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Greek in a Nutshell,

An Outline of
GREEK GRAMMAR
with
BRIEF READING LESSONS;

Designed for Beginners in the New Testament.

BY

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PREFACE.

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.

LESSON I.

READING

§ 1. THE ALPHABET.

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

§ 2. Notes on the Alphabet.

1. α 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*, (˘), 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, (ε and ο,) long, (η and ω,) or doubtful, (α, ι, and υ,) which last, although naturally short, are sometimes lengthened by derivation.

§ 9. The diphthongs are as follows:--

Proper.	With Subscript.	Iota	Improper.
αι			
sounds	α = α		ηυ = η and υ
αι			
ει sounds	η = η		ωυ = ω and υ
ι			
οι			
sounds	ω = ω		
οι			
sounds			
υι			
sounds			
αυ			
sounds			
οω			
ευ			
sounds			
yu			
ου			
sounds			
οο			

§ 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 s.)
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 finite verb.	(Simple form.)
Genitive.	Origin or ownership.	<i>From, of,</i> etc.
Dative.	Position or manner.	<i>In, by, for, to,</i> etc.
Accusative.	Direction or object.	<i>Toward, into,</i> etc.
Vocative.	Address.	<i>O!</i>

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

Singular.	Cases.	Plural.
<i>Masc. Fem.</i>		<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>
$\alpha\varsigma$ or $\eta\varsigma$	α or η Nominative.	$\alpha\iota$
$\omicron\nu$	$\alpha\varsigma$ or $\eta\varsigma$ Genitive.	$\omicron\nu$
α or η	Dative.	$\alpha\iota\varsigma$
$\alpha\nu$ or $\eta\nu$	Accusative.	$\alpha\varsigma$
α or η	Vocative.	$\alpha\iota$
Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., α ; Gen., Dat., $\alpha\nu$.		

§ 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.
<i>Masc. Neut.</i>		<i>Masc. Neut.</i>
ος	Nominative.	οι α
ου	Genitive.	ων
ω	Dative.	οις
ον	Accusative.	ους α
ε ου	Vocative.	οι α
Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., ω; Gen., Dat., ουν.		

§ 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.
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>		<i>Masc. and Neut. Fem.</i>
ς (or long vowel (naked before final letter.)	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., ουν.		

§ 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 ες 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 *ότερος* or *ίων* for the comparative, and *ότατος* 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	We	Thou	Ye or
Me.	or	Us.	Thee.	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.			<i>The.</i>	Plural.		
<i>Masc. Neut. Fem.</i>				<i>Masc. Neut. Fem.</i>		
ὁ	τό	ἡ	Nominative.	οἱ	τά	αἱ
τοῦ		τῆς	Genitive.	τῶν	τῶν	
τῷ		τῇ	Dative.	τοῖς	ταῖς	
τόν	τό	τήν	Accusative.	-ούς	τά	τάς

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

Singular.			<i>This, These.</i>	Plural.		
<i>Masc. Neut. Fem.</i>				<i>Masc. Neut. Fem.</i>		
οὗτος	τοῦτο	αὕτη	Nominative.	οὗτοι	ταῦτα	αὗται
τούτου		ταύτης	Genitive.	τούτων	τούτων	
τούτῳ		-αὕτη	Dative.	τούτοις	ταύταις	
τουτου	τοῦτο	ταυτην	Accusative.	τούτους	ταῦτα	ταύτας

Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., τούτῳ, ταῦτα; Gen., Dat., τούτοις, ταύταις

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 Mood 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., Infin., and Participles correspond to the English, and have a *short* union-vowel, (ε, ο, or α,) except the Perf. and Pluperf. pass., which have no union-vowel; the Pluperf. act. and mid., which have ει; and the Aorists pass., which have η or its equivalent.

§ 43. The Imper. has but two persons. 2d and 3d. The Infin. 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, (οι, αι, or ει.) 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. *Primary*,
or Present. Perfect. Futures.
Absolute.
II.
Secondary, Imperfect. Pluperfect. Aorists.
or
Historical.

These classes usually have the following endings respectively:--

Active Form.		Persons.		Middle and Passive.	
I.	II.			I.	II.
<i>Pres. and Perf. Fut.</i>					
ο	-- υ	μι	1st	μαι	μην
ις	ς		2d	σαι	(σ)ο
ι	--		3d	ται	το
<i>Plur.</i>					
	μεν		1st	μεθα	
	τε		2d	σθε	
(ντ) σι (ν)	(σα)ν		3d	νται	ντο
[2d, τον, 3d, την.]		Dual. 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, θι, 1st Aor. act. (σ)οι] (pass. ο [1st Aor. mid. ι] or σο); 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 Infin. 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 σθαί.

