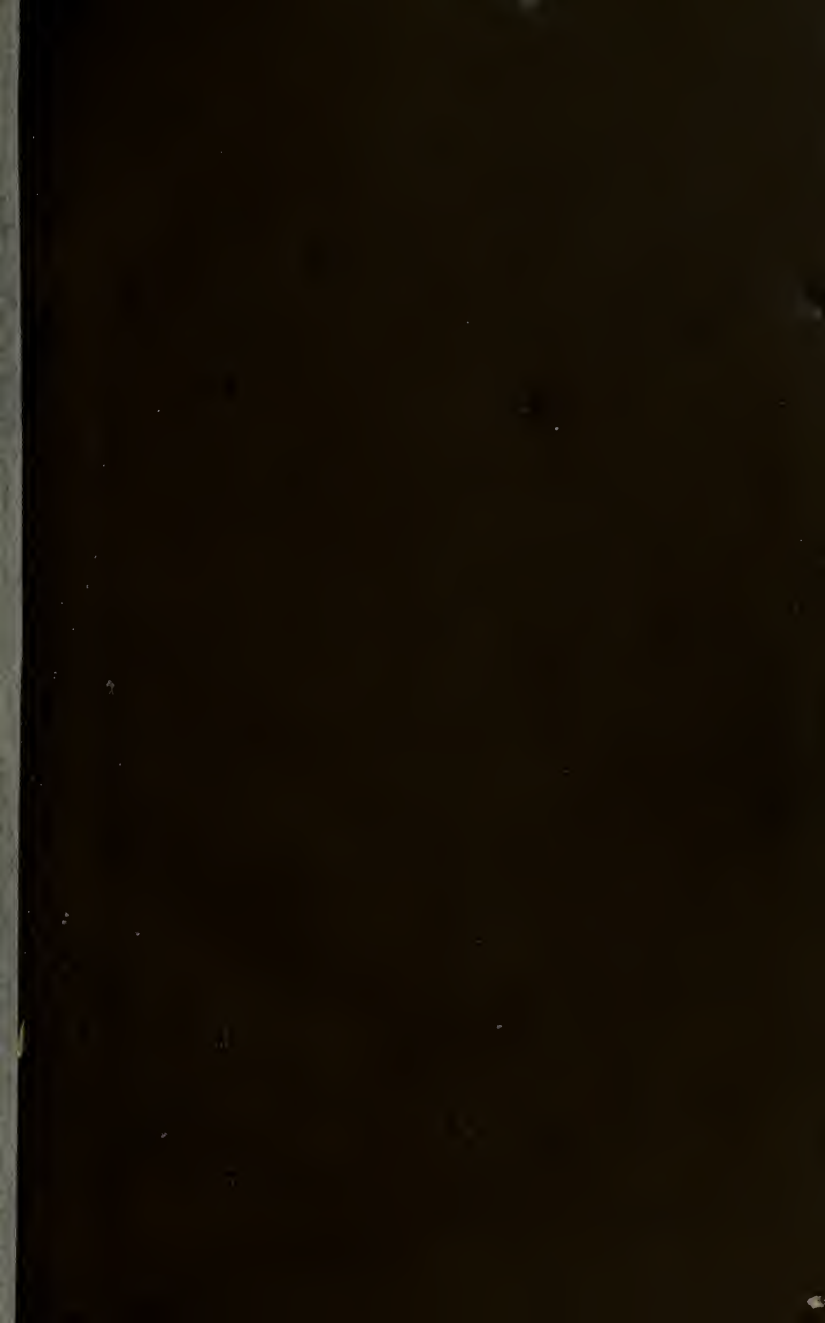






A SHORT AND EASY
MODERN GREEK GRAMMAR

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A SHORT AND EASY
MODERN GREEK GRAMMAR

WITH

GRAMMATICAL AND CONVERSATIONAL EXERCISES,
IDIOMATIC, PROVERBIAL PHRASES, AND
FULL VOCABULARY.

(AFTER THE GERMAN OF CARL WIED)

[translated]

BY

MARY GARDNER

WITH A PREFACE BY

ERNEST GARDNER, M.A.

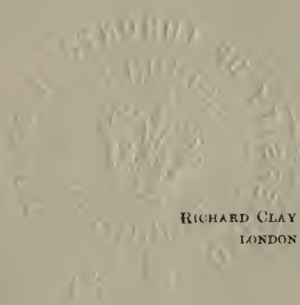
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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

My very hearty thanks are due to all who have so kindly helped me in my slight task. First I must thank Mr. Wied, and take the opportunity to ask his pardon for the amount of alteration and rearrangement of his text which I have found it impossible to avoid. Mr. Legrand has also my gratitude and thanks for his invaluable dictionaries—French-Greek, and Greek-French; their ample information and clear arrangement were a great help.

To Mr. Noel of Euboea I am indebted for his kindness in putting an extensive knowledge of the vernacular idioms to use in looking over and correcting those cited, and to Mr. William Loring for similar help with the vocabulary; while Dr. Walter Leaf has completed the tale of my indebtedness by looking over the proofs. Others who have helped me I need not mention by name; but it is not out of place to acknowledge here my thanks to my husband, Mr. Ernest Gardner, to whose constant help alone the book owes its existence.

I hope that the book will be useful to all who visit Greece; I should have been glad of something of the sort myself some years ago.

MARY GARDNER.

ATHENS, *Nov.* 1891.

PREFACE.

It is hoped that this translation of a Grammar of the Modern Greek or Romaic language, as it is spoken in the Levant, will supply a need in England. The condition of the language presents innumerable difficulties even to Greeks themselves, much more therefore to foreigners who would learn to speak and read Modern Greek. And the absence of any fixed and recognised standard of grammatical accuracy, of accidence, of syntax, of vocabulary, or of style, has led many to make the assertion that there is no such thing as a Modern Greek language at all. Strange to say, it is among the Greeks themselves that this assertion has found the strongest supporters. Their method is to ignore the Modern Greek or Romaic tongue as dialectical and hybrid, and to fix on some arbitrary standard of past times, say the Greek of the New Testament or even of Xénophon; they admit indeed that the future, the infinitive, and perhaps the dative, have fallen out of use; but even these they are anxious to restore, and, with these exceptions, they would make a professedly Modern Greek Grammar identical, to all intents and purposes, with a grammar of the Ancient Greek *κοινή*. And it must be admitted that many newspapers and books are published in Greece which are intelligible to any scholar who is familiar with Ancient Greek, and has learnt some few idioms and phrases which even the strictest imitators of Classical Greek

find indispensable in modern usage. For the student who wishes to learn this artificial language the present Grammar is not intended. But he must not imagine that he will find his knowledge of much use to him in travelling in Greece, or in any other part of the Levant. He may be able to converse with an educated Athenian who has learnt this same artificial tongue—and who is sure also to be able to speak French, Italian, or English. But with shopkeepers and servants, muleteers, boatmen, and peasants—all indeed with whom he will wish to speak in his travels outside the pale of European languages and civilisation, he will find himself quite unable to communicate.

This Grammar, on the other hand, endeavours to teach Modern Greek as it is spoken by the common people. The attempt is a difficult one; there is, as has been said, no fixed standard of correctness, and the dialectical variation from place to place is considerable. But a peasant of the Morea would not really have a difficulty in making himself understood if he found himself in Smyrna or Cyprus, though his speech and pronunciation might seem peculiar; and if this book can give some notion of the common and living basis which underlies the whole spoken tongue of Greece, it will not be useless. Doubtless the student will notice small variations from the forms or rules here laid down in almost any place where he may find himself; but these will seldom prevent him from being understood when he speaks, or from recognising the meaning of what he hears. Thus, if he requires the simplest necessities of life, say bread and wine, the words *ψωμί* and *κρασί* will find them for him wherever there are Greeks to hear; but the ancient words *ἄρτος* and *οἶνος*, which he will find in some books and newspapers, will certainly not be understood, even though he may ask in an Athenian shop with *ἄρτοποιεῖον* or *οἶνοπωλεῖον* written in 'archaic letters' over the door.

This Grammar, in its English form, is intended to be useful especially to classical scholars who possess already some famili-

arity with Ancient Greek, and are anxious to learn the modern language either for the sake of facility in travelling, or from interest in the historical development of the language and its modern literature. At the same time no knowledge of Ancient Greek is assumed except in dealing with forms, usages, or idioms which properly belong to the classical language. Thus the Grammar may be used also by those who, without a previous knowledge of Ancient Greek, wish to acquire a practical acquaintance with the modern tongue.

A few words may be added as to the relation of the study of Ancient and Modern Greek. It has sometimes been asserted that a conversational acquaintance with Modern Greek would be useful as a basis for the acquisition of Classical Greek, or at least as a help to its study. But it must in the first place be remembered that by Modern Greek those who adopt this view do not mean the language as spoken by the common people, but that artificial semi-classical dialect written by some, and spoken by a few. Still, even this dialect might be taught. But the fact is that the whole tendency of Modern Greek is so different from that of Ancient that it is much to be doubted whether a knowledge of one would greatly facilitate the acquisition of the other. Modern Greek, with its compound tenses and resolved cases, is an analytical language just as English is. And even those who are most careful in the selection of a purely classical vocabulary cannot escape the influence of French and German idioms, which destroy the character of the language, and are most difficult to avoid if once become familiar. Thus there is little left of that exquisitely perfect inflexional instrument of expression, the Ancient Greek language; and the intellectual training offered by its accurate and scientific acquisition completely disappears, if it be taught merely as an analytical language in a transitional stage: to the student of the history of language such a stage is most inter-

esting and instructive ; but not so to a beginner whose mind is to be trained in a new and accurate method of expression.

The future of the Greek language will be watched with the utmost interest ; it is exposed to most serious danger ; for there is some doubt whether it is strong enough to survive the attempt at a classical and artificial renovation that is now being made—an attempt not only to reject all words of foreign origin, but to return to the accident and the idiom of classical times. Such a rude amputation of the growth of 2000 years cannot safely be performed. Should the advocates of classical revival attain their object in Greece, then Greeks will cease to be mutually intelligible throughout the Levant, except in an artificially constructed dialect ; and no people has ever yet consciously invented a language, or restored a dead one to the life of popular speech, after it had followed the ordinary course of decay and analytical regeneration which has produced nearly all the languages spoken in Europe at the present day. Many of the best educated Greeks are fully aware that any reform and purification of the Romaic tongue must start from the language now learnt by the people at their mother's knee, and enrich its vocabulary without altering its essential nature ; and it is to be hoped that the more moderate counsels of this body may prevail over the rash experiment of the extreme purists.

The analogy of another language that has passed through the same stage is instructive. In the days of Dante there were many purists who despised the vulgar tongue of Italy, and thought that ancient Latin was the only language fit for an educated man to speak or write. Had not the monumental work of the great Florentine at once raised the vernacular to a literary language, it is even possible that a frigid pseudo-classical Latin might have first strangled the popular tongue and then died a natural death. In Greece there are many songs and ballads, and even some prose works written in the true language

of the people; and the influence of all is needed to strengthen that language in the dangers it is now passing through. There are already many indications that the popular tongue is beginning to prevail in the struggle. If its development, which has been retarded during the last fifty years by the classical mania, be once again allowed its free course, there is little doubt that it will be very rapid; Modern Greek only requires a little organisation and academic acknowledgment on the part of educated Greeks to take its due place among the analytical modern languages of Europe: and then its position will be unique, bearing as it does almost the same relation to Ancient Greek which the Romance languages bear to Latin.

The difficult question of pronunciation cannot here be entirely passed over, especially as those who advocate learning Ancient Greek by means of Modern often assert the identity of pronunciation between the two. In the pronunciation of consonants the divergence in principle is not so great, though the weakening and assimilation that has taken place in Modern Greek involves considerable changes, and is very confusing to a learner, when *e.g.* he finds he must pronounce Βέμπερ as the German name Weber or that Byron's name is represented by Μπαίρων, or when he recognises in the modern δέντρο (tree) a familiar word, of which the first δ is a soft th, while the second has only saved its sound by changing its written symbol. But it is two points chiefly that are matters of controversy; the pronunciation of vowels and the pronunciation according to accent.

That any should seriously assert that the Modern Greek pronunciation of vowels, in which η, ι, υ, ε, οι, υι, are all absolutely identical in sound, is the same as the Ancient Greek pronunciation, may seem incredible to any English scholar; yet this system, for Ancient Greek, is actually upheld as correct by many Greeks and some Englishmen, so that it may not be superfluous to note one or two arguments on the other side. First, as

to euphony—let any one pronounce after the Modern Greek fashion ‘οἱ υἱοὶ ἔχουσιν τὴν ὑγίειαν (which may be transliterated ee-ee éhee-en teen eeyee-ee-an), and then assert, if he can, that Greek in this form is a language likely to be tolerated by a people with a keen appreciation for beauty ; then, as to ambiguity, is it probable that there was no distinction in pronunciation between the first and second person plural of the pronoun, that ‘we’ and ‘you’ were identical ? Yet according to the modern pronunciation ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς are both eemeéss. But the unanswerable argument is this : if there were no distinctions in pronunciation, how did distinctions in spelling arise, and how were they preserved ? Any student of early inscriptions knows that the Greeks, by a gradual and tentative process, adopted the Phœnician symbols to express their speech, not according to philological rules of derivation, but according to the sound ; and each dialect adapted the characters to express the sound it used ; *e.g.* some dialects denoted *ov* by O, others by OY, according to the breadth of their pronunciation. Yet there is not a shadow of epigraphical evidence for any general confusion, during the classical period, between the different symbols used to denote the sounds which in Modern Greek have become identical. So soon as the confusion began in speech, it penetrated also into writing, as was inevitable ; thus *καί* is often written KE after the third century A.D., and locally a little earlier. That this confusion did take place at this period, and not before, in writing may be taken as an unanswerable proof that it did not exist before in speech. Yet, strange to say, this very fact is quoted by some to prove that in classical times the pronunciation was confused. Which is the true inference may fairly be left to the decision of any unprejudiced reader. On the other hand *ει* and *ι*, which must always have been similar sounds, are confused in writing in Boeotia and sometimes even in Attica as early as the fourth century B.C. That a similar confusion does not occur

in other sounds that have since become identical, except in a few late or dialectical inscriptions in which the beginning of this tendency can be seen, is a sufficient proof that in the common Greek of the best period no such confusion existed.

We English are at a disadvantage in discussing this matter, because the system now used in our schools and universities is obviously incorrect, in substituting our thin English vowel scale of a e i for the broader sounds almost universal among other languages (it would be a simple change to pronounce a always as in father, and so on). But even in spite of this drawback, we do at least preserve the distinction between the different vowels, and keep their relative values approximately correct; and therefore our pronunciation, even without reform, is superior to one which sinks all the vowels to e; while a slight reform would bring our system very near to correctness by restoring the true Erasmian pronunciation.

When we approach the question of pronunciation by accent, we are on more delicate ground; for here the practice of many foreign scholars is with the modern Greeks against us. And we must at once acknowledge that it is our English practice to ignore the accents altogether in speech, so that they become purely conventional signs, and a vexation of spirit to the learner and even sometimes to the advanced student of Ancient Greek. That a familiarity with Modern Greek pronunciation would be a great help in this respect cannot be denied; but whether this pronunciation affords a true indication of classical usage is quite another question. Whether the accent in Ancient Greek was a pitch accent, or of some other nature not easy for modern ears to detect and follow, is a difficult and complicated question which cannot here be discussed. But there are very clear indications that it was not in classical times a stress accent, such as that now used in Modern Greek and Modern English. Where there is a fixed system of stress accents, the long and short

quantity of vowels must at once disappear, as in Modern Greek, where *ο* and *ω* for instance are indistinguishable in pronunciation. The evidence of poetry seems conclusive on this matter. If pronounced by stress accent, any Ancient Greek verse is indistinguishable from prose ; and in reading Ancient Greek poetry the order of the words may be and is often inverted by a Modern Greek without any discomfort either to reader or to hearer. The fact is, that as soon as a stress accent becomes predominant in pronunciation, all scansion of verse must be by that and that alone, as it is in English and in Modern Greek ; and as it came to be in Greek when this change had taken place. And therefore, in Byzantine writers, as in Modern Greek, accent alone rules the verse ; pronounced by accent, Sophocles'

ἔχεις τι κείσῃκουσας ἢ σε λανθάνει

is pure prose, and only such a line as Tzetzēs'

Ἀγοακρίτῳ χάριτας ποιῶν τῷ ἐρωμένῳ

can be scanned as verse. That all classical poetry was scanned by an arbitrary system, which had no relation to the actual pronunciation of the language, is surely a paradox which is not worth discussing. And this certainly would have been the case, if the pronunciation of the accented syllable in Ancient Greek was similar to that heard in Modern Greek speech.

Thus much has been said upon some points of controversy, because they are usually raised by the advocates of the advantage of learning Modern Greek ; and by putting this study upon a false footing, they either attract students for mistaken reasons, or repel them by assertions which a classical scholar will resent. Now apart from these erroneous considerations, Modern Greek is of the greatest utility and interest ; and in its present developed stage it may well attract many to study the living language. On the other hand, to have remained 2000 years without change

or development in grammar or pronunciation, as some imagine to be the case with Modern Greek, would be a proof of death rather than of vitality in a language.

Nothing could be more arbitrary than the distinction made by some of the purists in Greece, who apparently define development or improvement as 'a change which took place in the classical age or in the present century,' and corruption as 'a change which took place during mediaeval times.'

It may not be superfluous to add a few words, from a practical point of view, as to the utility of a knowledge of Ancient Greek in learning the Modern language. It is obvious that such knowledge must be a very great help, and is indeed indispensable for a thorough and scientific study of the Romaic tongue. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, I have known several instances in which those who started without any knowledge of Ancient Greek made even more rapid progress at first than others who enjoyed the same facilities for learning, and a knowledge of the Ancient language as well. Nor do I believe this result to have been due entirely to accident. Often, while the classical student is ransacking his memory for the ancient word or idiom which seems to him most simple or most likely to survive, or while he is trying to fit the sounds he hears into the spelling of some ancient form, his apparently less well-equipped companion will have learnt or recognised the word commonly used by the people he is among. To make quick progress in first beginning Modern Greek two things are necessary—first, to learn it by ear and not by eye; otherwise the confusing spelling and the variety of symbols that may denote one sound will make it almost impossible to recognise at first any spoken word; and secondly, to forget, until the most familiar words and idioms are mastered, that any such language as classical Greek exists. In a short time, of course, those who are familiar with classical Greek will find their knowledge invaluable for enlarging their vocabulary

and for explaining usages—not to speak of reading books and newspapers. But it must be borne in mind that all dialects now in use for any purpose vary between the two extremes of classical Greek and the Romaic of popular speech ; and that anybody who knows both will find he can by the help of his knowledge understand any compromise or mixture that he may come across ; while if he learns only what is itself a compromise, he is always liable to meet some new dialect constructed on different lines or compounded in different proportions.

It is impossible to find any Modern Greek which can be set up as a universally recognised standard ; but the classical scholar who has learnt the true spoken tongue need never be unable to explain any of the phenomena he may meet, or to understand and make himself understood in any written or spoken dialect which he may have occasion to use.

ERNEST GARDNER.

ATHENS, *Nov.* 1891.

REMARKS.

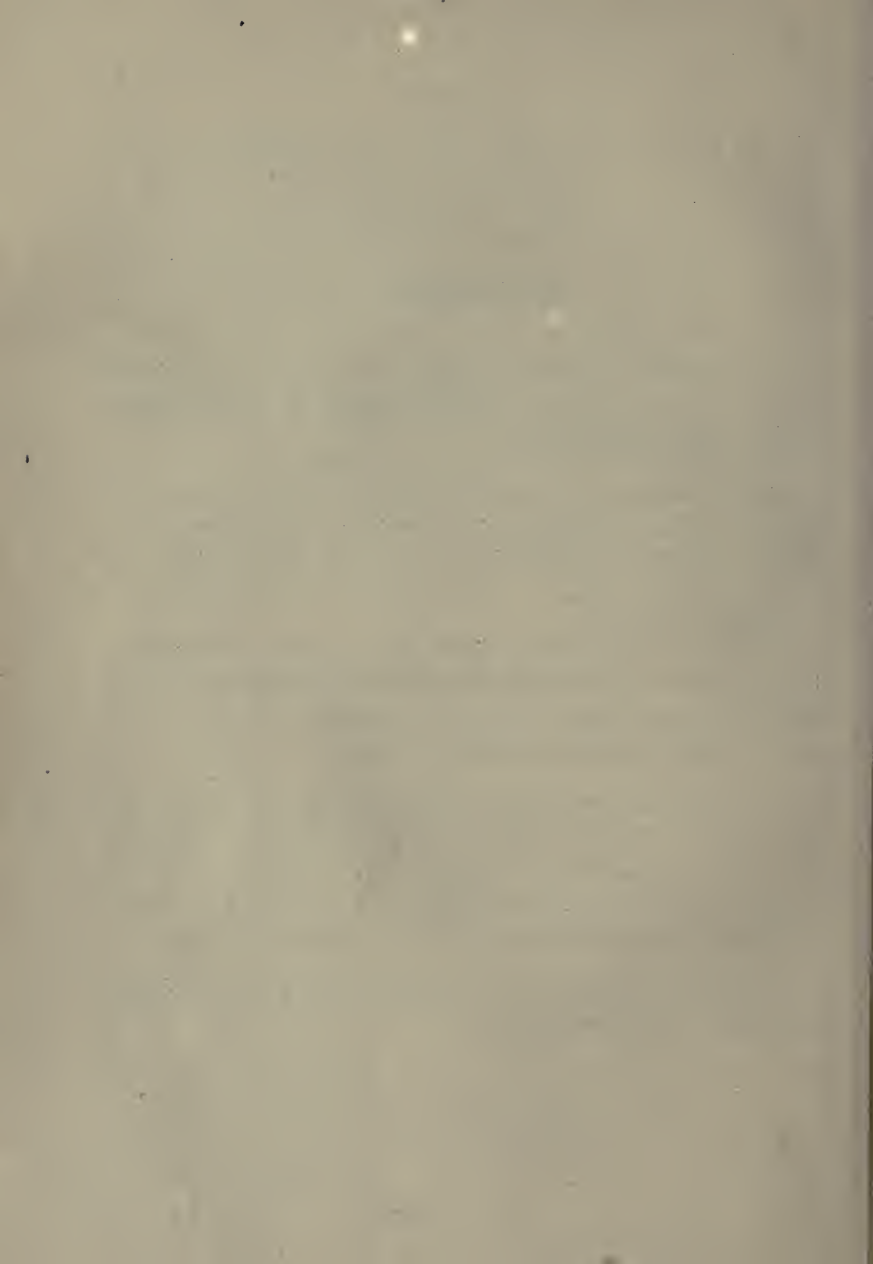
THE following rules must be borne in mind by any foreigner trying to pronounce Modern Greek, especially if he be already familiar with ancient Greek.

(1) All words are pronounced entirely by accent, quantity being completely ignored; the accent is a stress accent in Modern Greek, and practically to a foreign ear lengthens the vowel on which it falls.

(2) There is consequently apart from accent no distinction between short and long vowels, whether so by nature or position; thus of the two forms *ο*, *ω*, one is superfluous; *ε* and *η*, as will be seen, differ in kind, not merely in length.

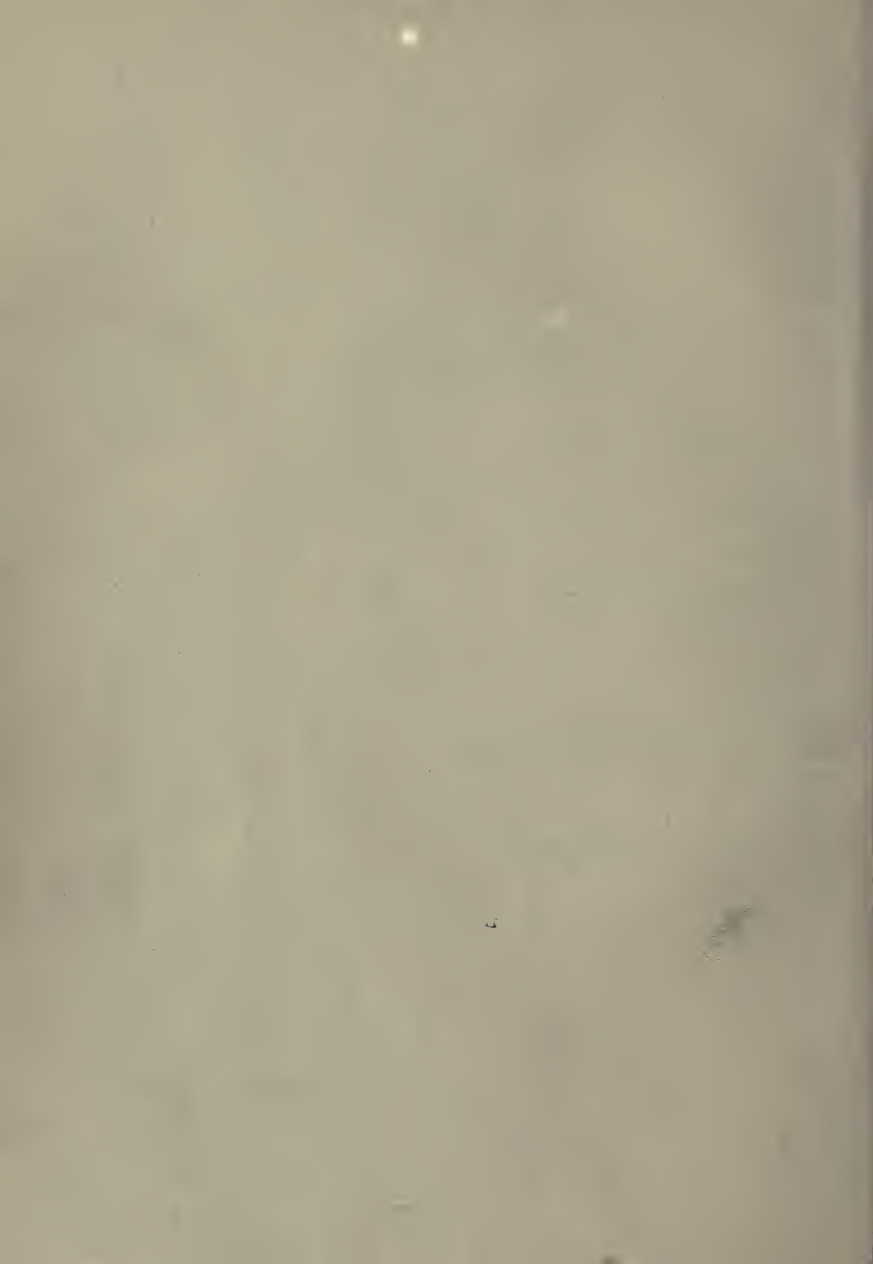
(3) In pronunciation, there is absolutely no distinction between *αι* and *ε*, nor between *ει*, *η*, *ι*, *οι*, *υ*, *υι*: the diphthongs proper have all sunk to simple vowels. Thus the only vowel sounds in the language are the five simple vowels *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, and *ου*; all others being merely different manners of writing the same sounds.

(4) There is no distinction in pronunciation between the rough breathing (') and the smooth (').



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A SHORT AND EASY MODERN GREEK GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

Capitals.	Small letters.	Names.	Pronunciation.
Α	α	*Αλφα	alpha.
Β	β	Βῆτα	veeta.
Γ	γ	Γάμμα	ghamma.
Δ	δ	Δέλτα	dhelta.
Ε	ε	*Εψιλον	aípsilon.
Ζ	ζ	Ζῆτα	zeeta.
Η	η	*Ητα	eeta.
Θ	θ	Θῆτα	theeta.
Ι	ι	*Ιῶτα	eeóta.
Κ	κ	Κάππα	kappa.
Λ	λ	Λάμβδα	lamvdha.
Μ	μ	Μῦ	mee.
Ν	ν	Νῦ	nee.
Ξ	ξ	Ξι	xee.
Ο	ο	*Ομικρον	ómicron.
Π	π	Πι	pee.
Ρ	ρ	*Ρῶ	rho.
Σ	σ, ς	Σίγμα	sigma.
Τ	τ	Ταῦ	taf.
Υ	υ	*Υψιλον	éepsilon.
Φ	φ	Φι	fee.
Χ	χ	Χι	khee.
Ψ	ψ	Ψι	psee.
Ω	ω	*Ωμεγα	ómegha.

VOWELS.

N.B.—The following table is put in a definite way for the sake of clearness; though the vowel-sounds vary irregularly between the two extreme sounds given in each case.

The vowels are seven in number.

They are pronounced as follows, each vowel varying in sound according to accent and circumstances :—

α	{	accented, like <i>a</i> in father, <i>e.g.</i> γάλα, milk; <i>pron.</i> ghála.
	{	unaccented, „ <i>a</i> „, Fr. malle, „, καλός, good; „, kalóss.
ϵ	{	accented, like <i>e</i> in name, <i>e.g.</i> χέρι, hand; <i>pron.</i> haíri.
	{	unaccented, „, <i>e</i> „, met, „, δώδεκα, twelve; „, dhódheka.
η	{	all {
ι		all {
υ		all {
		all {
		unaccented, like <i>i</i> in hit, <i>e.g.</i> {
		ηρώς, hero; <i>pron.</i> eéros.
		μύτη, nose; „, meéti.
		γίδα, goat; „, yeédha.
		μάτι, eye; „, máti.
		βρύσι, fountain; <i>pron.</i> vreéssi.
		γλυκός, sweet; „, ghlikeéss.
ω	{	both {
$ο$		both {
		accented, like <i>au</i> in autumn
		unaccented, like <i>o</i> in on
		<i>e.g.</i> {
		νὰ ἰδῶ, let me see,
		<i>pron.</i> na idhaú.
		ὅλος, all, <i>pron.</i>
		aúlos.

DIPHTHONGS.

The simple vowel-sounds are often represented in writing by two vowels.

ai is pronounced like *ai* in aim, and } *e.g.* μαχαίρι, knife, *pron.*
is therefore equivalent to *ε* } makhaíri.

$\epsilon\iota$ } = *ee* or *i*, *e.g.* { ἐκεῖνο, that; *pron.* ekeéno.
 $\alpha\iota$ } { μοῖρα, fate; „, meéra.
 $\upsilon\iota^1$ } { μῦα, fly; „, meáa.

ει, οφ, υι are therefore equivalent to *η, ι, υ*.

¹ *υι* is not common.

αυ	In these the first vowel has its usual sound, the second sounds like <i>v</i> before vowels and the consonants β, γ, δ, ζ, μ, ν, ρ, and like <i>f</i> before the other consonants.	e.g.	αὐγά, eggs ; pron. avghá. αὐτά, these ; pron. aftá. εὐαγγέλιον, gospel ; pron. evanghélion. εὐλογιά, small-pox ; pron. evloghiá. εὐκολος, easy ; pron. éfkolos. ἤυρα, I found ; pron. eévra.
ευ			
ηυ			

ου is pronounced like *oo* in moon, *e.g.* κουνῶ, I shake, *pron.* koonauí.

When the second of two vowels has a diæresis over it, each vowel is pronounced as it would be if alone, *e.g.* καῦμένος, poor fellow, *pron.* kaëmaínos.¹

Any *i*-sound followed by an accented vowel is pronounced as the semi-vowel *y*, and is written *ι*, *ει*, &c.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants are pronounced as follows :—

Letters.	Pronunciation.	Examples.	Pronunciation.
β =	<i>v</i> .	βάλλω, I throw.	váλλo.
γ =	<i>gh</i> or rather half-way between <i>g</i> and <i>y</i> .	γάτα, cat.	gháta.
	<i>y</i> before <i>ι</i> or <i>ε</i> sounds.	γυναῖκα, woman.	yinaíka.
	<i>ng</i> before <i>ξ</i> , <i>χ</i> , <i>γ</i> .	γέρος, angel.	yaíros.
δ =	<i>th</i> in <i>though</i> , flat <i>th</i> .	ἄγγελος, angel.	ánghelos.
ζ =	<i>z</i> .	δέκα, ten.	dhéka.
θ =	<i>th</i> in <i>think</i> , sharp <i>th</i> .	ζητῶ, I desire.	zitaú.
κ =	<i>k</i> .	θυγατέρα, daughter.	thighataíra.
	<i>kh</i> before <i>ε</i> and <i>ι</i> sounds.	καλός, good.	kalóss.
	<i>g</i> after <i>ν</i> and <i>γ</i> .	κυρία, lady.	khireéa.
λ =		τὸν κύριον, master (acc.).	ton gírion.
		λίονω, I melt.	liaúno.

¹ This is a true diphthong. Another example may be seen in such words as ὠρολόγιο, when the *g*, which is not heard in pronunciation, still serves to keep the vowels *o*, *i* from coalescing into *oi*.

μ	=	<i>m.</i>	μάλαμμα, gold.	málama.
		<i>n.</i>	ναί, yes.	nay.
ν	=	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \text{ in the article be-} \\ \text{fore a word begin-} \\ \text{ning with } \pi. \end{array} \right.$	τὸν πόλεμο, the war.	tom baúleμο.
ξ	=	<i>x.</i>	ῥέω, get out!	óxo.
π	=	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p. \\ b \text{ after } \mu \text{ and } \nu. \end{array} \right.$	παπᾶς, priest.	papáhss.
ρ	=	trilled <i>r.</i>	ἔμπορος, merchant.	émboros.
			ράφτης, tailor.	ráhftis.
σ	=	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ss \text{ (hard } s). \\ z \text{ (soft } s), \text{ before } \beta, \\ \delta, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigmaαράντα, forty. \\ \acute{\omega}s, \text{ as.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} saránda. \\ auss. \end{array} \right.$
			Σμύρνη, Smyrna.	Zmírnee.
τ	=	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t. \\ d \text{ after } \nu. \\ d \text{ at the beginning} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} τώρα, \text{ now.} \\ \piέντε, \text{ five.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tóra. \\ pénde. \end{array} \right.$
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of a word preceded} \\ \text{by the } \nu \text{ of the} \\ \text{article or by } \deltaέν. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} δέν \text{ ταιριάζει,} \\ \text{doesn't fit.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{it} \\ \text{dhen deriáhzi.} \end{array} \right.$
χ	=	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ch \text{ in } loch, \text{ or } kh. \\ \text{softer, like a gut-} \\ \text{tural } h \text{ before } \epsilon \\ \text{and } \iota \text{ sounds.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} χάνω, \text{ I lose.} \\ χέρι, \text{ hand.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} kháno. \\ haíri. \end{array} \right.$
ϕ	=	<i>f.</i>	φέρω, I bring.	féro.
ψ	=	<i>ps.</i>	ψωμί, bread.	psomeé.

Though double consonants are written in modern Greek, *e.g.* βάλλω, this doubling has no effect on the pronunciation, except in the case of γγ.

IOTA SUBSCRIPT.

η (and ω in literary forms) is sometimes written with an iota subscript, which is not pronounced. *να γράφης*, that you may write, *pron.* na gráfis.

ROUGH AND SMOOTH BREATHINGS.

In Modern Greek the ancient marks continue to exist in writing, according to the ancient usage, but are ignored in speaking.

E.g. ἅγιος, holy, *pron.* áh-yos.
 εἶδετε, you saw, *pron.* eédhete.
 ῥάφτης, tailor, *pron.* ráhftis.
 ἀνοησία, thoughtlessness, *pron.* anoísseá.

ELISION AND CRASIS : APOSTROPHE.

When two vowels come together in different words, it is customary in speech and also sometimes in writing that either elision or crasis should take place ; in either case an apostrophe (or breathing) is inserted in writing.

E.g. τοῦ 'λεγε for τοῦ ἔλεγε
 σοῦ τοῦπα for σοῦ τὸ εἶπα
 τῶνα for τὸ ἔνα.

ACCENTUATION.

The accent of a Modern Greek word cannot be placed further from the end of the word than the antepenultimate syllable, or the penultimate when the last vowel is originally long by nature.

An apparent exception to this rule is found in such forms as ἐβράδειασε, evening came on. But in such words *εια* is pronounced as one syllable, *e.g.* evrádhyassay. To indicate this the mark $\smile$ is often placed under the letters : ἐβράδεια $\smile$ σε.

There are three accents : the acute (´), the grave (`), the circumflex (^).

The *acute* may stand on any of the three last syllables.

E.g. ἄνθρωπος, man, ρίχνω, I throw, καλός, good.

The *grave* may only be placed on the last syllable.

It is used instead of the acute when a word with an acute accent is followed by other words in the same sentence.

E.g. τὸ μικρὸ πιάτο, the little plate,—instead of τό μικρό πιάτο.

The *circumflex* may only be placed on the last and penultimate syllables ; on the last only when it is long, and on the penultimate only when it is long and the last short.¹

E.g. συγχωρῶ, I forgive. χῶμα, earth.

¹ All rules as to the circumflex accent are purely literary, since it cannot be distinguished from the acute in pronunciation.

For the purposes of accentuation η , ω , and the diphthongs count as long syllables ; ϵ and $ο$ short ; while α , ι , and υ may be either long or short.

N.B. This distinction of long and short syllables is a survival from ancient Greek, in which it was made in pronunciation. In Modern Greek it exists only in writing, and its use in deciding the accentuation is therefore arbitrary. The rules of accentuation are, as might be expected under the circumstances, frequently violated in popular spoken Greek, especially when a word changes its accent from rule in declension.

PROCLITICS AND ENCLITICS.

The few words without accent falling into the class of *proclitics* are, for the purposes of accentuation, considered as part of the word following them.

They are the article $\acute{o}$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{o}\iota$, $\acute{\eta}$ ($\acute{\alpha}\iota$), and the preposition $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

The enclitics throw their accents back on the preceding word, unless they begin a sentence.

The genitive and accusative cases of the personal pronoun are examples of enclitics.

RULES.—1. If the preceding word has a circumflex accent on the last syllable, or an acute accent on either of the last two syllables, the enclitic loses its accent.

$\tau\acute{o}$ $\kappa\rho\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\omicron\nu$ instead of $\tau\acute{o}$ $\kappa\rho\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\omicron\upsilon$, my wine.
 $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\iota\omicron\upsilon$ $\tau\omicron\nu$ „ „ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\iota\omicron\upsilon$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$, of his child.
 $\tau\acute{o}$ $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\iota$ $\varsigma\alpha\varsigma$ „ „ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\iota$ $\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, your house.

2. If the preceding word has a circumflex on the penultimate syllable, or an acute accent on the antepenultimate, the enclitic transfers its accent to the last syllable of the preceding word, and that accent becomes acute.

E.g. $\tau\acute{o}$ $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\mu\acute{o}\nu$ $\tau\omicron\nu$ instead of $\tau\acute{o}$ $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\mu\omicron\nu$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$, his handwriting.

PUNCTUATION.

The semicolon (;) is used as the mark of interrogation; and for the semicolon a dot placed above the line is used (·).

The other marks of punctuation are used as in English.

EXERCISE IN READING.

N.B.—The following transliteration must be regarded as merely approximate, as the sounds in English and Modern Greek differ so widely:—

Ξαπλομένος ταῖς πρὸ ἄλλαις εἰς τῆς Διάκουρας τοὺς
Xaplomaínos taiss pro álless eess teess Lyákoorass tooss
λόφους
laúfooss

μὲ τὴν πλῶσκα μου 'ς τὸ χέρι,
may teem blaúska mooss to háiri,

ἐφαντάσθηκα πῶς ἦμουν μὲ τοὺς γέρους μου
efandásthika pauss cémoon may tooss yaírooss moo
συντρόφους
sindraúfouss

καθὼς πρῶτα 'ς τὸ λημέρι.
kathaúss praúta sto limaíri;

ἐλαφρὰ τὸν νοῦν μου εἶχε τὸ γλυκὸ κρασὶ σηκώσει
elafrá ton noon moo eéhay to glikó krasseeé sikaússi

ἐνθυμούμουν τὰ παλγὰ μας κ' ἔψαλλα 'ς τὴν κάθε δόσι
enthimómoon ta palyá mas kaípsala steen káthe dhaússi

ὦ τί ἔγειναν ποῦ εἶναι
au tee aí-yinan poo éenay

αἱ ἡμέραι μας ἐκείναι.
ay eemaíray mass ekeénay.

ἐμπροστά μου τὸ Βαλτέτσι μὲ ταῖς δάφναις τοῦ ἐφάνη,
 embrostá moo to Valtétsi may taiss dháfness too efáhni,
 καὶ ὁ Μάρκος ὅταν ἐπῆρε τῶν μαρτύρων τὸ στεφάνι,
 kay o Márcos aútan epeéray taun marteéron to stefáhni,
 καὶ τῆς Ἀμπλανῆς αἱ μαύραις ἀπὸ Τοῦρκους πεδιάδαις,
 kay teess Amblaneéss ay mávress apo Toórkooss paidhiádhess,
 καὶ τῆς Κλείσοβας αἱ δέκα τῶν Ἀράβων χιλιάδαις,
 kay teess Kleéssovass ay dhéka taun Aránaun hilyádhess,
 καὶ ὁ Καραῖσκος ὅταν ᾽ς τὴν Ἀράχοβαν νικοῦσε,
 kay o Karaískos aútan steen Arákhovan nikoóssay,
 καὶ τὸν κάμπον ἐρωτοῦσα, καὶ ὁ κάμπος μ' ἐρωτοῦσε
 kay taun gambon airotóússa, kay o kambos m' airotóússay
 ὦ τί ἔγειναν ποῦ εἶναι
 au tee aí-yinan poo eénay
 αἱ ἡμέραι μας ἐκεῖναι.
 ay eemaíray mass ekeénay.

Ὡ σημαία τῆς Ἑλλάδος! παλαιὰ καὶ δοξασμένη
 Au seemáya teess Elládhos! palayá kay dhoxazmaínee
 ᾽ς τὴν καλύβα μου ὡς πότε θέ να στέκης σκονισμένη;
 steeng galeéva moo auss paútay thay na staíkeess skouizmaínee?
 μαῦρε μου ἀνδρειωμένε, εἰς τὸν σταῦλο μου γερνᾷς
 mávray moo andhreeaumáinay, eess ton stávlo moo yernáhss
 κῆ ἄρχισες τοῦ τουφεκιοῦ μου τὴν βροντὴν νὰ λησμονᾷς,
 kyarkheéssess too toofekyóo moo teen vronteén na leesmonáhss,
 ἔχασες πὼς καβαλλάριν εἰς τὴν ράχι σου με εἶχες
 xaíkhassess pauss kavalláreen eess teen rákhee soo may eékhes
 καὶ σὰν ἄνεμος πετοῦσες μὲ ἀγριωμέναις
 kay sahn áhnemauss petoóssess may aghreeaumainess
 τρίχαις.
 treékhess.

ὦ τί· ἔγειναν ποῦ εἶναι
au tée ái-yinan poo eénay

αἱ ἡμέραι μας ἐκείναι.
ay eemaíray mass ekeénay.

THE "ARTICLE" AND THE "NOUN."

Gender.—There are three genders, masculine, feminine, neuter.

Number.—There are two numbers, singular and plural.

Case.—There are four cases, nominative, accusative, vocative, genitive.

The dative is wanting, and is replaced by the genitive or accusative, or the accusative with a preposition.

THE "ARTICLE."

There is a definite and an indefinite article.

The definite article is declined as follows:—

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ, ἡ	τά
Acc.	τό(ν)	τή(ν)	τό	τούς	ταίς, τῆς	τά
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶ(ν)	τῶ(ν)	τῶ(ν)

N.B.—The final *ν* of the article is only retained before vowels, and the consonants *κ*, *ξ*, *π*, *τ*, *ψ*, but even then it is often dropped.

