

G R E E K  
BASIC COURSE

Grammar Analyses

Volume II

Lessons 61 - 100

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## PREFACE

The grammatical analyses in this volume were taken from the Greek Basic Course and are arranged in the same order as they appear in volumes IX - XIII. This book is expected to be convenient and useful for the student as an instant reference for any specific grammatical features.

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LESSON 61  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 1 (a) The "second" declensions of Nouns. Masculine nouns in -ΟΣ. In KATHAREVOUSA all nouns are classified as belonging to one of three declensions, the first, second, and third. The second declension is by far the easiest one to master as it presents the fewest possible deviations from the pattern of the DEMOTIC. It includes all masculine and feminine nouns ending in -ΟΣ and all neuter nouns ending in -Ο(N).
- (b) Masculine nouns ending in -ΟΣ are declined the way they are declined in the DEMOTIC. The only thing to remember is that in the objective case of the singular, both the article and the noun, (or adjective) always retain their final -υ. Thus in KATHAREVOUSA you always say τόν φίλον, τόν κύριον, τόν στρατηγόν, instead of τό φίλο, τόν κύριο, τό στρατηγό respectively. All the other cases are exactly the way you have learned them in the Demotic.
- (c) Another case, the Dative Case (the ancient case of the indirect object) is also used in KATHAREVOUSA. It is used nowadays primarily with the prepositions ΣΥΝ (together with) and ΕΝ (in, inside) and in some stock phrases. The Dative Case of the masculine article ὁ is τῷ in the singular and τοῖς in the plural. Thus, the dative case of the words φίλος, κύριος, στρατηγός are τῷ φίλῳ, τῷ κυρίῳ and τῷ στρατηγῷ in the singular and τοῖς φίλοις, τοῖς κυριοῖς, τοῖς στρατηγοῖς in the plural. The declension of 3 typical

Plural

Nom.	τά βουνά	τά σχολεία	τά κτίρια
Pos.	τῶν βουνῶν	τῶν σχολείων	τῶν κτιρίων
Dat.	τοῖς βουνοῖς	τοῖς σχολείοις	τοῖς κτιρίοις

(b) The objective case of all neuter nouns in the same as the nominative.

- 3 (a) The "first" declensions of nouns. Masculine nouns -ΗΣ. Masculine nouns ending in -ΗΣ or in -ΑΣ, and feminine nouns in -Α or -Η belong to what is the 1st declension of nouns. They share same common characteristics the most important of which is that in the possessive case of the plural they always shift the accent to the last syllable (and the accent is then a circumflex). Also, in the plural, all nouns of this declension, whether masculine or feminine, have the same endings. Grammatical gender is indicated by the article. There are no neuter nouns in this declension. The declension pattern of two typical masculine nouns in -ΗΣ is as follows:

Singular

			<u>Endings</u>
Nom.	ὁ διοικητής	ὁ συνταγματάρχης	ης
Pos.	τοῦ διοικητοῦ	τοῦ συνταγματάρχου	ου
Dat.	τῷ διοικητῇ	τῷ συνταγματάρχη	η
Obj.	τόν διοικητήν	τόν συνταγματάρχη	ην
Voc.	διοικητά	συνταγματάρχα	α

Plural

Nom.	οἱ διοικηταί	οἱ συνταγματάρχαι	αι
Pos.	τῶν διοικητῶν	τῶν συνταγματάρχων	ων
Dat.	τοῖς διοικηταῖς	τοῖς συνταγματάρχαις	αις
Obj.	τούς διοικητάς	τούς συνταγματάρχας	ας
Voc.	διοικηταί	συνταγματάρχαι	αι

masculine nouns in -ΟΣ is given below:

Singular

Nom.	ὁ στρατηγός	ὁ φίλος	ὁ κύριος
Pos.	τοῦ στρατηγοῦ	τοῦ φίλου	τοῦ κυρίου
Dat.	τῷ στρατηγῷ	τῷ φίλῳ	τῷ κυρίῳ
Obj.	τόν στρατηγόν	τόν φίλον	τόν κύριον
Voc.	στρατηγέ	φίλε	κύριε

Plural

Nom.	οἱ στρατηγοί	οἱ φίλοι	οἱ κύριοι
Pos.	τῶν στρατηγῶν	τῶν φίλων	τῶν κυρίων
Dat.	τοῖς στρατηγοῖς	τοῖς φίλοις	τοῖς κυρίοις
Obj.	τούς στρατηγούς	τούς φίλους	τούς κυρίους
Voc.	στρατηγοί	φίλοι	κύριοι

Endings

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	-ος	-οι
Pos.	-ου	-ων
Dat.	-ῳ	-οις
Obj.	-ον	-ους
Voc.	-ε	-οι

(d) Adjectives and pronouns ending in -ΟΣ are declined like the corresponding nouns.

- 2 (a) Neuter Nouns in -ON. All DEMOTIC neuter nouns in -Ο end in -ON in KATHAREVOUSA. However, the neuter article ΤΟ never becomes ΤΟΝ. The dative case of neuter nouns in -ON is exactly the same as that of masculine nouns in -ΟΣ, both in the singular and in the plural. All the other cases are exactly the same as you have learned them in the DEMOTIC. The declension of 3 typical neuter nouns in -ON is as follows:

Singular

Nom.	τό βουνόν	τό σχολεῖον	τό κτίριον
Pos.	τοῦ βουνοῦ	τοῦ σχολείου	τοῦ κτιρίου
Dat.	τῷ βουνῷ	τῷ σχολείῳ	τῷ κτιρίῳ

Among the many masculine nouns in -ΗΣ you know are the following:

ὁ στρατιώτης	ὁ περιηγητής
ὁ ταγματάρχης	ὁ στρατάρχης
ὁ μαθητής	ὁ γκασπιστής
ὁ καθηγητής	ὁ επισκέπτης
ὁ γαῖτης	ὁ φοιτητής
ὁ ἐπιβάτης	ὁ σπουδαστής

4 The KATHAREVOUSA form of the preposition ΣΕ is ΕΙΣ. It means in, at, and to.

LESSON 62  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 5 (a) Masculine nouns in -ΑΣ. As mentioned in #3a, masculine nouns ending in -ΑΣ or in -ΗΣ belong to the first declension of nouns. They have the same plural endings (see masculine nouns in -ΗΣ) and are always accented on the syllable before the last in the nominative, singular. The declension of typical nouns ὁ λοχίας, and ὁ τραυματίας (wounded person) follows:

Singular

			<u>Endings</u>
Nom.	ὁ λοχίας	ὁ τραυματίας	-ας
Pos.	τοῦ λοχίου	τοῦ τραυματίου	-ου
Dat.	τῷ λοχίῳ	τῷ τραυματίῳ	-ῳ
Obj.	τόν λοχίαν	τόν τραυματίαν	-αν
Voc.	λοχία	τραυματία	-α

Plural

Nom.	οἱ λοχίαι	οἱ τραυματίαι	-αι
Pos.	τῶν λοχιῶν	τῶν τραυματιῶν	-ῶν
Dat.	τοῖς λοχίαις	τοῖς τραυματίαις	-αίς
Obj.	τούς λοχίας	τούς τραυματίας	-ας
Voc.	λοχίαι	τραυματίαι	-αι

- (b) Masculine nouns ὁ ἐπιλοχίας (master sergeant), ὁ σμηνίας (Air Force sergeant) and ὁ ταμίας (teller, treasurer) are declined like ὁ λοχίας.

- 6 The feminine article in KATHAREVOUSA. The singular form of the feminine article is the same in KATHAREVOUSA as it is in the DEMOTIC except that in the objective case the final -N is always retained. In the plural it is not the same as in the DEMOTIC. In KATHAREVOUSA, the feminine article is declined as follows:

- (b) The declension of typical nouns ἡ διαφορά (difference), ἡ ὥρα and ἡ καθηγήτρια is given below:

Singular

Nom.	ἡ διαφορά	ὥρα	καθηγήτρια
Pos.	τῆς διαφοράς	ώρας	καθηγητρίας
Dat.	τῇ διαφορᾷ	ώρᾳ	καθηγητρίᾳ
Obj.	τήν διαφοράν	ώραν	καθηγητρίαν
Voc.			καθηγητρια

Plural

Nom.	αἱ διαφοραί	ώραι	καθηγήτριαι
Pos.	τῶν διαφορῶν	ώρων	καθηγητριῶν
Dat.	ταῖς διαφοραῖς	ώραις	καθηγητρίαις
Obj.	τάς διαφοράς	ώρας	καθηγητρίας
Voc.			καθηγητριαι

Endings

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	-α	-αι
Pos.	-ας	-ων
Dat.	-ᾳ	-αῖς
Obj.	-αν	-ας
Voc.	-α	-αι

- (c) First declension feminine nouns in -A shift their accent one syllable toward the ending in the possessive and dative cases of the singular and in the objective case of the plural if they are stressed on the third from the last syllable in their basic case (see ἡ καθηγήτρια). They shift their accent all the way down to the last syllable in the possessive case of the plural as all first declension nouns do.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	ἡ	αἱ
Pos.	τῆς	τῶν
Dat.	τῇ	ταῖς
Obj.	τήν	τάς
Voc.		

- 7 (a) Feminine nouns in -H and feminine nouns in -A (whose stem ending is a vowel or a -ρ).  
 Feminine nouns belonging to the first declension end in -H or in -A. They are declined the same way as they are in the Demotic in the singular, with the final -N retained in the objective case. In the plural their endings correspond to those of the feminine article. The declension of typical nouns ἡ διαταγή (order), ἡ μάχη (battle), and of the proper noun ἡ Ἀνδρομάχη follows.

Singular

Nom.	ἡ διαταγή	ἡ μάχη	ἡ Ἀνδρομάχη
Pos.	τῆς διαταγῆς	τῆς μάχης	τῆς Ἀνδρομάχης
Dat.	τῇ διαταγῇ	τῇ μάχῃ	τῇ Ἀνδρομάχῃ
Obj.	τήν διαταγήν	τήν μάχην	τήν Ἀνδρομάχην
Voc.			Ἀνδρομάχη

Plural

Nom.	αἱ διαταγαί	αἱ μάχαι
Pos.	τῶν διαταγῶν	τῶν μαχῶν
Dat.	ταῖς διαταγαῖς	ταῖς μάχαις
Obj.	τάς διαταγάς	τάς μάχας
Voc.		

Endings

Nom.	-η	-αι
Pos.	-ης	-ῶν
Dat.	-ῇ	-αῖς
Obj.	-ήν	-ας
Voc.	-η	-αι

LESSON 63

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 8 Conjugation of the verbs ΕΧΩ and ΕΙΜΑΙ. The verbs "to have" and "to be" are conjugated in KATHAREVOYSA as follows:

Verb ΕΧΩ

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Future</u>
ἔχω	εἶχον	θά ἔχω
ἔχεις	εἶχες	θά ἔχῃς
ἔχει	εἶχε(ν)	θά ἔχῃ
ἔχομεν	εἶχομεν	θά ἔχωμεν
ἔχετε	εἶχετε	θά ἔχητε
ἔχουν (ἔχουσιν)	εἶχον	θά ἔχουν (ἔχουσιν)

Verb ΕΙΜΑΙ

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Future</u>
εἶμαι	ἦμην	θά εἶμαι
εἶσαι	ἦσο	θά εἶσαι
εἶναι	ἦτο	θά εἶναι
εἶμεθα	ἦμεθα	θά εἶμεθα
εἶσθε	ἦσθε	θά εἶσθε
εἶναι	ἦσαν	θά εἶναι

Imperative

ἔχε - ἔχετε

Imperative

νά εἶσαι, νά εἶσθε

- 9 (a) Verbs ΑΝΑΠΝΕΩ (to breath), ΠΝΕΩ (to blow) and ΠΛΕΩ (to float). These verbs have the same stems in both KATHAREVOUSA and in DEMOTIC. In KATHAREVOUSA they take the endings of the verb (KATHAREVOUSA version) for the corresponding tenses while in the two past tenses they always take the augment ε- even when it is not required to provide an extra syllable for the accent to move up.

The stems ANAΠNE-, ΠNE-, and ΠAE- become ANA-ΠNEYΣ-, ΠNEYΣ-, and ΠAEYΣ- in the simple tenses of the active voice. These verbs do not occur in the passive voice. The principal parts of ANAΠNEΩ are as follows:

ἀναπνέω, ἀνάπνεα, ἀνάπνευσα, (ΚΑΘ. ἀνέπνεα, ἀνέπνευσα), θά(νά) αναπνεύσω, ἔχω-εἶχα ἀναπνεύσει -- ἀνάπνεξ - ἀναπνέετε, ἀνάπνευσε - ἀναπνεύστε (ΚΑΘ. ἀνάπνευσον - ἀναπνεύσατε)

- (b) Since the verb ANAΠNEΩ is a very important verb, and is commonly used in everyday conversation, learn to conjugate it and to use it with its DEMOTIC endings.

- 10 (a) The preposition EK. This preposition, which changes into EE when the following word starts with a vowel, corresponds to the preposition AΠO (from) of the DEMOTIC. The noun or pronoun following it is in the possessive case. Examples:

<u>KATHAREVOUSA</u>	<u>DEMOTIC</u>
1. Τό ἀεροπλάνον ἀνεχώρησεν ἐξ Αθηνῶν.	1. Τό ἀεροπλάνο ἔφυγε ἀπ' τήν Ἀθήνα.
2. Τηλεγραφοῦν ἐκ Νέας Υόρκης ὅτι ...	2. Τηλεγραφοῦν ἀπ' τή Νέα Υόρκη ὅτι ...

- (b) Idiomatic expressions with the preposition EK (EE).

1. Ἐκ μέρους τοῦ, τῆς ...	1. In behalf of ...
2. Ἐξ ἀποστάσεως	2. From a distance...
3. Ἐκ πείρας	3. From experience
4. Ἐξ αἰτίας τοῦ, τῆς ...	4. Because of ... On account of ...
5. Ἐξ ὄψεως	5. By sight
6. Ἐξ ἀκοῆς	6. By hearsay

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GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 11 (a) Feminine nouns in -A whose stem ending is a consonant (other than -ρ). First declension feminine nouns ending in -A change their ending into -ΗΣ and -Η in the possessive and dative cases of the singular respectively if their stem ending is any consonant other than -ρ. No such change occurs in the DEMOTIC. Examples:

<u>Katharevousa</u>	<u>Demotic</u>
1. Τά γράμματα <u>τῆς ἐλληνικῆς γλώσσης</u> εἶναι 24.	1. Τά γράμματα <u>τῆς ἐλληνικῆς γλώσσας</u> εἶναι 24.
2. Ἡ <u>μανία τῆς θυέλλης</u> ἦτο τρομακτική.	2. Ἡ <u>μανία τῆς θύελλας</u> ἦταν τρομακτική.

BUT

1. Τό κόστος <u>τῆς γεφύρας</u> ἔφθασε τα 300 εκατομμύρια δολλαρίων.	1. Τό κόστος <u>τῆς γέφυρας</u> ἔφθασε τα 300 εκατομμύρια δολλάρια.
--	---

- (b) Feminine nouns of this class accented on the 3rd from the last syllable shift their accent down one syllable (toward the ending) in the possessive and dative cases of the singular and in the objective case of the plural. In the possessive case of the plural, they shift their accent all the way down to the ending. The DEMOTIC has retained only this last characteristic. Otherwise, there is neither accent shift, nor vowel change, (in the possessive case of the singular) or the objective case of the plural.

- (c) The declension of two typical nouns of this class is as follows:

Singular

Nom.	ἡ τράπεζα	ἡ γλῶσσα
Poss.	τῆς τραπέζης	τῆς γλώσσης
Dat.	τῇ τραπέζῃ	τῇ γλώσσῃ
Obj.	τὴν τράπεζαν	τὴν γλῶσσαν
Voc.	(τράπεζα)	(γλῶσσα)

Plural

Nom.	αἱ τράπεζαι	αἱ γλῶσσαι
Poss.	τῶν τραπέζων	τῶν γλωσσῶν
Dat.	ταῖς τραπέζαις	ταῖς γλώσσαις
Obj.	τάς τράπεζας	τάς γλώσσας
Voc.	(τράπεζαι)	γλῶσσαι

- (d) The nouns ἡ αἴθουσα (hall), ἡ ἄμυνα (defense), ἡ βασίλισσα (queen), ἡ δίαιτα (diet), ἡ θάλασσα (sea, ocean), ἡ θύελλα (storm), are declined like ἡ τράπεζα. The nouns ἡ δίψα (thirst), ἡ δόξα (glory), ἡ ἥττα (defeat), ἡ πείνα (hunger), ἡ ρίζα (root, stem), etc., are declined like ἡ γλῶσσα.
- (e) Feminine adjectives and participles ending in -A or in -H follow the same declension pattern as those of the corresponding feminine nouns. However, adjectives ending in -A and preceded by a vowel stem ending, do not shift their accent to the last syllable in the possessive and dative cases of the plural. Note the following examples:

Singular

Nom.	ἡ ὠραία	θάλασσα	ἡ παρελθοῦσα	ᾠρα
Poss.	τῆς ὠραίας	θαλάσσης	τῆς παρελθοῦσης	ᾠρας
Dat.	τῇ ὠραίᾳ	θαλάσσει	τῇ παρελθοῦσει	ᾠρα
Obj.	τὴν ὠραίαν	θάλασσαν	τὴν παρελθοῦσαν	ᾠρα
Voc.	(ὠραία	θάλασσα)	(παρελθοῦσα	ᾠρα

- \* feminine form of τό παρελθόν, ὁ παρελθών (past, last, preceding)

## Plural

Nom.	αἱ ὠραῖαι	θάλασσαί	αἱ παρελθοῦσαι	ὠραὶ
Poss.	τῶν ὠραίων	θαλασσῶν	τῶν παρελθουσῶν	ὠρῶν
Dat.	ταῖς ὠραίαις	θαλάσσαις	ταῖς παρελθούσαις	ὠραῖς
Obj.	τάς ὠραίας	θαλάσσας	τάς παρελθούσας	ὠρας
Voc.	(ὠραῖαι	θάλασσαί)	(παρελθοῦσαι	ὠραὶ)

\* \* \* \* \*

NOTE: The feminine nouns ἡ νῆσος (island), ἡ υπαίθρος (rural area), and ἡ ψῆφος (vote, ballot) are declined exactly like the corresponding masculine nouns as explained in #124a. Gender is indicated by the feminine article. The KATHAREVOUSA variant of the feminine article is used when declining these nouns in the learned version of Modern Greek.

12. The preposition ΓΙΑ (for, in order to) of the DEMOTIC is ΔΙΑ in KATHAREVOUSA. It agrees with the objective case in the sense of for, in order to, about as its DEMOTIC counterpart does. It also agrees with the possessive case in KATHAREVOUSA meaning by, by means of, through.

LESSON 65

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 13 (a) The Conjugation of Active Verbs. Verbs endings are generally different in KATHAREVOYSA than they are in the DEMOTIC. This is especially true in the continuous past (imperfect) of both active and passive verbs. The conjugation of typical active verb ΛΥΩ (to solve, to untie) is as follows:

Continuous Tenses

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>
1. λύ-ω	ἔ-λυ-ον
2. λύ-εις	ἔ-λυ-ες
3. λύ-ει	ἔ-λυ-ε
1. λύ-ομεν	ἔ-λύ-ομεν
2. λύ-ετε	ἔ-λύ-ετε
3. λύ-ουν (ουσιν)	ἔ-λυ-ον
<u>Cont. Future &amp; Cont. Inf./Subj.</u>	<u>Cont. Imperative</u>
1. θά(νά) λύ-ω	λυ-ε λύ-ετε
2. θά(νά) λύ-ης	
3. θά(νά) λύ-ῆ	
1. θά(νά) λύ-ομεν	
2. θά(νά) λύ-ετε (ητε)	
3. θά(νά) λύ-ουν (ωσιν)	

Simple Tenses

<u>S. Past</u>	<u>S. Future &amp; S. Infinitive/Subj.</u>	<u>Present Perf.</u>
1. ἔ-λυ-σα	θά(νά) λύ-σω	ἔχω λύσει
2. ἔ-λυ-σεσ	θά(νά) λύ-σης	
3. ἔ-λυ-σε	θά(νά) λύ-ση	<u>Past Perfect</u>
1. ἔ-λύ-σαμεν	θά(νά) λύ-σώμεν	εἶχον λύσει
2. ἔ-λύ-σατε	θά(νά) λύ-σητε	
3. ἔ-λυ-σαν	θά(νά) λύ-σουν (σωσιν)	<u>S. Imperative</u> λύσον - λύσατε

- (b) Derivatives of ΛΥΩ such as ΑΝΑΛΥΩ (to analyze), ΑΠΟΛΥΩ (to dismiss, to discharge), ΔΙΑΛΥΩ (to dissolve), ΠΑΡΑΛΥΩ (to paralyze), etc. are more frequently used than the basic verb ΛΥΩ. In the two past tenses they take the augment in all persons, whether necessary for the accent to move up or not. As usual, the augment is placed before the basic verb and not before the prefix. The verb ΑΠΟΛΥΩ is conjugated as follows:

Continuous Tenses

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Cont. Fut.&amp;Cont. Inf./Subj.</u>
1. ἀπολύω	ἀπέλυον	θά(νά) ἀπολύω
2. ἀπολύεις	ἀπέλυες	θά(νά) ἀπολύης
3. ἀπολύει	ἀπέλυε	θά(νά) ἀπολύη
1. ἀπολύομεν	ἀπελύομεν	θά(νά) ἀπολύομεν
2. ἀπολύετε	ἀπελύετε	θά(νά) ἀπολύητε
3. ἀπολύουν - (ουσιν)	ἀπέλυον	θά(νά) ἀπολύουν - (ωσιν)

Cont. Imperative

ἀπόλυε - ἀπολύετε

Simple Tenses

<u>S. Past</u>	<u>S. Future &amp; S. Infinitive/Subj.</u>	<u>Present Perf.</u>
1. ἀπέλυσα	θά(νά) ἀπολύσω	ἔχω - ἔχεις απολύσει
2. ἀπέλυσε	θά(νά) ἀπολύσει	
3. ἀπέλυσε	θά(νά) ἀπολύσει	
		<u>Past Perfect</u>
1. ἀπελύσαμεν	θά(νά) ἀπολύσωμεν	ἔχον - εἶχες ἀπολύσει
2. ἀπελύσατε	θά(νά) ἀπολύσητε	
3. ἀπέλυσαν	θά(νά) ἀπολύσονται (σωσιν)	

Simple Imperative

ἀπόλυσον - ἀπολύσατε

- (c) The conjugation of ΛΥΩ can serve as a model for the conjugation of all regular active verbs such as ΚΡΟΥΩ (to strike), ΑΠΟΚΡΟΥΩ (to repulse) whose stem ends in a vowel (including those ending in vowel combinations). Verbs in -ΙΖΩ (ξυρίζω) and in -ΩΝΩ (πληρώνω) change their stem endings in KATHAREVOUSA exactly the same way as they do in the DEMOTIC. In general, this is true of nearly all stem ending changes. (Exceptions to the rule will be taken up as they come). Examples:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Simple Past</u>	<u>Simple Future</u>
κρούω	ἔκρουσα	θά κρούσω
ἀποκρούω	ἄπεκρουσα	θά ἀποκρούσω
θεραπεύω	ἔθεραπευσα	θά θεραπεύσω
χορεύω	ἐχόρευσα	θά χορεύσω
δανείζω	ἔδάνεισα	θά δανείσω
πληρώνω	ἐπλήρωσα	θά πληρώσω
διδάσκω	ἔδίδαξα	θά διδάξω
τρέχω	ἔτρεξα	θά τρέξω
παίζω	ἔπαιξα	θά παίξω
γράφω	ἔγραψα	θά γράψω

Note: The stem endings -AY and -EY never change into -AΨ and -EΨ in the simple tenses in KATHAREVOUSA. They always add the letter -Σ to the back stem to form the stem of the simple tenses.

