A Grammar Armenian and English

By

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and

Lord Byron

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ու       | Ու    | իպե  (ipe)  
 а as in part. | Ու.ատոր  (atör chair)                  |
| ե         | ե    | պեն  (pen)  
 p soft. | Ե.պերան  (perán mouth)                   |
| Ա         | Ա    | կիմ  (kim)  
 k, q. | Ա.կարն  (karn lamb)                      |
| Բ         | Բ    | տա  (tä)  
 t soft. | Բ.ուրեն  (buren door)                    |
| Գ         | Գ    | յոլչ  (yolch)  
 ye as in yes. | Գ.յերկ  (yerk song)                      |
| Դ         | Դ    | զա  (zá)  
 z or s between two vowels. | Դ.զոր  (zor army)                      |
| Ռ         | Ռ    | է (ē)  
 e as in met. | Ռ.ըաց  (sag being)                      |
| Լ         | Լ    | յետ  (yet)  
 e as in her, or like the french  
 e mute in the monosyllables  
 me, ne, ce. | Լ.անգեր  (anger companion)              |
| Ժ         | Ժ    | ու (ū)  
 t hard. | Ժ.թիվ  (tiv number)                      |
| Ի         | Ի    | ժե (že)  
 j french, or s in pleasure and  
 z in azure. | Ի.ժամ  (zham hour)                      |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>letter</th>
<th>sound</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l as in lunatic.</td>
<td>lmu luis light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>kh as greek χ or german ch.</td>
<td>khm̄ h̄m̄ khāvār dark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dz</td>
<td>dz or cz in czar, or zin mezzotinto.</td>
<td>dzm̄n dzár tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g hard as good.</td>
<td>gm̄n gātn milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h.</td>
<td>hm̄n hyer hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tš</td>
<td>tš soft.</td>
<td>tm̄n tšine voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh</td>
<td>gh as new greek γ, or parisian r.</td>
<td>gm̄n gheg rodder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j or dg judge.</td>
<td>jm̄n jar discourse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>mm̄n mire mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h soft in beginning of words; y as boy in the midst; and mute at the end.</td>
<td>hm̄n hart straw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n.</td>
<td>nm̄l nāmāg letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>sh.</td>
<td>shm̄l shoon dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wo</td>
<td>wo as in word.</td>
<td>wm̄n warty son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tch</td>
<td>tch or ch in fetch and such.</td>
<td>tm̄n tchāmīch raisin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>bm̄n bānir (cheese).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tšh</td>
<td>tšh or ch soft as in church, or like t in nature.</td>
<td>tm̄n tšhur water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>r hard.</td>
<td>rm̄l roomp bomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINTING</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>SOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>sē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>vēv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>deune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>rē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>³</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>tzō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṁ</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>u̯e or hune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ϕ</td>
<td>ϕ</td>
<td>pure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ℓ</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>kē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ơ</td>
<td>Ơ</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฐ</td>
<td>ฐ</td>
<td>fē</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N. B. ă marked with a long accent is pronounced like a in French, and ĕ 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.

The 36 Characters from U, to ℓ, were formed in the fourth century, the last two Ơ and ฐ were introduced into the Armenian Alphabet in the twelfth century.
EXAMPLE OF READING

THE LORD’S PRAYER

Hâyr myer work hyergins, soorp. yeghitzi

áscoon ko; yegestzê ärkâyootune ko;

eyghitzin gamk ko workès hyergins yev hyerg-

ri. Ezhâtz myer hânâbâzort door mez

myor: le. ñyn. yegwenlûk. yegwâ

yissor; yev togh myez ezbardis myer, workès

yd. yegwâ

mi dânir ezmyez i portzootune, âyl pergia

ezmyez i tchârên. Zi ko e ar-
kâyootune yev zorootune yev pârk hâvidîâns.

amên.
Vowels

w, h, i, e, l, n, l, o.

Consonants

p, t, q, l, q, d, t, l, h, k, z, a, q, n, s, y, j, u, v, q, n, u, l, m, p, g, q, f, q.

SYLLABLE

A syllable is an articulate sound, as, wn., ar. zw, na. qu, tar. wu, aghd. qo, worm. eq, part. qa, karn. qa, temk. q, zor. qu, unt. q, tiv, duf, zham, qu, looyce, qu, dzar. hu, gal, qu, hire. qu, tzine. qu, jar. qu, mire, qu, shoon. qu, tchar. qu, tshoor or chiure. qu, soorp. qu, der. qu, ram. qu, tzo. qu, u, u, w or ewt. qu, park.

A syllable may be also composed of six letters, as akw, siampk. qu, chiurpk.

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

Double consonants at the end of a syllable are pronounced short, as, qu, darr, qu, qu, qu, qu, caghack.

When the word ends with double w, in the pronunciation an e is inserted, as, qu or qu, madnum. qu or qu, tziernun.
So also when in the beginning of a word the same consonant is doubled, as, Ꝉ sağlıkl (Ꝃbitmap) shushoog. ṭḥay (ꝇbitmap) yugotz.

When the liquids s, ٖ, ٕ, are at the end of a syllable after another consonant, they have equally in the pronunciation the letter ṭ, as, ṭinlit (ꝇbitmap) moogun. ṭumul (ꝇbitmap) asdugh. ṭamum (ꝇbitmap) toosder.

But not when they precede the consonant, as, ṭumul, coord. ṭumul, aghd. ṭumul, garq.

Likewise when the consonants are different, as, ṭumul, tooght. ṭumul, soorpk. ṭamul, hoghmk.

In the beginning of many words between two consonants the letter ṭ is understood in the oblique cases instead of another vowel of the nominative case, as, ṭinlit, tzoogun. ṭinlit (ꝇbitmap) tzoogun. ṭinlit (ꝇbitmap) tzoogun.

FAMILIAR ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ꝉ</th>
<th>ṭ</th>
<th>ṭ</th>
<th>ṭ</th>
<th>ṭ</th>
<th>ṭ</th>
<th>ṭ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ꝉ</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
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<td>ṭ</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Univ Calit - Digitized by Microsoft*
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 quality, as, քար, man. երկր, earth. ջր, light. աշխարհ, kingdom. բող, soul, spirit. մարդ, person. երկրաբան, nature. իռա, mind, thought. ավար, good. երկրագու, handsome. խար, sweet. ավեր, 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**

Adam. Մամի, Moses. Մամի, Peter. Մամի, Gregory. Մամի, Vardan, etc.

father. հար, brother. ամի, son, a male-child. հար, a husband, spouse. ամի, a father-in-law. եր, uncle, a mother's brother. հար, gossip, Godfather. մամի, man, husband. մամի, a man-servant. եր, or տու, king. ամեր, satrap, a peer. եր, a bull. եր, an ox. տու, a he-goat. տու, ram, a male sheep. տու, bullock, a young ox. տու, a stag. տու, cock, etc.

tribunal. տո, soldiers. կազմ, cavalry, horse-troops, etc.

**FEMININE**

Eve. Եր, Sarah. Եր, Mary. Եր or Եր, Susanna. Եր, Rose, etc.

grandmother. Եր, mother. Եր, sister. Եր, spouse, bride. Եր, woman; wife. Եր, daughter. Եր, girl, maid. Եր, mother-in-law. Եր, son's wife, daughter-in-law. Եր, mother-in-law,
husband's mother. Նորի, gossip, Godmother. Նոր, ուրիշ, նորբերդ, queen, princess. Երատէ, young girl. Երատէ, երատէ, servant-maid. Կառ, cow. Կառ, heifer, a young cow. Կառ, ewe, female sheep. Կառ, hen. Կառ, hind, etc.

COMMON

Արք, man. Արք, արք, child. Արք, infant. Արք, an heir. Արք, grandson, or grand-daughter. Արք, bird. Արք, lion, or lioness. Արք, a young beast. Արք, chick, chicken. Արք, bird, fowl. Արք, sheep. Արք, cattle. Արք, pigeon, dove. Արք, horse. Արք, dog, bitch. Արք, charmer. Արք, prophet, or prophetess, etc.

NEUTER

Արք, water. Արք, air. Արք, earth. Արք, արք, body. Արք, արք, heaven. Արք, light. Արք, tree. Արք, hand. Արք, foot. Արք, soul, spirit. Արք, mind. Արք, house. Արք, chair. Արք, life. Արք, death. Արք, արք, patience. Արք, in-justice, etc.

The genders are distinguished also in this manner: Արք Արք, prophet, a male prophet. Արք Արք, prophetess, a female prophet. Արք, man, male. Արք, woman. Արք, lioness, fe-
male lion, a she-lion. =format, male pigeon. =format, girl, a female child, etc.

Some genders are indicated also by their terminations, as

**MASCULINE**

�ուստ, John. ։ուն, Julian. ։ունութ, Athanasius. ։ունութ, Theodore, etc.

**FEMININE**

։ուն, Joan. ։ուն, Juliana. ։ունութ, Athanasia. ։ունութ, Theodore, etc.

։ուն, Rose. ։ուն, a priestess heathenish. ։ուն, a priestess. ։ուն, a prophetess. ։ունութ, Goddess. ։ուն, ։ուն, ։ուն, ։ուն, queen, princess. ։ուն, a she-martyr. ։ուն, an Abbess. ։ունութ, Deaconess, etc.

։ունութ, Vard's daughter. ։ունութ, Isaac's daughter. ։ունութ, Chosroes' daughter. ։ունութ, Hormis-tus' daughter, etc.

**FORM**

The forms of the nouns are three: simple, as, ։ուու, man: Accompanied by a particle before, as, ։ուու, inhuman: Composed of entire words, as, ։ուու, human, 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 1815.

SPECIES OR KIND

There are two kinds of words: Primitive, as, ւռհա, man: and Derivative or Derived having at the termination a particle, as, ւռհա, human.

The Derivatives are most abundant in the Armenian language.

NUMBER

Numbers are two: Singular, as, ւռհա, man: and Plural, as, ւռհե or ւռհե, men.

The plural of some nouns is formed in a particular manner, as, ուտա, woman, ուտա, women. տղա, convent, տղա, convents. եղե, book, եղե, books. երեխ, child, boy, երեխ, children, boys.

The proper nouns are sometimes made plural with the particle եղե, as, եղե, Gregory, եղե, Gregories. եղե, John, եղե, Johns.
The cases in the Armenian language according to the modern authors are ten in number.

1. Nominative, Խաղութ, the man.
2. Genitive, Խաղութք, of the man.
3. Dative, Խաղություն or Խաղութք, to the man.
4. Accusative, Խաղութ, the man.
5. Ablative, Խաղութք, from the man.
6. Narrative, Խաղութբու, concerning the man.
8. Circumdative, Խաղութմու, about the man.
9. Commorative, Խաղութ, or Խաղութով, in the man.
10. Vocative, Խաղութ, 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 Ձ, which is sometimes omitted or understood. The fifth case changes in the termination, and has the letter or preposition Ձ before it; or the letter Ր when followed by a vowel. The sixth case likewise changes in the termination, and has before it the letter Ձ. The seventh case changes in the termination. The eighth case also, and has before it the letter Ձ.
The ninth case has before it the letters 't or ;, and when changed in the termination has always before it the same letter or preposition. The tenth case has before it the interjection ' or ;, but not always expressed.

According to the ancient authors the cases 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>b,</td>
<td>by,</td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>b,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ay,</td>
<td>ay,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ma,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ma,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>b,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRREGULAR DECLENSIONS

SINGULAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>la,</td>
<td>lma,</td>
<td>lma,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>b,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>m,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ma,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
<td>mga,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIRST DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. U, the king.
2. U, of the king.
3. U, or U, to the king.
4. U, the king.
5. 昳, from the king.
6. 昳, with or by the king.

PLURAL

1. 昳, the kings.
2. 昳, of the kings.
3. 昳 or 昳, 岊, to the kings.
4. 岊, the kings.
5. bgcolor=&action, from the kings.
6. 岊, with or by the kings.

It may be seen by this example that the letters *, ñ, *, form the plural; but are not always signs of the plural in the termination of a word, as,  ypos, city. ñu, light.  yü, bread: which in the plural form, ypos, cities. ñu, the lights.  yü, the loaves.

The third and fifth cases carry before them the letter , when the noun begins with a vowel, and the letter , when the noun begins with a consonant.

