

# H <br> GRAMMAR ARMENIAN＊＊＊ ＊AND ENGLISH B Y 

p．PASCHAL AUCHER
AND
LORD BYRON

## SECOND EDITION

VENICE

PRINTED IN THE ARMENIAN MONASTERY OF ST，LAZARUS
1907

# A <br> G R A MMAR <br> ARMENIAN AND ENGLISH <br> B Y <br> P. PASCHAL AUCHER <br> A N D <br> LORD BYRON 


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## G R A M M A R

Grammar teaches the art of speaking and writing correctly.

Human discourse is formed of letters, syllables and words.

Letters are the elements of a syllable.
A syllable is either one letter, or the union of letters.

A word is one or more syllables, which express some thing.

The union of words to explain our thoughts completely is called discourse.

The harmony of words with the rules of Grammar is called Syntax.
ALPHABET
The Armenian Alphabet consists of thirty-eight letters
name

$8 \frac{18}{29}$

ye as in yes.
$z$ or $s$ between two vowels.

part.
II. $/$ onn ātór chair.
q....mis karn lamb. T.menis toorn door. br't yerk song.
9or zor army


a-f. tiv number.
小.wir
zham hour.
0
0
0
0
N
рие ә.mseдд


Frumum eemásd meaning. I!, "u luis light. |ソum,up khivàr dark. ơи dzã trèe.





ъ,ufiul nāmág letter.
Tmis shoon dog.
frre whrty son.
2wilry tchamich raisin.
Tuirr bānir cheese.
9mer tshur water. $i$ short or $e$ as in $h e$, be.
$l$ as in lunatic.
 zotinto.
$g$ hard as good.
READING
flour $\boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{F}}$ room bomb.
UnI ir gorp saint.
I."י'r värt rose.
$S_{5}{ }_{P}$ deer sir.

- Yob un. f mb
$8^{-2 L}$ tzul bull.
-ulsiod awn 37/4
emilie poonch bunch.
ming poonch bunch.
fur lar stone.
at uru färd odd.
$u$ long as in mute, or $w$ in vowel.
hard.
NAME $r \cdot \bar{u}$
$s$.
$v \bar{e} v$
deane
$r \cdot \bar{e}$
tao
SOUND
$k$ hard or $c h$ as in chaos.
$f$ or $p h$. $r$
$s e$
$v$.
$d$.
$r$.
$t z$
, lune or hone
$r$ hard.
$s \bar{e}$
$v$.
$d$.
$r$ croft.
$t z$ hard.
$p$
07 ot air
N. B. $\bar{a}$ marked with a long accent is pronounced like $a$ in French, and $\bar{e}$ like
$e$ in Italian.
The sounds given here are the nearest that can be given in English characters:
but in some cases the master's voice is indispensable to convey a clear idea of the
pronunciation.

 century.


## EXAMPLE OF READING

THE LORD'S PRAYER

 Hāyr myer wor hyergins, soorp yeghitzi
 ānoon ko; yegestzē ārkāyootune. ko;
 yeghitzin gamk ko worbēs hyergins yev hyerg-
 ri. Ezhātz myer hānābāzort door mez
 $\bar{a} y s s o r ;$ yev togh myez ezbardis myer, worbēs
 yēv myek toghoomk myerotz bārdābānatz; yev
 mi dānir ezmyez i portzootune, $\bar{a} y l$ pergia

 kāyootune yev zorootune yev pārk hāvidyāns.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& m / 5 \zeta_{2}, \\
& \text { amē. } .
\end{aligned}
$$

## Vowels

$\mu, b, 5, \sum, b, n, 4, o$.
Consonants

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { p, \& . }
\end{aligned}
$$

SYLLABLE
A syllable is an articulate sound, as
 worm. рш['t, part. qшпц, tarn. ${ }^{2}$ trip, temk. qom, zoo. [str, unt. [Jp, tiv. duse, sham. цли, looyce. дшп, dar. 4шц, gal. smog, hire.

 soorp. whf, der. [mir, ram. gm, two. ц/цן, ute or evot. rump, park.

A syllable may be also composed of six


Two or three consonants are sometimes formed before or after a vowel.

Double consonants at the end of a syltable are pronounced short, as mum , dar. pшףш!R, caghack.

When the word ends with double $k$, in the pronunciation an $n$ is inserted, as
 tziernun.

So also, when in the beginning of a word, the same consonant is doubled, as $22^{m} 4$ ( $22^{2} 2^{m} 4$ ) shushoog. $44 \pi g$ ( $4 r^{2} 4 n g$ ) gugotz.

When the liquids $i, q, \mu$, are at the end of a syllable after another consonant, they have equally in the pronunciation

 der.

But not when they precede the consonant, as quifur, coond. wizn, aghd. 4urq, gark.

Likewise when the consonants are dif-
 ऽппff, hoghmk.

In the beginning of many words, between two consonants the letter $r$ is understood in the oblique cases instead of another vowel of the nominative case, as



## FAMILLAR ABBREVIATIONS



## WORD

A word is an articulate sound expressive of our ideas.

Words in the Armenian language consist of eight parts of speech: Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Participles, Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections.

## NOUN

A noun signifies some substance, or qua-

 widit, person. phme plus, nature. sfump, mind, thought. purit, good. qtatglt , handsome. pшigl", sweet. "fod, great.

In nouns six peculiarities are to be considered: Gender, Form, Species or Kind, Number, Case, Declension.

In the Armenian language the genders are distinguished by their natural significations, as

## MASCULINE

U.quur, Adam. Vrmıutu, Moses. Iltunimu, Pe-

 a male-child. «twum, a husband, spouse. w$\Sigma_{L_{P}}$, a father-in-laus. b $_{\text {tint }}$, uncle, a mother's
 man, husband. \&umuy, a man-servant. fou
 peer. grit, a bull. sq\&, an ox. bur, a hegoat. lung, ram, a male sheep. qn七uprmi, bul-
 cock, etc.
 cavalry, horse-troops, etc.

## FEMININE


 se, etc.
will, grandmother. fimJI, mother. pnJI, sister. Gurus, spouse, bride. 4/is, woman, wife. qmeunf, daughter. wr\&h4, girl, maid. $q{ }_{q}$ quin $_{2}$, mother-in-law. \&me, son's wife, daughter-in-law. whtumer, mother-in-law, hu-

 r/hn'q, young girl. दumd/2 un, miminkis, servant -maid. 4nt, cow. $t_{1} h^{2}$, he heifer, a young cow. simp, ewe, female sheep. sur', hen.


## COMMON

 infant, dunnuis, an heir. [tamis, grandson,
 or lioness. 4nftir, a young beast. duma, chick,
chicken．sun，bird，foul．＂\＆lump，sheep．wp $2^{m u n}$ ，cattle．wimpish $h$ ，pigeon，dove．$\alpha^{2}$ ，horse． $2^{m i}$ ，dog，bitch．q／ulf，charmer．sumpqur 5 ， prophet，or prophetess，etc．

## NEUTER

Snip，water．on，air．$s_{m \eta}$ ，earth．spiffs，
 sing，hand．mung，foot．smut，soul，spirit． stung，mind．amis，house．m／子mп，chair．
 thence．ш上и，

The genders are distinguished also in
 prophet． $4 p^{5}$ sumpqurrt prophetess，a female
 woman．sшипиц шпрьs，lioness，female lion， a she－lion．minis miqucitp，male pigeon．mr， 2lı4，urus，girl，a female child，etc．

Some genders are indicated also by their terminations，as

## MASCULINE

 ［すшішиипии，Athanasius．A．5птпппи，Theodore， etc．

## FEMININE


 etc．






 1saac's daughter. Ionupmilhrinipun, Chosroes' daughter. $n_{L^{\prime}}$ 'qqmı $_{\text {mur }}$, Hormistus' daughter, etc.

## FORM

The forms of the nouns are three: sim-
 ticle before, as uliffur'f, inhuman; Com-
 man, kind.

The different modes of producing compound epithets and words, are the treasure and ornament of the Armenian language; a thousand varieties of compounded words may be made in this tongue as may be perceived in the Armenian grammar published in 1815.

## SPECIES or KIND

There are two kinds of words: Primitive, as $\operatorname{sim}_{L^{\prime} \neq}$, man, and Derivative or Derived having at the termination a parti-


The Derivatives are most abundant in the Armenian language.

## NUMBER

Numbers are two: Singular, as swim $^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$, man, and Plural, as simprze or simprith, men.

The plural of some nouns is formed in a particular manner, as $4 / 5$, woman, $4 \omega_{\sim}$


 unt, children, boys.

The proper nouns are sometimes made plural with the particle lomap, as $9 \cdot R r^{\prime \prime} n^{\prime}$,
 John, 8m! fumithutuín, Johns.
C A SE

The cases in the Armenian language according to the modern authors are ten in number:

1. Nominative, sfur't, the man.
2. Genitive, smer $\boldsymbol{r}^{n}$, of the man.

3. Accusative, qsum ${ }^{\prime} \boldsymbol{q}$, the man.
4. Ablative, ' $t$ diwr ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{n}$, from the man.
5. Narrative, qumer $\boldsymbol{q}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{q}^{n}$, concerning the man.
6. Instrumental, smer $\boldsymbol{m}^{\pi} \mathcal{L}$, by means of man.
7. Circumdative, qfour $\boldsymbol{q}^{m}\llcorner$, about the man.
 in the man.
8. Vocative, n't $\boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{m}_{\Gamma^{\prime}} \boldsymbol{z}}$, o man!

It is to be remarked in this declension that the second case is changed in the termination. The third in the termination, and is then denominated the dative-declined-in-the-termination; and sometimes has before it a letter or preposition, and is then called the dative-with-the-preposition. The fourth case has before it the letter $q$, which is sometimes omitted or understood. The fifth case changes in the termination, and has the letter or preposition $\%$ before it, or the letter $\jmath$ when followed by a vowel. The sixth case likewise changes in the termination, and has before it the tetter $q$. The seventh case changes in the termination. The eighth case also, and has before it the letter $\tau$ The ninth case has before it the letters $1 \%$ or $\jmath$, and when changed in the termination has always before it the same letter or preposition. The tenth case has before it the interjection $n^{\prime}$ or $n^{\prime} l$, but not always expressed.

According to the ancient authors the eases are properly only six:

1. Nominative.
2. Genitive.
3. Dative.
4. Accusative.
5. Ablative.
6. Instrumental.

And these will be followed in the present grammar.

## DECLENSION

Concerning the number of declensions of the nouns the opinions of authors are various: we will reckon ten dividing them into two classes according to the grammar published in 1815.

The first class contains six simple or regular declensions, and the second four mixed or irregular declensions: and they are distinguished from the second and sixth cases in this manner.

## REGULAR DECLENSIONS

SINGULAR
Gen. Instr. Gen. Instr.


3. nJ, mi.
4. แน,
$\pi g, \quad n L p$.
$m \kappa_{g}, \quad m i f P R$.


## IRREGULAR DECLENSIONS

## SINGULAR

 Gen．Instr．1． Lnj ，
ald or
tums．
2．位，wi f ．wing，waif $f_{P}$ ．



PLURAL
Gen．Instr．
Lung，emile or
tug，tue or hop．

FIRST DECLENSION
SINGULAR
1．U．rpшy，the king．
2．U． $\boldsymbol{\text { rp up }}$ ，of the king．


5． $\boldsymbol{J}_{2} \boldsymbol{R}^{2} \boldsymbol{w} 5$ ，from the king．
6．لıremjer，with or by the king．
PLURAL


 kings．

5. Jllerpujhy, from the kings.

It may be seen by this example that the letters $p, u, g$, form the plural; but are not always signs of the plural in the termination of a word, as $p^{\omega \mu \boldsymbol{q}} \boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{p}$, city. !",us, light. Swy, bread: which in the plu-
 smgp, the breads.

The third and fifth cases carry before them the letter $\jmath$, when the noun begins with a vowel, and the letter ' $/ k$, when the noun begins with a consonant.

The cases are generally formed either by the addition of a vowel to the nominative, as pmn, word, pmink, of the word. $q^{\text {bun, }}$ river, $q^{\text {tumnj, }}$ of the river. qqtuur, coat, qqhumm, of the coat. $S_{\text {Prumu, }}$, Tiridates, $S_{\text {Cri~ }}$ qumиuи, of Tiridates: or by placing in the termination of a word the vowel of the last syllable, as qurrplis, forger, qumprip, of the forger: or by omitting a vowel of the last syllable, as muntuis, tribunal, шииьц/, of the tribunal: or by exchanging one vo-
 untrat, of the garden.

Some nouns have no singular, as, tumap,

 yer, etc.

And others no plural, as, נпנu, hope. $\omega_{5 p}$,
 wool. ןишкшг the dark, etc.

## SECOND DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. II iq, the order.
2. YшIrqh, of the order.
 der.
3. q!urq, the order.

4. ఫшггquг, with or by the order.

## PLURAL

1. Џиггqв, the orders.
2. पшгqши, of the orders.

3. q $\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{\text { urriqu }}$, the orders.

 ders.

