

# Greek in a Nutshell.

An Outline of

## GREEK GRAMMAR

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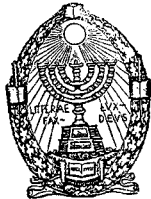
## BRIEF READING LESSONS;

Designed for Beginners in the  
New Testament.

BY

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NEW YORK: EATON & MAINS  
CINCINNATI: JENNINGS & GRAHAM

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## PREFACE.

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THIS little Manual was originally prepared for the NORMAL CLASS, at the request of the editor of that Journal, and was at the same time expected to form an instruction book at the Sunday-School Assembly annually held at Chautauqua. This accounts for its form in twelve series of two pages each. The reading lessons, however, have been made sufficiently full for subsequent study. Of course the simplest elements only of the Greek language can be comprised in such narrow limits; nor can a full vocabulary or ready facility be acquired in so short a course. Nevertheless, a *good beginning* may be made, and that is "half the battle" in any enterprise. It is believed that a thorough mastery of this small volume will prove a conquest over all the real difficulties of the original tongue of the New Testament.

J. S.

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GREEK IN A NUTSHELL.

LESSON I.—READING.

§ I. THE ALPHABET.

Form.	Name.	Sound.
A a	Al'pha	a in <i>man</i> , [arm. <sup>1</sup> ]
B β	Be'ta	b
Γ γ	Gam'ma	g in <i>go</i> , [king. <sup>2</sup> ]
Δ δ	Del'ta	d
E ε	Ep'silon	e in <i>met</i> .
Z ζ	Ze'ta	dz in <i>adze</i> .
H η	E'ta	e in <i>they</i> .
Θ θ or θ	The'ta	th in <i>thin</i> .
I ι	Io'ta	i in <i>tin</i> , [machine. <sup>3</sup> ]
K κ or x	Kap'pa	k
Λ λ	Lamb'da	l
M μ	Mu	m
N ν	Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Xi	x
O ο	Om'icron	o in <i>not</i> .
Π π	Pi	p
Ρ ρ	Rho	r
Σ σ, final c	Sig'ma	s in <i>this</i> .
T τ	Tau	t in <i>it</i> .
Υ υ	Upsilon	u in <i>full</i> .
Φ φ	Phi	f
Χ χ	Khi	kh (German <i>ch</i> .)
Ψ ψ	Psi	ps
Ω ω	O'mega	o in <i>no</i> .

§ 2. Notes on the Alphabet.

1. a sounds broad, like a in *arm*, at the end of a word, and before ρ final or ρ followed by a different consonant.

2. γ has the nasal sound, like *ng* in *king*, before γ, κ, χ, or ξ.

3. ι has its long sound, like *i* in *machine*, at the end of a syllable.

Every letter is sounded, and, with the above exceptions, invariably the same.

2. ACCENT.

§ 3. Each word, except a very few monosyllables, has one of the following accents written over a vowel in it, which marks the place of the spoken tone. A few small words, called *enclitics*, generally throw their accent, as an acute, on the last syllable of the preceding word.

§ 4. The *acute* (´) which is the foundation of all the accents, stands on one of the last three syllables. In verbs, with the exception of certain forms, it stands as far toward the beginning of the word as the rules below allow. In other parts of speech it stands on the same syllable as in the ground-form, (that given in the lexicon,) except as required by these rules. When the last syllable has a long vowel or diphthong it stands on the syllable before the last.

§ 5. The *grave* accent (`) is only written in place of the acute on the last syllable when *not* before a pause, or when unemphatic. It is understood to belong to all other syllables.

§ 6. The *circumflex* (˘) is placed on a syllable formed by the combination of two, the first of which had an acute and the second a grave; hence only on the last, or next to the last syllable, and only on a long vowel or a diphthong. When the last syllable has a short vowel, such a penult, if accented, takes the circumflex.

3. BREATHINGS, VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, ETC.

§ 7. A vowel beginning a word takes either the *rough breathing*, (´), which is pronounced like *h*, or else, to show the absence of that, the *smooth breathing*, (ˆ), which has no appreciable sound. Initial ρ and υ always take the rough breathing; and double ρ in the middle of a word takes the smooth breathing on the first, and the rough on the second.

§ 8. The vowels are short, (e and o,) long, (η and ω,) or doubtful, (a, ι, and υ,) which last, although naturally short, are sometimes lengthened by derivation.

§ 9. The diphthongs are as follows:—

Proper.		With Iota Subscript.			Improper.		
αι	sounds	ay	α	=	α	ηυ	= η and υ
ει	"	i	η	=	η	ωυ	= ω and υ
οι	"	oy	ω	=	ω		
υι	"	ue					
αυ	"	ow					
ευ	"	yu					
ου	"	oo					

§ 10. In diphthongs the breathing and accent are written over the *second* vowel. A capital (initial) letter in other cases takes them *before* it.

§ 11. The punctuation marks are the comma, (,) the semicolon, (;), the period, (.), and the interrogation point, (:).

## LESSON II.

## EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 12. When two *consonants* come together the first is made **homogeneous** with the second, as follows:—

§ 13. Mutes of a different class must have the same degree of hardness according to the following classification:—

	Smooth.	Middle.	Rough.	Sibilant (with <i>s</i> .)
Kappa-mutes .....	κ	γ	χ	ξ
Pi-mutes .....	π	β	φ	ψ
Tau-mutes .....	τ	δ	θ	ζ

§ 14. A *smooth* final mute is roughened before a vowel with the rough breathing. A rough mute is not doubled, nor can successive syllables begin with an aspirate. A tau-mute is sometimes dropped before *σ*, and always before *κ*; before a different tau-mute it is changed into *σ*.

§ 15. Before *μ* a kappa-mute is changed into *γ*, a pi-mute into *μ*, and a tau-mute into *σ*.

§ 16. *ν* before a kappa-mute becomes *γ*, before a pi-mute *μ*, before a liquid (*λ*, *μ*, *ν*, or *ρ*) it is changed into the same liquid, before *σ* or *ζ* it is dropped.

§ 17. *ν* is appended to certain endings in *σ* or *ε* before a pause or a vowel.

§ 18. There are several other less important rules, and some exceptions to most of the above.

§ 19. A *long vowel* or *diphthong* is used as an equivalent for two (usually short) vowels in immediate succession, or as a compensation for the omission of a consonant, sometimes for both.

§ 20. The changes in the union of two vowels are various, depending upon their comparative strength, position, and relation to the long vowels, or diphthongs respectively. They are readily learned by practice.

§ 21. Compensation is not always thus made for the omission of a consonant. Sometimes the omission occurs too far back in the derivation to be easily traced.

§ 22. A final vowel is sometimes elided before another vowel, and its place indicated by the apostrophe, (').

§ 23. There are several *dialects*, which chiefly affect the vowels, (like provincial pronunciation;) but in later Greek (to which the New Testament belongs) they were merged in "the common dialect," the Attic predominating.

## NOUNS.

Nouns are of three declensions, three genders, three numbers, and five cases, all indicated by changes of termination.

§ 24. The declensions (numbered 1, 2, and 3) are only different modes of inflection.

§ 25. Names and designations of males, nations, the months, rivers, and winds, are almost invariably *masculine*; those of females, countries, islands, cities, trees, and plants, are usually *feminine*; of the *neuter* gender are most names of fruits and diminutives, and always the names of the letters, infinitives, clauses, indeclinable words, and words used as the symbol of a sound. In the third declension especially the (grammatical) gender in many instances is arbitrary.

§ 26. The *singular* and *plural* are used as in English. The *dual* denotes two or a pair; it is comparatively rare, and never occurs in the New Testament.

§ 27. The *cases* express the relations of words to each other in a sentence, as follows:—

Name.	Use.	Equivalent.
Nominative.	Subject of a finite verb.	(Simple form.)
Genitive.	Origin or ownership.	From, of, etc.
Dative.	Position or manner.	In, by, for, to, etc.
Accusative.	Direction or object.	Toward, into, etc.
Vocative.	Address.	O!

§ 28. The following are the terminations of the *First Declension*:—

Singular.		Cases.	Plural. Masc. and Fem.
Masc.	Fem.		
ας or ης	α or η	Nominative.	αι
ου	ας or ης	Genitive.	ων
α or η		Dative.	αις
αν or ην		Accusative.	ας
α or η		Vocative.	αι

*Dual.* Nom., Acc., Voc., *α*; Gen., Dat., *ων*.

§ 29. The *α* in the terminations of the singular is mostly used when *ρ*, *ε*, or *ι* precedes it; and in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. when *λ* or *σ*, and frequently when *ν*, precedes it. A few nouns have *α* in the Gen. sing.

LESSON III.

NOUNS—Continued.

§ 30 The following are the terminations of the *Second Declension* :—

Singular.		Cases.	Plural.	
Masc.	Neut.		Masc.	Neut.
ος	ον	Nominative.	οι	α
	ου	Genitive.		ων
	ω	Dative.		οις
	ον	Accusative.	ους	α
ε	ον	Vocative.	οι	α

Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., ω; Gen., Dat., ον.

§ 31. The few fem. nouns of this declension take the masc. terminations. The Voc. masc. sing. is occasionally ος.

§ 32. The following are the terminations of the *Third Declension* :—

Singular.		Cases.	Plural.	
Masc. and Fem.	Neut.		Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
ς (or long vowel before final letter.)	(naked stem.)	Nominative.	ες	α
	ος	Genitive.		ων
	ι	Dative.		οι(ν)
ν or α	(naked stem.)	Accusative.	ας	α
(like Nom. or Neut.)	(naked stem.)	Vocative.	ες	α

Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., ε; Gen., Dat., ον.

