

**A GREEK  
GRAMMAR  
FOR BEGINNERS**

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A Greek Grammar for Beginners by William Henry Waddell

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**WILLIAM HENRY WADDELL**

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*A GREEK SPANISH  
FOR BEGINNERS*

BY THOMAS W. H. WOODS.

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*V. M. Hayes.*

A GREEK GRAMMAR  
FOR BEGINNERS.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THIS book is an attempt to be precisely what its name imports—nothing more, and nothing less. It is a "*Greek Grammar for Beginners.*" The author has studiously avoided the insertion of a solitary word not absolutely essential. Such a book has been, for many years, a great desideratum—a book which shall contain no notes, remarks, observations, "*fine print,*" in short, to be marked by a teacher for omission, but only essential and elementary principles and paradigms, which are to be thoroughly memorized by the pupil, without any exception whatever. The Grammar is designed to be committed to memory, from cover to cover, the first time the pupil goes over it. It is *not*, therefore, a Grammar of reference—the world is full of such. It is a schoolboy's book, and intended for a schoolboy's use. Whether the author has succeeded in perfecting his wishes, and in giving expression to his many years' experience in teaching Greek, he leaves the public to decide.

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# GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS.

## PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

### THE GREEK ALPHABET.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters,

viz.:

Figure.	Representative.		Name.	Power.
Α α	A	a	*Αλφα Alpha	A in Father.
Β β β̄	B	b	Βήτα Beta	B in Beet.
Γ γ γ̄	G	g	Γάμμα Gamma	G in Got.
Δ δ	D	d	Δέλτα Delta	D in Det.
Ε ε	E	ē	*Εψιλόν Epsilon	E in Let.
Ζ ζ	Z	z	Ζήτα Zeta	Dz in Adze.
Η η	E	ē	*Ητα Eta	Ey in They.
Θ θ θ̄	Th	th	Θήτα Theta	Th in Thin.
Ι ι	I	i	*Ιωτα Iota	{I in Sin (if short); I in Machine (if long).
Κ κ	K	k	Κάππα Kappa	K in King.
Λ λ	L	l	Λάμβδα Lambda	L in Lay.
Μ μ	M	m	Μυ Mu or My	M in Mast.
Ν ν	N	n	Νυ Nu or Ny	N in New.
Ξ ξ	X	x	Ξι Xi	X in Box.
Ο ο	O	ō	*Ομικρόν Omicron	O in Rock.
Π π	P	p	Πι Pi	P in Peck.
Ρ ρ ρ̄	R	r	*Ρω Rho	R in Run.
Σ σ (σ̄ final)	S	s	Σίγμα Sigma	S in Sad.
Τ τ	T	t	Ταυ Tau	T in Tin.
Υ υ	U or Y	u or y	*Υψιλόν Upsilon	{U in Butcher (if short); Ew in Few (if long).
Φ φ	PH	ph	Φι Phi	Ph in Philosophy.
Χ χ	CH	ch	Χι Chi	Ch in Chasm.
Ψ ψ	PS	ps	Ψι Psi	Ps in Lips.
Ω ω	O	ō	*Ωμέγα Omega	O in Bone.

These letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

## 2. The Vowels are seven in number, viz. :

ε and ο, Short.  
 η and ω, Long.  
 α, ι, and υ, Doubtful.

The last three are so called because they are sometimes short and sometimes long.

## 3. A combination of two vowels is called a Diphthong. These are twelve in number, viz. :

αι, ει, οι.  
 αυ, ευ, ου.  
 αι, ηι, ωι.

The last three are usually written with the Iota subscribed, thus:

αι, ηι, ωι.  
 αυ, ου.  
 υι.

They are pronounced as follows, viz. :

αι	like ai in <i>aisle</i> ; e. g. αἶρω.
ει	ei <i>height</i> ; e. g. εἶς.
οι	oi <i>coin</i> ; e. g. τοῖν.
αυ	ou <i>house</i> ; e. g. ναῦς.
ευ and ηυ	eu in <i>neuter</i> ; e. g. πλεῖσω.
ου	oo <i>noon</i> ; e. g. νοῦν.
υι	ue in pronoun <i>we</i> ; e. g. μῦα.

The improper diphthongs, αι, ηι, and ωι, are pronounced precisely like α, η, and ω.

4. The Consonants are seventeen in number, viz., *Nine* Mutes, subdivided as follows :

	Smooth.	Medial.	Rough.	
Palatals,	κ	γ	χ	Kappa-mutes.
Linguals,	τ	δ	θ	Tau-mutes.
Labials,	π	β	φ	Pi-mutes.

*One* Sibillant letter, σ, so called from its hissing sound ;

*Four* Liquids, λ, μ, ν, and ρ, so called from their flowing sound ; and