## THIRD DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. $\boldsymbol{V}^{\boldsymbol{w}} \boldsymbol{m}^{\prime \prime}$, the man.
2. 'urirnj, $^{\prime}$ of the man.
 man.
3. $q^{q} \mathbb{V}^{\boldsymbol{m} / \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{r}}$, the man.
4. 't $\boldsymbol{J} \boldsymbol{u}_{\left[{ }^{\prime} \tau^{\prime \prime}\right.}$, from the man.
5. $\boldsymbol{J}_{\boldsymbol{w}} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{m} \boldsymbol{L}$, with or by the man.

## PLURAL

1. $\boldsymbol{U}_{m \mu^{\prime} \neq s}$, the men.
2. $\boldsymbol{J}_{\text {urirgy }}$ of the men.
3. Vurrigy or ' $k$ surriv, to the men.
4. $q \mathbb{J}^{\boldsymbol{\mu} \Gamma^{\boldsymbol{q}} \boldsymbol{q}^{\prime} \text {, the men. }}$

5. $\boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{u}}^{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{m} / \boldsymbol{L}$, with or by the men.

## FOURTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. Epiff, the foundation.
2. \& Lufusis, of the foundation.
3. Lpifust or $' / s$ spifis, to the foundation.
4. $q \& / i f i n$, the foundation.
$5 . \quad 1 \ll k f u s t 5$, from the foundation.
5. $2 / u f_{u} f_{P}$, with or by the foundation.

## PLURAL

1. \&himesp, the foundations.
2. 2hifusig, of the foundations.
3. Lpufinig or 'p spifmisu, to the foundations.
4. q\&pifminu, the foundations.
5. ' $k$ zpifusig, from the foundations.
6. $\sum_{1, \ldots} f_{\mu} f_{P R}$, with or by the foundations.

## FIFTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. q.uita, the treasure.
2. ๆ.umiant, of the treasure.
3. Tuitim or ' $/$ quita, to the treasure.
4. q9wน⿺廴, the treasure.
5. ' 1, qusids, from the treasure.
6. Tumadme, with or by the treasure.

## PLURAL

1. $7 . m \& \delta_{g}$, the treasures.
2. 9.usiancy, of the treasures.

3. q9шшธ่น, the treasures.
4. ' 1 q.umadmzg, from the treasures.
5. 9muidm , with or by the treasures.

## SIXTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. U. Telur, the fountain.
2. U. P $^{t_{T}}$, of the fountain.


3. Jll.qptris or jurtplupt, from the fountain.
 tain.

## PLURAL



 to the fountains.

 trains.
 fountains.

## SEVENTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. $S^{{ }^{2}} \boldsymbol{r}{ }^{2}$, the place.
2. $\boldsymbol{S}^{\circ} \mathbf{q}_{2} \boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{n}}$, of the place.
 ce.
3. $q \$^{{ }^{\circ} r l}$, the place.

4. Stature, with or by the place.

## PLURAL

1. $S_{H_{r}} p_{p}$, the places.
2. $S^{\text {rita }}$, of the places.
3. Stratum or ' $/$ min thu, to the places.
4. $q S^{b} \boldsymbol{r} h^{\prime}{ }^{u}$, the places.

 es.

## EIGHTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. Atris, the burden.
2. Atarfis, of the burden.
3. Atrafis or '/p phiss, to the burden.
4. qfimis, the burden.
5. '1 ftinulis, from the burden.
6. $\boldsymbol{f t r m u} \boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{P}}$, with or by the burden.

PLURAL

1. Atrafip, the burdens.
2. ftrmisg, of the burdens.
3. Atmulig or 'p phinfius, to the burdens.
4. qfinnfiu, the burdens.
5. ' $\boldsymbol{1}$ flinulug, from the burdens.
6. Ahmuifpp, with or by the burdens.

## NINTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. 4/is, the woman or the wife.
2. पदund, of the woman.
3. 4 kne or ${ }^{\prime} / 4 / 4 / 4$, to the woman.
4. q4/is, the woman.
5. '1/ 4kn25, from the woman.
 man.

## PLURAL

1. पшкишд, the women or the wives.
2. पusiulig, of the women.



3. $7_{m} \mathcal{L}_{1} \mathcal{L}_{P R}$, with or by the women.

The following are declined in this manner.

## Singular

1. $9 \cdot / \hbar \square \boldsymbol{\eta}$ or ${ }^{4}{ }^{\hbar o \eta}$, the village.
2. $9 . \boldsymbol{r}_{\boldsymbol{r} 2}$, of the village.
3. $9 . L_{\eta} 2$ or ' $k$ q/Lq, to the village.
4. $q 9 \cdot /\llcorner\neg$, the village.
$5 \cdot$ ' $1,9 . r_{2} 25$, from the village.
5. $9 \cdot \sim r \neq r$, with or by the village.

## PLURAL

1. $\% / \mu_{\text {r }}$, the villages.
2. 9.1ヶヶly, of the villages.

3. $q \% \cdot / \iota \boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{u}}$, the villages.

 lages.

SINGULAR

1. $£_{5} 5^{\prime}$, the Lord, the Master.
2. Stumnis, of the lord.
3. $£$ tums or $g u n 5_{I}$, to the lord.
4. $q S_{5}$, the lord.
5. ' $1, S_{\text {taming }}$ or $' / \mathbf{S t m i n t}$, from the lord.
6. $S^{t} r^{r} u \boldsymbol{u} f_{P}$, with or by the lord.

## PLURAL

1. Smurf, the Lords, the Masters.

2. Stump , mbpuily or gunturiu, to the lords.
3. qSturiu, the lords.

4. $\int^{t_{P}} \boldsymbol{m}_{P R D}$, with or by the lords.

## SINGULAR

1. $\boldsymbol{U}_{\boldsymbol{L}} \boldsymbol{L}$, or $\boldsymbol{o}_{\boldsymbol{p}}$, the day.
2. U, $<\pi \leftarrow \boldsymbol{r}$, of the day.

3. $q \boldsymbol{J}_{\mathbf{2}} \boldsymbol{r}$ or $\boldsymbol{q}^{\circ} \boldsymbol{r}$, the day.
4. $J L_{2}\left\llcorner 5\right.$ or $\boldsymbol{J}^{\circ}{ }^{5} 5$, from the day.
5. UL $\quad$ rr rf, with or by the day.

## PLURAL

1. ULemırR, the days.
2. U. 2 erg, of the days.


3. ${ }^{2}$ llamplem, from the days.
4. U. $2 m \angle$ LPR , with or by the days.

## SINGULAR

1. umjIr $^{2}$, the father.
2. ZwLr or sor $_{0}$, of the father.



3. \&шг~, with or by the father.

PLURAL

1. $\left\langle m^{\prime} \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{B}\right.$, the fathers.
2. Zurg or surimigy, of the fathers.

3. $q \sum^{\boldsymbol{\mu} \Gamma^{\prime \prime}}$, the fathers.
4. ' $/$ \&
5. \&urpp, with or by the fathers.

## TENTH DECLENSION

## SINGULAR

1. Stяqгици, Tigranes.
2. S/qгшіим, of Tigranes.
3. Stqpшімил, or ' $k$ Spqpuци, to Tigranes.
4. qS/q₹гu亡, Tigranes.
5. '/ Shqrшішу, from Tigranes.
6. Shqrmíme, with or by Tigranes.

SINGULAR

1. $\left\langle h_{\eta}\right.$


4．$q\left\langle{ }^{2} \eta h^{2} 5\right.$ ，Helena．

6．Kintintue，with or by Helena．

## ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word added to a Sub－ stantive to express its quality．

Adjectives in the Armenian language admit besides the number or case the de－ grees of comparison．

The Comparatives are formed in three modes： 1 ．with the particle $q n j$ ，as pmif，

 more；2．with the prepositions puif，lu w－$u_{\sim}$
 nuш $\boldsymbol{L}_{l}$ ハんょ，greater；3．with different cases

 greater amongst the prophets．

The Superlatives are also formed in three manners：1．with the particles will．i or millit，ghp，thd，liplp，or lin put before


 by adding to them some adverbs，as ku


 miserable；3．by redoubling the positives，
 ${ }^{h_{L}}$ puit qqull，worst．

## MIDDLE NOUNS

Those nouns are named middle or mi－ sed，which are neither Substantives nor Pronouns，and are classed generally in English among the Adjectives．

They are of five kinds：Numeral，Par－ titive，General，Interrogative，and Rela－ tive．

## THE NOUNS NUMERAL

The nouns numeral are of five kinds： Absolute，Cardinal，Separative，Distribu－ tive，and Replicative．

## ABSOLUTE

 brıme，two．
 $2^{n} \Gamma^{\prime} R$ or $\varepsilon^{n \Gamma^{\prime \nu}}$ ，four． ＜hiqu，five． l． Lg ，six． bと厸 or bo／月L，seven．
f1月，eight．
his，nine．

$\boldsymbol{J}$ เ七пишшน，eleven．
brıпппииици，twelve．

2пп官ришшицц，fourteen．





¢ишк，twenty．

brtumis，thirty．
bremmes be trime，thirty two．
риппшиткц，forty．

8／LumLi，fifty．
8pumes be $2^{n} n^{\prime} p$ ，fifty four．
り，山／すunč，sixty．


hisiumis，ninety．
hisumes le pisk，ninety nine．
\＆urpro，hundred．




1／Lghwrlur，six hundred．


lischwriry, nine hundred.
\&uqquir, thousand.


## CARDINAL

 รиulust, first.
$\boldsymbol{b r}^{\prime} 4 I^{\prime \prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{r}$, second.
brimpri or tripr, third.

















<wqurifinl'

## SEPARATIVE

W/mul, one, sole, only.



<
§шицишиц, ten only, ten.



## DISTRIBUTIVE





 twelve.


## REPLICATIVE


 treble, threefold.
 fold.
2ヶqшицшиクи, quintuple, fivefold.

Sшиииишии/и, tenfold.



## THE NOUNS PARTITIVE

$\Pi f_{h i}, \pi_{p}, ~ p p$, some, somebody, one, any, whosoever.
Jiff, fine, a, one, some, certain, single, any. Whifturigy or $l_{r^{\prime} r^{\prime}}{ }^{m u g}$, of one, of the other.
 Jticu or stirs, other, another. ULJI mg, welL miffs, another.
$\boldsymbol{U}_{J / L}$ pific, miL $l_{L_{L}}$, another, different.
$\boldsymbol{J} \boldsymbol{\prime} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ пи wifi, another.


$\boldsymbol{J} / \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{k}$, every, any.


## THE NOUNS GENERAL



fnınl, all, whole, entire, total.

 whole, entire, total, complete.
D.ftiaujis $n_{\boldsymbol{R}}$, every one.
J.ftiuust $\operatorname{lic}_{\mathcal{L}}$, every or any thing.
$\boldsymbol{\Pi}_{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{n}$, whoever, whosoever.
$\boldsymbol{I}_{R^{\prime}} l_{L_{R}}$, whatsoever.
$\boldsymbol{n}_{\mathcal{L}} \boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{R}}$, none, not one, not any, nobody.
 thing.

## THE NOUNS INTERROGATIVE

$\pi^{\circ}$ or $\pi_{R}$, who? which person?
$\Pi_{r}^{\circ}$, who? which?
Fic, what? which?
คuifiri, how much? how many?
$n_{\mathscr{L}} n_{R}, n_{n} n_{R}, n_{R}, n_{R}$ whoever? who?
$\Pi_{r^{\prime}}$ piflu, q/isiz $f_{L_{2}}$, whatever? what?



## THE NOUNS RELATIVE

 lar, as, so.

 that.





 much as.
All these middle nouns are declined under one of the ten declensions of nouns substantive, except $\boldsymbol{m}$ ifis and $n_{R}$, which are differently declined in the singular, but similarly in the plural number, as.

## SINGULAR

1. $\|_{\text {fl }}$, one, some. $\|_{R}$, one, any person-

2. Пusfifl, to one. $\left\|_{u}\right\|_{L_{R}}$, to any.
3. $q \|_{\text {ff r }}$, one. $\quad q \|_{R}$, any.
4. sfluftsilh, from sluff ph, from any. one.
5. Intuit $f_{P}$, with or Intimist $f_{P}$, with or by by one.

## PLURAL

1. \#fiutig, some.
2. Infurlig, of some.
3. ПIfulig or jmfusiu, gпиfusiu, to some.
4. q\|лfulu, some.
5. Jfufusigy, from some.

6 . $\| \mathcal{F}_{m} \mathcal{F}_{P R}$, with or by some.

## PRONOUN

Pronouns stand in place of nouns and, like them, have case, number, and particularly the first, second and third persons, as tum, $I$. que, thou. sum, he.

In Armenian they have no genders.
There are four kinds of pronouns: Substantive or Personal, as $\boldsymbol{t}_{\boldsymbol{u}}, I .{r^{m}, \text {, thou. }}^{\text {, }}$ $l_{\text {lu }} \boldsymbol{p}_{\text {L, }}$, he himself. pup, own, himself. Definitive, as um, this (person or thing). ow,
that (person or thing). §uw, that, he, she, it. Possessive, as luf or lurnglis, my, mine.


 their's. And Relative, as ${ }_{n}{ }^{\prime}$, who, which, that, what.