§ 55. In the Participles the stem ends in ντ in the act. forms, (except the Perf. act. and mid., which have ότ;) 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 μι 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 (α, ε, ι, ο, or υ) 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 ο

3d Fut.	
1st Aor. pass.	θ
1st Fut. pass.	θησ
2d Fut. pass.	ηο
2d (in liquid verbs 1st) Fut. act. and mid.	ε
Perf. and Pluperf. Act. of pure and liquid verbs	κ
Perf. and pluperf. act. ending in a pi- or kappa-mute	(´)

§ 60. Tenses expressing *past time* (Imperf. and Aorists Indic.) prefix ε ("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 ρ, (which is doubled after the syllabic augment,) βλ, γλ, and γν, 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 άνω, which is merely strengthened for άω) 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 α into η, if ε into ει, while ι and υ merely become long. ε as a root vowel is generally changed into α 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 λ, annexing ν to μ; or, in case of ν or ρ, in adding ι to a preceding α or ε, or lengthening ι or υ. The radical ν is often dropped in Perf. and Pluperf.

§ 65. Verbs with ε followed by a pi- or kappa-mute in the root frequently neglect to strengthen it in the Pres. and Imperf.; and verbs with ε in the root preceded by a liquid, usually change it into α 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 σ instead.

§ 67. Verbs in μι (lexicon form instead of ω) are but another mode of conjugating pure verbs (being the only primitives of that class whose root ends in α, ε, 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 ι the initial consonant, (prefixing simply ί if that cannot be done, and sometimes adopting other modes of strengthening,) and in the act. they lengthen the root in the Indic., α or ε into η, ο into ω. The 2d Aor. (those in υμι being factitious have not this tense) has in the act. a long vowel or diphthong throughout, except the Imperative ε or ο, and the Participle.

Notes on Certain Verbs in μι.

§ 68. τίθημι [*to put*] has, in the Act., 1st Aor. ἐθήκα, Perf. τέθεικα; δίδωμι [*to give*] has, 1st Aor., ἔδωκα.

§ 69. εἰμί [*to be*] is inflected thus: εἶ [*thou art*], ἐστί(ν) [*is*], ἐσμέν, ἐστί, εἰσί(ν) [*we, ye, they are*], ἴσθι [*be thou*], ὄν [*being*], etc.; the rest mostly regular. See the lexicon for these, and for ἵημι [*to send*], and εἶμι [*to go*].

§ 70. Several verbs annex σκω, ἴνω, (ν)νυμι, etc., instead of μι, etc., in the Pres. and Imperf.

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.

	>>>--- ----->	
Genitive.	Dative.	Accusative.

§ 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 παρὰ;) *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, ἐπί, παρὰ, 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 1, 1-5.

- 1 Ἐν¹ ἀρχῇ² ἦν³ ὁ⁴ Λόγος,⁵ καὶ⁶ ὁ⁴ Λόγος⁶ ἦν³
In *the* beginning was the Word, and the Word was
- 2 πρὸς⁷ τὸν⁸ θεόν,⁹ καὶ⁶ θεὸς¹⁰ ἦν³ ὁ⁴ Λόγος.⁵ Οὗτος¹¹
with God, and God was the Word. This *one*
- 3 ἦν³ ἐν¹ ἀρχῇ² πρὸς⁷ τὸν⁸ θεόν.⁹ Πάντα¹² δι¹³
was in *the* beginning with God. All *things* by
αὐτοῦ¹⁴ ἐγένετο,¹⁵ καὶ⁶ χωρὶς¹⁶ αὐτοῦ¹⁴ ἐγένετο¹⁵ οὐδὲ¹⁷
him were made, and without him was made not even
- 4 ἓν¹⁸ ὃ¹⁹ γέγονεν.²⁰ Ἐν¹ αὐτῷ²¹ ζωὴ²² ἦν,³ καὶ⁶
one *thing* which has been made. In him life was, and
- 5 ἡ²³ ζωὴ²² ἦν³ τὸ²⁴ φῶς²⁵ τῶν²⁶ ἀνθρώπων.²⁷ καὶ⁶ τὸ²⁴
the life was the light of men; and the
φῶς²⁵ ἐν¹ τῇ²⁸ σκοτίᾳ²⁹ φαίνει,³⁰ καὶ⁶ ἡ²³ σκοτία³¹
light in the darkness shines, and the darkness
αὐτὸ³² οὐ³³ κατέλαβεν.³⁴
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.

