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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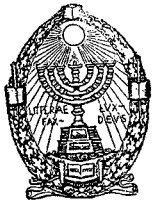

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PREFACE.

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.

GREEK IN A NUTSHELL.

LESSON I.—READING.

§ 1. The Alphabet.

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

§ 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*, (᾽), 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 Iota Subscript.			Improper.		
αι	sounds	*ay*	ᾳ	=	α	ηυ	=	η and υ
ει	"	*i*	ῃ	=	η	ωυ	=	ω and υ
οι	"	*oy*	ῳ	=	ω			
υι	"	*we*						
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 σ.)
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 σι 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. Masc.	Singular. Fem.	Cases.	Plural. Masc. and Fem.
ας or ης	α or η	Nominative.	αι
ου	ας or ης	Genitive.	ων
ᾳ or η		Dative.	αις
αν or ην		Accusative.	ας
α or η		Vocative.	αι

Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., α; Gen., Dat., αιν.

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

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

§ 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. Masc. and Fem.	Singular. Neut.	Cases.	Plural. Masc. and Fem.	Plural. Neut
ς (or long vowel before final letter.)	(naked stem.)	Nominative.	ες	α
ος		Genitive.	ων	
ι		Dative.	σι(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., οιν.

§ 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 ευς 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 *οτερος* or *ιων* for the comparative, and *οτατος* 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 τίς, indefinite τὶς,) neut. τι, Gen. τινος, of the third declension, the *article* (definite only) and the *demonstrative* alone are very peculiar in declension, as follows :—

Singular. Masc.	Singular. Neut.	Singular. Fem.	*The.*	Plural. Masc.	Plural. Neut	Plural. 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., τώ, τά ; Gen., Dat., τοῖν, ταῖν.

Singular. Masc.	Singular. Neut.	Singular. Fem.	*This, These.*	P'ural. Masc.	P'ural. Neut	P'ural. Fem.
οὗτος	τοῦτο	αὕτη	Nominative.	οὗτοι	ταῦτα	αὗται
τούτου		ταύτης	Genitive.	τούτων	τούτων	
τούτῳ		ταύτῃ	Dative.	τούτοις	ταύταις	
τουτον	τοῦτο	ταυτην	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., 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 Absolute.	Present.	Perfect.	Futures
II. *Secondary*, or Historical.	Imperfect.	Pluperfect.	Aorists.

These classes usually have the following endings respectively:—

Active Form. I. Pres. and Fut.	Active Form. I. Perf.	Active Form. II.	Active Form. II. Opt.	Persons.	Middle and Passive. I.	Middle and Passive. II.
				Sing.		
ο	—	ν	μι	1st	μαι	μην
ις		ς		2d	σαι	(σ)ο
ι		—		3d	ται	το
				Plur.		
		μεν		1st	μεθα	
		τε		2d	σθε	
(ντ) σι (ν)		(σα)ν		3d	νται	ντο

Dual. 1st, μεθον, 2d, σθον, 3d, σθην.

2d, τον, 3d, την.

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)ον] (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 σθαι.

§ 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 3d Fut.	*σ*
1st Aor. pass.	*θ*
1st Fut. pass.	*θησ*
2d Fut. pass.	*ησ*
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 *ἰ* 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 *νμι* 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. *ἔθηκα*, Perf. *τέθεικα*; *δίδωμι* [*to give*] has, 1st Aor., *ἔδωκα*.

§ **69.** *εἰμί* [*to be*] is inflected thus: *εἶ* [*thou art*], *ἐστί(ν)* [*is*], *ἐσμέν*, *ἐστέ*, *εἰσί(ν)* [*we, ye, they are*], *ἴσθι* [*be thou*], *ὤν* [*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*, *ίνω*, *(ν)νυμι*, etc., instead of *μι*, 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.

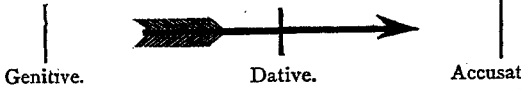
§ 76. A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person.

§ 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, ἐπί, 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 1, 1–5.

