



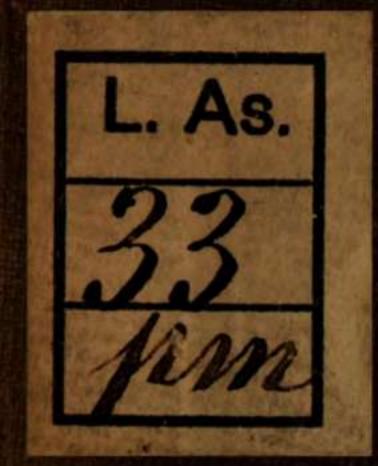
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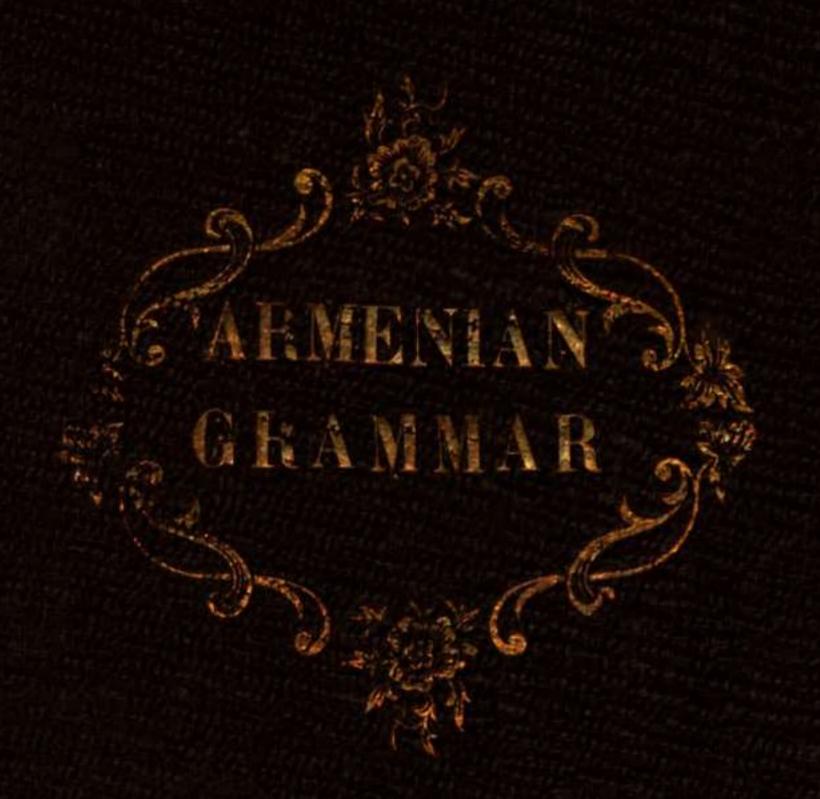
A Grammar of the Modern Armenian Language as spoken in Constantinople and Asia Minor

Constantinople 1856

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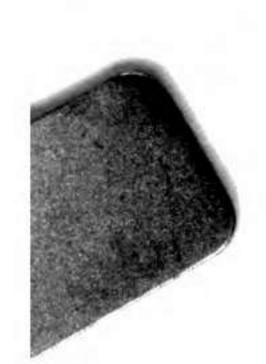
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GRAMMAR

OF THE

MODERN ARMENIAN LANGUAGE

AS SPOKEN

IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ASIA MINOR

By ELIAS RIGGS,
Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.

SECOND EDITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE,

PRINTED BY A. B. CHURCHILL.

1856.

BIBLIOTHECA REGIA MONACENSIS.

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PREFACE.

The strongly marked individuality of the Armenian language justifies its claim to a very high antiquity. Its literature however commences with the introduction of Christianity. The Alphabet still in use is ascribed to St. Mesrob, who lived in the fifth century, and who was one of the translators of the Scriptures. He is said also to have conferred the boon of alphabetic writing upon several of the neighboring nations. The original alphabet consisted of thirty six letters, • and • having been added during the twelfth century, the former as a substitute for the diphthong — in words where it had acquired the sound of o, and the latter to replace • which had come to be pronounced universally like p.

It is difficult to trace the history of the modern language. Evidence of the existence of some of its distinctive forms is found as far back as the thirteenth century. Their introduction was no doubt gradual. Still the Ancient Armenian continued to be the only language of books, for ages after the spoken tongue had become substantially what it is at the present day. It is only during the present century that the modern language has begun to be cultivated as a language of books, the genius of the age and the best interests of humanity requiring that authors should no longer, as formerly, veil their ideas in a dialect accessible only to the few, but should spread them far and wide in the free and idiomatic use of the languages vernacular to their countrymen.

Facilities for the acquisition of the Ancient Armenian exist both in English and in other European tongues, and an abundance of excellent Grammars and Lexicons await the scholar, who is prepared to avail himself of them, in the language itself. But, so far as I am aware, the present is the first attempt to exhibit the grammar of the Modern Armenian. The Armenians them-

selves have, as yet, published no grammar of their spoken language. This fact will no doubt be deemed a sufficient apology for any defects which may be discovered in the present work.

My principal object has been to exhibit the language of conversation. Hence the remarks on pronunciation, pp. 7, 58, on the reduplication of adjectives, p. 19, on particles appended to verbs, p. 49, &c. The style of books varies considerably, some approximating more and others less to the ancient language. It would be presumptuous to attempt to say what, after a few years of progress, will be the style of good writers.

It will be observed that the dialect here treated is the Western, viz. that spoken in Constantinople and Asia Minor. The Oriental dialect, spoken in Tartary, Persia and India, varies considerably from this, and in some respects approximates more nearly to the ancient language. A specimen of it will be given in the Appendix.

The student of Modern Armenian will very often meet in conversation, and sometimes even in books, with words and forms derived from the Turkish. Although the use of such words and forms is avoided by good writers, still a knowledge of them is essential to a familiar acquaintance with the spoken Armenian. Where it has been thought proper to notice them in the present work, they are distinguished by an asterisk prefixed.

In general, where two synonymous forms are given, the one more approved in modern usage is placed first.

^{*}The first edition of this work was published in 1847. In 1853 a grammatical treatise in Modern Armenian appeared at Constantinople, entitled "Correct Method of speaking the Modern Armenian language". It is however not so much a grammar of the spoken language, as an exhibition of the author's ideas of what that language should be, departing in many instances very far from existing usage. It has met with very little favor.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ALPHABET.

The Armenian alphabet consists of 38 letters, viz.

Capitals.	Arm. text.	Italics.	Names.	Pronunciation.
r.	ш	***	aip	a as in far
1	P	F #	pen	p
9.	4 4	4 4	kim	k
4	77	* *	tah	t
b	Ŀ	1	yetch	ye as in yet, y
O	22	4_4	zah	Z
1;	4	+	8.	a as in fate
Ċ.	e e	* *	yet	u as in us
6	म म	Ir ir	to	t
J.	J	7	zhay	s as in pleasure
Į.	p b	1 1	inni	e as in me
1.	LL	LL	lune	1
10	i [w [w	1. b.	khay	kh guttural
O	8	4	dzah	dz
ų	44	11	ghen	g hard
	5	4	ho	h
=	å	3	tsah	ts
7	22	4 2	ghad	gh guttural
	x	8	jay	
n,	<u>r</u>	s	men	m
Ö	.,	,	he	h or y
4	z	7.	noo	n
C.	22	22	shah	sh
n			YO	vo or o

4 w bay b	2	٤٤	22	chah	ch as in	church
The rank r Scotch II was say s II wev v S was dune d From re ray r S y tso ts I was hune u or v h wh to the pure p R pp kay k	a		•••	bay	b	
S = say s U LL vev v S = dune d Pr rv ray r S g g g g t tso ts hune u or v h h h t t pure p R pp , kay k	.0	22	22	chay	ch as in	church (Hm)
U LL vev v S - H dune d C rr ray r S g g y tso ts I hune u or v h h h tt pure p R pp kay k	n.		**-	rrah	r Scote	h
S - + dune d C rr rv ray r S g v y tso ts hune u or v h h h t t pure p R p v kay k	U			say	8	
Protection of the ray of the state of the st	11	44	77	vev	V	;
3 g g g g tso ts hune u or v h h h t t pure p kay k	S	-	ogo ~	dune	d.	
hune u or v hune p k p k p k k k k	C	מין	**	ray	r	
hune u or v hune p ke the pure p kay k	8	9 5	7 7	tso	ts	* *
P. P. kay k	1		_	hune	u or v	0.3
	ф	4 4	++	pure	p	
()	·P.	4 4	*	kay	k	
	()	•	. •	0	0	
3) fay f	3	Þ	. \$	fay	. f	

4 is acontraction for be; beside which the following combinations of letters occur.

s and v	*	I and fu	Ju
and b	JE	r and 4	14
rand 4	J.	J and z	
s and f	If.	4 and 2	4

The small letters at the right hand of the second and third columns are written after those which terminate in a horizontal stroke at the bottom: as μ , $\eta \nu$, $\eta \nu$, $\eta \nu$, &c.

PRONUNCIATION.

b, when it begins a word and is followed by a consonant, is pronounced generally like ye in yet, as but yem I am; elsewhere followed by a consonant it is like e in fell, as struck menk we; followed by a vowel

it is simply, y, as there youth seven, thutp gyank life.

of them must be acquired through the ear.

(3) is h in the beginning of words, as (3) funcus Hesoos Jesus; elsewhere it is y, as were ayo yes, human gayaran a position, pay pay a verb; but in compound words in which the latter part is a word beginning with j, this latter retains the sound of h in the compound, as payman patsahaid manifest, compounded of pay open, and jugum evident. At the end of words it is frequently silent, as hum gah there is.

(1) is vo at the beginning of words, as mp vor that, except when followed by L as ml ov who; elsewhere it is o, as whole anonk they.— The combination me is oo, but becomes v * before a vowel; m in the middle of a word is ooy as in lyw loops light, lyw hoops hope; at the end of a word it is simply o.

l' is cev before a vowel or at the end of a word; elsewhere it is u in unit, or u French. In any other combination, L is v.

The remaining letters are uniform in their pronunciation, and need no remark.

When two or more consonants come together with out a vowel, they are frequently pronounced as if written with r; e. g. [] 'hrohe Baptist is pronounced Intervals. In the case of words commencing with one of the sibilants u, a, or z and another consonant, this euphonic r is generally pronounced as if written before the sibilant, as although from the beginning, quoually as

[·] Soft like the German w.

9

musement, zurbdwpwb magazine, pronounced as if written pulpath, papenwbp and problem. This however is not always the fact, and, in general, the place of this euphonic p must be learned by practice.

ACCENT.

Armenian words, whether primitive or derivative, are usually accented on the last syllable.

Exc. 1. (at the end of words not derived from the Turkish cannot receive the accent. Words or forms terminating in this vowel, therefore, accent the penultimate; as quing to-morrow, duing the man.

Exc. 2. Vocatives accent their first syllable; as I wing multim Preacher! Two Sir!—But when a noun in the Vocative is repeated, or is preceded by an adjective or by the interjection ()' O, the place of the accent is on the last syllable of the first noun, or on the adjective or interjection, as () which () when I would be approximately a () when I would be adjective or interjection, as () which the state of the first noun, or on the adjective or interjection, as () which the state of the state of the first noun, or on the adjective or interjection, as () which the state of the state

Exc. 3. A few individual words, not coming under either of the above exceptions, accent the penultimate as spile now, when thus.

PUNCTUATION.

The pauses used in Armenian are three, viz.

Comma (,)
Colon (.)
Period (:)

The note of interrogation (°) is placed over the

accented vowel of the principal word in the question. Accordingly in the question, Will you come tomorrow? the interrogation point may be placed over
any one of the words of which it is composed in Armenian; thus, I al funge facques, signifies Will you
come to-morrow? I al funge facques, Will you come
to-morrow? I al funge facques, Will you come
to-morrow?

The exclamation point (') in like manner, is placed over the accented syllable of interjections, or of other words used as exclamations, or uttered with emotion, as full wo! brokenft Jerusalem!

Sentences, which contain a mark of interrogation or exclamation, have still their appropriate pauses at the close, in the same way as other sentences.

The hyphen (_) is never employed to unite words, as in the English compounds to-day, kettle-drum, &c. Its only place is at the end of a line, where a word is incomplete.

The acute accent ('), though it is placed upon the tone-syllable of words, has for its object to mark rather emphasis than accent. Hence monosyllables receive it as well as polysyllables; e. g. If by [Jup do not go, [I] \(\sigma_n \) [I] \(\sigma_n \) whether here or there.

The grave accent (') indicates a brief suspension of the voice. It is placed after words, never over them, and is in effect a pause shorter than a comma.

This mark (-) indicates an abbreviation; as, [] for [] umnews; or signifies that the letters over which it is placed are used as figures; e. g. = 1, = 2, &c.

When the first part of a word is written and the last part omitted, the omission is indicated by a double accent; thus (3m/5" for (3m/5mputu :

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLE.