- Ἐν--prep. atonic, § 3; stands first, § 98.
- ἀρχῇ--noun, from nom. ἀρχή, 1st decl. fem., § 28; circumflex, § 6; local dat., § 88; emphatic position, § 98.
- ἦν--verb, irreg. in μι, § 69; 3d pers. sing. imperf. indic. act., § 47; ν appended irreg. as ending, § 49; long vowel, § 67.
- ὁ--art., nom. masc. sing., § 39; agrees with its noun, § 73; following, § 98.
- Λόγος--noun, 2d decl. nom. sing. masc., § 30; subject of ἦν, § 76; balances clause, § 98.
- καί--conj., changed accent, § 5; position, § 98.
- πρὸς--prep., lit., *towards*; gov. acc., § 27; accent, § 5.
- τόν--art., acc. sing. masc., § 39; agreement, § 73.
- θεόν--noun, lit., [the] *deity*; 2d decl. masc., § 25; acc. sing., § 30; government, § 94; position, § 98.
- θεός--same as 9; nom. agreeing with subj., § 71; without the art. because the predicate; emphatic position, § 98.

11. Οὗτος--pron., § 39; agrees with Αόγος, understood (§ 73) as subj. of sentence; first as connective; accent, § 6; and breathing, § 10.

12. Πάντα --adj. pron., from τάς, (stem, πάντ); 3d decl. nom. plur. neut., § 32; indef. without noun expressed, § 74; subject of sentence; emphatic position, § 98.

13. δι'--prep, for δια, with final letter elided, § 22.

14. αὐτοῦ--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 γιγεν;) depon., § 40; true root γεν, [our *kin*,] § 57, here appearing in 2d aor. mid., § 48; ἐ is simple aug., (hence the verb is in the indic., § 60;) third ε is mood-vowel, § 42; το is 3d pers. sing. mid., § 49; agreement with subj., § 78.

16. χωρίς--prep., lit., *apart*; accent, § 5; case after, § 81.

17. οὐδέ--compound neg. particle, from οὐ and δε.

18. ἕν--numeral adj., § 74; 3d decl. nom. sing. neut., § 32; subj. of ἐγένετο.

19. ὄ--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 ε 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. ζωή --noun, 1st decl. fem. nom. sing., § 28; subject of verb following.

23. ἡ--art., fem. nom. sing., § 39; agrees with ζωή, § 73; atonic, § 3.

24. τό--art., neut. nom. sing., § 39; agrees with φῶς.

25. φῶς--noun, 3d. decl. nom. sing. neut., (stem φῶτ for φάοτ); 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 ἄν. θρωπος; 2d decl. gen. plur. masc., § 32; government, § 86; accent, § 4.

28. τῆ--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; ε 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 ε 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 1, 6-11.

6 Ἐγένετο¹ ἄνθρωπος² ἀπεσταλμένος³ παρὰ⁴ θεοῦ,⁵ ὄνομα⁶
There was a man sent from God, the name

7 αὐτῷ⁷ Ἰωάννης⁸ οὗτος⁹ ἦλθεν¹⁰ εἰς¹¹ μαρτυρίαν,¹² ἵνα¹³
to him was John: this one came for testimony that

μαρτυρήσῃ¹⁴ περὶ¹⁵ τοῦ¹⁶ φωτός,¹⁷ ἵνα¹³ πάντες¹⁸
he might testify concerning the Light, that all

8 πιστεύσωσι¹⁹ δι²⁰ αὐτοῦ.²¹ Οὐκ²² ἦν²³ ἐκεῖνος²⁴ τὸ²⁵ φῶς,²⁶
might believe through him. Not was that one the Light,

9 ἀλλ'²⁷ ἵνα¹³ μαρτυρήσῃ¹⁴ περὶ¹⁵ τοῦ¹⁶ φωτός.¹⁷ Ἦν²³

but that *he* might testify concerning the Light. *There* was

τὸ²⁵ Φῶς²⁶ τὸ²⁵ ἀληθινόν,²⁸ ὃ²⁹ φωτίζει³⁰ πάντα³¹ ἄνθρωπον,³²
the Light the true *one*, which lights every man,