§ 33. The Nom. sing. is so often changed by the euphonic rules that the stem of the noun is best seen in the Gen. Nouns in ις, υς, and ενς take the (Attic) Gen. εως, (ω regarded as short.) The α of the Acc. sing. is usually after a consonant. Many irregularities and some anomalies occur, which may generally be learned from the lexicon.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 34. These are declined like nouns, having sometimes three sets of terminations for the respective genders, sometimes two, (masc. and fem. alike,) rarely but one, (all genders alike.) The masc. and neut. are always of the same declension, (second or third,) and the fem., when different, always of the first. *Participles* are declined like adjectives.

§ 35. Adjectives are compared either by using an adverb expressive of degree, or, more regularly, by adding to the stem of the positive the syllables *δρεος* or *ων* for the comparative, and *δρατος* or *ιστος* for the superlative. Some euphonic changes occur in making these additions, which then take the regular declensional endings.

NUMERALS.

§ 36. The cardinal numbers are either simple, (the units, tens, and a few others,) or compound, (intermediate numbers.) Those from one to four inclusive, and the hundreds and thousands, are declined like adjectives. They may all be learned from the lexicon.

§ 37. The ordinals are mostly formed from the cardinals by adjective endings.

PRONOUNS.

§ 38. Of the personal pronouns, those of the 1st and 2d persons only are specially noteworthy, being declined as nouns irregularly :—

	I or Me.	We or Us.	Thou or Thee.	Ye or You
Nominative.	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	σύ	ὑμεῖς
Genitive.	(ἐ)μοῦ	ἡμῶν	σοῦ	ὑμῶν
Dative.	(ἐ)μοί	ἡμῖν	σοί	ὑμῖν
Accusative.	(ἐ)μέ	ἡμᾶς	σέ	ὑμᾶς

§ 39. The rest are declined as adjectives—masc. ος, fem. η, neut. ο; often compounded, one or both parts being declined; but, with the exception of τις, (interrogative τις, indefinite τις,) neut. τι, Gen. τινος, of the third declension, the article (definite only) and the demonstrative alone are very peculiar in declension, as follows :—

Singular.			The.	Plural.		
Masc.	Neut.	Fem.		Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
ὁ	τό	ἡ	Nominative.	οἱ	τά	αἱ
τοῦ	τῆς		Genitive.	τῶν	τῶν	
τῷ	τῇ		Dative.	τοῖς	ταῖς	
τόν	τό	τήν	Accusative.	τούς	τά	τάς

Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., τό, τά; Gen., Dat., τοῖν, ταῖν.

Singular.			This, These.	Plural.		
Masc.	Neut.	Fem.		Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
αὐτός	τοῦτο	αὐτή	Nominative.	οὗτοι	ταῦτα	αὐταί
τούτου	ταύτης		Genitive.	τούτων	τούτων	
τούτῳ	ταύτῃ		Dative.	τούτοις	ταύταις	
τούτον	τοῦτο	ταυτήν	Accusative.	τούτους	ταῦτα	ταύτας

Dual Nom., Acc., Voc., τούτω, ταῦτα; Gen., Dat., τούτοιν, ταύταιν

## LESSON IV.

## VERBS.

§ 40. There are three VOICES, *Active, Middle, and Passive*, generally distinguished by the *termination*.

The Middle is properly *reflexive*. Some of its tenses have an *active* meaning. A few verbs, called *deponent*, are throughout pass. in form, but act. or mid. in meaning.

§ 41. There are five MOODS in each voice, the *Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Optative, and Infinitive*, to which may be added the *Participles*; they are mostly known by means of the *union-vowel*—that which immediately precedes the termination.

§ 42. The Indic., Imper., Infinitive, and Participles correspond to the English, and have a *short* union-vowel (*e, o, or a,*) except the Perf. and Pluperf. pass., which have no union-vowel; the Pluperf. act. and mid., which have *ei*; and the Aorists pass., which have *η* or its equivalent.

§ 43. The Imper. has but two persons, 2d and 3d. The Infinitive has but one termination for all numbers and persons, and is very often used as a neut. noun, with the article, etc., yet retaining its construction as a verb.

§ 44. The Subj. and Opt. are used in certain *dependent* relations, like the English subjunctive and potential; the former has a *long* union-vowel (*η* or *ω,*) and the latter a diphthong (*oi, ai, or ei.*) The former generally represents an act as contingent upon *outward* circumstances, and the latter upon a *will*.

§ 45. The TENSES are nine, the *Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, two Aorists*, (1st and 2d, equivalent in sense,) and three *Futures*, (1st and 2d, equivalent to each other, and 3d, very rarely used;) they are distinguished by certain letters prefixed, inserted, or added to the stem or root of the verb. They represent time as compared with the *present*, and never date from that of a preceding verb.

§ 46. The Pres., Perf., Pluperf., and Fut. answer very nearly to the same tenses in English.

§ 47. The Imperf. denotes an act as going on, but incomplete or habitual at some time past: "*was doing,*" etc.

§ 48. The Aorists indicate a single act at a definite time, (past in the Indic., but undetermined in the others moods.)

§ 49. All the tenses with respect to *form* may be classed thus:—

I. <i>Primary, or Absolute.</i>	Present.	Perfect.	Futures
II. <i>Secondary, or Historical.</i>	Imperfect.	Pluperfect.	Aorists.

These classes usually have the following endings respectively:—

Active Form.		Persons.	Middle and Passive.	
I.	II.		I.	II.
<i>Pres. and Fut.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	
ο	—	ν μ	1st	μαι μην
ις	ς		2d	σαι (σ)ο
ι	—		3d	ται το
	μεν		<i>Plur.</i>	
	τε		1st	μεθα
(ντ) οι (ν)	(σα)ν		2d	σθε
			3d	νται ντο
[2d, τον, 3d, την.			<i>Dual.</i>	1st, μεθον, 2d, σθον, 3d, σθην.]

*Notes on the Table of Verb Endings.*

§ 50. In the Pres. and Fut. the *ο* of the 1st sing. act. is contracted (with the union-vowel) into *ω*, and the *σαι* of the 2d sing. pass. into *η* or *ει*.

§ 51. Signification limits the primary terminations to the Indic. and Subj., and the secondary to the Indic. and Opt.; likewise the Imperf. and Pluperf. to the Indic., and the Imper. to the Pres., the Aorists and (rarely) the Perf.

§ 52. The *active* terminations are assumed throughout by the Perf. and Pluperf. mid., and the Aorists pass.

§ 53. The terminations of the Imper. are analogous to the secondary in the act., and in the mid. and pass. they are merely the same strengthened, thus: *Sing.* 2d,—[Aor. pass. *θη*, 1st Aor. act. (σ)ον] (pass. *ο* [1st Aor. mid. *ι*] or *οο*); 3d, *τω* (pass. *σθω*.) *Plur.* 2d, *τε* (pass. *σθε*); 3d, *τωσαν* [or contr. *ντων*] (pass. *σθωσαν*. [*Dual.* 2d, *τον* (σθον); 3d, *των* (σθων.)]

§ 54. The Infinitive in the act. forms ends in *εν*, [contr., with union-vowel into *ειν*] (Pres., Fut., and 2d Aor.) *αι*, (1st Aor.) or *ναι*, (Perf. act. and mid. and both Aor. pass. ;) elsewhere in *σθαι*.

§ 55. In the Participles the stem ends in *ντ* in the act. forms, (except the Perf. act. and mid., which have *στ*;) the rest take *μεν*, (Perf. pass. *μέν*.) These latter are [masc. and neut.] of the second declension, the others of the third.

§ 56. Verbs in *μ* insert *σ* before the final *ι* of the 3d pers. sing. Pres. Indic. act., and vary in a few other terminations, chiefly by contraction.

## LESSON V.

## VERBS—Continued.

§ 57. The root of every *primitive* verb is a monosyllable, consisting of a short vowel ( $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $ο$ , or  $\upsilon$ ) between two (usually simple) consonants. Sometimes one or the other of the latter has been dropped far back in the etymology. This root is most readily found in the 1st Fut., subject only to euphonic changes. The 2d Aor. always has a monosyllabic root, with a single vowel never long; but this may be somewhat different from the true root. Primitive verbs only have a 2d Aor.

§ 58. The Pres. and Imperf. commonly *strengthen* the root, either by adding a hard consonant, (sometimes more than one,) or (oftener) by changing the root vowel into the corresponding long one or diphthong.

§ 59. The following tenses add certain *characteristic* letters to the root:—

1st Fut. and 1st Aor. act. and mid., (of } verbs not liquid,) and 3d Fut. }	$\sigma$
1st Aor. pass.....	$\vartheta$
1st Fut. pass.....	$\theta\eta\sigma$
2d Fut. pass.....	$\eta\sigma$
2d (in liquid verbs 1st) Fut. act. and mid.....	$\epsilon$
Perf. and Pluperf. Act. of pure and liquid verbs...	$\kappa$
Perf. and pluperf. act. ending in a pi- or kappa-mute ( ' )	

§ 60. Tenses expressing *past time* (Imperf. and Aorists Indic.) prefix a ("syllabic *augment*") to the root; this coalesces with an initial vowel ("temporal augment") into the corresponding long vowel or diphthong. The Perf., Pluperf., and 3d Fut. not only do the same throughout the moods, but also prefix to the *syllabic* augment the initial consonant of the root ("reduplication") when this is a simple consonant or a mute followed by a liquid. The Pluperf. prefixes a second syllabic augment to the reduplication.

§ 61. Initial  $\rho$ , (which is doubled after the syllabic augment,)  $\beta\lambda$ ,  $\gamma\lambda$ , and  $\gamma\nu$ , do not, except in a few cases, allow the reduplication. Verbs compounded with a preposition generally take the augment, etc., between it and the primitive. A few other irregularities occur.