The cases are generally formed either by the addition of a vowel to the nominative, as,  ypos, word,  ypos, of the word,  yü, river,  yü, of the river.  yü, coat,  yü, of the coat.  ypos, Tiridates,  ypos, of Tiridates: or by placing in the termination of a word the vowel of the last syllable, as,  ypos, forger,  ypos, of the forger: or by omitting a vowel of the last syllable, as,  yü, tribunal,  yü, of the tribunal: or by exchanging one
vowel for another, as, OutputStream, garden,  
OutputStream, of the garden.

Some nouns have no singular, as,  
glory, custom, hell, idol, life, face,  
prayer, etc.

And others no plural, as,  
affection, love, sleep, earth,  
wool, the dark, etc.

SECOND DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. InputStream, the order.
2. InputStream, of the order.
3. InputStream or InputStream, to the  
order.
4. InputStream, the order.
5. InputStream, from the order.
6. InputStream, with or by the order.

PLURAL

1. InputStream, the orders.
2. InputStream, of the orders.
3. InputStream or InputStream, to the orders.
4. InputStream, the orders.
5. InputStream, from the orders.
6. InputStream or InputStream, with or by the orders.
THIRD DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. утупри, the man.
2. утупри-і, of the man.
3. утупри or утупри or 'б утупри, to the man.
4. 4утупри, the man.
5. 'б утупри, from the man.
6. утупри-і, with or by the man.

PLURAL

1. утупри, the men.
2. утупри-і, of the men.
3. утупри or 'б утупри, to the men.
4. 4утупри, the men.
5. 'б утупри, from the men.
6. утупри-і, with or by the men.

FOURTH DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. 4тібі, the foundation.
2. 4тібі-і, of the foundation.
3. 4тібі or 'б 4тібі, to the foundation.
4. 4тібі, the foundation.
5. 'б 4тібі-і, from the foundation.
6. 4тібі-і, with or by the foundation.

PLURAL

1. 4тібі-і, the foundations.
2. 4тібі-і, of the foundations.
3. łašša, or 'l łaššə, to the foundations.
4. łaššə, the foundations.
5. 'l łašša, from the foundations.
6. łaššə, with or by the foundations.

FIFTH DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. łašša, the treasure.
2. łaššəl, of the treasure.
3. łaššə, or 'l łaššə, to the treasure.
4. łaššə, the treasure.
5. 'l łaššə, from the treasure.
6. łaššəl, with or by the treasure.

PLURAL

1. łaššə, the treasures.
2. łaššəl, of the treasures.
3. łaššəl, or 'l łaššəl, to the treasures.
4. łaššəl, the treasures.
5. 'l łaššəl, from the treasures.
6. łaššəl, with or by the treasures.

SIXTH DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. łaššə, the fountain.
2. łaššə, of the fountain.
3. łaššə or łaššə, to the fountain.
4. łaššə, the fountain.
5. *Uqeteb* or *Junetebub*, from the fountain.
6. *Uqetee* or *Wnetepe*, with or by the fountain.

**PLURAL**

1. *Uqetee* or *Wnetepe*, the fountains.
2. *Uqetey* or *Wnetepug*, of the fountains.
3. *Uqetey*, *Wnetepug* or *Junetepu*, *Junetepu*, to the fountains.
4. *qUqetepu* or *qWnetepu*, the fountains.
5. *qUqetepu* or *qWnetepu*, from the fountains.
6. *Uqetee* or *Wnetepe*, with or by the fountains.

**SEVENTH DECLENSION**

**SINGULAR**

1. *Shq*, the place.
2. *Shqey*, of the place.
3. *Shqey* or *mt-ntb* or *h mtntb*, to the place.
4. *qShq*, the place.
5. *h Shqey* or *h mtntb*, from the place.
6. *Shqew*, with or by the place.

**PLURAL**

1. *Shqee*, the places.
2. *Shqewg*, of the places.
3. *Shqewg* or *h mtntb*, to the places.
4. *qShqew*, the places.
5. 't Stnuwy, from the places.
6. Stnuwy or wntup, with or by the places.

EIGHTH DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. Stnu, the burden.
2. Stn, of the burden.
3. Stn or 't Stnu, to the burden.
4. qStnu, the burden.
5. 't Stnum, from the burden.
6. Stnum, with or by the burden.

PLURAL

1. Stnum, the burdens.
2. Stnum, of the burdens.
3. Stnum or 't Stnum, to the burdens.
4. qStnum, the burdens.
5. 't Stnum, from the burdens.
6. Stnum, with or by the burdens.

NINTH DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. nhu, the woman or the wife.
2. nhun, of the woman.
3. nhun or 't nhu, to the woman.
4. qnhu, the woman.
5. 't nhun, from the woman.
6. nhun or nhun, with or by the woman.
PLURAL

1. יְנִעָאָר, the women or the wives.
2. יְנִעָאָרֵי, of the women.
3. יְנִעָאָרֵי or יְנִעָאָרֵיָא, to the women.
4. יְנִעָאָרֵי, the women.
5. יְנִעָאָרֵי, from the women.
6. יְנִעָאָרֵי, with or by the women.

The following are declined in this manner.

SINGULAR

1. יְלַגְּר or יְלַגְּרַל, the village.
2. יְלַגְּרַל, of the village.
3. יְלַגְּרַל or בְּיְלַגְּרַל, to the village.
4. יְלַגְּרַל, the village.
5. בְּיְלַגְּרַל, from the village.
6. יְלַגְּרַל, with or by the village.

PLURAL

1. יְלַגְּרַל, the villages.
2. יְלַגְּרַל, of the villages.
3. יְלַגְּרַל or בְּיְלַגְּרַל, to the villages.
4. יְלַגְּרַל, the villages.
5. בְּיְלַגְּרַל, from the villages.
6. יְלַגְּרַל or יְלַגְּרַל, with or by the villages.

SINGULAR

1. שָׁלֵי, the Lord, the Master.
2. שָׁלֵי, of the lord.
3. שָׁלֵי or גּוֹלֵי, to the lord.
4. qSte, the lord.
5. 'h Stawul or 'h Sctun, from the lord.
6. Stepdq, with or by the lord.

**PLURAL**

1. Stepp, the Lords, the Masters.
2. Stepp or wtpwul, of the lords.
3. Stepp, wtpwul or gwtpwul, to the lords.
4. qStepp, the lords.
5. 'h Stepp or 'h wtpwul, from the lords.
6. Stepdq, with or by the lords.

**SINGULAR**

1. U-p or op, the day.
2. U-nlep, of the day.
3. U-nlep or jwle or jop, to the day.
4. qU-lep or jop, the day.
5. jU-lep or jop, from the day.
6. U-nlep, with or by the day.

**PLURAL**

1. U-nlep, the days.
2. U-nlep, of the days.
3. U-nlep or jwle or jop, to the days.
4. qU-nlep, the days.
5. jU-nlep, from the days.
6. U-nlep, with or by the days.

**SINGULAR**

1. Jwp, the father.
2. Jwel or jop, of the father.
3. ᾠπ, ἵπ or ᾲπ, to the father.
4. ᾲπ, the father.
5. ᾲπ or ἵπ, from the father.
6. ᾲπ, with or by the father.

PLURAL

1. ᾳπ, the fathers.
2. ᾳπ or ᾳπ, of the fathers.
3. ᾳπ, ᾳπ or ᾲπ, to the fathers.
4. ᾲπ, the fathers.
5. ᾲπ or ᾲπ, from the fathers.
6. ᾳπ, with or by the fathers.

TENTH DECLENSION

SINGULAR

1. Ἑλένα, Tigranes.
2. Ἑλένα, of Tigranes.
3. Ἑλένα or ᾲἙλένα, to Tigranes.
4. ᾲἙλένα, Tigranes.
5. ᾲἙλένα, from Tigranes.
6. ὧἙλένα, with or by Tigranes.

SINGULAR

1. ᾲἙλένα, Helena.
2. ᾲἙλένα, of Helena.
3. ᾲἙλένα or ᾲἙλένα, to Helena.
4. ᾲἙλένα, Helena.
5. ᾲἙλένα, from Helena.
6. ᾲἙλένα, with or by Helena.
ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its quality.

Adjectives in the Armenian language admit besides the number or case the degrees of comparison.

The Comparatives are formed in three modes; 1. with the particle թրի, as գում, good, կտակազանար, better. նբր, bad, կտակազանար, worse. թագնակ, much, many, կտակազանար, more. 2. with the prepositions քան, քանի, քանից, as, քին, great, քնօրա, քառ քան, անա, քան, քանից, greater. 3. with different cases of the substantive, as, քին կտակազանար, greater than all prophets. քնօրա քիր, greater amongst the prophets.

The Superlatives are also formed in three manners: 1. with the particles քան ու քանի, քեր, քին, քոնս ու քար քեր before them, as, անաբար, best. անաբարական, wisest, կտակազանար, most clean. քին կտակազանար, most convenient. քանից, greatest. 2. by adding to them some adverbs, as, քանօրա քանուն, or քնօրան քան, greatest. լուսաբար, մուզաբար, անա, worst. անաբար, անաբար, անաբար, most handsome. անաբար քազան, անաբար, most miserable. 3. by redoubling the positives, as, քին քին, greatest. կտակազանար, or կտակ կտակ, անա, worst.
MIDDLE NOUNS

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

They are of five kinds: Numeral, Partitive, General, Interrogative, and Relative.

THE NOUNS NUMERAL

The nouns numeral are of five kinds: Absolute, Cardinal, Separative, Distributive, and Replicative.

**ABSOLUTE**

*U* or *iša*, *eš*, *eš*, one.
*behal*, two.
*bele*, or *eš*, *eš*, three.
*qape* or *qep*, four.
*qapu*, five.
*eš*, six.
*eš* or *eš*, seven.
*Heš*, eight.
*Kuš*, nine.
*Sωn*, ten.
*Ukαmαm*, eleven.
*Kαmαm*, twelve.
*Kolαmαm*, thirteen.
*Kolαmαm*, fourteen.
*Kαmαm*, fifteen.
*Kolαmαm*, sixteen.
Seventeen.
Eighteen.
Nineteen.
Twenty.
Twenty one.
Thirty.
Thirty two.
Forty.
Forty three.
Fifty.
Fifty four.
Sixty.
Seventy.
Eighty.
Ninety.
Ninety nine.
hundred.
two hundred.
Three hundred.
Four hundred.
Five hundred.
Six hundred.
Seven hundred.
Eight hundred.
Nine hundred.
Thousand.
Two thousand.
Ten thousand.

CARDINAL

First.
Second.
third.

fourth.

fifth.

sixth.

seventh.

eighth.

ninth.

tenth.

twentieth.

thirtieth.

fortieth.

fiftieth.

sixtieth.

seventieth.

eightieth.

ninetieth.

hundredth.

two hundredth.

thousandth.

one, sole, only.

two only, two.

three only, three.

four only, four.

five only, five.

ten only, ten.

seventy only, seventy.

hundred only, hundred.
DISTRIBUTIVE

公立 or 公立, both, the two.
公立 or 公立, the three.
公立 or 公立, the four.
公立 or 公立, the seven.
公立 or 公立, the twelve.
公立, both, one and the other.

REPLICATIVE

公立 or 公立, double, two.
公立, 公立 or 公立, triple, treble, threesfold.
公立, 公立 or 公立, fourfold.
公立, 公立, quintuple, fivefold.
公立, 公立, sevenfold.
公立, 公立, tenfold.
公立, 公立, hundredfold.
公立, 公立, thousandfold.

THE NOUNS PARTITIVE

公立, 公, 京, some, somebody, one, any, whosoever.
公立, 公, 公, a, one, some, certain, single, any.
公立, 間, of one, of the other.
公立 or 公立, each, every, any.
公立 or 公立, other, another.
公立, 公, another.
公立, 公, 公, another, different.
another.
every one.
every or any thing.
every, any.
some, not many.

THE NOUNS GENERAL

all, every, any.
all, every one.
all, whole, entire, total.
all, every one.
all, whole, entire, total, complete.
every one.
every or any thing.
whoever, whosoever.
whatsoever.
none, not one, not any, nobody.
nothing, not any thing.

THE NOUNS INTERROGATIVE

who? which person?
who? which?
what? which?
how much? how many?
whoever? who?
whatever? what?
what? which?
how much? how many?
THE NOUNS RELATIVE

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), such, like, same, similar, as, so.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), so, as, like, similar.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), so, as, as that, like that.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), so much, as many.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), so much, as many.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), so many, so much.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), so many, so much.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), so many, so much.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \), so many, so much, so much as.

All these middle nouns are declined under one of the ten declensions of nouns substantive, except \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}u\bar{n} \) and \( \bar{n}\bar{n} \), which are differently declined in the singular, but similarly in the plural number, as

**SINGULAR**

1. \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), one, some. \( \bar{n}\bar{n} \), one, any person.