10 ἐρχόμενον³³ εἰς¹¹ τὸν³⁴ κόσμον.³⁵ Ἐν³⁶ τῷ³⁷ κόσμῳ³⁸ ἦν,²³
coming into the world. In the world *he* was,

καὶ³⁹ ὁ⁴⁰ κόσμος⁴¹ δι²⁰ αὐτοῦ²¹ ἐγένετο,¹ καὶ³⁹ ὁ⁴⁰ κόσμος⁴¹
and the world through him was made, and the world

11 αὐτὸν⁴² οὐκ²² ἔγνω.⁴³ Εἰς¹¹ τὰ⁴⁴ ἴδια⁴⁵ ἦλθε,¹⁰ καὶ³⁹ οἱ⁴⁶
him not knew. To the own *things* *he* came, and the

ἴδιοι⁴⁷ αὐτὸν⁴² οὐ²² παρέλαβαν.⁴⁸
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. παρά--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 ἔρχομαι, but really from defective ἐλεύθω; 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 ἴα, § 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. τὸ--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 ἔρχομαι, 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 κοσμῷ, § 73.

38. κόσμῳ--noun, see No. 35; dat. sing., § 8.

39. καί--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, *near*, (see No. 4,) as in vii, 34; 2d aor., § 57; indic., § 42; 3d plur., § 49.

LESSON IX.

EXERCISE ON JOHN 1, 12-18.

- 12 Ὅσοι¹ δὲ² ἔλαβον³ αὐτόν,⁴ ἔδωκεν⁵ αὐτοῖς⁶ ἐξουσίαν⁷
Whoever, however, received him, he gave to them privilege
τέκνα⁸ θεοῦ⁹ γενέσθαι,¹⁰ τοῖς¹¹ πιστεύουσιν¹² εἰς¹³ τὸ¹⁴
children of God to become, to the ones believing to the
- 13 ὄνομα¹⁵ αὐτοῦ.¹⁶ οἷ¹⁷ οὐκ¹⁸ ἐξ¹⁹ αἱμάτων,²⁰ οὐδὲ²¹ ἐκ
name of him; who not out of bloods, nor out of
θελήματος²² σαρκός,²³ οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος²² ἀνδρός,²⁴ ἀλλ'²⁵ ἐκ
will of flesh, nor out of will of man, but out
- 14 θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν.²⁶ Καὶ ὁ Λόγος²⁷ σὰρξ²⁸ ἐγένετο,²⁹ καὶ
of God were born. And the Word flesh became, and
ἐσκήνωσεν³⁰ ἐν³¹ ἡμῖν,³² (καὶ ἐθεασάμεθα³³ τὴν δόξαν³⁴
tentated among us, and we beheld the glory of
αὐτοῦ, δόξαν ὡς³⁵ μονογενοῦς³⁶ παρά³⁷ Πατρός,³⁸) πλήρης³⁹
him, glory as of an only-born near from a Father,) full
- 15 χάριτος⁴⁰ καὶ ἀληθείας.⁴¹ Ἰωάννης⁴² μαρτυρεῖ⁴³ περὶ⁴⁴
of grace and truth. John testifies about
αὐτοῦ, καὶ κέκραγε⁴⁵ λέγων.⁴⁶ Οὗτος⁴⁷ ἦν⁴⁸ ὃν⁴⁹ εἶπον.⁵⁰ Ὁ
him, and has cried, saying. This was he whom I said, The
ὀπίσω⁵¹ μου⁵² ἐρχόμενος⁵³ ἔμπροσθέν⁵⁴ μου γέγονεν,⁵⁵ ὅτι⁵⁶
one behind me coming, before me has become; because
- 16 πρῶτός⁵⁷ μου ἦν. Καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πληρώματος⁵⁸ αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς⁵⁹
first of me he was. And out of the fullness of him WE
- 17 πάντες⁶⁰ ἐλάβομεν,⁶¹ καὶ⁶² χάριν⁶³ ἀντὶ⁶⁴ χάριτος· ὅτι ὁ
all received, and grace for grace: because the
νόμος⁶⁵ διὰ Μωϋσέως⁶⁶ ἐδόθη,⁶⁷ ἡ χάρις καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια
law through Moses was given; the grace and the truth
- 18 διὰ Ἰησοῦ⁶⁸ Χριστοῦ⁶⁹ ἐγένετο.⁷⁰ Θεὸν⁷¹ οὐδεὶς⁷² ἑώρακε⁷³
through Jesus Christ became. God no-one has seen
πώποτε.⁷⁴ ὁ μονογενὴς⁷⁵ Υἱός,⁷⁶ ὁ ὢν⁷⁷ εἰς⁷⁸ τὸν
ever; the only-born Son, the one being into the

κόλπον⁷⁹ τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἐκεῖνος⁸⁰ ἐξηγήσατο.⁸¹
bosom of the Father, that *one* explained *Him*.

