from original stems in ν.

For ἐτέθην from τίθημι (θε-), and ἐτύθην from θύω, *sacrifice*, see 95, 3. For ἐθρέφθην from τρέφω, *nourish*, and other forms with interchangeable aspirates, see 95, 5.

710. (*First Future Passive.*) The stem of the first future passive adds σ%- to the prolonged stem (in θη) of the first aorist passive. It ends in θησομαι, and is inflected like the future middle (662). *E.g.*

Λύω, ἐλύθην, λυθήσομαι (stem λυθησ%-); λείπω, ἐλείφθην, λειφθήσομαι; πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), ἐπράχθην, πρᾱχθήσομαι; πείθω, ἐπείσθην, πεισθήσομαι; τείνω, ἐτάθην, ταθήσομαι; πλέκω, ἐπλέχθην, πλεχθήσομαι; τῑμάω, ἐτῑμήθην, τῑμηθήσομαι; τελέω, ἐτελέσθην, τελεσθήσομαι; κλίνω, ἐκλίθην, κλιθήσομαι.

711. The first passive system rarely appears in verbs with monosyllabic liquid stems (645). But τείνω (τεν-), *stretch* (647), has ἐτάθην and ταθήσομαι.

IX. SECOND PASSIVE SYSTEM.

712. (*Second Aorist Passive.*) The stem of the second aorist passive is formed by adding ε to the verb stem (in the second class, to the *weak* stem, 31). In the indicative, infinitive, and imperative, except before ντ (707), ε becomes η. The only regular modification of the stem is the change of ε to α (645). For the inflection, see 482. *E.g.*

Βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *hurt*, ἐβλάβην; γράφω (γραφ-), *write*, ἐγράφην; ῥίπτω (ῥιφ-), *throw*, ἐρρίφην; φαίνω (φαν-), ἐφάνην; στρέφω, *turn*, ἐστράφην(646); τέρπω, *amuse*, ἐτάρπην; στέλλω(στελ-), *send*, ἐστάλην.

713. N. Πλήσσω (πληγ-), *strike*, has 2 aor. pass. ἐπλήγην, but in composition ἐξ-επλάγην and κατ-επλάγην (from stem πλαγ-).

714. N. Some verbs have both passive aorists; as βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *hurt*, ἐβλάφθην and ἐβλάβην; στρέφω, *turn*, ἐστρέφθην (rare) and ἐστράφην (646). Τρέπω, *turn*, has all the six aorists: ἔτρεψα, ἐτρεψάμην, ἔτραπον (epic and lyric), ἐτραπόμην, ἐτρέφθην, ἐτράπην.

715. (*Second Future Passive.*) The stem of the second future passive adds σ%- to the prolonged stem (in η) of the second aorist passive. It ends in ησομαι and is inflected like the first future (710). *E.g.*

Βλάπτω (βλαβ-), ἐβλάβην, βλαβή·σομαι; γράφω, ἐγράφην, γραφή·σομαι; φαίνω (φαν·), ἐφάνην, φανή·σομαι; στέλλω (στελ-), ἐστάλην, σταλή·σομαι; στρέφω, ἐστράφην, στραφή·σομαι.

716. N. The weak stem of verbs of the second class, which seldom appears in other tenses than the second aorists (642), is seen especially in the second passive system; as σήπω (σαπ-), *corrupt*, ἐσάπην, σαπήσομαι; τήκω (τακ-), *melt*, ἐτάκην; ῥέω (ῥυ-), *flow*, ἐρρύην, ῥυήσομαι; ἐρείπω (ἐριπ·), *throw down*, ἠρίπην (poetic), but 1 aor. ἠρείφθην (ἐρειπ-).

717. The following table shows the nine tense stems (so far as they exist) of λύω, λείπω, πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), φαίνω (φαν-), and στέλλω (στελ-), with their sub-divisions.

TENSE SYSTEM.

Present.	λῡ%-	λειπ%-	πρᾱσσ%-	φαιν%-	στελλ%-
Future.	λῡσ%-	λειψ%-	πρᾱξ%-	φανε%-	στελε%-
1 Aorist.	λῡσα-		πρᾱξα-	φηνα-	στειλα-
2 Aorist.		λιπ%-			
1 Perfect.	λελυκα-			πεφαγκα-	ἐσταλκα-
2 Perfect.		λελοιπα-	πεπρᾱγα- πεπρᾱχα-	πεφηνα-	
Perf. Mid. { Perf.	λελυ-	λελειπ-	πεπρᾱγ-	πεφαν-	ἐσταλ-
Fut.P.	λελῡσ%-	λελειψ%-	πεπρᾱξ%-		
1 Pass. { Aor.	λυθε(η)-	λειφθε(η)-	πρᾱχθε(η)-	φανθε(η)-	
Fut.	λυθησ%-	λειφθησ%-	πρᾱχθησ%-	φανθησ%-	
2 Pass. { Aor.				φανε(η)-	σταλε(η)-
Fut.				φανησ%-	σταλησ%-

FORMATION OF THE DEPENDENT MOODS AND THE PARTICIPLE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

718. The subjunctive has the primary endings (552) in all its tenses. In all forms (even in verbs in μι) it has a long thematic vowel ω/η- (561, 2).

719. (*Common Form.*) In the common form of inflection, the present and second aorist tense stems change ο/ε- to ω/η-, and the first aorist tense stem changes final α to ω/η-. All have ω, ῃς, ῃ in the singular, and ωσι for ωνσι (78, 3) in the third person plural, of the active. *E.g.*

Λείπω, pres. subj. λείπω, λείπωμαι, 2 aor. λίπω, λίπωμαι; λύω, 1 aor. λύσω, λύσωμαι.

720. A perfect subjunctive active is rarely formed, on the analogy of the present, by changing final α of the tense stem to ω/η-; as λέλυκα, λελύκω; εἴληφα, εἰλήφω. (See 731.) But the more common form of the tense is the perfect active participle with ὦ (subjunctive of εἰμί, *be*); as λελυκὼς ὦ, εἰληφὼς ὦ.

721. The perfect subjunctive middle is almost always expressed by the perfect middle participle and ὦ; as λελυμένος ὦ, ῇς, ῇ, etc.

722. A few verbs with vowel stems form a perfect subjunctive middle directly, by adding ω/η- to the tense stem; as κτά-ομαι, *acquire*, pf. κέκτ.ημαι, *possess*, subj. κεκτῶμαι (for κε-κτη-ωμαι), κεκτῇ, κεκτῆται; so μιμνήσκω, *remind*, μέμνημαι, *remember* (*memini*), subj. μεμνῶμαι, μεμνώμεθα (Hdt. μεμνεώμεθα). These follow the analogy of ἱστῶμαι, -ῇ, -ῆται, etc. (724). (For a similar optative, see 734.)

723. (Mι-*form.*) In all μι-forms, including both passive aorists (564), the final vowel of the stem is contracted with the thematic vowel (ω or η), so that the subjunctive ends in ῶ or ῶμαι.

724. 1. Verbs in ημι (with stems in ε- and α-) have ὦ, ῇς, ῇ, ῶμαι, ῇ, ῆται, etc., in the subjunctive, as if all had stems in ε. Thus ἵστημι (στα-) has ἱστῇς, ἱστῇ, ἱστῆται, στῇς, στῇ, etc., as if the uncontracted form were ἱστε-ω, not ἱστα-ω. These verbs have Ionic stems in ε- (see 788, 1).

2. The inflection is that of the subjunctives φιλῶ and φιλῶμαι (492).

725. For the inflection of the aorist passive subjunctive, with ε of the tense stem contracted with ω or η, as λυθῶ (for λυθέ-ω), λυθῶμεν (for λυθέ-ωμεν), etc., φανῶ (for φανέ-ω), etc., see 480, 3.

726. For a few subjunctives of the simple perfect of the μι-form, as ἑστῶ (for ἑστα-ω), βεβῶσι (for βεβα-ωσι), see 508.

727. Verbs in ωμι (with stem in ο) have by contraction ῶ, ῷς, ῷ, etc., ῶμαι, ῷ, ῶται, etc. (for ο-ω, ο-ης, ο-η, ο-ωμαι, etc.); as δίδωμι, subj. διδῶ, διδῷς, διδῷ; διδῶμαι, διδῷ, διδῶται, etc.

728. Verbs in νῦμι form the subjunctive (as the optative, 743) like verbs in ω; as δείκνῦμι, subj. δεικνύ-ω, δεικνύ-ωμαι.

729. N. Δύναμαι, can, ἐπίσταμαι, understand, κρέμαμαι, hang, and the second aorist ἐπριάμην, bought, accent the subjunctive (as the optative, 742) as if there were no contraction; thus δύνωμαι, ἐπίστωμαι, κρέμωμαι, πρίωμαι (compare τιθῶμαι).

OPTATIVE.

730. 1. The optative adds the secondary endings (552) to the tense stem, preceded by the mood suffix (562) ι or ιη (ιε); as λύοιτε (for λῦο-ι-τε), ἱσταίην (for ἱστα-ιη-ν), λυθεῖεν (for λυθε-ιε-ν). For the ending μι, see 731.

2. The form ιη appears only before active endings. It is always used in the *singular* of μι-forms with these endings (including the aorist passive, 564, 7) and of contracted presents in οιην and ῳην of verbs in αω, εω, and οω. After ιη the first person singular always has the ending ν. See examples in 737 and 739.

3. Before the ending ν of the third person plural ιε is always used; as λύοιεν (for λῦο-ιε-ν).

4. In the second person singular middle, σο drops σ (564, 6); as ἱσταῖο (for ἱστα-ι-σο, ἱστα-ι-ο).

731. (*Verbs in ω.*) Verbs in ω have the ending μι (for ν) in the first person singular in all tenses of the active voice. In the present, future, and second aorist systems, the thematic vowel (always ο) is contracted with ι to οι, giving οιμι, οις, οι, etc., οιμην, οιο, οιτο, etc. In the first aorist system, final α of the tense stem is contracted with ι, giving αιμι, αις, αι, etc. (but see 732), αιμην, αιο, αιτο, etc. The rare perfect active (like the subjunctive, 720) follows the analogy of the present. *E.g.*

Λέγοιμι (for λεγο-ι-μι), λέγοις (for λεγο-ι-ς), λέγοι (for λεγο-ι), λέγοιτε (for λεγο-ι-τε), λέγοιεν (for λεγο-ιε-ν). Λείπω, 2 aor. λίποιμι (for λιπο-ι-μι), λίποιεν (for λιπο-ιε-ν). Λύσαιμι (for λῦσα-ι-μι), λύσαιμεν (for λῦσα-ι-μεν), λύσαίμην (for λῦσα-ι-μην), λύσαισθε (for λῦσα-ι-σθε). Perf. εἴληφα, opt. εἰλήφοιμι, etc.

732. The Attic generally uses the so-called Aeolic terminations εωις, εις, and ειαν, for αις, αι, αιεν, in the aorist active; as λύσειας, λύσειε, λύσειαν. See λύω and φαίνω in 480, 1 and 482.

733. The perfect middle is almost always expressed by the perfect middle participle and εἴην; as λελυμένος εἴην (see 480, 2). The perfect active is more frequently expressed by the perfect active participle and εἴην than by the form in οιμι given in the paradigms; as λελυκὼς εἴην. (See 720; 721.)

734. 1. A few verbs with vowel stems form a perfect optative middle (like the subjunctive, 722) directly, by adding ι-μην or ο-ι-μην to the tense stem; as κτάομαι, pf. κέκτημαι, opt. κεκτήμην, κεκτῆο, κεκτῆτο (for κεκτη-ι-μην, κεκτη-ι-ο, κεκτη-ι-το), etc.; also κεκτώμην, κεκτῷο, κεκτῷτο (for κεκτη-ο-ι-μην, etc.); so μιμνήσκω, μέμνημαι, opt. μεμνήμην or μεμνῴμην; καλέω, κέκλημαι, opt. κεκλήμην, κεκλῆο, κεκλήμεθα; and βάλλω, βέβλημαι, opt. δια-βεβλῆσθε. So Hom. λελῦτο or λελῦντο (for λελυ-ι-το or λελυ-ι-ντο), perf. opt. of λύω. Compare δαινῦτο, pres. opt. of δαίνυμι.

2. The forms in ῳμην belong to the common form of inflection (with the thematic vowel); those in ημην, etc. and ῦτο have the μι-form (740).

735. A few verbs have οιην (737) in the second perfect optative; as ἐκπέφευγα, ἐκπεφευγοίην.

The second aorist optative of ἔχω, have, is σχοίην, but the regular σχοῖμι is used in composition.

736. A very few relics remain of an older active optative with ν for μι in the first person singular; as τρέφοι-ν for τρέφοι-μι, ἁμάρτοι-ν for ἁμάρτοι-μι (from ἁμαρτάνω).

737. (*Contract Verbs.*) In the present active of contract verbs, forms in ιη-ν, ιη-ς, ιη, etc., contracted with the thematic vowel o to οιην, οιης, οιη, etc., are much more common in the *singular* than the regular forms in οιμι, οις, οι, but they seldom occur in the dual and plural. Both the forms in οιην and those in οιμι are again contracted with an a of the verb stem to ῳην and ῳμι, and with an ε or o to οιην and οιμι. *E.g.*

Τῑμα-ο-ιη-ν, τῑμα-οίην, τῑμῴην; φιλε-ο-ιη-ν, φιλε-οίην, φιλοίην; δηλο-ο-ιη-ν, δηλο-οίην, δηλοίην; τῑμα-ο-ι-μι, τῑμά-οιμι, τῑμῷμι; φιλε-ο-ι-μι, φιλέ-οιμι, φιλοῖμι; δηλο-ο-ι-μι, δηλο-οιμι, δηλοῖμι. (See the inflection in 492.)

It is only the second contraction which makes these *contract* forms.

738. For the optative ῥῑγῴην, from ῥῑγόω, *shiver*, see 497.

739. (Μι-*form.*) 1. The present and second aorist active of the μι-form, and both aorists passive in all verbs, have the suffix ιη, and in the first person singular the ending ν. Here a, ε, or o of the stem is contracted with ιη to αιη, ειη, or οιη; as ἱστα-ιη-ν, ἱσταίην; στα-ιη-μεν, σταίημεν; λυθε-ιη-ν, λυθείην; δο-ιη-ν, δοίην.

2. In the dual and plural, forms with ι for ιη, and ιε-ν for ιη-σαν in the third person plural, are much more common than the longer forms with ιη; as σταῖμεν, σταῖτε, σταῖεν (better than σταίημεν, σταίητε, σταίησαν). See 506.

740. In the present and second aorist middle of verbs in ημι and ωμι, final a, ε, or o of the stem is contracted with ι into αι, ει, or οι, to which the simple endings μην, etc., are added. *E.g.*

Ἱσταίμην (for ἱστα-ι-μην), ἱσταῖο, ἱσταῖτο; θείμην (θε-ι-μην), θεῖο (θε-ι-σο, θε-ι-ο), θεῖτο; δοίμην (δο-ι-μην). See the inflection in 506; and 730, 4. See also the cases of perfect optative middle in ῃμην and ῡτο in 734.

741. N. The optatives τιθοίμην, τιθοῖο, τιθοῖτο, etc. (also accented τίθοιο, τίθοιτο, etc.) and (in composition) θοίμην, θοῖο, θοῖτο, etc. (also accented σύν-θοιτο, πρόσ-θοισθε, etc.), as if formed from τιθέω (or τιθω), are found, as well as the regular τιθείμην θείμην, etc. See also πρόοιτο and other forms of ἵημι (810, 2).

742. N. Δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, κρέμαμαι, and the second aorists ἐπριάμην (505) and ὠνήμην (from ὀνίνημι), accent the optative as if there were no contraction; δυναίμην, δύναιο, δύναιτο; ἐπίσταιτο, ἐπίστασθε, κρέμαιο, πρίαιο, πρίαιντο, ὄναισθε. For the similar subjunctives, see 729.

743. Verbs in νῡμι form the optative (as the subjunctive, 728) like verbs in ω; as δείκνῡμι, opt. δεικνύοιμι, δεικνυοίμην (inflected like λύοιμι, λῡοίμην).

744. N. Second aorists from stems in υ of the μι-form (as ἔδῡν) have no optative in Attic (see 506). But Homer has a few forms like δύη, δῦμεν (for δυ-ίη, δυ-ι-μεν), from ἔδῡν.

745. A few second perfect optatives of the μι-form are made by adding ιη-ν to stems in α-; as τεθναίην (for τεθνα-ιη-ν), ἱσταίην (508). See the enumeration of μι-forms, 804.

IMPERATIVE.

746. (*Common Form.*) The present and the second aorist active and middle of the common form have the thematic vowel ε (ο before ντων), to which the imperative endings (553) are affixed. But the second person singular in the active has no ending; in the middle it drops σ in σο and contracts ε-ο to ου. *E.g.*

Λεῖπε, λειπέ-τω, λείπε-τον, λειπέ-των, λείπε-τε, λειπό-ντων; λείπου, λειπέ-σθω, λείπε-σθον, λειπέ-σθων, λείπε-σθε, λειπέ-σθων. So λίπε and λιποῦ.

747. The first aorist active and middle are also irregular in the second person singular, where the active has a termination ον and the middle αι for final α of the stem. In other persons they add the regular endings to the stem in σα- (or α-). *E.g.*

Λῦσον, λῦσά-τω, λῦσα-τον, λῦσά-των, λύσα-τε, λῦσά-ντων; λῦσαι, λῦσά-σθω, λύσα-σθε, λῦσά-σθων. Φῆνον, φηνά-τω, etc.; φῆναι, φηνά-σθω, φήνα-σθε, φηνά-σθων.

748. The perfect active is very rare, except in a few cases of the μι-form (508) with a present meaning. But Aristophanes has κεκράγετε, *screech*, from κράζω (κραγ-), and κεχήνετε, *gape*, from χάσκω (χαν-).

749. The third person singular of the perfect passive is the only form of perfect imperative in common use; for this see 1274.

750. N. The second person singular of the middle occasionally occurs as an emphatic form; as πέπαυσο, *stop!*

751. N. The perfect imperative in all voices can be expressed by the perfect participle and ἴσθι, ἔστω, etc. (imperative of εἰμί, *be*); as εἰρημένον ἔστω, for εἰρήσθω, *let it have been said* (i.e. *let what has been said stand*), πεπεισμένοι ἔστων, *suppose them to have been persuaded*.