2. \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), of one. \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), of any.

3. \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), to one. \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), to any.

4. \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), one. \( \bar{n}\bar{n} \), any.

5. \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), from \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), from any.

6. \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), with or by \( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), with or by one.

\( \bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n} \), with or by any.
PLURAL

1. เนื้อ, some.
2. เนื้อย่าง, of some.
3. เนื้อย่าง or จันดารา, จันดารา, to some.
4. จันดารา, some.
5. จันดารา, from some.
6. จันดารา, 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, ฉู, I. ณ, thou. ณ, he.

In Armenian they have no genders.

There are four kinds of pronouns: Substantive or Personal, as, ฉู, I. ณ, thou. ฉู, he, himself. ฉู, own, himself. Definitive, as, ณ, this (person or thing). ณ, that (person or thing). ณ, that, he, she, it. Possessive, as, ฉู or ฉู, my, mine. ฉู or ฉู, our, our's. ฉู or ฉู, thy, thine. ฉู or ฉู, your, your's. ฉู or ฉู, his, hers, its. ฉู or ฉู, their, their's.

And Relative, as, ฉู, who, which, that, what.

The three letters ฉู, ฉู, ฉู, 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, ฉู, I who am a man, or my man, or this.
man. ἦτε, thou who art a man, or thy man, or that man. ἦτο, he who is a man, or his man or that man.

DECLENSIONS OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. Person.

SINGULAR

1. ἦ, I.
2. ἦν, of me, mine or my.
3. ἦς, ἦς, ἦς, ἦς, to me.
4. ἦς, me.
5. ἦς, from me.
6. ἦς, with or by me.

PLURAL

1. ἦμεν, we.
2. ἦμεν, of us, our or our's.
3. ἦμεν, ἦμεν, ἦμεν, ἦμεν, to us.
4. ἦμεν, us.
5. ἦμεν, from us.
6. ἦμεν, or ἦμεν, with or by us.

2. Person.

SINGULAR

1. ἦς, thou.
2. ἦς, of thee, thine or thy.
3. ἦς, ἦς, ἦς, ἦς, to thee.
4. ἦς, thee.
5. ἦς, from thee.
6. ἦς, with or by thee.
PLURAL

1. ἐσε ὑμᾶς μηδὲν, ye or you.
2. ὑμᾶς ἐν αὐτῷ, of you, your or your's.
3. ὑμᾶς ἐν αὐτῆς, ἐν αὐτῷ ἢ ἐν αὐτῇ, to you.
4. ὑμᾶς ἐν αὐτῷ, you.
5. ἐν αὑτῷ ἀπό, from you.
6. ὑμᾶς ἐν αὑτῷ ἢ ἐν αὑτῆς, with or by you.

3. Person.

SINGULAR

1. ὁ ὑμῖν, he or himself.
2. ὁ ὑμῖν ἦς ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ, of him or his.
3. ὁ ὑμῖν ἦς ἐν αὐτῷ, or ὅτι ὑμῖν ἐν αὐτῷ, to him.
4. ὁ ὑμῖν, him.
5. ὁ ὑμῖν, ἐκ, from him.
6. ὁ ὑμῖν ἐν αὐτῷ, with or by him.

PLURAL

1. ὁ ὑμῖν ἐν αὐτῶν, they or themselves.
2. ὁ ὑμῖν ἐν αὐτοῖς, of them, their or their's.
3. ὁ ὑμῖν ἐν αὐτοῖς, or ὅτι ὑμῖν ἐν αὐτοῖς, to them.
4. ὁ ὑμῖν ἐν αὐτοῖς, them.
5. ὁ ὑμῖν ἐν αὐτοῖς, from them.
6. ὁ ὑμῖν ἐν αὑτοῖς, with or by them.

ὁ ὑμῖν alone signifies he, she, but accompanied by another pronoun signifies self, as, ἐστι ὁ ὑμῖν, myself. ὅτι ὁ ὑμῖν, thyself. ὅτι ὁ ὑμῖν, himself.
1. **SINGULAR**

2. *$\text{he}$ or $\text{his}$, his.

3. *$\text{he}$, $\text{his}$ or *$\text{him}$, to him, to himself.

4.

5. *$\text{from him}$, from himself.

6. *$\text{with or by him}$ or $\text{himself}$.

**PLURAL**

1.

2. $\text{their}$, their's.

3. *$\text{to them or to themselves}$.

4.

5. *$\text{from them}$, from themselves.

6. *$\text{with or by them or themselves}$.

**Declension of Definitive Pronouns Personal.**

1. **Person.**

**SINGULAR**

1. *$\text{this (person)}$.

2. *$\text{of this}$.

3. *$\text{to this}$.

4. *$\text{this}$.

5. *$\text{from this}$.

6. *$\text{with or by this}$.
1. \( \text{Unp} \), these (persons).
2. \( \text{Unp} \), of these.
3. \( \text{Unp} \) or \( \text{Unp} \), to these.
4. \( \text{Unp} \), these.
5. \( \text{Unp} \), from these.
6. \( \text{Unp} \) or \( \text{Unp} \), by or with these.

2. Person.

SINGULAR

1. \( \text{Un} \), that (person).
2. \( \text{Un} \), of that.
3. \( \text{Un} \) or \( \text{Un} \), to that.
4. \( \text{Un} \), that.
5. \( \text{Un} \), from that.
6. \( \text{Un} \), by or with that.

PLURAL

1. \( \text{Unp} \), those (persons).
2. \( \text{Unp} \), of those.
3. \( \text{Unp} \) or \( \text{Unp} \), to those.
4. \( \text{Unp} \), those.
5. \( \text{Unp} \), from those.
6. \( \text{Unp} \) or \( \text{Unp} \), by or with those.

3. Person.

SINGULAR

1. \( \text{Un} \), that (person) he, she.
2. \( \text{Un} \), of that.
3. ꮪ(gui), or ꮪ, ꮪ, to that.
4. ꮪ, that.
5. ꮪ ꮪ, from that.
6. ꮪ, by or with that.

PLURAL

1. ꮪ, those.
2. ꮪ, of those.
3. ꮪ or ꮪ, ꮪ, to those.
4. ꮪ, those.
5. ꮪ ꮪ, from those.
6. ꮪ ꮪ or ꮪ, by or with those.

Declensions of Definitive Pronouns Adjective.

1. Person.

SINGULAR

1. ꮪ, this (person or thing).
2. ꮪ ꮪ or ꮪ, of this.
3. ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ, ꮪ ꮪ or ꮪ ꮪ, to this.
4. ꮪ ꮪ, this.
5. ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ, from this.
6. ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ or ꮪ ꮪ, by or with this.

PLURAL

1. ꮪ ꮪ or ꮪ, these.
2. ꮪ ꮪ or ꮪ, of these.
3. ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ, ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ or ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ, to these.
4. ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ, these.
5. ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ, from these.
6. ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ or ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ ꮪ, by or with these.
2. Person.

**SINGULAR**

1. **U. simple**, that (person or thing).
2. **U. simple or jyungph**, of that.
3. **U. simple; djuhph or wu. jyungph**, to that.
4. **qU. simple**, that.
5. **jU. simple; djuhph or wu. jyungph**, from that.
6. **U. simple or jyungph**, by or with that.

**PLURAL**

1. **U. simple or jyungph**, those.
2. **U. simple or jyungph**, of those.
3. **U. simple; djuhph or wu. jyungph**, to those.
4. **qU. simple; djuhph or wu. jyungph**, those.
5. **jU. simple; djuhph or wu. jyungph**, from those.
6. **U. simple or jyungph**, by or with those.

3. Person.

**SINGULAR**

1. **U. simple**, that (person or thing).
2. **U. simple or jyungph**, of that.
3. **U. simple; djuhph or wu. jyungph**, to that.
4. **qU. simple**, that.
5. **jU. simple; djuhph or wu. jyungph**, from that.
6. **U. simple or jyungph**, by or with that.

**PLURAL**

1. **U. simple or jyungph**, those.
2. **U. simple or jyungph**, of those.
3. יעג, יַֽגְּלָל or יַֽגְּלָל, יַֽגְּלָל, to those.
4. יַֽגְּלָל or יַֽגְּלָל, those.
5. יַֽגְּלָל or יַֽגְּלָל, from those.
6. יַֽגְּלָל or יַֽגְּלָל, by or with those.

Other Definitive Pronouns Adjective.

1. Person.

Singular

1. יָֽבָּא, this same (person or thing).
2. יַֽבָּא or יַֽבָּא, of this same.
3. יַֽבָּא or יַֽבָּא, to this same.
4. יַֽבָּא, this same.
5. (ה יָֽבָּא or ה יַֽבָּא) from this same.
6. יַֽבָּא or יַֽבָּא, by or with this same.

Plural

1. יַֽבָּא or יַֽבָּא, these same.
2. יַֽבָּא or יַֽבָּא or יַֽבָּא, of these same.
3. יַֽבָּא or יַֽבָּא, to these same.
4. יַֽבָּא, יַֽבָּא, these same.
5. (ה יַֽבָּא or ה יַֽבָּא) from these same.
6. יַֽבָּא, יַֽבָּא, or יַֽבָּא, by or with these same.
2. **Person.**

**SINGULAR**

1. թեր, that same (person or thing).
2. թեր, or թեր, of that same.
3. թեր, or թեր, to that same.
4. թեր, that same.
5. (ե թեր, or ե թեր) from that same.
6. թեր, or թեր, by or with that same.

**PLURAL**

1. թերեր, or թերեր, those same.
2. թերեր, թերեր, or թերեր, of those same.
3. թերեր, or թերեր, թերեր, to those same.
4. թերեր, or թերեր, those same.
5. ե թերեր, from those same.
6. թերեր, թերեր, or թերեր, by or with those same.

3. **Person.**

**SINGULAR**

1. թեր, that same (person or thing).
2. թեր, or թեր, of that same.
3. թեր, or թեր, to that same.
4. թեր, that same.
5. (ե թեր, or ե թեր) from that same.
6. թեր, or թեր, by or with that same.
PLURAL

1. ֊ּּּּ or ֊ּּּּ, those same.
2. ֊ּּּּ, ֊ּּּּ or ֊ּּּּּ, of those same.
3. ֊ּּּּ or ֊ּּּּ, ֊ּּּ, to those same.
4. ֊ּּּ, or ֊ּּּ, those same.
5. ֊ּ, from those same.
6. ֊ּּּ, ֊ּּּ or ֊ּּּ, by or with those same.

The Definitive pronouns are accompanied sometimes with the pronoun ֊, self, as, ֊, this self-same. ֊, that self-same or himself. ֊, that self-same or himself. ֊, this same. ֊, same, that same.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ہؤے، my.</td>
<td>1. ہؤے، our.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ہؤےگ، of my.</td>
<td>2. ہؤےگ، of our, our’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ہؤےگ， wm. ہؤے، to my.</td>
<td>3. ہؤےگ، to our.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ہؤے، my.</td>
<td>4. ہؤے، our.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ہؤےگ، from my.</td>
<td>5. ہؤےگ، or ہؤےگ، from our.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ہؤےل، by or with my.</td>
<td>6. ہؤےل، by or with our.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ہؤے، our.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ہؤےگ، of our.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ہؤےگ، to our.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ہؤے، our.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ہؤےگ، from our.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ہؤےل، by or with our.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Person.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ṛṇ, thy (thine).</td>
<td>ṛṇ, thy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ṛṝ, of thy.</td>
<td>ṛṝ, of thy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ṛṝ, or ṛṝṇ, to thy.</td>
<td>ṛṝŋ, or ṛṝṇ, to thy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ṛṝṇ, thy.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ, thy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ṛṝṇ or ṛṝṇ, from thy.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ, from thy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ṛṝṇ, by or with thy.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ, by or with thy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ṛṝṇ, your.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ, your.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ṛṝṇ, of your, your's.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ, of your, your's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ṛṝṇ, to your.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ, to your.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ṛṝṇ, your.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ, your.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ṛṝṇ or ṛṝṇ, from your.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ or ṛṝṇ, from your.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ṛṝṇ, by or with your.</td>
<td>ṛṝṇ, by or with your.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. *hi5, from your.
6. *qle, by or with your.

3. Person.

SINGULAR

1. *hi, his or her.
2. *hiy, of his.
3. *hiul, to his.
4. *qhi, his.
5. *juj or *juj, from his.
6. *jle, by or with his.