The indefinite article is declined as follows:—

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ἕνας	μία	ἓνα
Acc.	ἕνα(ν)	μιά(ν)	ἓνα
Gen.	ἐνοῦς, ἐνός, ἓνα	μιᾶς	ἐνοῦς, ἐνός, ἓνα

THE "NOUN."

We may divide nouns into five declensions.

The following table shows the chief distinctions:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Masc. nouns in $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma, \eta\varsigma, \acute{\epsilon}\varsigma, \omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.	Masc. nouns in $\eta\varsigma$.	Masc. nouns in $\alpha\varsigma$.	Masc. words in $\alpha\varsigma$.	Neuter words in $\alpha, \omicron\varsigma, \iota\mu\omicron\nu$.
Fem. nouns in $\acute{\epsilon}, \omicron\upsilon$.	Fem. nouns in α, η .	Fem. nouns in α .	Neut. words in $\omicron$ and ι .	
Acc. adds ν to the stem.	Acc. same as 1.	Acc. α .	Masc. $\omicron(\nu)$. Neuter same as Nom. {	Acc. same as Nom.
Gen. { masc. drops ς . fem. adds ς .	Gen. same as 1.	Gen. same as 1.	Gen. $\omicron\nu$ or $\iota\omicron\upsilon$.	Gen. $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma, \omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, or $\iota\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$.
Plural Gen. $\delta \omicron \nu$.	Plural Gen. $\omicron \nu$, always accented.	Plural Gen. $\omicron \nu$, for the most part unaccented.	Plural Gen. $\omicron \nu$ or $\iota \omicron \nu$.	Plural Gen. $\delta \tau\omicron \nu$, $\acute{\omicron} \nu$, $\iota \mu \acute{\alpha} \tau \omicron \nu$.

FIRST DECLENSION.

The first declension contains masculine nouns ending in *âs*, *ῆs* *és*, *ôs*, and feminine nouns in *é* and *ôû*.

Skeleton Declension of a Noun of First Declension.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Masc. Nouns.</i>	<i>Fem. Nouns.</i>	<i>Both</i>
Nom. — <i>s</i>	—	— <i>δais</i>
Acc. — (<i>ν</i>)	— (<i>ν</i>)	— <i>δais</i>
Voc. —	—	— <i>δais</i>
Gen. —	— <i>s</i>	— <i>δων</i>

The dash stands for the stem of the word. The final *ν* follows the same rule as in the article.

It is thus visible that the masc. nouns form the Genitive singular by dropping *s* from Nom., the feminine by adding *s* to the Nom.; both masc. and fem. add *ν* to the stem for the Acc.; the Vocative in both masc. and fem. is simply the stem of the word. The plural is formed in both in the same way; by adding *δais* to the stem for the Nom. Voc. and Acc. cases; and *δων* for the Genitive.

Examples.

ὁ παπᾶs, the priest.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
Nom.	ὁ παπᾶs, the priest.	οἱ παπάδais, the priests.	
Acc.	τὸν παπᾶ(ν), the priest.	τοὺς παπάδais, the priests.	
Voc.	παπᾶ, priest.	παπάδais, priests.	
Gen.	τοῦ παπᾶ, of the priest.	τῶν παπάδων, of the priests.	

ἡ ἀλεποῦ, the fox.

Nom. ἡ ἀλεποῦ,	the fox.	αἱ ἀλεπούδais
Acc. τὴ(ν) ἀλεποῦ(ν),	the fox.	ταῖς ἀλεπούδais
Voc. ἀλεποῦ,	fox.	ἀλεπούδais
Gen. τῆς ἀλεποῦs,	of the fox.	τῶν ἀλεπούδων

Compound words like *νοικοκύρης*, 'master of the house,' are similarly declined ; the only difference being in the accent, which is not on the last syllable.

SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension contains masculine nouns ending in *ης*, and feminine words ending in *α*, *η*.

Skeleton Declension.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Both.</i>
Nom.	— <i>ς</i>	—	— <i>αις</i>
Acc.	— (<i>ν</i>)	— (<i>ν</i>)	— <i>αις</i>
Voc.	—	—	— <i>αις</i>
Gen.	—	— <i>ς</i>	— <i>ων</i> accented.

From this it is visible that for the Genitive the masculine nouns drop their Nom. final *ς*, while the feminine nouns add a final *ς* to the Nom. ; both masc. and fem. add *ν* to the stem for the Accusative, and have simply the stem for the Vocative ; to form the plural both masc. and fem. nouns take *αις* for Nom., Voc., Acc., and *ων* always accented for the Gen.

Examples.

ὁ κλέφτης, the thief.

ἡ θάλασσα, the sea.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	κλέφτης	κλέφταις	Nom.	θάλασσα	θάλασσαις
Acc.	κλέφτην	„	Acc.	θάλασσα(ν)	„
Voc.	κλέφτη	„	Voc.	θάλασσα	„
Gen.	κλέφτη	κλεφτῶν	Gen.	θάλασσας	θαλασσῶν

ἡ καρδιά, the heart.

ἡ μύτη, the nose.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	καρδιά	καρδιαίς	Nom.	μύτη	μύταις (μύτες)
Acc.	καρδιά(ν)	„	Acc.	μύτη(ν)	„
Voc.	καρδιά	„	Voc.	μύτη	„
Gen.	καρδιᾶς	καρδιῶν	Gen.	μύτης	μυτῶν

Words ending in *ι* are declined similarly ; they differ only in spelling, not in pronunciation. They have no genitive plural.

NOTE.—Feminine words ending in *ι* are often written *ις* by educated Greeks, *e.g.* κυβέ^ρνη^ςις, government, and declined according to classical usage.

ἡ βρύσι, the spring (fountain).

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	βρύσι	βρύσαις
Acc.	βρύσι(ν)	„
Voc.	βρύσι	„
Gen.	βρύσις	—

THIRD DECLENSION.

The third declension contains masculine words in *ας* and feminine words in *α*.

The words belonging to this declension differ from those in the second by having no *ν* in the Acc. Sing., and having the *ων* of the Gen. Plur. accented in only a few instances.

Skeleton Declension.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Both.</i>
Nom.	— s	—	— αις
Acc.	—	—	—
Voc.	—	—	—
Gen.	—	s	ων mostly unaccented.

From this it is seen that the masc. words form the sing. Acc., Voc., Gen., by cutting off the *s* ; the fem. take *s* in the gen. ; while the plural endings are *αις* for Nom., Acc., Voc., and *ων* (unaccented mostly) for the Gen.

Examples.

<i>ἡ ἐλπίδα, hope.</i>				<i>ἡ νύχτα.</i>			
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		
Nom.	ἐλπίδα	ἐλπίδαις		Nom.	νύχτα	νύχταις	
Acc.	„	„		Acc.	„	„	
Voc.	„	„		Voc.	„	„	
Gen.	ἐλπίδας	ἐλπίδων		Gen.	νύχτας	νυχτῶν	

<i>ὁ πατέρας, the father.</i>				<i>ὁ μῆνας, the month.</i>			
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		
Nom.	πατέρας	πατέραις		Nom.	μῆνας	μῆναις	
Acc.	πατέρα	„		Acc.	μῆνα	„	
Voc.	„	„		Voc.	„	„	
Gen.	„	πατέρων		Gen.	„	μηνῶν	

FOURTH DECLENSION.

The fourth declension contains masc. words in *ος*, and neuter words in *ο* and *ι*.

This declension contains the greatest number of words.

Skeleton Declensions.

<i>Masc. words in ος.</i>				<i>Neuter words in ο.</i>			
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		
Nom.	— ος	— οι		Nom.	— ο(ν)	— α	
Acc.	— ο(ν)	— ους		Acc.	— ο(ν)	— α	
Voc.	— ε	— οι		Voc.	— ο(ν)	— α	
Gen.	— ου	— ων, ὧν		Gen.	— ου	— ων	

Neuter words in ι.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	— ι	— ια
Acc.	— ι	— ια
Voc.	— ι	— ια
Gen.	— ιοῦ	— ιῶν

Neuter words in ί.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	— ί	— ιά
Acc.	— ί	— ιά
Voc.	— ί	— ιά
Gen.	— ιοῦ	— ιῶν

Examples.

ὁ ἄνθρωπος (ἄθρωπος), the man.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι
Acc.	ἄνθρωπο(ν)	ἄνθρώπους
Voc.	ἄνθρωπε	ἄνθρωποι
Gen.	ἀνθρώπου	ἀνθρώπων

τὸ βιβλίο(ν).

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	βιβλίο(ν)	βιβλία
Acc.	,,	,,
Voc.	,,	,,
Gen.	βιβλίου	βιβλίων

τὸ χέρι, the hand.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	χέρι	χέρια
Acc.	,,	,,
Voc.	,,	,,
Gen.	χεριοῦ	χεριῶν

τὸ πουλί, the bird (fowl).

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	πουλί	πουλις
Acc.	,,	,,
Voc.	,,	,,
Gen.	πουλιοῦ	πουλιῶν

FIFTH DECLENSION.

The fifth declension includes neuter nouns in α, ος, ιμον.

Skeleton Declensions.

Words in α.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	— α	— ατα
Acc.	— α	— ατα
Voc.	— α	— ατα
Gen.	— ατος	— άτω(ν)

Words in ος.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	— ος	— η
Acc.	— ος	— η
Voc.	— ος	— η
Gen.	— ους	— ῶν

Words in *ιον*.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	— <i>ιον</i>	— <i>ίματα</i>
Acc.	— <i>ιον</i>	— <i>ίματα</i>
Voc.	— <i>ιον</i>	— <i>ίματα</i>
Gen.	— <i>ίματος, ίματου</i>	— <i>ιμάτων</i>

Examples.

<i>τὸ πρᾶγμα (πρᾶμμα).</i>			<i>τὸ ἔτος, the year.</i>		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	<i>πρᾶγμα</i>	<i>πράγματα</i>	Nom.	<i>ἔτος</i>	<i>ἔτη</i>
Acc.	„	„	Acc.	„	„
Voc.	„	„	Voc.	„	„
Gen.	{ <i>πράγματος</i> <i>πράγματου</i>	<i>πραγμάτων(ν)</i>	Gen.	<i>ἔτους</i>	<i>ἐτῶν</i>

τὸ γράψιμον, the writing.

Nom.	Voc.	Acc.	<i>γράψιμον</i>	<i>γραφίματα</i>
	Gen.		<i>γραφίματος</i>	<i>γραφιμάτων(ν)</i>

WORDS FOR EXERCISE IN THE DECLENSIONS.

1st.

<i>ὁ ψωμάς, the baker.</i>	<i>ὁ κοσκινάς, the sievemaker.</i>
<i>ὁ παπουτζής, the shoemaker.</i>	<i>ὁ τενεκές, the tin.</i>
<i>ὁ καφές, the coffee.</i>	<i>ἡ μαῖμου, the ape.</i>

2nd.

<i>ἡ σειρά, the row.</i>	<i>ἡ σκάλα, the stair.</i>
<i>ἡ μέλισσα, the bee.</i>	<i>ἡ στιγμή, the moment.</i>
<i>ἡ γλῶσσα, the tongue.</i>	<i>ἡ πόλι (πόλις), the town.</i>

3rd.

<i>ἡ γυναῖκα (gen. ὦν), the woman.</i>	<i>ὁ ἀέρας, the air, wind.</i>
<i>ἡ λαμπάδα, the torch.</i>	<i>ἡ φροντίδα, the care.</i>

4th.

ὁ ἀδελφός, the brother.

τὸ ξύλον, the wood.

ὁ φίλος, the friend.

τὸ κλειδί, the key.

ὁ ποταμός, the river.

τὸ μάτι, the eye.

τὸ φύλλο(ν), the leaf.

τὸ λουλουδί, the flower.

5th.

τὸ δῶμα, the terrace.

τὸ δάσος, the thicket.

τὸ κρέας, the meat.¹

τὸ βγάλσιμον, the dislocation.

τὸ ἄνθος, the flower.

τὸ φέρσιμον, the freight, behaviour.

NOTES ON THE DECLENSIONS.

Several words are of different genders in the singular and plural, *e.g.*

ὁ πλούτος, wealth ; τὰ πλούτη, riches.

ὁ χρόνος the year ; τὰ χρόνια, the years.

Other words have two plural forms, *e.g.* ἡ νύφη, the bride : αἱ νύφαις and αἱ νυφάδαις. Others again have two forms in some of the cases : τοῦ μηνός and τοῦ μήνα, two Genitive forms of ὁ μήνας.

Plural Nom. οἱ μῆνοι and οἱ μῆναις.

,, Acc. τοὺς μήνους and τοὺς μῆναις.

ὁ γέρος (occasionally ὁ γέροντας), the old man.

Gen. τοῦ γέρου, τοῦ γέροντα, τοῦ γερόντου.

ὁ μάστορας, the craftsman.

Gen. τοῦ μάστορα, and μαστόρου.

DIMINUTIVES.

Modern Greek has several endings like our English *kin* in lambkin, *ling* in darling &c., but they are more commonly used, and may in fact be added to almost any words. Diminutives are often used as terms of endearment.

¹ Genitive κρέατος.

The most important are :

(1) to form masc. words—*άκης, ούλης*, *e.g.* Πέτρος, Πετεράκης, Peter, Peterkin ; *άντρας, άντρούλης*, man, mannikin.

(2) to form fem. words—*ούλα, ίτζα*, *e.g.* άδελφή, άδελφούλα, sister, little sister ; *πέτρα, πετρίτζα*, stone, pebble.

(3) to form neuter words—*άκι, άρι* (this is the most common), *e.g.* πιάτο, πιατάκι, plate, little plate ; *παιδί, παιδάρι*, child, little child.

AMPLIATIVES.

There are also several endings for amplifying words :

(1) to form masc. words, *ος*, or *αρος*, added to words of fem. or neuter gender, *e.g.* *μύτος*, or *μύταρος*, big nose, from *μύτη*, nose.

(2) *α, αρα, ούκλα* to form feminine words, *e.g.* *χέρα*, *χερούκλα*, from *χέρι*, hand.

PATRONYMICS.

Patronymics commonly end in *όπουλος, άδης, είδης, ίδης*.

e.g. 'Αργυρόπουλος, 'Αναστασιάδης, 'Ηρακλείδης, Κωνσταντινίδης.

FORMATION OF THE FEMININE.

The common endings for the formation of corresponding feminine words are *ισσα* and *ρα*.

e.g. δάσκαλος, teacher ; fem. δασκάλισσα.
πλύστης, washerman ; fem. πλύστρα.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective has different endings for each of the 'three genders : we divide adjectives into three declensions.

FIRST DECLENSION.

The adjectives of this declension end in *os*, *η* (*a*), *o(v)*.

The feminine form ends in *a* when the termination is preceded by a vowel or liquid, but sometimes even in this case the ending is *η*.

Examples.

καλός, good.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	<i>καλός</i>	<i>καλή</i>	<i>καλό(v)</i>	<i>καλοί</i>	<i>καλαίς</i>	<i>καλά</i>
Acc.	<i>καλόν</i>	<i>καλή(v)</i>	<i>καλό(v)</i>	<i>καλούς</i>	<i>καλαίς</i>	<i>καλά</i>
Voc.	<i>καλέ</i>	<i>καλή</i>	<i>καλό(v)</i>	<i>καλοί</i>	<i>καλαίς</i>	<i>καλά</i>
Gen.	<i>καλοῦ</i>	<i>καλῆς</i>	<i>καλοῦ</i>	<i>καλῶν</i>	<i>καλῶν</i>	<i>καλῶν</i>

ἅγιος, holy.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	<i>ἅγιος</i>	<i>ἅγια</i>	<i>ἅγιον</i>	<i>ἅγιοι</i>	<i>ἅγαις</i>	<i>ἅγια</i>
Acc.	<i>ἅγιον</i>	<i>ἅγια(v)</i>	<i>ἅγιον</i>	<i>ἅγιους</i>	<i>ἅγαις</i>	<i>ἅγια</i>
Voc.	<i>ἅγιε</i>	<i>ἅγια</i>	<i>ἅγιον</i>	<i>ἅγιοι</i>	<i>ἅγαις</i>	<i>ἅγια</i>
Gen.	<i>ἁγίου</i>	<i>ἁγίας</i>	<i>ἁγίου</i>	<i>ἁγιων</i>	<i>ἁγιων</i>	<i>ἁγια.ν</i>

The following are similarly declined :—

μικρός, little.

κακός, bad.

μαῦρος, black.

μεγάλος, great.

γνωστός, known.

κόκκινος, red.

SECOND DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The second declension contains adjectives ending in *ης*, *α*, *ικο(ν)* and in *ης*, *ισσα* (*ίδισσα*), *ικο(ν)*.

Ex. ζηλιάρης, jealous.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>ζηλιάρης</i>	<i>ζηλιára</i>	<i>ζηλιáρικο(ν)</i>	<i>ζηλιάραις</i>	<i>ζηλιάραις</i>	<i>ζηλιάρικα</i>
A. <i>ζηλιάρη(ν)</i>	<i>ζηλιára(ν)</i>	„	„	„	„
V. <i>ζηλιάρη</i>	<i>ζηλιára</i>	„	„	„	„
G. <i>ζηλιάρη</i>	<i>ζηλιáρας</i>	<i>ζηλιαρικοῦ</i>	<i>ζηλιαρῶν</i>	<i>ζηλιαρῶν</i>	<i>ζηλιαρικῶν</i>

αὔθαδης, headstrong, *αὔθαδισσα*, *αὔθαδικον*, is similarly declined.

THIRD DECLENSION.

The third declension contains adjectives ending in *ύς*, *ειά*, *ύ*.

Ex. γλυκύς, sweet.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	γλυκύς	γλυκειά	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖς	γλυκειαῖς	γλυκά
Acc.	γλυκύ(ν)	γλυκειά(ν)	”	”	”	”
Voc.	γλυκύ	γλυκειά	”	”	”	”
Gen.	γλυκύ	γλυκειάς	”	γλυκειῶν	γλυκειῶν	γλυκειῶν

The following are similarly declined :—

βαρύς, heavy.

φαρδύς, broad.

παχύς, fat.

μακρύς, long.

The adjectives in *ύς* have also a collateral form in *ός*,

e.g. γλυκός, γλυκή, γλυκό.

The adjective *πολύς* has *πολλή* for the fem. It is declined as follows :—

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολύ</i>	<i>πολλοί</i>	<i>πολλαίς</i>	<i>πολλά</i>
Acc.	<i>πολύ(ν)</i>	<i>πολλή(ν)</i>	„	<i>πολλούς</i>	„	„
Voc.	<i>πολύ</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	„	<i>πολλοί</i>	„	„
Gen.	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>πολλῆς</i>	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>πολλῶν</i>	<i>πολλῶν</i>	<i>πολλῶν</i>

Exercise 1.—A.

Τὰ λουλούδια εἶνε ὡμορφα. Τὸ σπῆτι τοῦ παπουτζῆ εἶνε παληό. Δόσε τοῦ κοριτζιοῦ ἓνα καλὸ βιβλίον. Ὁ φίλος τοῦ πατέρα εἶνε ἄρρωστος. Τὰ ὠραῖα περιβόλια τοῦ ἐμπορίου. Ἦτανε πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐκεῖ. Πόσα χρόνια ἐκάθισες 'ς τὴν Αἴγυπτον; Φέρε δύο καφέδαις γλυκεῖς. Αἱ θυγατέρας τοῦ νοικοκύρη ἔχουν ἀκριβὰ φορέματα. Αὐταὶ αἱ γυναικαὶς εἶνε φιληνάδαις τῆς Ἑλένης.

τὸ λουλούδι, the flower.
εἶνε, is, are.
ὡμορφος, pretty.
τὸ σπῆτι, the house.
παλῆς, old.
δόσε, give.
τὸ κορίτσι, the girl.
τὸ βιβλίον, the book.
ὁ φίλος, the friend.
ἄρρωστος, ill.
ὠραῖος, beautiful.
τὸ περιβόλι, the garden.
ὁ ἔμπορος, the merchant.
ἦτανε, were.

ἐκεῖ, there.
πόσα, how much.
ἐκάθισες, thou hast dwelt.
ἡ Αἴγυπτος, Egypt.
φέρε, bring.
δύο, two.
ἡ θυγάτηρ, the daughter.
ἔχουν, have.
ἀκριβός, dear.
φόρεμα, dress.
αὐταὶ αἱ, these.
ἡ φιληνάδα, the friend (f.).
Ἑλένη, Helen.

NOTE.—Proper names often have the definite article placed before them.

Exercise 1.—B.

The merchants have beautiful houses. Give the little girl a pretty flower. Are you not afraid of thieves? (use the sing. pron. and verb). Have you lived long in Constantinople?

Ladies' clothes are dear. Ink is black. His handwriting is not good. She is not ill. The weather is very bad to-day. On the first day of the year.

are you not afraid of, δὲν φοβᾶσαι ἀπὸ	black, μαῦρος.
with Acc.	she is not, δὲν εἶνε.
long—say, much time (time=καὶρός).	the weather, ὁ καιρός. *
in Constantinople, trans. by εἰς with	to-day, σήμερα.
Acc. The Greeks usually call	on, trans. simply by Acc.
Constantinople, ἡ πόλις.	first, πρῶτος.
the ink, τὸ μελάνι.	day, ἡ ἡμέρα (ἡ μέρα).

DIMINUTIVES.

The most common diminutive endings for adjectives are οὔτζικος, οὔτζικη, οὔτζικο, and οὔλης, οὔλα, οὔλι.

Ex. καλούτζικος, καλούτζικη, καλούτζικο, rather good.
ἀσπροῦλης, ἀσπροῦλα, ἀσπροῦλι, whitish.

COMPARISON.

The ancient comparative suffix *τερος*, *τερη*, *τερο(ν)*, still exists, and is occasionally used ; but has for the most part given way to the word *πλιό* (*πιό*), more, placed before the adjective.

e.g. *πιό ὡμορφο*, prettier. *μικρότερος*, smaller.

The suffix form is preferred by literary dialect ; *ω* or *ο* is then written before the suffix according to the ancient rule.

The following adjectives form their comparatives irregularly :

μεγάλος, great ; *μεγαλύτερος*, greater (*μεγαλείτερος*).
καλός, good ; *καλύτερος* (*καλλίτερος*).
κακός, bad ; *χειρότερος* [*κακώτερος*].
πολύς, much ; *περισσότερος*.

The English *than* after the comparative is usually translated by *ἀπὸ* with the Acc. or sometimes by *παρά* with the Nom. :—

εἶνε μεγαλείτερος ἀπὸ τὸν Κάρολο, he is bigger than Charles.

The superlative is expressed by placing the definite article before the comparative : *ὁ καλλίτερος*, or *ὁ πιὸ καλός*, the best.

A SHORT AND EASY MODERN GREEK GRAMMAR.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1st.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	<i>Emphatic.</i>	<i>Unemphatic.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	<i>Unemphatic.</i>
Nom.	ἐγώ	—	ἐμεῖς	—
Acc.	(ἐ)μένα(ν)	μέ	ἐμᾶς	μᾶς
Gen.	ἐμοῦ, ἐμενοῦ	μοῦ	ἐμᾶς	μᾶς

2nd.

Nom.	σύ, ἐσύ	—	(ἐ)σεῖς	—
Acc.	ἐσέ, ἐσένα(ν)	σέ	ἐσᾶς	σᾶς
Gen.	ἐσενοῦ	σοῦ	ἐσᾶς	σᾶς

3rd. Emphatic Form.

Singular.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
Acc.	αὐτόν(ε)	αὐτήν(ε)	αὐτό(νο)
Gen.	αὐτοῦ, αὐτουνοῦ, (αὐτηνοῦ)	αὐτῆς αὐτηνῆς	αὐτοῦ, αὐτουνοῦ

Plural.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	αὐτοί (αὐτηνοί)	αὐταίς (αὐτηναίς)	αὐτά, αὐτάνα
Acc.	αὐτούς, αὐτουνοὺς (αὐτηνούς)	αὐταίς (αὐτηναίς)	αὐτά, αὐτάνα
Gen.	αὐτῶν(ε), αὐτωνῶν (αὐτηνῶν)	αὐτῶν, αὐτωνῶν (αὐτηνῶν)	αὐτῶν, αὐτωνῶν (αὐτηνῶν)

3rd. Unemphatic Form.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acc.	τόν(ε)	τήν(ε)	τό	τούς	ταίς (τῆς)	τά
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν (τούς)	τῶν (τούς)	τῶν (τούς)

1. If the subject of the verb is a personal pronoun, it is usually not expressed; as it is made clear by the verbal termination which person is meant.

e.g. λέγω, I say; λέγεις, thou sayest; λέγει, he says.

The pronoun must be inserted if the subject is to be emphasized.

e.g. ἐγὼ λέγω, I say; ἐσύ λέγεις, thou sayest.

2. In order to further emphasize the pronoun, the emphatic and the enclitic forms are often used together in the oblique cases.

e.g. ἐμένα με ξέρεις; do you know me?

3. When the pronoun to be emphasized is the indirect object of the verb, it is often used with the preposition εἰς.

e.g. εἰς ἐσᾶς τῷπα (τὸ εἶπα), I said it to you (it was to you I said it).

4. The oblique cases of the enclitic pronoun stand immediately before the governing verb, except when the verb is in the imperative mood, in which case they follow it.

e.g. τόνε ξέρω, I know him; τοὺς εἶδα, I saw them; δέν το βλέπω, I do not see it; πάρ' το, take it; ᾄς τονε, let him be.

5. In the compound tenses of a verb the oblique cases of the pronoun stand either between the auxiliary and the participle, or before the auxiliary.

e.g. τὸν εἶχα εἰπεῖ or εἶχα τὸν εἰπεῖ, I had told him.

6. When a verb has both a direct and an indirect object, the indirect always comes first.

e.g. τοῦ τῷπα (τοῦ τὸ εἶπα), I told it to him.
τούς το ἔδωσα, I gave it to them.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

τοῦτος, τούτη, τοῦτο, this.
 αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, this.
 ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, that.

τοῦτος is declined regularly. ἐκεῖνος is declined like the emphatic pronoun αὐτός.

The demonstrative pronouns have the definite article after them.

e.g. αὐτὸς ὁ καθρέφτης, this looking-glass ; ἐκείνη ἡ γυναῖκα, that woman.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

*Singular.**Plural.*

ὁ, ἡ, τὸ	.....	μου, my.	οἱ, αἱ (ἡ), τὰ	.....	μου, my.
,, ,, ,,	.....	σου, thy.	,, ,, ,, ,,	.....	σου, thy.
{ ,, ,, ,,	.....	του, his.	,, ,, ,, ,,	.....	του, his. }
{ ,, ,, ,,	.....	της, her.	,, ,, ,, ,,	.....	της, her. }
{ ,, ,, ,,	.....	του, its.	,, ,, ,, ,,	.....	του, its. }
,, ,, ,,	.....	μας, our.	,, ,, ,, ,,	.....	μας, our.
,, ,, ,,	.....	σας, your.	,, ,, ,, ,,	.....	σας, your.
,, ,, ,,	.....	των, their.	,, ,, ,, ,,	.....	των, their.

(1) The possessive adjectives are thus expressed by the genitive of the personal pronoun.

e.g. ὁ πατέρας μου, my father ; ἡ μητέρα των, their mother ; τὸ ὀρολόγι σου, thy watch.

(2) When the possessive adjective is emphatic, the adjective δικός (ἐδικός, εἰδικός, ἰδικός, own) is used together with the genitive of the pers. pron.

This form is always used when in English the possessive pronoun stands alone.

e.g. τὸ δικό μου τὸ καπέλο εἶνε πιὸ ὡμορφο ἂπὸ τὸ δικό σου.

My hat is prettier than yours.

NOTE.—The repetition of the article, as above, is not absolutely necessary.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

ποῦ, who, which (indeclinable).

ὁ ὅποιος, ἡ ὅποια, τὸ ὅποιο, which (in written language only).

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

ποιός, ποιό, ποιό; who? which?

τί; what?

ποιός is declined regularly. The genitive has the collateral forms ποιανού, ποιανῆς, ποιανῶν. τί is indeclinable; when it occurs alone it means *what?* e.g. τί κάνεις; what are you doing? In conjunction with another word, it means also *what kind of*, e.g. τί βιβλίο εἶνε αὐτό; what kind of book is that, or what book is that?

ποιός is used both alone and with a substantive.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

1. The reflexive pronoun *ἐαυτόν* is used in the compound expression τὸν *ἐαυτό(ν)* μου, myself; τὸν *ἐαυτόν* σου, thyself; τὸν *ἐαυτόν* του, himself, itself, τὸν *ἐαυτόν* της, herself. This form may be intensified by adding ἴδιος.

e.g. ἐντρέπουμε ἀπὸ τὸν ἴδιο τὸν *ἐαυτό* μου. I am ashamed of myself.

2. The reflexive pronoun is only expressed when it is to be emphasized, otherwise it is understood in the verb.

e.g. πλύνομαι, I wash myself.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

1. ὅποιος, ὅποια, ὅποιο; he or she who, whoever, whatever.

e.g. ὅποιος σὲ ἴδῃ θὰ γελάσῃ, whoever sees you will laugh.

ὅποιος sometimes has καὶ ἄν used together with it.

e.g. ὅποιος καὶ ἄν ἔλθῃ, whoever may come.

2. *κάθε*, every (indeclinable), is always used as an adjective,
e.g. *κάθε πρᾶγμα*, everything; *κάθε ἡμέρα*, every day; *κάθε τι*,
 everything; *κάθε τι τὸν ἐρεθίζει*, everything annoys him.

καθένας, every one, (compound of *κάθε* and *εἷς*, one).

e.g. *καθένας τὸ ξέρει*, every one knows it.

κάθε is also used with other numbers to denote recurrence.

e.g. *κάθε πέντε ἡμέραις* every five days.

ὅλος, *ὅλη*, *ὅλο*, all, has the article following as in English.

e.g. *ὅλα τὰ πράγματα*, all the things.

ὅλοι οἱ μαθητάδαις, all the students.

3. *κάποιος*, *κάποια*, *κάποιο*, some one, a certain.

κάμποσος, *κάμποση*, *κάμποσο*, a certain number, a good many.

e.g. Ἦτανε *κάμποσος κόσμος εἰς τὸ θέατρον*. There were a good many people in the theatre. (*κόσμος* = French 'monde.')

τέτοιος, *τέτοια*, *τέτοιο*, such a.

{ *ὅσος*, *ὅση*, *ὅσο*, how much, how many, how great.
τόσος, *τόση*, *τόσο*, so much, so many, so great.

κάτι, some, is used in the singular with neuter words only, in the plural with words of all three genders.

e.g. *κάτι σπουδαῖον πρέπει νὰ εἶνε*, it must be something important.

κάτι στρατιῶταις, some soldiers. *κάτι τι*, something.

θά σου εἰπῶ κάτι τι, I will tell you something.

{ *ὁ δεῖνα(ς)*, *ἡ δεῖνα*, *τὸ δεῖνα* }
ὁ τάδε(ς), *ἡ τάδε*, *τὸ τάδε* } , so and so, such an one.

ὁ δεῖνα καὶ ὁ τάδε, such an one and such another.

μερικοί, *μερικάς*, *μερικά*, some.

4. *κανένας* or *κανείς*, *καμμιά*, *κανένα*, any one (no-one) is used in negative and interrogative sentences like the French *aucun*.

e.g. *ἤρρες κανένα εἰς τὸ σπῆτι*; did you find any one in the house (at home)?

δὲν ἤρρα κανένα or *κανένα δὲν ἤρρα*, I found no-one, or (by ellipsis) *κανένα*, no-one.

τίποτε (τίποτα, τίποτες), anything, nothing, used like κανένας.

e.g. εἶπες τίποτε; did you say anything? δὲν εἶπα τίποτε, I said nothing, or τίποτε, nothing.

5. ὁ ἴδιος, ἡ ἴδια, τὸ ἴδιο, the same.
αὐτὸς ὁ ἴδιος τὸ εἶπε, he said it himself.

μόνος, μόνη, μόνο, or μόναχος, μονάχη, μόναχο, alone, is used with the genitive of the personal pronoun; it means *by myself*, *yourself*, &c.

e.g. μόνος του τὸ ἔκαμε, he did it by himself.

ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, other.

MODE OF ADDRESS.

The second person singular is usually used in addressing a person. In consequence of foreign influence those who wish to be very polite frequently use the 2nd. pers. plur. The true Modern Greek form of polite address is to use τοῦ λόγου σου to define the person spoken to, *e.g.* ποῦ γεννήθηκες, τοῦ λόγου σου; where were you born?

The forms τοῦ λόγου τοῦ, &c. are also used.

e.g. τοῦ λόγου του εἶνε ἰατρός, he is a doctor (this gentleman is a doctor).

τοῦ λόγου της εἶνε γειτόνισσά μας, she (or this lady) is our neighbour.

After the prepositions εἰς (σέ) *into*, διά, *for*, and ἀπό, *from*, the article is omitted in the form mentioned above, *e.g.* διά λόγου του γράφω, I am writing for him.

τοῦ λόγου μου is also used as a reflexive form.

αἰσθάνομαι τοῦ λόγου μου καλλίτερα, I feel better.

Exercise 2.—A.

Μοῦ λένε πῶς ἀπέθανε. Δέν με ξέρει. Ἐσεῖς θὰ πᾶτε, ἐμεῖς δὲν θὰ πᾶμε. Θὰ τοὺς στείλω εἰς τὴν Σμύρνην. Θὰ πάω μαζί σας. Θὰ τοῦ το εἶπω. Πές το! Γράψτε το! Ἄς τὴν νὰ φύγῃ. Ἐσένα πῶς

σου φαίνεται; Τοῦ λόγου σου δὲν τόνε ξέρεις. Αὐτὸς γράφει καὶ ἐκείνη διαβάζει. Τί σοῦπε (= σοῦ εἶπε). Ἦλθε κανεῖς; Ὁχι, κανεῖς. Ἐδιάβασες τὸ γράμμα ποῦ ἦρα προχτές; Ναί, τὸ ἐδιάβασα. Θὰ τοὺς δώσης τὰ βιβλία; Μάλιστα, θὰ τοὺς τα δώσω. Αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος εἶνε γνωστός μου.

λένε, (they) say.

πῶς, that, how.

ἀπέθανε, (he, she) is dead.

δὲν, not.

ξέρει, (he, she) knows.

θὰ πάτε, (you) will go.

θὰ πάμε, we shall go.

θὰ στείλω, (I) shall send.

εἰς, into, to.

ἡ Σμύρνη, Smyrna.

θὰ πάω, I shall go.

μαζὺ and μαζὺν μέ, with.

θὰ εἶπω, I shall say.

πές, say.

γράψετε, write.

Ἄς, let.

νὰ φύγη, that she may go away.

πῶς; how?

φαίνεται, it appears, seems.

ξέρεις, you know.

γράφει, (he, she) writes.

διαβάζει, (he, she) reads.

εἶπε, (he, she) said.

ἦλθε, (he, she) came.

ὄχι, no.

ἐδιάβασες, (you) read.

(the interrogative is indicated by the tone.)

τὸ γράμμα, the letter.

ἦρα, I received.

προχτές, the day before yesterday.

ναί, yes.

ἐδιάβασα, I have read.

θὰ δώσης, you will give.

μάλιστα, certainly.

θὰ δώσω, I shall give.

κύριος, gentleman (sir).

γνωστός μου, an acquaintance of mine.

Exercise 3.—A.

Τὸ κρασί μας εἶνε καλλίτερον ἀπὸ τὸ δικό σας. Αὐτὸς εἶνε μεγαλείτερος ἀπὸ τὴν ἀδερφήν του. Ξέρετε κάποιον Ἀντώνιον Ἀναστασιάδην ποῦ μένει εἰς τὴν Σμύρνην; Ἀλλὰ βιβλία δὲν ἔχετε; Τοῦ λόγου σου δὲν εἶσαι Γερμανός; Ὁχι, εἶμαι Ἀγγλος. Ἦτανε πολὺς κόσμος ἔς τὸ κοντζέρτο. Τί ὥρα εἶνε; Ποιὸς σὰς το εἶπε; Ποιοὶ εἶνε ἐκείνοι οἱ νέοι; Τοῦ ἔδωσες τίποτε; Ὁχι, τίποτε. Δέν μου εἶπε τίποτε διὰ ἐσᾶς. Καθένας ἔχει τὴν γνώμην του. Ποιανοῦ το εἶπε; Δέν το εἶπε κανενός. Κάθε τόπος ἔχει τὰ ἔθιμά του.

τὸ κρασί, the wine.

ἡ ἀδερφή (ἀδελφή), the sister.

ξέρετε, you know.

μένει, (he, she) remains.

ἔχετε, you have.

εἶσαι, you are.

ὄχι, no.

εἶμαι, I am.

ὁ Ἀγγλος, the Englishman.

ἦτανε, (he, she, it) was.

τὸ κοντζέρτο, the concert.

ὥρα, hour.

τί ὥρα εἶνε; what o'clock is it?

εἶπε, (he, she, it) said.

ὁ νέος, the young man.

ἔδωσες, you gave.

διὰ, for.

ἔχει, (he, she, it) has.

ἡ γνώμη, the opinion.

ὁ τόπος, the place.

τὸ ἔθιμον, the custom.

Exercise 2.—B.

Tell it to me. To whom have you given the wine? Are you not from Constantinople? Do you know this gentleman? Who read the letter to you? He himself. I shall give you nothing. I have no other books. Did you find any one at home? No one. These pens are worse than mine. We will go with you. I will tell you something. Ask him what o'clock it is.

from, ἀπό with Acc.
read, διάβασε.
ἔχω, (I) have.
you found, ηὔρετε.

at home, 's τὸ σπῆτι.
the pen, ἡ πένα.
ask, ρώτησε, (ρώτηξε).

Exercise 3.—B.

He who has money is not always happy. We will give both the letters to you. No one has seen us. I love only you. We know it, but you do not know it. We go to Mytilene every three weeks. Have you any acquaintances there? The lady there is my cousin. He does not feel well. He is as stupid as he is rich.

money, παράδαις.
always, πάντοτε.
happy, εὐτυχής.
we shall give, θὰ δώσομε(ν).
both, καὶ τὰ δύο.
(he &c.) saw, εἶδε.
I love, ἀγαπῶ.
only, μόνον.
(we) know, ξέρομε(ν).
three, τρεῖς.
week, ἑβδομάδα.
to, εἰς with Acc.

(we) go, πηγαίνομε(ν).
there, ἐκεῖ.
the lady, ἡ κυρία.
the cousin, ἡ ἐξαδέρφη.
she is my cousin, εἶνε ἐξαδέρφη μου.
(the article is not used in cases like this.)
(he, she) does not feel, δὲν αἰσθάνεται.
(say, in Greek, 'feel himself well.')

well, καλά.
stupid, κούτος.
rich, πλούσιος.

THE VERB.

Voices.—The verb has two voices :

The active, *e.g.* γράφω, I write.

The passive, ,, γράφεται, it is written.

Moods.—There are three moods :

Indicative, *e.g.* γράφω, I write.

Subjunctive, ,, νὰ γράφῃ, that he may write.

Imperative, ,, γράφε, write.

There is no infinitive proper. It is expressed by means of the particle νά with the subjunctive : *e.g.* δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ γράψω, I cannot write. Two abbreviated infinitives are in use as participles ; these will be discussed under the formation of the compound tenses.

Tenses.—There are three simple tenses :

Present, *e.g.* γράφω, I write.

Imperfect, ,, ἔγραφα, I was writing.

Aorist, ,, ἔγραψα, I wrote.

There are four compound tenses :

Perfect, *e.g.* ἔχω γράψει, I have written.

Pluperfect, ,, εἶχα γράψει, I had written.

Future, ,, θὰ γράψω, I shall write.

Future Perfect, ,, θὰ ἔχω γράψει, I shall have written.

There are two participles :

Present Active, *e.g.* γράφοντας, writing.

Perfect Passive, ,, γραμμένος, written.

Classification.—There are two kinds of verbs: (1) simple, and (2) contracted.

In contracted verbs the *α* or *ε* preceding the termination coalesces with the vowel of the termination, *e.g.* ὁμιλῶ for ὁμιλάω, I speak.

The letter immediately preceding the termination is called the characteristic letter.

Personal Endings of the Verb.

Present Indicative.		Present Subjunctive.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
— ω	— ομε (ουμε)	— ω	— ωμε
— εις	— ετε	— ης	— ετε
— ει	— ουν (ουνε)	— η	— ουν (ουνε)

N. B.—There is no difference in pronunciation between Indic. Pres. and Subj. Pres.

Imperfect Indicative.		Future Indicative.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	
— α	— αμε	θα is placed before the Subjunctive to express the Future.
— ες	— ετε (ατε)	
— ε	— αν(ε)	

Conditional.

ἤθελα with infinitive ending in *ει*.

NOTE.—The English conditional may also be translated by the particle *θα* with Imperfect or Pluperfect: *e.g.* θα εἶχα, I should have.

θα comes from *θε* (a shortened form of *θέλει*) and *νᾶ*. It is also used in this form: *e.g.* *θε* νᾶ βλέπω, I shall see.

Imperative, 2nd pers. sing. —ε, plur. —ετε. Instead of these forms, and for the other persons, *νᾶ* or *ας* with the subjunctive is used.

Present Participle.

— οντας (indeclin.).

THE AUXILIARIES ἔχω AND εἶμαι.

Before proceeding to the conjugation of the regular verb, it is necessary to give the irregular auxiliaries. These possess only the present, imperfect and future tenses.

*Εχω, I have.

Present Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἔχω, I have.	ἔχομε(ν)
ἔχεις	ἔχετε
ἔχει	ἔχουν(ε)

Present Subjunctive.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
(νὰ) ἔχω, that I may have.	(νὰ) ἔχομε(ν)
„ ἔχῃς	„ ἔχετε
„ ἔχῃ	„ ἔχουν(ε)

Imperfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
εἶχα, I had.	εἶχαμε
εἶχες	εἶχετε
εἶχε	εἶχαν(ε)

Future Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
θα ἔχω, I shall have.	θα ἔχομε
„ ἔχῃς	„ ἔχετε
„ ἔχῃ	„ ἔχουν(ε)

Conditional.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἦθελα ἔχει, I should have.	ἦθέλαμε ἔχει
ἦθελες „	ἦθέλατε „
ἦθελε „	ἦθελαν „

Imperative.

νά or ἄς with Subjunctive.

Present Participle.

ἔχοντας, having.

NOTE.—The perfect of ἔχω is sometimes rendered by another verb ἔλαβα, I have got. The third pers. of ἔχω is used impersonally to mean *there is*; it takes the Acc. e.g. ἔχει κανένα ἰατρόν ἐδῶ; is there no doctor here?

Note also τί ἔχεις; what is the matter with you?

Exercise 4.—A.

