

# Greek in a Nutshell

James Strong

The Project Gutenberg EBook of Greek in a Nutshell, by James Strong

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at [www.gutenberg.net](http://www.gutenberg.net)

Title: Greek in a Nutshell

Author: James Strong

Release Date: February 17, 2004 [EBook #11130]

Language: English

Character set encoding: UTF-8

\*\*\* START OF THIS PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK GREEK IN A NUTSHELL \*\*\*

Greek in a Nutshell,

An Outline of

GREEK GRAMMAR

with

BRIEF READING LESSONS;

Designed for Beginners in the New Testament.

BY

JAMES STRONG, S.T.D.,  
Professor of Exegetical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary

NEW YORK: EATON & MAINS  
CINCINNATI: JENNINGS & GRAHAM

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1876, by  
NELSON & PHILLIPS, In the Office of the Librarian of Congress  
at Washington.

# **Livros Grátis**

<http://www.livrosgratis.com.br>

Milhares de livros grátis para download.

## 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	_a_ in _man_, [_arm_.][1]]
B β	Be'ta	_b_
Γ γ	Gam'ma	_g_ in _go_, [_king_.][2]]
Δ δ	Del'ta	_d_
E ε	Ep'silon	_e_ in _met_.
Z ζ	Ze'ta	_dz_ in _adze_.
H η	E'ta	_e_ in _they_.
Θ or θ	The'ta	_th_ in _thin_.
I ι	Io'ta	_i_ in _tin_, [_machine_.][3]]
K κ or	Kap'pa	_k_
Λ λ	Lamb'da	_l_
M μ	Mu	_m_
N ν	Nu	_n_
Ξ ξ	Xi	_x_
O ο	Om'icron	_o_ in _not_.
Π π	Pi	_p_
P ρ	Rho	_r_
Σ σ, final ς	Sig'ma	_s_ in _this_.
T 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. 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 Iota Subscript.	Improper.
αι sounds ay	= α	ηυ = η and υ
ει " i	= η	ωυ = ω and υ
οι " oy	= 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 <u>s</u> .)
Kappa-mutes.	κ	γ	χ	ξ
Pi-mutes	π	β	φ	ψ
Tau-mutes	τ	δ		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 pre-dominating.

## 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.	<u>From, of,</u> etc.
Dative.	Position or manner.	<u>In, by, for, to,</u> etc.
Accusative.	Direction or object.	<u>Toward, into,</u> etc.
Vocative.	Address.	<u>O!</u>

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

Singular.	Cases.	Plural.
<u>Masc.</u> <u>Fem.</u>		<u>Masc. and Fem.</u>
ας or ης    α or η	Nominative.	αι
οι    ας or ης	Genitive.	ων
or η	Dative.	αις
αν or ην	Accusative.	ας
α or η	Vocative.	αι

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

§ 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.
<u>Masc.</u> <u>Neut.</u>		<u>Masc.</u> <u>Neut.</u>
ος    ου	Nominative.	οι    α
ου	Genitive.	ων
	Dative.	οις
οι	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.	Cases.		Plural.	
_Masc. and Fem._	_Neut._		_Masc. and Fem._	_Neut._
ς (or long vowel before final letter.)	(naked stem.)	Nominative.	ες	α
ος	Genitive.		ων	
ι	Dative.		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 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 _Me_.	_We_ or _Us_.	_Thou_ or _Thee_.	_Ye_ or _You_.
Nominative.	γώ	με	σύ	με
Genitive.	() μο	μν	σο	μν

Dative. ( ) μοί μν σοί μν  
 Accusative. ( ) μέ μς σέ μς

§ 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 τις,) neut. τι, Gen. τινος, of the third declension, the article (definite only) and the demonstrative alone are very peculiar in declension, as follows:--

Singular.	The.	Plural.
<u>Masc. Neut. Fem.</u>		<u>Masc. Neut. Fem.</u>
τό	Nominative.	ο τά α
το τς	Genitive.	την την
τ τ	Dative.	τος τας
τόν τό τήν	Accusative.	-ούς τά τας

Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., τώ, τά; Gen., Dat., τον, ταν.

Singular.	This, These.	Plural.
<u>Masc. Neut. Fem.</u>		<u>Masc. Neut. Fem.</u>
οι ος οτ ο ατ η	Nominative.	οι οι ται α αι
τούτου ταύτης	Genitive.	τούτων τούτων
τούτ -αύτ	Dative.	τούτοις ταύταις
τουτου τοτ ο ταυτην	Accusative.	τούτους ται α ταύτας

Dual. Nom., Acc., Voc., τούτω, ται α; Gen., Dat., τούτοι, ταύται

## 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.			Persons.		Middle and Passive.	
I.	II.		I.	II.		
Pres. and Fut.	Perf.	Opt.	Sing.			
ο	- ν	1st	μαι	μην		
ις	ς	2d	σαι	(σ)ο		
ι	-	3d	ται	το		
		Plur.				
	μεν	1st	μεα			
	τε	2d	σε			
(ντ) σι (ν)	(σα)ν	3d	νται	ντο		
[2d, τον, 3d, την. Dual. 1st, μεον, 2d, σον, 3d, σην. ]						

\_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 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, ι , 1st Aor. act. (σ)ον] (pass. ο [1st Aor. mid. ι] or σο); 3d, τω (pass. σω, ) \_Plur.\_ 2d, τε (pass. σε ); 3d, τωσαν [or contr. ντων] (pass, σωσα ν. [\_Dual.\_ 2d, τον (σον) ; 3d, των (σων, )]

§ 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 σα ι.

§ 55. In the Participles the stem ends in ντ in the act. forms,

(except the Perf. act. and mid., which have  $\acute{o}\tau$ ;) the rest take  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ , (Perf. pass,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ .) These latter are [masc. and neut.] of the second declension, the others of the third.

§ 56. Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  insert  $\sigma$  before the final  $\iota$  of the 3d pers. sing. Pres. Indic. act., and vary in a few other terminations, chiefly by contraction.