1 Ἐν[1] ἀρχῇ[2] ἦν[3] ὁ[4] Λόγος,[5] καὶ[6] ὁ[4] Λόγος[5] ἦν[3]
In *the* beginning was the Word, and the Word was

2 πρὸς[7] τὸν[8] Θεόν,[9] καὶ[6] Θεὸς[10] ἦν[3] ὁ[4] Λόγος.[5] Οὗτος[11]
with God, and God was the Word. This *one*

3 ἦν[3] ἐν[1] ἀρχῇ[2] πρὸς[7] τὸν[8] Θεόν.[9] Πάντα[12] δι'[13]
was in *the* beginning with God. All *things* by

αὐτοῦ[14] ἐγένετο,[15] καὶ[6] χωρὶς[16] αὐτοῦ[14] ἐγένετο[15] οὐδὲ[17]
him were made, and without him was made not even

4 ἕν[18] ὃ[19] γέγονεν.[20] Ἐν[1] αὐτῷ[21] ζωὴ[22] ἦν,[3] καὶ[6]
one *thing* which has been made. In him life was, and

5 ἡ[23] ζωὴ[22] ἦν[3] τὸ[24] φῶς[25] τῶν[26] ἀνθρώπων·[27] καὶ[6] τὸ[24]
the life was the light of men; and the

φῶς[25] ἐν[1] τῇ[28] σκοτίᾳ[29] φαίνει,[30] καὶ[6] ἡ[23] σκοτία[31]
light in the darkness shines, and the darkness

αὐτὸ[32] οὐ[33] 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.

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 μι, § 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. πρός—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 πᾶς, (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. 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 γίγνομαι, 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; ε 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 δέ. ═ 18. ἕν—numeral adj., § 36; indef., § 74; 3d decl. nom. sing. neut., § 32; subj. of ἐγένετο. ═ 19. ὃ—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 ἄνθρωπος; 2d decl. gen. plur. masc., § 32; government, § 86; accent, § 4. ═ 28. τῇ—art., dat. sing. fem., § 39; agreement, § 73. ═ 29. σκοτίᾳ—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 i, 6–11.

6 Ἐγένετο[1] ἄνθρωπος[2] ἀπεσταλμένος[3] παρὰ[4] Θεοῦ,[5] ὄνομα
There was *a* man sent from God, *the* name

7 αὐτῷ[7] Ἰωάννης·[8] οὗτος[9] ἦλθεν[10] εἰς[11] μαρτυρίαν,[12] ἵνα[13]
to him *was* John: this *one* came for testimony that

μαρτυρήσῃ[14] περὶ[15] τοῦ[16] Φωτός,[17] ἵνα[13] πάντες[18] πιστεύ-
he might testify concerning the Light, that all might

8 σωσι[19] δι'[20] αὐτοῦ.[21] Οὐκ[22] ἦν[23] ἐκεῖνος[24] τὸ[25] Φῶς,[26]
believe through him. Not was that *one* the Light,

9 ἀλλ'[27] ἵνα[13] μαρτυρήσῃ[14] περὶ[15] τοῦ[16] Φωτός.[17] Ἦν[23]
but that *he* might testify concerning the Light. *There* was

τὸ[25] Φῶς[26] τὸ[25] ἀληθινόν,[28] ὃ[29] φωτίζει[30] πάντα[31] ἄνθρωπον,[31]
the Light the true *one*, which lights every man,

10 ἐρχόμενον[33] εἰς[11] τὸν[34] κόσμον.[35] Ἐν[36] τῷ[37] κόσμῳ[38] ἦν,[23]
coming into the world. In the world *he* was,

καὶ[39] ὁ[40] κόσμος[41] δι'[20] αὐτοῦ[21] ἐγένετο,[1] καὶ[39] ὁ[40] κόσμος[41]
and the world through him was made, and the world

11 αὐτὸν[42] οὐκ[22] ἔγνω.[43] Εἰς[11] τὰ[44] ἴδια[45] ἦλθε,[10] καὶ[39] οἱ[46]
him not knew. To the own *things he* came, and the