Ἔχω τὸ βιβλίον. Ἔχεις πατέρα καὶ μητέρα; Ἐχει πολλοὺς φίλους. Ἐχομεν ὀλίγους παράδαις. Δὲν ἔχετε ἓνα ὠραῖον σκυλάκι. Τί ἔχουνε οἱ φίλοι σας; Δὲν εἶχα χαρτί. Εἶχες τὴν ἀδειά του. Εἶχε ἓνα πιάτο καὶ ἓνα πηροῦνι. Μία φορά εἶχαμε ἓνα γατάκι καὶ ἓνα σκυλάκι. Δὲν εἶχατε καιρὸν νὰ πᾶτε; Τί εἶχανε οἱ ἀδελφοί σας; Σήμερα δὲν ἔχω καιρὸν, ἀλλ' αὔριο θὰ ἔχω. Θὰ ἔχωμε γράμματα; Νὰ ἔχετε ὑπομονή. Εἶχε πολὺν κόσμον ἐκεῖ; Δὲν ἔχει καλλίτερον φαγὶ ἀπ' αὐτό. Ἄν εἶχα χρήματα θὰ εἶχα καὶ φίλους. Ἄν εἶχες θάρρος θὰ εἶχες παράδαις. Τοῦ λόγου σου δὲν ἔχεις ἓνα θεῖον ὅς τὴ Βιέννη; Τὸ ἔχετε; Δὲν τὸ ἔχομεν. Ἐχουνε τὰ βιβλία; Δὲν τᾶχουνε (= τὰ ἔχουνε).

τὸ βιβλίον, the book.
 ἡ μητέρα, the mother.
 ὁ φίλος, the friend.
 ὠραῖος, beautiful.
 τὸ σκυλάκι, the little dog.
 τὸ χαρτί, the paper.
 ἡ ἀδεία, the permission.
 τὸ πιάτο, the plate.
 τὸ πηροῦνι, the fork.
 μία φορά, once (one time).
 τὸ γατάκι, the little cat.
 ὁ καιρός, the time.
 νὰ πᾶτε, to go.
 ὁ ἀδελφός, the brother.

σήμερα, to-day.
 αὔριο, to-morrow.
 τὸ γράμμα, the letter.
 ὑπομονή, patience.
 δὲν, not.
 πολλὸν κόσμος, many people.
 ἐκεῖ, there.
 τὸ φαγί, the food.
 τὰ χρήματα, the money.
 τὸ θάρρος, the courage.
 καί, and.
 ὁ θεῖος, the uncle.
 ἡ Βιέννη, Vienna.

Exercise 4.—B.

Who has the best knife? He has no patience. Had they much to do? Will you have time to-morrow? When shall we have the letter? If I had more time, I should have more money. Have you courage? Were there many people in the theatre? She will have paper and ink to-morrow. Have you not time now? This evening I shall not have much to do. If they had friends, they would have greater hopes. Good luck to him (trans. may he have good luck). Had you (τοῦ λόγου σου) not a house? Yes, I have it still. Have you the ticket? Yes, I have it in my pocket. Had he it? No, he had not. There is not a better book than yours.

the knife. τὸ μαχαῖρι.
 much to do, say *much work*.
 work, ἡ δουλεία.
 time, ὁ καιρός.
 the theatre, τὸ θέατρον.
 the ink, τὸ μελάνι.

this evening, ἀπόψε.
 hope, ἡ ἐλπίδα.
 good luck, ἡ τύχη.
 yet, ἀκόμη.
 the ticket, τὸ πιπιλιέτο.
 yes, ναι or μάλιστα.

εἶμαι, I am.

Present Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
εἶμαι, I am.	εἶμαστε
εἶσαι	εἴστε
εἶνε	εἶνε

Present Subjunctive.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
(νὰ) ἦμαι, I may be.	(νὰ) ἦμαστε
„ ἦσαι	„ ἦστε
„ ἦνε	„ ἦνε

Imperfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἦμουν (ἦμουνα), I was.	ἦμαστε
ἦσουν, ἦσουνα	ἦσατε
ἦταν, ἦτανε, ἦτονε	ἦταν, ἦτανε

Future Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
θὰ ἦμαι, I shall be.	θὰ ἦμαστε
θὰ ἦσαι	„ ἦστε
„ ἦνε	„ ἦνε

Conditional.

θὰ ἦμουνα, I should be.

Imperative.

Singular.

νὰ ἦσαι, be.
 νὰ ἦνε, let him be.

Plural.

νὰ ἦμαστε, let us be.
 νὰ ἦστε, be ye.
 νὰ ἦνε, let them be.

or ἄς ἦσαι, &c.

Participle.

ὄντας, being.

The missing tenses of εἶμαι are sometimes supplied from the Aorist of στέκομαι, to stand. (See under the irregular verbs.)

ἑστάθηκα, I was.

ἔχω σταθῆ, I have been.

εἶχα σταθῆ, I had been.

θὰ ἔχω σταθῆ, I shall have been.

Exercise 5.—A.

Εἶνε 'ς τὸ σπῆτι; Ποιὰ εἶνε αὐτὴ ἡ κυρία; Εἶνε φίλη μου. Ποιὰ εἶνε αὐτὰ τὰ παιδιὰ; Ποῦσαι, παιδί; Ποῦ ἦσυνα 'ψές ('χθές); Σὲ τρεῖς μῆναις ποῦ θὰ εἶσαι; Αὐτὸς ἦτανε μεγαλείτερος ἀπὸ σένα. Θὰ εἶνε 'ς τὸ σπῆτι αὔριο; *Ἄν εἶχα τὰς γνώσεις ποῦχει αὐτὸς θὰ ἦμωνα εὐτυχής. Σὰν ἦτανε νέα, τὰ μαλλιά της ἦτανε μαῦρα· τώρα εἶνε ἄσπρα. Τοῦ λόγου σου δὲν ἦσυνα μιὰ φορὰ 'ς τοῦ Μιχάλη τὸ σπῆτι; *Ἡμωνα γραμματικὸς εἰς ἓνα βιβλιοπωλεῖο. *Ὅλοι ἡμαστέ ἄρρωστοι. Αὔριον 'ς ταῖς ἑξι ὥραις θὰ ἦμαι ἐδῶ. Νὰ ἦσαι ἡσυχος. *Ἄς ᾗνε ἐλεύθερος. *Ἀμποτε νὰ ἦμωνα γερός! Πάντοτε νὰ ἦσαι καλά.

'ς τὸ σπῆτι, at home.

ἡ κυρία, the lady.

φίλη μου, my friend, a friend of mine.

τὸ παιδί, the child, young fellow,
waiter, &c.

ποῦσαι=ποῦ εἶσαι, usual way to call a
waiter.

'ψές, yesterday.

σέ, in (here=after).

τρεῖς, three.

μεγαλείτερος, bigger, older.

ἡ γνώσις, the acquaintance.

εὐτυχής, fortunate, lucky.

σὰν, when.

νέα, young girl.

τὰ μαλλιά, the hair.

μαῦρος, black.

ἄσπρος, white.

ὁ γραμματικὸς, the secretary, clerk.

τὸ βιβλιοπωλεῖον, the bookshop.

ἄρρωστος, ill.

'ς τὰς ἑξι ὥραις, at six o'clock.

ἡσυχος, quiet.

ἐλεύθερος, free.

ἄμποτε, if only.

γερός, strong.

πάντοτε, always.

καλά, well.

Exercise 5.—B.

He was not at home yesterday. Why is she not here now? Where do you come from? I come from Germany. I was very ill. At such a time they will not be at their shop. Was he not a relative of Mr. Argyropoulos? No, he was the son of Michael,

the baker. Athens was a village sixty-five years ago, now it is a large and beautiful city. May you always be well and happy ! If he were not so uneducated he would now have a place. Where is the gentleman who was in your house yesterday ? He is from London. I shall be at the shop at five o'clock. We were at the theatre with them.

why ? *διὰ τί ; γιατί ;* ;
from where ? *ἀπὸ ποῦ ;* ;
Germany, *ἡ Γερμανία.*
very, *πολύ.*
at such a time, *τέτοια ὥρα.*
the shop, *τὸ μαγαζί.*
the relative, *ὁ συγγενής.*
the gentleman, *ὁ κύριος.*
no, *ὄχι.*
the son, *ὁ υἱός (γιός).*

Athens, *αἱ Ἀθῆναι (ἡ Ἀτῆνα).*
sixty-five years ago, *ἂπ' ἐδῶ καὶ ἐξήντα
πέντε ἔτη.*
the village, *τὸ χωριό.*
the city, *ἡ πόλις.*
uneducated, *ἀγράμματος.*
now, *τώρα.*
the place, *ἡ θέσις.*
at five o'clock, *ἔς τὰς πέντε ὥρας.*
the baker, *ὁ ψωμάς.*

* Note the following idioms : Ἔχετε πολὺν καιρὸν ἐδῶ ; (Have you much time here ?) Have you been here long ? Πόσον καιρὸν ἔχετε ἐδῶ ; How long have you been here ? Ἦλθε εἰς τὸ σπήτι μου, (He came into my house) He has been in my house. Δὲν ἦλθε κανεὶς, No one has been here. Ἐπῆγα εἰς τὸ σπήτι του, I have been in his house. Ἐπῆγατε εἰς τὴν Ρώμην ; Have you been in Rome ?

THE REGULAR VERB.

γράφω, I write.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.

γράφω, I write.

γράφεις

γράφει

Plur.

γράφουμε(ν), γράφουμε

γράφετε

γράφουν(ε)

Imperfect Tense.

ἔγραφα, I was writing.

ἔγραφες

ἔγραφε

(ἐ)γράφαμε(ν)

(ἐ)γράφατε, ἐγράφετε

ἔγραφαν, (ἐ)γράφανε

Aorist.

ἔγραψα, I wrote.

(ἐ)γράψαμε(ν)

ἔγραψες

(ἐ)γράψετε, (ἐ)γράφατε

ἔγραψε

ἔγραψαν

Perfect.

ἔχω γράψει, I have written.

Pluperfect.

εἶχα γράψει, I had written.

Future.

θα γράφω, or } I shall write.

θα γράφωμε, γράψωμε

θα γράφῃς, γράψῃς

θα γράφητε, γράψετε

θα γράφῃ, γράψῃ

θα γράφουν(ε), γράψουν(ε)

Future Perfect.

θα ἔχω γράψει, I shall have written.

Conditional.

θα ἔγραφα, I should write.

θα ἐγράφομε (γράφουμε)

,, ἔγραφες

,, ἐγράφετε

,, ἔγραφε

,, ἐγράφουν(ε)

or

ἦθελα γράφει

ἦτελομεν γράφει

ἦτελες ,,

ἦτέλατε ,,

ἦτελε ,,

ἦτελαν (ἦτέλανε) γράφει

Past Conditional.

ἦθελα γράψει, I should have written.

ἦθέλαμε γράψει

ἦτελες ,,

ἦτέλατε ,,

ἦτελε ,,

ἦτελαν (ἦτέλανε) γράψει

or θα εἶχα γράψει, I should have written.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

(νὰ) γράφω, that I may write

(νὰ) γράφωμε (γράφουμε)

,, γράφῃς

,, γράφετε

,, γράφῃ

,, γράφουν(ε)

Aorist.

(νὰ) γράψω, that I may write.

,, γράψῃς

,, γράψῃς

(νὰ) γράψωμε, γράψουμε

,, γράψετε

,, γράψουν(ε)

Imperative.

Present.

γράφε, write.

ἄς γράφῃ, let him write.

γράφετε, write (ye).

ἄς γράφουνε, let them write.

Aorist.

γράψε, write.

ἄς γράψῃ, let him write.

γράψετε, γράψτε.

ἄς γράψουν(ε).

Infinitive (used only in the compound tenses).

Present. γράφει.

Aorist. γράψει.

Present Participle. γράφοντας, writing.

Passive Voice.

Present.

*Sing.**Plur.*

γράφομαι, γράφουμαι, I am written, &c.

γράφεσαι

γράφεται

γραφούμαστε (γραφόμεθα)

γράφεστε (γράφεσθε)

γράφονται (γράφονται)

Imperfect.

(ἐ)γράφομουν(α), I was written.

(ἐ)γράφουσιν, (ἐ)γραφόσονται

(ἐ)γράφονταν, (ἐ)γραφόνταν

(ἐ)γραφούμαστε, (ἐ)γραφόμεσθε

(ἐ)γραφούσαστε, (ἐ)γραφόσαστε

(ἐ)γράφονταν, (ἐ)γραφόντουσαν

Aorist.

(ἐ)γράφθηκα (γράφτηκα), I was written.

(ἐ)γράφθηκας

(ἐ)γράφθηκες

(ἐ)γραφθήκαμε

(ἐ)γραφθήκατε, (ἐ)γραφθήκετε

(ἐ)γράφθηκαν, (ἐ)γραφθήκαν

Perfect. ἔχω γραφθῆ, I have been written.

Pluperfect. εἶχα γραφθῆ, I had been written.

Future.

θα γράφωμαι, or γραφθῶ,

θα γραφώμαστε, γραφθοῦμε

I shall be written.

,, γράφεις, γραφθῇς

,, γράφεστε, γραφθῆτε

,, γράφεται, γραφθῇ

,, γράφονται, γραφθοῦνε

Future Perfect. θα ἔχω γραφθῇ, I shall have been written.

Conditional.

*Sing.**Plur.*

θα ἐγραφόμουν, I should be written.

θα (ἐ)γραφούμεστε

,, ἐγραφῆσθουν

,, (ἐ)γραφούσαστε

,, ἐγράφουνταν

,, (ἐ)γραφόντουσαν

or ἤθελα γραφθῇ, I should be written.

Past Conditional. θα εἶχα γραφθῇ, I should have been written.

Subjunctive.

Present.

(νὰ) γράφωμαι, that I may be written. (νὰ) γραφώμαστε, γραφούμεστε

,, γράφεις

,, γράφεστε

,, γράφεται

,, γράφονται

Aorist.

(νὰ) γραφθῶ, that I may be written.

(νὰ) γραφθοῦμε(ν)

,, γραφθῇς

,, γραφθῆτε

,, γραφθῇ

,, γραφθοῦνε

Imperative.

γράφου, be written.

γράφεστε

ᾤς γράφεται, let him be written.

ᾤς γράφονται (γράφονται)

Aorist Infinitive.

Perfect Participle.

γραφθῇ

γραμμένος, written

CONTRACTED VERBS.

Most contracted verbs end in *άω*; there are also some in *έω*, but the people usually conjugate them like verbs in *άω*.

άπατάω, to deceive.

Active Voice.

Present Indicative.

άπατάω, *άπατῶ*, I deceive.

άπατάεις, *άπατᾶς*

άπατάει, *άπατᾷ*

άπατάομε, *άπατοῦμε*

άπατάετε, *άπατᾶτε*

άπατάουν(ε), *άπατοῦν(ε)*

Imperfect.

άπατοῦσα, I was deceiving.

άπατοῦσες

άπατοῦσε

άπατούσαμε

άπατούσατε

άπατοῦσαν

Aorist.

άπάτησα, I deceived.

άπάτησες

άπάτησε

άπατήσαμε

άπατήσατε

άπάτησαν

Perfect.

έχω άπατήσει, I have deceived.

Pluperfect.

είχα άπατήσει, I had deceived.

Future.

θα άπατῶ
θα άπατήσω } I shall deceive.

Future Perfect.

θα έχω άπατήσει { I shall have
deceived.

Conditional.

θα άπατοῦσα or *ήθελα άπατήσει*

Past Conditional.

θα είχα άπατήσει

Subjunctive.

Present.

(*να*) *άπατῶ*

Aorist.

(*να*) *άπατήσω*

Imperative.

Present.

Aorist.

ἀπάταε, ἀπάτα	ἀπατᾶτε	ἀπάτησε	ἀπατήσετε, ἀπατήστε
ἄς ἀπατάῃ, ἄς ἀπατᾷ	ἄς ἀπατοῦν(ε)	ἄς ἀπατήσῃ	ἄς ἀπατήσουν(ε)

Aorist Infinitive.	ἀπατήσῃ	Pres. Participle.	ἀπατῶντας. X
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Passive Voice.

Present Indicative.

ἀπατοῦμαι, I am deceived.	ἀπατούμαστε
ἀπατᾶσαι	ἀπατᾶστε
ἀπατᾶται	ἀπατοῦνται

Imperfect.

ἀπατούμουν(α), I was being deceived.	ἀπατούμαστε
ἀπατούσουν(α)	ἀπατούσαστε
ἀπατούνταν	ἀπατοῦνταν

Some verbs have the following endings for the Pres. Indic. :—

—ιοῦμαι, —ιέμαι,	—ιούμαστε, —ιόμαστε
—ιέσαι	—ιούστε, —ιέστε
—ιέται	—ιούνται

e.g. βαριόμαι, to be weary.

Present Indicative.

βαριόμαι, βαριέμαι, I am weary.	βαριούμαστε, βαριόμαστε
βαριέσαι	βαριούστε, βαριέστε
βαριέται	βαριούνται

Imperfect.

(ἐ)βαριόμουν(α), I was weary.	(ἐ)βαριούμαστε
(ἐ)βαριούσουν(α)	(ἐ)βαριούσαστε
(ἐ)βαριούνταν(ε)	(ἐ)βαριούνταν(ε)

Aorist.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
ἀπατήθηκα	ἔχω ἀπατηθῆ	εἶχα ἀπατηθῆ
Future.	Future Perfect.	
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \theta\acute{\alpha} \text{ ἀπατῶμαι} \\ \theta\acute{\alpha} \text{ ἀπατηθῶ} \end{array} \right\}$	$\theta\acute{\alpha} \text{ ἔχω ἀπατηθῆ}$	
Conditional.	Past Conditional.	
$\theta\acute{\alpha} \text{ ἀπατούμουν}$ or $\eta\theta\epsilon\lambda\alpha \text{ ἀπατηθῆ}$	$\theta\acute{\alpha} \text{ εἶχα ἀπατηθῆ}$	
Subjunctive.		
Present. $\nu\acute{\alpha} \text{ ἀπατούμαι}$	Aorist. $\nu\acute{\alpha} \text{ ἀπατηθῶ.}$	
Imperative.		
Present.	Aorist.	
ἀπατάου ἀπατᾶστε	ἀπατήσου ἀπατηθῆτε	
ᾶς ἀπατᾶται ᾶς ἀπατοῦντα	ᾶς ἀπατηθῆ ᾶς ἀπατηθοῦν	
Aorist Infinitive. ἀπατηθῆ	Perfect Participle. ἀπατημένος	

VERBS IN $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

θαῤῥῶ, I believe.

Active Voice.

θαῤῥῶ	θαῤῥοῦμεν
θαῤῥεῖς	θαῤῥεῖτε
θαῤῥεῖ	θαῤῥοῦν

Passive Voice.

This usually has the forms in $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, &c., cited above. Occasionally the following endings occur :—

— οὔμαι	— ούμαστε (— ούμεθα)
— εἶσαι	— εἶστε
— εἶται	— οὔνται

The remaining forms follow the $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ conjugation.

EXERCISES IN CONJUGATION.

ON THE PRESENT TENSE (ACTIVE).

Endings for uncontracted forms :—

— ω	— ομε (— ουμε)
— εις	— ετε
— ει	— ουν(ε)

The Active Present of the following verbs is conjugated as above (like γράφω) :—

διαβάζω, I read.

τρέχω, I run.

ρίχνω, I throw.

σέρνω, I pull.

Endings for contracted forms :—

for the forms in έω we have

for	άω	we have	ω̂		ω̂
,,	άεις	,,	α̂ς		ει̂ς
,,	άει	,,	α̂		ει̂
,,	άουμε	,,	ο̂υμε(ν)		ο̂υμε(ν)
,,	άετε	,,	α̂τε		ει̂τε
,,	άουνε	,,	ο̂υν(ε)		ο̂υν(ε)

Both the forms in άω and ω̂ are often used indifferently in the singular ; verbs in έω are only used in the contracted forms.

Conjugate the following verbs like άπατάω :—

(ἐ)ρωτάω, I ask ; γελάω, I laugh ; αγαπάω, χαιρετάω, I salute ; (ὁ)μιλάω, I speak ; φιλάω, I kiss. (The two last are more often conjugated like θαρρῶ.)

ζάω, I live, is conjugated as follows : ζω̂, ζη̂ς, ζη̂, ζο̂υμε, ζη̂τε, ζο̂υν(ε).

The Subjunctive is the same as the Indicative, except that for ει, whenever it occurs in the termination, η is written.

Exercise 6.—A.

Ποῦ βιβλίον εἶνε αὐτὸ ποῦ διαβάζεις ; Γιατὶ τρέχεις ; ἔχομε καιρό· δὲν εἶνε ἀργὰ ἀκόμη. Τὸ ξέρεи αὐτὸς ; Γιατὶ δὲν το ρίχνεις κάτω ; Σᾶς πειράζει αὐτό ; Ὅχι, δὲν με πειράζει καθόλου. Γράφομε κάθε ἡμέρα ᾽ς τὸν πατέρα μας. Ὑμῶς ῥωμαϊκά ; Ξέρω ὀλίγα. Δὲν τα ὁμιλῶ καλά. Γιατὶ δὲν τον ἐρωτᾷς ; Ἀγαπᾶτε αὐτοὺς τοὺς νέους ; Μάλιστα, τοὺς ἀγαποῦμε πολύ. Ἡ μητέρα μου σε χαιρετάει. Τί κάμνει ; εἶνε καλά ; Καλὰ εἶνε, σε εὐχαριστῶ. Τὰ κορίτσια γελοῦνε. Ποῦ τρέχετε ; Διαβάζουν ἓνα γράμμα. Τί σας γράφει ὁ πατέρας σας ; Τί βαστᾷς ᾽ς τὸ χέρι ; Τί κάμνεις ; εἶσαι καλά ; Καλὰ, εὐχαριστῶ. Τί κάμνετε ; εἴπτε καλά ; Καλὰ, σᾶς εὐχαριστοῦμε.

δὲν ἀκόμη, not yet.
ἀργὰ, late.
ξέρω, I know.
ρίχνω, I throw.
κάτω, below, down.
πειράζει (impersonal), it matters.
δὲν καθόλου, not at all.
κάθε ἡμέρα, every day.
ῥωμαϊκά, modern Greek.
(ὀ)λίγος, little.

καλὰ, well.
(ἐ)ρωτῶ, I ask.
ὁ νέος, the young man.
μάλιστα, certainly ; yes, indeed.
κάμνω, I do. τί κάμνεις, τί κάνεις ; how do you do ?
εὐχαριστῶ, thank you.
τὸ κορίτσι, the girl.
βαστῶ, I hold, carry.

Exercise 6.—B.

Who is that young man who is laughing? He is my cousin. Do you like music? How do you know that? Never mind (It does not matter). How is your brother? Is he well? There he is just passing. To whom are you writing? I am writing a letter to Malvina. What do you want, madam? We pass his shop every day. Do you speak Modern Greek? Yes, but I cannot speak the fine language they have in the newspapers in Athens. I speak very little. Do you like wine? Who is knocking at the door? Beer spoils my appetite. Will you change me a Turkish pound? What do they ask you for? He loves you. What are you whispering? When do you shut your shop The girl kisses her mother.

the cousin, ὁ ἐξάδελφος.
the music, ἡ μουσική.
how? πῶς.
to pass, περνάω.

there he is just passing, νὰ ποῦ περνάει (νὰ=there he is).
the lady, ἡ κυρία.
very, πολύ.

the language, ἡ γλῶσσα.
 fine, ὠραίος.
 the newspaper, ἡ ἐφημερίδα.
 the wine, τὸ κρασί.
 the door, ἡ πόρτα.
 to spoil, χαλνῶ.
 the beer, ἡ μπίρα.

the appetite, ἡ ὄρεξι.
 to change, χαλνῶ.
 a Turkish pound, μιὰ λίρα τουρκική.
 to whisper, κρυφομιλάω.
 to shut, σφαλνῶ.
 to kiss, φιλῶ.

ON THE IMPERFECT.

To form the imperfect, the augment ϵ is usually placed before the verb; and the proper terminations, given below, are affixed.
e.g. γράφω, ἔγραφα.

Exceptions:—

1. Contracted verbs usually neglect the augment. *βαστοῦσα*, I kept; for *ἐβαστοῦσα*.

2. Of the uncontracted verbs, those of more than two syllables usually do not take the augment. *καταλαβαίνω*, I understand; *καταλάβαινα*.

3. Verbs beginning with vowels commonly neglect the augment; but the rule, when observed, is that the initial vowel lengthens from *a* and ϵ to η , and from *o* to ω ; while *αι* always remains unchanged. Examples:—

Pres.

Imp.

ἀκούω, I hear.

ᾤκουα or ἤκουα.

ἐγγίζω, I touch.

ἔγγιζα or ἤγγιζα.

ὁμιλῶ, I speak.

ὁμιλοῦσα or ὠμιλοῦσα.

εὕρισκω, I find.

εὔρισκα or ἤρυσκα.

From this list of exceptions, it is obvious that the only verbs which usually take the augment are those which are dissyllabic, and also begin with a consonant; but most of the verbs in ordinary use belong to this class. λέγω, ἔλεγα.

The augment η is used in the verb θέλω (originally ἐθέλω), and also in many other cases from false analogy. *e.g.* ἤλεγα, ἤγραφα.

NOTE.—In the case of verbs compounded with prepositions, the augment, if used, is affixed before the preposition; not after, as in ancient Greek.

ENDINGS OF THE IMPERFECT.

For uncontracted verbs.

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— α	— αμε
2	— ες	— ατε οἱ ετε
3	— ε	— αν

For contracted verbs.

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— οὔσα	— ούσαμε
2	— οὔσε	— ούσετε
3	— οὔσε	— οὔσαν

Examples.

Imperfect like γράφω.

νομίζω, I think.
 πίνω, I drink.
 διαβάζω, I read.
 γυρίζω, I turn.

Imperfect like ἀπατῶ.

γελῶ, I laugh.
 προτιμῶ, I prefer.
 περπατῶ, I walk.
 λησμονῶ, I forget.
 φορῶ, I wear.
 κρατῶ, I hold.

The Imperfect is used like the French Imperfect to denote an action or state in past time which is repeated or lasts a certain time.

e.g. περπατοῦσα { I used to walk.
 { I often walked.
 { I was walking for some time. [happened.
 { I was walking at the time when something else

ἔγραφα, I used to write &c.

Exercise 7.—A.

Τὸ πρωὶ περιπατοῦσαν δύο ὥραις, τὸ μεσημέρι ἔγραφαν γράμματα. Ὡμιλοῦσατε καὶ γελοῦσατε. Ἀπὸ κείνο τὸν καιρὸ μαῦρα φορέματα φοροῦσε. Κάθε πρωὶ ἐπερνοῦσε ἀπὸ τὸ μαγαζὶ μας. Τὴν ὥρα ποῦ αὐτὴ ἐδιάβαζε τὰ γράμματα, ἐγὼ ἐδιάβαζα τὴν ἐφημερίδα.

τὸ πρωὶ, in the morning.
 ἡ ὥρα, the hour.
 δύο, two.
 τὸ μεσημέρι, at mid-day.
 ἀπὸ, since.

μαῦρος, black.
 φόρεμα, dress.
 περνῶ ἀπὸ, I call (in) at.
 τὴν ὥρα ποῦ, while.

Exercise 7.—B.

Every morning we used to read the newspaper, then we drank coffee. At eight o'clock we went for a walk in the garden and spoke of various things. Was he not wearing a white hat? We called at their house every day. While you were laughing and talking I was reading and writing. When I was returning from the village, I used to smoke a cigar.

then, *ἔπειτα*.

the coffee, *ὁ καφές*.

at eight o'clock, *᾽ς ταῖς ὀχτῶ ὥραις*.

the garden, *τὸ περιβόλι*.

different, *διάφορος*.

the thing, *τὸ πρᾶγμα*.

I speak of, *ὁμιλῶ γιὰ*.

white, *ἄσπρο*.

the hat, *τὸ καπέλο*.

when I was returning, the pres. part. of *γυρίζω*.

I smoke, *φουμάρω*.

the cigar, *τὸ ποῦρο*.

ON THE AORIST.

The rules for the augment are the same as in the Imperfect.

Aorist endings.

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— <i>σα</i>	— <i>σαμε</i>
2	— <i>σες</i>	— <i>σατε</i>
3	— <i>σε</i>	— <i>σαν</i>

The characteristic letter of the verb undergoes a change when brought into conjunction with the *σ* of the Aorist ending:—

1. *β, π, φ* combine with the *σ* to form *ψ* :

e.g. *κρύβω*, I hide ; *ἔκρυψα*.

βάφω, I dye ; *ἔβαψα*.

NOTE.—The verbs in *εύ* having *υ* (in pronunciation = *φ* before *σ*) as characteristic letter also form their aorist in *ψ* :

e.g. *πιστεύω*, I believe ; *ἐπίστεψα*.

γυρεύω, I seek ; *ἐγύρεψα*.

2. γ, κ, χ combine with the σ to form ξ :

e.g. φυλάγω, I guard ; ἐφύλαξα.
πλέκω, I plait, knit ; ἔπλεξα.

3. ζ occasionally changes to ξ :

e.g. φωνάζω, I call ; ἐφώναξα.
νυστάζω, I am sleepy ; ἐνύσταξα.
παίζω, I play ; ἔπαιξα.

4. Verbs in ζω, θω, and those that have a vowel as characteristic letter, have the Aorist endings added directly after the vowel :

e.g. σχίζω, I tear ; ἔσχισα.
γνέθω, I spin ; ἔγνεσα.
ἀκούω, I hear ; ἤκουσα.

NOTE.—(α) The ending σα changes the characteristic α and ε of contracted verbs into η :

e.g. ἀπατάω ἀπάτησα.
φιλέω ἐφίλησα.

Exceptions to the above rule :—

πεινάω, I am hungry ;	ἐπείνασα.
διψάω, I am thirsty ;	ἐδίψασα.
φορέω, φορῶ, I wear (clothes, &c.) ;	ἐφόρεσα.
γελάω, I laugh ;	ἐγέλασα.
(ἐ)μπορῶ, I can ;	ἐμπόρεσα.
προσκαλῶ, I invite ;	ἐπροσκάλεσα.

(β) A few contracted verbs have ξ in their Aorist (as if formed from a Present in ξ) :

e.g. φυσάω, I blow ; ἐφύσηξα.
τραβάω, I pull ; ἐτράβηξα.

5. (α) Verbs whose characteristic letter in the Present is ν preceded by ε, α, or ο, lose the ν before the Aorist termination σα, and ο is written ω in the Aorist :

e.g. δένω, I bind ; ἔδεσα.
μαλλόνω, I scold ; ἐμάλλωσα.
δαγκάνω, I bite ; ἐδάγκασα.

(b) Verbs whose characteristic letter in the Present is τ preceded by ϕ , or ν preceded by χ , lose the τ or ν , and the ϕ or χ combines with the σ of the Aorist termination to form ψ or ξ :

e.g. κόφτω, I cut ; ἔκοψα.
δείχνω, I show ; ἔδειξα.

6. Verbs in $\lambda\omega$, $\mu\omega$, $\rho\omega$, and some in $\nu\omega$, have no σ in the Aorist ; the characteristic letter remains the same as in the Present, but if ϵ is the letter preceding it is generally changed to $\epsilon\iota$:

e.g. στέλλω, I send ; ἔστειλα.
φέρω, I bring ; ἔφερα.
μένω, I remain ; ἔμεινα.

NOTE.—Verbs in $\lambda\omega$ and $\rho\omega$ have a popular form for the Present in $\nu\omega$:

e.g. στέλνω for στέλλω.
φέρνω „ φέρω.
σέρνω „ σύρω, I drag ; Aorist ἔσυρα.

7. Verbs in $\alphaίν\omega$ have $\alpha\alpha$ in the Aorist :

ζεσταίνω, I warm ; ἐξέστανα.

8. Many verbs in $\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, and some others, have a collateral form for the Present in $\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$; but the Aorist always comes from the first form :

e.g. γυρῖζω, γυρνάω, I turn ; (ἐ)γύρισα.
σφαλίζω, σφαλνάω, I shut ; (ἐ)σφάλισα ((ἐ)σφάληξα).
ξεχάνω, ξεχνάω, I forget ; ἔχασα.

Some other verbs, again, having only the form $\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ in the Present, form their Aorist as from a Present in $\alphaίν\omega$ or $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$:

e.g. κερνάω, I serve wine ; ἐκέρασα.
κρεμῶ, I hang up ; ἐκρέμασα.

USE OF THE AORIST.

The Aorist indicates indefinite past action : *e.g.* ἔστειλα, I sent. It is distinguished on the one hand from the Imperfect, which denotes repetition or continuance, and on the other from the Perfect, which denotes action completed at the present time. It occupies therefore the same position as the French *passé indéfini*, and is often used where the English idiom prefers the Perfect : *e.g.* ἔστειλα τὸ γράμμα, I have sent the letter.

In verbs whose Present expresses a state or condition, the Aorist expresses the beginning of that state as past :

πεινῶ, I am hungry ; ἐπείνασα, I have got hungry, I am hungry.
 νυστάζω, I am sleepy ; ἐνύσταξα.

In particularly vivid speech the Aorist is used to express future action ; the action is represented as so near and certain as to be practically past :

e.g. φύγε ἢ σε σκοτώσω, go away, or I'll kill you (or you're a dead man).

NOTE.—It will be observed that the above rules are merely practical ; and the philologist may take exception to the lack of explanation of the forms given ; but such explanations would necessitate a knowledge of ancient Greek only possessed by those to whom the explanations would be superfluous. In many cases the ancient Greek rule, based on philological reasons, is violated from the influence of analogy :

e.g. ἔπαιξα, ἐφύσηξα.

Exercise 8.—A.

*Ἐσκυψε καὶ ἐσήκωσε τὸ βιβλίον. *Ἀναψαν τὰ κηριά. Γιατὶ δὲν ἦναιψες (ἄναψες) τὴν λάμπα ; *Ἐκοψες τὸ χέρι σου ; *Ἐρράψαμε τὰ φορέματά σας πολλαῖς φοραῖς ; γιατί τα σχίζετε ; Εἶσαι ἄρρωστος ; σὲ ἔβλαψαν τὰ βαρεῖα φαγιά. Τὸν ἐγυρεῖσα παντοῦ. Με γύρεψε κανεὶς ; *Ὅχι, δέν σας ἐγύρεψε κανεὶς. Δέν το ἐπίστεψα. Ψὲς (χθὲς) ἐχορέψαμε ὅλη τὴν νύχτα. Πόσαις ἡμέραις ἔλειψε ;

σκύπτω, I bend, stoop.
σηκώνω, I lift.
ανάπτω, I light.
τὸ κηρί, the candle.
ἡ λάμπα, the lamp.
κόπτω, I cut.
τὸ χέρι, the hand.
βάφτω, I sew.
τὸ φόρεμα, the dress.
σχίζω, I tear.

βλάπτω, I injure.
ἄρρωστος, ill.
βαρύς, heavy.
γυρεύω, I look for, ask for.
παντοῦ, everywhere.
χορεύω, I dance.
ἡ νύχτα, the night.
ὅλος, all.
λείπω, I am absent.

Exercise 8.—B.

She lighted the lamp. Why have you not written the letter? I have cut my finger. Have you sewn the dress? The heavy wine has done you harm. I bent down and lifted up the ticket. Some one asked for you. How long did you dance? Have you heard the story? He did not believe it. They were a year away.

the finger, ὁ δάχτυλος.
the story, ἡ ἱστορία.

the year, ὁ χρόνος.

Exercise 9.—A.

Ἐπάστρεψε ἡ δούλα τὰ πιάτα; Μοῦ ἔδειξε τὸ σπῆτι του. Ἐπαίξατε χαρτιά; Μᾶς ἔκλειψαν ἓνα ὥρολόγι. Ἐρριξέ τὸ μπαστοῦνι ὅξω ἀπὸ τὸ παραθύρι. Δὲν ἐφυλάξατε τὸ μυστικό. Ποιὸς μὲ φώναξε; Δὲν ἔσιαξες τὴν κάμαρα ἀκόμη; Γρήγορα ἐνύσταξες· δὲν εἶνε ὁχτὼ ἀκόμη. Ἐσφίξε τὸ χέρι μου. Ἀλλάξε πολὺ ἢ ὅψι σου. Ἀνοιξαν τὸ μπασοῦλι; Δὲν ἀνοιξε τὰ μάτια του. Ποῦ ἔτρεξαν τὰ παιδιά; Διατὶ ἔσπρωξες τὸ σκυλί; Δὲν μ' ἐκύτταξε καθόλου. Τὸν ἐκύτταξα καλὰ καλὰ. Γιατὶ ἐτρόμαξε.

παστρεύω, I clean, make clean.
ἡ δούλα, the maidservant.
τὸ χαρτί, the card, the paper.
κλέπτω, I steal.
τὸ ὥρολόγι, the watch, clock.
τὸ μπαστοῦνι, the stick.
τὸ παραθύρι (ἡ παράθυρα), the window.
ὅξω ἀπὸ, out of.
φυλάγω, to keep, to guard.
τὸ μυστικό, the secret.
σιάζω, to put to rights, to tidy up.
ἡ κάμερα, the room.
γρήγορα, quickly, soon.

ὁχτὼ, eight.
σφίγγω, I press, squeeze.
ἀλλάζω, to change.
ἡ ὕψι, the appearance.
ανοίγω, I open.
τὸ μπασοῦλι, the box.
τὸ μάτι, the eye.
σπρώχνω, I push.
τὸ σκυλί, the dog.
κυττάζω, I see.
καλὰ καλὰ, very well, thoroughly.
τρομάζω, I am afraid.

Exercise 9.—B.

We opened all the doors and windows. They called him. I shall change my clothes. Have we not kept the secret? I am sleepy (use the Aorist). She threw the book on the ground. The children ran home. The smoke suffocated her. She sighed and squeezed my hand. We have not seen her at all. The maid-servant heard the noise and was afraid.

on the ground, *χάμω*.
home, *εἰς τὸ σπίτι τῶν*.
the smoke, *ὁ καπνός*.

I suffocate, *πνίγω*.
I sigh, *στενάζω*. Aor. *ἐστέναξα*.
the noise, *ὁ κρότος*.

Exercise 10.—A.

Ἐδιάβασε τὸ γράμμα καὶ τὸ ὅσχισε (τὸ ἔσχισε). Ἄκουσες τὴ βροντή; Ἀδειάσαμε τὸ ποτήρι. Ἔδεσε τὸ ἄλογο σὲ μιὰ ἐξώπορτα. Ποιὸς ἔδεσε αὐτὰ τὰ βιβλία; Γιατὶ φωνάζει τὸ παιδί; Τὸ δάγκασε ἓνα σκυλί. Ἐπίασε τὸ σκυλί ἀπὸ τὸ αὐτί. Τί ὥρα ἐγύρισε ἔς τὸ σπήτι; Τί γυρεύεις; ἔχασα τὸ πορτοφόλι μου. Ἀρχισαν τὰ μαθήματα. Ἐσφάληξε τὴν πόρτα καὶ ἔχασε τὸ κλειδί. Πότε ἔφθασε τὸ βαπόρι;

ἡ βροντή, the thunder.
ἀδειάζω, I empty.
τὸ ποτήρι, the glass.
δένω, I bind.
τὸ ἄλογο, the horse.
σέ (εἰς, 's), to.
ἡ ἐξώπορτα, the door, the gate.
πιάνω, I seize.
ἀπό, (here) on.

τὸ αὐτί, the ear.
τί ὥρα, what o'clock.
τὸ πορτοφόλι, the portfolio.
ἀρχίζω, I begin.
τὸ μάθημα, the lesson.
τὸ κλειδί, the key.
τὸ βαπόρι, the steamboat.
φθάνω, I arrive.

Exercise 10.—B.

He turned the leaf. Did you ever hear or read anything like that? We emptied the glasses and filled them again. He came back from the market at eleven o'clock. The glass is broken. We have lost the ring. They have forgotten it. The play has not begun yet. When did you shut the shop? Where did you buy these cigars? His father arrived yesterday. Have you put out the light? Have you forgotten the name? He has left his handkerchief here.

I turn, γυρίζω.
 the leaf, τὸ φυλλο.
 I fill, γεμίζω.
 I refill, ξαναγεμίζω.
 at eleven o'clock, 's ταὶς ἑνδεκα (ῥαῖς).
 the market, ἡ ἀγορά.
 I break, σπάνω (is broken, ξσπασε).
 the ring, τὸ δαχτυλίδι.
 the play (say the representation),
 ἡ παράστασι.

I buy, ἀγοράζω.
 cigar, τὸ ποῦρο.
 the light, τὸ φῶς.
 I put out, σβύνω.
 the name, τὸ ὄνομα.
 the handkerchief, τὸ μανδύλι.
 I leave, ἀφήνω.
 here, ἐδῶ.

Exercise 11.—A.

Δέν σου 'μίλησε κανείς. *Ἡργησες πολὺ σήμερα. *Ἡ μητέρα
 'φίλησε τὸ παιδί της. Μὲ 'ρώτησαν ἂν ἤμουνα ἀπὸ τὴν Σμύρνην.
 'Ἠγαπήσαμε τὸν νέον. Τὸν ἐξυπνήσαμε 's ταὶς τέσσεραις. Διόρθωσες
 τὸ θέμα; Βούλωσα ἓνα δόντι. Δέν ἐσαρώσαμε τὴν κάμερα. *Ἐχω
 σινάχι, ἐκρύωσα δυνατά. Ποιὺς ἐκούνησε τὸ τραπέζι; Πόσα 'πληρώ-
 σατε διὰ τὸ μπιλιέτο; *Ἔστειλες τὰ γράμματα ποῦ'γραψα; *Ἔσυρε τὸ
 σάκκο 'πίσω του. Οἱ στρατιῶταις (σολδάταις) ἐδείρανεν τὸν ληστήν.
 *Ὁ παπουτζῆς ἔφερε τὰ παπούτζια μου.

ἀργέω, ἀργῶ, to be late.
 σήμερα, to-day.
 ἀγαπῶ, I love. Aorist, I have got
 fond of.
 ὁ νέος, the young man.
 ξυπνῶ (ξυπνάω), I waken.
 διορθῶνω, I correct.
 τὸ θέμα, the exercise.
 βουλῶνω, I seal, stop; ἐβούλωσα, I
 have had (a tooth) stopped.
 τὸ δόντι, the tooth.
 σαρόνω, I sweep.
 τὸ σινάχι, the cold in the head.
 κρυδῶνω, I catch cold.

δυνατά, badly (lit. strongly).
 κουνῶ, I move.
 τὸ τραπέζι, the table.
 πληρόνω, I pay.
 διὰ, γιὰ, for.
 στέλλνω, I send.
 ὁ σάκκος, the sack.
 ὀπίσω, 'πίσω, behind.
 ὁ στρατιώτης (σολδάτος), the soldier.
 δέρνω, I strike, beat.
 ὁ ληστής, the robber.
 τὸ παπούτζι, the boot, shoe.
 ὁ παπουτζῆς, the shoe-maker.

Exercise 11.—B.

We asked the gentleman if he was a German. When did you wake this morning? They stayed out late yesterday. He had a tooth stopped. He caught cold. He pulled my hair. We have kept this book for him. We paid twenty-five drachmas. Mr. Stilianopoulos has sold his house. I have not sent the letters yet. Have they brought the newspaper? They quarrelled.

if, *ἂν*.
 the German, *ὁ Γερμανός*.
 when ? *πότε* ;
 at what o'clock ? *τί ὥρα* ;
 this morning, *τὸ πρωῒ*.
 the hair, *τὰ μαλλιά*.

I keep, *κρατέω*.
 twenty-five, *εἰκοσιπέντε*.
 the drachma, *ἡ δραχμή*.
 I sell, *πουλῶ*.
 I quarrel, *μαλλόνω*.

SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE, CONDITIONAL.

On the compound tenses, and the conjunctions which introduce them.

Both the present and the Aorist Subjunctive have the same endings as the Present Indicative, but it is usual to write *η, ω* in the Subjunctive instead of the *ει, ο*, of the Indicative. The Aorist Subjunctive has the same characteristic letter as the Indicative.