1. Comp. ὄσος, § 39; nom. plur. masc., § 30.
2. Not first, § 98.
3. λαμβάνω, vii, 34; 3 plur. 2 aor. act.
4. vii, 14; acc. sing. masc., § 39; gov., § 97.
5. διδωμι, § 68; 3 sing., § 49; aug., § 60; mood-vowel, § 42; ν, § 17.
6. No. 4; dat. plur. masc., § 92.
7. ἐξονσία, § 28; acc. sing., § 97.
8. τέκνον, § 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 ους, §§ 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 υατ, § 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. ἀνὴρ, 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. σκηνόω, from σκῆνος, *a tent*; 1 aor. act. 3 sing., (analyze.)
31. vii, 1.
32. § 38; gov., § 88.
33. θεῖομαι, 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; εὐς becomes οὔς, § 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. μαρτυρέω, § 62; pres. ind. act., § 42; 3 sing., § 49; εἶ becomes εἶ, § 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. ἔρχομαι, 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; emphat., 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. Μωϋσέως, § 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 εἷς, numeral, irreg.
 73. ὁράω, irreg. redup., § 60; perf. act., § 59; 3 sing.
 74. Comp. adv.
 75. No. 36.
 76. § 30.
 77. εἰμί, § 69; like No. 46.
 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 προσεύχεσθε¹ ὑμεῖς· (Ὅταν προσεύχησθε,²
 Thus therefore pray YE: (Whenever ye pray,
 λέγετε·³) Πάτερ⁴ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,⁵ ἁγιασθήτω⁶ τὸ
 say:) Father of us, the *one* in the heavens, let be hallowed the
 ὄνομά⁷ σου, ἐλθέτω⁸ ἡ βασιλεία⁹ σου, γενηθήτω¹⁰ τὸ
 name of thee; let come the kingdom of thee; let be done the
 θέλημά¹¹ σου ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ¹² καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,¹³ τὸν ἄρτον¹⁴
 will of thee, as in heaven, also upon the earth; the bread
 ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον¹⁵ δός¹⁶ (δίδου¹⁷) ἡμῖν σήμερον,¹⁸ (τὸ¹⁹
 of us, the needful, give (give) to us to-day; *as to the time*
 καθ' ἡμέραν,²¹) καὶ ἄφεσις²² ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα²³ (τὰς ἁμαρτίας²⁴)
 by day; and forgive to us the debts (the sins)
 ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφίεμεν²⁵ τοῖς ὀφειλέταις²⁶ ἡμῶν, (καὶ
 of us, as also we forgive to the debtors of us; (and *this do*,
 γὰρ αὐτοὶ²⁷ ἀφίεμεν²⁵ παντὶ²⁸ ὄφειλοντι²⁹ ἡμῖν,) καὶ μὴ
 for ourselves we forgive to every *one* owing to us;) and not
 εἰσενέγκῃς³⁰ ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν,³¹ ἀλλὰ ῥύσαις³² ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ
 mayest thou lead us into trial; but deliver thou us away
 τοῦ πονηροῦ.³³ [ὅτι σοῦ ἐστὶν³⁴ ἡ βασιλεία,⁹ καὶ ἡ
 from the evil: [because of thee is the kingdom, and the
 δύναμις,³⁵ καὶ ἡ δόξα³⁶ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας.³⁷ ἀμήν.³⁸]

power, and the glory to the ages. Amen.]

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. ἀγιάζω, root ἀγιαθ, 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 οὐσία, *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 ἀφήμι = *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 ἀμαρτία. § 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, εἰσήνεγκα, irreg. reduplicate, 1st aor., from εἰς, *into*, and an obsolete ἔγκω, (for ενκω, § 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. See § 33.
36. See ix, 34.
37. From αἰών, § 32; acc. plur., § 94.
38. Adv. from the Heb., *verily*.

LESSON XI.

EXERCISE ON LUKE i, 1-4.

