

**THE BROMSGROVE GREEK
GRAMMAR, ABRIDGED
FOR BEGINNERS**

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The Bromsgrove Greek grammar, abridged for beginners by George Andrew Jacob

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GEORGE ANDREW JACOB

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THE

BROMSGROVE

GREEK GRAMMAR.

ABRIDGED FOR BEGINNERS.

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OBSERVE.

1. *Crude-forms.* The Crude-form of a noun is the part which remains, when the endings of the different cases are removed ; thus in

μῆρ, G. μῆρ-ος, D. μῆρ-ι, A. μῆρ-α,—the crude-form is [μῆρ] ;
ῥαῖς, „ ῥαῖς-ος, „ ῥαῖς-ι, „ ῥαῖς-α,—the crude-form is [ῥαῖς].

In the same way the crude-form of a verb is the part which remains, when the endings of the different persons or tenses are removed.

2. *Casual affixes.* The Casual affixes are the letters which are added to the crude-form of a noun, to make the different cases ; thus in ῥαῖς-ος, ῥαῖς-ι, ῥαῖς-α, ος, ι, α, are casual affixes.

In the same manner, in verbs, *personal affixes* form the persons, and *temporal affixes* the tenses.

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ETYMOLOGY.

§ 1. LETTERS.

1. The Greek Letters are twenty-four in number.

FORM.	NAME.	SOUND.
A α	* Ἄλφα Alpha	a
B β ε	Βῆτα Beta	b
Γ γ	Γάμμα Gamma	g (hard)
Δ δ	Δέλτα Delta	d
E ε	* Ε ψιλόν Epsilon	e (short)
Z ζ ζ	Ζῆτα Zēta	z (or ds)
H η	* Ητα Eta	e (long)
Θ θ θ	Θῆτα Thēta	th
I ι	* Ἰῶτα Iōta	i
K κ	Κάππα Cappa	k, c
Λ λ	Λάμβδα Lambda	l
M μ	Μῦ Mu	m
N ν	Νῦ Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Ξί Xi	x
O ο	* Ο μικρόν Omicron	o (short)
Π π π	Πῖ Pi	p
P ρ ρ	* Ρῶ Rho	r, rh
Σ σ σ	Σίγμα Sigma	s
T τ τ	Ταῦ Tau	t
Υ υ	* Υ ψιλόν Upsilon	u, (y)
Φ φ	Φῖ Phi	ph
X χ	Χί Chi	kh, ch
Ψ ψ	Ψῖ Psi	ps
Ω ω	* Ω μέγα Oméga	o (long)

N.B. Sigma has two small characters, σ and ς;—the former is used in the *beginning* and *middle* of words, the latter at the *end*; as, σωσόμενος. The other characters in the third line of letters are now seldom used.

2. The diphthongs are twelve:—

Six are *perfect*, αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.

Six are *imperfect*, ηυ, υι, ου, αη, ηφ.

§ 2. *Pronunciation.*

The Greek letters are pronounced by us, as nearly as they can be, like the English; but—

(a) γ is always *hard*, like *g* in *go*; and before κ, γ, χ , it has the nasal sound of *ng*; as, ἐγγὺς (*engus*), Ἄγχουσις (*Anchūsēs*).

(b) ζ should be pronounced like *ds*, rather than *z*; as, τράπεζα (*trapedsa*).

(c) the syllable $\tau\iota$, before a vowel, has the sound of *ti*, not *shi*; as, στρατία (*strat-i-a*).

§ 3. *Division of Letters.*

Of the letters seven are vowels, $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon, \omega$.
The remaining seventeen are consonants.

1. *Vowels.*

ϵ, \omicron , are always *short*.— η, ω , are always *long*.
 α, ι, υ , are *doubtful*; *i. e.* sometimes *long*, sometimes *short*.

2. *Consonants.*

(a) The consonants may be divided into *semi-vowels, mutes, and double-letters*.

The semi-vowels are the *liquids*, λ, μ, ν, ρ ; and σ .

The mutes are—1. (*tenuēs*), soft or sharp, π, κ, τ .

2. (*mediæ*), middle or flat, β, γ, δ .

3. (*aspiratæ*), aspirate, ϕ, χ, θ .

The double letters are ζ, ξ, ψ , formed from one of the mutes with s ; thus— ζ from δs , or $\sigma \delta$;— ξ from κs ($\gamma s, \chi s$);— ψ , from πs ($\beta s, \phi s$).

(b) The mutes may also be divided according to the *organs* with which they are pronounced (*lips, throat, tongue*); and then each *soft* mute has a kindred *middle* and *aspirate*; thus—

π, β, ϕ , called *labials*, or *p* sounds.

κ, γ, χ , „ *gutturals*, „ *k* sounds.

τ, δ, θ , „ *linguals*, „ *t* sounds.

§ 4. *Spirits or Breathings.*

1. The spirits or breathings are two: the *soft*, marked thus [´]; and the *hard*, or aspirate, thus [ˆ].

2. The *soft* breathing is the simple pronunciation of a letter, without any exertion of breath.

3. The *hard* breathing is the pronunciation of a letter with an aspiration, or *h* aspirate.

4. Every word beginning with a vowel has either the soft or hard breathing marked over its first letter; as, ἄσος, ἦσος.

5. Diphthongs have the mark on the latter vowel, not on the first; as, οἶσος, εἶσος.

6. The letters *v* and *p* are always aspirated at the beginning of a word; as, ἴσος, ῥσος.

§ 5. *Punctuation.*

1. The stops used in Greek are the comma [,], the colon [:], the full-stop [.], and the note of interrogation [?].

2. The apostrophe [´] is placed at the end of a word when a vowel has been cut off; as, κατ' αἶσος, for κατὰ αἶσος. (See § 8. 2, a.)

§ 6. *Accents.*

1. The accents are three, acute [´], grave [`], circumflex [ˆ].

2. The accent is always marked upon a *vowel*, and in diphthongs on the *latter* vowel; as, αἶσος, οἶσος.

3. The acute and grave are placed *after* the breathing, and the circumflex *over* it; as, οἶσος, ὄσος, οἶσος.

§ 7. PARTS OF SPEECH.

The principal parts of speech are three, *Nouns*, *Verbs*, *Particles*.

1. Nouns are declined, verbs are conjugated, particles are undeclined.

2. Nouns include *Substantive*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, and *Article*.