§ 62. Verbs are classified in conjugation according to the radical letter following the root vowel, or diphthong, in the 1st pers. sing. Pres. Indic. act., lexicon form: in "liquid" verbs (not derivatives in  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ , which is merely

strengthened for  $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ) this is a *liquid*; in "pure" verbs it is absent, so that the root appears to end in a vowel, etc. Very many verbs seem to be anomalous in some of their forms in consequence of deriving these from an obsolete kindred root. The lexicon gives most of these peculiarities.

§ 63. *Liquid* verbs almost always strengthen their root in the Pres. and Imperf.; they lengthen it in the 1st Aor. act. and mid. by changing the root vowel, if  $\alpha$  into  $\eta$ , if  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ , while  $\iota$  and  $\upsilon$  merely become long.  $\epsilon$  as a root vowel is generally changed into  $\alpha$  in the 1st Aor. and 1st Fut. pass., the Perf. and Pluperf. act. and pass., and the 2d Aor. and 2d Fut. throughout, and again into  $ο$  in the Perf. and Pluperf. mid.

§ 64. The above strengthening in the Pres. and Imperf. consists in doubling  $\lambda$ , annexing  $\nu$  to  $\mu$ ; or, in case of  $\nu$  or  $\rho$ , in adding  $\iota$  to a preceding  $\alpha$  or  $\epsilon$ , or lengthening  $\iota$  or  $\upsilon$ . The radical  $\nu$  is often dropped in Perf. and Pluperf.

§ 65. Verbs with  $\epsilon$  followed by a pi- or kappa-mute in the root frequently neglect to strengthen it in the Pres. and Imperf.; and verbs with  $\epsilon$  in the root preceded by a liquid, usually change it into  $\alpha$  and  $ο$  in the same tenses as liquid verbs, except in the 1st Aor. and Fut. pass.

§ 66. *Pure* verbs lengthen the root vowel before a tense characteristic, also in the Perf. and Pluperf. pass. A few occasionally neglect this, and some insert  $\sigma$  instead.

§ 67. Verbs in  $\mu$  (lexicon form instead of  $\omega$ ) are but another mode of conjugating pure verbs (being the only primitives of that class whose root ends in  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or  $ο$ ) in the Pres., Imperf., and 2d Aor.; in all which tenses the union-vowel coalesces with the root vowel. They have a peculiar inflection, chiefly by reason of the Imperf. and 2d Aor. act. taking throughout the terminations of the Aorists pass. The Pres. and Imperf. reduplicate with  $\iota$  the initial consonant, (prefixing simply  $\iota$  if that cannot be done, and sometimes adopting other modes of strengthening,) and in the act. they lengthen the root in the Indic.,  $\alpha$  or  $\epsilon$  into  $\eta$ ,  $ο$  into  $\omega$ . The 2d Aor. (those in  $\upsilon\mu$  being factitious have not this tense) has in the act. a long vowel or diphthong throughout, except the Imperative  $\epsilon$  or  $ο$ , and the Participle.

Notes on Certain Verbs in  $\mu$ .

§ 68.  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$  [*to put*] has, in the Act., 1st Aor.  $\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$ , Perf.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ ;  $\delta\acute{\iota}\theta\omega\mu$  [*to give*] has, 1st Aor.,  $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ .

§ 69.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$  [*to be*] is inflected thus:  $\epsilon\iota$  [*thou art*],  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}(\nu)$  [*is*],  $\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$  [*we, ye, they are*],  $\iota\sigma\theta\iota$  [*be thou*],  $\acute{\omicron}\nu$  [*being*], etc.; the rest mostly regular. See the lexicon for these, and for  $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu$  [*to send*], and  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$  [*to go*].

§ 70. Several verbs annex  $\sigma\kappa\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ , ( $\nu$ ) $\nu\eta\mu$ , etc., instead of  $\mu\iota$ , etc., in the Pres. and Imperf.

## LESSON VI.

## SYNTAX.—CONCORD.

§ 71. All words placed under the same construction agree together in all the accidents which they possess in common.

§ 72. "Apposition" occurs as in English.

§ 73. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

§ 74. The noun is often understood, especially if neut., ("things.")

§ 75. Sometimes a relative is "attracted" into the case of the omitted antecedent.

§ 76. A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person.

§ 77. The case of the subject of the Infin. depends upon other relations.

§ 78. Neuters plur. generally have a sing. verb.

## GOVERNMENT.

§ 79. Any word may govern another (or others) which in sense is *dependent* upon it in the case appropriate for expressing such relation either with or without a preposition.



§ 80. GENITIVE, denoting *origin*, answering to *Whence?* and expressed by *from*.

§ 81. "Local," involving *external* relations of space, either in a literal or a figurative sense. This includes *actual motion* from an object, generally with a preposition, (*ἀπό ἐκ παρά*;) *separation* from it, usually with verbs compounded with a preposition; and *commencement*.

§ 82. "Causal," denoting a more *internal* relation, as if the outgoing of some agency or property, as follows:—

§ 83. *Active*, either direct, inferential, or metaphysical. This includes relations of source, (e. g., derivation, [commonly with *ἐκ*, sometimes *ἀπό*, direct authorship with *ὑπό*,] possession, property, [often with an Infin.]) *partitive* use, (e. g., a class, material, partial relations,) and the Gen. of time, (in the *course* of which,) especially the "Gen. absolute," with a Participle, as affording occasion.

§ 84. *Passive*, that is, indirect, the act being for the sake of the Gen. This includes verbs implying a *mental operation*, adjectives, and other words denoting *skill*, and the Gen. of *crime* or *purpose*, (the last mostly an Infin. with the article.)

§ 85. *Mutual*, e. g., *comparison* and *price* or *penalty*.

§ 86. The "attributive Gen." is a comprehensive relation, arising under several of the above heads, between two nouns designating *different* objects, which may be thus expressed: *When two nouns are connected with each other, that one which completes the idea of the other and defines it more fully is put in the Gen.*

§ 87. DATIVE, denoting *position*, answering to *Where?* and expressed by *at*.

§ 88. "Local," involving the more palpable relations of position. This includes the *place*, (at, by, near, in the midst of; generally with *ἐν, ἐπι, παρά*, etc.,) *association, accompaniment*, (frequently with *σύν*,) and the *time* (as a date) or *circumstances* of a transaction.

§ 89. "Causal," denoting the object *upon which* the act or state appears, thus conceived as sharing in producing it, as follows:—

§ 90. *Personal*, either actually or so imagined. This includes words expressing a *correlative* idea, as community, (in varied relations,) likeness, possession, agency, reference, etc.

§ 91. *Instrumental*, as the mediate cause, e. g., the ground or reason, the means, the instrument, manner, and the measure of excess or deficiency.

§ 92. In comprehensive phrase the "attributive Dat." expresses many indirect relations of an object *to* or *for* which an act is performed or a condition sustained.

§ 93. ACCUSATIVE, denoting *direction*, answering to *Whither?* and expressed by *toward*.

§ 94. "Local," involving the boundary, place, or object of motion, especially with *εἰς*.

§ 95. "Causal," involving an influence, change, or result, as impressed upon the object, as follows:—

§ 96. The *effect*, either the thing effected, an attribute of the effect, or the effect intended.

§ 97. The *object acted upon*, e. g., with directly transitive verbs, those expressing a good or bad influence, patience, swearing, sometimes a mental affection, etc.; also the *space* or *way* after a verb of motion; the time, (*throughout* which,) measure, and weight; and finally ("Attributive Accusative") with any verb or adj. (sometimes other words) to define its application more closely, especially if of kindred signification.

## ORDER OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE.

§ 98. This is usually not, as in English, that of *grammatical* dependence, but rather the order of *thought*; important or emphatic words come first, after the connecting particles; prepositions and the article precede their nouns; and qualifying terms are grouped in a harmonious balance around the principal ones.



## LESSON VII.

## EXERCISE ON JOHN I, 1-5.

- 1 Ἐν<sup>1</sup> ἀρχῇ<sup>2</sup> ἦν<sup>3</sup> ὁ<sup>4</sup> Λόγος,<sup>5</sup> καὶ<sup>6</sup> ὁ<sup>4</sup> Λόγος<sup>5</sup> ἦν<sup>4</sup>  
 In *the* beginning was the Word, and the Word was  
 2 πρὸς<sup>7</sup> τὸν<sup>8</sup> Θεόν,<sup>9</sup> καὶ<sup>6</sup> Θεὸς<sup>10</sup> ἦν<sup>3</sup> ὁ<sup>4</sup> Λόγος.<sup>5</sup> Οὗτος<sup>11</sup>  
 with God, and God was the Word. This *one*  
 3 ἦν<sup>3</sup> ἐν<sup>1</sup> ἀρχῇ<sup>2</sup> πρὸς<sup>7</sup> τὸν<sup>8</sup> Θεόν.<sup>9</sup> Πάντα<sup>12</sup> δι'<sup>13</sup>  
 was in *the* beginning with God. All *things* by  
 αὐτοῦ<sup>14</sup> ἐγένετο,<sup>15</sup> καὶ<sup>6</sup> χωρὶς<sup>16</sup> αὐτοῦ<sup>14</sup> ἐγένετο<sup>15</sup> οὐδὲ<sup>17</sup>  
 him were made, and without him was made not even  
 4 ἓν<sup>18</sup> ὃ<sup>19</sup> γέγονεν.<sup>20</sup> Ἐν<sup>1</sup> αὐτῷ<sup>21</sup> ζωὴ<sup>22</sup> ἦν,<sup>3</sup> καὶ<sup>6</sup>  
 one *thing* which has been made. In him life was, and  
 5 ἡ<sup>23</sup> ζωὴ<sup>22</sup> ἦν<sup>3</sup> τὸ<sup>24</sup> φῶς<sup>25</sup> τῶν<sup>26</sup> ἀνθρώπων.<sup>27</sup> καὶ<sup>6</sup> τὸ<sup>24</sup>  
 the life was the light of men; and the  
 φῶς<sup>25</sup> ἐν<sup>1</sup> τῇ<sup>28</sup> σκοτίᾳ<sup>29</sup> φαίνει,<sup>30</sup> καὶ<sup>6</sup> ἡ<sup>23</sup> σκοτία<sup>31</sup>  
 light in the darkness shines, and the darkness  
 αὐτὸ<sup>32</sup> οὐ<sup>33</sup> κατέλαβεν.<sup>34</sup>  
 it not admitted.

