

**640.** All these cases except the nominative and vocative are called *oblique* cases.

**641. Accent of Nouns.** — The accent of a noun usually remains in all the forms on the same syllable as in the nominative singular, or at least as near that syllable as the general rules of accent will allow. Thus ἥρως *hero* (nominative singular), but ἡρώων *of heroes* (genitive plural). See 544 ff.

**642.** Words monosyllabic in the nominative singular, when becoming dissyllabic by declension, regularly have the accent on the final syllable in all the dissyllabic forms of the genitive and dative of all numbers, but keep the accent on the first syllable in all other cases.

**643.** An accented ultima in general takes the acute, but in the genitive and dative of all numbers a long ultima, if accented, takes the circumflex, as ψυχῇ *soul* (nom. sing.), but ψυχῆς *of a soul* (gen. sing.), ψυχῇ *to, for a soul* (dat. sing.), etc.

**644. Declensions.** — Nouns are declined in two general ways:

1) The *vowel* declension, for stems (628) ending in the open vowels, *ā, o*.

2) The *consonant* declension, for stems ending in a consonant, or the closed vowels, *ι, υ*.

**645.** The vowel declension has two forms, according as the noun stem ends in *ā* or *o*. Hence we have:

1) The *a* declension, commonly called the *first declension*;

2) The *o* declension, commonly called the *second declension*.

**646.** The consonant declension, for stems ending in a closed vowel (*ι, υ*, which were at times semi-consonantal) or a consonant, is commonly called the *third declension*.

**647.** Words of the first declension have stems ending in *ā*, which either becomes shortened in the nominative singular to *ā*, or else becomes *η* (621), except in the one word θεά *goddess*, and a very few proper names. Nouns of the first declension are either masculine or feminine.

**648. Case Endings.** — To form the various cases, numbers, and genders, the following case endings were fused with the stems of substantives and adjectives:

## VOWEL DECLENSION

## CONSONANT DECLENSION

| SINGULAR          |                 |                 |                   |           |   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
|                   | <i>First</i>    |                 | <i>Second</i>     |           |   |
|                   | MASC.           | FEM.            | M. AND F.         | NEUT.     | M. AND F. NEUT.                                       |
| Nom.              | s (none)        | none            | s                 | v         | s (none) none   |
| Gen.              | o (io?)         | ηs              | o (io)            | o (io)    | os os   |
| Dat.              | ι               | ι               | ι                 | ι         | ι ι   |
| Acc.              | v               | v               | v                 | v         | v, α (y) <sup>1</sup> none                            |
| Voc.              | none            | none            | none <sup>2</sup> | v         | s (none) none   |
| DUAL              |                 |                 |                   |           |   |
| N. A. V.          | none            | none            | none              | none      | ε ε   |
| G. D.             | ιιv             | ιιv             | ιιv               | ιιv       | οιιv οιιv   |
| PLURAL            |                 |                 |                   |           |   |
| N. V.             | ι               | ι               | ι                 | ᾱ         | es ᾱ  |
| Gen.              | ων              | ων              | ων                | ων        | ων ων   |
| <sup>3</sup> Dat. | (ι)σi, ιs       | (ι)σi, ιs       | (ι)σi, ιs         | (ι)σi, ιs | σ(σ)ι, σ(σ)ι, εσ(σ)ι <sup>4</sup> εσ(σ)ι <sup>4</sup> |
| Acc.              | vs <sup>5</sup> | vs <sup>5</sup> | vs <sup>5</sup>   | ᾱ         | vs, <sup>5</sup> ys <sup>1</sup> ῥ                    |

649. When these suffixes combined with the stem of a word, the following endings were produced :

## FIRST DECLENSION

## SECOND DECLENSION

| SINGULAR                    |            |                               |       |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| MASC.                       | FEM.       | MASC. AND FEM.                | NEUT. |
| N. ηs, [α, ᾱs] <sup>6</sup> | η, α, ᾱ    | os, [(ωs, ουs) <sup>6</sup> ] | ov    |
| G. ᾱo, [εω, ω] <sup>7</sup> | ηs, ᾱs     | οιο, ου, [οο, ωο (ω)]         |       |
| D. η, [α]                   | η, α       | φ                             | φ     |
| A. ηv, [ᾱv]                 | ηv, αv, ᾱv | ov, [(ων)]                    | ov    |
| V. η, α, [ᾱ]                | η, α, ᾱ    | ε [os]                        | ov    |

<sup>1</sup> 597 ; 598, 4.

<sup>2</sup> But with ablaut of the final vowel of the stem ο : ε (595).

<sup>3</sup> Usually σi ; rarely the shorter form ιs.

<sup>4</sup> -εσi unusually rare.

<sup>5</sup> 613.

<sup>6</sup> Forms in square brackets [ ] are rare and need not be memorized; those in parentheses ( ) are contracted.

<sup>7</sup> -εω, -εων regularly pronounced as one syllable by synizesis, 586 ; -εω usually contracted to -ω after a vowel.

|          |                             | DUAL           |             |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| N. A. V. | ᾱ                           | ᾱ              | ω           |
| G. D.    | [ἧν]                        | [ἧν]           | οἷν         |
|          |                             | PLURAL         |             |
| N. V.    | αι                          | αι             | οι, [(φ)]   |
| G.       | ᾶων, [έων, <sup>1</sup> ᾶν] | ᾶων, [έων, ᾶν] | ων          |
| D.       | ῆσι, ῆς, [αις]              | ῆσι, ῆς        | οἷσι, οἷς   |
| A.       | ᾶς                          | ᾶς             | οὖς, [(ως)] |

## THIRD (CONSONANT) DECLENSION

|          |                        | SINGULAR       | NEUT.               |
|----------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
|          |                        | MASC. AND FEM. |                     |
| N.       | s (none)               |                | _____               |
| G.       | ος, [(εϋς, οὖς, ὤς)]   |                | ος [(εϋς, οὖς, ὤς)] |
| D.       | ι, [(ι, φ)]            |                | ι, [(ι)]            |
| A.       | α, υ [(η, ω)]          |                | _____               |
| V.       | (s none)               |                | _____               |
|          |                        | DUAL           |                     |
| N. A. V. | ε                      |                | ε                   |
| G. D.    | οὖν                    |                | οὖν                 |
|          |                        | PLURAL         |                     |
| N. V.    | εις, [(εις, οὖς)]      |                | α, [(η, ω)]         |
| G.       | ων                     |                | ων                  |
| D.       | σι, εσσι, [εσι]        |                | σι, εσσι, [εσι]     |
| A.       | ς, ας, [(ις, υς, εις)] |                | α, [(η)]            |

650. Observe that the dative singular of all declensions ends in ι, which always becomes iota subscript (505) after long vowels (584, 1, note).

