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PRIMELE ELEMENTE
DE
GRAMMATICA ELLENA.

TRADUCERE
DE
ANG. DEMETRIESCU.

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GRAMMATICĂ ELLENĂ

PREFATIUNE.

Studiulu limbelor antice, mai cu seama allu cellei latine si ellene, suntu de ua importantia asia de insemnata pentru completarea educatiunii unui june, in cotu nu essiste nici unu statu civilisatu unde aceste materii se nu fia cu din adinsulu recommandate. In ceea ce concerne limb'a latina, amu constatatu cu ua viua satisfactiune cō, gratiā straduintiei si cunoscintielorn domniloru professori respectivi, metodu s'a amelioratu si progressulu este enormu. Nu mai putinu satisfactoriu in acesti din urma anni, a fostu progressulu realisatu in studiulu limbei ellene; dero, sau din lipsa de mediloce, sau din alte circumstantie si motive binecuventate, D-loru nu 'si au publicatu anco cursurile. Acest'a este ua lacuna pre care noi ne amu straduitu a o imple, fora a pretinde cu tote acestea co am facutu ua opera de ua valore considerabile. Noi amu allesu, dupo recommandatiunea unui distinsu D. Professore de limb'a ellena, grammatic'a cea mai metodia, cea mai concisa si cea mai apta pentru intelligenti'a eleviloru incepători, si in orele nostre de repaosu am tradus'o in limb'a romana spre a se puté servi de dins'a ver cine doresce si se applica la studiulu acestei limbe in care ideiele celle mai inalte, sentimentele celle mai generose s'au espressu pentru prim'a ora sub ua forma concisa, elegante si armoniosa. Grammatic'a repositulu intru fericire I. Colocotide era ua opera savante,

perfecta ca sciintia; in sa pedagogi'a si didactic'a, punctele principali cari cauta se conduca pre autoriu in determinarea lineamentelor unui edificiu de acesta natura, erau emisse cu desaversire. Genadiu, adeveratul autoriu allu cartii, a probatu co possede limb'a ellena in celle mai scrupulose detaliuri alle selle, nu in sa artea care face ca sciinti'a din mintea professoriului se treca in capulu discipulului. Acea carte 'si a facutu e-poc'a si este departata chiaru din scolele grece, unde s'a supplantatu de altele mai noi, si mai cu sema de operele pre remarcabili alle eruditului Asopiu. Autoriulu grammaticeii, ce am dorinti'a a popularisa in scolele nostre, se vede co este unu barbatu care a reflectatu multu, a comparatu, a combinatu, a arrangiatu, cu unu cuventu unu barbatu care este domnu pre obiectulu seu. Ministeriulu Instrucțiunei publice din Franci'a nu a intardiatu a recunosce distinsele calitati alle acestui opu, recomandandu introduciunea sea in scolele publice franceze. Fia ca acestu inceputu neinsemnatu se fia urmatu de uvrage cari voru stabili pentru totu-de-un'a metod'a si voru assecura preponderanti'a scoleloru romane asupr'a celloru straine! Zelulu, intelligenti'a si sciinti'a necontestata si necontestabile a D-niloru professori de limb'a ellena, me assecura anco de acumu co dorinti'a ce esprimu se va traduce in faptu.

Traducatoriulu.

N. D. I. I. I. I. I.

CAPITOLULU I.

§. I.

ALFABETULU.

Alfabetulu ellenu se compune din urmatoriele 24 de littere:

| Figura. | Numela. | Valorea. |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| A, α | alfa, | a, |
| B, β | beta, | b, |
| Γ, γ | gamma, | g (1). |
| Δ, δ | delta, | d. |
| E, ε | epsilon | e scurtu. |
| Z, ζ | zeta, | z (2). |
| H, η | eta, | e lungu. |
| Θ, θ | theta, | th (3) |
| I, ι | iota, | i |
| K, κ | kappa, | k |
| Λ, λ | lambda, | l. |
| M, μ | mi, | m. |
| N, ν | ni, | n. |
| Ξ, ξ | xi, | x (es). |
| Ο, ο | omicron, | o scurtu |
| Π, π | pi, | p. |
| Ρ, ρ | ro, | r. |
| Σ, σ (ς) | sigma, | s. |
| Τ, τ | tau, | t. |
| Υ, υ | iupsilon, | iu. |
| Φ, φ | phi, | ph. f. |
| Χ, χ | chi, | ch (4) |
| Ψ, ψ | psi, | ps. |
| Ω, ω | omega | o lungu. |

§. 2.

Pentru pronunțiere cauta se observamu co

- (1) γ nu are sunetulu siveratoriu allu lui g allu nostru in ainte de e si i (geniu, gingia), ci se pronunția in ainte de ε, τ, ι și υ, ca gh in *ghiatia, ghemu*.—Pusu in ainte de unu altu γ, si in ainte de x, γ, ξ, acestu sunetu (γ) se pronunția ca v: s. es. ἄγγελος (messengeru, angeru), pronunțiatu *an-ghelos; ἀγκάλη* (bratiu), *an-gali; ἀγγί* (a-prope), *an-chi; ἰσόγυ, lynz*.
- (2) ζ reunescu amendoa sunetele zd sau dz. Din aceste doa pronunțiaru se prefere in genere cea din urma.
- (3) θ este aspiratu, *th*; pronunțiandu-lu trebuie se cautamu a'lu distinge de τ, t ne-aspiratu.
- (4) χ este aspiratu, *ch*, si trebuie se ne stradiuimu a nu 'lu confunda cu h ca in *kuma, hamalu, haine*, etc; ellu correspunde cu sunetulu *ch* ca in *sacharu, chartia*.

§. 3.

Diftongi.

Vocalile ι și υ se unescu cu vocalile ce le precedu, si se pronunția cu ua singura emisiune de voce, precumu la noi *ai, ei, eu*, etc. De aci noua *diftongi*, (de la δις, *bis*, și φθόγγος, *sonus*, «vocali cu sunetu d'iplu»).

| | | |
|-----|-----|--------|
| αι, | ει, | οι, |
| αυ, | ευ, | ου, |
| | γυ, | ου, υι |

din cari fia-care formedia numai ua sillaba.

Ai se pronunția *ai*, ca in cuventulu romanescu *aiba*. Cu tote acestea, Latinii esprimendu acestu diftongu in totu-

de-un'a prin *ae*, putemu si noi se'lu pronunțiamu simplu ca *e* allu nostru.

αυ ca *au* la noi, ca in cuventulu *tauru*.

ει ca *ei*, *pleiada*.

ευ ca *eu* in *mereu*. Dero in γυ sunetulu *e* lungu predomnesce, si cauta se facemu se se audia mai multu prima littera.

οι ca *oi*, s. es. ἄνθρωποι (omeni), citesce an-thro-poi.

ου ca *u*; dero in ω sunetulu *o* lungu cauta se predomnesca.

υι ca *iui*, s. es. in cuventulu franceze *ennui*.

Candu vocalile cari formedia de ordinariu diftongi trebuie se fia separate un'a de alt'a, si se faca doa sillabe distinse, atunci punemu doa punte sau *trema* asupr'a vocalii a do'a; s. es. λίθινος (*lapideus*, de petra), in trei sillabe.

§. 4.

Iota subscriptu.

Deco *α* lungu, γ si ω suntu urmate de un ι, acest'a din urma se perde cu totulu in vocalile indicate si devine imperceptibile pentru urechia. De aceea Ellenii 'lu taia din seria litterelor ce trebuiescu pronunțiate, si 'lu punu de *desubtulu* acestoru vocali, unde 'lu *subscriu*. De aci

αι, ηι, φι,

cari suntu prenumerate intre diftongi.

§. 5.

Spirite.

Littera *h* nu figuredia de locu in alfabetulu ellenu; dero acestu semnu de aspiratiune appare in sunetulu celloru trei

littere *θ, th, φ, ph, și ζ, ch*. Candu ua vorba *incepe* cu ua vocale aspirata, punemu d'asupra acestei vocali acestu micu semnu ('): *ῥυέρα* (diua), pronunțiatu *hemera*. Acestu semnu (') se numesce spiritul aspru.

Unu semnu analogu, dero intorsu in sensu contrariu (') se pune asupra ver-carei vocali sau diftongu *ne-aspiratu* care incepe ua vorba: acestu din urma se numesce *spiritu dulce*; s. es. *ῥέμα* (linistitu, luatu ca adverbii), pronunțiatu *erema*.

Punemu, afora de acest'a, spiritulu aspru preste *ρ* asiediatu la inceputulu unei vorbe; s. es. *ῥόδον* (rosa): coci Grecii pronunțian acesta littera cu ua aspiratiune forte. Candu doi *ρ* se intelnescu unulu longa altulu, *numai* cellu urmatu de ua vocale pote face se i se audia aspiratiunea: ieto pentru ce se scrie *ῥῥ*, primulu marcatu cu spiritulu *dulce*.

Semmulu precumu si usulu *apostrofei* suntu acellea-'si ca si in Romanesce.

§ 6.

Accente.

Vocalea sillabei pre care trebuie se redicamu vocea si se insistemu mai multu de cotu pre celle-l-alte sillabe alle acellei-a-'si vorbe, este marcata cu unu accentu.

In limb'a ellena distingemu:

Accentulu ascutitu sau acutu (') *ά, έ, ι, ό* etc;

Accentulu greu sau gravu (') *ά, έ, ι, ό* etc;

Si *accentulu circumflessu* (') *α̃, η̃, ω̃*, etc.

Aceste accente nu schiamba natura sunetului: elle areta ua intonatiune mai redicata sau mai forte a vocalii pre care suntu puse.

Accentulu gravu differe de accentulu acutu in acest'a co

ellu insemnedia ua intonatiune *mai slaba*. Ellu se pune numai pre monosillabe sau pre *ultima* sillaba a vorbeloru cari suntu immediatu urmate de alte vorbe, ce facu parte din aceea-'si frase. Acesta slabire a sunetului unei sillabe accentuate, immediatu urmata de alte vorbe se observa de ua potriua si in romanesce; comparati, s. es. pronunțierea cuvintului *frumosu* in aceste doa frasi: *Ieto unu callu frumusu*, si, *Ieto unu frumosu callu*.

Deco intonarea forte se prelungesce mai multu candu cade pre ua vocale lunga sau pre unu diftongu, o insemnamu adesea cu accentulu *circumflessu* substituitu accentului acutu: dero acesta substitutiune nu are nici ua data locu deco sillab'a lunga este urmata de ua alta vocale lunga: scriemu *άγῶνες* (lupte) la nominativu, dero la genitivu *άγῶνων*.

Candu *diftongii* porta unu accentu sau unu spiritu, sau pre amendoa impreuna, semnele se punu totu-de-un'a pre *a do'a* vocale, si nici ua data pre cea d'antain.

§ 7.

Puntuatiunea.

Puntulu si virgul'a au in ellenesce acell'a-'si usu ca in romanesce. In locu de *doa puncte* (:) si de *puntu si virgula* (:) Ellenii intrebuintedia numai unu semnu, *puntu susu* ('), s. es. *παύση*. *Puntu si virgul'a* noastra, la ei, serscesce ca puntu de intrebare: *αὐόεις; audi?*

§ 8.

Lectur'a.

In essercitiile de lectura, elevii cauta, anco de la ince-

pută, se se obicinuesca a face se se audia *sillab'a accentuata* a fia-carii vorbe, pronuntiandu-o cu unu tonu putinu mai ridicatu de cotu sillabele ne-accentuate. In acella-'si timpu trebuie se aiba grija se nu lungesca vocalile *scurte* dandu-le unu sunetu pre tare. Spre essemplu in *λόγος*, precumu in latinesce in *locus*, ei trebuie se faca se se audia accentulu primei sillabe, *fora se lungesca pre o*, si fora se alteredie cantitatea vorbeii. Cote-va essercitiei voru produce in organu ua elasticitate suficiente pentru a scote unu sunetu scurtu totu-de-na-data cu fortia si rapeditiune.

Pentru sillabire, limb'a ellena are acesta particularitate, co ver-ce reuniune de mai multe consune *cu cari pote incepe ua vorba*, nu se separa nici de cumu, ci se pune *in capulu* sillabeloru. Vedemu asemeni reuniuni de consune in vorbele romanesci *candu, albu, bratiu, clopotu, stratu, sbierare, scriere, splendore, stricare, smeritu*, si urmatoriele derivate din ellenesce, *gnosticu, mnemoneticu, tmese*, etc. Tote aceste consune (cari suntu, dupo cumu se vede, de natura a pute fi pronuntiate impreuna) trebuiescu legate de vocalea *ce urmedia*; vomu sillabi deru *ὀ-μνος* si nu *ὀμ-νος, ἄ-γλαός* (stralucitoriu) si nu *ἀγ-λαός*, *Ἄ-δμητος* (Admetu, nume propriu) si nu *Ἄδ-μητος, ἀλ-τιρός* (aritu), ca *scriere* etc. Consunele ce nu potu fi pronuntiate impreuna se dividu ca in romanescce: *or-ga-nu, lim-faticu, an-tagonistu* etc: pentru aceea nici ua vorba nu incepe cu ua reuniune de consune ce nu se potu pronuntia impreuna.

CAPITULULU II.

DESPRE SPECIELE DE VORBE SI DESPRE DECLINARE.

§. 9.

In grecesce, ca si in romanescce, suntu *diece* felluri de vorbe: *Substantivulu, Articululu, Adjectivulu, Pronumele, Verbulu, Participiulu, Prepositiunea, Adverbiulu, Conjunctiunea si Interjectiunea.*

Articululu, Substantivulu, Adjectivulu, Pronumele si Participiulu se declina, ca in latinesce, prin variatiuni de terminare. Verbulu se conjuga. Celle-l-alte parti alle cuventulu suntu invariabili.

§. 10.

Numere, genuri, casuri.

Limb'a ellena are *trei* numere: ea possede, afora de Singularu si Pluralu, ua forma numita *Dualu*, si intrebuintiata candu ua pluralitate se marginesce la *doa* persone sau la *doa* lucruri.

Genurile suntu acellea-'si ca in latinesce: Masculinu, Femininu, Neutru.

Suntu numai cinci casuri: Nominativulu, Vocativulu, Genetivulu, Dativulu si Accusativulu.

Dintre aceste casuri, mai multe se asemena:

1. In totu-de-un'a la pluralu, si adesea la singularu, Vocativulu este asemenea cu Nominativulu.
2. Nominativulu, Vocativulu si Accusativulu numeloru *neutre* suntu totu de-un'a asemeni, ca in latinesce.
3. Dualulu are numai *doa* terminari: un'a pentru Nominativu, Vocativu si Accusativu; alt'a pentru Genetivulu si Dativulu.

§. 11.

Declinarea articolului.

In limb'a ellena essiste numai unu articlu *definitu*: la masculinu δ , *lu* sau *le*; la femininu η , *a*; la neutru $\tau\acute{o}$. Con-suna τ trece in tote celle-l-alte casuri alle celloru trei genuri si alle celloru trei numere.

Singularu.

Pluralu.

Masc. Fem. Neut.

N. δ , η , $\tau\acute{o}$, lu sau le, a, lu
G. $\tau\acute{o}\delta$, $\tau\eta$; $\tau\acute{o}\delta$, lui, ei, lui,
D. $\tau\acute{o}\phi$, $\tau\eta$ $\tau\acute{o}\phi$, lui, ei, lui,
Ac. $\tau\acute{o}\nu$, $\tau\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{o}$, lu sau le, a, lu.

Masc. Fem. Neut.

\acute{o} !, \acute{a} !, $\tau\acute{a}$ i, e, le.
 $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$, loru,
 $\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$ loru,
 $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{a}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{a}$ i, e, le.

Dualul.

Nom. Acc. $\tau\acute{o}$, $\tau\acute{a}$, $\tau\acute{o}$, amendoi. Gen. Dat. $\tau\acute{o}\nu$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\tau\acute{o}\nu$, amendororu.

Articulu nu are Vocativu. Acestu casu este adesea precesu de interjectiunea $\acute{\omega}$, ca in latinesce si in romanesce de multe ori.

Nota. Se va vedé indata co masculinulu si neutrul articulu urmedia dupo declinarea a do'a, si co femininulu urmedia dupo cea d'antau. Aceste doa declinari suntu dero, chiaru de acumu, invetiate in mare parte.

CAPITOLULU III.

DECLINAREA SUBSTANTIVULU

§. 12.

Suntu trei declinari in ellenesce. In prim'a si a do'a numile (substantive sau adjective) conserva acell'a-'si numeru de sillabe in tote casurile: de aceea aceste doa declinari se numescu *parisillabice*, spre deosebire de a treia, care coprinde tote numile *imparisillabice*, adeco acellea allu caroru genitivu si celle-l-alte casuri au ua sillaba mai multu de cotu nominativulu singularu.

§. 13.

Declinarea antai'a.

Acesta declinare corespunde cu antai'a declinare latina; ea coprinde:

1. Numi *feminine* terminate in α si η ;
2. Numi *masculine* terminate in $\alpha\varsigma$ si $\eta\varsigma$.

Pluralulu si dualulu *totoru* numiloru din acesta declinare se declina ca pluralulu si dualulu articolului femininu.

La singularu, numile in α pastredia acesta vocale in tote casurile, *deco este precedata de ua vocale sau de consun'a ρ* , sau (cumu se espremu gramaticii) *deco numele se termina in α puru*.

Deco, din contra, α este precedatu de ua consuna (afora de ρ), atunci acestu α se schiamba in η la genitivu si dativu.

Nume in α puru.Nume in α impuru.

Singularu.

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| N. | ἡ ἱστορί α, | histori a. | ἡ μουσ α, | mus a. |
| V. | ἱστορί α, | histori a. | μουσ α, | mus a. |
| G. | τῆς ἱστορί ας, | histori e. | τῆς μουσ ης, | mus e. |
| D. | τῇ ἱστορί α, | histori e. | τῇ μουσ η, | mus e. |
| Ac. | τὴν ἱστορί αν, | histori am. | τὴν μουσ αν, | mus am. |

Pluralu.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| N. | αἱ ἱστορί αι, | histori e. | αἱ μουσ αι, | mus e. |
| V. | ἱστορί αι, | histori e. | μουσ αι | mus e. |
| G. | τῶν ἱστορί ὦν | histori arum. | τῶν μουσ ὦν, | mus arum. |
| D. | ταῖς ἱστορί αις | histori is. | ταῖς μουσ αις | mus is. |
| Ac. | τάς ἱστορί ας | histori as. | τάς μουσ ας, | mus as. |

Dualu.

N. V. Ac. τὰ ἱστορί α, amendoa istoriele τὰ μουσ α amendoa musele.
G. D. ταῖν ἱστορί αν, amend. istorieloru ταῖν μουσ αν amend. museloru.

Numile in α precedatu de ρ se declina ca numele in α puru, ἡ ὥρα, hora, ca si ἡ ἱστορία, etc. Declinati dupo același modelu ἡ ἡμέρα, diu'a; ἡ θύρα, usi'a; ἡ οἰκία, cas'a; ἡ σοφία, intellectione; ἡ ἀλήθεια, adevurul.

Declinati ca μουσα: ἡ δόξα, gloria; ἡ θάλασσα, marea; ἡ βίβα, radecina; ἡ γλῶσσα, limba.

§ 14.

Numile in η pastredia acesta vocale in tote casurile singularului.

Singularu.

| | | |
|-----|--------------|--------|
| N. | ἡ κόμη η | coma. |
| V. | κόμη η | coma. |
| G. | τῆς κόμη ης, | comae. |
| D. | τῇ κόμη η | comae. |
| Ac. | τὴν κόμη ην, | comam. |

Dualu. N. V. A. τὰ κόμη α

Pluralu.

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| αἱ κόμη αι | comae. |
| κόμη αι | comae. |
| τῶν κομη ὦν | comarum. |
| ταῖς κόμη αις | comis. |
| τάς κόμη αις | comas. |

G. D. ταῖν κόμη αν.

Declinati ca κόμη: ἡ κεφαλή, capulu; ἡ φωνή, vocea; ἡ ἀρετή, virtutea; ἡ τιμή, onorea; ἡ ψῆδή, canteculu.

§ 15.

Declinarea numiloru masculine in α si in η : nu differe de a femineloru in α si in η de cotu la genitivulu singularu. La vocativu, ς finale allu nominativului se taia si η de la cea mai mare parte din numile in η : se schiamba in α scurtu.

Nume masculinu in η . Nume masculinu in α .

Singularu.

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| N. | ὁ ποιητ ης, | poeta | ὁ νεανί ας, | junele. |
| V. | ποιητ ᾶ, | poeta | νεανί α, | june. |
| G. | τοῦ ποιητ ᾶ | poetae. | τοῦ νεανί ου | junelui. |
| D. | τῷ ποιητ ῆ, | poetae. | τῷ νεανί η. | junelui. |
| Ac. | τὸν ποιητ ῆν, | poetam. | τὸν νεανί αν, | pre junele. |

Pluralu.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| N. | οἱ ποιητ αι, | poetae. | αἱ νεανί αι, | junii. |
| V. | ποιητ αι, | poetae. | νεανί αι. | |
| G. | τῶν ποιητ ὦν, | poetarum. | τῶν νεανί ὦν. | |
| D. | τοῖς ποιητ αις, | poetis. | τοῖς νεανί αις. | |
| Ac. | τούς ποιητ ᾶς, | poetas. | τούς νεανί ας. | |

Dualu.

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| N. V. Ac. | τὸ ποιητ ᾶ. | τὸ νεανί α. |
| G. D. | τοῖν ποιητ ᾶν. | τοῖν νεανί αν. |

Declinati cá νεανίας: ὁ ταμίης, administratorulu, tesaurariulu, si numile proprie Αἰνείας, Enea; Ἀνδρόεας, Μαρσύας. — Ca ποιητής: ὁ προφήτης, profetulu; ὁ δεσπότης, domnulu; ὁ τεχνίτης, artistulu; ὁ στρατιώτης, soldatulu.

§. 16.

Declinarea a do'a.

Aceasta declinare corespunde cu declinarea a do'a latina; ea cuprinde:

1. Numi masculine și feminine în *ος*;
2. Numi neutre în *ον*.

Numile feminine în *ος* (cari se declina tocmai ca cele masculine) fiindu în numeru micu, este esențiale se le punem totu-de-un'a articlulu *ή*.—Ο λόγος insemmidia: cuvintulu, ratiunea; *ή δδός*, drumulu. In essemplulu ce vomu lua vomu inlocui aceste insemnări prin cuvinte latine de ua forma analoga.

Nume masculin în *ος*. Nume feminin în *ος*. Nume neutru în *ον*.

Singularu.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| N. <i>ή</i> λόγος, [locus] | <i>ή</i> δδός, [myrtus] | τὸ δῶρον, [donum]. |
| V. <i>ή</i> λέγε, [loce] | δδέ, [myrte] | δῶρον, [donum]. |
| G. τοῦ λόγου, [loci] | τῆς δδός, [myrti] | τοῦ δῶρου, [doni]. |
| D. τῷ λόγῳ, [loco] | τῇ δδῳ, [myrto] | τῷ δῶρῳ, [dono]. |
| Ac. τὸν λόγον, [locum] | τῆν δδόν, [myrtum] | τὸ δῶρον, [donum]. |

Pluralu.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| N. οἱ λόγοι, [loci] | αἱ δδοί, [myrti] | τὰ δῶρα, [dona]. |
| V. <i>οἱ</i> λέγου, [loce] | δδοί, [myrti] | δῶρα, [dona]. |
| G. τῶν λόγων, [locorum] | τῶν δδῶν, [myrtorum] | τῶν δῶρων, [donorum]. |
| D. τοῖς λόγοις, [locis] | ταῖς δδούσις, [myrtis] | τοῖς δῶροις, [donis]. |
| Ac. τοὺς λόγους, [locos] | τάς δδούς, [myrtos] | τὰ δῶρα, [dona]. |

Dualu.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| N. V. Ac. τὸ λόγον. | τὰ δδῶ. | τὸ δῶρον. |
| G. D. τοῖν λόγοιν. | ταῖν δδούιν. | τοῖν δῶροιν. |

Declinati cā λόγος masculinele: ἄνθρωπος, omu; οἶκος, casa; κηπος, gradina; ἄνεμος, ventu.

Ca δδός femininele; *ή νῆσος*, insul'a; *ή νόσος*, maladi'a, morbulu; *ή ἀμπελος*, vii'a (de vinu); *ή παρθένος*, fetior'a.

Ca δῶρον neutrele: δένδρον, arbore; ὄργανον, instrumentu; ἔργον, lucru; τέκνον, copillu; ῥόδον, rosa.

§. 17.

Declinarea a do'a dissa attica.

In unu micu numeru de substantive din aceasta declinare, Atticii (allu caroru dialectu illu studiamu aci) substituie pre ω lui ο, precumu si lui α din pluralulu neutru, si taia pre ο de la genitivulu singularu si de la dativulu pluralu; iero ε de la nominativulu si dativulu pluralu se subscie ca la dativulu singularu allu declinarii ordinare.

Nume masculin.

| |
|-------------------------------|
| N. <i>οἱ</i> λαγῶς, iepurele. |
| V. λαγῶς. |
| G. τοῦ λαγῶ, ω in locu de ου. |
| D. τῷ λαγῳ, ω. |
| Ac. τὸν λαγῶν sau λαγῶ. |

Nume neutru.

Singularu.

| |
|----------------------------------|
| N. τὸ ἀνώγε ων sall'a de mancare |
| V. ἀνώγε ων. |
| G. τοῦ ἀνώγε ω, ω in locu de ου. |
| D. τῷ ἀνώγε ω. |
| Ac. τὸ ἀνώγε ων. |

Pluralu.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| N. οἱ λαγῶ, ω in locu de οι. | N. τὰ ἀνώγε ω, ω in locu de α. |
| V. λαγῶ. | V. ἀνώγε ων. |
| G. τῶν λαγῶν. | G. τῶν ἀνώγε ων. |
| D. τοῖς λαγῶς, φς in locu de οις. | D. τοῖς ἀνώγε φς, φς in locu de οις. |
| Ac. τοὺς λαγῶς. | Ac. τὰ ἀνώγε ω. |

Dualu.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| N. V. Ac. τὸ λαγῶ. | N. V. Ac. τὸ ἀνώγε ω. |
| G. D. τοῖν λαγῶν, φν in locu de οιν. | G. D. τοῖν ἀνώγε φν, φν in locu de οιν. |

Totu asia declinati: ὁ τρώς, paunulu; ὁ νεός, templulu; ἡ ἄλω, arîa unde se treiera graulu.

Nota. In cote-va alte nume de a do'a declinare, terminările ος și ον sunt precedate de ua vocale care se combina cu ο prin operatiunea numita *contractiune*. Acesta declinare contractata se va areta la §. 28.

§ 18.

Declinarea a treia.

Declinarea a treia coprinde tote numile *imparisillabice* (vedi § 12). Ieto terminările ce se adaugu *immediatu* la radecina spre a forma casurile:

| Singularu. | Pluralu. | Dualu. |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| N. V. | ες, pentru neutru α. | ς. |
| G. ος | ων. | ων. |
| D. ι | οι | οιν. |
| Ac. α, rare ori ν. | ας, pentru neutru α. | ς. |

Vomu declina dero:

Singularu.

| | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----|----------------------|
| N. ὁ | φῶρ, fur, | τὸ | θέναρ, palm'a manei. |
| V. φῶρ, | fur, | | θέναρ. |
| G. τοῦ | φῶρ ὅς furis, | τοῦ | θέναρ ος. |
| D. τῷ | φῶρ ι, furi, | τῷ | θέναρ ι. |
| Ac. τὸν | φῶρ α, furem | τὸ | θέναρ. |

Pluralu.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------|-----------|
| N. οἱ | φῶρ ες, fures, | τά | θέναρ α. |
| V. φῶρ | ες, fures, | | θέναρ α. |
| G. τῶν | φῶρ ὧν, furum, | τῶν | θέναρ ὧν. |
| D. τοῖς | φῶρ σι furibus, | τοῖς | θέναρ σι. |
| Ac. τοὺς | φῶρ ας, fures, | τά | θέναρ α. |

Dualu.

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| N. V. Ac. | τὸ φῶρ ε. | τὸ θέναρ ε. |
| G. D. | τοῦ φῶρ οῦν. | τοῦ θέναρ οῦν. |

§. 19.

Ast-felliu este declinarea a treia, candu nominativulu numelui singularu represinta insa-'si radecin'a numelui. *Dero a-cest'a se intempla rare ori*. Trebuie mai-mai totu-de-un'a se recurgemu la *genitivu* pentru a cunosce *ultim'a* sau *ultimele littere* alle radecinei, care, la nominativulu singularu, a fostu suppusa adese ori la ua schiambare de desinentia.

Acesta schiambare se produce in virtutea urmatoriului principiu fundamentale si invariabile:

Ver-ce cuventu ellenu trebuie se se finesca in ua vocale sau in una din aceste trei consune: N, P, Σ.

Radecinele terminate in alte littere de cotu ua vocale sau un'a din consunele, ν, ρ, ς, incerca ua schiambare de desinentia spre a se conforma acestui principiu. De aci vine neasemenarea asia de desa intre nominativulu singularu allu declinarii a treia si celle-l-alte casuri.

§ 20.

Ua radecina a carui desinentia este contraria principiiului aretatu, ii devine conforma de celle de mai multe ori *prin adaugerea* litterei ο.

Essemple. Radecin'a, φλογ, nominativulu φλογς = ἡ φλόξ (flacara), gen. φλογός. Rad. φυλακ, nom. φυλακς = ὁ φύλαξ (paditoriulu), gen. φύλακς. Rad. ὄνουχ, nom. ὄνουχς = ὁ ὄνουξ (unghii'a), gen. ὄνουχς.

Radecin'a ἀραβ, nominativu ἀραβς = ὁ Ἄραβ (Arabulu), gen. Ἄραβς. Rad. Αἰθιοπ, nom. Αἰθιοπς = ὁ Αἰθιοπ (Etiopulu),

gen. Αἰθίοπος. Rad. κατήλιφ, nom. κατήλιφς = ἡ κατήλιψ (e-tagiu lu antaiū), gen. κατήλιφος.

Unu nominativu in ξ areta asia dero totu-de-un'a ua radecina in γ, sau κ, sau χ; un nominativu in ψ, ua radecina in β, sau π, sau φ.

Candū σ se adauge unei radecine terminate in δ, θ și τ, aceste trei littere δ, θ, τ, disparu la nominativu.

Essemple. Radecin'a λαμπάδ, nominativu (λαμπάδς) ἡ λαμπάς (tortia), gen. λαμπάδος. Rad. κοροθ, nom. (κοροθς) ἡ κόρος (casc'a), gen. κόροθος. Rad. χαρις, nom. (χαρις) ἡ χάρις (grati'a), gen. χάριτος. Rad. πηνγτ, nom. (πηνγτς) ὁ πένγς (saracu), gen. πένγτος.

Littera ν disparē assemenea înainte de σ: ast-fellin din radecin'a ἐλεφαντ se formedia nominativulu (ἐλεφαντς, ἐλεφανς) ὁ ἐλέφας, gen. ἐλέφαντος; din radecin'a ἀνδριαντ, nominativulu (ἀνδριαντς, ἀνδριανς) ὁ ἀνδριάς, statu'a; gen. ἀνδριάντος.

Acesta adaugere a lui σ la nominativulu declinarii a treia se intinde chiaru asupr'a radecineloru terminate in vocali sau in ν, si cari, prin urmare, nu aru contrariá de locu principiu lu fundamentale.

Essemple. Radecin'a ἦρω, nominativu ὁ ἦρως (eroulu), gen. ἦρωος. Rad. ἔρω, nom. ἡ ἔρως (stejarulu), gen. ἐρώος. Rad. ῥιν, nom. (ῥινς) ἡ ῥίς (nasulu), gen. ῥινός. Rad. ἀκτιν, nom. (ἀκτινς) ἡ ἀκτίς (radi'a), gen. ἀκτίδος.

§. 21.

La radecinele terminate in τ adaugemu σ, precumu amu vediutu; dero adessea τ se lasa numai afora.

Essemple. Radecin'a σωματ, nominativu τὸ σῶμα (corpulu), gen. σώματος. Rad. ὄνοματ, nom. τὸ ὄνομα (numele), gen. ὀνόματος. Asia și πρᾶττοντ (participiu, faciens) face nominativulu

πρᾶττον la neutru, πρᾶττων la masculinu (cu o lungitu), gen. πρᾶττωντος. Rad. λεντ, nom. ὁ λέων (leu), gen. λέοντος.

Adessea vocalea scurta a radecinei se lungesce la nominativu.

Essemple. Radecin'a ἀστερ, nominativu ὁ ἀστῆρ (stéu'a), gen. ἀστέρου. Rad. ποιμεν, nom. ὁ ποιμήν (pastoriulu), gen. ποιμένος. Rad. ἀλεκτροον, nom. ὁ ἀλεκτροών (cocosiulu), gen. ἀλεκτρούου. Rad. ῥήτορ, nom. ὁ ῥήτωρ (oratorulu), gen. ῥήτορος.