The three letters $u, \eta, \quad \varepsilon$, are called Articles-distinctive-of-the-persons ; and joined to the terminations of words and verbs, shew their persons or order, and are used as pronouns personal, possessive, and definitive, as swr $\boldsymbol{r}_{\boldsymbol{u}}, I$ who am a man, or my man, or this man; swrin, thou who art a man, or thy man, or that man; swur $\mathfrak{q}^{i}$, he who is a man, or his man or that man.

DECLENSIONS OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. Person.
singular
2. $b^{u}$, I.
3. huf, of me, mine or my.
4. híd, ghiu, шш $h^{\prime \mu}$, to me.
5. q/u, me.
6. Jhitht, from me.
7. hink, with or by me.

## PLURAL

1. $\boldsymbol{V}^{t_{p}}$, we.
2. $W^{t_{r}}$, of us, our or our's.
3. J'bq, gus hq, un sha, to us.
4. qJFtq, us.
5. ' $1 / \boldsymbol{V}$ 部2, from us.
6. Ut hep, or sloop, with or by us.
7. Person.
singular
8. 7. me, thou.
1. $\boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{n}$, of thee, thine or thy.
2. $p^{h q q}$, mn $p^{h q}, g_{p}^{h} q$, to thee.
3. $q \boldsymbol{q} \stackrel{\iota}{q}$, thee.
4. ' $1 \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathbf{5} 5$, from thee.
5. $\boldsymbol{P} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}$, with or by thee.

PLURAL

1. Imp ye or you.
2. $2 L_{T}$, of you, your or your's.
3. $2 \hbar q, g^{d}{ }^{2} q$, un ${ }^{d} \hbar q$, to you.
4. $q 2 b q$, you.
5. ' 15 2552, from you.
6. Qt ch or drop, with or by you.
7. Person.

SINGULAR

1. hingr, he or himself.

2. MLphum, or min pispi, to him.
3. quiupi, him.
4. Jhis $k \begin{aligned} & \text { Lit5, from him. }\end{aligned}$
5. Ih $h_{h} h_{u} f_{p}$, with or by him.

## PLURAL


2. $\boldsymbol{h}_{{ }_{p}}{ }^{h} u u^{2} y$, of them, their or their's.
3. Kisphimig, or wn piophumu, to them.

5. Jhispturiy, from them.

$h_{i} p_{i}$ alone signifies he, she, but accompanied by another pronoun signifies self,
 fit $p^{L}$, himself.

## SINGULAR

1. 
2. 階 or hrımis, his.
 self.
3. 
4. Jhurift, from him, from himself.
5. helle, huptume or hritumif , with or by him or himself.

## PLURAL

1. 
2. huphuing, their, their's.
3. hribulig, to them or to themselves. 4.
4. Jhertuming, from them, from themselves.
5. hนphusfep, with or by them or themselpes.

Declensions of Definitive Pronouns Personal.

## 1. Person. <br> singular

1. $\|^{\prime \prime}$, this (person).
2. $\|_{\boldsymbol{n}_{1}} \boldsymbol{\sim}$, of this.
3. Uifue or win um, to this.
4. qJuw, this.
5. '1 Jifuris, from this.
6. Unglue, with or by this.

## PLURAL


2. Ungw, of these.
3. Vnguш or wu unuш, to these.
4. qปпиш, these.
5. 't Jnguit 5 , from these.
6. Unршцдя or uпрор, by or with these.

## 2. Person.

## SINGULAR

1. Tow, that (person).
2. In $\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{m}^{\prime \mu}$, of that.
3. ๆ.fue or $g q^{\omega}$, to that.
4. q?.w, that.
5. '/ ๆ., $\kappa$ w 5 , from that.
6. F.mlum , by or with that.

## PLURAL

1. In ппи, those (persons).
2. Inge, of those.
3. 7nguш or wu qпиши, to those.
4. q7.пишш, those.
5. 'p 7.nguint, from those.

6. Person.

SINGULAR

1. $\mathrm{I}^{w}$, that (person), he, she.
2. $\mathrm{en}^{\boldsymbol{n} w}$, of that.

3. q\}w, that.

4. ©m!uc, by or with that.

PLURAL

2. ©ngw, of those.
3. Gпgu or mп qıпиш, giппии, to those.
4. qٔпиши, those.

6. \&nguz $\boldsymbol{f}$ or $\operatorname{ling}^{\circ} \boldsymbol{p}$, by or with those.

Declensions of Definitive Pronouns Adjective.

1. Person.

## SINGULAR

1. $\|_{u J^{u}}$, this (person or thing).


2. $q \boldsymbol{U}_{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$, this.
3. Jl. Juifuit 5, from this.
4. D.Junz or mуитцlи, by or with this.

## PLURAL

1. $\boldsymbol{U}_{, ~ J u p}$ or mjumphli, these.
2. U.j山g or ujungtil, of these.



3. U.Junghиp or uлипphufp, by or with these.

> 2. Person.

## SINGULAR

1. U.s', that (person or thing).


2. ${ }_{q} \|_{J F}$, that.



## PLURAL


2. U. Jig or ujquglit, of those.

4. $q J_{.} J^{m} \mu / l^{\prime}$, those.

 se.
3. Person.

SINGULAR

1. JUJu, that (person or thing).


2. qU. fou, that.
3. $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$.


## PLURAL


2. U. Jug or mjlunght, of those.
 those.

5. Jll.j ing or jujingmint, from those.
 se.

Other Definitive Pronouns Adjective.

> 1. Person.

SINGULAR

1. $\|_{r j}{ }^{\text {L }}$, this same (person or thing).
2. Jnrefi or animas, of this same.
3. Diffs or min unjц, to this same.
4. $q \|_{r j}$, this same.



## PLURAL


2. Dmg/is, ungmik or umgmisg, of these same.
3. Dngis or urn uпицis, un unjam, to these same.

5. ' $\boldsymbol{\prime}$ リrgrifug, from these same.
6. JrulfuffR, umphufPR, or umpruff $f_{F B}$, by or with these same.

> 2. Person.

SINGULAR

1. ग.rju, that same (person or thing).


2. q? mj fr, that same.

3. F.multis or $q=4 / f^{2} f_{P}$, by or with that same.

## PLURAL


2. Fnghis qngmik or qngncirg, of those same.
 same.
4. qfinjinu or qqпu/is, those same.
5. 'h Trgncigy, from those same.
 those same.
3. Person.

## SIN GULAR

1. $b_{n j} \varepsilon_{\text {, }}$ that same (person or thing).
2. Enpfis or smpmis, of that same.

3. qinnji, that same.

4. $\boldsymbol{L}^{m} / h_{1}$ or $\varepsilon_{m}$

## PLURAL


2. fngfis, ingmis or ingming, of those same.
 same.

5. ' 1 b bngmelig, from those same.
 those same.

The Definitive pronouns are accompaneed sometimes with the pronoun $b^{5} \mu_{p^{L}}$, self,
 self-same or himself. \&um lupin, that self-
 $p_{\mathrm{L}}^{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{L}}$, same, that same.

## Declensions of Pronouns Possessive.

The Possessive pronouns are formed of personal and definitive pronouns; the secold case of these forms the first case of the possessive.

1. Person.

SINGULAR

1. lur, my (mine).
2. luring, of my.
3. hifrus, or un kif, to my.
4. que, my.
5. Jhifits or sting, from my.
6. lufnt, by or with my.

## PLURAL

1. $h \boldsymbol{L}_{p}, \mathrm{my}$.
2. Thing, of my.
3. ling, un life, to my.
4. qhufu, my.
5. Jlifng, from my.
6. Jim/ le by or with my.
7. $V^{t_{r}}$, our.
8. $\boldsymbol{V}^{t_{r}}{ }^{n j}$, of our, our's.
9. $\boldsymbol{V}^{h} \boldsymbol{L}^{m u L}$, to our.
10. $q^{2} \boldsymbol{J}^{t} t_{T}$, our.
 6. Ur $\boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{R}} \boldsymbol{m} \underline{L}$, by or with our.

PLURAL

1. $W^{t_{P} P}$, our.
2. $W^{t} t_{P}{ }^{n g}$, of our.
3. Wt trig, to our.
4. qU ${ }^{1} t_{T} \boldsymbol{u}$, our.
5. 'b $\boldsymbol{U}^{2} \boldsymbol{t}_{T}{ }^{n g}$, from our.
6. $W^{t_{r}} \boldsymbol{m}^{n} L_{R}$, by or with our.
7. Person.

SINGULAR

1. $\cdot \rho_{n}$, thy (thine).
2. $\boldsymbol{\rho} n_{\boldsymbol{r}}$, of thy.
3. $\boldsymbol{p}_{\boldsymbol{m}}$, or $\boldsymbol{p}^{m u c}$, to thy.
4. q\&n, thy.

5. $\boldsymbol{\Re} \mathrm{m} \downarrow$, by or with thy.

PLURAL

1. $\boldsymbol{p}_{n j p}$, thy.
2. Ping, of thy.
3. $\beta_{n g}$ or ' $k p^{n} j^{\mu}$, to thy.
4. q. $\boldsymbol{p r j u}^{\boldsymbol{n}}$, thy.
5. ' $1 \cdot \boldsymbol{f} n g$, from thy.
6. Riels, by or with thy.

## SINGULAR

1. $2 t_{5}$, your.
2. 2trin, of your, your's.
3. 2trmuf, to your.
4. 2945, your.
5. ' $k$ Qt rift or 1 6 . $2 L^{2} \pi L_{L}$, by or with your.

## PLURAL

1. $2 L_{L} p$, your.
2. 2trig, of your.
3. 2tring, to your.
4. $22^{5} \Gamma^{\prime \prime}$, your.
5. 't 2tring, from your.
6. $2 t^{2} \Gamma^{\prime \prime} L p$, by or with your.
7. Person.

## SINGULAR

1. Fur, his or her.
2. HL[\#J, of his.
3. Fepruaf, to his.
4. q her, his.
5. Jицュift or stern, from his.
6. Fermi by or with his.

## PLURAL

1. happ, his.
2. H ring, of his.
3. hurng, to his.
4. qhering, to his.
5. Jhung, from his.
6. $\boldsymbol{h}_{L} \pi \underline{L}$, by or with his.

From the genitives of these are formed other possessives with a particle $h$ : they have the same signification, but are declined with prepositions, and are these:



The same possessives are formed also in this manner: purujfs, my, mine. "form
 $r^{\text {bumigujpis, their: }}$ and these are declined.

## Declensions of possessives derived from the Definitives.

1. Person.

## SINGULAR

1. IJпп~u his or her.
2. \|пп $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\text {мил }} \boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{j}}$, of his.
3. Inпгмипйf, to his.
4. 
5. 
6. リnrmumL , by or with his.

## PLURAL


2. $\boldsymbol{J}_{\boldsymbol{I}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\prime}}$ or $\boldsymbol{u n}_{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\pi}}$, of his.
3. In $\boldsymbol{\rho}^{\mu \mu g}$, or unpшјпу, to his.
4. q\|пппшј, his.
5. 't Unfrujng, from his.
6. Unrmumilp, by or with his.

SINGULAR

1. Jngw, their.
2. Unguynj, of their.
3. Jппищлпй, to their.
4. 
5. 
6. Jnguృmц

## PLURAL

1. $\|_{\text {пиg }} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$, their.
2. Ungujg or ungujng, of their.
3. Ungшуg or ungшупg, to their.
4. qلапушји, their.
5. 't IJnguyng, from their.
6. Jngments, by or with their.

2. Person.<br>SINGULAR

1. ๆnппил, his or her.
2. ๆпппипл, of his.
3. Inrпепицf, to his.
4. 
5. 
6. 7nrmumL, by or with his.

## PLURAL

1. Tonfuyg, his or her.
2. Infrujg or qnfiujng, of his.

3. q?ппгији, his.
4. '/ ๆnnuyjng, from his.
5. Inprujпц $p$, by or with his.

SINGULAR

1. Tnguw, their.
2. Frguилл, of their.
3. Tngıупицf, to their.
4. 
5. 
6. 7ngицлпL, by or with their.

PLURAL

1. Tnguлg, their.
2. 7ngицдg or qnguлпg, of their.
3. \%nguyи, or ' $/$ qnguju, to their.
4. q7ппишли, their.
5. 'p qnguyng, from their.
6. Inguynt $p$, by or with their.
7. Person.

SINGULAR

1. fпппm, his or her.

2. ©ппшјпйf, to his.
3. 
4. 
5. Tnrmum $\ell$, by or with his.

## PLURAL




4. qโпгщјш, his.
5. ' $1 /$ in $\boldsymbol{r}^{m u j n g}$, from his.

SINGULAR

1. f пуmw, their.
2. 母ngmjnj, of their.
3. €пумилпик, to their.
4. 
5. 
6. ©rnguymL, by or with their.

PLURAL

1. Tmgшлg, their.
2. Engmujg or fngmung, of their.

3. qโипуицји, their.
4. 't brymung, from their.
5. brguymile by or with their.

Declensions of the Pronoun Relative.
SINGULAR

1. $\Pi_{\Gamma^{r}}$ or $n$, who, which, what, that.
2. $\Pi_{\Gamma^{n \pi}}$, whose, of which.
3. $\Pi_{P^{m u i f}}$ or шп $n f$, to whom, to which.
4. $q \|_{l^{r}}$, whom.
 6. $\Pi_{\Gamma^{m}}!2$, with or by whom or which.

