

**THE ESSENTIALS OF
GREEK ACCIDENCE: WITH
EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE**

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The Essentials of Greek Accidence: With Examples for Practice by Thomas Kerchever Arnold

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BY

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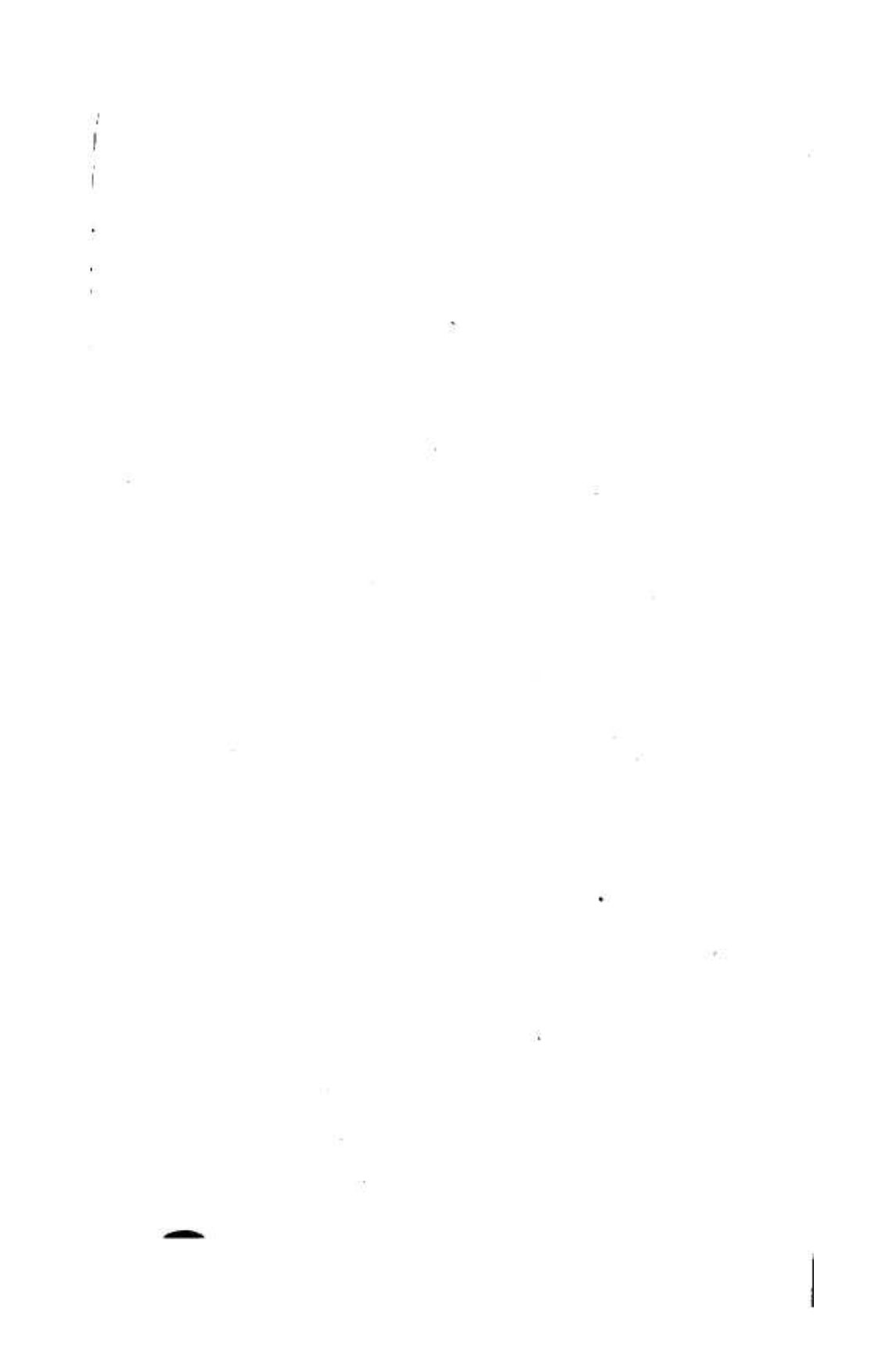
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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE title of the following Work sufficiently explains its nature. It is an attempt to make the study of the Greek language easy to the beginner, by presenting to him the essentials of the Accidence in a simple form, with a sufficient number of examples for practice. *Thiersch's* method of teaching the formation of the tenses has been adopted, as being admirably fitted for elementary instruction, both by its simplicity, and by its fitness to lead a pupil to correct notions of etymology; the laws which it exemplifies being *general laws*, dependent upon the nature and formation of articulate sounds. I have somewhat simplified it, by throwing the principal rules for the concurrence of consonants into a tabular form; and in the persons, I have considered the terminations as *simple terminations*, instead of decomposing them into termination and mood-vowel.