## LESSON V.

### VERBS--Continued.

§ 57. The root of every \_primitive\_ verb is a monosyllable, consisting of a short vowel ( $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $o$ , or  $u$ ) 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.	$o$
1st Aor. pass.	
1st Fut. pass.	$\eta\sigma$
2d Fut. pass.	$\eta o$
2d (in liquid verbs 1st) Fut. act. and mid.	$\epsilon$
Perf. and Pluperf. Act. of pure and liquid verbs	$\kappa$
Perf. and pluperf. act. ending in a pi- or kappa-mute	$()$

§ 60. Tenses expressing \_past time\_ (Imperf. and Aorists Indic.) prefix  $\epsilon$  ("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  $p$ , (which is doubled after the syllabic augment,)  $\beta\lambda$ ,  $\gamma\lambda$ , and  $\gamma\nu$ , do not, except in a few cases, allow the reduplication. Verbs compounded with a preposition generally take the augment, etc., between it and the primitive. A few other irregularities occur.

§ 62. Verbs are classified in conjugation according to the radical letter following the root vowel, or diphthong, in the 1st pers. sing. Pres. Indic. act., lexicon form: in "liquid" verbs (not derivatives in  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ , which is merely strengthened for  $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ) this is a \_liquid\_ ; in "pure" verbs it is absent, so that the root appears to end in a vowel, etc. Very many verbs seem to be anomalous in some of their forms in consequence of deriving these from an obsolete kindred root. The lexicon gives most of these peculiarities.

§ 63. Liquid verbs almost always strengthen their root in the Pres. and Imperf.; they lengthen it in the 1st Aor. act. and mid. by changing the root vowel, if 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 ι 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. τίημι [to put] has, in the Act., 1st Aor. ηκα, Perf. τέθεικα; ἵωμι [to give] has, 1st Aor., ὤωκα.

§ 69. εἰμί [to be] is inflected thus: εἶ [thou art], στί (ν) [is], σμέ ν, στί (ν) [we, ye, they are], σί [be thou], ν [being], etc.; the rest mostly regular. See the lexicon for these, and for ἔμμι [to send], and εἰμι [to go].

§ 70. Several verbs annex σκω, ἴνω, (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.

	>>>--- ---->	
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, (π ὁ κ 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 κ, sometimes π ὁ, direct authorship with π ὁ,] 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 ν, π ἰ, 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 ες .

§ 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 v1 ρ χ2 v3 4 Λόγος,5 κα6 4 Λόγος6 v3  
In \_the\_ beginning was the Word, and the Word was

2 πρς 7 τν8 θεόν,9 κα6 θες 10 v3 4 Λόγος.5 Οτ ος11  
with God, and God was the Word. This \_one\_

3 v3 v1 ρ χ2 πρς 7 τν8 θεόν.9 Πάντα12 δι'13  
was in \_the\_ beginning with God. All \_things\_ by

ατ ο14 γέ νετο,15 κα6 χωρς 16 ατ ο14 γέ νετο15 οδ17  
him were made, and without him was made not even

4 v18 19 γέγονεν.20 v1 ατ 21 ζω22 ν, 3 κα6

one \_thing\_ which has been made. In him life was, and

5 23 ζω22 v3 τ24 φς 25 τν26 νρ ὡπων·27 κα6 τ24  
the life was the light of men; and the

φως25 v1 τ28 σκοτί29 φαίνει,30 κα6 23 σκοτία31  
light in the darkness shines, and the darkness

ατ 32 ο33 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. v- -prep. atonic, § 3; stands first, § 98.
2. ρ χ- -noun, from nom. ρ χή, 1st decl. fem., § 28; circumflex, § 6; local dat., § 88; emphatic position, § 98.
3. v- -verb, irreg. in μι, § 69; 3d pers. sing. imperf. indic. act., § 47; v appended irreg. as ending, § 49; long vowel, § 67.
4. - -art., nom. masc. sing., § 39; agrees with its noun, § 73; following, § 98.
5. Αόγος--noun, 2d decl. nom. sing. masc., § 30; subject of v, § 76; balances clause, § 98.
6. καί--conj., changed accent, § 5; position, § 98.
7. πρὸς--prep., lit., \_towards\_ ; gov. acc., § 27; accent, § 5.
8. τόν--art., acc. sing. masc., § 39; agreement, § 73.
9. θεόν--noun, lit., [the] \_deity\_ ; 2d decl. masc., § 25; acc. sing., § 30; government, § 94; position, § 98.
10. θεός--same as 9; nom. agreeing with subj., § 71; without the art. because the predicate; emphatic position, § 98.
11. Οτ ος--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. ατ ο- -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. γέ νετο--verb, \_came to be\_, lit., \_was born\_; from γίνομαι, (for γίγνομαι, strengthened [§ 63] by reduplication, [§ 67,] and then contracted for γίγεν;) depon., § 40; true root γεν, [our \_kin\_] § 57, here appearing in 2d aor. mid., § 48; 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. οδέ --compound neg. particle, from ο and δε.

18. ν- -numeral adj., § 36; indef., § 74; 3d decl. nom. sing. neut., § 32; subj. of γέ νετο.

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

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

25. φς --noun, 3d. decl. nom. sing. neut., (stem φτ for φάστ); ς here added (as some neut. nouns have) and τ dropped, § 14; predicate nom., § 71.

26. τν- -art., gen. plur. masc., § 39; agreement, § 73.

27. νρ ώπων--noun, from ν. ρ ωπος; 2d decl. gen. plur. masc., § 32; government, § 86; accent, § 4.

28. τ- -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 φς , § 76.

31. σκοτία--noun, as 29; nom. sing., subj. of clause.

32. ατ ό--pron., as 21; acc. neut. sing., § 39; object of κατέλαβε, § 97.

33. ο- - 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 v appended. § 17. The tense expresses the act of the Jews in rejecting Christ.