## PLURAL

1. $\Pi_{\Gamma^{\prime} R}$, who, which, what, that.
2. $\Pi_{l^{\prime \prime} g}$, whose, of which.
3. $\Pi_{l^{n}}{ }^{n g}$ or min $n_{l^{\prime}}$, to which.
4. q\|! $\Gamma^{\prime u}$, which.
5. Jllirng, from which.
$6 \cdot \Pi_{L^{n} L}^{L}$, by or with which.

## V ERB

The verb signifies to be, to do, or to , suffer with tense, number and person.

Five properties belong to the verb: Kind, , Tense or Time, Number, Person and Con- jugation.

There are four kinds of verbs: Substantive, Active, Passive, and Neutral.

The first denotes existence, as, $b u f I$ am; qmif, l do exist. The second action, as, mnitur, 1 do, 1 make. The third sufferance, as, mnisuf, I am done or made. The fourth the action subsisting in itself, as,


There is also another kind called Common, which signifies the action as well as the sufferance, as, quunhif, I judge, and 1 am judged.

## TENSE

There are three tenses of the verb: the Present, as, $q_{p} \boldsymbol{t r i}, 1$ write. Past, as, $\boldsymbol{q p}^{\boldsymbol{k}}$ gh, I wrote: and Future, as, qphgig, I shall write.

The past is either Imperfect, as, $q r \xi 1$,
 wrote.

The ancient grammarians add two other perfect tenses: the Preter-perfect, as, $\boldsymbol{q r}^{\text {bumb }}$ bur, 1 have written, and the Preter-plu-perfect, as, $q r^{t} w_{L} ~ 5 p, 1$ had written; but these tenses do not necessarily belong to the Armenian language.

## NUMBER

The verb has two numbers: Singular,
 we write.

## PERSON

The persons are three: First, as, qp laif, $^{\text {l }}$ I write; Second, as, qpitw, thou writest; and Third, as, 4 p 5 , he writes.

## CONJUGATION

The variation of a verb in its tenses, numbers, and persons is called conjugation.

Conjugation is either Regular or Irregular.

Regular conjugation changes regularly in the termination of the verb without any omission.

The irregular conjugation wants some tense or mood, and is called Defective; or in some tense or mood deviates from the rule, and is called Devious; or wants the first and second person, and is called Impersonal.

## MOODS OF THE VERB

The manner of signifying some action is called the Mood. There are four in the
regular verbs: Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive and Infinitive.

When the verb indicates some action, affirming it simply, it is called the indi-
 ghg, I shall write.

When it commands or prohibits, it is called imperative, as, $q^{2}$ tum, write thou or


When it expresses a suspended action, or dependent upon another verb to complete the sense, it is called subjunctive, as, $4 / 85$ qregtuf, if I write.

When one action is denoted without tense, number or person, the mood is called infinitive, as, $q_{r} r_{l}{ }_{l}$, to write.

The indicative has three tenses, with persons and numbers. The imperative has two tenses: present and future; it has two numbers, but in the singular has no first person, because he who speaks does not command himself. In the plural however there is a first person, because other persons are addressed and commanded.

The subjunctive has the numbers, and persons perfect; but in the tenses has only the present and the future, because the Armenian language has not properly the past tense of subjunctive.

The infinitive has neither tense, number, nor person; whence it is used as a
noun, and declined in the singular, and is then called the Gerund.

## Example.

## SINGULAR

1. $9 \cdot{ }^{P_{L} L_{L}}$, to write.
2. $7_{\cdot r^{h} L^{n} J}$, of writing.

3. $q q_{r^{h} L}$, the writing.

4. $9 \cdot r^{K_{L}}{ }^{m} \underline{L}$, writing, with or by writing.

The Conjugations of the verbs are four, and are distinguished by the last vowels of their indicatives, which are $k_{,}, m_{2}, n_{2}, k_{\text {. }}$

The indicative of the first conjugation ends with the vowel $l$, as, $2^{w / I^{d} d u f}$, I move; of the second with $u$, as, $L^{m u m i n u f}$, I wash; of the third with $n_{2}$, as, $S_{b_{q} n z i f, ~ I ~ p o u r ~}^{\text {a }}$ out; of the fourth with $k$, as, пьшшццик, I learn.

Every conjugation although different in its moods, tenses, numbers and persons, preserves the first syllable of its indicative, excepting such verbs as are Devious.

Every person and tense of the verb ending in $p$ or $G$, is plural. $p$ is the sign of the first and second person, and $a$ of the third; provided only that $a$ be not the article distinctive of the person, because it then would be singular.

Every verb which terminates in $\boldsymbol{\imath}$, is in the first person; in $u$, is in the second person; verbs ending in $k$ or $g$, are in the first or second person; verbs ending in $k$, $u_{2}, n_{2}, u_{j}$ or $u_{i}$, in the third person; and those terminating in $\mu$, are in the second and third person.

In every conjugation the future of the indicative is formed by adding the letter


 nhy, I shall pour out; mцum, I learned, nı шшу, I shall learn.

## PARTICIPLE

The participle is formed by adding to the termination of the verb the particles ${ }^{n} \eta$ or on (sign of the present), hum $_{l}$ (sign of the past) $l^{n g}$ or $\%$ (sign of the future).

As a verb, it has tense; and as a noun, cases and numbers.

> Example.

> Present.

SINGULAR

1. $9 \cdot r^{m \eta}$ or $q \Gamma^{\circ} \eta$, he who writes, or is writing.
2. $9 \cdot r^{m \pi \eta}$, of him who writes.

3. q?. $\boldsymbol{r}^{\boldsymbol{n} \eta}$, him who writes.
4. '/ $9 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{m} \boldsymbol{7} 5$, from him who writes.
5. $9 \cdot r^{п п} \eta^{\omega \boldsymbol{u}}$, by or with him who writes.

## PLURAL

1. $\eta_{\cdot r^{m} \eta ? \text {, those who write, or who are }}$ writing.
2. 9. $\boldsymbol{r}^{\Pi \eta} \boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{m}$, of those who write.
 te.
1. $q 9 \cdot \Gamma^{\boldsymbol{\pi} \eta q^{u}}$, those who write.
2. '/ $9 \cdot r^{n \eta} \boldsymbol{q}^{\omega g}$, from those who write.
 write.
Past
SINGULAR
3. $7 \cdot r^{\text {biw }} \mathcal{L}$, written or wrote.
4. $\left.9 \cdot r^{\hbar} L^{n}\right]$, of written.

5. $q 9 \cdot r^{h} t \omega L_{L}^{L}$, written.
6. ' 1 / $9_{r^{r_{L}} L^{n},}$, from written.
7. $9_{\cdot} r^{6} L^{n \ell}$, by $o r$ with written.

PLURAL

1. $9 \cdot r^{\hbar w_{L R}}$, written or wrote.
2. $9 \cdot r^{L_{L}} L^{n g}$, of written.

3. $q 9 \cdot \Gamma^{L_{u m}} L^{4}$, written.
4. ' $\boldsymbol{r}^{7} \boldsymbol{q}^{r^{h} L^{\prime \prime g} \text {, from written. }}$
5. $9 \cdot P^{L} L^{m} L R$, by or with written.
Future

The future ending in $m^{m g}$, is declined only with prepositions, as,

## SINGULAR

1. $9 r^{r^{h} L^{n g}}$, to be written.

2. $q 9 \boldsymbol{r}^{L^{L} L^{\prime \prime} g}$, to be written.

PLURAL

1. $9 r^{L^{L} L H g R}$, to be written.
2. ' $/ \boldsymbol{9} 9 r^{r^{k} L^{\prime \prime} g^{\prime}}$, to that to be written.
3. $q 9 \cdot r^{t} L^{n \prime g u}$, to be written.

The future terminated in $\boldsymbol{\imath}$, is declined thus,
SINGULAR

1. $\boldsymbol{T}^{r^{k}} \boldsymbol{L}^{\prime}$, to be written.
2. $9 r^{K} L^{L r \pi}$, of that to be written.
3. $9 \cdot \Gamma^{L_{L}<n J}$ or $u \pi r^{2} \Gamma^{h} L^{h}$, to that to be written.
4. $q \boldsymbol{q} \cdot r^{\boldsymbol{s}} \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{L}$, to be written.

5. 9r $r_{L} h_{\text {ume }}$, by or with that to be written.

PLURAL

1. $9 \cdot r^{k} L_{p p}$, to be written.
2. $9 \cdot r^{t_{l}} l^{b}{ }^{2} g$, of that to be written.
 ten.
3. ${ }_{q} 7 \cdot p^{t}{ }_{L} b^{w}$, to be written.
4. 'p $9 \cdot r^{k_{L}} L^{k w g}$, from that to be written.
 be written.

Specimen of the four conjugations of the verbs regular with their moods, tenses, numbers and persons.

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

Sing. Pers.

2. 1 nLwit-wif-mu-wJ.
3. $2 E_{\eta}-m L f-m L u-m L$.


Plur. Per.
LuSp-5.p-tit.
$ш и р-ш ノ р-ш 亡 и$.

husp-h.p-hs.

Imperfect.


3. $2 t \eta-m L h-m L h p-n J \rho$.


5mp-5/p-5/5is.
шлщр-шы/һр-шј/is.
$\pi L \omega, p-n L / p p-m L / f i s$.
$5 \mu \mathrm{~m}-5 / \mathrm{p}-5 / \mathrm{h} 4$.

## Perfect.



3. $2 t^{2} \eta-b-t_{r} r-5 t_{\eta}$.

tgup-tylup-toghis.
gщр-g/p-ghis.

щр-шјр-шіц .

## Future.


2. 1 mew-ghg-ugtu-ugh.
3. $2 t \eta-l g g-g t u-g 5$.
ugnt.p-u2kp-ugtis.

gпL.p-2/p-gtis.
$g \pi L p-2 / p-g / 5$.

## IMPERATIVE

## Present.










## Future.

 gt'v, 2 wiftuog 5.
$2^{w}{ }^{\text {ridtughtin. }}$
 Lmewog $5^{\prime}$.

Ime.wugt's.
 g5.

$$
g_{t^{\prime} ' \tau}
$$

 mugli. shlitip, meoglis.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

The present is formed like that of indicative.

Future.

1. Twind-hgtuf-hgtou-hg5. hgtufp-hg5p-hgtif.
2. 1 nıшน

3. Пuvwis-lghif-lghu-hgh. hghufp-hghp-hghis.

INFINITIVE

1. $\boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{m}_{1} \boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{d}-\hbar_{L}$.

2. $2 t r-\pi L L$.
3. กLumil- $-h_{L}$ or $t_{L}$.

## PARTICIPLE

Present.
 Past.

Future.



## CONJUGATIONS OF SUBSTANTIVE VERBS

## Defective verb $\boldsymbol{b}^{\boldsymbol{v}}, I$ am.

INDICATIVE
Present.
$\boldsymbol{b}_{\boldsymbol{u}}$, I am; $\boldsymbol{b}_{\boldsymbol{u}}$, thou art; $\boldsymbol{f}$, he is.
$\boldsymbol{b}^{\boldsymbol{L}_{p}}$, we are; $\boldsymbol{5}_{R}$, you are; $\boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{L}$, they are.
Imperfect.
$5 \cdot$, I was. $5 p_{r}$, thou wast. $5 r^{\prime}$, he was.
5 , 5 , we were. $5 / 2$, you were. $5 / 5$, they were.

IMPERATIVE
$\boldsymbol{b}_{L_{P}^{\prime}}^{\prime}$, be thou or do thou be.

subjunctive
lights, I be. kigtu, thou be. hgt, he be hghtif , we be light, you be. ligtis, they be.

## INFINITIVE

$\boldsymbol{b}_{L}$, to be.
PARTICIPLE
Past.
$b^{\prime \prime \cdot} l$, been or having been.

## Future.

$\boldsymbol{b}_{L^{n g}}$, which is to be, or about to be.
Comparing this verb with the verb $2^{w_{1} l^{\prime}}$ $\delta h_{L}$, to move, of the first conjugation, it is clearly seen, that its conjugation is the basis of the latter.

Defective verb $\mathbf{q}_{n i} \boldsymbol{f}$, I am or I exist.

## indicative

## Present.

q.mf, I am. $q^{n u, ~ t h o u ~ a r t . ~} q^{n j}$, he is. $\boldsymbol{q} . \pi f_{p}$, we are. $q \pi j p$, you are. $q \pi m^{\prime}$, they are.
Imperfect.
9.nJlir, thou wast. quIp, he was. q.onjis, they were.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

## Future.

7.nıg5, he be, it may be, it would be. q.ongtis, they be, they may be.

INFINitive
$9 \cdot n_{L}$, to be, to exist.

## PARTICIPLE

Present.
q.njm, being.

The deficiencies of this verb are supplied by the means of the other substanfive verbs.

The word $2 h^{\prime} R$ is used sometimes as a
 no husband, or I am withoui a husband, or 1 am not married; mıиtum $p^{\text {hum }}$ clip, he has never learned.

Substantive verb bquaint, I am made or done.

INDICATIVE
Present.
 de. ${ }^{{ }^{2} \eta^{\prime} u \tau / 2}$, he is made.



> Imperfect.