DIRECTIONS.—Spell the Greek, giving the *English* equivalents of the consonants, (as in § 1.) and the exact *phonetic* value or sound of the vowels. Call the rough breathing *h*. Be careful to put the spoken *accent* where it is written. Continue this practice through all the passages given in the following lessons, until the words can be pronounced readily and accurately. Familiarize yourself with the forms of the letters by *writing* them. Let the pupil do this while learning the foregoing grammatical lessons, and after the recitation of each of them let the teacher direct attention, while the passage at the head of the reading lessons is pronounced, to the examples illustrating each point, as they occur—by way of paradigm.

## PARSING NOTES ON THE ABOVE.

1. Ἐν—prep. atonic, § 3; stands first, § 98.—2. ἀρχῇ—noun, from nom. ἀρχή, 1st decl. fem., § 28; circumflex, § 6; local dat., § 88; emphatic position, § 98.—3. ἦν—verb, irreg. in *μ*, § 69; 3d pers. sing. imperf. indic. act., § 47; *ν* appended irreg. as ending, § 49; long vowel, § 67.—4. ὁ—art., nom. masc. sing., § 39; agrees with its noun, § 73; following, § 98.—5. Λόγος—noun, 2d decl. nom. sing. masc., § 30; subject of ἦν, § 76; balances clause, § 98.—6. καί—conj., changed accent, § 5; position, § 98.—7. πρὸς—prep., lit., *towards*; gov. acc., § 27; accent, § 5.—8. τόν—art., acc. sing. masc., § 39; agreement, § 73.—9. Θεόν—noun, lit., [the] *deity*; 2d decl. masc., § 25; acc. sing., § 30; government

- § 94; position, § 98.—10. Θεός—same as 9; nom. agreeing with subj., § 71; without the art. because the predicate; emphatic position, § 98.—11. Οὗτος—pron., § 39; agrees with Λόγος, understood (§ 73) as subj. of sentence; first as connective; accent, § 6; and breathing, § 10.—12. Πάντα—adj. pron., from πάς, (stem, πάντ); 3d decl. nom. plur. neut., § 32; indef. without noun expressed, § 74; subject of sentence; emphatic position, § 98.—13. δι'—prep. for διά, with final letter elided, § 22.—14. αὐτοῖ—adj. pron. used as personal; gen. masc. sing., § 30; causal, § 82. Gen. and dat. of 1st and 2d decl. are always circumflex when accented on last syllable.—15. ἐγένετο—verb, *came to be*, lit., *was born*; from γίνομαι, (for γίνομαι, strengthened [§ 63] by reduplication, [§ 67,] and then contracted for γγεν) depon., § 40; true root γεν, [our *kin*,] § 57, here appearing in 2d aor. mid., § 48; ε̄ is simple aug., (hence the verb is in the indic., § 60); third ε̄ is mood-vowel, § 42; τo is 3d pers. sing. mid., § 49; agreement with subj., § 78.—16. χωρὶς—prep., lit., *apart*; accent, § 5; case after, § 81.—17. οὐδέ—compound neg. particle, from οὐ and δέ.—18. ἓν—numeral adj., § 36; indef., § 74; 3d decl. nom. sing. neut., § 32; subj. of ἐγένετο.—19. ὁ—relative adj., § 39; 2d decl. nom. sing. neut., § 34; agreement, § 73; subj. of γέγονε.—20. γέγονεν—verb, same as 15; root-vowel changed in perf. mid., § 63; γε is reduplication, § 60; last ε̄ is mood-vowel of indic., § 42; no additional ending, § 44; hence 3d pers. sing. (perf.) act., § 52; final ν added before pause, § 17.—21. αὐτῷ—pron., same as 14; dat. sing. masc., § 30; government, as 2.—22. ζωὴ—noun, 1st decl. fem. nom. sing., § 28; subject of verb following.—23. ἡ—art., fem. nom. sing., § 39; agrees with ζωὴ, § 73; atonic, § 3.—24. τὸ—art., neut. nom. sing., § 39; agrees with φῶς.—25. φῶς—noun, 3d decl. nom. sing. neut., (stem φῶτ for φῶστ); ς here added (as some neut. nouns have) and τ dropped, § 14; predicate nom., § 71.—26. τῶν—art., gen. plur. masc., § 39; agreement, § 73.—27. ἀνθρώπων—noun, from ἄνθρωπος; 2d decl. gen. plur. masc., § 32; government, § 86; accent, § 4.—28. τῇ—art., dat. sing. fem., § 39; agreement, § 73.—29. σκοτία—noun from σκοτία; 1st decl. dat. sing. fem., § 29; final α, § 29; ι subscript, § 9; government, § 88.—30. φαίνει—verb, from φαίνω; root, φαν, strengthened, § 64; ε̄ is mood-vowel of indic., § 42; final ι is tense-ending of pres. 3d sing. act., § 49; agrees with φῶς, § 76.—31. σκοτία—noun, as 29; nom. sing., subj. of clause.—32. αὐτό—pron., as 21; acc. neut. sing., § 39; object of κατέλαβε, § 97.—33. οὐ—simple neg. adv.; atonic, § 3.—34. κατέλαβεν—verb, from καταλαμβάνω; comp. of κατά, *down*, and λαμβάνω, *I receive*; the root of the simple verb is λαβ, here appearing in the 2d Aor., § 57; aug., § 60, excluding final α of prep., § 61; last c likewise shows indic., § 42; no tense-ending in 3d pers. sing. act. secondary, § 49; ν appended, § 17. The tense expresses the act of the Jews in rejecting Christ

## LESSON VIII.

## EXERCISE ON JOHN I, 6-II.

- 6 Ἐγένετο<sup>1</sup> ἄνθρωπος<sup>2</sup> ἀπεσταλμένος<sup>3</sup> παρὰ<sup>4</sup> Θεοῦ<sup>5</sup> ὄνομα  
There was a man sent from God, the name
- 7 αὐτῷ<sup>7</sup> Ἰωάννης<sup>8</sup> οὗτος<sup>9</sup> ἦλθεν<sup>10</sup> εἰς<sup>11</sup> μαρτυρίαν,<sup>12</sup> ἵνα<sup>13</sup>  
to him was John: this one came for testimony that  
μαρτυρήσῃ<sup>14</sup> περὶ<sup>15</sup> τοῦ<sup>16</sup> Φωτός,<sup>17</sup> ἵνα<sup>18</sup> πάντες<sup>18</sup> πιστεύ-  
he might testify concerning the Light, that all might
- 8 σωσι<sup>19</sup> δι'<sup>20</sup> αὐτοῦ.<sup>21</sup> Οὐκ<sup>22</sup> ἦν<sup>23</sup> ἐκεῖνος<sup>24</sup> τὸ<sup>25</sup> Φῶς,<sup>26</sup>  
believe through him, Not was that one the Light,
- 9 ἀλλ'<sup>27</sup> ἵνα<sup>13</sup> μαρτυρήσῃ<sup>14</sup> περὶ<sup>15</sup> τοῦ<sup>16</sup> Φωτός.<sup>17</sup> Ἦν<sup>23</sup>  
but that he might testify concerning the Light. There was  
τὸ<sup>25</sup> Φῶς<sup>26</sup> τὸ<sup>25</sup> ἀληθινόν,<sup>28</sup> ὃ<sup>29</sup> φωτίζει<sup>30</sup> πάντα<sup>31</sup> ἄνθρωπον,<sup>32</sup>  
the Light the true one, which lights every man,
- 10 ἐρχόμενον<sup>33</sup> εἰς<sup>11</sup> τὸν<sup>34</sup> κόσμον.<sup>35</sup> Ἐν<sup>36</sup> τῷ<sup>37</sup> κόσμῳ<sup>38</sup> ἦν,<sup>23</sup>  
coming into the world. In the world he was,  
καὶ<sup>39</sup> ὁ<sup>40</sup> κόσμος<sup>41</sup> δι'<sup>20</sup> αὐτοῦ<sup>21</sup> ἐγένετο,<sup>1</sup> καὶ<sup>39</sup> ὁ<sup>40</sup> κόσμος<sup>41</sup>  
and the world through him was made, and the world
- 11 αὐτὸν<sup>42</sup> οὐκ<sup>22</sup> ἔγνω,<sup>43</sup> εἰς<sup>11</sup> τὰ<sup>44</sup> ἴδια<sup>45</sup> ἦλθε,<sup>10</sup> καὶ<sup>39</sup> οἱ<sup>39</sup> αὐ-  
him not knew. To the own things he came, and the  
ἴδιοι<sup>47</sup> αὐτὸν<sup>42</sup> οὐ<sup>22</sup> παρέλαβον.<sup>48</sup>  
own persons him not received.

