

**A METHOD OF  
TEACHING THE  
GREEK LANGUAGE**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649248469

A Method of Teaching the Greek Language by John Wentworth Sanborn

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**JOHN WENTWORTH SANBORN**

**A METHOD OF  
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A

METHOD

OF

TEACHING THE GREEK LANGUAGE

*TABULATED;*

TOGETHER WITH

DIRECTIONS FOR PRONOUNCING GREEK, RULES OF  
ACCENT, DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES,  
FORMATION OF TENSES OF THE VERB, AND  
ON READING GREEK AT SIGHT.

BY

JOHN WENTWORTH SANBORN,

CLASS OF 1869, PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, AUTHOR OF  
"A TABULATION OF THE EXETER LATIN METHOD."

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BATAVIA, N.Y.:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

1883.

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Mr. Frank G. Cook

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1882, by  
JOHN WENTWORTH SANBORN,  
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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J. S. CUSHING & Co., PRINTERS, BOSTON.

## PREFACE.

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THIS book appears in response to a score or more of solicitations from prominent educators who, having used my manual on the Tabulation of the Phillips Exeter Academy Latin Method, declare it as their opinion that a tabulated Greek method would be of service to teachers and pupils in concise and thorough class drill. From one comes an urgent request that I prepare a tabulation and add a chapter on accent; from another, that a chapter on pronunciation accompany the tabulation, etc. Hence, I have included in this book the suggestions of them all. This work is not designed to supplant the grammar, but to emphasize some things deserving more notice than is given them by most grammars. In this I have studied brevity, and have endeavored to make statements in clear and simple language. In the tabulation, I have merely hinted at the rules involved. As, for instance, in the Genitive of *Touching*, I do not, of course, give the list of words coming under that head. The expression, "Genitive of *Touching*," includes also *claiming, hitting, missing*, and kindred terms.

And so with the Genitive of *Tasting*; I give but a hint of the rule which includes, as well, *hearing, remembering*, etc.

It may require a little more time to follow this tabulation than most methods demand; but when once a student masters the system, he will make very rapid and substantial progress.

Of course, instructors need not *always* have their classes run through all these forms; but, until they are *able* to do it, the practice should be kept up. A thorough and satisfactory knowledge of the Greek language is not attainable but by persistent drill in the elements. The chapters on Formation of Tenses and Reading at Sight are designed to be more a suggestive than an exhaustive treatment of those important subjects. The chapter on Division of Words into Syllables I do not regard as of vital importance. With the hope that it may help some students, it is inserted.

Professor B. L. Cilly, the distinguished instructor in Greek at Phillips Exeter Academy, examined the manuscript of this book, and made some valuable suggestions, by which I have profited.

Desiring to promote the thorough study of an elegant language, the author sends forth this little book.

JOHN WENTWORTH SANBORN.

BATAVIA, N.Y., 1883.



## THE NOUN.

— is a

{	Proper
	Common
	Abstract
	Collective
	Defective
}	Irregular

Noun; compounded of — and —  
(if a compound) meaning —.

The Stem is —. It is derived from — (if a derivative); its ending — means —.

It is of the

{	First
	Second
	Third
	}

Declension,

{	Masculine
	Feminine
	Neuter
	Common
	Grammatical,
	i.e., Epicene

} Gender,

from Nominative —.

Declined (naming all the cases): —

Singular	{	Nominative —	}	;	{	Nom., Acc., Voc. —	}
		Genitive —				Genitive —	
		Dative —				Dative —	
		Accusative —					
		Vocative —					

Plural	{	Nom. and Voc. —	}
		Genitive —	
		Dative —	
		Accusative —	

---

It is made in the  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{First} \\ \text{Second} \\ \text{Third} \end{array} \right\}$  Person,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Singular} \\ \text{Dual} \\ \text{Plural} \end{array} \right\}$  Number,

Nominative Case,\* and is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the Subject of} \\ \text{in Apposition with} \\ \text{Predicate after} \end{array} \right\}$  —,

according to the Rule —.

(If in the Genitive Case:—)

The Limiting, or Adnominal Genitive, depending on —,

Or,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subjective,} \\ \text{Objective, governed by the Verbal Adjective} \end{array} \right\}$  —,

Genitive of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Possession, governed by the} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Verb} \\ \text{Noun} \end{array} \right\} \text{ —,} \\ \text{Material,} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Verb —, denoting plenty or want,} \\ \text{with the} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noun —,} \\ \text{Measure,} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$

Partitive Genitive: of the Whole, after —, designating a Part, or governed by the Verb —, meaning *to choose, to consider, etc.*

Genitive of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Touching} \\ \text{Tasting} \\ \text{Ruling} \\ \text{Cause} \end{array} \right\}$  with the Verb —,

Genitive in Exclamation,

---

\* For the other cases, see following pages.

Genitive of { Separation, with the Verb —, }  
 Comparison, { Adjective } —, ἢ (*than*) omitted,  
 with the { Adverb } —, denoting mastery,  
 Price or Value,  
 Time within which,  
 Source,

Genitive { Depending on the Preposition —, in the Compound  
 Verb —,  
 With the Participle —, as Genitive Absolute,  
 Governed by the Preposition —,

according to the Rule —.

(If in the Dative Case:—)

Dative of { Indirect Object, with the { Transitive } Verb —,  
 { Intransitive }  
 Advantage, or Disadvantage,  
 Possession with —,  
 Cause, or Instrument,  
 Agent, with the Passive Verb —,  
 Accompaniment,  
 Time,  
 Nearness, or Likeness,

or, following the Verb —, compounded with ἐν, σὺν, ἐπί, πρός, παρά, περί, or ὑπό (as the case may be).

Degree of Difference,

according to the Rule —.