752. (*Mi-form.*) The present imperative of the μι-form retains θι in the second person singular active only in a few primitive

verbs; as in φα-θί from φημί (φα-), *say*, ἴ-θι from εἶμι (ἰ-), *go*, ἴσ-θι from εἰμί, *be*, and from οἶδα, *know*. (See 806; 808; 812; 820.)

For Homeric forms in θι, see 790.

753. The present active commonly omits θι in the second person, and lengthens the preceding vowel of the stem (α, ε, ο, or υ) to η, ει, ου, or ῡ; as ἴστη, τίθει, δίδου, and δείκνῡ. The other persons add the regular endings (553) to the short stem; as ἱστά-τω, ἵστα-τε, ἱστά-ντων; τιθέ-τω; δίδο-τε; δεικνύ-ντων.

754. The present middle of verbs in ημι and ωμι has the regular form in σο, and also poetic forms in ω (for ασο) and ου (for εσο and οσο), in the second person singular; as ἵστασο or ἵστω, τίθεσο or τίθου, δίδοσο or δίδου. But verbs in ῡμι always retain υσο; as δείκνῡμι, δείκνυσο. In the other persons the inflection is regular: see the paradigms (506).

755. 1. In the second aorist active the stem vowel is regularly long (η, ω, ῡ), except before ντων (553), and θι is retained in the second person singular. *E.g.*

Στῆ-θι (στα-), στή-τω, στῆ-τε, στά-ντων; βῆ-θι (βα-), βή-τω, βῆ-τε, βά-ντων; γνῶ-θι, γνώ-τω, γνῶ-τε, γνό-ντων; δῦ-θι, δύ-τω, δῦ-τε, δύ-ντων. (See 678 and 766, 2.)

2. But we have ς for θι in θές (from τί-θημι), δός (from δίδωμι), ἕς (from ἵημι), and σχές (from ἔσχον, 2 aor. of ἔχω). These verbs have the short vowel in all persons; as θές, θέ-τω, θέ-τε, θέ-ντων; δός, δό-τω, δό-τε, δό-ντων.

3. Στῆθι and βῆθι have poetic forms στᾶ and βᾶ, used only in composition; as κατά-βα, *come down*, παρά-στα, *stand near*.

756. 1. In the second aorist middle, σο drops σ in the second person singular after a short vowel, and contracts that vowel with ο. *E.g.*

Ἐπριάμην, πρίασο (poet.), πρίω (for πρια-ο), ἐθέμην, θοῦ (for θε-σο, θε-ο), ἐδύμην, δυῦ (for δυ-σο, δο-ο). But epic δέξο (δεχ-σο), λέξο (λεχ-σο).

2. The other persons have the regular endings (553); as πριά-σθω; θέ-σθω, θέ-σθων; δό-σθω, δό-σθε, δό-σθων.

757. 1. The first aorist passive adds the ordinary active endings (θι, τω, etc.) directly to θε- (θη-) of the tense stem (707) after which θι becomes τι (95, 2); as λύθη-τι, λυθή-τω, etc.

2. The second aorist passive adds the same terminations

to ε- (η-) of the tense stem (712), θι being retained; as
φάνη-θι, φανή-τω; στάλη-θι, σταλή-τω, etc.

3. Both aorists have ε-ντων in the third person plural; as
λυθέ-ντων, φανέ-ντων, σταλέ-ντων.

758. N. A few second perfects of the μι-form have imperatives
in θι: see θνῄσκω, τέθναθι, and δείδω, δέδιθι, in 804.

INFINITIVE.

759. (*Common Form.*) The present, second aorist, and
future active add εν to the tense stem, the thematic vowel
(here always ε-) being contracted with εν to ειν; as λέγειν
(for λεγ-ε-εν), ἰδεῖν (for ἰδ-έ-εν), λέξειν (for λεξ-ε-εν).

760. N. The ending εν (without preceding ε) appears in Doric;
as γᾱρύ-εν in Pindar (Attic γηρύειν).

761. N. For contract presents in ᾶν (not ᾷν) for άειν, and οῦν
for όειν, see 39, 5.

762. N. The second aorist in εῖν is probably contracted from
έ-εν, not from έ-ειν (759).

763. The first aorist active substitutes αι (of uncertain
origin) for final α of the tense stem (669); as λῦσαι, φῆναι.

764. The perfect active substitutes ε-ναι for final α of the
tense stem; as λελυκ-έ-ναι, γεγραφ-έ-ναι, πεφην-έ-ναι, λελοιπ-έ-ναι.

765. 1. The infinitive middle adds σθαι to the tense stem
in the present, future, and first and second aorists. *E.g.*

Λέγε-σθαι, λέξε-σθαι, φαίνε-σθαι, φανεῖ-σθαι (for φανέε-σθαι),
φήνα-σθαι, λύσα-σθαι, λιπέ-σθαι.

2. Both passive futures likewise add σθαι. *E.g.*

Λυθήσε-σθαι, λειφθήσε-σθαι, φανήσε-σθαι, σταλήσε-σθαι.

3. For the perfect middle and the passive aorists, see 766, 1; 768.

766. (Μι-*forms.*) 1. The present, second aorist, and
second perfect active of the μι-form, and both passive
aorists, add ναι to the tense stem in the infinitive. *E.g.*

Ἱστά-ναι, τιθέ-ναι, διδό-ναι, δεικνύ-ναι, στῆ-ναι, γνῶ-ναι, δῦ-ναι,
τεθνά-ναι, λυθῆ-ναι (707), φανῆ-ναι (712).

2. In the second aorist active the final vowel of the stem
is regularly long (678; 755, 1); as ἵστημι (στα-), στῆ-ναι;
ἔβην (βα-), βῆ-ναι.

767. Some μ-forms have the more primitive ending εναι (for ϝεναι) in the infinitive active. Such are δοῦναι (from old δο-ϝεναι, δο-εναι); θεῖναι (for θε-ϝεναι); εἶναι, 2 aor. of ἵημι (for ἑ-ϝεναι); 2 perf. δεδιέναι (for δε-δϝι-ϝεναι).

768. In all the simple forms of the middle voice (the present and second aorist of the μι-form, and all perfects), vowel stems add σθαι directly to the tense stem. *E.g.*

Ἵστα-σθαι, τίθε-σθαι, δίδο-σθαι, θέ-σθαι, δό-σθαι, ἕ-σθαι (from ἵημι); λελύ-σθαι, τετῖμῆ-σθαι, δεδηλῶ-σθαι, δεδό-σθαι, πτά-σθαι (from πετο-μαι, πτα-).

769. Consonant stems here (768) add the more primitive ending θαι (554). *E g.*

Ἐστάλ-θαι, λελεῖφ-θαι (71), πεπλέχ-θαι, τετρῖφ-θαι, πεφάν-θαι. So ἧσ-θαι, pres. inf. of ἧμαι (ἧσ-), *sit.*

PARTICIPLES AND VERBALS IN τος AND τεος.

770. All active tenses (except the perfect) and both aorists passive add ντ to their tense stem to form the stem of the participle. Stems in οντ of the common form have nominatives in ων; those of the μι-form have nominatives in ους. *E.g.*

Λέγω: pres. λεγο-ντ-, nom. λέγων; fut. λεξο-ντ-, nom. λέξων; 1 aor. λεξα-ντ-, nom. λέξᾱς. Φαίνω: aor. φηνα-ντ-, nom. φήνᾱς. Λείπω: 2 aor. λιπο-ντ-, nom. λιπών; 1 aor. pass. λειφθε-ντ-, nom. λειφθείς (79). Στέλλω (σταλ-): 2 aor. pass. σταλε-ντ-, nom. σταλείς. Ἵστημι: pres. ἱστα-ντ-, nom. ἱστάς, 2 aor. στα-ντ-, nom. στάς. Τίθημι: pres. τιθε-ντ-, nom. τιθείς; 2 aor. θε-ντ-, nom. θείς. Δίδωμι: pres. διδο-ντ-, nom. διδούς; 2 aor. δο-ντ-, nom. δούς. Δείκνῡμι: δεικνυ-ντ-, nom. δεικνύς. Δύνω: 2 aor. δυ-ντ-, nom. δύς.

771. For the inflection of these participles and the formation of the feminines, see 335-337.

772. The perfect active participle changes final α of the tense stem to ot in the stem of the participle. *E.g.*

Λελυκα-, λελυκοτ-, nom. λελυκώς; πεφηνα-, πεφηνοτ-, nom. πεφηνώς.

For the inflection, and for the irregular feminine in υια, see 335; 337, 2.

773. N. Homer has many varieties of the second perfect participle of the μι-form; in αώς, gen. αῶτος (sometimes αότος), fem. αυῖα, as γεγαώς, βεβαώς; in ηώς, gen. ηῶτος or ηότος, fem. ηυῖα, as τεθνηώς, τε-

θνηῶτος or -ότος, τεθνηυῖα (804). Herodotus has εώς, εῶσα, εός, gen. εῶτος, εώσης, as ἐστεώς, etc., some forms of which (e.g. ἐστεῶτα, τεθνεῶτι) occur in Homer. The Attic contracts αώς, αῶσα, αός, to ώς, ῶσα, ός (or ώς) (342), gen. ῶτος, ώσης, etc., but leaves τεθνεώς (2 perfect of θνῄσκω) uncontracted.

774. N. The stem of the feminine of the second perfect participle in Homer often has a short vowel when the other genders have a long one; as ἀρηρώς, ἀρᾰρυῖα; τεθηλώς, τεθᾰλυῖα.

775. All tenses of the middle voice add μενο to the tense stem to form the stem of the participle. *E.g.*

Λῡόμενος (λῡο-μενο-), λῡσόμενος (λῡσο-μενο-), λῡσάμενος (λῡσα-μενο-), ἱστάμενος (ἱστα-μενο-), θέμενος (θε-μενο-), πριάμενος (πρια-μενο-), λιπόμενος (λιπο-μενο-), λελυμένος (λελυ-μενο-).

For the inflection of participles in μενος, see 301.

776. 1. The stem of the verbals in τος and τεος is formed by adding το or τεο to the verb stem, which generally has the same form as in the first aorist passive (with the change of φ and χ to π and κ, 71); as λυτός, λυτέος (stems λυ-το-, λυ-τεο-), aor. pass. ἐλύθην; τρῑπτός, πειστέος (stems τρῑπ-το-, πεισ-τεο-), aor. pass. ἐτρίφθην, ἐπείσθην; τακτός, τακτέος, from τάσσω (stem ταγ-), aor. pass. ἐτάχ-θην; θρεπτός from τρέφω (95, 5).

2. The verbal in τος is sometimes equivalent to a perfect passive participle, as κριτός, *decided*, τακτός, *ordered;* but oftener it expresses *capability*, as λυτός, *capable of being loosed*, ἀκουστός, *audible;* πρᾱκτός, *that may be done.*

3. The verbal in τεος is equivalent to a future passive participle (the Latin participle in *dus*); as λυτέος, *that must be loosed*, *solvendus;* τῑμητέος, *to be honored*, *honorandus.* (See 1594.)

For the impersonal use of the neuter in τεον in the sense of δεῖ and the infinitive active, see 1597.

DIALECTIC AND POETIC FORMS OF VERBS IN Ω.

777. 1. The Doric has the personal endings τι for σι, μες for μεν, τᾱν for την, σθᾱν for σθην, μᾶν for μην, ντι for νσι. The poets have μεσθα for μεθα.

2. When σ is dropped in σαι and σο of the second person (565, 6), Homer often keeps the uncontracted forms εαι, ηαι, αο, εο. Herodotus has εαι and αο (indic.), but generally η for ηαι (subj.). In Hdt. and sometimes in Homer, εο may become ευ. In Homer σαι and σο sometimes drop σ even in the perf. and pluperf.; as

μέμνηαι for μέμνησαι, ἔσσυο for ἔσσυσο. A lingual sometimes
becomes σ before σαι; as in κέκασσαι for κεκαδ-σαι (κέκασμαι).

For Ionic contract forms, see 785, 2.

3. The Ionic has αται and ατο for νται and ντο in the third
person plural of the perfect and pluperfect, and ατο for ντο in the
optative. Before these endings π, β, κ, and γ are aspirated (φ, χ);
as κρύπτω (κρυβ-), κεκρύφ-αται; λέγω, λελέχ-αται, λελέχ-ατο. Hdt.
shortens η to ε before αται and ατο; as οἰκέ-αται (pf. of οἰκέω), Att.
ᾤκηνται; ἐτετῑμέ-ατο (plpf. of τῑμάω), Att. ἐτετῑμη-ντο. Hom.
rarely inserts δ between the vowel of a stem and αται or ατο; as
ἐληλέ-δ-ατο (ἐλαύνω); see also ῥαίνω.

The forms αται and ατο sometimes occur in Attic (701).
Herodotus has them also in the present and imperfect of verbs
in μι.

4. Herodotus has εα, εας, εε(ν) in the pluperfect active, as
ἐτεθήπεα; whence comes the older and better Attic η, ης, ει(ν).
Homer has εα, ης, ει(ν), with εε in ᾔδεε (821, 2), and rarely ον, ες, ε.

5. Homer and Herodotus generally have the uncontracted forms
of the future (in εω and εομαι) of liquid stems; as μενέω, Attic
μενῶ. When they are contracted, they follow the analogy of verbs
in εω.

6. The Doric has σέω, σέομαι (contracted σῶ, σοῦμαι or σεῦμαι)
for σω, σομαι in the future. The Attic has σοῦμαι in the future
middle of a few verbs (666).

7. In Homer σ is sometimes doubled after a short vowel in the
future and aorist; as τελέω, τελέσσω; καλέω, ἐκάλεσσα. In κομίζω,
Hom. ἐκόμισσα, ἐκομισσάμην, the stem ends in δ (see 777, 2).

8. In Homer aorists with σ sometimes have the inflection of
second aorists; as ἷξον, ἷξες, from ἱκνέομαι, come; ἐβήσετο (more com-
mon than ἐβήσατο), from βαίνω, go. These are called mixed aorists.

9. In the poets ησαν of the aorist passive indicative often becomes
εν; as ὦρμηθεν for ὡρμήθησαν, from ὁρμάω, urge. So ἄν or εν for
ησαν or εσαν in the active of verbs in μι (787, 4).

778. Homer and Herodotus have *iterative* forms in σκον and
σκομην in the imperfect and second aorist active and middle.
Homer has them also in the first aorist. These are added to the
tense stem; as ἔχω, impf. ἔχε-σκον; ἐρύω, 1 aor. ἐρύσα-σκε; φεύγω,
2 aor. (φυγ-) φύγε-σκον; ἵστημι (στα-), στά-σκε; δίδωμι (δο-), δό-σκε.
Verbs in εω have εε-σκον or ε-σκον in the imperfect; as καλέε-σκον;
πωλέ-σκετο (dropping one ε). Verbs in αω have αασκον or ασκον;
as γοάα-σκε, νικά-σκομεν. Rarely other verbs have ασκον in the
imperfect; as κρύπτασκον from κρύπτω.

These forms are inflected like imperfects, and are confined to the indicative, and denote *repetition;* as πωλέσκετο, *he went* (regularly). They generally (in Hdt. always) omit the augment.

For μι-forms with these endings see 787, 5.

779. Some verbs have poetic stems, made by adding θ%- to the present or the second aorist tense stem, in which a or ε (rarely υ) takes the place of the thematic vowel; as ἀμῡναθ%-, διωκαθ%-, φλεγεθ%-, from ἀμύνω, *ward off*, διώκω, *pursue*, φλέγω, *burn*. From these special forms are derived, — sometimes presents, as φλεγέθω; sometimes imperfects, as ἐδιώκαθον; sometimes second aorists, as ἔσχεθον (σχεθ%-); also subjunctives and optatives, as εἰκάθω, εἰκάθοιμι, ἀμυνάθοιτο; imperatives, as ἀμυνάθατε, ἀμυνάθου; infinitives, as ἀμυνάθειν, διωκάθειν, εἰκάθειν, σχεθεῖν; and participles, as εἰκάθων, σχεθών. As few of these stems form a present indicative, many scholars consider ἐδιώκαθον, ἔργαθον, etc., with the subjunctives, etc., second aorists, and accent the infinitives and participles διωκαθεῖν, ἀμυναθεῖν, εἰκαθεῖν, εἰκαθών, etc., although the traditional accent is on the penult.

See in the Lexicon ἀλκάθειν, ἀμυνάθω, διωκάθω, εἰκάθειν, ἐργάθειν, ἠερέθομαι, ἠγερέθομαι, μετακιάθω, σχέθω, φθινύθω, φλεγέθω.

780. (*Subjunctive.*) 1. In Homer the subjunctive (especially in the first aor. act. and mid.) often has the short thematic vowels ε and ο (Attic η and ω), yet never in the singular of the active voice nor in the third person plural; as ἐρύσσομεν, ἀλγήσετε, μυθήσομαι, εὔξεαι, δηλήσεται, ἀμείψεται, ἐγείρομεν, ἱμείρεται. So sometimes in Pindar.

2. In both aorist passive subjunctives Herodotus generally has the uncontracted forms in εω, εωμεν, εωσι, but contracts εη and εῃ to η and ῃ; as ἀφαιρεθέω (Att. -θῶ), φανέωσι (Att. -ῶσι), but φανῇ and φανῆτε (as in Attic).

3. In the second aorist passive subjunctive of some verbs, Homer has forms in ειω, ηῃς, ηῃ, ειομεν, ηετε (780, 1), as they are commonly written; as δαμείω (from ἐδάμην, 2 aor. pass. of δαμνάω, *subdue*), δαμήῃς, δαμήῃ, δαμήετε; τραπείομεν (from ἐτάρπην, of τέρπω, *amuse*). It is highly probable that η should be written for ει in all persons. This is more fully developed in the second aorist active of the μι-form (see 788, 2).

4. In the subjunctive active Homer often has ωμι, ῃσθα, ῃσι; as ἐθέλωμι, ἐθέλῃσθα, ἐθέλῃσι.

781. (*Optative.*) 1. The so-called Aeolic forms of the first aorist optative active in ειας, ειε, ειαν are the common forms in all dialects.