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

1. Comp. ὅσος, § 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. δίδωμι, § 68; 3 sing., § 49; aug., § 60; mood-vowel, § 42; ν, § 17. 6. No. 4; dat. plur. masc., § 92. 7. ἐξουσία, § 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 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. σκηνόω, from σκῆνος, *a tent*; 1 aor. act. 3 sing., (analyze.) 31. vii, 1. 32. § 38; gov., § 88. 33. θεάομαι, 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; ος becomes ους, § 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; εει becomes εῖ, § 20. 44. Gen. as if *from* the center, § 81. 45. κράζω, (§ 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. 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 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 προσεύχεσθε[1] ὑμεῖς· (Ὅταν προσεύχησθε,[2] λέ-
Thus therefore pray YE: (Whenever ye pray,
γετε·[3]) Πάτερ[4] ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,[5] ἁγιασθήτω[6] τὸ
say:) Father of us, the *one* in the heavens, let be hallowed the
ὄνομά[7] σου, ἐλθέτω[8] ἡ βασιλεία[9] σου, γενηθήτω[10] τὸ θέ-
name of thee; let come the kingdom of thee; let be done the
λημά[11] σου ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ[12] καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,[13] τὸν ἄρτον[14]
will of thee, as in heaven, also upon the earth; the bread
ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον[15] δὸς[16] (δίδου[17]) ἡμῖν σήμερον,[18] (τὸ[19]
of us, the needful, give (give) to us to-day; *as to* the *time*
καθ'[20] ἡμέραν,[21]) καὶ ἄφες[22] ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα[23] (τὰς ἁμαρτίας[24])
by day; and forgive to us the debts (the sins)
ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφίεμεν[25] τοῖς ὀφειλέταις[26] ἡμῶν, (καὶ
of us, as also we forgive to the debtors of us; (and *this do,*
γὰρ αὐτοὶ[27] ἀφίεμεν[25] παντὶ[28] ὀφε λοντι[29] ἡμῖν,) καὶ μὴ
for *our*selves *we* forgive to every *one* owing to us;) and not
εἰσενέγκῃς[30] ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν,[31] ἀλλὰ ῥῦσαι[32] ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ
mayest thou lead us into trial; but deliver thou us away
τοῦ πονηροῦ·[33] [ὅτι σοῦ ἐστὶν[34] ἡ βασιλεία,[9] καὶ ἡ
from the evil: [because of THEE is the kingdom, and the
δύναμις,[35] καὶ ἡ δόξα[36] 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. 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 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 ἀφίημι=*send away;* ἀπό and ἵημι, § 69; irreg. 2d aor. imper.; 2d sing, act., like No. 16. ==23. From ὀφείλημα, like No. 7; acc. plur. neut., § 32.==24. From ἁμαρτία, § 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 *a*, § 42; 2d sing. mid., § 53.==33. Noun implied, § 74; 2d decl., § 34; gen. sing. neut., § 81.==34. From εἰμί, § 69. ==9. Nom. sing., § 29.==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.

Ἐπειδήπερ[1] πολλοὶ[2] ἐπεχείρησαν[3] ἀνατάξασθαι[4] διήγησιν[5] περὶ
Inasmuch as many undertook to arrange a narrative about
τῶν πεπληροφορημένων[6] ἐν ἡμῖν[7] πραγμάτων,[8] καθὼς[9] παρέδο-
the fully believed among us transactions, just as trans-
σαν[10] ἡμῖν[7] οἱ ἀπ'[11] ἀρχῆς[12] αὐτόπται[13] καὶ ὑπηρέται[14]
mitted *them* to us the from *the* beginning eye-witnesses and ministers
τοῦ λόγου·[15] ἔδοξε[16] κἀμοί[17] παρηκολουθηκότι[18] ἄνω-
of the word; it seemed *good* to me also, having followed close from *the*
θεν[19] πᾶσιν[20] ἀκριβῶς,[21] καθεξῆς[22] σοι γράψαι,[23] κράτιστε[24]
first to all *things* carefully, regularly to thee to write, most excellent
Θεόφιλε,[25] ἵνα ἐπιγνῷς[26] περὶ ὧν[27] κατηχή-
Theophilus, in order that thou mayest recognize about what thou wast in-
θης[28] λόγων τὴν ἀσφάλειαν.[29]
structed words the certainty

1. Comp. of ἐπεί, *since*, (from ἐπί, *upon*, εἰ, *if*,) δή, *now*, and the intensive particle, περ.==2. Irreg. from πολύς, really an old πολλός; nom. plur. masc., § 34; *persons* understood, § 74.==3. From ἐπιχειρέω, *lay hand upon*, from ἐπί, *upon*, and χείρ, *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

prs. 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 *διήγησις*, (like *πόλις* 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 *ἑξῆς*, *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 *ἐπιγινώκω*, 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 *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.

	Feminine.				Masculine.	
Cases.	*Shadow.*	*Door.*	*Root.*	*Honor.*	*Youth.*	*Judge.*
Nominative.	σκιά	θύρα	ῥίζα	τιμή	νεανίας	κριτής
Genitive.	σκιᾶς	θύρας	ῥίζης	τιλῆς	νεανίου	κριτοῦ
Dative.	σκιᾷ	θύρᾳ	ῥίζῃ	τιμῇ	νεανίᾳ	κριτῇ
Accusative.	σκιάν	θύραν	ῥίζαν	τιμήν	νεανίαν	κριτήν
Vocative.	σκιά	θύρα	ῥίζα	τιμή	νεανία	κριτά
Nominative.	σκιαί	θύραι	ῥίζαι	τιμαί	νεανίαι	κριταί
Genitive.	σκιῶν	θυρῶν	ῥιζῶν	τιμῶν	νεανιῶν	κριτῶν
Dative.	σκιαῖς	θύραις	ῥίζαις	τιμαῖς	νεανίαις	κριταῖς
Accusative.	σκιάς	θύρας	ῥίζας	τιμάς	νεανίας	κριτάς
Vocative.	σκιαί	θύραι	ῥίζαι	τιμαί	νεανίαι	κριταί

Paradigms of Nouns of the Second Declension.