Perfect.
 been. $\boldsymbol{b}_{\boldsymbol{q}} k$, he has been.

 been.
Future.
brisy, I shall be. ${ }^{\text {triggrus, }}$, thou shalt be. ${ }^{\text {tringh}, ~ h e ~ s h a l l ~ b e . ~}$

## IMPERATIVE

## Present.


 ${ }^{{ }^{6} \text { rightis, }}$, let them be.

## subjunctive

The present is formed like that of the Indicative.
Future.
 ghew, thou shalt be made. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ifgle, he shall be made.

 shall be made.

## INFINITIVE

$\boldsymbol{b}_{\boldsymbol{q}}^{\boldsymbol{u} i} L_{l} L$, to be, to be made, to be done.

## Participle

Past.
$\boldsymbol{b}_{\boldsymbol{q}}^{\boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{w}}}$, been, made, done, having been
Future.


Substantive verb $1, \mu \kappa /, \ldots, I$ am, 1 am made or done.

## indicative

Present.

 are.

> Imperfect.
 he was.
 they were.

Future.
L,hgher, I shall be. thghw, thou shalt be. tho sk, he shall be.
 be. atrgis, they shall be.

## IMPERATIVE

Present.
 let him be.
 lhgfis, let them be.

## Future.

LLER let him be.
Lhgricp, let us be. Liqfis, or chitiqlip, be yous. argi's, let them be.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

The present is like that of the Indicative.
Future.

Lisigghif, I be or may be. atipghu, thou be. alishgt, he be.
 they be.

## INFINITIVE

L/bithe, to be.

## PARTICIPLE

Present.

L/KınI, being.
Past.

Future.


## FIRST CONJUGATION

Active $\sigma^{\text {un d }}$, To move.

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

 $2^{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{r}^{\boldsymbol{d} 5}$, he moves.
 $2^{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \boldsymbol{r}^{\boldsymbol{d} L \kappa}$, they move.
Imperfect.
 thou movedst or wast moving. $2^{\omega L^{\prime}} \boldsymbol{S}_{5}$, he moved or was moving.

 d5/is, they moved or were moving.





As we have remarked above, the Pre-ter-perfect, and Preter-plu-perfect are not properly formed in the Armenian language, because when the necessity occurs, they are accustomed to join the participle to the other tenses of the verb substantive.
Future.
 shalt move. $2^{\text {uit }} \boldsymbol{l}^{\text {dhaug } 5, ~ h e ~ s h a l l ~ m o v e . ~}$
 shall move. $2^{m L_{1} d t u g t s, ~ t h e y ~ s h a l l ~ m o v e . ~}$

## IMPERATIVE

Present.
 not. $2^{\text {wim }}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ diugt ${ }^{\prime}$, let him move.



The negative particle $s \%, n o t$, is also placed with the third person of the present, and before all the persons of the future in every conjugation.

## Future.

 doug 5', let him move.
 you. $2^{\text {wi m }}$ drug's, let them move.
subjunctive
The present is like that of the Indicative.

> Future.
 should, would move. $2^{w I^{\prime}}$ /fight, thou mo-




The future of the indicative, of the imperative, and of the subjunctive from their affinity are adopted by turns in all the four conjugations.

## INFINITIVE

$\overparen{G} w_{L^{\prime}}{ }^{d t_{L}}$, to move.

## Participle

Present.
 Past.


## Future.


All the verbs active and neuter-active, which in the first person of the perfect end in lag or mg, are thus conjugated; and also the verbs Transitive ending in nag.

Passive $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\text {ur d }} / \boldsymbol{\eta}$, To be moved.
The Passive of the first conjugation is formed by changing the $k$ in the last sylladle of the Active into $k$; the $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{i}$ into gmo; the ky into mg: besides a few other varations.

## INDICATIVE

## Present.

 moved. $2^{w L^{\prime}} \boldsymbol{d}$, he is moved.



Imperfect.

 ned.


Perfect.

 been moved.

 they have been moved.

## Future.

 thou shalt be moved. $2^{w u l} l_{\text {tough }}$, he shall be moved.

 be moved.

## imperative

> Present.

 him be moved.
 you not moved. $2^{\text {ur }}$ dhaghis, let them be moved.
Future.
 $2^{\omega} \boldsymbol{I}^{\boldsymbol{d} h} \mu \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{l}^{\prime}$, let him be moved.

 moved.

## subjunctive

The present is like that of the Indicative.
Future.
 shalt be moved. $2^{\text {um i }}$ dight, he shall be moved.
 you shall be moved. $2^{\text {mid }}$ d/ghis, they shall be moved.

## infinitive

$\sigma_{0} \omega_{l^{\delta}} l_{L}$ or $2^{\omega L_{l} \delta L_{L}}$, to be moved.

## PARTICIPLE

Past.
 ned.
Future.
 ned.

In this manner many Neuter-passive and Common verbs are conjugated.

## SECOND CONJUGATION

## Active Inaminy, To wash.

## indicative

Present.
 цпишіиие, he washeth.
 $\iota^{\text {пишиции, }}$ they wash.
Imperfect.
 qumbrr, thou washedst or wast washing.

1пишโиушд, we washed or were washing.
 டпитишы/iц, they washed or were washing.
Perfect.
 ц"цши, he washed.
 tпишugis, they washed.
Future.

Lremoghy, I shall wash• Lnıwoghu, thou shalt wash. L"uшug $^{\text {m }}$, he shall wash.
 wash. $\iota^{\text {mцuнй }}$ 位, they shall wash.

IMPERATIVE
Present and Future.

 wash.
 $2 f^{\prime} p$, wash you. Lnıumgt's, let them wash.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

> Future.

Lпцшиишыgtuf, I wash, may wash, might

 wash, etc.



## infinitive

In ะшициц, to wash.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { PARTICIPLE } \\
\text { Present. }
\end{gathered}
$$

Iппшgпп, washing, who washes.

> Past.

L_тииgtüL, having washed.
Futrive.
Lnculumbig, who has to wash.

Thus also are conjugated the verbs, which in the first person of the Perfect terminate in gruj.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Passive } \boldsymbol{I}_{\text {nzuatil }} \text {, To be washed. } \\
\text { Indicative } \\
\text { Present. }
\end{gathered}
$$

L,musiluf, I am washed. $\iota^{\text {nцumisum, }}$ thou art washed. $L^{\text {mгuit }} \boldsymbol{L}$, he is washed.
 washed. $L^{m}$ musichis, they are washed.

## Perfect.

 hast been washed. L"цшишцг, he has been $^{\text {n }}$ washed.
 you have been washed. $\iota^{n \iota ш и ш ц ц, ~ t h e y ~ h a v e ~}$ been washed.
Future.
 shalt be washed. Lmungl, $^{\text {mo }}$ he shall be washed.
 you shall be washed. [mumghis, they shall be washed.

## IMPERATIVE

## Present and Future.

 <mumugli', let him be washed.
 you washed. $L^{\text {maunug }}$ ís, let them be washed.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

 thou mayest be washed. Lmшиишыgh, he may be washed.
 shr, you may be washed. inumiuyglis, they may be washed.

## infinitive



## PARTICIPLE

Past.

Future.

1, mulumil
The Passives of the second conjugation are not so harmonious to the ear, whence they are sometimes formed by means of the verbs substantive, or the actives are adopted with a passive sense.

## THIRD CONJUGATION

Active $\left\langle k \eta_{n z} l\right.$, TO pour out.
indicative
Present.
 out. shine, he pours out.
 Shores, they pour out.

Imperfect.
\& $h_{\eta} m L / 2$, I poured out or was pouring out. shiner, thou pour'dst out or wast poutring out. shinar, he poured out or was pouring out.


 or were pouring out.

## Perfect.

 out. $b^{6} h_{\eta}$ or $s^{5} \boldsymbol{I}$, he poured out.
 out. shrift they poured out.

> Future.
\&inkg, I shall pour out. Sight, thou shalt pour out. ${ }^{5 L_{\text {mg }} 5}$, he shall pour out.
\&hignig, we shall pour ont. sting hr, you shall pour out. stats, they shall pour out.

## imperative

Present and Future.

 let him pour out.

 pour out. $\mathrm{Sh}_{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}^{\prime} \varepsilon$, let them pour out.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

Future.
\&hqnegrıuf, I pour ont; I may, might, could, should, would pour out. Skrmegrizu, thou pour out, etc. Stimigme, he pour out, etc.
 pour out. Strarıgmis, they pour out. etc.

## infinitive

<birL, to pour out.

## PARTICIPLE

Present.
< ${ }^{2} \eta \eta^{\prime \prime}$, pouring out.

> Past.
\& ${ }^{2} H^{h} w_{L}$, having poured out.

## Future.

\& ${ }^{2}$ ring, who has to pour out.
In this manner also are conjugated the verbs which in the first person of the Perfect terminate in $u_{j}$ or luaj.

Passive \& ${ }^{n} \eta u t i / ?$, To be poured out.
indicative
Present.


 are poured out. $\varsigma_{h_{\eta}} \boldsymbol{\mu} \tau / h_{i}$, they are poured out.

## Perfect.

 thou hast been poured out. Shquшг, he has been poured out.
 you have been poured out. $\mathrm{ch}_{\mathrm{q}} \boldsymbol{m} \mathrm{L}$, they have been poured out.
Future.
 shalt be poured out. ${ }^{6}$ tigh, he shall be poured out.
 you shall be poured out. stagtr, they shall be poured out.

## imperative

\& ${ }^{2}$ ntir or ${ }^{\text {strggtiu, be thou poured out. }}$ shigth', let him be poured out.
 ${ }^{5 L_{n g}} l_{i}$, let them be poured out.

## infinitive

\& ${ }^{2} \eta_{L I L} / 2 L$, to be poured out.

## Participle

Past.
\& ${ }^{1} \eta_{L} \omega_{L}$, poured out.
Future.
${ }^{2}{ }^{n}$ ult ${ }^{2}$, which is to be poured out.
The deficiencies of the third conjugation passive are supplied from its active.

## FOURTH CONJUGATION

Common verb $\Pi_{2 u u l i / \imath, ~ T o ~ l e a r n . ~}^{\text {Cum }}$.

## indicative

## Present.

 nсшuлik, he learns.
 пьшшкццL, they learn.

Imperfect.
Псшшith, I learned or was learning. пишш. intr, thou learnedst or wast learning. mцшши $5_{5}$, he learned or was learning.
กьшшиเш上, we learned or were learning. $\pi=\omega \boldsymbol{L} 5 / R R$, you learned or were learning. mum

> Perfect.
 learned. пьшш he has learned.
 learned. пишш亡 they have learned.

Future.
Лкишлg, I shall learn. nuwghe, thou shalt learn. might he shall learn.
\#цugnцp, we shall learn. mu2hp, you shall learn. noughts, they shall learn.

## IMPERATIVE

> Present.
 not. maugh', let him learn.
 you not learn. nuygis, let them learn.

Future.
 him learn.
 do you learn.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

The Present is like that of the Indicative. Future.

กlumithghif, I learn, may, might, could, should, would learn . nuwisightu, thou learn, etc. mıumi/hgh, he learn, etc.
 пишшifighis, they learn.

## infinitive



## PARTICIPLE

Present.
\#ıшшint, learning, who learns.
Past.

Future.

Thus are also conjugated the common verbs which in the first person of the Perfeet terminate in gray.

They are at the same time active and passive.

Conjugations of the Irregular verbs.
ACTIVE

## indicative

Present.

Un situs, I make. unstop, thou makest. un_ vt, he makes.
Inrisusf , we make. wist, you make. wm \& $L \leftarrow$, they make.

## Perfect.

U. $r^{r w r} r^{\prime} l^{\prime}$, I have made. ${ }^{{ }^{2} r^{\prime \prime} r^{r} L^{\prime}}$, thou hast made. writ $\boldsymbol{m}^{\prime}$, he has made.

## INFINITIVE

Unrest, to make, to do.

## PARTICIPLE

Present.

Past.

Future.
U. rift $L^{\prime \prime \prime}$, who has to make.
PASSIVE

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { INDICATIVE } \\
\text { Present. }
\end{gathered}
$$

U.risuf, I am made. uni/ pu, thou art made. $\boldsymbol{m} \Sigma \boldsymbol{L}_{h}$, he is made.
$U_{n} \varepsilon_{h} h_{p}$, we are made. unis, you are made. unis/Li, they are made.

## Perfect.


hast been made. шгиггиц, he has been made.
 have been made. шггигици, they have been made.

## infinitive

U,riLLL, to be made.

> Participle
> Past.

Future.


## ACTIVE

## indicative

Present.

 put.
Perfect.
 put. $a_{7}$, he has put.


${ }_{7} \mathrm{SL}_{L}$, to put, to place.

> PAR'ICIPLE
> Present.

Finnz, putting.
Past.
$\boldsymbol{b}_{7}{ }^{\text {anu }}$, having put.
Future.
\%.Ltigy, who has to put.

## PASSIVE

## INDICATIVE

Present.
 he is put.
 $\boldsymbol{q}^{2} / \boldsymbol{L}$
Perfect.
 been put. ${ }^{2}$ quwe $^{2}$, he has been put. $\boldsymbol{b}_{\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{p}}$, we have been put. $\boldsymbol{\iota}_{\boldsymbol{q}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}},}$, you have been put. $\iota_{\tau} \omega \kappa$, they have been put.

## INFINITIVE

TM hL, to be put.