The word in Modern Armenian which most nearly corresponds to our Indefinite Article is In, a corruption of the Ancient Armenian In one. It uniformly follows the noun to which it belongs; as Impy In a man, put In a thing. The Numeral Adjective Ity one is used in the same sense, preceding the noun. Sometimes both are employed; as Ity Impy In, Ity put In, without any addition to the signification.

The place of a Definite Article is supplied by the Definite Form of nouns, corresponding to what is called the Emphatic State in Chaldee and Syriac.

NOUNS.

GENDER.

The Armenian language has no grammatical forms to mark the distinction of gender.

NUMBER.

The Plural Number is regularly formed by adding to monosyllables by; as pun, word, punby words; to words of more than one syllable thy; as Sugneum, garment, Sugneumby, garments.

Though the singular have but one written vowel, yet if it is pronounced with a euphonic p it is a dissyllable, and takes loo_p to form the plural; as $q_p = loo_p$ head (pron. $q_p = loo_p$) Plur. $q_p = loo_p$ loo.

A Plural ending iu p, like that of Ancient Armenian nouns, is occasionally employed, as nouns, not

The sons. See Appendix.

CASE.

Nouns in the modern language may be said to have seven cases, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative and Instrumental. They present however in general only four distinct forms, the Accusative being (in nouns thugh not in pronouns) the same with the Nominative, and the Dative with the Genitive. The Vocative is distinguished from the Nominative by prefixing the interjection [14] O, or by a change of the accent. See above on Accent, p. 9. The other three cases of the Ancient Armenian are supplied by the Genitive with Postpositions.

DEFINITE FORM.

The Definite form of nouns is produced by adding to the simple form when the latter ends with a consonant, and to when it ends with a vowel; as dud church, dudy the church, negli son, negli the son. The of the definite form also becomes to when the following word begins with a vowel and is closely united in pronunciation with the noun; as diagraph we the hairs also, for diagraph we.

DECLENSION.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

of declining nouns which end with a consonant. The Definite form, of course, lacks the Vocative.

INDEFINITE FORM.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. [Sun (Ip) a word [Sunbp words

Gen. [Sunh (Ip) of a word [Sunbpn. of words

Dat [Sunh (Ip) to or for a [Sunbpn. to or for words

word

Acc. [Sun (Ip) a word [Sunbp words

Voc. [Sun (Ip) a word [Sunbp words

Voc. [Sun (Ip) from a [Sunbph O words

Abl. [Sunh (Ip) from a [Sunbph from words

word

Inst. [Sund (Ip) with a [Sunbpnd with words

word

DEFINITE FORM.

Nom. Swap the word

Gen. Swap to of the word

Dat. Swap to or for the

word

Acc. Swap the word

Abl. Swatt from the Swappt from the words

word

Inst. Swappe with the Swappaje with the words

word

Example of a noun ending with a vowel.

INDEFINITE FORM,

Singular.

Plural.

Nom (Ipph (Ip) a son	neghabe sons
Gen. ()pyth (Ic) of a son	() raphbheme of sons
Dat. Merth (Se) to or for	Mertibent to or for sons
a son	
Acc. ()pph (In) a son	Dethite sons
Voc. N'ent or N'4 ment 0	()՛րդիներ or ()՛վ որդիներ O sons
Abl. (1/2/14 (1/2) from a son	
Inst. (1/2/1/1/2) with a son	()poplational with sons
	E FORM.

Nom	()pyfit the son	()pyfither the sons
Gen.	nether of the son	Merfilbench of the sons
Dat.	neght to or for the son	() paper to or for the sons
Acc.	() the son	Opplible the sons
Abl.	() rapta from the son	() the sons
Inst.	nrthade with the son	() thubunde with the sons

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Nearly all the variations from the above forms, which appear in the declension of Nouns in Modern Armenian, are remnants of the Ancient Armenian declensions. The following are the principal.

To prevent ambiguity the prefix q, which forms the Accusative in Ancient Armenian, is occasionally employed to distinguish that case from the Nominative; as [], a supple of all amounts he whole the man who loves God. If written without the q this sentence might be translated, the man whom God loves.

Nouns ending in per may be declined after the following paradigm.

Nom. Ճամբորդունենն a journey
Gen. Ճամբորդունենն
Dat Ճամբորդունենն
Acc. Ճամբորդունենն
Voc. Ո՛վ Ճամբորդունենն
Abl. Ճամբորդունենն
Inst. Ճամբորդունենամբ

The plurals are regular, excepting that the ancient Genitive, ending in buty, occasionally appears.

These nouns may also be declined throughout after the regular form, especially when used as proper names or in a peculiar sense; e. g. we may translate the phrase of the journey Ladington Chills or Ladington, and Charles, but if we are speaking of a book entitled Ladington Chille the Gen. must be Ladington Chille the Gen. must be Ladington Chille the So () where Charles of the day of the resurrection, but \mathbf{q} . () where Chills appear the day of the Sanctuary.

Nouns which in Ancient Armenian terminate in meth, in the modern language either retain the final and form the Gen in Jul, or drop that letter and are declined regularly; thus obmitte anointing, Genobulum, or obmit, Genobulum, or obmit, Genobulum, or obmit, Genobulum, The Inst. Sing. ob.

July and the Nom. and Gen. Plur. οδιτίτρ and οδ.

A few nouns, chiefly monosyllables, make the Genin ministead of h; as suppose, where h suppose, h suppose h

Infinitives, when declined as nouns, uniformly make their Gen. in me; as any delt, any deline. The other cases are regular.

Sort or Sort Inst. Sorne Swipped or Sorting.

Like it are declined its derivatives; also Jujp mother, and Lipe of brother and their derivatives. The Plurals are regular.

L'umne God, Gen. & Dat. L'umne on, Abl. L'umne .

Sty Lord, Gen. and Dat. Styrng (in the title of the New Testament Shund) Abl. Styrngelt, Inst. Styrng. Inst. Styrng. Inst. Styrng. Inst. Styrng.

Մարդ man, Gen and Dat մարդու or մարդոյ. Nom- & Acc. Plur. մարդիկ, Gen. & Dat. մարդոց, Abl. մարդոցմե, Inst. մարդոցմով; or մարդիկներ, մարդիկներու, մարդիկներե, մարդիկներով.

(Inth son, besides being declined regularly, has the Gen. & Dat. Sing. (especially when applied to the Son of God) (Intry) Plural neglet of negrons of God). Plural neglet of the son of God.

So bybyligh has sometimes bybylight, and sayling (especially when used for the Holy Spirit).

their Plurals, especially in the language of conver-

sation, աչուրներ ձեռուրներ and ոտուրներ. But աչքեր, ձեռքեր, ոտքեր, should be preferred Gen. Plur. աչաց, ձեռաց, ոտից, or regularly աչքերու, ձեռքերու, ոտքերու.

()ը day, Gen. օրին օրուան i or աւուր, Abl. օրուընե և կին or կնիկ woman, wife, Gen. & Dat. կնկան i կնոջ i or կնիկի.

1: 1/4 husband, Gen. & Dat. Ερίμων or Ερβίβ.

1) whole child, surface or swine 46.

Conen handful, prob or prent.

con oven, haw or hack.

'In a pomegranate, band or balafi.

The door, qual (with p in the Gen. but preserving the n in the other oblique cases) quit, quind, or quant, quant, quant.

L'amar morning, առաուան, առաուընե.

Իրիկուն evening, իրիկուան, իրիկուրնե.

ிரித்திர night, சித்திராடம் or சித்திராட் சித்திராட்டும்.

Suph year, տարուան or տարւոյ , տարուբնե .

L'Apu month, wounced or wowne, wownerth.

(அமுமு week, தமைப்பார or தமைப்பா தமைப்பாடும்? .

The last three are thus declined particularly when used to express duration; as it is with the is six months old; who we man the is in the last year till now; otherwise they are regular; as man the is in the end of the year, it is in the last year the name of the sixth month was changed. The preceding three also may be declined regularly.

Տղայ a son, Gen. and Dat. աղու, Abl. աղե, Inst. աղով, Plur. աղայք or աղաքներ, Gen. and Dat. աղայոց or աղոց, Abl. աղոցվե, Inst. աղոցվով. It may also be declined regularly աղայ, աղայի, &c.

() ws death, Jusne or Jusnewy.

վաղովուրդ people, ժողովրդեան.

The head, allune, allut, allund, Plur. allube.

Towers spring, queluit.

L'ant autumn, wzbwb.

Salt house, was , with , wind .

Pour (pour pour) sister, pring, propole, progont.

կետևը life, կենաց .

AND YOUR PROPERTY.

Երկիսք heaven, երկսից.

Մոաբեալ Apostle, առաբելոյ, Gen. Plur. առաբելոց ։

But we may also say, ժողովուրդի, գլուխի, դարունի, աշունի, տունի, բոյրի, կեանքի, երկինքի, առաքեալի &c.

Proper names are for the most part declined regularly; occasionally however they present an Ancient Armenian Genitive form in wy or ne; as [', quality], [', pp w \subsection \lambda ne.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, as in English, are undeclined, except when used as substantives.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The Comparative degree is formed by prefixing with more, or it is the simple form of the Positive. In either case it takes an Ablative of the noun; as workly purply, or workly with purply higher than the house. Occasionally the ancient form of the comparative (terminating in 401) is met with, as well and belter, Itduary greater.

The Superlative is formed from the Positive by prefixing wolld (with w for a union-vowel when the Adjective begins with a consonant), as wolldwarp best,
wolld for wisest; or by a reduplication of the Positive,
as of dwolld greatest, very great, superwarp very bad; or it
is (like the Comparative) a simple Positive in the definite form construed with an Ablative of the noun
as wolld to be the greatest of all.

In the language of common conversation many adjectives admit a sort of reduplication which gives them the force of superlatives.

The syllable prefixed consists of the first consonant of the adjective, (if it begin with a consonant), the first vowel, and the letter of or or, more rarely or or or, according as euphony requires; thus some full, showly straight, showly perfectly straight, one of dark, one of very dark, pitch dark, of the alone, of dark, of the alone, quite alone. In like maner, show showly very white, to the top wery long, of the (or of the) * other very clean, double (or of the) dark &c.

The following forms are also a kind of Superlative, պրարակ very small, from պրարկ small, հանարակկ very

fine, (spoken of powder, or any thing in grains) from

July, a corruption of July fine, small.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinals.

Ordinals,

Cardinais.	Ordinas,
1. JL4	யாயலுக்க
2. 604nc	երկրորդ
3. իրեք	երրորդ
4. չորս	בייויין יוייב
5. 5/4	Տին գ երորդ
6. 4kg	<i>Վեցելորդ</i>
7. 40 [de	եօլժներորդ
8. 11/2	ու[ժել ոլ դ
9. ինը	իններորդ
10. பாய்பர	ատորելոր
11. மாயம்படபிட்டு	<i>մետասան երորդ</i> .
12. տասեերկու	երկոտասաներորդ
13. տասնիրեթ	երեքատոտրերո ւ ժ
14. տասնուչորս	ար աստասար գրությու <u>ց</u>
15. மாயம்பாட திரு	քրժ բատորը բևսև <i>և</i>
16. տամնուվեց	վեշտասաներորդ-
17. மாயம்பாடம் செ	թօնգրուատորթևուն
18. மாயம் படாட்டும்	ութուտամերևում
19. տասնուինը	իննուտամենըորդ
20. ஓபய்ப	եսարբևսև
21. թսանումեկ	ե սարսողբ հբևսև Մ
22. թսաներկու	եսարբ և իսբեևսև Մ
30. երեսուն	երեսուներորդ

40. քառասուն	Ֆաստոս -ը թեսև
50. յիսուն	Դիսու և երորդ
60. վալժսուն	վանժսուներորդ
70. க் செய்யயாடம்	ը գ արտուր թևսև և հանարարուր
80. ாட்டுபாட்ட	ունժսուներորդ
90. իննսուն	իննսուներորդ
100. Տարիւը	Տարիւրերորդ
200. երկու Հարիւը	երկու Հարիւրերորդ
300. իրեք Հարիւթ	իրեք Հարիւրերորդ
1,000. Տազաբ	Հացարերորդ
10,000. மிட்டு or மைய் வெழும்	ատոն Համանբևոնմե

From 11 to 19 the ordinals are frequently formed from the cardinals by simply adding benefit; as would the sixteenth.

The cardinals are sometimes employed instead of ordinals; as [] wyllau puwithphat the twenty second Psalm.

Τρίπι without a substantive expressed becomes τρ. μπιρ. In like manner μετι all, when its substantive is understood, becomes μετιρ.

Value of the letters of the alphabet used as numerals.

tii	1	F	10	*	100	· 72	1000
F	2	F	20	:F	200	4	2000
7	3	Z	30	5	300	· #	3000
Ŧ	4	Tu	40	7	400	व्य	4000
F	5	8	50	Z	500	F	5000
Z	6	4	60	Ħ	600	Ī	6000
Ţ	7	4	70	Ξ	700	~ ~	7000
E	8	Z	80	14	800	4	8000
वि	9	7	90	2	900	7	9000

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, as in other languages, are divided into Personal, Relative, Interrogative, Demonstrative, and Possessive. Like the Shemitic dialects, the Armenian has also pronominal suffixes.