1. Ἐγένετο—See lesson vii, No. 15.—2. ἄνθρωπος—See vii, 27; subj. of sentence.—3. ἀπεσταλμένος—part. from ἀποστέλλω, lit., *I send away*; comp. of prep. ἀπό, *off*, and στέλλω, *I send*; root στελ, vowel changed, § 63; aug. cuts off final ο of prep., § 61; no reduplication, § 60; perf. tense because aug. beyond indic., § 60; and no union-vowel, § 42; pass. part. ending μεν, (§ 55.) accent; ος is nom. masc. sing., §§ 34, 30; agrees with ἄνθρωπος, § 73.—4. παρὰ—prep., lit., *near*; with gen., = *from near*.—5. Θεοῦ—See vii, 9, 10; here gen., § 81.—6. ὄνομα—noun; neut. 3d decl. nom. sing.; (stem, *ονοματ*, final mute always dropped for euphony); subj. to *was* understood, (copula may freely be supplied.)—7. αὐτῷ—pers. adj. pron.; dat. sing. masc. from αὐτός, vii, 14; governed, § 92.—8. Ἰωάννης—prop. noun; 1st decl. masc. nom. sing., § 28; predicate after neut. verb, (understood,) agreeing with subj., § 71.—9. οὗτος—See vii, 11.—10. ἦλθεν—verb, assigned to ἐρχομαι, but really from defective ἐλεύθε-

root, ελθ; temporal aug., [ε+ε=η,] § 60; hence indic., as union-vowel (ε) following also shows, § 42; simple root 2d aor., § 57; hence no tense ending in 3d pers. sing. act., § 49; ν appended, § 17; accent, § 6.—11. εἰς—prep., lit., *to*, that is, here, *for the purpose of*; atonic, § 3.—12. μαρτυρίαν—noun; 1st decl. fem. acc. sing., from *ια*, § 28; governed, § 96.—13. ἵνα—conj., meaning, *in order that*; introducing dependent clause.—14. μαρτυρήσῃ—verb, from μαρτυρέω; first η is root-vowel, lengthened before tense-sign, (§ 66.) which is σ of 1st fut., § 59; η is union-vowel of subj., (§ 44.) the subscribed ι being 3d pers. sing. act., § 49; accent, § 4.—15. περὶ—prep., lit., *around*; governs gen., § 82.—16. τοῦ—art.; gen. sing. neut., § 39.—17. Φωτός—noun, see vii, 25. Gen. (sing.) and dat. (sing. and plur.) of monosyllables of 3d decl. accent the ultimate.—18. πάντες—See vii, 12; nom. masc. plur., *men* being understood, § 74; subj. of clause.—19. πιστεύσωσι—verb, from πιστεύω; second σ is sign of 1st fut., § 59; ω sign of subj., § 44; σι 3d plur. act., § 49.—20. δι'—See vii, 13.—21. αὐτοῦ—See vii, 14.—22. Οὐκ—neg. adv., same as οὐ, (vii, 83.) with euphonic κ before a vowel.—23. ἦν—See vii, 3.—24. ἐκεῖνος—demonst., adj. pron., § 39; = *he*, nom. masc. sing., subj. of sentence, § 27; accent, § 6.—25. τό—See vii, 24.—26. Φῶς—See vii, 25.—27. ἀλλ'—conj. for ἀλλά, final vowel elided, § 22.—28. ἀληθινόν—adj., from ἀληθινός; neut. 2d decl., § 34; nom. sing., § 30; agreeing with Φῶς, § 73.—29. ὃ—See vii, 19.—30. φωτίζει—verb, from φωτίζω; strengthened root, § 58; ε union vowel of indic., § 42; final ι 3d sing. (pres.) act., § 49.—31. πάντα—indef. adj., see No. 18; acc. sing. masc. agreeing with ἄνθρωπον, § 73.—32. ἄνθρωπον—noun, see No. 2; acc. sing., § 30; governed, § 97.—33. ἐρχόμενον—part. from ἐρχομαι, see No. 10; deponent, § 40; pres. pass., § 55; sing., § 30; either acc. masc., (and then agreeing with ἄνθρωπον,) or, as is better, (see John iii, 19,) nom. neut., (and then agreeing with Φῶς.)—34. τόν—See vii, 8.—35. κόσμον—noun, from κόσμος; acc. sing. 2d decl., § 30; governed, § 94.—36. ἐν—See vii, 1.—37. τῷ—art., dat. sing. masc., § 39; agrees with κόσμῳ, § 73.—38. κόσμῳ—noun, see No. 53; dat. sing., § 8.—39. καὶ—See vii, 6.—40. ὁ—See vii, 4.—41. κόσμος—noun, see No. 35; subj., § 27.—42. αὐτόν—pron., see No. 7; acc. sing. masc., § 97.—43. ἔγνω—verb, from γινώσκω, (strengthened [§ 70] from root γνω, [§ 67.] = *our know*); 2d aor., § 57; ε is augment of indic., § 60; ω is root and union-vowel, § 67; no other ending, hence 3d sing. act., § 49.—44. τὰ—art., plur. neut. acc., § 39.—45. ἴδια—adj., fr. ἴδιος; plur. neut. acc., § 30; agreement, § 74; meaning *home* here, (lit., *the own* things of him;) government, § 44.—46. οἱ—art., nom. plur. masc., § 39.—47. ἴδιοι—adj., see No. 45; nom. plur. masc., § 30; meaning *family* here, § 74; subj., § 27.—48. παρέλαβον—verb from παραλαμβάνω, compounded with παρά, (see No. 4.) as in vii, 34; 2d aor., § 57; indic., § 42; 3d plur., § 49

## LESSON IX.

## EXERCISE ON JOHN I, 12-18.

- 12 Ὅσοι<sup>1</sup> δέ<sup>2</sup> ἔλαβον<sup>3</sup> αὐτόν,<sup>4</sup> ἔδωκεν<sup>5</sup> αὐτοῖς<sup>6</sup> ἔξοι σίαν<sup>7</sup>  
Whoever, however, received him, he gave to them privilege  
τέκνα<sup>8</sup> Θεοῦ<sup>9</sup> γενέσθαι,<sup>10</sup> τοῖς<sup>11</sup> πιστεύουσιν<sup>12</sup> εἰς<sup>13</sup> τὸ<sup>14</sup>  
children of God to become, to the ones believing to the
- 13 ὄνομα<sup>15</sup> αὐτοῦ<sup>16</sup> οἷ<sup>17</sup> οὐκ<sup>18</sup> ἐξ<sup>19</sup> αἱμάτων,<sup>20</sup> οὐδὲ<sup>21</sup> ἐκ<sup>22</sup> θελή-  
name of him; who not out of bloods, nor out of  
ματος<sup>22</sup> σαρκός,<sup>23</sup> οὐδὲ ἐκ<sup>24</sup> θελήματος<sup>25</sup> ἀνδρός,<sup>26</sup> ἀλλ'<sup>27</sup> ἐκ<sup>28</sup>  
will of flesh, nor out of will of man, but out
- 14 Θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν.<sup>26</sup> Καὶ ὁ Λόγος<sup>27</sup> σὰρξ<sup>28</sup> ἐγένετο,<sup>29</sup> καὶ  
of God were born. And the Word flesh became, and  
ἐσκήνωσεν<sup>30</sup> ἐν<sup>31</sup> ἡμῖν,<sup>32</sup> (καὶ ἐθεασάμεθα<sup>33</sup> τὴν δόξαν<sup>34</sup> αὐ-  
tentented among us, and we beheld the glory of  
τοῦ, δόξαν ὡς<sup>35</sup> μονογενοῦς<sup>36</sup> παρὰ<sup>37</sup> Πατρός,<sup>38</sup>) πλήρης<sup>39</sup>  
him, glory as of an only-born near from a Father,) full
- 15 χάριτος<sup>40</sup> καὶ ἀληθείας.<sup>41</sup> Ἰωάννης<sup>42</sup> μαρτυρεῖ<sup>43</sup> περὶ<sup>44</sup> αὐ-  
of grace and truth. John testifies about  
τοῦ, καὶ κέκραγε<sup>45</sup> λέγων<sup>46</sup> Οὗτος<sup>47</sup> ἦν<sup>48</sup> ὃν<sup>49</sup> εἶπον<sup>50</sup> Ὁ  
him, and has cried, saying. This was he whom I said, The  
ὀπίσω<sup>51</sup> μου<sup>52</sup> ἐρχόμενος<sup>53</sup> ἔμπροσθέν<sup>54</sup> μου γέγονεν,<sup>55</sup> ὅτι<sup>56</sup>  
one behind me coming, before me has become; because
- 16 πρῶτός<sup>57</sup> μου ἦν. Καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πληρώματος<sup>58</sup> αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς<sup>59</sup>  
first of me he was. And out of the fullness of him we
- 17 πάντες<sup>60</sup> ἐλάβομεν,<sup>61</sup> καὶ<sup>62</sup> χάριν<sup>63</sup> ἀντὶ<sup>64</sup> χάριτος· ὅτι ὁ  
all received, and grace for grace: because the  
νόμος<sup>65</sup> διὰ Μωϋσέως<sup>66</sup> ἐδόθη,<sup>67</sup> ἡ χάρις καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια  
law through Moses was given; the grace and the truth
- 18 διὰ Ἰησοῦ<sup>68</sup> Χριστοῦ<sup>69</sup> ἐγένετο.<sup>70</sup> Θεὸν<sup>71</sup> οὐδεὶς<sup>72</sup> ἑώρακε<sup>73</sup>  
through Jesus Christ became. God no-one has seen  
πώποτε·<sup>74</sup> ὁ μονογενῆς<sup>75</sup> Υἱός,<sup>76</sup> ὁ ὢν<sup>77</sup> εἰς<sup>78</sup> τὸν  
ever; the only-born Son, the one being into the  
κόλπον<sup>79</sup> τοῦ Πατρός, ἐκεῖνος<sup>80</sup> ἐξηγήσατο.<sup>81</sup>  
bosom of the Father, that one explained Him.