2. Homer sometimes has οισθα (556, 1) in the second person for οις; as κλαίοισθα. For ατο (for ντο) see 777, 3.

782. (*Infinitive.*) 1. Homer often has μεναι and μεν for εν (759) in the infinitive active; as ἀμυνέμεναι, ἀμυνέμεν (Attic ἀμύνειν); ἐλθέμεναι, ἐλθέμεν (ἐλθεῖν); ἀξέμεναι, ἀξέμεν (ἄξειν). For the perfect (only of the μ-form), see 791 : the perf. in εναι does not occur in Homer. So Hom. μεναι, Dor. μεν for ναι in the aorist passive; as ὁμοιωθή-μεναι (ὁμοιωθῆ-ναι), δαή-μεναι (also δαῆ-ναι), Hom.; αἰσχυνθῆ-μεν (αἰσχυνθῆ-ναι), Pind. (See 784, 5.)

2. The Doric has εν (760) and the Aeolic ην for ειν in the infin.; thus ἀείδεν and γάρύεν (Dor.) for ἀείδειν and γηρύειν; φέρην and ἔχην (Aeol.) for φέρειν and ἔχειν; εἴπην (Aeol.) for εἰπεῖν.

783. (*Participle.*) The Aeolic has οισα for ουσα, and αις, αισα for ᾱς, ᾱσα, in the participle; as ἔχοισα, θρέψαις, θρέψαισα.

784. (*Verbs in αω.*) 1. In Homer verbs in αω are often contracted as in Attic. In a few cases they remain uncontracted; sometimes without change, as ναιετάουσι, ναιετάων, from ναιετάω, *dwell*; sometimes with ᾱ, as in πεινάω, *hunger*, διψάω, *thirst*; sometimes with εον for ᾱον in the imperfect, as μενοίνεον from μενοινάω, *long for*.

2. (a) The Mss. of Homer often give peculiar forms of verbs in αω, by which the two vowels (or the vowel and diphthong) which elsewhere are contracted are *assimilated*, so as to give a double A or a double O sound.[1] The second syllable, if it is short by nature or has a diphthong with a short initial vowel, is generally prolonged; sometimes the former syllable; rarely both. We thus have αᾱ (sometimes ᾱα) for αε or αη (αᾳ for αει or αῃ), and οω (sometimes ωο or ωω) for αο or αω (οῳ for αοι):

ὁράᾳς	for ὁράεις		ὁρόω	for ὁράω
ὁράᾳ	"	ὁράει or ὁράῃ	ὁρόωσι	" ὁράουσι (*i.e.* ὁράονσι)
ὁράασθε	"	ὁράεσθε	ὁρόωσα	" ὁράουσα (*i.e.* ὁράοντ-ια)
ὁράασθαι	"	ὁράεσθαι	ὁρόῳεν	" ὁράοιεν
μνάασθαι	"	μνάεσθαι	ὁρόωνται	" ὁράονται
ὁράᾱν	"	ὁράειν (Dor. ὁράεν)	αἰτιόῳο	" αἰτιάοιο

(b) The lengthening of the *former* vowel occurs only when the word could not otherwise stand in the Homeric verse; as in

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[1] Although these forms are found in all editions of Homer, yet most Homeric scholars are agreed that they are not genuine, but are early substitutes for the regular forms in αω etc. which they represent. See Monro, *Homeric Grammar* (2 ed.), pp. 50-54.

ἡβώοντες for ἡβάοντες, ἡβώοιμι for ἡβάοιμι, μνάασθαι for μνάεσθαι, μνώοντο for (ἐ)μνάοντο. In this case the second vowel or diphthong is not lengthened. But it may be long in a final syllable, as in μενοινάᾳ (for -αει), or when ωσα or ωσι comes from οντια or ονσι, as in ἡβώωσα, δρώωσι, for ἡβα-οντια, δρα-ονσι. The assimilation never occurs unless the second vowel is long either by nature or by position; thus ὁράομεν, ὁράετε, ὁραέτω cannot become ὁροωμεν, ὁραατε, ὁραατω.

(c) These forms extend also to the so-called Attic futures in άσω, άω, ῶ (665, 2); as ἐλόω, ἐλόωσι, κρεμόω, δαμάᾳ, δαμόωσι, for ἐλάσω (ἐλάω), etc.

3. The Doric contracts αε and αη to η; as ὁρῆτε for ὁράετε, ὁρῇ for ὁράει and ὁράη. A peculiar form (of contraction?) occurs in the dual of a few imperfects in Homer, as προσαυδήτην (from προσαυδάω), φοιτήτην (φοιτάω), συλήτην (συλάω). So Hom. ὅρηαι (or ὁρῆαι) for ὁράεαι (Attic ὁρᾷ) in the pres. ind. middle of ὁράω. (See 785, 4.)

4. Herodotus sometimes changes αω, αο, and αου to εω, εο, and εου, especially in ὁράω, εἰρωτάω, and φοιτάω; as ὁρέω, ὁρέοντες, ὁρέουσι, εἰρώτεον, ἐφοίτεον. These forms are generally uncontracted.

In other cases Herodotus contracts verbs in αω regularly.

5. Homer sometimes forms the present infinitive active of verbs in αω and εω in ημεναι; as γοήμεναι (γοάω), πεινήμεναι (πεινάω), φιλήμεναι (φιλέω). (See 785, 4.)

785. (*Verbs in εω.*) 1. Verbs in εω generally remain uncontracted in both Homer and Herodotus. But Homer sometimes contracts εε or εει to ει, as τάρβει (τάρβεε). Hdt. has generally δεῖ, *must*, and δεῖν, but impf. ἔδεε. Both Homer and Herodotus sometimes have εν as a contract form for εο; as ἀγνοεῦντες, διανοεῦντο: so in the Attic futures in ισω, ισομαι (665, 3), as κομιεύμεθα (Hdt.). Forms in εν for εου, like οἰχνεῦσι, ποιεῦσι, are of very doubtful authority.

2. Homer sometimes drops ε in εαι and εο (for εσαι, εσο, 777, 2) after ε, thus changing ἐεαι and ἐεο to ἐαι and ἐο, as μυθέαι for μυθέεαι (from μυθέομαι), ἀποαιρέο (for ἀποαιρέεο); and he also contracts έεαι and έεο to εῖαι and εῖο, as μυθεῖαι, αἰδεῖο (for αἰδέεο). Herodotus sometimes drops the second ε in έεο; as φοβέο, αἰτέο, ἐξηγέο.

3. Homer sometimes has a form in ειω for that in εω; as νεικείω (νεικέω). So in ἐτελείετο from τελείω (τελέω).

4. For Homeric infinitives in ημεναι, see 784, 5. Φορέω, *carry*, has φορήμεναι and φορῆναι. Homer has a few dual imperfects like ὁμαρτήτην (ὁμαρτέω) and ἀπειλήτην (ἀπειλέω). (See 784, 3.)

786. (*Verbs in* οω.) 1. Verbs in οω are always contracted in Herodotus, and his Mss. sometimes have εν (for ον) from οο or οον, especially in δικαιόω, *think just*.

2. They are always contracted in Homer, except in the few cases in which they have forms in οω or οω̣ resembling those of verbs in αω (784, 2); as ἀρόωσι (from ἀρόω, *plough*); δηιόω̣εν and (impf.) δηιόωντο (from δηιόω).

DIALECTIC FORMS OF VERBS IN MI.

787. 1. Homer and Herodotus have many forms (some doubtful) in which verbs in ημι (with stems in ε) and ωμι have the inflection of verbs in εω and οω; as τιθεῖ, διδοῖς, διδοῖ. So in compounds of ἵημι, as ἀνιεῖς (or ἀνιέις), μεθιεῖ (or -ίει) in pres., and προίειν, προίεις, ἀνίει, in impf. Hom. has imperat. καθ-ίστᾱ (Attic -η). Hdt. has ἱστᾷ (for ἵστησι), ὑπερ-ετίθεα in impf., and προσθέοιτο (for -θεῖτο), etc. in opt. For ἐδίδουν, etc. and ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει (also Attic), see 630.

2. In the Aeolic dialect most verbs in αω, εω, and οω take the form in μι; as φίλημι (with φίλεισθα, φίλει) in Sappho, for φιλέω, etc.; ὄρημι (for ὁράω), κάλημι, αἴνημι.

3. A few verbs in Hom. and Hdt. drop σ in σαι and σο of the second person after a vowel; as imperat. παρίστao (for -ασο) and impf. ἐμάρναo (Hom.); ἐξεπίστεαι (for -ασαι) with change of α to ε (Hdt.). So θέο, imperat. for θεσο (Att. θοῦ) and ἔνθεο (Hom.).

4. The Doric has τι, ντι for σι, νσι. Homer sometimes has σθα (556, 1) for σ in 2 pers. sing., as δίδωσθα (δίδοισθα or διδοῖσθα), τίθησθα. The poets have ν for σαν (with preceding vowel short) in 3 pers. plur., as ἔσταν (for ἔστησαν), ἵεν (for ἵεσαν), πρότιθεν (for προετίθεσαν); see 777, 9.

5. Herodotus sometimes has αται, ατο for νται, ντο in the present and imperfect of verbs in μι, with preceding α changed to ε; as προτιθέαται (for -ενται), ἐδυνέατο (for -αντο). For the iterative endings σκον, σκομην, see 778; these are added directly to the stem of verbs in μι, as ἵστα-σκον, δό-σκον, ζωννύ-σκετο, ἔ-σκον (εἰμί, *be*).

6. For poetic (chiefly Homeric) second aorists in ημην, ιμην, υμην, and from consonant stems, see 800.

788. 1. Herodotus sometimes leaves εω uncontracted in the subjunctive of verbs in ημι; as θέωμεν (Att. θῶμεν), διαθέωνται (-θῶνται), ἀπ-ιέωσι (Att. ἀφ-ιῶσι, from ἀφ-ίημι). He forms the subj. with εω in the plural also from stems in α; as ἀπο-στέ-ωσι (-στῶσι), ἐπιστέ-ωνται (for ἐπιστα-ονται, Att. ἐπίστωνται). Homer sometimes has these forms with εω; as θέωμεν, στέωμεν (724, 1).

2. Generally, when the second aorist subjunctive active is uncontracted in Homer, the final vowel of the stem is lengthened, ε (or α) to η or ει, ο to ω, while the short thematic vowels ε and ο are used in the dual and plural, except before σι (for νσι). Thus we find in Homer : —

(Stems in α.)	θήῃς
βείω (Attic βῶ)	θήῃ, ἀν-ήῃ
στήῃς	θείομεν
στήῃ, βήῃ, βέῃ, φθήῃ	
στήετον	(Stems in ο.)
στήομεν, στείομεν, στέωμεν	γνώω
στήωσι, στείωσι, φθέωσι	γνώῃς
	γνώῃ, δώῃ, δώῃσιν
(Stems in ε.)	γνώομεν, δώομεν
θείω, ἐφ-είω	γνώωσι, δώωσι

The editions of Homer retain ει of the Mss. before ο and ω; but probably η is the correct form in all persons (see 780, 3).

3. A few cases of the middle inflected as in 2 occur in Homer; as βλή-εται (βάλλω), ἄλ-εται (ἄλλομαι), ἀπο-θείομαι, κατα-θείομαι; so κατα-θήαι (Hesiod) for καταθέ-ηαι (Att. καταθῇ).

789. For Homeric optatives of δαίνῡμι, δίω, λύω, and φθίνω, — δαινῦτο, δύῃ and δῦμεν, λελῦτο or λελῦντο, φθίμην (for φθι-ιμην), — see these verbs in the Catalogue, with 734, 1 ; 744.

790. Homer sometimes retains θι in the present imperative, as δίδωθι, ὄμνυθι (752). Pindar often has δίδοι.

791. Homer has μεναι or μεν (the latter only after a short vowel) for ναι in the infinitive. The final vowel of the stem is seldom long in the present; as ἱστά-μεναι, ἰέ-μεναι, μεθιέ-μεν, ὀρνύ-μεναι, ὀρνύ-μεν, τιθέ-μεν, but τιθή-μεναι. In the second aorist active the vowel is regularly long (766, 2), as στή-μεναι, γνώ-μεναι; but τίθημι. δίδωμι, and ἵημι have θέμεναι and θέμεν, δόμεναι and δόμεν, and (ἔμεν) μεθ-έμεν. (See 802.) In the perfect of the μι-form we have ἑστά-μεναι, ἑστά-μεν, τεθνά-μεναι, τεθνά-μεν.

792. Homer rarely has ημενος for εμενος in the participle. For second-perfect participles in ως (αως, εως, ηως), see 773.

ENUMERATION OF THE MI-FORMS.

The forms with this inflection are as follows : —

793. I. *Presents in* μι. These belong to the Seventh and the Fifth Class of verbs (see 619 and 608).

794. Those of the Seventh Class are

1. Verbs in μι with the simple stem in the present. These are the irregular εἰμί, *be*, εἶμι, *go*, φημί, *say*, ἧμαι, *sit*, and κεῖμαι, *lie*, which are inflected in 806–818; with ἠμί, *say*, and the deponents ἄγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, ἔραμαι, κρέμαμαι.

See these last in the Catalogue, and also Ionic or poetic (chiefly Homeric) forms under ἄημι, δίαμαι, δίεμαι (stem διε-), δίζημαι, ἔδω, ἵλημι, κιχάνω, ὄνομαι, ῥύομαι and ἐρύομαι, σεῦω, στεῦμαι, φέρω.

For δάμνημι and other verbs in νημι, see 797, 2.

2. Verbs in μι with reduplicated present stems (651). These are ἵστημι, τίθημι, and δίδωμι, inflected in 506, ἵημι, inflected in 810, δίδημι (rare for δέω), *bind*, κίχρημι (χρα-), *lend*, ὀνίνημι (ὀνα-), *benefit*, πίμπλημι (πλα-), *fill*, πίμπρημι (πρα-), *burn*. (For the last five, see the Catalogue.)

See also ἵπταμαι (late), and Hom. βιβάς, *striding*, present participle of rare βίβημι.

795. N. Πίμπλημι and πίμπρημι insert μ before π; but the μ generally disappears after μ (for ν) in ἐμ-πίπλημι and ἐμ-πίπρημι; but not after ν itself, as in ἐν-επίμπλασαν.

796. N. Ὀνίνημι (of uncertain formation) is perhaps for ὀν-ονη-μι, by reduplication from stem ὀνα-.

797. Those of the Fifth Class are

1. Verbs in νῦμι, which add νυ (after a vowel, ννυ) to the verb stem in the present (608). These are all inflected like δείκνῦμι (506), and, except σβέννῦμι, *quench* (803, 1), they have no Attic μι-forms except in the present and imperfect. The following belong to this class: —

(Stems in α), κερά-ννῦμι, κρεμά-ννῦμι. πετά-ννῦμι, σκεδά-ννῦμι; — (stems in ε for εσ), ἕ-ννῦμι, κορέ-ννῦμι, σβέ-ννῦμι; — (stems in ω), ζώ-ννῦμι, ῥώ-ννῦμι, στρώ-ννῦμι; — (consonant stems), ἄγ-νῦμι, ἄρ-νυμαι, δείκ-νῦμι, εἴργ-νῦμι, ζεύγ-νῦμι, ἀπο-κτίν-νῦμι (κτείνω), μίγ-νῦμι, οἴγ-νῦμι (in compos.), ὀλ-λῦμι, ὄμ-νῦμι, ὀμόργ-νῦμι, ὀρ-νῦμι, πήγ-νῦμι (παγ-), πτάρ-νυμαι, ῥήγ-νῦμι (ῥηγ-), στόρ-νῦμι, φράγ-νῦμι. See these in the Catalogue, and also Ionic or poetic (chiefly Homeric) forms under αἴνυμαι, ἄχνυμαι, γάνυμαι, δαίνῦμι, καίνυμαι, κίνυμαι, ὀρέγ-νῦμι, τάνυμαι (see τείνω), τίνυμαι (see τίνω).

2. Verbs in νημι (chiefly epic), which add να to the verb stem in the present (609). These are δάμνημι, κίρνημι, κρήμνημι, μάρναμαι, πέρνημι, πίλναμαι, πίτνημι, σκίδνημι or κίδνημι. Many of these have also forms in ναω. (See the Catalogue.)

798. II. *Second Aorists of the μι-Form.* The only second aorists formed from verbs in μι are those of ἵημι (810), of ἵστημι, τίθημι, and δίδωμι (506), of σβέννῦμι (803, 1); with ἐπριάμην (505); also the irregular ὠνήμην (later ὠνάμην), of ὀνίνημι, and ἐπλήμην (poetic) of πίμπλημι.

See also Homeric aorist middle forms of μίγνῦμι, ὄρνῦμι, and πήγνῦμι, in the Catalogue.

799. The second aorists of this form belonging to verbs in ω are the following: —

Ἁλίσκομαι (ἁλ-), *be taken:* ἑάλων or ἥλων, *was taken,* ἁλῶ, ἁλοίην, ἁλῶναι, ἁλούς. (See 803, 2.)

Βαίνω (βα-), *go:* ἔβην, βῶ, βαίην, βῆθι (also βᾶ in comp.), βῆναι, βάς. Hom. βάτην for ἐβήτην.

Βιόω (βιο-), *live:* ἐβίων, βιῶ, βιῴην (irregular), βιῶναι, βιούς. (Hom. imper. βιώτω.)

Γηράσκω (γηρα-), *grow old,* 2 aor. inf. γηρᾶναι (poet.), Hom. part. γηράς.

Γιγνώσκω (γνο-), *know:* ἔγνων, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶθι, γνῶναι, γνούς.

Διδράσκω (δρα-), *run:* ἔδρᾱν, ἔδρᾱς, ἔδρᾱ, etc., subj. δρῶ, δρᾷς, δρᾷ, etc., opt. δραίην, δρᾶναι, δράς. Hdt. ἔδρην, δρῆναι, δράς. Only in composition. (See 801.)

Δύω (δυ-), *enter:* ἔδῦν, *entered* (506), δύω, (for opt. see 744), δῦθι, δῦναι, δύς.

Κτείνω (κτεν-, κτα-), *kill:* act. (poetic) ἔκτᾰν, ἔκτᾰς, ἔκτᾰ, ἔκτᾰμεν (3 pl. ἔκτᾰν, subj. κτέωμεν, inf. κτάμεναι, κτάμεν, Hom.), κτάς. Mid. (Hom.) ἐκτάμην, *was killed,* κτάσθαι, κτάμενος.