651. The dative plural regularly ends in σι, to which may be added nu-movable (561, 1).

652. -ῆσι and -οῖσι are the regular forms for the ending of the dative plural in the first two declensions. Occasionally the shorter forms, -ῆς, -οῖς, are found, but this is almost always before vowels, and it is possible that in that case they should be treated as examples of elision (575) and written -ῆσ' and -οῖσ'.

653. The genitive plural of all forms ends in -ων.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 7 on page 230.

654. There are but two forms of the dual in each declension, one (masc. only) for the nominative, accusative, and vocative; the other for the genitive and dative.

NOTE. — The form of the gen. and dat. dual of the first declension is uncertain. Instead of  $\eta\tau\upsilon$ , some read  $\alpha\upsilon\upsilon$  ( $\alpha\upsilon\upsilon$ )

655. As in Latin, the vocative singular is often like the nominative, and the vocative plural of all forms is always like the nominative plural.

656. *The nominative, accusative, and vocative of all neuters are alike, and in the plural end in short -a.*

657. In an earlier stage of the language there were three other cases: the *instrumental*, denoting instrument, means, manner, etc., the *locative*, denoting the place where, and the *ablative*, denoting separation, source, etc. There are only remnants of these left in Greek, as the dative became fused with the instrumental and locative, taking over most of their uses, while the genitive absorbed most of the functions of the ablative.

658. In addition to the endings given in the tables (648-649), two other suffixes,  $-\phi(\nu)$  and  $-\theta\epsilon\nu$ , were sometimes used. For their uses, see 712, 715.

## PARADIGMS

### Nouns

#### FIRST DECLENSION FEMININE

659. βουλή, ἥς, ἥ (a, the) desire, will, plan, counsel, council.  
(βουλᾶ-) <sup>1</sup>

#### SINGULAR

- N. βουλή (a, the) plan (*as subject*).  
G. βουλῆς of; off, from (a, the) plan.  
D. βουλῇ to, for; with, by; in, at, on (a, the) plan.  
A. βουλήν (a, the) plan (*as object*).  
V. βουλὲ O plan!

---

<sup>1</sup> In the paradigms the stem of the word will be indicated each time in parentheses; it will not be accented, and will be followed by a dash, as (βουλᾶ-) above.

## DUAL

- N. A. V. βουλᾶ (the) two plans (*as subject, or object*); O two plans!  
 G. D. βουλῆιν of; off, from; to, for; with, by; in, at, on (the) two plans.

## PLURAL

- N. V. βουλαί (the) plans (*as subject*); O plans!  
 G. βουλᾶων [έων, -ών] of; off, from (the) plans.  
 D. βουλῆσι, ἦς to, for; with, by; in, at, on (the) plans.  
 A. βουλᾶς (the) plans (*as object*).

660. Use of Article. — Observe that there are no words used regularly in Homeric Greek with the meaning of the English article, either definite (*the*) or indefinite (*a, an*). One decides from the context whether or not the English article is to be employed in translation.

661. Meanings of Cases. — The variety of meaning found in the genitive and dative is due to the fact that each represents the fusion of two or more earlier cases (657). An attempt is made to represent this above by the use of semicolons to separate meanings which once belonged to different cases.

662. καλή βουλή (a, the) good plan.  
 (καλᾶ-βουλᾶ-)

## SINGULAR

- N. καλή βουλή (a, the) good plan (*as subject*).  
 G. καλῆς βουλῆς of; off, from (a, the) good plan.  
 D. καλῇ βουλῇ to, for; with, by; in, at, on (a, the) good plan.  
 A. καλὴν βουλὴν (a, the) good plan (*as object*).  
 V. καλή βουλή O good plan!

## DUAL

- N. A. V. καλᾶ βουλᾶ (the) two good plans (*as subject, or object*); O two good plans!  
 G. D. καλῆιν βουλῆιν of; off, from; to, for; with, by; in, at, on (the) two good plans.

## PLURAL

- N. V. καλαί βουλαί (the) good plans (*as subject*); O good plans!  
 G. καλᾶων βουλᾶων [έων, ὦν] of; off, from (the) good plans.  
 D. καλῆσι βουλῆσι, ἦς to, for; with, by; in, at, on (the) good plans.  
 A. καλᾶς βουλᾶς (the) good plans (*as object*).

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 663. θεά, <i>ās</i> , ἡ<br>( <i>θεᾱ-</i> )<br>goddess | θάλασσα, <i>ης</i> , ἡ<br>( <i>θαλασσᾱ-</i> )<br>sea | γαῖα, <i>ης</i> , ἡ<br>( <i>γαῖᾱ-</i> )<br>land, country, earth |
|---|--|---|

## SINGULAR

|         |          |       |
|---------|----------|-------|
| N. θεά  | θάλασσα  | γαῖα  |
| G. θεᾶς | θαλάσσης | γαίης |
| D. θεῇ  | θαλάσση  | γαίῃ  |
| A. θεάν | θάλασσαν | γαίαν |

## DUAL

|              |          |       |
|--------------|----------|-------|
| N. A. V. θεᾶ | θαλάσσᾱ  | γαῖᾱ  |
| G. D. θεῇν   | θαλάσσην | γαίην |

## PLURAL

|                      |                     |                  |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| N. V. θεαί           | θάλασσαί            | γαῖαι            |
| G. θεᾶων [ὦν]        | θαλασσᾶων [έων, ὦν] | γαῖᾶων [έων, ὦν] |
| D. θεῇσι, ῆς [θεαῖς] | θαλάσσησι, ης       | γαίησι, ης       |
| A. θεάς              | θαλάσσας            | γαῖας            |

## FIRST DECLENSION MASCULINE

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 664. Ἀτρείδης, <i>ᾱο</i> , ὁ<br>( <i>Ατρεῖδᾱ-</i> )<br>son of Atreus | Αἰνεῖς, <i>ᾱο</i> , ὁ<br>( <i>Αἰνεῖᾱ-</i> )<br>Aeneas | αἰχμητής, <i>ᾱο</i> , ὁ<br>( <i>αἰχμητᾱ-</i> )<br>spearman, warrior |
|--|---|---|

## SINGULAR

|                  |             |                    |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| N. Ἀτρείδης      | Αἰνεῖς      | αἰχμητής [αἰχμητά] |
| G. Ἀτρείδᾱο [εω] | Αἰνεῖᾱο [ω] | αἰχμητᾱο [έω]      |
| D. Ἀτρείδῃ       | Αἰνεῖᾳ      | αἰχμητῇ            |
| A. Ἀτρείδην      | Αἰνεῖᾱν     | αἰχμητήν           |
| V. Ἀτρείδῃ       | Αἰνεῖᾱ      | αἰχμητά            |

## DUAL

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| N. A. V. Ἀτρείδᾱ | αἰχμητά  |
| G. D. Ἀτρείδῃν   | αἰχμητῇν |

## PLURAL

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| N. V. Ἀτρείδαι         | αἰχμηταί            |
| G. Ἀτρείδᾶων [έων, ὦν] | αἰχμητᾶων [έων, ὦν] |
| D. Ἀτρείδῃσι, ῆς       | αἰχμητῇσι, ης       |
| A. Ἀτρείδᾱς            | αἰχμητάς            |

665. Observe that the original *ā* of the stem of first declension nouns commonly becomes *η* throughout the singular (621). It rarely remains *ā* (in *θεά* goddess, and a few proper names).