## PARTICIPLE

Past.

Future.


## ACTIVE

INDICATIVE
Present.

LuLus, I hear. $\iota^{\boldsymbol{u t u}}$, thou hearst. $\iota^{\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{5}, \text { he }}$ hears.
 hear.

Perfect.
 he heard.
Lпишд, we heard. цпишлр, you heard. цпишци, they heard.

## INFINITIVE

Lu tL, to hear.

## PARTICIPLE

Present.
l. $\boldsymbol{u n \eta}$, hearing, who hears.
Past.
$\mathbf{L m L i m L}_{\text {m }}$ having heard, hearing.

> Future.
l.utıng, who has to hear.

## PASSIVE

indicative
Present.
L. $\mu / u s$, I am heard. $L^{\nu} h^{\prime \mu}$, thou art heard. $L^{u l}$, he or it is heard.
$L_{,} \mu \nu \nu_{p}$, we are heard. $L^{u} / L_{R}$, you are heard. u ulis. they are heard.

Perfect.
This is formed by means of the Substantive verb, as,
 heard $L^{m i L_{m}} L_{L_{q} L_{i}}$, thou hast been heard.

 been heard. $\iota^{m i t h \omega_{L}}{ }^{h_{\eta} 5_{B}}$, you have been


INFINITIVE
Lu／L，to be heard．

## PARTICIPLE

Past．
Inctum，heard．
Future．
Lutult，which is to be heard．
This verb is also regular．

ACTIVE

## INDICATIVE

Present.


 fusumeki，they know．

## Perfect．

 known．дшֹt九we，he has known．
 have known．дш乡九uki，they have known．

## IMPERATIVE



## PARTICIPLE

Present.

Past.

Future.

तुmium $^{L} L^{\prime \prime} g$, who has to know.

## PASSIVE

indicative
Present.
 known. 九usumzt, he is known.
 are known. кшiumzis, they are known.

Perfect.

 Krrıghul $h_{\eta} k$, he has been known.




## 1NFINITIVE



## Participle

Past.

Jutinegtue, known.
This verb is also regular.

## NEUTER

INDICATIVE
Present.
 «formín ${ }_{2}$, he sins.



> Perfect.
 sinned. "ftrque, he has sinned.
 sinned. «Һпшis, they have sinned.

## INFINITIVE



## PARTICIPLE

Present.

Past.
VtringtumL, having sinned.
Future.
 This verb is also regular.

## NEUTER

1NDICATIVE
Present.
 he rises.
 they rise.

Perfect.
 thou hast been risen. лираиг, he has been risen.

 they have been risen.

## IMPERATIVE



infinitive
8 w nit ${ }_{L}$, to rise, to get up.

> PARTICIPLE
> Past.

Future.
8 unit $L_{L^{\prime \prime}}$, who is to rise.

## ACTIVE

indicative
Present.
$\S_{\text {kif, }}$ I give. ипши, thou givest. ипцу, he gives.
 give.

## Perfect.

bunny, I have given. tumid, thou hast given. bur, he has given.
$\int_{\pi \iota \omega_{p}}$, we have given. turn ip, you have given. tummy, they have given.

## INFINITIVE

$\oint_{\omega L}$, to give.

> PARTICIPLE
> Present.
§mュn $\boldsymbol{r}$, giving, who gives. Past.


> Future.
$\S^{u L^{\prime \prime g},}$ who has to give.

## PASSIVE

indicative

> Present.
 thou art given. mm amu $\mu^{k L \mu}$, he is given.
 you are given. mmbimi $L^{k i} / i s$, they are given.

> Perfect.
$S_{\text {rıuy }}$, I have been given . um hast been given. иппишц, he has been given.
 have been given. иппицц, they have been given.

## INFINITIVE



PARTICIPLE

> Past.
$S_{\text {rebut }}$, given.
Future.
$\boldsymbol{\int} w_{L} h$, which is to be given.

## NEUTER

indicative
Present.
quиf, I come. qши, thou comet. que, he comes.
 they come.

> Perfect.
$\boldsymbol{b} 4 \boldsymbol{f}$, I was come. ${ }^{4} 4 h_{r}$, thou wast come. 44 , he was come.



## INFINITIVE

owl, to come.

PARTICIPLE
Past.
b4twl, come, being come.

> Future.
9. $w_{L \prime \prime}$, who is to come.

## ACTIVE

## INDICATIVE

Present.
funntuf, I eat. muntu, thou latest. numb, he eats.
 they eat.

> Perfect.

 he has eaten.

 have eaten.

## INFINITIVE

$f$ lant $_{L}$, to eat.

> PARTICIPLE
> Present.

4trin, eating, who eats.
Past.

Ytraml, eating; having eaten.

> Future.
flanting, who has to eat.

## PASSIVE

## INDICATIVE

Present.
fıunfuf, I am eaten. nıunfu, thou art eaten. mourf, he is eaten.
fumpuf, we are eaten. munhp, you are eaten. numpis, they are eaten.

## Perfect.


 has been eaten.

 they have been eaten.

## infinitive

\|unnfl, to be eaten.

## PARTICIPLE

Past.


> Future.


## ACTIVE

INDICATIVE
Present.
 u5, he drinks.
 ${ }_{4}+k L$, they drink.
Perfect.

DILPR or 5 minf, he drank.
 plis, they drank.

## INFINITIVE

$\rho_{\Delta} f_{\mu} L_{L}$, to drink.

## PARTICIPLE

Present.


> Past.
 sing drunk.
Future.
$\rho_{s} \int_{l} L_{L_{L}}{ }^{n g}$, who is to drink.
The passive is formed with a Substanfive verb.

## COMMON

## INDICATIVE

Present.
 takes.
 they take.
Perfect.
 ken. 4 шццци, he has taken.



## infinitive

$\|_{L i L_{L}}$, to take, to have.

## participle

Present.
Incing, taking, having, who has.
Past.
$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{\boldsymbol{u l}_{L} \boldsymbol{L u m}_{L},}$ taken, had; taking, having.
Future.
flcitulh or meitug, who has to take or to have.

## NEUTER

indicative
Present.
 goes.
 they go.

Perfect.

$p^{\boldsymbol{w}_{i}}$, thou wentest or art gone. $\sum^{\boldsymbol{n} p^{w L}}$, he went or is gone.
 $p^{w L}$, they went or they are gone.

## INFINITIVE

brfome, to go.

## PARTICIPLE

Present.
$\boldsymbol{b}_{\text {rl }} \boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{I}}$, going, who goes.
Past.
$\boldsymbol{b r} \boldsymbol{f}^{\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{u m}_{L}}$, gone; going.
Future.


## VERBS IMPERSONAL

Those verbs are called Impersonal which are used only in the third person, as,
U.siut5, it begins to cloud.
 8025 , it rains little.
< ${ }^{2} \eta_{\eta} \boldsymbol{r}_{\text {qum }} 5$, it comes pouring, it runs over. 2/2ci5, it snows. ชиппшqшы/ $\boldsymbol{P}_{5}$, it shines.

Innweours, it begins to be day-light. $\boldsymbol{J}_{\text {'r }} \boldsymbol{I}^{\prime} 45$, it blows very hard.
филцшшшй 5 , it lightens.
 Vmis ${ }_{2} 5$, it bellows, it roars.

fumm25, it bellows, it roars.

П, пшцьопиццшу, it dawns.


1пьшициу, it brightens.
lошишгицишл, it grows dusky.
$\sum_{\text {гишишу }}$, it kindles.
$\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{\Gamma^{\text {пппш }}}$, it thunders.
$\boldsymbol{U}, u \boldsymbol{u}$, it is reported, they say.
$b_{r} h \boldsymbol{L}$, it appears, it seems.
forch, it seems.
!шノдц, it is believed, it is thought.
L.uh, it is noised abroad.

T/шuпи55, it happens.
Zwirnturl , it happens.
I/pur $h$, it must, it behoves.
$8=0 \leq 5$ or $g=\sim L$, it pains.
$\|_{1}{ }^{\prime} 445$, it becomes, it is fit.
$\|_{L^{\prime}}{ }^{\text {duis }} 5{ }_{5} 5$, it is convenient, it becomes.

fumpиn' 5 , it is good, it is well.
lotiuun 5, it is hard.
$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{\text {mif }} 5$, or $4_{\text {uis }} f_{p} \boldsymbol{b s}$, it is wished, it wills.

Luirl 5, it must, it is necessary.

8 wijur 5 , it is clear.
6uии 5 , it is enough, it sufficies.
ๆu'pun 5, it must.



$\phi_{r_{j} / f} 5$, it is cared for.
Oqnıun 5 , it is expedient.
' $1{ }^{7} 5^{\prime} 45$, it is suitable, it is convenient, it becomes, it is fit.

## PREPOSITION

A preposition is an indeclinable word or particle which, placed before a noun, changes either its case, or its signification.

The prepositions which change the cases of nouns are called Formers of cases.

The prepositions which change the meaning of nouns by governing their cases, are called Rulers of cases.

Prepositions $1 \%, \jmath, \prime \jmath, \ldots n z, k$, and un $\%, \%$, form the Dative and the Ablative.
$3, \quad \%$ are placed before the vowels.
U,, forms the Dative.
3 forms the Dative. Before a consonant it is pronounced $g n$, as, $g^{r p l a q}$.

2 forms the Accusative. Before a consonant it was formerly pronounced $\tau n$, but at present it is pronounced $n q$.
$\rho_{h_{\eta}}$ forms the Dative and the Ablative.
According to the modern usage, the Prepositions forming the cases $\jmath, y$ and $q$ are written prefixed and joined to nouns, and the others detached from them.

## A COLLECTION OF PREPOSITIONS

U. $n$, шшr ' $l$, to, unto, towards, at; by, near, nigh; for, for the sake, on account; on, upon; under ; against ; amongst, govern the dative, the genitive, and the instrumental cases.
$\mu_{\Sigma_{r}}$, with, by, instead, for, under, between, to, unto, towards; on, upon; amongst, governs the genitive, the dative, the ablative, and sometimes the instrumental.
$\complement_{\text {unn }}$, according, for, out, without, after, governs the genitive, the dative, and the ablative.
 sative.
brp, leple or leprm, as, like, about, govern generally the accusative.
frurg or foushy, without, out, unless, governs the genitive.
».шиц, for, in order to, concerning, governs the genitive.
$\wp_{\mu} \kappa$, than, much, governs the accusative.

 verns the dative with a preposition.
乡uminhrad, with, by, governs the instrumental.
9. $t_{T}$, over, above, upon, more, before, past, governs generally the accusafive and sometimes the dative.
I/5u, as, like, governs the genitive and the dative.
9.m\&mu l, as, like, governs the genitive and the dative.
7. $5 \cdot \mathbf{f}$, towards, governs the dative.
$\boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\pi}}$ or $4 \pi \eta_{i f i}$, towards, governs the dative-with-preposition.
Que, till, untill, unto, governs the instrumental.
 the circumdative.
 ve or the accusative with puff.
 the genitive.
 native.
${ }^{\prime} \boldsymbol{T} \mathscr{L}^{t_{r}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{2}}$, on, upon, governs the genitive.
 vern the dative, or the accusative with puff.
 within, between, amongst, govern the genitive.
' $\boldsymbol{T}$ s $/ 29$ g, from the middle, governs the genitive.
'h dink, by, governs the genitive.
2or54, as, like, governs the genitive.
25 hun, shun k, qu $4 /$, after, behind, govern the genitive.
 cause of, govern the genitive.
 ke, because, because of, govern the genitive.
'I surfer', on account, for, governs the genitive.
 count, govern the genitive.
'h ufuru, for, governs the genitive.
 vern the genitive.
 45 , on the left side, govern the genative.
fury or $\boldsymbol{p}^{\boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{g} \text {, out, without, besides, except, }}$ govern the ablative.
2шш, aside, governs the ablative.
Z tret, far, far off, governs the ablative.
q.üqu, secretly, governs the ablative.
 $\boldsymbol{\wp} \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, ~ G o d$ forbid, governs the ablative.

Zncu, iftrid, four, near, nigh, by, govern the dative.
ITs, conjoint, connected, with, governs the dative.
2rjq, joint, with, governs the dative.

$\sum ш 4 ш \pi ш 4$, against, governs the dative. \$n/ump纸, instead of, governs the dative. D.nurig, without, out, besides, unless, governs the genitive.
Usm $2 /$, in front, before, governs the genative.
Burиш2n, before, from before, governs the genitive.

 the genitive and the dative.
 the dative.
 against, opposite, govern the genitive and the dative.
 nitive and the dative.
 front, evidently, publicly, govern the genitive and the dative.
Wbцпин/, apart, aside, governs the abla~ five.
$\boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\text { uлиципи, }}$ on this side, governs the gentlive.
 behind, govern the genitive.
8шпшш \& 4пји, forwards, governs the gentfive.
3 tun 4 пјл, back, backward, behind, governs the genitive.

 verns the genitive.
 over than, govern the dative and the ablative.
$\Pi_{l^{\prime \mu} 5 \mu}$, as, like, governs generally the accausative.
 above, higher, over than, govern the accusative.
 verns the accusative.
 accusative.
8иппиथ р риі govern the accusative.
 govern the accusative.
Stung pis, after than, governs the accustative.
Some prepositions are rarely placed after the nouns.