The particle *νά* is usually followed by the Subjunctive, and may be translated into English in the following various ways.

1. By the Infinitive, with or without *to* preceding it.

δεν ἔξέρω νὰ διαβάζω τουρκικά. I cannot read Turkish.
θέλω νὰ φύγω. I wish to go away.

2. By the Imperative.

νὰ τόνε κυττάξης καλὰ καλὰ ! Watch him well.
νὰ το γράφῃ αὐτός ! Let him write it.

NOTE.—In this case and the following *νὰ* seems to be used after some verb understood like *πρέπει* (*il faut*).

3. By some equivalent of the verb ought.

νὰ το γράφω ; am I to write it ?
νὰ τόνε προσκαλέσω ; Ought I to invite him ?
νὰ σου διαβάσῃ τὸ γράμμα ; Is he to read the letter to you ?

4. By some equivalent of the verb to wish.

νὰ τον πάρῃ ὁ λύκος ! The deuce take him (*ὁ λύκος* = wolf).

A wish may also be expressed with *νά* omitted.

ὁ θεὸς φυλάξῃ. God forbid.

να occurs in oaths.

να χαρῶ τὰ μάτια μου! Bless my eyes.

The particle *θά* with the Subjunctive is used for the Future.

δὲν θά τον ξεχάσω ποτέ μου. I shall never forget him.

The Subjunctive is also used after a large number of particles :

e.g. *γὰρ* *νά* in order that, so that.

γὰρ *να* μή, lest.

᾿σάν, if.

and after the indefinite pronoun and adverb,

ὅποιος, who-ever.

ὅπου, where-ever.

and after *ἴσως*, perhaps, instead of the future.

e.g. σου το λέγω γὰρ *να* μὴ νομίζῃς πῶς εἶνε κακὸς ἄνθρωπος.

I tell you, lest you should think that he is a bad man.

ἴσως ἔλθῃ ἀπόψε, he will perhaps come this evening.

ὅποιον ἴδῃς πές του πῶς—, whoever you see, tell him that—.

The compound tenses (perfect, pluperfect, future perfect) are formed from the tenses of *ἔχω* and the Aorist Infinitive. The ending for the present and Aorist infinitive is *ει*.

The Conditional is expressed by the particle *θά* or (Pres. Cond. only) by the imperfect of the verb *θέλω*, I wish (Imperfect *ἤθελα*, Aorist *ἠθέλησα*) and the Imperfect or Pluperfect of the verb. Occasionally the third person of the Imperfect of *θέλω* is used instead of the particle *θα*.

e.g. *θα* ἤμαστε εὐτυχεῖς } we should be happy.
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ἤθελε} \text{ ,,} \quad \text{,,} \end{array} \right\}$

The Imperfect Conditional of a dependent clause in English is translated by the Greek Imperfect Indicative.

If I were. *ἂν ἤμουν*.

In dependent clauses containing either a perf. cond. or pluperf. conditional verb, the verb is always translated into Greek by the Imperf. Conditional.

e.g. ἂν το ἤξερα θά το ἔλεγον may mean either if I knew it I should say it or—if I had known it, I should have said it.

The Imperative 2nd person (Pres. and Aorist endings *ε, ετε*) may only be used in affirmative sentences, in negative sentences *μή (μήν)* with the Subjunctive is used.

e.g. γράφε, γράψε, write ! $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\eta\ \gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\eta\varsigma ! \\ \mu\eta\ \gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\varsigma ! \end{array} \right\}$ do not write !

The particle *ἄς* with the Subjunctive is the usual rendering of the Imperative for the first and third persons ; but it is not used for the second.

ἄς εἰσέλθῃ, let him come in.

ἄς γράψωμε, let us write.

ἄς γράψῃ, let him write.

Must is translated by *πρέπει* with *νὰ* following ; like the French *il faut que*.

e.g. πρέπει νὰ τόνε πληρώσῃς, you must pay him.

Exercise 12.—A.

Ποῦ εἶνε ὁ Κάρολος ; Τὸν γυρεῖναι ὁ ἱατρός· Θέλει νὰ ὁμιλήσῃ διὰ τὴν πούλῃσι τοῦ σπητιοῦ. Τί νὰ γράψω τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου ; Γράψε τοῦ ὅτι ἔφθασε ὁ πατέρας μου καὶ χαιρέτησέ τον ἀπὸ μέρος μου. Σὲ παρακαλῶ νὰ μὴ τὸ ξεχάσῃς. Τί θέλετε νὰ ἀγοράζῃτε ; Ξέρει γερμανικά ; Πότε θὰ φθάσῃ τὸ βαπόρι ; Θέλετε νὰ πουλήσῃτε τὰ ἄλογά σας ; Διάβασε τοῦτο τὸ γράμμα. Μὴν ἀκούσῃς ὅτι λέγουν αὐτοί. Ἄκουσε ὅτι διαβάζομεν, ἀλλὰ μὴ 'μιλᾷς. Σήμερα μᾶς ἔστειλαν ἓνα ὠραῖο κρασί ἀπὸ τὴν Σάμον. Θέλεις νὰ το δοκιμάσῃς ; *Ἄν 'μπορέσω θά σου στείλω παρὰδες· Ἐλεύθερος θέλω νὰ ζῶ. Δὲν 'μποροῦν νὰ ξεχάσουν αὐτὴν τὴν ἱστορίαν. Μὴν τρέχῃς· ἔχομε καιρόν. Τρεξε ! Τρεξε ! ἄλλως θὰ ἀργήσῃς. Ἄς ἀκούσωμε ἓνα ἀπὸ τὰ τραγούδια ποῦ ξέρεις. Πρέπει νὰ τον γυρέσωμε.

ὁ ἰατρός, the doctor.
 ἡ πούλησι, the sale.
 ἀπὸ μέρους μου, for me.
 παρακαλέω } I beg, request,
 παρακαλῶ } (form for *please*).

γερμανικά, German.
 δοκιμάζω, I try, taste.
 ἐλεύθερος, free.
 τὸ τραγοῦδι, the song.
 ἄλλως, otherwise.

Exercise 12.—B.

May I bring you a glass of wine (trans. by *νὰ* and Subj.)? Do you wish (*θά* and Subj.) to read the book that I have bought? When will he send you the money? Do not forget (*νὰ*) to invite him. Take care; the dog will bite you. If he does not pay me I shall have no money to-morrow. As soon as you have read it you will believe it. (As soon as = *ἀφοῦ*, use Aor. Subj.). Can he swim? Have you not cut your hand? Run quickly, so as not to come too late. We will not sell the horse so cheap. He has forgotten to fix the hour. Ask him whether he is a Persian or a Turk. We cannot believe such a thing. He must take the letters to the post. May she open the window? Shut the window. Go (*περιπατῶ*) quickly. Don't cut the paper. Don't laugh. He will be angry if (*ὅταν* and Subj.) he hears it. When will the lectures begin? I shall speak to him (Gen.) about (*γιά*) them. Call your brother. Do not conceal it. When am I to expect them to-morrow? You must take care not to take cold. Let us go quicker. What can I offer you?

I take care, *προσέχω*.
 I swim, *κολυμπῶ*.
 to come too late, *ἀργέω*.
 cheap, *φτηνά*.
 the Persian, *ὁ Πέρσης*.
 such a thing, *τέτοιο πράγμα*
 the post, *ἡ πόστα*.

I cut, *κόφτω*.
 I am angry, *θυμῶν*.
 I conceal, *κρύβω*.
 I expect, *προσμένω*. Aor. *ἐπρόσμενα*.
 „ *καρτερῶ*. Aor. (*ἐ*)*καρτέρησα*.
 I offer, *προσφέρω*.

PASSIVE FORM.

The Passive proper seldom has its original meaning. Many verbs occur only in this form, and then have mostly an active meaning, *e.g.* *ἐρχομαι*, I come.

Some verbs occur in both active and passive form. Some of these have the ordinary active and passive signification of the verb; but the majority have—

1. A reflexive force : χτενίζω, I comb ; χτενίζομαι, I comb my hair.
2. A reciprocal force : ανταμόμεστα, we met each other.

Present.

Endings :

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— ομαι (ουμαι)	— όμεστα (ούμεστα), (ομεθα)
2	— εσαι	— εστε (εσθε)
3	— εται	— ονται (— ουνται)

Endings for contracted verbs in άω :

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— οῦμαι	— ούμαστε
2	— âσαι	— âστε
3	— âται	— οῦνται

For contracted verbs in έω and many in άω :

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— ιοῦμαι (— ιέμαι)	— ιόμεστα (— ιούμεστα)
2	— ιέσαι	— ιέστε (ιοῦστε)
3	— ιέται	— ιοῦνται

Imperfect.

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— όμουν	— ούμαστε (— ωμαστε)
2	— ουσουν (— όσουν[α])	— ούσαστε (— όσαστε)
3	— ουνταν (— όταν[ε])	— ουνταν (— όντουσαν)

For contracted verbs in άω :

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— ούμουν	— ούμαστε
2	— ούσουν(α)	— ούσαστε
3	— ούνταν(ε)	— ούνταν(ε)

For some contracted verbs in έω and άω the same as above with ι prefixed, e.g. —ιούμεουν, ιούσουν, &c.

Conjugate the Present and Imperfect Passive of the following verbs :—

πλένομαι, I wash myself (πλένω, I wash).

χάνομαι, I am lost, I perish (χάνω, I lose).

κοιμούμαι, I sleep.

στενοχωροῦμαι (στενοχωρέω, I am straitened, compel).

κάθομαι, I sit down.

Aorist.

Endings (Indicative) :

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	— <i>θηκα</i>	— <i>θήκαμε</i>
2	— <i>θηκες</i>	— <i>θήκετε (θήκατε)</i>
3	— <i>θηκε</i>	— <i>θηκαν (θήκανε)</i>

The Aorist Passive is formed from the stem of the Aorist Active, the above Passive terminations being substituted for the *σα, σας, &c.*, of the Active, and affecting the preceding consonant differently from the Active Aorist *σ*. The following table shows these differences :—

Present.	Aorist Act.	Aorist Pass.
ζ <i>e.g. πειράζω</i>	ξ <i>επείραξα</i>	χθ <i>(ἐ)πειράχθηκα, to annoy.</i>
φ <i>e.g. γράφω</i>	ψ <i>ἔγραψα</i>	φθ <i>ἐγράφθηκα, to write.</i>
ζ, θ <i>e.g. σχίζω</i>	σ <i>ἔσχισα</i>	σθ <i>(ἐ)σχίσθηκε, to tear.</i>
vowel or ν*	σ	θ
<i>e.g. χάνω</i>	<i>ἔχασα</i>	<i>(ἐ)χάθηκα, to lose.</i>
<i>ἀγαπῶ</i>	<i>ἀγάπησα</i>	<i>ἀγαπήθηκα, to love.</i>
αίν	αν	άθ
<i>e.g. ζεσταίνω</i>	<i>ἐζέστανα</i>	<i>(ἐ)ζεστάθηκα, to warm.</i>
λ and ρ	λ and ρ	λθ and ρθ
<i>e.g. φέρω</i>	<i>ἔφερα</i>	<i>ἐφέρθηκα, to carry.</i>

* NOTE.—Exceptions occur, such as *ἀκούω, ἄκουσα, ἀκούσθηκα*, to listen.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The Present has the same endings as the Indicative in pronunciation ; but in writing it is customary to substitute ω for o in the first person singular, according to the ancient rule.

The Aorist has the following :—

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
— $\hat{\omega}$	— $\text{o}\hat{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon$
— $\hat{\eta}\varsigma$	— $\hat{\eta}\tau\epsilon$
— $\hat{\eta}$	— $\text{o}\hat{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon$

These endings are affixed to the verb, after the Indicative ending $\eta\kappa\alpha$ has been taken away, *e.g.* Indicative, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, I was heard ; Subj. $\nu\acute{\alpha}\ \acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\theta\hat{\omega}$.

The Passive Subjunctive is used and the Future formed in the same way as in the Active, *e.g.* $\theta\acute{\alpha}\ \acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\theta\hat{\omega}$, I shall be heard.

IMPERATIVE.

Present endings :	— $\text{o}\hat{\upsilon}$
	— $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon$

Aorist : The second person singular of the Passive Aorist Imperative has the same characteristic letter as the Active, when that letter is σ , ψ , or ξ .

Present.	Act. Aorist.	Imperat. Aor. Pass.
<i>e.g.</i> $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$	$\xi\gamma\rho\alpha\psi\alpha$	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omicron\upsilon$

Verbs which have no active take ς , ψ , or ξ in the Pass. Aor. Pass. in the same way, if the Aorist Active would have taken one of these letters.

Pres.	Act. Aor. (not used).	Imperat. Aor. Pass.
<i>e.g.</i> $\kappa\omicron\iota\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\sigma\alpha$	$\kappa\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\upsilon$

Verbs in λ , ρ take σ :

Pres.	Act. Aorist.	Imperat. Aor. Pass.
<i>e.g.</i> $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\xi\phi\epsilon\rho\alpha$	$\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\omicron\upsilon$

The second person plural is the same as the Passive Aorist Subjunctive.

N.B.—It will be observed that this Imperative is derived from the ancient Middle Aorist, and not from the Passive.

INFINITIVE.

The Aorist is used in the formation of compound tenses, and is the same as the third person of Aorist Subjunctive in pronunciation, the *η* of the Subjunctive becoming *η* in the Infinitive.

Pres.	Pass. Aorist.	Aorist Infinitive.
<i>e.g.</i> δανείζομαι	(ἐ)δανείσθηκα	δανεισθῆναι, to borrow.

COMPOUND TENSES.

The formation of these and the Conditional is obvious, and may be seen in the table.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

The ending is μένος (μένη, μένο). The Perfect Participle is formed from the Passive Aorist in the following manner :—

1. σθ in the Passive Aorist becomes σμένος in the Perfect Participle :

Pres.	Act. Aor.	Pass. Aor.	Perf. Pass. Part.
<i>e.g.</i> σχίζω, I tear.	ἔσχισα	(ἐ)σχίσθηκα	σχισμένος

2. χθ becomes γμένος :

<i>e.g.</i> πειράζω, I annoy.	ἐπείραξα	(ἐ)πειράχθηκα	πειραγμένος
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3. φθ becomes μμένος :

<i>e.g.</i> γράφω, I write.	ἔγραψα	ἐγράφθηκα	γραμμένος
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4. θ usually becomes μένος :

<i>e.g.</i> τυπώνω, I press.	ἐτύπωσα	(ἐ)τυπώθηκε	τυπωμένος
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Some verbs in *άω* have *σμένος* :

διψάω, I thirst.	—	—	διψασμένος
πεινάω, I hunger.	—	—	πεινασμένος

The Perfect Passive Participle is often used instead of the Aorist Infinitive in active or passive compound tenses. Instead of *είχα γράψει*, we have *είχα γραμμένο*, I had written ; and instead of *είχε γραφθῇ*, we more commonly have *ἦτανε γραμμένο*, it had been written.

Intransitive verbs may have a Perfect Passive Participle (cf. *διψάω* and *πεινάω* above). *περνάω*, I pass, has *περασμένος*.

Examples of some verbs in the Passive Voice (where the Active is not given there is none) :—

Pres.	Aorist.	Aor. Imp.	Perf. Part.	Active.
χάνομαι	(έ)χάθηκα	χάσου	χαμένος	χάνω, I lose.
τραβιούμαι	(έ)τραβήχθηκα	τραβήξου	τραβηγμένος	τραβῶ, I draw.
συλλογίζομαι (συλλογιοῦμαι), I consider.	(έ)συλλογίσθηκα	συλλογίσου	συλλογισμένος, (thoughtful, pensive).	—
φοβοῦμαι (I am afraid)	(έ)φοβήθηκα	φοβήσου	—	(φοβίζω), (I make afraid)
κοιμοῦμαι, I sleep.	(έ)κοιμήθηκα	κοιμήσου	—	—
ρίχνομαι	(έρ)ρίχτηκα*	ρίξου	ρίγμένος	ρίχνω, I throw.
κουράζομαι	(έ)κουράστηκα	—	κουρασμένος	κουράζω, I tire.

* The ending *θηκα* is often pronounced *τηκα*, especially after *χ*, *φ*, *σ*.

σιχαίνομαι (I dislike)	(ἐ)σιχάθηκα	σιχάσου	σιχαμένος (loathsome)	—
λερνόμαι	(ἐ)λερώθηκα	λερώσου	λερομένος (dirty)	λερόνω, I soil.
ξουρίζομαι	(ἐ)ξουρίσθηκα	ξουρίσου	ξουρισμένος	ξουρίζω, I shave.
θυμούμαι (I remember)	(ἐ)θυμήθηκα	θυμήσου	—	(θυμίζω)
χρειάζομαι (I need)	(ἐ)χρειάσθηκα	—	—	—
ξαπλόνομαι (I go to bed)	(ἐ)ξαπλώθηκα	ξαπλώσου	ξαπλομένος	ξαπλόνω, I stretch.

Exercise 13.—A.

Τόνε φοβᾶσαι ; ὄχι, δὲν τόνε φοβοῦμαι καθόλου. Τὸν καιρὸ ὅπου ἤμουνα ᾽ς τὴ Σύρο δὲν τον ἐφοβούμουν, ἀλλὰ ἐδῶ τον ἐφοβήθηκα. Μὴ τον φοβᾶσαι ! εἶνε καλὸς ἄνθρωπος· δὲν θὰ σε πειράξῃ. Ὅτι καὶ ἂν ἴδω δὲν θὰ φοβοῦμαι. Κοιμᾶται ὁ ἀδελφός σου ; Ὁχι, δὲν ἐκοιμήθηκε ἀκόμη. Ἀφοῦ εἶσαι κουρασμένος νὰ κοιμηθῇς. Κοιμήσου. Κίτταξε μὴ λερωθῇς· εἶνε λάσπαις ᾽ς τὸν δρόμο. Τὸ μανδύλι σου εἶνε λερωμένο. Τὸ σκυλί μας ᾽χάθηκε. Νὰ χαθῇς, μασκαρᾶ ! Μὴν ἀφήσῃς τὰ γράμματα ᾽ς τὸ τραπέζι, γιὰτὶ θὰ χαθοῦν. ᾽Τραβήχθηκε ᾽ς τὴν κάμαρά μου. Τί συλλογιέσαι ; Συλλογίζομαι τὸν φίλο μου. Δὲν πίνω πλιὸ κρασί· τὸ ᾽σιχάθηκα. ὁ κλέφτης ρίχθηκε ᾽πάνω του καὶ τον ἐσκότωσε. Τί ὦρα θὰ κοιμηθῇς ; Θυμᾶσαι τὸν νέον ἐκείνον ποῦ ᾽μιλοῦσε τὰ ᾽Αρμενικά ; Ποῦ κοιμᾶστε ; ᾽Εκεῖνο τὸν καιρὸν ἐβρισκότανε ᾽ς τὴ Βιέννη.

ὄχι, no.
τὸν καιρὸν ὅπου, when.
ἡ Σύρος, Syros.
ἀλλὰ, but.
ὅτι καὶ ἂν, whenever.
κυττάζω, I look.
ἡ λάσπη, the mud.
ὁ δρόμος, the way, road.
τὸ μανδύλι, the handkerchief.

νὰ χαθῇς, a curse (may you be lost).
ὁ μασκαρᾶς, masker—fool, zany.
δὲν—πλιὸ, no more.
ὁ κλέφτης, the thief, robber.
σκοτόνω, I kill.
τὰ ᾽Αρμενικά, Armenian.
᾽βρίσκομαι, (εὐρίσκομαι) I am (*Je me trouve*).
ἡ Βιέννη, Vienna.

Exercise 13.—B.

I am afraid of him (Acc.) (use Aorist of verb). Now I am thinking of your friend (use Aor. of συλλογίζομαι or θυμούμαι). You ought to consider that. The letters are all lost. I have been reading and writing the whole day; now I am tired. I was in Nauplia last week (say the past week). He was dressed in black. Dress yourself. He is not dressed yet. I could not go to sleep. He will get shaved. He stretched himself on the ground (χάμω) and fell asleep. Do you want (σοῦ χρειάζεται) the knife still? Lie down on the sofa. They met one another.

Nauplia, τὰ Ναύπλια.

I dress, 'ντύνω (ἐνδύνω).

I dress myself, 'ντύνομαι. Aorist, 'ντύθηκα. Imperat. Aor. 'ντύσου.

Participle Perf. Pass. 'ντυμένος.

the sofa, ὁ καναπές.

to meet one another, πιάνομαι (from πιάνω, I take). Aorist, 'πιάσθηκα. Perf. Pass. Part., πιασμένος.

VERBS WITH CONTRACTED PRESENT (INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE)
AND AORIST SUBJUNCTIVE.

In speaking some verbs are contracted in the tenses above referred to. The contractions are as follows:—

Present Indic.	Contracted form.	Present Indic.	Contracted form.
λέγω, I say.	λέω	πάγω, I go.	πάω
λέγεις	λές	πάγεις	πάς
λέγει	λέει	πάγει	πάει
λέγομε	λέμε	πάγομε	πάμε
λέγετε	λέτε	πάγετε	πάτε
λέγουνε	λένε	πάγουν(ε)	πάνε

NOTE.—The shortened forms are also used for the Aorist Subjunctive, e.g. ποῦ νὰ πάω; where shall I go?

Present Indic.	Contracted form.	Aorist Subj.	Contracted form.
τρώγω, I eat. (τρώνω)	—	(νὰ) φάγω	φάω, used as Aor. Subj. of τρώγω.
τρώγεις	τρῶς	φάγεις	φᾶς
τρώγει	τρώει	φάγει	φάει
τρώγομε	τρῶμε	φάγαμε	φᾶμε
τρώγετε	τρῶτε	φάγετε	φᾶτε
τρώγουν(ε)	τρῶνε	φάγουνε	φᾶνε

Present Indic.	Contracted form.	Aorist Subj.	Contracted form.
θέλω, I wish.	—	κλαίω (κλαίγω)	I weep.
θέλεις	θές	κλαίεις	κλαῖς
θέλει	θέ	κλαίει	κλαῖ
θέλομε	θέμε	κλαίομε	κλαῖμε
θέλετε	θέτε	κλαίετε	κλαῖτε
θέλουν(ε)	θένε	κλαίουνε	κλαῖνε

φταίω, I am wrong, is contracted like κλαίω.

Exercise 14.—A.

Ποῦ θὰ πᾶς ἀπόψε; Θὰ πάω 'ς τὸ θέατρο; Σὲ ποιὸν θέατρο;
'Σ τὸ θέατρο τῆς 'Αλάμβρας. 'Επείνασα· πᾶμε νὰ φᾶμε. Τί
θὰ φᾶνε σήμερα; Αὐτοὶ δὲν τρῶνε ποτὲ φρούτα. Διατί; φοβοῦνται
μή τους βλάβῃ. Τί θές; θέλω νὰ πλύσω τὰ χέρια μου. Τί κλαῖς,
κορίτζι; Μὲ ἐδάγκασε τὸ σκυλί. Σὺ φταῖς, δὲν ἔπρεπε νὰ το σπρώξῃς.
Ποιὸς λέει ὅτι ἔφθασε ὁ ὑπουργός; 'Εμεῖς το λέμε.

τὰ φρούτα, the fruit.
πλύνω (πλένω), I wash.
δαγκάνω, I bite.

σπρώχνω, I push.
ὁ ὑπουργός, the (cabinet) minister.

Exercise 14.—B.

Let us go and dine (say eat). Where is he going? He is going to get shaved. What are you eating? I am eating fruit. What would you like (τί θές) to eat? Shall I go home now? What are you crying for? We have lost our money. You dine very late. What do you say? I say that you are wrong. No, your brothers are wrong.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present Indic.		Aorist.	Aorist Subj.	Aorist Imperative. Sing. Plur.	Perf. Pass. Part.
ἀναιβαίνω (ἀναβαίνω) (ἀνηβαίνω)	} I go up	ἀνέβηκα	ἀναιβῶ	ἀνάβα { ἀναιβῆτε ἀναιβάτε	—
ἀποθαίνω (παιθαίνω)		{ ἀπόθана πέθана	} πεθάνω	—	—
ἀρέσω, I please		ἄρεσα		—	—
ἀφήνω, I leave		ἄφησα ἀφήκα	ἀφήσω ἀφήκω	ἄφησε ἄφετε ἄς	ἀφημένος
βάζω (βάλλω) (βάνω)	} I put, lay	ἔβαλα	βάλω	βάλε	βαλμένος
βαριόμαι (βαριέμαι)		Pass. (ἐ)βάλθηκα		—	—
βγαίνω, I go out	} I pull out	(ἐ)βαρέθηκα			
βγάλλω (βγάνω)		ξβαλα	βγάλω	βγάλε	βγαλμένος
βγαίνω, I go out		Pass. (ἐ)βγάλθηκα	βγάλε	βγάλτε	βγαλμένος
βλέπω, I see		(ἐ)βγήκα	ξβγω		
βρέχω, I wet		ἦβγα	βγῶ		
		εἶδα	ιδῶ	ιδές	ιδωμένος
		ξβρεξα	ιδῶ	—	—
		Pass. βρεχθῶ	βρέξω	βρέξε	βρεγμένος
			βραχῶ	—	βρεμμένος
βρίσκω (εὐρίσκω)	} I find	ηῦρα	βρῶ	βρέ	βρήτε
		βρήκα	βρῶ	βρέ	βρήτε
		Pass. (εὐρήκα)	εὕρω	εὕρέ	εὕρητε
		Pass. βρέθηκα			

NOTE.—'βγάλλω is derived by metathesis from ἐκβάλλω, and similarly 'βγαίνω from ἐκβαίνω.

Exercise 15.—A.

Ποιὸς εἶνε κάτω ; Εἶνε ὁ κύρ Μιχάλης. *As ἀνεβῆ μιὰ στιγμή. Δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ ἀναιβῶ, γιατί πονεῖ τὸ ποδάρι μου. Σοῦ ἄρесе ὁ περίπατος ; Μάλιστα, μοῦ ἄρесе πολὺ. Τὸ καπέλο μου ἔχθηκε· δὲν το βλέπω πουθενά. Μήπως τὸ ἄφησες ἔς τὴν καμαρά μου ; Γύρεψέ το νὰ τῶβρης (τὸ βρῆς). Δέν το ἦρα καὶ δὲν πιστεύω ὅτι θὰ τῶβρω. Νά το· ἡ δοῦλα το εἶχε βάλει ἔς τὸ ἀρμάρι. Θὰ πᾶς ἔς τὸ μαγαζί τώρα ; βαριοῦμαι νὰ πάω· εἶνε μακριά. Βαρέθηκα τὴ ζωή. Μπορεῖς νὰ βγάλῃς αὐτὸ τὸ καρφί ; Βγαίνει κάθε βράδυ ἔς τὰς ὀχτῶ ὥραις. *Εβγα ἀπ' ἐκεῖ νὰ σέ ἰδῶ. Εἶδες τὸν ἀδελφόν μου. *Οχι, δὲν τον εἶδα οὔτε χτὲς οὔτε σήμερα. Τὸ μανδύλι μου εἶνε βρέμμενο· στέγνωσέ το. Πὼς βρέθηκες ἐδῶ ; (How is it you are here ?) *Ο πατέρας σου ζῇ ἀκόμη ; *Οχι, ἀπόθανε ἀπ' ἐδῶ καὶ δύο χρόνια.

κάτω, downstairs.

κύρ, abbreviation of κύριος.

ἡ στιγμή, the moment.

πονῶ, I hurt.

τὸ ποδάρι, the foot.

ὁ περίπατος, the walk.

δὲν—πουθενά, nowhere.

μήπως, perhaps.

τὸ ἀρμάρι, the cupboard.

μακριά, far.

ἡ ζωή, the life.

τὸ καρφί, the nail.

τὸ βράδυ, the evening.

στεγνόνω, I dry.

ἀπ' ἐδῶ καὶ δύο χρόνια, two years ago.

Exercise 15.—B.

Have you found my ring ? What ring ? I never saw you with (a) ring. Yes, I forgot that I had not shown it to you ; I bought it yesterday evening. I have left it (lying) about somewhere (πουθενά), but I don't remember where. Did he find the way alone ? The flowers pleased me very much. I shall have a tooth pulled out (use Active). We saw him yesterday with his father. That is impossible, his father is not here ; it must have been his brother (θὰ ἦτο, &c.). When will you go out to-morrow evening ? I shall not go out ; I have too much to do (translate much work). Do you see this scarf-pin ? is it not pretty ? I am thoroughly tired of that sort of thing.

never, δὲν—ποτέ.

yesterday evening, ψές τὸ βράδυ.

the flower, τὸ λουλούδι.

the tooth, τὸ δόντι.

the work, ἡ δουλειά.

scarf-pin, ἡ καρφίτσα.

IRREGULAR VERBS—(continued).

Present Indic.	Aorist.	Aorist Subj.	Aorist Imperative.		Perf. Pass. Part.
			Sing.	Plur.	
γίνομαι { I happen, } { become }	ἔγινα (ἐ)γείνηκα	γίνω γενῶ	γείνε γείνου	—	γινωμένος
δίνω } I give (δίδω)	{ ἔδωσα ἔδωκα	δώσω δώκω	δός —	δόσετε —	δομένος δοσμένος
ἔρχομαι, I come	ἦλθα ἦρθα	ἔλθω ἔρθω	ἔλα ἐλάτε	ἐλάτε	ἐρχωμένος
κάθομαι } I sit, live κάθουμαι	{ ἐκάθησα ἐκάτσα	καθήσω κάτσω	κάθισε κάτσε	καθήστε κάψτε	καθισμένος καμμένος
καίω } I burn κάω	{ ἔκαψα Pass. (ἐ)κάηκα	κάψω Pass. καῶ	κάψε —	κάψτε	καμμένος
κάμνω } do, make κάνω	ἔκαμα	κάμω	κάμε	κάμετε	καμωμένος
καταλαβαίνω } I under- καταλάβω } stand	(ἐ)κατάλαβα				
καταβαίνω, I go down, like	ἀναβαίνω				
κλαίω, I weep	ἔκλαψα	κλάψω	κλάψε	κλάψτε	κλαμμένος
λαμβάνω } I receive λαβαίνω	ἔλαβα				
λέγω, I say	εἶπα	εἶπω	πές 'πῶ	πῆτε εἰπέτε εἰπῆτε εἰπέτε	εἰπωμένος
μαθαίνω { I learn, } μανθάνω { experience }	ἔμαθα	μάθω	μάθε	μάθετε	μαθημένος
μαζώνω } I collect μαζεύω	{ ἐμάζωξα ἐμάξεψα	μαζώξω μαζέψω	μάζωξε μάξεψε	μαζώξετε μαζέψτε	μαζεμένος μαζεμένος
μεθῶ, I get drunk	(ἐ)μέθυσα	μεθύσω	μέθυσε	μεθύστε	μεθυσμένος
μπαίνω } I go in (ἐμβαίνω)	{ ἐμβήκα ἐμπήκα	ἐμπω ἐμπα	ἐμπάτε		
ντρέπομαι { I feel shy, (ἐντρέπομαι) { I am ashamed }	ἐντρέπηκα	'ντραπῶ			

Exercise 16.—A.

Πότε ἔγινε αὐτό ; Τὰ πορτογάλλια δὲν εἶνε ἀκόμη γινωμένα (ripe).
Θὰ σε δειρῶ ἂν το πῆς σὲ κανένα ἄλλον. Δόσε μου ἓνα ἀπ' αὐτὰ τὰ
ώραία τριαντάφυλλα. Θὰ σου δώσω ὅλα. Σὲ εὐχαριστῶ. Σὲ παρακαλῶ
νὰ μου δώσης τὸ μπιλιέττο. Ἀπὸ ποῦ ἔρχεσαι ; Ἔρχομαι ἀπὸ τὸ
σπῆτι καὶ πάω's τὸ σχολεῖο. Δὲν ἦλθαν ἀκόμη οἱ φίλοι σας ; Ὁχι,
δὲν ἦλθαν. Πότε θάρῃς νὰ με ἰδῇς ; Ἐλάτε δῶ, θὰ σε πῶ κάτι τι.
Ποῦ κάθεσαι τώρα ; Κάθομαι 's τὸν Φραγκομαχαλλᾶ. Κάζε (δ)λίγο
νὰ σου διαβάσω ἓνα ποίημα. Πόσον καιρὸν ἐκάθισες 's τὴν Γερμανίαν ;

Κάψε αὐτὸ τὸ γράμμα γιὰ νὰ μὴ το βρῇ κανεὶς καὶ το διαβάσῃ. Τὸ σπῆτι (ἐ)κάηκε. Τί θὰ κάμῃς ἀπόψε; Ὁ αὐτὸς μείνω 'ς τὸ σπῆτι. Δὲν ξέρω ποῦ νὰ πάω. Κατάλαβες τί σοῦπα (= σοῦ εἶπα); Μάλιστα, καταλαβαίνω ὅλα, ἀλλὰ δὲν μπορῶ νὰ σε ἀπαντήσω. Ὁ αὐτὸς 'πῆς τοῦ δασκάλου; Μάλιστα, θὰ τοῦ το 'πῶ. Ποῦ ἔμαθες τὰ ῥωμαῖκα; Τὰ μαθα (τὰ ἔμαθα) 'ς τὴν πολι καὶ 'ς τὰς Ἀθήνας. Εἶνε ἄρρωστος αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος; Ὁχι, εἶνε μόνον μεθυσμένος· κάθε ἑβδομάδα δύο φοραὶς μεθῶ. Ἐμπα μέσα! Ὁχι, ντρέπομαι νᾶμπω. Γιατὶ νὰντραπῇς;

τὸ πορτογάλλι, the orange.

τὸ τριαντάφυλλο, the rose.

εὐχαριστῶ, I thank.

τὸ σχολεῖν, the school.

ὁ Φραγκομαχαλλᾶς, the Frankish quarter.

τὸ ποίημα, the poem.

ἀπαντῶ, I answer.

ἡ ἑβδομάδα, the week.

Exercise 16.—P.

You have come (too) late; I have no time now to speak to (with μέ) you. Come to me (say to my house) at ten o'clock to-morrow, but do not forget the hour. Can you tell me where Mr. Zamacopoulos lives? Come with me and I will show you the house. Tell him not to come to-morrow (use subj.) Pick up all the letters that are (lying) on the ground and burn them. Give me the key. Haven't I given it to you? Shall I say anything else (ἄλλο τίποτε) to your brother? Yes, give him this bottle of wine, and ask him to try it. We did not understand what he said. He speaks so quickly that (ὅπου) no one can understand him (κανεὶς—δὲν). I learnt to-day, that the church was burnt (down). Do not go in: the dog will bite you. Tell me, are the ladies of Smyrna beautiful? Indeed (εἶνε ἀλήθεια ὅτι) I have never seen prettier women anywhere. About a hundred people were gathered together on the spot where the murder took place. We have lived four years in this house. Sit down for a little! Thank you, I won't sit down, I I haven't time. Come down out of that tree (say from), you young rascal, or I will give you the stick. Please give (νὰ and subj.) me ink and paper; I want to write to my brother. Do not leave the wine on the table; I know quite well (σιγοῦρα) that he will get drunk if he finds it.

at ten o'clock, 's ταὶς δέκα ὥραις.

the hour, ἡ ὥρα.

I try, δοκιμάζω.

about a hundred, καμμιά ἑκατοσταριά.

the spot, τὸ μέρος.

the murder, ὁ φόνος.

four, τέσσαρα.

the tree, τὸ δένδρο (δέντρο).

I give the stick, σπαίζω ἀπὸ ξύλον.

IRREGULAR VERBS—(continued).

Pres. Indic.	Aorist Indic.	Aorist Subj.	Aorist Imperative.		Perf. Pass. Part.
			<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	
παθαίνω, I suffer	ἔπαθα	πάθω	πάθε	πάθετε	παρμένος
παίρνω, I take	(ἐ)πῆρα	πάρω	πάρε	πάрте	
	Passive (ἐ)πάρθηκα	Passive παρθῶ			
πετώ { I fly away, I throw away }	(ἐ)πέταξα	πετάξω	πέταξε	πετάξτε	πεταγμένος
πηγαίνω, I go	ἐπῆγα	πάω	πήγαινε	—	πηγαιμένος
		Pres. Subj. πάω	(νὰ) πᾶς	πᾶτε	
			ἄμε	ἄμετε	
πίνω, I drink	ἔπια	πιῶ	πίε	πίετε	πιωμένος, drunken
	ῆπια				
πέφτω, I fall	ἔπεσα	πέσω	πέσε	πέστε	πεσμένος
πλέω, I sail	ἔπλευσα	πλεύσω	πλεῦσε	πλεύσετε	
πνέω, I breathe	ἔπνευσα	πνεύσω	πνεῦσε	πνεύσετε	
πρήσκομαι { I swell up }	(ἐ)πρήσθηκα	πρησθῶ	—	—	πρησμένος
σηκώνω, I lift up	ἐσήκωσα	σηκώσω	σήκωσε	σηκώστε	σηκωμένος
Passive.					
σηκώνομαι, I stand up	(ἐ)σηκώθηκα	σηκωθῶ	σηκώσου	σηκωθῆτε	
			σήκου		
			σήκω		
σταίνω { I erect, (στήνω) set up }	ἔστησα	στήσω	στήσε	στήσετε	στημένος
στέκω { I stand, στέκομαι stand still }	(ἐ)στάθηκα	σταθῶ	στάσου	σταθῆτε	
			Pres. Imper.	στέκα	
τρέφω, I nourish	ἔθρεψα	θρέψω	θρέψε	θρέψετε	θρεμμένος
τρέχω, I run	ἔτρεξα	τρέξω	τρέξε	τρέξετε	
			Pres. Imperative.		
τρώω, I eat	ἔφαγα	φάγω	τρέχα	τρεχάτε	φαγομένος
	Pass. (ἐ)φαγώθηκα	φάω	φάγε	φάγετε	
τυχαίνω, I happen	ἔτυχα	τύχω	φᾶ	φᾶτε	
ὑπόσχομαι, I promise	ὑποσχέθηκα	ὑποσχθῶ	ὑπόσχου	ὑπόσχεσθε	ὑποσχεμένος
φαίνομαι, I appear	(ἐ)φαίνηκα	φανῶ	φανοῦ	φανῆτε	
φεύγω, I go away	ἔφυγα	φύγω	φύγε	φύγετε	
			Pres. Imperative.		
			φεῦγα	φευγάτε	
χαίρομαι { I rejoice χαίρω }	(ἐ)χάρηκα	χαρῶ	χαροῦ	χαρῆτε	
χορταίνω { I am satis- fied }	(ἐ)χόρτασα	χορτάσω	χόρτασε	χορτάστε	χορτασμένος

Exercise 17.—A.

*Ἐπεσα κάτω καὶ ἐχτύπησα τὸ κεφάλι μου. Τί ἔπαθες ; (What has happened to you ?) Ποιὸς πῆρε τὰ σιγάρα μου ; Δέν τα 'πῆρε κανεῖς. Μὴ πάρῃς τὸ ψαλίδι, γιατί τὸ χρειάζομαι. Πόσα κονδύλια μου ἔχεις παρμένα ὡς τώρα ; πρέπει νὰ εἶνε καμμιά δεκαριά. Πήγαινε γρήγορα ! Δέν ἔχομε καιρὸν νὰ χάσωμε (to lose). Μὲ 'κέντησε μιὰ μέλισσα καὶ 'πρήστηκε τὸ χέρι μου. Τὸ βελόνι ἔπεσε κάτω· σήκωσέ το. Σήκου ! σήκου ! δέκα ὥραις (ἐ)κοιμήθηκες. Σάν τον εἶδα ἀπὸ μακριὰ ἐστάθηκα νὰ κρυφθῶ. Στάσου, μὴν φύγῃς ἀπὸ 'δῶ. Τί στέκεσαι καί με κυττάζεις· Τρέχα γρήγορα ! φέρε μου τὸ φαγί ! *Ἐτυχε μιὰ μέρα νὰ ἤμαστε μαζί. Τοῦ ὑποσχέθηκα νὰ τον πληρώσω αὔριον. Μοῦ ἐφάνηκε κάπως παράξενος. Ἐχάρηκα πολὺ ποῦ (when) ἄκουσα πῶς ὁ πατέρας σου ἔγινε καλά. Σήμερα ἔφαγα πολὺ καὶ μ' ὄλο τοῦτο δὲν ἐχόρτασα.

χτυπῶ, I strike.

τὸ κεφάλι, the head.

τὸ σιγάρο, the cigarette.

τὸ ψαλίδι, the scissors.

τὸ κονδύλι, the pen.

καμμιά δεκαριά, about ten.

κεντάω, I sting.

ἡ μέλισσα, the bee.

τὸ βελόνι, the needle.

σάν, when.

κρύβω, I hide.

μαζί, together.

κάπως, somewhat.

παράξενος, wonderful.

μ' ὄλο τοῦτο, in spite of that.

Exercise 17.—B.

Take the knife ; I do not want it any longer. Take care that you don't fall. There is no lamp on the stairs. Your hand is swollen. What has happened to you ? A bee stung me. Why is he not up yet ? It is past seven o'clock (εἶνε αἱ ἐφτὰ περασμένας). He must get up every morning at six o'clock. Stop ! (στάσου). Where are you going ? No one is allowed to go in there. Do not run so quickly, or you will fall. You promised me to come. Why did you not keep your word ? Make no promises (promise nothing) that you cannot keep. I beg of you not to go away. He appears to be an Englishman. How (τί) do you do ? I am very well, thank you. I am glad, (to hear it). That seems wonderful to me.

the stairs, ἡ σκάλα.

seven o'clock, ἐφτὰ ὥραις.

no one is permitted, δὲν ἐπιτρέπεται
σὲ κανένα.

I keep, κρατῶ, κρατέω.

the Englishman, ὁ *Ἀγγλος, ὁ *Ἰγγλέ-
ζος.

well, καλά.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Pres. Indic.	Aorist.	Aorist Subj.
ἀστράφτει, it lightens.	ἄστραψε	ἀστράψῃ
βραδειάζει, it grows late.	(ἐ)βράδειασε	βραδειάσῃ
βρέχει, it rains.	ἔβρεξε	βρέξῃ
νυχτόνει, night comes on.	(ἐ)νύχτωσε	νυχτώσῃ
βροντᾷ, it thunders.	(ἐ)βρόντησε	βροντήσῃ
χιονίζει, it snows.	(ἐ)χιόνισε	χιονίσῃ
ψηχαλίζει, it drizzles.	(ἐ)ψηχάλισε	ψηχαλίσῃ

Imperfect.

πρέπει, it is necessary.	(ἔπρεπε, no Aorist).
μέλει, it concerns.	ἔμελε „ „
νοιάζει, it concerns (τί σε νοιάζει; What does it matter to you?)	

Aorist.

κακοφαίνεται, it displeases.	κακοφάνηκε	κακοφανῇ
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Exercise 18.—A.

Διατί δὲν βγαίνεις; Μοῦ φαίνεται πῶς θὰ βρέξῃ. Ὡς τὴ Σμύρνη δὲν χιονίζει συχνά. Ἐβράδειασε, πρέπει νὰ φύγωμε. Ὁχι, κάτσε ἀκόμη ὀλίγο· ἴσα μὲ (till) ταῖς ἑνδεκα ἔχετε καιρόν. Νὰ ποῦ πέφτει βροχή (There is rain falling already). Βροντᾷ καὶ ἀστράφτει. Δὲν μου μέλει δι' αὐτό (That does not matter to me).