666. In some feminines the  $\bar{a}$  of the stem becomes  $\check{a}$  in the nominative, which is found also in the accusative and vocative, but in the genitive and dative singular the  $\bar{a}$  of the stem becomes  $\eta$ , just as in nouns ending in  $\eta$  in the nominative singular.

667. The masculines usually take the case-ending  $-s$  in the nominative singular; the feminines do not.

668. The nominative singular of a few masculines ends in  $-\check{a}$ ; a very few end in  $-\bar{a}s$ , but most end in  $-\eta s$ . Those ending in  $-\check{a}$ , excepting those with variant forms in  $-\eta s$ , regularly have the recessive accent (548), and all are adjectival except the proper name *Θύεστρο Thyestes*.

669. Masculines and feminines of the first declension are all declined alike in the dual and plural.

670. Masculines ending in  $-\eta s$  and  $-\bar{a}s$  in the nominative singular retain this  $\eta$  or  $\bar{a}$  throughout the singular, with the exception that the genitive singular always has either the ending  $-\bar{a}o$  (regular) or  $-\epsilon\omega$  (rare).

671. Those ending in  $-\check{a}$  in the nominative have the same form also in the vocative singular, but otherwise are declined like those ending in  $-\eta s$ .

672. Feminines ending in  $-\eta$  or  $-\bar{a}$  in the nominative singular retain this throughout the singular.

673. Those ending in  $-\check{a}$  retain this only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative: the genitive and dative are declined the same as those ending in  $-\eta$ .

674. *Masculines are declined like feminines except in the nominative and genitive singular, and occasionally in the vocative singular.*

675. Masculines ending in  $-\delta\eta s$  have  $-\eta$  in the vocative singular; those ending in  $-\tau\eta s$  [ $-\tau a$ ], compound nouns, and names of nationalities have  $-\check{a}$ ; those ending in  $-\bar{a}s$  have  $-\bar{a}$ .

#### THE SECOND DECLENSION

676. Nouns of the second declension have stems ending in  $-o$  ( $-\epsilon$  in the voc. sing. m. and f., which stands in ablaut relation (593-595) to the  $-o$ ). They are chiefly masculine and neuter, with a

very few feminines. The masculines and feminines end in -s in the nominative singular, the neuters in -ν. These when combined with -ο of the stem give the endings -ος for the masculines and feminines and -ον for neuters.

677. The masculines and feminines are declined alike; the neuters differ from them in two respects:

- 1) The nominative, accusative, and vocative singular all end in (*i.e.* -ον).
- 2) The nominative, accusative, and vocative plural end in -ᾶ.

678. θῦμός, οὔ, ὁ spirit, life, soul.  
(θῦμο-)

κακός πόλεμος, ον, ὁ evil war.  
(κακο- πολεμο-)

## SINGULAR

|                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| N. θῦμός           | κακός πόλεμος                    |
| G. θῦμοῦ, οἷο [όο] | κακοῦ πολέμου, οἷο, οἷο [όο, οο] |
| D. θῦμῳ            | κακῷ πολέμῳ                      |
| A. θῦμόν           | κακόν πόλεμον                    |
| V. θῦμέ            | κακὲ πόλεμε                      |

## DUAL

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| N. A. V. θῦμῶ | κακῶ πολέμῳ     |
| G. D. θῦμοῖν  | κακοῖν πολέμοιν |

## PLURAL

|                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| N. V. θῦμοί     | κακοὶ πόλεμοι              |
| G. θῦμῶν        | κακῶν πολέμων              |
| D. θῦμοῖσι, οἷς | κακοῖσι πολέμοισι, οἷς οἷς |
| A. θῦμούς       | κακοὺς πολέμους            |

679. καλὸν ἔργον, ον, τό noble deed.  
(καλο- ἔργο-)

κακὴ νοῦσος, ον, ἡ destructive  
(κακᾶ- νουσο-) plague.

## SINGULAR

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| N. καλὸν ἔργον                    | κακὴ νοῦσος            |
| G. καλοῦ ἔργου, οἷο, οἷο [όο, οο] | κακῆς νούσου, οἷο [οο] |
| D. καλῷ ἔργῳ                      | κακῇ νούσῳ             |
| A. καλὸν ἔργον                    | κακὴν νοῦσον           |
| V. καλὸν ἔργον                    | κακὴ νοῦσε             |

## DUAL

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| N. A. V. καλῶ ἔργῳ  | κακᾶ νούσω    |
| G. D. καλοῖν ἔργοιν | κακῇν νούσοιν |



## PLURAL

|       |                           |                         |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| N. V. | καλὰ ἔργα                 | κακαὶ νοῦσοι            |
| G.    | καλῶν ἔργων               | κακῶν [έων, ῶν] νούσων  |
| D.    | καλοῖσι·ἐργοῖσι, οῖς, οἰς | κακῇσι νούσοισι, ῆς οἰς |
| A.    | καλὰ ἔργα                 | κακᾶς νούσους           |

## THE THIRD DECLENSION

680. Nouns of the third declension are masculine, feminine, and neuter.

681. There are many forms of the nominative of third declension nouns, which must be learned partly by practice, but in general:

1) Masculine and feminine stems, except those ending in *ν*, *ρ*, and *σ*, add *σ* to the stem and make the usual euphonic changes (613).

2) Masculine and feminine stems ending in *ρ*, *σ* and most of those ending in *ν* make no change except to lengthen the last vowel if it is short.

3) Stems ending in *ν(τ)* either make no change except to lengthen the last vowel if it is short, dropping final *τ* whenever it occurs, or else they add *σ* to the stem and make the usual euphonic changes (613), loss of *ν(τ)* and lengthening of the preceding vowel. Thus the stems: *δαῖμον*, *θῖν*, *μέλαν*, *γεροντ*-give the nominatives *δαίμων* *divinity*, *θῆς* *shore*, *beach*, *μέλᾱς* *black* and *γέρων* *old man*, respectively.