The following is the declension of the Personal Pronouns. The Accusatives all take the prefix q occasionally, but those of the first and second persons not commonly.

1. bu I.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. Bu I

Gen. In or halfer of me II be or ale to or for us

Dat. Ind or fush to or for II beft or ale to or for me

us

Acc. In or ghu me

Abl. Indate or fush from II begat or aleut from us me

Inst. Indate with me.

I begat with us

2. That thou.

Nom. The thou The ye Gen. The or pulled of Que or sheld of you thee

Dat. The or play to or Que or sheld to or for you for thee

Acc. The or generate Que or gang you

You I'd gold or plut from Que or sheld from you thee

Inst. The doll with thee Que did with you

3 he, she, it.

Nom. | he, she, it | hete they

Gen. I'v or prist of him, I'vity of them her, it

Dat. Inplie to or for him, Inplies to or for them her, it

Acc. hepe or ghupp him, helip or gholip them her, it

Abl. | p. from him, &c. | ptigt from them

Inst. para with him, &c. pargand with them

The Datives of the Personal Pronouns are occasionally used as Accusatives, and in like manner the Accusatives (without u) as Datives; as 1.28/ 8686612 They beat me, 1.4/ pbu I said to thee.

The Relative np who, which, is applied equally to persons and things. It is thus declined.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. (1) who, which (1) who, which

Gen. () or app of () of whom &c. whom or of which

Dat. ()pm or mph to ()pmbg to whom, &c. whom or to which

Acc. ()p or que whom or ()pate or quente which

Abl. I)p. from whom, &c. I)p. tg. from whom, &c.

Inst. Mond with or by Mondow With or by whom whom or which &c.

The Interrogative Pronouns are, for persons fill who? for things fire what? The former, which is

both singular and plural, is not declined, but takes for its oblique cases those of mp; as I) poil would to whom did you give? I) poil would from whom did you take? I'm is declined like the more usual form of nouns, except that the Genitive and Dative Sing. is prefix, as well as prefix.

The usual forms of the Demonstrative Pronouns are wu, wu, and wi, though they occasionally appear with the ancient forms wyu, wyq, and wyi. The last may serve as an example of the way in which they are declined.

1,2, that, he, she, it.

Nom. I's, with, or l'sthing l'state those (persons or that (person or thing.) things)

Gen. & Dat. L'inp of or to L'integ of or to those that

Acc. Մեր , անիկայ , զանի Մեսեք or զանոնք those or զանիկայ that

Abl. [], the , withen , with g [], thing the from those or wing the from that

Inst. L'und with that L'untgelind with those

Lu this (rarely um,) and um that (but referring to an object less distant than ut) are declined in the same manner. When joined with nouns all three remain undeclined, like adjectives, as um σωρηπεί of this man, ub μωτιριμ those things.

These three demonstrative pronouns are sometimes spoken of by the Armenians as personal; we being regarded as of the first person, and as having a reference to something near or connected with the

speaker, we of the second, and relating to something near or connected with the person addressed. [12 is of the third person, of course.

There are two other forms of the these Demonstrative Pronouns in vulgar use; viz. up, up and up as adjectives, like uu, uum and uu; and up th or up th thuy, up the or up th thuy, ond up the or up th thuy, which are used without nouns and are declined thus.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. & Acc. Մըվի or սըվիկայ	1)pyave
Gen. & Dat. 1] ruler	()ըվոնց
Abl. Սըվորմե, սըկեց or սընկից	()ըվոնցվ <u>ե</u>
Inst. []ըվորմով or սըվով	\)ըվոնցմով

The Suffixes are appended to nouns and particles, not to verbs. They are

For the Singular	For the Plur. without a noun or pro
	noun in the Gen, case preceding
1 pers. u	1 pers. երերս or երս
2 pers. 7	2 pers. bethe or the
3 pers. L or L	3 pers bethe or the

Preceded by a Genitive, p or b for all the persons of the Plural.

The forms bethe, bethe and bethe are appended to monosyllables; the, the and the to words of more than one syllable.

The suffix for the 3 p. Sing. and for the Pl. is power when the word to which it is appended terminates

with a consonant, and when it terminates with a vowel. also becomes before a word commencing with a vowel, provided the two words are pronounced in close connexion.

In signification these suffixes are generally possessive, and in conjunction with the Gen. case of nouns or of the Personal or Demonstrative pronouns constitute the usual mode of indicating the idea of possession; e. g. In una to my house, what yell their condition.

Sometimes however they are personal and in apposition with the nouns to which they are appended; as I wi shape howeful for a woe unto you Pharisees! When appended to prepositions, they are of course personal, as par four upon thee, Asyloghou among us.

The Sing. Suffixes are appended to all the cases of nouns. A noun with a plural suffix is thus declined.

Nom. & Acc. L. phythu our eyes.

Gen. & Dat. աչ.թերնուս

Abl. Մ. չ. թերնուս or աչ. թերնես

Inst. [ˈˌɛ̞pերոֆեիս

The plural suffixes when they include the syllable $b_{\ell'}$ (which forms the plural of nouns) are somewhat ambiguous; thus was better may signify your house or your houses. To express this distinction clearly in Armenian we must say, for the former $\lambda b_{\ell'}$ was $\lambda b_{\ell'}$ and for the latter $\lambda b_{\ell'}$ was $\lambda b_{\ell'}$.

when used as a possessive suffix. They must be distinguished by the connexion. That this suffix has however a possessive force, and is not always to be eckoned as a demonstrative pronoun or a definiter article, is evident from such phrases as munty of the one of these, [Imput of the definite a certain king, nerhole than he; also from the analogy of the possesive suffixes of the other persons.

The separate Poesessive pronouns, as has been remarked above, are the same with the Genitive cases of the personal pronouns, as for or follow my, step or step our, &c. When the substantive to which they belong is understood and they correspond to mine, thine, &c. they are declined like nouns, taking pleonastically their appropriate suffixes; thus

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. & Acc. Իմն օր իմինս Իմիններս mine
Gen. & Dat. Իմինիս Իմիններուս of or to mine
Abl. & Իմինես
Inst. Իմինովս Իմիններովս

In like manner are declined por for por fifty thine, here or fits, here, its, stepe or stephen ours, stope or stephen ours, about or stephen yours, and forting theirs, the oblique cases being always derived from the dissyllabic forms.

VERBS.

The simplest form of he Verb in modern Armenian is the Infinitive Mood, which may therefore be properly regarded as the root, although in most Ancient

Armenian Lexicons the Present Indicative is so regarded.

Verbs have in the Infinitive Mood four terminations, viz. wL, bL, bL, and mLL.

MOODS AND TENSES.

The Moods are five; the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Potential or Conditional, and Infinitive. Their use does not differ materially from that of the corresponding moods of English verbs, except that the Infinitive is also a Gerund, and as such is declined, both definitely and indefinitely, like nouns. Thus quadrate to work, working, quadrate of or for working, quadrate of the working, quadrate of the working, quadrate of the working, quadrate of the working, &c.

The Tenses are seven, the Present, Imperfect Aorist, Perfect, Pluperfect, First Future, and Second Future. Respecting their use, see below, p. 47.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing its final wir into with, his or his into the and neise into net, as he publish, he whith, he forgath, has he refix he appears only in the Present and Im-

perfect Indicative. The following verbs do not take it even in these tenses; but I am, how I can, how I can, how I have. I have. I think, sometimes takes it, and sometimes not. In how but expresses an opinion with rather more confidence than hops but.

The Aorist * varies in different verbs, and must be learned from the Lexicon. Nevertheless the following general principles will be of use to the student.

1. Regular active verbs in be change this termination into by to form the Aorist, as humanphe to finish, Aor. humanphes.

2. Causative verbs in grabe or grabe change this termination into graph, as alignable to blacken, Aor. al. graph.

3. Verbs in we (except those in vwe) agree with those in be making the Aorist in web, as well, to grind, Aor. ways.

4. Those in vul generally make the Aor. in தயு, as பிரும்யு to forget, பிருமுயு, கடியம்யு to deny, கடியுமுயு, .

5. Verbs in μ_{L} (and $\nu_{\mu_{L}}$ preceded by a vowel) change this termination into $\nu_{\mu_{l}}$, as ν_{l} as ν_{l} and ν_{l} . This rule includes all regular Passive verbs.

6. Verbs terminating in the preceded by a consonant, form the Aorist by changing this termination into w, as Abathe to die, Aor. Abauj; Smuthe to arrive, Aor. Sw.

The Perfect and Pluperfect are formed by combining the Past Participle of the principal verb with the Present and Imperfect of the auxiliary but.

*I call this tense Aorist (though the Armenian grammarians call it Perfect) because it corresponds in sense with the Greek Aorist, and because the Armenian has another Perfect, corresponding in form and use with the Perfect in other languages.

of whome har.

The first or simple Future is formed by prefixing which to the Subjunctive Present, which is, in regular verbs, the same as the Indicative Present without the prefix 4p. Thus which and but I shall work (lit. it must be that I work, or it is necessary that I work).

The Future Participle combined with the Present tense of by gives another form of this tense.

The Second or compound Future consists of the First Future of the auxiliary but and the Past Participle of the principal verb.

The formation of the tenses in the other moods will be seen in the Paradigms.

THE AUXILIARY VERB UT I am.

The substantive verb by I am, being an auxiliary, first claims attention. It is strictly a defective verb, its wanting tenses being supplied from recome. It is thus varied.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Plural.

bu I am
bu thou art
he, she, or it is

by we are lie ye are by they are

IMPERFECT.

| in I was | in I was | in thou wast | in he was | he we were
| he ye were
| hu they were

AORIST.

byw I was bywe thou wast bywe he was

bywip we were bywp ye were byw't they were

PERFECT.

bywd by I have been bywd & he has been

byws by we have been bywd bu thou hast been bywd ke ye have been bywd by they have been

or Եղեր եմ, Եղեր ես, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

byws th I had been Եղած էիր thou hadst been bywé to he had been or Եղել էի, Եղել էիլ, &c.

by the we had been byws the ye had been Եղած երն they had been

FIRST FUTURE.

ிற்னி நடியர் I shall be Պիտի րլւաս thou wilt be Պիտի բլլայ he will be

Պիտի րյլանք we shall be Thus ples ye will be Պիտի րլլան they will be

or () լլալու եմ, () լլալու ես, () լլալու է, &c.

SECOND FUTURE:

Պիտի եղած րլլամ , or եղած պիտի րլլամ , ըլլաս , &c. I shall have been

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

day plant let me be bylin be thou

(d) ny remite let us be byte or tyle be ye dang gling let him be dang put let them be

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

That or if I be that or if we be that or if thou be that or if ye be that or if he be that or if they be

IMPERFECT.

இழுந்த that or if I were இழுந்த that or if we were wert

Comp that or if he were Compt that or if they were

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

புறு முறு , முறு , &c. that or if I have been, or shall have been

PLUPERFECT.

Եշած ըրայի, ըրայիր, &c. that or if I should have been

FUTURE

[beside the form of the Present].

ட் புறு நாறு நிறு , நிறு , இ. that or if I should hereafter be

POTENTIAL or CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT.

Պիտի ըլլայի , ըլլայիր , &c. I should be or have been PLUPERFECT.

Պիտի եղած ըրայի, ըրայիր, &c. I should have been

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Lime to be. Varied as a Gerund, rement of being, remet from being, rement with, by, or on account of being.

PARTICIPLES.

Present by [or pure] being Past by or by having been. Future Cumple about to be.

Of the four endings of Regular Verbs & is the most frequent. An example in that ending will therefore be given in full.

CONJUGATION of the REGULAR VERB POTONU to work.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I work or I am working

Singular.

Plural.

կ*ը գործեմ* կ*ը գործես* կ*ը գործե*

Ար գործենը*
Ար գործեն

IMPERFECT.

I was working or I wrought habitually

կը գործեր կը գործեր կը գործեր \լը գործ*եի*նք \լը գործ*եի*ք \լը գործ*եի*ն

^{*} Some use ** as the termination of the 1st pers. Plur. conforming to the Ancient Armenian. But this is considered pedantic.

AORIST.

I wrought or I have wrought

9.mp&bgh

Գործեցիր

9.np&bg

*Գործեցի*նք

Inp&byle

Գործեցին

PERFECT.

I have wrought

பொடுக்கக் கம்

புவிக்கை முழ

ிறைக்கக் கம

ிமைத் சு

Inpout 5

Trapsas by

or '\வறக்கமு கம்', தவறக்கமு கம், &c.

PLUPERFECT.

I had wrought

Inpout th

Գործած *եր*նք

ுள்கு திர

ிவர்க்கை சிழ

ுவரக்யக் தா

ுள்த திய சிரும்

or Գործեր էի , գործեր էիր , &c.