T. K. A.



ESSENTIALS

OF

GREEK ACCIDENCE.

I. THE GREEK ALPHABET.

<i>Large.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Eng. Pronunc.</i>
A	α	Alpha	a as in <i>pâte, pât.</i>
B	β	Bêta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g <i>hard.</i> (pronounced <i>ng</i> before <i>k</i> sounds.)
Δ	δ	Dêlta	d
E	ε	Epsilon	è as in <i>met.</i>
Z	ζ	Zêta	z (<i>sd.</i>)
H	η	Eta (ē)	è as <i>eo</i> in <i>meet.</i>
Θ	θ	Thêta	th
I	ι	Iôta	i (on the contin. <i>i</i> in <i>bit</i> , or <i>ee</i> in <i>thee</i> .)
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
O	ο	Omicron	ò as in <i>pop.</i>
Π	π	Pi	p
P	ρ	Rhō	rh
Σ	σ	Sigma	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u in <i>use, rude, bull</i> : not as in <i>but</i> .
Φ	φ	Phi	ph
X	χ	Chi	ch <i>hard</i> , as in <i>chemist</i> .
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omêga	ô as in <i>pope</i> .

The following characters are also sometimes used:—

ϛ, Ϝ, ϝ, Ϟ, ϟ, and Ϡ, ϡ,
for β, γ, θ, π, τ, and σ, σ̄.

Obs. (1.) Unfortunately the English pronunciation of the vowels is different from that of the whole continent; and we have carried this difference into our pronunciation of Greek and Latin.

(2.) σ at the end of words takes the form of ς . This form is now sometimes used in the middle of a compound word, when the first word in the compound ends in σ , as $\pi\rho\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$. This is against the authority of the ancients. (Kühner.)

(3.) Ψ ιλόν means *simple*, that is, *unaspirated* ϵ or u : the character H being also used originally to mark the rough breathing (our h); and Y to mark another breathing, that of the *Digamma*. (Kühner.)

The diphthongs are $\alpha\iota$ (as in *ays*, *yes*): $\epsilon\iota$ (as *i* in *fine*): $\omicron\iota$ (as in *voice*): $\upsilon\iota$ (as in *Wye*, the river): $\alpha\upsilon$ (as in *paw*): $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$ (as in *pew*): $\omicron\upsilon$ (as in *owl*): $\omega\upsilon$ is *Ionic*.

EXERCISE. Write the names of the letters in Greek.

2. DIVISION OF THE CONSONANTS.

		Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirate.
(1.) Mutes	with a p sound	.. π	.. β	.. ϕ
	with a k sound	.. κ	.. γ	.. χ
	with a t sound	.. τ	.. δ	.. θ
(2.) Semivowels:	λ, μ, ν, ρ (<i>liquids</i>), and σ .			
(3.) Double:	ζ, ξ, ψ .— $\zeta = \sigma\delta$. $\xi, \psi =$ any k or p sound respectively with σ .			