Ἐπειδὴ περὶ¹ πολλοῖς² ἐπεχείρησαν³ ἀνατάξασθαι⁴ διήγησιν⁵ περὶ
Inasmuch as many undertook to arrange a narrative about

τῶν πεπληροφορημένων⁶ ἐν ἡμῖν⁷ πραγμάτων,⁸ καθὼς⁹ παρέδοσαν¹⁰
the fully believed among us transactions, just as transmitted them

ἡμῖν⁷ οἱ ἀπ' ¹¹ ἀρχῆς¹² αὐτόπται¹³ καὶ ὑπηρέται¹⁴

to us the from *the* beginning eye-witnesses and ministers

τοῦ λόγον.¹⁵ ἔδοξε¹⁶ κάμοι¹⁷ παρηκολοθηκότι¹⁸ ἄνωθεν¹⁹
of the word; it seemed *good* to me also, having followed close from *the* first

πᾶσιν²⁰ ἀκριβῶς,²¹ καθεξῆς²² σοι γράψαι,²³ κράτιστε²⁴
to all *things* carefully, regularly to thee to write, most excellent

θεόφιλε,²⁵ ἵνα ἐπιγνῶς²⁶ περὶ ὧν²⁷ κατηχήθης²⁸
Theophilus, in order that thou mayest recognize about what thou wast instructed

λόγων τὴν ἀσφάλειαν.²⁹
words the certainty.

1. Comp. of ἐπεὶ, *since*, (from ἐπί, *upon*, εἴ, *if*) δῆ, *now*, and the intensive particle, *per*.

2. Irreg. from πολὺς, 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, ταγ, str. in pres. by σο, § 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 διήγησις, (like πολίς in the paradigm,) § 33; acc. sing. depend. on ἀνατ., § 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 παραδίδωμι, comp. of παρά, *near*, i.e., from one to another, and δίδωμι, § 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 ὄπτομαι, *I see*; nom. plur. masc., § 28.

14. From ὑπηρέτης, (comp. of ὑπό, *under*, and ἐρέτης, *rower*;) § 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 ἐμοί, § 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 ἐμοί, § 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. κρατύς, *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, know,) 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 κατηγέω, (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 ἐπεχ., § 97.

Paradigms of Nouns of the First Declension.

	Feminine.			Masculine.		
Cases.	<i>Shadow.</i>	<i>Door.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Honor.</i>	<i>Youth.</i>	<i>Judge.</i>
	<i>Sing.</i>					
Nominative.	σκιά	θύρα	ρίζα	τιμή	νεανίας	κριτής
Genitive.	σκιᾶς	θύρας	ρίζης	τιλῆς	νεανίου	κριτοῦ
Dative.	σκιᾷ	θύρᾳ	ρίζῃ	τιμῇ	νεανίᾳ	κριτῇ
Accusative.	σκιάν	θύραν	ρίζαν	τιμήν	νεανίαν	κριτήν
Vocative.	σκιά	θύρα	ρίζα	τιμή	νεανία	κριτά
	<i>Plur.</i>					
Nominative.	σκιαί	θύραι	ρίζαι	τιμαί	νεανίαί	κριταί
Genitive.	σκιῶν	θυρῶν	ρίζων	τιμῶν	νεανιῶν	κριτῶν
Dative.	σκιαῖς	θύραις	ρίζαις	τιμαῖς	νεανίαις	κριταῖς
Accusative.	σκιάς	θύρας	ρίζας	τιμάς	νεανίας	κριτάς
Vocative.	σκιαί	θύραι	ρίζαι	τιμαί	νεανίαί	κριταί

Paradigms of Nouns of the Second Declension.

	Masculine.		Neuter.	
	<i>Word.</i>	<i>Jesus.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	
Cases.	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

	Masculine and Feminine.				Neuter.		
Cases.	<i>Shepherd.</i>	<i>Lion.</i>	<i>Hair.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Body.</i>	<i>Light.</i>	<i>Wall.</i>
	<i>Sing.</i>						
Nominative.	ποιμήν	λέων	θρίξ	πόλις	σῶμα	φῶς	τείχος
Genitive.	ποιμένος	λέοντος	τρίχός	πόλεως	σώματος	φωτός	τείχους
Dative.	ποιμένι	λέοντι	τριχί	πόλει	σώματι	φωατί	τείχει
Accusative.	ποιμένα	λέοντα	τρίχα	πόλιν	σῶμα	φῶς	τείχος
Vocative.	ποιμήν	λέον	θρίξ	πόλι	σῶμα	φῶς	τείχος
	<i>Plur.</i>						
Nominative.	ποιμένες	λέοντες	τρίχες	πόλεις	σώματα	φῶτά	τείχη
Genitive.	ποιμένων	λεόντων	τριχῶν	πόλεων	σωμάτων	φωτῶν	τειχῶν
Dative.	ποιμέσι	λέονσι	θριξί	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.