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall work or I will work

Պիտի գործեմ

Պիտի գործենք

Պիտի գործես

Պիտի գործեր

Պիտի գործե

Պիտի գործեն

or Գործելու եմ , գործելու ես , &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have wrought

Դործած պիտի ըլլամ

Պործած պիտի ըլլանք

Գործած պիտի ըլլաս

Գործած պիտի ըլլաբ

Դործած պիտի ըլլայ

արծած պիտի ըլլան

or அந்வந் தாழக்யக் முடியர், &.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ding and the let me work ding and the let us work

Topof work thou Inpoff work ye

dwing gond be let him work dwing gond by let them work

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

That I work or if I work

ுள்ளி வெரிக்கம்

ுள்றிக்கம் . அள்றிக்கழ

Գործե Գործեն Գործեն

IMPERFECT.

That or if I should work

Դործ*եի* Դործ*եինք* Գործ*եիր* Գործ*եի*ք

Գործեր Գործեին

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

That or if I have wrought, or should have wrought

பெயிர் திரியிரு விரியிரு குடியிரு

செயித் அவிக்கி விருக்கு விருக்

ிவிழ்களு விரியி திரியிர் அவியிர் அவியிர்

PLUPERFECT.

That or if I had wrought, or should have wrought

Գործած րլայի Գործած ըլայինք

Գործած ըլլայիր Գործած ըլլայիք

Դործած րլար Գործած րլային

FIRST FUTURE.

[2d form] That or if I should hereafter work

Jանջբնու ննաղ Jանջբնու ննարճ

POTENTIAL or CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT.

I would or should work or have wrought

Պիտի գործեի Պիտի գործերը Պիտի գործեր Պիտի գործեինը Պիտի գործեին Պիտի գործեին

PLUPERFECT.

I would or should have wrought

Պիտի գործած ըլլայի Պիտի գործած ըլլայիր Պիտի գործած ըլլար Պիտի գործած ըլային Պիտի գործած ըլային Պիտի գործած ըլային

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Υπρόθι to work. Varied as a Gerund thus; Gen. and Dat. 4πρόθιπι, Abl. 4πρόθιξ, Inst 4πρόθιπι, of, to, from, by, working.

PERFECT.

ுறைக்கக் பூப்படு to have wrought. Varied in like manner, Gen. and Dat. ஏறைக்கக் பூப்படுட்ட, Abl. ஏறைக்கக் பூப்படுட்ட, Inst. ஏறைக்கக் பூப்படிட்ட, of, to, from, by, having wrought.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Inpany [or anthon] working.

PAST.

Inpate or anyons having wrought.

FUTURE.

Inpoble about to work.

PASSIVE VOICE. INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

կը գործուիս *
կը գործուիս
կը գործուի

կը գործուինք կը գործուին կը գործուին IMPERFECT.

կը գործուկի կը գործուկիր կը գործուկր

Ար գործու երեք Ար գործու երք Ար գործու երք

AORIST.

Դործուեցայ Գործուեցար Գործուեցաւ

Դործուեցանը Գործուեցան Գործուեցան

PERFECT.

Դործուած եմ Գործուած եր Գործուած ե

Դործուած ենք Գործուած են Գործուած են

or Inponeto bit

PLUPERFECT.

Դործուած եր Գործուած եր Գործուած եր

Դործուած երք Գործուած երք Գործուած երք

or Japone by th

FIRST FUTURE.

Պիտի գործուիս Պիտի գործուիս Պիտի գործուի

Պիտի գործուինը Պիտի գործուին Պիտի գործուին

or Propontelar ph

* Also written 42 quetelles, 42 quetelles, &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

Պիտի գործուած ըլլամ Պիտի գործուած ըլլաս Պիտի գործուած ըլլայ

այիտի ժոնջուաջ ննար այիտի ժոնջուաջ ննան այիտի ժոնջուաջ ննար

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(Հանագրանունը՝ Գործուն Գործուն (Հանագրանուն (Հարծուինք Գործուեցէք (Հարծուին

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

Գործուիմ Գործուիս Գործուի

Դործուինք Գործուին Գործուին

IMPERFECT,

Գործու*եի* Գործու*եի*ը Գործու*ե*ր Դործուկինը Դործուկին Դործուկին

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

Վարծուած ըլլայ Գործուած ըլլայ Գործուած ըլլայ վարծուած ըլլան Գործուած ըլլան Գործուած ըլլան

PLUPERFECT.

Վործուած ըլարի Գործուած ըլայիր Գործուած ըլայիր ժանջուաջ ննանին Ժանջուաջ ննանին Հանջուաջ ննանին

FIRST FUTURE.

ժութությու ընթյ Ժութությու ընթու Գործությու ընթու

, անջութնու ննար , անջութնու ննաճ , անջութնու ննար

POTENTIAL or CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-of the IMPERFECT-19th. I see the

PLUPERFECT.

Պիտի գործուած ըլլայի

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. 1. O Building.

Propositely appoint bene &c.

PERFECT.

Դործուած ըլլալ , ըլլալու , &c.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. 9.nponeng

PAST. Inpantus or anpante

FUTURE. Componebjacoil

OF VERBS TERMINATING IN CL., 1-1, and Obl.

Verbs in we preserve the w throughout the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Potential and Infinitive Active; as happwel to read, Pres. Ind. he happwel, happwel

Verbs in two generally make the Aorist Indicative in gwy and the Imperative in skip, as sintus to forget, sinngwy, sinngfip. But purtued makes purgfi and purg:

Those in / are generally declined like the Passive voice; as 4p would I speak, 4p would, 4p woul, &c. Imp. 4p would, Aor. wouldyn, Imperative would, Participles wound, would, Mould . But some, especially those which terminate in the preceded by a consonant change that termination into by for the Aorist and into for the Imperative; as dentify to die, Aor. denuy, Imp. denfip .

I believe the only verb in me now in use is [angul] to leave or permit, which preserves its proper wovel and like verbs in wif has the additional syllable in the Present and Past Participles; thus 4p [dinginal, 4p [dinginal, կր արդու . կր արդունք , կր արդուք , կր արդուն : Imp. 4p [dangach , Aor. [dangach , Participles [dangach , [dis.

ղուցեր , Թողուցած •

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF REGULAR VERBS.

In order to aid the learner in becoming familiar with the forms of these different classes of verbs, a table is subjoined exhibiting several examples of each kind with their principal forms.

printed and the second second

And the second s

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF VERBS.

Infinitive	Kor. Ind.	Imperative	Pres. Part.	Past Fare
	Verb	Verbs terminating in 64.		
Thut the call and the seal	4mp&bgh febah	qup& fi quite	7.7.7	the pure or the better
-mulphph to be parient	Causative	Causative verbs ending in article.	in gette.	t
L'Elgribe to add	weblgnegh heblebgnegh	மைய்கு மாகும் முக்கு	тирабред пред по	her Ghangand or her Ghangh
Transfer to cause to	Jangargh	Jungung	Junglaug	Jangarams Or dangarauf
forget to blacken	Megnegh	ulagie	ההשבלה	புகியாகிரை 10 ஆகைப்பிர்
	Ve	Verbs in - generally.	erally.	n danie
Company to grand to cry to cry to laugh	demotion de la demoti	mata, distribution fortuna	Tubadana Tubada Tubada Tubada	புக்கை மாகும் முன்களி முர்வு மாகும் முன்கும் முர்வு மாகும் மாகும்

Infinitive	Aor. Ind.	Imperative.	Pres. Part.	Past Part.
		Verbs in val		
Supplied to turn Complete to wonder Lestung to mount Deputum to deny	Can Bandand Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept	դարձիր գարաացիր Հեծեր ուրացիր	արանացություն արանանան արանան արան արանան արան արանան արան արանան արան արանան արան արան արանան արան ա	դարձած օր դարձեր գարմացած օր գարմացեր «եծած օր «եծեր ուրացած օր ուրացեր
	Verbs in &		(and w/L preceded by a vowel).	
T. 2 fummely to toil T. munchely to trust T. munchely to trust T. munchely to trust T. munchely to confess	wahmmhay wym.fibbyy hnumnduith.		Lundandan Lundandan	whenthus or whereby but whenthus or funumentus.
pundunt to quit	Spadwbay	Spundung?	Zudmpmd\$	Spudwpund or Spudwphp
	Verbs terminati	ng in whe prece	Verbs terminating in 1/2 preceded by a consonant-	
Thythe to pass - mult to arrive - mult to be exhausted Thut he to die	whywy Swamy Swamy Tenwy	J.Jange Swaffe Swaffe J.Jenfer	Jungam Zungmu Zungund Zungund	wrigud or wright Swumd or Swuhr Swumd or Swuhr Arab or Arab

Hy Gray Or Brife Prizer or Brake or Brake April or Prizer or Priz	անարանչեցայ Հանալչէ Հանաբող Հանարած օր Հանաբչեցած Մարտանչէ Մարտանչող Մարտանչած օր մարտանչեր մարտանչաց այ փախիր օր փախող օր փախող որակացող օր փախած օր փախոր փախող	Passive verbs.	ոցին գործուեցայ գործուէ գործուող գործուած ՕՐ գործուեր հրաւեցայ երիկուէ կորսուող կորսուած ՕՐ խրկուեր կորսուեցայ կորսուէ կորսուող կորսուած ՕՐ խրկուեր պահուեցայ պահուէ պահուող պահուած ՕՐ աահուեր
mud)		Pulled or Gulfe	active smok
Uniter to be lost	July 2/1 to repose July 2/1 to repose July 2/1 to fight July 2/1 or hulp 1 to fiee	Danger to leave	Traps

NEGATIVE VERBS.

The negative of the auxiliary by is formed by prefixing the letter &; as & Lar I am not, & he, she, or it is not. The same rule applies to quy there is, and to me-That I have; as show there was not, southfup we have not, Also substantially to all the tenses of the regular Verb* except the Present and Imperfect Indicative. The Negative form of these two tenses is obtained by prefixing the Negative of the auxilary verb for these two tenses to a participial form ending in p and derived from the root by changing its final into that letter, as ¿ b J pwише I do not open, дый выдые I do not leave. If the verb terminate in b, this participle, though Present in signification, coincides in form with the Past Participle in by, as ¿bu գործեր; if in w, by, or and, it does not; as zbd Jnewwp, Past Participle Jnewyby, zbd տանիր, Past Participle տարեր, չեմ Թողուր, Past Participle, Pagneghe:

In the 3d pers. Sing. of the Present tense the Auxiliary is dropped, and the Participle only appears with the negative prefix.

Some writers instead of uniformly employing a simple ξ use ξh (as a separate word) when the verb begins with a consonat and ξ (as a prefix) only when it begins with a wowel; thus, ξh huy there is not, ξh unbearing I did not see. But ξh un and ξ and ξ appear to be in accordance with the most approved usage.

In tenses formed by a participle and an auxiliary the negative prefix is attached to the auxiliary and not to the participle. In the Future it may be attached either to which or to the verb. The latter is most approved.

It will be sufficient to give the forms of the negative verb for the Indicative Mood; thus

^{*} For the negative form of the Imperative see below.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

Ֆես գործեր , Չես գործեր ,

24 դործեր •

I am not working, thou art not working, he is not working;

Plur.

19 գրե գործեր ,

24p գործեր ,

இசும் குறைக்கு :

we are not working, ye are not working, they are not working.

Imp. չէի գործեր, չէիր գործեր, չէր գործեր, &c.

Aor. չգործեցի, չգործեցիր, չգործեց, &c.

Perf. գործած չեմ , գործած չես , գործած չե , &c.

Plup. գործած չէի, գործած չէիր, &c.

First Fut. պիտի չգործես , պիտի չգործես , պիտի չգոր.
ծե , &c. or չպիտի գործես , &c.

Second Fut. գործած պիտի չըլլամ or գործած չպիտի

The negative particle for the 2d person of the Imperative is not $\underline{\ell}$ but \mathcal{J}_{ℓ} . (Compare the Greek $\underline{\mu}\hat{\eta}$). The form of the verb in that person is derived from the Infinitive by changing its final $\underline{\ell}$ into $\underline{\rho}$ for the Singular and into $\underline{\rho}$ for the Plural.

The paradigm of the Imperative negative verb will

therefore stand thus;

Sing.

1 மெற்ற தடிறைக்கம்,

2 11 / 40/84/1,

3 கெற்ற தடிறைக்க,

let me not work, do not (thou) work, let him not work;

Plur.

1 மெர்த தடிரைக்கம்ற ,

2 11 / 400842 ,

3 6000 2 2400 864 :

let us not work, do not (ye) work, let them not work.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These are regularly conjugated so far as the third person singular is concerned; thus 4'withlet it rains, Imperfect 4'withlet it was raining, Aorist withlet it rained or has rained, First Future which withlet it will rain, &c.

tenses of the Indicative Mood. Unlike other impersonal verbs, it has a plural form, as follows.

Present Sing. 4wy there is Plur. 4wt there are. Imperfect Sing. 4wy there was, Plur. 4wyft there were.

Intransitive verbs sometimes exhibit a Passive form, used impersonally, and denoting the possibility of performing the action expressed by those verbs; thus his possible to go up, from by to go up, his possible to go, from by to go. (Comp. the Latin curritur.) They are used for the most part with a negative; as the fluggether it is impossible to go.