## LESSON VIII.

### EXERCISE ON JOHN 1, 6-11.

6 γέ νετο<sup>1</sup> νρ ωπος<sup>2</sup> π εσταλμένος<sup>3</sup> παρ<sup>4</sup> θεο, <sup>5</sup> νομα <sup>6</sup>  
\_There\_ was a man sent from God, \_the\_ name

7 ατ <sup>7</sup> ωά ννης<sup>8</sup> οτ ος<sup>9</sup> λε ν<sup>10</sup> ες <sup>11</sup> μαρτυρίαν,<sup>12</sup> να <sup>13</sup>  
to him was \_John:\_ this \_one\_ came for testimony that

μαρτυρήσ<sup>14</sup> περ<sup>15</sup> το<sup>16</sup> Φωτός,<sup>17</sup> να <sup>13</sup> πάντες<sup>18</sup>  
\_he\_ might testify concerning the Light, that all might

8 πιστεύσωσι<sup>19</sup> δι'<sup>20</sup> ατ ο. <sup>21</sup> Οκ<sup>22</sup> ν<sup>23</sup> κε νος <sup>24</sup> τ<sup>25</sup> Φς <sup>26</sup>  
believe through him. Not was that \_one\_ the Light,

9 αλ' <sup>27</sup> να <sup>13</sup> μαρτυρήσ<sup>14</sup> περ<sup>15</sup> το<sup>16</sup> Φωτός.<sup>17</sup> ν<sup>23</sup>  
but that \_he\_ might testify concerning the Light. \_There\_ was

τ<sup>25</sup> Φς <sup>26</sup> τ<sup>25</sup> ληι νόν,<sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> φωτίζει<sup>30</sup> πάντα<sup>31</sup> νρ ωπον,<sup>32</sup>  
the Light the true \_one\_, which lights every man,

10 ρ χόμενον<sup>33</sup> ες <sup>11</sup> τν<sup>34</sup> κόσμον.<sup>35</sup> ν<sup>36</sup> τ<sup>37</sup> κόσμ<sup>38</sup> ν, <sup>23</sup>  
coming into the world. In the world \_he\_ was,

κα<sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> κόσμος<sup>41</sup> δι'<sup>20</sup> ατ ο<sup>21</sup> γέ νετο,<sup>1</sup> κα<sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> κόσμος<sup>41</sup>  
and the world through him was made, and the world

11 ατ ν<sup>42</sup> οκ<sup>22</sup> γνω. <sup>43</sup> Ες <sup>11</sup> τ<sup>44</sup> δι α<sup>45</sup> λε ,<sup>10</sup> κα<sup>39</sup> ο<sup>46</sup>  
him not knew. To the own \_things\_ he\_ came, and the

δι οί<sup>47</sup> ατ ν<sup>42</sup> ο<sup>22</sup> παρέλαβαν.<sup>48</sup>  
own \_persons\_ him not received.

1. γέ νετο--See lesson vii, No. 15.

2. νρ ωπος--See vii, 27; subj. of sentence.

3. π εσταλμένος--part. from π οστέλλω, lit., \_I send away\_; comp. of prep, π ό, \_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 νρ ωπος, § 73.

4. παρ--prep., lit., \_near\_; with gen., = \_from near\_.

5. θεο- -See vii, 9, 10; here gen., § 81.

6. νομα --noun; neut, 3d decl. nom. sing.; (stem, ονομα, final mute always dropped for euphony;) subj. to \_was\_ understood, (copula may freely be supplied.)

7. ατ - -pers. adj. pron.; dat. sing. masc. from ατ ός,



vii, 14; governed, § 92.

8. ὡά ννης--prop. noun; 1st decl. masc. nom. sing., § 28;  
predicate after neut. verb, (understood,) agreeing with subj., § 71.

9. οτ ος--See vii, 11.

10. λε v--verb, assigned to ρ χομαι, but really from  
defective λε ύω; root, ελ; 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; v appended, § 17; accent, § 6.

11. ες --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. να --conj., meaning, \_in order that\_; introducing  
dependent clause.

14. μαρτυρήσ- -verb, from μαρτυρέω; first η is  
root-vowel, lengthened before tense-sign, (§ 66,) which is σ of 1st  
fut., § 59; ι is union-vowel of subj., (§ 44,) the subscribed ι  
being 3d pers. sing. act., § 49; accent, § 4.

15. περ- -prep., lit., \_around\_; governs gen., § 82.

16. το- -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. πιστεύωσι--verb, from πιστεύω; second σ is sign  
of 1st fut., § 59; ω sign of subj., § 44; σι 3d plur. act., § 49.

20. ὃ- -See vii, 13.

21. ατ ο- -See vii, 14.

22. Οκ- -neg. adv., same as ο, (vii, 83,) with euphonic κ  
before a vowel.

23. ν- -See vii, 3.

24. κε νος --demonst. adj. pron., § 39; =\_he\_,  
nom. masc. sing., subj. of sentence, § 27; accent, § 6.

25. τ- -See vii, 24.

26. Φς --See vii, 25.

27. λλ' --conj. for λλά , final vowel elided, § 22.

28. ληι νόν--adj., from ληι νός; neut. 2d decl.,  
§ 34; nom. sing., § 30; agreeing with Φς , § 73.

29. - -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 ὦπλον, § 73.

32. ὦπλον--noun, see No. 2; acc. sing., § 30; governed, § 97.

33. ρηχόμενον--part. from ρηχομαι, see No. 10; deponent, § 40; pres. pass., § 55; sing., § 30; either acc. masc., (and then agreeing with ὦπλον,) or, as is better, (see John iii, 19,) nom. neut., (and then agreeing with φως.)

34. τόν--See vii, 8.

35. κόσμον--noun, from κόσμος; acc. sing. 2d decl., § 30; governed, § 94.

36. ν- -See vii, 1.

37. τ- -art., dat. sing. masc., § 39; agrees with κόσμ, § 73.

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

39. καί--See vii, 6.

40. - -See vii, 4.

41. κόσμος--noun, see No. 35; subj., § 27.

42. αὐτὸν- -pron., see No. 7; acc. sing. masc., § 97.

43. γινω- -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. τ- -art., plur. neut. acc., § 39.

45. οἱ αὐτοῦ--adj., fr. οὗτος; plur. neut. acc., § 30; agreement, § 74; meaning \_home\_ here, (lit., \_the own\_ things of him;) government, § 44.

46. ο- -art., nom. plur. masc., § 39.