3. A.—SUBSTANTIVES.

Singular.					Dual.			Plural.				Old decl. shown in Roman Br.
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	N.	A.	V.	G.	D.	A.		
I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\zeta \text{ or } \eta\zeta, \text{ m.} \\ \alpha, \delta, \text{ or } \eta, \text{ f.} \end{array} \right.$	$\omicron\upsilon$ $\alpha\zeta, \eta\zeta$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha, \psi \\ \alpha, \psi \end{array} \right.$	$\alpha\nu, \eta\nu$	α, δ, η	α	$\alpha\iota\nu$	$\alpha\iota$	$\omega\nu$	$\alpha\iota\zeta$	$\alpha\zeta$	I. II.	
II. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omicron\zeta, \text{ m. f.} \\ \omicron\nu, \text{ n.} \end{array} \right.$	$\omicron\upsilon$	ψ	$\omicron\nu$	ϵ	ω	$\omicron\alpha\nu$	$\omicron\alpha$	$\omega\nu$	$\omicron\alpha\zeta$	$\omicron\upsilon\zeta$	III.	
Attic decl. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega\zeta, \text{ m. f.} \\ \omega\nu, \text{ n.} \end{array} \right.$	ω	ψ	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\zeta$	ω	$\omega\nu$	ψ	$\omega\nu$	$\psi\zeta$	$\omega\zeta$	IV.	
III. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nu, \rho, \sigma, \xi, \psi. \\ \alpha, \iota, \upsilon, (\text{n.}) \end{array} \right.$	$\omicron\zeta$	ι	$\alpha, (\nu)$		ϵ	$\omicron\alpha\nu$	$\epsilon\zeta$	$\omega\nu$	$\omicron\alpha$	$\alpha\zeta$	V.	

a. The first declension has $\omega\nu$ of the genitive circumflexed.

b. In the Attic decl. the ω has ι subscript wherever the second has ι .

c. The ι sounds and ν are thrown away before $\alpha\iota$ in dat. plur. of the third; $\omicron\nu\sigma\iota, \epsilon\tau\sigma\iota, \alpha\nu\sigma\iota, \upsilon\nu\sigma\iota$, become $\omicron\sigma\iota, \sigma\iota\alpha, \delta\sigma\iota, \upsilon\sigma\iota$, respectively. [See below, 18, d.]

d. In decl. 3, acc. in ν belongs to $\iota\zeta, \upsilon\zeta, \alpha\upsilon\zeta, \omicron\upsilon\zeta$. Pure nouns of these terminations have ν only: impure ones α only, if they are accented on the last syllable; if not, generally ν , but often both forms.

Notes.—4. These terminations are to be added to the root; i. e. to the nom. case, when the particular termination of that case in the table is taken off. But in the third declension, it must be got from the gen. by throwing away $\alpha\zeta$.

5. As in the Latin, the *acc.* and *voc.* of *neuters* are like the *nom.*; and the plural forms of these cases all end in *ᾶ*, except in the Attic decl., where they end in *ω*. They are omitted in the table.

6. In the first decl. the *a* forms belong to *a* and *ας*; the *η* forms to *η* and *ης*. But:

a) *Masc.*: Nouns in *της*, national names, and verbal compounds ending in *μετρης*, *τριβης*, *πωλης*, take *V. ᾶ*.

b) *Fem.*: *a impure*, with the exception of *ρα*, takes the *η* forms in *gen.* and *dat.*, but not in *acc.* or *voc.*

7. Some nouns of the second are contracted thus:—

νόος, *νοῦς*, (*mind*.) *νοῦ*, *νοῦ*, *νοῦν*, *νοῦ* | *νώ*, *νοῖν* | *νοί*, *νών*, *νοίς*, *νοῦς*.

ὀστέον, *ὀστοῦν*, (*bone*.) *ὀστοῦ*, *ὀστοῦ*, *ὀστοῦν*, *ὀστοῦν* | *ὀστά*, *ὀστοῖν* | *ὀστά*, *ὀστοῖς*.