- 14 (a) The preposition ΥΠΟ (by) corresponds to the preposition ΑΠΟ of the DEMOTIC in referring to the agent of a passive verb. In that case the preposition ΥΠΟ agrees with a noun or pronoun in the possessive case. Examples:

<u>KATHAREVOUSA</u>	<u>DEMOTIC</u>
1. Ἡ Βουλή διελύθη <u>ὑπό τοῦ πρωθυπουργοῦ.</u>	1. Ἡ Βουλή <u>διαλύθηκε</u> <u>ἀπ' τόν πρωθυπουργό.</u>
2. Οἱ λογαριασμοί θά πληρωθοῦν <u>ὑπό τοῦ</u> <u>ταμίου.</u>	2. Οἱ λογαριασμοί θά πληρωθοῦν <u>ἀπ' τόν</u> <u>ταμία.</u>

- (b) The preposition ΥΠΟ, agreeing with the objective case, means under. In the DEMOTIC the compound preposition ΚΑΤΩ ΑΠΟ is used to denote the same thing. Examples:

1. Τό ὑποβρύχιον πλέει <u>ὑπό τήν</u> <u>θάλασσαν.</u>	1. Τό ὑποβρύχιο πλέει <u>κάτω ἀπό τή θάλασσα.</u>
2. Ὑπάρχει πολύ πετρέλαιον <u>ὑπό τήν γῆν</u> τῆς Καλιφορνίας.	2. Ὑπάρχει πολύ πετρέ- λαιο <u>κάτω ἀπό τή γῆ</u> <u>τῆς Καλιφορνίας.</u>

LESSON 66

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 15 (a) The prepositions EN and SYN. The ancient preposition EN (in, inside) is strictly a KATHAREVOYSA preposition. It is not used in the DEMOTIC. The preposition SYN (with, together with) is another ancient preposition but it is still in current use in mathematics to denote the sign plus (+). Both these prepositions agree with the dative case except when SYN is used as the sign plus (+).
- (b) Prepositions EN and SYN are very often attached to Greek words as prefixes.

- 16 (a) Changes observed in the various tenses of verbs having prefixes EK, EN or SYN. Since it is axiomatic that in the past tenses the augment is placed before the basic verb and not before the prefix, some very interesting changes occur in verbs preceded by prefixes. Thus, verbs having the preposition EK as a prefix change their prefix into EE in the two past tenses because this preposition always becomes EE when followed by a vowel. Examples:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Simple Past</u>
ἐκ + διῶκω	ἐξ + ἐδίωκον	ἔξ + ἐδίωξα
ἐκ + λέγω	ἐξ + ἔλεγον	ἔξ + ἔλεξα
ἐκ + φράζω	ἐξ + ἔφραζον	ἔξ + ἔφρασα

- (b) Preposition ἐν and σύν, both ending in ν, suffer many changes due to their proximity to various consonants. In general, the letter ν becomes μ when preceding a labial consonant (κ, β, φ, μ, ψ). It becomes γ when preceding a velar consonant κ, γ, χ. It becomes λ

when preceding a λ. The preposition συν in addition, changes the ν into ρ when preceding a ρ and changes it into σ when preceding letter σ. The following table should make this clear:

	before κ, γ, χ it be- comes	before π, β, φ, μ, ψ it becomes	before λ it becomes	before ζ	before ρ & σ
έν	έγ	έμ	έλ	no change	no change
συν	συγ	συμ	συλ	it dis- appears	συρ, συσ

1

έν+γράφω - έγγράφω  
έν+κρίνω - εγχρίνω  
έν+χειρίζω - εγχειρίζω

συν+γράφω - συγγράφω  
συν+κρίνω - συγκρίνω  
συν+χαίρω - συγχαίρω

3

έν+λείπω - έλλείπω  
συν+λέγω - συλλέγω

2

έν+βάλλω - έμβάλλω  
έν+μένω - ξμμένω  
έν+πίπτω - εμπίπτω

συν+φέρει - συμφέρει  
συν+μαχῶ - συμμαχῶ  
συν+ψηφίζω - συμψηφίζω

4

συν+ζητῶ - συζητῶ

5

συν+ρέω - συρρέω  
συν+σωρεύω - συσσωρεύω

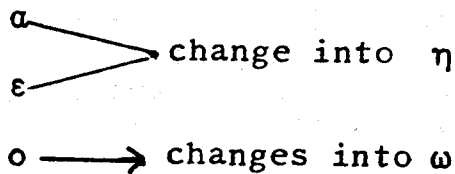
NOTE: The imperfect tense of contracted verbs is conjugated in an entirely different way in KATHAREVOYSA than it is in the DEMOTIC. Consequently, all contracted verbs appearing in these lessons will be conjugated in the Simple Past tense only until such time as the conjugation pattern of the imperfect tense of contracted verbs is given.

- (c) Becoming familiar with the changes in the shape and sound of verbs because of the phonetic changes (assimilation) the proximity of certain consonants cause upon one another is most important because verbs are listed in the dictionary in the present tense and it will be impossible to look them up and find their meaning if encountered in the past tenses. Examples:

<u>Verbs appearing like this in the newspapers</u>	_____	<u>should be found under:</u>
ἔξέφρασα		ἔκφράζω
ἐνέβαλλα		ἐμβάλλω
ἀνέθεσα		ἀναθέτω
υπέβαλα		υποβάλλω
συνέκρινα		συγκρίνω
συνέχαιρα		συγχαίρω
συνεπάθησα		συμπαθῶ
συνεφώνησα		συμφωνῶ
συνεμάχησα		συμμαχῶ
συνέλαβα		συλλαμβάνω
προσεκάλεσα		προσκαλῶ
διέφερα		διαφέρω

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GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

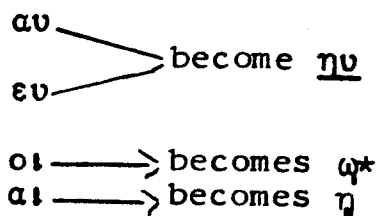
- 17 (a) Augments taken by verbs starting with a vowel.  
As it has already been explained, all verbs in Katharevousa take an augment in the two past tenses. When a verb starts with a consonant, the augment is ε. When a verb starts with a vowel, however, the initial vowel itself changes (and no extra syllable is added). Vowel changes follow the following rules:



Examples:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>S. Past</u>
ἀρχίζω	ἤρχιζον	ἤρχισα
ἐλπίζω	ἤλπιζον	ἤλπισα
ὀπλίζω	ὠπλιζον	ὠπλισα

- (b) Vowel combinations αυ, ευ, and οι, αι, change as follows:



Examples:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>S. Past</u>
ἀξάνω	ἤξανον	ἤξησα
ἐγκολύνω	ἤγκολυνον	ἤγκολυνα
αἰχμαλωτίζω	ἤχμαλωτιζον	ἤχμαλώτισα

- \* οἰκοδομῶ - ὠκοδόμησα (Not many verbs start with this combination.)

- (c) Vowels ι, η, υ, ω and vowel combination ει do not change. Examples:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Simple Past</u>
ἰδρῦω	ἰδρουν	ἰδρυσα
ἠσυχάζω	ἠσυχάζον	ἠσυχασα
ὕβριζω	ὕβριζον	ὕβρισα
ὠριμάζω	ὠριμάζον	ὠριμασα
εἰρηνεύω	εἰρηνευον	εἰρηνευσα

- (d) It is very important to learn these changes because very frequently, in trying to look up a verb in the dictionary, it would be impossible to find it if the form of its present tense couldn't be figured out properly. Examples:

ὠρίζον	will be found under	ὀρίζω
ἠλέγχον	will be found under	ελέγχω
ἠευχαρίστησα	will be found under	εὐχαριστῶ

- (e) When a verb in the past tense is found starting with an η it is advisable to be looked first under η. If not successful, look it up under α or under ε for the reasons explained in 17a.

LESSON 68

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 18 (a) Correct position of the augment in verbs starting with a vowel when preceded by a prefix.  
 The basic rule of placing the augment of verbs before the basic verb and not before the prefix applies also when a verb starts with a vowel. The vowel change occurs before the basic verb as the following examples will indicate.

ἔξ + ὀρμῶ = ἔξορμῶ  
 ἐξ + ὠρμησα = ἐξώρμησα

ἀπό + ἔρχομαι = ἀπέρχομαι  
 ἀπό + ἦλθα = ἀπήλθα

παρά + ἀκολουθῶ = παρακολουθῶ  
 παρά + ἠκολούθησα = παρηκολούθησα

διά + εὐκολύνω = διευκολύνω  
 διά + ἠυκόλυνα = διηυκόλυνα

- (b) When a prefix ends in a vowel, and the following word starts with one, the initial vowel of the basic word usually knocks off the final vowel of the prefix. The prepositions ΠΕΡΙ (about, around) and ΠΡΟ (before, in front of) are the only exception to the rule. Examples:

περί + ἔχω = περιέχω  
 περί + εἶχον = περιεἶχον

πρό + ὑπηρετῶ = προὔπηρετῶ  
 προ + ὑπρέτησα = προὔπρέτησα

- (c) Phonetic changes resulting from prefixes preceding formerly aspirated words. All words starting with a vowel marked by a rough (◌) breathing sign used to be aspirated in Ancient Greek. This fact produces some interesting

phenomena when prefixes ending in  $\tau$  or  $\pi$  (after the vowel has been knocked off) are attached to the basic word. The following table should make this clear.

Prefix ending in $\pi$ after vowel has been knocked off	Changes $\pi$ into $\phi$	When following word starts with a vowel marked by a rough ( $\cdot$ ) breathing sign.	Examples
$\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o} \longrightarrow \acute{\alpha}\pi$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota} \longrightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\pi$ $\upsilon\pi\acute{o} \longrightarrow \upsilon\pi$	$\acute{\alpha}\phi$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi$ $\upsilon\phi$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\acute{\omega}$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\acute{o}\zeta\omega$ $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\phi\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\omega}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\rho\mu\acute{o}\zeta\omega$ $\upsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$
Prefix ending in $\tau$ after vowel has been knocked off	Changes $\tau$ into $\theta$	When following word starts with a vowel marked by a rough ( $\cdot$ ) breathing sign.	Examples
$\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\iota} \longrightarrow \acute{\alpha}\nu\tau$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha} \longrightarrow \kappa\alpha\tau$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha} \longrightarrow \mu\epsilon\tau$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta$ $\kappa\alpha\theta$ $\mu\epsilon\theta$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\acute{\omega}$ $\acute{o}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\omega}$ $\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{o}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma, \eta$

- (d) It will be easy to understand how these phonetic changes came about if one realizes that a rough breathing sign ( $\cdot$ ) indicated the same sound as an aspirated /h/ (history, hymn) does. Obviously, the proximity of  $p + h$  creates a  $ph$  sound which is pronounced /f/ while the proximity of  $t + h$  creates a  $th$  sound which is pronounced /θ/ both in English and in Greek today.

- 19 (a) The prepositions ΑΠΟ and ΕΠΙ. The preposition ΑΠΟ means from, in the DEMOTIC. It means since or for in KATHAREVOYSA and requires a possessive case agreement. Examples:

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
1. Μετροῦμεν τὴν χρονολογίαν <u>ἀπὸ τῆς γεννή-</u> <u>σεως τοῦ Χριστοῦ.</u>	1. We are counting the date <u>since</u> the birth of Christ.
2. Γνωρίζω τὸν κύριον Α <u>ἀπὸ</u> <u>πολλῶν ἐτῶν.</u>	2. I've known Mr. A <u>for</u> many years.

- (b) The preposition ΕΠΙ, meaning on, agrees with the possessive case. (In the DEMOTIC the preposition ΣΕ, or the phrase ΕΠΙΑΝΩ ΣΕ are used in that sense). The preposition ΕΠΙ meaning by (x), the multiplication sign, agrees with the objective case. In this respect it is in common usage in both KATHAREVOYSA and in the DEMOTIC. The same preposition, also agreeing with the objective case, means for. Examples:

1. Τὸ πλοῖον πλέει <u>ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.</u>	1. The boat is floating <u>on</u> the sea.
2. Διὰ γὰ εὗρωμεν τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἐνός τετραπλεύ- ρου πολλαπλασιά- ζομεν <u>τὸ μήκος</u> <u>ἐπὶ τὸ πλάτος.</u>	2. To find the area (sur- face) of a rectangle we multiply the length <u>by</u> the width.
3. Ὁ φίλος μου εἶναι εἰς τὸ γασοκομεῖον <u>ἐπὶ πολὺν και-</u> <u>ρὸν.</u>	3. My friend has been in the hospital <u>for</u> a long time.

20 (a) The prepositions ANTI, KATA and META. The preposition ANTI, agreeing with the possessive case, means instead of, in the place of. Examples:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Ὁ ὑποδιοικητής<br>ὑπέγραψε τήν<br>ἐπιστολήν <u>ἀντί</u><br>τοῦ διοικητοῦ. | 1. The executive signed<br>the letter <u>in the place</u><br>of the commandant. |
|--|---|

(b) The preposition KATA, agreeing with the possessive case, means against, as it does in the DEMOTIC. Agreeing with the objective case, it means according to, during. Examples:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Κατά τήν Γραφήν</u> , πρέπει νά<br>ἀγαπῶμεν τοὺς<br>ἐχθρούς μας. | 1. <u>According to the Scrip-<br/>tures</u> , we should love<br>our enemies. |
| 2. Ἦμην μικρός<br><u>κατά τόν πό-</u><br><u>λεμον.</u>                 | 2. I was small <u>during</u> the<br>war.                                     |

(c) The preposition META, agreeing with the objective case, means after as it does in the DEMOTIC. Agreeing with the possessive case, it means with, together with. Examples:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Ἐσπούδασα εἰς<br>τήν Εὐρώπην <u>με-</u><br><u>τά τόν πόλεμον.</u>   | 1. I studied in Europe<br><u>after</u> the war.  |
| 2. Ἐπεσκέφθη τήν<br>πόλιν μας ὁ<br>πρωθυπουργός<br><u>μετά τοῦ βου-</u><br><u>λευτοῦ</u> τῆς περι-<br>φερείας μας. | 2. There visited our city<br>the prime minister <u>with</u><br>the congressman of our<br>district. |

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- 21 (a) The conjugation of standard passive verbs.  
The passive voice in KATHAREVOUSA presents more deviations from the DEMOTIC than the active voice does. Both past tenses take an augment (the letter ε or a vowel change, exactly the way the active voice does) and undergo the same kind of changes when preceded by prefixes. The conjugation of standard verb ΛΥΟΜΑΙ (to be solved, to be untied) is given below.

Continuous Tenses

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Cont. Future &amp; Cont. Inf./Subj.</u>
1. λύομαι	ἔλυόμην	θά(νά) λύωμαι
2. λύεσαι	ἐλύεσο	θά(νά) λύησαι
3. λύεται	ἐλύετο	θά(νά) λύηται
1. λυόμεθα	ἐλυόμεθα	θά(νά) λυώμεθα
2. λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε	θά(νά) λύησθε
3. λύονται	ἐλύοντο	θά(νά) λύωνται

Continuous Imperative

λύου λύεσθε

Participle

(to be given at a later date)

Simple Tenses

<u>Simple Past</u>	<u>Simple Fut. &amp; S. Inf./Subj.</u>
1. ἐλύθην	θά(νά) λυθῶ
2. ἐλύθης	θά(νά) λυθῆς
3. ἐλύθη	θά(νά) λυθῆ
1. ἐλύθημεν	θά(νά) λυθῶμεν
2. ἐλύθητε	θά(νά) λυθῆτε
3. ἐλύθησαν	θά(νά) λυθούσιν (λυθούσιν)

Present & Past Perf.Simple Imperative

ἔχω - εἶχον λυθῆ

λύσου - λυθῆτε

Participles

(to be given at a later date)

- (b) The principal parts of verb ΑΠΟΛΥΟΜΑΙ (to be dismissed (to be discharged, to be fired) are as follows:

ἀπολύομαι, ἀπελυόμην, ἀπελύθην, θά(νά) ἀπολυθῶ  
 ἔχω - εἶχον ἀπολυθῆ, ἀπολύου - ἀπολύεσθε, ἀπο-  
 λύσου - ἀπολυθῆτε

- (c) The verbs ΑΝΑΛΥΩ - ΑΝΑΛΥΟΜΑΙ (to analyze, to be analyzed), ΔΙΑΛΥΩ - ΔΙΑΛΥΟΜΑΙ (to dissolve, to be dissolved), ΕΠΙΛΥΩ - ΕΠΙΛΥΟΜΑΙ (to solve, to be solved), ΚΑΤΑΛΥΩ - ΚΑΤΑΛΥΟΜΑΙ (to abolish, to cause the dissolution of), and ΠΑΡΑΛΥΩ - ΠΑΡΑΛΥΟΜΑΙ (to paralyze, to be paralyzed), are conjugated like the verb ΑΠΟΛΥΩ - ΑΠΟΛΥΟΜΑΙ.

- 22 (a) Unless otherwise stated, stem changes of most regular verbs tend to be the same in KATHAREVOYSA as they are in the DEMOTIC. Examples:

πληρώνω - πληρώνομαι -- ἐπλήρωσα - ἐπληρώθην  
 ὀνομάζω - ὀνομάζομαι -- ὠνόμασα - ὠνόμασθην  
 ἀκούω - ἀκούομαι -- ἤκουσα - ἤκούσθην  
 διδάσκω - διδάσκομαι -- ἐδίδαξα - ἐδίδαχθην  
 ἀνακαλύπτω - ἀνακαλύπτομαι -- ἀνεκάλυψα -  
 ἀνεκαλύφθην  
 συμβουλεύω - συμβουλεύομαι -- συνεβούλευσα -  
 συνεβουλεύθην  
 διευθύνω - διευθύνομαι -- διηθύθυνα - διηθύθυνθην

- (b) In KATHAREVOYSA the variant -ΣΘ, -ΧΘ, -ΦΘ, -ΕΥΘ of the stem endings of simple tenses are used instead of the corresponding variants -ΣΤ, ΧΤ, -ΦΤ, ΕΥΤ respectively, of the DEMOTIC. (See above examples).

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23

The correct place of the augment for verbs preceded by two or more prefixes. The augment is always placed before the basic verb, irrespective of whether it is preceded by one, two, or more prefixes. Examples:

βάλλω	ἔβαλλον	ἔβαλα
παραβάλλω	παρέβαλλον	παρέβαλα
ἀντιπαραβάλλω	ἀντιπαρέβαλλον	ἀντιπαρέβαλα
ὀπλίζω	ἔοπλιζον	ἔοπλισα
ἐξοπλίζω	ἐξέοπλιζον	ἐξέοπλισα
ἐπανεξοπλίζω	ἐπανεξέοπλιζον	ἐπανεξέοπλισα
ἀσφαλίζω	ἠσφάλιζον	ἠσφάλισα
ἐξασφαλίζω	ἐξἠσφάλιζον	ἐξἠσφάλισα
προεξασφαλίζω	προεξἠσφάλιζον	προεξἠσφάλισα
λείπω	ἔλειπον	ἔλειψα
καταλείπω	κατέλειπον	κατέλειψα
ἐγκαταλείπω	ἐγκατέλειπον	ἐγκατέλειψα

24 (a) Adjectives in -ος, -η, -ον and in -ος, -α, -ον. Adjectives ending in -ος form their feminine in -η if the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant other than ρ. They form their feminine in -α if the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel or in a ρ. Examples:

καλός	καλή	καλόν
ἀγαπητός	ἀγαπητή	ἀγαπητόν
γέος	γέα	γέον
ωραῖος	ωραία	ωραῖον
μικρός	μικρά	μικρόν
καθαρός	καθαρά	καθαρόν

- (b) Adjectives stressed on the third from the last syllable always shift their accent one syllable down in the feminine. The neuter normally has the stress on the same syllable as the masculine. Examples:

πλούσιος	πλουσία	πλούσιον
ρέβαιος	βεβαία	ρέβαιον
δεύτερος	δευτέρα	δέυτερον
ἑβδομος	ἑβδόμη	ἑβδομον
τέταρτος	τετάρτη	τέταρτον
ἑτοιμος	ἑτοίμη	ἑτοιμον

- 25 (a) The comparative and superlative degree of adjectives ending in -ος, -η, -ον and in -ος, -α, -ον. The comparative degree of these adjectives is formed by adding the endings -ότερος, -οτέρα, -ότερον or -ώτερος, -ωτέρα, -ώτερον to the stem of the adjective. As in the DEMOTIC, the ending -ότερος becomes -ώτερος when the stem of the adjective ends in a "short" vowel. Examples:

νέος	- νεώτερος	ῥαῖος	- ῥραιότερος
νέα	- νεωτέρα	ῥαία	- ῥραιοτέρα
νέον	- νεώτερον	ῥαῖον	- ῥραιότερον

- (b) The superlative degree of adjectives belonging to the above class is formed in KATHAREVOUSA by the addition of the endings -ότατος, -οτάτη, -ότατον or -ώτατος, -ωτάτη, -ώτατον, in accordance with the principles stated above. Examples:

νέος	- νεώτατος	ῥαῖος	- ῥραιότατος
νέα	- νεωτάτη	ῥαία	- ῥραιοτάτη
νέον	- νεώτατον	ῥαῖον	- ῥραιότατον

- (c) In KATHAREVOYSA, as in the DEMOTIC, the comparative degree of the adjective is used when we compare two items. Unlike the DEMOTIC, the preposition ΑΠΟ (corresponding to the English "than") is not used in KATHAREVOYSA. Instead, the noun used as the basis of the comparison takes the possessive case. Examples:

<u>Demotic</u>	<u>Katharevousa</u>
1. Ὁ Παῦλος εἶναι νεώτερος ἀπ' τόν Πέτρο.	1. Ὁ Παῦλος εἶναι νεώτερος τοῦ Πέτρου.
2. Ἡ Μαρία εἶναι ὡραιότερη ἀπ' τήν Ελένη.	2. Ἡ Μαρία εἶναι ὡραιότερα τῆς Ελένης.
3. Τό βιβλίό μου εἶναι καθαρότερο ἀπ' τό δικό σου.	3. Τό βιβλίον μου εἶναι καθαρότερον τοῦ ἰδικοῦ σου.

- (d) The superlative degree follows the same principle. The adjective takes the ending -ΟΤΑΤΟΣ, -ΟΤΑΤΗ, ΟΤΑΤΟΝ (or its variant -ΩΤΑΤΟΣ, etc.) and the noun or phrase standing as the basis for the comparison is put in the possessive case of the plural. Examples:

<u>Demotic</u>	<u>Katharevousa</u>
1. Ὁ Παῦλος εἶναι ὁ νεώτερος γιός τοῦ κυρίου Ζήση.	1. Ὁ Παῦλος εἶναι ὁ νεώτατος τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ κυρίου Ζήση.
2. Ἡ Μαρία εἶναι ἡ ὡραιότερη φοιτήτρια τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου.	2. Ἡ Μαρία εἶναι ἡ ὡραιότατη πασῶν τῶν φοιτητριῶν τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου.

3. Τό βιβλίο μου  
είναι τό καθα-  
ρότερο βιβλίο  
της τάξης μας.

3. Τό βιβλίον μου είναι  
τό καθαρότατον πάντων  
των βιβλίων της τά-  
ξεως μας.

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- 26 (a) Adjectives having the same endings in the masculine and in the feminine (Adjectives in -ος, -οσ, -ον). Certain adjectives ending in -ος form their feminine also in -ος. The neuter takes the regular ending -ον. All adjectives in -ος consisting of a prefix and the basic adjective belong in this class (in KATHAREVOUSA.) Feminine adjective in -ος are declined exactly like the corresponding feminine nouns in -ος. The gender is indicated by the article. Examples:

ὁ ἐπίσημος	ἡ ἐπίσημος	τό ἐπίσημον
ὁ ἔμπειρος	ἡ ἔμπειρος	τό ἔμπειρον
ὁ ἐπιχίνδυνος	ἡ ἐπιχίνδυνος	τό ἐπιχίνδυνον
ὁ μονότοτος	ἡ μονότοτος	τό μονότοτον

- (b) The following simple adjectives (not preceded by a prefix) are among those forming their feminine in -ος.

βάρβαρος	βάρβαρος	βάρβαρον	- barbaric
βόρειος	βόρειος	βόρειον	
νότιος	νότιος	νότιον	
ἤρεμος	ἤρεμος	ἤρεμον	- calm
ῥιμος	ῥιμος	ῥιμον	- ripe
ὠφέλιμος	ὠφέλιμος	ὠφέλιμον	- beneficial

- 27 (a) Adjectives in -ής, -ής, -ές. These adjectives follow a declension pattern all their own. Some have changed in the DEMOTIC taking the endings -μένος, -μένη, -μένο. Others are used the traditional way in both DEMOTIC and KATHAREVOUSA. The adjective ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ, -ΗΣ, -ΗΣ (international), whose declension pattern

will serve as our model, is an example in point.