47. οἱ οὗτοι--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 σοι 1 ὅτι 2 λαβὼν 3 αὐτόν, 4 ἔδωκε 5 αὐτὸς 6 ξυσσίαν 7  
Whoever, however, received him, he gave to them privilege

τέκνα 8 θεοῦ 9 γενέσθαι 1, 10 τοὺς 11 πιστεύουσιν 12 εἰς 13 τὸ 14  
children of God to become, to the \_ones\_ believing to the

13 νομα 15 ατ ο· 16 ο17 οκ18 ξ 19 αμά των,20 οδ21 κ  
 name of him; who not out of bloods, nor out of

ε λήματος22 σαρκός,23 οδ κ ε λήματος22 νδρ ός,24 λλ' 25 κ  
 will of flesh, nor out of will of man, but out

14 θεο γε ννήησα ν.26 Κα Λόγος27 σρ ξ28 γέ νετο,29 κα  
 of God were born. And the Word flesh became, and

σκήνωσε ν30 ν31 μν, 32 (κα ε ασάμεα 33 τν δόξαν34  
 tented among us, and we beheld the glory of

ατ ο, δόξαν ς 35 μονογενοϛ 36 παρά37 Πατρός,38) πλήρης39  
 him, glory as of \_an\_ only-born near from \_a\_ Father,) full

15 χάριτος40 κα ληε ίας.41 ωά ννης42 μαρτυρε43 περ44  
 of grace and truth. John testifies about

ατ ο, κα κέκραγε45 λέγων·46 Οτ ος47 ν48 ν49 επ ον·50  
 him, and has cried, saying. This was \_he\_ whom I said, The

π ίσω51 μο52 ρ χόμενος53 μπ ροσέ ν54 μου γέγονεν,55 τ ι56  
 \_one\_ behind me coming, before me has become; because

16 πρτ ός57 μου ν. Κα κ το πληρώματος58 ατ ο με ς 59  
 first of me he was. And out of the fullness of him WE

17 πάντες60 λά βομεν,61 κα62 χάριν63 ντ 64 χάριτος· τ ι  
 all received, and grace for grace: because the

νόμος65 δί Μωϋσέως66 εδόη, 67 χάρις κα λήε ια  
 law through Moses was given; the grace and the truth

18 δι ησο68 Χριστο69 γέ νετο.70 θεν71 οδε ίς72 ώρ ακε73  
 through Jesus Christ became. God no-one has seen

πώποτε·74 μονογενϛ 75 Υός ,76 ν77 ες 78 τν  
 ever; the only-born Son, the \_one\_ being into the

κόλπον79 το Πατρός, κε νοϛ 80 ξ ηγήσατο.81  
 bosom of the Father, that \_one\_ explained \_Him\_.

1. Comp. σοϛ , § 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. ξ ονσία, § 28; acc. sing., § 97.
8. τέκυον, § 30; acc. sing., after neut. verb γενέσα ι, § 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 ατ ος , § 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 γε ννήρησα ν, § 27.
18. viii, 8.
19. For κ before a vowel, § 18; atonic, § 3.
20. αμα , neut. 3 decl. like No. 15; gen., § 81; plur. is Hebraistic, of natural descent; accent, § 4.
21. vii, 17, used as conj.
22. έ λημα, like No. 15; gov., § 81.
23. σάρξ, fem. 3 decl., § 32; gov., § 86; accent special.
24. νήρ , 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. σκηγνώ, from σκνος , \_a tent\_; 1 aor. act. 3 sing., (analyze.)
31. vii, 1.
32. § 38; gov., § 88.
33. ε ίομαι, depon., § 40; 1 aor. mid., 1 plur., (analyze;) subj. με ς understood, \_unemphatic\_.
34. δόξα, § 29; acc. sing., § 97.
35. atonic, § 3.
36. μονογενής, 3 decl., two term., § 34; gen. sing. masc., § 86; έος becomes ος , § 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. λήξε    ια, § 29; gen.sing., § 83; accent, § 4.
42. 1 decl. masc., § 28.
43. μαρτυρέω, § 62; pres. ind. act., § 42; 3 sing., § 49;  
έει becomes ε,    § 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 επ, (analyze.)
51. Gov. gen. like No. 44.
52. § 38.
53. ρ   χομαι, 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 λά   βομεν, § 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 ἥσος , § 30.
69. Χριστός, § 40.
70. vii, 15.
71. vii, 9.
72. Comp. of οἰδέ , vii, 17, and ες , numeral, irreg.
73. ῥάω, irreg. redup., § 60; perf. act., § 59; 3 sing.
74. Comp. adv.
75. No. 36.
76. § 30.
77. ἐμί , § 69; like No. 46.
78. No 13.
79. § 30.
80. viii, 19.
81. Depon. ξηγήομαι, § 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.)

Ὅτι ὡς οὖν προσεύχεσθε ἡμεῖς· (ὅταν προσεύχησθε, 2  
Thus therefore pray YE: (Whenever ye pray,

λέγετε· 3) Πάτερ 4 μὴ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, 5 γιανασήτω 6 τ  
say:) Father of us, the \_one\_ in the heavens, let be hallowed the

νόμα 7 σου, ἐλθέτω 8 βασιλεία 9 σου, γενήτω 10 τ  
name of thee; let come the kingdom of thee; let be done the

ἐλθὼν 11 σου ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ 12 καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, 13 τὸ ῥῆμα 14  
will of thee, as in heaven, also upon the earth; the bread

μὴν τῶν πενιχῶν 15 δός 16 (δίδον 17) μὴ σήμερον, 18 (τῇ 19  
of us, the needful, give (give) to us to-day; \_as to\_ the \_time\_

καὶ 20 μέραν, 21) καὶ φέρε 22 μὴ τὰ φερόμενα 23 (τὰ μαρτύρια 24)  
by day; and forgive to us the debts (the sins)

μὴ, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς φερόμεν 25 τοῖς φερόμενοις 26 μὴ, (καὶ  
of us, as also we forgive to the debtors of us; (and \_this do\_,

ὅπως αὐτοὶ 27 οὐ φερόμεν 28 παντὶ 29 φερόμεν 29 μὴ, ) καὶ μὴ  
for \_our\_selves \_we\_ forgive to every \_one\_ owing to us;) and not

ἔσθαι 30 νῆκος 30 μὴ εἰς πειρασμόν, 31 ἀλλὰ ἵνα 32 μὴ π  
mayest thou lead us into trial; but deliver thou us away

τοῦ πονηροῦ· 33 [ὅτι ἡ σοφία 34 βασιλεία, 9 καὶ  
from the evil: [because of THEE is the kingdom, and the

δύναμις, 35 κα δόξα 36 ἐς τοὺς αἰῶνες. 37 μὴν. 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. ὁπ ανός, § 30; dat. plur., § 88.