DERIVATIVE VERBS.

By adding two or when to almost any adjective a verb may be formed, signifying to acquire the quality expressed by the adjective; e. g. from purity high comes purity to be elevated, from ungum poor comes ungumental to become poor, &c.

Verbs ending in grable or grable are Causative, and are derived, generally from Neuter, but in a few instances from active verbs by changing the termination of the Aorist, gh, guy, or wy when that tense has not g in its last syllable, into grable; as huppung to

read, Aor. Luppquest, Causative verb Luppquest to cause to read, to instruct in reading; Induct to forget, Aor. Inngus, Caus. v. Inngulate to cause to forget; Suntife to arrive, Aor. Sunus, Caus. v. Sungulate to cause to arrive; neute to eat, Aor. irreg. Lupus, Caus. v. Lupquest to cause to gulle to cause to eat, to feed.

Those verbs which do not form Causatives, supply their place by the various forms of wwe to give, here in the sense of to cause, with their own Infinitive; e.g. and to cause to work, to set at work, unphagethe not being authorized by good usage. So bethe to rise, though a neuter verb has no Causative, and consequently we must say being wwe; or the place of this phrase may be supplied by some other verb, as definitely or swife. We may also say deright wore, dengethe wore to employ another to raise, to kill, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

These are not numerous, and their anomalies are chiefly confined to the Aorist Indicative, the Imperative and the Participles. The Present Imperfect and Future of the Indicative, and the simple tenses of the Subjunctive, are uniformly regular. The compound tenses, of course, follow the Participles.

Those Aorists which end in wy are declined like the Aorist of Passive verbs. Thus bywy, bywy, by huc, bywy, bywy, bywy. Those ending in h also take me in the third person singular; as wah, wo ahy, wahy, wahy, wahy, wahy, wahy. But qwyh becomes in the third person Sing. quay.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Aor. Imper. Pres. Part. Past Part. Infinitive. Late to take much win water wanted Twe to come bywy byn or byng or bywe or bybp եկո՛ւր գալող Դիտել or գիտ- գիտցայ գիտցիր գիտցող գիտցած or գիտ-960 to know பார்சு to find சமாய் சமிழ் சமியர் சமாம் or சமைய Դեն to put դրի դիր դնող դրած or դրեր թնել or բնան բնու բնեն or բնու բնաչ or բնբե to rise For Pr see eleme.

Producto go sughor sum { summer () արնել to զարկի զարկ զարնող դարկած or զար-460 strike եղող եղած or եղեր եղել LEWL to be டியி or eleve նրոմ ննաջ or ննրև CC# cch C'EL to do Land Long or Lople Lok Cube to say Cul முழும்பட to spit செழ் or செர்ட்டி செய்வு செயல், சொடியல், Թերև or գարերև [dn.ph ինկեր ինկող ինկած, ինկեր, Spran Jume to fall ընկեր իյնող ընկած or ընկեր houng homb, or hobe *իջի՛լ* 1.94 by to des- hears cend பிள்பார பியைச் or பிள்கழ 1] 'with to enter Jinuy մաի՛լ կեր ուտող կերած or կերեր () config to eat 4 by மார்ட்டு மாடார மாடம் or மாடம் Sul to give until மாரார மாமாக 01 மாமி நப Swift to carry work win արո or արորոմ արոաջ or արոթև **வநாகி** Shubby to see աբոնն

The Passive of the is the of wwe, we make the cor www marke and of wwither, wwe make the has no proper passive, but rewe is employed instead in the sense of to be done.

USE OF THE TENSES.

The Present ordinarily designtes either present or habitual action; as $\mu_{\ell} = \mu_{\ell} + I$ am writing, or simply I write. It is not unfrequently however used as a Future, especially in giving a promise; as $\mu_{\ell} = \mu_{\ell} + I$ will go; also as a Potential; as $\mu_{\ell} = \mu_{\ell} + I$ it can be read, it is legible, $\mu_{\ell} = \mu_{\ell} + I$ it can be done.

The Imperfect expresses

- (a) Action past, but incomplete at the time referred to; as 4p 4mpqmp he was reading;
- (b) Repeated action; as 4p pwpnqtp he was in the habit of preaching;
- (c) Conditional action; as for would five, or I would have given, if . . .

The Aorist or Simple Preterite is the historic tense. It states an action as completed in past time, specified or not, and having or not having a relation to the Present; as 4pbgh I wrote, or I have written.

The Perfect or Compound Preterite seems to express primarily the idea of being in the position of one who did or has done any thing. Thus quad has or quby has, (lit. I am having written) I occupy the position of one who wrote or has written. That this tense has not always the same reference to the present time which our English Perfect has, is evident from the fact that it is used with specifications of Past time, when the state of things implied by the recorded action continues; thus brianzamplikin quaybo k, As long ago as

Monday he went to the country (and remains there still).

Hence the Aorist and Perfect may often be used indifferently; as 's which there are the ferently; as 's which there are the letters? are the former referring simply to the action performed, the latter alluding to the condition of the actor after having accomplished his task.

Of the two participial forms from which this tense is compounded, the one in we possesses more of an adjective character than that in bp; (hence the use of such phrases as he submit that in bp; (hence the use of such phrases as he submit the house which I sold, the form in bp not being employed in a similar way;) and to this we may perhaps attribute the fact that the Perfect with a negative employs exclusively the form in we; as appute that; I have not written. We cannot say apply that, and that apply is Present; though colloquially the tof the negative Perfect is sometimes prefixed to the participial form, and then either ending may be used indifferently; thus the tappute has, or tapper has, I have not written.

OF CERTAIN PARTICLES OCCASIONALLY APPENDED TO VERBS.

The syllable up is colloquially added to the several persons of the Present and Imperfect tenses of verbs to give emphasis; as up public up I am actually now opening, up applied up thou art actually working, &c.

The syllable it is frequently added to verbs in the Subjunctive Mood; as I'd no good to whoever work; also to the Indicative, giving it the force of a Subjunctive; as I'd no fo

(like the Turkish imish) appended to a verb in the Present or a past tense, implies that the fact stated is not one of which the narrator has been an eyewitness, but that he has been informed of it by some one else, and is nearly equivalent to I am informed, or It must be that; Thus how purpope for query larger I understand that the King is coming.

If appended to verbs is interrogative; as 4ml quille are you coming?

All these particles belong to the language of conversation, rather than to that of books. Indeed the best writers now entirely avoid them.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are either

1 Primitive; as shill now, beth yesterday, Lunge to-

morrow, Mizm always, som here, som there, with yes, ne, &c. or

- 2 Derived from other parts of speech; e. g.
- (a) Adjectives without change; as zww much, phylittle, when falsely, whopelessly, unmercifully, who hopelessly, &c.
- (b) Adjectives with the termination who or purp joined by a union vowel, generally w; as sapharmultus spiritually, from sapharm spiritual, shammulum foolishly, form spiritual, shammulum foolishly, form spiritual, shammulum foolishly, form spiritual, shammulum foolishly, form spiritual, shamulum foolishly, shamulum fo
- (c) Nouns in the Instrumental case; as applicable by night, graphful by day; upwarf heartily, without all form of the Ancient Armenian Instrumental is preserved; as furgue in an orderly manner, furbhop by conjecture.
- (d) Nouns in the Ablative case; as zwwnbydk or zwwnbynepuk of a long time, a long time ago, wumnepuk ever since morning, or with a form derived from the Anc. Arm. Abl. Plur. wumnewby in the morning, 4/126-puebby night.
- (e) Nouns resembling the form of the Genitive, but, by an ellipsis of 'h in, having the force of the ancient Commorative or Locative case; as Incline in the dark, gnphhhi in the day time, Incline at dawn, 44 application at midnight.

(f) Nouns repeated; as work work from house to house, purpup purpup from city to city.

- (g) The names of languages terminating in pt and derived from gentile nouns; as implies in Armenian, (3alumpt in Greek, L'appunt in English &c. Somewhat resembling these are also supply humanly, nuslly pt vulgarly, &c. although these are perhaps from opt in the sense of custom, manner.
- (h) Adjectives or adjective pronouns and nouns combined; as quely white in vain, who wonders then.
- (i) Infinitives (as Gerunds) in the Instrumental case, with or without the negative prefix; as expendent ignorantly, estimated thoughtlessly, negligible with pleasure.

Adverbs admit a diminutive termination as well as Adjectives; as 4 whome fulfulful rather early, ne 2464 rather late.

They are sometimes repeated, especially those which have not more than two syllables, to express emphasis; as 2nim 2nim very quickly, niz niz very late.

PREPOSITIONS.

With the exception of a few retained from the Anc. Arm. (as pun according to, unaby without) they should rather be called Postpositions, since they uniformly follow the nouns or pronouns which they govern.

בשלשף on account of, requires the Dative, as βτδβ

D'outh near, and Attak until, the Dative.

itm with, the Genitive or Dative.

bulls after, behind, the Genitive. or Ablative.

upp after (in time), the Ablative. So also shank far from, quin or 'h quin besides, quiquink without the knowledge

of, (clam).

Most others take the Genitive; as where before, when instead of, where without, applied opposite, when under, from upon, at over against, the in, within, abnop by means of, when like, pul near, pum according to.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative, L, nc and, Touk also, we too.

Disjunctive, 4ms, flot either, or, 4ms—Le 4ms, flot—Le flots, either—or.

Conditional, Pt no, that if, the (after verbs) if,

although.

Concessive, [44 L, [44] to, [44] to Lalthough, ne Shujt not only.

Adversative, բայց, այլ, Տապա, սակայն, but, yet, այլ և but also, այսու աժենայնիւ nevertheless.

Diminutive, 4024, at least.

Causal, frenc np, purceh, funt qh, because, np that, because, np nf struk whereas.

Rational, all the therefore.

Final, no that, noute qt in order that.

INTERJECTIONS.

Of calling, ம்பி, ம், ம், தம், 0! ச்ச் (addressing a male), மம் (addressing a female) ho! hallo!

Of encouraging, with, it come on ! go to !

Of praise, sui, &, wi how fine!

Of pity, ψωίω, ζωή (frequently repeated thrice), ωίμι, ωψωνών alas! wo! ΔΕ η.p what a pity! ψωίμι or ψωής ψωής ah!

Of grief, who, was, how sorry I am!

Of desire, brith, browth, browth let, cum let,

PART. III.

SYNTAX.

The following peculiarities of construction in Modern Armenian deserve notice.

1. Adjectives uniformly precede the Substantives which they qualify; as woll pure every thing. The only exception to this rule is presented by a very few phrases borrowed from the Ancient Armenian; as in the Ilacra the Holy Spirit.

2. Numerals inplying plurality are usually construed with Nouns in the singular; as singular; as singular four men, huke singular three persons. When the Plural form is employed, it is more emphatic, and sometimes implies that the persons or things spoken of are viewed separately and individually. Thus huke of the space of three days; huke ophore may be used to signify the three several days, or the several periods of three days each.

3. In like manner when no numeral is employed, but when other words, as a pronoun or a verb, imply plurality, the noun is usually put in the singular; as que with property be all ye are brethern, fragment the attention of the kings), dispract the a certain king (i. e. one of the kings), dispract the a certain man.

4. A verb having a Plural nominative is often put in the Singular; as we phow 40 angular my eyes keep shut-

The same is frequently the case when several nouns in the singular form the subject of the verb; as $q_L n_L l_{uu}$ uhrun large large h my head, stomach and breast ache.

5. The Past Participle of Active verbs, terminating in us, is construed with a Genitive of the noun or pronoun designating the agent, and with another noun designating the object of a Past action referred to; as her thus under under which I built or have built, which years up here per the books which they read or have read.

6. The same Participle of Passive or Neuter verbs is construed in a similar way, the noun then designating time or place; as south to be the day when I was there, I was found.

7. A noun or pronoun in the Accusative, governed by an active verb, may be placed either before or after the verb, but more usually precedes it; as que he he he loves me; he ambe humuph (or he how the loves me; he ambe humuph (or humuph) he completed his work.

8. There is a class of active verbs compounded of a noun and a verb, which though written separately,

constitute only a kind of compound verb, and require an Accusative; as quity 4pt for 4note he neglects his work, suffing phone unpully have you learned your lesson by

heart?

9. For the cases of Nouns and Pronouns required by Prepositions, see p. 53. The reason why they so frequently govern the Genitive appears to be that they are (as in Hebrew) radically Substantives. Thus It in may be regarded as a noun, the midst, and therefore as naturally requiring a Genitive; as multip It the

midst of the house, in the house. In like manner whole that which is before, whole that which is under, posse the side, hence what is at the side, near, &c.—This view accounts also for the fact that they sometimes appear in a plural form, as Affer , woulder , posse, signifying somewhere in, somewhere under, &c. Thus who will be much by two five look around under the table.

10. A simple Accusative is often used (by ellipsis of the Anc. Arm. '/) where we employ in, at, to, or into; as fix τωρρυ πρ Ερβρυρυ Է my Father who is in heaven, Φρβυ կը τουπρω they reside at Constantinople, υπωτω Είμων he came into a house, φρισο μ' Ερβων I am going to the village.