Singular

	<u>Masculine &amp; Feminine</u>		<u>End- ings</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>End- ings</u>	
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	διεθνής	-ής	τό διεθνές	-ές
Pos.	τοῦ	τῆς	διεθνοῦς	-οῦς	τοῦ διεθνοῦς	-οῦς
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	διεθνεῖ	-εῖ	τῷ διεθνεῖ	
obj.	τόν	τήν	διεθνῆ	-ῆ	τό διεθνές	-εσ
Voc.			(διεθνές)		(διεθνές)	

Plural

Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	διεθνεῖς	-εῖς	τά διεθνῆ	-ῆ
Pos.	τῶν	τῶν	διεθνῶν	-ῶν	τῶν διεθνῶν	-ῶν
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	διεθνεῖσι	-εῖσι	τοῖς διεθνεῖσι	
Obj.	τούς	τάς	διεθνεῖς	-εῖς	τά διεθνῆ	-ῆ
Voc.			διεθνεῖς	-εῖς	διεθνῆ	

- (b) The following high-frequency adjectives are among those declined like the adjective ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ:

ἀκριβής, -ής, -ές	precise, accurate
ἀληθής, -ής, -ές	true, genuine
ασθενής, -ής, -ές	sick, patient (used as a noun)
ἀσφαλής, -ής, -ές	secure, safe, sure
ἀτυχής, -ής, -ές	unfortunate
δυστυχής, -ής, -ές	unhappy
ἐλιξιρινής, -ής, -ές	frank
ἐπιτυχής, -ής, -ές	successful
εὐτυχής, -ής, -ές	happy, blissful
συνεχής, -ής, -ές	continuous
υγιής, -ής, -ές	healthy
ψευδής, -ής, -ές	false, untrue

- (c) All adjectives in -ώδης, -ώδης, -ῶδες are declined the same way. The stress remains on the syllable -ώ throughout with the exception of the possessive case of the plural where the accent shifts

down to the last syllable. Examples:

ὁ δηλητηριώδης (poisonous) - τῶν δηλητηριωδῶν  
 ὁ δασώδης (wooded) - τῶν δασωδῶν  
 ὁ ἐλώδης (malarial) - τῶν ἐλωδῶν  
 ὁ εὐώδης (fragrant) - τῶν εὐωδῶν  
 ὁ μυστηριώδης (mysterious) - τῶν μυστηριωδῶν  
 ὁ ογκώδης (bulky, massive) - τῶν ογκωδῶν

- (d) Adjectives ending in -ΗΣ, -ΗΣ, -ΕΣ form their comparative and superlative degrees by adding the endings -ΕΣΤΕΡΟΣ, -ΕΣΤΕΡΑ, -ΕΣΤΕΡΟΝ and -ΕΣΤΑΤΟΣ, -ΕΣΤΑΤΗ, -ΕΣΤΑΤΟΝ respectively to the stem of the adjective. Examples:

ἀκριβής, ὁ	-	ἀκριβέστερος	-	ἀκριβέστατος
ἀκριβής, ἡ	-	ἀκριβεστέρα	-	ἀκριβεστάτη
ἀκριβές, τό	-	ἀκριβέστερον	-	ἀκριβέστατον
δυστυχής, ὁ	-	δυστυχέστερος	-	δυστυχέστατος
δυστυχής, ἡ	-	δυστυχεστέρα	-	δυστυχεστάτη
δυστυχές, τό	-	δυστυχέστερον	-	δυστυχέστατον
ἀσφαλής, ὁ	-	ἀσφαλέστερος	-	ἀσφαλέστατος
ἀσφαλής, ἡ	-	ἀσφαλεστέρα	-	ἀσφαλεστάτη
ἀσφαλές, τό	-	ἀσφαλέστερον	-	ἀσφαλέστατον

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- 28 (a) Adjectives in -ΩΝ, -ΩΝ, -ΩΝ. Adjectives belonging to this class also have the same endings in the masculine and in the feminine, with the article alone indicating the gender. The declension of model adjective ΕΙΔΗΜΩΝ, -ΩΝ, -ΩΝ (expert, specialist) is as follows:

Singular

	<u>Masculine &amp; Feminine</u>		<u>End-ings</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>End-ings</u>
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	εἰδήμων	-ων	τό εἰδήμον -ον
Pos.	τοῦ	τῆς	εἰδήμονος	-ονος	τοῦ εἰδήμονος -ονος
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	εἰδήμονι	-ονι	τῷ εἰδήμονι -ονι
Obj.	τόν	τήν	εἰδήμονα	-ονα	τό εἰδήμον -ον
Voc.			εἰδήμον	-ον	εἰδήμον -ον

Plural

Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	εἰδήμονες	-ονες	τά εἰδήμονα -ονα
Pos.	τῶν	τῶν	εἰδημόνων	-όνων	τῶν εἰδημόνων -όνων
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	εἰδήμοσι	-οσι	τοῖς εἰδήμοσι -οσι
Obj.	τούς	τάς	εἰδήμονας	-ονας	τά εἰδήμονα -ονα
Voc.			εἰδημονες	-ονες	εἰδημονα

- (b) The adjectives ἀγνώμων (ungrateful), ἐθνικόφρων (nationalist, loyal to the government), εὐγνώμων (grateful), εὐδαίμων (happy), ἰσχυρογνώμων (stubborn), νοήμων (intelligent), πασάφρων (insane), etc. are declined like the adjective εἰδήμων, -ων, -ον.
- (c) Many nouns are declined like the adjective ὁ εἰδήμων. Among those most commonly encountered are:

ὁ γείτων	neighbor
ὁ επιστήμων	scientist, scholar

ὁ κανών	rule, standard
ὁ κυκλών	cyclone
ὁ Μακεδών	Macedonian
ἡ χιών	snow

- (d) Some nouns in -ων are declined the same way as the above nouns with the difference that the -ω of the ending -ων does not change into -ο in the cases where an extra syllable is added. Example.

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
Nom.	ὁ	αἰών	οἱ	αἰῶνες
Poss.	τοῦ	αἰῶνος	τῶν	αἰώνων
Dat.	τῷ	αἰῶνι	τοῖς	αἰῶσι
Obj.	τόν	αἰῶνα	τούς	αἰῶνας
Voc.		αἰών		αἰῶνες

- (e) Nouns ὁ ἀγών, ὁ στρατών, ὁ χειμῶν, etc. are declined like ο αἰών.
- (f) In the DEMOTIC most nouns of this class add the ending -ΑΣ to the stem to form a regular DEMOTIC noun. It should be noted that where the -ων ending changes into -ον in other cases the DEMOTIC also has an -ον before the ending -ΑΣ. Where the -ων remains unchanged, the DEMOTIC also keeps it unchanged. Examples:

ὁ χειμῶν	τοῦ χειμῶνος	ὁ χειμῶνας
ο αἰών	τοῦ αἰῶνος	ο αἰῶνας
ὁ κανών	τοῦ κανόνος	ὁ κανόνας
ὁ ἐπιστήμων	τοῦ ἐπιστήμονος	ὁ ἐπιστήμονας
ἡ χιών	τῆς χιόνος	τό χιόνι

- (g) Adjectives in -ων, -ων, -ον take the endings -έστερος, -έστατος in the comparative and superlative degrees respectively. (See #27d). Examples:

νοήμων	νοημονέστερος	νοημονέστατος
εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμονέστερος	εὐδαιμονέστατος

LESSON 73  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

29 (a) The third declension of nouns and adjectives.  
As stated in #1a of the Grammar Analysis of KATHAREVOYSA, nouns and adjectives are classified as belonging to one of three declensions as determined by the type of ending they take in the nominative singular. Thus, nouns of the first declension end in -ΑΣ or in -ΗΣ in the nominative case singular (masculine) and in -Α or in -Η in the nominative case singular (feminine.) First declension nouns do not occur in the neuter. (See also #3a, 5a, 7a, 7b). Nouns of the second declension end in -ΟΣ in the nominative singular (both masculine and feminine) and in -ΟΝ in the nominative singular of the neuter. (See #1a, 2a.)

(b) All nouns and adjectives not fitting the above pattern belong to the third declension. Consequently nouns ending in KATHAREVOYSA in -ν, -ρ, -ς, -ξ, -ψ or in -α, -ι, -υ, or -ω (not fitting the ending types mentioned in #29a) belong in the third declension. The main characteristic of this so-called "third" declension is that in the possessive, dative and objective cases of the singular (and in all the cases of the plural) nouns and adjectives of this group have one more syllable than they do in the nominative and vocative cases of the singular. Examples:

ὁ Ἕλλη <sup>ν</sup>	ἡ δεσποινί <sup>ς</sup>
τοῦ Ἕλλη <sup>νος</sup>	τῆς δεσποινίδ <sup>ος</sup>
ὁ διερμηνεύ <sup>ς</sup>	ἡ σκωληκοειδί <sup>τις</sup>
τοῦ διερμηνέ <sup>ως</sup>	τῆς σκωληκοειδί <sup>τιδος</sup>

ήτο ότι ο ασθενής είχε προσβληθεί από όξεϊαν σκληροκοειδίτιδα. Απεφάσισαν να έγχειρίσουν τον ναύτην μόλις η κατάσταση του τό επέτρεπεν. Εύτυχως η έγχείρησις αύτή θεωρεϊται πολύ άπλη σήμερα. "Άλλοτε όμως δέν ήτο. Πολλοί απέθανον εκ περιτονίτιδος διότι δέν έκαμαν οι ίατροί έγκαίρως τήν έγχείρησιν τής σκληροκοειδίτιδος.

Λεξιλόγιον Κειμένου

αίφνιδίως	suddenly
άκτή, ή	coast
άσθένεια, ή	disease, sickness
άτυχής, -ής, -ές	unfortunate
διάγνωσις, ή	diagnosis
θέτω - έθεσα - θα θέσω	to put, to place, to apply
νοσηλεύω - ένοσήλευσα - θα νοσηλεύσω	to treat a patient, to nurse (a patient)
πλέω - έπλευσα - θα πλεύσω	to float / to sail
προσβάλλω -ομαι	to attack, to insult / to have an attack, to be insulted
σύμπτωμα, τό	symptom
συνιστώ - συνέστησα - θα συστήσω	to recommend / to introduce
χειροτερεύω	to worsen

- (c) Most third declension nouns have become regularized in the DEMOTIC, i.e. they have changed their nominative case of the singular to fit their objective case, following the sound analogy of corresponding nouns of the first declension. Examples:

<u>Objective Case</u>	<u>Modern Nominative</u>	<u>Old Nominative</u>
τὴν ἔφημερίδα	ἡ ἔφημερίδα	ἡ ἔφημερίς
τὴν Ἑλληνίδα	ἡ Ἑλληνίδα	ἡ Ἑλληνίς
τῆ(ν) λέξι(ν)	ἡ λέξη	ἡ λέξις
τῆ(ν) θέσι(ν)	ἡ θέση	ἡ θέσις
τό(ν) δεκανέα	ὁ δεκανέας	ὁ δεκανεύς
τό(ν) Ἕλληνα	ὁ Ἕλληνας	ὁ Ἕλλην
τόν πατέρα	ὁ πατέρας	ὁ πατήρ
τόν κινητήρα	ὁ κινητήρας	ὁ κινητήρ

- (d) The alternate declension patterns of feminine nouns in -ΙΣ, -ΙΑΟΣ (modern pattern -ΙΑΑ, -ΙΑΑΣ) and in -ΙΣ, -ΕΩΣ (modern pattern -Η, -ΗΣ, plural -ΕΙΣ, -ΕΩΝ) have already been discussed in detail. (See #169c of the DEMOTIC). For the sake of refreshing the student's memory, the declension pattern of some basic nouns of these classes is given below.

Feminine Nouns in -ΙΣ (-Η) - Plural in -ΕΙΣ

Singular

	<u>Old Form</u>	<u>Modern Form</u>
Nom.	ἡ ἐγχείρησις	ἡ ἐγχείρηση
Poss.	τῆς ἐγχειρήσεως	τῆς ἐγχείρησης
Dat.	τῇ ἐγχειρήσει*	-----
Obj.	τὴν ἐγχείρησιν	τὴν ἐγχείρηση
Voc.	ἐγχείρησις	ἐγχείρηση

\* The dative case is not a part of the declension pattern of Modern Greek.

PluralCommon to both Forms

Nom.	αἱ (οἱ)	ἐγχειρήσεις
Poss.	τῶν	ἐγχειρήσεων
Dat.	ταῖς	ἐγχειρήσεσι
Obj.	τάς (τίς)	ἐγχειρήσεις
Voc.		ἐγχειρήσεις

NOTE: The masculine noun ὁ πρύτανις (university rector) is declined like the old form of ἡ ἐγχείρησις with the article alone indicating the difference. In the vocative singular the noun ὁ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΙΣ becomes ΠΡΥΤΑΝΙ.

Feminine Nouns in -ΙΣ (-ΙΑ) - Plural in -ΙΑΕΣSingular

	<u>Old Form</u>	<u>Modern Form</u>
Nom.	ἡ δεσποινίς	δεσποινίδα
Poss.	τῆς δεσποινίδος	δεσποινίδας
Dat.	τῇ δεσποινίδι*	-----
Obj.	τὴν δεσποινίδα	δεσποινίδα
Voc.	δεσποινίς	δεσποινίδα

PluralCommon to both Forms

Nom.	αἱ (οἱ)	δεσποινίδες
Poss.	τῶν	δεσποινίδων
Dat.	ταῖς	δεσποινίσι*
Obj.	τάς (τίς)	δεσποινίδας
Voc.		δεσποινίδες

\* The dative case is not a part of the declension pattern of Modern Greek.

- (e) The alternate declension pattern of masculine nouns in -EYΣ -EΩΣ (modern pattern -EAΣ), plural -EΙΣ is given below.

Masculine Nouns in -EYΣ (-EAΣ) - Plural in -EΙΣ

Singular

	<u>Old Form</u>	<u>Modern Form</u>
Nom.	ὁ δεκανεύς	δεκανέας
Poss.	τοῦ δεκανέως	δεκανέα
Dat.	τῷ δεκανεῖ	-----
Obj.	τόν δεκανέα	δεκανέα
Voc.	δεκανεῦ	δεκανέα

Plural

Common to both Forms

Nom.	οἱ δεκανεῖς
Poss.	τῶν δεκανέων
Dat.	τοῖς δεκανεῦσι
Obj.	τούς δεκανεῖς
Voc.	δεκανεῖς

- 30 (a) Three declension pattern of three typical third declension masculine nouns will be given below. The first one ὁ ἥρωξ (hero) has a vowel stem ending. The other two ὁ Ἕλλην (Greek) and ὁ κινητήρ (motor) have a -ν and a -ρ stem ending respectively. Note the endings of those nouns.

Singular

		<u>Endings</u>			<u>End-ings</u>
Nom.	ὁ ἥρωξ	-ς	ὁ Ἕλλην	κινητήρ	-
Poss.	τοῦ ἥρωος	-ος	τοῦ Ἕλληνος	κινητήρος	-ος
Dat.	τῷ ἥρωι	-ι	τῷ Ἕλληνι	κινητήρι	-ι
Obj.	τόν ἥρωα	-α	τόν Ἕλληνα	κινητήρα	-α
Voc.	ἥρωξ	-ς	Ἕλλην	κινητήρ	-

Plural

Nom.	οἱ ἥρωες	-ες	οἱ Ἕλληνες	κινητῆρες	-ες
Poss.	τῶν ἡρώων	-ων	τῶν Ἑλλήνων	κινητῆρων	-ων
Dat.	τοῖς ἡρωσι	-σι	τοῖς Ἕλλησι	κινητῆρσι	-σι
Obj.	τούς ἡρώας	-ας	τούς Ἕλληνας	κινητῆρας	-ας
Voc.	ἥρωες	-ες	Ἕλληνες	κινητῆρες	-ες

- (b) The nouns ὁ σωλήν (pie, hose), and ὁ πυρήν (nucleus) are declined like ὁ Ἕλλην. The noun ὁ χαρακτήρ (character) is declined like ὁ κινητήρ.

- 31 Feminine nouns in -ΙΤΙΣ, -ΙΤΙΑΟΣ. A fairly large number of feminine nouns end in -ΙΤΙΣ. Most of these happen to be the names of diseases such as μυοκαρδίτις, περιτονίτις (peritonitis), πλευριτίς (pleurisy), σκωληκοειδίτις (appendicitis), etc. The nouns ἡ δυναμίτις (dynamite) and ἡ πυριτίς belong to this class.

Singular

Nom.	ἡ πυριτίς	ἡ σκωληκοειδίτις	-ίτις
Poss.	τῆς πυρίτιδος	τῆς σκωληκοειδίτιδος	-ίτιδος
Dat.	τῇ πυρίτιδι	τῇ σκωληκοειδίτιδι	-ίτιδι
Obj.	τήν πυρίτιδα	τήν σκωληκοειδίτιδα	-ίτιδα
Voc.	πυριτίς	σκωληκοειδίτις	-ίτις

Plural

Nom.	αἱ πυρίτιδες	αἱ σκωληκοειδίτιδες	-ίτιδες
Poss.	τῶν πυριτίδων	τῶν σκωληκοειδίτιδων	-ίτιδων
Dat.	ταῖς πυρίτισι	ταῖς σκωληκοειδίτισι	-ίτισι
Obj.	τάς πυρίτιδας	τάς σκωληκοειδίτιδας	-ίτιδας
Voc.	πυρίτιδες	σκωληκοειδίτιδες	-ίτιδες

LESSON 74

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 32 (a) Adjectives in -ΥΣ, -ΕΙΑ, -Υ. Adjectives ending in -ΥΣ, -ΙΑ, -Υ in the DEMOTIC (βαρύς, βαριά, βαρύ) end in -ΥΣ, -ΕΙΑ, -Υ in KATHAREVOUSA. Adjectives of this class are declined according to the third declension pattern in the masculine and feminine genders. They are declined according to the first declension in the feminine gender. The adjectives ΟΞΥΣ, ΟΞΕΙΑ, ΟΞΥ (sharp, keen, acute) will serve as our model.

Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Nom.	ὁ ὀξύς	τό ὀξύ	ἡ ὀξειῖα
Poss.	τοῦ ὀξέος	τοῦ ὀξέος	τῆς ὀξειῖας
Dat.	τῷ ὀξειῖ	τῷ ὀξειῖ	τῇ ὀξειῖα
Obj.	τόν ὀξύν	τό ὀξύ	τήν ὀξειῖάν
Voc.	ὀξύ	ὀξύ	ὀξειῖα

Plural

Nom.	οἱ ὀξειῖς	τά ὀξέα	αἱ ὀξειῖαι
Poss.	τῶν ὀξέων	τῶν ὀξέων	τῶν ὀξειῖῶν
Dat.	τοῖς ὀξέσι	τοῖς ὀξέσι	ταῖς ὀξειῖαις
Obj.	τούς ὀξειῖς	τά ὀξέα	τάς ὀξειῖας
Voc.	ὀξειῖς	ὀξέα	ὀξειῖαι

- (b) The adjectives βαθύς, βαρύς, βραθύς (slow), εὐθύς (straight), ευρύς (broad, wide), πλατύς, παχύς, and ταχύς (fast, rapid) are declined like ὀξύς, ὀξειῖα, ὀξύ. The neuter form τό ὀξύ is also a noun meaning "acid".
- (c) The adjectives ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ (half) and θήλυς, θήλεια, θήλυ (female) follow the same declension pattern with the appropriate

accent shifts. The masculine and neuter forms are declined as follows. The feminine follows the familiar regular first declension pattern and will, therefore, not be declined here.

	<u>Singular</u>			
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	ὁ ἡμίσις	τό ἡμίσιον	ὁ θήλις	τό θήλιον
Poss.	τοῦ ἡμίσιου	τοῦ ἡμίσιου	τοῦ θήλιου	τοῦ θήλιου
Dat.	τῷ ἡμίσι	τῷ ἡμίσι	τῷ θήλι	τῷ θήλι
Obj.	τόν ἡμίσιον	τό ἡμίσιον	τόν θήλιον	τό θήλιον
Voc.	ἡμίσι	ἡμίσι	θήλι	θήλι

	<u>Plural</u>			
Nom.	οἱ ἡμίσιες	τά ἡμίσιαι	οἱ θήλιες	τά θήλια
Poss.	τῶν ἡμισιῶν	τῶν ἡμισιῶν	τῶν θηλιῶν	τῶν θηλιῶν
Dat.	τοῖς ἡμισίαι	τοῖς ἡμισίαι	τοῖς θηλίαι	τοῖς θηλίαι
Obj.	τούς ἡμίσιες	τά ἡμίσιαι	τούς θήλιες	τά θήλια
Voc.	ἡμίσιες	ἡμίσιαι	θήλιες	θήλια

- (d) The comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives in -ΥΣ -ΕΙΑ -Υ take the endings -ΥΤΕΡΟΣ, -ΥΤΕΡΑ, -ΥΤΕΡΟΝ and -ΥΤΑΤΟΣ, -ΥΤΑΤΗ, -ΥΤΑΤΟΝ. Examples:

βαρύς	βαρύτερος	βαρύτατος
βαρεῖα	βαρυτέρα	βαρυτάτη
βαρύ	βαρύτερον	βαρύτατον

- 33 (a) The most important nouns ending in -ΥΣ are ἡ ἰσχὺς (power, strength), ὁ ἰχθύς (fish), ἡ κλιτύς (slope) and ὁ μῦς (muscle, mouse). Model nouns ἡ ἰσχὺς and ὁ μῦς are declined

according to the following pattern:

Singular

		<u>Endings</u>		<u>Endings</u>
Nom.	ἡ ἰσχύς	-ς	ὁ μῦς	-ς
Poss.	τῆς ἰσχύος	-ος	τοῦ μύος	-ός
Dat.	τῇ ἰσχύϊ	-ι	τῷ μυϊ	-ι
Obj.	τήν ἰσχύν	-ν	τόν μῦν	-ν
Voc.	ἰσχὺ	-	μῦ	-

Plural

Nom.	αἱ ἰσχύες	-ες	οἱ μύες	-ες
Poss.	τῶν ἰσχύων	-ων	τῶν μυῶν	-ῶν
Dat.	ταῖς ἰσχύσι	-σι	τοῖς μυσὶ	-σι
Obj.	τάς ἰσχύς	-ς	τούς μύς	-ς
Voc.	ἰσχύες	-ες	μύες	-ες

- (b) The noun ὁ πρέσβυς (ambassador) is declined as follows:

Singular

Plural

	<u>Endings</u>		<u>Endings</u>
ὁ πρέσβυς	-υς	οἱ πρέσβεις	-εις
τοῦ πρέσβεως	-ως	τῶν πρέσβεων	-εων
τῷ πρέσβει	-ει	τοῖς πρέσβεσι	-εσι
τόν πρέσβυν	-υν	τούς πρέσβεις	-εις
πρέσβυ	-υ	πρέσβεις	-εις

NOTE:

The vocative and the dative cases are not likely to be very much used in KATHAREVOUSA. The dative is almost completely an obsolete case. The KATHAREVOUSA form of the vocative is used when addressing important people by their official titles as βασιλεῦ (sire), κύριε πρύτανι (for a university rector), κύριε πρέσβυ (Mr. ambassador), κύριε καθηγητά, etc. For all practical purposes the student

can ignore the Dative and Vocative cases of  
KATHAREVOUSA concentrating his efforts on  
the Nominative Possessive and Objective cases.

LESSON 75  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 34 (a) The participles of Active Verbs. The Present (ένεστώτας) Participle. A participle is part adjective, part verb, because it is used sometimes as an adjective and sometimes as a verb. In the DEMOTIC the participles of active verbs end in -ΟΝΤΑΣ or -ΟΝΤΙΑΣ and are not declinable. In KATHAREVOUSA, however, they appear in a variety of forms expressing various subtle shades of meaning. The present participles of standard active verbs (corresponding to the English verb form in -ING) take the endings -ΩΝ, -ΟΥΣΑ, -ΟΝ to form the masculine, feminine, and neuter gender respectively. These endings are attached to the present (or continuous) stem of the verb and indicate action going on. Examples:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>		
πληρώνω	ὁ πληρώνων	ἡ πληρόνουσα	τό πληρῶνον
ἐτοιμάζω	ὁ ἐτοιμάζων	ἡ ἐτοιμάζουσα	τό ἐτοιμάζον
απολύω	ὁ ἀπολύων	ἡ ἀπολύουσα	τό ἀπολύον
γράφω	ὁ γράφον	ἡ γράφουσα	τό γράφον

- (b) These participles are declined like adjectives. The Masculine and Neuter are declined according to the first declension as the following model declension will indicate:

	<u>Singular</u>		
	<u>Masculine and Neuter</u>		<u>Feminine</u>
Nom.	ὁ πληρώνων	τό πληρῶνον	ἡ πληρόνουσα
Poss.	τοῦ πληρώνοντος	τοῦ πληρώνοντος	τῆς πληρωνούσης
Dat.	τῷ πληρώνοντι	τῷ πληρώνοντι	τῇ πληρωνούσῃ
Obj.	τόν πληρώνοντα	τό πληρῶνον	τήν πληρόνουσαν
Voc.	πληρώνων	πληρῶνον	πληρόνουσα

Plural

Nom.	οἱ πληρώνοντες	τά πληρώνοντα	αἱ πληρώνουσαι
Poss.	τῶν πληρωνόντων	τῶν πληρωνόντων	τῶν πληρωνουσῶν
Dat.	τοῖς πληρώνουσι	τοῖς πληρώνουσι	ταῖς πληρωνούσαις
Obj.	τούς πληρώνοντας	τά πληρώνοντα	τάς πληρωνούσας
Voc.	πληρώνοντες	πληρώνοντα	πληρώνουσαι

- (c) In ΚΑΤΗΛΑΡΕΥΟΥΣΑ the present participle, in addition to expressing the meaning of its DEMOTIC equivalent in -ΟΝΤΑΣ ("while doing" something, "by doing" something) it also means the one who is doing, and also simply doing, or the one who does. Examples:

GreekEnglish

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ὁ ἀνταποκρι-<br>τῆς, γράφων ἐξ<br>Ἀθηνῶν, εἶπε.                                | 1. The correspondent, writ-<br>ing from Athens, said.              |
| 2. Ὁ γράφων ἐξ<br>Ἀθηνῶν ἀντα-<br>ποκριτῆς εἶπε.                                  | 2. The correspondent who is<br>writing from Athens said.           |
| 3. Οἱ γράφοντες<br>εἰς τὰς ἐφημε-<br>ρίδας πρέπει νά<br>εἶναι προσεκτικοί.        | 3. Those who write in the<br>newspapers should be<br>careful.      |
| 4. Δέν γνωρίζω<br>τὴν γράφουσαν<br>εἰς τὴν ἐφημε-<br>ρίδα μας δημο-<br>σιογράφον. | 4. I don't know the lady<br>journalist who writes<br>in our paper. |

- (d) Since participles are adjectives they agree in gender, number and case with the noun they qualify or refer to. When indefinite or general statements are made, the masculine form is used. See #3, above examples.