682. In neuters the nominative singular is usually the stem, with the exception of those with stems ending in *τ* which is dropped wherever it occurs.

683. As a rule the stem of third declension nouns may be found by dropping the case ending (*-ος*) of the genitive singular.

684. The dative singular regularly ends in *ι*, but occasionally in *ῑ*.

685. The accusative singular of masculine and feminine nouns is regularly formed by adding *ν* to stems ending in vowels and by adding *ν* (597) to consonantal stems. *ν* of course regularly becomes *-ᾱ* (598, 4), thus making the case ending of accusatives sin-

gular masculine and feminine regularly -ν for vowel stems and -ᾱ for consonantal stems.

686. The dative plural is formed in two ways:

- 1) By adding -εσσι (rarely -εσι) to the stem.
- 2) By adding -σι (rarely -σσι) to the stem.

687. NOTE. — When -σι [-σσι] is added, the preceding consonants are assimilated, or dropped, according to the rules (613 ff.). Thus ποῦς, ποδός, ὁ *foot* gives ποσ-σί (from ποδ-σι), which may be further simplified to ποσί; νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ *night* gives νυξί (from νυκτ-σι); γέρων, γέροντος, ὁ *old man*, gives γέρονσι (from γεροντ-σι), etc. The longer forms of the datives of these nouns are πόδεσσι, νύκτεσσι, γερόντεσσι.

688. The accusative plural of masculines and feminines originally ended in -γς (-νς), which gives the ending -ας (598, 4) for consonant stems, and -ις, -ῆς (613 ff.) as the regular ending for the vowel stems.

689. NOTE. — A few vowel stems seem to have had -ας in the accusative plural, formed by analogy from the consonantal stems.

690. Words ending in -ις and -νς in the nominative singular, but with dental mute (τ, δ, θ) stems very rarely drop the mute and take the accusative ending (-ν) of vowel stems.

691. The vocative singular is either the same as the nominative, or else the same as the stem, final consonants except ν, ρ, σ (605) being dropped whenever they occur.

692. Compensative lengthening (601) regularly takes place in the formation of the dative plural when ντ is thus dropped, but does not take place when only one letter, as τ, δ, θ, σ, ν, is dropped; as πᾶσι (παντ-σι), γέρονσι (γεροντ-σι), δαίμοσι (δαίμον-σι).

693.

#### DENTAL MUTE STEMS

|                               |                           |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, ὁ<br>(ἑανακτ-) | νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ<br>(νυκτ-) | παῖς, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ<br>(παιδ-) | γέρων, γέροντος, ὁ<br>(γεροντ-) |
| king, lord                    | night                     | child                         | old man                         |

#### SINGULAR

|    |         |        |        |          |
|----|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| N. | ἄναξ    | νύξ    | παῖς   | γέρων    |
| G. | ἄνακτος | νυκτός | παιδός | γέροντος |

|          |                               |                             |                              |                                  |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| D.       | ἄνακτι                        | νυκτί                       | παιδί                        | γέροντι                          |
| A.       | ἄνακτα                        | νύκτα                       | παῖδα                        | γέροντα                          |
| V.       | ἄναξ [ἄνα]                    | νύξ                         | παῖ                          | γέρον                            |
| DUAL     |                               |                             |                              |                                  |
| N. A. V. | ἄνακτε                        | νύκτε                       | παῖδε                        | γέροντε                          |
| G. D.    | ἀνάκτουιν                     | νύκτουιν                    | παίδουιν                     | γερόντουιν                       |
| PLURAL   |                               |                             |                              |                                  |
| N. V.    | ἄνακτες                       | νύκτες                      | παῖδες                       | γέροντες                         |
| G.       | ἀνάκτων                       | νυκτῶν                      | παίδων                       | γερόντων                         |
| D.       | { ἀνάκτεσσι<br>[εσι]<br>ἄναξι | { νύκτεσσι<br>[εσι]<br>νυξί | { παῖδεσσι<br>[εσι]<br>παισί | { γερόντεσσι<br>[εσι]<br>γέρουσι |
| A.       | ἄνακτας                       | νύκτας                      | παῖδας                       | γέροντας                         |

694. Observe the irregular accent of *παίδων* (642), genitive plural of *παῖς*. This word is somewhat irregular, owing to the fact that it was earlier dissyllabic (*πάφης*). It has the following variants of accent: nom. sing. *παῖς*, *παῖς*; voc. sing. *παί*, *παῖ*.

## 695.

## LABIAL AND PALATAL STEMS

|                                    |                                      |   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| αἴξ, αἰγός, ὁ, ἡ<br>(αἰγ-)<br>goat | κῆρυξ, ὄκος, ὁ<br>(κῆρῡκ-)<br>herald | Αἰθίοψ, ὀπος, ὁ<br>(Αἰθιοπ-)<br>Ethiopian |
| SINGULAR                           |                                      |   |
| N.                                 | αἴξ                                  | κῆρυξ                                     |
| G.                                 | αἰγός                                | κῆρῡκος                                   |
| D.                                 | αἰγί                                 | κῆρῡκι                                    |
| A.                                 | αἰγα                                 | κῆρῡκα                                    |
| V.                                 | αἴξ                                  | κῆρυξ                                     |
| DUAL                               |                                      |   |
| N. A. V.                           | αἰγε                                 | κῆρῡκε                                    |
| G. D.                              | αἰγοῦιν                              | κῆρῡκοῦιν                                 |
| PLURAL                             |                                      |   |
| N. V.                              | αἰγες                                | κῆρῡκες                                   |
| G.                                 | αἰγῶν                                | κῆρῡκων                                   |
| D.                                 | { αἰγεσσι [εσι]<br>αἴξι              | { κῆρῡκεσσι [εσι]<br>κῆρῡξι               |
| A.                                 | αἰγας                                | κῆρῡκας                                   |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοψ                                    |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοπος                                  |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοπι                                   |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοπα                                   |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοψ                                    |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοπε                                   |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοποιιν                                |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοπες                                  |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοπων                                  |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοπεσσι [εσι]                          |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοψι                                   |
|                                    |                                      | Αἰθίοπας                                  |

696.