## ADVERB

An Adverb denotes the circumstances of a verb or an action.

## A COLLECTION OF ADVERBS

 sent, actually, newly, recently.
U.. $\mathrm{J}_{1} \mathbf{5} 5 \Sigma$, already, hence, from this time.
 to-day, in this day.


 day.
$\int_{0}^{K_{r}} t_{r} t_{r} L_{L}$, in the evening, towards the evening.
 the night, in the night time.
2.spquemep, at noonday.

D.jqmis or mjqnig, in the morning.

 forward, hereafter.

$8_{\text {ииппл }} q 4^{i} \downarrow$, шици, after, afterwards.
 from time to time.
 whilst.
 25d, jumenn, always, ever, continually, every moment, evermore, for ever, eternally.

 long as.
$\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{r}_{2} \mathrm{~L}_{\mathrm{L}}$, till, untill.
 yet.

8ujıidmif, till then.
 very soon, in a moment, immediateby, incontinently.
 on a sudden, all of a sudden, unawares, in an unexpected manner.
 quickly, speedily, readily.

 and by, forthwith.
<aq /ru, smqqu. pish, scarce, scarcely.
 nently, forthwith, instantly.


 little and little, by degrees.
】.ии or шиишษо口, here.
U.uusts, hence; here; in this world.
U.иитр, шииппцши, hence, from hence.

UL ur, here.
U.Jur5 in, here, hitherward; by this way.
$U_{u, J u n}$, , thence, from thence.


U. Lr $_{\text {r }} 54$, thence, there; forthwith.


6шли ппли, $_{\text {пи }}$ on this side.
8uлјципји, on that side.



 a great distance.
$\boldsymbol{J}$ our, ' $/ \boldsymbol{\prime}$ sound, near, nearly, at hand, plosely.
 hereunder, beneath.
 reupon.



flume ${ }^{2}$, from some place.

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 8九unn, after, back, backward, behind.
 hind.
 $U_{\text {U }}, J_{L^{m L} L}$, somewhere else, elsewhere, in onothe place.
$U_{u}, L^{m u u m}$, from elsewhere, from another platce.
 at one time.
brylpas, twice.
brhgu, thrice.
Qnrlgs, four times over.
¿raplgu, five times over.
ylaglogu, six times over.
 the first time, in the first place, at the beginning, before.

 place.
 much time, how many times.
 4 h , oft, often, mostly, many or several times, frequently.
 $\boldsymbol{F} \%$ gus qu $\%$, one more than another.
 interchangeably, mutually.

2 hun q̧hurt，successively，one after an－ other．

 moreover，once more．


 why？wherefore？for why？for what reason？
2／é\％ 2 ，what？which？
 why？

ค．uヶ／$/ \circ^{\circ}$ \％，how much？
Fie，pic prep，by which？how？
$\boldsymbol{J}$
$\|^{\circ}$ чии，from whence？

U．，．⿰㇒未＇，yes．
 $2^{m+2^{m \prime}}$ ，truly，verily，certainly，surely， indeed，in truth，assuredly，infalli－ bly，undoubtedly，justly，really．


 were，pretty near．
0 \％$k$ o＇\＆，so，thus．

 may be．

2, ń ${ }^{\prime}$, no, not.
$\boldsymbol{b}^{2}$ né $^{2}$, nor, neither.
$\Pi_{\ell}^{\prime}$ ku, no more.

$\|_{\varepsilon}$ lǐと, nothing.
U.JL ň he hu, no more.
 no, not, never, by no means.
$0^{\prime}$ ' ${ }^{\prime} \iota_{r} r_{T}$, forbear.
рúц, God forbid, forbear.
$\boldsymbol{U} / h^{\prime}$

$\boldsymbol{T} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{s} /$, one by one.
 aside, asunder, separately, singly, particularly.
U, ऽu', behold, lo, see, there.




 nay, chiefly.
lisatis, by my self.

Utaqtu, by our selves.
$24 q 5 \%$, by your selves.
U., $\delta \mathbb{L} 5 \Sigma$, from since, from this time.
pinpu/h, by himself.
T.LumL/is, almost, quite, totally.
 entirely.
 $\boldsymbol{b r}^{\prime 2} \boldsymbol{F}_{\boldsymbol{p}} \boldsymbol{p}$, ever, at any time.
$\boldsymbol{I}_{L_{L} \boldsymbol{L}_{R} \text {, }}$ in some place.
flıuия, whence, from whence.
$y^{\boldsymbol{1}} \boldsymbol{u}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime}$, too, much, most, too much.
$\boldsymbol{\prime}$
2rl, freely, for nothing, gratis.

$\boldsymbol{\eta} \pi \eta_{\text {flium }} / \boldsymbol{2}$, side-ways, obliquely.
 straight line.
2trumipugh, with or by hand.
C2whugh, with a sign.
U.purgt, by or with kicking.

2ujtrits or suytagh, in Armenian.
brproujhghr5is, in Hebrew.

8manuriち\&, in Greek.

U.qqmu/hif , nationally, with whole family. U.fisufiff, wholly, totally.
 out trouble, at leisure.
fヶиш, totally, almost, ever.
foumpr, severely, cruelly, rudely, hardly.
 x̀z
$x_{2}{ }^{\text {fum }} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{u n} k$, truly, indeed, really, certainly. $J^{t_{r}} \mathrm{~L}_{\mathrm{m} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}}$, softly, gently, slowly, mildly, quietly, peaceably.

' 1 p $p^{\text {in }}$, naturally, by nature, radically, originally.
 mitively, formerly.
'l' fruits, partly, in part.
8 n. jd, too, much, too much, very much, most.
$8 \omega_{l}{ }^{d} \boldsymbol{d} \Sigma_{l} /$, worthily, justly.
Unшшцоить or unшьounney, in the morning.
8шицицйи, exceedingly, excessively, emoderately, extremely.
 ry, as a man.
U.r.ипшртьиии, from without, outwardly.


I/puiqqufијі, at once, together.
'l Sue humigh, superficially, carelessly.
D.r.шq шrши, fast, hastily, quickly, pedey, soon.
$\Pi_{\Gamma \mu!}$

そwifor5is, totally, wholly, altogether.
 pose.
 rill.

$\boldsymbol{b}^{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ риццй $q^{\boldsymbol{L} \omega}$, more and more.




injuophimut, alike, so, thus.
$\boldsymbol{T}$ rorlimul, alike, equally, in the same manner.

2niorlimul, as, for example, for instance. $2_{\omega_{[ }}^{{ }^{\prime \prime} \Sigma_{\Sigma} \omega_{I}}$, badly, sadly, ill, miserably, cruelly.

 penly, publicly.
$\boldsymbol{J}$ by, clearly.
$L^{m e} \quad 1 / L^{m L}$, publicly, openly.

 hand.

T. 1 игшрши, easily.
 lently.
ๆ.дпишегиц, hardly, not easily, sparsely.

 gre.
 tarily, readily.

 no purpose, without any reason.

8wiň5uц, unfitly, improperly, omiss, absurdly.
8winatum, ignorantly, unknowingly.
¢,tiquuc, by fraud, fraudulently, deceitfully.
'h sftrimeg, nakedly.
bLunt, stunpimun, on foot, afoot.
(bnrmq, newly, recently, freshly, lately, just now.


 many, as far.
之шл шшгши, together altogether, all at once, wholly, totally, completely, entirely, in the mean while.
бuии, much, many, greatly, a great deal, very much.
Unmet $_{L} l_{u}$, more than.

 $2^{\text {un }}$, little, but little, some, somewhat, something, less, in a small quantity.
คицшициишш5и, sufficiently, well enough, duly, tolerably.

## CONJUNCTION

A Conjunction is an indeclinable word which connects the parts of speech logether, or one sense with another.

## A COLLECTION OF CONJUNCTIONS

$\boldsymbol{b}^{\boldsymbol{c}}, \boldsymbol{k}$ or $\boldsymbol{m}$, and, or.

 even.



 unless, except, save, nevertheless, notwithstanding, however, yet, provided, upon condition that, if not.
 however.


$\Pi_{\Sigma}^{\prime}, ~ s / m, u j s$, not only.
 is, that is to say, to wit, namely.
的红 185 , as, if it were.
$\rho_{\text {Lur }}$ nermuf，as，how．
 instance．
 шишр $р$ 復，then，therefore，in corse－ quince，now．
U． $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{q} / \mathrm{f}$ ，rather．

 for，because，that，whereas，forms－ muchas，in order to，to the end that， since．
$\|_{4} L_{L}$ ，where．
$\|_{I_{r}}$ ，that．


 $m k$ ，then，therefore，wherefore，in or by consequence，for this reason．
 frit，［A5，than，rather，at most，on the contrary．
 that，till，untill．
 ${ }_{4}{ }^{2} \rho_{P} \xi_{5}$ ，if．




## INTERJECTION

An Interjection expresses the passions of the soul.

## A COLLECTION OF INTERJECTIONS

 n' 4 , $o_{2}^{\prime}$, would to God, may it be!
 ful! see! o God!

 oh! alas! woe be to! poor! wretch that!

 a! ah!

U. 25 ', รш'щшш, о'ะ, รш', come, come on, cheer, well well.
Arming, forbear.
U.'\&, $\boldsymbol{p}_{t_{L}^{\prime}}$, bring, come!


## SYNTAX

Syntax is the due conjunction or connexion of the parts of speech.

Substantives agree with each other in three ways.

1. When another substantive is added to express and explain the former more




 the children of Israel.
2. When one thing is said to belong

 book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraam.
 Stumis. gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord.
3. When a substantive or gerund like a verb governs another substantive, as,
 after that we have received the knowled-

 L\&. thou teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses. fuшg
 phemy against the (Holy) Ghost shall not be forgiven.

$$
\begin{gathered}
* \\
* *: ~
\end{gathered}
$$

Substantives agree with Adjectives when

 us they did minister the things, which

 a reed shaken with the wind. $9 . \operatorname{ling}^{2} g h_{4} \quad$,
 sant to the sight, and good for food. $\boldsymbol{b}^{\boldsymbol{c}}$

 sヶь. he saw a man which was blind from

 very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold.


 Smuftermetami. sound in faith, in charity,
 uшьпр and he that is greatest among you
 \&nfru. the youngest of his sons.

The Comparatives govern generally the Accusative with the preposition pui ; as,
 thou art much mightier than we. Ubょ
 here.

Also the Middle nouns govern different
 behold, the man (Adam) is become as o-
 gudimug. how can he be clean that is born


 wiunh "\& untup. but other of the Apostles saw I none.

## CONCORDANCE OF ADJECTIVES WITH <br> sUBSTANTIVES

1. The adjective may be placed before or after the substantive; joined, or divided from it.
2. The adjective may or maynot be of the same case or number with the substantive.
3. The governing preposition may be placed either before the substantive or adjective, or before both being repeated.

Examples.
 by the word of God, which lives and a-

 perfect tabernacle, not made with hands.
 smooth of his neck. brtrugtiu quftu Kinfu 'p "rpanuf untranq. seethe his flesh in the holy


 unto Jerusalem from the mount called
 qufue qqпи $\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{\prime}$. and he will shew him greater

 Enpiu. and the Lord plagued Pharaoh and


 curtain that remaines shall hang over the backside of the tabernacle . $\|_{\llcorner } \boldsymbol{\sim}$

 hear of thy great namə, and of thy strong hand, and of thy stretched-out
 шqionцp ifんdшqing. there came a woman ha-
ving an alabaster-box of ointment of spi-

 the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and



 deceitful and unjust man. fujg qLaqne fimp'q-

 can no man tame: it is an unruly evil,
 јоитирихаијіи. with divers and strange doc-
 mise made unto our fathers. 'I phiming
 $p^{w i m}$. in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. $\boldsymbol{b}^{n} \boldsymbol{j}$ $5 r^{\prime}$ mifug daghwrirpmg. Noah was six hun-


 six hundredth and first year, in the first

 land for so much? and she said: yes, for so much. VIJJ mJiumpul. such a one as this
 shglis. that even such mighty works are

 try? and of what people art thou? $\boldsymbol{I}_{P^{\prime \prime}} \mathbb{L}$




 and with a certain orator named Tertu-
 found a certain Jew named Aquila. ' 1 s $\mathrm{sm}_{\sim}$ $4 m .5, s / m 25$. from one shepherd. 2pmis $\lim _{2}$

 matter they shall bring unto thee; but every small matter they shall judge. qui

 better country, that is, an heavenly. U.-


 many other words. $\|_{n} n \mu_{L} t_{R} L_{L} q_{L} L_{p}$. by the





Notwithstanding the great licence in the use of adjectives, the following rules must be generally observed.