PLURAL

1. *hiy, his.
2. *hiy, of his.
3. *hiy, to his.
4. *qhi, his.
5. *juj, from his.
6. *jle, by or with his.

From the genitives of these are formed other possessives with a particle *; they have the same signification, but are declined with prepositions, and are these: *my, my, mine. *thy, thy, thine. *our, *our, your. *your, his or her own.

The same possessives are formed also in this manner: *my, my, mine. *our, *our, your. *your, his. *their, *their, their: and these are declined.
Declensions of possessives derived from the Definitives.

1. **Person.**

### SINGULAR

<p>| | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Unπw, his or her.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unπwqv, of his.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Unπwqα, to his.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Unπwqνξll, by or with his.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### PLURAL

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Unπwqνξll, his or her.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unπwqνν or Unπwqνν, of his.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Unπwqνν, or Unπwqνν, to his.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Unπwqνν, his.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>'l Unπwqνν, from his.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Unπwqνξll, by or with his.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SINGULAR

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Unw, their.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unwqνν, of their.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Unwqννξll, to their.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Unwqνξll, by or with their.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PLURAL

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Unwqνξll, their.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unwqνν or Unwqνν, of their.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Ḥoğmuy or Ḥoğmuyo, to their.
4. Ḥoğmuy, their.
5. Ḥoğmuy, from their.
6. ḤoğmynLe, by or with their.

2. Person.

SINGULAR

1. Ḥoğmuy, his or her.
2. Ḥoğmuy, of his.
3. ḤoğmynLe, to his.
4. ḤoğmynLe, his.
5. ḤoğmynLe, from his.
6. ḤoğmynLe, by or with his.

PLURAL

1. ḤoğmynLe, his or her.
2. ḤoğmynLe or Ḥoğmyny, of his.
3. ḤoğmynLe, Ḥoğmyny or Ḥoğmyny, to his.
4. Ḥoğmyny, his.
5. Ḥoğmyny, from his.
6. ḤoğmynLe, by or with his.

SINGULAR

1. Ḥoğmuy, their.
2. Ḥoğmyny, of their.
3. ḤoğmynLe, to their.
4. ḤoğmynLe, his.
5. ḤoğmynLe, from their.
6. ḤoğmynLe, by or with their.
PLURAL

1. ɬųų, their.
2. ɬųų or ɬųų, of their.
3. ɬųų or ɬųų, to their.
4. ɬųų, their.
5. ɬųų, from their.
6. ɬųų, by or with their.

3. Person.

SINGULAR

1. ɬųų, his or her.
2. ɬųų, of his.
3. ɬųų, to his.
4. 
5. 
6. ɬųų, by or with his.

PLURAL

1. ɬųų, his or her.
2. ɬųų or ɬųų, of his.
3. ɬųų, ɬųų or ɬųų, to his.
4. ɬųų, his.
5. ɬųų, from his.
6. ɬųų, by or with his.

SINGULAR

1. ɬųų, their.
2. ɬųų, of their.
3. ɬųų, to their.
4. 
5. 
6. ɬųų, by or with their.
Declension of the Pronoun Relative.

SINGULAR
1. ŋeq or ə, who, which, what, that.
2. ŋeqy, whose, of which.
3. ŋeqy or əŋeqy, to whom, to which.
4. əŋeq, whom.
5. əŋeqy or əŋeqy, from whom, from which.
6. əŋeqy, with or by whom or which.

PLURAL
1. əŋeq, who, which, what, that.
2. əŋeqy, whose, of which.
3. əŋeqy or əŋeqy, to which.
4. əŋeqy, which.
5. əŋeq, from which.
6. əŋeqy, by or with which.

VERB
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 Conjugation.

KIND

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

The first denotes existence, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I am. 
I do exist. The second action, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I do, I make. The third sufferance, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I am done or made. The fourth the action subsisting in itself, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I labour. .createElement("div").innerText = "I go.

There is also another kind called Common, which signifies the action as well as the sufferance, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I judge, and I am judged.

TENSE

There are three tenses of the verb: the Present, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I write. Past, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I wrote: and Future, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I shall write.

The past is either Imperfect, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I was writing, or Perfect, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I wrote.

The ancient grammarians add two other perfect tenses: the Preter-perfect, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I have written, and the Preter-plu-perfect, as, .createElement("div").innerText = "I had written: but these tenses do not necessarily belong to the Armenian language.
NUMBER

The verb has two numbers: Singular, as, *I write*, and Plural, as, *we write*.

PERSON

The persons are three: First, as, *I write*. Second, as, *thou writest*. and Third, as, *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 indicative,
as, 中国足球, I write. 我写, I wrote. 我会写, I shall write.

When it commands or prohibits, it is called imperative, as, 中国足球, write thou or do thou write. 中国足球, do thou write not.

When it expresses a suspended action, or dependent upon another verb to complete the sense, it is called subjunctive, as, 中国足球, if I write.

When one action is denoted without tense, number or person, the mood is called infinitive, as, 中国足球, 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. However in the plural 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. ipbL, to write.
2. ipbLy, of writing.
3. ipbLy or 'b ipbLy, to writing.
4. ipbLy, the writing.
5. 'b ipbLy, from writing.
6. ipbLy, with or by writing, writing.

The Conjugations of the verbs are four, and are distinguished by the last vowels of their indicatives, which are, t, w, n, t.

The indicative of the first conjugation ends with the vowel t, as, 2wpd+fr; I move; of the second with w, as, 4lnuifu; I wash; of the third with n, as, 2h-; I pour out; of the fourth with t, as, mpwuif; I learn.

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

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

Every verb which terminates in $, is in the first person; in *, is in the second person; verbs ending in t or y, are in the first
or second person; verbs ending in ę, ą, ą, ą or ą, in the third person; and those terminating in ę, are in the second and third person.

In every conjugation the future of the indicative is formed by adding the letter ę to the perfect, as, ęwpęęgbę, I moved, ęwpęęgbę, I shall move. ęwingę, I washed, ęwingę, I shall wash. ębęgbę, I poured out, ębęgbę, I shall pour out. ęšęqę, I learned, ęšęqę, I shall learn.

**PARTICIPE**

The participle is formed by adding to the termination of the verb the particles ę or ő (sign of the present), ęw (sign of the past) ę or ę (sign of the future).

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

**Example.**

**PRESENT**

**Singular.**

1. ęęnł or ęęnw, he who writes, or is writing.
2. ęępł, of him who writes.
3. ęępł or ęęnł, to him who writes.
4. ęęqł, him who writes.
5. 'h ջընկ, from him who writes.
6. ջընկա, by or with him who writes.

**Plural.**

1. ջընկե, those who write, or who are writing.
2. ջընկաթ, of those who write.
3. ջընկա, or ան ջընկա, to those who write.
4. ջընկ, those who write.
5. 'h ջընկա, from those who write.
6. ջընկա, or ջընկե, by or with those who write.

**Past**

**Singular.**

1. ջըթում, written or wrote.
2. ջըթուն, of written.
3. ջըթում or ան ջըթում, to written.
4. ջըթում, written.
5. 'h ջըթում, from written.
6. ջըթում, by or with written.

**Plural.**

1. ջըթումե, written or wrote.
2. ջըթունե, of written.
3. ջըթում or ան ջըթումե, to written.
4. ջըթումե, written.
5. 'h ջըթում, from written.
6. ջըթումե, by or with written.
The future ending in \( i^t \), is declined only with prepositions, as,

**Singular.**

1. \( q^p^h^p^l^m^g \), to be written.
2. \( q^p^h^p^l^m^g \), of that to be written.
3. \( q^p^h^p^l^m^g \), to that to be written.
4. \( q^p^h^p^l^m^g \), to be written.

**Plural.**

1. \( q^p^h^p^l^m^g \), to be written.
2. \( q^p^h^p^l^m^g \), of that to be written.
3. \( q^p^h^p^l^m^g \) or \( w^p^a^q^p^h^p^l^m^g \), to that to be written.
4. \( q^p^h^p^l^m^g \), to be written.

The future terminated in \( i^t \), is declined thus,

**Singular.**

1. \( q^p^h^p^l^h \), to be written.
2. \( q^p^h^p^l^h \), of that to be written.
3. \( q^p^h^p^l^h \) or \( w^p^a^q^p^h^p^l^h \), to that to be written.
4. \( q^p^h^p^l^h \), to be written.
5. \( q^p^h^p^l^h \), from that to be written.
6. \( q^p^h^p^l^w^l \), by or with that to be written.

**Plural.**

1. \( q^p^h^p^l^w^l \), to be written.
2. \( q^p^h^p^l^w^l \), of that to be written.
3. \( q^p^h^p^l^w^l \) or \( q^p^h^p^l^w^l \), to that to be written.
4. \( q^p^h^p^l^w^l \), to be written.
5. 'h ʷt³⁵l³⁵w³⁵g³⁵, from that to be written.
6. ʷt³⁵l³⁵w³⁵p³⁵ or ʷt³⁵l³⁵q³⁵p³⁵, by or with that to be written.

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

### INDICATIVE

#### Present.

**Sing. Pers.**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ṭw³⁵p³⁵-tą³⁵-ƚ³⁵-ƚ³⁵</td>
<td>ƚ³⁵p³⁵-ƚ³⁵-ƚ³⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ṯm³⁵w³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
<td>艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ṭk³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
<td>艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ṭw³⁵w³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
<td>艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plur. Pers.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>ṭw³⁵p³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
<td>艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ṯm³⁵w³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
<td>艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ṭk³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
<td>艋³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
</tr>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>ṭw³⁵w³⁵-艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
<td>艋³⁵-艋³⁵</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperfect.

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#### Perfect.

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#### Future.

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Univ Calif - Digitalized by Microsoft*
**IMPERATIVE**

**Present.**

1. ɾoɾpuŋ, ɾi ɾoɾpuŋ
   ɾoɾpuŋ, ɾi ɾoɾpuŋ
2. ɾuŋ, ɾi ɾuŋ
   ɾuŋ, ɾi ɾuŋ
3. ɾiŋ, ɾi ɾiŋ
   ɾiŋ, ɾi ɾiŋ
4. ɾiŋ, ɾi ɾiŋ
   ɾiŋ, ɾi ɾiŋ

**Future.**

1. ɾoɾpuŋ or ɾoɾpuŋ, ɾoɾpuŋ, ɾoɾpuŋ, ɾoɾpuŋ, ɾoɾpuŋ
2. ɾuŋ or ɾuŋ, ɾuŋ, ɾuŋ, ɾuŋ, ɾuŋ
3. ɾiŋ or ɾiŋ, ɾiŋ, ɾiŋ, ɾiŋ, ɾiŋ
4. ɾiŋ or ɾiŋ, ɾiŋ, ɾiŋ, ɾiŋ, ɾiŋ

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

The present is formed like that of indicative.

**Future.**

1. ɾoɾpuŋ-ɾiŋ ɾiŋ
2. ɾuŋ-ɾiŋ ɾiŋ
3. ɾiŋ-ɾiŋ ɾiŋ
4. ɾiŋ-ɾiŋ ɾiŋ

**INFINITIVE**

1. ɾoɾpuŋ-
2. ɾuŋ-
3. ɾiŋ-
4. ɾiŋ-

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PARTICIPLE

Present.

CONJUGATION OF SUBSTANTIVE VERBS

Defective verb 1st, I am.

INDICATIVE

Present.

I am. thou art. he is.
we are. ye are. they are.

Imperfect.

I was. thou wast. he was.
we were. ye were. they were.

IMPERATIVE

be thou or do thou be.
be ye or do ye be.
SUBJUNCTIVE

I be. thou be. he be.

we be. ye be. they be.

INFINITIVE

to be.

PARTICIPLE

Past.

been or having been.

Future.

which is to be, or about to be.

Comparing this verb with the verb to move, of the first conjugation, it is clearly seen, that its conjugation is the basis of the latter.

Defective verb I am or I exist.

INDICATIVE

Present.

I am. thou art. he is.

we are. ye are. they are.

Imperfect.

thou wast. he was.

they were.
SUBJUNCTIVE

Future.

he be, it may be, it would be.

they be, they may be.

INFINITIVE

to be, to exist.

PARTICIPLE

Present.

being.

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

The word is used sometimes as a substantive verb, as, I have no husband, or I am without a husband, or I am not married.

he has never learned.

Substantive verb I am made or done.

INDICATIVE

Present.

I am made. thou art made. he is made.

we are made. ye are made. they are made.
Imperfect.

I was made. thou wast made. he was made.

we were made. ye were made. they were made.

Perfect.