συχνά, often.

Exercise 18.—B.

I am sorry (it displeases me) that I cannot give you an umbrella; it is raining hard. It has been thundering and lightening. You must get off, before night comes on, so that you may not lose your way. It does not matter so much to me for (διὰ) the money, as for the friend I have lost.

the umbrella, ἡ ὀμπρέλλα.

hard, τρομερά.

NUMERALS.

Cardinals.

Ordinals.

1. ἓνας, μιά, ἓνα	πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτο(ν), first
2. δύο (δυό)	δεύτερος, η, ο(ν)
3. τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, η, ο(ν)
4. τέσσεροι (τέσσερις), τέσσαραις, τέσσερα	τέταρτος, η, ο(ν)
5. πέντε	πέφτος, η, ο(ν)
6. ἕξι	ἕκτος
7. ἑφτά	ἑβδομος
8. ὀχτώ	ὀγδοος
9. ἐννιά	ἐννатов
10. δέκα	δέκατος
11. ἑντεκα (ἐνδεκα)	ἐνδέκατος
12. δώδεκα	δωδέκατος
13. δεκατρεῖς, δεκατρία	δέκατος τρίτος
14. δεκατέσσεροι (δεκατέσσερις), δεκα- τέσσερες, δεκατέσσαρα	„ τέταρτος
15. δεκαπέντε	
16. δεκάξι, δεκαἕξι	
17. δεκαφτά	
18. δεκοχτώ	
19. δεκαννιά	
20. εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός
21. εἴκοσι ἓνας, εἴκοσι μιά, εἴκοσι ἓνα	εἰκοστός πρῶτος
22. εἴκοσι δύο	„ δεύτερος
23. εἴκοσι τρεῖς, εἴκοσι τρία	
24. εἴκοσι τέσσαροι (τέσσαρις, τέσσαραις, τέσσερα)	
25. εἴκοσι πέντε	
26. „ ἕξι	
27. „ ἑφτά	
28. „ ὀχτώ	
29. „ ἐννιά	
30. τριάντα	τριακοστός
40. σαράντα	τεσσαρακοστός
50. πενήντα	πεντηκοστός
60. ἑξήντα	ἑξηκοστός
70. ἑβδομήντα	ἑβδομηκοστός

Cardinals.

Ordinals.

80. ὀγδῶντα (ὀγδοήντα)	ὀγδοηκοστός
90. ἐνενήντα	ἐνενηκοστός
100. ἑκατό	ἑκατοστός
101. „ μιά	
102. „ δύο	
110. „ δέκα	
120. „ εἴκοσι	
200. διακόσιοι, διακόσιαι, διακόσια	διακοσιοστός
300. τριακόσιοι, &c.	τριακοσιοστός
400. τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός
500. πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός
600. ἑξακόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός
700. ἑφτακόσιοι	ἑπτακοσιοστός
800. ὀχτακόσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός
900. ἐννεακόσιοι	ἐνεακοσιοστός
1,000. χίλιοι	χιλιοστός
2,000. δύο χιλιάδαις	δὺς χιλιοστός
3,000. τρεῖς „	τρὶς „
4,000. τέσσαραις χιλιάδαις	
10,000. δέκα „	μυριοστός
100,000. ἑκατὸ „	ἑκατοντάκις μυριοστός
1,000,000. ἓνα μιλιοῦνι	милионниστός
ἓνα ἑκατομύριο.	

The Cardinals 1—4 are declined, and also from 200 upwards. ἓνας has already been declined as the indefinite article.

Δύο has a genitive δυνονῶν. τρεῖς, τέσσαρες are declined as follows :—

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom. and Acc.	τρεῖς	τρεῖς	τρία
Gen.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τριῶν

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	τέσσαροι (τέσσαρις)	τέσσαραις	τέσσαρα
Acc.	τέσσαρους (τέσσαρις)	„	„
Gen.	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων

The numbers above 200 are declined regularly.

The ordinals above 30 are most commonly expressed by means of the cardinals.

Numeral nouns may be formed by adding one of the suffixes -αριά, -άρα, -άρι, -άρης.

δωδεκαριά, a dozen.

σαρανταριά, number of forty—two score.

πεντάρα or πεντάρι (a piece of money of five lepta), a halfpenny.

δεκάρι (ten lepta), a penny.

τριαντάρης, a person thirty years old.

πενηντάρης, a person fifty years old.

DISTRIBUTIVE AND FRACTIONAL NUMERALS.

Distributives are expressed by means of the cardinals with the preposition *ἀπὸ* prefixed, *e.g.* *ἀπὸ* *δυσ*, two apiece, *ἀπὸ* *εἴκοσι*, twenty apiece.

Fractions are expressed as follows :—

μῖσος, half (adj.), *τὸ μισό*, the half (noun); *τὸ τρίτο*, the third; *τὸ τέταρτο*, the quarter (also *τὸ κάρτο*); *τὸ πέφτο(ν)* the fifth; &c.

The Days of the Week.

ἡ Κυριακή, Sunday.

ἡ Δευτέρα, Monday.

ἡ Τρίτη, Tuesday.

ἡ Τετάρτη (Τετράδη), Wednesday.

ἡ Πέφτη (Πέμπτη), Thursday.

ἡ Παρασκευή, Friday.

τὸ Σάββατο, Saturday.

The Months.

ὁ Ἰανουάριος, January.

ὁ Φεβρουάριος, February.

ὁ Μάρτιος, March.

ὁ Ἀπρίλιος, April.

ὁ Μάιος, May.

ὁ Ἰούνιος, June.

ὁ Ἰούλιος (Ἀλωνάρης), July.

ὁ Αὐγουστος, August.

ὁ Σεπτέμβριος, Σεφτέμβριος, September.

ὁ Ὀκτώβριος, October.

ὁ Νοέμβριος, November.

ὁ Δεκέμβριος, December.

Idiomatic and other expressions concerning time:—

The first of March, 's τὴν πρώτην Μαρτίου; the second of March, 's ταὶς δύο Μαρτίου; on the fifteenth of March, 's ταὶς δεκαπέντε Μαρτίου. What day of the month is to-day? πόσαις ἔχει ὁ μῆνας σήμερα; or πόσαις τοῦ μηνός ἔχομε σήμερα; a fortnight, δεκαπέντε μέραις; a week to-day, σήμερα ὀχτῶ μέραις.

It is one o'clock.	εἶνε μία ὥρα.
It is ten minutes past one.	εἶνε μία καὶ δέκα.
It is a quarter past one.	εἶνε μία καὶ τέταρτο (κάρτο).
It is half past one.	εἶνε μιάνιση (ὥρα).
It is a quarter to two.	εἶνε δύο παρὰ τέταρτο (κάρτο).
It is five minutes to two.	εἶνε δύο παρὰ πέντε.
It is two o'clock.	εἶνε δυὸ ὥραις.
At three o'clock.	's ταὶς τρεῖς.

Exercise 19.—A.

Αἱ πρῶταις μέραις. Δυὸ ἐβδομάδας. Τρεῖς μῆναις. Αἱ τέσσαραις ὥραις τοῦ ἔτους εἶνε τὸ καλοκαῖρι, τὸ φθινόπωρο, ὁ χειμῶνας, ἡ ἄνοιξι. Δέκα χιλιάδας κάτοικοι. Μία δραχμὴ ἔχει ἑκατὸ λεπτά. Οἱ τόκοι ἀναβαίνουν εἰς πεντακόσιας σαράντα τρεῖς δραχμαὶς καὶ τριάντα τρία λεπτά. Ἐνα γρόσι ἔχει σαράντα παραδάς. Ὁ δεύτερος μῆνας τοῦ τρίτου ἔτους. Τί ὥρα εἶνε; Ἐχτύπησαν αἱ πεντέμισση. Θὰ φύγω 's ταὶς τριάντα Αὐγούστου.

ἡ ὥρα τοῦ ἔτους, the season of the year.	τὸ λεπτόν, the centime.
τὸ καλοκαῖρι, summer.	οἱ τόκοι, the interest.
τὸ φθινόπωρο, the autumn.	ἀναβαίνουν εἰς, amounts to.
ὁ χειμῶνας, the winter.	τὸ γρόσι, the piastre (Turkish).
ἡ ἄνοιξι, the spring.	ὁ παρὰς, the para (Turkish).
ὁ κάτοικος, the inhabitant.	χτυπῶ, I strike.

Exercise 19.—B.

The fourth day of the eighth week. We live in the year 1889 ('s τὰ . .). Three eighths are the half of three quarters. This is my fifth glass. What o'clock is it? It is a quarter past eleven. How many times have you been there (ἐπήγατε 'κεῖ)? At what o'clock (τί ὥρα) do you go to bed? How old is he?

(*πόσων χρονῶν εἶνε*;) He is forty years old (*εἶνε σαράντα χρονῶν*). He will arrive on the eighteenth of February. The year has twelve months, the month thirty days, the day twenty-four hours, the hour sixty minutes, and the minute sixty seconds. How much (*πόσου*) did you give for it? I gave six pounds for it (say—for how much did you buy it? I bought it for six pounds).

the glass, *τὸ ποτήρι*.
to go to bed, *παραγιάζω*.
the minute, *τὸ λεπτό*.

the second, *τὸ δευτερόλεπτο*.
the pound (money), *ἡ λίρα*.

PREPOSITIONS.

All usually take the Accusative Case after them.

Ἀντί (*ἀντίς*), instead of.

ἀπό, of, from.

διά, on account of, during.

εἰς, at, to, in, for, by.

κατά, by.

μετά, with.

μέ, with.

παρά, than.

πρό, before.

πρός, towards.

χωρίς, *δίχως*, without.

ἀντίς, instead of, used with Acc. and occasionally Gen. With the Accusative the form *ἀντίς* occurs oftenest.

E.g. *ἀντίς αὐτὸν ἦλθ' ὁ ἀδελφός του*: his brother came instead of him.

ἀντίς is also used in conjunction with the preposition *διά* (*γιά*).

E.g. *ἐμάλλωσε ἐμένα ἀντὶς γιὰ ἐκείνον*: he scolded me instead of him.

ἀντίς or *ἀντὶς γιὰ* is often used with *νὰ* and the subjunctive;
e.g. *ἀντὶς γιὰ νὰ διαβάξῃ, παίζῃ*: instead of reading he plays.

ἀπό has several distinct meanings: it is used to indicate:

(1) of place, from, *e.g.* *ἔρχομαι ἀπὸ τῇ Λόντρα*, I come from London.

(2) of time, from, after, since, *᾽ς ταῖς δύο ἀπὸ τὸ γεῦμα*, two hours after dinner.

(3) in a partitive sense, some of, *e.g.* ἔπια ἀπὸ αὐτὸ τὸ κρασί, I drank some of this wine.

(4) in a distributive sense, *e.g.* καθένας ἐπῆρε ἀπὸ δύο τάλλαρα, they received two dollars apiece.

(5) of material, made of, *e.g.* κοῦπα ἀπὸ μάλλαμα, a cup made of gold.

(6) of cause or origin, of, from, *e.g.* τὸ ἔλαβα ἀπὸ τὸν πατέρα μου, I received it from my father; ἀπέθανε ἀπὸ τῇ χολέρα, he died of cholera.

(7) of comparison, than, *e.g.* τοῦτο εἶνε καλλίτερο ἀπὸ κείνο, this is better than that.

Idioms :—

περνῶ ἀπὸ τὸ μαγαζί, I call at a shop.
ἐπέρασα ἀπὸ τὸ Μόναχον, I passed through Munich.
πᾶμε ἀπὸ 'δῶ ! let us go this way.
ἀπὸ ποῦ το 'πῆρες ; where did you buy it ?
ἀπ' ἐδῶ καὶ μία ὥρα, an hour ago.

Διὰ (γιά) takes the accusative and means :

(1) on account of, *e.g.* γιὰ τὰ χρήματα ἔγιναν ὅλα αὐτά, all that happened on account of money.

(2) during, *e.g.* ἐνοίκισα τὸ σπῆτι γιὰ δυὸ χρόνια, I hired the house for two years.

Idioms :—

διὰ τί (γιά τί), why ?
διὰ νά, so that.
διὰ νὰ μὴ, lest, so that not.
τὸ 'πούλησα γιὰ τρία τάλλαρα, I sold it for three dollars.
(ὦ)μιλῶ γιὰ 'σένα, I am speaking of you.
θὰ φύγω γιὰ τὴν πόλι, I shall go away to Constantinople.
δέν μου μέλει γι' αὐτό, It does not concern me.
διὰ ποῖον το λέγετε, whom do you mean ? (of whom do you say that ?)

εἰς (᾽ς, (εἰ)σέ, σέ) takes the Acc. and means :—

(1) motion to a place, *e.g.* πηγαίνω ᾽ς τὴν Μαγνησίαν, I am going to Magnesia.

(2) rest in a place, *e.g.* κάθεται ᾽ς το σπῆτι τοῦ φίλου μου, he lives in my friend's house.

(3) time, ᾽ς ταῖς δεκαπέντε Ἰουλίου, on the fifteenth of July.

(4) purpose, (ἐ)καθίσαμε ᾽ς τὸ φαγί, we sat down to table (food).

(5) in oaths, ᾽ς τὸ θεό, by God.

Idioms :—

ἰδές το ᾽ς τὸ φῶς, look at it in the light.

ἔκαμα ἓνα γύρο ᾽ς τὸ φεγγάρι, I took a walk by moonlight.

κάθεται ᾽ς τοῦ Γεωργίου, he lives at George's house (τὸ σπῆτι is understood).

᾽ς τὴν ἀράδα, in turn.

᾽ς τὸ τέλος, in the end.

κατὰ takes the Acc. and means :—

(1) direction, *e.g.* ἐπήγαυε κατὰ τὴν προκυμαίαν, he went along the jetty.

(2) manner, *e.g.* κατὰ τύχην, by chance.

(3) definition and distinction, *e.g.* κατὰ τοὺς τόπους, according to the respective places; κατὰ τὸν καιρόν, according to the weather.

NOTE.—κατά when used in the literary and polite dialect occasionally takes the Gen. and means against, *e.g.* ὠμίλησε κατὰ σου, he spoke against you.

μετὰ is not common in the spoken tongue.

It takes the Genitive in the expression μετὰ χαρᾶς, joyfully (with joy).

When used with the Acc. it means :—

(1) with, *e.g.* μετὰ 'μένα, with me ; μετὰ 'σένα, with you ; μετὰ 'κείνονε, with that one.

(2) after, *e.g.* μετὰ δέκα 'μέραις, after ten days. — The usual expression for this is however ὕστερα ἀπὸ δέκα 'μέραις.

μ'έ is the shortened form of μετά and means :—

(1) with, in the sense of accompanying, *e.g.* ἐπερπατοῦσε μὲ τὸν ἀδελφόν του, he went for a walk with his brother.

(2) with, of manner, μὲ βιά, with violence, haste.

(3) with, of instrument, μὲ ἐχτύπησε μὲ τὸ μαστούνι, he struck me with the stick.

(4) in spite of, μ' ὅλο τοῦτο, in spite of all that.

π α ρ á is used in comparisons to indicate than, *e.g.* καλλίτερο παρὰ τὸ ἄλλο, better than the other.

NOTE.—It is often considered a conjunction in this use. It is also used as an adverb with the accent on the first syllable to mean too, *e.g.* πάρα πολύ, too much.

π ρ ὀ, before (takes the genitive in the literary dialect).

π ρ ὀ s, towards, for :

e.g. πρὸς ποῦ ; in what direction ? δεξιὰ, πρὸς τὸ τάδε χωρίον, on the right, on the way to such a village ; τὸ πωλῶ πρὸς τρία φράγκα, I am selling it for three francs ; ἓνα πρὸς ἓνα, one by one.

χω ρ ί s, δί χ ω s, without (take Acc.), χωρὶς αὐτὸν δὲν θὰ πάω, I shall not go without him.

Exercise 20.—A.

Εἴστε ἀπ' ἐδῶ ; Ὁχι, κύριε, εἶμαι ἀπὸ τὰ Μέγαρα. Ἀπὸ ποῦ ἔρχεσαι ; Ἐρχομαι ἀπὸ τὸ σπῆτι. Ἐμίσησαν ἀπὸ ἄλλον δρόμον 's τὸν τόπον τους. Ἀπόθανε ἀπὸ τὸ φόβο του. Θέλετε νὰ πάρετε τὸ γράμμα μαζύ σας ; Ὁχι, αὔριο τὸ πρῶθ θὰ περάσω νὰ το πάρω. Δι'

αὐτὸν τὸν λόγον δὲν ἤλθα. Ἄλλην ὥραν θὰ ὁμιλήσουμε δι' αὐτὸ τὸ πρᾶγμα. Φύλαξέ το καλὰ γιὰ νὰ μὴ χαθῇ. Σὲ πολλὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀνατολῆς ἔχουνε σταφύλια ποῦ εἶνε καλλίτερα ἀπὸ τοῦτα. Σὲ πόσο καιρὸ ἔμπορῶ νὰ πάω ἐκεῖ; Τὸν ἐγνώρισα ἔς τὸ ταξίδι. Οἱ ἐχθροὶ ἔφυγαν κατὰ τὸ φρούριον. Αὐτὸ δὲν ἔχει νὰ κάμῃ μὲ ἐκεῖνα ποῦ εἶπε αὐτός. Τὰδα (τὰ εἶδα) μὲ τὰ μάτια μου. Δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ διαβάσω μὲ αὐτὸ τὸ φῶς. Μὲ τὸν μῆνα ἢ μὲ τὴν ἐβδομάδα ἐνοικίσεις τὴν κάμαρα; Ποῦ πᾶς μὲ τέτοια ψύχρα; Μὲ τὸν καιρὸν θὰ ξεχάσῃ καὶ αὐτό.

μισεύω, I travel.

ὁ φόβος, the fear.

ἄρριο τὸ πρωτῆ, early to-morrow morning.

ὁ λόγος, the reason.

τὸ μέρος, the part, region.

ὁ ἐχθρός, the enemy.

τὸ φρούριον, the fort.

τὸ φῶς, the light.

ἡ ψύχρα, the cold.

Exercise 20.—B.

We asked him where he was (trans. is). I worked from eight o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening. He wept for joy (say, for his joy). I recognized him by his voice. In every house there were ten soldiers. I knew that better than you. Which of the two is your brother? Let us go this way. He went by Vienna. Tell him that he may speak with me at eight o'clock. He does not do it for the sake of money. He went away (εἶνε φευγάτος) an hour ago. For how long (γὰ πόσον καιρόν) have you hired the room? He is going to Smyrna next month (τὸν ἄλλο μῆνα). He will be here in ten minutes. They will never go with you. He does it with his own hands (say hand). You will do well to hire the room by the month. In spite of his industry (μὲ ὅλη τὴν ἐπιμέλειά του) he did not succeed. Will you lend me a thousand drachmas at four per cent. (say, for the hundred)?

until, ὥς.

in the morning, τὸ πρωτῆ.

in the evening, τὸ βράδυ.

the joy, ἡ χαρά.

I recognize, γνωρίζω.

the voice, ἡ φωνή.

Vienna, ἡ Βιέννη.

to succeed, κατορθώνω.

ADVERBS.

Many adverbs of time and place are used as prepositions ; *e.g.* μαζί, together ; μαζί μου, with me. Only monosyllabic pronouns, however, are thrown into the Genitive ; in other cases the adverb is used together with another preposition ; *e.g.* μαζί με τοὺς ἄλλους, with the others.

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

ἄνω, above, up, (ἐ)πάνω (ἀποπάνω). ἔλα ἄνω, come up. εἶνε ἄνω, he is upstairs.

Κάτω, below, down. ὑποκάτω (ἀποκάτω), used with ἀπό following as a preposition, below, beneath. ἔλα κάτω, come down. τὸ γράμμα ἦτανε ἀποκάτω ἀπὸ τὸ βιβλίον, the letter was under the book.

Ἐξω (ὄξω), out, ἀπόξω ἀπὸ, outside of, *e.g.* εἶνε ὄξω, he is out. ἀπόξω ἀπὸ τὸ σπήτι, outside of the house.

Idiomatic usage ; μαθαίνω ἀπ' ἔξω, I learn by heart.

Μέσα, in, inside, ἀπὸ μέσα, μέσα's, *e.g.* ἔλα μέσα, come in. τί εἶνε μέσα 'ς τὸ ποτήρι ; what is in the glass ? εἶνε κρασί μέσα, there is wine in it. Κοπιάστε μέσα ! please (come) in ; this way, please.

Ἐμπρός, forward, before, opposite (ὄμπρός, ἔμπροστά εἰς), *e.g.* ἔμπροστά σου, or ἔμπροστά 'ς ἐσένα, before you, in your presence. ἔμπροστά 'ς τὸ σπήτι, before the house. ἔμπροστά 'ς αὐτὸν ἐγὼ δέν εἰμαι τίποτε, in comparison with him I am nothing. Ἐμπρός ! forward ! come in ! go on !

Ὅπισω (πίσω), behind, back, after. ἀπ' ὀπίσω ἀπὸ, behind, *e.g.* ἀπ' ὀπίσω ἀπὸ τὸ σπήτι ἦτανε ἓνα περιβόλι, behind the house there was a garden. γυρίζω ὀπίσω, I return, turn back.

Μακριά, far, distant. ἀπὸ μακριά, from afar. Πόσο μακριά εἶνε ; how far is it ? πολλὰ μακριά, very far.

Κοντά, σιμά, ἀπὸ κοντά, near, κοντά 'ς, close to ; also as an adverb of time, τώρα κοντά, just now. πληγωθήκανε κοντά πενήντα,

nearly fifty were wounded. (κοντεύω, I am near; κοντεύω νὰ τελειώσω, I have nearly finished; ἐκόντεψα νὰ πέσω, I nearly fell.)

Δεξιά, to the right.

Ἀριστερά (ζερβά), to the left.

Ἐδῶ, here, hither.

Ἐκεῖ, there, thither.

Ἀναμεταξύ, between, among, *e.g.* ἀναμεταξύ τους δὲν ἔχουν μυστικά, they have no secrets between them.

Αὐτοῦ, there.

Ἄλλοῦ, elsewhere, elsewhither. ἀπ' ἄλλοῦ, from elsewhere; καῖπον ἄλλοῦ, anywhere else.

Κ α ὅ ο υ, anywhere, anywhither, somewhere, &c.

Π ο υ θ ε ν ᾶ (Πούπετα) anywhere, somewhere (in interrogative sentences), nowhere (in negative sentences).

Π ο ὦ, where.

Ὅ πο υ, where (relative), *e.g.* ὅπου καὶ ἂν ᾔνι, wherever he may be.

Ὡς, as far as, commonly used together with εἰς, *e.g.* ὡς ᾽ς τὸ σπῆτι, as far as the house. ὡς also means about, *e.g.* ἦτανε ἐκεῖ ὡς εἴκοσι ἄνθρωποι, there were about twenty people there.

Π ἔ ρ α, over, beyond, is used with ἐδῶ and ἐκεῖ, over here, over there; τὸ πέρα μέρος, the further side.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Σήμερα (σήμερον), to-day.

Αὔριο(ν), to-morrow.

Μεθαύριο(ν), the day after to-morrow, some time.

Ἐχτές (χθές), (ἐψές, ψές), yesterday.

Προχτές (προχθές), the day before yesterday, lately.

Ἦωρίς (ἐνωρίς), early.

Ἀργά, late.

Ἐώρας (ἐξώρας), late.

Τώρα, now.

Ἀκόμη, yet.

Τότε, τότες, ἐτότε, then ; ἀπὸ τότε, since then.

Εὐτὺς, (εὐθύς) } immediately.
'Αμέσως

Πάντοτε, always.

Πότε, when.

Πότε—πότε, now—now.

Ποτέ, in interrogative sentences *ever*, in negative sentences *never*. Ποτέ is often used with the genitive of the personal pronoun placed after it :

e.g. τὸν εἶδατε ποτέ σας ; have you ever seen him ? Δὲν τον εἶδα ποτέ μου. I have never seen him.

Προτῆτερα, sooner.

Ὑστερα } afterwards, later on.
Ἐπειτα

Ῥέτος (ἐφέτος), this year.

Πέρυσι, last year.

Προπέρυσι, the year before last.

Πάλι, again.

Τοῦ χρόνου, next year.

ADVERBS OF MANNER.

Most of the adverbs of manner have the termination *a* and are formed from adjectives in *os*, *e.g.* ῥωμάϊκα, in modern Greek.

Ἐτῆ, so, thus.

Γρήγορα (γλήγορα), quickly.

Καλά, well.

Κακά } badly.
Ἀσχημα

Κρυφά, secretly.

Μόλις, scarcely.

Πῶς, how ?

Ὡς, as (with Acc.).

ADVERBS OF DEGREE.

Πολλά (πολύ), much, very.

(Ὁ)λίγα, little.

(Ὁ)λιγάκι, very little, rather.

Ἀρκετά, enough, tolerably.

Μοναχά } only
Μόνο }

Καθόλου, at all (in interrogative sentences), not at all (in negative sentences).

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION.

Ναί }
Ναῖσκε } yes.

Μάλιστα, certainly.

Οχι }
Ὁχέσκει } no, not (in negating a single word), e.g. ὄχι τοῦτο,
not this.

Δέν, not (only to negative verbs).

Οὔτε, nor.

Οὔτε—οὔτε, neither—nor.

Τάχα }
Ἴσως } perhaps.

Exercise 21.—A.

Τὸ σπῆτι τοῦ κυρίου Τριανταφυλλίδη εἶνε μακριὰ ἀπ' ἐδῶ; Ὁχι, εἶνε κοντά. Ἐξώδεψε κοντὰ σαράντα λίραις. Πάμε ἀπὸ τὰ δεξιά. Πόσον καιρόν ἔχετε ἐδῶ; Αὐτὸ ποῦ σας εἶπα θὰ μείνη ἀναμεταξύ μας. Ποῦ εἶνε τὸ μανδύλι; Ἐκεῖ το ἄφησες. Δέν βρίσκω τὰ παπούτζια μου. Δέν τα ᾤρηρε κανεῖς; θὰ εἶνε κάπου 'ς τὸ σπῆτι. Ἐγύρεις παντοῦ; Μάλιστα, ἐγύρεψα 'ς ὅλαις ταῖς κάμεραις, ἀλλὰ δέν τα εἶδα πουθενά. Μὲ προσκάλεσε νὰ δειπνήσω μαζί του αὐριον. Θέλετε νὰ φύγετε τώρα; Καθῆστε ἀκόμη ὀλίγο, δέν εἶνε πολλὰ ἑώρας. Τοῦ ὠμίλησα πρὸ ὀχτῶ ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ τότε δέν τον εἶδα. Πέρυσι εἵχαμε πολλὰ φρούτα. Κρυφὰ ἐδιάβασε τὸ γράμμα.

ἐξοδεύω, I spend. μένω, I remain. τὸ παπούτζι, the shoe, boot.

Exercise 21.—B.

I saw her from far off. Is he cleverer than his brother? Far away from here. We have lost nearly eighty dollars. I had almost forgotten the affair. He turned to the left. Is Mr. Manos downstairs? What is under the plate? Is my brother in the office? No, he has gone away somewhere else. I shall find him, wherever he may be. To-day I have nothing to do, to-morrow my work begins. The wedding took place yesterday. I go to bed early, and get up early. Finish your work first (*πρῶτα*), then I shall speak to you. Tell him that he must bring me the book at once. Have you ever heard anything like that? Will you go to Germany this year? Don't go (*περπατῶ*) so quickly. What do they call (*πῶς λένε*) this in modern Greek? How will you bring that to pass?

clever, *προκομμένος*.the affair, *ἡ ὑπόθεσις*.I turn, *γυρίζω*.the office, *τὸ γραφεῖον*.the wedding, *ὁ γάμος*.I take place, *γίνω*.I finish, *τελειώνω*.

CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

Καί, and. It is a common Greek idiom to coördinate two clauses with *καί*, instead of subordinating one of them with 'when' or 'while.' *μὴ βροντᾶς καὶ θὰ κοιμηθῶ*, make no noise and I will sleep. *ἀκόμῃ δὲν εἶχα ἔβγη καὶ πέφτει τὸ σπῆτι*, scarcely had I gone out, when the house fell. *τὸν ἄκουσα καὶ τῷλεγε*, I heard him say so.

Καί is used to give emphasis, *e.g.* *τί 'ξέρω καὶ 'γώ*; how do I know? It is also used after *σάν*, *e.g.* *δὲν εἶμαι πλούσιος σάν καὶ αὐτόν*, I am not as rich as he.

ἢ, or.*ἢ—ἢ*, either—or.*οὔτε—οὔτε*, neither—nor.*ἀλλά*, but.

ὅτι } that: *e.g.* *μοῦ εἶπαν, πῶς (ὅτι) ἔφυγε*. They told me that
πῶς } he had gone away.

ὅτι also means 'as soon as.' ὅτι με ἐφώνηξες ἦλθα, as soon as you called me I came.

Sometimes ὅτι stands instead of μόλις, just, scarcely. ποῦ εἶνε ὁ ἀδελφός σου; ὅτι ἐβγήκε. Where is your brother? He has just gone out.

Μ' ὅλον ὅτι (μολονότι), although, is followed by the Indicative. μ' ὅλον ὅτι δέν σας γνωρίζω, θά σας δώσω τὰ χρήματα.

Although I do not know you, I will give you the money.

Λοιπόν, (well) then.

ὁ π ο υ, where, since, τώρα ὅπου μᾶς ἀπάτησε ἐκείνος τί θὰ κάμωμεν; what shall we do now that he has betrayed us?

It sometimes stands for ὥστε, (so) that. τόσον ἐδούλεψε ὅπου ἀρρώστησε, he worked so much that he was ill.

Ἄμα
Ἄμα ὁ π ο υ } as soon as.

Ἄφοῦ, when, as soon as, since, (εὐθὺς ἀφοῦ).

Ἄφοῦ ἔφαγα ὀγκώθηκα καὶ ἔφυγα, when I had eaten, I got up and went away. Ἄφοῦ τον ἰδῆτε θά το πιστέψετε, as soon as you see it, you will believe it. Ἄφοῦ το θέλετε, since you wish it.

Κ α θ ὡ ς, as, as soon as, e.g. καθὼς μου εἶπαν, as they told me.
καθὼς ἄκουσα αὐτό, as soon as I heard that.

Σ ά ν (σά) (1), as. τὰ ἀγαπῶ σάν τὰ παιδιά μου, I love them as my own children. σάν occasionally has a prepositional force and governs the Accusative. ζοῦν σάν τοὺς ἀγρίους, they live like savages.

(2) if (the verb following takes the Subjunctive).

σάν ἔλθῃ, if he should come, if he comes.

(3) when. σάν ἤμουν α νέος, when I was young.

σάν νὰ as if, σάν νὰ μή, as if not. σάν νὰ μή το ἤξερε, as if he did not know.

*Α ν, if. ἂν ἔλθῃ, if he comes; ἂν το ἤξερα, if I knew it (or had known it).

ὅταν, when, if. ὅταν το μάθῃ, if he will learn ; ὅταν τον εἶδα, when I saw him.

NOTE.—The English *when* is often translated by τὸν καιρὸν ὅπου (the time when) or τὴν ὥραν ὅπου (the hour when).

τὸν καιρὸν ὅπου ἦτανε ὁ Πάλμερστον ὑπουργός, when Lord Palmerston was minister. Τὴν ὥρα ὅπου ἦλθα ἐγὼ, αὐτὸς ἦτανε φευγάτος, when I came, he had gone away.

Πρὶν, before, commonly used with νὰ and the Subjunctive.

πρὶν νὰ στείλω τὴν ἀπάντησι, before I send the answer.

πρὸ τοῦ νά in another form instead of πρίν νά.

Ὅποτε, as often as, whenever. ὅποτε ἔχετε διάθεσι, whenever you feel disposed.

Ὅς ὅπου, until, till. θὰ καθήσω ἐδῶ ὡς ὅπου τελειώσω, I shall stay here till I finish.

Ἀγκαλά (ἂν καλά), although.

Γιὰ νά, so that.

Γιὰ νὰ μὴ, so that not, lest.

Διότι } because.
Γιατί }

Ὡστε, so that.

Δηλαδή, namely, viz.

INTERJECTIONS.

Α! ὦ! ah! oh!

Ἀμποτε (νὰ) } would that, if only.
Μακάρι (να) }

Ἀλλοῖμονον! Woe!

Μπα! Hilloa!

Ποῦφ! Ugh!

Μπράβο! Bravo!

NOTE.—The word μπράβο is very often used and sometimes means Right! Good!

Exercise 22.—A.

Ξείρω ὅτι με ἐγέλασαν. Ἄφοῦ ἐπέρασε ἡ Τετάρτη (τετράδη) δὲν εἶχα πλέον ἐλπίδα νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ. Ὡμιλεῖ σὰν νὰ ἦτο ὁ Σουλτάνος. Σὰν ἔλθῃ ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος πέτε του νὰ μείνῃ ὡς ὅπου ἐπιστρέψω. Καθὼς ἔξημέρωσε σηκώθηκα καὶ ἔφυγα. Πρὸ τοῦ νὰ στείλῃς τὰ γράμματα δός μου τα νὰ τα διαβάσω. Θὰ κρατήσω τὸ ὥρολόγι του ὡς ὅπου με πληρώσῃ. Ἀγκαλὰ εἶνε νέος ξέρε τὴν δουλειά του καλά. Ἐκαψε τὸ γράμμα γιὰ νὰ μὴ πέσῃ ἔς τὰ χέρια του μάστορη.

ἔξημερώνει, the day breaks.

ὁ μάστορης, the master.

κρατέω, I take possession of.

Exercise 22.—B.

They say that the king will arrive to-morrow. Where is your father? He has just gone out. It is many years (ago) since (ἀφοῦ) the theatre was burnt. He looks like an Indian. They live like slaves. If you hear anything of it (γί' αὐτό), tell it to me. As soon as I saw him I drew my pistol from my pocket. Before he came to Vienna, he did not know a word of German. As soon as he had learnt (Aorist), he wrote to his father. Put the buttons away, so that they may not be lost.

the king, ὁ βασιλεὺς.

I burn, καίομαι.

the Indian, ὁ Ἰνδός.

the slave, ὁ δοῦλος, ὁ σκλάβος.

I draw out, βγάζω ἀπό.

the pistol, τὸ πιστόλι.

the pocket, ἡ τσέπη.

I learn, μαθαίνω.

the button, τὸ κομπί (κουμπί).

REPETITION OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

Adjectives and adverbs are often repeated for the sake of emphasis.

ἦλθε πρωτὶ πρωτὶ. He came very early.

εἶνε κάτω κάτω. It is away down below.

τὸ ψωμὶ εἶνε φρέσκο φρέσκο. The bread is quite fresh.

POSITION OF WORDS.

The position of words in modern Greek is much the same as in English. Words fall into their places naturally without the aid of rules. A few rules have been given under the pronouns, but one learns most from observation and practice.

IDIOMS.

ἀγαπῶ, I love.

τί ἀγαπᾶτε ;

ἀν ἀγαπᾷς.

ἀέρα, air, wind.

αὐτὰ εἶνε λόγια ᾽ς τὸν ἀέρα.

what do you require ?
if you like.

(these are words to the wind)
that is mere talk.

ἀκούω, I hear.

τὸ ἔχω ἀκουστά.*

δὲν τ' ἀκούω αὐτά.

ἀλλάζω, I alter.

αὐτὸ ἀλλάζει.

ἄλλος, other.

θὰ ἔλθω χωρὶς ἄλλο.

ἀναβαίνω, I go up.

ὁ λογαριασμός ἀναβαίνει σὲ
τρεῖς χιλιάδαις λίραις.

ἀνέβηκαν τὰ νοίκια.

ὁ ἄνεμος, the wind.

ἂς πάη ᾽ς τὸν ἄνεμο.

ὅλη ἡ περιουσία πῆγε τοῦ
ἀνέμου.

I have it on hearsay.
I won't hear a word of it.

that is a different thing.

I shall come in any case.

the bill amounts to £3,000.

rent has gone up.

he may go to the deuce (wind).
the whole property is squandered
(scattered to the wind).

ἀνοίγω, I open.

αὐτὸ τὸ χρώμα ἀνοίγει.

ἤνοιξε ἡ ὄρεξις μου.

ἡ ἀπόφασις, the decision.

τὸ παίρνω ἀπόφασις.

this colour fades.

I am hungry.

I know the worst (I take it as
final).

in turn, successively, one after
the other.

ἀράδ' ἀράδα, turn.

μὲ τὴν ἀράδα.

ἀφανίζω, I destroy.

εἶμαι ἀφανισμένος ἀπὸ τὴν
κούρασις.

μὲ ἀφάνισε ἡ ζέστη.

ἀφίνω (ἀφήνω), I leave.

ἀφίνομαι ἐπάνω σου.

πόσον θὰ μ' ἀφήσῃς ;

I am tired to death.

the heat is killing me.

I place myself in your hands.
how much will you take off for me?

* Only used in this expression.

- θὰ ἀφήσω τὰ γένειά μου.
 ἄφησε ὅτι εἶνε ἀγράμματος.
 ἡ ἄχνη, smoke, foam.
 δὲν ἔβγαλε ἄχνη.
 βάλλω, I place, put.
 ἀκόμη δὲ ἔβαλες γνῶσι ;
 θὰ βάζω τὰ δυνατά μου.
 τὰ βάζω κάτω.
 βάζω ταῖς φωναίς.
 δέν το βάζει ὁ νοῦς μου.
 τὰ ἔβαλε μαζί σας.
 βάλλω τὰ παπούτζια.
 βάλ' το καλὰ εἰς τὸν νοῦν σου.
 βαθεία, deep.
 κοιμούντανε βαθεία.
 βαρύς, heavy.
 εἶνε ἄρρωστος βαρεία.
 βαριοῦμαι νὰ πάω.
 δὲν βαριέσαι !
 βαρὺν κρασί.
 βαρεία ἀρρώστεια.
 τὸ λουλούδι ἔχει μιὰ βαρεία μυρωδιά.
 βαστῶ, I carry, hold.
 βαστῶ τὴν ἀναπνοή μου.
 δὲν βαστῶ εἰς τὴν ψύχραν.
 δὲν βαστῶ ἐπάνω μου παρὰδαις.
 αὐτὸ τὸ χρῶμα δὲν βαστᾷ.
 δὲν θὰ βαστάξῃ ἡ καρδιά μου νὰ το κάμω.
 πόσον καιρὸ βαστᾷ τὸ ταξίδι ;
 με ὅλην τὴν ἡλικίαν βαστιέται καλὰ.
 βαστιέται καλὰ.
 I will let my beard grow.
 not to mention that he is uneducated.
 he did not say a word.
 have you not yet got sense ?
 I will do all I can.
 I give in (I throw down my arms).
 I call out.
 that beats me (my mind can't take it in).
 he has fallen out with you, he has a crow to pluck with you.
 I put my boots on.
 take good heed of it.
 he was fast asleep.
 he is very ill.
 I don't care to go.
 nonsense (lit. you don't trouble yourself).
 strong wine.
 severe illness.
 the flower has a strong scent.
 I hold my breath.
 I cannot bear the cold.
 I have no money on me.
 this colour is not fast.
 I cannot find it in my heart to do it.
 how long does the journey take ?
 in spite of his great age he is still active (wears well).
 (also), he has ample means.

τὸ βελόνι, needle.	[fall.
βελόνι δὲν ἔπεφτε κάτω.	there was not room for a pin to
βλάπτω, I hurt.	
δὲν βλάφτει.	never mind !
βλέπω, I see.	
δὲν βλέπω τὴν ὥρα νὰ φύγω.	I am impatient to get away
	(I can't see the time to go).
βλέπω ὄνειρο.	I dream.
σὲ εἶδα 'ς τὸν ὕπνο.	I dreamt of you.
ὁ ἱατρὸς τὸν ἐ βλέπει.	the doctor is visiting him.
νὰ ἰδῶ.	I'll see, I shall think it over.
τὸ παραθύρι βλέπει 'ς τὸ δρόμο.	the window looks on the street.
ἰδὲς ἐκεῖ !	see there now !
βουλῶ.	I overturn.
τὸ σπῆτι κοντεύει νὰ βουλήσῃ	the house is nearly falling down.
βουτῶ, I dip.	
μεσ' 'ς τὸν ἵδρω βουτημένος.	bathed in sweat.
εἶνε βουτημένος εἰς τὰ χρέη.	he is deep in debt.
βράζω, I boil.	
τὸ κρασὶ βράζει 'ς τὸ βαρέλι.	the wine is fermenting in the
	cask.
βράζει ἀπὸ τὸν θυμό του.	he is boiling with rage.
βρέχει, it rains.	
ὅτι βρέξῃ ἄς καταβίασῃ.	let come what may.
αὐτὸ τὸ σπῆτι εἶνε βρυκολα-	this house is haunted.
κιασμένο.	
γελῶ, I laugh.	
μὲ ἐγέλασες.	you have cheated me.
τὸν ἐγελοῦσε μὲ τὸ σήμερα	he put him off from day to day.
καὶ μὲ τὸ αὔριο.	
γίνομαι, I become.	
πῶς γίνεται νὰ	how comes it that
ἔγινε καλὰ.	he has recovered.
τί γίνεται ὁ ἀδελφός σας ;	how is your brother getting on ?
τί ἔγινε ὁ φίλος σας ;	what has become of your friend ?
γίνομαι ἄνω κάτω.	I am upset (beside myself).
τί θὰ γίνω ;	what will become of me ?
φαντάσου πῶς ἔγινε	imagine what my feelings were !
(πῶς ἔγινε ἡ καρδιά μου)	

- τὸ καλλίτερο κρασὶ γίνεται εἰς τὴν Κύπρον. the best wine is grown in Cyprus.
 ποῦ θὰ γίνῃ ὁ γάμος; where will the wedding come off?
 ἔγινε ἔμπορος. he has turned merchant.
 δὲν ἔγιναν ἀκόμῃ τὰ σταφύλια the grapes are not ripe yet.
 γινωμένους. ripe, born.
 γλυτόνω, I escape, get off, rescue.
 φτηνὰ τήνε γλυτώσαμε. we got off cheap.
 μόλις ἐγλύτωσε εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. scarcely had he arrived in Athens.
 γνωρίζω, I know, recognise.
 γνωρίζεις ἀπὸ διαμάντια. are you a judge of diamonds?
 ποῦ γνωρισθήκατε; where did you get acquainted with one another?
 ξούρισε τὰ γένεια του γιὰ νὰ μὴ γνωρίζεται. he has shaved his beard, so as not to be recognized.
 τὸ γουδί, mortar.
 τὸ γουδοχέρι, pestle.
 τὸ γουδί τὸ γουδοχέρι. always the same old story.
 γράφω, I write.
 δὲν ξεύρει γράμματα. he is illiterate (cannot read and write).
 ἦτο γραφτό μου. it was my fate.
 πῶς γράφεσαι; how do you write your name?
 γράφθηκαν ὀλίγοι. a few were entered.
 δείχνω, I show, teach, seem.
 ἐγὼ θὰ του δείξω. I will give him a lesson.
 τὸ κρασὶ δείχνει σὰν νὰ ᾔνε the wine seems as if it were mixed with another.
 ἀνακατωμένον μὲ ἄλλο.
 δείχνω (ἄγριον) πρόσωπον. I sulk (show temper).
 δείχνω καλὸν πρόσωπον. I give a good reception to.
 σὺ δείχνεις ὥσταν νεκρός. you look like a corpse.
 δένω, I bind.
 δένω βιβλίον. I bind a book.
 δένω δαχτυλίδι. I set a ring (with jewels).
 ἔδεσε καλὰ τὸν γαῖδαρόν του he has feathered his nest (he has tied up his donkey well so that it won't run away).
 τον ἔδεσα μὲ ὄρκον I have bound him by oath.