Πέτομαι (πτα-, πτε-), *fly:* act. (poetic) ἔπτην, (πτῶ, late), πταίην (πτῆθι, πτῆναι, late), πτάς. Mid. ἐπτάμην, πτάσθαι, πτάμενος.

[Τλάω] (τλα-), *endure:* ἔτλην, τλῶ, τλαίην, τλῆθι, τλῆναι, τλάς.

Φθάνω (φθα-), *anticipate:* ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς.

Φύω (φυ-), *produce:* ἔφῦν, *was produced,* am. φύω, φῦναι, φύς (like ἔδῦν).

Add to these the single forms, ἀποσκλῆναι, of ἀποσκέλλω, *dry up,* σχές, imperat. of ἔχω, *have,* πῖθι, imperat. of πίνω, *drink,* and epic forms of ξυμβάλλω (800, 1) and of κιγχάνω (κιχάνω).

800. 1. Some poetic (chiefly Homeric) second aorists of the μι-form in ημην, ιμην, and υμην are formed from stems in α, ι, and υ belonging to verbs in ω. *E.g.*

Βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw,* 2 aor. act. (ἔβλην) ξυμ-βλήτην (dual); mid. (ἐβλήμην) ἔβλητο; φθίνω (φθι-), *waste,* 2 a. m. ἐφθί-μην; σεύω (συ-), *urge,* ἐσσύμην (in Attic poets ἔσυτο, σύμενος); χέω (χυ-), *pour,* ἐχύμην, χύμενος.

See these verbs in the Catalogue. For other Homeric aorists see ἄω, ἀπαυράω, βιβρώσκω, κλύω, κτίζω, λύω, οὐτάω, πελάζω, πλώω, πνέω, πτήσσω.

2. Some are formed from consonant stems, with the simple ending μην. *E.g.*

Ἄλλομαι (ἀλ-), *leap*, 2 a. m. (ἄλ-μην) ἄλσο, ἄλτο; δέχομαι (δεχ-), *receive*, (ἐδέγ-μην) δέκτο; (ἐλέγ-μην) ἔλεκτο, *laid himself to rest* (see stem λεχ-).

Besides these, see ἀραρίσκω, γέντο, *grasped*, πάλλω, πέρθω.

3. For the inflection, see 803, 3.

801. N. Second aorists in ην or αμην from stems in α are inflected like ἔστην or ἐπριάμην; but ἐδρᾶν substitutes ᾱ (after ρ) for η, and ἔκτᾱν is irregular.

802. 1. The second aorists active of τίθημι, ἵημι, and δίδωμι have the short vowel (ε or ο) of the stem (678; 755) in the indicative (dual and plural) and imperative (εἶτον, εἶμεν, etc., being augmented): in the infinitive they have θεῖναι, εἶναι, and δοῦναι, and in the second person of the imperative θές, ἕς, and δός.

2. As these tenses have no forms for the indicative singular, this is supplied by the irregular first aorists ἔθηκα, ἧκα, and ἔδωκα (670); so that the actual aorist indicative active is as follows:—

ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε, ἔθετον, ἐθέτην, ἔθεμεν, ἔθετε, ἔθεσαν.
ἧκα, ἧκας, ἧκε, εἶτον, εἴτην, εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.
ἔδωκα, ἔδωκας, ἔδωκε, ἔδοτον, ἐδότην, ἔδομεν, ἔδοτε, ἔδοσαν.

803. 1. The two other second aorists active from stems in ε are ἔσβην, *went out* (σβέννῡμι, *quench*), inflected like ἔστην, and ἀποσκλῆναι, *dry up* (σκέλλω). See 797, 1; 799.

2. The other second aorists, from stem in ο, are inflected like ἔγνων, as follows:—

Indic. ἔγνων, ἔγνως, ἔγνω, ἔγνωτον, ἐγνώτην, ἔγνωμεν, ἔγνωτε, ἔγνωσαν. *Subj.* γνῶ (like δῶ). *Opt.* γνοίην (like δοίην). *Imper.* γνῶθι, γνώτω, γνῶτον, γνώτων, γνῶτε, γνόντων (755). *Infin.* γνῶναι. *Partic.* γνούς (like δούς).

3. The second aorists ὠνήμην and ἐπλήμην (798), and the poetic aorists in ημην, ιμην, and υμην (800, 1) or in μην from consonant stems (800, 2), are inflected like the pluperfect middle (698).

804. III. *Second Perfects and Pluperfects of the μι-Form.* The following verbs have forms of this class in Attic Greek, most of them even in prose: —

Ἵστημι (στα-); see 508 (paradigm). For Ionic forms of the participle, see 773.

Βαίνω (βα-), *go;* poetic 2 pf. βεβᾶσι (Hom. βεβάασι), subj. βεβῶσι, inf. βεβάναι (Hom. βεβάμεν), part. βεβώς (Hom. βεβαώς, βεβαυῖα); 2 plup. (Hom. βέβασαν).

Γίγνομαι (γεν-, γα-), *become,* 2 pf. γέγονα, *am;* (Hom. 2 pf. γεγάασι, 2 plup. dual γεγάτην, inf. γεγάμεν, part. γεγαώς, γεγαυῖα), Att. γεγώς, γεγῶσα (poetic).

Θνῄσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die;* 2 pf. τέθνατον, τέθναμεν, τεθνᾶσι, opt. τεθναίην, imper. τέθναθι, τεθνάτω, inf. τεθνάναι (Hom. τεθνάμεναι or τεθνάμεν), part. τεθνεώς (773), τεθνεῶσα (Hom. τεθνηώς, with τεθνηυίης), 2 plup. ἐτέθνασαν.

Δείδω (δει-, δι-), epic in pres., *fear,* Attic 2 pf. δέδια, δέδιας, δέδιε, plur. δέδιμεν, δέδιτε, δεδίασι; 2 plup. ἐδεδίειν, ἐδεδίσαν; subj. δεδίῃ, δεδίωσι, opt. δεδιείη, imper. δέδιθι, inf. δεδιέναι, part. δεδιώς. (Hom. 2 pf. δείδια, δείδιας, δείδιε, pl. δείδιμεν, imper. δείδιθι, δείδιτε, inf. δειδίμεν, part. δειδιώς; plup. ἐδείδιμεν, ἐδείδισαν, rarely δείδιε (777, 4).

[Εἴκω] (εἰκ-, ἰκ-), 2 pf. ἔοικα, *seem;* also 2 pf. ἔοιγμεν, εἴξᾱσι (for ἐοίκᾱσι), inf. εἰκέναι, part. εἰκώς (Hom. 2 pf. ἔϊκτον, 2 plup. ἐΐκτην), used with the regular forms of ἔοικα, ἐώκη (see Catalogue).

Οἶδα (ἰδ-), *know;* see 820 (paradigm).

See also poetic, chiefly Homeric, forms under the following verbs in the Catalogue: ἀνώγω, βιβρώσκω, ἐγείρω, ἔρχομαι, κράζω, μαίομαι, πάσχω, πείθω, πίπτω, [τλάω], φύω, and stem (δα-).

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE MI-FORM.

805. The verbs εἰμί, *be,* εἶμι, *go,* ἵημι, *send,* φημί, *say,* ἧμαι, *sit,* κεῖμαι, *lie,* and the second perfect οἶδα, *know,* are thus inflected.

806.　　1. εἰμί (stem ἐσ-, Latin *es-se*), *be.*

PRESENT.

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.
Sing.	1.	εἰμί	ὦ	εἴην	
	2.	εἶ	ᾖς	εἴης	ἴσθι
	3.	ἐστί	ᾖ	εἴη	ἔστω
Dual	2.	ἐστόν	ἦτον	εἶτον or εἴητον	ἔστον
	3.	ἐστόν	ἦτον	εἴτην or εἰήτην	ἔστων
Plur.	1.	ἐσμέν	ὦμεν	εἶμεν or εἴημεν	
	2.	ἐστέ	ἦτε	εἶτε or εἴητε	ἔστε
	3.	εἰσί	ὦσι	εἶεν or εἴησαν	ἔστων, ἔστωσαν, ὄντων

Infin. εἶναι. *Partic.* ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν, gen. ὄντος, οὔσης, etc.
Verbal Adjective, ἐστέος (συν-εστέον).

		IMPERFECT.		FUTURE.		
		Indicative.	*Indicative.*	*Optative.*	*Infinitive.*
Sing.	1.	ἦ or ἦν	ἔσομαι	ἐσοίμην	ἔσεσθαι
	2.	ἦσθα	ἔσει, ἔσῃ	ἔσοιο	
	3.	ἦν	ἔσται	ἔσοιτο	
Dual	2.	ἦστον or ἦτον	ἔσεσθον	ἔσοισθον	*Partic.*
	3.	ἤστην or ἤτην	ἔσεσθον	ἐσοίσθην	ἐσόμενος
Plur.	1.	ἦμεν	ἐσόμεθα	ἐσοίμεθα	
	2.	ἦτε or ἦστε	ἔσεσθε	ἔσοισθε	
	3.	ἦσαν	ἔσονται	ἔσοιντο	

2. Εἰμί is for ἐσ-μι (footnote on 556, 5), εἶ for ἐσ-σί (ἐσι), for ἐστί see 556, 1; ὤ is for ἔω (ἐσ-ω), εἴην for ἐσ-ιη-ν), εἶναι for ἐσ-ναι, ὤν for ἔων (ἐσ-ων). 3. For the accent, see 141, 3 and 144, 5. The participle ὤν keeps its accent in composition, as παρών, παροῦσα, παρόντος, etc.; so ἔσται (for ἔσεται), as παρέσται.

807. DIALECTS. 1. *Present Indic.* Aeolic ἔμμι, the most primitive form, nearest to ἐσ-μι (806, 2). Hom. ἐσσί and εἶς (for εἶ), εἰμέν (for ἐσμέν), ἔασι. Hdt. εἶς and εἰμέν. Doric ἠμί, ἐσσί, εἰμέν and εἰμές (older ἠμέν), ἐντί (for εἰσί).

2. *Imperfect.* Hom. ἦα, ἔα, ἔον; ἔηθα, ἦεν, ἔην, ἤην; ἔσαν (for ἦσαν). Hdt. ἔα, ἔας, ἔατε. Ionic (iterative) ἔσκον. Later ἦς for ἦσθα. Doric 3 sing. ἦς, 1 pl. ἦμες. 3. *Future.* Hom. ἔσσομαι, etc., with ἐσσεῖται and ἔσεται; Dor. ἐσσῇ, ἐσσεῖται, ἐσσοῦνται.

4. *Subj.* Ionic ἔω, ἔης, ἔη (ἔῃσι, ἦσι), etc., ἔωσι; Hom. also εἴω. 5. *Opt.* Ionic ἔοις, ἔοι. 6. *Imper.* Hom. ἔσ-σο (a regular middle form). 7. *Infin.* Hom. ἔμμεναι, ἔμεναι, ἔμεν, ἔμμεν; Dor. ἦμεν or εἶμεν; lyric ἔμμεν. 8. *Partic.* Ionic and Doric ἐών.

808.   1. εἶμι (stem ἰ-, Latin *i-re*), *go.*

PRESENT.

		Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*	*Optative.*	*Imperative.*
Sing.	1.	εἶμι	ἴω	ἴοιμι or ἰοίην	
	2.	εἶ	ἴῃς	ἴοις	ἴθι
	3.	εἶσι	ἴῃ	ἴοι	ἴτω
Dual	2.	ἴτον	ἴητον	ἴοιτον	ἴτον
	3.	ἴτον	ἴητον	ἰοίτην	ἴτων
Plur.	1.	ἴμεν	ἴωμεν	ἴοιμεν	
	2.	ἴτε	ἴητε	ἴοιτε	ἴτε
	3.	ἴασι	ἴωσι	ἴοιεν	ἰόντων, ἴτων, or ἴτωσαν

Infin. ἰέναι.   *Partic.* ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν, gen. ἰόντος, ἰούσης, etc.
Verbal Adjectives, ἰτός, ἰτέος, ἰητέος.

IMPERFECT.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1.	ἦα or ἦειν		ἦμεν
2.	ἦεις or ἦεισθα	ἦτον	ἦτε
3.	ἦει or ἦειν	ἤτην	ἦσαν or ἤεσαν

Imperfect forms ἦειμεν and ἦειτε are rare and doubted.

2. In compounds the participle ἰών keeps the accent of the simple form; as παριών, παριοῦσα, παριόντος, παριοῦσι. (See 806, 3.)

3. The present εἶμι generally (always in Attic) has a future sense, *shall go*, taking the place of a future of ἔρχομαι, whose future ἐλεύσομαι is rarely (or never) used in Attic prose.

809. DIALECTS. 1. *Present Indic.* Hom. εἶσθα for εἶ. 2. *Imperf.* Hom. 1 p. ἤϊα, ἤϊον, 3 p. ἤϊε, ἤϊε, ἴε; dual ἴτην; pl. 1 p. ἤομεν, 3 p. ἤϊον, ἤϊσαν (ἤσαν), ἴσαν. Hdt. ἤϊα, ἤϊε, ἤϊσαν. 3. *Subj.* Hom. ἴησθα, ἴησι. 4. *Opt.* Hom. ἰείη (for ἴοι). 5. *Infin.* Hom. ἴ-μεναι, or ἴ-μεν (for ἰ-έναι), rarely ἴμμεναι.

6. *Future,* Hom. εἴσομαι; *Aorist,* Hom. εἰσάμην or ἐεισάμην.

810.   1. ἵημι (stem ἑ-), *send.*

ACTIVE.

PRESENT.

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	
Sing.	1.	ἵημι	ἱῶ	ἱείην		
	2.	ἵης	ἱῇς	ἱείης	ἵει	*Infin.*
	3.	ἵησι	ἱῇ	ἱείη	ἱέτω	ἱέναι
Dual	2.	ἵετον	ἱῆτον	ἱεῖτον or ἱείητον	ἵετον	
	3.	ἵετον	ἱῆτον	ἱείτην or ἱειήτην	ἱέτων	*Partic.*
Plur.	1.	ἵεμεν	ἱῶμεν	ἱεῖμεν or ἱείημεν		ἱείς,
	2.	ἵετε	ἱῆτε	ἱεῖτε or ἱείητε	ἵετε	ἱεῖσα, ἱέν
	3.	ἱᾶσι	ἱῶσι	ἱεῖεν or ἱείησαν	ἱέντων or ἱέτωσαν	

IMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	ἵην
	2.	ἵεις
	3.	ἵει

Dual 2. ἵετον   *Future,* ἥσω, etc., regular.
      3. ἱέτην   *First Aorist,* ἧκα, ἧκας, ἧκε, only
Plur. 1. ἵεμεν   in indic. (802).
      2. ἵετε   *Perfect* (in composition), εἷκα,
      3. ἵεσαν   etc., regular.

SECOND AORIST (generally in composition).

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	
Sing.	1.	——(802)	ὦ	εἴην		*Infin.*
	2.	——	ᾖς	εἴης	ἷς	εἶναι
	3.	——	ᾖ	εἴη	ἴτω	
Dual	2.	εἶτον	ἦτον	εἶτον or εἴητον	ἶτον	*Partic.*
	3.	εἴτην	ἦτον	εἴτην or εἰήτην	ἴτων	εἴς, εἶσα,
Plur.	1.	εἶμεν	ὦμεν	εἶμεν or εἴημεν		ἔν
	2.	εἶτε	ἦτε	εἶτε or εἴητε	ἶτε	
	3.	εἶσαν	ὦσι	εἶεν or εἴησαν	ἴντων or ἴτωσαν	

MIDDLE.

PRESENT.

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	
Sing.	1.	ἵεμαι	ἱῶμαι	ἱείμην		*Infin.*
	2.	ἵεσαι	ἱῇ	ἱεῖο	ἵεσο	ἵεσθαι
	3.	ἵεται	ἱῆται	ἱεῖτο	ἱέσθω	
Dual	2.	ἵεσθον	ἱῆσθον	ἱεῖσθον	ἵεσθον	
	3.	ἵεσθον	ἱῆσθον	ἱείσθην	ἱέσθων	*Partic.*
Plur.	1.	ἱέμεθα	ἱώμεθα	ἱείμεθα		ἱέμενος
	2.	ἵεσθε	ἱῆσθε	ἱεῖσθε	ἵεσθε	
	3.	ἵενται	ἱῶνται	ἱεῖντο	ἱέσθων or ἱέσθωσαν	

IMPERFECT.

Sing.	1.	ἱέμην
	2.	ἵεσο
	3.	ἵετο
Dual	2.	ἵεσθον
	3.	ἱέσθην
Plur.	1.	ἱέμεθα
	2.	ἵεσθε
	3.	ἵεντο

Future (in composition), ἥσομαι, etc., regular.

First Aorist (in composition), ἡκάμην (only in indic.), 670.

Perfect (in composition), εἷμαι. *Imper.* εἷσθω. *Infin.* εἷσθαι. *Partic.* εἱμένος.

SECOND AORIST (generally in composition).

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	
Sing.	1.	εἴμην	ὦμαι	εἴμην		
	2.	εἶσο	ᾗ	εἶο	οὖ	*Infin.*
	3.	εἶτο	ἧται	εἶτο	ἔσθω	ἔσθαι
Dual	2.	εἶσθον	ἧσθον	εἶσθον	ἔσθον	
	3.	εἴσθην	ἧσθον	εἴσθην	ἔσθων	*Partic.*
Plur.	1.	εἴμεθα	ὤμεθα	εἴμεθα		ἔμενος
	2.	εἶσθε	ἧσθε	εἶσθε	ἔσθε	
	3.	εἶντο	ὦνται	εἶντο	ἔσθων or ἔσθωσαν	

Aorist Passive (in composition), εἴθην. Subj. ἑθῶ. Partic. ἑθείς.
  Future Passive (in composition), ἑθήσομαι.
  Verbal Adjectives (in composition), ἑτός, ἑτέος.

2. The imperfect active of ἀφίημι is ἀφίην or ἠφίην (544). The optatives ἀφίοιτε and ἀφίοιεν, for ἀφιεῖτε and ἀφιεῖεν, and πρόοιτο, πρόοισθε, and πρόοιντο (also accented προοῖτο, etc.), for προεῖτο, προεῖσθε, and προεῖντο, sometimes occur. For similar forms of τίθημι, see 741.