Aceste modificari alle nominativulu singularu suntu singurele neregularitati reali de la declinarea a treia; tóte celle-alte casuri se formedia regulatu dupa genitivulu singularu. Este dero esentiale se ne reportamu la genitivulu numiloru de acesta declinare.

§ 22

Formarea dativului pluralu.

Acestu casu avendu terminarea σι, totu ce s'a dissu asupr'a nominativulu terminatu in σ, i se applica si lui; asia dero mai totu-de-un'a vomu adauge numai unu ι la nominativulu singularu in σ, ξ sau ψ, spre a formá dativulu pluralu. Litterele δ, θ, τ si ν disparu in aintea lui σi fora schiambarea vocalii ce precede; dero candu doa din aceste littere disparu de ua data, vocalea trebuie se se lungesca, ε in ει, ο in ου. Ast-felliu ὁ λέων, gen. λέοντος, face la dat. pl. (λέοντσι, λεόνσι, λέουσι) λέουσι. Adessea acesta lungire are locu la nominativu, carui-a ii este destullu se i adaugemu pre ι, s. es. ὁ ὄδους (dintele), gen. ὀδόντος, dat. pl. ὀδοῦσι; participiu tuθείς, ponens, gen. τιθέντος, dat. pl. τιθεισι; coci radecin'a τιθεντ face la nominativu (τιθεντες, τιθενς, τιθετς, lungitu) τιθεις.

§ 23

Declinati dupo aceste principie:

Singularu.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|------------|---------|----------|----------|
| N. ὁ Ἕλληρ | ἡ | λαμπάς. | tortia. | τὸ σῶμα, | corpulu. |
| V. Ἕλληρ | | λαμπάς | | σῶμα | |
| G. τοῦ Ἕλληρ | ος | τῆς λαμπάδ | ος. | τοῦ σώμα | τος |
| D. τοῦ Ἕλληρ | ι | τῆς λαμπάδ | ι. | τῷ σώμα | τι |
| Ac. τὸν Ἕλληρ | α | τὴν λαμπάδ | α. | τὸ σῶμα | |

Pluralu.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----|-------------|----|-----------|------|
| N. οἱ Ἕλληρ | ες | αἱ λαμπάδ | ες | τὰ σώμα | τα. |
| V. Ἕλληρ | ες | λαμπάδ | ες | σῶμα | τα. |
| G. τῶν Ἕλληρ | ων | τῶν λαμπάδ | ων | τῶν σώμα | των. |
| D. τοῖς Ἕλληρ | σι | ταῖς λαμπάδ | σι | τοῖς σώμα | σι. |
| Ac. τοὺς Ἕλληρ | ας | τὰς λαμπάδ | ας | τὰ σώμα | τα. |

Dualu.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| N. V. Ac. τὸ Ἕλληρ | ε. | τὰ λαμπάδ | ε. | τὸ σώμα | ε. |
| G. D. | τῶν Ἕλληρ | οιν. | ταῖν λαμπάδ | οιν. | τοῖν σώμα |
| | | | | | τιν. |

Alte numi de declinatu. *Masculine*: ποιμήν (gen. ποιμένος), pastoriu; θεράπων (θεράποντος), servitoriu; κέραξ (κέρακος), corbu; τέτις (τέτιγος), greere; γύψ (γυψός), vulturu; ἡγεμών (ἡγεμόνος), generalu.

Feminine: πατρίς (gen. πατρίδος), patria; ἀγρών (ἀγρόνος), priveghiatoria (passere); ἐσθῆς (ἐσθητός), vestmentu; ἀλώπηξ (ἀλώπεκος, dat. pl. ἀλώπηξι), vulpe; νύξ (νυκτός), nǒpte.

Neutre: ποίημα (gen. ποιήματος), poema; ἄρμα (ἄρματος), caru; πῦρ (πυρός), focu; φρέαρ (φρέατος, cu τ), putiu; φῶς (φωτός), lumina.

Vocativulu conserva de ordinariu pre σ adausu la nominativu; acestu casu conserva anco si vócalea lungita a no-

minativului, *deco este insemnata cu unu accentu*, s. es. ὁ αἰθήρ (eterulu), gen. αἰθέρος, voc. ὦ αἰθήρ, dero ὁ βήτωρ (oratoriulu), gen. βήτορος, voc. ὦ βήτωρ. Vocativulu ὦ σῶτερ, de la ὁ σωτήρ, gen. σωτήρος (mantuitoriu), face esceptiune.

Candú dativulu pluralu este urmatu de ua vorba ce incepe cu ua vocale, atunci îi adaugemu un ν si dicemu un in locu de σι. Acesta littera ν se numesce *eufonica*.

§ 24

Accusativulu singularu in ν.

Multe numi in ις, υς, si ως, cari facu genitivulu in -δος, -θος sau -τος si nu au nici unu accentu pre ultim'a sillaba, au doa terminari la accusativulu singularu, α si ν, adeco schiamba numai pre ε allu nominativulu in ν. Essemple:

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| N. ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, | passerea. | N. ἡ κόρυς, | casc'a. |
| V. ὄρνι | sau ὄρνις. | V. κόρυ | sau κόρυς. |
| G. ὄρνιθ | ος | G. κόρυθ | ος. |
| D. ὄρνιθ | ι | D. κόρυθ | ι |
| Ac. ὄρνιθ | α sau ὄρνιν. | Ac. κόρυθ | α sau κόρον. |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|------------|-----------|----|-----------|
| ἡ ἔρις, | ἔριδ | ος. | cérta. | Acc. ἔριδ | α | sau ἔριν. |
| ἡ χάρις, | χάριτ | ος | gratia. | χάριτ | α, | χάριν. |
| ἡ κλεις, | κλειδ | ος | chiaia. | κλειδ | α | κλείν. |
| ἂ, ἡ ἐπῆλυς, | ἐπῆλυδ | ος | strainulu. | ἐπῆλυδ | α, | ἐπῆλυν. |
| ἂ, ἡ δίπους | δίποδ | ος, | bipedu. | δίποδ | α | δίπουν. |
| ὁ ἡ πολύπους, | πολύποδ | ος, | polipu. | πολύποδ | α | πολύπουν. |
| ὁ γέλως | γέλωτ | ος, | risulu | γέλωτ | α, | γέλων. |

Precumu s'a vediatu, acesta regula nu se applica la numile a caroru ultima sillaba este insemnata cu unu accentu; astu-felliu ἡ ἐλπὶς (sperantia) face ἐλπίδα si nu ἐλπίν; ἡ χλαμός (mantellulu) face χλαμῶδα si nu χλαμόν; ὁ πούς (pitiurulu) face πόδα si nu ποῦν, ca compusele de mai susu.

Accusativulu in ν este *singuru* usitatu la numile in $\nu\varsigma$ cari au la genitivu $\nu\omega\varsigma$ (fora consuna dupa υ). Essemplu:

| Singularu. | Pluralu. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| N. ὁ ἰχθύς, pescele. | N. οἱ ἰχθύες, contractatu ἰχθύς(*). |
| V. ἰχθύ. | V. ἰχθύες, contractatu ἰχθύς; |
| G. τοῦ ἰχθύος. | G. τῶν ἰχθύων |
| D. τοῦ ἰχθύος ἰ. | D. τοῖς ἰχθύσι. |
| Ac. τὸν ἰχθύον. | Ac. τοὺς ἰχθύας, contractatu ἰχθύς. |

Dualu.

N. V. Ac. τὸ ἰχθύς ε.

G. D. τοῖν ἰχθύοιν.

Totu asia declinati: ὁ βότρυς (gen. βότρυος), ciorechina de strugure; ὁ μῦς (g. μύς, *mus*, g. *muris*), sobolu sau sobolanu; ἡ γέλυς, brosc'a tiestosa; ἡ ὄρυς, stejarulu; ἡ πύργη, pinula, unu fellu de bradu; ἡ ἰχθύς, forti'a.

§ 25

Numi sincopate in $\eta\rho$.

Urmatoriele patru vorbe: ὁ πατήρ, *tatalu*; ἡ μήτηρ, *mam'a*; ἡ θυγάτηρ, *fil'a*, si ἡ γαστήρ, *vintréle* (*pantecele*) suntu supuse in cote-va casuri la *sincopa*, adeco la taiarea unei litere: elle perdu vocalea ϵ la genitivulu si la dativulu singularu, precumu si la dativulu pluralu; in acestu din urma casu ϵ se inlocuiesce prin un α inseratu dupo ρ .

(*) Contractiunea, fenomenu gramaticale ce va fi indata, explicatu (§ 26 si 29) jucandu unu rolu forte slabu la substantivele in $\nu\epsilon$, gen. $\nu\omega\varsigma$, nu punemu aceste substantive in *Declinarea contractata*.

Singularu.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| N. ὁ πατήρ, | ἡ θυγάτηρ. |
| V. πατήρ. | θυγάτηρ. |
| G. τοῦ πατρός. | τῆς θυγατρός. |
| D. τοῦ πατρός. | τῆς θυγατρὸς. |
| Ac. τὸν πατέρα. | τὴν θυγάτηρα. |

Pluralu.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| N. οἱ πατέρες, | αἱ θυγατέρες, |
| V. πατέρες. | θυγατέρες. |
| G. τῶν πατέρων, | τῶν θυγατέρων. |
| D. τοῖς πατέρας, | ταῖς θυγατέρας. |
| Ac. τοὺς πατέρας. | τὰς θυγατέρας. |

Dualu.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| N. V. Ac. τὸν πατέρα, | τὰ θυγάτηρα, |
| G. D. τοῖν πατέραςιν. | ταῖν θυγατέραςιν. |

Unu allu cincilea nume, ὁ ἀνὴρ, barbatulu, perde pre ϵ in *tote* casurile, afora de vocativulu singularu. Acesta pierde a lui ϵ pune pre ν immediatu longa ρ : pronuntiandu *ἀνρός*, facemu chiaru fora voi'a nostra se se audia intre aceste doa littere sunetulu *d*, care figuredia, pentru acestu motivu, in mai multe cuvinte franceze derivate de la latinesce: *tendre* de la *tener*, *gendre* de la *gener*, etc. De aci δ in tota declinarea lui *ἀνὴρ*.

Singularu.

Pluralu.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| N. ὁ ἀνὴρ | N. οἱ (ἀνέρες,) ἄνδρες |
| V. ἀνερ. | V. (ἀνέρες,) ἄνδρες. |
| G. τοῦ (ἀνέρος,) ἀνδρός. | G. τῶν (ἀνέρων,) ἀνδρῶν. |
| D. τοῦ (ἀνέρος,) ἀνδρός. | D. τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. |
| Ac. τὸν (ἀνέρα,) ἄνδρα. | Ac. τοὺς ἀνέρας (ἀνδρας). |
| Dualu. N. V. Ac. τὸν (ἀνέρα,) ἄνδρα. | G. D. τοῖν (ἀνέραςιν,) ἀνδράσιν. |

Formele regulate, puse între parentese, se găsesc numai la poezi.

§ 26.

Declinarea contractată.

Tote terminările casurilor, afara de a dativului pluralu de la declinarea a treia (π), încep cu ua vocale care vine neaperatu în contactu cu ua alta vocale, candu radecina vorbei de declinatu se termina în ua vocale. În acesta intalnire mai multe vocali se combina la unu locu și formedia, dupo acesta fusiune sau contractiune, numai ua singura sillaba în locu de doa cumu era mai înainte. Ieto contractiunile ce se operedia astu-felliu în declinare:

TABELLULU CONTRACTIUNILORU.

Se contractedia

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| αα, αε in α lungu. | εω | in ω, dero rare ori. |
| αί — η, cu ι subscriptu. | εε | — ι lungu, dero rare ori. |
| αο — ω. | ιι | — ι lungu. |
| εα — η. | οα | — ω. |
| εε — ει cate ua data in η. | οε, οο, οου. | — ου. |
| εη — η. | οι, οοι | — οι. |
| εί — ει. | οω | — ω. |
| εοι — οι. | οε | — ο lungu. |
| εο — οο. | | |

§ 27.

Numile contractate de antai'a declinare.

Unu forte micu numeru de substantive dupo acesta declinare și cote va feminine de adjective se contractedia; dero

declinarea remane deplinu conforma cu modelele propuse (§ 13 și 14), pentru-co contractiunea se face anco de la nominativu și pentru co vocalea α sau η remane aceea-și în tote casurile. Astu-fellu η μνάα, contractatu μνᾶ (mina, *moneta ellena*), face μνάς, μνᾶ, μνᾶν, pl. μνάϊ, etc. η ἀδελφιδεή, contractatu ἀδελφιδῆ (nepota), face ἀδελφιδῆς, ἀδελφιδῆ, ἀδελφιδῆν, ἀδελφιδᾶϊ, etc; asemenea și η σμκῆ (*smochinulu, ficus*), η γῆ (pamentulu), etc.

§ 28.

Numi contractate de a do'a declinare.

În cote va substantive de acesta declinare și în unu mare numeru de adjective terminările ες și ον sunt precedate de ua vocale care se contractedia cu desinentiele casurilor. Ieto declinarea acestoru substantive.

Singularu.

| | Masculinu. | Neutru. |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| N. ὁ | πλό ος—πλοῦς, navigatiunea. | τὸ ὁστέ ον—δοτοῦν, osulu. |
| V. | πλό ε—πλοῦ. | ὁστέ ον—δοτοῦν. |
| G. τοῦ | πλό ου—πλοῦ, | τοῦ ὁστέ ου—δοτοῦ, |
| D. τῷ | πλό φ—πλοῖ. | τῷ ὁστέ φ—δοτῷ. |
| Ac. τὸν | πλό ον—πλοῦν. | τὸ ὁστέ ον—δοτοῦν. |

Pluralu.

| | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| N. οἱ | πλό οι—πλοῖ. | τὰ ὁστέ α—δοτᾶ |
| V. | πλό οι—πλοῖ. | ὁστέ α—δοτᾶ |
| G. τῶν | πλό ον—πλοῦν | τῶν ὁστέ ον—δοτῶν. |
| D. τοῖς | πλό οις—πλοῖς | τοῖς ὁστέ οις—δοτοῖς. |
| Ac. τοὺς | πλό ουσ—πλοῦς. | τὰ ὁστέ α—δοτᾶ. |

Dualu.

N. V. Ac. τὸ πλόω—πλώ,
G. D. τοῖν πλόωιν—πλωῖν.

τὸ ὀστῆω—ὀστῶ,
τοῖν ὀστῆωιν—ὀστῶιν.

Declinati ea πλόος: ὁ νόσος-νοῦς (spiritulu, mintea), ὁ βόσος-βοῦς (fluxulu), ὁ γνόσος-γνοῦς (pufulu); ὁ ἀδελφιδέσος-ἀδελφιδῶς (nepotulu). Ca ὀστῆων: τὸ κάνιον-κανοῖν (cosiuletiulu, paniarulu).— Trebuie cu tote acestea se observamu cu adessea contractiunea nu se applica la vorbe pre cari le ar face monosillabe. Adjectivele contractate se declina totu in modulu acesta; vedi § 39.

§ 29.

Numile contractate de a trei'a declinare.

Acesta declinare offere unu numeru multu mai considerabile de numi contractate, substantive si adjective, cari au terminari forte variate.

In cea mai mare parte de numi desinenti'a casuriloru este precedata de ε si se contractedia cu acesta vocale. La nominativu aceste radicali in ε presinta urmatoarele forme.

Numi in Η; la nominativu.

Aceste numi suntu tote sau nume *proprie* masculine, sau adjective masculine si feminine; neutrulu se termina in εσ. Modelulu ce urmedia este unu adjectivu intrebuintiatu ca substantivu, ἡ τριήρης; (subintellessu ναῦς, nave), nave cu trei randuri de lopeti.

Singularu.

N. ἡ τριήρης, galer'a.
V. τριήρης.
G. τῆς τριήρης ος—τριήρους.
D. τῆ τριήρης ι—τριήρει.
Ac. τὴν τριήρη α—τριήρη.

Pluralu.

N. αἱ τριήρη ες—τριήρεις.
V. τριήρη ες—τριήρεις.
G. τῶν τριηρέων—τριηρέων sau τριήρων
D. ταῖς τριήρη σι.
Ac. τὰς τριήρη ας—τριήρεις.
Dualu. N. V. Ac. τὰ τριήρη ε—τριήρη. G. D. ταῖν τριηρέωιν—τριηρωῖν.

Tote aceste contractiuni suntu conforme tabellului de mai susu (§ 26), afora de *accusativulu pluralu*, care se contractedia in unu modu cu totulu particulariu, in virtutea urmatoriei regule generale:

In tote numele contractate de a trei'a declinare, substantive sau adjective, *accusativulu pluralu* devine, prin contractiune, asemenea cu *nominativulu contractatu*.

La dualu ee se contractedia in η. — Declinati asemenea numele proprie Σωκράτης, Δημοσθένης, si adjectivele despre cari se va vorbi la § 44.

§ 30.

Numi in ος la nominativu.

Tote aceste numi suntu de genulu neutru.

Singularu.

N. τὸ τεῖχος, murulu.
V. τεῖχος.
G. τοῦ τεῖχε ος—τεῖχους.
D. τοῦ τεῖχε ι—τεῖχει.
Ac. τὸ τεῖχος.

Pluralu.

N. τὰ τεῖχε α—τεῖχη.
V. τεῖχε α—τεῖχη.
G. τῶν τεῖχε ων—τεῖχῶν.
D. τοῖς τεῖχε σι.
Ac. τὰ τεῖχε α—τεῖχει.
Dualu. N. V. Ac. τὸ τεῖχε ε—τεῖχη. G. D. τοῖν τεῖχε ωιν—τεῖχῶιν.

Adessea genitivulu pluralu nu primesce contractiune —

Declinati ast-felliu: γένος, genu, nascere; ἄθος, flóre; πέλαγος, mare; ἔρος, munte.

§ 31.

Numi in ις la nominativu.

Aceste numi au tote accusativulu in ν (§ 24). Terminarea regulata a genitivului singularu, εως, se affla *numai* in poeti; in prosa, ο se lungesce totu-de-un'a, εως (fora accentu pre ε). Genitivele pluralului si dualului nu se contractedia.

Singularu.

Pluralu.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| N. ἡ πόλις, cetatea. | N. αἱ πόλεις ες - πόλεις. |
| V. πόλι. | V. πόλεις ες - πόλεις. |
| G. τῆς πόλεως. | G. τῶν πόλεων. |
| D. τῇ πόλει ἢ - πόλει. | D. ταῖς πόλεσι. |
| Ac. τήν πόλιν. | Ac. τὰς πόλεις ας - πόλεις. |
| Dualu. N. V. Ac. τὰ πολεε-πόλη. | G. D. ταῖν πολεεων. |

Declinati astu-felliu: ὁ μάντις, devinulu; ὁ ἔφις, serpele; ἡ φύσις, natur'a; ἡ ὄψις, vederea; ἡ πράξις, actiunea.

Unu pre micu numeru de substantive neutre in ι, tote de origine straina, se declina intr'unu modu analogu.

Singularu.

Pluralu.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| N. V. Ac. τὸ σίναπι, mustarulu. | τὰ σινάπια α-σινάπη. |
| G. τοῦ σινάπεως. | τῶν σινάπεων. |
| D. τῷ σινάπει ἢ - σινάπει. | τοῖς σινάπεσι. |

Alte esemple: τὸ πέπερι (piperulu), τὸ κόμμι (gumi). Dero τὸ μέλι (mierca), cuventu de origine ellena, radicalu μέλιτι, se declina μέλιτος, μέλιτι, etc.

§ 32.

Numi in εως la nominativu.

Aceste numi suntu tote masculine, si au genitivulu in έως, cu accentu pre ε. Dativulu pluralu imprumuta diftongulu nominativului singularu.

Singularu.

Pluralu.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| N. ὁ βασιλεύς, regele. | N. οἱ βασιλέες-βασιλεῖς (sau βασιλεῖς). |
| V. βασιλεῦ. | V. βασιλέες-βασιλεῖς (sau βασιλεῖς). |
| G. τοῦ βασιλέως. | G. τῶν βασιλέων. |
| D. τῷ βασιλεῖ ἢ - βασιλεῖ. | D. τοῖς βασιλεῦσι. |
| Ac. τὸν βασιλέα α-βασιλεῖ (raru). | Ac. τοὺς βασιλέας-βασιλεῖς (sau βασιλεῖς). |
| Dualu. N. V. Ac. τὸ βασιλέε. | G. D. τῶν βασιλέων. |

Declinati ast-felliu: βραβεύς, arbitru; ἱερεύς, preotu; ἱππεύς, callaretu.

§ 33.

Numi in ους si ο la nominativu.

Unu micu numeru de substantive in ους nu facu ους la genitivu, ca substantivele de aceea-si terminare ce amu vedutu la § 24; elle se declina ca πόλις (§ 31).

Singularu.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| N. ὁ πέλεκυς, securea. | N. τὸ ἄστρ, orasiulu. |
| V. πέλεκυ sau πέλεκυς. | V. ἄστρ. |
| G. τοῦ πελέκου ος sau πελέκουως. | G. τοῦ ἄστρ ος sau ἄστρως. |
| D. τῷ πελέκει ἢ - πελέκει. | D. τῷ ἄστρ εἰ - ἄστρσι. |
| Ac. τὸν πέλεκυ. | Ac. τὸ ἄστρ. |

Pluralu.

N. οἱ πελέκεσ ες - πελέκεσι.
 V. πελέκεσ ες - πελέκεσι.
 G. τῶν πελέκεων σαυ πελέκεων.
 D. τοῖς πελέκεσι.
 Ac. τοῖς πελέκεσ - πελέκεσι.

N. τὰ ἄστε α - ἄστη.
 V. ἄστε α - ἄστη.
 G. τῶν ἀστέων.
 D. τοῖς ἀστέσι.
 Ac. τὰ ἄστε α - ἄστη.

Dualu.

N. V. Ac. τὸ πελέκε ε.
 G. D. τῶν πελέκεων.

N. V. Ac. τὸ ἄστε ε.
 G. D. τῶν ἀστέων.

Totu asia se declina δ πῆγος (cotulu), δ πρέσβος (ambasiatorulu). Substantivele in ο sunt neutre. Acesta terminatiune si : ceta declinare le vomu intelni multu mai desu la adjective (vedi § 40).

§. 34.

Nomi terminate in ωσ si in ω.

Tote aceste numi suntu feminine si formedia numai singularulu dupo declinarea a trei'a: la pluralu si la dualu elle urmedia dupo declinarea a doi'a si se declina ca λόγοι, λόγοω, dero cu accentulu pre ultim'a sillaba care contine pre ο allu radecinei. Vocativulu se face esceptionale in οἶ.

N. ἡ αἰδώς, pudorea.
 V. αἰδοῖ.
 G. τῆς αἰδώς - αἰδοῦς.
 D. τῇ αἰδῶ ἰ - αἰδοῖ.
 Ac. τὴν αἰδῶ α - αἰδῶ.

N. ἡ ἡχώ, echoulu.
 V. ἡχοῖ.
 G. τῆς ἡχῶσ - ἡχοῦς.
 D. τῇ ἡχῶ ἰ - ἡχοῖ.
 Ac. τὴν ἡχῶ α - ἡχώ.

Declinati astu-felliu: ἡώς, aurora; πειθῶ, persuasiune, si numele propriu Σαπφῶ.

Numile de aceea'si terminare cari conserva pre ω la ge-

nitivu, precumu δ ἦρωσ (eroulu), gen. ἦρωσ; δ θῶσ, (ciacalulu), gen. θῶσ, nu se contractedia ci se declina cu totulu regulatu.

Unu nume forte usitatu si care face parte din aceea'si classe (radecine terminate in ο) face nominativulu in οσ si admite putine forme contractate. Acesta este βοῦσ, lat. bos: δ βοῦσ, boulu; ἡ βοῦσ, vac'a.

Singularu.

Pluralu.

Dualu.

N. βοῦσ,
 V. βοῦ,
 G. βοός,
 D. βοῖ,
 Ac. βοῦν.

βόες,
 βόες,
 βοῶν,
 βοῦσι,
 βόας sau βοῦς.

βόε.
 βόε.
 βοῖν.
 βοῖν.
 βόε.

§ 35.

Nomi neutre in ας.

De si cote-va din aceste numi formedia genitivulu in ατος, nu intra cu tote acestea mai putinu in declinarea contractata, din cauza supresiunii lui τ, dupo cumu se va vedé in modelulu urmatoriu.

Singularu.

Pluralu.

N. τὸ κέρασ, cornulu.
 V. κέρασ.
 G. τοῦ κέρ(ατ οσ ασι)-κέρωσ,
 D. τῷ κέρ(ατ ι-αι) κέρα,
 Ac. τὸ κέρασ.

τὰ κέρ(ατ α-αα)-κέρα
 κέρ(ατ α-αα)-κέρα.
 τῶν κέρ(ατων-αων)-κέρων.
 τοῖς κέρασι.
 τὰ κέρ(ατ α-αα)-κέρα.

Dualu. N. V. Ac. τὸ κέρ(ατ ε-αε)-κέρα. G. D. τῶν κέρ(ατ οιν-αων)-κέρων.

Totu asia declinati: τέρας, minune. Substantivele κρέας,

carne; γέρας, recompensa; γῆρας, betranetia, nu iau τ la genitivu si la celle-l-alte casuri.

§ 36.

Genulu numiloru de a trei'a declinare.

Suntu *masculine*, fora esceptiune, substantivele terminate
in ἄν (α *lungu*), ἄς (*gen. αντος*), εως si υν;
mai tote substantivele terminate

in τῆν, τῆς, ων (*gen. ωνος si οντος*), ως (*gen. ωτος si ωος*),
si celle in ρ, cu esceptiune de αρ si ορ, doa terminari cari
appartinu exclusivu neutreloru. — Numile *abstracte* in τῆς,
gen. τῆτος, precumu ἡ νεότης, junetia; ἡ ταχύτης, vitesa,
suntu *tote* feminine.

Suntu *feminine*, fora esceptiune, substantivele terminate
in ἄς (α *scurtu*, *gen. ἄδος*), αως, ω si ως (*gen. οος*),
si mai tote substantivele terminate

in εις, ις, υς, si ων (*gen. ονος*).

Suntu *neutre*, fora esceptiune, substantivele terminate
in α, ι, υ, ος, αρ, si ἄς (*gen. ατος, αος si εος, ορ*).

Genulu substantiveloru necoprinsu in aceste reguli, si es-
ceptiunile trebuiescu invetiate din usu si din dictionariu. Re-
commendamu din nou bunulu obiceiul de a se pune in totu-
de-un'a si articulu pre longa substantivele ce se recitedia,
mai cu sema pentru a trei'a declinatiune.

§ 37.

List'a substantiveloru neregulate celle mai usitate
din acesta declinatiune.

Γάλα, τὸ, lapte, la *gen. γάλακτος*.

Γόνο, τὸ, genuche, la *gen. γόνατος*.

Δόρυ, τὸ, lance, sulitia, *gen. δόρατος*.

Γονή, ἡ, femeia, la *gen. γυναικός*, *dat. γοναίῃ*, *acc. γοναίῃ*, *voc. γόναί*;
plur. γοναίκες, γοναϊκῶν, γοναίῃ, γοναίῃς.

Κλεῖς, ἡ, chiaia, *gen. κλειδός*, la *accus. sing. κλειδα* sau *κλειν*, si
la pluralu *κλεις* sau *κλειδες* si *κλειδας*.

Κύων, ὁ, cane, la *gen. κυνός*, *dat. κυνί*, *acc. κύωνα*, *voc. κύων*; *plur.*
κύωνες, κυνῶν, κυσεί, κύνας; dualu *κύωνε, κυνῶν*.

Μάρτυς, ὁ, marturu, la *gen. μάρτυρος*, *acc. μάρτυρα* si *μάρτυν*, *dat.*
pl. μάρτυσι.

Νύξ, ἡ, nopte, la *gen. νυκτός*.

ὄρνις, ὁ, ἡ, passere, la *fem. mai totu-de-un'a gaina* (vedi § 24),
face la *plur. (deosebitu de ὄρνιθες, ὄρνιθων, ὄρνιθας) ὄρνεις, ὄρνεων,*
ὄρνεις.

ὄσ, τὸ, urechia, la *gen. ὠτός*, *dat. pl. ὠσί*.

Τίγρις, ὁ, ἡ, tigru, *gen. τίγριδος* si *τίγριος*, *acc. τίγριν*, la *plur. τί-*
γρεις, dero si *τίγριδες* si *τίγριδας*.

ὔδωρ, τὸ, apa, *gen. ὕδατος*.

Χεῖρ, ἡ, mana, *gen. χειρός* si *χερός*, *dat. χεῖρί* si *χερί*, etc, cu sau
fora diftongu; dero la dualu si la *plur. χερσῶν* si *χερσί* suntu singure
usitate.

CAPITOLULU IV.

§ 38.

Despre adjectivul.

Sunt în limb'a ellena adjective cu *trei terminari*, ca în latinesce *bonus, bona, bonum*; adjective cu *doă terminari* ca *dulcis, dulce*, si adjective cari n'au de cotu ua singura terminare.

Adjectivele cu *trei terminari* se dividu în *trei classi*.

Clasea antaia: în *ος, η (sau α), ον*.

Masculinulu si neutrulu acestoru adjective forte numeroase urmedia dupo declinarea a do'a; femininulu dupo antaia, *alle carei regule trebuie se i se aplice în totalu*: vedi §§ 13 si 14. Acesta classe respunde latinescului *bonus, bona, bonum, αγαθός, αγαθή, αγαθόν*.

Singularu.

| Masculinu. | Femininu. | Netru. |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| N. αγαθός, | αγαθή, | αγαθόν, |
| V. αγαθόν, | αγαθήν, | αγαθόν, |
| G. αγαθού, | αγαθῆς, | αγαθού, |
| D. αγαθοῦ, | αγαθῆς, | αγαθοῦ, |
| Ac. αγαθόν. | αγαθήν. | αγαθόν. |

Pluralu.

| | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| N. V. αγαθοί, | αγαθαί, | αγαθά. |
| G. αγαθῶν, | αγαθῶν, | αγαθῶν. |
| D. αγαθῶν, | αγαθῶν, | αγαθῶν. |
| Ac. αγαθούς. | αγαθαί. | αγαθά. |

pentru cote trei genurile.

Dualu.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| N. V. Ac. αγαθόν, | αγαθόν, | αγαθόν, |
| G. D. αγαθῶν. | αγαθῶν. | αγαθῶν. |

Declinati assemenea: *καλός, καλή, καλόν*, frumosu; *κακός, ή, όν*, reu; *σοφός, ή, όν*, intellectu. Dero femininulu adjectiveloru urmatorie, avendu *a puru* (§ 13), se declina ca *ιστορία; δικαίος, δικαία, δικαίον*, dreptu; *ἄγιος, ία, ίον*, santu; *ἱερός, ά, όν*, sacru; *ἐλεύθερος, α, ον*, liberu.

Observare. Mai tote adjectivele *compuse* din acesta classe nu au ua forma particulara pentru femininu; desinenti'a *ος* aci areta amendoa genurile: s. es. simplulu *σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν*, *intellectu*, devine prin compositiune *ἄσοφος, ἄσοφος* (fem.), *ἄσοφον, nesocotitu*; *δικαίος, α, ον, justu*, devine *ἄδικος* (masc. si fem.) *ἄδικον, injustu*; si asia si cu celle-l-alte compuse.

§ 39.

Adjective contractate din aceasta classe.

Adjectivele terminate în *ος, εα, εον*, si în *οος, οη, οον* se contractadia dupo regulele espuse mai susu (§ 26), cu singur'a exceptiune de *οη* care devine *η*, si de *οα* care devine *α* si nu *ω*, ca aiurea.