δεξιά, to the right.

τὰ πράγματα τοῦ ἡλθαν δεξιά. everything went well with him.
διαβάζω, I read.

διαβάζω παιδιά.

I teach children.

διαβάζω εἰς ἓνα.

I am taking lessons from so-and-so.

ὅταν ἐδιάβαζα εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. when I was studying in Athens.
δίδω, I give.

δίδω τόπον.

I make way.

δίδω τραπέζι.

I give a dinner-party.

ὁ θεὸς νὰ μὴ το δώσῃ.

God forbid.

τὸ δόντι, tooth.

τὸ παιδί 'βγαίνει δόντια.

the child is cutting his teeth.

αὐτὸ δὲν εἶνε διὰ τὰ δόντια σου.

that is not for you (meat for your master).

δουλεύω, I work.

δουλεύω πληγὴν.

I keep the wound open, irritate a wound.

τὸ ἐργαστήρι του δὲν δουλεύει.

his shop is doing no business.

τὸ ὥρολόγι του δὲν δουλεύει.

his watch has stopped.

ἡ πληγὴ του δουλεύει.

his sore runs.

ἡ δουλειά, business, work.

ἔχω δουλειά.

I have work to do.

αὐτὸ εἶνε δική μου δουλειά.

that is my own affair.

πήγαινε εἰς τὴν δουλειάν σου.

go about your business.

τὸ δράμι, drachm (measure).

δὲν ἔχει δράμι μυαλό.

he has not a grain of sense.

ἐβγάζω, I take out.

ἔβγαλε τὸ ποδάρι του.

he has dislocated his foot.

βγάζω τὸ ψωμί μου.

I earn my bread.

δὲν βγάζει τίποτε.

he gains nothing (by it).

ἔβγαλε τὸν δούλον.

he dismissed his servant.

τὸν ἔβγαλαν.

they set him free.

θὰ σε βγάλω ψεύτην.

I'll show you are a liar, I will prove you to be mistaken.

ἔβγαλε φρούτα.

he put fruit on the table, produced fruit.

θὰ βγάλω ἓνα δόντι.

I will have a tooth out.

δὲν το βγάζω.

I cannot understand it.

βγάζω τὰ παπούτσια.

I am taking off my boots.

ἐβγαίνω, I go out.

ἀπ' αὐτῇ τῇ δουλειᾷ δὲν βγαίνει
τίποτε.

τί ἐβγήκε ;

τὸ ροῦχο δὲν βγαίνει διὰ δύο
φορεσιαίς.

ἐδῶ, here.

ὁ κύριος ἀπ' ἐδῶ.

ἄκουσ' ἐδῶ !

εἶμαι, I am.

εἶνε ψύχρα ἢ ζέστη.

σύ εἶσαι ;

ποῖος εἶνε ;

τὰ παιδιὰ σου εἶνε ;

εἶνε διὰ νὰ φύγη.

ἔστειλα νὰ μάθω πῶς εἶνε.

εἶνε νὰ σκάση κανεῖς.

εἶνε ἕνας χρόνος.

πῶς εἶσαι ;

ἐμβαίνω, μπαίνω, I go in.

αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος μπαίνει
παντοῦ.

τοῦ μπήκε εἰς τὸ κεφάλι.

ἐμβαίνω ἐγγυητής.

αὐτὸς ἐμβήκεν εἰς τὴν δουλειάν

ἐμβαίνεις εἰς τὸν κίνδυνον.

ἐμβήκε ῥάφτης.

ἡ ἔννοια, care.

ἔννοια σου !

ἔξω, out.

τὸ ξεύρω ἀπ' ἔξω.

ἔξω ὁ ποῦ.

ὁ ἔξωτικός.

ἐπάνω, above.

ἐπάνω κάτω.

ἔρχομαι, I come.

δέν μου ἔρχεται καλά.

nothing will come of that
business.

what came of that ?

the stuff wont run to two dresses
(be enough for two dresses).

this gentleman.

look here ! (listen here ! lit.)

it is cold or hot.

is it you ?

who is it ?

are these your children ?

he is on the point of setting off.

I sent to ask how he was.

it is enough to send one crazy
(lit. make one burst).

a year ago.

how are you ?

that man interferes everywhere.

he has taken it into his head.

I become surety.

he set to work.

you are exposing yourself to
danger.

he set up as tailor.

mind your own business !

I know it by heart.

besides that.

the ghost.

about (thereabout).

it does not commend itself to
me, it is not convenient to me.

- ἔρχεσθαι νὰ μ' ἀφήσης ἤσυχον. be good enough to leave me in peace.
 δέν μου ἔρχεται εἰς τὸν νοῦν. it does not occur to me.
 ἔλα εἰς τὸν νοῦν σου. calm yourself (come to your senses).
 ἦλθαν εἰς τὰ χέρια. they came to blows.
 ἐγὼ δὲν ἔρχομαι εἰς αὐτά. I don't meddle with that.
 τὸ ἔτος, year. long life to you ! (many years to you) answered by—
 εἰς ἔτη πολλά ! the same to you.
 (εἰς πολλὰ ἔτη) 'ς πολάτη. how do you do ?
 ἔχω, I have. I am not on good terms with him.
 πῶς ἔχετε ; what does that matter ? what has that to do with it ?
 δέν τα ἔχω καλὰ μαζί του. it is a custom of ours.
 τί ἔχει νὰ κάμῃ ; I have nothing to do with you.
 ἔτζι τὸ ἔχομε ἐμεῖς. how much does this cost ?
 δέν ἔχω νὰ κάμω μαζί σου. he is crazy.
 πόσο ἔχει αὐτό ; I am ashamed to (lit. I have not the face to).
 τὰ ἔχει χαμένα. good health to you ! farewell.
 δέν ἔχω μούτρα νὰ. who are you angry with ?
 ἔχε ὑγίειαν ! he hates the sight of me.
 μέ ποῖον τὰ ἔχεις ; I have not seen him for a long time.
 δέν ἔχει μάτια νὰ μὲ ἰδῇ.
 ἔχω καιρὸν νὰ τον ἰδῶ.
 ζουπῶ, I press. he got money out of him.
 τοῦ ἐζούπησε παρὰδαις. he consumed everything.
 αὐτὸς τὰ ἐζούπησε ὅλα.
 ζῶ, I live. may you live ! please.
 νὰ ζῆς ! he lives from hand to mouth.
 ζῆ ἡμεροδοῦλι ἡμεροφάγι. bless my soul ! (bless my eyes !)
 νὰ ζοῦν τὰ μάτια μου !
 ἔμπορῶ, I can. I am ill.
 δέν μπορῶ. possibly.
 ἔμπορεῖ. without ceremony.
 τὸ θάρρος, courage, confidence.
 μὲ ὄλον τὸ θάρρος.

θέλω, I wish.

θέλει τὸ καλὸν μου.

δὲν σου θέλω πλέον τίποτε.

ἰδιαίτερος, special.

τὸν ἐπῆρε ἰδιαιτέρως.

ἰδρόνω, I sweat.

ἀπ' αὐτὰ τὸ αὐτί μου δὲν ἰδρόνει. I don't trouble myself about that.

ἴσια, just, exactly.

εἴμεθα ἴσια εἰς τὰ χρόνια.

ἴσια εἰς τὴν ὥραν.

ἴσια ἴσια αὐτὸ λέγω.

εἴμεθα ἴσια ἴσια.

καβάλα, on horseback.

τὸ ἡγόρασε καβάλα.

κάθε, every, each.

κάθε τι οἱ κάθε πρᾶγμα.

κάθε δύο μέραις.

κάθε τόσο καὶ ἑλιγάκι.

ἀπὸ κάθε λογῆς.

κάθε χρόνον.

καλά, well.

καλὰ καὶ ἤμουν ἐκεῖ.

καλὰ σε τοῦλεγα ἐγώ.

καλός, good.

καλό 'ς τον!

μία καὶ καλή.

εἰς τὸ καλόν!

ἐγὼ γίνομαι καλός.

καλὲ, τί με λές;

κάμνω, I make.

τί κάμνετε;

ἔκαμε τρεῖς μέραις νᾶρθη.

κάμνω καὶ χωρὶς αὐτόν.

τὸ ἴδιο κάμνει.

δέν μου κάμνει.

δέν κάμνει.

πόσον κάμνεις αὐτὸ τὸ φόρεμα; how much do you charge for

κάμε γρήγορα!

he wishes me well.

I owe you nothing more.

he took him aside.

I don't trouble myself about that.

we are the same age.

just in time.

that is just what I am saying.

we are quits.

he bought it without looking at
it (he bought a pig in a poke).

everything.

every other day.

every now and then.

of every kind.

every year, yearly.

luckily I was there.

I told you so.

welcome.

once for all.

farewell, *au revoir*.

I stand surety (go bail).

good heavens, what are you
telling me!

how do you do?

he was three days on the way.

I cannot get on without him.

it is all the same.

that does not suit me.

it is no good. [that dress?

how much do you charge for
be quick! make haste!

καπνίζω, I smoke.

τοῦ ἐκάπνισε νὰ φύγη.

κῆπου, somewhere.

κάπου κάπου.

κάπου δέκα φοραίς.

καταβάζω, I bring down.

δέν θὰ καταβάσῃ τίποτε.

θὰ του καταβάσω μίαν.*

κατόπιν, after.

ἔπρεσε κατόπιν του.

μὲ παίρνει αἰωνίως κατόπιν.

κάτω, below.

ἄνω κάτω τᾶκαμες.

κοντά, near.

κοντά νὰ βασιλεύσῃ ὁ ἥλιος.

τὸν ᾤῃρε ἀπὸ κοντά.

κοντὰ ᾽ς τὸν νοῦν.

κοπιᾶζω, I exert myself.

κοπιᾶστε!

κόφτω, I cut.

αὐτὴ ἡ δουλειὰ θὰ κόψῃ ἑκατὸν

δραχμαίς.

δέν τον κόφτει διόλου.

κουνῶ, I shake.

αὐτὸ τὸ δόντι κουνιέται.

κυττάζω, I look.

κύτταζε τὴν δουλειά σου.

κύτταξε καλά!

τὸ λάθος, mistake.

ἔχετε λάθος.

ἡ λάκκα, hole, pit.

τὸν ᾤφθησαν εἰς τὴν λάκκα.

ἡ λάσπη, dirt.

ἔχει πολλὰς λάσπαις ἔξω.

τὸ ἔκοψε λάσπη.

λάσπη ἡ δουλειά.

it occurred to him to go away.

now and then.

about ten times.

he will not lower the price.

I will give him a box on the ear.

he dogged his steps.

he is always following me about.

you have turned everything
topsy-turvy.

shortly before sunset.

he ran after him.

of course ; obviously.

come in, please.

this affair will cost a hundred
francs.

that is all the same to him.

the tooth is loose.

mind your business.

look out ! be on your guard !

you are mistaken.

they left him in the lurch.

it is very muddy out of doors.

he has cut and run.

it is a poor business, it is a
failure.

* If δραχμήν is understood with 'μίαν' the phrase means 'I will make him take a drachma off.'

λέγω, I say.

τί θὰ 'πῇ αὐτό ;
ἄλλη ὥρα τα λέμε.

λοιπόν, τα εἶπαμε.

λές ;

πῶς τον λένε ;

ὡς 'ποῦμε ὅτι εἶνε ἔτζι.

τὸ γράμμα ἔτζι ἔλεγε.

τὸ λεπτόν, centime (tenth part of a Greek penny), also a minute (of time).

δὲν ἔχει λεπτόν.

μοῦ θέλει κάτι λεπτά.

λογῆς (τῆς). Nom. not used : kind (of), sort (of).

τί λογῆς κρασί ἔχεις ;

λογῆς λογῆς.

μιᾶς λογῆς.

ὁ λόγος, the word.

δὲν ἔχει λόγον.

ἐβγῆκε λόγος.

δὲν παίρνει ἀπὸ λόγον.

αὐτὸ εἶνε ἓνας λόγος.

βάζω λόγον.

ἄλλα λόγια.

λόγου χάριν.

μὲ λόγον.

ὁ λουτρός, the bath.

μ' ἄφησεν εἰς τὰ κρύα τοῦ
λουτροῦ.

τὸ λωρί, strap, thong, harness.

ἐδῶ παίζει λωρί.

μαζεύω, μαζόνω, I collect.

μαζόνω τὰ πράγματά μου.

μακρειά, far, distant.

εἶσαι μακρειά.

τὸ μαλλί, hair.

ἐπιάσθηκαν ἀπὸ τὰ μαλλιά.

what does that mean ?

we'll talk about that another time.

well, that is settled.

do you think so ?

what is he called ?

let us suppose that it is so.

so the letter said.

he hasn't a penny.

he owes me a small sum.

what kind of wine have you ?

all kinds.

one kind.

it is certain (there is no need to talk about it).

the rumour has spread.

he won't listen to reason.

that is easily said.

I make a speech.

let us change the subject.

for example.

reasonably.

he left me in the lurch.

he is playing false.

I am packing up.

you are wide of the mark.

they took hold of each other's hair (they fought like two cats).

τὸ μάτι, eye.

δὲν ἔχω μάτια νά τον ἰδῶ.

σέ 'πῆρε εἰς κακὸ μάτι.

μάτια ποῦ δὲν φαίνονται γρή-
γορα λησμονοῦνται.

μάτι με μάτι.

μάτια μου.

τῷδα (τὸ εἶδα) με τὰ μάτια μου.

νὰ χαρῶ τα μάτια μου.

μένω, I stay, remain.

μᾶς μένει τώρα μόνον νὰ στεί-
λωμε τὸ γράμμα.

μέσα, inside.

τὸν ἔβαλαν μέσα.

ἔχει τὸν διάβολον μέσα του.

ἔλεγε μέσα του.

μέσα εἰς τριάντα μέραις.

τὰ μέσα.

ἡ μέση, the middle.

μπαίνω 'ς τὴ μέση.

μ' ἄφησεν 'ς τὴ μέση.

μικρὸς, little.

εἶνε μικρότερος ἀπὸ μένα.

ἀπὸ μικρός.

μοιράζω, I divide.

δὲν ἔχομε τίποτε νὰ μοιράσωμε.

ποῦς μοιράζει;

τὸ μούσκεμμα, the wetting.

εἶμαι μούσκεμμα.

ἡ μύια (μυῖγα), the fly.

τὸν ἔπιασε ἡ μύια.

χάφτει μυῖγαις.

μυρίζω, I smell, emit an odour (in passive I perceive an odour).

ποῦς μποροῦσε νὰ το μυρισθῇ.

δὲν μον μυρίζει τίποτε.

I cannot endure him.

he cast the evil eye on you, he
took an ill-will to you.

out of sight out of mind.

face to face.

my darling.

I saw it with my own eyes.

as I value my eyes (an oath).

all we have to do now is to send
off the letter.

they imprisoned him; also, they
have taken him in, i.e. cheated
him.

he is possessed of a devil (like
one possessed).

he said to himself.

within thirty days.

the means (i.e. the wherewithal);
also, the influence.

I interfere.

he left me in the lurch.

he is younger than I.
from childhood.

[another.

we have nothing to do with one
whose deal is it?

I am wet.

he has a bee in his bonnet.

he does nothing (cf. *gobe-mouches*).

(in passive I perceive an odour).

who could have found that out?

I smell nothing.

ἡ μυρωδιά, the smell.

τὸ 'πῆρε μυρωδιά.

ἡ μύτη, the nose.

σήκωσε τὴ μύτη του.

βάζει παντοῦ τὴ μύτη του.

'μιλᾷ με τὴ μύτη.

τὸ νερό, the water.

τὸ ξεύρω σὰν νερό.

αὐτὴ ἡ δουλειὰ σηκώνει νερό.

ὁ νοῦς.

ὁ νοῦς σου εἶνε πάντοτε ἐκεῖ.

ἔλεγα 'ς τὸ νοῦ μου.

ποῦ εἶχες τὸ νοῦ σου ;

δὲν κόφτει ὁ νοῦς του.

τὸ νύχι, the nail.

ἀπὸ τὴ κορυφὴ ὡς τὰ νύχια.

περπατεῖ 'ς τὰ νύχια.

ξεφορτόνω, I unload.

ξεφορτώσου με.

ξυνίζω, I turn sour.

τὰ 'ξύνισε ὀλίγο.

ὁ καιρὸς τὰ 'ξύνισε.

μοῦτρα ξυνισμένα.

ξυνός, sour.

μοῦ 'βγήκε ξυνὴ αὐτὴ ἡ διασκέ-
δασι.

ὅλος, all.

μετὰ τὰ ὅλα σου.

ὅλα ὅλα.

ὅλο κλαίει.

μετὰ ὅλους.

μετὰ ὅλον τοῦτο.

μετὰ ὅλον ὁποῦ.

μ' ὅλον ὅτι εἶναι σοφός.

ἡ ὁμιλία, speech.

ἀνοίγω ὁμιλίαν.

ὁμολογῶ, I confess, affirm.

δὲν 'μολογᾷς τίποτε !

he has got wind of it.

he turns up his nose (he has got
on the high horse).

he interferes in everything.

he speaks through his nose.

I have it at my fingers' ends.

this business pays, has poten-
tialities (raises water).

you are always thinking of it.

I said it to myself.

where were your thoughts (wits)?

he is not very sharp.

from head to foot. [tip-toe].

he gives himself airs (walks on

leave me alone.

he is upset a little.

the weather became unfavourable.
a sour face.

that pleasure has cost me dear.

in earnest.

on the whole, in the main.

he keeps on crying.

in a mass, in a lump.

however, nevertheless.

although.

wise as he is.

I begin a speech.

[are talking nonsense.

you are proving nothing, you

τὸ ὄνομα, the name.

σήμερα ἔχει τὸ ὄνομά του.

κατ' ὄνομα.

τέσσερα ὀνόματα.

ἢ ὄρεξι, the appetite.

ἄλλῃ ὄρεξι δὲν ἔχω.

κόφτω τὴν ὄρεξιν.

ὀρίζω, I define, command, fix.

καλῶς ὀρίσαστε!

ὀρίστε.

ὅτι scarcely, just.

ὅτι ἔφυγε.

παθαίνω, I suffer.

τί ἔπαθες;

τὴν ἔπαθε.

παίζω, I play.

καλά μοῦ τὴν ἔπαιξε.

παίρνω, I take.

παίρνω μαζί μου.

παίρνω ὀπίσω.

παίρνω ὀπίσω τὸν λόγο μου.

τὸ παίρνω ἐπάνω μου.

τὸ παίρνει ἐπάνω του.

παίρνω εἰς τὸ χέρι.

μέ' πῆρε ὁ ὕπνος.

ἀπ' αὐτὰ ἐγὼ δὲν παίρνω.

πάρε τὸν ἕνα χτύπα τὸν ἄλλο.

τὸ 'πῆρα ἀπόφασιν.

ποιὸς ἐπῆρε (τὸ παιγνίδι);

'πῆρε τὸ γράμμα μου.

τὸ 'πῆρα πολὺ φτηνά.

πόσα θά μου πάρῃς δι' αὐτό;

παίρνω αἶμα.

παίρνω δανεικά.

ἐπῆρε αὐτὸς τὴν ἐντροπήν.

to-day is his name day (*i.e.* the festival of the saint after whom he is named).

by name.

four persons.

as if I had nothing else to do (as if I had no other taste).

I take away the appetite.

welcome!

what is your pleasure? come in, &c.

he has just gone out.

what is the matter with you?

he has come to grief.

he played me a nice trick.

I take with me.

I take back.

I take back my word.

I take it upon me.

he takes too much upon himself.

I cheat.

I fell asleep.

I won't have that.

the one is as good as the other (take one and strike the other).

I resolved.

who won (the game)?

he received my letter.

I got it very cheap.

how much will you take for that?

I have myself bled.

I borrow money.

he took the responsibility (lit. shame).

παρακάτω, lower.

δὲν το δίδει παρακάτω.

ὁ πατέρας, the father.

εἰς τὸν πατέρα σας.

πειράζω, I provoke, annoy.

δὲν πειράζει.

εἶνε πειραγμένος.

περαστικός, transitory.

περαστικά.

περνῶ, I pass.

τοὺς ἐπέρασε ὅλους ἀπὸ τὸ
σπαθί.

περνῶ τὴν κλωστὴ ἀπὸ τὸ
βελόνι.

περνῶ τὸν καιρό μου.

διὰ νὰ περάσῃ ὁ καιρός.

περνῶ ἓνα βιβλίον.

ἐπέρασε τὰ πενήντα.

πῶς περνᾷς ;

ἤλπιζε νὰ περάσῃ μὲ τριάντα
φράγκα ὥς τὰ Μέγαρα.

ἔπερασε ὁ καιρός.

δὲν ἐπέρασε ἓνας χρόνος.

αὕτῃ ἢ μονέδα δὲν περνᾷ πλέον.

μὲ πέρασε ὁ πονοκέφαλος.

τὴν περασμένην ἐβδομάδα.

περνῶ στενόχωρα.

ἡ πετριά, the stone-throw.

ἔχει τὴν πετριά ὅτι . . .

καθένας ἔχει τὴν πετριά του.

ἔχει μιὰ πετριά.

πετῶ, I fly, throw.

πετᾷ ἀπὸ τῆ χαρά του.

πετᾶτε τὰ τουφέκια σας, σύρετε

τὰ σπαθιά σας.

μαχαίρ' ἐπέταξε.

he will not give it for less.

go to the deuce.

it does not matter.

he is angry.

I hope you will soon be well
again.

he put them all to the sword.

I thread a needle.

I pass my time.

to pass the time (to kill time).

I read a book through.

he is over (past) fifty (years old).

how are you getting on? how
d'y'e do?

he hoped to get as far as Megara
for thirty francs.

the time (season) is past.

not a year ago.

this money is no longer current.

my headache is gone.

last week.

I have trouble enough to get
along (I am in straitened
circumstances).

it is his crotchet that . . .

every one has his hobby.

he has a bee in his bonnet.

he jumps for joy.

throw down your guns, draw
your swords.

he drew his dagger.

πέφτω, I fall.

ἔπεσε ἐπάνω του.

ἔπεσε ἀστροπελέκι.

ἔπεσε τὸ σπῆτι καὶ τοὺς ἐπλάκωσε ὅλους.

ἔπεσε ἔς τὴν παγίδα.

ἔπεσε ἀνάσκελα.

ἔπεσε κατακέφαλα.

σὲ ποιὸν ἔπεσε ὁ λαχνός ;

ἔπεσε εἰς τὸ μερίδιόν του.

πέφτω ὀκνιάρης.

πηγαίνω, I go.

ἦγγαινα νὰ ᾿πῶ.

ἦγγε νὰ ἀποθάνε.

ἦγγε νὰ χάσῃ τον νοῦν του.

πηγαίνει μεσημέρι.

δὲν σου πάει αὐτὸ τὸ καπέλο.

πήγαινε εἰς τὸ καλόν.

ἔτσι πάει.

πιάνω, I take, seize.

τὸν ἔπιασε ἀπὸ τὸ χέρι.

πόσα ψάρια ἔπιασες ;

πιάνω δουλεία.

μ' ἔπιασε κεφαλόπονος.

σὲ πιάνει ἢ θάλασσα ;

θὰ πιάσω ἄλλη κάμαρα.

πιάνει πολὺν τόπον.

τώρα σ' ἔπιασα.

ὅλαι ἢ θέσαις ἦτανε πιασμέναι.

πιάνω νὰ το κάμω.

ἐπιάσθηκαν.

ὁ πνιγμένος ἀπὸ τὰ μαλλιά του πιάνεται.

ἔπιασαν τὰ δένδρα.

μὲ ἔπιασεν ὁ θυμός.

πλαγιάζω, I go to bed.

ὅπως στρώσῃς θὰ πλαγιάσῃς.

he fell upon him.

a thunderbolt fell.

the house fell and buried them all.

he fell into the snare.

he fell on his back.

he fell on his head.

on whom has the lot fallen ?

it fell to his share.

I turn lazy (cf. Eng. fall ill).

I was (just) going to say.

he was near dying.

he was near losing his senses.

it is near mid-day.

that hat does not suit you.

farewell.

that is the way of it.

he took his hand.

how many fish have you caught ?

I set to work, take in hand.

I have a headache.

are you ever sea-sick ? (does the sea affect you ?)

I shall hire another room.

it takes up a lot of room.

I have you there (now I've caught you).

all the places were taken.

I am going to do it.

they fell out with one another.

the drowning man clutches at a straw.

the trees have taken root.

I lost my temper.

as you make your bed you must lie on it.

πληρόνω, I pay.

ὁ θεὸς νά σοῦ το πληρώσῃ !
τοῦ το 'πλήρωσε.

may God requite you.
he paid him back (for it).

πλησιάζω, I approach, draw near.

πλησιάζει τὰ ἐξήντα.

he is near sixty.

πνίγω, I suffocate, strangle.

ἐπνίγηκε.

he got drowned.

εἶνε πνιγμένος μέσ' s τὸ χρέος.

he is deep in debt.

ἐπνίγηκε τὸ καράβι.

the ship has sunk.

τὸ ποδᾶρι (πόδι) the foot.

μέ τὰ ποδάρια.

on foot.

σηκόνω εἰς τὸ πόδι.

I set on foot, set the world agog.

τὸ ποτάμι the river.

τὸν 'πῆρε τὸ ποτάμι.

he is in a sad pickle.

τὰ μάτια του ἐπῆγαιναν ποτάμι.

he shed floods of tears.

ἓνα ποτάμι δάκρυα.

a torrent of tears.

τὸ πρᾶγμα, the thing.

τί πρᾶγμα εἶν' αὐτό ;

what is that ?

ἡ προβεῖα, the sheepskin.

τοῦ ἐτείναν τὴν προβεῖαν.

they gave him a drubbing.

προκόπτω, I make progress.

τὸ 'προκόψαμε.

we have made a nice business of
it (i.e. a mess).

εἶνε προκομμένος ἄνθρωπος.

he is a clever fellow.

προφθαίνω, I arrive, join.

δὲν ἐπρόφθασα νὰ τὸν ἰδῶ.

[see him.

δὲν 'μπορῶ νά τα προφθάσω

I did not come early enough to

ὅλα.

I cannot have them all finished.

δὲν θὰ προφθάσωμε νὰ τελειώ-

we have not time to finish this

σομε ἀπόψε.

evening.

πουλῶ, I sell.

ἀλλοῦ νά τα πουλήσῃς αὐτά.

tell that to the horse-marines
(sell that elsewhere).

ἡ ῥάχη, the back.

σὲ τρώγει ἡ ῥάχη σου.

you are going in search of a
beating (your skin itches).

ρίχνω, I throw.

ρίχνει τ' αὐτιά του.

he puts his tail between his
legs (he lets his ears drop in
terror).

- τὸν ἔρριξε τὸ ἄλογο.
 ῥίχνει τὸ σφάλμα εἰς ἐμένα.
 ἔρριξε κάτω τὰ μάτια της.
 τὰ ἔρριξε ἔξω.
 σέρνω, I draw.
 σύρε 'ς τὴ δουλειά σου.
 σηκώνω, I lift.
 σηκώνω πανιά.
 σηκώνω τὴν πολιορκίαν.
 τὸν ἐσήκωσαν.
 δὲν σηκώνει χορατᾶ.
 αὐτὰ ἐγὼ δὲν τα σηκώνω.
 σηκώνω τὸ τραπέζι.
 σηκώνω πόλεμον.
 σηκώθηκαν τὰ μαλλιά.
 σηκώνω τὸ τουφέκι.
 τὸ πλοῖον σηκώνει δέκα ποδάρια
 νερό.
 τώρα ἐσηκώθηκα.
 σηκόνομαι ἀπὸ μίαν ἀρρωστίαν.
 σηκόνομαι ἀπὸ τὸν ὕπνον.
 σήμερα, to-day.
 σήμερα ὀχτώ.
 σιγανός, still.
 ἀπὸ σιγανὸ ποτάμι μακριὰ τὰ
 ροῦχα σου.
 σκάνω, I burst.
 σκάνω ἀπὸ τὰ γέλια.
 σκάνω ἀπὸ τὸ κακό μου.
 σκάσε.
 ἢ σκάφη, trough.
 λέγω τὴν σκάφη σκάφη.
 ὁ σκοπός, the motive.
 μὲ καλὸν σκοπόν.
 δὲν το εἶπε μὲ κακὸν σκοπόν.
 σπάνω, I break.
 σπάνω τὸ κεφάλι μου.
 the horse threw him.
 he throws the blame on me.
 she lowered her eyes.
 he throws it up, gives it up.
 go about your business.
 I hoist sail.
 I raise the siege.
 they took him up, deposed him.
 he can't take a joke.
 I won't stand that.
 I clear the table.
 I declare war.
 my hair stood on end.
 I take up the gun.
 the vessel draws ten feet of
 water.
 I have just got up.
 I recover from a sickness.
 I awake.
 eight days hence, this day
 week.
 still waters run deep (keep your
 clothes out of a silent river).
 I burst with laughing.
 I burst with anger.
 get out! go to the deuce! (burst
 yourself).
 I call a spade a spade.
 well-intentioned.
 he said it without any ill mean-
 ing.
 I rack my brains.

τὸ σπυρί, the grain.

δὲν ἔχει σπυρὶ μιालό.

ἓνα σπυρί.

στέκω, I stand (also στέκομαι).

στέκεται καλὰ ᾽ς τὸ ἄλογο.

τὸ ὥρολόγι του ᾽στάθηκε.

στέλνω, I send.

θὰ στείλω διὰ τὸν ἱατρόν.

στραβόνω, I bend.

ἡ δουλειὰ ἐστράβωσε.

στρώνω, I spread.

στρώνω τὸ κρεβάτι.

στρώνω τὸ τραπέζι.

στρώθηκε ᾽ς τὸ χορτάρι.

στρώνω τὸν δρόμον.

στυλόνω, I prop up.

στυλόνω τὰ μάτια μου.

συγυρίζω, I order.

συγυρίζομαι.

τὸ συκῶτι, the liver.

δὲν χαλνῶ τὸ συκῶτι μου δι' αὐτό.

ἡ συμπάθεια, forgiveness, sympathy (συμπάθειον).

μὲ συμπάθεια.

σωστός, correct, exact.

μὲ τὰ σωστά σου.

τελειώνω, I finish.

ἐτέλειωσα.

τὸ τέρι (ταῖρι) the equal.

δὲν ἔχει τέρι.

τεριάζει (ταιριάζει), I fit.

δὲν τεριάζει.

τί τεριάζει;

ὁ τόπος, the place.

κρασι τοῦ τόπου.

τραβῶ, I draw.

τραβῶ χέρι.

τράβα!

τραβῶ καπνόν.

τραβοῦμαι and τραβιοῦμαι.

he has not a grain of sense.
a trifle.

he has a good seat on horseback.
his watch has stopped.

I shall send for the doctor.

the thing goes wrong.

I make the bed.

I set the table.

he lay down on the grass.

I pave the street.

I fix my eyes upon.

I make my toilette, dress.

I don't fret myself to fiddle-
strings over that.

pardon me.

in earnest.

ready.

he is beyond compare.

it does not fit.

what fits?

wine of the country.

I give up, I withdraw.

go on!

I smoke.

I withdraw.

- τρελλαίνω, I make (a person) mad.
 τὴν τρελλαίνεται. he is madly in love with her.
 τρέχω, I run.
 τρέχουν τὰ μάτια του. his eyes stream (with tears).
 αὐτὸς ὁ λόγος μοῦ τρέχει εἰς τὸ I have the word on the tip of my
 στόμα. tongue.
 τί τρέχει; what is up? what is going on?
 ὁ τρόπος, the way, manner.
 τί τρόπος εἶν' αὐτός; what sort of behaviour is that?
 τρώγω, I eat.
 τρώγει τὰ λόγια του. he eats his words.
 ἔφαγε ξύλο. he got a beating.
 αὐτὸ τὸ ψωμὶ δὲν τρώγεται. this bread is not fit to eat.
 μοῦ ἔφαγε τὰ αὐτιά. he talked my head off.
 αὐτὸ πλέον δὲν τρώγεται! that wont do any longer; that
 is too much.
 τρώγεται μὲ τὰ ροῦχά του. there is no pleasing him.
 τυφλός, blind.
 τυφλὸς δρόμος. blind alley.
 φαίνομαι, I seem.
 πὼς σας φαίνεται; How does it seem to you? what
 is your opinion?
 ἦτανε ἄρρωστος, ἀλλὰ δὲν του he was ill, but he does not appear
 φαίνεται. so.
 ποῦ σου ἐφάνη! what an idea!
 τὸ φαρμάκι, the poison.
 πόσα φαρμάκια ἔπια! how many a bitter pill I have
 had to swallow! what I have
 had to put up with!
 τὸ φασοῦλι, the bean.
 φασοῦλι φασοῦλι γεμίζει τὸ many a little makes a mickle,
 σακοῦλι. (bean upon bean fills the bag).
 φεύγω, I go away.
 ὅπου φύγη φύγη. every one for himself (let him
 flee who can.)
 ἡ χαλάστρα, the breach.
 μοῦ ἔκαμε χαλάστρα. he has upset my plans.
 χαλνῶ, I spoil.
 χαλνῶ ἓνα φράγκο. I change a franc.
 τὰ ἐχαλάσαμε. our friendship is broken off.

- ὁ καιρὸς ἐχάλασε.
'χάλασε τὸ στομάχι μου.
χάλασε ἡ καρδιά μου.
ἐχάλασαν τὸν ἐχθρόν.
πολὺ ἐχάλασες ἀπὸ ἐκεῖνο ὅπου
ἦσουν.
ἐχάλασα τὴν νηστείαν.
τὸ κρασί ἄρχισε νὰ χαλάσῃ.
χάνω, I lose.
τὰ χάνω.
δι' αὐτὸ χάνομαι.
τὸ χέρι, the hand.
τῶνα χέρι νίπτει τᾶλλο.
εἶνε 'ς τὸ χέρι του.
δὲν ἔχω 'ς τὸ χέρι.
πέντε χέρια.
ὁ χρόνος, the year.
κακὸ χρόνο νᾶχῃ!
πόσων χρόνων εἶνε;
τοῦ χρόνου.
χωρίζω, I separate.
δέν τον χωρίζω ἀπὸ ἀδελφόν.
χωρέω, χωρῶ, hold, have room for.
τοῦτο δέν το χωρεῖ ὁ νοῦς μου.
τὸ ψωμί, the bread.
βγάζω τὸ ψωμί μου.
ἐφάγαμε ψωμί καὶ ἀλάτι μαζύ.
ἡ ὥρα, the hour.
τί ὥρα εἶνε;
κατὰ τὴν ὥραν.
ὥραν τὴν ὥραν.
ὥραις ὥραις.
πᾶσαν ὥραν.
κακὴ ὥρα νὰ τὸν εὕρῃ.
ὥρα καλὴ.
the weather has broken.
my stomach is out of order.
my heart is breaking.
they have put the enemy to flight.
you have changed much from what you (once) were.
I have broken my fast.
the wine is beginning to turn.
I lose my head.
I am dying for it, I must have it.
one must give and take (one hand washes the other).
the affair lies in his hands.
I have no money in hand, I am out of money.
five times.
bad luck to him.
how old is he?
next year.
I treat him as a brother.
my mind can't take that in.
I earn my bread.
we have eaten bread and salt together (*i.e.* we are old friends).
what o'clock is it?
for the present.
from minute to minute.
from time to time.
at any time.
plague take him!
good-bye.

VOCABULARY.

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Α.

able, to be, (ἐ)μπορῶ
 about, nearly, (ἐ)πάνω κάτω
 about, concerning, περί, γιά
 about four o'clock, περί τας τέσσεραις
 above, ἐπάνω
 absent, be, λείπω
 accept, δέχομαι
 accident, δυστύχημα
 accompany, συνοδεύω
 account, bill, ὁ λογαριασμός
 accustom, συνηθίζω
 accustomed, συνηθισμένος
 acid, ὀξύς
 acknowledge, ὁμολογῶ
 acorn, τὸ βαλανίδι
 acquaintance, knowledge, ἡ γνῶσις
 add, προσθέτω
 address, ἡ διεύθυνσις
 adjoining, next, δίπλα
 admire, θαυμάζω
 advantage, ὠφέλεια
 advantageous, beneficial, ὠφέλιμος
 advice, ἡ συμβουλή
 advise, συμβουλεύω
 advocate, (n.), ὁ δικηγόρος
 affair, τὸ πρᾶγμα
 afraid, be, φοβοῦμαι, σκιάζομαι
 after, ὕστερα (ἀπὸ)
 afternoon, τὸ ἀπόγευμα, μεταμεσήμεβρια
 afterwards, ὕστερα, ἔπειτα, κατόπιν
 again, πάλι, ἀκόμη μιὰ φορά

agent, ἐπίτροπος, πράκτωρας
 agree, make an agreement, συμφωνέω,
 -ῶ

agreement, ἡ συμφωνία
 ague, ὁ πυρετός, ἡ ζέστη
 (go) ahead, forward, ἐμπρός
 aim (n.), ὁ σκόπος
 aim at, σκοπεύω
 air, ὁ ἀέρας
 alight, καταβαίνω
 all, ὅλος
 Almighty, ὁ Παντοκράτωρ
 almond, τὸ ἀμύγδαλον
 almond-tree, ἡ ἀμυγδαλή
 almost, κοντά, παρ' ὀλίγο

I almost fell, ἐκόντεψα νὰ πέσω
 alms (beggar's cry), ἐλεήσατέ με
 alone, μόνος, μόναχός(μου, σου, &c.)
 along, παρὰ
 also, ἐπίσης
 alter, ἀλλάξω
 although, ἀγκαλά, ἂν καὶ
 always, πάντοτε
 ambassador, πρεσβύς
 among, μεταξύ
 amount, τὸ ποσόν
 amuse, entertain, διασκεδάζω
 amusement, ἡ διασκέδασις
 anchor, ἄγκυρα, σίδερο
 ancient, παλαιός, ἀρχαῖος
 angel, ὁ ἄγγελος
 anger, ὁ θυμός
 angry, get, θυμώνω

animal, τὸ ζῶον
 answer (n.), ἡ ἀπάντησις
 answer (v.), ἀπαντάω, -ῶ
 antiquity, ἡ ἀντίκα, τὸ ἀρχαῖον
 anxious, ἀνήσυχος
 anxiety, ἡ ἀνησυχία, ἀνησυχία ἡ
 φροντίδα
 any (with neg.), κανένας
 any, have you? ἔχεις ἀπ' αὐτό;
 appear, φαίνομαι
 appetite, ἡ ὄρεξις
 apple, τὸ μήλο
 apple-tree, ἡ μηλιά
 approach, πλησιάζω
 apricot, τὸ βερίκοκκον
 April, ὁ Ἀπρίλιος
 apron, ἡ ποδιά
 Arab (n.), ὁ Ἀράβης
 Arabian (a.), Ἀραβικός
 arm (n.), τὸ χέρι
 army, ὁ στρατός
 arrange, σιάνω
 „ (set in order), βάλλω εἰς
 τάξι
 arrest (v.), βάλλω s φυλακῇ
 arrival, ἡ ἀφίξις
 arrive, φθάνω
 art, ἡ τέχνη
 artichoke, ἡ ἀγγινάρα
 artist, ὁ τεχνίτης
 as, σάν, ὥς
 as (since), ἀφοῦ, ὅπως, ἐπειδὴ
 as far as, ἕως
 as soon as, ἄμα, ἀφοῦ
 (be) ashamed, ἡντρέπομαι
 ashes, ἡ στάχτη
 ask, (ἐ)ρωτάω, -ῶ
 ask for, ζητάω, -ω, γυρεύω
 askew, λοξός
 asleep, be, κοιμοῦμαι
 ass, τὸ γαῖδοῦρι
 assure, βεβαιῶνω
 at, εἰς
 at all, καθόλου, διόλου, μί τι
 attend, προσέχω
 attentive, προσεκτικός
 August, ὁ Αὐγουστος
 aunt, ἡ θεία (ἡ θεία)
 Autumn, ὁ πῶρος
 avaricious, φιλάργυρος

await, καρτερέω, -ῶ, περιμένω
 awake (v.), ἔγπνῶ, -ῶ
 awake (a.), ἐγυπνος
 axe, ὁ μπαλτάς

B.