I have been. thou hast been. he has been.

we have been. ye have been. they have been.

Future.

I shall be. thou shalt be. he shall be.

IMPERATIVE

Present.

be thou not. let him be.

be ye. be ye not. let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE

The present is formed like that of the Indicative.

Future.

I shall be made. thou shalt be made. he shall be made.
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bạ̄hāḥ or bạ̄hāḥ, we shall be made.
bạ̄hā, ye shall be made. bạ̄hā, they shall be made.

**INFINITIVE**
bạ̄hā, to be, to be made, to be done.

**PARTICIPLE**

**Past.**
bạ̄hmā, been, made, done, having been.

**Future.**
bạ̄hmā, which is to be.

Substantive verb bạ̄mā, I am, I am made.
or done.

**INDICATIVE**

**Present.**

bạ̄mā, I am. bạ̄lē, thou art. bạ̄lē, he is.
bạ̄mā, we are. bạ̄lē, ye are. bạ̄lē, they are.

**Imperfect.**

bạ̄lē, I was. bạ̄lē, thou wast. bạ̄lē, he was.
bạ̄lē, we were. bạ̄lē, ye were. bạ̄lē, they were.
Future.

I shall be. thou shalt be. he shall be. we shall be. ye shall be. they shall be.

Imperative

Present.

be thou. be thou not. let him be. be ye. be ye not. let them be.

Future.

be thou. be thou not. let him be. be ye. be ye not. let them be.

Subjunctive

Present is like that of the Indicative.

Future.

I be or may be. thou be. he be. we be. ye be. they be.

Infinitive

to be.
PARTICIPE

Present.

\( \text{being.} \)

Past.

\( \text{been, having been.} \)

Future.

\( \text{which is to be.} \)

FIRST CONJUGATION

Active \( \text{To move.} \)

INDICATIVE

Present.

\( \text{I move.} \)

\( \text{thou movest.} \)

\( \text{he moves.} \)

\( \text{we move.} \)

\( \text{ye move.} \)

\( \text{they move.} \)

Imperfect.

\( \text{I moved or was moving.} \)

\( \text{thou movest or wast moving.} \)

\( \text{he moved or was moving.} \)

\( \text{we moved or were moving.} \)

\( \text{ye moved or were moving.} \)

\( \text{they moved or were moving.} \)
Perfect.

I moved. երբեմն, thou moved. երբեմն, he moved. երբեմն, we moved. երբեմն, ye moved. երբեմն, they moved.

As we have remarked above, the Preterperfect, 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.

I shall move. երբեմն, thou shalt move. երբեմն, he shall move. երբեմն, we shall move. երբեմն, ye shall move. երբեմն, they shall move.

IMPERATIVE

Present.

move thou. երբեմն, move thou not. երբեմն, let him move. երբեմն, move ye. երբեմն, move ye not. երբեմն, let them move.

The negative particle երբե, not, is also placed with the third person of the present, and before all the persons of the future in every conjugation.
Future.

future.

The present is like that of the Indicative.

Future.

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

to move.

Participle

Present.

moving, who moves.

Past.

having moved.
Future.

\( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), which has to move.

All the verbs active and neuter-active, which in the first person of the perfect end in \( \text{\textit{t\textit{j}}} \) or \( \text{\textit{\textit{u}}} \), are thus conjugated; and also the verbs Transitive ending in \( \text{\textit{\textit{u}}} \).

Passive \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), To be moved.

The Passive of the first conjugation is formed by changing the \( \text{\textit{t}} \) in the last syllable of the Active into \( \text{\textit{f}} \); the \( \text{\textit{f}} \) into \( \text{\textit{j}} \); the \( \text{\textit{f}} \) into \( \text{\textit{\textit{u}}} \); besides a few other variations.

**INDICATIVE**

**Present.**

\( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \); I am moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), thou art moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), he is moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), we are moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), ye are moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), they are moved.

**Imperfect.**

\( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), I was moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), thou wast moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \) or \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), he was moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), we were moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), ye were moved. \( \text{\textit{C\textsuperscript{a}m\textsuperscript{a}t\textit{u}r}} \), they were moved.
Perfect.

ቹጆቹጆ, I have been moved. ቹጆቹጆ, thou hast been moved. ቹጆቹጆ, he has been moved.

ቹጆቹጆ, we have been moved. ቹጆቹጆ, ye have been moved. ቹጆቹጆ, they have been moved.

Future.

ቹጆቹጆ, I shall be moved. ቹጆቹጆ, thou shalt be moved. ቹጆቹጆ, he shall be moved.

ቹጆቹጆ, we shall be moved. ቹጆቹጆ, ye shall be moved. ቹጆቹጆ, they shall be moved.

Imperative

Present.

ጆጆ, be thou moved. ይጆጆ, be thou not moved. ይጆጆ, let him be moved.

ጆጆ, be ye moved. ይጆጆ, be ye not moved. ይጆጆ, let them be moved.

Future.

ጆጆ, be thou moved. ይጆጆ, let him be moved.

ጆጆ, let us be moved. ይጆጆ, be ye moved. ይጆጆ, let them be moved.
SUBJUNCTIVE

Present is like that of the Indicative.

Future.

I shall be moved. thou shalt be moved. he shall be moved.

we shall be moved. ye shall be moved. they shall be moved.

INFINITIVE

or , to be moved.

PARTICIPLE

Past.

or , moved, being moved.

Future.

or , which is to be moved.

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

Active ܐ, To wash.

INDICATIVE

Present.

Iwash., I wash. ܐ, thou washest. ܐ, he washeth.

we wash. ܐ, ye wash. ܐ, they wash.

Imperfect.

Iwash, I washed or was washing. ܐ, thou washedst or wast washing. ܐ, he washed or was washing.

we washed or were washing. ܐ, ye washed or were washing. ܐ, they washed or were washing.

Perfect.

Iwash, I washed. ܐ, thou washedst. ܐ, he washed.

we washed. ܐ, ye washed. ܐ, they washed.

Future.

Ishall wash. ܐ, thou shalt wash. ܐ, he shall wash.

we shall wash. ܐ, ye shall wash. ܐ, they shall wash.
IMPERATIVE

Present and Future.

\[\text{Present:} l\text{akh}, l\text{akw}l\text{ip}, \text{or} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{wash thou.} \]
\[\text{Future:} l\text{akw}l\text{o}, \text{wash thou not.} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{let him wash.} \]

\[\text{Present:} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{let us wash.} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{or} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{wash ye.} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{let them wash.} \]

SUBJUNCTIVE

Future.

\[\text{Present:} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{I wash, may wash, might wash,} \]
\[\text{I could, should, would wash.} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{thou wash, etc.} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{he wash, etc.} \]

\[\text{Present:} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{we wash.} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{ye wash.} l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{they wash.} \]

INFINITIVE

\[l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{to wash.} \]

PARTICIPLE

Present.

\[l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{washing, who washes.} \]

Past.

\[l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{having washed.} \]

Future.

\[l\text{akw}l\text{is}, \text{who has to wash.} \]

Thus also are conjugated the verbs, which in the first person of the Perfect terminate in \[\text{.} \]

\[5\]

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Passive ลำา, To be washed.

**INDICATIVE**

**Present.**

I ลำา, I am washed. ลำา, thou art washed. ลำา, he is washed.

II ลำา, we are washed. ลำา, ye are washed. ลำา, they are washed.

**Perfect.**

I ลำา, I have been washed. ลำา, thou hast been washed. ลำา, he has been washed.

II ลำา, we have been washed. ลำา, ye have been washed. ลำา, they have been washed.

**Future.**

I ลำา, I shall be washed. ลำา, thou shalt be washed. ลำา, he shall be washed.

II ลำา, we shall be washed. ลำา, ye shall be washed. ลำา, they shall be washed.

**IMPERATIVE**

**Present and Future.**

ลำา, ลำา or ลำา, be thou washed.

ลำา, let him be washed.
I AM_let us be washed. I AM_be ye washed. I AM_let them be washed.

SUBJUNCTIVE

I AM_Te thou may est be washed. I AM_he may be washed.

I AM_we may be washed. I AM_ye may be washed. I AM_they may be washed.

INFINITIVE

I AM_to be washed.

PARTICIPLE

Past.

I AM_washed.

Future.

I AM_which is to be washed.

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 Ꝡ法令, To pour out.

INDICATIVE

Present.

嫚法令, I pour out. 奉法令, thou pourest out. 奉法令, he pours out.

嫚法令, we pour out. 奉法令, ye pour out. 奉法令, they pour out.

Imperfect.

嫚法令, I poured out or was pouring out. 奉法令, thou pour'dst out or wast pouring out. 奉法令, he poured out or was pouring out.

嫚法令, we poured out or were pouring out. 奉法令, ye poured out or were pouring out. 奉法令, they poured out or were pouring out.

Perfect.

嫚法令, I poured out. 奉法令, thou pour'dst out. 奉法令 or 奉法令, he poured out.

嫚法令, we poured out. 奉法令, ye poured out. 奉法令, they poured out.

Future.

嫚法令, I shall pour out. 奉法令, thou shalt pour out. 奉法令, he shall pour out.
\[\text{we shall pour out. ye shall pour out. they shall pour out.}\]

**Imperative**

*Present and Future*

\[\text{do thou pour out. let him pour out. let us pour out. do ye pour out. do ye not pour out. let them pour out.}\]

**Subjunctive**

*Future.*

\[\text{I pour out, I may, might, could, should, would pour out. thou pour out, etc. he pour out, etc. we pour out, etc. ye pour out. they pour out.}\]

**Infinitive**

\[\text{to pour out.}\]

**Participle**

*Present.*

\[\text{pouring out.}\]

*Past.*

\[\text{having poured out.}\]
Future.

מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, who has to pour out.
In this manner also are conjugated the verbs which in the first person of the Perfect terminate in מְ or מִ.

Passive מְשַׁמֵּשׁ. To be poured out.

**INDICATIVE**

**Present.**

מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, I am poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, thou art poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, he is poured out.
מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, we are poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, ye are poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, they are poured out.

**Perfect.**

מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, I have been poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, thou hast been poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, he has been poured out.
מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, we have been poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, ye have been poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, they have been poured out.

**Future.**

מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, I shall be poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, thou shalt be poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, he shall be poured out.
מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, we shall be poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, ye shall be poured out. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, they shall be poured out.
IMPERATIVE

ἐκβάλω or ἐκβάλεω, be thou poured out.
ἐκβάλεω, let him be poured out.
ἐκβάλλεω or ἐκβάλλεω, be ye poured out.
ἐκβάλλεω, let them be poured out.

INFINITIVE

ἐκβάλλω, to be poured out.

PARTICIPLE

Past.
ἐκβάλλω, poured out.

Future.
ἐκβάλλω, which is to be poured out.

The deficiencies of the third conjugation passive are supplied from it's active.

FOURTH CONJUGATION

Common verb Οἰκουμένη, To learn.

INDICATIVE

Present.
Οἰκουμένη, I learn. ὅλοικομενό, thou learnest.
ὅλοικομενό, he learns.
Οἰκουμένων, we learn. ὅλοικομενό, ye learn.
ὅλοικομενό, they learn.
Imperfect.

\( \text{I learned or was learning.} \quad \text{thou learnedst or wast learning.} \quad \text{he learned or was learning.} \)

\( \text{we learned or were learning.} \quad \text{ye learned or were learning.} \quad \text{they learned or were learning.} \)

Perfect.

\( \text{I have learned.} \quad \text{thou hast learned.} \quad \text{he has learned.} \)

\( \text{we have learned.} \quad \text{ye have learned.} \quad \text{they have learned.} \)

Future.

\( \text{I shall learn.} \quad \text{thou shalt learn.} \quad \text{he shall learn.} \)

\( \text{we shall learn.} \quad \text{ye shall learn.} \quad \text{they shall learn.} \)

IMPERATIVE

Present.

\( \text{learn thou.} \quad \text{learn thou not.} \quad \text{let him learn.} \)

\( \text{do ye learn.} \quad \text{do ye not learn.} \quad \text{let them learn.} \)

Future.

\( \text{learn thou.} \quad \text{let him learn.} \)
let us learn. **do ye learn.**

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

The Present is like that of the Indicative.

**Future.**

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

Future.

I learn, may, might, could, should, would learn. thou learn, etc. he learn, etc.

we learn. ye learn. they learn.

**INFINARY**

or to learn.

**PARTICIPLE**

**Present.**

learning, who learns.

**Past.**

having learned.

