

**PROGRESSIVE  
EXERCISES IN GREEK  
IAMBIC VERSE**

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Progressive exercises in Greek iambic verse by Edward Walford

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**EDWARD WALFORD**

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IN  
GREEK IAMBIC VERSE

BY

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☛ A Key to Parts I. and II. of these Exercises (price 5s.),  
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## PREFACE.

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BOTH SERIES of my 'Progressive Exercises in Latin Elegiacs' have found so much popularity in the various public and private schools where they are in use, that it has been repeatedly suggested to me by persons engaged in tuition, firstly, that there is a great want of an elementary work, on a similar plan, suitable for boys who are beginning to learn to imitate in Greek verse the style of the Tragedians whom they read; and secondly, that a little book on a similar plan to my Elementary Latin Verses would prove of service.

Accordingly I have attempted to supply this deficiency, and I need scarcely add that I shall be glad to learn from those whose judgment and experience is superior to my own, that it proves useful and serviceable. I shall be glad of any corrections and of any suggestions for the improvement of the contents of this little book.

E. W.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.: Jan. 1, 1867.





## INTRODUCTION.

### A SHORT GREEK PROSODY.

1. PROSODY teaches the Quantity of Syllables.
2. Every syllable in Greek is said to be either short (◌) or long (◌-), according to its *quantity*, or the time taken up in pronouncing it.
3. One such long syllable is equal to two short ones. Syllables which may be either long or short are called common or doubtful (◌◌).

*Note.* The accents are omitted, for the sake of distinctness.

#### GENERAL RULES.

RULE I. The vowels  $\acute{\iota}$  and  $\acute{\omicron}$  are naturally short;  $\eta$  and  $\omega$  are naturally long:  $\eta$  and  $\omega$  can never be shortened, though  $\epsilon$  and  $ο$  may be lengthened under certain conditions.

RULE II. The vowels  $\epsilon$  and  $ο$ , though naturally short, may be long by position: as, for instance, before a double consonant, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\eta$ , or before two or more consonants in the same word, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\alpha$ ; or, again, before two consonants, one in their own word and one at the commencement of the following word, as  $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\varsigma \delta\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\varsigma \gamma\alpha\rho$ .

*Exc.* 1.  $a$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\nu$ , are common in such words as  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\nu$ ,  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\nu\omicron\nu$ ,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\varsigma$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\rho\varsigma$ .

*Exc.* 2. A short vowel is common before  $\beta\lambda$ ,  $\beta\rho$ ,  $\gamma\lambda$ ,  $\gamma\rho$ ,  $\delta\mu$ ,  $\zeta\rho$ ,  $\theta\lambda$ ,  $\theta\mu$ ,  $\theta\nu$ ,  $\kappa\lambda$ ,  $\kappa\mu$ ,  $\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\kappa\rho$ ,  $\pi\lambda$ ,  $\pi\mu$ ,  $\pi\nu$ ,  $\pi\rho$ ,  $\tau\lambda$ ,  $\tau\mu$ ,  $\tau\nu$ ,  $\tau\rho$ ,  $\phi\lambda$ ,  $\phi\mu$ ,  $\phi\nu$ ,  $\phi\rho$ .

RULE III. The vowels  $\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\acute{\iota}$ , and  $\acute{\epsilon}$ , are of doubtful quantity, being used long or short according to circumstances.

RULE IV. A vowel (except  $\eta$  or  $\omega$ ) before another vowel in the same word is generally short, as  $\sigma\omicron\phi\iota\alpha$ ,  $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ . (*Exc.*  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\alpha$ ,  $\iota\alpha\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ .)

RULE V. Diphthongs are long (except  $οι$  in  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\iota\omicron\varsigma\delta\epsilon$ ,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\iota\omicron\nu\rho\varsigma$ ,  $\rho\acute{\omicron}\iota\omega$ , and a few other words); and so are all contracted and circumflexed syllables, as  $\epsilon\upsilon\mu\iota$ .

**RULE VI.** Words derived and compounded retain, with few exceptions, the quantity of their simples, as φίλος, φίλω, φίλητης : φύλον, φύλαρχος. (*Exc.* τᾶγος, τᾶγη, τᾶγουχος.)

#### FINAL SYLLABLES.

*Note.* As the quantity of ε and δ, η and ω, never varies, our rules will relate only to á, í, and ŷ.