Candu terminarea femininului adjectiveloru în *ος* se afla, *dupa contractiune*, precedata de ua vocale sau de un *ρ*, regula lui *α puru* (§ 13) intra în vigore, si se contractedia, s. e. *ἐρέος - ἐρεός* (*laneus*, de lana), *ἐρεῖα - ἐρεῖα*, si nu *ἐρεῖη*; *ἀργύρεος - ἀργυρός* (de argintu), *ἀργυρέα - ἀργυρῶ*, si nu *ἀργυροῖη*.—Declinarea lui *χρῦσεος, χρυσαία, χρύσειον, aureus*, de aur, si a lui *ἄπλος, ἄπλοή, ἄπλόον*, simplu.

| | Singularu. | | |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Masculinu. | Femininu. | Neutru. |
| N. V. | χρόσε ος-χρυσούς, | χρόσε α-χρυσῆ, | χρόσε ον-χρυσούν, |
| G. | χρυσέ ου-χρυσού, | χρυσέ ας-χρυσῆς, | χρυσέ ου-χρυσού, |
| D. | χρυσέ φ-χρυσῶ, | χρυσέ α-χρυσῆ, | χρυσέ φ-χρυσῶ, |
| Ac. | χρόσε ον-χρυσούν, | χρυσέ αν-χρυσῆν. | χρόσε ον-χρυσούν. |

| | Pluralu. | | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| N. V. | χρόσε οι-χρυσοί, | χρόσε αι-χρυσῆι, | χρόσε α-χρυσῶι, |
| G. | χρυσέ ων-χρυσῶν. | pentru cote trele | genurile. |
| D. | χρυσέ οις-χρυσοῖς, | χρυσέ αις-χρυσῶϊς, | χρυσέ οις χρυσοῖς, |
| Ac. | χρόσε ους-χρυσούς. | χρυσέ ας-χρυσῶς. | χρόσε α-χρυσῶ. |

| | Dualu. | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| N.V.Ac. | χρυσέ ω-χρυσῶ, | χρυσέ α-χρυσῆ, | χρυσέ ω-χρυσῶ, |
| G. D. | χρυσέ οιν-χρυσῶιν. | χρυσέ αν-χρυσῶιν, | χρυσέ οιν-χρυσῶιν. |

| | Singularu. | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| N. V. | ἄπλό ος-ἄπλοῦς, | ἄπλό η-ἄπλῆ, | ἄπλό ον-ἄπλοῦν, |
| G. | ἄπλό ου-ἄπλοῦ, | ἄπλό ης-ἄπλῆς, | ἄπλό ου-ἄπλοῦ. |
| D. | ἄπλό φ-ἄπλω, | ἄπλό η-ἄπλῆ, | ἄπλό φ-ἄπλω. |
| Ac. | ἄπλό ον-ἄπλοῦν. | ἄπλό ην-ἄπλῆν. | ἄπλό ον-ἄπλοῦν. |

| | Pluralu. | | |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| N. V. | ἄπλό οι ἄπλοῖ, | ἄπλό αι-ἄπλῆι, | ἄπλό α-ἄπλῶι |
| G. | ἄπλό ων-ἄπλων, | pentru cote trele | genurile. |
| D. | ἄπλό οις-ἄπλοῖς, | ἄπλό αις-ἄπλῶϊς, | ἄπλό οις-ἄπλοῖς. |
| Ac. | ἄπλό ους-ἄπλοῦς. | ἄπλό ας-ἄπλῶς. | ἄπλό α-ἄπλῶ. |

| | Dualu. | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| N.V.Ac. | ἄπλό ω-ἄπλω, | ἄπλό α-ἄπλῆ, | ἄπλό ω-ἄπλω. |
| G. D. | ἄπλό οιν ἄπλωιν. | ἄπλό αν-ἄπλωιν. | ἄπλό οιν-ἄπλωιν. |

Declinati asemenea: χάλκεος, ἕα, εον, *areus*, de arama; σιδήρεος, ἕα, εον, *ferreus*, de ferru; διπλός, duplu; τριπλός, triplu.

§ 40.

Clasea a do'a: in ους, εια, υ.

Masculinulu si neutrulul acestoru adjective urmedia dupo declinarea a trei'a contractata espusa la § 33; femininulu urmedia pre antai'a in α *puru*; ε de la radecina se lungesce in ει. *Genitivele* masculine si neutre *nu se contractedia de locu*, nici nominativele si accusativele *neutre* alle pluralului si alle dualului.

| | Singularu. | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Masculinu. | Femininu. | Neutru. |
| N. | ἡδύς, | ἡδ εια, | ἡδύ, dulce, placutu. |
| V. | ἡδύ, | ἡδ εια, | ἡδύ. |
| G. | ἡδέ ος, | ἡδ ειας, | ἡδέ ος, |
| D. | ἡδέ ι - ἡδεῖ, | ἡδ εια, | ἡδέ ι - ἡδεῖ, |
| Ac. | ἡδύν. | ἡδ ειαν. | ἡδύ. |

| | Pluralu. | | |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| N. V. | ἡδέ ες - ἡδεῖς, | ἡδ ειαι, | ἡδέ α, |
| G. | ἡδέ ων, | ἡδ ειαών, | ἡδέ ων, |
| D. | ἡδέ οι, | ἡδ ειαίαις, | ἡδέ οι, |
| Ac. | ἡδέ ας-ἡδεῖς. | ἡδ ειας. | ἡδέ α. |

| | Dualu. | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| N. V. Ac. | ἡδέ ε. | ἡδ εια. | ἡδέ ε. |
| G. D. | ἡδέ οιν. | ἡδ ειαιν. | ἡδέ οιν. |

Declinati astu-fellin: γλωχός, εἶα, υ, dulce; βαρύς, greu; βαθός, aduncu; ὀξύς, ascutitu. — In ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ, *

limidius, jumetate, contractiunea are locu adessea, gen. ἡμι-
τους, neutr. pl. ἡμιστ.

§. 41.

A trei'a classe in εις, εσσα, εν.

Radecinele acestora adjective putinu numeroase se termina in εντ; dero la nominativulu masculinu primescu un ε, si εντ; se schimba (dupo regulele espuse la § 22) in εις; neutrulu perde pre τ; la femininu (εντα, ενσα, εσα), duplicamu pre σ, in locu de a lungi vocalea. Ua classe de participie se forma media si se declina totu in acestu modu (cu differintia la femininu, care se face in εισα si nu in εσσα). Pentru aceea punemu aceste doa declinari un'a longa alt'a: a adjectivulu *χαριεις*, gratiosu, si a participiulu *πληγεις*, isbitu.

Singularu.

| Masc. | Fem. | Neutru. | Masc. | Fem. | Neutru. |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| N. χαριεις, χαριδσα, | χαριεν. | πληγεις, | πληγειδσα, | πληγιεν. | |
| V. χαριεν, χαριδσα, | χαριεν. | πληγεις, | πληγειδσα, | πληγιεν. | |
| G. χαριεντος, χαριδσης, | χαριεντος. | πληγεντος, | πληγειδης, | πληγιεντος. | |
| D. χαριεντι, χαριδση, | χαριεντι. | πληγεντι, | πληγειδη, | πληγιεντι. | |
| Ac. χαριεντα, χαριδσαν, | χαριεν. | πληγεντα, | πληγειδαν, | πληγιεν. | |

Pluralu.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| N.V. χαριεντες, χαριδσαι, | χαριεντα. | πληγεντες, | πληγειδαι, | πληγιεντα. |
| G. χαριεντων, χαριδσων, | χαριεντων. | πληγεντων, | πληγειδων, | πληγιεντων. |
| D. χαριενσι, χαριδσαις, | χαριενσι. | πληγενσι, | πληγειδαις, | πληγιενσι. |
| Ac. χαριεντας, χαριδσας, | χαριεντα. | πληγεντας, | πληγειδαις, | πληγιεντα. |

Dualu.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| N.V.Ac. χαριεντε, χαριδσα, | χαριεντε. | πληγεντε, | πληγεισα, | πληγιεντε. |
| G. D. χαριεντων, χαριδσων, | χαριεντων. | πληγεντων, | πληγεισων, | πληγιεντων. |

Observati differintia la dativulu pluralu, *χαριενσι* si *πληγεις*.

Terminarea εις, εσσα, εν, este suppusa cote ua data la ua contractiune insemnata; astu-felliu *τιμηεις*, *τιμηεσσα*, *τιμηεν*, *pretiosu*, *onoratu*; *μελιτοιεις*, *μελιτοεσσα*, *μελιτεεν*, *melleus*, de miere (pre cari elevulu le va recita de ua cam-data fora contractiune), dau urmatoriele forme contractate:

Singularu.

| Masc. | Fem. | Neutru. | Masc. | Fem. | Neutru. |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| N.V. τιμηεις, τιμηδσα, | τιμηεν. | μελιτουεις, | μελιτουδσα, | μελιτουεν. | |
| G. τιμηεντος, τιμηδσης, | τιμηεντος. | μελιτουεντος, | μελιτουδσης, | μελιτουεντος. | |
| D. τιμηεντι, τιμηδση, | τιμηεντι. | μελιτουεντι, | μελιτουδση, | μελιτουεντι. | |
| Ac. τιμηεντα, τιμηδσαν, | τιμηεν. | μελιτουεντα, | μελιτουδσαν, | μελιτουεν. | |

Pluralu.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| N.V. τιμηεντες, τιμηδσαι, | τιμηεντα. | μελιτουεντες, | μελιτουδσαι, | μελιτουεντα. |
| G. τιμηεντων, τιμηδσων, | τιμηεντων. | μελιτουεντων, | μελιτουδσων, | μελιτουεντων. |
| D. τιμηενσι, τιμηδσαις, | τιμηενσι. | μελιτουενσι, | μελιτουδσαις, | μελιτουενσι. |
| Ac. τιμηεντας, τιμηδσας, | τιμηεντα. | μελιτουεντας, | μελιτουδσας, | μελιτουεντα. |

Dualu.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| N.V.A. τιμηεντε, τιμηδσα, | τιμηεντε. | μελιτουεντε, | μελιτουδσα, | μελιτουεντε. |
| G. D. τιμηεντων, τιμηδσων, | τιμηεντων. | μελιτουεντων, | μελιτουδσων, | μελιτουεντων. |

§ 42.

ALTE ADJECTIVE CU TREI TERMINARI.

Afora de aceste trei classi cu trei terminari, mai essistu anco
doa adjective in ας, αινα, αν (α scurtu);
anulu in ας, ασα, αν (α lungu);
anulu in γη, εινα, εν.

adeco *μελας*, *μελαινα*, *μελαν*, negru; si *ταλας*, *ταλαινα*,
ταλαν, nefericitu;
πας, *πασα*, *παν*, totu, cu compusele lui *απας*, *αμυπας*, etc;
τεργη, *τερεινα*, *τερεν*, teneru, fragedu;

in fine *dox* adjective cu terminarea *ων*, fem. *ουσα*, neutru *ον*, gen. *οντος*, care este particularia unei clase de participie: *ἐκόν*, *ἐκούσα*, *ἐκόν*, *lubens*, care face de buna-voia; si opposulu seu *ἄκων*, *ἄκουσα*, *ἄκων*, *inivitus*, care lucreaia fora voi'a sea. — Ieto declinarea acestoru adjective:

Singularu.

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neutra. | Masc. | Fem. | Neutra. |
|-----|----------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| N. | μέλας, | μέλαινα, | μέλαν. | πᾶς, | πάσα, | πάν. |
| V. | μέλαν. | μέλαινα. | μέλαν. | πᾶς, | πάσα, | πάν. |
| G. | μέλανος, | μελαινῆς, | μέλανος. | παντός, | πάσης, | παντός. |
| D. | μέλανι, | μελαινῆ, | μέλανι. | παντί, | πάσῃ, | παντί. |
| Ac. | μέλανα, | μελαιναν, | μέλαν. | πάντα, | πάσαν, | πάν. |

Pluralu.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| N. V. | μέλανες, | μελαιναι | μέλινα. | πάντες, | πάσαι, | πάντα. |
| G. | μελάνων, | μελαινῶν, | μελάνων. | πάντων, | πασῶν, | πάντων. |
| D. | μέλασι, | μελαιναίς, | μέλασι. | πᾶσι, | πάσαις, | πᾶσι. |
| Ac. | μέλανας, | μελαινας | μέλινα. | πάντας, | πάσας. | πάντα. |

Dualu.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| N. V. Ac. | μέλινα, | μελινα, | μέλινα. | πάντε, | πάσα, | πάντε. |
| G. D. | μελάνοι, | μελαιναί, | μελάνοι. | πάντοι, | πάσαι, | πάντοι. |

Singularu.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| N. | τέρηγ, | τέρεινα. | τέρεν. | ἄκων. | ἄκουσα. | ἄκων. |
| V. | τέρεν. | τέρεινα. | τέρεν. | ἄκων. | ἄκουσα. | ἄκων. |
| G. | τέρενος, | τερεινῆς, | τέρενος. | ἄκοντος, | ἀκούσης, | ἄκοντος. |
| D. | τέρενι, | τερεινῆ, | τέρενι. | ἄκοντι, | ἀκούσῃ, | ἄκοντι. |
| Ac. | τέρενα, | τερειναν, | τέρεν. | ἄκοντα, | ἄκουσαν | ἄκων. |

Pluralu.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| N. V. | τέρενες, | τερειναι. | τέρενα. | ἄκοντες, | ἄκουσαι. | ἄκοντα. |
| G. | τερένων, | τερεινῶν, | τερένων. | ἀκόντων, | ἀκουσῶν, | ἀκόντων. |
| D. | τέρεσι, | τερειναίς, | τέρεσι. | ἄκουσι, | ἀκούσαις, | ἄκουσι. |
| Ac. | τέρενας, | τερεινας, | τέρενα. | ἄκοντας, | ἀκούσας, | ἄκοντα. |

Dualu.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| N. V. Ac. | τέρενα, | τερεινα, | τέρενα. | ἄκοντε, | ἀκούσα, | ἄκοντε. |
| G. D. | τερένοι, | τερειναι, | τερένοι. | ἄκόντοι, | ἀκούσαι, | ἄκόντοι. |

§. 43.

Doa adjective de unu usu forte desu, *πολύς*, multu, si μέγας, mare se reporta, mai pentru tote formele loru, la prim'a classe in *ος*, *η*, *ον*; elle offeru numai, la nominativulu si la accusativulu singularu, doa forme cari appartinu declinarii a trei'a.

Singularu.

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neutra. | Masc. | Fem. | Neutra. |
|-----|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| N. | πολύς, | πολλή, | πολύ. | μέγας, | μεγάλη, | μέγα. |
| G. | πολλοῦ, | πολλῆς, | πολλοῦ. | μεγάλου, | μεγάλης, | μεγάλου. |
| D. | πολλῷ, | πολλῇ, | πολλῷ. | μεγάλῳ, | μεγάλῃ, | μεγάλῳ. |
| Ac. | πολόν, | πολλήν, | πολύ. | μέγαν, | μεγάλην, | μέγα. |

Pluralulu si dualulu se declina ca pluralulu si dualulu de la *ἀγαθός*.

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| πολλοί, | πολλαί, | πολλά. | μεγάλοι, | μεγάλοι, | μεγάλα. |
| πολλῶ, | πολλά, | πολλῶ. | μεγάλῳ, | μεγάλα, | μεγάλῳ. |

§. 44.

ADJECTIVE CU DOA TERMINARI.

Clasea antai'a: in *Ης*, *ες*.

Aceste adjective urmedia tocmai dupo declinarea a do'a contractata, espusa la §§ 29 si 30.

Singularu.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Masc. si fem.</i> | | <i>Neutra.</i> |
| N. ἀληθής, | adeveratu, adeverata. | ἀληθές. |
| V. ἀληθείς, | | |
| G. ἀληθέος - ἀληθοῦς, | | } pentru cote trele genurile. |
| D. ἀληθεί - ἀληθεῖ, | | |
| Ac. ἀληθέα - ἀληθῆ, | | ἀληθές. |

Pluralu.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N. V. ἀληθείς - ἀληθεῖς, | ἀληθέα - ἀληθῆ. |
| G. ἀληθέων - ἀληθῶν, | } pentru cote trele genurile. |
| D. ἀληθείσι, | |
| Ac. ἀληθείς α - ἀληθῆ. | ἀληθέα - ἀληθῆ. |

Dualu.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N. V. Ac. ἀληθέε - ἀληθῆ, | } pentru cote trele genurile. |
| G. D. ἀληθέαιν - ἀληθοῖν, | |

Declinati asemenea: σαφής, σαφές, evidentu; ἀκριβής, es-sactu; ἀσθενής, slabu; εὐσεβής, piosu.

§. 45.

Clasea a do'a: in ων, ον.

A trei'a declinare necontractata.

Singularu.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Masc. si fem.</i> | | <i>Neutra.</i> | <i>Masc. si fem.</i> | | <i>Neutra.</i> |
| N. εὐδαίμων, | εὐδαίμων, | fericitu. | εὐδαίμων ες, | εὐδαίμων α. | |
| V. εὐδαίμων, | | | εὐδαίμων ες, | εὐδαίμων α. | |
| G. εὐδαίμωνος, | } pentru cote trele genurile | | εὐδαίμωνων, | } pentru cote trele genurile. | |
| D. εὐδαίμωνι, | | εὐδαίμοσι, | | | εὐδαίμων α. |
| Ac. εὐδαίμων α, | εὐδαίμων. | | εὐδαίμων α. | | |

Dualu. N. Ac. V. εὐδαίμωνε. G. D. εὐδαίμωνων, pentru cote trele genurile.

Declinati astu-fellii: σώφρων, ον, prudente; ἄφρων, imprudente; εὐγνώμων, equitabile; ἐλεήμων, misericordiosu.

§. 46.

ALTE ADJECTIVE CU DOA TERMINARI.

Amu vorbitu dejà (§ 38, la fine) despre adjectivele compuse in ος (masc. si fem.), ον, precumu ἀίδιος, ον, eternu; διάφορος, differitu; ἔνδοξος, illustru. Cote-va din aceste adjective urmedia dupo declinarea a do'a attica (§ 17), s. es. ἄεωσ, ἄεωσων, propice; si εὐγίωσ, fertile;

Singularu.

Pluralu.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Masc. si fem.</i> | | <i>Neutra.</i> | <i>Masc. si fem.</i> | | <i>Neutra.</i> |
| N. V. εὐγίωσ, | εὐγίωσων | fertile. | εὐγίωσ, | εὐγίωσ. | |
| G. εὐγίωσ, | } pentru cote trele genurile. | | εὐγίωσων, | } pentru cote trele genurile. | |
| D. εὐγίωσ, | | εὐγίωσισι, | | | εὐγίωσων, |
| Ac. εὐγίωσ, | | | εὐγίωσ, | | |

Dualu. N. V. Ac. εὐγίωσ. G. D. εὐγίωσων, pentru cote trele genurile.

Mai este ancò unu micu numeru de adjective in ις, ι, si in υς, υ, din cari cea mai mare parte conserva desinentia substantivului din care suntu formate; s. es. εὐχαρις, εὐχαρι, graciosu, de la χάρις, gen. εὐχαρίστος, etc; διπλήχος, χυ, de doi coti, de la πῆχος (cotu), gen. διπλήχεος, plur. διπλήχεις, διπλήχη. Cote-va cu tote acestea offeru differentie usiore in declinatune; s. es. εὐέλπις, care are buna sperantia, gen. εὐελπίδος, si φιλόπατρις, iubitoru de patria, gen. φιλοπατρίδος, facu la accusativu εὐέλπιν si φιλόπατριον, cu υ, pre candu ἐλπὶς si πατρις facu ἐλπίδα si πατριδα, pentru cuventulu aretatu la § 24. Adjectivulu φιλόπολις, iubitoriu de orasiulu seu, gen. φιλοπόλιδος, etc, nu urmedia dupo declinarea contractata a lui

πόλις (§ 31) de cotu de cate-va ori la pluralu, unde gassimu φιλοπόλιεις precum si φιλοπόλιδες si φιλοπόλιδας.

Nota. Adjectivele cu ua singura terminare se declina tocmai ca substantivele cu aceea'si terminare. Elle nu au mǎi-mai nici ua data cote trele genurile, ci numai doa sau unulu singuru.

§. 47.

Comparativulu si superlativulu.

Comparativulu se face de ordinariu in τερος, τέρα, τερον, si superlativulu in ταιος, τάτη, τατον. Aceste terminari se adangu la positivu in modulu urmatoru:

1. Adjectivele in ος, η, ον, si in ος, ον (§ 38) facu ότερος, ότέρα, ότερον si ότατος, ότάτη, ότατον, deco terminarea ος este precedata de ua sillaba *lunga*, adeco de ua sillaba avendu ua vocale lunga sau unu diftongu sau ua vocale scurta urmata de ua consuna dupla sau de mai multe consune; s. es. κούρος, usioru, κούφτερος, κούφτατος; ένδοξος, ενδοξότερος, ένδοξότατος. Dero candu acesta sillaba este *scurta*, vocalea care precede pre τερος si ταιος, trebuie se fia *lunga*, ω in locu de ο: s. u. σοφός, intelleftu, face σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος; άξιος, demnu, άξιώτερος, άξιώτατος.

Nota. Intr'unu micu numeru de adjective cari ceru ua vocale lunga inainte de τερος, ταιος, acesta vocale lunga nu este ω, ci diftongulu ai: attari santu μέσος, medius, care face μεσαίτερος, μεσαιάτος; ήρωος, linistitu, ήρωαίτερος, ήρωαίτατος; ήϊος, propriu, ήϊαίτερος, ήϊαίτατος.

2. La adjectivele in ης (§ 44), ός (§ 40) si ας (§ 42), adaugemu τερος, ταιος, la nominativulu *neutra*: άλλήτης, άλλήθής, face άλλήθετερος, άλλήθέστατος; εύρύς, εύρεϊα, εύρό, spǎ-

tiosu, face, εύρύτερος, εύρότατος; μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, face μελάντερος, μελάντατος.

3. Adjectivele in εις (§ 41) schiamba acesta terminare in έστερος, έστατος: s. es. χαρίεις face χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος. Acea'si terminare έστερος si έστατος se adauge la *neutru*u adjectiveloru in ων (§ 45): s. es. σώφρων, σώφρον, intelleftu; face σωφρονέστερος, σωφρονέστατος.

§. 48.

Cote-va adjective, tote de doa sillabe, au, pre longa form'a ordinaria in τερος, ταιος, anco ua alta forma la comparativu si superlativulu, cellu d'antǎiu (comparativulu) in ίων (masc. si fem.), ίον, gen. ίονος, allu doilea (superlativulu) in ιστος, ιστη, ιστον. Acesta forma se gasesce mai cu sema la adjectivele in ύς: ast-felliu βραχύς, scurtu, face βραχύτερος, si βραχίον, βραχύτατος si βράχιστος; γλυκύς, dulce, face γλυκύτερος si γλυκίον, γλυκύτατος si γλύκιστος. Numai adjectivulu ήδύς face in totu-de-un'a ήδίον, ήδίστος. ADAUGETI aceste patru adjective forte usitate:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| κακός, ή, όν, reu, comp. κακίον, | superl. κακίστος. |
| καλός, ή, όν, bunu, — καλλίον, | — καλλίστος. |
| αίσχρός, ά, όν, uritu, — αίσχίον, | — αΐσχιστος. |
| έχθρός, ά, όν, inimicu. — έχθίον, | — έχθιστος. |

cu supprimerea lui ρ. — Declinarea comparativelor in ίων, gen. ίονος, presenta ua particularitate notabile: adeco ca la *accusativulu singularu*, la *nominativulu si accusativulu pluralu* v pote disparé si atunci vocalile οα si ος se contractedia dupo regulele aretate la §§ 26 si 29 pentru declinare. Essemplu:

Singularu.

Pluralu.

| | Masc. | Neutra. | Masc. | Neutra. |
|-----|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| N. | ἑδίων | ἑδίων. | ἑδίωνες, (ἑδίοες) | ἑδίωνες, ἑδίωνα, (ἑδίοα) ἑδία. |
| G. | ἑδίωνος, (pentru cote | ἑδίωνων. | } | } pentru cote trele genurile. |
| D. | ἑδίωνι, (trele genurile. | ἑδίοισι. | | |
| Ac. | ἑδίωνα, (ἑδίοα) ἑδία. | ἑδίων. | ἑδίωνας, (ἰδίοας) | ἑδίωνα, ἑδίωνα, (ἑδίοα) ἑδία. |

§. 49.

Comparative si superlative neregulate.

Ca si in latinesce, cate-va adjective forte usitate au in ellenesce comparative si superlative provenindu de la alte primitive si prin urmare neregulate. Ieto cele mai insemnate:

| | Comparativu. | Superlativu. |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| ἀγαθός, bunu. | ἀμείων, ἀμεινον sau poeticu ἀρείων, ἀρεων, βελτίων, βέλτιον. κρείσσων seu κρείττων ον, λῆϊων, λῆϊον. | ἄριστος, η, ον. βέλτιστος, η, ον. κράτιστος, η, ον. λῆϊστος, η, ον. |
| κακός, reu; (afora de | κακίων, κάκιον, χειρών, χείρον. | κάκιστος, η, ον. χειρίστος, η, ον. |
| μέγας, mare (§ 43). | μείζων, μείζον. | μέγιστος, η, ον. |
| μικρός, micu, (afora de | μικρότερος, ἥσσων sau ἥττων, ον. | μικρότατος). ἥμιστος, η, ον. |
| πολύς, multu (§ 43). | πλέον sau πλείων, ον. | πλείστος, η, ον. |
| ὀλίγος, putinu. | μείων, μείον, ἐλάσσων sau ἐλάττων, ον. | ὀλίγιστος, η, ον. ἐλάχιστος, η, ον. |
| ῥάδιος, facile. | ῥάϊων, ῥάϊον. | ῥάδιστος, η, ον. |

Tote aceste comparative in ων, gen. ονος, se declina ca ἑδίων, si offeru acellea si contractiuni provenite din suprimerea lui υ.

§. 50.

ADJECTIVE NUMERALI.

Numerele *cardinali* suntu invariabili, afora de *primele patru* si cele cari vinu dupo 200 incolo. Aceste din urma, ca tote numerele *ordinali*, se declina dupo modelulu adjective-loru cu trei terminari in ος, η, ον.

Declinarea primeloru numere cardinali:

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neutra. |
|------|---|-------|---------|
| Unu | N. εἷς, | μία, | ἓν. |
| | G. ἑνός, | μιάς, | ἐνός. |
| | D. ἐνί, | μῆ, | ἐνί. |
| | Ac. ἓνα, | μίαν, | ἓν. |
| Doi. | } N. Ac. δύο (cote ua data indeclinabile), poeticu δύο. | | |
| | } G. D. δυοῖν, cote ua data δυοῖν, si la dat. δυοί. | | |

| | Masc. si Fem. Neut. | Masc. si Fem. Neut. | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Trei. Patru. | N. τρεῖς, | τρία, | τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα. |
| | G. τριῶν, (pentru cote | } | } τεσσαράων, |
| | D. τρισί, (trele genurile. | | |
| | Ac. τρεῖς, | τρία, | τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα. |

§ 51.

Tabellulu numereloru ordinali si cardinali.

Vomu adauge in acestu tabellu *cifrele* ellena, adeca litterele alfabetului, insocite de unu accentu pusu *d'asupra* si in *partea dreapta*, pentru a areta imitatile, si pusu *de desubtu* si in *stanga*, pentru a areta *miile*.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. α' εἷς, μία, ἓν, unu, <i>unus</i> . | πρῶτος, η, ον, primus, întâiu. |
| 2. β' δύο, doi, <i>duo</i> . | δευτερός, ἑρα, ον, alu doilea. |
| 3. γ' τρεῖς, τρία, trei, <i>tres</i> . | τρίτος, η, ον, alu treilea. |

- 4 δ τέσσαρες, ο, patru *quatuor*.
 5 ε πέντε, είνι, quinque.
 6 ς ἕξ, sessē, sex.
 7 ζ ἑπτά, septē, septem.
 8 η ὀκτώ, octo.
 9 θ ἑννία, novē, novem.
 10 ι δέκα, decē, decem.
 11 ια ἑνδεκά, un-decē, undecim.
 12 ιβ δώδεκα, duodecim.
 13 ιγ τρεκαίδεκα, tredecim.
 14 ιδ τεσσαράκδεκα, quatuordecim.
 15 ιε πενταίδεκα, quindecim.
 16 ις ἑξαίδεκα, sexdecim.
 17 ιζ ἑπταίδεκα, septendecim.
 18 ιη ὀκτωκαίδεκα, octodecim.
 19 ιθ ἑννακτωκαίδεκα, nondecim.
 20 α εἰκοσι, viginti.
 21 κα εἰκοσι εἰς, μία, viginti et una.
 22 β εἰκοσι δύο, viginti et duo.
 30 γ τριάκοντα, triginta.
 40 δ τεσσαράκοντα, quadraginta.
 50 ε πενήκοντα, quinquaginta.
 60 ς ἑξήκοντα, sexaginta.
 70 σ ἑβδομήκοντα, septuaginta.
 80 π ὀγδοήκοντα, octoginta.
 90 ἑ ἑννήκοντα, nonaginta.
 100 ρ ἑκατό, centum.
 101 ρά ἑκατόν εἰς, centum et una.
 102 ρβ ἑκατόν δύο, centum et duo.
 200 ς διακοσίαι, αἰ, α, ducentae.
 300 τ τριακοσίαι, αἰ, α, tricentae.
 400 υ τετρακοσίαι, αἰ, α, quadringentae.
 500 ς πεντακοσίαι, αἰ, α, quingentae.
 600 χ ἑξακοσίαι, αἰ, α, hexcentae.
 700 ψ ἑπτακοσίαι, αἰ, α, septingentae.
 800 ςδ ὀκτακοσίαι, αἰ, α, octingentae.
 900 ςε ἑννακοσίαι, αἰ, α, nongentae.
 1,000 α χίλιοι, αἰ, α, milia.
 2,000 β δεχίλιοι, αἰ, α, milia duo.
 3,000 γ τρεχίλιοι, αἰ, α, milia tria.
 4,000 δ τετραχίλιοι, αἰ, α, milia quatuor.
 5,000 ε πενταχίλιοι, αἰ, α, milia quinque.
 6,000 ς ἑξαχίλιοι, αἰ, α, milia sex.
 7,000 ζ ἑπταχίλιοι, αἰ, α, milia septem.
 8,000 η ὀκταχίλιοι, αἰ, α, milia octo.

- τέταρτος, γ, or, allu *patrulea*.
 πέμπτος, γ, or, allu *cinclaea*.
 ἕκτος, η, or, allu *sessela*.
 ἑβδομος, η, or, allu *septela*.
 ὀγδοος, η, or, allu *optulea*.
 ἑννάτος, η, or, allu *noalea*.
 δεκάτος, ε, or, allu *decelea*.
 ἑκάτος, η, or, allu *11-lea*.
 δωδέκατος, η, or, allu *12-lea*.
 τρεκαίδεκατος, η, or, allu *13-lea*.
 τεσσαράκδεκατος, η, or, allu *14-lea*.
 πεντακτωκαίδεκατος, η, or, allu *15-lea*.
 ἑξακτωκαίδεκατος, η, or, allu *16-lea*.
 ἑπτακτωκαίδεκατος, η, or, allu *17-lea*.
 ὀκτωκτωκαίδεκατος, η, or, allu *18-lea*.
 ἑννακτωκαίδεκατος, η, or, allu *19-lea*.
 εἰκοστός, η, or, allu *20-lea*.
 εἰκοστός πρῶτος, allu *21-lea*.
 εἰκοστός δεύτερος, allu *22-lea*.
 τριακοστός, η, or, allu *30-lea*.
 τεσσαρακοστός, η, or, allu *40-lea*.
 πενήκωστός, η, or, allu *50-lea*.
 ἑξήκοστός, η, or, allu *60-lea*.
 ἑβδομηκοστός, η, or, allu *70-lea*.
 ὀγδοηκοστός, η, or, allu *80-lea*.
 ἑννηκοστός, η, or, allu *90-lea*.
 ἑκατοστός, η, or, allu *100-lea*.
 ἑκατοστός πρῶτος, allu *101-lea*.
 ἑκατοστός δεύτερος, allu *102-lea*.
 διακοσιοστός, η, or, allu *200-lea*.
 τριακοσιοστός, η, or, allu *300-lea*.
 τετρακοσιοστός, η, or, allu *400-lea*.
 πεντακοσιοστός, η, or, allu *500-lea*.
 ἑξακοσιοστός, η, or, allu *600-lea*.
 ἑπτακοσιοστός, η, or, allu *700-lea*.
 ὀκτακοσιοστός, η, or, allu *800-lea*.
 ἑννακοσιοστός, η, or, allu *900-lea*.
 χίλιοστός, η, or, allu *1000-lea*.
 δεχίλιοστός, η, or, allu *2000-lea*.
 τρεχίλιοστός, η, or, allu *3000-lea*.
 τετραχίλιοστός, η, or, allu *4000-lea*.
 πενταχίλιοστός, η, or, allu *5000-lea*.
 ἑξαχίλιοστός, η, or, allu *6000-lea*.
 ἑπταχίλιοστός, η, or, allu *7000-lea*.
 ὀκταχίλιοστός, η, or, allu *8000-lea*.

- 9,000 θ ἑνναχίλιοι, αἰ, α, novem milia.
 10,000 ι μύριοι, αἰ, α, myria.
 20,000 κ δεκάμυριοι, αἰ, α, decemyria.
 100,000 ρ δεκαεμύριοι, αἰ, α, decemyria.

- ἑνναχίλιοστός, η, or, allu *9000-lea*.
 μυριοστός, η, or, allu *10,000-lea*.
 δεκάμυριοστός, η, or, allu *20,000-lea*.
 δεκαεμύριοστός, η, or, allu *100,000-lea*.

§. 52.

Alte forme de numerali.