6. γι άζω, root γι αδ, from γι ος = \_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. γ, § 28; gen. sing., of place all \_over\_, like time, § 83.

14. π τος. § 30; acc. sing. § 97.

15. π ιούσιος, prob. comp. of π ί, \_for\_, and οσί α, \_subsistence\_; used only here; acc. sing. masc., § 34.

16. From διδωμι, § 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 μέ ρα, § 29; acc. sing. of time, § 97; here distributive, \_daily\_.

22. From φί ημι= \_send away\_; π ό and ημι, § 69; irreg. 2d aor. imper.; 2d sing. act., like No. 16.

23. From φε ίλημα, like No. 7; acc. plur. neut., § 32.

24. From μα πρία. § 28.

25. From same as No. 22; pres. ind. 1st plur. act., § 49;
26. From *φειλέτης*, § 28; dat. plur., § 92.
27. Def. adj. pron., § 39; used as pers. of all persons.
28. From *πας*, see vii, 12; dat. sing. masc., § 32.
29. Pres. act. part, of *φείλω*, like ix, 12; dat. sing. masc., § 92.
30. Assigned to *εσφείρω*, but really belonging to the defective cognate, *εσήνεγκα*, irreg. reduplicate, 1st aor., from *εσ*, „into“, and an obsolete *γκω*, (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 *ύομαι*, § 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 *εμί*, § 69.
35. See § 33.
36. See ix, 34.
37. From *αών*, § 32; acc. plur., § 94.
38. Adv. from the Heb., „verily“.

## LESSON XI.

### EXERCISE ON LUKE i, 1-4.

π εἰδήπερ<sup>1</sup> πολλοί<sup>2</sup> π εχειρῃσαν<sup>3</sup> να τάξασα<sup>4</sup> διήγησιν<sup>5</sup> περ  
Inasmuch as many undertook to arrange a narrative about

την πεπληροφορημένων<sup>6</sup> ν μιν<sup>7</sup> πραγμάτων,<sup>8</sup> κας<sup>9</sup> παρέδοσαν<sup>10</sup>  
the fully believed among us transactions, just as transmitted them

μιν<sup>7</sup> ο π<sup>11</sup> ρ χς<sup>12</sup> ατ όπται<sup>13</sup> κα π ηρέται<sup>14</sup>  
to us the from the beginning eye-witnesses and ministers

το λόγον<sup>15</sup> ός ε<sup>16</sup> κάμοί<sup>17</sup> παρηκολονηκότ<sup>18</sup> νωε<sup>19</sup>  
of the word; it seemed good to me also, having followed close from the first

πσι<sup>20</sup> κρ<sup>21</sup> ιβς<sup>21</sup> κας<sup>22</sup> σοι γράψαι,<sup>23</sup> κράτιστε<sup>24</sup>  
to all things carefully, regularly to thee to write, most excellent

Θεόφιλε,<sup>25</sup> να π<sup>26</sup> ιγνς<sup>26</sup> περ<sup>27</sup> κατηχήης<sup>28</sup>  
Theophilus, in order that thou mayest recognize about what thou wast instructed

λόγων την σφά λειαν.<sup>29</sup>  
words the certainty.

1. Comp. of *πεί*, „since“, (from *πί*, „upon“, *ε*, „if“.)



δῆ, \_now\_, and the intensive particle, περ.

2. Irreg. from πολύς, really an old πολλός;  
nom. plur. masc., § 34; \_persons\_ understood, § 74.

3. From πῖ χεῖρέω, \_lay hand upon\_, from πῖ, \_upon\_, and χεῖρ, \_a hand\_; aug., § 61; η, § 66; 1st aor., § 59; Ind., § 42; 3d plur. act.; § 49.

4. From νά τάσσομαι, (comp. of νά, \_up\_, i.e., \_thoroughly\_, and τάσσω, \_arrange\_;) depon., § 40; 1st aor., (root, ταγ, str. in pres. by σσ, § 58, which excludes the γ,) § 59, (ξ=γσ, § 13;) infin. mid., § 54; depends, like a nom. (§ 25) in the acc. upon πῖ εχ., § 97.

5. From διήγησις, (like πολίς in the paradigm,) § 33;  
acc. sing. depend. on νά τ., § 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 σμα in the paradigm; gen. plur., see viii, 13.

9. Comp. of κατά, (see x, 20,) \_down\_, i.e., \_exactly\_, and ζ, \_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 ατ όπηγς, comp. of ατ ός, self, and πτόμαι, \_I see\_; nom. plur. masc., § 28.

14. From πηρέτης, (comp. of πό, \_under\_, and ρέτης, \_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 μοί, § 38; case, § 92.

18. From παρακολουέω, comp. of παρά, \_near\_, and κολονέω; aug., (α+ε=η,) § 60; perf. act., § 59; second η, § 66; part., § 55; dat. sing., (§ 32,) masc., § 34; agrees with μοί, § 73.

19. Deriv. adv., lit., \_from above\_, i.e., from top to bottom.

20. See viii, 16; dat. plur., § 88.

21. Adv. from κρῖβής, \_exact\_.

22. Adv. comp. of κατά, (as No. 17,) and ξς, \_orderly\_, an old gen., § 31.

23. From γράφω, (\_not\_ str., § 58;) 1st aor., as No. 4; infin. act., § 54; subj. of δοξ ε.

24. From κράτιστος, § 34; superl., (§ 35,) of an obsol. κρατύς, \_strong\_, assigned to γαός, \_good\_; Voc. sing. masc., § 30.

25. Nom, Θεόφιλος, § 30.

26. From πινύσκω, comp. of πίνω, \_upon\_, i.e., by means of some reminding or determining circumstance, and γινώσκω, \_I know\_, for γίνωσκω, § 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,) ος, § 91.

28. From κατηχέω, (comp. of κατά, \_down\_, as in No. 17, and χέω, \_I echo\_,) whence our \_catechize\_ ; 1st. aor. pass., § 59; exception to § 14; second η, § 66; third η, § 42; 2d sing., § 52.

