

**THE CONJUGATION OF THE GREEK
VERB, MADE EASY FOR THE USE OF
SCHOOLS, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR
THIERSCH'S SYSTEM, DEVELOPED IN HIS
GERMAN GREEK GRAMMAR**

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The conjugation of the Greek verb, made easy for the use of schools, according to professor thiersch's system, developed in his German Greek grammar by J. G. Tiarks

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THE
CONJUGATION
OF
THE GREEK VERB,
MADE EASY FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS,
ACCORDING TO
PROFESSOR THIERSCH'S SYSTEM,
DEVELOPED IN HIS GERMAN GREEK
GRAMMAR.

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PREFACE.

IN publishing the Conjugation of the Greek Verb according to the system of one of the most learned and philosophical Greek scholars of Germany, I have no other motive than to render an acceptable service to masters of schools and their pupils. Those who are engaged in teaching the Greek language cannot but be aware, from daily experience, how difficult young persons find it to acquire the Greek conjugation, and how few they are who succeed in making themselves masters even of the common forms of conjugation. It is, indeed, not to be expected that young persons should be able, not only to commit all the forms of conjugation to memory, but also to retain them, unless they are made to *comprehend the elements* of which the various forms are compounded. My own experience, both in learning and teaching the Greek language, has fully convinced me that no system facilitates the *perfect* acquirement and retention of the Greek conjugation so much as that which is here offered to masters and pupils. In studying it they will find, that, comparatively speaking, very little is to be committed to memory. The utility of this system appears so obvious, that it is not deemed necessary to recommend it by argument: it is believed that it will recommend itself to all those who may use it by its philosophical as well as practical simplicity; and, as it does not interfere with the use of any of those grammars which

are generally adopted, it is my sincere wish that it may soon be introduced into all those seminaries where the Greek language is studied.

The *first* book of Thiersch's large grammar has been translated into English by D. K. Sandford, Esq., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow; and I strongly recommend his translation to all those who are desirous of making a profound study of the Greek, but have not a sufficient knowledge of the German to understand the philosophical style of the original. Professor Sandford has, by this translation, given unequivocal proof that he is completely master of the German; and I hope that this learned gentleman will soon favour the public with the second book — The Syntax.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to inform those who wish to study German, that I have a new grammar of that language in the press, which will make a small duodecimo volume, but will nevertheless, I hope, be found more *complete*, *correct*, and *practical*, than Noehden's, Wendeborn's, Bernays', or Rowbotham's, and more *practical* than Becker's.

JOH. GERH. TIARKS.

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CONJUGATION OF THE GREEK VERB.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The nine mute consonants are divided into three sounds, and these three sounds form three classes according to their aspiration (*spiritus*).

1. P sound, π, β, φ.
2. K ——— κ, γ, χ.
3. T ——— τ, δ, θ.

1st Class, called *tenues*, π, κ, τ, without any aspiration.
 2nd ——— *mediae*, - β, γ, δ, with a gentle aspiration.
 3rd ——— *aspiratae* φ, χ, θ, with a strong aspiration.
 or *asperae* φ, χ, θ.

2. When a *p* sound or a *k* sound comes before a *t* sound, the *p* or *k* sound must belong to the same class to which the *t* sound belongs. Hence the following changes take place:

$\tau\epsilon\rho\beta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ ²¹	is changed into	$\tau\epsilon\rho\pi\tau\alpha\iota$ ¹¹	βεβρεχται ²¹	is changed into	βεβρεκται ¹¹
$\epsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\phi\tau\alpha\iota$ ²¹	————	$\epsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$ ¹¹	$\epsilon\kappa\lambda\epsilon\theta\eta\nu$ ²¹	————	$\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\theta\eta\nu$ ¹¹
$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\theta\eta\nu$ ²¹	————	$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$ ¹¹	$\lambda\epsilon\gamma\theta\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ ²¹	————	$\lambda\epsilon\chi\theta\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ ¹¹
$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\tau\alpha\iota$ ²¹	————	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$ ¹¹			

Note. *κ*, out of, makes an exception in compound words: as, *εκ-διδωμι*, *εκ-σιω*.

3. One *t* sound before another is commonly changed into *c*:
ικειθθην into *ικεισθην*, *κίφραδται* into *κίφρασται*, from *φράζω*, i.e. *φράδσω*.

4. When two aspirates stand alone in two consecutive syllables, the former is changed into a tenuis:

φεφίληκα into πεφίληκα.

Note. In the imperative mood of the 1st aor. passive, the latter θ , which belongs to the termination, is changed, *τόβηθι into τόβηθι*; and of three aspirates the first only is changed, *θίβαφα into τιβαφα.*

5. When the second aspirate, which has produced the change of a preceding one into a tenuis, disappears, the tenuis is again changed into the aspirate:

θάφος into κάφος but θάπτω.