1. Amu vedintu co numeralile de la 2,000 incolo incepu cu δῖς, τρίς, τετράκις, etc. *Adverbiale numerali* cari esprimu ideia de *data sau ori*, prin desinentia άκις, afora de ἀπαξ, ua data; δῖς, de doa ori; τρίς, de trei ori.

Tote celle-l-alte se termina in άκις: ἑνδεκάκις, de unu-spre-deci ori; εἰκοσάκις, de doa-deci de ori; τριακοντάκις, de trei-deci de ori; ἑκατοντάκις, de ua sută de ori, etc.

2. La aceste adverbie correspondu doa felliuri de adjective: unele, terminate in πλοῦς, πλη, πλοῦν, areta cifr'a unei *multiplicitati*; altele terminate in πλάσιος, α, or, seu πλάσιω, or, areta cifr'a unei *proportionalitati*. Pentru declinarea (contractata) a celloru d'antiau, vedi § 39.

Multiplicative.

- ἀπλοῦς, simplu.
 διπλοῦς, duplu.
 τριπλοῦς, triplu.
 τετραπλοῦς, quadruplu.
 πενταπλοῦς, quintuplu.
 ἑξαπλοῦς, sextuplu.
 ἑπταπλοῦς, septuplu.
 ὀκταπλοῦς, octuplu.
 ἑναπλοῦς, nonuplu.
 δεκαπλοῦς, decuplu.
 ἑκατονταπλοῦς, centuplu.

Proportionali.

-
 διπλάσιος sau διπλασίωv, de 2 ori atotu.
 τριπλάσιος, de 3 id.
 τετραπλάσιος, de 4 id.
 πενταπλάσιος, de 5 id.
 ἑξαπλάσιος, de 6 id.
 ἑπταπλάσιος, de 7 id.
 ὀκταπλάσιος, de 8 id.
 ἑναπλάσιος, de 9 id.
 δεκαπλάσιος, de 10 id.
 ἑκατονταπλάσιος, de 100 id, etc.

3. Sunt in fine *substantive numerali* (ca in romanesce, si mai cu sema in frantodiesece: *ua treime, ua patrime, une huitaine, vingtaine, centaine*), cari se termina tote in *as*, gen. *δός*, si suntu de genulu femiulinu.

1 μονάς, *δός*, ἑ, unitatea. 3 τριάς, numerulu de trei.
 2 δυάς, numerulu binaru. 4 τετράς, numerulu de patru, etc.
 5 πεντάς, πεμπτάς. — 6 ἑξάς. — 7 ἑβδωμάς. — 8 ὀγδοάς. — 9 ἑνεάς.
 10 δεκάς. — 20 εἰκάς. — 30 τριακάς. — 40 τεσσαρακοντάς. —
 50 πενηκοντάς. — 100 ἑκατοντάς. — 1,000 χιλιάς. — 2,000 δύο
 χιλιάδες, etc. — 10,000 μυριάς. — 20,000 δύο μυριάδες, etc.

CAPITULUL V.

DESPRE ADJECTIVELE DETERMINATIVE SI DESPRE PRONUMI.

§. 53.

Adjectivele ce amu vediutu pana aci suntu *calificative* sau *attributive*, adeco areta ua calitate attribuita unui obiectu. Acestea ce voru urmá nu califica, ci *determina* obiectulu întrunu modu ore care. Attari suntu in romanesce *acestu*, *acellu*, *insu-'si*, in latinesce *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*. Fiindu-co aceste adjective se punu adesea fora se fia insocite de substantivulu la care se reporta, ele se numescu si *pronomi*, *pronomina*, adeco *pro nomine* [*posita*].

Adjective (sau pronomi) demonstrative.

In primele timpuri alle limbei ellene articululu *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, (§ 11) serviá de pronome demonstrativu; limb'a ordinaria li

da pre *suffissulu* *δε*: *ὅδε*, acestu-a, *hic*; *ἦδε*, acesta, *haec*; *τόδε*, acestu, *hoc*; si cote ua data pre *suffissulu* *δι*: *ὅδι, ἦδι, τοδι*; declinarea sea este ca si a articolului. Dero unu altu demonstrativu, cu aceea-'si insemnare de *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, si mai usitatu de cotu *ὅδε*, *ἦδε*, *τόδε*, este *ὅστος, αὐτή, τοῦτο*, care se declina in modulu urmatoriu:

| Singularu. | | | Pluralu. | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Masc. | Fem. | Neut. | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| N. οὗτος, | αὐτή, | τοῦτο. | N. οὗτοι, | αὐταί, | ταῦτα. |
| G. τούτου, | ταύτης, | τούτου. | G. τούτων | pentru cote | trele genurile. |
| D. τούτῳ, | ταύτῃ, | τούτῳ. | D. τούτοις, | ταύταις, | τούτοις. |
| Ac. τούτον, | ταύτην, | τοῦτο. | Ac. τούτους, | ταύτας, | ταῦτα. |
| Dualu. N. Ac. τούτω, ταύτω, τούτω. | | | G. D. τούτων, ταύτων, τούτων. | | |

La aceste doa adjective demonstrative cari insemnedia *acestu*, correspunde *ἐκεῖνος*, *acellu-a*, *ille*; *ἐκείνη*, *aceea*, *illa*; *ἐκεῖνο*, *acellu*, *illud*.

§. 54.

Declinarea lui *αὐτός, ipse*; *αὐτή, ipsa*; *αὐτό, ipsum*: (*insu-'si*, *insa-'si*).

| Singularu. | | | Pluralu. | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| N. αὐτός, | αὐτή, | αὐτό. | N. αὐτοί, | αὐταί, | αὐτά. |
| G. αὐτοῦ, | αὐτῆς, | αὐτοῦ. | G. αὐτῶν | pentru cote | trele genurile. |
| D. αὐτῷ, | αὐτῇ, | αὐτῷ. | D. αὐτοῖς, | αὐταῖς, | αὐτοῖς. |
| Ac. αὐτόν, | αὐτήν, | αὐτό. | Ac. αὐτούς, | αὐτάς, | αὐτά. |
| Dualu. N. Ac. αὐτό, αὐτά, αὐτό. | | | G. D. αὐτῶν, αὐταῖν, αὐτῶν. | | |

Este utile a invetia in acellu-a-si timpu si urmatoriele adjective determinative de unu usu forte desu.

1. ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *altulu*, candu este vorba de mai multi de cotu doi; in latinesce *alius*.

2. ἕτερος, ἑτέρω, ἕτερον, *cellu-altu*, candu este vorba numai de doi; in latinesce *alter*.

3. οὐδέεις, οὐδέεμια, οὐδέέν } *nici unulu, nimeni.*
 μηδέεις, μηδέεμια, μηδέέν }

Aceste adjective suntu compuse din negatiunile οὐδέ, μηδέ, si din εἷς, *unu*, dupo care se si declina (§ 50); in latinesce *nullus*.

4. οὐδέτερος, ρα, ρον, } *nici unulu nici altulu;* candu vor-
 μηδέτερος, ρα, ρον } *bimu de doi; compusi din οὐδέ, μηδέ*
 si ἕτερος; in latinesce *neuter*.

5. ἑκάτερος, ρα, ρον, *si unulu si altulu, amendoi;* in latinesce *uterque*.

6. ἕκαστος, στερ, στων, *fia-care*, candu este vorba de mai multi de cotu doi; in latinesce *quisque*.

7. ἄμφω, la gen. si dat. ἀμφότεν, *amendoi*, in latinesce *ambo*. Se dice si ἀμφότεροι, ραι, ρα.

§ 55.

Adjectivu (sau pronume) interrogativu si nedefinitu.

Adjectivulu sau pronumele interrogativu este τίς (pentru amendoa genurile); *quis? quae? cine? care?* la neutru τί, *quid?* genitivu τίως, avendu *continuu* accentulu ascutitu pre *penultima*. Aceea-si vorba, *fora accentu*, sau cu accentu pre *ultima*, servece ca pronume *nedefinitu*, si insemmedia «ore cine, cine-va, ce-va», in latinesce *aliquis, aliqua, aliquid*.

Interrogativu.

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| N. | τίς, (masc. si fem.), τί, | τις, (masc. si fem.), τι. |
| G. | τίως, | τιός, |
| D. | τίωι, | τιώι, |
| Ac. | τίωα. | τιώα, (masc. si fem.), τι. |

Singularu.

Nedefinitu.

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Pluralu. | | |
| N. | τίνες (masc. si fem.), τίνα. | τινάς (masc. si fem.), τινά. |
| G. | τίνων, | τινώων, |
| D. | τίωι, | τιώι, |
| Ac. | τίνας, (masc. si fem.), τίνα. | τινάς, (masc. si fem.), τινά. |

Dualu.

| | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| N. Ac. | τίνε, | τινέ, |
| G. D. | τίνωιν, | τινώιν, |

Scriitorii attici inlocuiescu cote ua data pre τίνας prin τοῦ; pre τίνα prin τοῦ; si acellea-si casuri alle indefinitului τίως prin τοῦ, τιώι prin τῶ, fora accentu

Vomu vedé la § 57 alte cote-va adjective interrogative si nedefinite, cari au unu sensu mai *speciale* de cotu τίς si τίς.

§ 56.

Adjectivulu (sau pronumele) relativu.

Se numesce astu-felliu vorb'a care servece a lega ua frase de ua vorba, cote ua data de ua frase, si care stabilece ua *relatiune* sau unu reportu intre doa frasi pre cari le lega impreuna (*conjungit*): de aci ua alta numire data acellei-a-si vorbe: *adjectivu conjunctivu*.

ὅς, ᾗ, ὅ, *qui, quae, quod*, se declina asia:

| | | | |
|--------|--------|----------------|----------------------|
| Sing. | N. | ὅς, ᾗ, ὅ, | care, |
| | G. | οὗ, ᾗς, οὗ, | carui, de care, cui. |
| | D. | οὗ, ᾗ, οὗ, | carui, cui. |
| Plur. | Ac. | οὓν, ᾗν, ὅ, | (pre) care. |
| | N. | οἱ, αἱ, ἃ, | cari. |
| | G. | οἶν, αἶν, ὅν, | caroru, de cari. |
| Dualu. | D. | οἷς, αἷς, οἷς, | caroru. |
| | Ac. | οἷς, αἷς, ἃ, | (pre) cari. |
| | N. Ac. | ὅ, ἃ, ὅ. | G. D. οἶν, αἶν, οἶν. |

În găsindu-se cotea dată lungitu cu doă particule $\pi\epsilon\rho$ și $\tau\epsilon$: $\delta\epsilon\pi\epsilon\rho$, $\eta\pi\epsilon\rho$, $\theta\pi\epsilon\rho$, și $\delta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\theta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, foră șchiambare de semnificațiune.

Spre a generalisa sensulu lui „*qui*”, în latinesce se adauge sillab'a *cumque*: *quicumque*, *fia-care*, *ver-cine*; în ellenesce se adauge lui $\delta\epsilon$, η , θ , adjectivulu nedefinitu, $\tau\alpha$, $\tau\iota$, (§ 55).

| Singularu. | | | Pluralu. | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Masc. | Fem. | Neut. | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
| N. $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota$, $\eta\tau\iota$, $\theta\tau\iota$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\varsigma$. |
| G. $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. |
| D. $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega$. |
| Ac. $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. |
| Dualu. N. Ac. $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | G. D. $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. | $\delta\epsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\eta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\theta\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$. |

Neutrulu $\theta\tau\iota$, ca si mai susu $\theta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, se separă astu-felliu prin virgula spre a se distinge de conjunctiunile, $\theta\tau\iota$, co , si $\theta\tau\epsilon$, *candū*.

§ 57.

Adjective (sau pronumi) correlative.

Aceste adjective suntu astu-felliu numite, pentru-co au între elle *reporturi mutuali*, si pentru-co semnificatiunile loru se *correspondu*, precumu a lui $\tau\iota\varsigma$ interrogativu si a lui $\tau\iota\varsigma$ nedefinitu: *Cine?* — *Ore-cine, cine-va*. Elle coprinđu tote classile de pronumi cari precedu, adaugendu-le *ua nuanția speciale*, precumu în latinesce *tantus* si *quantus* adaugu lui *hic* si lui *qui* ideia de cantitate, *talis* si *qualis* ideia de calitate.

În ellenesce, $\sigma\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ areta *cantitatea*, $\omega\omicron\varsigma$ *calitatea*, $\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$

statur'a sau *etatea*. Aceste vorbe devinu adjective sau pronumi *relative*, deco vocalea antai'a priimesce spiritulu aspru; *demonstrative*, deco ea este precedata de τ ; *interrogative*, deco este precedata de π ; aceea-si forma avendu accentulu pe ultim'a sillaba servește ca *nedefinitu*.

| Relative. | Demonstrative. | Interrogative. | Negative. |
|---|---|---|---|
| <i>quantus.</i> | <i>tantus.</i> | <i>quantus?</i> | <i>aliquantus.</i> |
| $\delta\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\epsilon$, $\sigma\upsilon$. | $\tau\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\upsilon$. | $\pi\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\upsilon$; | $\pi\omicron\sigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, η , $\delta\upsilon$. |
| $\delta\iota\pi\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\upsilon$. | $\tau\omicron\sigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\theta\epsilon$, η , $\delta\epsilon$, $\theta\epsilon$, $\delta\epsilon$. | $\tau\omicron\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$, $\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$. | |
| <i>qualis.</i> | <i>talis.</i> | <i>qualis?</i> | <i>alicujus modi.</i> |
| $\omega\omicron\varsigma$, $\omega\acute{\alpha}$, $\omega\iota\omega$. | $\tau\omicron\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\iota\alpha$, $\tau\omicron\iota\omega$. | $\pi\omicron\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\pi\omicron\iota\alpha$, $\pi\omicron\iota\omega$; | $\pi\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, α , $\delta\upsilon$. |
| $\delta\pi\omicron\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\iota\alpha$, $\omega\iota\omega$. | $\tau\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\theta\epsilon$, α , $\delta\epsilon$, $\theta\epsilon$, $\delta\epsilon$. | $\tau\omicron\iota\omega\sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$, $\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$. | |
| | | | |
| <i>quâ staturâ, etate.</i> | <i>hac staturâ, etate.</i> | <i>quâ staturâ, etate?</i> | |
| $\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\upsilon$. | $\tau\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\upsilon$. | $\pi\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\upsilon$; | (lipsesce). |
| $\delta\pi\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\sigma\upsilon$. | $\tau\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\theta\epsilon$, η , $\delta\epsilon$, $\theta\epsilon$, $\delta\epsilon$. | $\tau\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\omicron\sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$, $\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$. | |

§ 58.

Pronumi personali.

Declinare neregulată ca în romanesce si latinesce.

1-a Persona. Eu.

2-a Persona. Tu.

| Singularu. | |
|---|---|
| N. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, eu. | N. $\sigma\upsilon$, tu. |
| G. $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\upsilon$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon$. | G. $\sigma\omicron\upsilon$ (sau $\sigma\omicron\upsilon$), — |
| D. $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\iota$, $\mu\omicron\iota$, mie, mi. | D. $\sigma\omicron\iota$ (sau $\sigma\omicron\iota$), tie, ti. |
| Ac. $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, mine, me. | Ac. $\sigma\omicron\acute{\iota}$ (sau $\sigma\omicron\acute{\iota}$), tine, te. |

Pluralu.

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------|----------|-----|--------|----------|
| N. | ἡμεῖς, | noi. | N. | ὅμοις, | voi. |
| G. | ἡμῶν, | — | G. | ὁμῶν, | — |
| D. | ἡμῖν, | noa, ni. | D. | ὁμῖν, | voa, vi. |
| Ac. | ἡμᾶς, | noi, ne. | Ac. | ὁμᾶς, | voi, ve. |

Dualu.

| | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|--------------------|
| N. Ac. | νοῖ, νό. | N. Ac. | σφῶϊ, σφῶ sau σφῶ. |
| G. D. | νοῖν, νῶν. | G. D. | σφῶϊν, σφῶν. |

Pronumele de a trei'a persona nu are nominativu, însa se supplinesce prin unulu din adjectivele demonstrative; celle-l-alte casuri suntu de celle mai multe ori inlocuite prin *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *αὐτό*; formele ce urmedia asia dero suntu de unu usu forte restrinsu.

Singularu.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----|----------------|------------|
| G. | οὗ (sau οῦ) | allu lui, allu seu. | G. | σφῶν, | allu loru. |
| D. | οῦ (sau οῖ) | lui, sie. | D. | σφῶσι, σφῖ, | loru. |
| Ac. | ἐ (sau ἐί), | sine, se. | Ac. | σφᾶς sau σφᾶς, | (pre) ei. |

Dualu. (N.) Ac. σφῶέ, σφῶ. G. D. σφῶϊν.

Precumu s'a vediutu din traductiune, acestu pronume se intrebuintiedia si in sensulu *reflexivu*.

§ 59.

Celle trei pronumi personali, combinate cu *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *αὐτό*, formedia **pronumele reflexivu**, ce se declina astu-felliu:

Singularu.

Pluralu.

Person'a antai'a, ἐμαυτοῦ.

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| G. | ἐμαυτοῦ, | ἐμαυτῆς, | ἐμαυτοῦ, | ἑμῶν αὐτῶν, | pentru cote 3 genurile. | |
| D. | ἐμαυτῶ, | ἐμαυτῆ, | ἐμαυτῶ, | ἑμῖν αὐτοῖς, | ἑμῖν αὐταῖς, | ἑμῖν αὐτοῖς. |
| Ac. | ἐμαυτόν, | ἐμαυτήν, | ἐμαυτό. | ἑμᾶς αὐτούς, | ἑμᾶς αὐτάς, | ἑμᾶς αὐτά. |

Person'a a do'a, σεαυτοῦ.

| | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| G. | σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς, σεαυτοῦ, | ὁμῶν αὐτῶν, | pentru cote 3 genurile. |
| contr. | σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς, σεαυτοῦ, etc. | | |
| D. | σεαυτῶ, σεαυτῆ, σεαυτῶ, | ὁμῖν αὐτοῖς, ὁμῖν αὐταῖς, ὁμῖν αὐτοῖς. | |
| Ac. | σεαυτόν, σεαυτήν, σεαυτό. | ὁμᾶς αὐτούς, ὁμᾶς αὐτάς, ὁμᾶς αὐτά. | |

Person'a a trei'a, ἐαυτοῦ.

| | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| G. | ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς, ἐαυτοῦ, | ἐαυτῶν, | } pentru cote 3 genurile. |
| contr. | αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ. | contr. αὐτῶν, | |
| D. | ἐαυτῶ, ἐαυτῆ, ἐαυτῶ, | ἐαυτοῖς, ἐαυταῖς, ἐαυτοῖς, | |
| contr. | αὐτῶ, αὐτῆ, αὐτῶ, | contr. αὐτοῖς, αὐταῖς, αὐτοῖς. | |
| Ac. | ἐαυτόν, ἐαυτήν, ἐαυτόν, | ἐαυτούς, ἐαυτάς, ἐαυτά. | |
| contr. | αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό. | contr. αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά. | |

Formele contractate alle pronumelui de a trei'a persona differu, prin spirititul aspru, de casurile asemeni alle lui *αὐτός*.

§ 60.

Cauta se adaugemu pronumelui reflexivu **pronumele reciprocu**, care este ore-cumu unu pronume *mutuale reflexivu*, in acest'a co exprime co doa sau mai multe subiecte essercita ua actiune *unulu assupra altui-a* sau *umele assupra altor'a*. In acestu casu dicemu in latinesce, s. es. *docet alius alium*, in ellenesce *διδάσκει ἄλλος ἄλλον*. Aceste doa cuvinte se unescu intr' unulu singuru in pronumele reciprocu ellenu, care nu pote essiste de cotu la dualu sau la pluralu, si care nu are nominativu.

Pluralu. G. ἀλλήλων, pentru cote 3 genurile: unii de altii.
D. ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλήλαις, ἀλλήλοις, unii la altii, unii altor'a
Ac. ἀλλήλους, ἀλλήλας, ἀλλήλα, unii pre altii.

Dualu. Ac. ἀλλήλω, ἀλλήλα, ἀλλήλω, unulu pre altulu.
G. D. ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλων, unulu de altulu, sau unulu altui-a.

§ 61.

Pronumi possessive.

Elle se declina tote ca adjectivele in *ος*, *η* sau *α*, *ου* (§ 38).

Person'a antai'a.

Singularu. Ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, *meus, mea, meum.*

Pluralu. Ἡμέτερος, ἑρα, ἐρον, *noster, nostra, nostrum.*

Dualu. Ἐπίτερος, ἑρα, ἐρον, allu nostru amendoror'a.

Person'a a do'a.

Singularu. Σός, σή, σόν, *tuus, tua, tuum.*

Pluralu. Ὑμέτερος, ἑρα, ἐρον, *vester, vestra, vestrum.*

Dualu. Σφώτερος, ἑρα, ἐρον, allu vostro amendoror'a.

Acestu dualu, ca si pronumele de a trei'a persona, se intrebuintiedia rar.

Person'a a trei'a.

Singularu. Ἐός, ἐή (sau ἐά), ἐόν, sau ὄς, ἡ, ὄν, *suus, sua, suum.*

Pluralu. Σφώτερος, ἑρα, ῶν, allu lor.

CAPITULULU VI.

§ 62.

DESPRE VERBU SI DESPRE CONJUGARE.

Ar fi inutile a repeti aci notiunile generali ce s'au invetiata in grammaticele romana si latina. Ultim'a mai cu sema offre, in conjugare, atot'a asemenare cu limb'a ellena, in cotu studiulu prealabile allu verbului latinu simplifica si facilitedia pre allu verbului ellenu, care este multu mai avutu in forme de cotu verbulu romanescu. Vomu insiste dero mai cu sema assupr'a punteloru particulare si distins ce presinta conjugarea ellena.

Persone, numere, vocile verbului.

Verbulu ellenu are, ca si verbulu latinu si cellu romanescu, ua terminare particularia pentru fia-care persona atotu la singularu cotu si la pluralu: ellu mai are, deosebitu de acest'a, dualulu a carui prima persona este asemenea cu a pluralulu, dero numai la activu.

Cotu despre voci, ellen'a possede, afora de cea activa si passiva, *vocea media* (sau *mediu*) care tine ore cumu *mediulu* intre activu si passivu, si face parte si din insemnarea unui-a si din a cellui-altu. Ea esprime ua actiune ce subiectulu face si priimesce in acella-'si timpu, ua actiune ce ellu essercita assupra lui insu-'si sau a unei parti din ellu insu-'si, cumu dicemu si noi in romanescu, *ellu se spela; ellu se spela pre mane* cu forma passiva si cu insemnare activa. Astu-fellu *vocea media* a Elleniloru correspunde cu verbele nostre *reflexive*, dero cote ua data in acestu sensu numai co actiunea se face *pentru* autoriulu seu sau in *interessea* sea, precumu dicemu si noi in romanescu: *ellu 'si a edificatu ua casa*, care este unu adeverat'u mediu ellenu.

Acesta voce nu are ua forma particularia de cotu pentru cote-va timpuri; ea are presintele, imperfectulu si perfectulu commune cu passivulu.

Se observam anco *co verbele aussiliarie* cari joca unu rolu asia de mare in conjugarea romanescă si care nu se intrebuintiedia in latinesce de cotu la perfecte passive si la cote-va viitorie si infintive, nu appare mai-mai nica-eri in conjugarea ellena.

§. 63.

Timpurile verbului.

Presintele, imperfectulu, perfectulu, plus-ca-perfectulu si viitoriulu suntu totu ca in latinesce si romanescă: numai celle trei din urma timpuri au, in multe vorbe ellene, doa forme diferite ce se distingu prin numirile de *primu* si *secundu* perfectu, plus-ca-perfectu, viitoriu. Viitorulu essactu essiste numai la passivu.

Limb'a ellena possede, mai multu de cotu cea latinesca, *auristulu*, a carui insemnare respunde *perfectului nostru definitu*. Acestu timpu are assemenea doa forme diferite intr'unu mare numeru de verbe.

Timpurile ellene se dividu in doa classi. Numimu timpuri *primitive* sau *principali*

presintele, perfectulu, viitoriulu,
si timpuri *derivate* seu *secundarie*

imperfectulu, plus-ca-perfectulu, auristulu.

Este importante se tinemu minte acesta divisiune, pentru-co timpurile fia-carii classi au particularitati de conjugare comune intre elle.

§. 64.

Modurile verbului.

Indicativulu, subjunctivulu, imperativulu, infinitivulu si participiulu suntu ca in latinesce si frantiodiesce. Ellena possede mai multu, ca si limb'a romanescă, *optativulu*, modu numitu

astu-felliu pentru-co esprime adesea ideia de dorintia, de optatiune. In genere ellu se pune, ca imperfectulu subjunctivulu in latinesce, dupo timpurile derivate, a caroru conjugare o urmedia si ellu. Cote ua data illu putemu traduce prin optativulu romanescă sau conditionalulu francesce.

Tote aceste moduri se formedia numai pentru timpurile primitive si pentru auristi; viitoriulu nu are subjunctivu, nici imperativu. Imperfectulu si plus-ca-perfectulu au numai indicativu.

Cotu despre participiu, avemu de observatu co ellen'a este mai avuta de cotu latin'a si roman'a, cari sunt lipsite de mai multe participie: in ellenesce tote timpurile primitive si auristii cotoru trele vociloru au participiele lor, fora nici ua restrictiune.

§. 65.

Augmentu si duplicare.

Tote timpurile derivate alle verbului ellenu priimescu *augmentu*, adeco litter'a ε pusa la inceputulu radecinei, *dero* numai la *indicativu*. Deco verbulu incepe cu φ, acesta littera trebuie se se indoiesca: s. e. φάπτω (cosu), imperfectu εφάπτων. Deco incepe cu ua vocale, ε augmentu se *contrage* cu prim'a vocale a verbului. Pentru acestu cuventu, distingemu doa felliuri de augmente: *augmentulu sillabicu*, care adauge ua sillaba la vorba, lungita prin accessiunea lui ε, si *augmentulu timporale*, care influintiedia asupr'a timpului pronuntiaru facundu lunga vocalea scurta cu care incepe unu verbu.

Perfectulu priimesce acellu-a-si augmentu timporale ca si celle-l-alte timpuri derivate, candu verbulu incepe cu ua vocale; insa candu verbulu incepe cu ua consuna, atunci adaugemu ε *precedatu de prim'a consuna a verbului*, care cu modulu acesta devine dupla: de aci numele de *duplicare*;

faptulu ne este cunoscutu prin perfectele latine *curro, cucurri; fallo, fefelli, pello, pepuli*, etc. Astu-felliu, din presintele $\lambda\omega$ se face imperfectulu $\xi\lambda\omega\sigma\upsilon$, aoristulu $\xi\lambda\omega\sigma\alpha$, perfectulu $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$. Augmentulu sillabicu allu plus-ca-perfectului se adauge la duplicare: $\xi\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\upsilon$.

Verbele cari incepu cu unu ϕ , ua littera dupla, sau doa consune, prînescu la perfectu numai augmentulu sillabicu in loculu duplicarii: s. es. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, pert. $\xi\phi\text{-}\phi\alpha\phi\alpha$; $\psi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ (atingu), perf. $\xi\text{-}\psi\alpha\upsilon\kappa\alpha$; $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ (semenu), perf. $\xi\text{-}\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\kappa\alpha$, si totu asia si la plus-ca-perfectu $\xi\phi\text{-}\phi\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\upsilon$, $\xi\text{-}\psi\acute{\alpha}\omega\kappa\epsilon\upsilon$, $\xi\text{-}\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\epsilon\upsilon$, fora altu augmentu.

TABELLULU CONTRACTIUNILORU PENTRU AUGMENTULU TIMPORALE.

| Vocalie | | Diftongii | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| ea se contrage in | η , | ea in | η (cu ι subscrisu), |
| ee | — η , | eu | — $\eta\upsilon$, |
| e η | — η , | ei | — $\epsilon\iota$, |
| ei | — ι lungu, | ei | — $\epsilon\upsilon$ (cu ι subscrisu), |
| eo | — ω , | eu | — $\epsilon\upsilon$, |
| eu | — υ lungu, | eu | — $\epsilon\upsilon$ sau $\eta\upsilon$. |
| ew | — ω . | | |

Attari suntu regulele generali alle augmentului si alle duplicarii: cote-va regule particulare si cote-va exceptiuni se voru esplica intr'unu paragrafu suplementariu (§ 91).

Perfectulu *conserva* duplicarea san augmentulu *in tote modurile selle*, pre candu celle-l-alte timpuri ϵ si perdu augmentulu indata ce nu mai suntu la indicativu.

§. 66.

Celle-l-alte modificari alle radecinei destinate a insemná *personele, numerele, vocile, timpurile, modurile*, se facu, ca in latinesce, cu ajutoriulu *terminariloru* particulare. A invetiá aceste terminari si modulu cumu se lega cu radecin'a, este a invetiá *conjugarea*.

Suntu numai *doa* conjugari in ellenesce: a verbeloru a caroru prima persona de la presintele activu se termina in ω , si a verbeloru cari facu totu acea persona in $\mu\iota$: dero acesta din urma conjugare are numai trei timpuri cari ι suntu proprie, si imprumuta pre tote celle-l-alte de la conjugarea in ω .

Despre verbulu substantivu.

Ca in tote limbele, verbulu $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$, *sum*, este neregulatu; ellu este, mai multu de cotu atotu, defectivu, coci nu are de cotu trei timpuri, *presintele, imperfectulu si viitoriulu*.

Nota pentru pag. 62. — Gassimu cote ua data pluralulu optativului ast-felliu contractatu: $\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\upsilon$. — A do'a persona a imperfectului este adessea $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$, prin adaugerea sillabei $\theta\alpha$. Cote ua data acestu timpu are form'a media: *Sing.* $\eta\mu\eta\upsilon$, $\eta\sigma\sigma$, $\eta\tau\sigma$. *Plur.* $\eta\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\eta\sigma\tau\epsilon$, $\eta\tau\sigma$. *Dualu.* $\eta\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\eta\sigma\theta\theta\upsilon$. — Viitoriulu $\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\iota$ urmedia conjugarea media fora nici na neregularitate.

| Viitoriu. | Imperfectu. | Presinte. | | INDICATIV | IMPERATIV | SUBIUNCTIV | OPTATIV | INFINITIV | PARTICIP |
|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| | | D. | | | | | | | |
| | | P. | S. | | | | | | |
| D. <i>ἀκούω</i> , <i>ἰσχύω</i> , <i>ἔσθω</i> , <i>ἔστω</i> . | D. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |
| P. <i>ἀκούω</i> , <i>ἰσχύω</i> , <i>ἔσθω</i> , <i>ἔστω</i> . | P. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |
| S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |
| T. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | T. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |
| Υ. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | Υ. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |
| Φ. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | Φ. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |
| Χ. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | Χ. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |
| Ψ. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | Ψ. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |
| Ω. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | Ω. <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> , <i>ἔπειν</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | S. <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> , <i>ἔσθ</i> . | | | | | | |

Conjugarea verbelor *εἶπαι*, *ἴσθαι*, *ἔσθαι*.

§ 67.

Conjugarea verbelor *in ω*.

Desinențele cari areta *personele, numerele, vocile, timpurile* și *modurile*, suntu acele-a-și in tota acesta conjugare; dero modulu de a le legă de radecin'a verbului presinta cote-va differintie. Pentru acestu cuventu dividemu *in trei classi* verbele care urmedia conjugarea in *ω*. Prim'a classe este a verbelor *in ω puru*, adeco in *ω* precedatu de ua vocale ce nu pote fi suppusa la nici ua schimbare din caus'a terminarii ce i se adauge: acestea suntu verbele a carori radecina se termina in vocalile *i* sau *o* si cari nu ceru nica-eri vr'ua modificare nici de radecina nici de terminare. Acesta conjugare, normale și essentială regulata, trebuie sciuta fora errore.

A do'a classe este a verbelor *contractate*, verbe a carori desinentia este precedata de vocalile *α* sau *ε* sau *ο* facundu parte din radecina si contractandu-se cu terminările ce incepu cu ua vocale. A trei'a classe coprinde verbele cari au ua consina la finele radechini, cumu *φύγει ω*, *φύγει*, etc.

In tabellele ce urmedia, desinențele, precumu si augmentulu sau duplicarea, au fostu cu grija *separate* de radecina: asia ca mecanismulu conjugarii se se arete pretutindenea cu claritate in ochiul elevului. Se se observe la viitoriu si la aoristu unu *σ*, la perfectu si la plus-ca-perfectu unu *ς* pusi intre radecina si desinentia: aceste doa litere caracterisedia timpurile numite, si servescu a le da form'a sau figur'a ce le este propria: de aci numele de litere *caracteristice* sau *figurative*.