1. Comp. ὅσος, § 39; nom. plur. masc., § 30.—2. Not first, § 98.—3. λαμ-  
βάνω, vii, 34; 3 plur. 2 aor. act.—4. vii, 14; acc. sing. masc., § 39; gov., § 97.  
—5. δίδωμι, § 68; 3 sing., § 49; aug., § 60; mood-vowel, § 42; η, § 17.—  
6. No. 4; dat. plur. masc., § 92.—7. ἰξουσία, § 28; acc. sing., § 97.—8. τέ-  
νον, § 30; acc. sing., after neut. verb γενέσθαι, § 72.—9. vii, 9; gen. sing.

§ 86.—10. vii, 15; 2 aor. mid. infin., § 54; accent peculiar.—11. vii, 4;  
dat. plur. masc., § 73.—12. πιστεύω; str. pres., § 58; act. part., § 55; οντς  
(§ 42) becomes ονς, §§ 14, 16, 19; 3 decl., § 55; dat. plur., § 32; agrees with  
αὐτοῖς, § 72; as if a noun, § 74.—13. viii, 9; denotes close union.—  
14. § 39; agree., § 73.—15. neut. 3 decl. acc. sing., § 32; τ dropped in stem  
ματ, § 18; gov., § 94.—16. As No. 6; gov., § 86.—17. vii, 19; nom. plur.  
masc., § 30; subj. of ἐγεννήθησαν, § 27.—18. viii, 8.—19. For ἐκ before  
a vowel, § 18; atonic, § 3.—20. αἷμα, neut. 3 decl. like No. 15; gen., § 81;  
plur. is Hebraistic, of natural descent; accent, § 4.—21. vii, 17, used as  
conj.—22. θέλημα, like No. 15; gov., § 81.—23. σάρξ, fem. 3 decl., § 32;  
gov., § 86; accent special.—24. ἀνήρ, irreg. 3 decl.; gen. sing., § 86.—  
25. vii, 20.—26. γεννάω, strictly, I beget; prim. as vii, 15; 2 aor. pass. 3  
plur., (analyze.)—27. vii, 5.—28. No. 23; nom. sing., § 32; ξ, § 13.—  
29. vii, 15.—30. σκηνώω, from σκήνος, a tent; 1 aor. act. 3 sing., (analyze.)  
—31. vii, 1.—32. § 38; gov., § 88.—33. θεόματι, depon., § 40; 1 aor.  
mid., 1 plur., (analyze;) subj. ἡμεῖς understood, unemphatic.—34. δόξα,  
§ 29; acc. sing., § 97.—35. atonic, § 3.—36. μονογενής, 3 decl., two term.,  
§ 34; gen. sing. masc., § 86; εος becomes ονς, § 6.—37. Takes gen., dat.,  
or acc.—38. πατήρ, 3 decl., contr. like No. 24; gov., § 81.—39. 3 decl.,  
like No. 36; nom. sing. masc., § 73.—40. χάρις, (τ dropped, § 14); 3 decl.  
fem. sing., § 83.—41. ἀλήθεια, § 29; gen. sing., § 83; accent, § 4.—42. 1  
decl. masc., § 28.—43. μαρτυρεῖ, § 62; pres. ind. act., § 42; 3 sing., § 49;  
εἶ becomes εἰ, § 20.—44. Gen. as if from the center, § 81.—45. κράξω,  
(§ 58) for κραγ, § 57; perf. act., § 60; irreg., § 59; 3 sing., § 49.—46. λέγω,  
§ 65; pres. part. act., § 55; nom. masc. sing., § 32; ων for οντς, § 19, and  
viii, 5.—47. § 39.—48. vii, 3.—49. vii, 19; acc. sing. masc., attrib.,  
§ 97.—50. Def. verb; 2 aor. act. ind., 3 sing. for εεπ, (analyze.)—51. Gov.  
gen. like No. 44.—52. § 38.—53. ἐρχομαι, depon., § 40; pres. part., § 55;  
nom. masc. sing., § 30.—54. No. 51; accent from "enclitic," § 3.—55.  
vii, 20.—56. Conj.—57. For πρότατος, § 35; gov. gen. compar., (§ 85.)  
or attrib., § 86.—58. πλήρωμα, like No. 22; gov., § 81.—59. § 38; em-  
phat., No. 33.—60. vii, 12; nom. plur. masc., § 73.—61. No. 3; 1 plur.,  
§ 49.—62. Even.—63. No. 40; acc. sing., § 32; depends upon ἐλάβομεν,  
§ 97; τ of stem dropped, § 18.—64. Gov. gen., § 85.—65. § 30.—66.  
Μωϋσῆς, § 32; Attic gen., § 33; gov., § 82.—67. δίδωμι, § 67; reg. in 1 aor.  
pass., § 59; irreg. short root vowel, § 66; long union-vowel, § 42; 3 sing.,  
§ 52.—68. Irreg. gen. sing. from Ἰησοῦς, § 30.—69. Χριστός, § 40.—  
70. vii, 15.—71. vii, 9.—72. Comp. of οὐδέ, vii, 17, and εἰς, numeral, ir-  
reg.—73. ὄρω, irreg. redup., § 60; perf. act., § 59; 3 sing.—74. Comp.  
adv.—75. No. 36.—76. § 30.—77. εἶμι, § 69; like No. 45.—78.  
No. 13.—79. § 30.—80. viii, 19.—81. Depon. ἐξηγήομαι, § 40; 1 aor.  
mid., § 59; aug. merged in first η, § 61; indic., § 42; 3 sing., § 49.

## LESSON X.

EXERCISE ON OUR LORD'S PRAYER, (Matt. vi, 9-13; Luke xi, 2-4.)

Οὕτως οὖν προσεύχεσθε<sup>1</sup> ὑμεῖς· ("Ὅταν προσεύχησθε,<sup>2</sup> λέγετε·<sup>3</sup>) Πάτερ<sup>4</sup> ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,<sup>5</sup> ἁγιασθήτω<sup>6</sup> τὸ ὄνομά<sup>7</sup> σου, ἐλθέτω<sup>8</sup> ἡ βασιλεία<sup>9</sup> σου, γενηθήτω<sup>10</sup> τὸ θέλημα<sup>11</sup> σου ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ<sup>12</sup> καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,<sup>13</sup> τὸν ἄρτον<sup>14</sup> ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον<sup>15</sup> δός<sup>16</sup> (δίδου<sup>17</sup>) ἡμῖν σήμερον,<sup>18</sup> (τὸ<sup>19</sup> καθ' <sup>20</sup>ἡμέραν,<sup>21</sup>) καὶ ἀφές<sup>22</sup> ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα<sup>23</sup> (τὰς ἀμαρτίας<sup>24</sup>) ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφίμεν<sup>25</sup> τοῖς ὀφειλέταις<sup>26</sup> ἡμῶν, (καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ<sup>27</sup> ἀφίμεν<sup>25</sup> παντὶ<sup>28</sup> ὀφελοντι<sup>29</sup> ἡμῖν,) καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγκῃς<sup>30</sup> ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν,<sup>31</sup> ἀλλὰ ῥύσαι<sup>32</sup> ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ·<sup>33</sup> [ὅτι σου ἐστὶν<sup>34</sup> ἡ βασιλεία,<sup>9</sup> καὶ ἡ δύναμις,<sup>35</sup> καὶ ἡ δόξα<sup>36</sup> εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας.<sup>37</sup> ἀμήν.<sup>38</sup>]

REMARK.—The words above in parentheses are the variations in the passage of Luke. The concluding doxology in brackets is not found in the oldest manuscripts, and is probably spurious.

1. προσεύχομαι, lit., *pray towards*; depon., § 40; pres., § 58; indic., § 42; 2d plur. mid., § 49.—2. Subj., § 42; required by conditional particle preceding, § 44.—3. λέγω; pres., § 65; imper., § 42; 2d plur. act., § 49.—4. πατήρ, (accent irregularly shifted;) 3d decl., § 32; voc. sing., § 27.—5. οὐρανός, § 30; dat. plur., § 88.—6. ἁγιάζω, root ἁγιαδ, from ἅγιος = *holy*; 1st aor. pass., § 59; σ for δ, § 14; η in imper., § 42; 3d pers. sing., § 53; as if act., § 52.—7. ix, 5; accent, § 3.—8. viii, 8; 2d aor., § 48; imper. § 42; 3d sing. act., § 53.—9. Nom. sing. fem., § 29; cannot take the enclitic's accent (§ 3) like No. 7, as another acute immediately precedes.—10. γίνομαι, vii, 15; 1st aor. pass., No. 6; first η assumed irreg. as if a deriv.—11. No. 7.—12. No. 5; dat. sing., § 88.—13. γῆ, § 28; gen. sing., of place all *over*, like time, § 83.—14. ἄρτος, § 30; acc. sing., § 97.—15. ἐπιούσιος, prob. comp. of ἐπί, *for*, and ὄσιος, *subsistence*; used only here; acc. sing. masc., § 34.—16. From δίδωμι,

§ 67; irreg., 2d aor. imp. 2d sing. act.—17. Same verb; irreg. pres. imper. 2d sing. act.—18. Compound adv.—19. Elliptical, § 74; "attrib. acc." § 97.—20. For κατά, §§ 22, 14.—21. From ἡμέρα, § 29; acc. sing. of time, § 97; here distributive, *daily*.—22. From ἀφίημι = *send away*; ἀπό and ἴημι, § 69; irreg. 2d aor. imper.; 2d sing. act., like No. 16.—23. From ὀφείλημα, like No. 7; acc. plur. neut., § 32.—24. From ἐμαρτία, § 28.—25. From same as No. 22; pres. ind. 1st plur. act., § 49; —26. From ὀφειλέτης, § 28; dat. plur., § 92.—27. Def. adj. pron., § 39; used as pers. of all persons.—28. From πᾶς, see vii, 12; dat. sing. masc., § 32.—29. Pres. act. part. of ὀφείλω, like ix, 12; dat. sing. masc., § 92.—30. Assigned to εἰσφέρω, but really belonging to the defective cognate, εἰσίνεγκα, irreg. reduplicate, 1st aor., from εἰς, *into*, and an obsolete ἔγκω, (for ἐγκω, § 16;) subj., § 41, (dependent end upon an implied verb of wishing or deprecating § 44;) 2d sing. act., § 51.—31. From πειρασμός, § 30; acc. sing., § 94.—32. From ῥύομαι, § 62; depon., § 40; 1st aor., § 59; imper. union-vowel α, § 42; 2d sing. mid., § 53.—33. Noun implied, § 74; 2d decl., § 34; gen. sing. neut., § 81.—34. From εἰμί, § 69.—35. Nom. sing., § 29.—36. See § 33.—37. See ix, 34.—38. From αἶων, § 32; acc. plur., § 94.—38. Adv. from the Heb., *verily*.