## LIQUID AND NASAL STEMS

|  |  |                                     |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| δαίμων, ονος, ὁ<br>(δαιμον-)<br>divinity | φρήν, φρενός, ἡ<br>(φρεν-)<br>diaphragm, heart, mind | χείρ, os, ἡ<br>(χειρ-)<br>hand, arm |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|

## SINGULAR

|             |        |         |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| N. δαίμων   | φρήν   | χείρ    |
| G. δαίμονος | φρενός | χειρός  |
| D. δαίμονι  | φρενί  | χε(ι)ρί |
| A. δαίμονα  | φρένα  | χείρα   |
| V. δαίμον   | φρήν   | χείρ    |

## DUAL

|                  |          |          |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| N. A. V. δαίμονε | φρένε    | χείρε    |
| G. D. δαιμόνουιν | φρένουιν | χείρουιν |

## PLURAL

|                                  |                           |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| N. V. δαίμονες                   | φρένες                    | χείρες                    |
| G. δαιμόνων                      | φρενών                    | χειρῶν                    |
| D. { δαιμόνεσσι [εσι]<br>δαίμοσι | { φρένεσσι [εσι]<br>φρεσί | { χείρεσσι [εσι]<br>χερσί |
| A. δαίμονας                      | φρένας                    | χείρας                    |

## LIQUID STEMS

697. Several words ending in -ηρ in the nominative singular have three different grades of ablaut (593-595), -ηρ, -ερ, -ρ in the stem. The vocative singular regularly has recessive accent (548).

## SINGULAR

|   |   |
|---|---|
| πατήρ, τέρος, τρός, ὁ father<br>(πατερ-, -ηρ, -ρ) | μήτηρ, τέρος, τρός, ἡ mother<br>(μᾶτηρ-, -ερ, -ρ) |
| N. πατήρ  | μήτηρ   |
| G. πατέρος, τρός                                  | μητέρος, τρός                                     |
| D. πατέρι, τρι                                    | μητέρι, τρι                                       |
| A. πατέρα   | μητέρα  |
| V. πάτερ  | μητερ   |

## DUAL

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| N. A. V. πατέρε | μητέρε    |
| G. D. πατέρουιν | μητέρουιν |

## PLURAL

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| N. V. πατέρες    | μητέρες |
| G. πατέρων, τρῶν | μητέρων |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| D. πατράσι  | μητράσι                                     |
| A. πατέρας  | μητέρας                                     |
| θυγάτηρ, τέρος, τρός, ή daughter<br>(θυγατηρ-, -ερ, -ρ) | άνήρ, έρος, δρός, ό man<br>(άνηρ-, -ερ, -ρ) |
| SINGULAR  |   |
| N. θυγάτηρ  | άγήρ  |
| G. θυγατέρος, τρός                                      | άνέρος, άνδρός                              |
| D. θυγατέρι, τρι  | άνερι, άνδρι                                |
| A. θυγατέρα, θύγατρα                                    | άνερα, άνδρα                                |
| V. θύγατερ  | άνερ  |
| DUAL  |   |
| N. A. V. θυγατέρε                                       | άνερε, άνδρε                                |
| G. D. θυγατέροιιν                                       | άνεροιιν, άνδρουιν                          |
| PLURAL  |   |
| N. V. θυγατέρες, θύγατρες                               | άνερες, άνδρες                              |
| G. θυγατέρων, θυγατρών                                  | άνερων, άνδρων                              |
| D. θυγατράσι, τέρεσσι                                   | άνδράσι, άνδρεσσι                           |
| A. θυγατέρας, θύγατρας                                  | άνερας, άνδρας                              |

698. Observe that a δ is developed in the forms of *άνήρ* between ν and ρ whenever they would otherwise come together (612).

699. In the genitive and dative singular of *άνήρ*, *μήτηρ*, and *θυγάτηρ*, the shorter forms have the accent, after the analogy of *πάτηρ*, *πατρός*, *πατρί*, which was originally monosyllabic (*πατρ*), and follows the regular rules for the accentuation of monosyllabic nouns (642).

700. The ρά in the dative plural, and these forms in general are explained in 597-598.

## 701.

## STEMS IN ην (ευ), ου, AND ωφ

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| βασιλεύς, ήος, ό<br>(βασιλην-, -ευ-, -ηφ-)<br>king | βοῦς, βοός, ό, ή<br>(βου-, βοφ-, βοφ-)<br>ox, cow | νηῦς, νηός (νεός), ή<br>(ναῦ-, ναφ- 621)<br>ship, bark | ήρως, ωος, ό<br>(ήρωφ-)<br>hero, mighty<br>warrior |
| SINGULAR   |   |  |  |
| N. βασιλεύς  | βοῦς  | νηῦς   | ήρως   |
| G. βασιλήος [-έος]                                 | βοός  | νηός [-νεός]   | ήρως   |
| D. βασιληί [-εί]                                   | βοί   | νηί  | ήρωι   |
| A. βασιληά [-έα]                                   | βοῦν [-βών]                                       | νηά [-νέα]   | ήρωα   |
| V. βασιλεῖ   | βοῦ   | νηῦ  | ήρως   |

| DUAL     |           |       |       |       |
|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| N. A. V. | βασιλῆε   | βόε   | νῆε   | ῥωε   |
| G. D.    | βασιλήοιν | βόοιν | νήοιν | ῥώοιν |

| PLURAL |                           |                   |                            |                   |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| N. V.  | βασιλῆες                  | βόες              | νῆες                       | ῥωες              |
| G.     | βασιλήων                  | βοῶν              | νηῶν [νεῶν]                | ῥώων              |
| D.     | { βασιλήεσσι<br>βασιλεῦσι | { βόεσσι<br>βουσί | { νῆεσσι [νέεσσι]<br>νηυσί | { ῥώεσσι<br>ῥρωσι |
| A.     | βασιλήας                  | βόας (βοῦς)       | νῆας (νέας)                | ῥώας              |

702. The shortening of a vowel before a following vowel in such forms as βασιλεῦς (\**βασιληυς*), νηός (*νεός*) is explained in 572.

703. Observe that the *υ* of the stem of these words became *ϕ* in many cases and was then lost (602).

704. STEMS IN *ι* (ει, ει), AND *υ* (ευ, εϕ)

|               |               |               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| πόλις, ιος, ῆ | πῆχυς, εος, ὀ | ἄστν, εος, τό | νέκυς, υος, ὀ | δάκρυ, υος, τό |
| (πολι-, -ει-) | (πηχυ-, -εϕ-) | (ἄστν-, -εϕ-) | (νεκῦ-)       | (δακρυ-)       |
| city          | forearm       | city, town    | corpse        | tear           |

SINGULAR

|    |                 |        |        |        |         |
|----|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| N. | πόλις           | πῆχυς  | ἄστν   | νέκυς  | δάκρυ   |
| G. | πόλιος, -ηος    | πήχεος | ἄστεος | νέκυος | δάκρυος |
| D. | πόλιι, -ηι, -ει | πήχει  | ἄστεϊ  | νέκυϊ  | δάκρυϊ  |
| A. | πόλιν           | πήχυν  | ἄστν   | νέκυν  | δάκρυ   |
| V. | πόλι            | πήχυν  | ἄστν   | νέκυν  | δάκρυ   |