**Future.**

or who has to learn.

Thus are also conjugated the common verbs which in the first person of the Perfect terminate in  *

They are at the same time active and passive.
Conjugations of the Irregular verbs.

ACTIVE
INDICATIVE
Present.

\[ \text{I make. } \text{thou makest. } \text{he makes.} \]

\[ \text{we make. } \text{ye make. } \text{they make.} \]

Perfect.

\[ \text{I have made. } \text{thou hast made. } \text{he has made.} \]

INFINITIVE

\[ \text{to make, to do.} \]

PARTICIPE

Present.

\[ \text{making, who makes.} \]

Past.

\[ \text{having made, making.} \]

Future.

\[ \text{who has to make.} \]
PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

Present.

\( \psi \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) I am made. \( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) thou art made.

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) he is made.

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) we are made. \( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) ye are made.

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) they are made.

Perfect.

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) I have been made. \( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) thou

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) we have been made.

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) ye have been made.

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) they have been made.

INFINITIVE

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu. \) to be made.

PARTICIPLE

Past

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) not made.

Future.

\( \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu, \) which is to be made.
ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

Present.

I put. thou putst. he puts.
we put. ye put. they put.

Perfect.

I have put. thou hast. he has put.
we have put. ye have put. they have put.

INFINITIVE

to put, to place.

PARTICIPLE

Present.

Putting.

Past.

having put.

Future.

who has to put.

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

Present.

I am put. thou art put. he is put.
we are put. ye are put. they are put.

Perfect.

I have been put. thou hast been put. he has been put.

we have been put. ye have been put. they have been put.

INFINITIVE

to be put.

PARTICIPLE

Past.

(not put.) put.

Future.

or , which is to be put.

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

Present.

I hear. thou hearest. he hears.

we hear. ye hear. they hear.

Perfect.

I heard. thou heard. he heard.
we heard, ye heard, they heard.

**INFinitive**

**to hear.**

**PARTiciple**

**Present.**

hearing, who hears.

**Past.**

having heared, hearing.

**Future.**

who has to hear.

**PASSive**

**INDicative**

**Present.**

I am heard. thou art heard. he or it is heard.

we are heard. ye are heard. they are heard.

**Perfect.**

Is formed by means of the Substantive verb, as,

I have been heard. thou hast been heard. he has been heard.
verb have been heard. *have been heard. have been heard.*

**INFINITIVE**

\( \text{to be heard} \)

**PARTICIPLE**

\( \text{Past.} \)

\( \text{heard.} \)

**Future.**

\( \text{which is to be heard.} \)

This verb is also regular.

**ACTIVE**

**INDICATIVE**

**Present.**

\( \text{I know. thou know-} \)

\( \text{est. he knows.} \)

\( \text{we know. ye know.} \)

\( \text{they know.} \)

**Perfect.**

\( \text{I have known. thou hast known. he has known.} \)

\( \text{we have known. ye have known. they have known.} \)
IMPERATIVE

Δισαφεῖτε, to know.

PARTICIPLE

Present.

Δισαφείμαι, knowing, who knows.
INFINITIVE

△ρεμαθη to be known.

PARTICIPLE

Past.

Δρεμαθη known.

This verb is also regular.

NEUTER

INDICATIVE

Present.

υακαμε, I sin. δκαμε, thou sinnest. δκαμε, he sins.

υακαμε, we sin. δκαμε, ye sin. δκαμε, they sin.

Perfect.

υακω, I have sinned. δκω, thou hast sinned. δκω, he has sinned.

υακω, we have sinned. δκω, ye have sinned. δκω, they have sinned.

INFINITIVE

υακω to sin.

PARTICIPLE

Present.

υακω sinning, who sins.
Past.
Ut-qaulm, having sinned.

Future.
Ut-rwaliy, who has to sin.

This verb is also regular.

NEUTER

INDICATIVE

Present.

\[\text{\textit{Qwurru}}, \text{ I rise. } \text{\textit{Jwurru}}, \text{ thou risest. } \text{\textit{Jwr}}, \text{ he rises.} \]

\[\text{\textit{Qwur}, we rise. } \text{\textit{Jwur}}, \text{ ye rise. } \text{\textit{Jwr}}, \text{ they rise.} \]

Perfect.

\[\text{\textit{Qwurru}}, \text{ I have been risen, I rose. } \text{\textit{Jwruru}}, \text{ thou hast been risen. } \text{\textit{Jwruru}}, \text{ he has been risen.} \]

\[\text{\textit{Qwuru}}, \text{ we have been risen. } \text{\textit{Jwuru}}, \text{ ye have been risen. } \text{\textit{Jwuru}}, \text{ they have been risen.} \]

IMPERATIVE

\[\text{\textit{Uq}}, \text{ rise thou. } \text{\textit{Uj}}, \text{\textit{Jwurru}}, \text{ rise thou not.} \]

\[\text{\textit{Uj}}, \text{ rise ye. } \text{\textit{Uj}}, \text{\textit{Jwur}}, \text{ rise ye not.} \]

INFINITIVE

\[\text{\textit{Qwur}}, \text{ to rise, to get up.} \]
PARTICIPLE

Past.
Šwpněštwji, risen, having been risen.

Future.
šwpněštwji, who is to rise.

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

Present.
Šwjt, I give. řnuu, thou givest. řwji, he gives.
Šwlp, we give. řwji, ye give. řwu, they give.

Perfect.
šnuu, I have given. šnuulp, thou hast given.
šu, he has given.
Šnuulp, we have given. šnuulp, ye have given. šnuul, they have given.

INFINITIVE

Šwjt, to give.

PARTICIPLE

Present.
šnlp, giving, who gives.

Past.
šněštwji, having given.
Future.

Swlg, who has to give.

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

Present.

Swlg, I am given.  unlwp, thou art given.  unlwl, he is given.

Swlwp, we are given.  unlwlp, ye are given.  unlwl, they are given.

Perfect.

Swlj, I have been given.  unlwp, thou hast been given.  unlwl, he has been given.

Swlwp, we have been given.  unlwlp, ye have been given.  unlwl, they have been given.

INFinitive

Swlg, to be given.

PARTICIPLE

Past.

Swlg, given.

Future.

Swlj, which is to be given.
NEUTER

INDICATIVE

Present.

\( \text{iwm} \), I come. \( \text{iwm} \), thou comest. \( \text{iy} \), he cometh.

\( \text{iwm} \), we come. \( \text{iywm} \), ye come. \( \text{iwm} \), they come.

Perfect.

\( \text{bly} \), I was come. \( \text{bly} \), thou wast come.

\( \text{bl} \), he was come.

\( \text{blywm} \), we were come. \( \text{blywm} \), ye were come.

\( \text{blly} \), they were come.

INFINITIVE

\( \text{iwm} \), to come.

PARTICIPLE

Past.

\( \text{blly} \), come, being come.

Future.

\( \text{iwmag} \), who is to come.

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

Present.

\( \text{blly} \), I eat. \( \text{blly} \), thou eatest. \( \text{blly} \), he eats.
We eat, ye eat, they eat.

Perfect.

I have eaten, thou hast eaten, he has eaten.

We have eaten, ye have eaten, they have eaten.

INFINITIVE

To eat.

PARTICIPLE

Present.

Eating, who eats.

Past.

Eating; having eaten.

Future.

Who has to eat.

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

Present.

I am eaten, thou art eaten, he is eaten.

We are eaten, ye are eaten, they are eaten.
Perfect.

I have been eaten. thou hast been eaten. he has been eaten.

we have been eaten. ye have been eaten. they have been eaten.

INFinitive

to be eaten.

PARTiciple

Past.

eaten.

Future.

or which is to be eaten.

ACTIVE

Present.

I drink. thou drinkest. he drinks.

we drink. ye drink. they drink.

Perfect.

I drank. thou drankest. he drank.

we drank. ye drank. they drank.
INFINITIVE

\( \text{궁利物浦} \), to drink.

PARTICIPLE

\( \text{궁利物浦} \), drinking, who drinks.

Past.

\( \text{궁利物浦} \) or \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), drunk or drunken; having drunk.

Future.

\( \text{궁利物浦} \), who is to drink.

The passive is formed with a Substantive verb.

COMMON

INDICATIVE

Present.

\( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), I take. \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), thou takest. \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), he takes.

\( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), we take. \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), ye take. \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), they take.

Perfect.

\( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), I have taken. \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), thou hast taken. \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), he has taken.

\( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), we have taken. \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), ye have taken. \( \text{ 궁利物浦 } \), they have taken.
INFinitive

\( \text{to take, to have.} \)

participle

Present.

\( \text{taking, having, who has.} \)

Past.

\( \text{taken, had; taking, having.} \)

Future.

\( \text{or having, who has to take or to have.} \)

neuter

indicative

Present.

\( \text{I go. thou goest. he goes.} \)

\( \text{we go, ye go. they go.} \)

Perfect.

\( \text{I went or I am gone. thou wentest or art gone. he went or is gone.} \)

\( \text{we went, etc. ye went. they went or they are gone.} \)
INFINITIVE

\( \text{to go.} \)

PARTICIPLE

Present.

\( \text{going, who goes.} \)

Past.

\( \text{gone; going.} \)

Future.

\( \text{who is to go.} \)

VERBS IMPERSONAL

Those verbs are called Impersonal which are used only in the third person, as,

\( \text{it begins to cloud.} \)
\( \text{it rains.} \)
\( \text{it rains little.} \)
\( \text{it comes pouring, it runs over.} \)
\( \text{it snows.} \)
\( \text{it shines.} \)
\( \text{it begins to be day-light.} \)
\( \text{it blows very hard.} \)
\( \text{it lightens.} \)
\( \text{it produces fruit.} \)
\( \text{it bellows, it roars.} \)
\( \text{it howls.} \)
\( \text{it bellows, it roars.} \)
it clears up.
it dawns.
it darkens.
it is become night.
it brightens.
it grows dusky.
it kindles.
it thunders.
it is reported, they say.
it appears, it seems.
it seems.
'tis believed, it is thought.
it is noised abroad.
it happens, it falls out.
it happens.
it happens.
it must, it behoves.
it pains.
it becomes, it is fit.
it is convenient, it becomes.
it is impossible.
it is good, it is well.
it is hard.
it is wished, it wills.
it must, it is necessary.
it may be.
it is clear.
it is enough, it suffices.
it must.
it is fit, it is proper.
it must, it is necessary.
it is lawful, it allows.
A preposition is an indeclinable word or particle which placed before a noun changes either it's case, or it's 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 'ἐ', 'η', 'η', and 'ο- η form the Dative and the Ablative.

'ἐ' and 'η' are placed before the vowels.

'ἐ' forms the Dative.

'η' forms the Dative. Before a consonant it is pronounced ἐ, as, ἐπὶ ἔτη.

'ο' forms the Accusative. Before a consonant it was formerly pronounced ὠ, but at present it is pronounced ω.

'ὁ-ο' forms the Dative and the Ablative.

According to the modern usage the Prepositions forming the cases, 'ἐ', 'η', and 'ο' are written prefixed and joined to nouns, and the others detached from them.
A COLLECTION OF PREPOSITIONS

(by, near, nigh: for, for the sake, on account: on, upon: under: against: amongst. govern the dative, the genitive, and the instrumental cases.

(with: by: instead: for: under: between: to, unto, towards: on, upon: amongst. governs the genitive, the dative, the ablative, and sometimes the instrumental.

(according: for: out: without: after. governs the genitive, the dative, and the ablative.

(as, like. governs the accusative.

(as, like, about. govern generally the accusative.

(without, out, unless. governs the genitive.

(for, in order to, concerning. governs the genitive.

(than, much. governs the accusative.

(see 

(till, untill, to, unto. governs the dative with a preposition.

(with, by. governs the instrumental.