11. An Ablative without a preposition sometimes signifies after; as preposition after three days, i. q. frequence of the target.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOÙS REMARKS AND IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

1. Respecting the order of words in a sentence some remarks have already been made. See. pp. 49, 51 & 52. It may be remarked in general that the Mod. Arm. in this respect agrees nearly with the Turkish, and varies widely from the European languages and from the Ancient Armenian. Usually, in complex sentences, the circumstances of place and time are first introduced; then comes the subject, preceded by its adjective if it have one; then the object of action; then frequently the circumstances of manner or instrument (although these admit of considerable latitude in their collocation), and last of all the verb; thus Lyon purphy for any angular although these admit of all the verb; thus Lyon purphy for any angular although the circumstances of manner or instrument (although these admit of all the verb; thus Lyon purphy for any angular although these admit of all the verb; thus Lyon purphy for any angular although these admit of all the verb; thus Lyon purphy for any angular although the circumstances of manner or instrument (although these admit of considerable latitude in their collocation), and last of all the verb; thus Lyon purphy for any angular although the circumstances of manner or instrument (although these admit of considerable latitude in their collocation), and last of all the verb; thus Lyon purphy for any angular although the circumstances of manner or instrument (although these admit of considerable latitude in their collocation).

կը պարպերն, To day three persons were firing pistols at each other in one of the streets of this city. Մինա լեռը Իսրայելի որդւոցը Տամար Տերոջը Մովսեսին պատուիրած պատուի րանքները ասոնք են, These are the commandments which the Lord commanded Moses for the children of Israel in Mount Sin ai.

- 2. The Copulative and is often omitted; as Γράρμες μερέρε ριδερ, Loose them and bring them to me. (Matt. 21:2.)
- 3 Adjectives are formed from Prepositions by the addition of h; as $\ell_{\ell} u_{\ell} u_$
- 4. Proper names when transferred from Greek to Armenian change β into μ; as 'Aβρααμ, L'μρωζωσ'; γ into φ, as Γαλιλαία, Υωμημως; δ into φ, as 'Ιούδας, (βαιημη; θ into [], as 'Poi'θ, Δαπι[]; i initial when followed by a vowel into J, as Ίησοῦς, βρυπευ; κ into 4, as Ἰσαακ, νωωςωή; λ frequently into η, as Σολομών, [] η η πιίπι; π into w and τ into w, as Πέτρος, Φωρρου; φ into de, as Φίλιππος, Φρημιμμαι; and x into p, as Χριστος, P. phumau: It is worthy of remark that these letters without exception occupy corresponding places in the respective alphabets. Besides, p is sometimes, especially in the East, pronounced as b, q as g hard, q as d. This pronunciation is now esteemed vulgar. Still its existence, together with the usage pointed out above, seems to indicate that a considerable change has taken place in the pronunciation of the Armenian letters.
- 5. The spoken Armenian has, in common with the Turkish, the singular usage of repeating nouns and adjectives (and occasionally other parts of speech) substituting in the repetition a Γ for the first letter of the word if it begin with a consonant, and prefixing a

I if it begin with a vowel, for the purpose of generalizing the idea contained in the word so repeated; thus Գիրբ միրբ փնտոեցի չդտայ, I sought for books or any thing of the kind, but found none; while of distinct Muy, papar will are beaut, Not a shop or any thing like one remains, every thing has been burnt; | `alus unl'uf Sop son the house which you have taken no well, cistern, fountain, &c? - wg pbp' sop dop pluy, Bring bread, no matter if it be somewhat dry or crumbled. Sometimes an me appears between the two forms; as Sour or Jour zigzag, serpentine, unum or Jour crafty, wily. When a word commences with J the same result is sometimes produced by changing a vowel; as []'wq Incy sthing, Not a hair nor any thing like one was left, Մանր մունը (vulg. մանտը մունտը) բաներ, Litle trifling matters.

- 7. Though the Armenian language, etymologically considered, appears to stand by itself, having no such close relation to any other language of the great Indo-European family as the French has, for instance, with the Italian, or the Bulgarian with the Russian, &c. still its vocabulary exhibits some resemblances to other languages, both Asiatic and European, which are deserving of notice. The following may serve as specimens.

HEBREW AND COGNATE DIALECTS.

ுயது , Heb. kodkod, crown, summit.

Ons, Heb. zevakh, sacrifice.

-week, a reckoning, Heb. khashav, to reckon.

Ont, Heb. tsum, fasting.

Orug, Heb. tseror, a bundle.

Il'wpu, Heb. mekes, tribute.

Talzwi, Heb. shushan, a lily.

() d, Heb. oz, strength.

Ufilt, a column, Heb. tsiun, a monument.

பு dry land, Heb. tsamak, to be dry.

பு தயியு, Heb. kohen, Chald. (emph. st.) kahana, a priest.

Rupng, Chald. karoz, a herald.

Party, Heb. Plur. kemarim, Syr. koomar, an ido-latrous priest.

Lywm, Pers. azad, free.

247 Arab. zeit, olive oil.

'Lywu , Pers. nishan, a sign.

Spunned, sad, Pers. derd, sadness.

Ilem, Arab. akhd, covenant.

GREEK AND LATIN.

[τιμετ , άγκων, a corner.

Γυση , ἀστηρ, a star.

Οημ, ζεθγος, a yoke, a pair.

l nju i lux, light.

1/1 , γυνή, a woman, a wife.

"μήτηρ, mater, mother.

(3npgnpbL, hortor, to exhort.

' nul, vavs, navis, a ship.

Τυωμ, πινάκιον, a plate.

Ππιτημ, πόρνη, a harlot.

[] Εριτ , semen, seed.

Sων , δίδωμι, do, to give.

Γνιμε , ροπή, an instant.

ENGLISH (AND COGNATE MODERN DIALECTS.)

The begin to turn.

The meat.

Th

The introduction of such words as hybrylgh, ἐκκλησία, μωνιπό, κανών, ζωβωνιπό, ἔθνος, ζωρωπήμηο, αἰρετικὸς, &c. after the introduction of christianity, is easy to be accounted for, and implies nothing whatever in regard to the original structure and relations of the language.

SALUTATIONS.

On meeting in the morning, [Lupp Luyu, Good morning! the answer to which is [Lumnic on purply, The blessing of God!

In the middle of the day [wpk, or [wpk & byk , or [wpm] is sometimes employed when in English we shuld still say Good morning! The answer is the same as above.

On meeting in the evening (\web helphank, Good evening! Reply as above.

At parting, the person who leaves says, []'twip pur-

prod or hegis μωριού, the reply to which is Ερθώρ μωριού. both answering to our Good by, or Farewell.

Give my compliments to is expressed by zwin puple prf The person who is to convey them assumes the responsibility by saying Jelune fruy, and acquits himself of it, when he meets the person to whom the greetings are sent, by saying, . . . & hap zwin puple his for nether (or nether) to which the other replies (Inp suhwe his, Thank you, or lophing plening his for they), as we say, I am much obliged both to you and to him.

At the beginning of the new year (Inp swint Inp worth, A happy new year. Also L' work your worth. The worth pworth swift, (or more learnedly) L' the worth pworth for home for a person on his anniversary festival, i. e. the day of the Saint whose name he bears.

At Christmas (January 6) in like manner, [Lung - Sweng Stractor, or, in some places, Perhaman Strue Le

. .

and the second s

Jujurbhyue, to which one may answer, ()ρζύθως & δύπεθη & jujurbhe βρεδύ (Σρβουπου), alluding to the fact that the festival of the Manifestation (i. e. E-piphany) and Christmas are both celebrated on the same day.

At Easter and for forty days after Proposition Juphul's habit of Christ is risen from the dead. Answer, () p subul by Juphul Proposition of Christ.

Beside the above, which are for set times, there is a great variety of occasional salutations, such as 1'. E.PT ביין", Light to your eyes! addressed to one whose son or daughter has just been married, to parents on the birth of a child, or to those who have just welcomed a near relative or dear friend from abroad, or even received a letter from such a friend. The person to whom this salutation is addressed replies I neund 46-ששי , May you enjoy the light! To one who enters a new dwelling the salutation is (supper to one who puts on a new garment, [swp nd shingnellen; to one who is commencing an enterprise, Lumneme Juganne செட்ட மயு; to one who is convalescing after an illness, L'aguille pelley; to one who has lost a friend, Plage օրել or Գլուխը ողջ ենայ . The phrase ()լերը չատ is often used in the same sense with [top-Swhwe but, Thank you. So also is Lyphu, especially when addressed to child or an inferior.

MISCELLANEOUS IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Τhe book which I bought.

Τhe book which I bought.

The house in which he lives.

բութ տարրն:

վուրուած արժն :

[ռած տեղդ դիր:

Ուզածս աս է ։ Կրցածիդ չափ ըր է ։ Ձեռքեր եկածին չափ ըր է ։ Տ Ըրածը չգիտեր ։

Հոն Համնելուդ պես նամակ գրէ ։

ின்றன் வாள்த் ரி, சி.ு | தென்ற :

Երբեմն քիչ մը ետ կը մնայ ։ Կայնած է ։

լարե ուրենն, (*խուրմիչ Wind it up then.

կոշիկներս տար շինել տուր :

արգայ ։ Հաբանը ելկու արգամ

בולחר סוה התחשת תב :

्रीनींक प्तार पृथा इ

்டுப்ப சம்மு :

- իւանդը ինտո՞ր է ։

ինտոր էր նե՝ անանկ է :

Երեկուան պես աղեկ չե :

The time when it was

The place where it was found.

Put it in the place from which you took it.

This is what I wished.

Do as much as you can.

He does not know what he is about.

Write immediately on your arrival there.

My watch goes too fast.

Sometimes it loses a little. It has stopped. Wind it up then.

Take my boots and get them mended.

He comes twicc a week.

Once in two days.

He will be here presently.

He has just gone.

How is the sick man?

He is the same as he was.

He is not so well as he was yesterday.

*Turkish words. See Preface.

_் ந்சிய யாயராடிர்ட்டு *மய**்**ய w754 5 : Որ բժիշկր կրնայի : 2 իւնի պես ձերմակ է: டு முறையிய மிக் மிர :

1) եկիկ մեկիկ դուրս Հանե ։

Երկերկու Տատ ։ ար ար Հատ ։ _արիւրական *փարա : (ատոնց է որ քեզ աեսած វុព្ធភាព կր բերեի կոր , բայց չեղաւ։

Ես չըլլայի Նէ՝ պիտի խեղ-4456 \$ թիրթև ։

. Արչ դրան ան աջեք ըն ակար ըներ գիս :

|] hpmu dh' (or dp) thquegnt. Do not trouble me. ներ ։

(, աիկայ ձրուն աստու ։ ம்க்டு த்கைமு : Ձեռբ բրաւ ինծի ։ \$ դոմա հաղդ գչ. ոթքեն ժնուրն բիտւ ։ *Վուխընեղի գալուն պես* :) Մաւխը Ֆանիր բիաւ դէ :

He is now better than he was.

What Doctor attends him? It is as white as snow. I am older than my brother.

Take them out one by one.

Two at a time. There at a time.

A hundred paras apiece.

It is a long time since I have seen you.

I would have brought it, but did not succeed.

But for my help he would have been drowned.

U'ma thing of we for upont I came within a hair's breadth of having my eye put out.

> He came very near causing me the loss of an eye.

That was sufficient. I cannot afford it. He beckoned to me. He winked at him. He came to his senses.

When he got into trouble.

Մայրեւ ընտորունենան տեր He has a noble disposiմարդ մին է ։

() with why the (or t) with He regards that as of no .անիկայ :

Երեսպաշտուներեն կրնե ա. He makes court to him. ्रागा :

]] իրաս ետ կուգայ ։

[]իրտո կ'առնե ։

. Միրաս կր մարի ։ (ատ առնելիք ուրիմ ։ [nrmud 4, muranth: Երեսր կախ է ։ Երեսեն *445ին [գուր] Aև 4w [] + :

() է որ ինքցինքը սիրցունես նե՝ ձեռքի վրայ կր բռնեն Tpd :

Ուր եր որ ասանկ րլլար :

Դլաու վրայ կրբուներ անի_ 441 :

յանիքև կախթև բ ։ . ւնծի ժանիք կ րնե։ ()'s urmple thut, us master

10 :

[արև արագր արագր արայ 4:

-wugto 414: 1) *իտքս եկաւ* ։ Մ`իտքը ձգե անկկայ : டு வறை மும் விர் வந்ச விரை சி : tion.

account.

I am sick at my stomach. I cannot eat it (on account of the sweetness or oiliness of the food).

I am faint. I have much due me. He is easily touched. He has a sullen look. He is cross—he frowns.

If you try to please them they will do well by you.

Oh that it might be so! I paid him much honor.

He is out of humor. He looks awry at me. He knows neither how to spend nor how to keep. His all is at stake.