## LESSON XI.—EXERCISE ON LUKE i, 1-4.

Ἐπειδήπερ<sup>1</sup> πολλοί<sup>2</sup> ἐπεχείρησαν<sup>3</sup> ἀνατάξασθαι<sup>4</sup> διήγησιν<sup>5</sup> περὶ τῶν πεπληροφορημένων<sup>6</sup> ἐν ἡμῖν<sup>7</sup> πραγμάτων,<sup>8</sup> καθὼς<sup>9</sup> παρέδοσαν<sup>10</sup> ἡμῖν<sup>7</sup> οἱ ἀπ' <sup>11</sup>ἀρχῆς<sup>12</sup> αὐτόπται<sup>13</sup> καὶ ὑπηρέται<sup>14</sup> τοῦ λόγον<sup>15</sup> ἔδοξε<sup>16</sup> κάμοι<sup>17</sup> παρηκολουθηκότι<sup>18</sup> ἀνωθεν<sup>19</sup> πᾶσιν<sup>20</sup> ἀκριβῶς,<sup>21</sup> καθεξῆς<sup>22</sup> σοι γράφαι,<sup>23</sup> κράτιστε<sup>24</sup> Θεόφιλε,<sup>25</sup> ἵνα ἐπιγνώσῃς<sup>26</sup> περὶ ὧν<sup>27</sup> κατηχήθης<sup>28</sup> λόγων τὴν ἀσφάλειαν.<sup>29</sup>

1. Comp. of ἐπεί, *since*, (from ἐπί, *upon*, εἰ, *if*.) ὁ, *now*, and the intensive particle, περ.—2. Irreg. from πολλός, really an old πολλός; nom. plur. masc., § 34; *persons* understood, § 74.—3. From ἐπιχειρέω, *lay hand upon*, from ἐπί, *upon*, and χεῖρ, *a hand*; aug., § 61; η, § 66; 1st aor., § 59; Ind., § 42; 3d plur. act.; § 49.—4. From ἀνατάσσομαι, (comp. of ἀνά, *up*, i. e., *thoroughly*, and τάσσω, *arrange*;) depon., § 40; 1st aor., (root, ταν, str. in

pres. by *σσ*, § 58, which excludes the *γ*,) § 59, (ξ=γσ, § 13.) infin. mid., § 54; depends, like a nom. (§ 25) in the acc. upon *ἐπεχ.*, § 97.—5. From *δήγηαι*, (like *πόλις* in the paradigm,) § 33; acc. sing. depend. on *ἄνατ.*, § 97.—6. From *πληροφορέω*, comp. of *πλήρης*, full, φορέω, bear, i. e., in mind; redupl., § 60; η, § 66; no tense sign, § 59; perf. pass. part., § 55; gen. plur., § 30; agrees with *πραγμ.*, § 73.—7. See § 38.—8. Like *σῶμα* in the paradigm; gen. plur., see viii, 13.—9. Comp. of *κατά*, (see x, 20,) down, i. e., exactly, and *ὡς*, as.—10. From *παραδίδομι*, comp. of *παρά*, near, i. e., from one to another, and *δίδομι*, § 68; 2d aor., (δο,) § 57; indic., § 60, also § 42; 3d plur. act., § 49.—11. See § 22.—12. See vii. 2.—13. From *αὐτόπτης*, comp. of *αὐτός*, self, and *ἔπτομαι*, I see; nom. plur. masc., § 28.—14. From *ὑπέρτης*, (comp. of *ὑπό*, under, and *ἔρτης*, tower,) § 28.—15. See paradigm.—16. From *δοκέω*, really an obsol. *δόκω*; 1st aor., § 59; indic., § 60; 3d sing. act., § 49.—17. Comp. of *καί*, (§ 22,) and *ἔμοί*, § 38; case, § 92.—18. From *παρακολουθέω*, comp. of *παρά*, near, and *ἀκολουθέω*; aug., (α+ε=η,) § 60; perf. act., § 59; second η, § 66; part., § 55; dat. sing., (§ 32,) masc., § 34; agrees with *ἔμοί*, § 73.—19. Deriv. adv., lit., from above, i. e., from top to bottom.—20. See viii. 16; dat. plur., § 88.—21. Adv. from *ἀκριβής*, exact.—22. Adv. comp. of *κατά*, (as No. 17,) and *ἐξῆς*, orderly, an old gen., § 31.—23. From *γράφω*, (not str., § 58;) 1st aor., as No. 4; infin. act., § 54; subj. of *ἔδοξε*.—24. From *κράτιστος*, § 34; superl., (§ 35,) of an obsol. *κρατός*, strong, assigned to *ἀγαθός*, good; Voc. sing. masc., § 30.—25. Nom. Θεόφιλος, § 30.—26. From *ἐπιγινώσκω*, comp. of *ἐπί*, upon, i. e., by means of some reminding or determining circumstance, and *γινώσκω*, I know, for *γίγνωσκω*, § 70, (root *γνο*, *ἔγνω*.) contracted like *γίνομαι*, vii, 15; 2d aor., § 57; subj., § 44; 2d sing. act., § 51.—27. Rel., § 39; gen. plur., § 30; agrees with *λόγων*, § 75; for *τῶν λόγων*, (§ 75,) *οἷς*, § 91.—28. From *κατηχέω*, (comp. of *κατά*, down, as in No. 17, and *ἠχέω*, I echo,) whence our *catechize*; 1st aor. pass., § 59; exception to § 14; second η, § 66; third η, § 42; 2d sing., § 52.—29. From *ἀσφάλεια*, lit., non-tottering; acc. sing., § 29; depends upon *ἐπιγ.*, § 97

## PARADIGMS OF NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

ases.	Feminine.				Masculine.	
	<i>Shadow.</i>	<i>Door.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Honor.</i>	<i>Youth.</i>	<i>Judge.</i>
ἡ ἰσ ἰε ἰα ἰε ἰε	σκιὰ σκιάς σκιᾶ σκιάν σκιὰ	θύρα θύρας θύρα θύραν θύρα	ρίζα ρίζης ρίζη ρίζαν ρίζα	τιμή τιλῆς τιμῆ τιμῆν τιμή	νεανίας νεανίου νεανία νεανίαν νεανία	κριτής κριτοῖ κριτῆ κριτήν κριτά
Nominative.	σκιὰί	θύραι	ρίζαι	τιμαί	νεανιαί	κριταί
Genitive.	σκιῶν	θυρῶν	ρίζων	τιμῶν	νεανιῶν	κριτῶν
Dative.	σκιαῖς	θύραις	ρίζαις	τιμαῖς	νεανιαῖς	κριταῖς
Accusative.	σκιὰς	θύρας	ρίζας	τιμάς	νεανίας	κριτάς
Vocative.	σκιὰί	θύραι	ρίζαι	τιμαί	νεανιαί	κριταί

## PARADIGMS OF NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Cases.	Masculine.		<i>Jesus.</i>	Neuter.	
	<i>Word.</i>			<i>Fig.</i>	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	
Nominative.	λόγος	λόγοι	Ἰησοῦς	σῦκον	σῦκα
Genitive.	λόγου	λόγων	Ἰησοῦ	σύκου	σύκων
Dative.	λόγῳ	λόγοις	Ἰησοῦ	σύκῳ	σύκοις
Accusative.	λόγον	λόγους	Ἰησοῦν	σῦκον	σῦκα
Vocative.	λόγε	λόγοι	Ἰησοῦ	σῦκον	σῦκα

## PARADIGMS OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

Cases*	Masculine and Feminine.				Neuter.		
	<i>Shepherd.</i>	<i>Lion.</i>	<i>Hair.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Body.</i>	<i>Light.</i>	<i>Wall.</i>
Sing.							
Nominative.	ποιμήν	λέων	θρίξ	πόλις	σῶμα	φῶς	τείχος
Genitive.	ποιμένος	λέοντος	τριχός	πόλεως	σώματος	φωτός	τείχους
Dative.	ποιμένι	λέοντι	τριχί	πόλει	σώματι	φωτί	τείχει
Accusative.	ποιμένα	λέοντα	τρίχα	πόλιν	σῶμα	φῶς	τείχος
Vocative.	ποιμήν	λέων	θρίξ	πόλι	σῶμα	φῶς	τείχος
Plur.							
Nominative.	ποιμένες	λέοντες	τρίχες	πόλεις	σώματα	φῶτα	τείχη
Genitive.	ποιμένων	λεόντων	τριχῶν	πόλεων	σώματων	φωτῶν	τείχων
Dative.	ποιμέσι	λέονσι	θρίξι	πόλεσι	σώμασι	φωσί	τείχεσι
Accusative.	ποιμένας	λέοντας	τρίχας	πόλεις	σώματα	φῶτα	τείχη
Vocative.	ποιμένες	λέοντες	τρίχες	πόλεις	σώματα	φῶτα	τείχη

PARADIGMS OF ADJECTIVES, (of three terminations, § 34.)