DUAL

|          |         |         |         |         |          |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| N. A. V. | πόλιε   | πήχεν   | ἄστεε   | νέκυε   | δάκρυε   |
| G. D.    | πολίοιν | πηχέοιν | ἀστέοιν | νεκύοιν | δακρύοιν |

PLURAL

|       |                                |                     |                      |                         |                        |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| N. V. | πόλιες, -ηες                   | πήχεν               | ἄστεα                | νέκυες                  | δάκρυα                 |
| G.    | πολίων                         | πηχέων              | ἀστέων               | νεκύων                  | δακρύων                |
| D.    | { πολίεσσι<br>πόλεσι, -ισι     | { πηχέεσσι<br>πήχεν | { ἀστέεσσι<br>ἄστεσι | { νεκύεσσι<br>νέκυς(σ)ι | { δακρύεσσι<br>δάκρυσι |
| A.    | { πόλιας, -ηας<br>-ις, (-εις?) | πήχεν               | ἄστεα                | νέκυας [-υς]            | δάκρυα                 |

705. Forms as πόλις, πῆχυς, ἄστν show different grades of ablaut (593-595): *ι*, *ει*, and *υ*, *ευ* (εϕ).

706. Observe the loss of the *υ* and *ι* in such words as πῆχυς, εος, ἄστν, εος, and πόλις. They first become *ϕ*, or *ι* of course (602, 600).

## 707. NOUNS WITH STEMS IN -ς (-ες, -ας, -ος) AND IN τ

|                          |                            |                         |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| ἔπος, εὖς, τό<br>(ἐπεσ-) | γέρας, αὖς, τό<br>(γερασ-) | ἥώς, ἥος, ἥ<br>(ἄφσοσ-) | δῶμα ἡμαρ, ἡματος, τό<br>(δωματ-) (ἡμαρ, ἡματ-) |
| word, speech             | prize (of honor)           | Eos, dawn               | house, home day                                 |

## SINGULAR

|    |       |        |      |         |        |
|----|-------|--------|------|---------|--------|
| N. | ἔπος  | γέρας  | ἥώς  | δῶμα    | ἡμαρ   |
| G. | ἑπεὸς | γεράος | ἡόος | δώματος | ἡματος |
| D. | ἐπεῖ  | γεραῖ  | ἡοί  | δωματι  | ἡματι  |
| A. | ἔπος  | γέρας  | ἡόα  | δῶμα    | ἡμαρ   |
| V. | ἔπος  | γέρας  | ἥώς  | δῶμα    | ἡμαρ   |

## DUAL

|          |         |          |           |          |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| N. A. V. | ἑπεε    | γεραε    | δώματε    | ἡματε    |
| G. D.    | ἐπέουιν | γεράουιν | δωμάτουιν | ἡμάτουιν |

## PLURAL

|       |                       |                         |                       |                     |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| N. V. | ἑπεα                  | γερα(α)                 | δῶματα                | ἡματα               |
| G.    | ἐπέων                 | γεράων                  | δωμάτων               | ἡμάτων              |
| D.    | { ἐπέεσσι<br>ἑπε(σ)σι | { γεράεσσι<br>γερα(σ)σι | { δωμάτεσσι<br>δώμασι | { ἡμάτεσσι<br>ἡμασι |
| A.    | ἑπεα                  | γερα(α)                 | δῶματα                | ἡματα               |

708. Observe that stems ending in σ lose this σ when it comes between two vowels (603). Thus these words were formerly declined:

## SINGULAR

|    |        |         |                               |
|----|--------|---------|-------------------------------|
| N. | ἔπος   | γέρας   | ἡῶς = ἄφως (621) = ἄνως (602) |
| G. | ἐπεσος | γερασος | ἡφοσος = ἄφσοσος = ἄνσοσος    |
| D. | ἐπεσι  | γερασι  | ἡφοσι = ἄφσοσι = ἄνσοσι       |

and thus throughout the whole declension, all numbers. The loss of intervocalic σ (603-604), and of ρ also from ἡώς (602), gave the forms found above, 707.

709. Observe that all nouns ending in -ος in the nominative singular are masculine or feminine (almost always masculine) if of the second declension, and that they are neuter if of the third declension.

710. Nouns ending in -μα, in the nominative singular, and all others with genitives in -ατος are neuter.

## STRAY CASE FORMS

711. The old ending  $-\theta\iota$  may be added to the stem of a noun or a pronoun to indicate *place where*.

712. The ending  $-\theta\epsilon\nu$  may be added to the stem of a noun or a pronoun to indicate *source* or *separation*, or to express various other relations of the genitive, as  $\sigma\upsilon\pi\alpha\nu\acute{o}\theta\epsilon\nu$  *from heaven*,  $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\nu$  *of you*.

713.  $-\delta\epsilon$ , a postpositive (15, 3) enclitic (553; 554, 6), with the force of a preposition ( $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota$ ), may be added to the accusative to denote *place to which*, or *limit of motion*, as  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\delta\epsilon$  *to the assembly*.

714. The ending  $-\iota$  may be added to the stem of a noun to denote *place where*, or *in which* (the locative, 657), as  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\iota$  *at home*.

715. The ending  $-\phi\iota(\nu)$ , added to the stem of a noun or pronoun, is used to express various relations, both singular and plural, of both genitive and dative (especially when used in the instrumental sense).

716. **Irregular Nouns.**—There are various types of irregularity in the formation and declension of nouns; the gender in the plural may be different from that in the singular; words may be declined from two separate stems (heteroclitics), but have the same nominative singular; they may have cases formed from another stem than the nominative singular (metaplastic forms); or they may be used in only one case, or part of the cases (defectives). Irregular nouns can best be learned from the lexicon, as one meets them in reading and has occasion to use them. Most of them are very rare.

## Adjectives

717. Adjectives have three declensions, as nouns, and follow the same general rules.

718. With respect to form they may be divided into four classes:

- 1) Adjectives of the first and second (vowel) declensions.
- 2) Adjectives of the second declension (mostly compounds).



- 3) Adjectives of the first and third declensions.  
 4) Adjectives of the third (consonant) declension.

719. The form of the adjective which appears in the vocabulary is the nominative singular of all genders (except in the case of a very few of only one gender, in which case the nominative and genitive singular are given).

720. Adjectives of the first and second declensions have three endings (ος, η, ον) in the nominative singular, for the three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter, respectively.

## ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

721. κάλος, ή, όν beautiful, noble  
 (κάλο-, κάλα-, κάλο-)

| SINGULAR           |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| MASC.              | FEM.            | NEUT.           |
| N. κάλος           | κάλή            | κάλόν           |
| G. κάλου, οιο [όο] | κάλης           | κάλου, οιο [όο] |
| D. κάλω            | κάλη            | κάλω            |
| A. κάλόν           | κάλην           | κάλόν           |
| V. καλέ            | κάλη            | κάλόν           |
| DUAL               |                 |                 |
| N. A. V. κάλω      | κάλα            | κάλω            |
| G. D. κάλουιν      | κάληιν          | κάλουιν         |
| PLURAL             |                 |                 |
| N. V. κάλοι        | κάλαι           | κάλά            |
| G. κάλων           | κάλῶν [έων, ών] | κάλῶν           |
| D. κάλοισι, οίς    | κάῃσι, ῃς       | κάλοισι, οίς    |
| A. κάλους          | κάλᾶς           | κάλά            |

φίλος, η, ον dear, lovely, beloved  
 (φιλο-, φιλα-, φιλο-)

| SINGULAR           |       |                 |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| MASC.              | FEM.  | NEUT.           |
| N. φίλος           | φίλη  | φίλον           |
| G. φίλου, οιο [οο] | φίλης | φίλου, οιο [οο] |
| D. φίλω            | φίλη  | φίλω            |
| A. φίλον           | φίλην | φίλον           |
| V. φιλε            | φίλη  | φίλον           |

|          |              |                  |              |
|----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| DUAL     |              |                  |              |
| N. A. V. | φίλω         | φίλᾱ             | φίλω         |
| G. D.    | φίλουιν      | φίληιν           | φίλουιν      |
| PLURAL   |              |                  |              |
| N. V.    | φίλοι        | φίλᾱι            | φίλα         |
| G.       | φίλων        | φιλᾶων [έων, ὦν] | φίλων        |
| D.       | φίλοισι, οἰς | φίλησι, ης       | φίλοισι, οἰς |
| A.       | φίλους       | φιλᾶς            | φίλα         |

NOTE. — Superlatives (as ἄριστος, η, ον), participles in ος, η, ον and all words that have these three endings in the nominative singular are similarly declined.

722. The feminine of adjectives of the first and second declensions regularly ends in -η, and is declined as above; a few end in the -α, as διος, α, ον, and are declined as θάλασσα (663).

723. Adjectives of the second declension have only two endings (ος, ον), of which the first is both masculine and feminine, the second neuter. Most of these adjectives are compounds.

724. The masculine form of many adjectives is often used for both masculine and feminine, even in the case of those which have separate forms for the feminine.

725. Adjectives of the first and third declensions have a separate form for the feminine, which is declined like a noun in -α (θάλασσα, 663) of the first declension.

726. The masculine and neuter of adjectives with stems in -υ-, -εϝ- are declined like πῆχυς and ἄστυ respectively (704).

727.

πτερόεις, εσσα, εν winged  
(πτεροϝεντ-, ϝετῖα-, ϝεντ-)

|          |              |             |              |
|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| SINGULAR |              |             |              |
| N.       | πτερόεις     | πτερόεσσα   | πτερόεν      |
| G.       | πτερόεντος   | πτερόεσσης  | πτερόεντος   |
| D.       | πτερόεντι    | πτερόεσση   | πτερόεντι    |
| A.       | πτερόεντα    | πτερόεσσαν  | πτερόεν      |
| V.       | πτερόεν      | πτερόεσσα   | πτερόεν      |
| DUAL     |              |             |              |
| N. A. V. | πτερόεντε    | πτερόεσσᾱ   | πτερόεντε    |
| G. D.    | πτεροέντουιν | πτεροέσσηιν | πτεροέντουιν |

| PLURAL |                                 |                             |                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| N. V.  | πτερόεντες                      | πτερόεσσαι                  | πτερόεντα                       |
| G.     | πτεροέντων                      | πτεροεσσᾶων [έων, ὦν]       | πτεροέντων                      |
| D.     | { πτεροέντεσ(σ)ι<br>πτερόεσ(σ)ι | { πτεροέσσησι<br>πτεροέσσης | { πτεροέντεσ(σ)ι<br>πτερόε(σ)σι |
| A.     | πτερόεντας                      | πτεροέσσᾱς                  | πτερόεντα                       |

εὐρύς, εἶα, ὕ broad, wide  
(εὐρυ-, εῤ-; εῤια-; υ-, εῤ-)

| SINGULAR |            |         |        |
|----------|------------|---------|--------|
| N.       | εὐρύς      | εὐρεῖα  | εὐρύ   |
| G.       | εὐρέος     | εὐρείης | εὐρέος |
| D.       | εὐρεί      | εὐρείῃ  | εὐρεί  |
| A.       | εὐρύν [έα] | εὐρεῖαν | εὐρύ   |
| V.       | εὐρύ(ς)    | εὐρεῖα  | εὐρύ   |

| DUAL     |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| N. A. V. | εὐρέε    | εὐρεῖα   | εὐρέε    |
| G. D.    | εὐρέουιν | εὐρείηιν | εὐρέουιν |

| PLURAL |              |                    |              |
|--------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| N. V.  | εὐρέες       | εὐρεῖαι            | εὐρέα        |
| G.     | εὐρέων       | εὐρεῖᾶων [έων, ὦν] | εὐρέων       |
| D.     | εὐρέ(ε)σ(σ)ι | εὐρείησι           | εὐρέ(ε)σ(σ)ι |
| A.     | εὐρέας       | εὐρεῖᾱς            | εὐρέα        |

728. Observe that *πτεροφῆτια* gives *πτεροεσσα* (600), while *εὐρεφος* gives *εὐρέος*, etc. 602.

729. Adjectives of the third declension have only two endings, one for the masculine and feminine, the other for the neuter. Most of them have stems in *-ον* (nominatives in *-ων, -ον*), and in *-ες* (nominative in *-ης, -ες*).