	Masculine.			Neuter.	
	Word.		*Jesus.*	*Fig.*	
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.	*Shepherd.*	*Lion.*	*Hair.*	*City.*	*Body.*	*Light.*	*Wall.*
Sing.							
Nominative.	ποιμήν	λέων	θρίξ	πόλις	σῶμα	φῶς	τεῖχος
Genitive.	ποιμένος	λέοντος	τριχός	πόλεως	σώματος	φωτός	τείχους
Dative.	ποιμένι	λέοντι	τριχί	πόλει	σώματι	φωτί	τείχει
Accusative.	ποιμένα	λέοντα	τρίχα	πόλιν	σῶμα	φῶς	τεῖχος
Vocative.	ποιμήν	λέον	θρίξ	πόλι	σῶμα	φῶς	τεῖχος
Plur.							
Nominative.	ποιμένες	λέοντες	τρίχες	πόλεις	σώματα	φῶτα	τείχη
Genitive.	ποιμένων	λεόντων	τριχῶν	πόλεων	σωμάτων	φωτῶν	τειχῶν
Dative.	ποιμέσι	λέουσι	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.

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	καλούς	καλάς	καλά
Vocative.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά

Similarly, *δίκαιος, δικαία, 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	πάσην	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
ας	αινα	αν	G. ανος	ούς	οῦσα	όν	G. όντος	ώς	νῖα	ός	G. ότος
εις	εσσα	εν	G. εντος	ων	ουσα	ον	G. οντος	ῶς	ῶσα	ῶς	G. ῶτος
είς	εῖσα	έν	G. έντος	ῶν	ῶσα	ῶν	G. ῶντος	ύς	εῖα	ύ	G. έος
ην	εινα	εν	G. ενος	ῶν	οῦσα	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	ές	έος	ους	ουν	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
Plup.	ἐτετύφειν	.....	τετύφοιμι	.....	.....	.....
2d A.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τυπεῖν	τυπών
2d F.	τυπῶ	.....	τυποῖμι	.....	τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

Passive Voice.

Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	.....	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imp'f.	ἐτυπτόμην	.....	τυπτοίμην	[ὠ	.....	.....
Perf.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	[εἶην	τετυμμένος	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Plup.	ἐτετύμμην	.....	τετυμμένος	.....	.....	.....
1st A.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθείην	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
1st F.	τυφθήσομαι	.....	τυφθησοίμην	.....	τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος
2d A.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπείην	τυπῶ	τυπῆναι	τυπείς
2d F.	τυπήσομαι	.....	τυπησοίμην	.....	τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
3d F.	τετύψομαι	.....	τετυψοίμην	.....	τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος

Middle Voice.

Pres. Imp'f.	Same throughout as the Passive.				
Perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	.....	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Plup.	ἐτετύπειν	.....	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.)

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

SYNOPSIS OF VERBS IN μι.

Active Voice.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ἵστημι	ἵσταθι	.....	ἱστῶ	ἱστάναι	ἱστάς
Imp.	ἵστην	.....	ἱσταίην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἔστην	στῆθι	σταίην	στῶ	στῆναι	στάς
Pres.	τίθημι	τίθετι	.....	τιθῶ	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Imp.	ἐτίθην	.....	τιθείην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἔθην	θές	θείην	θῶ	θῆναι	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 μι.—(*Continued.*)

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

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ἵσταμαι	ἵστασο	.....	ἱστῶμαι	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imp.	ἱστάμην	.....	ἱσταίμην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἐστάμην	στάσο	σταίμην	στῶμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
Pres.	τίθεμαι	τίθεσο	.....	τιθῶμαι	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην	.....	τιθείμην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἐθέμην	θέσο	θείμην	θῶμαι	θέσθαι	θέμενος
Pres.	δίδομαι	δίδοσο	.....	διδῶμαι	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἐδιδόμην	.....	διδοίμην	.....	.....	.....
2 A.	ἐδόμην	δόσο	δοίμην	δῶμαι	δόσθαι	δόμενος
Pres.	δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσο	.....	.....	δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp.	ἐδεικνύμην	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

PECULIAR ENDINGS OF VERBS IN μι.

Singular.		Plural.		
ἱστη- / τίθη- / δίδω- / δείκνυ-	1. -μι 2. -ς 3. -σι	ἱστα- / τιθε- / δίδο- / δείκνυ-	1. -μεν 2. -τε	3. ἱστασι / τίθεισι / δίδουσι / δείκνυσι

Δίδωμι 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.