	Singular.			Plural.		
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative.	καλός	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
Genitive.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Dative.	καλῷ	καλῆς	καλῷ	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Accusative.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν	καλοῦς	καλάς	καλά
Vocative.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	Similarly, δίκαιος, δικάια, δίκαιον, Just.					

	Singular.			Plural.		
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nominative.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Genitive.	παντός	πάσης	παντός	πάντων	πᾶσών	πάντων
Dative.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
Accusative.	πάντα	πάσῃν	πᾶν	παντας	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.
ας	αινα	αν	G. ανος	ους	ουσα	ον	G. οντος	ως	νῆα	ός	G. ότος
εις	εσσα	εν	G. εντος	ων	ουσα	ον	G. οντος	ώς	ώσα	ώς	G. ώτος
είς	εῖσα	έν	G. έντος	ών	ώσα	ών	G. ώντος	ύς	εῖα	ύ	G. έος
ην	εινα	εν	G. ενος	ών	ουσα	οῦν	G. οῦντος	ύς	ῦσα	ύν	G. ύντος

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
ής	έν έος	ους	οουν οδος	ως	ων ω υς
					υ υος

Synopsis (1st sing., etc.) of Regular (Mute) Verbs.--τύπτω, *Strike*.

Active Voice.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτε		τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imp'f.	ἔτυπτον		τύπτοιμι			
1st A.	τύψω		τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
1st F.	ἔτυψα	τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψαι	τύψας
Perf.	τέτυφα	τέτυφε		τετύφω	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Plur.	ἔτετύφειν		τετύφοιμι			
2d A.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τυπεῖν	τυπών
2d F.	τυπῶ		τυποῖμι		τυπεῖν	τυπών

Passive Voice.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου		τύπτομαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imp'f.	ἔτυπτόμην		τυπτοίμην		[ῶ	
Perf.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο		[εῖην	τετυμμένος	τετύφθαι
Plur.	ἔτετύμην		τετυμμένος			
1st A.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθείην	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι	τυφθεῖς
1st F.	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθησείμην		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενοι
2d A.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπείην	τυπῶ	τυπήναι	τυπεῖς
2d F.	τυπήσομαι		τυπησείμην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
3d F.	τετύψομαι		τετυψοίμην		τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος

Middle Voice.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.						
Imp'f.		Same throughout at the Passive				
Perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε		τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Plur.	ἔτετύπειν		τετύποιμι			

1st A. ἐτυψάμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
1st F. τύψομαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
2d A. ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
2d F. τυποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυπεῖσθαι	τυπούμενος

Regular Verb-Endings, (including mood-vowel.)