(over, above, upon, more, before, past. governs generally the accusative, and sometimes the dative.
$
\begin{align*}
\text{QP}_ν, & \text{ as, like, governs the genitive and the dative.} \\
\text{QP}_ω, & \text{ as, like, governs the genitive and the dative.} \\
\text{T}_ν, & \text{ towards, governs the dative.} \\
\text{Q}_ω \text{ or } \text{Q}_ο, & \text{ towards, govern the dative-with-preposition.} \\
\text{Q}_ω, & \text{ till, untill, unto, governs the instrumental.} \\
\text{T}_ν, \text{ about, around, govern the circumdative.} \\
\text{Q}_ο, \text{ out, govern the genitive or the accusative with } \text{Q}_ω. \\
\text{Q}_ω, \text{ instead, inbehalf, govern the genitive.} \\
\text{T}_ν & \text{ or } \text{T}_ν, \text{ under, govern the genitive.} \\
\text{T}_ν & \text{ on, upon, governs the genitive.} \\
\text{T}_ν & \text{ or } \text{T}_ν, \text{ over, above, govern the dative, or the accusative with } \text{Q}_ω. \\
\text{Q}_ν & \text{ or } \text{Q}_ν, \text{ in, into, in the middle, within, between, amongst, govern the genitive.} \\
\text{Q}_ν & \text{ from the middle, governs the genitive.} \\
\text{Q}_ν & \text{ by, governs the genitive.} \\
\text{Q}_ω & \text{ as, like, governs the genitive.} \\
\text{Q}_ω, \text{ Q}_ω, \text{ Q}_ω, \text{ after, behind, govern the genitive.} \\
\text{Q}_ω & \text{ or } \text{Q}_ω, \text{ for, for the sake, because of, govern the genitive.}
\end{align*}$
"or, for the sake, because, of, govern the genitive.

' and ' in account, for, governs the genitive.

' and ' because of, for, on account, govern the genitive.

' for, governs the genitive.

' or ' on the right side, govern the genitive.

' or ' on the left side, govern the genitive.

' or ' out, without, besides, except, govern the ablative.

' aside, governs the ablative.

' far, far off, governs the ablative.

' secretly, governs the ablative.

' apart, aside, governs the ablative.

' God forbid, governs the ablative.

' near, nigh, by, govern the dative.

' conjoint, connected, with, governs the dative.

' joint, with, governs the dative.

' like, governs the dative.

' against, governs the dative.

' instead of, governs the dative.
against. governs the genitive.

near, nigh, by. govern the genitive and the dative.

against. governs the genitive and the dative.

in front, against, opposite. govern the genitive and the dative.

before, in front. governs the genitive and the dative.

before, evidently, publicly. govern the genitive and the dative.

apart, aside. governs the ablative.

on this side. governs the genitive.

on that side, beyond. govern the genitive.

forwards. governs the genitive.

back, backward, behind. governs the genitive.

onward. governs the genitive.

downward, downwards. governs the genitive.

above, higher, over than, govern the dative and the ablative.

as, like. governs generally the accusative.

above, higher, over than, govern the accusative.
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over, above, more than. governs the accusative.

beyond, further. governs the accusative.

before, first than. governs the accusative.

out than. governs the accusative.

after than. governs the accusative.

Some prepositions are rarely placed after the nouns.

ADVERB

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

A COLLECTION OF ADVERBS

an, within, now, among, now, at
by night, in the night, in the night time.
at noon-day.
early, betimes.
in the morning.
early, betimes, already.
henceforth, henceforward, hereafter.
since.
after, afterwards.
sometimes, now and then, from time to time.
when, while, whilst.
always, ever, continually, every moment, evermore, for ever, eternally.
yet, still.
when, while, whilst, as long as.
till, untill.
not, not yet, not as yet.
then.
till then.
forth-with, very soon, in a moment, immediately, incontinently.
suddenly, on a sudden, all of a sudden, unawares, in an unexpected manner.
soon, as soon as, quickly, speedily, readily.

hastily, in haste.
presently, shortly, by and by, forthwith.
scarce, scarcely.
immediately, incontinent-ly, forthwith, instantly.
late, unseasonably.
scarce, rarely.
by little and little, by degrees.
here.
in this world.
hence, from hence.
here.
hitherward; by this way.
from hence.
there.
there: forthwith.
therefrom.
from, since.
on this side.
on that side.
out, abroad.
within, inwardly.
far, afar, far off.
from afar, from a great distance.
U*ox#, * near, nearly, at hand, closely.

U*ox#, * below, under, here under, beneath.

'up, upon, above, here upon.

'up, from above.

IlL, where.

IlL, where.

IlL, from some place.

IlL, from every places.

IlL, from before.

IlL, after, back, backward, behind.

IlL, from behind.

IlL, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place.

IlL, from elsewhere, from another place.

IlL, once, at one time.

IlL, twice.

IlL, thrice.

IlL, four times over.

IlL, five times over.

IlL, six times over.

IlL, first, at first, the first time, in the first place, at the beginning, before.

IlL, secondly, after, then.
— another, first — in the second place.
how often, how much time, how many times.
 oft, often, mostly, many or several times, frequently.
on after another, orderly.
one more than another.
by turns, reciprocally, interchangeably, mutually.
successively, one after another.
doubly, twice.
again, moreover, once more.
last, lastly, at last.
how? in what manner? why?
is it not?
how much?
by which? how?
or — either?
from whence?
when?
yes.

truly, verily, certainly, surely, indeed, in truth, assuredly, infallibly, undoubtedly, justly, really.

very well.

truly, verily.

almost, nearly, as it were, pretty near.

so, thus.

perhaps, lest, it may be.

may it be.

no, not.

nor, neither.

no more.

never, by no means.

nothing.

no more.

no, not, never, by no means.

forbear.

God forbid, forbear.

only, but.

singly, solely.

one by one.

apart, aside, asunder, separately, singly, particularly.

behold, lo, see, there.

behold, here.

behold, there.

there behold.
more, than, nay, chiefly.
by myself.
by thy-self.
by our-selves.
by your-selves.
from since, from this time.
by himself.
almost, quite, totally.
wholly, totally, entirely.
voluntarily, willingly.
ever, at any time.
in some place.
whence, from whence.
too, much, most, too much.
by himself.
freely, for nothing, gratis.
violently, vehemently.
side-ways, obliquely.
directly, perpendicularly, in a straight line.
with or by hand.
with a sign.
by or with kicking.
in Armenian.
in Hebrew.
in the Jewish language.
in Greek.
alive.
nationally, with whole family.
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\(\text{\textbf{Wholly, totally.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Easily, readily, without trouble, at leisure.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Almost, ever.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Severely, cruelly, rudely, hardly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Before, beforetime, formerly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Exactly, sparingly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Truly, indeed, really, certainly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Softly, gently, slowly, mildly, quietly, peaceably.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Well, rightly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Naturally, by nature, radically, originally.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Before, already, primitively, formerly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Partly, in part.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Too, much, too much, very much, most.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Worthily, justly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{In the morning.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Exceedingly, excessively, immoderately, extremely.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Humanly, as a man.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{From without, outwardly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Thenceforth, thenceforward.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{So much, so many.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{At once, together.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Superficially, carelessly.}} \]
\(\text{\textbf{Fast, hastily, quickly, speedily, soon.}} \]
of "it's", how.

It's, of "it's", as.

 totally, wholly, altogether.

 in vain, needless, to no purpose.

 diversely, otherwise, contrarily.

 altogether, totally, wholly.

 more and more.

 so, in this manner.

 so, thus in that manner.

 thus, in that manner.

 in like manner, so, thus.

 alike, so, thus.

 alike, equally, in the same manner.

 as, like how.

 as, for example.

 badly, sadly, ill, miserably, cruelly.

 diversely, otherwise.

 evidently, clearly, openly, publicly.

 explicitly, plainly, openly, clearly.

 publicly, openly.

 secretly, in secret, under hand.

 silently, tacitly, quietly.

 easily.

 foreibly, by force, violently.
hardly, not easily, scarcely.

necessarily, inevitably.

unwillingly, forcibly, with regret.

volluntarily, readily.

in vain, vainly, to no purpose, without any reason.

unfitly, improperly, amiss, absurdly.

ignorantly, unknowingly.

by fraud, fraudulently, deceitfully.

nakedly.

on foot.

newly, recently, freshly, lately, just now.

so much, so many.

so much, so many.

as much, how much, how many, as far.

together, altogether, all at once, wholly, totally, completely, entirely, in the mean while.

much, many, greatly, a great deal, very, enough.

more, at most, too much, very much.

more than.
little, but little, some, somewhat, something, less, in a small quantity.
sufficiently, well enough, duly, tolerably.

CONJUNCTION

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

A COLLECTION OF CONJUNCTIONS

and, or.
also, too, still, yet, more, even.
either.
but, only, unless, except, save, nevertheless, notwithstanding, however, yet, provided, upon condition that, if not.
though, although, however.
though not.
no, not.
not only. it is, that is to say, to wit.

as, if it were.

as, how.

as, for example.

then, therefore, in consequence, now.

rather.

for, because, that, whereas, forasmuchas, in order to, to the end that, since.

where.

that.

then, therefore, wherefore, in or by consequence, for this reason.

than, rather, at most, on the contrary.

so that, till, untill.

or otherwise.

at least.
INTERJECTION

An Interjection expresses the passions of the soul.

A COLLECTION OF INTERJECTIONS

would to God, may it be!

oh! oh! wonderful! see! o God!

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

oh joy!

a! ah!

o! fie! pish!

cheer, well well.

forbear.

bring, come.

come, come bring.
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 fully, as, \( \text{with Cleopatra his daughter.} \)

2. When one thing is said to belong to another, as, \( \text{the book of the generation of Jesus Christ,} \)

3. When a substantive or gerund like a verb governs another substantive, as, \( \text{after that we have received the knowledge of the truth.} \)
thou teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses. but the blasphemy against the (Holy) Ghost shall not be forgiven.

Substantives agree with Adjectives when governed by the same, as, unto us they did minister the things, which are now reported. disobedient to parents. a reed shaken with the wind. that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food. he saw a man which was blind from his birth. and Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. but Rachel was beautiful and well-favored. sound in faith, in charity, in patience. but he that is greatest among you shall be your servant. the youngest of his sons.

The Comparatives govern generally the Accusative with the preposition as, as, of the chief women not a few. he saw a man which was blind from his birth. and Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. but Rachel was beautiful and well-favored. sound in faith, in charity, in patience. but he that is greatest among you shall be your servant. the youngest of his sons.
for thou art much mightier than we. A greater than Jonas is here.

Also the Middle nouns govern different cases, as, UGeo rGw^h hphk qI t ZL- behold, the man (Adam) is become as one of us. how can he be clean that is born of a woman? though he be not far from every one of us. but other of the Apostles saw I none.

CONCORDANCE OF ADJECTIVES WITH SUBSTANTIVES

1. The adjective may be placed before or after the substantive; joined, or divided from it.

2. The adjective may or may not 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 liveth and abideth of ever. by a greater and more per-
fect tabernacle, not made with hands. 'I will set the tabernacle upon the smooth of his neck. I will see the his flesh in the holy place. for all the mighty works. returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet. and he will shew him greater works than these. and the Lord plagued Pharaoh and his house with great plagues. the half-curtain that remaineth, shall hang over the backside of the tabernacle. for they shall hear of thy great name, and of thy strong hand, and of thy stretched-out arm. there came a woman having an alabaster-box of ointment of spikenard, very precious. I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up. Lord, wilt thou slay also a righteous nation? o deliver me from the deceitful and unjust man.
the tongue can no man tame: it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. With divers and strange doctrines. Of the promise made unto our fathers.

in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.

Noah was six hundred years old. About fifteen furlongs off. in the six hundredth and first year, in the first month.

whether ye sold the land for so much? and she said, yea, for so much.

such a one as this is. that even such mighty works are wrought by his hands. what is thy country? and of what people art thou? with what judgment ye judge.

what is my trespass, what is my sin? with the elders, and with a certain orator named Tertulus.
from one shepherd. Every great matter they shall bring unto thee: but every small matter they shall judge.

but now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly. doubting nothing.

the next sabbath (or sabbath-day.) with many other words. by the other kine.

in turning away every one of you from his iniquities.

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 and case, as, with great stones. such mighty works.

2. The adjective placed before a substantive does not agree with it, excepting the monosyllable adjectives, as, with great stones. such mighty works.
with other words, ἐπὶ ὑπερεκκαίησεν ἐν τῷ ἁγίῳ θεάτρῳ, in the holy place.

3. When a verb or participle is before the substantive and after the adjective, the adjective agrees readily with the substantive, as, ἐπεστράφησεν ὁ Ἰωάννης ἐπὶ τῷ ἱερῷ, he armeth with divine force. ἐπεστράφησεν ὁ Ἰωάννης ἐπὶ τῷ ἱερῷ, armed with divine force.

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, ὁ ἡρωικὸς ἔχει ὑπερέξεισθαι ἐπὶ τῷ ἱερῷ, 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, as, ὁ Ἐσχήλης ὁ Ἐφεσιαῖος ἔχει ἀναχάρισθαι ἐπὶ τῷ ἱερῷ, Saul and Jonathan (were) lovely and pleasant.