811. DIALECTS. 1. Hom. ἵημι (with initial ῑ); imp. ἵειν for ἵην; 1 aor. ἕηκα for ἧκα; 2 aor. ἕσαν, ἕμην, ἕντο, by omission of aug-ment, for εἶσαν, εἴμην, εἶντο; infin. ἕμεν for εἶναι. In ἀνίημι, Hom. fut. ἀνέσω, aor. ἄνεσα.

2. Hdt. perf. mid. ἀν-έωνται for ἀν-εῖνται, and perf. pass. partic. με-μετ-ι-μένος, for μεθ-ειμένος, *summoned.*

812.   φημί (stem φα-), *say.*

PRES.	IMPERF.	
φημί	ἔφην	*Subj.* φῶ, φῇς, φῇ, etc.
φής or φῄς	ἔφησθα or ἔφης	*Opt.* φαίην, φαίης, etc.
φησί	ἔφη	*Imper.* φαθί or φάθι, φάτω,
φατόν	ἔφατον	etc.
φατόν	ἐφάτην	*Infin.* φάναι.
φαμέν	ἔφαμεν	*Partic.* φάς, φᾶσα, φάν, — in
φατέ	ἔφατε	Attic prose φάσκων is used.
φᾶσί	ἔφασαν	

Future, φήσω, φήσειν, φήσων.
  Aorist, ἔφησα, φήσω, φήσαιμι, φῆσαι, φήσᾱς.
  Verbal Adjectives, φατός, φατέος.

A perfect passive imperative (3 pers.) πεφάσθω occurs.

813. Dialects. 1. *Present. Ind.* Doric φᾱμί, φᾱτί, φαντί; Hom. φῆσθα for φῄς. *Infin.* poet. φάμεν.

Imperfect. Hom. φῆν, φῆς or φῆσθα, φῆ (Doric ἔφᾱ and φᾶ), ἔφαν and φάν (for ἔφασαν and φάσαν).

Aorist. Doric φᾶσε for ἔφησε.

2. Homer has some middle forms of φημί; *pres. imper.* φάο, φάσθω, φάσθε; *infin.* φάσθαι; *partic.* φάμενος; *imperf.* ἐφάμην or φάμην, ἔφατο or φάτο, ἔφαντο and φάντα. Doric *fut.* φάσομαι. These all have an active sense.

814.   ἧμαι (stem ἡσ-), *sit.*

(Chiefly poetic in simple form : in Attic prose κάθ-ημαι is generally used.)

Present. Indic. ἧμαι, ἧσαι, ἧσται; ἧσθον; ἥμεθα, ἧσθε, ἧνται. *Imper.* ἧσο, ἥσθω, etc. *Infin.* ἧσθαι. *Partic.* ἥμενος.

Imperfect. ἥμην, ἧσο, ἧστο; ἧσθον, ἥσθην; ἥμεθα, ἧσθε, ἧντο.

815. Κάθημαι is thus inflected : —

Present. Indic. κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται; κάθησθον; καθήμεθα, κάθησθε, κάθηνται. *Subj.* καθῶμαι, καθῇ, καθῆται, etc. *Opt.* καθοίμην, καθοῖο, καθοῖτο, etc. *Imper.* κάθησο (in comedy, κάθου), καθήσθω, etc. *Infin.* καθῆσθαι. *Partic.* καθήμενος.

Imperfect. ἐκαθήμην, ἐκάθησο, ἐκάθητο, etc., also καθήμην, καθῆσο, καθῆστο and καθῆτο, etc.

816. N. The σ of the stem is dropped except before ται and το, and in κάθη-ται and (ἐ)κάθη-το even there. The middle endings added directly to a consonant stem or to a long vowel or diphthong (as in κεῖμαι) give the present and imperfect the appearance of a perfect and pluperfect (803, 3).

817. Dialects. Homer has εἵαται, rarely ἕαται, for ἧνται; and εἵατο, rarely ἕατο, for ἧντο. Hdt. has κατέαται and κατέατο.

818.   κεῖμαι (stem κει-, κε-), *lie.*

Present. Indic. κεῖμαι, κεῖσαι, κεῖται; κεῖσθον; κείμεθα, κεῖσθε, κεῖνται. *Subj.* and *Opt.* These forms occur: κέηται, δια-κέησθε, κέοιτο, προσ-κέοιντο. *Imper.* κεῖσο, κείσθω, etc. *Infin.* κεῖσθαι. *Partic.* κείμενος.

Imperfect. ἐκείμην, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο; ἔκεισθον, ἐκείσθην; ἐκείμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο.

Future. κείσομαι, regular.

819. DIALECTS. Homer has κέαται, κείαται, and κέονται, for κεῖνται; κέσκετο (iterative) for ἔκειτο; κέατο and κείατο for ἔκειντο; subj. κῆται. Hdt. has κέεται, κεέσθω, κέεσθαι, and ἐκέετο, for κεῖται, etc.; and always κέαται and ἐκέατο for κεῖνται and ἔκειντο.

820.   οἶδα (stem ἰδ-), *know.*

(Οἶδα is a second perfect of the stem ἰδ-: see εἶδον in the Catalogue, and 804.)

SECOND PERFECT.

		Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*	*Optative.*	*Imperative.*
Sing.	1.	οἶδα	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην	
	2.	οἶσθα	εἰδῇς	εἰδείης	ἴσθι
	3.	οἶδε	εἰδῇ	εἰδείη	ἴστω
Dual	2.	ἴστον	etc.	etc.	ἴστον
	3.	ἴστον	regular	regular	ἴστων
Plur.	1.	ἴσμεν			
	2.	ἴστε			ἴστε
	3.	ἴσασι			ἴστων or ἴστωσαν

Infin. εἰδέναι.   *Partic.* εἰδώς, εἰδυῖα, εἰδός, gen. εἰδότος, εἰδυίας (335).

SECOND PLUPERFECT.

	Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
1.	ᾔδη or ᾔδειν		ᾖσμεν
2.	ᾔδησθα or ᾔδεισθα	ᾖστον	ᾖστε
3.	ᾔδει(ν)	ᾔστην	ᾖσαν or ᾔδεσαν

Future, εἴσομαι etc., regular.   *Verbal Adjective,* ἰστέος.

821. DIALECTS. 1. The Ionic occasionally has the regular forms οἶδας, οἴδαμεν, οἴδασι; and very often ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν. Ionic fut. εἰδήσω (rare and doubtful in Attic).

2. Ionic ᾔδεα, ᾔδεε, ᾔδέατε, Hom. ἠείδης and ᾔδης. ᾔείδη, ἴσαν, in pluperfect. The Attic poets rarely have ᾔδεμεν and ᾔδετε (like ᾔδεσαν).

3. Hom. εἴδομεν etc., for εἰδῶμεν in subj.; ἴδμεναι and ἴδμεν in infin.; ἰδυῖα for εἰδυῖα in the participle.

4. Aeolic Boeotian ἴττω for ἴστω in imperative.

5. For Doric ἴσαμι (= οἶδα), see Catalogue.

PART III.

———◆———

FORMATION OF WORDS.

822. (*Simple and Compound Words.*) A *simple* word is formed from a single stem; as λόγος (stem λεγ-), *speech*, γράφω (γραφ-), *write*. A *compound* word is formed by combining two or more stems; as λογο-γράφος (λογο-, γραφ-), *speech-writer;* ἀκρό-πολις, *citadel* (*upper city*).

FORMATION OF SIMPLE WORDS.

823. (*Primitives and Denominatives.*) (*a*) Nouns or adjectives formed directly from a root (153) or from a verb stem are called *primitives;* as ἀρχή (stem ἀρχᾱ-), *beginning*, from ἀρχ-, stem of ἄρχω; γραφεύς (γραφευ-), *writer*, γραφίς (γραφιδ-), *style* (for writing), γραμμή (γραμμᾱ- for γραφ-μᾱ-), *line* (828), γράμμα (γραμματ-), *written document*, γραφικός (γραφικο-), *able to write*, all from γραφ-, stem of γράφω, *write;* ποιη-τής, *poet* (*maker*), ποίη-σις, *poesy* (*making*), ποίη-μα, *poem*, ποιη-τικός, *able to make*, from ποιε-, stem of ποιέω, *make.* So δίκη (δικᾱ-), *justice*, from the root δικ-; κακός, *bad*, from κακ-.

824. Nouns, adjectives, and verbs formed from the stems of nouns or adjectives, are called *denominatives;* as βασι-λείᾱ, *kingdom*, from βασιλε(υ)- (263); ἀρχαῖος, *ancient*, from ἀρχᾱ- (stem of ἀρχή); δικαιοσύνη, *justice*, from δικαιο-; τῑμά-ω, *honor*, from τῑμᾱ-, stem of the noun τῑμή.

825. N. (1) The name *verbal* is often applied to primitive words, because generally their root or stem actually occurs as a verb stem. This, however, does not show that the noun or adjective is *derived from the verb*, but merely that both have the same root or stem. Thus the root γραφ- contains only the general idea *write*, not as yet developed into a noun, adjective, or verb. By adding ᾱ it becomes γραφᾱ-,

184

the stem of γραφή, *a writing*, which stem generally appears as γραφᾱ- in the plural, and is modified by case-endings to γραφᾱ-ί, γραφά-ς, etc. (See 168; 170.) By adding the thematic vowel %⁄ (561, 1), γράφ- is developed into γραφ%⁄-, the present stem of the verb γράφω, *write*, which is modified by personal endings to γράφο-μεν, *we write*, γράφε-τε, *you write*, etc.

(2) Even a noun or adjective derived from the stem of a denomina- tive verb is called primitive; as αὐλητής, *flute-player*, from αὐλε-, the stem of αὐλέω, *play the flute*; the latter, however, is formed from the stem of αὐλό-ς, *flute* (829).

826. (*Suffixes.*) Roots or stems are developed into new stems by the addition of syllables (not themselves stems) called *suffixes*.   Thus, in the examples in 823, final α- in ἀρχᾱ-, ευ- in γραφευ-, ιδ- in γραφιδ-, μα- in γραμμα-, ματ- in γραμματ-, ικο- in γραφικο-, etc. are suffixes.

827. N. Rarely a noun stem has no suffix, and is identical with the verb stem; as in φύλαξ, *guard*, from stem φυλακ-, seen also in φυλάσσω, *I guard* (580); φλόξ (φλογ-), *flame*, from same stem as φλέγ-ω (831).

828. N. The final consonant of a stem is subject to the same eu- phonic changes before a suffix as before an ending; as in γράμ-μα for γραφ-μα, λέξις for λεγ-σις, δικασ-τής for δικαδ-της. (See 71; 74; 75.)

829. N. A final vowel of the stem may be contracted with a vowel of the suffix; as in ἀρχαῖος, *ancient*, from ἀρχα- and ιο-ς (850). But such a vowel is sometimes dropped; as in οὐράν-ιος, *heavenly*, from οὐρανο- and ιο-ς, βασιλ-ικός, *kingly*, from βασιλε(υ)- and ικο-ς; εὔνο-ια, *good-will*, from εὐνοο- and ια (842).

A final stem vowel is sometimes changed; especially from o to ε in denominatives, as in οἰκέ-ω, *dwell* (οἶκο-ς, *house*), οἰκέ-της, *house-servant*, and οἰκεῖος (οἰκε-ιος), *domestic* ; — sometimes from ᾱ to ω, as in στρατιώ- της, *soldier* (στρατιά-), Σικελιώ-της, *Sicilian Greek* (Σικελιᾱ-); — some- times from ᾱ to η, as in ὑλή-εις, *woody*, from ὕλη (ὑλᾱ-).

830. N. (1) Many vowel stems (especially verb stems) lengthen their final vowel before a consonant of the suffix, as in verbs (635); as ποίη-μα, ποίη-σις, ποιη-τικός, ποιη-τής, from ποιε-.

(2) Many add σ before μ and τ of a suffix, as in the perfect and aorist passive (640); as κελευ-σ-τής, *commander*, κέλευ-σ-μα, *command*, from κελευ- (κελεύω), κεκέλευ-σ-μαι.

(3) Others add θ, as σταθ-μός, *station*, from στα- (ἵστημι).

(4) Others drop a final consonant, as σωφρο-σύνη, *temperance*, from σωφρον-.

831. N. In many nouns and adjectives, especially those in ος and η, the interior vowel of the stem is lengthened or otherwise modified, as in the second perfect (643; 644). A change of ε to ο (ει and ευ to οι and ου) is especially common (31). Thus λήθη, *forgetfulness*, from λαθ- (cf. λέληθα); γόνος, *offspring*, from γεν- (cf. γέγονα); λοιπός, *remaining*, from λειπ- (cf. λέλοιπα) ; στοργή, *affection*, from στεργ- (cf. ἔστοργα); πομπή, *sending*, from πεμπ- (cf. πέπομφα) ; τρόπος, *turn*, from τρεπ-; φλόξ, *flame*, gen. φλογός, from φλεγ- ; σπουδή, *haste*, from σπευ-. So also in adverbs; see συλ-λήβ-δην (λαβ-): see 860, 2.

I. FORMATION OF NOUNS.

PRIMITIVE NOUNS.

832. The simplest and most common suffixes in nouns are o-
(nom. os or ον) and ᾱ- (nom. a or η). Nouns thus formed have
a great variety of meanings. The change of ε to o (831) is here
regular. *E.g.*

Λόγο-ς (λογ-ο-), *speech*, from λεγ-, stem of λέγω (831); τρόπος,
turn, from τρεπ- (stem of τρέπω, *turn*); στόλος, *expedition*, and
στολή, *equipment*, from στελ- (stem of στέλλω, *send*); μάχ-η (μαχ-α-),
battle, from μαχ- (stem of μάχομαι, *fight*).

833. (*Agent.*) 1. The following suffixes denote the *agent*: —

ευ- (nom. εύς): γραφ-εύ-ς, *writer*, from γραφ- (γράφω); γον-εύ-ς,
parent, from γεν-.

τηρ- (nom. τήρ): σωτήρ, *saviour*, from σω- (σώω, σώζω, *save*).

τορ- (nom. τωρ): ῥήτωρ, *orator*, from ῥε- (ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, *shall say*).

τα- (nom. της): ποιητής, *poet* (*maker*), from ποιε- (ποιέω); ὀρχη-
σ-τής, *dancer*, from ὀρχε- (ὀρχέομαι, *dance*). (See 830, 1, 2.)

2. To these correspond the following feminine forms: —

τειρα- (nom. τειρᾰ): σώτειρα, fem. of σωτήρ.

τριᾱ- (nom. τριᾰ): ποιήτρια, *poetess*; ὀρχήστρια, *dancing-girl*.

τριδ- (nom. τρίς): ὀρχηστρίς, *dancing-girl*, gen. -ίδος.

τιδ- (nom. τις): προφῆτις, *prophetess*; οἰκέτις, *female servant*.

3. Verbals in τηρ and τρις are oxytone: those in τωρ, τρια, and
τειρα have recessive accent (110, 4).

834. (*Action.*) These suffixes denote *action*: —

τι- (nom. τις, fem.): πίσ-τις, *belief*, from πιθ- (πείθω, *believe*).

σι- (nom. σις, fem.): λύ-σις, *loosing*, from λυ- (λύω).

σιᾱ- (nom. σιᾱ, fem.): δοκιμα-σίᾱ, *testing* (δοκιμάζω, *test*).

μο- (nom. μός, masc.): ὀδυρμός, *wailing* (ὀδύρ-ομαι, *wail*); σπασ-
μός, *spasm* (σπά-ω, *draw*); ῥυθμός (830, 3), *rhythm* (ῥέω, *flow*, stem
ῥυ-). (See 574.)

835. N. The suffix μᾱ- (nom μη, fem.) has the same force as simple
ᾱ-(832); as γνώμη, *knowledge* (γνω-); ὀδμή, *odor* (ὄζω, ὀδ-).

836. N. From stems in ευ (εϝ) of verbs in ευω come nouns in εἰᾱ
denoting action; as βασιλείᾱ, *kingly power*, *kingdom*, παιδείᾱ, *education*.
For feminines in εἰᾱ of nouns in ευς, see 841.

837. (*Result.*) These suffixes denote the *result* of an action: —

ματ- (nom. μα, neut.): πρᾶγ-μα, *thing*, *act*, from πρᾱγ- (πράσσω,
do); ῥῆμα, *saying* (*thing said*), from ῥε- (fut. ἐρῶ); τμῆ-μα, *section*,
gen. τμήματος, from τμε-, τεμ- (τέμνω, *cut*).

εσ- (nom. ος, neut.): λάχος (λαχεσ-), *lot*, from λαχ- (λαγχάνω, *gain by lot*); ἔθος (ἐθεσ-), *custom*, from ἐθ- (εἴωθα, *am accustomed*); γένος (γενεσ-), *race*, from γεν- (γί-γον-α, 831).

In some primitives this suffix εσ- denotes *quality*; as βάθος (βαθεσ-), *depth* (from root βαθ-); βάρος (βαρεσ-), *weight* (from root βαρ-); θάλπος (θαλπεσ-), *heat* (θάλπ-ω, *warm*).

.838. (*Means* or *Instrument*.) This is denoted by

τρο- (nom. τρον, Latin *trum*): ἄρο-τρον, *plough*, *aratrum*, from ἀρο- (ἀρόω, *plough*); λύ-τρον, *ransom*, from λυ- (λύω); λοῦ-τρον, *bath*, from λου- (λούω, *wash*).

839. N. The feminine in τρᾱ sometimes denotes an *instrument*, as χύτρᾱ, *earthen pot*, from χυ- (χέω, *pour*); ξύ-σ-τρᾱ, *scraper* (ξύ-ω, *scrape*); sometimes other relations, e.g. *place*, as παλαί-σ-τρᾱ, *place for wrestling*, from παλαι- (παλαίω, *wrestle*, 640).

840. Some primitives are formed from stems in

ανο-, as στέφ-ανο-ς, *crown* (στέφ-ω, *crown*);

ονᾱ-, as ἡδ-ονή, *pleasure* (ἥδ-ομαι, *be pleased*);

ον- or ων-, as εἰκ-ών, *image*, from εἰκ- (ἔοικα, *resemble*), κλύδ-ων, *wave*, from κλυδ- (κλύζω, *dash*).