- 35 (a) Masculine and neuter nouns declined like par-  
ticiples in -ΩΝ, -ΟΝ. In addition to the

neuter nouns τό παρόν (present), τό παρελθόν (past), τό μέλλον (future), τό προϊόν (product) which are declined like the neuter form of the present participle, the following neuter nouns are declined the same way:

τό ενδιαφέρον	interest (something we like)
τό ὄν	being
τό περιβάλλον	environment, surroundings
τό συμφέρον	interest (something to our advantage)

- (b) The following third declension masculine nouns are declined like the masculine form of the present participle (γράφων).

ὁ ἄρχων	ruler, magistrate, nobleman
ὁ γέρων	old man
ὁ λέων	lion
ὁ ὀρίζων	horizon
ὁ παράγων	factor / person of consequence

- (c) In the DEMOTIC the above masculine nouns have become regularized either as masculine nouns with the ending -ΑΣ or as neuter nouns with the ending -Ι. Examples:

<u>KATHAREVOYSA</u>	<u>DEMOTIC</u>
ὁ ἄρχων	ὁ ἄρχοντας
ὁ γέρων	ὁ γέροντας
ὁ ὀρίζων	ὁ ὀρίζοντας
ὁ λέων	τό λιοντάρι

LESSON 76  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 36 (a) The Past (Ἀόριστος) or "completed action" form of active participles. In addition to the present participle in -ΩΝ, -ΟΥΣΑ, -ΟΝ there is another form of the active participle in KATHAREVOUSA. It denotes action that has been completed, or it refers to someone who has completed some action. This form of the participle adds the endings -ΑΣ, -ΑΣΑ, -ΑΝ onto the stem of the simple tenses. (The KATHAREVOUSA variant, if there are any variants, is the stem used).  
Examples:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Stem of S.</u> <u>Tenses</u>	<u>Participle</u> <u>(Past or Completed Action)</u>		
λύω	λυσ-	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
γράφω	γραψ-	γράψας	γράψασα	γράψαν
διδάσκω	διδασ-	διδάσας	διδάσασα	διδάσαν
πληρώνω	πληρωσ-	πληρώσας	πληρώσασα	πληρώσαν
κηρύττω	κηρύξ-	κηρύξας	κηρύξασα	κηρύξαν
πλέω	πλευσ-	πλευσας	πλευσασα	πλευσαν

- (b) The masculine and neuter forms of these participles are also declined according to the third declension pattern. The feminine form is declined according to the first declension. The declension of the "past" or "completed action" form of the active participle is as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>		
	<u>Masculine &amp; Neuter</u>		<u>Feminine</u>
Nom.	ὁ πληρώσας	τό πληρώσαν	ἡ πληρώσασα
Poss.	τοῦ πληρώσαντος	τοῦ πληρώσαντος	τῆς πληρωσάσης
Dat.	τῷ πληρώσαντι	τῷ πληρώσαντι	τῇ πληρωσάσῃ
Obj.	τόν πληρώσαντα	τό πληρώσαν	τήν πληρώσασαν
Voc.	πληρώσας	πληρώσαν	πληρώσασα

Plural

Nom.	οἱ πληρώσαντες	τά πληρώσαντα	αἱ πληρώσασαι
Pos.	τῶν πληρωσάντων	τῶν πληρωσάντων	τῶν πληρωσασῶν
Dat.	τοῖς πληρώσασι	τοῖς πληρώσασι	ταῖς πληρωσασαῖς
Obj.	τούς πληρώσαντας	τά πληρώσαντα	τάς πληρωσάσας
Voc.	πληρώσαντες	πληρώσαντα	πληρώσασαι

- (b) The "past" or "completed action" form of the active participle is used in the sentence the same way as the present participle of active verbs with the difference that it denotes completed action rather than action going on. Examples:

<u>English</u>	<u>Greek</u>
1. The journalist who wrote the news story left Athens.	1. Ὁ γράψας τήν ἀνταπόκρισιν, δημοσιογράφος ἔφυγεν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν.
2. The journalist having written his news story, left Athens.	2. Ὁ δημοσιογράφος, γράψας τήν ἀνταπόκρισιν τοῦ ἀνεχώρησεν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν.
3. Those who wrote these things aren't telling the truth.	3. Οἱ γράψαντες αὐτά δέν λέγουν τήν ἀλήθειαν.
4. I don't know the lady who wrote the news story.	4. Δέν γνωρίζω τήν γράψασαν τήν ἀνταπόκρισιν κυρίαν.

- 37 (a) Masculine and neuter nouns ending in -ΑΣ and -ΑΝ respectively. There are several masculine nouns in -ΑΣ and neuter nouns in -ΑΝ declined like the masculine and neuter forms of the above participles. The most commonly encountered

among them are:

ὁ ἀδάμας	diamond
ὁ ἄτλας	atlas, Atlas (myth)
ὁ γίγας	giant
ὁ ελεφας	elephant
τὸ σύμπαν	universe

- (b) The adjective πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν (each, each one, everyone) is declined like the participle discussed in #36a with the exception that in the possessive and dative cases of the singular (masc. and neuter) the accent shifts to the last syllable (τοῦ παντός, τῷ παντί).
- (c) In the DEMOTIC the masculine nouns of the class discussed in #37a have become regular - masculine, adding the ending -ΑΣ to the stem, or they have become neuter. Examples:

KATHAREVOUSA

ὁ ἀδάμας  
 ὁ ἄτλας  
 ὁ γίγας  
 ὁ ελεφας

DEMOTIC

τὸ διαμάντι  
 ὁ Ἄτλαντας  
 ὁ γίγαντας  
 ὁ ελεφαντας

LESSON 77  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 38 (a) The Derivatives of Basic Verbs. The verb ΒΑΛΛΩ - ΒΑΛΛΟΜΑΙ. There are a few basic verbs which, in combination with prefixes, form a great number of derivatives. One of these important verbs is the ancient verb ΒΑΛΛΩ (to hit, to strike, to attack, to fire with a weapon) whose passive or reflexive counterpart is ΒΑΛΛΟΜΑΙ (to be hit, to be struck, to be fired at). The principal parts of ΒΑΛΛΩ - ΒΑΛΛΟΜΑΙ are as follows:

βάλλω, ἔβαλλον, ἔβαλα,  
θά(νά) βάλω -- βαλε-βάλετε

βάλλομαι, ἐβαλλόμην, ἐβλήθην,  
θά(νά) βληθῶ -- \_\_\_\_\_ -βληθήτε

- (b) The noun derivative of the verb ΒΑΛΛΩ is Η ΒΟΛΗ (gunshot, firing, gunfire). A few of the most important verb and noun derivatives of ΒΑΛΛΩ - ΒΑΛΛΟΜΑΙ are given below. It should be noted that occasionally the derivatives of a basic word have an entirely different meaning from what one might be led to suspect from the two component parts. By and large, however, one can guess fairly accurately the meaning of these derivative words from the meaning of the basic ones. The following derivatives of ΒΑΛΛΩ should make this clear.

<u>Verb</u>		<u>Noun</u>	
ἀναβάλλω	to postpone	ἡ ἀναβολή	postponment
ἀποβάλλω	to expel, to oust	ἡ ἀποβολή	expulsion miscarriage
εἰσβάλλω	to invade	ἡ εἰσβολή	invasion

ἐπιβάλλω	to impose, to enforce	ἡ ἐπιβολή	enforcing
ἐπιβάλλομαι	to command respect, to get the up- per hand, to be enforced		
καταβάλλω	to exert, to overcome /to pay	ἡ καταβολή	payment
μεταβάλλω	to change	ἡ μεταβολή	change / a- bout face
παραβάλλω	to compare	ἡ παραβολή	parable
περιβάλλω	to surround	ἡ περιβολή	attire
προβάλλω	to project	ἡ προβολή	projecting, projection, showing of slides or movies
προσβάλλω	to attack, to insult	ἡ προσβολή	attack, in- sult
συμβάλλω	to contrib- ute	ἡ συμβολή	contribution (of effort), confluence (of rivers)
ὑποβάλλω	to submit, to subject	ἡ ὑποβολή	submitting, suggestion (psych.)

\* \* \* \* \*

ἀμφιβάλλω	to doubt	ἡ ἀμφιβολία	doubt
διαβάλλω	to slander	ὁ Διάβολος	the Devil

NOTE: The basic rules concerning the correct position of the augments before the basic verb should be kept in mind at all times when dealing with all the derivatives of the verb ΒΑΛΛΩ - ΒΑΛΛΟΜΑΙ. All pertinent phonetic changes of prefixes caused by the augments in the past tenses (see #16a, 16b, 21b, 21c) are applicable in connection with all derivatives of ΒΑΛΛΩ.

Review on the Correct Use of  
the Participles of Standard Active Verbs

The participles of active verbs (whether indicating action in progress, repeated action, or completed action) are used as follows:

- (1) As adjectives qualifying a noun like any other adjective. In KATHAREVOYSA an adjective can either precede the noun it qualifies directly (as in the DEMOTIC) or it can be separated from it by a whole phrase (unlike the DEMOTIC). This applies to the participles as well. Examples:

Ὁ ἐπιστρέφων ἀ-  
ξιωματικός παρου-  
σιάζεται ἀμέσως  
εἰς τὴν μονάδα  
του.      The returning officer  
reports immediately to  
his unit.

Τὸ ἐπιστρέψαν ἐκ  
τοῦ ταξειδίου του  
πλοῖου θὰ μείνη  
εἰς τὸν λιμένα  
μας δι' ἐπισκευάς.  
The ship which has re-  
turned from its trip  
will stay in our harbor  
for repairs.

Δέν εἶδον ἀκόμη  
τὴν ἐπιστρέψασαν  
ἐξ Οὐάσιγκτων ε-  
πιτροκην.      I haven't seen yet the  
delegation which has  
returned from Washing-  
ton.

Δέν εἶδον ἀκόμη  
τὴν ἐπιτροπὴν τὴν  
ἐπιστρέψασαν ἐξ  
Οὐάσιγκτων.      I haven't seen yet the  
delegation which has  
returned from Washing-  
ton.

- (2) As nouns, referring to the words he who, the person, who, the man who, those who, etc. In translating such sentences into

English such phrases as "the one who---", "the person who---", "those who...", "the people who---" usually start the sentence. Examples:

Οἱ γράφοντες, ἐπι- Those who write (writ-  
στολάς εἰς τὰς ing) letters to the  
ἐφημερίδας πρέπει papers should sign them.  
νά τὰς υπογράφουν.

Ὁ διδάσκων δι- The one who teaches is  
δασκεται. taught.

Οἱ πληρώσαντες ἐ- Those who paid asked  
ζήτησαν ἀπόδειξιν. for a receipt.

- (3) In an adverbial capacity, in which case their usage can often parallel that of the DEMOTIC participle in -ONTAS. Participles used this way are not preceded by the article. Examples:

Ὁ στρατηγός, The general, returning  
ἐπιστρέφων ἐκ from his trip, wrote  
τοῦ ταξιδίου του, his report immediately.  
ἔγραψεν ἀμέσως  
τὴν ἀναφοράν του.

Ὁ κύριος Χ, ἀγο- By buying merchandize  
ράζων ἐμπορεύματα at low cost Mr. X be-  
ἐἰς χαμηλὴν τιμὴν, came rich.  
ἐπλούτισεν.

Ὁ ἀθλητής τρέχων The athlete, running  
μέ ὅλην τὴν δύνα- with all his strength,  
μὴν του ἐχέρδισε won at the Olympic games.  
εἰς τοὺς Ὀλυμπια-  
κοὺς ἀγῶνας.

LESSON 78  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 39 (a) The Second Aorist of Active Verbs. Certain active verbs form their simple past (aorist) by adding the endings of the imperfect to the stem of their simple tenses. This form of the simple past is called the second aorist to distinguish it from the regular simple past which is called the aorist. Most of the verbs favoring a second aorist also may appear in the regular aorist. A list of the most important verbs forming second aorists is given below. The DEMOTIC variant of these verbs, if any, appears in parenthesis right next to the KATHAREVOUSA form.

<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Second Aorist</u>
1. ἄγω	ἤγαγον
2. ἀποθνήσκω (πεθαίνω)	ἀπέθανον
3. βάλλω (βάζω)	ἔβαλον
4. βλέπω	εἶδον
5. εὐρίσκω (βρίσκω)	εὐρον - ἤρουν
6. ἔχω	ἔσχον
7. λαμβάνω (λαβαίνω)	ἔλαβον
8. λανθάνω	ἔλαθον
9. λέγω	εἶπον
10. λείπω	ἔλιπον
11. μανθάνω (μαθαίνω)	ἔμαθον
12. πάσχω	ἔπαθον
13. πίνω	ἔπιον
14. πίπτω (πέφτω)	ἔπεσον
15. τρώγω	ἔφαγον
16. τυγχάνω (τυχαίνω)	ἔτυχον
17. φέρω (φέρνω)	ἤνεγκον
18. φεύγω	ἔφυγον

- (b) The deponent verb ἔρχομαι which normally is conjugated like an active verb in the simple tenses also takes a second aorist.

ἔρχομαι

ἦλθον

- (c) The conjugation of the second aorist of the verb λέγω, which will serve as our model, is as follows:

1.	εἶπον	εἴπομεν
2.	εἶπες	εἴπετε
3.	εἶπε	εἶπον

- 40 (a) The Past (completed action) Participle of Active verbs taking a second aorist in their indicative mood is formed by adding the endings -ών, -ούσα, -όν to the stem of their simple tenses. These are the same endings as those of the standard present participles discussed in #34a with the difference that the stress falls on the last syllable of their masculine and neuter genders and on the syllable before the last on their feminine gender. The declension pattern of the participle εἰπών - εἰπούσα - εἰπών is given below.

Singular

	<u>Masculine and Neuter</u>		<u>Feminine</u>
Nom.	ὁ εἰπών	τό εἰπόν	ἡ εἰπούσα
Poss.	τοῦ εἰπόντος	τοῦ εἰπόντος	τῆς εἰπούσης
Dat.	τῷ εἰπόντι	τῷ εἰπόντι	τῇ εἰπούσῃ
Obj.	τόν εἰπόντα	τό εἰπόν	τήν εἰπούσαν
Voc.	εἰπών	εἰπόν	εἰπούσα

Plural

Nom.	οἱ εἰπόντες	τά εἰπόντα	αἱ εἰπούσαι
Poss.	τῶν εἰπόντων	τῶν εἰπόντων	τῶν εἰπουσῶν
Dat.	τοῖς εἰπούσι	τοῖς εἰπούσι	ταῖς εἰπούσαις
Obj.	τούς εἰπόντας	τά εἰπόντα	τάς εἰπούσας
Voc.	εἰπόντες	εἰπόντα	εἰπούσαι

- (b) All verbs listed in #39a form their past (completed action) participles according to the above pattern. Their past active participles,

in all three genders, are therefore as follows:

1. ἄγαγών*	ἄγαγοῦσα*	ἄγαγόν*
2. ἀποθανών	ἀποθανοῦσα	ἀποθανόν
3. βάλων	βαλοῦσα	βάλόν
4. ἰδών	ἰδοῦσα	ἰδόν
5. εὐρών	εὐροῦσα	εὐρόν
6. σχών*	σχοῦσα*	σχόν*
7. λαβών	λαβοῦσα	λαβόν
8. λαθών*	λαθοῦσα*	λαθόν*
9. εἰπών	εἰποῦσα	εἰπόν
10. λιπών*	λιποῦσα*	λιπόν*
11. μαθών	μαθοῦσα	μαθόν
12. παθών	παθοῦσα	παθόν
13. πιών	πιοῦσα	πιόν
14. πεσών	πεσοῦσα	πεσόν
15. φαγών	φαγοῦσα	φαγόν
16. τυχών	τυχοῦσα	τυχόν
17. ἐνεγκών*	ἐνεγκοῦσα*	ἐνεγκόν*
18. φυγών	φυγοῦσα	φυγον
19. ελθών	ελθοῦσα	ελθόν

- (c) Augments added before the basic verb if preceded by prefixes or initial vowel changes of verbs starting with a vowel account for the apparent discrepancies in the stems of the second aorists of the verbs listed in 39a and their past participles listed in 40b. Note:

<u>Second Aorist</u>	<u>Past (Active) Participle</u>	<u>Simple Stem</u>
ἤγαγον	ἄγαγών -οῦσα -όν	ἄγαγ-
ἀπέθανον	ἀποθανών -οῦσα -όν	ἀποθαν-
εἶδον	ἰδών -οῦσα -όν	ἰδ-
ἤνεγκον	ἐνεγκών -οῦσα -όν	ἐνεγκ-

\* Verbs marked with asterisks occur primarily in Ancient Greek. However, they appear frequently with prefixes in Modern Greek taking the stems shown here.

LESSON 79  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

41 (a) Derivatives of verb ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ. The deponent verb ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ is conjugated like an active verb in its simple tenses. In the simple past it can take the endings either of the regular or of the second aorist as explained in #39 a. This verb, combining with various prefixes, forms a great number of important derivative verbs as will be seen on the following table:

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. εἰσέρχομαι   | to go in, to enter  |
| 2. ἐξέρχομαι    | to go out, to exit  |
| 3. συνέρχομαι   | to assemble, to get together, to come to (to regain one's strength), to recover |
| 4. προσέρχομαι  | to come, to appear (law)  |
| 5. προέρχομαι   | to come from, to result from  |
| 6. ἀνέρχομαι    | to go up, to ascend, to amount  |
| 7. κατέρχομαι   | to go down, to descend, to come down  |
| 8. διέρχομαι    | to pass through   |
| 9. ἐπανέρχομαι  | to return   |
| 10. περιέρχομαι | to go about, to come into (one's knowledge on possession), to be reduced to     |
| 11. ἀπέρχομαι   | to leave, to depart   |
| 12. παρέρχομαι  | to pass, to be over with  |

- (b) The conjugation of the derivatives of ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ follows the well known rule of adding the augment before the main verb. Verb ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ is conjugated in KATHAREVOUSA as follows:

Continuous Tenses

<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Cont. Future &amp; Cont. Inf./Subj.</u>
1. ἔρχομαι	ἤρχομην	θά(νά) ἔρχωμαι
2. ἔρχεσαι	ἤρχεσο	θά(νά) ἔρχεσαι
3. ἔρχεται	ἤρχετο	θά(νά) ἔρχεται
1. ἐρχόμεθα	ἤρχόμεθα	θά(νά) ἐρχόμεθα
2. ἔρχεσθε	ἤρχεσθε	θά(νά) ἔρχεσθε
3. ἔρχονται	ἤρχοντο	θά(νά) ἔρχονται

<u>Present (Cont.) Participle</u>	<u>Cont. Imperative</u>
ἐρχόμενος, ἐρχομένη, ἐρχόμενον	νά ἔρχεσαι νά ἔρχονται

Simple Tenses

<u>Simple Past (Second Aorist)</u>	<u>Simple Fut. &amp; S. Inf./ Subj.</u>
1. ἦλθον	θά(νά) ἔλθω
2. ἦλθες	θά(νά) ἔλθης
3. ἦλθε	θά(νά) ἔλθῃ
1. ἦλθομεν	θά(νά) ἔλθωμεν
2. ἦλθετε	θά(νά) ἔλθητε
3. ἦλθον	θά(νά) ἔλθουν (ἔλθωσι)

<u>Present &amp; Past Perf.</u>	<u>Past (Completed Action) Participle</u>
ἔχω - εἶχον - ἔλθει	ἐλθών - ἐλθοῦσα - ἐλθόν

Simple Imperative

- (c) Following the conjugation pattern just given, the principal parts of model verb ΕΙΣΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ are as follows:

εἰσέρχομαι, εἰσηρχόμην, εἰσηλήθον, θά(νά) εἰσέλθω  
 (εἰσηλήθα)  
 ἔχω - εἶχον εἰσέλθει -- εἰσερχόμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον  
 εἰσελθών, -ούσα, -όν -- εἴσελθε - εἰσέλθετε

- (d) The past, or completed action participle of the above verbs follows the basic pattern shown in #41 c above. Examples:

εἴσελθών	-ούσα	-όν	κατελθών	-ούσα	-όν
ἐξελθών	-ούσα	-όν	διελθών	-ούσα	-όν
συνελθών	-ούσα	-όν	ἐπανελθών	-ούσα	-όν
προσελθών	-ούσα	-όν	περιελθών	-ούσα	-όν
προελθών	-ούσα	-όν	παρελθών	-ούσα	-όν
ἀνελθών	-ούσα	-όν	ἀτελθών	-ούσα	-όν

- 42 (a) Prepositions ΠΡΟΣ and ΠΕΡΙ. The preposition ΠΡΟΣ agreeing with the objective case means toward, in the direction of, to, in, at and for. Examples:

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
1. Τό αὐτοκίνητον κατηυένετο <u>πρός</u> βορρᾶν.	1. The car was going North (was heading <u>toward</u> the North).
2. Ἡ Ἰταλία εὐρίσκεται <u>πρός</u> δυσμᾶς τῆς Ἑλλάδος.	2. Italy is located ( <u>to the</u> ) West of Greece.
3. Ὁ Ἑλληνικός Ἐθνικός Ὕμνος εἶναι ὕμνος <u>πρός</u> τήν ἐλευθερίαν.	3. The Greek National Anthem is a hymn to liberty.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 4. <u>Πρός τό παρόν</u> θά<br>ευρίσκωμαι εδῶ.                 | 4. <u>For the time being</u> I'll<br>be here.             |
| 5. Ἐδόθη γεῦμα <u>πρός</u><br><u>τιμήν</u> τοῦ κυρίου<br>Α.   | 5. A dinner was given <u>in</u><br><u>honor</u> of Mr. X. |
| 6. Αυτό δέν εἶναι<br><u>πρός τό συμφέρον</u><br>μας.          | 6. This isn't <u>to</u> our in-<br>terest.                |
| 7. Ἡ τράπεζα δανεί-<br>ζει χρήματα <u>πρός</u><br><u>6%</u> . | 7. The bank lends money at<br>6%.                         |

(b) The preposition ΠΕΡΙ, agreeing with the objective case, means around, toward. Agreeing with the possessive case it means about (a topic or subject). Examples:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Ἡ γῆ στρέφεται<br><u>περί</u> τόν ἥλιον.                              | 1. The earth revolves <u>around</u><br>the sun.               |
| 2. <u>Περί</u> τήν μεση-<br>βρίαν ἤρχισεν ἡ<br>πυρκαϊά.                  | 2. The fire broke out <u>toward</u><br>noon yesterday.        |
| 3. Ὁ κ. Α. ἔγραψε<br>βιβλίον <u>περί</u> τοῦ<br>κορεατικοῦ πολέ-<br>μου. | 3. Mr. A. wrote a book <u>about</u><br>the Korean war.        |
| 4. Ὁ καθηγητής μας<br>ᾠμίλησε <u>περί</u> τῆς<br>ζωῆς τοῦ Lincoln.       | 4. The professor talked to<br>us <u>about</u> Lincoln's life. |

LESSON 80  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 43 (a) The Participles of Passive Verbs. The Present Passive (continuous) participle. The continuous (or present) participle of passive verbs (which term includes here all verbs in -ΟΜΑΙ) is formed by adding the endings -ΟΜΕΝΟΣ, -ΟΜΕΝΗ, -ΟΜΕΝΟΝ to the stem of the continuous tenses. Examples:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Cont. (Present Passive) Participle</u>			
πληρώνομαι	πληρωνόμενος	πληρωνομένη	πληρωνόμενον	
ετοιμάζομαι	ετοιμαζόμενος	ετοιμαζομένη	ετοιμαζόμενον	
στεκόμαι	στεκόμενος	στεκομένη	στεκόμενον	
συνοδεύομαι	συνοδευόμενος	συνοδευομένη	συνοδευόμενον	

- (b) The Present Passive (continuous) participle is the passive voice counterpart of the present participle of the Active Voice. It is used in the sentence according to the same principles. (See NOTE preceding lesson). Examples:

1. οἱ πληρωνόμενοι υπογράφουν απόδει-  
ξιν πληρωμῆς. 1. Those who get paid sign a receipt.
2. Αἱ ἐργαζόμεναι μη-  
τέρες ἀφήνουν τὰ  
τέκνα (παιδιά) των  
εἰς τὸ σχολεῖον. 2. Working mothers leave their children at school.
3. Ὁ Πρόεδρος, συνο-  
δευόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ  
γραμματέως του, ἐ-  
πεσκέφθη τὸν δήμαρ-  
χὸν μας. 3. The President, accom-  
panied by his secretary,  
visited our mayor.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 4. Ἡ διδασκομένη ὕλη πρέπει νά εἶναι ἀνάλογος μέ τās δυνάμεις τῶν μαθητῶν. | 4. The subject matter being taught should be compatible (proportioned) with the ability (strength) of the students. |
| 5. Τά μεταφερόμενα ἐμπορεύματα ἀσφαλίζονται.                               | 5. Merchandise in transit (being transported) is insured.   |
| 6. Ὑπάρχουν βάσεις κατευθυνομένων βλημάτων εἰς τήν Εὐρώπην.                | 6. There are guided missile bases in Europe.  |

(c) The declension pattern of the present passive (continuous) form of the participle is exactly the same as that of the corresponding adjectives. The masculine and neuter forms are declined like corresponding second declension adjectives. The feminine is declined like the corresponding first declension adjectives. (See KAΘ. #1c, 2a, 11e). Participle ΣΥΝΟΔΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΣ, -ΣΥΝΟΔΕΥΟΜΕΝΗ, ΣΥΝΟΔΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΝ will serve as our model.