6. The governing preposition is joined to the case which precedes it, whether substantive or adjective, as, ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρῳ ὁ Ἰούδας ἀνήλθεν, from the mount called. ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρῳ ὁ Ἰούδας ἀνήλθεν, from the deceitful and unjust man.

7. When the adjectives or substantives placed before are joined with the conjunction ὅπως, and, the governing preposition is applied to all, as, ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρῳ ὁ Ἰούδας ἀνήλθεν, to an inheritance
incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Unto obedience and sprinkling of 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; however not always, as ἀπὸ ἁμαρτίας ἰδιωμάτων, ἀπὸ ἁμαρτίας ἰδιωμάτων, from evil thoughts, words, and works. ἀπὸ μοιχευσμῶν ἢ ἡματικῶν, the bloody and deceitful man.

CONCORDANCE OF PRONOUNS

The personal pronouns οὐ, I, οὐ, thou, ἦς, he or himself, are substantives, and as substantives agree with adjectives, as, ἡ αἰσθήσεις τῆς ἀνθρώπου, of you hypocrites.

Ὦ signifies sometimes self, as, ὃς οὗ Ἴν. I myself also am a man.

The definitive pronouns ὁ, ὅ, ὅ, he (she, it) are substantives, and so agree with adjectives, as, ὁ οἶκος Ἰησοῦς. these last. ὅς ἔκβαλεν ἐννέα. or else let these same here say.

The definitive pronouns ὅσος, ὅτι, ὅσος, this, that, same, are adjectives, and so agree with substantives, as, ὁ εὐαγγελίζων. on this day, or in the course of this day,
or to-day. 

In the like manner, 'tis now the time of the same lump. 

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

The definitive pronouns *this*, *that*, *this*, *that*, are generally adjectives, but sometimes substantives, as, *what is this that thou hast done?* these are the generations of the sons of Noah. 

On these two commandments. 

Who had made this conspiracy. 

Whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is? of this thy wickedness. 

by this epistle. 

according to all these words, and according to all this vision. 

blessed is he that keepeth the sayings of the prophecy. 

of this generation. 

the life of these fifty thy servants. 

shall I recover of this disease? this Moses, whom they re-
fused... the same did God send to be a ruler and a deliverer.

The possessive pronouns *thi, my, thy, thi, our, thi, your, thi, his, his own,* are adjectives. When they are without substantives, receive either the articles *, or the adverbs *all things come of thee, and thine own have we given thee. *he also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from his. *The pronouns possessive derived thi or thi, my, thi or thi, your's, are put before the substantives.

The pronoun relative *who, which, what, that,* is substantive, and in different manners agrees with antecedent and following nouns, as, *Eyes that they should not see, and ears that they should not hear. *hearing the faith in Christ. *that none of these things which ye have spoken come upon me. *give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away. *
hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds. Who being the brightness of his glory, and by whom he also made the worlds.

And Moses told Aaron all the words of the Lord who had sent him. and all the men of his house, born in the house, and bought with money of the stranger, were circumcised with him.

The blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices, to whom coming, as unto a living stone.

The articles-distinctive-of the persons of the first, of the second, 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, (without any article) Lord and Master, but with the article u so, it may have three senses: 1°. I who
I am a Lord and a Master. 2°. This Lord and Master. 3°. My Lord and Master. So  eventType  eventType, 1°. Thou who art a Lord and a Master. 2°. That Lord and Master. 3°. Thy Lord and Master. Likewise  eventType, 1°. His Lord and Master. 2°. That Lord and Master. 3°. The Lord and the Master. eventType, after whom is the King of Israel come out?  eventType, this is a desert place, and the time is now past.  eventType, what is the cause wherefore ye are come?  eventType, if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?  eventType, take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest.  eventType, our outward man.  eventType, what the rising from the dead should mean?  eventType, depart (I pray you) from the tents of these wicked men. eventType, of these men who have companied with us.  eventType, who maketh the dumb, or deaf, or the seeing, or the blind?  eventType, come unto the marriage.  eventType, in the midst whereof I dwell.  eventType, the
elder unto the well-beloved Gaius, whom I love in the truth. ἔσσομεν ἐκ τῆς ἱερᾶς; ὅτι ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, that where I am, there ye may be also. ἡμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, that thou dost. ὑμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, to whom thou bearest witness. ὑμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, being yet present with you. ὑμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, what things soever he doeth. ὑμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, which this man hath done. ἡμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, see ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people. ἦτο ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, who it is that saith to thee. ὑμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, before whom also I speak freely. ἡμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, of the princes of this world that come to nought. ἥτω ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, but by what means he now seeth. ὡς ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, as I have also told you in time past. ὥστε ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, ἀλλὰ ὃ ἐστῶ, ὡς ὑμῖν ἀναγεννήσω, but he that lacketh 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, as, ἐμείνασα ὑμῖν ὑμῖν ἀναγέννησω ἐκ τῆς ἱερᾶς, in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. ὑμῖν ἀναγέννησω ὑμῖν ἀναγέννησω ἐκ τῆς ἱερᾶς.
and the earth was without form, and void. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

The participle and the infinitive are often governed by a genitive, as, they are delivered ere the midwives come in unto them. The heaven was opened, and the Holy Ghost descended.... and a voice came from heaven.

In like manner are governed the preter-perfect, and the preter-plu-perfect tenses formed by a participle, and a substantive verb, as, for Jacob knew not that Rachel had stolen them. 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, forasmuch 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 gene-
rally in number with a verb which is not a participle or infinitive, excepting those without singular number, or collective, as, \( \text{καὶ ἄρα ἀρέσκεται, ὥσπερ } \), there arose another generation after them, which knew not the Lord. \( \text{καὶ ἠγορασμέναι, ἔτοιμον, ἄνθρωπον } \), the multitude came together, and were confounded because that every man heard then speak in his own language. \( \text{ἐπετίθησαν, ἢ ἐπερώτησαν, } \) and the people waited for Zacharias, and marvelled that he tarried so long.

The nouns joined with the conjunction \( \text{καὶ, } \) and sometimes agree, sometimes not, as, \( \text{ὅπως ἐστι, ἢ ἐστιν, } \), and the man increased exceedingly, and had much cattle, and maid-servants, and men-servants, and camels, and asses. \( \text{ὅπως ἐστι, } \) and I have oxen, and asses, flocks, and men-servants, and women-servants.

When the noun or, pronoun is only one, the verb must be of the same person, as, \( \text{ὅπως ἐστι, } \), I was left alone; where had they been?

When the persons are different the verb agrees with the first, as, \( \text{ὅπως ἐστι, } \),
shall I, and thy mother and thy brethren, indeed come to bow down ourselves to thee to the earth? between thee and him alone.

Sometimes the verb is supposed, as, we are the clay, and thou our Potter; and we all are the work of thy hand.

The verb active governs generally the accusative, as, so God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. and the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed.

Sometimes the letter א a sign of the accusative is supposed, as, he giveth to all, life, and breath, and all things, and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof.

The verb active governs secondly another accusative, as, whom makest thou thyself?
saying that there is another king, one Jesus.

The verbs active as well as the neuter and passive govern often their roots in the accusative, as, Ἡμεῖς ἔστησαν τὸν αὐτότοκόν ὑμῖν Χριστόν, I have loved thee with an everlasting love. ὁ θεὸς τοῦ πασχαλέου ἀνέβη ἐπὶ παλαιών, they shall be greatly ashamed.

The verb passive governs generally the ablative, as, ὅτι ἐπιτύχθη στήθη ἐκ τοῦ Ισραήλ, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord. οὐκ ἔμενεν ἐν οὐδενί τῶν ἱλάζοντων, for the tree is known by his fruit. ἔχεις ἐμεῖναι, ὅταν κοιμήσῃς Ἰωάννην, I know my (sheep) and am known of mine.

The infinitive sometimes is noun, and sometimes verb.

The preposition ἐν put before an infinitive has often the signification of an adverb ἐν, ὅταν, when as, ἐν τῷ φυλασσόντε ὑμᾶς, ἐν ἑκάστῳ ἐπεστρέφετο, when he seeth thee, he will be glad in his heart.

The infinitive or the gerund with its verb increases the signification of it, as, ὁ θεὸς ἔστησεν ἐπὶ παλαιών, he hath whereof to glory. ὡς ἐν τῷ φυλασσόντε ὑμᾶς, ἐν ἑκάστῳ ἐπεστρέφετο, shalt 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 are redoubled, as, ἀνάγεται εἰς τὴν Μισαήνην Ῥώμην, who knowing the judgement of God. ἔπειτα γὰρ πᾶσιν μαθηταῖς ἐφέστησεν, give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. οὕτως ἐρεισθη ὁ Ἰάκωβος, ἵνα πάντες σαφέσταται ηὐδοκίματος, give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully.

many of the Jews and religious proselytes followed Paul and Barnabas. διπλασιώσαται δὲ ἕτη πληθεῖσάς ἐστιν, but ever follow that which is good. ὑπεράγαγες ἄνθρωποι πολλοί ἤρθαν ἐν τῷ Ἑβραϊκῷ, when ye fall into divers temptations. ἵνα αὐτοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐπανεύρεσθαι, that render evil for good.

Adjectives are often used as adverbs, as, μεταξύ παρθένων παρασκευάζετο, cry aloud. ἔφυγεν, καὶ ἐρείπωσεν, καὶ ἔφυγεν ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ, they ran and returned.

On the contrary sometimes adverbs are used as adjectives, as, άλλα καὶ παρασκευάζω ἐπί πάντων ἐπιτρέπτω, and had much cattle.

Negative adverbs —, ἦν and ἦν, no, not, sometimes are put after verbs, as, ἐπειδὴ πλῆθος ἔφεσται ἐπὶ, but, ἔμπνευσεν ὑπεράγαγες, ἐπειδὴ ἰσχύς μὴ ἔχει γὰρ ὅτι εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, and the swine, though he divide the hoof, and be cloven-
footed, yet ye cheweth not the cud: he is unclean to you.

ACCENTS, OR NOTES OF PROSODY

1. ուտձ or օտձհազար (') as, ժակ, ճաշ, կոր, խորա, առու, իղ, էր, մի, մո, ուղ

2. հոձ or ժոձհազար ('*) as, կաղ, կաձ, կաձա, Քաձարի, քաձար, քաձար, քաձար

3. պղող or Սղող ("*) as, կի, կի, կի, կի: According to modern usage it is employed as an interrogative point, and as a note of admiration.

4. ողղ ("'), as, թղե, ջղ, կաղկաձար:

5. պղի (") as, քկաղյա, կղկաձտ, կղկաձտ: It is put on the syllable to make it short.

6. ընկ ('') as, կկկ, կկկ: It is put by some moderns upon the letter է to mark its pronunciation as է:

7. Սկաղ ('). It is rarely used.

8. քկկ, the mark of division of a word (').

PUNCTUATION

There are three Points in the Armenian.

1. Սկաղհաղ (')
2. Տիղեղաղ (')
3. Վեգեղաղ (')
OTHER MARKS

1°.  FileReader(np) (').  It is put on the head of the letter 'l', when it forms a preposition, as, 'h, wnp:return:

2°.  FileReader(np) (”) mark of abbreviation, as, FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)).  FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)).  FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)) FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)).  FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)).  FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)) FileReader(np) (FileReader(np))

3°.  FileReader(np) ().  which is one of the three columns of a w entire; it is put sometimes to mark an entire w, as, FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)).  FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)) FileReader(np) (FileReader(np))

4°.  FileReader(np) (”) which marks the vowels omitted, or the words shortened, as, FileReader(np) (FileReader(np)) FileReader(np) (FileReader(np))

5°.  FileReader(np) ().  FileReader(np)

6°.  FileReader(np).  The sign, or substitute of a word, as, FileReader(np) (FileReader(np))

7°.  FileReader(np), Cyper.
The letters of the Armenian Alphabet are used as the Numbers, generally with a line on the letter, so

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NB. և and ₵ being recent letters, are not included in the numeration.
VERSE

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 fifteen. The following few lines are specimens with their own translation in prose.

of 5 Syllables.

Jesus, whose name is a love, bind thou my heart of stone with thy love.
of 6 Syllables.

Having been the bride of the immortal celestial Bridegroom.

of 7 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 11 Syllables.

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

of 12 Syllables.

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

of 13 Syllables.


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

of 14 Syllables.

Let us cry aloud in joyful tidings addressing thee personally, O Church, daughter of lofty Sion.

of 15 Syllables.

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.