DENOMINATIVE NOUNS.

841. (*Person Concerned*.) A person concerned with anything may be denoted by the following suffixes:—

ευ-, masc. (nom. εύς), sometimes εια- (for εϝ-ια), fem. (nom. ειᾰ): ἱερ-εύς, *priest*, from ἱερό-ς, *sacred* (829), fem. ἱέρ-εια, *priestess*; βασιλ-εύς, *king* (derivation uncertain), fem. βασίλ-εια, *queen*; πορθμ-εύς, *ferryman*, from πορθμό-ς, *ferry*.

τᾱ-, masc. (nom. της), τιδ-, fem. (nom. τις): πολί-της, *citizen*, from πόλι-ς, *city*, fem. πολῖ-τις, *female citizen*: οἰκέ-της, *house-servant*, from οἶκο-ς, *house*, fem. οἰκέ-τις, *housemaid*; στρατιώ-της, *soldier*, from στρατιά, *army* (829).

842. (*Quality*.) Nouns denoting *quality* are formed from adjective stems by these suffixes:—

τητ- (nom. της, fem.): νεό-της (νεοτητ-), *youth*, from νέο-ς *young*; ἰσό-της (ἰσοτητ-), *equality*, from ἴσο-ς, *equal* (cf. Latin *vēritas*, gen. *vēri-tātis*, and *virtūs*, gen. *vir-tūtis*).

συνᾱ- (nom. σύνη, fem.): δικαιο-σύνη, *justice*, from δίκαιο-ς, *just*; σωφρο-σύνη, *temperance*, from σώφρων (σωφρον-), *temperate*.

ιᾱ- (nom. ιᾱ or ιᾰ, fem.): σοφ-ίᾱ *wisdom* (σοφό-ς), κακίᾱ, *vice* (κακό-ς), ἀλήθεια, *truth*, for ἀληθεσ-ια (ἀληθής, *true*), εὔνοια, *kindness*, for εὐνο-ια (εὔνοο-ς, εὔνους, *kind*).

843. (*Place.*)   This is·denoted by these suffixes : —

1. **ιο-** (nom. *ιον*, neut.) with the termination *τηρ·ιον*: δικαστήρ-ιον, *court-house*, ἀκροᾱ-τήρ-ιον, *place of hearing* (*auditorium*).   These are probably from old stems in *τηρ-* (Babrius has δικαστήρων, from δικαστήρ, for δικαστῶν, *of judges*).   So σημαν-τήρ-ιον, *seal* (*place of sealing*), from σημαντήρ.

ειο- for ε-ιο-: κουρεῖον, *barber's shop*, from κουρεύ-ς, *barber;* so λογ-εῖον (λόγο-ς), *speaking-place*, Μουσ-εῖον (Μοῦσα), *haunt of the Muses.*

2. **ων-** (nom. ών, masc.): ἀνδρών, *men's apartment*, from ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρ-ός, *man;* ἀμπελών, *vineyard*, from ἄμπελο-ς, *vine.*

844. (*Diminutives.*)   These are formed from noun stems by the following suffixes : —

ιο- (nom. *ιον*, neut.): παιδ-ίον, *little child*, from παιδ- (παῖς, *child*); κηπ-ίον, *little garden* (κῆπος).   Sometimes also **ιδιο-, αριο-, υδριο-, υλλιο-** (all with nom. in *ιον*); οἰκ-ίδιον, *little house* (οἶκος); παιδ-άριον, *little child:* μελ-ύδριον, *little song* (μέλος); ἐπ-ύλλιον, *little verse, versicle*, Latin *versiculus* (ἔπος).   Here final *εσ-* of the stem is dropped.

ισκο- (nom. *ίσκος*, masc.) and **ισκᾱ-** (nom. *ίσκη*, fem.): παιδ-ίσκος, *young boy*, παιδ-ίσκη, *young girl;* so νεᾱνίσκος, νεᾱνίσκη, from stem νεᾱν- (nom. νεᾱν, *youth*).

845. N. Diminutives sometimes express *endearment*, and sometimes *contempt;* as πατρίδιον, *papa* (πατήρ, *father*), Σωκρατίδιον, Εὐριπίδιον.

846. (*Patronymics.*)   These denote *descent* from a parent or ancestor (generally a father), and are formed from proper names by the suffixes **δᾱ-** (nom. δης, masc. parox.) and **δ-** (nom. ς for δς, fem. oxytone); after a consonant **ιδᾱ-** and **ιδ-** (nom. ίδης and ίς).

1. Stems (in ᾱ·) of the first declension shorten α and add δᾱ- and δ-; as Βορεά-δης, *son of Boreas*, and Βορεά-ς, gen. Βορεά-δος, *daughter of Boreas*, from Βορέᾱς, *Boreas.*

2. Stems of the second declension drop the final ο and add ιδᾱ- and ιδ-: as Πριαμ-ίδης, *son of Priam*, Πριαμ-ίς, gen. Πριαμίδος, *daughter of Priam*, from Πρίαμο-ς.   Except those in *ιο-*, which change ο to α, making nominatives in ιάδης and ιάς (as in 1); as Θεστιάδης and Θεστιάς, *son* and *daughter of Thestius* (Θέστιο-ς).

3. Stems of the third declension add ιδᾱ- and ιδ-, those in ευ dropping υ before ι; as Κεκροπ-ίδης, *son* (or *descendant*) *of Cecrops*, Κεκροπ-ίς, gen. ίδος, *daughter of Cecrops*, from Κέκροψ, gen. Κέκροπ-ος; Ἀτρείδης (Hom. Ἀτρείδης), *son of Atreus*, from Ἀτρεύ-ς, gen. Ἀτρέ-ως; Πηλείδης (Hom. Πηλείδης), *son of Peleus*,

from Πηλεύς, gen. Πηλέ-ως, Hom. also Πηληιάδης (as it from a form Πηλήιος).

847. N. Occasionally patronymics are formed by the suffix ῑον- or ῑων- (nom. ῑων) ; as Κρονίων, gen. Κρονίωνος or Κρονίονος (to suit the metre), *son of Cronos* (Κρόνο-ς).

848. (*Gentiles.*) 1. These designate a person as belonging to some *country* or *town*, and are formed by the following suffixes : —

εν- (nom. εύς, masc.) : Ἐρετρι-εύς, *Eretrian* (Ἐρετρία) ; Μεγαρ-εύς, *Megarian* (Μέγαρα, pl.) ; Κολωνεύς, *of Colonos* (Κολωνό-ς).

τᾱ- (nom. της, masc. parox.) : Τεγεά-της, *of Tegea* (Τεγέα), Ἠπειρώ-της, *of Epirus* (Ἤπειρος), Σικελιώ-της, *Sicilian Greek* (Σικελία). (See 829.)

2. Feminine stems in ιδ- (nom. ίς, gen. ίδος) correspond to masculines in εν- ; as Μεγαρίς, *Megarian woman ;* and feminines in τιδ- (nom. τις, gen. τιδος), to masculines in τᾱ-, as Σικελιῶ-τις, *Sicilian woman.*

ADJECTIVES.

849. 1. The simplest suffixes by which primitive adjectives (like nouns) are formed from roots or stems are o- and ᾱ- (nom. masc. ος ; fem. η, ᾱ, or ος ; neut. ον) : σοφ-ός, σοφή, σοφόν, *wise ;* κακ-ός, *bad ;* λοιπ-ός, *remaining* (λειπ-, λοιπ-, 831).

2. Some have ν- (nom. ύς, εῖα, ύ), added only to roots : ἡδ-ύς, *sweet,* from ἡδ- (ἥδομαι, *be pleased*) ; βαρ-ύς, *heavy* (root βαρ-, cf. βάρ-ος, *weight*) ; ταχ-ύς, *swift* (root ταχ-, cf. τάχος, *swiftness*).

3. Some have εσ- (nom. ης, ες) : ψευδής (ψευδεσ-), *false* (ψεύδ-ομαι, *lie*) ; σαφ-ής (σαφεσ-), *plain* (root σαφ-).

Most adjectives in ης are compounds (881).

4. Some expressing *inclination* or *tendency* have μον- (nom. μων, μον) : μνή-μων, *mindful,* from μνα- (μέ-μνη-μαι) ; τλή-μων, *suffering,* from τλα- (see τλάω) ; ἐπι-λήσ-μων, *forgetful,* from λαθ- (λανθάνω).

850. Adjectives signifying *belonging* or *related* in any way *to* a person or thing are formed from noun stems by the suffix ιο- (nom. ιος) : οὐράν-ιος, *heavenly* (οὐρανό-ς), οἰκεῖος, *domestic* (οἶκο-ς, see 829) ; δίκαιος, *just* (δικᾱ-), Ἀθηναῖος, *Athenian* (Ἀθῆναι, stem Ἀθηνᾱ-).

851. 1. Denominatives formed by ικο- (nom. ικός) denote *relation,* like adjectives in ιος (850), sometimes *fitness* or *ability.* Stems in ι drop ι before ικο-. *E.g.*

Ἀρχ-ικός, *fit for rule* (ἀρχή, *rule*) ; πολεμ-ικός, *warlike, of war* (πόλεμο-ς) ; φυσ-ικός, *natural* (φυσι-) ; βασιλ-ικός, *kingly* (βασιλ-εύς) ; γραφ-ικός, *capable of writing* or *drawing* (γραφή).

2. Similar adjectives are formed directly from verb **stems by**

τικο- (nom. τικος): πρᾱκ-τικός, *fit for action, practical*, from πρᾱγ- (πράσσω); αἰσθη-τικός, *capable of feeling*.

852. Adjectives denoting *material* are formed by

ινο- (nom. ινος, proparoxytone), as λίθ-ινος, *of stone* (λίθος);

εο- (nom. εος, contr. οῦς), as χρύσεος, χρῡσοῦς, *golden* (χρῡσός).

853. N. Adjectives in ινός (oxytone) denote time, as ἐαρ-ινός, *vernal* (ἔαρ, *spring*), νυκτερ-ινός, *by night* (νύξ, *night*, νύκτερος, *by night*).

854. Those denoting *fulness* (chiefly poetic) are formed by εντ- (nom. εις, εσσα, εν); χαρίεις, *graceful* (χάρι-ς), gen. χαρί-εντος; ὑλή-εις (872), *woody;* cf. 829. Latin *grātiōsus, silvōsus*.

855. Other adjectives with various meanings are formed by various suffixes besides the simple o-; as νο-, λο-, ρο-, ιμο-, μο-, or σιμο-, τηριο-, all with nom. in ος: δει-νός (δει-), *terrible*, δει-λός, *timid*, φθονε-ρός, *envious* (φθονός, *envy*), μάχ-ιμος, *warlike*, χρή-σιμος, *useful*, ἱππά-σιμος, *fit for riding* (or *for cavalry*) (from ἱππά-ζομαι), πεισ-τήριος, *persuasive* (πείθ-ω). Verbals in λός are active, those in νός are passive; those in ρός are generally active but sometimes passive, as φοβε-ρός, both *frightful* and *afraid*.

856. N. Most adjectives in νος, λος, and ρος are oxytone.

857. All participles are primitive (verbal) adjectives: so the verbals in τος and τεος.

858. Comparatives and superlatives in τερος and τατος are denominatives; but those in ιων and ιστος are primitives, adding these terminations directly to the root (357, 2).

ADVERBS.

859. Most adverbs are formed from adjectives (see 365–367).

860. Adverbs may be formed also from the stems of nouns or verbs by the following suffixes: —

1. δόν (or δά), ηδόν: ἀνα-φαν-δόν, *openly* (ἀνα-φαίνω, φαν-), poet. also ἀναφανδά; κυν-ηδόν, *like a dog* (κύων, gen. κυν-ός).

2. δην or άδην: κρύβ-δην, *secretly* (κρύπτω, *conceal*); συλλήβ-δην, *collectively* (συλλαμβάνω, λαβ-, 611); σπορ-άδην, *scatteredly* (σπείρω, *sow, scatter*, stem σπερ-); ἀνέ-δην, *profusely* (ἀν-ίημι, *let out*, stem ἑ-).

3. τί: ὀνομασ-τί, *by name* (ὀνομάζω); ἑλληνισ-τί, *in Greek* (ἑλληνίζω).

4. See also the local endings θι, θεν, δε, etc. (292–296).

DENOMINATIVE VERBS.

861. A verb whose stem is derived from the stem of a noun or adjective is called a *denominative* (824). The following are the principal terminations of such verbs in the present indicative active: —

1. **αω** (stem in α-): τῑμάω, *honor*, from noun τῑμή (τῑμᾱ-), *honor*.

2. **εω** (ε-): ἀριθμέω, *count*, from ἀριθμό-ς, *number* (829).

3. **οω** (ο-): μισθόω, *let for hire*, from μισθό-ς, *pay*.

4. **ευω** (ευ-): βασιλεύω, *be king*, from βασιλεύ-ς, *king* (see 863).

5. **αζω** (αδ-): δικάζω, *judge*, from δίκη (δικᾱ-), *justice* (862).

6. **ιζω** (ιδ-): ἐλπίζω, *hope*, from ἐλπίς (ἐλπιδ-), *hope* (862).

7. **αινω** (αν-): σημαίνω, *signify*, from σῆμα (σημιτ-), *sign* (863).

8. **ῡνω** (υν-): ἡδύνω, *sweeten*, from ἡδύ-ς, *sweet* (865).

862. Verbs in αζω, ιζω, αινω, and ῡνω are of the fourth class: for their formation, see 579–596. Some denominatives of this class end in λλω, αιρω, ειρω, and ῡρω; as ἀγγέλλω (ἄγγελο-ς), *announce*, καθαίρω (καθαρό-ς), *purify*, ἱμείρω (ἱμερο-ς), *long for*, μαρτύρομαι (μαρτύς, stem μαρτυρ-), *call to witness*.

863. Many verbs in ευω are formed merely by the analogy of those (like βασιλεύ-ω) with stems in ευ: thus βουλεύω, *take counsel*, from βουλή; ἀληθεύω, *be truthful*, from ἀληθής.

864. Likewise many in ιζω and most in αζω merely follow the analogy of those like ἐλπίζω (ἐλπιδ-) and φράζω (φραδ-), which have actual stems in δ (see 587).

865. The stems in αν and υν of verbs in αινω and ῡνω come from nominal stems without ν: see the examples above.

866. Some verbs in εω come from adjectives in ης by dropping εσ- of the stem; as εὐτυχέω, *be fortunate*, from εὐτυχής (εὐτυχεσ-).

867. N. Verbs formed from the same noun stem with different endings sometimes have different meanings; as πολεμέω and (poetic) πολεμίζω, *make war*, πολερόω, *make hostile*, both from πόλεμο-ς, *war*; δουλόω, *enslave*, δουλεύω, *be a slave*, from δοῦλο-ς, *slave*.

868. (*Desideratives.*) 1. Verbs expressing a *desire* to do anything are sometimes formed from other verbs and from nouns by the ending σειω (stem in σει-), sometimes αω or ιαω (α- or ια-); as δρᾱ-σείω, *desire to do* (δρά-ω); γελα-σείω, *desire to laugh* (γελά-ω); φον-άω, *be blood-thirsty* (φόνος); κλαυ-σ-ιάω, *desire to weep* (κλαίω, stem κλαυ-).

2. Some verbs in ιαω denote a bodily condition; as ὀφθαλμιάω, *have diseased eyes* (ophthalmia), ὠχριάω, *be pale*, ἐρυθριάω, *blush*.

COMPOUND WORDS.

869. In a compound word we have to consider (1) the first part of the compound, (2) the last part, and (3) the meaning of the whole.

870. N. The modifications which are necessary when a compound consists of more than two parts will suggest themselves at once.

I. FIRST PART OF A COMPOUND WORD.

871. 1. When the first part of a compound is a noun or adjective, only its stem appears in the compound.

2. Before a consonant, stems of the first declension generally change final ā to o; those of the second declension retain o; and those of the third add o. Before a vowel, stems of the first and second declensions drop ā or o. *E.g.*

Θαλασσο-κράτωρ (θαλασσᾱ-), *ruler of the sea*, χορο-διδάσκαλος (χορο-), *chorus-teacher*, παιδο-τρίβης (παιδ-), *trainer of boys*, κεφαλαλγής (κεφαλᾱ-), *causing headache*, χορ-ηγός (χορο-), (orig.) *chorus-director*; so ἰχθυο-φάγος (ἰχθυ-), *fish-eater*, φυσιο-λόγος, *enquiring into nature*. The analogy of the second (or o-) declension prevails throughout.

872. N. There are many exceptions. Sometimes η takes the place of o; as χοη-φόρος (χοή, *libation*), *bringer of libations*, ἐλαφη-βόλος (ἔλαφο-s), *deer-slayer*. Stems in εσ (226) often change εσ to o; as τειχο-μαχία (τειχεσ-), *wall-fighting*. The stems of ναῦς, *ship*, and βοῦς, *ox*, generally appear without change (ναυ- and βου-); as ναυ-μαχία, *sea-fight*, βου-κόλος, *herdsman*. Sometimes a noun appears in one of its cases, as if it were a distinct word; as νεώσ-οικος, *ship-house*, ναυσί-πορος, *traversed by ships*.

873. Compounds of which the first part is the stem of a verb are chiefly poetic.

1. Here the verbal stem sometimes appears without change before a vowel, and with ε, ι, or o added before a consonant. *E.g.*

Πείθ-αρχος, *obedient to authority*; μεν-ε-πτόλεμος, *steadfast in battle*; ἀρχ-ι-τέκτων, *master-builder*; λιπ-ό-γαμος, *marriage-leaving* (*adulterous*).

2. Sometimes σι (before a vowel σ) is added to the verb stem. *E.g.*

Λῡ-σί-πονος, *toil-relieving*; στρεψί-δικος (στρεφ-), *justice-twisting*; τερψί-νοος (τερπ-), *soul-delighting*; πλήξ-ιππος (πληγ-), *horse-lashing*.

874. 1. A preposition or an adverb may be the first part of a compound word; as in προ-βάλλω, *throw before* (882, 1), ἀει-λογία, *continual talking*, εὐ-γενής, *well-born*.