**RULE VII.** Final -α is generally short, as μουσᾶ (sing. nom. and voc.), ξυλά, ἔραμᾶ, δραματᾶ, λεοντᾶ, ἐτυψᾶ, τυψειᾶ, τυπτουσᾶ, τυψαντᾶ, παρᾶ, εἶᾶ.

*Exc.* 1. Final -α in the nom. and voc. sing. of 1st decl. is long, when preceded by ρ or a short vowel, as ἡμερᾶ, σοφιά, or when the word is derived from a verb in -ενω, as παιδειᾶ, from παιδεύω.

*Exc.* 2. Final -α is long in the fem. sing. of adjs. ending in ος preceded by ρ or a vowel, as ἀτηρᾶ, ἀγιά.

*Exc.* 3. Final -α is long in all duals of substantives, adjectives, and participles, as κριτᾶ, καλᾶ, τυπτοντᾶ: as also in καρᾶ (head), and in παρᾶ when used for παρῆστι.

**RULE VIII.** Final -ι is generally short, as μελι, λεοντι, πολεσι, ἀμφι, ἐστι, τυπτοσι, τυπτωσι, ἄστασι (adv.); and when appended to the dat. pl. of substa. and adjs., as μουσαισι, λογοισι, καλοισι.

*Exc.* The ι appended by comic poets to the nom. and acc. of such words as οὔτος, &c., is long, as οὔτεσι, ταιουτανι.

**RULE IX.** Final -υ is short, as δορυ, σῦ, νῦ (Homeric).

*Exc.* in the 3rd pers. of verbs in -μι, as ἐφῦ.

**RULE X.** The diphthongs αι and οι final, are used short by Homer before another word beginning with a vowel, as πειθονταί Ἀχαιοί,—κοιρανοί εἰσι.

All consonants at the end of a word [see Rule II.] will make the preceding vowel long, if the next word begins with a consonant; but, assuming that the next word begins with a vowel, then

**RULE XI.** The vowel α before final ν, ρ, and σ, is generally short, as μουσᾶν, ἐτυψᾶν, τυψασᾶν, κειρ, κερᾶς, λειντᾶς, τυψειᾶς, χερμᾶς.

*Exc. 1.* -αν final is long in substantives of the 1st decl., and adjectives, where the α final of the nom. is long (see above, Rule VII., *Exc. 1 and 2*), as σοφιάν, παιδείαν, ἀγιάν; and also in the words κερᾶν, λιᾶν, ἄγᾶν.

*Exc. 2.* -ας final is long in acc. pl. of subst. of first decl., as μουσαῖς, and acc. pl. fem. of adjs. and participles, as ἀγαθᾶς, παρουσᾶς.

**RULE XII.** The vowel ε before final υ and ς is short, as λογοισίν, λεουσίν, πολιν, πατρῖς, μῖν, νῖν, σφίν, πρῖν.

*Exc.* κονίν, ὄφιν.

**RULE XIII.** The vowel υ is short before final υ and ς, as κληθεῖς, ὄξην, πολλῶς.

*Exc.* In participles of verbs in υμι, as φύς, ζευγυῖν.

**RULE XIV.** The following feet or combinations of syllables are used in Greek verse:—

--	Spondee.	υ -	Iambus.	- υ υ -	Choriambus.
- υ υ	Dactyl.	- υ	Trochee.		
υ υ -	Anapaest.	υ υ υ	Tribrach.		

**RULE XV.** The last syllable in every verse (*exc.* in Anapaestic systems, see below, Rule XXIV.) is common.

**RULE XVI.** Dactylic verse, which includes Heroic and Elegiac, employs only Dactyls and Spondees. Heroic verse consists of lines of six such feet each, called Hexameters. A Pentameter consists of five such feet; and when it is used alternately with the Hexameter, the meter is called Elegiac.

**RULE XVII.** Hexameter verse. In order to make a proper caesura, a long syllable, or a long syllable followed by a short one, should stand over from the preceding foot in one at least of the two places marked ".

1st Foot.	2nd Foot.	3rd Foot.	4th Foot.	5th Foot.	6th Foot.
- υ υ	-" υ υ	-" υ υ	- υ υ	- υ υ	- -
--	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Example:

Ἄπολ | -λῶνι ἄν- | -ἄκτι τῶν | ἐκδ- | -μῶς τέκε | Ἀήτω.

*Obs. 1.* The construction of the Hexameter by Homer is much less closely confined by rules than in Latin. A spondee is much more frequently admitted in the 5th place; the 5th