1st and 2d Decl.—καλός, Fair.

Cases.	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative.	καλός	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
Genitive.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Dative.	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Accusative.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν	καλοῖς	καλάς	καλά
Vocative.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά

Similarly, δίκαιος, δικάια, δίκαιον, Just.

1st and 3d Decl.—πᾶς, All.

Cases.	Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Genitive.	παντός	πάσης	παντός	πάντων	πᾶσων	πάντων
Dative.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
Accusative.	πάντα	πάσῃ	πᾶν	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
Vocative.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα

Similarly those ending in

M.	F.	N.	M. & N.	M.	F.	N.	M. & N.	M.	F.	N.	M. & N.
εις	αινα	αν	G. ανος	οὗς	οῦσα	ὄν	G. ὄντος	ὄς	ὄνα	ὄς	G. ὄτος
εις	εσσα	εν	G. εντος	ων	ουσα	ον	G. οντος	ὄς	ῶσα	ὄς	G. ὄτος
εις	εισα	έν	G. έντος	ὦν	ῶσα	ὦν	G. ὦντος	ὦς	εῖα	ύ	G. εος
ην	εινα	εν	G. ενος	ὦν	οῦσα	οῦν	G. οῦντος	ὄς	ῶσα	ύν	G. ὦτος

Forms in two terminations are similar; for example:—

M. & F.	N.	Gen.	M. & F.	N.	Gen.	M. & F.	N.	Gen.
ας	αν	αντος	ις	ι	ιτος	ων	ον	ονος
ην	εν	ενος	ος	ον	ου	ωρ	ορ	ορος
ης	ές	εος	ους	ουν	οδος	ως	ων	ωος
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	υς	υ	υος

SYNOPSIS (1st sing., etc.) OF REGULAR (Mute) VERBS.—τύπτω, Strike.

Active Voice.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infim.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτε	.....	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imp'f.	έτυπτον	.....	τύπτομι	.....	.....	.....
1st A.	τύψω	.....	τύψομι	.....	τύψειν	τύψων
1st F.	έτυφα	.....	τύψοιμι	.....	τύψαι	τύψας
Perf.	τέτυφα	.....	.....	.....	τετυφέσθαι	τετυφός
Plup.	έτετύφειν	.....	τετύφοιμι	.....	.....	.....
2d A.	έτυπον	.....	τύπομι	.....	τυπεῖν	τυπών
2d F.	τυπόω	.....	τυποῖμι	.....	τυπεῖν	τυπών

Passive Voice.

Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτον	.....	τύπτομαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imp'f.	έτυπτόμην	.....	τυπτοίμην	.....	.....	.....
Perf.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	.....	τετυμμένος	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Plup.	έτετύμην	.....	τετυμμένος	.....	.....	.....
1st A.	έτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθήσθην	.....	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι
1st F.	τυφθήσομαι	.....	τυφθήσοιμην	.....	.....	.....
2d A.	έτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπεῖν	.....	.....	.....
2d F.	τυπήσομαι	.....	τυπησοίμην	.....	.....	.....
3d F.	τετύπομαι	.....	τετυπόιμην	.....	.....	.....

Middle Voice.

Pres.	Same	throughout as the	Passive.			
Imp'f.						
Perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	.....	τετύπω	τετυπέσθαι	τετυπός
Plup.	έτετύπειν	.....	τετύπομαι	.....	.....	.....
1st A.	έτυψάμην	τύψαι	τυψάιμην	.....	.....	.....
1st F.	τύψομαι	.....	τυψοίμην	.....	.....	.....
2d A.	έτυπόμην	τυπόω	τυποίμην	.....	.....	.....
2d F.	τυπόμαι	.....	τυποίμην	.....	.....	.....

REGULAR VERB-ENDINGS, (including mood-vowel.)

Active (includ. § 52.)				Mid. and Pass. (except § 52.)			
	1	2	3		1	2	3
Ind. of Pres.	{ s. ω	εις	ει	Ind. of Pres.	{ s. ομαι	η	ει
and Fut.	{ ρ. ομεν	ετε	ουσι	and Fut.	{ ρ. ὀμεθα	εσθε	ονται
Subjunctive	ω	ης	η	Subj. throughout	{ ωμαι	η	ηται
throughout	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι	(exc. Perf. Pass.)	{ ὀμεθα	ησθε	ωνται
Ind. of Perf.	a	ας	ε	Ind. of	{ ἄμην	ω	ατο
and 1 Aor.	αμεν	ατε	ασι*	1 Aor. Mid.	{ ἄμεθα	ασθε	αντο
Ind. of Imp.	ον	εσ	ε	Ind. of Imp. and	{ ὀμην	ετο	ετο
and 2 Aor.	ομεν	ετε	ον	2 Aor. Middle.	{ ὀμεθα	εσθε	οντο
Ind. of Aor.,	ην	ης	η	Ind. of	{ μαι	σαι	ται
Pass. & Opt. †	ημεν	ητε	ησαν	Perf. Pass.]	{ μεθα	σθε	νται
Indic. of	ειν	εις	ει	Ind. of	{ μην	σο	το
Plup.	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν	Plup. Pass.]	{ μεθα	σθε	ντο
Opt., exc. as	οις	οι	οι	Opt., exc. as bel'w	{ οίμην	οιο	οιτο
ab've & bel'w.	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν	(and Perf. Pass.)	{ οίμεθα	οιοσθε	οιντο
Opt. of	αιμι	αις	αι	Opt. of	{ αίμην	αιο	αιτο
1 Aor.	αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν	1 Aor. Mid.	{ αίμεθα	αισθε	αιντο
Imp. of Pres.,	.....	ε	έτω	Imper. of Pres.	.....	ον	έσθω
2 Aor. & Perf	.....	ετε	έτωσαν	and 2 Aor. (Mid.)	.....	εσθε	έσθωσαν
Imper. of	.....	ον	άτω	Imper. of	.....	αι	άσθω
1 Aor.	.....	ατε	άτωσαν	1 Aor. Mid.	.....	ασθε	άσθωσα.
Imper. of	.....	ηθα	ήτω	Imper. of	.....	σο	θω
Aor. Pass.	.....	ητε	ήτωσαν	Perf. Pass.]	.....	σθε	σθωσαν

\* But αν in 1st Aor. † The Opt. has an extra mood-diphthong, ει, before ending.

‡ But ητι in 1st Aor., see § 14.

§ The Perf. and Plup. Pass. are often inflected periphrastically (especially in the Opt. and Subj.) by means of an auxiliary (from ειμι, to be, with the participle.

SYNOPSIS OF VERBS IN  $\mu$ .*Active Voice.*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Pres.	ἵστημι	ἵσταθι	.....	ἵστώ	ἵσταναι	ἵστάς
Imp.	ἵστην	.....	ἵσταίην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἕστην	στήθι	σταίην	στώ	στήναι	στάς
Pres.	τίθημι	τίθει	.....	τιθῶ	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Imp.	ἐτίθην	.....	τιθείην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἔθην	θές	θείην	θῶ	θήναι	θείς
Pres.	δίδωμι	δίδοθι	.....	διδῶ	διδόναι	διδούς
Imp.	ἐδίδων	.....	διδοίην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἔδων	δός	δοίην	δῶ	δοῦναι	δούς
Pres.	δείκνυμι	δείκνυθι	.....	.....	δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
Imp.	ἐδείκνυν	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SYNOPSIS OF VERBS IN  $\mu$ .—(Continued.)*Middle Voice, (including Pres. and Imper. Pass.)*

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Pres.	ἵσταμαι	ἵτασο	.....	ἵστώμαι	ἵτασθαι	ἵστάμενος
Imp.	ἵσάμην	.....	ἵσταίμην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἕσταμην	στάσο	σταίμην	στώμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
Pres.	τίθεμαι	τίθεσο	.....	τιθῶμαι	τιθέσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην	.....	τιθείμην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἔθεμην	θέσο	θείμην	θῶμαι	θέσθαι	θέμενος
Pres.	δίδομαι	δίδοσο	.....	διδῶμαι	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἐδιδόμην	.....	διδοίμην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἔδομην	δόσο	δοίμην	δῶμαι	δοσθαι	δόμενος
Pres.	δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσο	.....	.....	δεικνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp.	ἐδείκνυμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

All the other tenses are regular, as if from στάω, θέω, δῶ, δεικνύω, meaning respectively to *stand, put, give, and show*.

PECULIAR ENDINGS OF VERBS IN  $\mu$ .

Singular.		Plural.		
ἵστη-	1. -μι 2. -ς 3. -σι	ἵστα-	1. -μεν 2. -τε	3. { ἵτασι τίθεισι δίδουσι δείκνυσι
τίθη-		τιθε-		
δίδω-		δίδο-		
δείκνυ-		δείκνυ-		

Λίδωμι has ω as a union-vowel throughout the subj. (pres. and 2d aor.) of both voices, and ἵστημι has α in the 2d and 3d sing., and 2d plur. of the subj. pres. All the other forms follow the inflection of the regular verb.