730. A very few defectives have stems in *-ωπ* (nominative in *-ωψ, -ωπις*).

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| 731. | ἀμείνων, <i>ον</i> better, braver<br>(ἀμεινον-) | ἀεικής, <i>ές</i> unseemly<br>(ἀ-φεικεσ-) |
|------|---|---|

| SINGULAR       |           |                |         |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------|
| MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT.     | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT.   |
| N. ἀμείνων     | ἀμεινον   | ἀεικής         | ἀεικές  |
| G. ἀμεινονος   | ἀμεινονος | ἀεικέος        | ἀεικέος |

|    |          |          |        |        |
|----|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| D. | ἀμείνονι | ἀμείνονι | ἀεικέι | ἀεικέι |
| A. | ἀμείνονα | ἀμεινον  | ἀεικέα | ἀεικές |
| V. | ἄμεινον  | ἄμεινον  | ἀεικές | ἀεικές |

## DUAL

|          |            |            |          |          |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| N. A. V. | ἀμείνονε   | ἀμείνονε   | ἀεικέε   | ἀεικέε   |
| G. D.    | ἀμεινόνοιν | ἀμεινόνοιν | ἀεικέοιν | ἀεικέοιν |

## PLURAL

|       |                             |                             |               |               |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| N. V. | ἀμείνονες [ους]             | ἀμείνονα                    | ἀεικέες       | ἀεικέα        |
| G.    | ἀμεινόνων                   | ἀμεινόνων                   | ἀεικέων       | ἀεικέων       |
| D.    | { ἀμεινόνης(σ)ι<br>ἀμεινοσι | { ἀμεινόνης(σ)ι<br>ἀμεινοσι | ἀεικέ(ε)σ(σ)ι | ἀεικέ(ε)σ(σ)ι |
| A.    | ἀμεινόνας [ους]             | ἀμείνονα                    | ἀεικέας       | ἀεικέα        |

## 732.

STEMS IN *ντ* AND IN *ν*

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν all, every  
(παντ-, παντῖα-, παντ-)

## SINGULAR

|    |        |        |        |
|----|--------|--------|--------|
| N. | πᾶς    | πᾶσα   | πᾶν    |
| G. | παντός | πάντης | παντός |
| D. | παντί  | πάντῃ  | παντί  |
| A. | πάντα  | πᾶσαν  | πᾶν    |
| V. | πᾶς    | πᾶσα   | πᾶν    |

## DUAL

(None)

## PLURAL

|       |                      |                   |                      |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| N. V. | πάντες               | πᾶσαι             | πάντα                |
| G.    | πάντων               | πᾶσάν [έων, ών]   | πάντων               |
| D.    | { πάντες(σ)ι<br>πᾶσι | { πάσῃσι<br>πάσῃς | { πάντες(σ)ι<br>πᾶσι |
| A.    | πάντας               | πᾶσας             | πάντα                |

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν black, dark  
(μελαν-, μελανῖα-, μελαν-)

## SINGULAR

|    |         |          |         |
|----|---------|----------|---------|
| N. | μέλας   | μέλαινα  | μέλαν   |
| G. | μελανος | μελαίνης | μελανος |
| D. | μελανι  | μελαίνῃ  | μελανι  |
| A. | μέλανα  | μέλαιναν | μέλαν   |
| V. | μέλαν   | μέλαινα  | μέλαν   |

| DUAL     |                         |                         |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| N. A. V. | μέλανε                  | μελαίνᾱ                 | μέλανε                  |
| G. D.    | μελάνοιν                | μελαίνην                | μελάνοιν                |
| PLURAL   |                         |                         |                         |
| N. V.    | μέλανε                  | μέλαιναι                | μέλαγα                  |
| G.       | μελάνων                 | μελαίνων [έων, ών]      | μελάνων                 |
| D.       | { μελάνεσ(σ)ι<br>μέλασι | { μελαίνησι<br>μελαίνης | { μελάνεσ(σ)ι<br>μέλασι |
| A.       | μέλανας                 | μελαίνᾱς                | μέλανα                  |

Irregular Adjectives

733. μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα great, large  
(μεγα-, μεγαλο-, μεγαλᾱ-, μεγαλο-)

| SINGULAR |                |                   |                |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| N.       | μέγας          | μεγάλη            | μέγα           |
| G.       | μεγάλου, οιο   | μεγάλης           | μεγάλου, οιο   |
| D.       | μεγάλῳ         | μεγάλη            | μεγάλῳ         |
| A.       | μέγαν          | μεγάλην           | μέγα           |
| V.       | μέγα(s)        | μεγάλη            | μέγα           |
| DUAL     |                |                   |                |
| N. A. V. | μεγάλω         | μεγάλᾱ            | μεγάλω         |
| G. D.    | μεγάλοιιν      | μεγάλην           | μεγάλοιιν      |
| PLURAL   |                |                   |                |
| N. V.    | μεγάλοι        | μεγάλοι           | μεγάλα         |
| G.       | μεγάλων        | μεγαλῶν [έων, ών] | μεγάλων        |
| D.       | μεγάλοισι, οισ | μεγάλῃσι, ης      | μεγάλοισι, οισ |
| A.       | μεγάλους       | μεγάλᾱς           | μεγάλα         |

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ much, many  
(πολυ-, πολεφ-; πολφᾱ-; πολυ-, πολεφ-)

| SINGULAR |                |        |              |
|----------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| N.       | πολύς [πουλύς] | πολλή  | πολύ [πουλύ] |
| G.       | πολέος         | πολλῆς | πολέος       |
| D.       | πολεί          | πολλῇ  | πολεί        |
| A.       | πολύν [πουλύν] | πολλήν | πολύ [πουλύ] |
| V.       | πολύ(s)        | πολλή  | πολύ         |

DUAL  
(none)

## PLURAL

|                   |                  |              |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| N. V. πολέες      | πολλαί           | πολέα        |
| G. πολέων         | πολλῶν [έων, ὦν] | πολέων       |
| D. πολέ(ε)σ(σ)ι   | πολλῆσι, ῆς      | πολέ(ε)σ(σ)ι |
| A. πολέας [πολύς] | πολλᾶς           | πολέα        |

734. In addition to the irregular form πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, there is another form (πολλός, ή, όν) of this adjective which is regular and declined like καλός, ή, όν (721).

## Declension of Participles

735. All middle and passive participles, except those of the first and second aorist passive, are declined like καλός, ή, όν (721).

736. All active participles (except the perfect, 744) and both first and second aorist passive participles have stems in -ντ. The masculine and neuter are of the third declension, the feminine of the first.

737. The vocative of participles has the same form as the nominative.

738. Participles with stems in οντ usually have the nominative singular masculine in -ων, as γέρων 693.

739. But the present and second aorist of -μι verbs (διδούς, δούς), and all stems ending in αντ, εντ, νντ, add σ, lose ντ (613), and lengthen the preceding vowel (giving ους, ᾶς, εις, ῦς 601). The dative plural of these stems is similarly formed.

740. Participles with stems in οντ, ending in -ων, ουσα, ον in the nominative singular:

λύων, ουσα, ον loosing, freeing  
(λυοντ-, λυοντια-, λυοντ-)

## SINGULAR

|            |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|
| N. V. λύων | λύουσα  | λύον    |
| G. λύοντος | λυούσης | λύοντος |
| D. λύοντι  | λυούση  | λύοντι  |
| A. λύοντα  | λύουσιν | λύον    |

## DUAL

|                 |         |         |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| N. A. V. λύοντε | λυούσᾱ  | λύοντε  |
| G. D. λύνοντι   | λύνοντι | λύνοντι |