Address the letter. It occured to me. Remind him of it. Remember what I say. 1, detrict st. st. swin winn :

Profo dinast:

Jefunch que:

Դրուխը պիտի չՏանեն անի-

(_ ունչը կտրեցաւ ։

Rucha meter fu fant:

Tenelor of dans ations :

Դիտես Թե ոտքին տակը Տաւկին կայ։

յ ախուն սիրաը փրժաւ ։

Մյս մաօք ապրուաչ ։

Մարկայ բարի մը չի գար: Կոսաքիր վրայ կը կերայ ։ Հայ մը փրցուց ։ Give one to each of them. He entered my service.

To happen to any one.

They will not accomplish it.

He was out of breath.

I am very drowsy.

It went down head foremost.

He walks as softly as if he were treading upon eggs.

He was overcome with fear.

It alarms me excessively.

I fell down and hurt myself all over.

Change your clothes.

He outran the horse.

He killed him at one blow.

He did it of his own accord (without consulting any one.)

Understood in this sense.
We commenced conversation.

To interrupt conversation. How long will it take?

He broke out crying. He stands to his word. This is good for nothing.

լ՝ սանկ գիրը ձեռըս անցած չուներ ։

Ուաթյու կուգայ , բայց պա₋ Shine shamb:

գարնեն :

15:

*(_ ախա րրաւ :

Երկու * խան րրե * սիձիմը ։ Sarup երկու * խանժ է:

ւյօսք կապր աուին ։ - Մա դև մադ մասի միգրի^ւ ghtp:

լ՝ նկից Հոն՝ անկից Հոն՝ ի՞նչ պիտի բլայ ։ וובף ל שט' הבף ל שע :

Հանր ձունը չելաւ :

(), իաեն ետն ամտն բ ։ 1), իանն ժոն աման բ ։ Ք.իթ. անկեց ։ P.ha shopby :

. Գ. ի թե կախեր է : 1.4 անց չկախեր ։ -իւանդ է եղել ։

Cast your eye over it. Such a book I had never seen.

It is good to eat, but will not do to keep.

(միար ներքները Ճերքակի կր His eye-lashes incline to white.

Its skin is reddish.

He did it in jest. Double the string.

The house is two stories high.

They have given a token. Put a cover on the book.

Why move it about from place to place?

What comparison is there between this and that?

Nothing has transpired respecting it.

He is a bright boy.

He is a dull boy.

He was offended.

He will not condescend to such a trifle.

He is drooping.

He does not give ear.

He is sick (i. e. it is reported or is is understood that he is sick.)

() ագաւորը Հրաման րրեր է եցեր որ սպաննուի ։

Պզաիկ լեռները ան է ստեղ-860 .

\ րուր եկ դր հանջննաւ :

. Ետևն արհն ժնաr :

Սարը կարկտուբը պակաս

Ond Ambedone:

Ջուր կարեցայ մնացի ։

1] ըայես լեռ մը ելաւ ։

Նրելիքո հայրան ։ (`Մ նրթնեն հարրիվ,

gwr) :

լ, թնարո վնան չթևցան ։ Տրարո վնան չթևցան **։**

Ձեռքը երկան է։

1 2 probar abagu hword to What can I do? I have

Spuren Femant :

լ՝ սանկ մարդուն խե՞լ,ը տուիր **։**

թո եսո թբենն մեսորմ հե ը երեմ ։

լ]տակի խենԹ , ապրանքի արր և ։

Ունեցածը չունեցածը ծա. He has been obliged to

It is understood that the king has given orders for his execution.

He boasts as if he could create a world.

His talk has moderated a little.

He has hit the nail on the head.

He is alway tinkering.

It was flooded, overflowed.

I stood still in amazement.

I was relieved of a mountain's weight.

I have no resource left.

* (1) why Thuby (1) twill w. He has become bankrupt.

I cannot bear to speak (on so painful a subject.)

He is thievish.

not the means.

I did not succeed.

Would you notice such a man?

I'll bring you to your senses.

Crazy after money, property.

խեց ։

Swhp hwhare :

Մասնկ անձրևով իննչպես եր Թայ կուղե :

1. 1 2 ըսել կուղե ատ խօս-

יושל משון ששון יושן יו

11, էն եռ հեսբ թև իսև ։

8տիաշիր քրվուր չմասրան ։ Տարաշիր քրվուր չմասրան ։

Մատելս կը փատնան։ Ձեռքս փը Թաւ՝ մինչև Հոս ըերելս ։

Նաեր իրջ բուրք, բուան ար

Մ.թ. կրե որ չասեմ՝ բայց
ուլ ականջ կր կախե։

Մ.թ. կրե կայ՝ մարդ ալ կայ։

4 լուլաս կը տաներ կոր , ես ալ տուի ։

Sufe down alf ? :

sell every thing.

He has wasted his capital.

How can one go in such a rain?

What is the meaning of that word?

I am crazy with a headache.

My back is almost broken (with aching from a cold.)

My hair stood on end.

He does not begin to talk. (Spoken of an infant.)

My fingers are numb.

It broke my hand off to bring it— I brought it with great difficulty.

I have equal claims with you.

He beckons to me not to speak, but who cares? There are more sorts of men than one.

He wearied him out.

He teazed me so much. that I gave it to him.

The outside and the inside are the same. (Spoken of cloth.) Տակե ու վրայ ըրաւ մեզի ։

Տունելնիդ կրուեցաբ :

ւրրերը Հարե խատրես ։ ԱՄ եր ։ Հեր օրիդ քեզի Հաորովը

['m հոթևուս որևառ թհաւ :

Մերբ ենն ես:
Մա ինչ հնորը, Հիսա խրենո Մա ինչ հնորը, Հիսա խրներ Մա ինչ հնորը, Հիսա խրներ հն գունուրը, ւ Ծանրե հանք:

C'thy λ to μως σωρη He is a liberal man.

Որևան գերուր հատ անակ Ռաեն ենրուր հատ անակ

իներ՝ ալ գլևե պիտի Հա. նես:

Վայ ։ Հայ ։

Տունս տեղս փլցուց ։

Դրա սևերես մեացիլ ։ Մչջի եկաւ : He has put us all in confusion.

Have you moved to your house.

Who rendered you aid when you were in want? Don't dwell on former troubles.

I was overcome on hearing it.

I an to be pitied.

Am I not to be pitied?

Pardon the expression...

What do you say? I shall lose my senses.

Be quiet.

Use in a liberal.

He is proud man.

He will be very sorry for it hereafter.

Will you lead me also astray?

For your sake (or by your means) I have lost a house.

He has lost me all my property.

Go, and shame on you! He has been affected by an evil eye—is bewitched.

յ բերատուրն ղտեմ ծիան ։

Գրուխը կերաւ:

Տաւ ու ցեցը պակաս չէ ։ Սիրտդ լայն բռնե ։ Տանես գործես եղայ ։

ՈւթՐեն վիաեն խաման բ ։ ԻւթՐեն ժնուխն ղանժ ղնը բ ։ ԻւթՐեն վիաեն խաման բ ։

איף בותר בותר בשלה :

יושבו לנישים ששקל סי פליף:

Արար : Տրութի արեր արեն անանր Տրութի անութի է : Տրութի անութի անութո Տրութի անութի անութո Տրութի անութի անութո Տրութի անութի անութո Տրութի անութի ե :

1) աշը ծակ է ։

The hill is full of people. He stood stock still. He became like a stone. He was as still as a stone.

I have done with the goodfor-nothing fellow. Let him do what he likes.

He is weak in the upper story.

He was the cause of his death.

Always ailing. Be patient.

I was hindered in my work.

Why do you slander 'me? He is a prudent man.

His whole heart and soul is upon play.

Learn wisdom, or come to your senses.

Do not suffer yourself to be overcome with grief.

I can not understand.

He has become a dotard.

When I saw it I was overcome (with grief, fear, or astonishment).

Take care, your are overheard.

<u>Հոգիդ կերլար կոր ։</u>

] եզուին տալ ։ ե գուն ոսկոր չունի ։ | եզուն երկան է : Jedur Gambel: Photo desglo 4: P.hor hobgargh : אינו בין שר פוחחר ? լ, սեր ասեր արսև :

()*ի՛րտս ծակեց ՆԷ*՝ ինտոր s Juduoult \$ * _ էմ լանք * Հեմ եր Թանք ։

Նայը եր [ժայը մեկ եղաւ ։

(*Նառ չննառ դիա*ես *հատիբ*՝ gneg :

1. 10 չան կորև կը Տանես :

Երեսի կեղա ես ևդեր ։

(wp apti of bahp :

Երեսը ԹԹուեցուց ։

்யையா நட நமையியிடியிடியிட்ட It is of no use to be too nice. People will not notice the difference.

> Were you dying, that you were in such a hurry?

To talk at random.

He talks without restraint.

He talks much.

To talk fluently.

You have grown proud.

I humbled his pride.

Forget the past.

I gave it to him. (Spoken of rebukes or threats.)

He affronted me so, how could I help speaking?

We must not stop too long for unessential things.

He came and went immediately.

By various means he persuaded me.

Why do you become the occasion of strife?

You have dishonored your family.

Do not venture too far, boastingly promnor ise more than you can perform.

He is out of humor.

Եկուր երես ընենք :

(\երան եկեր է։ Ձեռբը բերանը չՀասած կը կարգեն ։

խելքս կերնժար որ դեշու-Թիւն չըսորվի ։

* - իչ մի՛ Տարցուներ ։

Մրոր իրելքը կերթայ կու-Գայ։ Գայ։

1.4446 தமி விரை 4 :

Թնես ատր՝ բնես Հարբը: Թնեսի ծունն իսնորժուժբն է։ Թնրսի ճուն չուրի։ Դրու ուրբը: Հոր ։

Երես ելեր է ։

Դաղն ունդիր բիաւ ։ Դարի ղն աբս ծերբ և ասիկան։ Դարը է ։ Մւնդ է ։ Come, let us look into the matter with the parties concerned.

He is of proper age.

They marry (their children) before they are fit to provide for themselves.

I tried with all my might to prevent him from learning wickedness.

I cannot tell (how badly matters are going).

He is unstable.

You distract me with your teazing.

He is a man of quick apprehension.

I never saw such an insatiable person.

To appease, to tranquilize.

He has no shame.

He has lost all shame.

To encourage another to be free with you.

He has become too bold and familiar.

(Ironically) In disgrace.

He does not value this.

What o'clock is it?

It is eight.

He came at eight o'clock.

ABBREVIATIONS.

1:3	or	iū s	for	[]umncm&	God
1.5	or	w		போரட்க்று	of God
1.4	or	``J	12	[]uunnL&n4	with God's help
()7				() fruuru	Jesus
34	or	37		Shun Luft	of Jesus
Pi				Pehomon	Christ
Pup	or	PF	,,	Pohumoh	of Christ
Se				Stp -	Lord
ய ி				பரிக்கவிர் or மரித்த	all
PF	or	F		[a/1.24)	
9E	or	F	22	[ahwb } termi	nations
िम	or	F	"	செய்பும்)	1
45	or	4	,,	4wir	or
ntų			"	npultu	as
y ii	or	14		my to	like
· p				սուրը	holy
19 mm 1 mm	or	40		Agray)	upon
₽EJ PEJ	or	Ē		ச யப்	than
ij			12	யுபர்ப்றப	namely
W			"	որ օրինակ	for example
			"	Ept.	with, by, &c.
<u>ה</u>				Cum	according to
正应应				עונייאן	and so forth

APPENDIX.

DECLENSIONS OF ANCIENT ARMENIAN NOUNS.

Besides the irregularities mentioned on pp. 13-17, forms of nouns not unfrequently appear in the modern language derived from the ancient declensions. As no precise limit can be assigned to the introduction of such forms, it has been thought worth while to append here a synoptical table of the declensions of ancient nouns, premising a few brief and general rules for the formation of the cases.

The declensions are generally reckoned ten. Different grammarians however group them differently, and the tenth is little else than a collection of heteroclites.

In the table the prefixed and suffixed formative letters, except in the tenth declension, are distinguished from the root by being printed in italics.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF THE CASES.

1. IN THE SINGULAR.

The Genitive has various endings which must be learned from the Lexicon. The most common are β and α_f .—But polysyllabic nouns in β make the Genitive in α_{ij} .

Nouns in her make the Genitive in but

,, I preceded by a consonant in fit or wit

,, " ,, in be

Proper nouns for the most part make the Gen. in wy. The Dative has two forms, one always the same with the Gen. the other the same with the Nom. with 's prefixed in case the noun begins with a conso-

nant, and J or (rarely) '/ J in case it begins with a vowel.

The Accusative is the Nom. with q prefixed.

The Ablative always prefixes 'h or , like the second form of the Dative. Its termination is genarally & added to the form of the Nom.

But if the Gen. end in g or wg, the termination of the Abl. is the same.

Nouns which have the Gen. ending in me, wh, bp, no or other irregular terminations add 4 to the Genitive to form the Ablative.

Genitives in but make the Ablative in but; those in bu, in wit.

The Narrative * is the same as the Ablative, substituting a prefixed q for '/.