### Singular

#### Masculine and Neuter

Nom.	ὁ συνοδευόμενος	τό συνοδευόμενον
Pos.	τοῦ συνοδευομένου	τοῦ συνοδευομένου
Dat.	τῷ συνοδευομένῳ	τῷ συνοδευομένῳ
Obj.	τόν συνοδευόμενον	τό συνοδευόμενον
Voc.	συνοδευόμενε	συνοδευόμενον

### Plural

Nom.	οἱ συνοδευόμενοι	τά συνοδευόμενα
Pos.	τῶν συνοδευομένων	τῶν συνοδευομένων
Dat.	τοῖς συνοδευομένοις	τοῖς συνοδευομένοις
Obj.	τούς συνοδευομένους	τά συνοδευόμενα
Voc.	συνοδευόμενοι	συνοδευόμενα

Feminine

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	ἡ συνοδευομένη	αἱ συνοδευόμεναι
Pos.	τῆς συνοδευομένης	τῶν συνοδευομένων
Dat.	τῇ συνοδευομένη	ταῖς συνοδευομέναις
Obj.	τήν συνοδευομένην	τάς συνοδευόμενας
Voc.	συνοδευομένη	συνοδευόμεναι

- (d) The following former present participles of passive verbs have become nouns in Modern Greek. They are used in the gender and number in which they are listed below:

ἡ ἐπομένη	the next day, the following day
τά λεγόμενα	sayings
τό περιεχόμενον	content
τό φαινόμενον	phenomenon

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- 45 (a) The simple or "completed action" participle of passive verbs. The simple participle of passive verbs indicates completed action, exactly the same way as its active counterpart does. It is formed by adding the endings -ΕΙΣ, -ΕΙΣΑ, -ΕΝ to the simple stem of passive verbs. Where there are DEMOTIC and KATHAREVOUSA stem variants, the latter stem is always used. Examples:

<u>Verb (Passive)</u>	<u>Stem of Simple Tenses</u>	<u>Past Passive Participle</u>
πληρώνομαι	πληρωθ	πληρωθείς - πληρωθείσα - πληρωθέν
έτοιμάζομαι	έτοιμασθ (έτοιμαστ)	έτοιμασθείς - έτοιμασθείσα - έτοιμασθέν
στέκομαι	σταθ	σταθείς - σταθείσα - σταθέν
συνοδεύομαι	συνοδευθ	συνοδευθείς - συνοδευθείσα - συνοδευθέν
συμπτόσσομαι	συμπτυχθ	συμπτυχθείς - συμπτυχθείσα - συμπτυχθέν

- (b) The declension pattern of these participles is given below. The masculine and neuter genders are declined according to the third declension. The feminine, according to the first. The participle ΕΤΟΙΜΑΣΘΕΙΣ - ΕΤΟΙΜΑΣΘΕΙΣΑ - ΕΤΟΙΜΑΣΘΕΝ will serve as our model.

Singular

Masculine and Neuter

Nom.	ὁ έτοιμασθείς	τό έτοιμασθέν
Pos.	τοῦ έτοιμασθέντος	τοῦ έτοιμασθέντος
Dat.	τῷ έτοιμασθέντι	τῷ έτοιμασθέντι
Obj.	τόν έτοιμασθέντα	τό έτοιμασθέν
Voc.	έτοιμασθείς	έτοιμασθέν

Plural

Nom.	οἱ ἑτοιμασθέντες	τά ἑτοιμασθέντα
Pos.	τῶν ἑτοιμασθέντων	τῶν ἑτοιμασθέντων
Dat.	τοῖς ἑτοιμασθεῖσι	τοῖς ἑτοιμασθεῖσι
Obj.	τούς ἑτοιμασθέντας	τά ἑτοιμασθέντα
Voc.	ετοιμασθέντες	ετοιμασθέντα

FeminineSingularPlural

Nom.	ἡ ἑτοιμασθεῖσα	αἱ ἑτοιμασθεῖσαι
Pos.	τῆς ἑτοιμασθείσης	τῶν ἑτοιμασθεισῶν
Dat.	τῇ ἑτοιμασθείσῃ	ταῖς ἑτοιμασθείσαις
Obj.	τήν ἑτοιμασθεῖσαν	τάς ἑτοιμασθείσας
Voc.	ετοιμασθεῖσα	ετοιμασθεῖσαι

- (c) Correct use of these participles follows the rules already set forth in connection with the present participle (passive). The completion of the action rather than its progression sets it apart from participles in -OMENOS, -OMENH, -OMENON.
- (d) The noun το ἀνακοινωθέν (communique, war bulletin) is declined like the neuter gender of the simple passive participle.

46

The preposition ΠΡΟ. The preposition ΠΡΟ, agreeing with the possessive case, means before either in time or in space), in front of. Examples:

GreekEnglish

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἔζησε <u>πρὸ</u> Χριστοῦ.                   | 1. Xenophon lived before Christ.                         |
| 2. Ὁ κ. Μελάς ἐγεν-<br>νήθη <u>πρὸ</u> τοῦ πο-<br>λέμου. | 2. Mr. Melas was born <u>be-</u><br><u>fore</u> the war. |

3. Τό δυστύχημα ἔγινε πρό τοῦ ταχυδρομεί- 3. The accident (occurred) in front of (before)  
ου. the post office.
4. Ὁ πρωθυπουργός ἐ- 4. The Prime Minister  
στάθη πρό τῆς Βου- stood before the Par-  
λής καί ἐξέθεσε τό liament and presented  
προγράμμά του. (exposed) his program.

47 (a) Adjectives derived from nouns indicating geo-  
graphical locations or nationality. Both in  
KATHAREVOUSA and in the DEMOTIC nouns indicating  
a geographical location or nationals of a coun-  
try are proper nouns and are capitalized. Ad-  
jectives derived from these nouns, however, are  
not capitalized. They usually -- but not always  
-- end in -ικός, -ική, -ικό(ν). Examples:

ἡ Ἀγγλία ἄγγλος ἄγγλικός, -ή, -ό(ν)  
ἡ Ἀμερική Ἀμερικανός ἀμερικανικός, -ική, -ικό(ν)

(b) The names of the continents and those of the  
inhabitants of the continents are indicated on  
the following table:

Εὐρώπη, ἡ	Εὐρωπαϊός	Εὐρωπαϊά	εὐρωπαϊκός, -ή, -ό(ν)
Ἀσία, ἡ	Ἀσιάτης	Ἀσιάτισσα (Ἀσιᾶτις)	Ἀσιατικός, -ή, -ό(ν)
Ἀφρική, ἡ	Ἀφρικανός	Ἀφρικανίδα (Ἀφρικανίς)	Ἀφρικανικός, -ή, -ό(ν)
Ἀμερική, ἡ	Ἀμερικανός	Ἀμερικανίδα (Ἀμερικανίς)	Ἀμερικανικός, -ή, -ό(ν)
Αὐστραλία, ἡ	Αὐστραλός	Αὐστραλή	αὐστραλιανός, -ή, -ό(ν)
Ἀνταρκτική, ἡ			

- (c) The languages spoken by various people usually end in -ικά, they are in the neuter plural, and are not capitalized. In KATHAREVOUSA the languages are given in the feminine singular, the word η γλώσσα (language) being implied. Examples:

<u>Demotic</u>	<u>Katharevousa</u>
τὰ ἑλληνικά	ἡ ἑλληνική
τὰ ἀγγλικά	ἡ γαλλική
τὰ γαλλικά	ἡ γαλλική
τὰ τουρκικά	ἡ τουρκική

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ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

47 (a) The present and past perfect participles of passive verbs. Passive verbs have another kind of participle in addition to the present (continuous action) and past (completed action) participles. They are the present perfect and past perfect participles, roughly corresponding (on several occasions to the English past participle. To understand their formation, and some of the peculiarities they present in KATHAREVOUSA, a synopsis of their formation in the DEMOTIC (see also #133a) will be given here. In both KATHAREVOUSA and in the DEMOTIC the endings -ΜΕΝΟΣ, -ΜΕΝΗ, -ΜΕΝΟ(N) are added to the simple stem of the passive verb in accordance with the following rules:

- (1) If the simple stem of the passive verb ends in -θ the participle ending -ΜΕΝΟΣ knocks off the -θ ending of the stem making the participle to end in -ΜΕΝΟΣ. Examples (from the DEMOTIC:)

<u>Verb</u>	<u>S.Past(Pass.)</u> <u>S.Stem(Pass.)</u>	<u>Perfect</u> <u>Participle</u>
ἰδρύομαι	ἰδρύθηκα (ιδρυθ-)	ἰδρυμένος
δένομαι	δέθηκα (δεθ-)	δεμένος
κρίνομαι	κρίθηκα (κριθ-)	κριμένος
ἀγαπιέμαι	ἀγαπήθηκα (αγαπηθ-)	ἀγαπημένος
στενοχωριέμαι	στενοχωρέθηκα (στενοχωρεθ-)	στενοχωρεμένος
πικραίνομαι	πικράθηκα (πικραθ-)	πικραμένος

- (2) If the simple stem of the passive verb ends in -ΣΤ (or -ΣΘ) the participle ending -ΜΕΝΟΣ knocks off only the -Τ or -Θ of the stem ending thus making the participle to end in -ΣΜΕΝΟΣ. Examples:

ἀκούομαι	ἀκούστηκα (ἀκουστ, -σθ)	ἀκουσμένος
δανείζομαι	δανείστηκα (δανειστ, -σθ)	δανεισμένος
πλάθομαι	πλάστηκα (πλαστ, -σθ)	πλασμένος
γελιέμαι	γελάστηκα (γελαστ, -σθ)	γελασμένος

- (3) If the simple stem of the passive verb ends in -Χ, -ΧΤ (or -ΧΘ) the ending -Χ, -ΧΘ or -ΧΤ) changes into Γ before the ending -ΜΕΝΟΣ is added to the stem, making the participle to end in -ΓΜΕΝΟΣ. Examples:

διδάσκομαι	διδάχτηκα (διδαχτ, -χθ)	δίδαγμένος
διώχνομαι	διώχτηκα (διωχτ, -χθ)	διωγμένος
ἀνοίγομαι	ἀνοιχτηκα (ανοιχτ, -χθ)	ἀνοιγμένος
παίζεται	παίχτηκε (παιχτ -χθ)	παιγμένος
τραβιέμαι	τραβήχτηκα (τραβηχτ, -χθ)	τραβηγμένος

- (4) If the simple stem of the passive verb ends in -Φ, in -ΦΤ (or -ΦΘ) the ending -Φ, -ΦΤ (or -ΦΘ) changes into -Μ before the ending -ΜΕΝΟΣ is added to the stem, thus making the participle to end in -ΜΜΕΝΟΣ. Examples:

τρίβομαι	τρίφτηκα (τριφτ, -φθ)	τριμμένος
στρέφομαι	στράφηκα (στραφ-)	στραμμένος

γράφομαι	γράφτηκα (γράφτ,-φτ)	γραμμένος
ανακαλύπτομαι	ανακαλύφτηκα (ανακαλυφτ,-φθ)	ανακαλυμμένος
κλαί(γ)ομαι	κλάφτηκα (κλάφτ-)	κλαμμένος

- (5) If the simple stem of the passive verb ends in -EYT (or -EYΘ), or in -AYT (or -AYΘ) the participle ends in -MENOΣ when the simple stem of the active voice ends in -Ψ. It ends in -EYMENOΣ or -AYMENOΣ if the simple stem of the active voice ends in -EYΣ or -AYΣ. Examples:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>S.Past (Act.)</u>	<u>(S.Past(Pas.))</u>	<u>Perfect Participle</u>
παντρεύω -ομαι	πάντρεψα (παντρεψ-)	παντρεύτηκα (παντρευτ-)	παντρεμένος
κουρεύω -ομαι	κούρεψα (κουρεψ-)	κουρεύτηκα (κουρευτ-)	κουρεμένος
μαγειρεύω -ομαι	μαγείρεψα (μαγειρεψ-)	μαγειρεύτηκα (μαγειρευτ-)	μαγειρεμένος
εκπαιδεύω -ομαι	έκπαιδευσα (εκπαιδευσ-)	εκπαιδεύτηκα (εκπαιδευτ,-ευθ)	εκπαιδευμένος
απαγορεύω -ομαι	απαγόρευσα	απαγορεύθηκα (απογορευτ,- ευθ)	απαγορευμένος

- (6) Irregular verbs and groupings consisting of only a few verbs are not included in this list whose purpose is to cover the large groupings of verb types. Special cases will be taken up as they occur.
- (b) Correct use of the passive present and past perfect participles in KATHAREVOYSA and in the DEMOTIC. There are no differences in the usage of this participle in KATHAREVOUSA and the DEMO-TIC version of this course apply to both versions of Modern Greek. To review these rules:

- (1) Passive perfect participles are used as

pure adjectives. Examples:

ὁ κουρασμένος στρατιώτης  
 ἡ κουρασμένη γυναίκα  
 τὸ κουρασμένο παιδί

- (2) They are used as nouns when referring to such words as a person, the one who, someone, those, those who, etc. In this case the nouns they refer to are implied, not given. Examples:

Οἱ νικημένοι ὑπέφεραν.  
 Μετέφεραν τοὺς τραυματισμένους στό νοσοκομείο.

- (3) As words partaking of the action of a verb but referring to the condition resulting from the action, rather than to the action itself. When used in this last case they are preceded by the verb εἶμαι used as an auxiliary verb or by other linking verbs such as αἰσθάνομαι, βρίσκομαι (εὐρίσκομαι), μένω, στέκομαι, φαίνομαι, etc. Certain other verbs such as κάθομαι, φωνάζω, etc. may be used as linking verbs if the situation demands it. (There are occasions when the present and past perfect tenses of the passive verb can denote the same idea as the one denoted by the passive perfect participle.) Examples:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Ὄταν γύρισα ἀπ' τὸ ταξίδι μου, βρήκα τὴν ἀδελφή μου παντρεμένη. | 1. Ἡ ἀδελφή μου εἶχε παντρευτῆ, πρὶν νὰ γυρίσω ἀπ' τὸ ταξίδι μου.     |
| 2. Τὸ πρόβλημα αὐτό εἶναι λυμένο ἀπὸ πολὺν καιρό.                  | 2. Τὸ πρόβλημα αὐτό ἔχει λυθῆ εἰς πολὺν καιρό (πρὶν ἀπὸ πολὺν καιρό.) |
| 3. Οἱ μαθηταί εἶναι φορτωμένοι μὲ πολλὰ μαθήματα.                  | 3. Οἱ μαθηταί ἔχουν φορτωθῆ μὲ πολλὰ μαθήματα.                        |

4. Ὁ καθηγητής ἔμει- 4. Ὁ καθηγητής, εἶχε  
γε, εὐχαριστημένος εὐχαριστηθῆ ἀπ  
ἀπ τήν ἐργασία μας τήν ἐργασία μας.
5. Αὐτή ἡ χώρα μοῦ φά- 5. (no equivalent)  
νηκε πολύ πολιτισμέ-  
νη.

- 48 (a) The formation of the Passive Perfect Participle in KATHAREVOUSA. In both KATHAREVOUSA and the DEMOTIC the rule governing the stem changes resulting from the addition of the endings -ΜΕΝΟΣ, -ΜΕΝΗ, -ΜΕΝΟΝ to the simple stem of passive verbs is the same. The main difference between the two languages is that in KATHAREVOUSA the present and past perfect participles of the passive voice take a prefix comparable to the augments taken by the past tenses of verbs. Passive perfect participles starting with vowels do not add a prefix but change their initial vowel in exactly the same way as they do in the two past tenses of KATHAREVOUSA (See #17a.) To review these vowel changes:

α	and	ε	change into	η
αυ	and	ευ	change into	ηυ
		ο	changes into	ω
αι	and	οι	change into	η and ω respectively
η, ι, υ, ω	and	ει	do not change	

- (b) The following table showing the formation of the passive perfect participle in KATHAREVOUSA and in the DEMOTIC should make the rule given above fairly clear:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>S. Stem</u> (Passive)	<u>Passive Perfect Participle</u>	
		(Demotic)	(Katharevousa)
ἀναγκάζομαι	ἀναγκασθ-	ἀναγκασμένος	ἠναγκασμένος
ἐτοιμάζομαι	ἐτοιμασθ-	ἐτοιμασμένος	ἠτοιμασμένος
ὀργανώνομαι	ὀργανωθ-	ὀργανωμένος	ὠργανωμένος

ῥίζομαι	ῥισθ-	ῥρισμένος	ῥρισμένος
οπλίζομαι	οπλισθ-	οπλισμένος	οπλισμένος
αὔξάνομαι	αὔξηθ-	αὔξημένος	ἠύξημένος
αἰχμαλωτίζομαι	αἰχμαλωτισθ-	αἰχμαλωτισμένος	ἠχμαλώτι- σμένος
ἠττώμαι	ἠττηθ-	ἠττημένος	ἠττημένος
ἰδύομαι	ἰδρυθ-	ἰδρυμένος	ἰδρυμένος
ωφελοῦμαι	ωφεληθ-	ωφελημένος	ωφελημένος
εἰδικεύομαι	εἰδικευθ-	εἰδικευμένος	εἰδικευμένος

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- 49 (a) The passive perfect participle of verbs starting with a consonant. Reduplication. Passive perfect participles starting with a consonant take a prefix consisting of the initial consonant of the participle followed by the vowel ε. This is known as reduplication. Examples:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>S. Stem</u> (Passive)	<u>Passive Perfect Participle</u>	
		(Demotic)	(Katharevousa)
βιάζομαι	βιασθ-	βιασμένος	βεβιασμένος
γράφομαι	γραφ-	γραμμένος	γεγραμμένος
διώχομαι	διωχ-	διωγμένος	δεδιωγμένος
κρίνομαι	κριθ-	κριμένος	κεκριμένος
λύομαι	λυθ-	λυμένος	λελυμένος
νικάωμαι	νικηθ-	νικημένος	νενικημένος
πιέζομαι	πιεσθ-	πιεσμένος	πεπιεσμένος
ταράσσομαι	ταραχθ-	ταραγμένος	τεταραγμένος
τελοῦμαι	τελεσθ-	τελεσμένος	τετελεσμένος

- (b) Certain consonants do not follow this rule as neatly as indicated in the above examples. For reasons having to do with the phonology of the ancient language, participles whose initial consonants are χ, φ, or θ form their reduplication in the following manner as illustrated by the following examples:

initial φ changes into π  
initial θ changes into τ  
initial χ changes into κ

<u>Verb</u> (Passive)	<u>S.Stem</u> (Passive)	<u>Passive Perfect Participle</u>	
		(Demotic)	(Katharevousa)
φωτίζομαι	φωτισθ-	φωτισμένος	πεφωτισμένος
θωρακίζομαι	θωρακισθ-	θωρακισμένος	τεθωρακισμένος
χωρίζομαι	χωρισθ-	χωρισμένος	κεχωρισμένος

- (c) Participles whose initial consonants are ζ, ξ, ψ, σ (followed by another consonant) or a cluster of three consonants take only the augment instead of a regular reduplication. Examples:

ζώνομαι	ζωσθ-	ζωμένος	ἔζωμένος
ξηραίνομαι	ξηρανθ-	ξηραμένος	ἔξηραμένος
(ξεραίνομαι	ξεραθ-	ξεραμένος)	
ψηφίζομαι	ψηφισθ-	ψηφισμένος	ἔψηφισμένος
στηρίζομαι	στηριχθ-	στηριγμένος	ἔστηριγμένος
στρέφομαι	στραφ-	στραμμένος	ἔστραμμένος

- (d) Participles whose initial consonant is ρ also take the augment ε instead of the regular reduplication. However, the augment ε forces the initial ρ to be doubled. Examples:

ράπτομαι	ραφ-		ἔρραμμένος
(ράβομαι	ραφτ-	ραμμένος)	
ρίπτομαι	ριφθ-		ἔρριμμένος
(ρίχνομαι	ριχτ-	ριγμένος)	
ρίζομαι	ριζωθ-	ριζωμένος	ἔρριζωμένος

- (e) The words τετελεσμένος, -η, -ο (accomplished, completed) πεπιεσμένος, -η, -ο (compressed) and τεθωρακισμένος, -η, -ο (armored) have become part of the vocabulary of the DEMOTIC. The word ΤΑ ΤΕΘΩΡΑΚΙΣΜΕΝΑ has become a noun meaning tanks, armor (one of the army branches.)

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ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 50 (a) The correct position of the reduplication in participles precede by prefixes. The syllable created by the reduplication of the initial consonant of passive perfect participles (or the vowel changes occurring when the initial letter is a vowel) are placed before the basic participle and not before the prefix following the same rule verb augments do. (See #16a, b.) Participles having more than one prefix act likewise. The basic participle takes the reduplication. Examples:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Passive Perfect Participle</u>	
	(Demotic)	(Katharevousa)
ἀποχωρίζομαι	ἀποχωρισμένος	ἀποχεχωρισμένος
διαλύομαι	διαλυμένος	διαλελυμένος
διακρίνομαι		διακεκριμένος
ἐγκαταλείπομαι	ἐγκαταλειμμένος	ἐγκαταλελειμμένος
καταθλίβομαι	καταθλιμμένος	κατατεθλιμμένος
περιπλέκομαι	περιπλεγμένος	περιπεπλεγμένος
συμφωνῶ *	συμφωνημένος	συμπεφωνημένος
προχωρῶ *	προχωρημένος	προχεχωρημένος
ἐπανδρώνω		ἐπηνδρωμένος
ὑπογράφομαι	ὑπογραμμένος	ὑπογεγραμμένος
ὑποστηρίζομαι	ὑποστηριγμένος	ὑπεστηριγμένος
καταψηφίζομαι	καταψηφισμένος	κατεψηφισμένος
καταστρέφομαι	καταστραμμένος	κατεστραμμένος
περιστρέφομαι	περιστραμμένος	περιστραμμένος
ἐγγράφομαι		ἐγγεγραμμένος
ἐξαναγκάζομαι	ἐξαναγκασμένος	ἐξηναγκασμένος
προετοιμάζομαι	προετοιμασμένος	προητοιμασμένος
διοργανώνομαι	διοργανωμένος	διωργανωμένος
επαυξάνομαι	επαυξημένος	ἐπηυξημένος
καθορίζομαι	καθορισμένος	καθωρισμένος

\* Some verbs not occurring in the present tense of the Passive Voice still occur in the passive perfect participle.

- (b) The above rule is valid only as long as the prefixes are prepositions. When they are any other part of speech, the reduplication occurs before the initial syllable of the prefix. Examples:

(αἰτία	λόγος)	αἰτιολογῶ	ἠτιολογημένος
(οικία	δομῶ)	οικοδομῶ	ῥκοδομημένος

- (c) The prefix εὖ- (meaning "good" in ancient Greek) undergoes no vowel change in connection with reduplication.

εὐχαριστοῦμαι	εὐχαριστημένος
εὐλογοῦμαι	εὐλογημένος

- (d) The participles ἀφηρημένος (absent minded) ἐπιτετραμμένος (charge d' affaires), συγκριμένος (concrete), συντεταγμένοι, αι, (map coordinated), τεθλασμένη, η (crooked line) τεθωρακισμένος (armor) have become part of the general vocabulary of Modern Greek.