2. Here no change of form occurs, except when a final vowel is elided, or when πρό contracts o with a following ε or o into ου, as in προὔχω (πρό, ἔχω), *hold before*; προὔργου (πρό, ἔργου), *forward*, φροῦδος (πρὸ, ὁδοῦ), *gone* (93).

3. Euphonic changes occur here as usual; as in ἐγχώριος (ἐν and χώρα): see 78.

875. The following *inseparable* prefixes are never used alone: —

1. **ἀν-** (ἀ- before a consonant), called *alpha privative*, with a negative force, like English *un-*, Latin *in-*. It is prefixed to noun, adjective, and verb stems, to form adjectives; as ἀν-ελεύθερος, *unfree*, ἀν-αιδής, *shameless*, ἀν-όμοιος, *unlike*, ἄ-παις, *childless*, ἄ-γραφος, *unwritten*, ἄ-θεος, *godless*, ἄ-(ϝ)οινος, *wineless*.

2. **δυσ-**, *ill* (opposed to εὖ, *well*), denoting *difficulty* or *trouble*; as δύσ-πορος, *hard to pass* (opposed to εὔ-πορος); δυσ-τυχής, *unfortunate* (opposed to εὐ-τυχής).

3. **νη-** (Latin *ne*), a poetic *negative* prefix; as νή-ποινος, *unavenged*; νη-μερτής, *unerring* (for νη-αμερτής).

4. **ἡμι-** (Latin *semi-*), *half*; as ἡμί-θεος, *demigod*.

876. N. A few intensive prefixes are found in poetry, — ἀρι-, ἐρι-, δα-, ζα-, as ἀρί-γνωτος, *well-known*; δα-φοινός, *bloody*.

877. N. The prefix ἀ- is sometimes *copulative* (denoting *union*); as in ἄ-λοχος, *bedfellow* (from λέχος).

II. LAST PART OF A COMPOUND WORD.

878. At the beginning of the last part of a compound noun or adjective, α, ε, or ο (unless it is long by position) is very often lengthened to η or ω. *E.g.*

Στρατ-ηγός (στρατό-ς, ἄγω), *general*; ὑπ-ήκοος (ὑπό, ἀκούω), *obedient*; κατ-ηρεφής (κατά, ἐρέφω), *covered*; ἐπ-ώνυμος (ἐπί, ὄνομα), *naming* or *named for*; κατ-ήγορος (κατά, ἀγορά), *accuser*; but ἄν-ολβος, *unblest*.

879. The last part of a compound noun or adjective is often changed in form before the suffix. This takes place especially in compound adjectives, and when an abstract noun forms the last part of a compound noun. *E.g.*

Φιλό-τῑμος (τῑμή), *honor-loving*; εὔ-φρων (φρήν), *joyous*; πολυ-πράγμων (πρᾶγμα), *meddlesome*; λιθο-βολίᾱ (λίθος, βολή), *stone-throwing*; ναυ-μαχίᾱ (ναῦς, μάχη), *sea-fight*; εὐ-πρᾱξίᾱ (πρᾶξις), *success* (*doing well*).

880. N. An abstract noun compounded with a preposition may retain its form; as προ-βουλή, *forethought*.

881. Compound adjectives in ης (849, 3) are especially frequent.

1. The last part may be a noun, generally a neuter in ος (stem

in εσ·); as εὐ-γενής (γένος), *well born*, δεκα-ετής (ἔτος), *of ten years;* εὐ-τυχής (τύχη), *fortunate.*

2. The last part may be formed from a verb stem; as ἀ-φαν-ής (φαν), *unseen*, ἡμι-θανής (θαν-), *half-dead.*

882. 1. A compound verb can be formed *directly* only by prefixing a preposition to a verb; as προσ-άγω, *bring to.*

2. Indirect compounds (denominatives) are formed from compound nouns or adjectives. *E.g.*

Λιθοβολέω, *throw stones*, denom. from λιθο-βόλος, *stone-thrower;* νομοθετέω, *make laws*, from νομο-θέτης, *law-maker;* ἀπειθέω, *disobey,* from ἀπειθής, *disobedient;* κατηγορέω, *accuse*, from κατ-ήγορος (878), *accuser.*   See 543.

III. MEANING OF COMPOUNDS.

883. Compound nouns and adjectives are of three classes, distinguished by the relation of the parts of the compound to each other and to the whole.

884. (1) *Objective* compounds are those composed of a noun and a verb, adjective, or preposition, in which the noun (as first or second part) stands to the other part in some relation (commonly that of object) which could be expressed by an oblique case of the noun. *E.g.*

Λογο-γράφος. *speech-writer* (λόγους γράφων); μισ-άνθρωπος, *man-hating* (μισῶν ἀνθρώπους); λῦσί-πονος, *toil-relieving;* στρατ-ηγός, *general* (*army-leading*, στρατὸν ἄγων); ἀξιό-λογος, *worthy of mention* (ἄξιος λόγου): ἁμαρτ-ί-νοος (873, 1), *erring in mind* (ἁμαρτὼν νοῦ); ἰσό-θεος, *godlike* (ἴσος θεῷ); τερπ-ι-κέραυνος (873, 1), *delighting in thunder* (τερπόμενος κεραυνῷ); διο-τρεφής, *reared by Zeus* (cf. δι-πετής, *fallen* or *sent from Zeus*, and Δι-τρεφής, a proper name). So with a preposition: ἐγ-χώριος, *native* (ἐν χώρᾳ); ἐφ-ίππιος, *belonging on a horse* (ἐφ' ἵππῳ); ἐφ-έστιος, *on the hearth* (ἐφ' ἑστίᾳ).

885. N. When the last part of an objective compound is a *transitive* verbal in ος formed by the suffix ο· (832), it generally accents the penult if this is *short*, otherwise the last syllable. But if the last part is intransitive or passive (in sense), the accent is recessive. Thus λογο-γράφος, *speech-writer;* λιθο-βόλος, *thrower of stones*, but λιθό-βολος, *pelted with stones;* μητρο-κτόνος, *matricide, matricidal;* but στρατ-ηγός, *general;* λογο-ποιός, *story-maker.*

886. (2) *Determinative* compounds are nouns or adjectives in which the first part, generally as adjective or adverb, qualifies (or *determines*) the second part. *E.g.*

ʼΑκρό-πολις, *citadel* (ἀκρὰ πόλις); μεσ-ημβρίᾱ (μεσὴ ἡμέρᾱ, 66), *mid-day;* ψευδό-μαντις, *false prophet;* ὁμό-δουλος, *fellow-slave* (ὁμοῦ δουλεύων); δυσ-μαθής, *learning with difficulty;* ὠκυ-πέτης, *swift-flying;* προ-βουλή, *forethought;* ἀμφι-θέατρον, *amphitheatre (theatre extending all round);* ἄ-γραφος, *unwritten.* Here belong adjectives like μελι-ηδής (ἡδύς), *honey-sweet,* ʼΑρηΐ-θοος, *swift as Ares (Ares-swift).*

887. N. Here belong a few compounds sometimes called *copulative,* made of two nouns or two adjectives, and signifying a combination of the two things or qualities. Strictly, the first part limits the last, like an adjective or adverb. Such are ἰατρό-μαντις, *physician-prophet* (a *prophet* who is also a *physician*); ξιφο-μάχαιρα, *sword-sabre;* ἀνδρό-παις, *man-child;* γλυκύ-πικρος, *sweetly bitter;* θεό-ταυρος, *god-bull* (of Zeus changed to a bull).

888. (3) *Possessive* or *attributive* compounds are adjectives in which the first part qualifies the second (as in determinatives), and the whole denotes a quality or attribute belonging to some person or thing. *E.g.*

ʼΑργυρό-τοξος, *with silver-bow* (ἀργυροῖν τόξον ἔχων); κακο-δαίμων, *ill-fated* (κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων); πικρό-γαμος, *wretchedly married* (πικρὸν γάμον ἔχων); ὁμό-νομος, *having the same laws;* ἑκατογ-κέφαλος, *hundred-headed;* δεκα-ετής, *of ten years* (duration); ἀγαθο-ειδής, *having the appearance* (εἶδος) *of good;* ἔν-θεος, *inspired (having God within);* ὠκύ-πους, *swift-footed* (ὠκεῖς πόδας ἔχων), — but ποδ-ώκης (πόδας ὠκύς), *foot-swift,* is a determinative.

889. N. In compound verbs, the original verb remains the fundamental part, modified more or less in meaning by the preposition prefixed. Other compounds than those here mentioned present no difficulties in respect to meaning.

PART IV.

———◆———

SYNTAX.

DEFINITIONS.

890. (*Subject and Predicate.*) Every sentence must contain two parts, a *subject* and a *predicate*. The subject is that of which something is stated. The predicate is that which is stated of the subject. Thus in the sentence Δαρεῖος βασιλεύει τῶν Περσῶν, *Darius is king of the Persians*, Δαρεῖος is the subject and βασιλεύει τῶν Περσῶν is the predicate.

891. 1. When any part of εἰμί, *be*, connects the subject with a following noun or adjective, the verb is called the *copula* (i.e. *means of coupling*), and what follows is called the predicate; as Δαρεῖός ἐστι βασιλεύς, *Darius is king*, Σόλων ἐστὶ σοφός, *Solon is wise*, where ἐστί is the copula. The copulas ἐστί and εἰσί are often omitted, especially in proverbial sayings, as χαλεπὰ τὰ καλά, *fine things are hard*, P.*Rp*.435ᵉ, with nouns like ἀνάγκη, *necessity*, ὥρα, *time*, and with the impersonal verbal in -τέον. For copulative verbs, see 908.

2. Εἰμί, however, can form a complete predicate, as in εἰσὶ θεοί, *Gods exist*.

892. (*Object.*) That upon which the action of a verb is exerted is called the *object*. The object may be either *direct* or *indirect*: thus, in ἔδωκε τὰ χρήματα τῷ ἀνδρί, *he gave the money to the man*, χρήματα is the direct object and ἀνδρί is the indirect (or remote) object.

893. Verbs which can have a direct object are called *transitive*; those which cannot are called *intransitive*.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

SUBJECT.

894. The subject of a finite verb (446) is in the nominative; as ὁ ἀνὴρ ἦλθεν, *the man came.*

895. 1. The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative; as φησὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπελθεῖν, *he says that the men went away.*

2. But the subject of the infinitive is generally omitted when it is the same as the subject or the object (direct or indirect) of the leading verb; as βούλεται ἀπελθεῖν, *he wishes to go away;* φησὶ γράφειν, *he says that he is writing;* παραινοῦμέν σοι μένειν, *we advise you to remain.*

3. So when it is the same with any important adjunct of the leading verb; as κακούργου ἐστὶ κριθέντ᾽ ἀποθανεῖν, *it is like a malefactor to die by sentence of the law* (928, 2), D. 4, 47.

896. The subject nominative of the first or second person is omitted, except when special emphasis is required.

897. The nominative of the third person is omitted : —

1. When it is expressed or implied in the context; as ὁ Κῦρος πράσσει ἃ βούλεται, *Cyrus does what he* (Cyrus) *pleases;*

2. When it is a general word for *persons;* as λέγουσι, *they say, it is said;*

3. When it is indefinite; as in ὀψὲ ἦν, *it was late;* καλῶς ἔχει, *it is well;* δηλοῖ, *it is evident* (*the case shows*)*:* so in the impersonal construction with the verbal in τέον, as in πειστέον (ἐστὶ) τῷ νόμῳ, *we must obey the law* (1597).

4. When the verb implies its own subject, as κηρύσσει, *the herald* (κῆρυξ) *proclaims,* ἐσάλπιγξε, *the trumpeter sounded the trumpet,* κωλύει, *a hindrance occurs.* In passive expressions like παρεσκεύ-ασταί μοι, *preparation has been made by me* (*I am prepared*), the subject is really the idea of *preparation* etc. contained in the verb. See 1240.

5. With verbs like ὕει, *it rains,* ἀστράπτει, *it lightens,* σείει, *there is an earthquake* (*it shakes*), where, however, some subject like Ζεύς or θεός was originally supplied.

898. Many verbs in the third person singular have an infinitive or a sentence as their subject. These are called *impersonal*

verbs. Such are πρέπει and προσήκει, *it is proper*, ἔνεστι and ἔξεστι, *it is possible*, δοκεῖ, *it seems good*, συμβαίνει, *it happens*, and the like; as ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν τοῦτο ποιεῖν, *it is in your power to do this* (*to do this is possible for you*). So also δεῖ and χρή, *it is required, we ought*; as δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀπελθεῖν, *we must go away.*

The name *impersonal* is applied with greater propriety (though less frequently) to the verbs of 897, 3 and 4.

SUBJECT NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

899. 1. A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person; as (ἐγὼ) λέγω, *I say*, οὗτος λέγει, *this man says*, οἱ ἄνδρες λέγουσιν, *the men say.*

2. But a nominative in the *neuter plural* regularly takes a singular verb; as ταῦτα ἐγένετο, *these things happened*, τὰ οἰκήματα ἔπεσεν, *the buildings fell.* So ἀδύνατά ἐστι (or ἀδύνατόν ἐστι), *it is impossible.*

Exceptions sometimes occur, especially with nouns denoting persons. Several are found in Xenophon; as in *A.* 1, 7¹⁷.

900. A singular collective noun denoting persons *may* take a plural verb; as τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν, *the majority voted for war*, T. 1, 125.

901. N. When several subjects are connected by *and*, they generally have a plural verb. But the verb may agree with one of the subjects (generally the nearest), and be understood with the rest. The latter generally happens when they are connected by *or* or *nor.* *E.g.*

Σοφοὶ ἐγώ τε καὶ σὺ ἦμεν, *you and I were wise*, P. *Th.* 154ᵈ; μαχούμεθα κοινῇ ἐγώ τε καὶ σύ, *you and I will fight together*, P. *Rp.* 335ᵉ; οὐ σὺ μόνος οὐδὲ οἱ σοὶ φίλοι πρῶτον ταύτην δόξαν ἔσχετε, *it was not you alone nor your friends who first took up this notion*, P. *Lg.* 888ᵇ. Ἐμὲ οὔτε καιρὸς οὔτ᾽ ἐλπὶς οὔτε φόβος οὔτ᾽ ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἐπῆρεν, *neither opportunity nor hope nor fear nor anything else incited me*, D. 18, 298.

902. N. If the subjects are of different persons, the verb is in the first person rather than the second or third, and in the second rather than the third. (See examples under 901.)

903. N. A verb in the dual may follow two subjects in the singular, or even a plural subject denoting two persons or things. But even a subject in the dual may have a verb in the plural. (See *Il.* 4, 453; 5, 10, 275; 16, 218.)

904. N. Sometimes a verb agrees with the predicate nominative; as αἱ δὲ εἰσφοραὶ καὶ χορηγίαι εὐδαιμονίας ἱκανὸν σημεῖόν ἐστιν, *his taxes and payments for choruses are a sufficient sign of prosperity*, Ant. 2, γ. 8.

905. N. Rarely a singular verb has a masculine or feminine subject in the plural; as ἔστι δὲ ἑπτὰ στάδιοι ἐξ Ἀβύδου ἐς τὴν ἀπαντίον, *and there is a distance of seven stades from Abydos to the opposite coast*, Hd. 7, 34. In such cases the plural form often seems to have arisen from an afterthought, especially when the subject follows the verb.

See also the phrases ἔστιν οἵ etc., 1029.

906. N. A preposition with a numeral may represent the subject of a verb; as ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν περὶ τριακοσίους, *about three hundred of them perished*, X. H. 4, 6¹¹.

PREDICATE NOUN AND ADJECTIVE.

907. With verbs signifying *to be, to become, to appear, to be named, chosen, made, thought* or *regarded*, and the like, a noun or adjective in the predicate is in the same case as the subject. *E.g.*

Οὗτός ἐστι βασιλεύς, *this man is king*; Ἀλέξανδρος θεὸς ὠνομάζετο, *Alexander was named a God*; ᾑρέθη στρατηγός, *he was chosen general*; ἡ πόλις φρούριον κατέστη, *the city became a fortress*, T. 7, 28; οὗτός ἐστιν εὐδαίμων, *this man is happy*; ἡ πόλις μεγάλη ἐγένετο, *the city became great*; ηὔξηται μέγας, *he has grown (to be) great*; νομίζεται σοφός, *he is thought wise*.

908. The verbs which are here included with the copula εἰμί (891, 1) are called *copulative* verbs. The predicate nominative with the passive verbs of this class represents the predicate accusative of the active construction (1077).

909. The predicate *adjective* with these verbs agrees with the subject in gender and number, as well as in case. (See 919.)

910. The predicate of an infinitive with its subject accusative expressed (895, 1) is in the accusative; as βούλεται τὸν υἱὸν εἶναι σοφόν, *he wishes his son to be wise*. So when the participle is used like the infinitive in indirect discourse (1494); as ᾔδεσαν τὸν Κῦρον βασιλέα γενόμενον, *they knew that Cyrus had become king*.

For such a predicate with the subject omitted, see 927 and 928.

APPOSITION.

911. A noun annexed to another noun to describe it, and denoting the same person or thing, agrees with it in case. This is called *apposition*, and the noun thus used is called an *appositive*. *E.g.*

Δαρεῖος ὁ βασιλεύς, *Darius the king.* Ἀθῆναι, μεγάλη πόλις, *Athens, a great city.* Ὑμᾶς τοὺς σοφούς, *you, the wise ones.* Ἡμῶν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, *of us, the Athenians.* Θεμιστοκλῆς ἥκω (sc. ἐγώ) παρὰ σέ, *I, Themistocles, am come to you,* T.1,137. Φιλήσιος καὶ Λύκων οἱ Ἀχαιοί, *Philesius and Lycon, the Achaeans,* X.A.5,6ᴬ.

912. N. A noun in apposition with two or more nouns is generally plural (or dual); as ὕπνος πόνος τε, κύριοι ξυνωμόται, *sleep and toil, lordly conspirators,* A. Eu.127; θάρρος καὶ φόβον, ἄφρονε ξυμβούλω, *daring and fear, two senseless counsellors,* P. Ti.69ᵈ.

913. N. An adjective may have a genitive in apposition with a genitive which it implies; as Ἀθηναῖος ὤν, πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης, *being (a citizen) of Athens, the greatest city,* P.Ap.29ᵈ.

