

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	ὥρας	καθηγητρίας
Dat.	τῇ διαφορᾷ	ὥρᾳ	καθηγητρίᾳ
Obj.	τὴν διαφοράν	ὥραν	καθηγητρίαν
Voc.			καθηγητρια

Plural

Nom.	αἱ διαφοραὶ	ὥραι	καθηγήτριάι
Pos.	τῶν διαφορῶν	ὥρῶν	καθηγητριῶν
Dat.	ταῖς διαφοραῖς	ὥραις	καθηγητρίαις
Obj.	τάς διαφοράς	ὥρας	καθηγητρίας
Voc.			καθηγητριάι

Endings

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

- (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 διαταγαῖ	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

LESSON 64
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:

Katharevousa

Demotic

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Τά γράμματα τῆς ἐλληνικῆς γλώσσης</u> εἶναι 24.</p> <p>2. Ἡ <u>μανία τῆς θυέλλης</u> ἦτο τρομακτική.</p> | <p>1. Τά γράμματα <u>τῆς ἐλληνικῆς γλώσσας</u> εἶναι 24.</p> <p>2. Ἡ <u>μανία τῆς θυέλλας</u> ἦταν τρομακτική.</p> |
|---|--|

BUT

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

- (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	ῥαῖαι	θάλασσαί	αἱ	παρελθοῦσαι	ῥαί
Poss.	τῶν	ῥαίων	θαλασσῶν	τῶν	παρελθουσῶν	ῥῶν
Dat.	ταῖς	ῥαίαις	θαλάσσαις	ταῖς	παρελθούσαις	ῥαίς
Obj.	τάς	ῥαίας	θαλάσσας	τάς	παρελθούσας	ῥας
Voc.		(ῥαῖαι	θάλασσαί)		(παρελθοῦσαι	ῥαί)

* * * * *

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 & 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 & 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.&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 & 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	ἔχορευσα	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 ΣΥΝ. The ancient preposition EN (in, inside) is strictly a KATHAREVOYSA preposition. It is not used in the DEMOTIC. The preposition ΣΥΝ (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 ΣΥΝ is used as the sign plus (+).
- (b) Prepositions EN and ΣΥΝ are very often attached to Greek words as prefixes.

- 16 (a) Changes observed in the various tenses of verbs having prefixes EK, EN or ΣΥΝ. 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>	Imperfect	<u>Simple Past</u>
ἐκ + διῶκω	ἐξ + ἐδίωκον	ἐξ + ἐδίωξα
ἐκ + λέγω	ἐξ + ἔλεγον	ἐξ + ἔλεξα
ἐκ + φράζω	ἐξ + ἔφραζον	ἐξ + 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 - εγκρίνω
έν+χειρίζω - έχειρίζω

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>
ἔξεφρασα	ἔκφράζω
ἐνέβαλλα	ἐμβάλλω
ἀνέθεσα	ἀναθέτω
υπέβαλα	υποβάλλω
συνέκρινα	συγκρίνω
συνέχαιρα	συγχαίρω
συνεπάθησα	συμπαθῶ
συνεφώνησα	συμφωνῶ
συνεμάχησα	συμμαχῶ
συνέλαβα	συλλαμβάνω
προσεκάλεσα	προσκαλῶ
διέφερα	διαφέρω