LESSON 85

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

51 (a) Numerals. Some of the cardinal numbers are different in KATHAREVOUSA than they are in the DEMOTIC. The ordinal numbers, however, are the same in both languages. The following table gives the KATHAREVOUSA version of cardinal and ordinal numbers as well as some of their important noun and adverbial derivatives:

Cardinal Numbers	Ordinal Numbers	Corresponding Nouns	Adverbs
1. εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	μονάς, ἡ	ἅπαξ
2. δύο	δεύτερος, δευτέρα, δευτερον	δυάς, ἡ	δίς
3. τρεῖς, τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, -η, -ον	τριάς, ἡ	τρῖς
4. τέσσαρες, τεσσαρες, τέσσαρα	τέταρτος, τετάρτη, τέταρτον	τετράς, ἡ	τετράκις
5. πέντε	πέμπτος, -η, -ον	πεντάς, ἡ	πεντάκις
6. ἕξ	ἕκτος, -η, -ον		ἑξάκις

7. ἑπτὰ	ἑβδομος, ἑβδόμη, ἑβδομον	ἑβδομάς, ἡ	ἑπτάκις
8. ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος, ὀγδόη ὄγδοον		ὀκτάκις
9. ἑννέα	ἕνατος, ἑνάτη ἕνατον		ἐννεάκις
10. δέκα	δέκατος, δεκάτη, δέκατον	δεκάς, ἡ	δεκάκις
11. ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, ἐνδεκά- τη, ἐνδέκατον		ἐνδεκάκις
12. δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, δωδεκά- τη, δωδέκατον	δωδεκάς, ἡ	δωδεκάκις
13. δέκα τρεῖς,	δέκατος τρίτος,		
δέκα τρεῖς, δέκα τρία	δεκάτη τρίτη δέκατον τρίτον		
14. δέκα τέσσαρες	δέκατος τέταρτος,		
δέκα τέσσαρες	δεκάτη τετάρτη		
δέκα τέσσαρα	δέκατον τέταρτον		

20. εἴκοσι	εἴκοστός, -ή, -όν	εἰκοσάκις	
30. τριάκοντα	τριακοστός, -ή, -όν	τριακοντάκις	
40. τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός, -ή, -όν	πεντηκοντάκις	
50. πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, -ή, -όν		
60. ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός, -ή, -όν		
70. ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, -ή, -όν		
80. ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός, -ή, -όν		
90. ἑνενήκοντα	ἑνενηκοστός, -ή, -όν		
100. ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, -ή, -όν		ἑκατοντάκις
200. διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός, -ή, -όν		ἑκατοντάς, ἡ
-----			
1000. χίλιοι, -αι, -α	χιλιοστός, -ή, -όν	χιλιάκις	

- (b) The declension pattern of the KATHAREVOUSA version of numbers one (εἷς, μία, ἓν) and four (τέσσαρες, τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα) is given below. Numeral three (τρεις, τρεῖς, τρία) is the same as in the DEMOTIC.

Singular only

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἓν
Pos.	ἑνός	μιάς	ἑνός
Dat.	ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί
Obj.	ενα	μιάν	ἓν

Plural only

	<u>Mas. and Fem.</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
Pos.	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
Dat.	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα
Obj.	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

- 52 (a) The declension of feminine nouns ending in -ΑΣ -ΑΔΕΣ (μονάς, εβδομάς, etc.) has become regularized in the DEMOTIC (μονάδα, εβδομάδα, etc.) The declension of a typical feminine noun in -ΑΣ -ΑΔΕΣ is given below. It should be noted that these nouns follow the same declension pattern as feminine nouns ending in -ΙΣ -ΙΑΔΕΣ (See #29c)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	ἡ μονάς	αἱ μονάδες
Pos.	τῆς μονάδος	τῶν μονάδων
Dat.	τῇ μονάδι	ταῖς μονάσι
Obj.	τήν μονάδα	τάς μονάδας
Voc.	μονάς	μονάδες

- (b) Feminine nouns ἡ ἑβδομάς (week), ἡ Ἑλλάς (Greece), ἡ ἑκατοντάς (unit of 100), ἡ δωδεκάς (dozen), ἡ κοιλάς (valley), ἡ ὀμάς (group, squad), ἡ πεδιάς (plane), ἡ χιλιάς (unit of 1000), and the masculine noun ο φυγάς (escapee) are declined like ἡ μονάς.

LESSON 86  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 53 (a) The conjugation of contracted verbs in -ᾶ, -εῖς, -εῖ, and of their passive voice counter part in -οῦμαι, -εῖσαι, -εῖται. There is a great divergence in the conjugation pattern of verbs of this class between the KATHAREVOU SA and the DEMOTIC, especially in the continuous past (imperfect) tenses of both the active and the passive voice. Participles of this class have a declension pattern all their own to be taken up in lesson 87. Typical verb ΘΕΩΡΩ - ΘΕΩΡΟΥΜΑΙ will serve as our conjugation model.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Continuous Tenses

<u>Active</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Passive</u>
1. θεωρᾶ 2. θεωρεῖς 3. θεωρεῖ		1. θεωροῦμαι 2. θεωρεῖσαι 3. θεωρεῖται
1. θεωροῦμεν 2. θεωρεῖτε 3. θεωροῦν		1. θεωρούμεθα 2. θεωρεῖσθε 3. θεωροῦνται
<u>Imperfect</u>		
1. ἑθεώρουν 2. ἑθεώρεις 3. εθεώρει		1. ἑθεωρούμην 2. ἑθεωρεῖσο 3. εθεωρεῖτο
1. ἑθεωροῦμεν 2. ἑθεωρεῖτε 3. εθεώρουν		1. ἑθεωρούμεθα 2. ἑθεωρεῖσθε 3. εθεωροῦντο

Cont. Future & Cont. Infin./Subjunctive

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. θά(νά) θεωρῶ    | 1. θά(νά) θεωρῶμαι   |
| 2. θά(νά) θεωρήσῃς | 2. θά(νά) θεωρήσῃσαι |
| 3. θά(νά) θεωρήσῃ  | 3. θά(νά) θεωρήσῃται |
| 1. θά(νά) θεωρῶμεν | 1. θά(νά) θεωρώμεθα  |
| 2. θά(νά) θεωρήητε | 2. θά(νά) θεωρήσθε   |
| 3. θά(νά) θεωροῦν  | 3. θά(νά) θεωρῶνται  |

Simple Tenses

<u>Active</u>	<u>Simple Past</u>	<u>Passive</u>
1. ἐθεώρησα		1. ἐθεωρήθην
2. ἐθεωρήσεσ		2. ἐθεωρήθησ
3. εθεώρησε		3. εθεωρήθη
1. ἐθεωρήσαμεν		1. ἐθεωρήθημεν
2. ἐθεωρήσατε		2. ἐθεωρήθητε
3. εθεώρησαν		3. εθεωρήθησαν

S. Future & S. Infin./Subjunctive

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. θά(νά) θεωρήσω     | 1. θά(νά) θεωρηθῶ     |
| 2. θά(νά) θεωρήσῃς    | 2. θά(νά) θεωρηθῃσ    |
| 3. θά(νά) θεωρήσῃ     | 3. θά(νά) θεωρηθῃ     |
| 1. θά(νά) θεωρήσωμεν  | 1. θά(νά) θεωρηθῶμεν  |
| 2. θά(νά) θεωρήσητε   | 2. θά(νά) θεωρηθητε   |
| 3. θά(νά) θεωρήσουσιν | 3. θά(νά) θεωρηθοῦσιν |

Present & Past Perfect

ἔχω		ἔχω	
	θεωρήσει		θεωρηθῆ
εἶχον		εἶχον	
	κτλ.		κτλ.

## IMPERATIVE

ContinuousActiveθεώρει  
θεωρεῖτεPassiveνά θεωρήσαι  
νά θεωρήσθεSimpleθεώρησε  
θεωρήσατεθεωρήσου  
θεωρηθῆτε

## PARTICIPLES

Present (Continuous Action)θεωρῶν, θεωροῦσα, θεωροῦν θεωρούμενος, θεωρουμένη,  
θεωρούμενονPast (Completed Action)θεωρήσας, θεωρήσασα,  
θεωρήσανθεωρηθείς, θεωρηθείσα,  
θεωρηθένPerfectτεθεωρημένος, -ημένη,  
-ημένον

- (b) The following verbs, most of which have already been presented in this course, are among those conjugated like the verb ΘΕΩΡΩ - ΘΕΩΡΟΥΜΑΙ. It should be noted that several verbs classified in class III in the DEMOTIC (they can be heard either as -ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ verbs or as -ῶ, -ᾶς, -ᾶ verbs) belong in this class in KATHAREVOUSA. New verbs will be so indicated by an asterisk:

ἀναχωρῶ \_\_\_\_\_ to depart, to leave

ἀνησυχῶ \_\_\_\_\_ to worry / to be uneasy /  
to disturb

ἀνυπομονῶ _____	to be impatient
ἀπαιτῶ - ἀπαιτεῖται	to demand, to be required
ἀπορῶ _____	to wonder
ἀπωθῶ* - ἀπωθοῦμαι	to repulse--to be repulsed
ἀργῶ _____	to be late
_____ ἀρνοῦμαι	to refuse, to deny
βοηθῶ - βοηθοῦμαι	to help--to be helped
δημιουργῶ - δημιουργοῦ- μαι	to create--to be created
διοικῶ - διοικοῦμαι	to command, to govern--to be governed, to be commanded
δολοφονῶ - δολοφονοῦμαι	to assassinate--to be assas- sinated
εἰδοποιῶ - εἰδοποιοῦμαι	to notify--to be notified
_____ ἐνθυμοῦμαι	to remember
ἐννοῶ - ἐννοεῖται	to mean, to understand--to be meant, to be understood
ἐνοχλῶ - ἐνοχλοῦμαι	to bother, to disturb--to be bothered, to be disturbed
ἐξηγῶ - ἐξηγοῦμαι	to explain--to be explained, to explain oneself
ἐπιθυμῶ _____	to desire, to miss
_____ ἐπωφελοῦμαι	to profit by
εὖνοῶ - εὖνοοῦμαι	to favor--to be favored
εὐχαριστῶ - εὐχαριστοῦ- μαι	to please, to thank--to be pleased

ζητῶ - ζητούμαι	to seek, to ask--to be sought, to be asked
ἱκανοποιῶ* - ἱκανοποιεῖ- μαί	to satisfy--to be satisfied
καταργῶ - καταργοῦμαι	to abolish, to be abolished
κρατῶ - κρατοῦμαι	to hold, to be held
λειτουργῶ _____	to function
ὀδηγῶ - ὀδηγοῦμαι	to lead, to guide, to drive/ to be lead, to be guided, to be driven
ὀμιλῶ - ὀμιλεῖται	to speak, to be spoken
_____ παραιτοῦμαι*	to resign
παρατηρῶ - παρατηρεῖται	to observe, to be observed
πενθῶ _____	to mourn
πληροφορῶ - πληροφοροῦ- μαι	to inform, to be informed
πραγματοποιῶ - πραγματο- ποιεῖμαι	to realize, to be realized
συμφωνῶ - συμφωνεῖται	to agree, to be agreed
τηλεγραφεῖται - τηλεγραφεῖ- ται	to telegraph, to be tele- graphed
τηλεφωνῶ - τηλεφωνοῦμαι	to phone, to be called
ὑπηρετῶ - ὑπηρετοῦμαι	to serve, to be served
ὑποχωρῶ _____	to retreat
φωτογραφῶ - φωτογραφοῦ- μαι	to photograph, to be photo- graphed
χορηγῶ - χορηγοῦμαι	to grant, to be granted

χρησιμοποιῶ - χρησιμοποιῶμαι - to use, to be used  
οὔμαι

ὠφελῶ - ὠφελοῦμαι to benefit, to benefit by

- (c) Certain verbs of this class add the syllable -ΕΣ to form the simple tenses of their active voice and the syllable -ΕΘ (or -ΕΣΘ in the case of the verb ΤΕΛΩ) to form the simple tenses of the passive voice, the same way as it is done in the DEMOTIC (See #123 a,b). All derivatives of the old verb ΑΙΡΩ and the following verbs -- nearly all of which are known to you -- belong in this group.

ἀφαιρῶ - αφαιροῦμαι	to subtract -- to be dis- tracted
ἀρκεῖ _____	it is sufficient
διαίρῶ - διαίροῦμαι	to divide -- to be divided
ἐξαιρῶ - ἐξαιροῦμαι	to exempt -- to be exempted
διαρκῶ _____	to last
ἐπαινῶ - ἐπαινοῦμαι	to praise -- to be praised
καλῶ - καλοῦμαι*	to call -- to be called
πονῶ _____	to be in pain, to hurt
τελῶ - τελοῦμαι	to perform -- to performed
φορῶ - φορεῖται	to wear -- to be worn
χωρῶ _____	to fit in

\* The verb καλοῦμαι has an irregular passive voice.

LESSON 87  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

54

The declension pattern of participles of contracted verbs in -ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ and of their passive voice counterpart in -οῦμαι, -εῖσθαι, -εῖται. Participles of this group are declined as follows:

Active Voice

Present (Continuous Action)

Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	θεωρῶν	θεωροῦσα	θεωροῦν
Poss.	θεωροῦντος	θεωρούσης	θεωροῦντος
Dat.	θεωροῦντι	θεωρούσῃ	θεωροῦντι
Obj.	θεωροῦντα	θεωροῦσαν	θεωροῦν

Plural

Nom.	θεωροῦντες	θεωροῦσαι	θεωροῦντα
Poss.	θεωρούντων	θεωρουσῶν	θεωρούντων
Dat.	θεωροῦσι	θεωρούσαις	θεωροῦσι
Obj.	θεωροῦντας	θεωρούσας	θεωροῦντα

Past (Completed Action)

Singular

Nom.	θεωρήσας	θεωρήσασα	θεωρήσαν
Poss.	θεωρήσαντος	θεωρησάσης	θεωρήσαντος
Dat.	θεωρήσαντι	θεωρησάσῃ	θεωρήσαντι
Obj.	θεωρήσαντα	θεωρησασαν	θεωρήσαν

Plural

Nom.	θεωρήσαντες	θεωρήσασαι	θεωρήσαντα
Poss.	θεωρησάντων	θεωρησασῶν	θεωρησάντων
Dat.	θεωρήσασι	θεωρησάσαις	θεωρήσασι
Obj.	θεωρήσαντας	θεωρησάσας	θεωρήσαντα

Passive Voice

## Present (Continuous Action)

Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	θεωρούμενος	θεωρούμενη	θεωρούμενον
Poss.	θεωρουμένου	θεωρουμένης	θεωρουμένου
Dat.	θεωρουμένῳ	θεωρουμένη	θεωρουμένῳ
Obj.	θεωρούμενον	θεωρούμενην	θεωρούμενον

Plural

Nom.	θεωρούμενοι	θεωρούμεναι	θεωρούμενα
Poss.	θεωρουμένων	θεωρουμένων	θεωρουμένων
Dat.	θεωρουμένοις	θεωρουμέναις	θεωρουμένοις
Obj.	θεωρουμένους	θεωρουμένας	θεωρούμενα

Past (Completed Action)Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	θεωρηθείς	θεωρηθεῖσα	θεωρηθέν
Poss.	θεωρηθέντος	θεωρηθείσης	θεωρηθέντος
Dat.	θεωρηθέντι	θεωρηθείση	θεωρηθέντι
Obj.	θεωρηθέντα	θεωρηθεῖσαν	θεωρηθέν
Nom.	θεωρηθέντες	θεωρηθεῖσαι	θεωρηθέντα
Poss.	θεωρηθέντων	θεωρηθεισῶν	θεωρηθέντων
Dat.	θεωρηθεῖσι	θεωρηθείσαις	θεωρηθεῖσι
Obj.	θεωρηθέντας	θεωρηθείσας	θεωρηθέντα

Perfect

Nom.	τεθεωρημένος	τεθεωρημένη	τεθεωρημένον
Poss.	τεθεωρημένου	τεθεωρημένης	τεθεωρημένου
Dat.	τεθεωρημένῳ	τεθεωρημένη	τεθεωρημένῳ
Obj.	τεθεωρημένον	τεθεωρημένην	τεθεωρημένον
Nom.	τεθεωρημένοι	τεθεωρημέναι	τεθεωρημένα
Poss.	τεθεωρημένων	τεθεωρημένων	τεθεωρημένων
Dat.	τεθεωρημένοις	τεθεωρημέναις	τεθεωρημένοις
Obj.	τεθεωρημένους	τεθεωρημένας	τεθεωρημένα

- 55 (a) Preposition ANA and ΠΑΡΑ. The preposition ANA, agreeing with the objective case, means throughout, all over. It also indicates portioning out of equal amounts of things, corresponding to one of the meanings of the preposition ΑΠΟ of the DEMOTIC. It should be remembered that the preposition ANA is used only in the KATHAREVOUSA. Examples:

<u>Greek</u>	<u>English</u>
1. Ἡ εἴδησις διεδόθη <u>ἀνά</u> τὴν πόλιν.	1. The news was spread <u>throughout</u> the city.
2. Ἐπικρατεῖ κύμα καύ- σωνος <u>ἀνά</u> τὴν χώραν.	2. There is a heat wave <u>all over</u> the country.
3. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἔπρο- χώρουν <u>ἀνά</u> τετράδας.	3. The soldiers marched <u>four</u> <u>abreast</u> .
4. Οἱ μαθηταὶ ἔλαβον <u>ἀνά</u> ἓν λεξικόν.	4. The students received <u>one</u> dictionary each.

- (b) The preposition ΠΑΡΑ, agreeing with the objective case, means near, inspite of, off (minus), by. Examples:

1. Τὸ χαθὲν παιδίον εὐ- ρέθη <u>παρά</u> τὴν σιδη- ροδρομικὴν γέφυραν.	1. The lost child was found <u>near</u> the railroad bridge.
2. Αἱ μάχαι ἔλαβον χώ- ραν <u>παρά</u> τὰς ὄχθας τοῦ ποταμοῦ Σαραντα- πόρου.	2. The battle took place <u>by</u> the banks of the river Sarandaporos.
3. <u>Παρά</u> τὴν κακοκαιρίαν, ἡ αεροπορικὴ συγκοι- νωσία δὲν διεκόπη.	3. <u>Inspite of</u> the bad weather, air transportation was not interrupted.
4. Ὁ ὑποψήφιος ἀπέτυχε <u>παρά</u> μίαν ψήφον.	4. The candidate <u>lost by</u> a vote.
5. Ἡ ὥρα εἶναι τρεῖς <u>παρά</u> πέντε.	5. The time is five minutes <u>to</u> three (three minus five).

- (c) The preposition ΠΑΡΑ, agreeing with the possessive case, indicates the agent of a passive verb, the way the preposition ΑΠΟ does in the DEMOTIC. Examples:

1. Ἐδονεῖσθην χρήματα <u>παρά</u> τῆς τραπεζῆς.	1. I borrowed money <u>from</u> the bank.
--	---

2. "Έχω πληροφορηθῆ παρά τοῦ κυρίου X ὅτι ἐζητεῖτε τὴν διεύθυνσίν μου.
2. I have been informed by Mr. X that you were looking for my address.
3. Ἡ ἐργασία του ἐπηνέθη παρά πάντων.
3. His work was praised by all.

LESSON 88  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 56 (a) The conjugation of contracted verbs in -ῶ, -ᾶς, -ᾷ and of their passive voice counterpart in -ῶμαι, -ᾶσαι, -ᾶται. There is a still greater divergence in the conjugation pattern of this class of verbs between the KATHAREVOUSA and the DEMOTIC than there is in the case of contracted verbs in -ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ. Verb ΝΙΚΩ - ΝΙΚΩΜΑΙ (to win, to be defeated) will serve as our model.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Continuous Tenses

Present

<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
1. νικῶ	1. νικῶμαι
2. νικᾶς	2. νικᾶσαι
3. νικᾷ	3. νικᾶται
1. νικῶμεν	1. νικῶμεθα
2. νικᾶτε	2. νικᾶσθε
3. νικοῦν (νικῶσι)	3. νικῶνται

Imperfect

1. ἐνίκων	1. ἐνικῶμην
2. ἐνίκας	2. ἐνικᾶσο
3. ἐνίκα	3. ἐνικᾶτο
1. ἐνικῶμεν	1. ἐνικῶμεθα
2. ἐνικᾶτε	2. ἐνικᾶσθε
3. ἐνίκων	3. ἐνικῶντο

Contin. Future & Contin. Inf./Subjunctive

1. θᾶ (νά) νικῶ	1. θᾶ (νά) νικῶμαι
2. θᾶ (νά) νικᾶς	2. θᾶ (νά) νικᾶσαι
3. θᾶ (νά) νικᾷ	3. θᾶ (νά) νικᾶται
1. θᾶ (νά) νικῶμεν	1. θᾶ (νά) νικῶμεθα
2. θᾶ (νά) νικᾶτε	2. θᾶ (νά) νικᾶσθε
3. θᾶ (νά) νικοῦν (θα, νά νικῶσι)	3. θᾶ (νά) νικῶνται

Simple TensesSimple Past

<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
1. ἐνίκησα	1. ἐνικήθην
2. ἐνίκησες	2. ἐνικήθης
3. ἐνίκησε	3. ἐνικήθη
1. ἐνικήσαμεν	1. ἐνικήθημεν
2. ἐνικήσατε	2. ἐνικήθητε
3. ἐνίκησαν	3. ἐνικήθησαν

Simple Future & S. Infinitive / Subjunctive

1. θά (νά) νικήσω	1. θά (νά) νικηθῶ
2. θά (νά) νικήσῃς	2. θά (νά) νικηθῆς
3. θά (νά) νικήσῃ	3. θά (νά) νικηθῆ
1. θά (νά) νικήσωμεν	1. θά (νά) νικηθῶμεν
2. θά (νά) νικήσητε	2. θά (νά) νικηθῆτε
3. θά (νά) νικήσουν	3. θά (νά) νικηθοῦν

Present & Past Perfect

ἔχω \ νικήσει  
εἶχον / κτλ.

ἔχω \ νικηθῆ  
εἶχον / κτλ.

IMPERATIVEContinuousActive

νίκα  
νικάτε

Passive

νά νικάσῃ  
νά νικάσθε

Simple

νίκησε  
νίκησατε

νικήσου  
νικήθητε

PARTICIPLESPresent (Continuous)

νικῶν, νικῶσα, νικῶν νικῶμενος, νικῶμένη, νικῶμενον

Past (Completed Action)

νικήσας, νικήσασα, νικήσαν νικηθείς, νικηθεῖσα, νικηθέν

Perfect

νενικημένος, νενικημένη, νενικημένον

- (b) The declension pattern of participles of verbs of this class will be given in the next lesson.
- (c) The following verbs, most of which have already been presented in this course, are among those conjugated like the verb ΝΙΚΩ - ΝΙΚΩΜΑΙ. It should be noted that all verb derivatives of these verbs, as--for example--ΤΙΜΩ - ΤΙΜΩΜΑΙ are conjugated the same way. Verbs listed for the first time are indicated by an asterisk.

ἀγαπῶ	ἀγαπῶμαι	to love, to be loved
ἀπαντῶ	ἀπαντῶμαι	to answer, to meet, to be met
_____	ἐγγυῶμαι	to guarantee
ἐκτιμῶ*	ἐκτιμῶμαι*	to esteem, to be esteemed
ἐξαρτῶ	ἐξαρτῶμαι	to depend on
ἐξυπνῶ		to wake up
ἐρωτῶ	ἐρωτῶμαι	to ask, to be asked
_____	ἠττῶμαι*	to be defeated
μελετῶ	μελετᾶται	to study, to be studied
μετρῶ	μετρῶμαι	to measure, to count / to be measured, to be counted
προτιμῶ	προτιμῶμαι	to prefer, to be preferred

σταματῶ	σταματῶμαι	to stop, to be stopped
συναντῶ	συναντῶμαι	to meet, to be met
τιμῶ	τιμῶμαι	to honor / to be honored, to be priced
τολμῶ*	_____	to dare
χαιρετῶ	χαιρετῶμαι	to greet, to salute / to be greeted, to be saluted

- (d) As in the DEMOTIC, certain verbs of this class add the syllable -ΑΣ to form the simple tenses of the Active Voice and the syllable -ΑΣ@ to form the simple tenses of the passive voice (See #116 a.) The most important of these verbs --nearly all of which are known to you-- are:

γελῶ	_____	to laugh
διψῶ	_____	to be thirsty
δρῶ	_____	to take action, to act
κρεμῶ	κρεμῶμαι	to hang--to be hung
πεινῶ	_____	to be hungry
πετῶ**	_____	to fly
σπῶ	-σπῶμαι	to break
χαλῶ	_____	to ruin, to spoil

\*\* The verb πετῶ adds the syllable -ΑΞ instead of the syllable -ΑΣ to form the simple tenses of the Active Voice.