29. From σφάλλειν, lit., \_non-tottering\_ ; acc. sing., § 29; depends upon πινύσκω, § 97.

#### PARADIGMS OF NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

	Feminine.			Masculine.		
Cases.	Shadow.	Door.	Root.	Honor.	Youth.	Judge.
Nominative.	σκιά	ύρα	ίζα	τιμή	νεανίας	κριτής
Genitive.	σκίς	ύρας	ίζης	τιλς	νεανίου	κριτο
Dative.	σκι	ύρ	ίζ	τιμ	νεανί	κριτ
Accusative.	σκιάν	ύραν	ίζαν	τιμήν	νεανίαν	κριτήν
Vocative.	σκιά	ύρα	ίζα	τιμή	νεανία	κριτά
Nominative.	σκιαί	ύραι	ίζαι	τιμαί	νεανία	κριταί
Genitive.	σκιν	υρν	ιζν	τιμν	νεανιν	κριτν
Dative.	σκιας	ύραις	ίζαις	τιμας	νεανίαις	κριτας
Accusative.	σκιάς	ύρας	ίζας	τιμάς	νεανίας	κριτάς
Vocative.	σκιαί	ύραι	ίζαι	τιμαί	νεανία	κριταί

#### PARADIGMS OF NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

	Masculine.		Neuter.	
	Word.	Jesus.	Fig.	
Cases.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nominative.	λόγος	λόγοι	ησος	σκον σκα
Genitive.	λόγου	λόγων	ησο	σύκου σύκων
Dative.	λόγ	λόγοις	ησο	σύκ σύκοις
Accusative.	λόγον	λόγους	ησον	σκον σκα
Vocative.	λόγε	λόγοι	ησο	σκον σκα

#### PARADIGMS OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

	Masculine and Feminine.				Neuter.		
Cases.	Shepherd.	Lion.	Hair.	City.	Body.	Light.	Wall.
Sing.							
Nominative.	ποιμήν	λέων	ρῖξ	πόλις	σμά	φς	τεχός

Genitive. ποιμένος λέοντος τρίχός πόλεως σώματος φωτός τείχους  
 Dative. ποιμένι λέοντι τριχί πόλει σώματι φωσσί τείχει  
 Accusative. ποιμένα λέοντα τρίχα πόλιν σμα φς τεχ ος  
 Vocative. ποιμήν λέον ρ ίξ πόλι σμα φς τεχ ος

Plur.

Nominative. ποιμένες λέοντες τρίχες πόλεις σώματα φτ ά τείχη  
 Genitive. ποιμένων λεόντων τριχυ πόλεων σωμάτων φωτων τειχυν  
 Dative. ποιμέσι λέονσι ρ ίξί πόλεσι σώμασι φωσί τείχεσι  
 Accusative. ποιμένας λέοντας τρίχας πόλεις σώματα φτ α τείχη  
 Vocative. ποιμένες λέοντες τρίχες πόλεις σώματα φτ α 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.	καλο καλς καλο	καλν καλν καλν
Dative.	καλ καλς καλ	καλος καλας καλος
Accusative.	καλόν καλήν καλόν	καλούς καλάς καλά
Vocative.	καλέ καλή καλόν	καλοί καλαί καλά

Similarly, δίκαιος, δικαία, δίκαιον, \_Just\_.

1st and 3d Decl.--πς , \_All\_.

	Singular.	Plural.
Cases.	Masc. Fem. Neut.	Masc. Fem. Neut.
Nominative.	πς πσα πν	πάντες πσα ι πάντα
Genitive.	παντός πάσης παντός	πάντων πσών πάντων
Dative.	παντί πάσ παντί	πσι πάσαις πσι
Accusative.	πάντα πάσην πν	παντας πάσας πάντα
Vocative.	πς πσα πν	πάντες πσα ι 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	οσα	όν	G. όντος	ώς	να	ός	G. ότος
εις	εσσα	εν	G. εντος	ων	ουσα	ον	G. οντος	ς	σα	ς	G. τ ός
είς	εσα	έν	G. έντος	ν	σα	ν	G. ντ ος	ύς	εα	ύ	G. έος
ην	εινα	εν	G. ενος	ν	οσα	ον	G. οντ ος	ύς	σα	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	ιπος	ων	ον	ονος
ην	εν	ενος	ος	ον	ου	ωρ	ορ	ορος
ής	έν	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	τύππων
Imp'f.	τ υπτον		τύπτοιμι			
1st A.	τύψω		τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
1st F.	τ υψα		τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψαι
Perf.	τέτυφα	τέτυφε		τετύφω	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Plur.	τ ετύφειν		τετύφοιμι			
2d A.	τ υπον	τύπε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τυπτεν	τυπών

2d F. τυπ τυπτοι τυπτεν τυπν

# \_Passive Voice.\_

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτο		τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσα	ι τυπτόμενος
Imp'f.	τ υπτόμην	τυπτοίμην		[		
Perf.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυπο	[εην	τετυμμένος	τετύφα	ι τετυμμένος
Plup.	τ ετύμμην	τετυμμένος				
1st A.	τ ύφην	τύφητ	ι τυφε	ίην	τυφ	τυφνα ι τυφε
1st F.	τυφήσομα	ι τυφησοί	μην		τυφήσε	σα ι τυφησόμε
2d A.	τ ύπην	τύπηι	τυπείην	τυπ	τυπνα	ι τυπείς
2d F.	τυπήσομαι	ι τυπησοίμην			τυπήσεσα	ι τυπησόμενος
3d F.	τετύψομαι	ι τετυψοίμην			τετύψεσα	ι τετυψόμενος

# \_Middle Voice.\_

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	Same throughout as the Passive.					
Imp'f.	Same throughout as the Passive.					
Perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε		τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Plup.	τ ετύπειν	τετύποιμι				
1st A.	τ υπάρμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασα	ι τυψάμενος
1st F.	τύψομαι	ι τυψοίμην			τύψεσα	ι τυψόμενος
2d A.	τ υπτόμην	τυπτο	τυπτοίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσα	ι τυπόμενος
2d F.	τυπτομα	ι τυπτοίμην			τυπτεσα	ι τυπούμενος