8. CONTRACTED NOUNS.

[Contracted *acc. plur.* is like contracted *nom. plur.*]

	ἡ τριήρ-	ἡ ήχ-	ἡ πόλ-	ὁ πήχ-	τὸ ἄστ-	ὁ βασιλ-
<i>Sing.</i>						
N.	ης	ῶ	ις	υς	υ	εύς
G.	εος, ους	δος, οῦς	εως	εως	εος	ίως
D.	εῖ, εἰ	οῖ, οἰ	εἰ	εἰ	εἰ	εἰ
A.	εα, η	όα, ῶ	εν	υν		εἶ
V.	ες	οἰ	ι	υ		εῦ
<i>Dual.</i>						
N. A. V.	εε, η	ήχῶ	εε	εε	εε	έε
G. D.	έοιν, οῖν	2nd dec.	εφν	εφν	έοιν	έοιν
<i>Plur.</i>						
N. V.	εες, εις	ήχοί	εες	εες	η	εῖς
G.	έων, ῶν	2nd dec.	εων	εων	έων	έων
D.	εσι		εσι	εσι	εσι	εῦσι
A.	εας, εις		εες	εες		εῖς

EXAMPLES.—*ἀρχή* (*beginning*): *δеспότης* (*master*): *ρίζα* (*root*): *πολίτης* (*citizen*, *i*): *Σκύθης* (*Scythian*, *ῥ*): *γλῶσσα* (*tongue*): *σφαῖρα* (*sphere*): *ἡμέρα* (*day*): *κεφαλή* (*head*): *σοφία* (*wisdom*): *νεανίας* (*young man*).—II. *δῆμος* (*people*): *ἄνθρωπος* (*man*): *σῦκον* (*fig*): *ὁδός*, *ἡ* (*way*): *νῆσος*, *ἡ* (*island*): *νόσος*, *ἡ* (*disease*): *ἔργον* (*work*).—(Contr.) *κλόος*.—(ATTIC DECL.) *νέος* (*temple*): *ἀνώγειον* (*dining-room*): *λαγώς* (*hare*): *λεώς* (*people*).—III. *θῆρ*, *θηρός*, *τὸ* (*wild beast*): *δαίμων*, *δαίμονος*, *τὸ* (*good or bad spirit*): *λείων*, *λείωνος*, *τὸ* (*lion*): *γίγας*, *γίγαντος*, *τὸ* (*giant*): *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, *τὸ* (*raven*): *παῖς*, *παιδός*, *τὸ* (*V. παῖ*, *boy*): *πᾶγμα*, *πράγματος*, *τὸ* (*thing*): *κνημῖς*, *κνημίδος*, *ἡ* (*shin-bone*): *γέρων*, *γέροντος* (*old man*): *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, *ἡ* (*flesh*): "Ἕλλην", *Ἕλληνας* (*Greek*): *δάκρυ*, *δάκρυος*, *τὸ* (*tear*): *ποιμήν*, *ποιμήνης* (*shepherd*): *λαίλαψ*, *λαίλαπος*, *ἡ* (*storm*): *τίρας*, *τίρατος*, *τὸ* (*wonder*): *πούς*, *ποδός* (*foot*): *πτέρυξ*, *πτέρυγος*, *ἡ* (*wing*).

CONTRACTED NOUNS.—*ιερεύς* (*priest*): *ἄνθος*, *τὸ* (*flower*): *ἵππεύς* (*horseman*): *μάντις* (*prophet*): *πειθός*, *ἡ* (*persuasion*): *πίλετος*, *τὸ* (*axe*): *δύναμις*, *ἡ* (*power*): *φύσις*, *ἡ* (*nature*). The two following are contracted (like *κίρας*) only in *D. sing.* and *N. plur.* *σίλας* (*bright light*): *δέπας* (*goblet*).