<i>Active</i> (includ. § 52.)				<i>Mid. and Pass.</i> (except § 52.)			
	1	2	3		1	2	3
Ind. of Pres. and Fut.	<i>s.</i> ω	εις ει		Ind. of Pres. and Fut.	<i>s.</i> ομαι	η	εται
	<i>p.</i> ομεν	ετε ουσι			<i>p.</i> όμεθα	εσθε ονται	
	<i>s.</i> ω	ης η		Subj. throughout	<i>s.</i> ωμαι	η	ηται
Subjunctive throughout	<i>p.</i> ωμεν	ητε ωσι		(exc. Perf. Pass. ⁴)	<i>p.</i> ώμεθα	ησθε ωνται	
Ind. of Perf. and 1 Aor.	<i>s.</i> α	ας ε		Ind. of 1 Aor. Mid.	<i>s.</i> άμην	ω	ατο
	<i>p.</i> αμεν	ατε ασι ¹			<i>p.</i> άμεθα	ασθε αντο	
Ind. of Imp. and 2 Aor.	<i>s.</i> ου	ες ε		Ind. of Imp. and 2 Aor. Middle.	<i>s.</i> όμην	ου	ετο
	<i>p.</i> ομεν	ετε ου			<i>p.</i> όμεθα	εσθε οντο	
Ind. of Aor., Pass., & Opt. ²	<i>s.</i> ην	ης η		Ind. of Perf. Pass. ⁴	<i>s.</i> μαι	σαι	ται
	<i>p.</i> ημεν	ητε ησαν			<i>p.</i> μεθα	σθε νται	
Indic. Plur.	<i>s.</i> ειν	εις ει		Ind. of Plur. Pass. ⁴	<i>s.</i> μην	σο	το
	<i>p.</i> ειμεν	ειτε εισαν			<i>p.</i> μεθα	σθε ντο	
Opt., exc. ab've bel'w	as <i>s.</i> οιμι	οις οι		Opt., exc. bel'w (and Perf. Pass. ⁴)	<i>s.</i> οίμην	οιο	οιτο
	& <i>p.</i> οιμεν	οιτε οιεν			<i>p.</i> οίμεθα	οισθε οιωτο	
Opt. of Aor.	1 <i>s.</i> αιμι	αις αι		Opt. of 1 Aor. Mid.	<i>s.</i> αίμην	αισο	αιτο
	<i>p.</i> αιμεν	αιτε αιεν			<i>p.</i> αίμεθα	αισθε αιντο	
Imp. of Pres., 2 Aor., & Perf.	<i>s.</i>	ε έτω		Imper. of Pres. and 2 Aor. (Mid.)	<i>s.</i>	ου	έσθω
	<i>p.</i>	ετε έτωσαν			<i>p.</i>	εσθε έσθωσαν	
Imper. of Aor.	1 <i>s.</i>	ου άτω		Imper. of 1 Aor. Mid.	<i>s.</i>	αι	άσθω
	<i>p.</i>	ατε άτωσαν			<i>p.</i>	ασθε άσθωσαν	
Imper. of Aor. Pass.	<i>s.</i>	ηθι ³ ήτω		Imper. of 1 Aor. Perf. Pass. ⁴	<i>s.</i>	σο	θω
	<i>p.</i>	ητε ήτωσαν			<i>p.</i>	σθε σθωσαν	

1. But αν in 1st Aor.

2. The Opt. has an extra mood-diphthong, ει, before ending.

3. But ητι in 1st Aor., see § 14.

4. The Perf. and Plur. Pass. are often inflected periphrastically (especially in the Opt. and Subj.) by means of an auxiliary (from είμί, *to be*. with the participle.

Synopsis of Verbs in μι.

Active Voice.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ΐστημι	ΐσθθι		ΐστώ	ΐσθάναι	ΐστάς
Imp.	ΐστην			ΐσταίην		
2 A.	έστην	σθῆθι	σταίην	στώ	σθῆναι	στάς
Pres.	τίθημι	τίθετι		τιθώ	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Imp.	έτιθην		τιθείην			
2 A.	έθην	θές	θείην	θώ	θῆναι	θείς
Pres.	δίδωμι	δίδοθι		δίδω	δίδόναι	δίδούς
Imp.	έδίδων		διδοίην			
2 A.	έδων	δός	δοίην	δω	δοῦναι	δούς
Pres.	δείκνυμι	δείκνυθι			δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
Imp.	έδείκνυ					

Synopsis of Verbs in μι.--(*Continued.*)

Middle Voice, (including Pres. and Imper. Pass.)

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres. ἵσταμαι	ἵστασο			ἵστώμαι	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imp. ἱστάμην			ἱσταίμην			
2 A. ἔσταμην	στάσο		σταίμην	στώμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
Pres. τίθεμαι	τιθεσο			τιθώμαι	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp. ἐτιθέμην			τιθείμην			
2 A. ἐθέμην	θέτσο		θείμην	θώμαι	θέσθαι	θέμενος
Pres. δίδομαι	δίδοσο			διδώμαι	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp. ἐδιδόμην			διδοίμην			
2 A. ἐδόμην	δόσο		δοίμην	δώμαι	δόσθαι	δόμενος
Pres. δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσο				δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp. ἐδείκνυμην						

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

Peculiar Endings of Verbs in μι

Singular.	Plural.
	1. -μεν
ἴστη-	ἴστα-
τίθη-	τιθε-
δίδω-	δίδο-
δείκνυ-	δείκνυ-
1. -μι	2. -τε
2. -ς	3. τιθεισι
3. -σι	ἵστασι
	δίδουσι
	δείκνυσι

Λίδωμι has ω as a union-vowel throughout the subj. (pres. and 2d aor.) of both voices, and ἴστημι 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.

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