For a genitive in apposition with the genitive implied in a possessive pronoun, see 1001.

914. N. A noun which might stand in the *partitive* genitive (1088) sometimes takes the case of the words denoting its parts, especially when the latter include the *whole* of the former; as οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ πεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, *most of the houses had fallen, but a few remained* (where we might have τῶν οἰκιῶν), T.1, 89. So οὗτοι ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει, *these men all say different things,* X.A.2,1¹⁶. This is called *partitive* apposition.

915. N. A noun may be in apposition with a whole sentence, being in the nominative when it is closely connected in thought with the subject of the sentence, elsewhere in the accusative; as κεῖνται πεσόντες, πίστις οὐ σμικρὰ πόλει, *they lie prostrate, — no small (cause of) confidence to the city,* E.Rh.415. Ἑλένην κτάνωμεν, Μενέλεῳ λύπην πικράν, *let us kill Helen, (which will be) a bitter grief to Menelaus,* E.Or.1105.

916. N. A noun may be in apposition with the subject or the object of a sentence, where we use *as* or a like word; as ἵπποι ἤγοντο θῦμα τῷ Ἡλίῳ, *horses were brought as an offering to the Sun* (in active, ἵππους ἄγειν θῦμα, *to bring horses as an offering*), X.C.8, 3¹²; ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν ἡμᾶς λαβεῖν ξυμμάχους, *you can gain us as allies,* X.A.5,4⁶. So τυχεῖν τινος φίλου, *to gain some one as a friend;* χρῶμαι τούτῳ φίλῳ, *I treat him as a friend.* So τίνος διδάσκαλοι ἥκετε; *as teachers of what are you come?* P.Eu.287ᵃ. See 1080.

917. N. Homer often adds an appositive denoting a *part* to a noun or pronoun denoting a person; as Δηιοπίτην οὔτασεν ὦμον, *he wounded D. in the shoulder*, *Il.* 11, 420; ἀλλ' οὐκ 'Ατρείδη 'Αγα-μέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ, *but he was not pleasing to the heart of Agamemnon, son of Atreus* (lit. to *A.*, *his heart*), *Il.* 1, 24.

For ὁ δέ in Homer followed by a noun in apposition, see 937, 1.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

918. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case. This applies also to the article and to adjective pronouns and participles. *E.g.*

'Ο σοφὸς ἀνήρ, *the wise man;* τοῦ σοφοῦ ἀνδρός, τῷ σοφῷ ἀνδρί, τὸν σοφὸν ἄνδρα, τῶν σοφῶν ἀνδρῶν, etc. Οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ, *this man;* τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρός, τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν. Αἱ πρὸ τοῦ στόματος νῆες ναυμαχοῦσαι, *the ships engaged in battle before the mouth (of the harbor)*, T. 7, 23.

This includes predicate adjectives with copulative verbs, the *case* of which has already been considered (907); as αἱ ἄρισται δοκοῦσαι εἶναι φύσεις, *the natures which seem to be best*, X. M. 4, 1³.

919. The adjective may be either *attributive* or *predicate*. An attributive adjective simply qualifies the noun, without the intervention of any verbal form (like all the adjectives in 918, except ἄρισται). The predicate adjective may be connected with its noun by the copula (891) or by a copulative verb (908); as ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός ἐστιν, *the man is good:* καλεῖται ἀγαθός, *he is called good.* It may stand to its noun in any relation which implies some part of εἰμί; as πτηνὰς διώκεις τὰς ἐλπίδας, *you are pursuing hopes which are winged* (i.e. *hopes being winged*), E. frag. 273; ἀθάνατον τὴν μνήμην καταλείψουσιν, *immortal is the memory they will leave behind them* (i.e. τὴν μνήμην οὖσαν ἀθάνατον), I. 9, 3; ποιεῖ τοὺς Μήδους ἀσθενεῖς, *he makes the Medes (to be) weak.* Every adjective which is not attributive is classed as a predicate.

A predicate adjective is often known by its position with respect to the article; see 971, and the examples.

920. N. A collective noun in the singular denoting persons may take a plural *participle;* as Τροίαν ἑλόντες 'Αργείων στόλος, *the Argives' army having taken Troy*, A. Ag. 577.

921. N. An adjective may conform to the *real* rather than the *grammatical* gender of a noun denoting a person; as φίλε τέκνον, *dear child!* *Il.* 22, 84.

922. N. Δύο, *two*, is often used with a plural noun; as εὖρος δύο πλέθρων (1085, 5), *of two plethra in breadth*, X. *A*.1,2²⁸.

923. N. An *attributive* adjective belonging to several nouns generally agrees with the nearest or the most prominent one, and is understood with the rest; as τὸν καλὸν κἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα καὶ γυναῖκα, *the honorable man and woman*, P. *G*.470ᵉ; παντὶ καὶ λόγῳ καὶ μηχανῇ, *by every word and device.*

924. N. (*a*) A *predicate* adjective (like a verb, 901) is regularly plural if it belongs to several singular nouns, or dual if it belongs to two. If the nouns are of different genders, the adjective is commonly masculine if one of the nouns denotes a male *person*, and commonly neuter if all denote things. Thus, εἶδε πατέρα τε καὶ μητέρα καὶ ἀδελφοὺς καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα αἰχμαλώτους γεγενημένους, *he saw that both his father and his mother, his brothers, and his own wife had been made captives*, X. *C*.3,1⁷; δόξα δὴ καὶ ἐπιμέλεια καὶ νοῦς καὶ τέχνη καὶ νόμος σκληρῶν καὶ μαλακῶν πρότερα ἂν εἴη, P. *Lg*.892ᵇ.

(*b*) But it sometimes follows both the gender and number of the nearest or most prominent noun; as πρόρριζος αὐτός, ἡ γυνή, τὰ παιδία, κάκιστ᾽ ἀπολοίμην, *may I perish most wretchedly root and branch, myself, my wife, my children*, Ar. *R*.587.

925. N. A masculine or feminine noun in the singular, denoting a class rather than an individual, may have a neuter predicate adjective, which is used as a noun; as καλὸν ἡ ἀλήθεια, *a beautiful thing is truth*, P. *Lg*.663ᵉ; ἀθάνατον ἄρα ἡ ψυχή; *is the soul then immortal (an immortal thing)?* P. *Ph*.105ᵉ.

926. N. A predicate adjective is sometimes used where we should use an adverb or adverbial phrase; as ἑκόντες ἦλθον, *they came willingly*; ὅρκιος δέ σοι λέγω, *I say it to you on my oath*, S. *An*.305; πρῶτος δ᾽ ἐξερέεινε Νέστωρ, *and first, Nestor inquired*, *Il*.10,543. There is often, however, a great distinction between the adjective and the adverb; as πρῶτος αὐτοὺς εἶδον, *I was the first to see them*; πρώτους αὐτοὺς εἶδον, *they were the first whom I saw*; πρῶτον (adv.) αὐτοὺς εἶδον, *first* (of all that I did) *I saw them.*

ADJECTIVES BELONGING TO THE OMITTED SUBJECT
OF AN INFINITIVE.

927. When the subject of an infinitive is omitted because it is the same as the subject nominative of the leading verb (895, 2), adjective words and nouns which would agree

with the omitted subject are assimilated to the preceding nominative. *E.g.*

Βούλεται σοφὸς εἶναι, *he wishes to be wise;* Πέρσης ἔφη εἶναι, *he said he was a Persian,* X.*A*.4,4[17]. Οὐχ ὁμολογήσω ἄκλητος ἥκειν, *I shall not admit that I am come unbidden,* P.*Sy*.174[d]; οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνον στρατηγεῖν, *he* (Cleon) *said that not* (*he*) *himself, but he* (Nicias) *was general;* he said οὐκ (ἐγὼ) αὐτὸς (στρατηγῶ) ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος στρατηγεῖ, αὐτός being adjective (989, 1) and ἐκεῖνος substantive; T.4,28. Such adjective words or nouns may be in the predicate with copulative verbs (907) or in other constructions. The assimilating nominative may be either expressed or understood.

928. But when the subject of an infinitive is omitted because it is the same as the object or other adjunct (895, 3) of the leading verb, —

1. If this adjunct is a dative, adjective words and nouns may either be assimilated to the dative, or stand in the accusative in agreement with the omitted subject of the infinitive. *E.g.*

Πρέπει σοι εἶναι προθύμῳ (or πρόθυμον), *it becomes you to be zealous;* νῦν σοι ἔξεστιν ἀνδρὶ γενέσθαι, *now it is in your power to show yourself a man,* X.*A*.7,1[21]; παντὶ προσήκει ἄρχοντι φρονίμῳ εἶναι, *it becomes every ruler to be prudent,* X.*Hip*.7,1; συμφέρει αὐτοῖς φίλους εἶναι, *it is for their interest to be friends,* X.*Oe*.11,23. Ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς συσκευασαμένοις ἃ εἶχον καὶ ἐξοπλισαμένοις προϊέναι, *they decided to pack up what they had and arm themselves completely, and to advance,* X.*A*.2,1[2]; but ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς προφυλακὰς καταστήσαντας συγκαλεῖν τοὺς στρατιώτας, *they decided to station pickets and to assemble the soldiers* (*ib.*3,2[1]); in 1,2[1], we find two datives and an accusative.

2. If the adjunct is a genitive, *predicate* adjectives are generally assimilated to it; but other adjective words and all nouns stand in the accusative. *E.g.*

Κύρου ἐδέοντο ὡς προθυμοτάτου γενέσθαι, *they asked Cyrus to be as devoted to them as possible,* X.*H*.1,5[2]; but (with a noun) Ἀθηναίων ἐδεήθησαν σφίσι βοηθοὺς γενέσθαι, *they asked the Athenians to become their helpers,* Hd.6,100; κακούργου ἐστὶ κριθέντ' ἀποθανεῖν, στρατηγοῦ δὲ μαχόμενον τοῖς πολεμίοις, *it is like a malefactor to die by the sentence of a court, but like a general* (*to die*) *fighting the enemy,* D.4,47; δέομαι ὑμῶν μεμνημένους τῶν εἰρημένων τὰ δίκαια ψηφίσασθαι, *I beg of you to remember what has been said, and to vote what is just,* I.19,51.

929. Words in the construction of 928 which refer to a preceding accusative are of course in the accusative; as ἄλλους πέπεικα συμμαθητάς μοι φοιτᾶν, *I have induced others to go as my fellow-pupils,* P. *Eu.* 272c.

930. N. The principles of 927 and 928 apply also to a predicate with ὤν or with the participle of a copulative verb; as ᾔδεσαν σοφοὶ ὄντες, *they knew that they were wise* (but ᾔδεσαν τούτους σοφοὺς ὄντας, *they knew that these men were wise*).

931. N. When an infinitive depends on a participle which supplies its omitted subject, predicate words take the case of the participle; as ἦλθον ἐπί τινα τῶν δοκούντων εἶναι σοφῶν, *I went to one of those who seemed to be wise,* P. *Ap.* 21b; τῶν προσποιουμένων εἶναι σοφιστῶν τινας, *some of those who profess to be sophists,* I. 15,221. So τοῖς δοκοῦσιν εἶναι σοφοῖς, *to those who seem to be wise.*

ADJECTIVE USED AS A NOUN.

932. 1. An adjective or participle, generally with the article, may be used as a noun. *E.g.*

Ὁ δίκαιος, *the just man;* ὁ ἐχθρός, *the enemy;* φίλος, *a friend;* κακή, *a base woman;* τὸ μέσον or μέσον, *the middle;* οἱ κακοί, *the bad;* τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *to the good;* τῶν κρατούντων, *of those in power;* κακά, *evils;* τὰ θνητά, *mortal things:* οἱ γραψάμενοι Σωκράτην, *the accusers of Socrates.*

2. In some cases, a noun is distinctly implied; as τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ (*sc.* ἡμέρᾳ), *on the next day;* ἡ δεξιά (*sc.* χείρ), *the right hand;* ἡ εὐθεῖα (*sc.* ὁδός), *the straight road;* ὁ ἄκρατος (*sc.* οἶνος), *unmixed wine;* ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν (*sc.* γῆν), *into their own land.*

933. The neuter singular of an adjective with the article is often used as an abstract noun; as τὸ καλόν, *beauty* (= κάλλος), τὸ δίκαιον, *justice* (= δικαιοσύνη).

934. N. The participle, which is a verbal adjective, is occasionally thus used for the infinitive, which is a verbal noun; as τὸ δεδιός, *fear* (= τὸ δεδιέναι), T. 1, 36; ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι, *in the want of practice* (*in the not practising*) (= ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετᾶν), T. 1, 142. So in Latin, opus est maturato, *there is need of haste.*

THE ARTICLE.

HOMERIC USE OF THE ARTICLE.

935. In Homer the article appears generally as a demon-

strative or personal pronoun; sometimes (in the forms beginning with τ) as a relative. *E.g.*

Τὴν δ᾽ ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω, *but I will not free her, Il.* 1, 29; τοῦ δὲ κλύε Φοῖβος ᾽Απόλλων, *and Phoebus Apollo heard him, Il.* 1, 43; ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ᾽Αχαιῶν, *for he came to the swift ships of the Achaeans, Il.* 1, 12. As relative, πυρὰ πολλὰ τὰ καίετο, *many fires which were burning, Il.* 10, 12; δῶρα τά οἱ ξεῖνος δῶκε, *gifts which a stranger gave him, Od.* 21, 13.

936. N. Even in Homer, adjectives and participles used as nouns (932, 1) have the article, as in Attic Greek; as οἱ γὰρ ἄριστοι ἐν νηυσὶν κέαται, *for the bravest sit by the ships, Il.* 11, 658; οἱ ἄλλοι, *the others;* τά τ᾽ ἐόντα τά τ᾽ ἐσσόμενα, *both things that are and things that are to be, Il.* 1, 70.

937. 1. When the article is used with nouns in Homer, it is generally a pronoun (especially ὁ δέ), with which the noun is in apposition; as ὁ δ᾽ ἔβραχε χάλκεος ᾽Αρης, *and he, brazen Ares, roared, Il.* 5, 859; ἡ δ᾽ ἀέκουσ᾽ ἅμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίεν, *and she, the woman, went with them unwilling, Il.* 1, 348.

2. Nearer the Attic use of the article are examples like these: αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσι γέρων ὁδὸν ἡγεμόνευεν, *but he, the old man, showed them the way, Od.* 24, 225; τὸν δ᾽ οἶον πατέρ᾽ εὗρον, *and they found him, the father, alone, ib.* 226.

3. Hardly, if at all, to be distinguished from the Attic article is that found in examples like these : ὅτε δὴ τὴν νῆσον ἀφικόμεθ᾽, *when now we came to the island, Od.* 9, 543; τό τε σθένος ᾽Ωρίωνος, *and the might of Orion, Il.* 18, 486; αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἱστάμεναι θαύμαζον, *and the women stood and wondered, Il.* 18, 495.

4. It is, therefore, often difficult to decide the exact force of an article in early Greek. The above examples show a gradual transition, even in Homer, from the original pronoun to the true definite article.

938. N. The examples in 937, 3, are exceptional; and in such cases the nouns usually stand without the article in Homer, as in Latin. Thus δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ᾽ ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο, *and terrible came the clang from the silver bow, Il.* 1, 49, would in Attic Greek require ἡ κλαγγὴ and τοῦ βιοῦ.

939. Herodotus generally uses the forms of the article beginning with τ in the place of the ordinary relative, — of which he uses only the forms ὅς, ἥ, οἵ, and αἵ, except after prepositions. Thus ἄλλος ὄρνις ἱρὸς, τῷ οὔνομα Φοῖνιξ, *another sacred bird, whose name is Phoenix,* 2, 73. In other respects, he uses the article as it is used in Attic prose.

940. N. The lyric poets follow the Homeric usage with respect to the article more closely than Herodotus; and the tragic poets, especially in the lyric chorus, admit the Homeric use of the article as a relative or a personal pronoun.

ATTIC USE OF THE ARTICLE.

941. In Attic Greek the article generally corresponds to our article *the;* as ὁ ἀνήρ, *the man;* τῶν πόλεων, *of the cities;* τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, *to the Greeks;* τὰ δέκα ἔτη, *the* (well known) *ten years* (at Troy), T.1,11.

942. The Greek may use the article in certain cases in which the English omits it. Such are the following (943– 951) : —

943. Proper names may take the article; as ὁ Σωκράτης or Σωκράτης, *Socrates.*

944. Abstract nouns often take the article; as ἡ ἀρετή, *virtue,* ἡ δικαιοσύνη, *justice;* ἡ εὐλάβεια, *caution.* But ἀρετή etc. are also used in the same sense.

945. 1. Nouns qualified by a demonstrative pronoun regularly take the article; as οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ, *this man;* ἐν ταῖσδε ταῖς πόλεσιν, *in these cities.* (For the position, see 974.)

2. But this article may be omitted with proper names, as οὗτος Νεοπτόλεμος, *this Neoptolemus,* D.18,114; also where the demonstrative is equivalent to *here* or *there,* as ὁρῶμεν ὀλίγους τούτους ἀνθρώπους, *we see few men here,* X.A.4,7[5]; so οὑτοσὶ ἀνήρ, *this man here,* and οὗτος ἀνήρ used contemptuously; see also νῆες ἐκεῖναι ἐπιπλέουσι, *ships are sailing up yonder,* T.1,51.

3. The tragedians often omit this article with demonstratives.

946. 1. Nouns with a possessive pronoun take the article when they refer to definite individuals, but not otherwise; as ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, *my father,* ὁ σὸς κοινωνός, *your partner,* D.18,21; but σὸς κοινωνός would mean *a partner of yours.* (For predicates, see 956.)

2. So also with nouns on which a possessive genitive of a personal, demonstrative, or reflexive pronoun depends; as ὁ πατήρ μου, *my father;* ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ πατήρ, *my own father;* ὁ τούτων πατήρ, *their father;* ἡ ἑαυτῶν γῆ, *their own land.* But παῖς ἑαυτοῦ, *a child of his own.*

947. Τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, τοιόσδε, τοσόσδε, and τηλικοῦτος may take the article; as τὸν τοιοῦτον ἄνδρα, *such a man.* It is always used with δεῖνα, *such a one* (420).