Activulu verbeloru in ω puru.

| | INDICATIVU | IMPERATIVU | SUBJONCTIVU |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Presente. | deslegu. | deslega etc. | se deslegu. |
| | S. 1. pers. λύ ω, | λύ ε | λύ ω, |
| | 2. p. λύ εις, | λυ έτω. | λύ ης, |
| | 3. p. λύ ει, | | λύ η, |
| | P. 1. p. λύ ομεν, | λύ ετε. | λύ ωμεν, |
| | 2. p. λύ εις, | λυ έτωσαν sau | λύ ητε, |
| 3. p. λύ ουσι, | λυόντων. | λύ ωσι, | |
| D. | 2. p. λύ ετον, | λύ ετων, | λύ ητον. |
| 3. p. λύ ετων. | λύ ετων. | λύ ητων. | |
| Imperfectu. | deslegam. | | |
| | S. 1. p. έλυ ον, | | |
| | 2. p. έλυ εις, | | |
| | 3. p. έλυ ει, | | |
| | P. 1. p. έλυ ομεν, | | |
| | 2. p. έλυ εις, | | |
| 3. p. έλυ ουν, | | | |
| D. | 2. p. έλυ ετον, | | |
| 3. p. έλυ ετην. | | | |
| Victoria. | νοι deslegá. | | |
| | S. 1. p. λύ σ ω, | | |
| | 2. p. λύ σ εις, | | |
| | 3. p. λύ σ ει, | | |
| | P. 1. p. λύ σ ομεν, | | |
| | 2. p. λύ σ εις, | | |
| 3. p. λύ σ ουσι, | | | |
| D. | 2. p. λύ σ ετον, | | |
| 3. p. λύ σ ετων. | | | |
| Aoristu. | deslegatu. | sibi deslegatu. | se fi deslegatu. |
| | S. 1. p. έλυ σ α, | λύ σ ον, | λύ σ ω, |
| | 2. p. έλυ σ ας | λυ σ άτω, | λύ σ ης, |
| | 3. p. έλυ σ ε, | | λύ σ η, |
| | P. 1. p. έλυ σ αμεν, | λύ σ ατε, | λύ σ ωμεν, |
| | 2. p. έλυ σ ατε, | λυ σ άτωσαν, sau | λύ σ ητε, |
| 3. p. έλυ σ αν, | λυ σ άντων. | λύ σ ωσι, | |
| D. | 2. p. έλυ σ ατον. | λύ σ ατον | λύ σ ητον. |
| 3. p. έλυ σ άτην. | λυ σ άτων. | λύ σ ητων. | |

Activulu verbeloru in ω puru.

| OPTATIVU | INFINITIVU | PARTICIPIU |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| asiu deslegá. | a deslegá. | deslegandu. |
| λύ σ ομαι, | λύ σ ειν. | M. λύ σ αν, |
| λύ σ οις, | | λύ σ οντος. |
| λύ σ οι, | | F. λύ σ οουσα, |
| λύ σ ομεν, | | λυ σ ούσης. |
| λύ σ οιτε, | | N. λύ σ ον, |
| λύ σ οιεν, | | λύ σ οντος. |
| λύ σ οιτον, | | |
| λυ σ οίτην. | | |
| | a trebui se deslege. | trebuindu se deslege. |
| λύ σ ομαι, | λύ σ ειν. | M. λύ σ αν, |
| λύ σ οις, | | λύ σ οντος. |
| λύ σ οι, | | F. λύ σ οουσα, |
| λύ σ ομεν, | | λυ σ ούσης. |
| λύ σ οιτε, | | N. λύ σ ον, |
| λύ σ οιεν, | | λύ σ οντος. |
| λύ σ οιτον, | | |
| λυ σ οίτην. | | |
| | | Avendu deslegatu. |
| λύ σ ομαι, | λύ σ α. | M. λύ σ ας. |
| λύ σ αις sau λύ σ ειας, | | λύ σ αντος. |
| λύ σ αι sau λύ σ εις, | | F. λύ σ ασα, |
| λύ σ αμεν, | | λυ σ άσης. |
| λύ σ αιτε, | | N. λύ σ αν, |
| λύ σ αιεν sau λύ σ ειαν, | | λύ σ αντος. |
| λύ σ αιτον | | |
| λυ σ αίτην. | | |

Passivulu verbeloru in ω puru.

| | INDICATIVU | IMPERATIVU | SUBJONCTIVU |
|------------|--|--|---|
| | Sum deslegatu. | fi deslegatu. | se fiu deslegatu. |
| Presente | S. 1 p. $\lambda\acute{o}$ \omicron μαι, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ ($\epsilon\sigma\sigma\text{-}\epsilon\sigma$) $\sigma\upsilon$, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ ω μαι, |
| | 2 p. $\lambda\acute{o}$ ($\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\iota$) η , | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\omega$, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ ($\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$) η . |
| | 3 p. $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, | | $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, |
| | P. 1 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\lambda\alpha$, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, |
| | 2 p. $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\upsilon$, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$, |
| | 3 p. $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omega\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, |
| D. | 1 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, |
| | 2 p. $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$. | $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\eta\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, |
| | 3 p. $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$. | | $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\eta\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$. |
| | eram deslegatu. | | |
| Imperfecta | S. 1 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\eta$. | | |
| | 2 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ ($\epsilon\sigma\sigma\text{-}\epsilon\sigma$) $\sigma\upsilon$. | | |
| | 3 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron$. | | |
| | P. 1 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, | | |
| | 2 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$, | | |
| | 3 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$. | | |
| D. | 1 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, | | |
| | 2 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, | | |
| | 3 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\eta\eta$. | | |
| | fui deslegatu. | fi deslegatu | se fiu fostu desleg. |
| Aorista | S. 1 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\eta$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\omega}$. |
| | 2 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\sigma$, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\tau\epsilon$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\eta}\sigma$. |
| | 3 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ η , | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\eta}\tau\omega$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ η . |
| | P. 1 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$. |
| | 2 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\tau\epsilon$, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\tau\epsilon$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon$, |
| | 3 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\iota$. |
| D. | 2 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$, | $\lambda\acute{o}$ θ $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$. |
| | 3 p. $\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\eta$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\sigma$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$. |
| | | | |
| | voiu fi deslegatu. | | |
| Vitoria | S. 1 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\iota$, | | |
| | 2 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\sigma\eta$, | | |
| | 3 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$, | | |
| | P. 1 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, | | |
| | 2 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$, | | |
| | 3 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, | | |
| D. | 1 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, | | |
| | 2 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, | | |
| | 3 p. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\omicron\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$. | | |

Passivulu verbeloru in ω puru.

| OPTATIVU | INFINITIVU | PARTICIPIU |
|--|--|---|
| asiu fi deslegatu. | a fi deslegatu | findu deslegatu |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\eta$. | | M. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, |
| $\lambda\acute{o}$ ($\sigma\iota\sigma\omicron$) $\sigma\iota\omicron$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\sigma}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon$. |
| $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\omicron\tau\omicron$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$. | |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, | | F. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\sigma}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$, |
| $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\sigma\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\sigma}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$. |
| $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$, | | |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, | | N. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron$, |
| $\lambda\acute{o}$ $\sigma\iota\sigma\theta\eta\eta$. | | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\acute{\sigma}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon$. |
| | | |
| asiu fi fostu deslegatu. | a fi fost. deslegat | findu fostu deslegatu |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\eta$ | | M. $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$. |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\nu\alpha\iota$. | |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, contr. $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, | | F. $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\alpha$, |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\epsilon$, contr. $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\eta\varsigma$. |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ m. adesse $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu$ | | N. $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$, contr. $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$. |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\eta\eta$, contr. $\lambda\upsilon$ θ $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\eta$. | | |
| | a trebui se fiaj deslegatu | trebuinta a fi deslegatu |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\eta$, | | M. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\iota\sigma\iota$ | | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon$. |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\iota\sigma\tau\omicron$, | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$. | |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$, | | F. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$, |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$. | | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$. |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\iota\sigma\tau\omicron$, | | |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, | | N. $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron$, |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, | | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omicron}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon$. |
| $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta$ $\acute{\sigma}\iota\sigma\theta\eta\eta$ | | |

Passivulu verbeloru in ω puru.

| | INDICATIVU | IMPETATIVU | SUBJUNCTIVU |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | am fostu, sum deslegatu. | fi deslegatu | se fiu, se fiu fost deslegat |
| Perfectu | S. 1 p. λέ λυ μαι. | λέ λυ σο. | λε λυ μένος ᾧ, |
| | 2 p. λέ λυ σαι. | λε λυ σο. | λε λυ μένος ἡς. |
| | 3 p. λί λυ ται. | λυ λί σθα, | λε λυ μένος ἡ, |
| | P. 1 p. λε λύ μεθα, | λέ λυ σθα, | λε λυ μένοι μεν |
| | 2 p. λέ λυ σθε. | λε λύ σθασα, | λε λυ μένοι ἦτε |
| | 3 p. λέ λυ νται. | | λε λυ μένοι, ὦσι, |
| | D. 1 p. λε λύ μεθον. | | |
| | 2 p. λέ λυ σθον. | λέ λυ σθον | λε λυ μένω ἦτον. |
| | 3 p. λέ λυ σθον. | λε λύ σθων. | |
| Plus-qa-Perfectu | fuissesem, eram deslegatu. | | |
| | S. 1 p. ἐ λε λύ μηγ, | | |
| | 2 p. ἐ λε λύ σο, | | |
| | 3 p. ἐ λε λύ το, | | |
| | P. 1 p. ἐ λε λύ μεθα | | |
| | 2 p. ἐ λε λύ σθε | | |
| | 3 p. ἐ λε λύ ντο, | | |
| | D. 1 p. ἐ λε λύ μεθον | | |
| | 2 p. ἐ λε λύ σθον, | | |
| 3 p. ἐ λε λύ σθηγ. | | | |
| Viitoriu essachu | voiu fi fostu deslegatu. | | |
| | S. 1 p. λε λύ σμαι, | | |
| | 2 p. λε λύ σαι, | | |
| | 3 p. λε λύ σται. | | |
| | P. 1 p. λε λυ σμέθα, | | |
| | 2 p. λε λύ σσθε, | | |
| | 3 p. λε λύ σονται. | | |
| | D. 1 p. λε λυ σμέθον | | |
| | 2 p. λε λύ σσθον, | | |
| 3 p. λε λύ σσθηγ. | | | |

§. 71.

Despre mediu.

Vocea media, a carii semnificatiune s'a espusu la § 62, nu are de cotu doa timpuri cari 'i suntu particulare, viitorulu si aoristulu; formele passivului tinu loculu celloru alte patru timpuri si servescu pentru amendoa vocile: numai totalitatea frazii decide in ce sensu, passivu sau reflexivu, le a intrebuintiatu scriitorulu. Essistu si verbe usitate numai la mediu si cari n'au nici activu nici passivu.

Passivulu verbeloru in ω puru.

| | OPTATIVU | INFINITIVU | PARTICIPIU |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | asin fi fostu deslegatu. | a fi fostu, a fi deslegatu. | deslegatu. |
| | λε λυ μένος εἶην, | | M. λε λυ μένος, |
| | λε λυ μένος εἶης, | | λε λυ μένου. |
| | λε λυ μένος εἶη, | λε λύ σθα. | |
| | λε λυ μένοι εἶμεν | | F. λε λυ μένη, |
| | λε λυ μένοι εἶητε, | | λε λυ μένης. |
| | λε λυ μένοι εἶσαν, | | |
| | λε λυ μένω εἶητον, | | N. λε λυ μένον, |
| | λε λυ μένω εἶητηγ. | | λε λυ μένου. |
| | | | |
| | asin fi trebuitu se fiu deslegatu | a fi trebuitu a fi deslegatu. | trebuindu a fi deslegatu |
| | λε λυ σοίμηγ, | | M. λε λυ σόμενος, |
| | θε λύ σοιο, | | λε λυ σόμενου. |
| | λε λύ σοιτο, | λε λύ σσθα. | |
| | λε λυ σοίμηθα, | | F. λε λυ σομένη, |
| | λε λύ σοισθε, | | λε λυ σομένης. |
| | λε λύ σοιντο, | | |
| | λε λυ σοίμεθον, | | N. λε λυ σόμενον, |
| | λε λύ σοισθον, | | λε λυ σόμενου, |
| | λε λυ σοίσηγ. | | |

Conjugarea viitorului este totu ca a presintelui passivu, a fora de caracteristic'a σ. Aoristulu are tote terminarile timpurilor derivate alle passivului (§ 69), precedate de sillab'a caracteristica σσ, a fora de subjunctivu, care urmedia conjugarea timpurilor primitive, si nu are α.

Vocea media a verbelor în ω puru.

| | INDICATIVU | IMPERATIVU | SUBJUNCTIVU | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| Vătoriu. | me voui deslega. | | | |
| | S. 1 p. λύ σ ομαι. | | | |
| | 2 p. λύ σ η. | | | |
| | 3 p. λύ σ εται. | | | |
| | P. 1 p. λυ σ όμεθα. | | | |
| | 2 p. λύ σ εσθε. | | | |
| | 3 p. λύ σ ονται. | | | |
| | D. 1 p. λυ σ όμεθον. | | | |
| | 2 p. λύ σ εσθον. | | | |
| | 3 p. λύ σ εσθον. | | | |
| | Aoristu. | me deslegai. | | |
| | | S. 1 p. έλυ σάμηγ. | | λύ σωμαι |
| 2 p. έλυ σάσσο. | | λύ σαι. | λύ ση. | |
| 3 p. έλυ σασθε. | | λυ σάσθω. | λύ σηται. | |
| P. 1 p. έλυ σάμεθα. | | | λυ σάμεθα. | |
| 2 p. έλυ σασθε. | | λύ σασθε. | λύ σησθε. | |
| 3 p. έλυ σαντο. | | λυ σάσθωσαν. | λύ σωνται. | |
| D. 1 p. έλυ σάμεθον. | | | λυ σάμεθον. | |
| 2 p. έλυ σασθον. | | λύ σασθον. | λύ σησθον. | |
| 3 p. έλυ σασθον. | | λυ σάσθων. | λύ σησθον. | |

Observatiuni. Personele secunde ale singularului se forma prin contractiunea explicata la § 69. Person'a a do'a a aoristului se contrage, ca si celle-l-alte, dupo suppressiunea lui σ: έλύ-σασσ-σασ-σασ (§ 26) La optativu, λυ-σαισσι-σαισ contractiunea nu pote avea locu.

La cote-va verbe în ω puru, form'a perfectului passivu si mediu, si a aoristului passivu este fortificata prin intercalarea lui σ: s. es. de la άκούω (audiu), vine, nu ήκου-μαι, ca λελυ-μαι, ci ήκου-σμαι, plus-ca-perfectulu ήκού-σμηγ; la aoristu ήκού-σθηγ, si nu ήκού-θηγ. Aici se presenta casulu aretatu la finele § 69: terminatiunile ναι si ντο ar fi precedate de ua consuna, ήκου-σνται, care nu se pote pronuntia; se intrebuintedia asiá dero participiulu cu verbulu aussiliaru, ήκουσμένοι εισί la perfectu, ήκουσμένοι ήσαν la plus-ca-perfectu.

Vocea media a verbelor în ω puru.

| OPTATIVU | INFINITIVU | PARTICIPIU |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| asiu trebni sezfin deslegatu. | a trebui a fi deslegatu. | trebuindu a se deslega |
| λυ σ όμηγ. | | M. λυ σ όμενος. |
| λύ σ οισ. | | λυ σ όμένου. |
| λύ σ οιστο. | λύ σ εσθαι. | |
| λυ σ όμεθα | | F. λυ σ όμένη. |
| λύ σ οισθε. | | λυ σ όμένης. |
| λύ σ οιντο. | | |
| λυ σ όμεθον. | | N. λυ σ όμενον. |
| λύ σ οισθον. | | λυ σ όμένου. |
| λυ σ οισθηγ. | | |
| m'asiu fi fostu deslegatu. | a se fi deslegatu. | deslegandu-se. |
| λυ σάμηγ. | | M. λυ σάμενος. |
| λύ σαισ. | | λυ σαμένου. |
| λύ σαιστο. | λύ σασθαι. | |
| λυ σάμεθα. | | F. λυ σαμένη. |
| λύ σαισθε. | | λυ σαμένης. |
| λύ σαιντο. | | |
| λυ σάμεθον. | | N. λυ σάμενον. |
| λύ σαισθον. | | λυ σαμένου. |
| λυ σαισθηγ. | | |

Conjugati ca λύω verbele armatorie:

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| τίω. | onoredu. | viit. τίω. | perf. τίτικα |
| παιδέω. | invetiū pre altulu. | παιδέω. | πεπαδέωκα. |
| βασιλεύω. | domnescu. | βασιλεύω. | βεβασίλευκα. |
| πίσεύω. | crediu. | πίσεύω. | πίπτευκα. |
| λύω. | spelu. | λύω. | λέλυκα. |

Si ceste-l-alte cari fortifica (primindu σ) amendoa timpurile aretate:

σειώ, sguiduiescu, viit. σείω, aor. έσει-σθηγ, perf. σεσει-σμαι.
κλείω, inchidu, κλείω, εκλει-σθηγ, κέκει-σμαι.

Eufoniculu σ se supprime candu terminarea conjugativa are ea insa-si unu σ, s. es. la infinitivulu perfectu σεσει-σθαι (vedi § 83, la fine).

Regula. Person'a a trei'a a pluralului in ησi si a trei'a a singularului in ε ieu un ν eufonicu (§ 23, pag. 19) in aintea verbelor cari incepu cu ua vocale, si cote ua data la finele frasilorū. —

Observatiune asupra tabellului ce precede. — Rădăcin'a $\lambda\upsilon$ fiindu pretotindenea separata de accidentele conjugării, adeoc de augmentu, de duplicare, de desinentie și de consunele sau vocalele caracteristice alle differiteloru timpuri, moduri și persoane in cote trele vocile, elevulu pote studiá usioru totu mecanismulu acestei conjugari normali și perfectu regulate. In acestu studiu, dirigeatu de profesoriu, ellu ya face insu-și observarile cele mai proprie a'i ajuta memori'a și a 'lu face se tina bine minte tote aceste forme: coci procesele și medi-locele mnemonetice nu suntu acellea-și pentru tote spiritele.

§ 73.

A do'a clase: verbe contractate sau verbe in

$\epsilon\omega$, $\alpha\omega$, $\omicron\omega$.

In conjugare, ca si in declinare (§ 26), vocalea, ce termina rădăcin'a, se *contracte* cu vocalele desinentieloru conjugative cari se lega cu dinsa, de cote ori acelle vocali se pleca la ua fusiune de sunete. Contractiunea are mai cu sema locu in tote verbele a caroru rădăcina se finesea in ϵ sau in α sau in \omicron : dero ea nu schiamba modulu conjugării *de cotu la prezintele și la imperfectulu* amendooru vociloru: pentru tote celle-l-alte timpuri conjugarea remane aceea-și ca a lui $\lambda\upsilon\omega$. Cauta numai se observamu co la viitoriu, la perfectulu și la aoristulu cotoru trele vociloru, vocalele *se lungescu*, ϵ și α in η , \omicron in ω ; terminarile acestoru timpuri se unescu cu η și ω tocmai ca si la verbele in ω puru. Conjugarea prezintelii și a imperfectului are dero nevoia de a fi esplicata in detaliu.

Tabellu scurtatu pentru cote trele vocile,

continendu numai primile persoane.

| | INDICATIVU. | IMPERATIVU | SUBJUNCTIVU | OPERATIVU | INFINITIVU | PARTICIPIU | |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Vocce a c t i v a. | Prezintele Imperf. Viitoriu, Aoristiu, Perfectu, Plus-ca-perfect. ϵ α $\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ ω , ϵ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\alpha\omega$, ϵ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\alpha\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ ϵ , $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ ω , $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\omega\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\omega\iota\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\omega$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\alpha\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\epsilon\iota\omega\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\omega\iota\iota$. |
| Vocce p a s s i v a. | Prezintele Imperf. Aoristiu, Viitoriu, Perfectu, Pl.-perfectu. ϵ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, VII. $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta\tau\iota$ | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\omega$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota$, ω . | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta\tau\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta\tau\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\theta\eta\tau$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta\tau\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\sigma\iota\lambda\iota\omega\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\sigma\iota\lambda\iota\omega\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta\tau\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\theta\eta\tau\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota$. |
| Vocce m e d i a. | Viitoriu Aoristiu ϵ $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\alpha\omega$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\mu\alpha\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$. | $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\iota$. | |

§ 74.

Activulu verbeloru contractate in εω.

Modulu de contragere este cellu care s'a espusu pentru declinare la § 26, fora nici ua exceptiune.—Verbele de doa sillabe, ca πλέω (plutescu), nu se contragu de cotu rare ori.

Optativulu imprumuta cote-va forme de la verbele in μι; elle suntu aretate in tabellu.

| | INDICATIVU | IMPERATIVU | SUBJONCTIVU |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | iubescu | iubescē | se iubescu |
| Presente | S.1p. φιλέ ω-λῶ, | φιλε ε λει | φιλέ ω-λῶ, |
| | 2p. φιλέ εις-λείς, | φιλε ει λει | φιλέ ης-λής, |
| | 3p. φιλέ ει-λεί, | φιλε ετω-λείτω, | φιλέ η-λή, |
| | P.1p. φιλέ ομεν-λοῦμεν, | φιλέ ετω-λείτω, | ωιλέ ωμεν-λοῦμεν, |
| | 2p. φιλέ ετε-λείται, | φιλέ ετε-λείτε | φιλέ ητε-λήτε, |
| | 3p. φιλέ ουπ-λοῦσθαι, | φιλέετωσαν-λείτωσαν. | φιλέ ωσι-λώσθαι, |
| D. | 2p. φιλέ ετων-λείτων, | φιλέ ετων-λείτων, | φιλέ ητων-λήτων, |
| | 3p. φιλέ ετων-λείτων. | φιλε ετων-λείτων. | φιλέ ητων-λήτων. |
| | iubeamu. | | |
| Imperfectu | S.1p. ἐφιλε ον-λου, | | |
| | 2p. ἐφιλε εις-λείς, | | |
| | 3p. ἐφιλε ει-λεί, | | |
| | P.1p. ἐφιλέ ομε-λοῦμεν, | | |
| | 2p. ἐφιλέ ετε-λείτε, | | |
| 3p. ἐφιλε ον-ου, | | | |
| D. | 2p. ἐφιλέ ετων-λείτων, | | |
| 3p. ἐφιλε ετην-λείτην, | | | |
| Vitiuriu | φιλή σω | | |
| Aoristu | ἐφιλη σα. | φιλή σον. | φιλή σιω. |
| Perfectu | πεφιλή κα. | πεφιλή κε. | πεφιλή κω. |
| Pl. perfect. | ἐπεφιλή κεν. | | |

Cote-va verbe, forte putine la numeru, nu lungescu pre e la viitoriū: s. es. τελέω (finescu), viit. τέλειω, aor. ἐτέλεσα; καλέω, (chiamu), καλέσω, ἐκάλισα.

sesse verbe | χέω, tornu; βέω, curgu; νέω, innotu;
| πλέω, plutescu; πνέω suffiu. θέω allergu.

ieu diftongulu εω la viitoru in locu de η: χέσωμαι βέσωμαι νεώσωμαι, πλεύσωμαι, πνεύσωμαι, θεύσωμαι; coci pentru aceste din urma verbe mai numai viitoriulu mediu se intrebuintedia.

| OPTATIVU | INFINITIVU | PARTICIPIU |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| asiu iubi. | a iubi | iubindu. |
| φιλέ σιμι-λοῦμι, si φιλοῦην, | φιλέ ειν-λείν. | M. φιλέ ον-λῶν, |
| φιλέ σις-λοῖς, si φιλοῦης, | | φιλέ οντος-λοῦντος. |
| φιλέ σι-λοῖ, si φιλοῦή, | | F. φιλέ ουσα-λοῦσα |
| φιλέ σιμεν-λοῦμεν, | | φιλε ούσης-λούσης |
| φιλέ σιτε-λοῖτε | | N. φιλέ ον-λῶν, |
| φιλέ σιεν-λοῖεν, | | φιλέ οντος-λοῦντος. |
| φιλέ σιτον-λοῖτον. | | |
| φιλέ σιτην-λοῖτην. | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| φιλή σιμι. | φιλή σιν. | φιλή σων, σοντος. |
| φιλή σιμι. | φιλή σαι. | φιλή σας, σαντος. |
| πεφιλή κοιμι. | πεφιλή κεναι. | πεφιλή κῶς, κῶτος. |

§ 75. Passivulu verbeloru contractate in εω.

| | INDICATIVU | IMPERATIVU | SUBJUNCTIVU |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | sum iubitu. | fi iubitu. | se fiu iubitu. |
| Presente. | S. 1. p. φιλέ ωμαι-λούμαι, | φιλέ ου-λού, | φιλέ ωμαι-λῶμαι, |
| | 2. p. φιλέ η-λή, | φιλέ εἶδω-λῑδῶ, | φιλέ η-λή, |
| | 3. p. φιλέ σται-λείται, | | φιλέ ηται-λήτω, |
| | P. 1. p. φιλέ ὀμθα-λοιμέθα, | φιλέ εἶδω-λῑδῶ, | φιλέ ὀμθα-λοιμέθα, |
| | 2. p. φιλέ εἶθε-λῑθε, | φιλέ εἶδωσαν-λῑδῶσαν, | φιλέ ἦσθε-λήθε, |
| | 3. p. φιλέ ονται-λῑνται, | φιλέ εἶδον-λῑδῶν, | φιλέ ἦσαν-λήσων, |
| | D. 1. p. φιλέ ὀμθον-λοιμέθον, | φιλέ εἶδον-λῑδῶν. | φιλέ ἦσαν-λήσων. |
| | 2. p. φιλέ εἶθον-λῑθῶν, | | |
| | 3. p. φιλέ εἶθον-λῑθῶν. | | |
| Imperfecte. | eramu iubitu. | | |
| | S. 1. p. ἐφιλέ ὀμην-λοιμήην, | | |
| | 2. p. ἐφιλέ ου-λού, | | |
| | 3. p. ἐφιλέ ετο-λείτο, | | |
| | P. 1. p. ἐφιλέ ὀμθα-λοιμέθα, | | |
| | 2. p. ἐφιλέ εἶθε-λῑθε, | | |
| | 3. p. ἐφιλέ οντο-λῑντο, | | |
| | D. 1. p. ἐφιλέ ὀμειδον-λοιμέθον, | | |
| | 2. p. ἐφιλέ εἶθον-λῑθῶν, | | |
| 3. p. ἐφιλέ εἶθην-λῑθῶν. | | | |
| Aoristu. | ἐφιλέ θην. | φιλή θην. | φιλή θῶ. |
| Viitoriu. | φιλή θήσονται. | | |
| Perfectu. | πεφιλή ναι. | πεφιλή σα. | πεφιλή μένος θ. |
| Pl. perfect. | ἐπεφιλή μην. | | |
| Viit. essactu. | πεφιλή ὄσονται. | | |
| VOCEA | | | |
| Viitoriu. | φιλή ὄσονται, | | |
| Aoristu. | ἐφιλή ὄσην. | φιλή ὄσαι. | φιλή ὄσονται, |

OBSERVARI.

Se vede eo personele secunde alle singularului deja contractate, dupo cumm s'a explicatu la § 69, suntu din nou contractate. — Inlocuirea lui φ prin τ, a lui χ prin ζ, a lui θ prin τ, la duplicare, se va explic'a la § 82.

Cote-va verbe cari nu lungescu pre ε san cari icu eu (§ 74) au unu σ la perfectu si la aoristu: τετέλε-σμαι, ἐτετέλε-σθην; πέπνευ-σμαι, ἐπέπνευ-σθην (vedi p. 72, la fine.)

Passivulu verbeloru contractate in εω.

| | OPTATIVU | INFINITIVU | PARTICIPIU |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | asiu fi iubitu. | a fi iubitu. | findu iubitu. |
| | φιλέ ὀμην-λοιμήην, | | M. φιλέ ὀμεινος-λοιμένος, |
| | φιλέ οιο -λοιο, | φιλέ εἶδαι-λῑδῶναι. | φιλέ ὀμεινου-λοιμένου. |
| | φιλέ οτο -λοιο, | | |
| | φιλέ ομειθα-λοιμέθα, | | F. φιλέ ὀμεινῆ-λοιμεινῆ, |
| | φιλέ οιδθε-λῑθε, | | φιλέ ὀμεινῆ-λοιμεινῆ. |
| | φιλέ οντο-λοιντο, | | |
| | φιλέ ὀμειθον-λοιμέθον, | | N. φιλέ ὀμεινον-λοιμένον, |
| | φιλέ οιδθον-λῑθῶν, | | φιλέ ὀμεινου-λοιμένου. |
| | φιλέ οιδθην-λῑθῶν. | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | φιλή θείην. | φιλή θήναι. | φιλή θείς, θέντος. |
| | φιλή θησοίμην. | φιλή θήσθαι. | φιλή θησομένος, ου. |
| | πεφιλή μένος εἶην. | πεφιλή ὄσαι. | πεφιλή μένος, ου. |
| | πεφιλή σοίμην. | πεφιλή εἶσθαι. | πεφιλή ὄμεινος, ου. |
| MEDIA. | | | |
| | φιλή σοίμην, | φιλή εἶσθαι. | φιλή ὄμεινος, ου. |
| | φιλή σοίμην. | φιλή εἶσθαι. | φιλή ὄμεινός, ου. |

Conjugati ea φιλέ ω:

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| ποιέω, | facu | viit. ποιήσω, | perf. ποιήσχα. |
| πολεμέω, | facu resbellu. | πολεμήσω, | πεπολέμηχα. |
| βοηθέω, | ajutu. | βοηθήσω, | βεβοθήηχα. |
| ἀσκέω, | essercitediu, | ἀσκήσω, | ἤκηχα. |
| φρβέω, | inspamentediū, | φρβήσω, | πεφρβήχα. |
| χωρῶω, | cedediū, | χωρήσω, | κεχώρηχα. |
| θυρῶλλέω, | divulgu. | θυρῶλλήσω, | τεθυρῶλληχα. |

§ 76.

Activulu verbeloru contractate in AQ.

In conjugarea acestora verbe, se presenta cote-va contractiuni pre cari tabellulu datu la § 26 nu le contine. Ieto-le:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ασι se contrage in ζ. | αου se contrage in ω. |
| ατη " " in α (lungh) | αω " " in ω. |
| ασι " " in φ | |

| | INDICATIVU | IMPERATIVU | SUBJUNCTIVU |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | onorediu. | onoredia | se onorediu. |
| Presente. | S. 1p. τιμά ω-μῶ, | | τιμά ω-μῶ, |
| | 2p. τιμά εἰς-μῆς, | τίμα ε-μα, | τιμα ης-μῆς, |
| | 3p. τιμά εἰ-μῆ, | τιμα ἔτω-μῆτω, | τιμα η-μῆ, |
| | P. 1p. τιμά οἰμεν-μῶμεν, | | τιμά οἰμεν μῶμεν, |
| | 2p. τιμά εἰτε-μῆτε, | τιμά εἰτε-μῆτε, | μιμά ἦτε-μῆτε, |
| | 3p. τιμά οἴσι-μῶσι, | τιμα ἔτωσαν-μῆτωσαν | τιμά οἴσι μῶσι, |
| D. | 2p. τιμά εἶπον-μῆτον, | τιμά εἶπον-μῆτον, | τιμά ἦτον-μῆτον. |
| | 3p. τιμά εἶπον-μῆτον. | τιμα ἔτων-μῆτων. | τιμά ἦτον-μῆτον. |
| | | | |
| | ONOGAM. | | |
| Imperfectu. | S. 1p. ἔτιμα ὄν-μων, | | |
| | 2p. ἔτιμα εἰς-μας, | | |
| | 3p. ἔτιμα ε-μα, | | |
| | P. 1p. ἔτιμά οἰμεν-μῶμεν, | | |
| | 2p. ἔτιμά εἰτε-μῆτε, | | |
| | 3p. ἔτιμα ὄν-μων, | | |
| D. | 2p. ἔτιμα εἶπον-μῆτον, | | |
| | 3p. ἔτιμα ἔτην-μῆτην. | | |
| | | | |
| Viitoriu. | τιμή σο. | | |
| Aoristu. | ἔτιμη σα. | τίμη σον. | τιμή σο. |
| Perfectu. | τετιμή κα. | τετιμή κε. | τετιμή κω. |
| Pl.-cp.-erf. | ἔτατιμή καιν | | |

Ca tote verbele in έω, celle in δω imprumuta de la conjugarea in μι formele urmatoare alle optativului:

la singularu: τιμήην, τιμήης, τιμήη,
la pluralu: τιμήήμεν si τιμήητε,

contractate din τιμασθην etc.