baby, ὁ μπεμπές, τὸ μωρό
 back (backbone), ἡ ράχις
 back, behind, ὀπίσω
 bad, κακός
 bag, ἡ σακκούλα, ἡ βαλίτσα
 (go) bail for, ἐγγυάομαι, -ῶμαι
 bake, ψήνω
 bakehouse, ὁ φούρνος
 baker, ψωμᾶς
 balcony, τὸ μπαλκόνι
 ball, ἡ μπάλλα, τὸ τόπι
 ball (dance), ὁ χορός
 bandit, ὁ κλέφτης
 banish, ἐξορίζω
 bank, ἡ παράγκα, ἡ τράπεζα
 banker, ὁ μπαγκιέρης, τραπεζίτης
 baptise, βαπτίζω
 barber, ὁ μπαρμπέρης, ὁ κουρέυς, κουρέας
 bargain, ἡ συμφωνία
 barley, τὸ κριθάρι
 barrel, βαρέλι
 basket, τὸ καλάθι, τὸ κοφίνι, τὸ
 πανέρι, τὸ ζιμπήλι
 bath, το μπάνγιο, τὸ λουτρό
 bath, take a, κύμνω μπάνγιο
 battle, ἡ μάχη
 bay-tree, ἡ δάχνη
 beam, flash, ἡ ἀχτίνα (ἀκτίνα, ἀκτίδα)
 bean, τὸ φασούλι
 bear, carry, βαστάω, -ῶ, φέρω
 beard, τὰ γένεια
 beast, τὸ ζῶον
 beat, χτυπάω, -ῶ
 beautiful, ὡραίος, ὕμωρος
 beauty, ἡ καλλονή
 because, γιατί, διότι
 become, γίνω, γίνομαι
 bed, το κρεβάτι
 (go to) bed, πλαγιάζω
 bedclothes, τὸ στρωσίδι, τὰ ρούχα
 bee, ἡ μέλισσα
 beef-tea, broth, τὸ ζουμί

beer, ἡ μπίρα
 before, πρὶν νῦν
 before, πρότερον, προτύτερον
 before (place), ἐμπρός, ἐμπροστά,
 ὁμπρός
 beg, ζητέω, -ῶ, ἐλεημοσύνην
 beggar, ὁ ζητιάνος
 begin, ἀρχίζω
 behave oneself, φέρομαι
 behaviour, τὸ φέρεσιμον
 behind, (ὁ)πίσω
 believe, πιστεύω, θαρρῶ, νομίζω
 bell, τὸ κουδούνι
 bellows, τὸ φουσερόν
 belly, ἡ κοιλία
 beloved, ἀγαπημένος
 belt, ἡ ζώνη
 bench, τὸ σκαμνί
 bend, στραβόνω
 beneath, κάτω (ἀπὸ), ἀποκάτω
 benefit (n.), ἡ ὠφέλεια
 besides, ἐκτός, παραπάνω
 bet, wager (n.), τὸ στοιχημα
 bet, wager (v.), στοιχηματίζω
 betrothal, αἱ ἀρραβῶναις
 betrothe, ἀρραβωνίζομαι
 better, καλλίτερος
 all the better, τόσο τὸ καλλίτερον
 between, μεταξύ
 beyond, πέρα ἀπὸ (adv.) παραπέρα
 Bible, ἡ ἀγία γραφή
 big, μεγάλος
 bill of fare, ἡ λίστα, ὁ κατάλογος τῶν
 φαγητῶν
 billiards, τὸ μπιλλιάρδο
 bird, τὸ πουλί, τὸ πουλάκι
 birthday, τὰ γεννητούρια
 biscuit, rusk, τὸ παξιμάδι, τὸ μπισ-
 κῦτο
 bishop, ὁ δεσπότης, ὁ (ἐ)πίσκοπος
 (little) bit, κομμάτι
 bite, δαγκάνω, τρώγω
 bitter, πικρός
 black, μαῦρος
 black (of boots, v.), λουστράρω, λουσ-
 τρώνω
 blacking, ἡ μπογιὰ
 bless, εὐλογίζω, -ω
 blind, τυφλός, στραβός
 blonde, ξανθός

blood, τὸ αἷμα
 blotting-paper, τὸ στουπόχαρτι
 blow (v.), φυσᾶω, -ῶ
 blow up, πετάω (-ῶ) 's τὸν ἀέρα
 blow with a fist, ἡ γροθιά
 blue, μαβής
 blunder (v.), φταίω, φταίγω
 blush, redden, κοκκινίζω
 boat, ἡ βάρκα, τὸ καϊκι
 boatman, ὁ βαρκάρης
 body, τὸ κορμί, τὸ σῶμα
 bold, γενναῖος
 bone, τὸ κόκκαλο
 book, τὸ βιβλίον
 bookbinder, ὁ βιβλιοδέτης
 bcot, τὸ παπούτσι, τὸ στιβάλι
 born, γεννημένος
 borrow, δανείζομαι, παίρνω δανεικὰ
 both, καὶ οἱ δύο
 bottle, ἡ μπουτίλια
 boundary, τὰ ὄρια
 bourse, τὸ χρηματιστήριο
 box, τὸ κουτί
 boy, τὸ παιδί, τὸ ἀγόρι
 brain, τὸ μυαλόν
 brandy, τὸ κονιάκ
 bread, τὸ ψωμί
 break, σπᾶνω
 breast, τὸ βυζί
 brick, τοῦβλον
 bricklayer, ὁ χτίστης
 bride, ἡ νύφη
 bridegroom, ὁ γαμπρός
 bridge, τὸ γεφύρι
 bridle, τὸ καλίστρι
 brigand, ὁ κλέφτης
 bring, φέρω
 broad, φαρδύς, πλατύς
 bronze, ὁ μπρούντζος, τὸ χάλκωμα
 brook, τὸ ρυάκι, τὸ ρεῦμα
 broom, ἡ σκούπα
 broth, τὸ ζουμί
 brother, ὁ ἀδελφός
 brother-in-law, ὁ γυναικάδελφος, ὁ
 ἀνδράδελφος, ὁ γαμβρός
 brown, μελαγχροινός, κόκκινος
 brush (n.), ἡ βούρτσια
 brush (v.), βουρτσίζω
 bud, μᾶτι
 bug, κορίδς

build, χτίζω
 (who) built this house ! ποῖος ἔκαμε
 αὐτὸ τὸ σπῆτι;
 burial, τὸ θάψιμο
 burn, καίω
 bury, θάπτω
 bush, ὁ βάτος
 (be) busy, ἔχω δουλειά
 butcher, ὁ κασάπης, ὁ κρεοπώλης
 butter, τὸ βούτυρο
 butterfly, ἡ πεταλοῦδα
 buy, ἀγοράζω
 buy food, (ὁ)ψωνίζω
 by, διὰ, ἀπὸ, μὲ

C.

cab, carriage, ἡ καρότσα, ἡ ἄμαξα
 cabbage, τὸ λάχανο
 cabman, ὁ ἄμαξᾶς
 café, τὸ καφενεῖον
 calculate, λογαριάζω
 calf, τὸ μοσχάρι
 call (name), λέγω
 call out, φωνάζω
 (what is this) called ? πῶς ὀνομάζεται
 αὐτό; πῶς τὸ λένε;
 calm (n.), ἡ ἡσυχία, ἡ γαλήνη (at
 sea)
 calm (v.), ἡσυχάζω
 calm (a.), ἡσυχος, γαληνός (at sea)
 can, (ἐ)μπορῶ
 can (n.), ὁ τενεκές
 candle, τὸ κηρί
 cape, headland, τὸ ἀκρωτήρι
 captain, ὁ λοχαγός: of a ship, ὁ
 πλοίαρχος
 card, τὸ χαρτί
 (play) cards, παίζω χαρτιά
 care, ἡ προσοχή
 care, take, προσέχω
 careful, προσεκτικός
 careless, ἀπρόσεκτος
 caress, cajole, χαϊδεύω
 carnival, ἡ ἀπόκριες
 carpenter, ὁ μαραγκός
 carpet, τὸ χαλί
 carriage, ἡ ἄμαξα, ἡ καρότσα
 carry, φέρω

case, in any, χωρὶς ἄλλο
 cask, τὸ βαρέλι
 castle, τὸ παλάτι, τὸ κάστρο, ὁ πύργος
 cat, ὁ γάτος, ἡ γάτα
 catch, πιάνω
 catholic, ὁ δυτικός (ὁ φράγκος)
 cauliflower, τὸ κουνουπίδι
 cedar, ἡ κέντρος
 cemetery, τὸ νεκροταφεῖον, ἡ μάνδρα
 centime, τὸ λεπτόν
 certain, βέβαιος
 certainty, ἡ ἀσφάλεια
 chain, ἡ καθένα, ἡ ἀλυσίδα
 chair, ἡ καρέκλα
 chalk, ἡ κιμωλία, τὸ τεμπεσίρι
 change (n.) (small money), λιανά,
 ψίλα
 change (money) (v.), χαλάζω, ἀλλάζω
 charcoal, τὸ κάρβουνο
 charity, ἡ ἐλεημοσύνη
 cheap, εὐθυνός, φτηνός
 cheat (v.), γελᾶω, -ῶ
 cheek, τὸ μάγουλο
 cheese, τὸ τυρί
 chemist's shop, τὸ φαρμακεῖον
 cherry, τὸ κεράσι
 cherry-tree, ἡ κερασιά
 chest (of the body), τὸ στῆθος
 chicken, τὸ κοττόπουλον
 child, τὸ παιδί, τὸ παιδάκι
 chill, τὸ κρύο
 chin, τὸ γένειον
 choke, πνίγω (pass. πνίγομαι)
 cholera, ἡ χολέρα
 Christian, ὁ χριστιανός
 Christmas, τὰ χριστούγεννα
 church, ἡ ἐκκλησία (ἡ ἐκκλησιά)
 cigar, τὸ ποῦρο
 cigarette, τὸ σιγάρο : (ready made) τὸ
 σιγαρέττο
 cistern, ἡ δεξαμενή, ἡ στέρνα
 citizen, ὁ πολίτης
 city, ἡ πόλις
 clean (a.), παστρικός, καθαρός
 clean (v.), παστρεύω, καθαρίζω
 clear, λαμπρός
 clerk, γραμματεὺς
 climate, τὸ κλίμα
 climb, ἀναβαίνω
 cloak, τὸ πανοφόρι

clock, τὸ ὥρολόγι
 cloth, ἡ τσόχα, τὸ πανή
 clothes, ἡ φορεσιά
 cloud, ἡ καταχινιά, ἡ συννεφιά, τὰ
 σύννεφα
 cloudy, συννεφής
 coal, τὸ κάρβουνον, ὁ γαιάνθρακας
 coarse, χονδρός
 coast, τὸ παράλι
 coat, τὸ ροῦχο
 cock, ὁ πετεινός
 coffee, ὁ καφές
 coffee-house, τὸ καφενεῖον
 coin, ὁ παρὰς, τὸ νόμισμα, ἡ μονέδα
 coins (ancient), τὰ μαρτσέλια
 cold, catarrh, τὸ συνάχι
 cold, to be, κρύνω, κρυαίνω
 cold, κρύος
 (it is) cold, κάμνει κρύο, κάμνει ψύχρα
 (it is) colder to-day than yesterday,
 κάμνει μεγαλύτερα ψύχρα ἀπὸ χτές
 collar, τὸ κολάρι
 collect, συλλέγω
 collection, συλλογή
 colour, χρώμα
 column, ὁ στῦλος, ἡ κολόνα
 comb (n.), τὸ χτένι
 comb (v.), χτενίζω
 come, ἔρχομαι
 come in, ἐμπρός! μέσα!
 (please) come in, κοπιάσατε μέσα
 comedy, ἡ κωμωδία
 command (v.), ἡ διαταγή
 command (n.), διατάσσω
 commercial, ἐμπορικός
 common (ordinary), πρόστυχος
 companion, ὁ σύντροφος
 company, ἡ συντροφιά: (military), τὸ
 τάγμα
 compass, ἡ μπούσσολα
 compel, oblige, ὑποχρεώνω
 compensate, indemnify, ἀποζημιώνω
 complain, παραπονοῦμαι, κάμνω παρά-
 πονα
 condition, ἡ κατάστασις(s)
 congratulate, συγχαίρω
 conquer, νικάω, -ῶ
 console, comfort, παρηγορέω, -ῶ
 consul, ὁ πρόξενος
 consulate, τὸ προξενεῖον

consult, συμβουλευόμαι
 consumption, phthisis, ἡ φθίσι
 content, εὐχαριστημένος
 conversation, ἡ ὁμιλία, ἡ κουβέντα
 cook (n.), ὁ μάγειρος, ἡ μαγείρισσα
 cook (v.), μαγειρεύω
 copper (n.), ὁ χαλκός, τὸ χάλκωμα
 copy, ἀντιγράφω
 cord, σχοινί
 cork, plug, τὸ στούπωμα
 corn (wheat), σιτάρι
 corn (on the foot), ὁ κάλος
 corner, ἡ γωνία
 corpse, τὸ λείψανον, τὸ πτώμα
 correct, σωστός
 cost (v.), κοστίζω
 cottage, hut, τὸ καλύβι
 cotton, cotton wool, τὸ βαμβάκι
 (of) cotton, βαμβακερός (βαμβακερνός)
 cough (n.), ὁ βήχας
 cough (v.), βήχω
 count, μετράω, -ῶ (μετρέω, -ῶ)
 country, land, ἡ χώρα
 I am going into the country, θὰ
 πάω 'ς τὴν ἐξοχήν
 courage, τὸ θάρρος
 court, ἡ αὐλή
 cousin, ὁ ἐξάδελφος, ἡ ἐξαδέλφη
 cover, σκεπάζω
 coverlet, τὸ σκέπασμα
 cow, ἡ ἀγελάδα
 crab, ὁ κάβουρας
 credit, ἡ πίστωση
 crew, τὸ πλήρωμα
 criminal, ὁ κακοῦργος
 crops, τὰ γεννήματα
 cross, ὁ σταυρός
 crown-prince, ὁ διάδοχος
 cruel, rude, coarse, ὠμός
 crumb, ἡ ψίχα
 cry out, φωνάζω
 cry (weep), κλαίω
 cudgel, γδέρνομαι
 cuff, μανικέτι
 cup, ἡ φλιντζάνι, φιλτζάνι
 cupboard, τὸ ἀρμάρι, τὸ δουλάπι
 cure, ἱατρεύω, κάμνω καλά
 curiosity, ἡ περιέργεια
 (be) current (of coin), περνάω, -ῶ
 curse, βλασφημέω, -ῶ

cursed, execrable, καταραμένος
curtain, κορτίνα
cushion, μαξιλλάρι
custom, ἡ συνήθεια
customer, ὁ μπουστερεῖς, πελάτης
cut, κόφτω, κόβω

D.

damage, βλάπτω
damp, ὑγρός, βρεμμένος
dance (n.), ὁ χορός
dance (v.), χορεύω
danger, ὁ κίνδυνος
daring, bold, τολμηρός
dark, σκοτεινός
it is dark, εἶνε σκοτάδι
date (day of the month), ἡ μερομηνία
daughter, ἡ θυγατέρα
day, ἡ (ἡ)μέρα
day before yesterday, προχτές
dead, (ἀ)πεθαμμένος
deaf, κουφός
dealer, ὁ πραγματευτής
dear, ἀκριβός
death, ὁ θάνατος
debt (n.), χρέος
decanter, τὸ μπουκάλι
December, ὁ Δεκέμβριος
decide, κρίνω
decision, judgment, ἡ ἀπόφασις, ἡ κρίσις(s)
deed, ἡ πράξις
deep, βαθύς
delay (v.), ἀργέω, -ῶ
departure, ἀναχώρησις
depth, τὸ βάθος
deputy, βουλευτής
describe, περιγράφω
desert (n.), ἡ ἔρημία, τὰ ἔρημα
despise, περιφρονέω, -ῶ
devil, ὁ διάβολος
diarrhoea, ἡ διάρροια
die (v.), (ἀ)ποθαίνω : (of an animal), ψυφῶ
differ, διαφέρω
difference, διαφορά
difficult, δύσκολος
dig, σκάφτω

digest, χωνεύω
digestion, ἡ χώνεψις
dine, γευματίζω, τρώγω
dining-room, ἡ τραπεζαρία, ἡ σάλα
dinner, γεῦμα
dinner-napkin, ἡ πετσέτα
direction, ἡ διεύθυνσις
director, ὁ διευθυντής
dirt, mud, ἡ λάσπη
dirty, βρώμιγος
discover, ἐκκαλύπτω
disgrace, shame, ἡ ἐντροπή
disguise, ἀλλάζω
disgust, ἡ ἀηδία
dish, τὸ πιάτο
dismiss, διώχνω
disorder, ἀταξία
disposition, ἡ διάθεσις
ditch, τὸ αὐλάκι, ὁ ὀχετός
divide, χωρίζω
do, κάμνω
(how do you) do, πῶς εἶσθε; τί κάμνετε;
(what am I to) do? τί νὰ κάμω;
doctor, ὁ ἱατρός (γιατρός)
dog, τὸ σκυλί, ὁ σκύλος, (f.) ἡ σκύλα, τὸ σκυλάκι
doll, ἡ κοῦκλα
dollar, τὸ τάλληρον
donkey, ὁ γαῖδαρος, το γαϊδούρι, τὸ γομάρι
door, ἡ πόρτα
doubt (n.), ἡ ἀμφιβολία
doubt (v.), ἀμφιβάλλω
dove, pigeon, τὸ περιστέρι
down, κάτω
dozen, ἡ ντουζίνα, ἡ δωδεκάς
drag, draw, σέρνω
drawer, τὸ συρτάρι
drawers, τὸ σάβρακο
dream (n.), τὸ ὕπναιον
dream (v.), βλέπω 's τὸν ὕπνον
dress, τὸ φόρεμα
drink, πίνω
drive, take a, πηγαίνω μὲ τὴν ἄμαξα
drop, ἡ σταλίτσα
drown, ἀπονίγω
druggist, apothecary, ὁ φαρμακοποιός
druggist's shop, ἡ σπεζαρία, τὸ φαρμακεῖον

drunk, μεθυσμένος
 drunkard, ὁ μεπερῆς
 drunkenness, ἡ μέθη
 dry (a.), στεγνός, ξηρός
 dry (n.), στεγνόνω
 duck, ἡ πάπια
 dumb, βουβός
 dust, powder, ἡ σκόνη
 duty, τὸ χρέος, τὸ καθήκον
 dye (v.), βάφω
 dye (n.), ἡ μπογιά
 dysentery, ἡ δυσεντερία
 dwarf, ὁ νάνος

E.

each, ὁ καθένας, κάθε
 ear, τὸ αὐτί
 early, (ἐ)νωρίς, πρῶτ
 earn, gain, κερδίζω, παίρνω
 earth, ἡ γῆ
 earthquake, ὁ σεισμός
 east, ἡ ἀνατολή
 Easter, ἡ Δαμπρή
 easy, εὐκολος
 eat, τρώγω
 edge, rim, τὸ χεῖλος
 education, ἡ ἀνατροφή
 eel, τὸ χέλι, τὸ ἐγγέλι
 egg, τὸ αὐγό
 either...or, ἢ...ἢ
 election, ἡ ἐκλογή
 electric, ἡλεκτρικός
 else, ἄλλως
 embassy, ἡ πρεσβεία
 embroidery, τὸ κέντημα
 emperor, ὁ αὐτοκράτορας
 empress, ἡ αὐτοκρατορίσσα
 empty, ἄδειος
 empty one's glass, ἀδειάζω τὸ ποτήρι
 end (n.), τὸ τέλος
 end (v.), τελειώνω
 endure, βαστάω, -ῶ, ὑποφέρω
 enemy, ὁ ἐχθρός
 energetic, προκομμένος
 England, ἡ Ἀγγλία
 English, Ἀγγλικός, Ἰγγλέζικος
 Englishman, ὁ Ἀγγλος, ὁ Ἰγγλέζος
 enough (adj.), ἄρκετός

enough (adv.), μπάστα, ἄρκετά
 (it is) enough, φτάνει
 entertain (as a guest), τρατάρω, περι-
 ποιοῦμαι
 entrance, ἡ εἴσοδος
 envelope, ὁ φάκελλος
 environs, τὰ περίχωρα
 envy, ὁ φθόνος
 equal, ἴσος
 estate, κτῆμα
 Europe, ἡ Εὐρώπη
 evening, ἡ ἑσπέρα, τὸ βράδυ
 (good) evening, καλησπέρα (σου, σας)
 (this) evening, ἀπόψε
 (in the) evening, τὸ ἑσπέρας
 every, κάθε, ὁ καθένας
 exact, accurate, σωστός
 (six o'clock) exactly, σωστὰ 's ταῖς ἑξι
 examine, ἐξετάζω
 excavation, ἡ ἀνασκαφή
 except, παρά, ἐκτός
 exception, ἡ ἐξαίρεσι
 excuse (v.), συγχωρῶ
 exert oneself, κοπιάζω
 exit, ἡ ἐξοδος
 expend, ἐξοδεύω
 expense, τὰ ἐξοδα
 explain, ἐξηγέω, -ῶ
 express, ἐκφράζω
 extinguish, σβύνω
 extra, χωριστά, παραπάνω
 extravagant, σπάταλος
 eye, τὸ μάτι
 eyebrow, τὸ φρύδι

F.

face, τὸ πρόσωπον, τὰ μοῦτρα
 factory, ἡ φάμπρικα
 fade, ἀνοίγω
 faint, λιγοθυμέω, -ῶ, λιποθυμέω, -ῶ
 fainting-fit, ἡ λιγοθυμιά, ἡ λιποθυμία
 faith, ἡ πίστι
 faithful, πιστός
 fall, πέφτω
 fall ill, ἀρρωστέω, -ῶ
 false, lying, ψεύτικος
 falsehood, lie (n.), τὸ ψέμμα (ψεῦμα)
 (speak) falsely, lie, λέγω ψέμματα

family, ἡ οἰκογένεια
 famous, περίφημος
 fan (n.), ἡ βεντάλια, τὸ ῥίπιδι,
 far, μακράν, μακρυὰ, ἀλάργα
 fare, τὸ ἀγώγιον, (by sea) ὁ ναῦλος
 fashion, mode, ἡ μόδα, ὁ συρμός
 fast (adv.), γρήγορα, ὀγλήγορα
 fast (v.), νηστεύω
 fasting (a.), νηστικός
 fat, stout, παχύς, χονδρός
 fate, ἡ τύχη, τὸ γραφτό
 father, ὁ πατέρας
 fault, sin, κρίμα
 feather, τὸ φτερό
 February, ὁ Φεβρουάριος
 feel, αἰσθάνομαι
 female, θῆλυς
 fetch, πηγαίνω νὰ φέρω
 fever, ὁ πυρετός
 fickle, ἄστατος
 fiddle, τὸ βιολί
 field, τὸ χωράφι
 fig, τὸ σῦκο
 fight (v.), πολεμέω, -ῶ
 fight (n.), ἡ συμπλοκή
 figure, ἡ φιγοῦρα
 fill, γεμίζω
 find, βρίσκω
 fine (a.), λεπτός, φῖνος
 finger, ὁ δάχτυλος
 finish, τελειόνω, σῶνω
 fir, ἡ πεύκη
 fire (n.), ἡ φωτιά
 (the) fire has gone out, ἔσβυσε ἡ φωτιά
 fire (conflagration), ἡ πυρκαϊά
 fire-brigade, οἱ πυροσβέσται
 (at) first, πρῶτα, τὸ πρῶτον
 fish, τὸ ψάρι
 fisher, ὁ ψαράς
 fist, ὁ γρόθος
 fix, στερεόνω
 flag, banner, ἡ σημαία
 flame, ἡ φλόγα
 flank (of a person), ἡ πλευρά
 flatter, κολακεύω
 flax, τὸ λίνον
 flea, ὁ ψύλλος
 flee, φεύγω
 fleet (n.), ὁ στόλος
 floor, τὸ κατὰστραμα

florin, τὸ φιορίνι
 flour, τὸ ἀλεῦρι
 flower, τὸ λουλουδί
 flute, τὸ φλάουτο
 fly (n.), ἡ μύγα, μυῖα
 fly (v.), πετῶ
 fog, ὁμίχλη
 fold, διπλόνω
 follow, ἀκολουθέω, -ῶ
 folly, ἡ ἀνοησία
 food, τὸ φαγί, ἡ τροφή
 fool, ὁ λουρδός
 foot, τὸ πόδι, τὸ ποδάρι
 forbid, ἐμποδίζω, ἀπαγορεύω
 force, power, ἡ δύναμις
 force (v.), ἀναγκάζω
 forehead, τὸ κούταλο
 foreign, ξένος, ἑξωτερικός
 forest, τὸ δάσος
 forgive, συγχωρέω, -ῶ
 fork, τὸ πηροῦνι
 former, περασμένος, πρῶην
 forsake, ἀφήνω
 fortress, τὸ φρούριον
 fortune, ἡ τύχη
 fortune (wealth), ἡ περιουσία
 fowl, ἡ κόττα, τὸ κοτόπουλο
 fox, ἡ ἀλεπού
 free, ἐλεύθερος
 freedom, ἡ ἐλευθερία (ἐλευθεριά)
 freight, fare, τὸ ἀγώγιον
 French, Γαλλικός
 Frenchman, ὁ Γάλλος (Φραντσέζος)
 fresh, φρέσκος
 Friday, ἡ παρασκευή
 friend, ὁ φίλος, ἡ φιληνάδα
 (he is a) friend of mine, ἔχω φιλίαν
 με αὐτόν
 friendship, ἡ φιλία
 fright, ὁ φόβος
 (to) frighten, τρομάζω
 frog, ὁ βάτραχος
 from, ἀπό
 (in) front, ἐμπρόσθε(ν), μπροστά
 fruit, ὁ καρπός, τὰ φρούτα
 full, γιομάτος, γεμάτος
 functionary, ὁ ὑπάλληλος
 fur, ἡ γούνα
 furniture, τὰ ἐπιπλα
 further on, παραπέρα

G.

gain (n.), τὸ κέρδος
 gain (v.), κερδίζω
 game (play), τὸ παιγνίδι
 game (food), τὸ κυνήγι
 garden, τὸ περιβόλι, ὁ κήπος
 garlic, τὸ σκόρδο
 garter, ὁ καλτσοδέτης
 gate, ἡ πόρτα
 gem, τὸ πετράδι, ἡ πετρίτσα
 gently, slowly, σιγὰ σιγὰ, ἀγάλια
 ἀγάλια
 German (n.), Γερμανός (f. Γερμανίδα)
 German (a.), Γερμανικός
 Germany, ἡ Γερμανία
 get up, σηκόνομαι
 girl, τὸ κορίτσι
 give, δίδω
 give back, ἐπιστρέφω
 glad, εὐχαριστημένος
 glance, ἡ ματιά
 glass, τὸ γυαλί
 glass (for drinking), τὸ ποτήρι
 glass (of window), τζάμι
 glove, τὸ γάντι
 go, πηγαίνω
 go on! ἐμπρός!
 go away, φεύγω
 going on, what is? τί τρέχει;
 go out, βγαίνω
 goat, τὸ γίδι, ἡ κατσέκα
 god, ὁ θεός
 godfather, ὁ νουνός, ὁ κουμβάρος
 gold, μάλαμμα, χρυσό
 golden, μαλαμματένιος, χρυσινός
 good, kind, καλός
 goodbye, ἀντίο, ὦρα καλή
 goodbye (say), leave (take one's),
 ἀποχαιρετάω
 Good Friday, ἡ Μεγάλη Παρασκευή
 goodness, kindness, ἡ καλοσύνη
 goose, ἡ χήνα
 government, ἡ κυβέρνησις
 grammar, ἡ γραμματική
 grandchild, ὁ ἑγγονος
 grandfather, ὁ παππούς
 grandmother, ἡ μαμμή
 grape, τὸ σταφύλι
 grass, τὸ χορτάρι

grateful, εὐχάριστος
 grave, ὁ τάφος
 grease (n.), τὸ πάχος
 Greece, ἡ Ἑλλάδα (Ἑλλάς)
 Greek (n.), ὁ Ἕλληνας
 Greek (a.), Ἑλληνικός
 green, πράσινος
 greet (v.), χαιρετίζω, -άω, -ῶ
 greeting, ὁ χαιρετισμός (τὰ χαιρετίσ-
 ματα)
 grief, ἡ λύπη
 grocer, ὁ μπακάλης
 (on the) ground, χάμου, κατάχαμα
 grow, μεγαλύνω
 guard, be on one's, beware, φυλά-
 γομαι
 guardian, ὁ φύλακας
 guide, ὁ ὁδηγός, ὁ ἀγωγιάντης
 guitar, cithern, ἡ κιθάρα
 gum, τὸ γκόμμι
 gun, τὸ τουφέκι
 gunpowder, ἡ σκόνη, ἡ πυρίτιδα
 gunshot, ἡ τουφεκιά
 gutter, channel, τὸ αὐλάκι, ὁ ὀχετός

H.

habit, custom, τὸ ἔθιμον, ἡ συνήθεια
 hail (n.), τὸ χαλάζι
 (it) hails, πέφτει χαλάζι
 hair, τὰ μαλλιά, ἡ τρίχα
 half (n.), τὸ μισό
 half (a.), μισός
 hall, saloon, ἡ σάλα
 hall door, ἡ μεγαλόπορτα
 ham, τὸ χοιρομέρι
 hammer, τὸ σφυρί
 hand (n.), τὸ χέρι
 handkerchief, τὸ μανδύλι
 happy, εὐτυχής
 hard, σκληρός
 hare, ὁ λαγός
 harin (v.), βλάπτω
 harvest, τὸ ἄλώνι
 hasten, βιάζομαι
 hat, τὸ καπέλο
 hats off, κάτω τὰ καπέλα
 hat off, to take the, βγάλλω τὸ
 καπέλο

hate (n.), τὸ μῖσος
 hate (v.), μισῶ
 hay, τὸ χορτάρι
 head, τὸ κεφάλι
 health, ἡ (ὑ)γεία
 hear, ἀκούω, ἀκούγω
 heart, ἡ καρδιά
 heat, ἡ ζέστη
 heaven, ὁ οὐρανός
 heavy, βαρὺς
 heel, ἡ φτέρνα
 heel (of stocking), τὸ τακούνι
 height, τὸ ὕψος
 hell, ἡ κόλασις
 help, βοηθῶ
 hen, ἡ κόττα
 here, ἐδῶ
 here! here I am! (answer by a waiter), ἔφθασα (from φθάνω, I arrive)
 herring, ἡ ἀρίγγα
 hide, skin, ἡ πέτσα, τὸ πετσί
 hide (v.), κρύβω
 high, (ὑ)ψηλός
 high-way, βασιλικὸς δρόμος
 hinder, prevent, ἐμποδίζω
 hire (v.), ἐνοικιάζω
 history, ἡ ἱστορία
 hold, κρατέω, -ῶ
 hole, ἡ τρύπα, τρούπα
 holiday, ἡ ἐορτή, ἡ φέστα, ἡ ἀργία
 holy, ἅγιος
 Holy Thursday, ἡ μεγάλη Πέφτη
 home, inland, ἐσωτερικός
 home, at, 's τὸ σπῆτι
 (is he at) home? εἶνε μέσα;
 honey, τὸ μέλι
 honour, ἡ τιμή
 hope (v.), ἐλπίζω
 hope (n.), ἡ ἐλπίδα
 horn, τὸ κέρας
 horse, τὸ ἄλογο, ὁ καβάλλης
 (on) horseback, καβάλλα
 horse-boy, ὁ ἀγωγιάτης
 hospital, τὸ νοσοκομεῖον
 hot, ζεστός
 hotel, τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον
 hotel-keeper, host, ὁ ξενοδόχος
 hour, ἡ ὥρα
 house, σπήτι

householder, ὁ νοικοκύρης
 how? πῶς;
 how much? πόσος;
 humble, χαμηλός
 hung up, κρεμασμένος
 hunger, ἡ πείνα
 hunter, ὁ κυνηγός
 hurry, be in a, βιάζομαι
 hurt (v.a.), βλάπτω, ζημιώνω
 hurt (be in pain), πονέω, -ῶ
 husband, ὁ σύζυγος, ὁ ἄντρας
 hush! σίγα
 hut, τὸ καλύβι

I.

ice, ὁ πάγος
 ice-cream, τὸ παγωτό, ἡ γλασάδα
 idea, ἡ ἰδέα
 if, ἂν, ἄμα
 if he should come, τυχόν νὰ ἔλθῃ
 ill, ἄρρωστος, ἀσθενής
 ill, I feel, μου ἔρχεται τὸ κακό
 ill-use, abuse (v.), κακαμεταχειρίζομαι
 illegal, παράνομος
 illegitimate, ψευτικός
 illness, ἡ ἀρρωστία
 immediately, ἀμέσως
 (he will come) immediately, τώρα
 ἔρχεται
 impatient, ἀνυπόμονος
 important, σπουδαῖος
 impossible, ἀδύνατος
 improvement, ἡ καλλιτέρευσις
 impudent, αὐθάδης
 in, μέσα (eis), εἰς
 incessant, ἀκατάπαυστος
 inconvenience (v.), πειράζω
 indeed, certainly, βέβαια, μάλιστα
 indifferent, ἀδιάφορος
 indisposed, κακοδιάθετος
 indisposition, ἡ κακοδιαθεσία
 infant, τὸ μωρό
 infect, to (with a disease), κολλάω,
 κολλῶ
 infectious, κολλητικός
 inform, εἰδοποιέω, -ῶ
 information, ἡ πληροφορία
 (be) informed, πληροφοροῦμαι

ingratitude, ἡ ἀχαριστία
 inhabit, κατοικέω, -ῶ
 inhabitant, ὁ κάτοικος
 inherit, κληρονομέω, -ῶ
 injury, ἡ βλάβη, ἡ ζημία
 ink, τὸ μελάνι
 inn, τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον, ἡ ταβέρνα, ἡ
 λοκάντα
 (wayside) inn, τὸ χάνι
 innocent, ἀθῶος
 insane, τρέλλος
 inscription, ἡ ἐπιγραφή
 instead of, ἀντίς
 instrument, ἡ μηχανή
 insult (v.), προσβάλλω, πειράζω
 insurance, ἀσφάλεια
 international, διεθνής
 interrupt, διακόπτω
 interruption, ἡ διακοπή
 intolerable, ἀφόρητος
 introduce, παρουσιάζω
 invent, find out, ἐφευρίσκω
 invention, ἡ ἐφεύρεσις, τὸ ἐφεύρημα
 investigate, ἐξετάζω
 invite, προσκαλέω, -ῶ
 iron (n.), ὁ σίδηρος
 iron (a.), σιδηρένιος
 iron (v.), σιδερόνω
 island, τὸ νησί
 Italian (n.), ὁ Ἰταλός
 Italian (a.), Ἰταλικός
 Italy, Ἰταλία
 ivory, τὸ φίλιτις

J.

jam, τὸ γλύκισμα
 January, ὁ Ἰανουάριος
 jealous, ζηλιάρης
 Jew, ὁ Ἑβραῖος, ἡ Ἑβραία
 jewel, τὸ στολίδι
 join, ἐνώνω
 joke (n.), ὁ χωρατᾶς
 joke (v.), χωρατεύω
 journey, τὸ ταξίδι
 (have you done this) journey? ἔκαμες
 αὐτὸν τὸν δρόμο;
 joy, ἡ χαρά
 judge, δικαστής

jug, pitcher, τὸ κουμάρι
 July, ὁ Ἰούλιος
 jump, spring, πηδάω, -ῶ
 June, ὁ Ἰούνιος
 just, δίκαιος
 just (exactly), ἴσα, ἴσια, σωστά
 justice, τὸ δίκαιον, δικαιοσύνη

K.

keep (hold), κρατέω, -ῶ
 keep (guard), φυλάγω, φυλάω
 keep (one's word), βαστῶ (τὸν λόγον)
 kettle, ὁ τέντζερης, ἡ τσαϊάρα
 key, τὸ κλειδί
 kick, κλοτσῶ
 kidneys, τὰ νεφρία
 kill, σκοτώνω
 kind (a.), καλός
 kind (description), τὸ εἶδος
 king, ὁ βασιλέας (βασιλεὺς)
 kiss (n.), τὸ φίλημα
 kiss (v.), φιλέω, -ῶ
 kitchen, τὸ μαγειρεῖο
 knee, τὸ γόνατο
 knife, τὸ μαχαίρι: (pen-knife), ἡ
 σουγιά
 knife-thrust, ἡ μαχαίρις
 knit, πλέκω
 knock, χτυπάω, -ῶ
 knot (n.), ὁ κόμπος
 know, ἔξέρω, ἐξεύρω
 know, recognize, γνωρίζω
 known, familiar, γνωστός

L.

labour, ἡ δουλειά
 ladder, ἡ σκάλα
 lady, ἡ κυρία, ἡ κυρά
 lake, ἡ λίμνη
 lamb, τὸ ἀρνί, τὸ ἀρνάκι
 lame, κουτσός
 lamp, ἡ λάμπα
 land, ἡ γῆ
 language, ἡ γλῶσσα
 lantern, τὸ φανάρι
 large, μεγάλος

last (v.), βαστώ, φθάνω
 last (a.), τελευταῖος
 lastly, at last, 's τὸ τέλος
 late, ἄργά
 late (dead), μακαρίτης
 laugh, γελάω, -ῶ
 law, ὁ νόμος
 lawyer, ὁ δικηγόρος
 lay, put, βάζω
 lay the table, σ-ρῶσε τὸ τραπέζι
 lazy, τεμπέλης
 lead (v.), ὀδηγέω, -ῶ, φέρνω
 lead, τὸ μολύβι, τὸ βολύμι
 lead pencil, τὸ μολυβδοκόνδυλον, τὸ
 μολύβι
 leaf, τὸ φύλλο
 learn, μαθαίνω, μανθάνω
 learn by heart, μαθαίνω ἀπ' ἔξω
 leather, τὸ πετσί, ἡ πέτσα
 leave, ἀφήνω
 left, ἀριστερός, ζερβός
 leg, τὸ πόδι, τὸ ποδάρι
 lemon, τὸ λεμόνι
 lemonade, ἡ λιμονάδα
 lend, δανείζω
 length, τὸ μήκος
 Lent, Σαρακοστή
 less, ὀλιγότερον
 lesson, τὸ μάθημα
 let (of a house) (v.), ἐνοικιάζω
 let, to be, ἐνοικιάζεται
 letter, τὸ γράμμα, ἡ ἐπιστολή
 letter of the alphabet, τὸ γράμμα, τὸ
 στοιχεῖον
 lettercase, τὸ πορτοφόλιο
 liar, ὁ ψεύτης
 liberty, ἡ ἐλευθερία
 library, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη
 he, (n.) τὸ ψέμμα
 lie down, πλαγιάζω
 life, ἡ ζωή
 lift up, σηκώνω
 light, τὸ φῶς
 light (weight), ἐλαφρός
 lightens, it, ἀστράφτει
 lightning, ἡ ἀστραπή
 like (a.), ὅμοιος, παραπλήσιος
 like (v.), ἀγαπῶ
 (do you) like it, σ' ἀρέσει αὐτό;
 likely, πιθανός

lime, ὁ ἀσβέστης
 line, ἡ γραμμή
 linen, canvas, τὸ λινάρι
 linen from the wash, τὰ ἀσπρόρρουχα
 linen (soiled), τὰ ρούχα
 lion, τὸ λεοντάρι
 lip, τὸ χεῖλος
 listen, ἀκούω
 little, μικρός, ὀλίγος
 live, ζῶ, ζάω
 live (at), κάθομαι
 lively, ζωηρός
 liver, τὸ συκώτι
 living, ζωντανός
 load (v.), γεμίζω
 load (n.), τὸ φόρτωμα
 lobster, τὸ ἀστάκι
 lock (n.), ἡ κλειδαριά
 lock (v.), σφαλίζω
 London, ἡ Λόντρα, τὸ Λονδίνον
 long, μακρὺς
 (a) long time, πολὺν καιρὸν
 long for, γυρεύω, ζητέω, -ῶ
 look (v.), κυττάζω
 look out! βάρδα, ἐμπρός
 looking-glass, ὁ καθρέπτης
 lose, χάνω
 lottery, τὸ λαχεῖον
 love (n.), ἡ ἀγάπη
 love (v.), ἀγαπῶ
 low, χαμηλός
 luck, ἡ τύχη
 luggage, τὰ πράγματα
 luggage-porter, ὁ χαμᾶλης
 luggage-ticket, ἀπόδειξις ἀποσκευῆς
 lunch, mid-day meal, τὸ πρόγευμα

M.

machine, ἡ μηχανή
 mad, τρελλός
 Madonna, ἡ Παναγία
 maiden, τὸ κορίτσι
 maid-servant, ἡ δοῦλα, ἡ ὑπηρέτρια
 make, κάμνω
 male, ἀρσενικός
 man, ὁ ἄντρας, ὁ ἄνθρωπος
 manner, way, τρόπος
 many, πολλοί

map, ὁ χάρτης
 marble, τὸ μάρμαρο
 March, ὁ Μάρτιος
 mare, ἡ φοράδα
 mark (n.), σημαῖον, σημάδι
 market, ἡ ἀγορά, τὸ (μ)παζάρι
 marketing, go, ψονίζω
 marriage, ἡ (ὁ)παντρεῖα
 married, παντρεμμένος (ὕπανδρευμένος)
 marry, (ὁ)παντρεύομαι
 mask, ἡ προσώπιδα, ἡ μουτσοῦνα
 mason, ὁ χτίστης
 mass, multitude, τὸ πλῆθος
 mass, service, ἡ λειτουργία
 master (builder, carpenter, &c.), ὁ μάστορ
 mat, ἡ ψάθα
 match, τὸ σπέρτο
 matter, it does not, δὲν πειράζει
 mattress, τὸ στρώμα
 May, ὁ Μάιος
 mayor, ὁ δήμαρχος
 meadow, τὸ λιβάδι
 meal, τὸ ἀλεύρι
 mean (v.), σημαίνω
 meaning, ἡ ἔννοια
 means, μέδιον, τὸ μέσο
 measles, ἡ κοκκινιάδα, ἡ ἵλερι
 measure, τὸ μέτρο
 measure, μετρέω, -ῶ
 meat, τὸ κρέας
 medicine, τὸ γιατρικόν, τὸ φάρμακον
 mediterranean, μεσόγειος
 meet, ἀνταμώνω, ἀπαντάω, -ῶ
 meeting, ὁ σύλλογος
 melt, λύνω
 mend, διορθώνω, φτειάζω: (of clothes),
 μπαλλόνω
 mention (v.), ἀναφέρω
 merchandise, τὸ ἐμπόριον
 merchant, ὁ ἔμπορος
 merry, καλόκαρδος
 metal, τὸ μέταλλο
 methylated spirit, σπέρτο καμινέτο
 mid-day, τὸ μεσημέρι
 midnight, τὸ μεσονύκτι
 middle, centre, τὸ μέσο
 mile (league), τὸ μίλι
 milk (n.) τὸ γάλα
 milk (v.), ἀμέργω

mill, ὁ μύλος
 miller, ὁ μυλωνᾶς
 mind, ὁ νοῦς
 mine, τὸ μεταλλεῖον
 minister (of state), ὁ ὑπουργός—(diplo-
 matic) ὁ πρέσβυς
 minute (n.), τὸ λεπτό
 miracle, τὸ θαῦμα
 mirror, ὁ καθρέπτης
 misery, misfortune, ἡ δυστυχία
 miss (unmarried woman), ἡ δεσποσύνη,
 ἡ δεσποινίς
 mistake, τὸ λάθος
 misunderstand, παρανοέω, -ῶ
 mix, shuffle, ἀνακατόνω
 model, τὸ παράδειγμα
 moderate, μέτριος
 modern, νέος, νεώτερος, σημερινός
 moment, ἡ στιγμή
 Monday, ἡ Δευτέρα
 money, ὁ παρῶς, οἱ παράδες, τὰ χρή-
 ματα, τὰ λεπτὰ
 monk, ὁ καλόγερος
 month, ὁ μήνας
 moon, τὸ φεγγάρι, ἡ σελήνη
 moral, ἠθικός
 more, περισσότερος
 morning, ἡ πρωΐα, τὸ πρωΐ
 morning, in the, τὸ πρωΐ, σύνταχα
 mosquito, midge, τὸ κουνουπί
 mosquito net, ἡ κουνουπιέρα
 mother, ἡ μητέρα, ἡ μάνα
 mother-in-law, ἡ πενθερά (πεθερά)
 mother tongue, ἡ μητρικὴ γλῶσσα
 mount, ἀναβαίνω
 mountain, τὸ βουνό
 mouse, ὁ ποντικός, τὸ ποντικᾶκι
 moustache, τὸ μουστάκι
 month, τὸ στόμα
 move, κουνέω, -ῶ, σαλεύω
 much, πολὺς
 mud, ἡ λάσπη
 mule, τὸ μουλάρι
 murder, ὁ φόνος
 music, ἡ μουσικὴ
 musician, ὁ μουσικός
 muslin, ἡ μουσελίνα
 must (n.), μούστο
 must (v. impers.), πρέπει
 mustard, τὸ σινάπι, ἡ μουστάρδα

N

nail, τὸ καρφί
 nail (of the finger), τὸ νύχι
 naked, γυμνός
 name, τὸ ὄνομα
 name, what is your? πῶς σε λένε;
 narrow, στενός
 nation, τὸ ἔθνος
 national, ἐθνικός
 native, ἐντόπιος
 native country, ἡ πατρίδα
 natural, φυσικός
 nature, ἡ φύσις
 near, κοντά, σιμά
 necessary (it is), εἶνε ἀνάγκη
 necessitate, ἀναγκάζω
 necessity, ἡ ἀνάγκη
 neck, ὁ λαιμός
 need, require, χρειάζομαι
 needle, τὸ βελόνι
 negro, ὁ ἀράπης
 neighbour, ὁ γείτονας
 neither...nor, οὔτε...οὔτε
 nephew, ὁ ἀνεψιός
 nest, ἡ φωλεά
 net, τὸ πλεμμάτι, τὸ δίχτυ
 never, δέν...ποτέ
 new, καινούριος
 new year's day, ἡ πρωτοχρονιά
 news, ἡ εἶδησις
 newspapers, ἡ ἐφημερίδα (ἡ ἐφημερίς)
 nice, καλός, νόστιμος
 niece, ἡ ἀνεψιά
 night, ἡ νύχτα
 night, at, τὴν νύχτα
 no, ὄχι
 noble, εὐγενής
 noise, shout, ἡ φωναίς
 noon, τὸ μεσημέρι
 north (n.), ὁ βορρᾶς
 north (a.), βορρειος
 nose, ἡ μύτη
 not, δέν
 not yet, ἀκόμη
 note, τὸ γραμματάκι, ἡ σημείωσις
 nothing, τίποτα
 notice, ἡ σημείωσις
 novel, romance, τὸ μυθιστόρημα