1. The adjective placed after the substantive must agree with it in number

 mighty works.
2. The adjective placed defore a substantive does not agree with it, excepting the monosyllable adjectives; as, «んдшifんд

 with other words. ' 1 spronuf untiquq, in the holy place.
3. When a verb or participle is before the substantive and after the adjective, the adjective agrees readily with the sub-
 he armes with divine force. шиипишбијяпи $\mathcal{L}$
 ce.
4. An adjective with the article or the letter distinctive of the person, placed before a substantive, agrees with it in number and in case, but not always; as, st.
 by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands.
5. When there are many substantives before one adjective only, the adjective is in the plural, and agrees with them;
 $4 \operatorname{Luj}_{L_{L} L^{m L} \mathcal{E} R}$, Saul and Jonathan (were) lovely and pleasant.
6. The governing preposition is joined to the case which precedes it, whether substantive or adjective; as, juรипцшіиьшL $L^{\text {tiniutin }}$, from the mount called. $1 / 2$ simprins
 unjust man.
7. When the adjectives or substantives placed before are joined with the conjunction $k$, (and) the governing preposition is

 incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fa-

 the blood.
8. When the adjective or substantive placed before is simple, and many substantives or adjectives follow, the governing preposition governs the first word, and the second and third which follow;


 qumari, the bloody and deceitful man.

## CONCORDANCE OF PRONOUNS

The personal pronouns $\boldsymbol{m}_{\boldsymbol{w}}, \mathrm{I}, \boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{m}}$, thou, $p^{\prime \prime} p_{q}{ }^{\text {r }}$, he or himself, are substantives, and as substantives agree with adjectives; as,

 siur $r^{\prime}$ tir. I myself also am a man.

The definitive pronouns $\mu_{m}, q_{m}, q_{m}$, he (she, it) are substantives, and so agree

 let these same here say.
 this, that, same, are adjectives, and so agree with substantives; as, 'l unju or ' $k$



 into that very destruction let him fall.
 and besides this, giving all diligence.

The definitive pronouns муш, this, щנन, ujı, that, are generally adjectives, but
 $q^{\mu_{j} J_{7}}$. what is this that thou hast done?
 generations of the sons of Noah. $\boldsymbol{r u m j u}_{\mu_{\mu}} h_{p_{\sim}}$

 $p^{\text {hmu }} 5_{5} r^{\prime}$, who had made this conspiracy.
 ther there has been any such thing as



 according to all these words, and accor-

 that keeps the sayings of the prophecy.


 mp pufift jujuиfustr, shall I recover of this

 ses, whom they refused ... the same did God send to be a ruler and a deliverer.

The possessive pronouns $\mu \sim$, my, $p^{\prime \prime}$, thy,
 re adjectives. When they are without substantives, receive either the articles $\boldsymbol{\nu}, \boldsymbol{\eta}$, $\mathcal{L}$, or the adverbs munf, wiunp; as, $\boldsymbol{\rho n} 5$
 things come of thee, and thine own have

 ceased from his own works, as God did from his.

The pronouns possessive derived hiumpir
 are put before the substantives.

The pronoun relative $n_{r}$, who, which, what, that, is substantive, and in different manners agrees with antecedent

 that they should not see, and ears that

 concerning the faith in Christ. 2p $\alpha, k k_{2}$
 none of these things which you have,


 askes thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away. ' $\boldsymbol{\prime}$


 these last days spoken unto us by his son, whom he has appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds, Who being the brightness of his glory. $\boldsymbol{b}^{\llcorner }$мшип

 ron all the words of the Lord who had


 house, born in the house, and bought with money of the stranger, were cir-


 ¿ngu, whose blood Pilate had mingled with


4 $k$ Linumi $/$, to whom coming, as unto a li-

 $n_{R}$ ншlцшц, and gathered, some more, some less.

The articles-distinctive-of the persons $\omega$ of the first, $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ of the second, $\varepsilon$ of the third, besides showing the persons joined to the terminations of words, have also the force of the English articles $a$ and the, and give energy and ornament; as,
 and Master; but with the article $\sim$, as,
 ses: $1^{\circ}$. I who am a Lord and Master. $2^{\circ}$. This Lord and Master. $3^{\circ}$. My Lord
 who art a Lord and Master. $2^{\circ}$. That Lord and Master. $3^{\circ}$. Thy Lord and Ma-
 Lord and Master. $2^{\circ}$. That Lord and Master. $3^{\circ}$. The Lord and the Master. 2 $2^{n_{J / ~}^{\prime \prime}}$


 sert place, and the time is now past.
 cause wherefore you are come? b/d5 $\mathrm{c}^{i n}$
 $g l$, if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry? U.'n
 take now thy son, thine only son Isaac,

 what the rising from the dead should

 from the tents of these wicked men. $8 \mathrm{~m}_{\text {- }}$
 men who have companied with us. $\Pi^{\circ}$ ! $\omega_{\sim}$
 makes the dumb, or deaf, or the seeing,



 elder unto the well-beloved Gaius, whom I love in the truth. $2 p$ m $\mu$, butu lighuf,,


 bearest witness. Whim wn abqu bur, being
 things soever he does . 2nI wuju wnist, which this man has done. Stumili/gbp $q^{n} I^{\prime \prime}$
 ${ }^{\prime} k L_{L_{p}} h_{i s}, l^{d} k_{q}$, see you him whom the Lord has chosen, that there is none like
 $g_{p^{b} q}$, who it is that says to thee. $\rho_{L_{7}}^{\xi_{\eta}} m_{\sim}$


 this world that come to nought . 9, mim mjdifir untumint, but by what means he now


 lackes these things is blind, and cannot see afar off.

## CONCORDANCE OF VERB

The verb which is not a participle or infinitive, is governed by a nominative;
 $4 / r^{\prime}$, in the beginning God created the



 of God moved upon the face of the waters.

The participle and the infinitive are often governed by a genitive; as, $\boldsymbol{\ell} \boldsymbol{\omega} / \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\delta \varepsilon u -}$
 they are delivered ere the midivives co-

 ven was opened, and the Holy Ghost descended.... and a voice came from heaven.

In like manner are governed the preterperfect, and the preter-plu-perfect tenses formed by a participle, and a sub-

 Jacob knew not that Rachel had stolen
 pming metth puí qpшпишumLs, there lie in wait for him of them more than forty men.

The accusative cannot properly govern a verb, but is subject to it; as, $\boldsymbol{b}^{2} \omega_{L^{\prime} \boldsymbol{q}} n_{\sim}$



 then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.

The nominative of nouns agrees generally in number with a verb which is not a participle or infinitive, excepting those without singular number, or collec-
 $\mathbf{q S} 5_{r}$, there arose another generation after them, which knew not the Lord. bit

 de came together, and were confounded because that every man heard then speak

 surim, and the people waited for Zacharias, and marvelled that he tarried so long.

The nouns joined with the conjunction u, and, sometimes agree, sometimes not;

 $\pi\left\llcorner q^{m p} \boldsymbol{k} \quad 5_{2 p}\right.$, and the man increased exceedingly, and had much cattle, and maidservants, and men-servants, and camels, and asses. brtis luf ши
 asses, flocks, and men-servants, and wo-men-servant.

When the noun or pronoun is only one, the verb must be of the same person;
 was left alone; where had they been?

When the persons are different the verb

 $g^{L^{\circ}, f_{R}} p^{L} \mathcal{q}$, shall I, and thy mother and thy brethren, indeed come to bow down our-
 que sfrujs hg5p, between thee and him a-
 $\boldsymbol{g}_{\boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{g} \boldsymbol{g}}$, whether it were I or they, so we preach.

Sometimes the verb is supposed; as, $\boldsymbol{J}^{\mathbf{L}_{\boldsymbol{g}}}$

 our Potter; and we all are the work of thy hand.

The verb active governs generally the


 ted man in his own image; in the image of God created He him; male and female
 $q r^{p} \boldsymbol{p}^{u n h} \eta^{2} \delta$, and the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed.

Sometimes the letter $q$, a sign of the accusative, is supposed; as, f,u muи mift.
 ves to all, life, and breath, and all things.

 closed up the flesh instead thereof.

The verb active governs secondly ano-
 whom makest thou thyself? fowquшпn! qnifis шикци q8furnu, saying that there is another king, one Jesus.

The verbs active as well as the neuter and passive govern often their roots in
 $q_{p^{b} q}$, I have loved thee with an everla-
 be greatly ashamed.

The verb passive governs generally the
 i5s, that it might be fulfilled which was
 jurnt 6ufimeq, for the tree is known by
 sngis, I know my (sheep) and am known of mine.

The infinitive sometimes is noun, and sometimes verb.

The preposition $1 /$, put before an infinitive, has often the signification of an ad-

 thee, he will be glad in his heart.

The infinitive or the gerund with its verb increases the signification of it; as,


 thou indeed reign over us? or shalt thou indeed have dominion over us?

## CONCORDANCE OF PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions sometimes are put after the nouns; they change their places, and



 ne occasion to the adversary to speak re-


 gious proselytes followed Paul and Bar-
 but ever follow that which is good. $8 n^{\prime} r_{\sim}$
 shep, when you fall into divers tempta-
 cnj, that render evil for good.

Adjectives are often used as adverbs;

 returned.

On the contrary, sometimes adverbs a-



Negative adverbs " $\ell, \varepsilon$ and $\kappa \xi^{\prime}$, no, not, sometimes are put after verbs; as, $\boldsymbol{b}^{\llcorner } \boldsymbol{l}^{\boldsymbol{u} \pi q^{\prime}}$
 ${ }^{\mu} l^{\prime} \eta^{\delta}{ }^{\delta}$ hgt qum ${ }^{2} h_{q} q$, and the swine, though he divide the hoof, and be clovenfooted, yet you chewes not the cud: he is unclean to you.

## ACCENTS OR NOTES OF PROSODY





 ni : According to modern usage it is employed as an interrogative point.


 $p_{5}$ : But it is not in the use now, as well as the following $\left(^{\beta}\right)$.
 ce put by some writers upon the letter 2 to mark its pronunciation as a $4:$

$8^{\circ}$. bi/वииіfıиы, the mark of division of a word (-).

## PUNCTUATION

There are three Points in the Armenian.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3^{\circ} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## OTHER MARKS

 of the letter $l$, when it forms a prepositimon; as, ' $k$, ш" ' 1 ':
$2^{\circ} \cdot{ }^{1 / m u n / n}(\leqslant)$ mark of abbreviation, as,


$3^{0}$. U/ us ( 1 ) which is one of the three columns of an u entire; it is put sometimes to mark an entire $u$, as, $m_{2} m^{\prime \prime \prime} l^{\prime} \boldsymbol{l}_{4}$
 the Armenian manuscripts of the past sencuries.
 wold omitted, or the words shortened, as,


$6^{\circ}$. IlIum ur/ $r^{\prime}$. The sign, or substitute of a-word, as, * (me/mups):

The letters of the Armenian Alphabet are used as the Numbers，generally with a line on the letter，so

| isi， | 1. | $\overline{\boldsymbol{x}}$, | 100. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| r＇， | 2. | ir， | 200. |
| 年， | 3. | \％， | 300. |
| 穴， | 4. | \％， | 400. |
| E， | 5. | $\Sigma$ | 500. |
| 最， | 6. | \％， | 600. |
| ${ }_{5}$ ， | 7. | $\Sigma$ | 700. |
| 发， | 8. | 2it， | 800. |
| ［1］ | 9. | $\underline{2}$ | 900. |
| な， | 10. | in， | 1000. |
| $\%$ ， | 20. | 4 ， | 2000. |
| I， | 30. | it | 3000. |
| ［17， | 40. | in， | 4000. |
| $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | 50. | $\bar{i}$ ， | 5000. |
| 4 | 60. | 匂， | 6000. |
| $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | 70. | E， | 7000. |
| $\overline{\text { a }}$ | 80. | 雨 | 8000. |
| 交， | 90. | $\bar{s}$ ， | 9000. |

NB．o and $\&$ being recent letters，are not included in the numeration．

## V ERSE

The antient Armenian Verses or Songs were not rhymed, as the following for example.








But now they are rhymed generally and are composed from five Syllables to sixteen. The following few lines are specimens with their own translation in prose .

$$
\text { of } 5 \text { Syllables. }
$$

U55, witucis bpuntu


Jesus, whose name is a love, bind thou my heart of stone with thy love.

$$
\text { of } 6 \text { Syllables. }
$$

 brlínuent фhamyfit:

Having been the bride of the immortal celestial Bridegroom.

$$
\text { of } 7 \text { Syllables. }
$$




Valiantly fight thou in the public combat.
of 8 Syllables.



Love thou instruction, by which thou wilt obtain honor from Heaven, and on earth.
of 9 Syllables.



Thou dove, ever flying through the air, the Ark of the new Noah is thy dwelling.

## of 10 Syllables.




To-day the Invisible appears from on high; the knowledge of all creatures is discovered.

> of is Syllables.



Flowers of rational Plants appeared of various tints, and delicious odour.

$$
\text { of } 12 \text { Syllables. }
$$

Prinimil kif hf
 दयाँ:

I am a hemisphere round as a pavilion, by nature firm, in reality moveable invisibly.

$$
\text { of } 13 \text { Syllables. }
$$


 dँшレ:

The roar of thunder having diffused the rain of life，is recovered to the hea－ vens，returning to his Origin．

$$
\text { of } 14 \text { Syllables. }
$$




Let us cry aloud in joyful tidings ad－ dreessing thee personally，O Church，da－ ughter of lofty Sion．

$$
\text { of } 15 \text { Syllables. }
$$



 unпとが，：

Thou，who brooding on the waters didst make creation，descending in the waters of the Baptismal fount，dost give birth to the Sons of God．

$$
\text { of } 16 \text { Syllables. }
$$



 fir ，fiusur／r：