The Instrumental depends upon the form of the Gen. Genitives in \(\beta \) make the Instr. in \(\beta \) or \(\beta \)

				_
"	"J	"	"	nd_
"	Lnj	"	"	bur or ruf
,,	மி ஆ பிய	"	,, .	யரிய
"	nL	,,	,,	nL
"	uy .	,,	"	WL
,,	F _l	,,	,,	bre
"	op	"	,,	யர்ந

The Circumlative * is the same as the Instrumental with q prefixed.

The Commorative * has generally two forms, viz. those of the Nom. and Gen. with '/ or / prefixed.

The Vocative is the same as the Nom. with or without the Interjection if.

*The force of the Narrative case may generally by expressed in English by the preposition concerning, that of the Circumlative by around, and that of the Commorative (or Locative) by in.

II. IN THE PLURAL.

The Nominative Plural always ends in p and is formed generally by adding this letter to the Nom. Sing.

But nouns which have the Gen. Sing. in ft, bp, me or my add p to that case to form the Nom. Plur.

And nouns ending in we make the Plur. in weep. The Genitive Plural always ends in g.

If the Instr. Sing. have he the Gen. Plur. has hg

"	"	"	шь	22	"	wg
"	"	"	n.L	,,	"	ng
"	"	"	nL	"	"	nLg
"	"	"	யசி	,,	"	யப்த
"	"	,,,	FIF	>>	22	h _l g
"	"	"	யுமு	"	"	шpg or
						առանց

The Dative as in the Sing. has two forms; one like the Gen. and the other like the Acc. with ' μ or μ prefixed instead of μ .

The Accusative is formed from the Nom. by prefixing and changing the final p into u.

The Ablative is formed from the Gen. by prefixing 'h or J.

The Narrative the same, substituting q for that prefix.

The Instrumental is formed from the Instr. Sing. by adding p. But we becomes of (in ancient mss. w.p).

The Circumlative from the Instr. by prefixing q.

The Commorative from the Acc. by prefixing 'h or J instead of q.

The Vocative (as in the Sing.) is like the Nom.

Seet 7 - married to the common of

DECLENSION OF ANCIENT ARMENIAN NOUNS.

Dec. 1. Dec. 2. Dec. 3. Dec. 4.

Singular.

	Word	City	River	Church
Nom.	13 will	Pague	9.60	Ե կեղեցի
Gen.	(Surt	Ruguet	9.6000	Ъ 46-169>
Dat. {	1 [\muth	ւլ. աղաք Դ Վարաք	9.6mm	Եկեղեցյ յԵկեղեցի
Acc.	4 (\ 11/2	L.P.w.Imp	49.60	4 b467696
Abl.	1 (Sw2 +	't Panambt	't Thum	364676g-"3
Nar.	413424	4. P.wzwp+	4 9 16000	4_b46769-"
Instr.	(Swit-	· Pandantem-	9. trum	4-64474g
Circ.	4 (mrf-	T. C. walmit		~ b44749+
Com.	יל לשעל לייני	if . C. mant	't 9.6m	յԵկեղեց-«ջ յԵկեղեցի
	4. Car		4 9.6m	6-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

Plural.

Nom.	(\w\/+	·P.wqwp+	1. but	Ե կեղեցի+
Gen.	ולשעלים	Can Tan Tan	1) Lunny	64424gt-mg
Dat. {	16 Comps	, ի. Ա.ա.հ.ա.ե . Ա.ա.հ.ա.ե	1 9 hunny	<i>Եկեղեց</i> էաց յԵ <i>կեղեցի</i> ա
Acc.	4 C. mg.	"L'Calmba	4 9 home	- Ե <i>կեղեցի</i> -
Abl.	16 13 mgf	, f. L. mantena	't Thunny	164474gt-mg
Nar.	4 (\ w b } 9	T. Cantintand	4 1.6000	4. 6467695mg
Instr.	ולשעל-	P.wlmbo+	9.60000	Ъ 464769€0+
Circ.	4- July-	4. P. mImbot	4 1 6 4	4. 646769Fox
Com.	, t (mp.	F. C. walman.	16 1 Pen	չ Եկեղեցի»
Voc.	#1_ [\ w\u + #	L Pannet	41_ 9. bust 4	

Dec. 5 a. Dec. 5 b. Dec. 6 a. Dec. 6 b.

Singular.

		* Sing	guiar.	
	Hour	Little	Foundation	Trouble
Nom.	Just	фире	<i>∸ டுகி</i> ம்	"լ,եղու Թիւն
	James	() <i>n.p</i> +−	- frd	1,67018+
		_	- fedinite	"ו, לישר של שיי
Dat.	չ Դամո- Տամո-	े के <i>न्यून</i>	'हे <u>ं</u> हिर्सि	16 (14 Tur 19 1/2)
	4_J.w.ſ	4_0°20	4 1. th	ալ՝ լ, եղու [ժիւն
	t Jamast	, t d) 46	F , - 1-1-1-7-7-	, f , 1' paur 19 fr F
		-charpa	一一十八十十	4.119 Jur 19 +4
		фпр=-		(1'Par 195-mit
	4_(] . w.l.		4- 1- 1- Sp	1,67mc [af-mst
		- ՚Է փոքը ՚Է փոքը	't - h.f.	`Է`(,եղուԹէ-ա`Խ
	T J'my	CAS SEE	4.2 1. th	בין לויף לערו ליהף
		Pl	ural.	
Nom.	J.w. 1 +	ф <i>пр</i> -7-4	-1-5	"լ,եղութիւնք
	Jaudan	фпри-ту	-/-/	1,6700 [8-1
			· [- [-] -]	יף ין, התחר [אריתה] יף ין, התחר [אריתה
		4 hapa-4.		4 (14 Tur 19 4.2.
		יניה-יים מילין		יף ין, התחרושל -
	1.80	4 (baga-ha		4 1,670-17-17

Instr. பெயக்ட்ச முக்கட்டிரியிக்க மிருக்கிக்க

Circ. 4 Janne-+ 4 Dabe-th 4 - pante 4 4 19 Partet

Com. 't கெயக் 't முற்றுக்கா 't ட்டுகிக்கா 't 'டுக்றாட்டுடும்

Voc. -- վանք -- իրբունք -- ինունք -- ինունք -- ինունք

Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 9.
	Singular.	ė.
Lamb	Bone	Adam
Nom. Twal	11-40	Liquis
Gen. Towns	11-42-	[]qwding
Dat. \ 't \ wall	30440	1,7 md.,
Acc. L'Isma's	41140	41',7wd
Abl. 't 'hunmit	311042-22	JI Juding
Nar. Warmit	211046-64	41,7wdin
Inst. Junmse	11-41-2	[]quilm_
Circ. Thurmse	21144-75	41,7mJm_
Com. ? ! " wat	31144-	J\".7-wd
Voc. 42 1.wal	41 11-40	42 C.7 wd
	Plural.	
Nom. Junt	11-42-4+	
Gen. January	1104try or	144-pmg
Dat. { Township	1044-ry or	nu4t-rmy
Acc. " \waft	~11042 pm	
Abl. 't '] warmy	illu4ter or	7042-pmg
Nar. L'Ismanhy	Lalletty or y	
Instr. Junuse+	11-41-tr or	
Circ. " 1 wilmster	4[]44te+ or	
Com. 't ']. wath	J1142-e=	
T7 /4 /1 /1	10 10 00	

41 1146-44

Voc. 42 1-maft.

82 ANCIENT ARMENIAN DECLENSIONS.

Dec. 10 a. Dec. 10 b. Dec. 10 c. Dec. 10 d. Singular.

	Man	Father	Woman	Village
Nom.	Cor	ارس-	կլ/Ն	9-1-7
Gen.	1.22	÷0[17200	9.672
Dat.	{ \\ "." \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	-01	1760g	16 9.472 16 9.4.7
Acc.	4.1.Jr	ارس - پ	4 11/12	49.pcz
Abl.	11,a4	16 -06.F	't lingt	16 1.6784
Nar.	41',14	4-074	4 114084	49.6784
Instr.	[]மயிழ்	-w[']	Մարալն Մրաբ	1.4.74.
Circ.	4.1. թաժ բ	4w1-4	ալ կանամը ալ կնաւ	
Com	\ 1\nu	الشيان	, F 11, 100	1. 1.4.15
Com.	\ \\\\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.	السُّ عُرْ	19 11/2	16 9-1-7
Voc.	AL Car	יונייב ביייני	49 11/14	4-1-1-12
		Plura	1.	
Nom.	L'ce	்யா.	կլանայք	9-perze
Gen.	{ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	∸ யுரு ∸ யுரு யூர்	կ <i>անանց</i> 9	Գ- <i>ի</i> -ղից
Dat.	פולשיון.'ן "" ו'',ן ייי	ட்ளின் ஆன். இவின் இவின்	ց կանանց կանայս	
Acc.	4. C.pu	4 - win	արտյալյ _ո	4 1.4.7u
Abl.	ி! மம்த	չ ∸արց չ ∸արան	ւր կանանց	't 1-h-zhg
Nar.	פילשין, ושי	* - w['9	ալ կանանց	49-1-119
Instr.	Մրամրբ			e 1.hryhre
Circ.	ալ Իրամաբ			P 41. hrapep
Com.		יון בי שויים	ין וושלשון	1. henther
	41_1.r.p	الماس - المالية	ությանը հերանական արդարան արդա	#11/1-11.P

COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN

Of Ancient Armenian, and of the Eastern and Western dialects of Modern Armenian.

PSALM I.

Ancient.

- 1 խրանհալ է այր որ աչ գնաց ի խորհուրգրս ամբարչաաց . ՝ի Հանապարհի մեղաւորա<u>ը</u> Tu n's blug, le. juժանաից ո՛չ Pontu Trumus :
- 2 UJL Jopten Shuուրն են կամը նորա, և յօրէնս Նորա խորհեսցի 'um'h unet te hahzeph :
- 3 Ներերինա անակա Sun , no willem ! 100 quarry her 'h du-Jac magt , Le mbelle ու դերոգիտու վեր ամառ வாழ்களிர் பியி நார் குட் hmalt , landwatendh Lului t
- 4 11'2 யுராயுக்க சும ամբարիչաբ , և ո՛չ கிருளிடி . கிட மட்கிடி quenze , que saut sage ի վերայ երեսաց երկրի ։
- 2 1 man manphy n's յարիցեն ամբարիչտք ի ஆயாயாளம், k ng dbարանե , ի լունչուներ արդարոց ւ
- 4 Rwigh Zwiwst 8 գր հջարտ հահչո աև-சுமையத . ஜன்றன**க்**கட்டு աղետեշատն հունենը։

Modern Western.

- արաւն՝ որ ամբարիչանեւ րուն խորհուրդը չերdent , ur gulmenting port Kudpart dto gyb-ட்டிர்வு விர்வை பாடி பார் ներուն նատած տեղը इ जिल्लामुड
 - 2 www whap hadեն Մոատուգան օներեր դեզր է · ու գիչեր ցորեկ ் மிற மிதும் முற 4p dinubl :
 - 3 1 չ և պիտի ըլլայ ա-. գրայ ջուրերուն գնացը. դրութ գասարդա անկաւած գառի մը պես , որ ժամանակին իր պաուղը կու ապյ. ար արսև արևրն շակակ ना मामने देशमें जे के मिल्यों पर արե՝ պիտի յաջողուի **։**
- # [] பயம்பு திர் யர்கள் րիչաները . Հապա մղե-The who , of the Blurk Soule :
- 8 Cump Swding with ետեիշարբենն ժ**տատո**-மைப்பிர் முயுர்மியா சிர்மம ու աչ դրմաբանդրենն աևգարներուն ժողով**բ**ին 149 :
- 6 1] war of Stee 40 ப்சாரிக்கிரையின் பார்ச்தாறை **Համբան . բայց ամբա**րիջաներուն Համրան անրար կանոսար ։

Modern Eastern.

- 1 իրանի ան մար- 1 իրանելի է էն մարժեր, ան աղբանիչարբեն խորհրդին մեջ դրում, և հրվաւտրների դչ լաղժի մգշղարամա<u></u> կանգնում , և չաթ դվաս ընտ կակունասևագ Append th Lummen :
 - 2 Մ.JL Նորա կամբե՝ Step optupp Spantle & և ցերեկ և գիչեր Նորա օրերքիր վերայ է մաա-SHLIF :
 - 8 174 " to busy to գրերի գնացքումն արևyud Sun' np մադվ պատուղն տալիս է իրան։ ժամանակումն և Նորա աբներ չի՝ վերթափ-ין הבשל , ג שולגיו לינוב חף where to sugarduent श मेळातुलमे
 - 4 Janta spr matem նիշարբելը , այլ իրչաբո ժանդարի դերմ, սև ճամին ցրիւ է տալիս նո-मान्या १
 - 5 վրա Համար ամբա_ հադրինութ ուր հրանինում Մադրինութ ուր சுவையமாய்டு விர்வு ட மட որվարենը որժունորեն գուսուններ կենը ։
 - Jamaman A. Stor aminental me Zapmalabe գարների չըն ։ (Հայց ամբարիչա--որ մշղարամած դղժմ 4mpsh 1

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