November, ὁ Νοέμβριος
 now, τώρα
 number, ὁ ἀριθμός
 nurse, ἡ παραμῦνα, ἡ νταντά
 nut (walnut), τὸ καρύδι: (hazel nut),
 τὸ φουντοῦκι

O.

oak, ἡ δρῦς, τὸ δέντρον, ἡ βαλανιδιά:
 (evergreen), τὸ πουνράρι
 oath, ὁ ὄρκος
 oats, τὸ βρόμι
 oblige, κάμνω χάριν. See also 'com
 pel'
 oblique, λοξός
 observation, ἡ παρατήρησις
 observe, παρατηρέω, -ῶ, σκοπεύω
 occupied (of a place), πιασμένος
 October, ὁ Ὀκτώβριος
 offer, προσφέρω
 office, counting-house, τὸ γραφεῖον
 often, συχνά
 oil, τὸ λάδι
 old, παλαιός
 old man, ὁ γέρος
 old woman, ἡ γρηγά, ἡ γερόντισσα
 older than I, μεγαλειέτερος ἀπὸ μένα
 olive (n.), ἡ ἐλρά
 olive-tree, ἡ ἐλρά
 omnibus, τὸ λεωφορεῖον
 onion, τὸ κρομμύδι
 only, μόνον
 open (a.), ἀνοιχτός
 open (v.), ἀνοίγω
 opera, ἡ ὄπερα [τὸ μελόδραμα]
 opinion, ἡ γνώμη
 opium, τὸ ἀφίονι
 opportunity, ἡ εὐκαιρία
 opposite, ἀπέναντι, καρσί
 opposite, δίπλα
 opposite the house, δίπλα's τὸ σπῆτι
 he lives hard by, κάθεται ἀπὸ δίπλα
 oppressive, βαρὺς
 orange, τὸ πορτογάλλι: (mandarin), τὸ
 μανταρίνι: (bitter), νεράντζι.
 orange-tree, ἡ πορταγαλλιά
 order, badge, τὸ παράσημον
 order, regulation, ἡ τάξις

(give) order for, παραγγέλλω (aor.
 παράγγειλα, παρήγγειλα)
 ornament, τὸ κόσμημα
 orphan, τὸ ὀρφανόν
 outside (also, get out), έξω, ὕξω
 out, he has gone out, ἐβγήκε έξω
 over, πάνω
 over a hundred pounds, παρεπάνω
 ἀπὸ ἑκατὸν λίραις
 overcoat, τὸ πανωφόρι
 owl, ἡ κουκουβάγια
 own (a.) [i]δικός (μου, σου, &c.)
 ox, τὸ βῶδι
 oyster, τὸ στρίδι

P.

pack, μαζόνω
 packet, τὸ πακέτο, τὸ δέμα
 pain (n.), ὁ πόνος
 pain (be in), πονέω, -ῶ
 paint (n.), τὸ χρώμα, ἡ μποϊά
 paint (v.), ζωγραφίζω
 painter, ὁ ζωγράφος
 pair, τὸ ζευγάρι
 palace, τὸ παλάτι
 pale, ὡχρός: (of colours), ἀνοικτος
 paper, τὸ χαρτί
 Paradise, ὁ Παράδεισος
 parasol, ἡ ὀμπρέλλα
 pardon, I beg your pardon, μὲ συμ-
 πάθεια! νά με συγχωρήτε! συγγνώμη
 parents, οἱ γονεῖς
 Paris, τὸ Παρίσι
 parrot, ὁ παππαγάλλος
 part, τὸ μέρος
 parting (of the hair), ἡ χωρίστρα
 partridge, ἡ πέρδικα
 pass (of time), περνάω, -ῶ
 passport, τὸ διαβατήριον, ὁ τεζκερές
 past (a.), περασμένος
 patch (v.), μπαλλώνω
 patience, ἡ ὑπομονή
 pattern, model, τὸ δεῖγμα
 pay (n.), ὁ μισθός, τὰ λεπτά
 pay (v.), πληρώνω
 payment, ἡ πληρωμή
 pea, τὸ πιζέλι
 peace, ἡ εἰρήνη

peach, τὸ ροδάκινον
 pear, τὸ ἀπίδι: (wild) τὸ ἀχλάδι, τὸ
 ἄγραπίδι
 pear-tree, ἡ ἀπιδιά, (wild) ἡ ἀχλαδιά
 pearl, τὸ μαργαριτάρι
 peasant, ὁ χωρικός, ὁ χωριάτης, fem.
 χωριάτισσα
 peculiar, odd, περίεργος, παράξενος
 pen, τὸ κονδύλι, ἡ πέννα
 penknife, ἡ σουγιά
 people, οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὁ κόσμος
 pepper, τὸ πιπέρι
 perfume, ἡ μυρωδιά
 permission, ἡ ἄδεια
 permit, ἐπιτρέπω
 permitted, it is not, δὲν ἐπιτρέπεται
 persevere, βαστῶ
 person, man, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τὸ πρόσω-
 πον
 pet, ἀγαπητός, χρυσό
 photograph (n.), ἡ φωτογραφία
 photograph (v.), φωτογραφίζω
 photographer, ὁ φωτογράφος
 photography, ἡ φωτογραφία
 pianoforte, τὸ πιάνο
 pick (n.), ὁ κουζμάς, ὁ καζμάς
 picture, ἡ εἰκῶνα, ἡ ζωγραφία
 piece, τὸ κομμάτι
 pig, τὸ γουροῦνι
 pigeon, τὸ περιστέρι
 pilgrim, ὁ χατζής
 pill (n.), τὸ καταπότι
 pillow, τὸ μαξιλάρι
 pilot, ὁ ναυηγός
 pin, ἡ καρφίτσα
 pine, ἡ πεύκη
 pink, gilly-flower, τὸ γαρόφαλλο
 pipe (to smoke), τὸ τσιμποῦκι: nar-
 ghileh, ὁ νταργιλές, ὁ ἀργιλές
 pipe (water), ὁ σωλῆνας
 pistol, τὸ πιστόλι
 pitch, τὸ κατράνι (κατράμι)
 pity (v.), λυποῦμαι
 pity, what a, τί κρίμα
 place, ὁ τόπος, τὸ μέρος
 plague, ἡ πανοῦκλα, ὁ λοιμός
 plain, ὁ κάμπος
 plan, τὸ σχέδιον
 plank, τὸ σανίδι
 plant (n.), τὸ φυτόν

plate, τὸ πιάτο
 play, παίζω
 pleasant, εὐχάριστος
 please, ἀρέσω : do you like that?

σ'ἀρέσει αὐτό ;

if you please, σὲ παρακαλῶ.
 pleasure, ἡ χάρις, ἡ εὐχαρίστησις(s)
 pleasure, what is your? ὀρίστε
 plough, τὸ ἀλέτρι
 plum, τὸ δαμάσκηνον
 pocket, ἡ τσέπη
 point, peak, ἡ μύτη
 poison (n.), τὸ φαρμάκι
 poison (v.), φαρμακῶνω
 police, ἡ ἀστυνομία
 policeman, ὁ κλητῆρας
 polite, εὐγενής
 pouade, ἡ πομάτα
 poor, φτωχός : (wretched), καϊμένος
 pope, ὁ παπᾶς
 poplar, ἡ λεύκη
 pork, τὸ χοιρινόν
 port, ὁ λιμένας, τὸ πόρτο, ἡ σκάλα
 porter, ὁ χαμᾶλης
 position, situation, ἡ θέσις
 possible, δυνατός
 (it is) possible, (ἐ)μπορεῖ
 post, ἡ πόστα, τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον
 postage-stamp, τὸ γραμματόσημον
 postman, ὁ διανομέυς
 postpone, ἀναβάλλω
 pot, vessel, τὸ ἀγγεῖον
 potato, ἡ πατάτα
 pound (*livre*), ἡ λίτρα, of weight ; ἡ

λίρα (ἀγγλική), of money

pour out, χύνω
 powder, ἡ σκόνη
 power, ἡ δύναμις, ἡ μπόρεσις
 praise, ἐπαινέω, -ῶ
 pray, προσεύχομαι
 prefer, προτιμῶ, -ῶ
 prepare, ἐτοιμάζω
 prescription, ἡ συνταγή
 present (n.), τὸ δῶρον
 present (v.), χαρίζω
 pretty, ὡμορφος
 prevent, ἐμποδίζω
 price, ἡ τιμή
 prick, pierce, κεντάω, -ῶ
 pride, ὑπερηφάνεια

priest, ὁ παπᾶς
 prince, ὁ πρίγκηπας (ὁ πρίγκηψ)
 princess, ἡ πριγκηπίσσα
 print (v.), τυπῶνω
 prison, ἡ φυλακή
 probable, πιθανός
 profit, τὸ κέρδος
 progress, ἡ προκοπή
 promise (n.), ἡ υπόσχεσις(s)
 promise (v.), υπόσχομαι, τάζω
 pronounce, προφέρω
 pronunciation, ἡ προφορά
 proper, regular, τακτικός
 property, ἡ περιουσία
 proprietor, ὁ ἰδιοκτήτης
 proud, ὑπερήφανος
 prove, ἀποδειχνέω, -ῶ
 proverb, adage, ἡ παροιμία
 provide, προμηθεύω
 province, ἡ ἐπαρχία
 Prussia, ἡ Πρωσσία
 Prussian, ὁ Πρῶσσος
 public, δημόσιος
 publish, δημοσιεύω
 pull, τραβάω, -ῶ, σέρνω
 pulse (pulsation), ὁ σφυγμός
 pump, ἡ τλοῦμπα
 punctually, σωστά 's τὴν ὥραν
 punish, τιμωρέω, -ῶ, παιδεύω
 punishment, ἡ τιμωρία
 pure, καθαρός
 purgative, τὸ καθάρσιον, τὸ καθαρτικόν
 purse, τὸ πουγγί
 push (v.), σπρώχνω
 put on (a coat, shoes), βάλλω, ντύνομαι

Q.

quail, τὸ ὀρνίκι
 quarrel (v.), μαλλόνω
 quart (*livre*), ἡ λίτρα
 quarter, ἓνα τέταρτο (κουάρτο)
 quay, ἡ προκουαία
 queen, ἡ βασίλισσα
 queer, περίεργος
 question, ἡ ἐρώτησις
 quickly, γρήγορα, ὀγλήγορα
 quiet, ἡσυχος

R.

rabbit, τὸ κουνέλι
 rabies, hydrophobia, ἡ λύσσα
 race, τὸ γένος
 radish, τὸ ραδίκι
 railway, ὁ σιδηρόδρομος
 railway carriage, τὸ βαγόνι
 rain, ἡ βροχή
 rains, it, βρέχει
 raise, σηκώνω
 raisin, ἡ σταφίδα
 rare, σπάνιος
 rash, αὐθάδης
 rat, ὁ μέγας ποντικός
 raven, ὁ κόρακας
 raw, ἀνέψητος, σκληρός
 razor, τὸ ξουράφι, τὸ ξυράφι
 reach, φθάνω, φτάνω
 read, διαβάζω
 ready, ἔτοιμος
 ready money, μετρητά
 real, actual, πραγματικός
 reap, θερίζω
 reason, ὁ λόγος
 receipt, ἡ ρετζέτα
 recommend, συστάινω
 red, κόκκινος
 reed, rush, ὁ κάλαμος, τὸ καλάμι
 reflect, συλλογίζομαι
 regiment, τὸ σύνταγμα
 registered, συστημένος
 regret (v.), λυπούμαι
 rejoice, χαίρω, χαίρομαι
 relative (kinsman), συγγενής
 religion, ἡ θρησκεία
 remain, μένω
 remain here, κάτσε 'δῶ
 remembrance, τὸ μνημονικόν
 renew, ἀνανεώνω, ἔναρχίζω
 renown, ἡ φήμη
 rent, hire, τὸ (ἐ)νοίκι, τὰ ἐνοίκια
 repair, διορθώνω, φτειάζω
 repent, μετανοέω, -ῶ
 repentance, ἡ μετάνοια
 reply (n.), ἀπόκρισις
 reprove, scold, μαλλόνω
 republic, δημοκρατία
 reputation, good, τιμή
 request (v.), παρακαλέω, -ῶ

require, ask for, ζητέω, -ῶ, γυρεύω
 rescue, σώζω
 resemble, ὁμοιάζω (takes μέ after)
 reservoir, ἡ δεξαμενή
 resin, ἡ ρετσίνα
 resined wine, τὸ ρετσινάτο, τὸ ρετσίνο
 rest, ἡσυχάζω
 restaurant, ξενοδοχεῖον
 return, ἐπιστρέφω, γυρίζω
 revenge, ἡ ἐκδίκησις
 (au) revoir, καλὴν ἀντάμωσιν
 reward (for thing lost), τὰ εὐρετικά
 rheumatism, ὁ ρευματισμός
 ribbon, ἡ κορδέλλα
 rice, τὸ ρύζι
 rich, πλούσιος
 riches, ὁ πλοῦτος (τὰ πλούτη)
 ride, καταβαλλικεύω
 ride, go for a, βγαίνω μὲ ἄλογο
 ridiculous, γελάσιμος
 right, σωστός: (of an account, rightly added up), δίκαιος
 right hand, δεξιός
 right hand, on the, δεξιὰ
 ring (v.), χτυπάω, -ῶ (τὸ κουδοῦνι),
 κουδουνίζω
 ring (n.), τὸ δαχτυλίδι
 ripe, καμωμένος, γεννωμένος
 rise, σηκώνομαι
 rising, the sun is, ὁ ἥλιος βγαίνει
 risk, κίνδυνος
 river, τὸ ποτάμι, ὁ ποταμός
 road, ὁ δρόμος
 roast (v.), ψήνω
 roast (a.), ψημένος, ψητός
 roast beef, τὸ ψητὸ βωδινό
 roast meat, τὸ ψητό, τὸ ρόστο
 rob, κλέπτω
 robber, ὁ κλέφτης, ὁ ληστής
 rock, ἡ πέτρα
 roof, ἡ στέγη, ἡ ὀροφή
 room, ἡ κάμαρα, τὸ δωμάτιον
 room, space, τόπος
 root, ἡ ρίζα
 rope, τὸ σχοινί
 rose, τὸ τριαντάφυλλο, τὸ ρόδο, ἡ ρόζα
 rot (v.), σαπίζω
 rotten, σάπιος
 rough, τραχύς
 round, στρογγυλός

round about, *τριγύρω εἰς*
 row, paddle, *λάμνω*
 row (n.), *ἡ σειρά*
 royal, *βασιλικός*
 rub (v.), *τρίβω*
 rubbish, *τιποτάνιο πράγμα*
 ruin, *καταστρέφω*
 ruins, *τὰ ἐρείπια, τὰ χαλαστά*
 ruler (for lines), *ἡ ῥῆγα*
 run, *τρέχω*
 Russian (n.), *ὁ Ῥώσος*
 Russian (a.), *Ῥωσικός*
 rustic, *χωριατικός*

S.

sacrifice, *θυσιάζω*
 sack, *ὁ σάκκος*
 sad, *λυπημένος*
 saddle, *ἡ σέλλα*: (pack-saddle), *τὸ σουμάρι*
 safe, *σωστός*
 sail, *τὸ πανί*
 sailor, *ὁ ναύτης*
 saint, *ἅγιος*
 salad, *ἡ σαλάτα*
 salt (n.), *τὸ ἅλατι*
 salt (v.), *ἁλατίζω*
 salted, *ἁλατισμένος*
 same, *ἴδιος*
 sample, *τὸ δείγμα*
 sand, *ἡ ἄμμος*
 sap, juice, *τὸ ζουμί*
 sardine, *ἡ σαρδέλλα*
 sate, *χορτάζω*
 sated, *χορτασμένος*
 satisfied, *εὐχαριστημένος*
 Saturday, *τὸ Σάββατο*
 sauce, *ἡ σάλτσα*
 saucer, *τὸ πιατάκι, ἡ πιατέλλα*
 savage, *ἄγριος*
 save, *σώζω*
 save, economize, *οἰκονομέω, -ῶ, κάμνω*
οἰκονομίαν
 Saviour, *ὁ Σωτήρας*
 saw, *τὸ πριόνι*
 scales, weighing instrument, *ἡ ζυγαριά*
 scamp, *ὁ κατεργάτης, ὁ μασκαρᾶς*
 scarce, *σπάνιος*

scarcely, *μόλις*
 scarf, *τὸ βέλο*
 scent, *ἡ μυρωδιά*
 scholar, student, *ὁ μαθητής, ἡ μαθήτρια*
 school, *τὸ σχολεῖον (τὸ σκολειό)*
 science, *ἡ ἐπιστήμη*
 scissors, *τὸ ψαλίδι*
 screw, *ἡ βίδα*
 sculptor, *ὁ γλύφτης*
 sea, *ἡ θάλασσα*
 (are you) seasick? *σᾶς πιάνει ἡ θάλασσα;*
 seal, signet, *ἡ βοῦλα*
 season, *ἡ ὥρα*
 seat oneself, *κάθομαι*
 second (of time), *τὸ δευτερόλεπτον, ἡ στιγμή*
 secret (n.), *τὸ μυστικό*
 secretary, *ὁ γραμματεὺς*
 see, *βλέπω (γλέπω)*
 I have not seen him for two days
ἔχω δύο μέραις νά τον ἶδω
 seed, *ὁ σπόρος, τὸ σπέρμα*
 seek, *γυρεύω*
 seem, *φαίνομαι*
 seethe, *βράζω*
 seize, *πιάνω*
 seldom, *σπάνια*
 sell, *πουλάω, -ῶ (πουλέω, -ῶ)*
 send, *στέλνω*
 sense, *ὁ νοῦς*
 sentry, *ὁ σκοπός*
 separate, *χωρίζω*
 sermon, *κήρυγμα, διδαχή*
 serpent, *τὸ φίδι*
 servant, *ὁ δοῦλος, ἡ δοῦλα, ὁ ὑπηρέτης,*
ἡ ὑπερέτρια
 service, *ἡ ὑπηρεσία*
 set, *βάλλω*
 set on fire, *ανάφτω*
 severe, austere, *αὐστηρὸς*
 sew, *ράφτω*
 shadow, *ἡ σκιά*
 shake, *κουνέω, -ῶ*
 shame, *ἡ ἐντροπή*
 share, divide, *μερίζω*
 sharp, *κοφτερός, ἀκονισμένος*
 sharpen, *ἀκονίζω*
 shave, *ξυρίζω, ξυρίζω*
 shawl, *τὸ σάλι*

sheep, τὸ πρόβατον
 sheet, τὸ σινδόνι
 shelter, τὸ σκέπασμα
 shepherd, ὁ τσοπάνης, ὁ βλάχος
 shine, ὑαλίζω
 ship, τὸ πλοῖον, τὸ καράβι
 shirt, τὸ (ὕ)ποκάμισο
 shoe, τὸ παπούτσι
 shoemaker, ὁ παπουτζῆς
 shoot (v.), τραβῶ τὸ τουφέκι
 shop, τὸ μαγαζί, τὸ μπακκάλι
 shore, τὸ παράλι
 short, κοντός
 shoulder, ὁ ὤμος
 shout, φωνάζω
 shovel, τὸ φτυάρι
 show, δείχνω, ἀποδείχνω
 shut (v.), κλείω, σφаланώ, -ᾶ, κλειδώνω
 shut (a.), κλειστός
 shy, feel, be ashamed, ὑτρέπομαι
 sick, ἄρρωστος, ἀσθενής, ἀδύνατος
 (be) sick (vomit), ξερνῶ
 side, τὸ μέρος, ἡ πλευρά
 (on this) side, ἀπὸ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος, ἀπ' αὐτὴ τὴ μεριά
 sigh, ἀναστενάζω
 sight, τὸ βλέψιμο
 silence, σῶπα!
 (be) silent, σιωπῶ
 silk (n.), τὸ μετὰξι
 silken, silk (a.), μεταξωτός
 silly, λουρδός
 silver (n.), τὸ ἀσήμι, ὁ ἄργυρος
 silver (a.), ἀσημένιος, ἄργυροῦς
 simple, ἀπλός
 sin, ἡ ἁμαρτία
 since (conj.), ἀφοῦ
 since (adv.), ἀπὸ τότε
 sincere, εἰλικρινής
 sing, τραγουδεῶ, -ῶ
 singer, ὁ τραγουδιστής, ἡ τραγουδίστρια
 sink, βυθίζω
 sir, Mr., master, gentleman, ὁ κύριος
 sister, ἡ ἀδελφή, τὸ ἀδελφί
 sister-in-law, ἡ γυναικαδέλφη, ἡ ἀνδρ-
 αδέλφη
 sit, κάθομαι
 site, situation, ἡ θέσις
 size, μέγεθος

skill, ἡ μαστορία
 skilled workman, ὁ τεχνίτης
 skin (n.), τὸ πετσί, ἡ πέτσα, τὸ δέρμα
 skin, flay, γδέρνω
 skull, cranium, τὸ κρανίον
 sky, ὁ οὐρανός
 sleep (n.), ὁ ὕπνος
 sleep, fall asleep (v.), κοιμοῦμαι
 sleeve, τὸ μανίκι
 slip, ἔγγελιστρῶ
 slipper, ἡ παντοῦφλα
 slow, ἄργός
 sly, πανούργος
 small, μικρός
 smallpox, ἡ ἐνλογιά
 smart (v.), πονάω, -ῶ
 smell, μυρίζω
 smell (n.), ἡ μυρωδιά, bad smell, ἡ ἀποφορά
 smile, χαμογελῶ
 smith, ὁ σιδηρουργός, ὁ γύφτος
 smoke (n.), ὁ καπνός
 smoke (v.), φουμάρω, καπνίζω
 sneeze, φτερνίζομαι
 snow, τὸ χιόνι
 (it) snows, χιονίζει, πέφτει χιόνι
 snuff, ὁ ταμβάκος
 so, ἔτσι
 so much, τόσος
 so that, ὅπου νά, ὥστε
 soap, τὸ σαποῦνι
 society, ἡ ἐταιρία
 sock, ἡ κάλτσα
 soda, ἡ ποτάσσα
 soft, μαλακός
 softly (of sound), χαμηλά
 soiled, λερωμένος
 soldier, ὁ σολδάτος, ὁ στρατιώτης
 sole (of a shoe), ἡ σόλα
 son, ὁ υἱός
 son-in-law, ὁ γαμπρός
 song, τὸ τραγοῦδο
 soon, μετ' ὀλίγο
 sorrow, ἡ λύπη
 (be) sorry, λυποῦμαι
 sorry, I am, μοῦ κακοφαίνεται
 sorry, λυπημένος
 soul, ἡ ψυχὴ
 son-in-law, ἡ σοῦπα
 sour, ξεινός

- south (n.), *δ νότος*
 southerly, southern, *νότιος*
 sovereign (pound), *ἡ λίρα* ('Αγγλική)
 spade, shovel, *τὸ φτυζήρι*
 Spain, *ἡ Ἰσπανία*
 Spanish, *Ἰσπανικός*
 speak, *δμιλάω, -ῶ*
 specimen, *τὸ δείγμα*
 spectacles, *τὰ ματογυῖα*
 speech, *ἡ δμιλία, ὁ λόγος*
 spider, *ἡ ἀράχνη*
 spirit, *πνεῦμα*
 spirit for lamp, *τὸ σπέρτο καμινέτο*
 splendid, *λαμπρός, ἐξαιρετός*
 splinter, *ἀπόσχισμα*
 spoil, *χαλνάω, -ῶ*
 sponge, *τὸ σφογγάρι*
 spoon, *τὸ κουτάλι, τὸ κουταλάκι*
 sport, hunting (n.), *τὸ κυνήγι*
 sprain, *τὸ στρέμμα*
 spread, *ἔξαπλῶν*
 spring (of water), *ἡ βρῦσι*
 spring (season), *ἡ ἀνοιξί*
 squander, *σπαταλέω, -ῶ*
 square, *τετράγωνος*
 squeeze, *σφίγγω*
 squint, *ἀλλοιθωρίζω*
 squinting, *ἀλλοιθωρός*
 stable, *ὁ σταῦλος*
 stag, *τὸ λάφι*
 stage (of theatre), *ἡ σκηνή*
 stagger, *σκοντουφλάω, -ῶ*
 staircase, *ἡ σκάλα*
 stand, *στέκομαι, στέκω*
 stand still (v.), *σταματάω, -ῶ*
 star, *ὁ ἀστέρας, τὸ ἄστρο*
 start, *φεύγω*
 starving, *πεινασμένος*
 state, *ἡ πολιτεία*
 station, *ὁ σταθμός*
 steady, *σταθερός*
 statue, *ἄγαλμα*
 steal, *κλέπτω*
 steam, *ὁ ἀτμός*
 steamboat, *τὸ βαπόρι, τὸ ἀτμόπλοιο*
 stench, *ἡ ἀποφορά, ἡ βρῶμα*
 step, pace, *τὸ βήμα*
 stick, *τὸ μπαστούνι*
 still, *ἀκόμῃ*
 stink, *βρωμάω, -ῶ*
- stinking, *βρώμιγος*
 stirrup, *ἡ σκάλα*
 stocking, *ἡ κάλτσα*
 stomach, *τὸ στομάχι*
 stone, *ἡ πέτρα, precious stone, ἡ πετρίτσα*
 stop, stand, *σταματάω, -ῶ, στέκομαι, τελειῶνω*
 stop (imperative), *στάσου*
 stopper, cork, *τὸ στούπωμα*
 store-room, cellar, *ἡ ἀποθήκη*
 storm, *ἡ φορτοῦνα, ἡ τρικυμία*
 story (of a house), *τὸ πάτωμα*
 (on the upper) story, 's τὸ ἐνάνω πάτωμα
 stove, *ἡ θερμάστρα*
 straight on, *ἴσια, ἴσα*
 stranger, *ξένος*
 strap, thong, *τὸ λουρί*
 straw, chaff, *τὸ ἄχυρο(ν)*
 strawberry, *τὸ φράουλο*
 stream, *τὸ ρεῦμα*
 street, *ὁ δρόμος, ἡ ὁδός*
 strength, power, *ἡ δύναμι*
 strike, *κτυπάω, -ῶ*
 string, *τὸ σπαγάτο, ὁ σπάγγος*
 string of an instrument, chord, *ἡ χορδή*
 strong, *ὕγις, γερός, δυνατός*
 strong-box, chest, *ἡ κάσσα*
 student, *ὁ μαθητής*
 study, *σπουδάζω*
 stuff, material, cloth, *ἡ τσόχα*
 stumble, *σκοντουφλάω, -ῶ*
 stupid, *κουτός*
 suburbs, *τὰ περίχωρα*
 succeed, *ἐπιτυχαίνω*
 such, *τοιούτος, τέτοιος*
 sudden, *ἐξαφνος*
 suffer, *ὑποφέρω*
 suffice, *φθάνω (φτάνω)*
 sugar, *ἡ ζάχαρι*
 suits (it), *ἐρχεται*
 sulphur, *τὸ τιάφι*
 sum, amount, *τὸ ποσόν*
 summer, *τὸ καλοκαίρι*
 sun, *ὁ ἥλιος*
 sunset, the sun is setting, *ὁ ἥλιος βασιλεῦει*
 sunrise, *ἡ ἀνατολὴ τοῦ ἡλίου*

Sunday, ἡ Κυριακὴ
 support (n.), ἡ ὑποστήριξις
 support (v.), ὑποστηρίζω
 surgeon, ὁ χειρουργός
 suspend, hang, κρεμάω, -ῶ
 swallow (v.), καταπίνω
 swallow (n.), χελιδόνι
 swear, ὀρκίζομαι (take an oath)
 sweat, ὁ ἴδρος
 sweat (v.), ἰδρώνω
 sweep (v.), σαρώνω
 sweet, γλυκὺς
 sweetheart, ἡ ἐρωμένη, ἡ ἀγαπημένη
 swell, φουσκώνομαι
 swim, κολυμπάω
 (can you) swim? ξέρεις κολύμπα;
 Swiss, ὁ Ἑλβετός
 Switzerland, ἡ Ἑλβετία
 sword, τὸ σπαθί
 sympathy, ἡ συμπαθία
 symptom, τὸ σύμπτωμα, τὸ σημάδι

T.

table, τὸ τραπέζι.
 tail, ἡ οὐρά
 tailor, ὁ ράφτης
 tailoress, ἡ ράφτρια
 take, παίρνω, λαμβάνω
 take, I shall take you there, θά σας
 πάω ἐκεῖ
 take off (clothes), take out (tooth),
 βγάλω
 talk, discourse, ὁ λόγος
 tall, μεγάλος
 tame, ἡμερος
 tar, τὸ κατράνι
 taste, τὸ γκοῦστο
 tax, tribute, ὁ φόρος
 tea, τὸ τσάι
 teach, learn, μαθαίνω, διδάσκω
 teacher, ὁ δάσκαλος
 tear (n.), τὸ δάκρυ
 tear (v.), σχίζω
 tease, vex, πειράζω
 telegram, (τὸ τηλεγράμμα) τὸ τηλε-
 γράφημα
 telegraph (v.), τηλεγραφέω, -ῶ
 telegraph-clerk, ὁ τηλεγράφος

tell, λέγω
 terrible, τρομερός, φοβερός
 test, try, δοκιμάζω
 testament, ἡ διαθήκη
 thank (v.), εὐχαριστῶ
 thank you, σὰς εὐχαριστῶ
 theatre, τὸ θέατρο(v)
 then, τότε
 there, ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖ πέρα
 there is, there are, ἔχει (with acc.)
 there he is, νά τον
 there they are, νά τους
 thermometer, τὸ θερμόμετρον
 thick, χονδρός
 thief, ὁ κλέφτης
 thimble, ἡ δαχτυλῆθρα
 thin, λεπτός
 thing, τὸ πράγμα (τὸ πράμα)
 think (meditate), συλλογίζομαι
 thirst, ἡ δίψα
 (I am) thirsty, διψῶ
 thought, ἡ σκέψις, ὁ συλλογισμός
 thread, ἡ κλωστή
 through, ἀπὸ μέσα
 throw, ρίχνω (βίχτω)
 throw away, πετάω, -ῶ
 thunder, ἡ βροντή
 (it) thunders, βροντᾷ
 Thursday, ἡ Πέφτη, Πέμπτη
 ticket, τὸ μπιλλιέτο
 ticket of admission, τὸ εἰσιτήριο
 tie (v.), δένω
 tie it fast, δὲς τὸ καλά
 tied, δεμένος
 tiger, ἡ τίγρις
 tile, τὸ κεραμίδι
 time, ὁ καιρός
 time (so many times), ἡ φορά, ἡ βολά
 time-table, τὸ δρομολόγιον
 tin can, ὁ τενεκές
 tire, κουράζω
 tired, κουρασμένος
 tobacco, ὁ καπνός
 to-day, σήμερα, σήμερον, σήμερα
 toe, δαχτυλός τοῦ ποδαριοῦ
 together, μαζύ
 toil, labour, ὁ κόπος
 tolerate, ὑποφέρω
 tomato, ἡ ντομάτα
 tomb, ὁ τάφος

to-morrow, αὔριο(ν)
 (day after) to-morrow, μεθαύριον (used
 of any indefinite near future time)
 to-morrow morning, αὔριο τὸ πρωῒ
 tongue, ἡ γλῶσσα
 too, too much, παραπολύ, more com-
 monly omitted, e.g. it is too little,
 εἶναι ὀλίγο
 tooth, τὰ δόντι
 torment, βασανίζω
 tortoise, ἡ χελώνη
 torture, suffering, τὸ βάσανο
 torture (v.), βασανίζω
 touch, ἐγγίζω
 towel, ἡ πετσέτα
 tower, ὁ πύργος
 town, ἡ πόλις(s)
 train, τὸ τραῖνο
 tramway, τὸ τράμι, τὸ τραμβαῖ
 transcribe, ἀντιγράφω
 translate, μεταφράζω
 travel, ταξιδεύω
 treat (v.), (entertain), τραττάρω
 tree, τὸ δένδρο (δέντρο), τὸ κλαρί
 tremble, τρέμω
 trench, ὁ λάκκος, τὸ χαντάκι
 trial (in court), ἡ δίκη
 trip, τὸ ταξίδι
 trousers, τὰ πανταλόνι
 true, ἀληθινός, βέβαιος
 trumpet, ἡ σαλπίγγα
 trunk, τὸ μπαούλο
 truth, ἡ ἀλήθεια
 try (test), δοκιμάζω, (do one's best)
 προσπαθεῖω, -ῶ
 tumbler, τὸ ποτήρι
 tune (v.), χορδίζω
 Turk, ὁ Τοῦρκος
 Turkey, ἡ Τουρκία
 turkey, ὁ γάλλος, τὸ γαλλόπουλο
 Turkish, Τούρκικος (Τουρκικός)
 turn, γυρίζω
 turn, drive (of a mill), τραβῶ
 turn upside down, revolutionize,
 γυρίζω ἄνω κάτω, ἀνακατόνω
 twilight, τὸ λυκαυγές

U.

ugly, ἄσχημος
 umbrella, ἡ ὀμπρέλλα

uncle, ὁ μπάμπας, ὁ θεῖος
 unclean, ἀκάθαρτος
 uncleanness, ἡ ἀκαθαρσία
 under, κάτω (ἀπό)
 understand, καταβαίνω, καταλαμβάνω,
 ἐννοέω, -ῶ
 undo, χαλνῶ
 undress oneself, ἡδύνομαι
 unhappy, δυστυχής
 uniform (u.), ἡ στολή
 unknown, ἄγνωστος
 unluckily, δυστυχῶς
 unpleasant, δυσάρεστος
 until, ἕως, ὥς
 unusual, σπάνιος
 unwell, κακοδόνητος
 up, (ἐ)πάνω
 uphill, ἀνήφορος
 upon, (ἐ)πάνω (εἰς), εἰς
 upon the table, 's τὰ τραπέζι
 use, make use of, μεταχειρίζομαι
 useful, χρήσιμος

V.

vacation, ἡ παῦσις, αἱ διακοπαί
 vaccination, inoculation, ὁ ἐμβολιασ-
 μός, τὸ ἐμβολιασма
 valley, ἡ κοιλάδα
 varied, ποικίλος
 vase, τὸ ἀγγεῖον
 veal, τὸ βιδέλο, τὸ μousχάρι
 veil, τὸ βέλο
 vein, ἡ φλέγα, ἡ φλέβα
 velvet, ὁ καטיפές
 venture, τολμάω, -ῶ
 vermicelli, ὁ φιδές
 vermicelli soup, ἡ σούπα φιδέ
 vernacular, ἡ καθομιλουμένη
 very, very much, πολύ, πολλὰ
 vest, τὸ γελέκι
 victory, ἡ νίκη
 Vienna, ἡ Βιέννη
 village, τὸ χωριό
 vine, τὸ ἀμπέλι: (trellised), τὸ κλίμα
 vinegar, τὸ ξεῖδι
 vineyard, τὰ ἀμπέλια
 virtue, ἡ ἀρετή
 visit (n.), ἡ ἐπίσκεψις

visit (v.), ἐπισκέπτω
voice, ἡ φωνή
volume, ὁ τόμος
vomit, ξερνάω, -ῶ
vote (v.), ψηφίζω
voyage, τὸ ταξίδι

W.

wages, ὁ μισθός, τὸ μηνιαῖον, τὰ λεπτά
wait for, await, προσμένω, καρτερέω
wait till I mount, στάσου ν' ἀναβῶ
wait upon (a sick person), περιποιού-
μαι, κυττάζω
waiter, τὸ παιδί
waken, ξυπνάω, -ῶ
walk (n.), ὁ περίπατος
walk (v.), περιπατέω, -ῶ, σιργιανίζω
walking-stick, τὸ μπαστούνι, ἡ κάνια
wall, τὸ τεῖχος, τὸ ντουβάρι
walnut, τὸ καρύδι
want, χρειάζομαι
war, ὁ πόλεμος
warm (a.), ζεστός
warm (v.), ζεσταίνω, oneself ζεσταίνο-
μαι
wash, πλύνω, πλένω
washerwoman, ἡ πλύστρα
waste, χαλνάω, -ῶ
watch, clock, τὸ ὥρολόγι
watch, keep awake, ἀγρυπνέω, -ῶ
watchman, guard, sentinel, ὁ σκοπός
water, τὸ νερό
water-pipe, ὁ σωλήνας
water-closet, τὸ ἀναγκαῖον, ὁ ἀπόπατος
wax, τὸ κηρί
wax-candle, ἡ σπερμασέτα
way, ὁ δρόμος
weak, ἀδύνατος
weakness, ἡ ἀδυναμία
weapon, τὸ ὄπλον
weather, ὁ καιρός
wedding, ὁ γάμος
Wednesday, ἡ Τετράδη, Τετάρτη
weep, κλαίω, κλαίγω
weight, τὸ βάρος
welcome, καλῶς ὠρισε (ὠρίσατε) !
well (a.), καλά
(get) well soon ! περαστικά σας

well (n.), τὸ πηγάδι
west, δυτικός
wet, βρεμμένος, βρεγμένος
what difference does that make to
me ? τί με νοιάζει ; τί με μέλει
wheat, τὸ σιτάρι
wheel, ὁ τροχός
when ? πότε ;
where ? ποῦ ;
whistle, pipe (v.), σφυρίζω
white, ἄσπρος
whitsuntide, ἡ πεντεκοστή
why ? γιατί (διατί) ;
widow, ἡ χήρα
wife, ἡ σύζυγος
wild, ἄγριος
will, purpose, ἡ θέλησι
wind, ὁ ἄνεμος, ὁ ἄερας
window, τὸ παραθύρι, ἡ παράθυρα
window-pane, τὸ τζάμι
wine, τὸ κρασί
wing, φτερό
wink (v.), γνέφω
winter, ὁ χειμῶνας
wish, will (v.), θέλω, ἐπιθυμῶ, -ῶ
wish (n.), ἡ ἐπιθυμία
(to) wit, δηλαδή
wither, μαραίνομαι
without, χωρίς, δίχως, ἄνευ
wolf, ὁ λύκος
woman, ἡ γυναῖκα
wonder, θαυμάζω
wood, τὸ ξύλο
wooden, ξυλένιος
wool, τὸ μαλλί
word, ἡ λέξις(s)
work (v.), δουλεύω, ἐργάζομαι
work (n.), ἡ δουλειά, ἡ ἐργασία
workman, ὁ ἐργάτης
workwoman, ἡ ἐργάτρια
world, ὁ κόσμος
worm, τὸ σκουλήκι
worry oneself (v.), νοιάζομαι
worth, ἡ ἀξία
(be) worth, ἀξίζω
(it is not) worth while, δὲν ἀξίζει
wound (v.), πληγόνω
wrangle, μαλλώνω
wreath, τὸ στεφάνι
write, γράφω

writing, τὸ γράψιμον

writing-paper, τὸ χαρτὶ τοῦ γραψί-
ματος

wrong, ἄδικος

Y.

yard (25 inches—cubit), ἡ πήχη
(πῆχυς) : (39½ inches, metre), τὸ
μέτρον

yarn, ἡ κλωστή

year, ὁ χρόνος (plur. τὰ χρόνια), τὸ
ἔτος

year, this, ἐφέτος

(last) year, πέρυσι

(next) year, τοῦ χρόνου

yellow, κίτρινος

yes, ναι

yes, indeed ! μάλιστα, βέβαια

yesterday, (ἐ)χθές, (ἐ)ψές

yesterday evening, ὕψες τὸ ἐσπέρας

yolk (of an egg), ὁ κρόκος

young (a.), νέος

younger, μικρότερος

Z.

zeal, ἡ σπουδή

zealous, πρόθυμος

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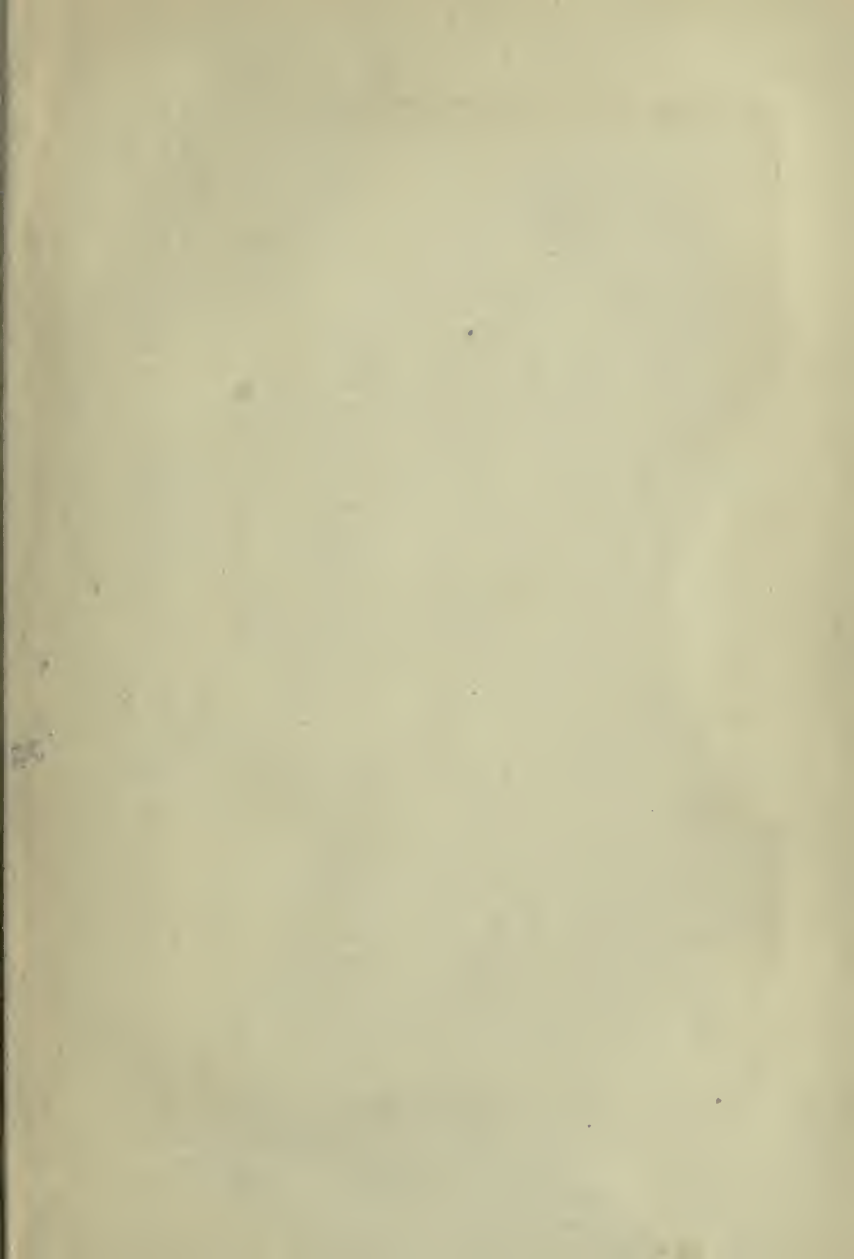
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