LESSON 89  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

57 (a) The declension pattern of participles of contracted verbs in -ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ and of their passive voice counterpart in -ῶμαι, -ῶσαι, -ῶται. Participles of this group are declined as follows:

Active Voice

Present (Continuous Action)

Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	νικῶν	νικῶσα	νικῶν
Poss.	νικῶντος	νικῶσης	νικῶντος
Dat.	νικῶντι	νικῶση	νικῶντι
Obj.	νικῶντα	νικῶσαν	νικῶν

Plural

Nom.	νικῶντες	νικῶσαι	νικῶντα
Poss.	νικῶντων	νικῶσῶν	νικῶντων
Dat.	νικῶσι	νικῶσαις	νικῶσι
Obj.	νικῶντας	νικῶσας	νικῶντα

Past (Completed Action)

Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	νικήσας	νικήσασα	νικήσαν
Poss.	νικήσαντος	νικήσασης	νικήσαντος
Dat.	νικήσαντι	νικήσαση	νικήσαντι
Obj.	νικήσαντα	νικήσασαν	νικήσαν

Plural

Nom.	νικήσαντες	νικήσασαι	νικήσαντα
Poss.	νικήσάντων	νικησασῶν	νικήσάντων
Dat.	νικήσασι	νικήσασαις	νικήσασι
Obj.	νικήσαντας	νικήσασας	νικήσαντα

Passive VoicePresent (Continuous Action)Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	νικώμενος	νικωμένη	νικώμενον
Poss.	νικωμένου	νικωμένης	νικωμένου
Dat.	νικωμένῳ	νικωμένῃ	νικωμένῳ
Obj.	νικώμενον	νικωμένην	νικώμενον

Plural

Nom.	νικώμενοι	νικώμεναι	νικώμενα
Poss.	νικωμένων	νικωμένων	νικωμένων
Dat.	νικωμένοις	νικωμέναις	νικωμένοις
Obj.	νικωμένους	νικωμένας	νικώμενα

Past (Completed Action)Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	νικηθείς	νικηθεῖσα	νικηθέν
Poss.	νικηθέντος	νικηθείσης	νικηθέντος
Dat.	νικηθέντι	νικηθείσῃ	νικηθέντι
Obj.	νικηθέντα	νικηθεῖσαν	νικηθέν

Plural

Nom.	νικηθέντες	νικηθεῖσαι	νικηθέντα
Poss.	νικηθέντων	νικηθεισῶν	νικηθέντων
Dat.	νικηθεῖσι	νικηθείσαις	νικηθεῖσι
Obj.	νικηθέντας	νικηθείσας	νικηθέντα

Perfect

Nom.	νενικημένος	νενικημένη	νενικημένον
Poss.	νενικημένου κτλ.	νενικημένης κτλ.	νενικημένου κτλ.

- (b) The participles of all the verbs listed in #56c are declined like the above examples. The simple (completed action) participles of verbs listed in #56d

add the syllable -ΑΣ to form their simple stem in the active voice and the syllable -ΑΣΘ to form their simple stem in the passive voice. Examples: (Verbs κρεμῶ - κρεμῶμαι and διασπῶ - διασπῶμαι)

ActivePassive

κρεμάσας - κρεμάσασα -  
κρεμάσαν

κρεμασθείς - κρεμασθεῖσα -  
κρεμασθέν

διασπᾶσας - διασπᾶσασα -  
διασπᾶσαν

διασπασθείς - διασπασθεῖσα -  
διασπασθέν

LESSON 90  
SUMMARY ANALYSIS  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

53 (a) Irregular Masculine and Feminine third declension nouns in -ηρ. Irregular Masculine Nouns in -ην. Certain masculine and feminine third declension nouns ending in -ηρ do not follow the regular declension pattern of their class as given in #30 b. The most important of these are the ancient forms ὁ πατήρ (father), ὁ ἄνθρωπος (man), ἡ μήτηρ (mother) and ἡ θυγάτηρ (daughter) which are still in use in KATHAREVUSA. They are declined as follows:

Singular

Nom.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος	ὁ πατήρ
Poss.	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τοῦ πατρὸς
Dat.	τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τῷ πατρί
Obj.	τὸν ἄνθρωπον	τὸν πατέρα
Voc.	ἄνθρωπε	πάτερ

Plural

Nom.	οἱ ἄνθρωποι	οἱ πατέρες
Poss.	τῶν ἀνθρώπων	τῶν πατέρων
Dat.	τοῖς ἀνθρώποις	τοῖς πατέρας
Obj.	τούς ἀνθρώπους	τούς πατέρας
Voc.	ἄνθρωποι	πατέρες

Singular

Nom.	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ
Poss.	τῆς μητρὸς	τῆς θυγατρὸς
Dat.	τῇ μητρί	τῇ θυγατρὶ
Obj.	τὴν μητέρα	τὴν θυγατέρα
Voc.	μήτερ	θύγατερ

Plural

Nom.	αἱ μητέρες	αἱ θυγατέρες
Poss.	τῶν μητέρων	τῶν θυγατέρων
Dat.	ταῖς μητέρας	ταῖς θυγατέρας
Obj.	τάς μητέρας	τάς θυγατέρας
Voc.	μητέρες	θυγατέρες

- (b) Nouns ὁ αἶθρ (air), ὁ αἰθήρ (ether) and ὁ ἀστήρ (star) are declined as follows:

Singular

Nom.	ὁ αἶθρ	ὁ αἰθήρ	ὁ ἀστήρ
Poss.	τοῦ αἰθέρος	τοῦ αἰθέρος	τοῦ ἀστῆρος
Dat.	τῷ αἰέρι	τῷ αἰέρι	τῷ ἀστέρι
Obj.	τόν αέρα	τόν αἰθέρα	τόν ἀστέρα
Voc.			ἀστήρ

Plural

Nom.	_____	οἱ αἰθέρες	οἱ ἀστέρες
Poss.	_____	τῶν αἰθέρων	τῶν ἀστέρων
Dat.	_____	τοῖς αἰθέροι	τοῖς ἀστέροι
Obj.	_____	τούς αἰθέρας	τούς ἀστέρας
Voc.	_____	αἰθέρες	αστέρες

- (c) Irregular Masculine Nouns in -ην. Two third-declension masculine nouns in -ην are declined in a way rather similar to that of ὁ αἰθήρ. They are ὁ λιμήν (port) and ὁ ποιμήν (shepherd) and are declined as follows:

Singular

Nom.	ὁ λιμήν	ὁ ποιμήν
Poss.	τοῦ λιμένος	τοῦ ποιμένος
Dat.	τῷ λιμένι	τῷ ποιμένι
Obj.	τόν λιμένα	τόν ποιμένα
Voc.		ποιμήν

Plural

Nom.	οἱ λιμένες	οἱ ποιμένες
Poss.	τῶν λιμένων	τῶν ποιμένων
Dat.	τοῖς λιμέσι	τοῖς ποιμέσι
Obj.	τούς λιμένας	τούς ποιμένας
Voc.	λιμένες	ποιμένες

- 59 (a) The Preposition ΥΠΕΡ, agreeing with the possessive case, means in favor of, for, pro (as opposed to con).

Greek

1. Ἔμμαι ὑπέρ τῆς ὑποχρεωτικῆς στρατιωτικῆς ἀθροείας.

English

1. I am in favor of compulsory military training.

- |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| 2. | Οἱ στρατιῶται ἔπεσαν<br>μαχόμενοι <u>ὑπέρ</u> τῆς<br>πατρίδος τῶν.                              | 2. | The soldiers fell fighting<br>for their country.  |
| 3. | Ἐζύγισα <u>τά ὑπέρ</u> καί<br><u>τά κατὰ</u> τῆς υποθέσεως<br>πρὸ τοῦ λάβω τελικὴν<br>ἀπόφασιν. | 3. | I weighed <u>the pros</u> and <u>the</u><br><u>cons</u> of the matter before<br>coming to a final decision. |

(b) The proposition ΥΠΕΡ, agreeing with the objective case, means over, in excess of, above. Examples:

- |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | Πολλοὶ τεχνητοὶ δο-<br>ρυφόροι <u>υπεοίπτανται</u><br><u>ὑπέρ</u> τὴν γῆν σήμερον.    | 1. | Many artificial satellites<br>are flying <u>over</u> the earth<br>now.                            |
| 2. | Τὰ νέα ἀεροπλάνα με-<br>ταφέρουν ἀνέτως <u>ὑπέρ</u><br>τοὺς διακοσίους ἐπι-<br>βάτας. | 2. | The new airplanes can trans-<br>port easily <u>over</u> (in excess<br>of) two hundred passengers. |
| 3. | Ἡ νέα γέφυρα ἐστοί-<br>χισεν <u>ὑπέρ</u> τὰ τρία<br>ἐκατομμύρια δολλάρια.             | 3. | The new bridge cost in <u>ex-</u><br><u>cess</u> of three million <u>dol-</u><br><u>lars</u> .    |

LESSON 91

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

60 (a) The Second Aorist of Passive Verbs. The simple stems of certain passive verbs do not end in -θ as those of all regular passive verbs do. When the KATHAREVOUSA endings of the past tense (-ην, -ης, -η, etc.) are added to such a simple stem, the resulting simple past tense is known as the Second Aorist. (See #39a) for the Second Aorist of Active Verbs.) The following passive (or deponent) verbs -- and their derivatives -- form Second Aorists. Their simple future tense is formed out of the same simple stem, as follows:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>S. Past Sec. Aorist</u>	<u>S. Future</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ἀλλάσσομαι	ἠλλάγην	θά ἀλλαγῶ	to be changed
βαίνω*	ἔβην*	θά βῶ*	to proceed, to go
βρέχομαι	ἔβραχην	θά βραχῶ	to get wet
γράφομαι	ἔγραψην	θά γραψῶ	to be written
ἐκλέγομαι	ἔξελέγην	θά ἐκλεγῶ	to be elected
ἐκπλήσσομαι	ἔξεπλάγην	θά ἐκπλαγῶ	to be astonished
ἐκρήγνυμαι	ἔξερράγην	θά ἐκραγῶ	to explode
εντελλομαι	ενετάλην	θά ενταλῶ	to be ordered, to be enjoined
θάπτομαι	ἔτάφην	θά ταφῶ	to be buried
καίρομαι	ἔκαην	θά καῶ	to be burned
κλέπτομαι	ἔκλαπην	θά κλαπῶ	to be stolen
κόπτομαι	ἔκόπην	θά κοπῶ	to be cut
πλέκομαι	ἔπλάκην	θά πλακῶ	to be knitted
πλήσσομαι	ἔπλήγην	θά πληγῶ	to be struck
στέλλομαι	ἔστάλην	θά σταλῶ	to be sent
στρέφομαι	ἔστράφην	θά στραφῶ	to turn (intr.)
τρέπομαι	ἔτραπην	θά τραπῶ	to turn (intr.)
τρέφομαι	ἐτρέφην	θά τραφῶ	to be nourished, to be fed
φαίνομαι	ἐφάνην	θά φανῶ	to appear, to be visible
φθείρομαι	ἐφθάσην	θά φθαρῶ	to wear out, to be corrupted
χαίρομαι	ἐχάρην	θά χαρῶ	to rejoice, to be glad

\* The continuous tenses of ΒΑΙΝΩ are conjugated like those of an Active Verb.

- (b) The conjugation pattern of these verbs -- and their derivatives -- follows the general rule: All continuous tenses are formed out of the present tense stem. All simple tenses are formed out of the stem of the Second Aorist, or better (to avoid the complication of the arguments) out of the stem of the simple future.
- (c) The past (completed action) participles of these verbs, and the perfect form of the participle -- where applicable -- are as follows:

Past (Completed Action) ParticiplePerfect Participle

ἀλλαγεῖς	- ἀλλαγεῖσα	- ἀλλαγέν	ἠλλαγμένος, -η, -ον
βάς	- βᾶσα	- βᾶν	
βραχεῖς	- βραχεῖσα	- βραχέν	βεβρεγμένος, -η, -ον
γραφεῖς	- γραφεῖσα	- γραφέν	γεγραμμένος, -η, -ον
ἐκλεγεῖς	- ἐκλεγεῖσα	- ἐκλεγέν	ἐκλεγμένος, -η, -ον
ἐκπλαγεῖς	- ἐκπλαγεῖσα	- ἐκπλαγέν	ἐκπεπληγμένος, -η, -ον
ἐκραγεῖς	- ἐκραγεῖσα	- ἐκραγέν	
ενταλεῖς	- ενταλεῖσα	- ενταλέν	ἐντεταλμένος, -η, -ον
ταφεῖς	- ταφεῖσα	- ταφέν	τεθαμμένος, -η, -ον
καεῖς	- καεῖσα	- καέν	κεκαυμένος, -η, -ον
κλαπεῖς	- κλαπεῖσα	- κλαπέν	
κοπεῖς	- κοπεῖσα	- κοπέν	κεκομμένος, -η, -ον
πλακεῖς	- πλακεῖσα	- πλακέν	πεπλεγμένος, -η, -ον
πληγεῖς	- πληγεῖσα	- πληγέν	πεπληγμένος, -η, -ον
σταλεῖς	- σταλεῖσα	- σταλέν	ἐσταλμένος, -η, -ον
στραφεῖς	- στραφεῖσα	- στραφέν	ἐστραμμένος, -η, -ον
τραπεῖς	- τραπεῖσα	- τραπέν	τετραμμένος, -η, -ον
τραφεῖς	- τραφεῖσα	- τραφέν	τεθραμμένος, -η, -ον
φανεῖς	- φανεῖσα	- φανέν	
φθαρεῖς	- φθαρεῖσα	- φθαρέν	ἐφθαρμένος, -η, -ον
χαρεῖς	- χαρεῖσα	- χαρέν	

LESSON 92  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 61 (a) Interrogative Pronouns. The following words are interrogative pronouns in KATHAREVOUSA:

τίς; τίς; τί	who? which? what?
ποιός; ποία; ποῖον;	who? what?
πόσος; πόση; πόσον	how much? how many (in the plural)

- (b) The interrogative pronoun τίς;, τί; is declined as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>		
	<u>Masculine</u>	Feminine	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	τίς;	τίς;	τί;
Poss.	τίνος;	τίνος;	τίνος;
Dat.	τίνι;	τίνι;	τίνι;
Obj.	τίνα;	τίνα;	τί;
	<u>Plural</u>		
Nom.	τίνες;	τίνες;	τίνα;
Poss.	τίνων;	τίνων;	τίνων;
Dat.	τίσι;	τίσι;	τίσι;
Obj.	τίνας;	τίνας;	τίνα;

- (c) The interrogative pronouns ποιός; and πόσος; are declined the regular way.
- 62 (a) Third Declension Feminine Nouns in -ΙΣ -ΙΝΟΣ. Not all third declension nouns in -ΙΣ (accented on the last syllable) are declined like ἡ δεσποινίς (See #29c). Some follow the declension pattern of the interrogative pronoun τίς; given above. The most important of these are ἡ ἀκτίς (radius, ray) and ἡ ρίς (nose). Their declension pattern is given on the next page.

Singular

Nom.	ἡ ἀκτίς	ἡ ρίς
Poss.	τῆς ἀκτίνος	τῆς ρινός
Dat.	τῇ ἀκτίνι	τῇ ρινί
Obj.	τὴν ἀκτίνα	τὴν ρίνα
Voc.	ἀκτίς	ρίς

Plural

Nom.	αἱ ἀκτῖνες	αἱ ρῖνες
Poss.	τῶν ἀκτίνων	τῶν ρινῶν
Dat.	ταῖς ἀκτίσι	ταῖς ρισί
Obj.	τάς ἀκτίνας	τάς ρίνας
Voc.	ἀκτῖνες	ρῖνες

- 63 (a) The derivatives of verb ΚΑΛΩ - ΚΑΛΟΥΜΑΙ. The passive voice of the verb ΚΑΛΩ (#53c) is irregular. Its principal tenses are: ΚΑΛΟΥΜΑΙ, ΕΚΑΛΟΥΜΗΝ, ΕΚΑΗΘΗΝ, ΘΑ(ΝΑ) ΚΛΗΘΩ, ΚΕΚΛΗΜΕΝΟΣ. In combination with various prefixes the verb ΚΑΛΩ - ΚΑΛΟΥΜΑΙ forms the following derivatives:

ἀνακαλῶ - ἀνακαλοῦμαι	to recall, to revoke--to be revoked
ἀποκαλῶ - ἀποκαλοῦμαι	to name - to be named, to call, to be called
ἐγκαλῶ - _____	to sue, to call together
_____ ἐπικαλοῦμαι	to invoke, to call on
μετακαλῶ - μετακαλοῦμαι	to recall, to be recalled
παρακαλῶ - παρακαλεῖται	to request, to be requested
προκαλῶ - προκαλοῦμαι	to provoke, to cause -- to be provoked, to be caused
προσκαλῶ - προσκαλοῦμαι	to invite, to be invited
συγκαλῶ - συγκαλεῖται	to call (a meeting), to be called, to be held

- (b) The noun derivative of the verb ΚΑΛΩ is Η ΚΛΗΣΙΣ (call, summons). The corresponding noun derivatives of the above verbs are:

ἡ ἀνάκλησις	recall
ἡ ἔγκλησις	accusation, charge,
ἡ ἐπίκλησις	invocation, appeal
ἡ μετάκλησις	recall
ἡ παράκλησις	request
ἡ πρόκλησις	provocation
ἡ πρόσκλησις	invitation
ἡ σύγκλησις	convocation

LESSON 93  
GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

64 (a) Indefinite Pronouns. The most commonly encountered indefinite pronouns in KATHAREVOUSA are the following:

τις, τις, τι πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν	someone, one, a, a certain everyone, everybody, every- thing, all
ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο ἀμφοτέρω, -αι, -α ὁ δεῖνα, ἡ δεῖνα, τό δεῖνα	other, another, the other both a certain, such and such a
ἕκαστος, ἕκαστη, ἕ- καστον	each, everyone
ἕτερος, ἕτερα, ἕτερον οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν	the other one, other no one, none
ὁ τάδε, ἡ τάδε, τό τάδε	a certain, such a one

(b) The indefinite pronoun τις, τις, τι is declined like the interrogative pronoun τίς; τίς; τί; It differs from the interrogative pronoun in that in the possessive and objective cases (of both singular and plural) the accent is placed on the last syllable. It generally loses its accent when it follows the word it refers to. It is declined as follows:

Singular

Masculine & Feminine

Neuter

Nom.	τις	τι
Poss.	τινός	τινός
Dat.	τινί	τινί
Obj.	τινά	τί

Plural

Nom.	τινές	τινά
Poss.	τινῶν	τινῶν
Dat.	τισί	τισί
Obj.	τινάς	τινά

- (c) The indefinite pronoun οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν consists of the abbreviated prefix οὐδ- of the word οὐδέ (no, nor) and the ancient form of numeral one (εἷς, μία, ἓν.) It is declined like that numeral (See #51a) and does not occur in the plural. Its declension pattern is as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>		
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
Poss.	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιάς	οὐδενός
Dat.	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιάῳ	οὐδενί
Obj.	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

- (d) Pronouns ὁ τάδε, ἡ τάδε, τό τάδε, and ὁ δεῖνα, ἡ δεῖνα, τό δεῖνα are not declinable. Only the article shows changes in gender, number and case.
- (e) The pronoun ἀμφοτέρω, -αι, -α, occurs only in the plural. It takes no article.
- (f) All the other pronouns listed in paragraph (a) of this lesson are declined like nouns with corresponding endings. The pronoun πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν has already been discussed in 37 (b).

- 65 (a) Derivatives and Principal Parts of the irregular verb ἄγω and ἄγομαι. The principal parts of the irregular verb ἄγω have been given in #39(a). The passive form of ἄγω is ἄγομαι (to be brought forth). Its principal parts, (as compared to those corresponding to the active form ἄγω) are as follows:

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
Present	ἄγω	ἄγομαι
Imperfect	ἤγον	ἠγόμην
S. Past	ἤγαγον	ἤχθην
S. Fut./S.Infin.	θά(νά) ἀγάγω	θά(νά) ἀχθῶ
	<u>Participles</u>	
<u>Present</u> (Cont.Act.)	ἄγων, -ουσα, -ον	ἀγόμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον
<u>Past</u> (Compl.Act.)	ἀγαγών, -ουσα, -όν	ἀχθείς, -εῖσα, -έν
<u>Perfect</u>		ἠγμένος, -η, -ον

- (b) The verb ἄγω - ἄγομαι forms the following derivatives in combination with various suffixes. Verbs marked by an asterisk are introduced for the first time.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
εἰσάγω - εἰσάγομαι	to import, to bring in, to admit-- to be imported, to be brought in, to be admitted
ἐξάγω - ἐξάγομαι	to export, to take out -- to be exported, to be taken out
συνάγω - συνάγομαι*	to gather, to infer -- to be gath- ered, to be inferred
προάγω - προάγομαι*	to promote -- to be promoted
προσάγω - προσάγομαι*	to bring forward -- to be brought forward, to come forward
_____ ἀνάγομαι*	to refer
_____ κατάγομαι*	to come from, to be a descendant of
διάγω* _____	to live
παράγω - παράγομαι	to produce, to be produced
ἄπάγω - ἄπάγομαι*	to kidnap, to abduct -- to be kidnapped, to be abducted
ὑπάγω - ὑπάγομαι*	to reduce, to go -- to be re- duced, to be subjugated

- (c) The noun derivatives of the above verbs end in  
They are as follows:

ἡ εἰσαγωγή	import, introduction
ἡ ἐξαγωγή	export, extraction
ἡ συναγωγή	synagogue / gathering together
ἡ προαγωγή	promotion

ἡ προσαγωγή	presentation / bringing together
ἡ ἀναγωγή	act of referring, change
ἡ καταγωγή	origin, derivation
ἡ διαγωγή	deportment, conduct
ἡ παραγωγή	production, yield
ἡ ἀπαγωγή	abduction, kidnapping
ἡ ὑπαγωγή	reducing, subjecting

LESSON 94

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66 (a) Relative Prouns. In addition to the familiar relative pronoun ὁ ὁποῖος, ἡ ὁποῖα, τό ὁποῖον the following words are relative pronouns in KATHAREVOUSA.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ	who
ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι	who, he who, what, that, that which
ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον	as much as
ὁποῖος, ὁποῖα, ὁποῖον	who, which
ὁπόσος, ὁπόση, ὁπόσον	as much as
οἷοσδήποτε, οἷαδήποτε, οἷονδήποτε	whoever, whichever, any
ὅτιδήποτε	whatever
ὅσοσδήποτε, ὅσηδήποτε	however great
ὅσονδήποτε	as much as
ὅπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ	like, as, that which

(b) The relative pronoun ὅς, ἥ, ὅ is declined as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>		
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	ὅς	ἥ	τό
Poss.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
Dat.	ᾧ	ἣ	οὗ
Obj.	ὄν	ἣν	όν
	<u>Plural</u>		
Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	αὐτά
Poss.	ᾧν	ᾧν	αὐτῶν
Dat.	οἷς	αἷς	αὐτοῖς
Obj.	οὓς	αἷ	αὐτά

- (c) The relative pronoun ὅστις, ἣτις, ὅ,τι consists of the two pronouns ὅς, ἣ, ὅ, and τις, τις, τί, each declined in its way and joined together as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>		
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	ὅστις	ἣτις	ὅ,τι
Poss.	οὗτινος	ἧστινος	οὗτινος
Dat.	ὧτινι	ἧτινι	ὧτινι
Obj.	ὄντινα	ἦντινα	ὄ,τι
	<u>Plural</u>		
Nom.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἄτινα
Poss.	ῶντινων	ῶντινων	ῶντινων
Dat.	οἰστίσι	αἰστίσι	οἰστίσι
Obj.	οὖστινας	ἄστινας	ἄτινα

- (d) The pronoun οἰοσδήποτε, οἰαδήποτε, οἰονδήποτε consists of the relative pronoun οἷος, οἷα, οἷον and the suffix -δήποτε. Only the part οἷος, οἷα, οἷον is declinable. The ending -δήποτε remains unchanged, as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>		
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
	οἰοσδήποτε	οἰαδήποτε	οἰονδήποτε
	οἰουδήποτε	οἰασδήποτε	οἰουδήποτε
	οἰωδήποτε	οἰαδήποτε	οἰωδήποτε
	οἰονδήποτε	οἰανδήποτε	οἰονδήποτε
	<u>Plural</u>		
	οἰοιδήποτε	οἰαιδήποτε	οἰαδήποτε
	οἰωνδήποτε	οἰωνδήποτε	οἰωνδήποτε
	οἰοισδήποτε	οἰαισδήποτε	οἰοισδήποτε
	οἰουσδήποτε	οἰασδήποτε	οἰαδήποτε

- (e) The pronoun ὅσπερ, ἣπερ, ὅπερ follows the same rule. The suffix περ remains unchangeable and only the pronoun ὅς, ἣ, ὅ is declined the usual way. The same is

true of the pronoun ὅσοσδήποτε, ὅσηδήποτε, ὅσονδήποτε.