Cote-va verbe in δω, precedatu de ua vocale sau de unu ρ, pastredia pre α la Viitoriu (pentru ce este ore cumu unu α puru, § 13): s. es. ἔδω (permitta), Viit. ἔδσω; μειδίδω (surridu), Viit. μειδίδσω; πειδώ (incercu), Viit. πειδάσω.

| OPTATIVU. | INFINITIVU. | PARTICIPIU. |
|---|--|--|
| asiu onora. | a onora. | onorandu. |
| τιμά οἰμι-μῆμι, τιμά οἰς-μῆς, τιμά οἰ-μῆ, | τιμά εἰν-μῆν. | M. τιμά ὄν-μῶν, τιμά ὄντος-μῶντος |
| τιμά οἰμεν-μῶμεν, τιμά οἰτε-μῆτε, τιμά οἰεν-μῆεν, | | F. τιμά ὄουα-μῶσα, τιμα ὄουης-μῶσῆς |
| τιμά οἶτον-μῆτον, τιμα οἶτην-μῆτην. | | N. τιμά ὄν-μῶν, τιμά ὄντος-μῶντος |
| | | |
| τιμή σοιμι, τιμή σοιμι, τετιμή κοιμι. | τιμή σοιν. τιμή σοι. τετιμή κῆνοι. | τιμή σων, σοντος. τιμή σας, σαντος. τετιμή κῶς, κῶτος. |

Passivulu verbeloru contractate in *aw*.

| | INDICATIVU. | IMPERATIVU. | SUBJUNCTIVU. | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| | sum onoratu. | fii onoratu. | se fii onoratu. | |
| <i>Presente.</i> | S. 1p. τιμᾶ ὀνει-μῶμαι, 2p. τιμᾶ ἦ - μῆ, 3p. τιμᾶ εἶε - σῆ. | τιμᾶ ὀν-μῆ, τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθου. | τιμᾶ ὀνει-μῶμαι, τιμᾶ ἦ - μῆ, τιμᾶ ἦται-μῆται, τιμᾶ ὀνειθα-μῶμεθα, τιμᾶ ἦθε-μᾶθε, τιμᾶ ἦσθε-μᾶσθε. | |
| | P. 1p. τιμᾶ ὀνειθα-μῶμεθα, 2p. τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθου, 3p. τιμᾶ ὀνειται-μῶνται. | τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθε, τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶσθε. | τιμᾶ ἦθε-μᾶθε, τιμᾶ ἦσθε-μᾶσθε, τιμᾶ ὀνειθου-μῶμεθου, τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθου. | |
| | D. 1p. τιμᾶ ὀνειθου-μῶμεθου, 2p. τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθου, 3p. τιμᾶ ὀνειθου-μᾶθου. | τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθου, τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθου. | τιμᾶ ὀνειθου-μῶμεθου, τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθου. | |
| | eram onoratu. | | | |
| | S. 1p. ἔτιμα ὀνει-μῶμην, 2p. ἔτιμα ὀν-μῆ, 3p. ἔτιμα ἴου-μῆα. | | | |
| | P. 1p. ἔτιμα ὀνειθα-μῶμεθα, 2p. ἔτιμα ἴθου-μᾶθε, 3p. ἔτιμα ὀνειται-μῶνται. | | | |
| | D. 1p. ἔτιμα ὀνειθου-μῶμεθου, 2p. ἔτιμα ἴθου-μᾶθου, 3p. ἔτιμα ὀνειθου-μᾶθου. | | | |
| | Aoristu, ἔτιμῆ ὄνη, Vitioru, τιμῆ ὄνησαι, Perfectu, τετιμῆμαι, Pl. Perfectu, ἔτετιμῆμεν, Vit. essactu, τετιμῆ ὄνησαι. | τιμῆ ὄνηται. τετιμῆσαι. | τιμῆ ὄνηται. τετετιμῆμένος ὦ. | |
| | VOCEA | | | |
| | Vitioru, τιμῆ ὄνησαι. Aoristu, ἔτιμῆ ὄνησαι. | τιμῆ ὄνησαι. | τιμῆ ὄνησαι. | |

Aceca si observare asupr'a personeloru secunde alle singlaruh'i ca la verbele in *aw*, § 75.

In patru verbe forte usitate, ae se contrage in *η*, si nu in *a*. Acestea suntu:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| ζῶ, vietinescu, | ζῆς, | ζῆ; in finit. ζῆν. |
| πεινᾶ, mi e fame, | πεινῆ; πεινῆ; | πεινῆν. |
| διψᾶ, mi e sete | διψῆ; διψῆ; | διψῆν. |
| χράσμαι, me servescu, | χρῆ; χρῆται; | χρῆσθαι. |

Passivulu verbeloru contractate in *aw*.

| | OPTATIVU. | INFINITIVU. | PARTICIPIU. |
|--|--|---|--|
| | asii fi onoratu. | a fi onoratu. | findu onoratu. |
| | τιμᾶ ὀνειτῆ-μῶμηντ, τιμᾶ ὀου-μῆου, τιμᾶ ὀουτο-μῆουτο. | τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶσθαι. | M. τιμᾶ ὀνειτος-μῶμετος, τιμᾶ ὀνειτου-μῶμετου. |
| | τιμᾶ ὀνειθα-μῶμεθα, τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶσθε, τιμᾶ ὀνειθου-μῶμεθου. | | F. τιμᾶ ὀνειτη-μῶμετη, τιμᾶ ὀνειτησ-μῶμετησ. |
| | τιμᾶ ὀνειθου-μῶμεθου, τιμᾶ ἴθου-μᾶθου, τιμᾶ ὀνειθου-μᾶθου. | | N. τιμᾶ ὀνειτους-μῶμετους, τιμᾶ ὀνειτουσ-μῶμετουσ. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | τιμῆ ὄνηται, τιμῆ ὄνησθαι, τετιμῆ μένος ἔση. | τιμῆ ὄνηται, τιμῆ ὄνησθαι, τετιμῆ ὄνησαι. | τιμῆ ὄνης, ὄνητος, τιμῆ ὄνημένος, ὄνησ. τετιμῆ μένος, ὄνη. |
| | τετιμῆ ὄνηται. | τετιμῆ ὄνησθαι. | τετιμῆ ὄνημένος, ὄνη. |
| | MEDIA. | | |
| | τιμῆ ὄνησθην, τιμῆ ὄνησθην. | τιμῆ ὄνησθαι. τιμῆ ὄνησθαι. | τιμῆ ὄνημενος, ὄνη. τιμῆ ὄνημενος, ὄνη. |

Conjugati ca τιμᾶω:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| ἀγαπᾶω, iubescu, | ἰνῆσцу, | ἰνῆσцу, | ἰνῆσцу. |
| ἀπατάω, insiellu, | ἰνῆσцу, | ἀπατῆσцу, | ἰνῆσцу. |
| ἔρωτάω, intrebū, | ἰνῆσцу, | ἔρωτῆσцу, | ἰνῆσцу. |
| νικάω, invingu, | ἰνῆσцу, | νικῆσцу, | ἰνῆσцу. |
| πηράω, saru (de la sarire), | ἰνῆσцу, | πηρῆσцу, | ἰνῆσцу. |
| τολμάω, cutediū, | ἰνῆσцу, | τολῆσцу, | ἰνῆσцу. |

Activulu verbeloru contractate in *oo*.

Cote-va din contractiunile acestoru verbe rechiama adjectivele in *oos* (vedi § 39). Ieto celle ce nu se gasescu in tabellulu de la § 26:

oη se contrade in *ω*, *οαι* se contrade in *οι*,
οη — in *οι*. dero la infinitivu in *οο*.

| | INDICATIVU. | IMPERATIVU. | SUBJUNCTIVU. |
|---------------|---|--|---|
| | aretu. | areta. | se aretu. |
| Presente. | S. 1p. <i>δηλό ω-λό</i> , 2p. <i>δηλό εις-λοϊς</i> , 3p. <i>δηλό εις-λοϊ</i> . | <i>δηλο ε-λου</i> , <i>δηλο ιται-λουτω</i> . | <i>δηλό ω-λό</i> , <i>δηλό ης-λοϊς</i> , <i>δη λο η-λοϊ</i> . |
| | P. 1p. <i>δηλό ομν-λουμεν</i> , 2p. <i>δηλό στε-λουτε</i> , 3p. <i>δηλό ονδ-λουσι</i> . | <i>δηλό στε-λουτε</i> , <i>δηλο ιτωσαν-λουτωσαν</i> . | <i>δηλό ωμν-λωμεν</i> , <i>δηλό ητε-λωτε</i> , <i>δηλό ωσι-λωσι</i> . |
| | D. | | |
| | 2p. <i>δηλό κτοσ-λουτων</i> , 3p. <i>δηλό κτοσ-λουτων</i> . | <i>δηλό κτοσ-λουτων</i> , <i>δηλο ιτων-λουτων</i> . | <i>δηλό ηεν-λωτων</i> , <i>δηλό ητων-λωτων</i> . |
| | aretamu. | | |
| Imperfectu. | S. 1p. <i>ιδηλο ον-λουν</i> , 2p. <i>ιδηλο ες-λουσι</i> , 3p. <i>ιδηλο ε-λου</i> . | | |
| | P. 1p. <i>ιδηλο ομν-λουμεν</i> , 2p. <i>ιδηλο στε-λουτε</i> , 3p. <i>ιδηλο ον-λουσι</i> . | | |
| | D. | | |
| | 2p. <i>ιδηλό κτοσ-λουτων</i> , 3p. <i>ιδηλο ιτην-λουτην</i> . | | |
| Viitoriu, | <i>δηλω σω</i> , | | |
| Aoristu, | <i>ιδηλω σα</i> , | <i>δηλω σοσ</i> . | <i>δηλού σω</i> . |
| Perfec-u, | <i>δεδηλω κα</i> , | | |
| Pl. Perfectu, | <i>ιεδηλω κεν</i> . | <i>δεδηλω κε</i> . | <i>δεδηλω κο</i> . |

Acesta contractiune esceptionale a infinitivulu vine de la ua desinentia particularia, *εν (ενν)* in locu de *ενν*.

Ca si celle-l-alte verbe contractate, verbele in *ωω* imprumuta si elle cote-va forme de la optativulu conjugarii in *μ*; elle suntu aretate in tabellu.

Verbulu *ἀρώω* (aru), pastredia pre *ο* la viitoriu si face *ἀρώσω*, precumu si *δύωω* (neusitatu la presinte, unde dicemu *δύνομυ*, juru), face *δύώσω*.

| OPTATIVU. | INFINITIVU. | PARTICIPIU. |
|---|---|--|
| se aretu. | a aretá. | aretandu. |
| <i>δηλό ομν-λοιμι</i> si <i>δηλοην</i> , <i>δηλό οικ-λοισ</i> si <i>δηλοισθ</i> , <i>δηλό οι-λοι</i> si <i>δηλοην</i> , | <i>δηλό εσν-λουν</i> . | M. <i>δηλό εν-λόν</i> , <i>δηλό οντοσ-λουντοσ</i> . F. <i>δηλό οσσα-λουσα</i> , <i>δηλο οιστη-λουθη</i> . N. <i>δηλό ον-λουν</i> , <i>δηλό οντοσ-λουτων</i> . |
| <i>δηλό οκτοσ-λουτων</i> , <i>δηλο οικτην-λουτην</i> . | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| <i>δηλώ σοσμι</i> , <i>δηλώ σοσμι</i> , <i>δεδηλω κωμι</i> . | <i>δηλώ σοσν</i> , <i>δηλώ σοσν</i> , <i>δεδηλω κεναν</i> . | <i>δηλώ σοσν</i> , <i>σοστωσ</i> , <i>δηλώ σοσν</i> , <i>σοστωσ</i> , <i>δεδηλω κωσ</i> , <i>κωτωσ</i> . |

§ 79. Passivulu verbeloru contractate in *σω*.

| | INDICATIVU. | IMPERATIVU. | SUBJUNCTIVU. |
|--|---|--|---|
| | sum aretatu. | fi aretatu. | se fiu aretatu. |
| Presente. | S. 1p. δῆλό σμαι-λούμαι, 2p. δῆλό η-λοι, 3p. δῆλό σται-λονται. | δῆλό σν-λοῦ, δῆλό εἶθε-λούσθω. | δῆλό ωμαι-λώμαι, δῆλό η-λοι, δῆλό ηται-λωται. |
| | P. 1p. δῆλο ὀμθε-λοιμθεα, 2p. δῆλό εἶθε-λούσθε, 3p. δῆλό σται-λονται. | δῆλό εἶθε-λούσθω, δῆλο εἶθε-σθω-λοι- σθῆσθε. | δῆλο ὀμθε-λοιμθεα, δῆλό ηται-λωται, δῆλο ὀμθε-λοιμθεον. |
| | D. 1p. δῆλό ὀμθεον-λοιμθεον, 2p. δῆλό εἶθεον-λούσθεον, 3p. δῆλό εἶθεον-λούσθων. | δῆλό εἶθεον-λούσθων, δῆλο εἶθεον-λούσθων. | δῆλό ηθεον-λώσθων, δῆλό ηθεον-λώσθων. |
| | eram aretatu. | | |
| | S. 1p. εἶδηλο ὀμην-λούμην, 2p. εἶδηλό σν-λοθ, 3p. εἶδηλό στω-λοιτο. | | |
| | P. 1p. εἶδηλο ὀμθεα-λοιμθεα, 2p. εἶδηλό εἶθε-λούσθε, 3p. εἶδηλό στω-λοιτο. | | |
| D. 1p. εἶδηλο ὀμθεον-λοιμθεον, 2p. εἶδηλό εἶθεον-λούσθεον, 3p. εἶδηλο εἶθηην-λούσθηην. | | | |
| Aoristu. | εἶδηλό σην. | δῆλώ σθητι. | δῆλω σῶ. |
| Viitoriu. | δῆλω σθησομαι. | | |
| Perfectu. | δεδηλω μαι. | δεδηλω σο. | δεδηλω μένος ω. |
| Pl. Perfectu. | δεδηλω μην. | | |
| Viii. ess. | δεδηλω σομαι. | | |
| VOCEA | | | |
| Viitoriu. | δῆλώ σομαι. | | |
| Aoristu. | εἶδηλω σμην. | δῆλω σοι. | δῆλώ σομαι. |

Acceasi observatiune ca la celle-l-alte verbe contractate asupra persoanelor secundare alle singularului. — Vedi la § 82, pentru z care inlocuieste pre χ in duplicarea verbelor ca urmedia.

Passivulu verbeloru contractate in *σω*.

| | OPTATIVU. | INFINITIVU. | PARTICIPIU. |
|---------------|--|--------------------|---|
| | asiu fi aretatu. | a fi aretatu. | findu aretatu. |
| | δῆλο ὀμην-λοιμην, δῆλό στω-λοιτο. | δῆλό εἶθε-λοισθαι. | M. δῆλο ὀμειν-λούμενος, δῆλο ὀμειν-λούμενου. |
| | δῆλο ὀμθεα-λοιμθεα, δῆλό στω-λοιτο. | | F. δῆλο ὀμην-λουμένης, δῆλο ὀμην-λουμένης. |
| | δῆλο ὀμθεον-λοιμθεον, δῆλό στω-λοιτο. | | N. δῆλο ὀμειν-λούμενος, δῆλο ὀμειν-λούμενου. |
| | δῆλο εἶθεον-λούσθεον, δῆλό στω-λοιτο. | | |
| | δῆλο εἶθηην-λούσθηην. | | |
| | δῆλω σθῆν. | δῆλω σθῆναι. | δῆλω σθῆς, σθῆτος. |
| | δῆλω σθησομην. | δῆλω σθησθαι. | δῆλω σθησομενος, σν. |
| | δεδηλω μένος εἶην. | δεδηλώ σθαι. | δεδηλω μένος, σν. |
| | δεδηλω σομην. | δεδηλώ σθθαι. | δεδηλω ὀμεινος, σν. |
| MEDIA. | | | |
| | δῆλω σομην. | δῆλώ σσθαι. | δῆλω ὀμεινος, σν. |
| | δῆλω σομην. | δῆλώ σσθαι. | δῆλω ὀμεινος, σν. |

Conjugati ca δῆλώω:

| | | | |
|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| χρυσάω. | poleiescu cu aur, vii. | χρυσάσω, | perf. χρυράσωκα. |
| χειράω. | subjugu. | χειράσω, | χειρίσωκα. |
| πολεμάω. | escitu la resbella, | πολεμάσω, | πεπολέσωκα. |

§ 80.

A treia clasă: verbe cari au ua consuna inaintea terminarii ω.

Conjugarea cu totul regulata a verbeloru in ω puru, invetiata dupo λω, s'a repetitu de trei ori cu occasiunea verbeloru contractate: suntemu dero in dreptu a presupune co elevulu cunosce *perfectu* formarea regulata a vocloru, a timpuriloru, moduriloru si personeloru verbului. Acesta cunoscentia ei este indispensabile pentru studiulu ce va urma allu verbeloru a caroru radecina se termina in ua consuna.

Amu vedutu deja schiambabile ce se facu candu certe vocali se intelnescu (§ 26). Consunele radecinei si alle desinentieloru conjugative, candu se intelnescu, producu schiambabili analoge cari trebuiescu studiate aci.

§ 81.

Classificarea consunelor.

Se scia co numele consunelor vine de acolo co elle nu se pota pronuntia fora se fia insotite de ua vocale. Cote-va din elle cu tote acestea se facu singure a fi audite, deco nu cu limpeditiune, cellu putinu cu destula claritate in cotu se nu se confunde cu alt'a. Din aceste consune Ellenii au facutu ua clasă in parte, sub numele de *semi-vocali*, sau littere *licide*, adeco curgutorie, spre a areta facilitatea pronuntiarii loru relativu cu celle-l-alte consune. Acestea suntu urmatoarele patru littere:

λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Sibilantea (sineratori'a) σ pote asemenea se se audia fora ajutoriulu altei vocali; dero efectele lui σ in formarea verbeloru fiindu diferite de alle celloru patru licide, de aceea punemtu si noi sibilantea la ua parte. Acesta littera se une-

scē asia de strinsu cu celle-l-alte consune in cotu Ellenii respresentata acesta unire chiaru prin scrisu, punendu

ψ in locu de βσ, πσ, φσ;
ξ — — γσ, κσ, χσ.

Celle noa consune simple cari remanu se numescu *mute*. Elle se dividu in trei clasii, din doa punte de vedere: 1° sub punctulu de vedere allu organeloru cari contribuie mai multu la articulatiunea loru; 2° dupo diferitele grade de fortia ce putemu da acestei articulatiuni. Candu pronuntiamu *b* sau *p*, actiunea buzieloru predomina; sunetele *g* si *k*, se pronuntia mai cu sema cu cerulu gurei; candu dicemu *d* sau *t*, limb'a attinge *dintii*; de aci trei ordini de mute cari se numescu *labiali*, *gutturali*, *dentali*, si pre cari gradulu de fortia cu care le articulamu le face se se divida in trei ordini de unu altu genu.

| | 1-ia ordine. LABIALI. | 2-a ordine. GUTTURALI. | 3-a ordine. DENTALI. |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dulci..... | B | Γ' | Δ |
| Forti..... | Π | K | T |
| Aspirate..... | Φ | X | Θ |

§ 82.

Schiambarea consunelor.

Candu doa mute vinu un'a longa alt'a, elle facu parte, de celle mai multe ori, din aceea-si sillaba (dupo principiile de sillabire espuse la § 8) si se pronuntia cu ua singura emisiune de voce. De aci resulta co, sub reportulu articulatiunii, fia dulci, fia forti sau aspirate, elle trebuie se se apropia un'a de alt'a, si chiaru se se identifice intre dinsele, pentru co este

măi-mai imposibil se reunim, într'ua singură emisiune de voce, nisece sunete dulci și forti sau aspirate.

De aci vine următorea regulă fundamentală :

Ver-ce muta precedată de ua alta muta o voiesce în a-celle'si gradu ca dîns'a.

Asta-feliu τρῆς, s. esemplu, radecin'a verbului τρῆβω (*tero*, strivescu), trebuindu se fia, la aoristulu passivu, urmata de aspirat'a θ, si se deē ἑ-τρῆθ-θη, (ce nu se pote pronunția), Ellenii facu ἐτρι-θη. A trei'a persona a perfectului passivu se termina, la singularu, în ται : adangeti τραπε, radecin'a lui ἡρατρῶ (scriu), si veti avē ἑτραπ-ται, alta pronunțiare imposibilă : trebuie ἑτρα-παι.

Spiritulu aspru produce acellua-'si effectu ca ua consuna aspirata : ellu schiamba în aspirata consun'a dulce sau forte care precede vocalea aspirata.

Organulu ar trebuī se face ua straduintia pentru a pronunția cu ua aspiratiune forte *doă sillabe un'a dupo alfa*. Căndu acestu casu se presinta, Ellenii *schiamba în forte aspirata primei sillabe*, cumu amu vediutu în πε-φίληκα (§ 74, 75) pusu în locu de φε-φίληκα. Totu asia χωρέω (cedediu) face κα-γώρηκα, θύω (sacrificu) τέ-θυκα, etc.

Pentru conjugare în particulariu caută se tinemu minte co înainte de unu μ

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| β, π, φ | se schiamba în μ; |
| ζ, γ | — — — γ; |
| δ, θ, τ | — — — σ. |

Acēsta din urma schiambare a lui δ, θ, τ în σ are locu si cāndu aceste trei consune intelnescu un θ : s. es. ἐρεθίω (sprinjescu) face la aoristulu passivu ἡρεθ-θη, πεθίω (induplectu) face ἐπεθῆ, etc.

§. 83.

Lapedarea consunelor.

Cote-va casuri de lapedarea consunelor ni s'au prezentatu

deja la declinarea a trei'a (§ 20—22) si la perfectulu passivu (§ 71). Ieto celle-l-alte lapedari cari se operedia în conjugare.

Litterile δ, θ, τ se lapeda în aintea lui σ, si în aintea terminarii perfectului activu κα.

Totu asia se intempla si cāndu aceste littere suntu precedate de unu ν, adeco, deco νδ, νθ, ντ suntu urmate de σ, sau de κα; atunci se face ua lapedare *dupla*, care cere ca vocalea sillabei se se lungesca; s. es. σπέννω (facu libatiuni) face la viitoriu (σπέννω) σπείσω, la perfectu (ἔσπενωκα) ἔσπει-κα, passivu ἔσπεισμαι. (Vedi ce s'a dissu, assupr'a acellui-a-'si subiectu, a proposito de dativulu declinarii a trei'a, § 22.)

Litter'a ο cāndu vine *intre doă consune*, atunci dispare; s. es. πλέκω (redicu) trebuie, la infinitivulu perfectu passivu, se iee terminarea σθα, πε-πλεκ-σθα, dero ο se lapeda, si πε-πλεκ-θα devine, în virtutua regulei mutelor (§ 90) πε-πλε-χθα.

§. 84.

Presintele fortificatu allu verbeloru în Ω precedatu de ua consuna. Timpurile derivate.

Radecin'a verbeloru în ω puru si a verbeloru contractate se cunosce anco de la prim'a persona a presintelui : nu este totu asia de multe ori si cu verbele ce vomu studiă acumu : într'insele presintele appare de multe ori sub ua forma modificata. Acestea suntu mai cu sema radecinele *cu ua sillaba scurta*, caror'a limb'a ellena le fortifică sunetulu, putinu slabu, prin midiloce forte variate, sau lungindu vocalea, sau adaugendu consune si chiaru sillabe. Form'a astu-feliu fortificata domnescu la presinte si la imperfectu; în celle-l-alte timpuri *vocalea* lungita se conserva anco forte desu, dero nici ua data nici ua *consuna*, adansa spre a fortifică presintele, nu apare din non în alta parte de cotu la imperfectu.

Dero, cu acestu modu, radecin'a este suppusa la certe alteratiuni, essista, ca compensatiune, in acesta a trei'a classe de verbe in ω , ua serie intrega de timpuri caracterisate prin singura *apparitiunea radecinei pure, fora nici ua alta figuratiua*. Acestea suntu *timpurile derivate, viitoriulu, aoristulu, perfectulu* si *plus-ca-perfectulu derivate*, a caroru formatiune se va explica la § urmatoriu.

Essemple de presintii fortificati. Radecina $\varphi\upsilon\gamma$, presinte $\varphi\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$ (fugu) viit. $\varphi\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$, aoristu II $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$. Rad. $\varphi\alpha\nu$, presinte $\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ (facu se se vedea), viit. II $\varphi\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}$. Rad. $\varphi\theta\epsilon\rho$, presinte $\varphi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ (distrugu), viit. II $\varphi\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}$. — Radecinele fortificate prin ua consuna: rad. $\tau\omicron\tau$, presinte $\tau\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega$ (bata), viit. $\tau\acute{\omicron}\zeta\omega$, aoristu II passivu $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\omicron}\tau\eta\nu$. Rad. $\beta\lambda\alpha\beta$, presinte $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\omega$ (vatama); rad. $\rho\alpha\varphi$, presinte $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ (cosu), β si φ schiambati in π din cauza lui τ , in virtutea regulei muteloru (§ 77); viit. $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$; aoristii II passivi $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\varphi\eta\nu$. Rad. $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma$, presinte $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ (facu), viit. $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, aor. 2 pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\nu$. Rad. $\pi\omicron\nu\chi$, presinte $\pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\chi\omega$ (incovoiedin), viit. $\pi\acute{\omicron}\zeta\omega$, aorist. 2 pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\chi\eta\nu$. Rad. $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\omega$, presinte $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ (ducu), viit. $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\omega$. Rad. $\kappa\alpha\mu$, presinte $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ (me obosescu), aor. 2 $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$, etc.

Regula. Tote verbele in $\pi\tau\omega$ au ua radecina terminata in β , π sau φ , si τ dispare dupo imperfectu. Verbele in $\sigma\omega$ (sau $\tau\omega$) au de celle mai multe ori ua radecina terminata in γ , χ sau ζ , rare ori in δ , τ sau θ . Verbele in $\zeta\omega$ au de ordinariu ua radecina in δ , τ sau θ . Litterele $\sigma\sigma$ (sau $\tau\tau$) si ζ disparu dupo imperfectu.

§. 85.

Formarea timpurilor derivate.

Amu dissu deja co aceste timpuri se formedia de la radecin'a pura. La viitoriulu activu adaugemu $\acute{\omega}$ (contractatu din $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$), la viitoriulu mediu $\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$ (contractatu din $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$); la aoristulu activu $\acute{\omicron}$, la aoristulu mediu $\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ (ca la amendoa imperfectele), la aoristulu passivu $\eta\nu$, fora θ . In fine perfectulu

II (care essiste numai la activu) se termina simplu in α , plus-ca-perfectulu in $\epsilon\nu$: cu tote acestea sillab'a penultima a acestoru doa timpuri remane lungita ca la presinte; s. esem. $\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\acute{\omega}$ (fugu), viit. $\varphi\upsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$, aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$, perf. $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\upsilon\gamma\eta\alpha$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$ (lipsescu, parasescu), aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$, perf. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\eta\alpha$; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omega$ (induplecu), aor. med. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\theta}\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$, perf. $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\iota\theta\alpha$.

Schiambarea ce se vediu a lui ϵ in \omicron resulta din principulu urmatoriu: = *allu radecinei se schiamba adessea, la perfectulu 2-lea in \omicron , si la aoristulu 2-lea in α . Asesta din urma schiambare are cote ua data locu si la viit. 2-lea.*

Essemple. $\Phi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ (distrugu), viit. $\varphi\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}$, $\varphi\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$; aor. act. $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\theta\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$, pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\nu$, de unde viitoriulu II $\varphi\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$; perf. $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\theta\theta\omicron\rho\alpha$. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ (taiu), viit. $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\omega}$, aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$. $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ (jubescu), perfectu $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\alpha$. $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ (omoru), viit. $\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\acute{\omega}$, $\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$; aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$, passivu $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\eta\nu$, perf. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omicron\nu\alpha$.

§ 86.

Verbe a caroru radecina se termina in ua muta.

Regulele generali ce amu veditu explica mai tota conjugarea verbeloru in ω precedatu de ua consuna. Aici vomu aretá tote puntele in cari acesta conjugare differe de a verbeloru in ω puru. Nu vomu avé a dice nimicu assup'ra imperfectului, care urmedia form'a presintelui; nici despre plus-ca-perfectu care urmedia pre a perfectului; nici assup'ra aoristului I activu si mediu, cari urmedia viitoriulu acellora-'si voci; nici despre viitoriulu si aoristulu mediu, cari urmedia pre cellu activu; nici in fine despre viitoriulu passivu, care urmedia aoristulu passivu.

Verbele in $\beta\omega$, $\pi\omega$, $\varphi\omega$, si $\pi\tau\omega$, facu viitoriulu activu in $\psi\omega$, perfectulu (terminatu in α aspiratu) in $\varphi\alpha$, aoristulu passivu in $\varphi\theta\eta\nu$, perfectulu passivu in $\mu\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$, cu doi μ .

Explicatiune. Litter'a σ , caracteristic'a viitoriului, unita cu β , π sau

φ formidia pre φ. Dulcea β si fortea π se schiamba in aspirat'a φ, la perfectulu activu, pentru co desinenti'a α este aspirata; la aoristulu passivu, prin forti'a aspiratei θ, littera caracteristica. La perfectulu 2, desinenti'a α nu este aspirata; nici acolo nici in vr'annulu din timpurile derivate ultim'a muta a radeceinei nu este suppusa la nici ua schiambare.

Lu perfectulu passivu, β, π, si φ afflandu-se in ainte de unu μ, se schiamba in υ, dupo regula data la pag. 90. La celle-l-alte persoane si moduri, in aintea desinentieloru *οαι, ται, μεθα, θε, σθαι, μένος*, totu aceste littere suntu tractate cumu cere regula muteloru (pag. 90) si a lapedarii lui σ intre doa consune (§ 83). Perfectulu lui *τόπω* (isbescu) se conjuga dero in modulu urmatoriu :

| | <i>Perfectu.</i> | <i>Plus-ca-perfectu.</i> |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| <i>Indicativu</i> | S. 1p. <i>τέτοιμαι,</i> | <i>ἐτέτοιμη,</i> |
| | 2p. <i>τέτοψαι,</i> | <i>ἐτέτοψη,</i> |
| | 3p. <i>τέτοπται,</i> | <i>ἐτέτοπτο,</i> |
| | P. 1p. <i>τετόμμεθα,</i> | <i>ἐτετόμμεθα,</i> |
| | 2p. <i>τέτοφθε,</i> | <i>ἐτέτοφθε</i> |
| | 3p. <i>τετομένοι εισί,</i> | <i>τετομένοι ἦσαν,</i> |
| <i>Imperativu</i> | D. 1p. <i>τετόμμεθον,</i> | <i>ἐτετόμμεθον,</i> |
| | 2p. <i>τέτοφθον,</i> | <i>ἐτέτοφθον,</i> |
| | 3p. <i>τέτοφθον.</i> | <i>ἐτετοφθην.</i> |
| | <i>Infinitivu. τετόφθαι,</i> | |
| | <i>Participiuu. τετομένος, μένη, μένον.</i> | |

§. 87.

Verbele in ζω, ζω, ζω, si, cu putine escepsiuni, verbele in σσω, aticesce ττω, facu viitoriulu in ζω, perfectulu in χα, aoristulu passivu in χθηγ, perfectulu passivu in ημα, cu consuma dulce in ante de μ.

Explicatiune. Amu vedutu deja co verbele in σσω (ττω) au de ordinariu ua radecina in *χ, γ* sau *χ*. Ua assemenea radecina intelnimu la cote-va verbe in ζω, dero forte putine la numeru : s. es. σσιζω (puntuediu, intiepu, rad. σσιγ), viit. σσιζω, aor. 2 passivu ἐσσιζην. Formele viitoriului si perfectului activi si alle aoristului passivu se explica de elle inse-si. La perfectulu passivu *χ* si *γ* se

schiamba in dulce in ante de *μ*: celle-l-alte schiambari alle acestoru mute de a do'a ordine resulta tote din regulere date mai susu.

| | <i>Perfectulu passivu de la λέγω, dicu.</i> | <i>Plus-ca-perfectu.</i> |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <i>Indicativu</i> | S. 1p. <i>λέλεγμαι,</i> | <i>ἐλέλεγμαι,</i> |
| | 2p. <i>λέλεξαι,</i> | <i>ἐλέλεξαι,</i> |
| | 3p. <i>λέλεγται,</i> | <i>ἐλέλεκτο,</i> |
| | P. 1p. <i>λελέγμεθα,</i> | <i>ελελέγμεθα,</i> |
| | 2p. <i>λέλεχθε,</i> | <i>ελελέχθε,</i> |
| | 3p. <i>λελεγμένοι εισί,</i> | <i>λελεγμένοι ἦσαν,</i> |
| <i>Imperativu</i> | D. 1p. <i>λελέγμεθον,</i> | <i>ελελέγμεθον,</i> |
| | 2p. <i>λέλεχθον,</i> | <i>ελελέχθον,</i> |
| | 3p. <i>λέλεχθον.</i> | <i>ελελέχθην.</i> |
| | <i>Infinitivu. λελέχθαι.</i> | |
| | <i>Participiuu. λελεγμένος, μένη, μένον.</i> | |

§ 88.