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

### \_Active\_ (includ. § 52.)

	1	2	3
Ind.of Pres. and Fut.	_s._ω	εις	ει
	_p._ομεν	ετε	ουσι

Subjunctive throughout	_s._ω	ης
	_p._ωμεν	ητε ωσι

Ind. of Perf. and 1 Aor.	_s._α	ας	ε
	_p._αμεν	ατε	ασι[1]

Ind. of Imp. and 2 Aor.	_s._ον	εξ	ε
	_p._ομεν	ετε	ον

Ind. of Aor., Pass., & Opt.[2]	_s._ην	ης	η
	_p._ημεν	ητε	ησαν

Indic. of Plup.	_s._ειν	εις	ει
	_p._ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν

Opt., exc. as ab've & bel'w	_s._οιμι	οις	οι
	_p._οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν

Opt. of 1 Aor.	_s._αιμι	αις	αι
	_p._αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν

Imp. of Pres., 2 Aor., & Perf.	_s._ε	έτω
	_p._ετε	έτωσαν

Imper. of 1 Aor.	_s._ον	άτω
	_p._ατε	άτωσαν

Imper. of Aor. Pass.    \_s.\_    ηθι[3] ήτω  
                               \_p.\_    ητε ήτωσαν

\_Mid.\_ and \_Pass.\_ (except § 52.)

                              1    2    3  
 Ind. of Pres. and Fut.    \_s.\_ ομαι    εται  
                               \_p.\_ όμεα    εσε    ονται

Subj. throughout    \_s.\_ ωμαι    ηται  
 (exc. Perf. Pass.[4])    \_p.\_ ώμεα    ησε    ωνται

Ind. of 1 Aor. Mid.    \_s.\_ άμην ω    ατο  
                               \_p.\_ άμεα    ασε    αντο

Ind. of Imp. and    \_s.\_ όμην ου    ετο  
 2 Aor. Middle.    \_p.\_ όμεα    εσε    οντο

Ind. of Perf. Pass.[4]    \_s.\_ μαι    σαι    ται  
                               \_p.\_ μεα    σε    νται

Ind. of Plup. Pass.[4]    \_s.\_ μην σο    το  
                               \_p.\_ μεα    σε    ντο

Opt., exc. as bel'w    \_s.\_ οίμην οιο    οιο  
 (and Perf. Pass.[4])    \_p.\_ οίμεα    οισε    οιντο

Opt. of 1 Aor. Mid.    \_s.\_ αίμην αισο    αιτο  
                               \_p.\_ αίμεα    αισε    αιντο

Imper. of Pres.    \_s.\_    ου    έσω  
 and 2 Aor. (Mid.)    \_p.\_    εσε    έσωσα ν

Imper. of 1 Aor. Mid.    \_s.\_    αι    άσω  
                               \_p.\_    ασε    άσωσα ν

Imper. of 1 Perf. Pass.[4]    \_s.\_    σο    ω  
                               \_p.\_    σε    σωσα ν

[Footnote 1: But αν in 1st Aor.]

[Footnote 2: The Opt. has an extra mood-diphthong, ει, before ending.]

[Footnote 3: But ητι in 1st Aor., see § 14.]

[Footnote 4: The Perf. and Plup. Pass. are often inflected periphrastically (especially in the Opt. and Subj.) by means of an auxiliary (from εμί , \_to be\_ with the participle.)

## SYNOPSIS OF VERBS IN μι.

\_Active Voice.\_

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	στ	ημι	στ	σι	στ	στ άναι στ άς
Imp.	στ	ην	στ	αίην		
2 A.	στ	ην	στι	σταίην	στ	σtnα ι σtάς
Pres.	τήμι	τίε	τι	τι	τιέ	ναι tie ίς
Imp.	τ	ίην	τιε	ίην		
2 A.	ην	έ	ς	ε	ίην	να ι ε ίς
Pres.	δίδωμι	δίδοι	δίδ	διδόναι	δίδους	

Imp. δί δων διδοίην  
 2 A. δων δός δοίην δ δονα ι δούς

Pres. δείκνυμι δείκνυι δεικνύναι δεικνύς  
 Imp. δε ίκνυι

## SYNOPSIS OF VERBS IN μι.--(Continued.)

\_Middle Voice\_, (including Pres. and Imper. Pass.)

Indic. Imper. Optat. Subj. Infin. Part.  
 Pres. στ αμαι στ ασο στ μα ι στ ασα ι στ άμενος  
 Imp. στ άμην στ αίμην  
 2 A. στ αμην στάσο σταίμην στμα ι στάσα ι στάμενος

Pres. τίε μαι τιε σο τιμα ι τίε σα ι τίέ μενος  
 Imp. τ ιέ μην τιε ίμην  
 2 A. έ μην έ τσο ε ίμην μα ι έ σα ι έ μενος

Pres. δίδομαι δίδοσο διδμα ι δίδοσα ι διδόμενος  
 Imp. δι δόμην διδοίμην  
 2 A. δόμην δόσο δοίμην δμα ι δόσα ι δόμενος

Pres. δείκνυμαι δείκνυσο δείκνυσα ι δεικνύμενοζ  
 Imp. δε ίκυμην

All the other tenses are regular, as if from στάω, έ ω, δώω,  
 δεικνύω, meaning respectively to \_stand, put, give,\_ and  
 \_show\_.

## PECULIAR ENDINGS OF VERBS IN μι

Singular.	Plural.
στ η- -  1. -μι	στ α- -  -  στ ασι
τίη-  = 2. -ς	τιε -  = 1. -μεν 3.-  τιε ισι
δίδω-  = 3. -σι	δίδω-  = 2. -τε   δίδουσι
δείκνυ- -	δείκνυ- -  -  δείκνυσι

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

End of the Project Gutenberg EBook of Greek in a Nutshell, by James Strong

\*\*\* END OF THIS PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK GREEK IN A NUTSHELL \*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* This file should be named 11130-0.txt or 11130-0.zip \*\*\*\*\*

This and all associated files of various formats will be found in:

<http://www.gutenberg.net/1/1/1/3/11130/>

Updated editions will replace the previous one—the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from public domain print editions means that no

one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG-tm concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for the eBooks, unless you receive specific permission. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the rules is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. They may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING with public domain eBooks. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

\*\*\* START: FULL LICENSE \*\*\*

THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE  
PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg-tm mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase "Project Gutenberg"), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg-tm License (available with this file or online at <http://gutenberg.net/license>).

Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works

1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.

1.B. "Project Gutenberg" is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation ("the Foundation" or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is in the public domain in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg-tm mission of promoting free access to electronic works by

freely sharing Project Gutenberg-tm works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg-tm name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg-tm License when you share it without charge with others.

1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg-tm work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country outside the United States.

1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:

1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg-tm License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg-tm work (any work on which the phrase "Project Gutenberg" appears, or with which the phrase "Project Gutenberg" is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at [www.gutenberg.net](http://www.gutenberg.net)

1.E.2. If an individual Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work is derived from the public domain (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase "Project Gutenberg" associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project Gutenberg-tm trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.3. If an individual Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg-tm License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project Gutenberg-tm License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project Gutenberg-tm.

1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg-tm License.

1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg-tm work in a format other than "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg-tm web site ([www.gutenberg.net](http://www.gutenberg.net)), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a



copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg-tm License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.

1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg-tm works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works provided that

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg-tm works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg-tm trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, "Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation."
- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg-tm License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg-tm works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg-tm works.

1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from both the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and Michael Hart, the owner of the Project Gutenberg-tm trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

## 1.F.

1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread public domain works in creating the Project Gutenberg-tm collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain "Defects," such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the "Right of Replacement or Refund" described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project

Gutenberg-tm trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH F3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND - If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.

1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS' WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.

1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.

1.F.6. INDEMNITY - You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project Gutenberg-tm work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project Gutenberg-tm work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

## Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg-tm

Project Gutenberg-tm is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need, is critical to reaching Project Gutenberg-tm's goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg-tm collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg-tm and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4

and the Foundation web page at <http://www.pglaaf.org>.

### Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Its 501(c)(3) letter is posted at <http://pglaaf.org/fundraising>. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's principal office is located at 4557 Melan Dr. S. Fairbanks, AK, 99712., but its volunteers and employees are scattered throughout numerous locations. Its business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887, email [business@pglaaf.org](mailto:business@pglaaf.org). Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's web site and official page at <http://pglaaf.org>

For additional contact information:

Dr. Gregory B. Newby  
Chief Executive and Director  
[gbnewby@pglaaf.org](mailto:gbnewby@pglaaf.org)

### Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

Project Gutenberg-tm depends upon and cannot survive without wide spread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit <http://pglaaf.org>

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg Web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: <http://pglaaf.org/donate>

### Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works.

Professor Michael S. Hart is the originator of the Project Gutenberg-tm concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For thirty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg-tm eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg-tm eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as Public Domain in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Each eBook is in a subdirectory of the same number as the eBook's eBook number, often in several formats including plain vanilla ASCII, compressed (zipped), HTML and others.

Corrected EDITIONS of our eBooks replace the old file and take over the old filename and etext number. The replaced older file is renamed. VERSIONS based on separate sources are treated as new eBooks receiving new filenames and etext numbers.

Most people start at our Web site which has the main PG search facility:

<http://www.gutenberg.net>

This Web site includes information about Project Gutenberg-tm, including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.

EBooks posted prior to November 2003, with eBook numbers BELOW #10000, are filed in directories based on their release date. If you want to download any of these eBooks directly, rather than using the regular search system you may utilize the following addresses and just download by the etext year.

<http://www.gutenberg.net/etext06>

(Or /etext 05, 04, 03, 02, 01, 00, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91 or 90)

EBooks posted since November 2003, with etext numbers OVER #10000, are filed in a different way. The year of a release date is no longer part of the directory path. The path is based on the etext number (which is identical to the filename). The path to the file is made up of single digits corresponding to all but the last digit in the filename. For example an eBook of filename 10234 would be found at:

<http://www.gutenberg.net/1/0/2/3/10234>

or filename 24689 would be found at:

<http://www.gutenberg.net/2/4/6/8/24689>

An alternative method of locating eBooks:

<http://www.gutenberg.net/GUTINDEX.ALL>

# Livros Grátis

( <http://www.livrosgratis.com.br> )

Milhares de Livros para Download:

[Baixar livros de Administração](#)

[Baixar livros de Agronomia](#)

[Baixar livros de Arquitetura](#)

[Baixar livros de Artes](#)

[Baixar livros de Astronomia](#)

[Baixar livros de Biologia Geral](#)

[Baixar livros de Ciência da Computação](#)

[Baixar livros de Ciência da Informação](#)

[Baixar livros de Ciência Política](#)

[Baixar livros de Ciências da Saúde](#)

[Baixar livros de Comunicação](#)

[Baixar livros do Conselho Nacional de Educação - CNE](#)

[Baixar livros de Defesa civil](#)

[Baixar livros de Direito](#)

[Baixar livros de Direitos humanos](#)

[Baixar livros de Economia](#)

[Baixar livros de Economia Doméstica](#)

[Baixar livros de Educação](#)

[Baixar livros de Educação - Trânsito](#)

[Baixar livros de Educação Física](#)

[Baixar livros de Engenharia Aeroespacial](#)

[Baixar livros de Farmácia](#)

[Baixar livros de Filosofia](#)

[Baixar livros de Física](#)

[Baixar livros de Geociências](#)

[Baixar livros de Geografia](#)

[Baixar livros de História](#)

[Baixar livros de Línguas](#)

[Baixar livros de Literatura](#)  
[Baixar livros de Literatura de Cordel](#)  
[Baixar livros de Literatura Infantil](#)  
[Baixar livros de Matemática](#)  
[Baixar livros de Medicina](#)  
[Baixar livros de Medicina Veterinária](#)  
[Baixar livros de Meio Ambiente](#)  
[Baixar livros de Meteorologia](#)  
[Baixar Monografias e TCC](#)  
[Baixar livros Multidisciplinar](#)  
[Baixar livros de Música](#)  
[Baixar livros de Psicologia](#)  
[Baixar livros de Química](#)  
[Baixar livros de Saúde Coletiva](#)  
[Baixar livros de Serviço Social](#)  
[Baixar livros de Sociologia](#)  
[Baixar livros de Teologia](#)  
[Baixar livros de Trabalho](#)  
[Baixar livros de Turismo](#)