θρέχω — τρέχω — θράζειν.

6. When a p sound ($\pi \beta \phi$) comes before ς , the two are contracted into ψ :

βλίπτω into βλίψω, τρέβω into τρέψω, γράφω into γράψω.

7. When a k sound ($\kappa \gamma \chi$) comes before ς , the two are contracted into ξ :

πλέκω into πλίξω, λέγω into λείω, βρέχω into βρέξω.

8. When a t sound ($\tau \delta \theta$) comes before ς , it is thrown away:

άνήτω becomes άνήσω, λρίδω λρείσω, πείθω πείσω.

9. When a p sound comes before μ , it is changed into μ :

τέτυμαι into τέτυμμαι, τέτριμαι into τέτριμμαι, γέγραμαι into γέγραμμαι.

10. When a k sound comes before μ , it is changed into γ :

πέπλευμαι into πέπλυγμαι, βέβριχμαι into βέβριγγμαι.

11. When a t sound comes before μ , it is changed into ς :

ήνυμαι into ήνυσμαι, ήκειμαι into ήκεισμαι, πίπειμαι into πίπεισμαι.

12. N before a p sound, consequently also before ψ , is changed into μ :

λανπάνω into λιμπάνω, λανδάνω into λαμδάνω, εψύς into εμψύς, εψυχος into εμψυχος.

13. N before a k sound, consequently before ξ , is changed into γ , and pronounced like ng in *song*:

ενκειμαι into εγκειμαι, φυγγάνω into φυγγάνω, τυγχάνω into τυγγάνω, πλάξω into πλάγγω.

14. N before a *t* sound remains unchanged :

ἐντός, συνδέω, ἐφάνθην.

15. N before another liquid ($\lambda \mu \rho$) is changed into the same :

ἐρμίνω into ἐρμίνω, συναμείνω into συναμείνω, συναράπτω into συν-
ράπτω.

16. N before ϵ , consequently also before ζ ($\sigma\delta$) and between two
consonants, is *generally* thrown out :

δαίμονι becomes δαίμοσι, συνζιγία συζιγία, τέτυπται τέτυκται. (See the
Perf. Pass.)

17. When σ comes between two consonants, it is thrown out :

λελειπσθον becomes λελειπ^{1 2}θον, this is again changed into λελειπ^{2 2}θον. (See 2.)

τερριβσθαι ———— τερριβ^{2 2}θαι ———— τερριφ^{2 2}θαι.

λελεγσθωσαν ———— λελεγ^{2 2}θωσαν ———— λελεχ^{2 2}θωσαν.

ήγγιλσθαι ———— ήγγιλ^{2 2}θαι.

18. When a single *t* sound, or ν by itself, is thrown out before ϵ ,
the vowel which precedes the dropped letter remains unchanged :

ἐλαψαι becomes ἐλασαι, κόρυθαι κόρυσαι, μείζοναι μείζουσαι, δαίμονι δαίμοσι.

19. But when a *t* sound and ν are thrown out before ϵ , the vowel
which precedes the dropped letters is made long; ϵ is changed into
 $\epsilon\iota$, \omicron into $\omicron\upsilon$, α into $\alpha\bar{\iota}$, υ into $\upsilon\bar{\iota}$; η and ω remain unchanged :

τυφθενται into τυφθείσαι, τύψανται into τύψασαι, σπευδω into σπεύσω, δαι-
κνυται into δαίκνυσαι, τυκτουται into τύκτουσαι, τυκτωνται into τύκτωσαι.

20. A long syllable is shortened by reducing its double or long
vowel, or its doubled consonant, to its original single or short.
Thus :

ἤθελον, ἴκον, βάλλον, ὄπωπτε, become ἔθελον, ἴκον, βάλλον, ὄποτι.

If η has arisen out of α , then α re-appears, when shortened :

ἠδ, μῆθ, στη, βῆ, φῆ, become ἀδ, μαθ, στα, βα, φα.

When, in other cases, abbreviation is possible, then of the double
letters the last, but of ζ (i. e. $\sigma\delta$), of $\epsilon\iota$ before a mute, and of $\epsilon\upsilon$, the
first, is thrown away :

πρωω, τειν, προη, ακου, αιφ, κερδαιω, τεμν, τιστ, become,
shortened, πρωω, τειν, προη, ακο, ἄρ, κερδαν, τεμ, τυκ.

But λειπ, στιχι, πιθ, κειθ, φευγ, φραζ, become,
shortened, λιπ, στιχι, πιθ, κειθ, φυγ φραζ.