Verbele in δω, τω, θω, si mai tote verbele in ζω facu viitoriulu activu in σω, perfectulu in κχ, aoristulu passivu in σθηγ, perfectulu passivu in σμα.

Se vede co acesta conjugare este, la activu si la mediu, deplinu conforma conjugarii lui *λέω*. La passivu, ea urmedia assemenea conjugarea verbeloru in ω puru, dero a acelloru cari primescu un σ (vedi § 71). Ea differe in acest'a co possede timpuri derivate, pre cari conjugarea in ω puru nu le formidia.

Resumptulu in tabellu allu §§ 86—88.

| MUTE. | PRESENTI. | VIITORIU AC- TIVU. | PERFECTU AC- TIVU. | PERFECTU PASSIVU. | AORISTU PAS- SIVU. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1-a ordine ρ, π, φ. | in βω, πω, φω, πιω. | ψω. | φσ. | μμαί. | φθην. |
| 2-a ordine γ, κ, χ. | in γω, κω, χω, σσω (ττω) | ξω. | χα. | γμαί. | χθην. |
| 3-a ordine δ, τ, θ. | in δω, τω, θω, ζω. | σω. | κα. | σμαι. | σθην. |

§. 89.

Verbele a caroru radecina se termina in λ, μ, ν,
ρ, sau verbele licide.

Acesta classe forte numerosa de verbe in ω precedatu de ua licida (§ 81) cauta se fia studiata cu multa attentiuene.

Cea mai mare parte din aceste verbe modifica radecin'a la presinte (vedi § 84): celle in λ indoescu totu-de-un'a acesta littera; celle in μ adauga adesea unu ν; s. es. τέμνω (taiu), rad. τεμ. La verbele in ν și ρ vocalea radecinei de ordinariu se lungesce. Timpurile derivate ne facu in totu-de-un'a a cunosce radecin'a pura, mai cu sema viitoriulu 2-lea, unde e se schiamba rare ori in α.

1. Aceste verbe n'au viitoriulu activu si mediu in σω si σμαι: elle formedia numai viitoriulu 2-lea in ω ei ομαι. Aoristulu nu are nici ellu pre σ, dero conserva celle-l-alte desinentie, α, ας, ε, etc., lungindu totu-de-un'a uttim'a vocale a radecinei: e se schiambā in ει, α in η, afora nu-

mai de nu va fi *puru*, adeco precedatu de ua vocale san ρ (vedi § 13).

Ast-felliu νέμω (impartu) face la viitoriu νεμῶ, la aoristu ἐνεμα; ἀγγέλλω (annuntiu), viit. ἀγγελῶ, aor. ἤγγελα; φαίνω (facu se se vedea), viit. φανῶ, aor. ἔφην; μαρτίνω (vestejescu), viit. μαρτανῶ, aor. ἐμαρτανά; κρίνω (judecu), viit. κρινῶ (ι scurtu), aor. ἔκρινα (ι lungu); οὔρω (terrescu), viit. οὐρῶ (ο scurtu), aor. ἔουρα (ο lungu).

2. Perfectulu se termina in κα; s. es. ἤγγελλα; dero ε allu radecinei se schiamba forte dessoru in α: de la στέλλω (tramitu) vine ἔσταλλα; de la φθείρω (distrugu, rad. φθερ), ἔφθορα, etc. Litter'a ν a verbeloru in τω si ὄνω de ordinariu se *supprime* in ainte de κα; κρίνω face κέρκα, πλῶνω (spelu), πέπλωκα, etc (1). Unu micu numeru de verbe conserva pre ν care se scrie γ in ante de κα: πέφαγκα de la φαίνω, μεμίκα de la μαίνω (petediu). In fine cote-va verbe in μω si μνω formedia perfectulu loru in ηκα, ca verbele contractate in έω. Ieto celle mai usitate:

| | |
|---|--|
| νέμω, impartu, δέμω, edificu, | viit. νεμῶ, perf. νενέμηκα, δεμῶ, δέδημηκα (in locu de δεδέμηκα). |
| κρίνω, lucredu cu greutate, τέμνω, taidu, μένω, remanu, βάλλω, aruncu, | καμοῦμαι, κέκυμηκα (-κεκήμεηκα). τεμῶ, τέτεμηκα (-τετέμηκα). μεμῶ, μεμῆμηκα. βαλῶ, βέβληκα (-βεβλήηκα). |

3. La passivu, terminarele perfectulu si alle aoristulu, μαι si θην, se unescu immediatu cu radecin'a, precumu si κα la

(1) Acesta suppressiuene a lui ν si schiambarea lui ε in α pduce cote ua data ua differentia estrema intre presinte si perfectu. fora ca acestu-a din urma se fia cum-va neregulatu: s. es. τείνω (in-tindu) face la perfectu τέτακα: din radecin'a τεν, lungita la presinte in τειν, remane τα dupo suppressiuenea si schiambarea ce se ceru prin regul'a perfectulu.

activu, si cu aceea-si schiambare a lui e in α : s. es. στέλλω, (ἔσταλκα) ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλθην, etc. Litter'a ν a verbeloru in ω dispare in ainte de $\mu\alpha\iota$ si $\theta\eta\gamma$, ca in ainte de $\kappa\alpha$: (κέκρικα) κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην; (πέπλοκα) πέπλομαι, ἐπλόθην, etc. Cu tote aceste cote-va verbe in $\alpha\iota\omega$ si $\acute{\omega}\omega$, schiamba pre ν in σ sau in μ in ante de $\mu\alpha\iota$, si lu conserva in ante de $\theta\eta\gamma$: s. es. φαίνομ, perf. πέφρασαι (la a do'a persona in modu esceptionale πέφρασαι), aor. ἐφάνθην; σημαίνω (insemediu), perf. σεσήμασαι (2. pers. σεσήμανσαι, aor. ἐσημάνθην; παχύνω (in-dessediu, facu desu), perf. πεπάχυσμαι, aor. ἐπαχύνθην. Dero ξηραίνω, (usucu, secu) face ἐξήραμμαι (2 pers. ἐξήραναςαι), ἐξηράνθην; αἰσθύνω (rusinediu, facu rusine), ἤσχυμμαι (2 p. ἤσχυναςαι), ἤσχύθην. Verbele in $\mu\omega$ si $\mu\omega\omega$ citate mai susu facu τέτραμμαι, ἐτραήθην; βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, etc., ca la conju-garea contractata.

4. Cotu despre timpurile derivate, amu vedutu co la activu la si mediulu verbeloru licide nu essiste de cotu viitorulu 2-lea. Aoristulu 2-lea se gasesce raru la activu, si numai in cote-va verbe allu caroru presinte s'a schiambatu; s. es. κόμω, aor. ἔκομον; τέμνω, aor. ἔταμον. La passivu, acestu timpu este din contra forte usitatu; s. es. φαίνομ, aor. ἐφάνθην, viit. φανήσομαι; στέλλω, ἐστάλην, σταλήσομαι; φθείρω, ἐφείραθην: coci se gasia cu cale co aceste forme suntu mai dulci de pronunsiatu de cotu ἐστάλθην, ἐφείραθην, etc. — Perfectulu 2-lea se formedia, ca in celle-l-alte verbe, prin schiambarea lui e in σ : μέμνη, ἐφθορα, ἔκτονα (de la κτείνω, omoru; rad. κτεν.). Dero candu unu verbu are, la presinte, diftongulu $\alpha\iota$, α allu radecinei se lungesce la perfectu: φαίνομ, perf. πέφρασα; γαίνομ (cascu, me deschidu), perf. κέκρυνα.

Tabellu comparativu allu verbeloru in ω .

Tote regulele ce amu espusu in celle doa-deci si optu de paragrafe precedinti (§ 62—89), se affia representate in tabellulu urmatoriu si potu fi recapitlate a proposito de differitele forme. — Timpurile derivate alle activului si mediului lui λέγω cari nu se formedia, s'au inlocuitu prin alle lui φέγω.

TABELLU COMPARATIVU

(λείπω, parasescu; κρύπτω, ascundiu; λέγω, dicu; φεύγω, fugu;

AC

| TIMPURI. | TERMINARI SI AUGMENTU. | VERBE IN ω PURU. | VERBE CU RADECINA IN β, π, φ. | |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | PRESINTE IN πτω. | |
| Presinte, | -ω, | λύω, | λείπω, | κρύπτω, |
| Imperfectu. | -ον, | ἔλυον, | ἔλειπον, | ἐκρυπτον, |
| Perfectulu I. | -ε-κα S. ά, | ἔλυκα, | ἔλειψα, | κέκρυφα, |
| Pl. perfectu I. | -ε-κτιν S. είν | ἔλυκαίην, | ἔλειψαίην, | ἐκεκρύφαίην, |
| Perfectulu II. | -ε-α, | λίψεςce. | ἔλειοιπα, | κέκρυβα, |
| Pl. perfectu II. | -ε-ειν, | λίψεςce. | ἔλειόπειν, | ἐκεκρύβειν, |
| Viitoriulu I. | -ω, | λύσω, | λείψω, | κρύψω, |
| Aoristulu I. | -ε-α, | ἔλυσα, | ἔλειψα, | ἐκρύψα, |
| Viitoriulu II. | -ω, | λίψεςce. | λιπῶ, | κρυβῶ, |
| Aoristulu II. | -ον, | λίψεςce. | ἔλιπον, | ἐκρυβον. |

PAS

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Presinte. | -ομαι, | λύομαι, | λείπομαι, | κρύπτομαι, |
| Imperfectu. | -όμην, | ἐλύόμην, | ἐλειπόμην, | ἐκρυπτόμην, |
| Perfectu. | -ε-μαι, | ἔλυμαι, | ἔλειψμαι, | κέκρυψμαι, |
| Pl. perfectu. | -ε-μην, | ἔλυόμην, | ἔλειψόμην, | ἐκεκρύψόμην, |
| Aoristu I. | -έ-θην, | ἐλύθην, | ἐλειψθην, | ἐκρυβθην, |
| Viitoriulu I. | -θήσομαι, | λυθήσομαι, | λειψθήσομαι, | κρυψθήσομαι, |
| Aoristu II. | -έ-την, | λίψεσθαι, | ἔλιψθην, | ἐκρύβθην, |
| Viitoriulu II. | -ήσομαι, | λίψεσθαι, | λιπήσομαι, | κρυβήσομαι, |
| Viit. essactu. | -ε-σομαι, | λελύσομαι, | λελείψομαι, | κεκρύψομαι. |

ME

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Viitoriulu I. | -σομαι, | λύσομαι, | λείψομαι, | κρύψομαι, |
| Aoristu I. | -σάμην, | ἔλυσάμην, | ἔλειψάμην, | ἐκρυψάμην, |
| Viitoriulu II. | -οῦμαι, | λίψεσθαι, | λιποῦμαι, | κρυβοῦμαι, |
| Aoristu II. | -όμην, | λίψεσθαι, | ἐλιπόμην, | ἐκρυβόμην. |

ALLU VERBELORU IN Ω.

τάσσω, dispunu, asiediu; πείθω, induplecu; σπείρω, semenu.)

TIVU.

| VERBE CU RADECINA ψ, φ, χ. | | VERBE CU RADECINA δ, θ, τ. (τω, σσω.) | VERBELE LICIDE IN λ, μ, ν, ρ. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| PRESINTELE IN σσω SAU ττω, ζω. | | | |
| λέγω, | τάσσω (τάτω), | πείθω, | σπείρω, |
| ἔλεγον, | ἔτασσον, | ἐπειθον, | ἐσπειρον, |
| ἔλεγα. | τέταχα, | πέπεικα, | ἐσπαρκα, |
| ἔελεγειν, | ἐτετάχειν, | ἐπεπεικειν, | ἐσπαρκειν, |
| ἔελογα | τέταχα, | πέπειθα, | ἐσπαρκα, |
| ἔελόγειν, | ἐτετάγειν, | ἐπεποιθειν, | ἐσπαρειν, |
| ἔεω, | τάσω, | πείσω, | λίψεσce. |
| ἔεωσα, | ἔτασα, | ἐπεισα, | λίψεσce. |
| * φυγῶ, | ταγῶ, | πιθῶ, | σπερῶ, |
| * ἐφυγον, | ἔταγον. | ἐπιθον. | ἐσπαρον. |

SIVU.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| λέγομαι, | τάσσομαι, | πειθόμαι, | σπειρομαι, |
| ἐλεγόμην, | ἔτασσόμην, | ἐπειθόμην, | ἐσπερόμην. |
| ἔελεγμα, | τέταγμα, | πέπεισμαι, | ἐσπαρμαι. |
| ἔελεγόμην, | ἐτετάγμην, | ἐπεπεισόμην, | ἐσπαρμην. |
| ἔελόμην, | ἐτάχθην, | ἐπεισθην, | ἐσπαρθην. |
| ἔελόμην, | ταχθήσομαι, | πεισθήσομαι, | σπαρθήσομαι. |
| ἔελογμην, | ἔταχην, | ἐπιθην, | ἐσπαρην. |
| ἔελογμην, | ταχθώμαι, | πιθώμαι, | σπαρθώμαι. |
| ἔελομαι, | τάσσομαι, | πεισομαι, | λίψεσce. |

DIU.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| λέσομαι, | τάσομαι, | πείσομαι, | λίψεσce. |
| ἔλεσάμην, | ἔτασάμην, | ἐπεισάμην, | ἐσπεράμην. |
| * φυγοῦμαι, | ταγοῦμαι, | πιθοῦμαι, | σπεροῦμαι. |
| * ἐφυγόμην, | ἐταγόμην. | ἐπιθόμην. | ἐσπαρόμην. |

§ 91.

Particularități a cotoru-va verbe.

Augmentulu cotoru-va verbe. — Dece verbe incepundu cu ϵ contragu pre $\epsilon\epsilon$ in $\epsilon\iota$ si nu in γ . Cèle mai usitate suntu : $\epsilon\chi\omega$, am, $\epsilon\chi\gamma\omega$; $\epsilon\rho\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, lucredu, $\epsilon\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\eta\gamma$; $\epsilon\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, urmediu, $\epsilon\iota\pi\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon$; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$, lassu, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\nu$ - $\epsilon\iota\omega$.

Siesse verbe ieu augmentulu *sillabicu* cu tote co incepu cu ua vocale. Cèle mai usitate suntu : $\omega\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, impingu, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\theta\omicron\upsilon\sigma$; $\omega\acute{\nu}\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, cumperu, $\epsilon\omega\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\gamma$; $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\mu\iota$, sfarimu, aoristu $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\zeta\alpha$. Verbulu $\acute{\eta}\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, vediu, iea totu de na data si augmentulu timporale si pre cellu sillabicu : $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\upsilon$, perfectu $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\chi\alpha$.

2. *Duplicarea cotoru-va verbe.* — Verbele cari incepu cu ua muta *urnata de ua licida*, facu exceptiune de la regula ce dice co verbele cari incepu cu doa consune primescu la perfectu numai augmentulu (§ 65) : astu-felliu $\gamma\rho\alpha\zeta\omega$ (scriu) face $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha$, $\chi\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$ (inclinu) $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ etc. Cu tote acestea verbele cari incepu cu consunele $\gamma\upsilon$, $\gamma\lambda$ si $\beta\lambda$ nu au de ordinariu augmentulu de cotu numai la perfectu. — Observati anco umatoriele trei perfecte forte usitate : $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, 'mi adducu a minte, de la $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$, radecin'a $\mu\acute{\nu}\alpha\omega$; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, am castigatu, posedu, de la $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, posedu; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega\kappa\alpha$, perfectulu verbului nereglatulu $\pi\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, cadu. — Trei verbe cari incepu cu λ inlocuiescu duplicarea $\lambda\epsilon$ cu $\tau\iota$. Acestea suntu $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, apuciu, ieu, perf. $\epsilon\lambda\eta\gamma\alpha$, pass. $\epsilon\lambda\eta\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$; $\lambda\alpha\gamma\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, *sortior* (obtinu priu sorte), perf. $\epsilon\lambda\eta\gamma\alpha$; si $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, in sensulu de *collegu*, perf. $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\alpha$, passivu $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.

3. *Duplicarea attica.* — Numinu astu-felliu duplicarea particularia a cotor-va verbe ce incepu cu vocalele α , ϵ sau \omicron , si care consiste in a *repeti* in aintea augmentului timporale (§ 65) *primele doa litere* alle verbului. Ieto cèle mai usitate din cèle cinci-spre-diece verbe aproke cari 'si formedia in acestu modu perfectulu si plus-ca-perfectulu :

$\acute{\eta}\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ (sapu, rimu), act. $\acute{\eta}\rho$ - $\acute{\omega}\rho\upsilon\chi\alpha$, $\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\rho\acute{\upsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, pass. $\acute{\eta}\rho\omega\rho\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\rho\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\gamma$.

$\acute{\delta}\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\iota$ (juru, rad. OMO), act. $\acute{\delta}\mu$ - $\acute{\omega}\mu\omicron\chi\alpha$, $\acute{\delta}\mu\omega\mu\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, pass. $\acute{\delta}\mu\acute{\omega}\mu\omicron\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
 $\acute{\delta}\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu\iota$ (perdu, rad. OA), perf. I $\acute{\delta}\lambda$ - $\acute{\omega}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$, $\acute{\omega}\lambda\omega\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, p. 2 $\acute{\delta}\lambda\omega\lambda\alpha$, $\acute{\omega}\lambda\acute{\omega}\lambda\epsilon\iota\upsilon$.

$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ (versu), act. $\acute{\epsilon}\mu$ - $\acute{\gamma}\mu\epsilon\chi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\iota\sigma\omega$ (desceptu), act. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma$ - $\acute{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha$, $\acute{\eta}\gamma\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\eta\gamma$.

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ (adunu), act. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma$ - $\acute{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\rho\alpha$, $\acute{\eta}\gamma\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, pass. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\eta\gamma$.

$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\omega$ (ungu), act. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda$ - $\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\phi\alpha$, $\acute{\eta}\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, pass. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\phi\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\eta}\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\phi\mu\eta\gamma$.

$\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$ (audiu), act. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa$ - $\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\sigma\alpha$, $\acute{\eta}\kappa\eta\kappa\acute{\omega}\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, dero la passivu $\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ (impingu, rad. EAA), act. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda$ - $\acute{\eta}\lambda\alpha\chi\alpha$, pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$.

Augmentulu timporale allu plus-ca-perfectului nu este regulatu si se omite destulu de desu.

4. *Viitorii attici.* — La verbele in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ de mai multu de doa silabe, Atticiloru le place a taia pre σ allu viitorului si a conjugá acesti viitori ca viitorii ai doilea; s. es. $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ (credu), $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ si $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\omega\iota\varsigma$, etc. med. $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; $\beta\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ (mergu), $\beta\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ si $\beta\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. — Ei facu totu asiá si cu coti-va viitori in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\omega$; s. es. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ (rad. EAA), viit. $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ si $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\omega}\varsigma$; $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\omega$ (me luptu), $\mu\alpha\chi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ si $\mu\alpha\chi\omicron\delta\mu\alpha\iota$; $\acute{\delta}\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\iota$ (juru, rad. OMO), $\acute{\delta}\mu\acute{\omega}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ si $\acute{\delta}\mu\acute{\omega}\delta\mu\alpha\iota$.

5. Cote-va verbe forte usitate, cari au ua consuna in ainte de ω , facu viitorulu ca si cumu aru fi in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; acestea suntu :

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| $\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ | voiescu, | $\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ | me ducn, | $\alpha\gamma\acute{\eta}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ |
| $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ | voiescu, | $\theta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ | credu, | $\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ |
| $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ | sum detoriu, | $\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ | dorm, | $\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ |
| $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota$, | ingrijesce, | $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\iota$, | $\delta\acute{\omega}$, | simtiu, |
| | | | | $\delta\acute{\zeta}\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$. |

6. *Viitorulu mediu allu verbeloru active.* — In ua destulu de mare cantitate de verbe, viitorulu activu nu este usitatu; form'a media illu inlocuiesce, dero aoristulu conserva form'a activa. Ieto cèle mai desu usitate din aceste verbe.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$, audiu, | viit. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, | aor. $\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$. |
| $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$, ridiu, | — $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\sigma\alpha$. |
| $\theta\sigma\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ me miru, | — $\theta\sigma\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\epsilon\theta\theta\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. |
| $\acute{\delta}\iota\acute{\omega}\kappa\omega$, urmarescu, | — $\acute{\delta}\iota\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\zeta\alpha$. |
| $\mu\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, invetiü, | — $\mu\alpha\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\theta\omicron\nu$. |
| $\varphi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$, fugu, | — $\varphi\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$. |

7. *Form'a passiva a aoristului mediu.* — Vr'ua cinci-diece de verbe medie aproke facu aoristulu antaiü in $\theta\gamma$, ca la passivu, si nu in $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$; s. es.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| $\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, | voiescu, | viit. $\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, | aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\eta\theta\eta\upsilon$. |
| $\omicron\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, | credu, | — $\alpha\acute{\eta}\acute{\eta}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\omega\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\upsilon$. |
| $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\lambda}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, me intrucu, | — $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\acute{\eta}\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\eta\theta\eta\upsilon$. |
| $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ - $\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\iota$ imaginediu, | — $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ - $\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ - $\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha\iota$, | — $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ - $\nu\epsilon\sigma\eta\theta\eta\upsilon$. |

§ 92.

Conjugarea verbelor în μ .

Această conjugare nu are de cotu trei timpuri cari îi suntu particulare: *presintele, imperfectulu si aoristulu allu doilea*: tote celle-l-alte timpuri alle verbelor în μ urmedia, cu cote-va differentie usiore, conjugarea în ω .

Verbele în μ se dividu în doa classi. Prim'a se compune din verbe cu radecina *monosillabica* si *terminata în α , ϵ sau \omicron* . Aceste vocali cari precedu desinenti'a μ , se lungescu, α si ϵ în η , \omicron în ω , si radecin'a primesce ua duplicare particulara, formata cu ι si nu cu ϵ . Ast-felliu radecin'a $\delta\omicron$ ne da presintele $\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu$, dau; radecin'a $\theta\epsilon$ ne da presintele $\theta\iota\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu$: (Vedi § 82), punu. Dero deco radecin'a verbului incepe cu doa consune sau cu ua vocale aspirata, duplicarea nu are locu si *se insemmedia cu spiritulu aspru*. Astu-felliu radecin'a $\sigma\tau\alpha$ face $\tau\iota\text{-}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\mu$ (punu); rad. $\pi\tau\alpha$, $\tau\iota\text{-}\pi\tau\eta\text{-}\mu$ (sboru); rad. ξ , $\tau\iota\text{-}\xi\text{-}\mu$ (tramitu, aruncu). Aoristulu nu differe de imperfectu de cotu prin absinti'a duplicarii.

A doa classe coprinde verbele cari nu priimescu duplicarea de care s'a vorbitu, si în cari se *intercaledia*, între radecina si terminari, *sillab'a $\nu\omega$* , deco radecina se termina în ua consuna, si $\nu\omega$ (cu doi ν), deco se termina în ua vocale. Essemple.

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Radecina $\alpha\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha$, | presinte $\alpha\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\text{-}\nu\omega\text{-}\mu$, | imprastiediu. |
| — $\kappa\omicron\rho\epsilon$, | — $\kappa\omicron\rho\epsilon\text{-}\nu\omega\text{-}\mu$, | saturu (a saturá). |
| — $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha$, | — $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\text{-}\nu\omega\text{-}\mu$, | asternu (<i>sterno</i>). |
| — $\delta\epsilon\iota\chi$, | — $\delta\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\nu\omega\text{-}\mu$, | aretu. |
| — $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma$, | — $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\nu\omega\text{-}\mu$, | injugu. |

§ 93.

Ieto desinentiele personali alle indicativului activu, pre-

cedate la singularu de vocalea lunga (insemnata cu —), si la celle-l-alte numere, de vocalea scurta (insemnata cu \cup):

| | Presinte. | Imperfectu si aor. 2. |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sing. 1 per. | — μ . | — ν . |
| 2 — | — ς . | — ς . |
| 3 — | — $\sigma\iota$. | — |
| Plur. 1 — | \cup $\mu\epsilon\nu$. | \cup $\mu\epsilon\nu$. |
| 2 — | \cup $\tau\epsilon$. | \cup $\tau\epsilon$. |
| 3 — | — $\sigma\iota$. | \cup $\sigma\alpha\nu$. |
| Dualu. 2 — | \cup $\tau\omicron\nu$. | \cup $\tau\omicron\nu$. |
| 3 — | \cup $\tau\omicron\nu$. | \cup $\tau\eta\nu$. |

La passivu tote desinentiele personali (aretate la § 69) se unescu cu vocalea *scurta* a radecinei sau cu ω scurtu.

La subjunctivu si la optativu, verbele în $\nu\omega\mu$ urmedia dupo conjugarea în ω , si facu $\nu\acute{\omega}\omega$, $\nu\acute{\omega}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$; $\nu\acute{\omega}\omega\mu\iota$, $\nu\omega\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\nu$. Verbele din prim'a classe *contragu* pre α , ϵ si \omicron cu terminarile subjunctivului si formedia diftongii $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$ si $\omicron\iota$ cu urmatoarele terminari alle optativului:

| | Activu. | Passivu si mediu. | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Sing. | Plur. | Dualu. | Sing. | Plur. | Dualu. |
| 1. pers. | $\iota\eta\nu$, | $\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, contr. $\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$, | ... | $\iota\mu\eta\nu$, | $\iota\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, | $\iota\mu\epsilon\theta\omega\nu$. |
| 2. pers. | $\iota\eta\varsigma$, | $\iota\eta\chi\epsilon$. | — $\iota\kappa\epsilon$, | $\iota\eta\tau\omicron\nu$, contr. $\iota\tau\omicron\nu$. | ($\delta\alpha\omicron$) $\iota\omicron$, | $\iota\epsilon\theta\alpha$, |
| 3. pers. | $\iota\eta$, | $\iota\eta\theta\alpha\nu$ | — $\iota\epsilon\nu$, | $\iota\eta\tau\eta\nu$ — | $\iota\eta\nu$, $\iota\omicron\tau\omicron$, | $\iota\epsilon\theta\eta\nu$. |

Desinenti'a infinitivului activu, $\nu\alpha\iota$, este precedata la presinte de vocalea scurta, la aoristu de vocalile lungi η , $\epsilon\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$; dero la passivu $\omicron\theta\alpha$ este totu-de-un'a precedatu de vocalea scurta, afora de perfectele lungite alle indicativului.

Aoristulu antaiu allu verbelor de antai'a classe se termina în $\alpha\alpha$, ca si perfectulu, si are numai *indicativulu*: celle-l-alte moduri i se imprumuta de aoristulu allu doilea. Verbulu $\tau\omicron\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ singuru face esceptiune, aor. I. $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\alpha$.

Observari asupra tabellului conjugării în μ , p. 108-109.

Verbele de antai'a clase cari figuredia in acestu tabellu, $\lambda\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ (asiediu, rad. $\lambda\sigma\alpha$), $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$ (punu, rad. $\theta\epsilon$) si $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$ (dau, rad. $\delta\delta$), suntu mai-mai singurele a caroru conjugare este completa; dero suntu multe verbe in ω cari imprumuta cote-va forme de la conjugarea in μ , mai cu sema aoristulu allu doilea. Din partea loru, verbele in $\nu\omicron\mu$, mai nume-rose de cotu celle-l-alte, intra adesea in conjugarea in ω .

Amu avutu grija a pune, in tabellulu ce urmedia, unele longa altele, tote formele cari au analogia intre sine: acesta ordine va inlesni, nu ne indoimu, studiulu acestoru verbe si va face cunoscuti'a loru mai secura. Aoristulu mediu allu lui $\lambda\sigma\tau\eta\mu$, neusitatu, s'a inlocuitu prin $\epsilon\pi\omicron\alpha\delta\mu\eta\gamma$, din presintele $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\lambda\sigma\tau\omega$, cumperu. In loculu aoristului allu doilea activu allu lui $\delta\acute{\alpha}\iota\kappa\upsilon\mu$ (aretu), care nu se face, noi amu pusu $\xi\phi\upsilon\nu$, de la $\phi\acute{\omega}$, facu se se nasca, dero la aoristulu allu doilea si la passivu, nascu, *fi*.

Timpurile cari se conjuga, cu modurile loru, ca verbele in ω .

ACTIVU.

MEDIU.

Viii. $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\omega$, $\theta\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\omega$. $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\theta\acute{\eta}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
Aorist. I. $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\lambda\theta\epsilon$. $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\lambda\theta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$.

ACTIVU.

PASSIVU.

Perf. $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\lambda\theta\alpha$. $\epsilon\lambda\theta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\lambda\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
Pl. c.p. $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\epsilon\tau\theta\eta\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\delta\omega\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon\upsilon$. $\epsilon\lambda\theta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\tau\theta\eta\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\lambda\theta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma$.

PASSIVU.

Aoristu I. $\epsilon\lambda\theta\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\tau\theta\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\lambda\theta\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\gamma$.
Vitiuriu I. $\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\acute{\eta}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\omega\delta\acute{\eta}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\epsilon\lambda\theta\theta\acute{\eta}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

§. 95.

Esplicatiunea cotoru-va forme. — La presintele idicati-
vului, desinenti'a persoanei a trei'a plurale este *va*; dero *v*
trebuie se dispara in ainte de *σ* (vedi § 22 si 83). In ur-
marea acestei suppressiuni, vocalea se lungesce, *ε* in *ει*, *ο* in
ου. De aci primele forme; formele secunde insemnate in
tabellu resulta din ua schiambare a lui *v* in *α*, care nu se
intempla de cotu in cote-va din persoanele a trei'a alle plura-
lului.

Person'a a do'a a imperativului activu se termina in *θι*,
dero la presinte nu se intrebuintedia de cotu form'a ordinaria
in *ε* contractandu-se cu vocalile radecinei; la aoristu *θι* se
schiamba adessea in *ς*.

Participiulu activu are aceea-si desinentia ca participiulu
aoristului passivu allu verbeloru in *ω*: *εντις*, care incerca nisce
schiambari explicate mai susu: (*τιθεντις*) *τιθείς*, (*τιθεντα*) *τιθείσα*,
τιθέν, gen. *τιθέντος*, *τιθείσης*, etc.; dat. pl. *τιθείσι*; (*ισταντις*)
ιστάς (*α* lungu), *ιστάσα*, *ιστάν*, gen. *ιστάντος*, dat. pl. *ιστάσι*;
(*διδόντις*) *διδούς*, *διδούσα*, *διδόν*, gen. *διδόντος*, dat. pl. *διδούσι*;
(*δεικνόντις*) *δεικνός* (*υ* lungu), *δεικνύσα*, *δεικνύν*, gen. *δεικνύντος*,
dat. pl. *δεικνύσι*.

§ 96.

Cote-va verbe defectivē sau neregulate.

Εἰμί (sum), a carui conjugare amu vedutu'o la § 66, are
de radecina *ε*.

Εἶμι (me ducu, *eo*, *ire*) are de radecina *ι* si se conjuga
ast-felliu:

| Presinte. | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| INDICATIVU. | SUBJUNCTIVU. | OPTATIVU. |
| S. εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι. | ἴω ἴης, ἴη. | ἴωμι sau ἴωην, ἴois, ἴoi. |
| P. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴασι. | ἴωμεν, ἴητε, ἴωσι. | ἴωιτε, ἴωιεν. |
| D. ἴσθον, ἴσθον. | ἴητον, ἴητον. | ἴωιτον, ἴωιτην. |
| IMPERATIVU. | | |
| S. ἴθι, ἴτω. | IMPERFECTU. | |
| P. ἴτε, ἴτωσαν sau ἴντων. | ἴμεν sau ἴα | ἴειε sau ἴεισθα, ἴει, |
| D. ἴσθον, ἴσθον. | ἴμεμεν, sau ἴμεν, ἴητε | ἴεισαν. |
| | | ἴειτον sau ἴητον, ἴειτην. |
| | | sau ἴητην. |

Infinitivū *ἴνα*; participiū *ἴών*, *ἴουσα*, *ἴόν*; gen. *ἴόντος*. — In au-
torii cei bunu indicativulu *εἶμι* are insemnarea de viitoriu: *me vobis
duce*; verbulu *ἐρχομαι* supplinesse pre presinte.

Φημί (dicu), rad. *φα*, se conjuga ca *ἴσθημι* (dero cu una accentu
diferitu): *φησὶ*, *φησά*; *φημέ*, *φασέ*, *φασί*; *φάτον*. Imperativu *φάθι* *φά-
τω*. Infinitivū *φάνα* cu intellesu de aoristu, ca si imperfectulu *ἔ-
φην*. Viitoriu *φήσω*, aoristu 1 *ἔφησα*.