- (f) Ὅτιδήποτε is generally used the way it is. All the other pronouns listed in 66(a) are declined the usual way.
- 67 (a) The irregular neuter nouns to ΥΔΩΡ (water) and to ΟΥΣ (ear.) These irregular nouns have a completely irregular declension pattern as far as their stems are concerned. Their derivatives ΥΔΡΟ and ΩΤΟ respectively are often used as prefixes and are seen in their anglicized version in many words of Greek origin like hydrogen, hydrographic, otolaryngologist (ear and throat doctor), etc. The words ΥΔΩΡ and ΟΥΣ are declined as follows:

Singular

Nom.	τό ὕδωρ	τό οὖς
Poss.	τοῦ ὕδατος	τοῦ ὠτός
Dat.	τῷ ὕδατι	τῷ ὠτί
Obj.	το ὕδωρ	το οὖς

Plural

Nom.	τά ὕδατα	τά ὦτα
Poss.	τῶν ὑδάτων	τῶν ὠτων
Dat.	τοῖς ὕδασι	τοῖς ὠσι
Obj.	τά ὕδατα	τά ὦτα

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- 68 (a) Third declension masculine and feminine nouns ending in -Ξ (or -ΓΞ). When a third declension noun ends in -Ξ (in the nominative) the student can assume its stem ending to be a velar sound represented by one of the velar consonants -Κ, -Γ, or -Χ. If the noun ends in -ΓΞ, then the stem ending is -ΓΓ. The exact DEMOTIC counterpart of the word, or of any of its derivatives. Examples:

<u>KATHAREVOUSA</u>	<u>DEMOTIC</u>	<u>STEM ENDING</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
ὁ ἄνθραξ			carbon, charcoal, anthrax
ὁ ἀστυφύλαξ	ὁ ἀστυφύλακας	-κ	policeman
ὁ χωροφύλαξ	ὁ χωροφύλακας	-κ	gendarme, sheriff
ὁ πρόσφυξ	ὁ πρόσφυγας	-γ	refugee
ἡ πτέρυξ	ἡ φτερούγα	-γ	wing
ἡ διώρυξ	ἡ διώρυγα	-γ	canal
ἡ φλόξ	ἡ φλόγα	-γ	flame
ὁ βήξ	ὁ βήχας	-κ	cough
ὁ ὄνυξ	τό νύχι	-κ	fingernail, toenail
ἡ σάλπιγξ	ἡ σάλπιγγα	-γγ	bugle, trumpet
ἡ σήραγξ	ἡ σήραγγα	-γγ	tunnel
ἡ πλάστιγξ	ἡ πλάστιγγα	-γγ	scales, spring bal- ance

- (b) The declension pattern of four typical nouns, one from each group is given below.

	<u>Singular</u>	
	-κ	-χ
Nom.	ὁ ἀστυφύλαξ	ὁ ὄνουξ
Poss.	τοῦ ἀστυφύλακος	τοῦ ὄνουχος
Dat.	τῷ ἀστυφύλακι	τῷ ὄνουχι
Obj.	τόν ἀστυφύλακα	τόν ὄνουχα
Voc.	ἀστυφύλαξ	

	<u>Plural</u>	
Nom.	οἱ ἀστυφύλακες	οἱ ὄνουχες
Poss.	τῶν ἀστυφυλάκων	τῶν ὄνούχων
Dat.	τοῖς ἀστυφύλαξι	τοῖς ὄνουξι
Obj.	τούς ἀστυφύλακας	τούς ὄνουχας
Voc.	ἀστυφύλακες	

	<u>Singular</u>	
	-γ	-γγ
Nom.	ἡ πτέρυξ	ἡ σάλπιγξ
Poss.	τῆς πτέρυγος	τῆς σάλπιγγος
Dat.	τῇ πτέρυγι	τῇ σάλπιγγι
Obj.	τὴν πτέρυγα	τὴν σάλπιγγα

	<u>Plural</u>	
Nom.	αἱ πτέουγες	αἱ σάλπιγγες
Poss.	τῶν πτερούγων	τῶν σαλπίνγων
Dat.	ταῖς πτέρυξι	ταῖς σάλπιγγι
Obj.	τάς πτέρυγας	τάς σάλπιγγας

- 69 (a) Third declension masculine and feminine nouns ending in -ψ. When a third declension noun ends in -ψ its stem ending is one of the labial sounds represented by the labial consonants -π or -β. Again, the DEMOTIC counterpart of the noun, or one of its derivatives, will serve as a clue as to which of these letters it is. Examples:

KATHAREVOUSA	DEMOTIC	<u>STEM ENDING</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
ὁ μύωψ	ὁ μύωπας	-π	nearsighted
ὁ κώνωψ	τό κουνούπι	-π	mosquito

ὁ Κύκλωψ	ὁ Κύκλωπας	-π	Cyclop
ὁ Αἰθίοψ	ὁ Αἰθίοπας	-π	Ethiopean
ἡ φλέψ	ἡ φλέβα	-β	vein
ὁ Ἄραψ	ὁ Ἄραβας	-β	Arab
ὁ χάλυψ			steel

(b) The declension pattern of two typical nouns, one from each group, is given below:

Singular

	-π	-β
Nom.	ὁ μύωψ	ἡ φλέψ
Poss.	τοῦ μύωπος	τῆς φλεβός
Dat.	τῷ μύωπι	τῇ φλεβί
Obj.	τόν μύωπα	τήν φλέβα
Voc.	μύωψ	(φλέψ)

Plural

Nom.	οἱ μύωπες	αἱ φλέβες
Poss.	τῶν μύωπων	τῶν φλεβῶν
Dat.	τοῖς μύωπι	ταῖς φλεβί
Obj.	τούς μύωπας	τάς φλέβας
Voc.	μύωπες	(φλέβες)

70 (a) Irregular comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. The following adjectives form their comparative and superlative degrees as follows in KATHAREVOUSA:

Adjective	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ἅπλοϋς ἅπλη ἀπλοῦν	ἁπλούστερος ἁπλουστέρα ἁπλούστερον	ἁπλούστατος ἁπλουστάτη ἁπλούστατον	simple unaffected unassuming
καλός καλή καλόν	καλύτερος καλυτέρα καλύτερον	κάλλιστος -ἄριστος καλλίστη -ἀρίστη κάλλιστον -ἄριστον	good kind

κακός κακή κακόν	χειρότερος χειρότερα χειρότερον	χείριστος χειρίστη χείριστον	bad mean
πολύς πολλή πολύ	περισσότερος περισσότερα περισσότερον	πλεῖστος πλείστη πλεῖστον	much many
ὀλίγος ὀλίγη ὀλίγον	ὀλιγώτερος ὀλιγωτέρα ὀλιγώτερον	ὀλίγιστος-ἐλάχιστος ὀλιγίστη-ἐλαχίστη ὀλίγιστον-ἐλάχιστον	a little (quart) small (quart)
μέγας μεγάλη μέγα	μεγαλύτερος μεγαλυτέρα μεγαλύτερον	μέγιστος μεγίστη μέγιστον	great big large
μικρός μικρά μικρόν	μικρότερος μικροτέρα μικρότερον	μικρότατος* μικροτάτη μικρότατον	small little
ταχύς ταχεῖα ταχύ	ταχύτερος ταχυτέρα ταχύτερον	ταχύτατος-τάχιστος ταχυτάτη-ταχίστη ταχύτατον-τάχιστον	fast rapid quick

- (b) All the adjectives listed above are declined the regular way. The only irregularly declined adjective (other than the familiar πολύς-πολλή-πολύ) is the adjective μέγας-μεγάλη-μέγα in the masculine and neuter genders which are declined as follows:

Singular

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	ὁ μέγας	τό μέγα
Poss.	τοῦ μεγάλου	τοῦ μεγάλου
Dat.	τῷ μεγάλῳ	τῷ μεγάλῳ
Obj.	τόν μέγαν	τό μέγα
Voc.	μέγα (μεγάλε)	μέγα

- \* The superlative form ἐλάχιστος-ἐλαχίστη-ἐλάχιστον serves as the superlative degree of both the adjective ὀλίγος -η, -ον and μικρός, -ά, -ον.

Plural

Nom.	οἱ μεγάλοι	τά μεγάλα
Poss.	τῶν μεγάλων	τῶν μεγάλων
Dat.	τοῖς μεγάλοις	τοῖς μεγάλοις
Obj.	τούς μεγάλους	τά μεγάλα
Voc.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλα

- (c) The comparative form πλέον (more) is used occasionally before the adjective to form its comparative degree. It is the only way to form the comparative degree of participles. Example:

Σήμερον εἶμαι πλέον κουρασμένος ἢ χθές.  
 Ἡ κατάσταση σήμερον εἶναι πλέον σοβαρά.

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- 71 (a) Adverbs. There is quite a discrepancy, on the whole, between the words used as adverbs in KATHAREVOUSA and those used in the DEMOTIC. Sometimes entirely different words are used to express the same idea while, at other times, the more archaic form of the adverb used by the DEMOTIC is in use in KATHAREVOUSA. Adverbs are generally classified in several categories according to the function they perform as qualifiers (of verbs, adjectives, clauses, or other adverbs.) They are not declinable words in Greek. They are classified as adverbs of place, time, manner, quantity and of affirmation or negation. In the following paragraphs the KATHAREVOUSA version of the various adverbs is given with the DEMOTIC equivalent -- if different -- immediately following in parenthesis.
- (b) Adverbs of place. These refer to space relations. They are: άνω (επάνω), κάτω, έδω, έκει, έντός (μέσα), έκτός (έξω), πλησίον (κοντά), μακράν (μακριά), ενταβθα (εδω), απέναντι, πανταχού (παντού) εμπρός (μπροστά), οπίσω (πίσω), εντεύθεν (από έδω), εκειθεν (από εκεί), etc.
- (c) Adverbs of time. They refer to concepts of time as for instance, τότε, νύν (τήρα), χθές, σήμερον (σήμερα), αύριο(ν), πέρυσι (πέρσι), έφετος (φέτος), ένιοτε (κάποτε), άλλοτε (πρίν), ουδέποτε (ποτέ), επειτα, χθές, προχθές, πρώην, τέως (πρώην), άρτι (μόλις), τελευταίως, αυθημερον (τήν ίδια μέρα), αμέσως, έτι (ακόμη), κτλ.
- (d) Adverbs of manner. These are very common, indicating the "how" or the manner of doing things. They correspond to the English adverbs in -ly and generally end in -ως in KATHAREVOUSA and in -α in the DEMOTIC. Several other words are also adverbs of manner, as, for instance: ούτως (έτσι), άλλως (άλλιώς), τοιουτοτρόπως (έτσι), ως (σαν), όπως, ορθώς (σωστά), ακριβώς, ταχέως (γρήγορα), πεζή (μέ τα πόδια) δημοσία (μπροστά στον κόσμο), ελληνιστεί (στά ελληνικά), γαλλιστί, εξής, ως εξής, ευτυχώς δυστυχώς παμπηφεί, κτλ. The adverbs in -ως listed above do not have a corresponding form in

-a in the DEMOTIC. Most other adverbs of manner do.  
Examples:

<u>Katharevousa</u>	<u>Demotic</u>
ἀπιστεύτως	ἀπίστευτα
καλῶς	καλά
κανονικῶς	κανονικά
δικαίως	δίκαια
τιμίως	τίμια
σοβαρῶς	σοβαρά
θερμῶς	θερμά

- (e) Adverbs of quantity. These refer to quantity or bulk. They are: πολὺ, ὀλίγον(λίγο), λίαν(πολύ), τόσο(ν), ἀπαξ(μιά φορά), δῖς(δύο φορές), πολλάκις(πολλές φορές), etc.
- (f) Adverbs of affirmation or negation. Those are: ναί, μάλιστα, οὐχί(οχι), οὐδόλως(καθόλου), τάχα, δῆθεν, ἴσως, δε(ν), μή(ν), σχεδόν, etc.

- 72 (a) Comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs. A few adverbs of place and most adverbs of manner may appear in the comparative and superlative degrees. The adverbs of place involved are:

ἄνω	ἀνωτέρω	ἀνωτάτω
κάτω	κατωτέρω	κατωτάτω
πέρα	περαιτέρω	
ἐγγύς (near)	ἐγγύτερον	ἐγγύτατα
ἄπω (far, remote)	ἀπώτερον	

- (b) Adverbs of manner form their comparative and superlative degrees as follows:

Adverbs derived from adjectives in -ος, -α(-η), -ον take the endings -ό(ω)τερον, -ό(ω)τατα.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>		
δίκαιος, -α, -ον	δικαίως	δικαιότερον	δικαιοτάτα
ὀρθός, -ή, -όν	ὀρθῶς	ὀρθότερον	ὀρθότατα
σοφός, -ή, -όν	σοφῶς	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα

Adverbs derived from adjectives in -ύς, -εῖα, -ύ, take the endings -ύτερον, -ύτατα.

βαθύς, -εῖα, -ύ	βαθέως	βαθύτερον	βαθύτατα
ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ	ταχέως	ταχύτερον	ταχύτατα (ταχιστα)
εὐρύς, -εῖα, -ύ	εὐρέως	εὐρύτερον	εὐρύτατα
εὐθύς, -εῖα, -ύ	εὐθέως	εὐθύτερον	εὐθύτατα

Adverbs derived from adjectives -ής, -ής, -ές take the endings -έστερον, -έστατα.

εὐμενής, -ής, -ές	εὐμενῶς	εὐμενέστε- ρον	εὐμενέστατα
διαυγής, -ής, -ές	διαυγῶς	διαυγέστε- ρον	διαυγέστατα
λεπτομερής, -ής, -ές	λεπτο- μερῶς	λεπτομερέ- στερον	λεπτομερέστατα
ἐπιεικής, -ής, -ές	ἐπιεικῶς	ἐπιεικέστε- ρον	ἐπιεικέστατα
πολυτελής, -ής, -ές	πολυτε- λῶς	πολυτελέ- στερον	πολυτελέστατα

Adverbs derived from adjectives in -ων, -ων, -ον also take the endings -έστερον, -έστατα.

νοήμων, -ων, -ων, -ον	νοημόνως	νοημονέ- στερον	νοημονέστατα
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Irregular adverbs. Their comparative and superlative degrees are as follows:

ἀπλῶς	ἀπλούστερον	ἀπλούστατα
καλῶς	καλύτερον	κάλλιστα
κακῶς	χειρότερον	ἄριστα
ταχέως	ταχύτερον	τάχιστα
ὀλίγον	ὀλιγώτερον	ελαχιστα
πολύ	ἥττον-μείον	
	περισσότε- ρον	πλεῖστον
	πλέον-μᾶλ- λον	μάλιστα

- (c) The comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs (unlike those of adjectives) are not declinable.

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- 73 (a) The verb ΙΣΤΩ-ΙΣΤΩΜΑΙ-ΙΣΤΑΜΑΙ. One of the most irregular but most frequently encountered verbs in KATHAREVOUSA is the verb ἰστῶ - ἰστῶμαι (or ἵσταμαι) which is the basic stem for a great number of derivatives. This verb (which has become ΣΤΕΚΟΜΑΙ in the DEMOTIC) appears in the active, the passive and the reflexive voices. It is conjugated as follows:

Continuous Tenses

Present

<u>Active Voice</u>	<u>Passive or Reflexive Voice</u>	
ἰστῶ	ἰστῶμαι	ἵσταμαι
ἰστῶς	ἰστῶσαι	ἵστασαι
ἰστῶ	ἰστῶται	ἵσταται
ἰστῶμεν	ἰστῶμεθα	ἵστάμεθα
ἰστῶτε	ἰστῶσθε	ἵστασθε
ἰστοῦν	ἰστῶνται	ἵστανται
(ἰστῶσιν)		

Imperfect

ἰστων	ἰστώμην	ἵστάμην
ἵστας	ἰστώσο	ἵστασο
ἵστα	ἰστώτο	ἵστατο
ἰστώμεν	ἰστώμεθα	ἵστάμεθα
ἰστώτε	ἰστώσθε	ἵστασθε
ἵστων	ἰστώντο	ἵσταντο

Cont. Future & Cont. Infinit./Subj.

θά(νά) ἰστῶ	θά(νά) ἰστῶμαι	θά(νά) ἵσταμαι
θά(νά) ἰστῶς	θά(νά) ἰστῶσαι	θά(νά) ἵστασαι
κτλ.		κτλ.

Continuous Imperative

νά ἴσταῖς	νά ἴστασαι
νά ἴστατε	νά ἴστασθε

SIMPLE TENSESSimple Past

ἔστησα	ἔστην	ἔστήθην	ἔστάθην
ἔστησεῖς	ἔστης	ἔστήθης	ἔστάθης
ἔστησε	ἔστη	ἔστήθη	ἔστάθη
ἔστήσαμεν	ἔστημεν	ἔστήθημεν	ἔστάθημεν
ἔστήσατε	ἔστητε	ἔστήθητε	ἔστάθητε
ἔστησαν	ἔστησαν	ἔστήθησαν	ἔστάθησαν

Simple Future & Simple Infinit/Subj.

θά(νά) στήσω	θά(νά) στήσω	στηθῶ	σταθῶ
θά(νά) στήσῃς	θά(νά) στήσῃς	στηθῆς	σταθῆς
θά(νά) στήσῃ	θά(νά) στήσῃ	στηθῆ	σταθῆ
θά(νά) στήσωμεν	θά(νά) στήσωμεν	στηθῶμεν	σταθῶμεν
θά(νά) στήσητε	θά(νά) στήσητε	στηθῆτε	σταθῆτε
θά(νά) στήσουν	θά(νά) στήσουν	στηθούν	σταθούν

(στήσωσι)

Present and Past Perfect

ἔχω - εἶχον στήσει ἔχω - εἶχον στή, στηθῆ, σταθῆ

Simple Imperative

στήσε(ον) - στήσατε στήσου - στηθῆτε  
στάσου - σταθῆτε

ParticiplesPresent (Continuous Action)

ἴστων	ἴστώμενος	ἴστάμενος
ἴστωσα	ἴστωμένη	ἴσταμένη
ἴστων	ἴστώμενον	ἴστάμενον

Simple Imperative (Completed Action)

στήσας	στάς	στηθείς	σταθείς
στήσασα	στάσα	στηθείσα	σταθείς
στήσαν	σάν	στηθέν	σταθέν

Perfect Participle

ἑστημένος  
ἑστημένη  
ἑστημένον

- (b) The participles of this verb are declined like all other participles with the same type endings.

- 74 (a) Derivatives of the verb ΙΣΤΩ - ΙΣΤΩΜΑΙ (ΙΣΤΑΜΑΙ).  
This verb forms the basic stem of a great number of derivatives. It should be noted that all its continuous tenses have a stem starting with the consonant cluster στ- (στ-, σθηθ-, σταθ-). When a prefix is placed before one of these stems all kinds of interesting things may happen. The rough breathing over the vowel ι of the stem ἰστ- or the addition of the augment before the consonant cluster στ- in the past tenses can cause many changes making one and the same verb look very different in its various tenses. Examples:

Present:	κατά	ἰστῶ	καθιστῶ
Imperf.:	κατά	ἰστων	καθίστων
S. Past:	κατά	ἔστησα	κατέστησα
S. Future:	κατά	στήσω	καταστήσω

Present:	ἐπί	ἰστῶ	ἐφιστῶ
Imperf.:	ἐπί	ἰστων	ἐφίστων
S. Past:	ἐπί	ἔστησα	ἐπέστησα
S. Future:	ἐπί	στήσω	ἐπιστήσω

- (b) The following table shows some of the most important verb and noun derivatives of the verb ΙΣΤΩ - ΙΣΤΩΜΑΙ - ΙΣΤΑΜΑΙ. It should be noted that both variants ΙΣΤΩΜΑΙ or ΙΣΤΑΜΑΙ do not always occur in the same derivative. Occasionally, one variant has one meaning while the other variant has another. Examples: ΣΥΝΙΣΤΩΜΑΙ (to be introduced, to be recommended). ΣΥΝΙΣΤΑΜΑΙ (to consist).

Present	Imperfect	S. Past	S. Fut. (Subj.)	Meaning	Corresponding Noun	Meaning
καθίστω καθίσταμαι καθίσταμαι	καθίστων καθίστώμην καθίστάμην	κατέστη κατέστην	θή(νά) καταστήσω καταστήω	to make become	ἡ κατάστασις	situation condition state
ἀποκαθίστω ἀποκαθίστωμαι ἀποκαθίσταμαι	ἀποκαθίστων ἀποκαθιστώμην ἀποκαθιστάμην	ἀποκατέστησα ἀποκατέστην ἀποκατεστάθην	θή(νά) ἀποκαταστήσω ἀποκαταστήω ἀποκαταστήθω ἀποκαταστήθω	to reinstate restore settle become be set- tled be rein- stated	ἡ, ἀποκατάστασις	re- instatement estab- lish- ment stora- tion marriage
ἐγκαθίστω ἐγκαθίστωμαι ἐγκαθίσταμαι	ἐγκαθίστων ἐγκαθιστώμην ἐγκαθιστάμην	ἐγκατέστησα ἐγκατέστην ἐγκατεστάθην	θή(νά) ἐγκαταστήσω ἐγκαταστήω	to settle restore establish found be set- tled, be estab- lish- ed, be en- stalled, founded	ἡ, ἐγκατάστασις	installation establishment founding

ἀντικαθίστῶ ἀντικαθίστῶ- μαι ἀντικαθίστα- μαι	ἀντικαθίστων ἀντικαθίστώ- μην ἀντικαθίστά- μην	ἀντικατέστη- σα ἀντικατέστην ἀντικατεστά- θην	θᾶ(νά) ἀντικαταστή- σω ἀντικατασταθῶ	to replace substitute be replaced be substi- tuted	ἢ ἀντικα- τάστα- σις	replacement substitution
ἐφιστῶ ἐφιστῶμαι ἐφισταμαι	ἐφίστων ἐφιστώμην ἐφιστάμην	ἐπέστησα ἐπέστην ἐπεστήθην	θᾶ(νά) ἐπιστήσω ἐπιστηθῶ	to call draw be called be drawn		
παριστῶ παριστῶμαι παριστάμαι	παρίστων παριστώμην παριστάμην	παρέστησα παρέστην παρεστάθην	θᾶ(νά) παραστήσω παρασταθῶ παραστῶ	to imperson- ate be performed attend	ἢ πάρστα- σις	presentation (of a play) performance
συνίστῶ συνιστῶμαι συνίσταμαι	συνίστων συνιστώμην	συνέστησα συνέστην συνεστήθην συνεστάθην	θᾶ(νά) συστήσω συστηθῶ συσταθῶ	to constitute introduce recommend set up be intro- duced be recom- mended be set up consist		introduction setting up recommenda- tion

ἀνθίσταμαι	ἀνθιστάμην	ἔντεσθην ἀντεσθῆην	θά(νᾶ) ἔντισθᾶ ἀντισθᾶ	to resist oppose	ἡ ἀντίστασις	resistance opposition
προΐσταμαι	προϊστάμην	προέστην	θά(νᾶ) προΐσταμαι*	to head be at the head of		
ὑφίσταμαι	ὑφιστάμην	ὑπέστην	ὑπαστᾶ	to exist undergo go through suffer	ἡ ὑπόστασις	existence

\* Not used in the simple future

LESSON 98

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 75 (a) Contracted verbs in -ῶ, -οῖς, -οῖ. Verbs taking these endings occur strictly in KATHAREVOUSA. In the DEMOTIC they take the ending -ώνω, -ώνομαι. Typical verb ΔΗΛΩ -ΔΗΛΟΥΜΑΙ (to announce, to declare) is conjugated below.

Continuous Tenses

Present

Active

δηλῶ  
δηλοῖς  
δηλοῖ

δηλοῦμεν  
δηλοῦτε  
δηλοῦν  
(οῦσι)

Passive

δηλοῦμαι  
δηλοῦσαι  
δηλοῦται

δηλούμεθα  
δηλοῦσθε  
δηλοῦνται

Imperfect

ἔδηλουν  
ἔδηλους  
ἐδήλου

ἔδηλοῦμεν  
ἔδηλοῦτε  
ἐδήλουν

ἔδηλούμην  
ἔδηλοῦσο  
ἐδηλοῦτο

ἔδηλούμεθα  
ἔδηλοῦσθε  
ἐδηλοῦντο

Cont. Future & Cont. Infin./Subj.

θά (νά) δηλῶ  
θά (νά) δηλοῖς  
θά (νά) δηλοῖ

θά (νά) δηλώμεν  
θά (νά) δηλώτε  
θά (νά) δηλώσι

θά (νά) δηλώμαι  
θά (νά) δηλώσαι  
θά (νά) δηλώται

θά (νά) δηλώμεθα  
θά (νά) δηλώσθε  
θά (νά) δηλώνται