Ἴσθημι este unu verbu anticu (rad. *ἴσ*) care procura cote-ve pe-
sone lui *ἴδα*, *sciu* (propriu: *amu vedutu*); coei *εἶδα* este perfectulu
2-lea de la *εἶδω*, *vediu*; dero este consideratu ca presinte, din ca-
sus'a insemnaree selle).

| Presinte. | | | Imper. | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| S. εἶδα, εἶδας sau εἶδαθα, εἶδα | | | S. ἴσθι, ἴστω. | | |
| P. ἴσμεν, ἴσθε, ἴσασι, | | | P. ἴστε, ἴτωσαν, | | |
| D. ἴσθον, ἴσθον. | | | D. ἴσθον, ἴσθον. | | |
| Imperfectu. | | | Subj. | | |
| S. ἴδω, ἴδεις, ἴδει, | | | S. εἶδω, εἶδῃς, etc. | | |
| P. ἴδωμεν, ἴδαιτε, ἴδισαν, | | | Opt. εἶδειν, εἶδαις, etc. 3-a | | |
| Viit. εἶδομαι, εἶσθ, εἶστα... | | | p. pl. εἶδειν. | | |
| | | | Inf. εἶδέναι. | | |
| | | | Part. εἶδώς, εἶδούα, εἶδός; | | |
| | | | Gen. εἶδότης, εἶδούας, εἶδότης. | | |

Κεῖμαι, perfectulu radecinei *κε*, insemnedia: *sunt intinse* sau *sunt
asiediatu*, si inlocuiesce cote ua data pre *ἔθεμαι*, perf. passivu allu
lui *ἔθημι*.

| Presinte. | | | Imperfectu. | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| S. κείμαι, κείσαι, κείσαι | | | S. ἐκείμην, ἐκείσο, ἐκείσο. | | |
| P. κείμεθα, κείσθε, κείσθαι, | | | P. ἐκείμεθα, ἐκείσθε, ἐκείσο. | | |
| D. κείμεθον, κείσθον, κείσθον. | | | D. ἐκείμεθον, ἐκείσθον, ἐκείσθον. | | |
| Subj. κείσθαι, κεί, κείσαι, etc. Opt. κείσθην, κείσο, etc. Imperat. | | | κείσο, κείσθαι, etc. Inf. κείσθαι. Part. κείμενος, η, ου. — Viitoriu lu, | | |
| κείσομαι, inlocuiesce si pre <i>ἔθησομαι</i> , viitorulu passivu allu lui <i>ἔθημι</i> . | | | | | |

§ 97.

Suplementu la conjugarea in *Ω*.

Lista de verbele cella mai usitate allu caroru presinte este forte lungiu.

Insertiunea lui ε.

Δοκέω (ΔΟΚ), *δῶκω*, *ἔδοξα*, *δέδογμα*, *ἰδόχην*; *videtur*. (*)

(*) Intr'adinsu amu aretatu numai formele; elevulu trebuie se scia sau cella
putina se scia gati in ce timpu si in ce voce se afla sa-care.

ῥθίω (ῤΘ), ῶω, ἔωσα, ἐώσθην, ἔωσμαι : *impingu*.

Inseritiunea lui ve.

Ἄφικ-νέ-ομαι (IK compus cu ua prepositiune), ἀφικόμην, ἀφίκομαι, ἀφίγμαι (ἀφίκα, ἀφίκαται, etc., inf. ἀφίχθαι), ἀφίγμην : ajungu.

Ἰπικυ-νέ-ομαι (ΣΧΕ sau ΣΧ, compus cu ua prepositiune), ὑποσχίζομαι, ὑπέσχημαι, aor. 2. ὑπέσχημην : promitu.

Inseritiunea lui av.

Αἰσθ-άν-ομαι (ΑΙΣΘ), ἠσθόμην (inf. αἰσθέσθαι), ἠσθημαι, αἰσθήσομαι : *sintiu*.

Ἄμαρτ-ά-νω (ΑΜΑΡΤ), ἤμαρτον, ἀμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἡμάρτηθην : me insellu ; peccatuiescu.

Ἀδέ-ά-νω (ΑΙΞ), ἀδέξω (vedi § 91, n. 5)), ἠδέξασα, ἠδέξασκα, ἠδέξασμαι, ἠδέξασθην : marescu.

Βλαστ-άν-ω (ΒΛΑΣΤ), ἐβλαστον, βλαστήσω, ἐβλάστηκα : producu.

Οἰσθ-ά-νω (ΟΙΣΘ), ὠισθον, ὠισθήσω, ὠίσθηκα : alunecu.

Inseritiunea lui v in ainte si a lui av dupo ultim'a consuma a radecinei.

Θι-γ-γάνω (ΘΙΓ), ἐθιγον, θιξομαι : attingu.

Μα-ν-θάνω (ΜΑΘ), ἐμαθον, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα : invetiu.

Λα-μ-βάνω (ΛΑΒ, v schiambatu in μ), ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην, λήφομαι, ἐλήφθην. Perf. ἔληφα (vedi § 91, n. 2), ἔλημμαι, (ἐλήψα, ἔληψαται, ἔληψθε, etc. : inf. ἐλήφθαι) : ieu.

Λα-γ-γάνω (ΛΑΧ), ἔλαχον, λήξομαι, ἐλήχθην, ἔληχα (§ 91, n. 2), ἔληχμαι : obtinu prin sorte.

Λα-ν-θάνω (ΛΑΘ), ἔλαθον, λήσω, κέληθα : sum ascunsu. La mediu, ἐλαθόμην, λήσομαι, κέλησομαι : uitu.

Το-γ-γάνω (ΤΙΓ), ἔτογον, τεύχωκα, (ΤΕΥΧ) τεύχομαι : sum sau obtinu din intimplare.

Πο-ν-θάνομαι (ΠΥΘ), ἐπυθόμην, πέπυσομαι ; (ΠΕΥΘ) πέσομαι : me informediu, afflu.

Inseritiunea lui ox sau ια, cote ua data cu duplicarea prin u.

Γι-γνώ-σκω (ΓΝΩ), γνώσομαι, aor. 2. ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι. ἐγνώσθην : cunoscu.

Με-μνή-σκω (ΜΝΑ), μνήσω, ἐμνήσα : adducu a minte. Perfectulu mediu este mai cu sema usitatu : μέμνημα, *memini* ; subj. μεμνώ-

μαι, μεμνώ, μεμνήται, etc. ; opt. μεμνήμην, ἦτο ἦτο sau μεμνώην, φρο, φρο, etc. ; imper. μέμνησο, Viit. ess. μεμνήσομαι, aor. ἐμνήσθην.

Τι-τρώ-σκω (ΤΡΟ), τρώσω, ἔτρωσα, ἐτρώθη, τέτρωμαι : ranescu. Εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ), εὔρον sau τήρον, εὐρήμην, εὐρήσω, εὔρικα, εὔρημαι, εὐρέθην : gassescu.

Ἀλώομαι, *capior*, isi ic timpurile selle de la ΑΑΟ, conservandu totu-de-un'a sensulu *passivu* : ἀλώσομαι, ἐάλων (v lungu) sau ἦλων, ἐάλωκα sau ἦλωκα. — In compositiune cu prepositiunea ἀνά, ἀναλώομαι are sensulu activu de *chieltuiescu*, *impendo* : ἀναλώσω (a totu-de-un'a lungu), ἀνήλωσα sau ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωκα sau ἀναλώκα, ἀνήλωμαι sau ἀνάλωμαι, ἀνήλώθην sau ἀναλώθην.

Πιπράσκω (ΠΙΡ), πέπρακα, πέπραμαι, πεπράσομαι in acella-'si sensu si mai usitatu de cotu *πραθήσομαι* ; ἐπράβην : vendiu.

Πάσχω (in locu de πάθωκα, ΠΑΘ), ἔπαθον, dero perf. si viit. de la ΠΕΝΘ : πέπονθα, πείσομαι (in locu de πένθομαι, § 83) : sufferu.

Θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ, transpusu θνα la pres.), ἔθανον, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα, cu τεθνήξω la viitoriu : moru.

Θρώσκω (ΘΟΡ, la pres. ἔρω), ἔθορον, θοροῦμαι, τέθερα : saltu, saru. Ὀφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛ, indoitu fortificatu, prin ια si prin av), ὄφλων, ὄφλησω, ὄφληκα : detoredu, sum indetoratu.

§ 98

Verbe neregulate.

Aceste verbe, din cari siete suntu forte desu usitate, ἐσι ieu celle mai multe din timpurile loru de la radecine cu *totulu differiti*, ca in frantiodiesce *aller*, viit. *j'irai*.

1. Αἰρέω (appuccu, ieu) este regulatu la viitoriu, αἰρήσω, αἰρήσομαι, si la perf. ἤρξα, ἤρξαται. La aoristulu *passivu*, e nu se lungesce, ἤρξθην, viit. αἰρέθωμαι. Dero la aoristulu 2 activu si mediu se formedia de la radecin'a ἘΑ : εἶλον, εἰλόμην, inf. ἐλεῖν, ἐλεῖσθαι.
2. Εἶπω (dicu) nu essite la presinte, unde acestu verbu este inlocuitu prin φημί (§ 96). Dero la aoristu dicemu εἶπον, cote na data si εἶπα. Subj. εἶπω, opt. εἶποιμι, inf. εἶπεῖν, part. εἶπών. Imperativulu are, ca si indicativulu, doa forme : 2-a pers. εἶπέ, cote ua data εἶπον (si nu εἶπών), 3-a p. εἶπάτω si εἶπάτω, pl. 2-a pers. εἶπατε, 3-a pers. εἶπάτω si εἶπάτω. — *Viitorulu si perfectulu se tragu din radecin'a EP*, ἐρῶ si ἐροῦμαι : εἶρηκα si εἶρημαι, viito-

riulu essactu εἰρησμαι. In fine aoristulu passivu se formedia dicitur PE, εἰρησθη, viit. εἰρησθῆσμαι.

3. Ερχομαι (vinu, me duci) imprumta de ordinariu celle-l-alte moduri de la εἶμα (§ 96) : Subj. ἴω, opt. ἴωμαι, imp. θι, inf. ἴέναι, part. ἴών. Assemenaea ἴενε este mai usitatu de cotu ἡρχομένη, si εἶμα (avendu insemnarea viitoriului) mai usitatu de cotu ελευσομαι, formatu din radecin'a EAETΘ, care procura deosebítu de a-cest'a lui ερχομαι pre perfectu si pre aoristu : perf. ἐλήλυθα (§ 91, n. 3), aor. ἦρθον la poeti, in prosa totu-de-un'a ἦρθον, subj. θι, ἴω, opt. ἴωμαι, imp. ἴθι inf. ἴθεν, part. ἴθών.
4. Εδῶμα (māncu) formedia viitoriulu, perfectulu si aoristulu passivu de la radecin'a EA : viit. εδομα, perf. ἐδῶκα, ἐδῶσμαι (§ 91, n. 3); aor. pass. ἦδέσθη. Dero aoristulu activu se formedia de la ΦΑΓ' : εφαγον, inf. φαγεῖν.
5. Ορῶ (vediu), imp. ὄρω, perf. ὄρακα, pass. ὄραμαι (vedi § 91 n. 1). Aoristulu se trage de la radecin'a ID : ἴδον, subj. ἴω, opt. ἴωμαι, imp. ἴε, inf. ἴέναι, part. ἴών. La mediu εἶδω, imp. ἴδῶ, sau ἴδῶ, inf. ἴδέσθαι. Ua alta radecina, OI, procura viitoriulu mediu si aoristulu passivu : ὤφωμαι; ὤφθη, inf. ὤφθησθαι, si de aci viitoriulu passivu ὤφθησμαι. Gassimu assemenaea perfectulu passivu ὤφμαι (in locu de ὤπ-μαι), 2-a p. ὤψαι, 3-a p. ὤπει, etc.; inf. ὤψθαι.
6. Τρέω (allergu), rad. θρη; de aci viitoriulu I θρέσσομαι, aor. I θρέσα. Dero aceste forme suntu mai putinu usitate de cotu timpurie derivate cari vinu de la radecin'a ΔPEM cu schimbarea vocalii : aor. 2 ἔδραμον, viit. 2 δραμόσμαι. Din' aceea'si radecina vinu perfecte εδρασμαι si δεδρασμαι.
7. Φέρω (portu). Viitorii activu si mediu se formedia din rad. OI : ὄσω, ὄσομαι. Viitoriulu passivu εἰσθῆσμαι este raru. Rad. ENEFK da aoristu si perfectu. Aor. act. ἤνεγκον, mai raru ἤνεγκα, subj. ἐνεγκω, opt. ἐνεγκωμαι si ἐνεγκωμαι, 3-a p. sing. ἐνεγκείε si ἐνεγκοι, imp. ἐνεγκε, 3-a p. ἐνεγκέτω si ἐνεγκάτω; inf. ἐνεγκεῖν, part. ἐνεγκών. La mediu ἤνεγκω, imper. ἐνεγκά, inf. ἐνεγκάσθαι, part. ἐνεγκάμενος. Litter'h γ se perde la aoristulu passivu ἤνεγκθη, de unde viitoriulu ἐνεγκῆσμαι, si la perfectulu activu ἐνήνεγα; dero la perf. passivu, ἐνήνεγκαι, ellu reappare in cote-va persone, ἐνήνεγκαι, ἐνήνεγκται.

§ 99.

CAPITULUL VII
Adjective verbali.

Elevii voru si observatu in verbulu ellenu absinti'a gerundivului sau a formei care exprime ce trebuie facutu, ca in latinesculu scribendum est, scribenda epistola. Acesta forma nu lipsece in limba ellena, dero ea nu se reporta la unulu din timpurie conjugarii; se numesce, adjectivu verbale in τέος, τέα, τέον. Aceste terminari se unescu cu radecin'a verbului ast-felliu cum este la aoristulu passivu: schiambandu pre θεῖ, in τέος obtinemu adjectivulu verbale. Essemple:

| | | | |
|------|---------|---------|------------|
| λύω, | λυθεις, | λυτέος, | solvendus. |
|------|---------|---------|------------|

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| τιμάω, | τιμηθεις, | τιμητέος, | honorandus. |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

| | | | |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|
| ἀκούω, | ἀκουσθεις, | ἀκουστέος, | audiendus. |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| τέμνω, | τημηθεις, | τημητέος, | secandus. |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| στέλλω, | σταλθεις, | σταλτέος, | mittendus. |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| δίδωμι, | δοθεις, | δοτέος, | dandus. |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Deco se intempla φ sau χ in forma participiului, atunci ce se schiamba in π si x in virtutea regulei mutelor (§ 82):

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| τύπτω, | τυπηθεις, | τυπητέος, | verberandus. |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| γράφω, | γραψθεις, | γραψτέος, | scribendus. |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| λέγω, | λεγηθεις, | λεγητέος, | dicendus. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Allu doilea adjectivu verbale, in τός, τή, τόν, ce se formedia totu ca cellu d'antain, are cate-ua-data insemnarea participioloru perfecte latine cu aceea'si desinentia: si es γραπτός, scriptus; ποιητός, factus; alta data are insemnarea adjectiveloru in bilis: τηρότός, secabilis; θαυμαστός, mirabilis; λεκτός, ce se pote spune; ὁρατός, visibile.

CAPITULUL VII.

Despre prepositiuni.

§. 100.

Suntu in ellenesce 18 prepositiuni; optu ceru unu singuru casu; trei, doa casuri; septe, trei casuri.

Prepositiuni cari ceru genitivulu.

'Από, *ab*, din, de, de la (areta *puntulu de plecare, separatiune, departare*): από τοῦ δένδρου. (venindu) de la arbore; από ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, din acesta di.

'Εκ, si inainte de ua vocale ἐξ, *e, ex*, din (areta co unu lucru esse din altulu): ἕως ἐκ τῆς πηγῆς, ara (scosa) din isvoru.

'Αντί, pentru, in schiambu de, in locu de: ἀντί σοῦ, in loculu teu.

Πρό, *pro*, inainte: πρό τῆς πόλεως, inaintea orasiului; πρό τούτου, inainte de acest'a (acestu) timpu).

Prepositiuni cari ceru dativulu.

'Εν, in (fora miscare), ἐν (cu ablativulu): ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ, in casa; ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, intre omeni.

Σύν sau ἔν, cu, *cum*: σύν τῷ ἀδελφῷ, cu fratele seu; σύν Θεῷ, cu Dumnedieu (cu adiutoriuulu lui Dumnedieu).

Prepositiuni cari ceru accusativulu.

Εἰς sau εἰ, la (cu miscare), contra, in, ἐν (cu accus.): εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν (a merge) pre mare; εἰς τόδε, pana aci, pana in acestu momentu.

'Ανά areta ua miscare de josu in susu, de aci trajectu, durata, ca *per* in latinesce: ἀνά τῶν ποταμῶν, in susulu fluviului; ἀνά τὰ ὄρη, printre munti.

§ 101.

Prepositiuni cari ceru doa casuri, genitivulu si accusativulu.

Κατά areta ua directiune de susu in josu. Cu *gen.*, la polele, sub;

contra: κατά τῆς γῆς, sub pamentu; κατά τῶν Περσῶν, contra Perziloru.

Cu accus., de lungulu, prin, pre timpulu, dupo, aproape de, la: κατά τὴν πόλιν, prin (totu) orasiulu; κατά σέ, dupo tine, de partea tea.

Διά, *cu gen.*, areta ua miscare prin ceva, si prin urmare *medioculu* de care se servesc cine-va spre a ajunge la unu lucru: prin. *Cu accus.*, din caus'a, *propter*.

ὑπέρ este latinesculu *super*, de-supra; urmatu de accusativu, deco este ua miscare: ὑπὲρ τὸν πύργον, de-supra turnului. *Cu gen.*, ὑπὲρ insemmedia si: pentru, in locu de: Ἡ Ἀλληγοῖς ἔθανεν (p. 115) ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνδρός, Alceste muri pentru barbatulu seu; μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, a se lupta pentru patria.

§ 102.

Prepositiuni cari ceru trei casuri.

Ἀμφί, *circum*, imprejurulu. Ἀμφί τὴν πόλιν, *circò urbem*, cu si fora miscare; τὰ ἀμφί τὸν πόλεμον, ceea ce *privesce* resbellulu (alle resbellului). In pros'a attica, ἀμφί se construiesce numai cu acestu casu; genitivulu si dativulu nu se intrebuintiedia cu ἀμφί de cotu de Ionici si de poeti.

'Επί insemmedia pre, preste (asupra): din acestu sensu deriva multe acceptiuni figurate ce trebuie se le cautamu in dictionariu. 'Επί τῆς ἀσπίδος, pre scutu. 'Επί τῷ κέρδει, pentru castigu. 'Επί τὸν ἐγθρόν, *contra* inimicului.

Μετά cu genitivulu insemmedia *cu*; cu accusativulu, *dupo*: μετά τοῦ θεράποντος, cu servitoriuulu seu; μετά τὴν μάχην, dupo bataia. Numai la poeti μετά este urmatu de dativu.

Παρά, *apud*, longa, la; deco nu areta ua miscare cu dativulu: παρὰ τῷ ἄρχοντι, longa gubernatoriu. Genitivulu (care areta *separatiune*) da lui παρὰ sensulu de: de longa, de la. Πρόσβεις ἔχον παρὰ βασιλέως, ambassadori venira (tramiși) de cotre regele Persiei. *Cu accus.*: de-lungulu si dupo (*selon fr.*). Παρὰ τὰ ὄρη de-lungulu fruntarielor; παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν, dupo negligenti'a sea (*selon sa négligence*). Din aceea-'si ideia «longa, allaturea,» resulta insemnarea cu totulu oppusa de «contra». Παρὰ τὸν σκοπόν, allaturea cu scopulu; παρὰ τοῦ νόμου, contra legiloru.

Περὶ, *impregjuro, circum* (ca ἀμφί), urmatu de accusativu, deco a-reta ua miscare; de dativu, deco nu areta miscare. Totu cu aceste doa casuri in intiellesu de: *relativu la, assupr'a*. Cu *genitivulu*, περι, insemmedia mai adessea: *despre, de* lat.: μακροχρονίῳ περί μακρῶν, a vorbi multu timpu despre lucruri mici.

Πρός, *contra, ad*: acestu sensu se modifica in esemplele ce vomu dá si se apropia de sensulu lui παρά. Πρὸς τὴν πατρίδα, *contra patria*: dero πρὸς τῆς πατρίδος, din partea patriei, de cotre patria. Cu *dativulu*: longa, la, sau: *allaturea, din colo, deosebitu de.....*: εἰμὶ πρὸς τούτῳ, sum pentru acest'a, me occupu cu acest'a; πρὸς τούτοις, deosebitu de acestea.

Υπὸ, latinesculu *sub* (ca ὑπέρ, *super*), deco nu areta miscare, cu dativulu. Candu areta miscare, trebuie accusativulu, care se pune cu tote acestea cote-ua-data fora idefa de miscare. Cu *genitivulu*: *sub infinitiv'a, prin, de cotra*, de celle de mai multe ori in urm'a pasivului: ἑορταζώθη ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, se incoronó de cotra poporu.

RESUMPTU :

| OPTU PREPOSITIONI CU UNU SINGURU CASU | | TREI PREPOSITIONI CU DOA CASURI. | | SEPTU PREPOSITIONI CU TREI CASURI. | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| ἀντί | } genitivu. | διὰ | } genitivu | ἀμφί | } accusativu | |
| ἀπό, | | | | κατά, | | ἐπί |
| ἐκ | | | | ὑπέρ. | | μετά, |
| πρός, | } dativu. | } si | } accusativu | παρά, | } genitivu, | |
| ἐν | | | | περί, | | } dativu. |
| σύν. | } accusativu | } accusativu | } accusativu | πρός, | } accusativu | |
| εἰς, | | | | ὑπό | | |
| ἀνά, | | | | | | |

Prepositiunile terminate in ua vocale perdu acesta littera candu suntu urmate de ua vorba ce incepe cu ua vocale, afora de περί si πρὸς. Deco vorb'a este aspirata, consun'a prepositiunei se schiamba in smetu aspiratu, dupo regula muteloru: s. es. κατ' ὄδον in loch de κατά ὄδον; ὑπ' ἡρώως in loch de ὑπὸ ἡρώως.

Tote prepositiunile potu intrá in compositiune cu numile si cu verbele.

§. 103.

Prepositiunile in vorbele compuse.

Candu unu nume sau unu verbu trebuie se intre in compositiune cu ua prepositiune, observamu regulile urmatoarie:

1. Prepositiunile 'si perdu vocalea lor finale in aintea altei vocali, afora de τὸ si περί. Πρὸς se pote contrage cu unu ε ce urmedia, s. es. προύχων in locu de προέχων.

2. Consunele forti se schiamba in aspirate in aintea unei vocali aspirate: ὕπ(δ) si ἀρπάζω face ὑφαρπάζω, *subripio*: κατ(α) si ἔγμυ, καθ(ε)γμυ, constituiescu.

3. Litter'a ρ se duplica deco este precedata si urmata de ua vocale, s. es. ῥόος, *fluxus*, περιῥήρος *circumfluvius*.

4. Licid'a ν se assimiledia cu licid'a ce urmedia, s. es. (συν)λέγω *sullégw*, *colligo*; (ἐν)λειψ(ε) *ἐλλειψ(ε)*, *ellipse*; (ἐν)μένω *ἐμμένω*, *immaneo*. Cu tote acestea in ainte de unu ρ licid'a ν a prepositiunei ἐν subsiste; dicemu ἐνρίπτω, precipitediu in....., si nu ἐρρίπτω, dero (συν)ρέω *συῤῥέω*, *confluo*.

5. Licid'a ν in ainte de β, π, φ si ψ, se *schianba* ἰν μ, si in ainte de γ, χ, ζ, ξ se scrie γ, s. es. ἐμβάλλω, συμβάλλω, ἐμπίπτω, ἐμφραῶν, ἐμφύχος, etc., συγγίνομαι, ἐγκαλέω, συγκαίρω, ἐγγέω, etc.

6. Licid'a ν a prepositiunei σύν se schiamba in σ in ainte de α, ουσοιτία (*convictus*), ουσοσιώ (*concutia*) in locu de ουνο; ν dispare in ainte de ζ: (συν)ζάω *συζάω*, *vietuiescu* cu.....

§. 104.

Regule particulare pentru verbele compuse.

1. Augmentulu si duplicarea se punu *dupo* ua prepositiune a carei vocale finale se elide, afora de περί si πρὸς. Esemple: προσβάλλω (*adjicio*), προσέβαλλον, προσβέβληκα; διαφθείρω (*perdiu, distrugiu*), διέφθειρον, διέφθορα, διέφθοραμαι; περιτρέπω (*invertescu*) περιτρέπον; προτρέπω (*invertescu in ainte, indemediu*), πρόετρεπον sau προύτρεπον.

2. Deco prepositiunile ἐν si σύν perdu sau schiamba pre ν din caus'a consunei urmatoarie, ν reappare in aintea augmentului; s. es. ἀγκωμάζω (*laudu*), ἐνεκωμάζον; συλλέγω, συνέλεγον; συζάω, συνέζων, etc.

3. Cote-va verbe compuse, forte putine la numeru, ieu doa augmente, unulu la radecina, cellu-l-altu la prepositiune; s. essemplu: ἀνορθόω, redicu, indreptediū, ἡνώρθουν; διαικέω, administrediū, διαικέω; ἀνέχομαι, sustinu, ἡνεχόμην.

4. Aceste regule nu se applica la verbele compuse cu a privativu: ἀδικέω (nedreptatescu, de la δίκη, dreptate), face ἡδίκου, si asia cu tote celle-l-alte.

CAPITULUL VIII.

Despre adverbii.

§ 105.

Adverbiele se divida in patru classi.

1. Adverbie de calitate sau de modu.

Aceste adverbie correspundu cu adverbiele romanesci in sce, sau cu na locutiune formata din unu substantivu precedatu de prepositiunea cu, si se formedia din adjective si participie. *Schiambamu in ως terminarea ος* sau a nominativului, sau a genitivului acestoru adjective or participie:

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| σοφός. | | face σοφῶς, | intellectiesce. |
| παιδευμένος. | | — παιδευμένος, | cu sciintia. |
| εὐδαίμων, | g. εὐδαίμωνος, | — εὐδαιμόνως, | cu fericire. |
| ἡδός. | g. ἡδέως, | — ἡδέως, | cu placere. |
| εἰδός. | g. εἰδότης, | — εἰδότης, | cu sciintia. |
| χαρίεις. | g. χαρίεντος. | — χαρίεντως, | cu gratia. |
| ἀληθής. | g. ἀληθέως, | — ἀληθέως-θῶς, | in adeveru. |

Alte adverbie de calitate sau de modu se formedia din substantive sau din verbe prin medi-loculu cotor-va terminari, ca δὸν si ἐγὼν cari correspundu latinescului *tim*: s. es. ἀγέληδόν, *gregatim* (de la ἀγέλη, turma); κρύβετην, *furtim* (de la κρύπτω, ascundu). Desinenti'a στί areta limb'a sau morale: ἐλλήγιστί, in ellenesce, dupo modulu Elleniloru.

§. 106.

II. *Adverbie de cantitate.* — La adverbiele numerali ce amu vediutu la § 52, putemu adauge πολλάκις (de la πολύς), de multe ori; si ποσάκις, de cote ori? cu demonstrativulu τούσας si relativulu οσάκις (§ 57).

Adverbiele de cantitate ce nu se termina in κίς, au unu sensu mai generale; acestea suntu:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ἄγαν, forte; | ἄδην, cu abundancia; |
| λίαν, estremu, forte; | ἄλις, destullu. |

III. *Adverbie de locu.* — Ua parte din aceste adverbie este formata din prepositiuni. Ieto celle mai insemnate:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Prepos. Adverbie. | Prepos. Adverbie. |
| ἐν, ἐντός, in intru. | πρό, πρόῳ, in ainte, departe. |
| εἰς, εἰσω, in intru, (cu miscare), | πρός, πρόσω, in ainte. |
| ἐξ, ἔξω, } in afora. | παρα, si ἐξ (παρέξ) } a fora. |
| ἀνά, ἀνω, SUSU. | μετά, μεταξύ, intre doi. |
| κατά, κάτω, JOSU. | ὑπέρ, ὑπερθε, in susu, de susu |
| | ἀντί, ἀντικρό, in facia, vis-à-vis. |

§ 107.

Ua alta clase de adverbie de locu, represinta, prin mediulu a patru terminari, misce reporturi cari correspundu intre elle, ca adjectivele sau pronomile *correlative* (§ 57). Terminarile:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| θι, sau οι, si οῦ sau χοῦ, | areta loculu unde este cine-va; |
| δε sau σε, si οἶ sau χοῖ, | — loculu unde se duce cine-va; |
| θεν, | — loculu de unde vine cine-va; |
| ῆ, | — callea prin care trece cine-va; |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Loculu unde este cine-va.</i> | <i>Loculu unde se duce.</i> |
| ποῦ, poet. ποῦθι, unde? ubi? | πόσσε, ποῖ, unde? quò? |
| ἐκεῖθι, sincopatu ἐκεῖ, acolo. | ἐκεῖσε, acolo. |
| οἴκοθι, sinc. οἴκοι, a casa. | οἴκονδε, a casa. |
| ἀλλοθι, ἀλλοθῶ, aiurea. | ἄλλοσε, ἀλλαγοῖ, aiurea. |
| πάντοθι, πανταχοῦ, pretotindene. | ἀπανταχοῖ, cotre ver-ce loc. |
| Ἀθήνησι, | Ἀθήνας, in locde Ἀθήνας δε, la Atena. |

| Loculu de unde vine. | | Loculu pre unde trece. | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| πῶθεν, | de unde? unde? | πῆ, | pre unde? quad? |
| ἐκεῖθεν. | de acolo. | ἐκεῖνη, | pre acolo. |
| ὀκοθεν, | de a casa. | | |
| ἄλλοθεν, | de aiurea. | ἄλλη, | prin alta parte. |
| Ἀθήγηθεν, | de la Atena. | | |

Primele adverbie de fia-care ordine suntu curatu correla-tive, si fia care din elle are *ne*definituluseu: πού, ποι, ποθέν, πη.

§. 108.

IV. *Adverbie de timpu.* — Celle mai usitate suntu:

| | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| σήμερον, | asta-di, <i>hodie.</i> | ἄρτι, | in celle din urma, <i>modo.</i> |
| αὔριον, | mane, <i>cras.</i> | αὐτίκα, | indata, <i>mox, illico.</i> |
| χθές, | ieri, <i>heri.</i> | τότε, | attunci, <i>tunc.</i> |
| πρῶτ. | demanetia, <i>mane.</i> | πότε, | ua data, in fine, <i>aliquando.</i> |
| ὄψε, | ser'a, <i>vesperc.</i> | ἑταυρῶν, | <i>tandem.</i> |
| νῦν | novi, acumu, <i>nunc.</i> | δέξ, | totu-de-un'a, <i>semper, usque.</i> |
| πάλαι, | ua data, <i>olim.</i> | οὔποτε, | nici-ua-data, <i>numquam.</i> |
| ἤδη, | deja, <i>jam.</i> | οὔπω, | nu anco, <i>nondum.</i> |
| ἔτι | anco, <i>adhuc, amplius.</i> | πρῖν, | inainte de <i>prius.</i> |
| | | εἰτα | ἔπειτα, apoi, <i>deinde.</i> |

§. 109.

Gradele de semnificare alle adverbiorulu.

Multe adverbie, si mai cu sema acelle ce se deriva din adjective, din participie si din prepositiuni, au celle trei grade de semnificare; elle formedia comparativulu si superlativulu prin acellea 'si terminari ca adjectivele (vedi § 47 et seq.), schiambandu pre *ος* in *ως* (vedi § 105). Cu tote acestea desinentiele *τέρως*, *τάτως* si *όνως*, *ίστως* suntu rare la autorii cei buni: ei se serva de ordinariu de *singularulu neutru* pentru *comparativu*, de *pluralulu neutru* pentru *superlativulu*, diicandu *σφώτερον* in locu de *σφωτέρως*; *σφωτάτα* in locu de *σφωτάτως*; assemenea *ἀλγθέως* face la compar.

ἀλγθέστερον, la superl. *ἀλγθέστατα*; *ἥδύς*, comp. *ἥδιον*, sup. *ἥδιστα*, etc. Deco comparativulu si superlativulu adjectivulu suntu neregulate, gradele adverbialu se formedia de la dinsele dupo acellea 'si regule, cari trebniescu applicate la formele a-retate § 49. Observati numai *μάλα*, multu; comp. *μᾶλλον*, mai multu; superl. *μάλιστα*, cellu mai multu. Adverbialu *εὖ*, *bene*, ἐσι tragē gradele de la alle lui *ἀγαθός*, *bonus*.

Adverbiele in *ω* pastredia acesta terminare la comparativu si superlativulu; s. *es. ἄνω*, (susu), *κάτω* (josu), facu *ἄνωτέρω*, *κατωτέρω*; *ἄνωτάτω*, *κατωτάτω*. Ἐγγύς (aprove) adopta acellea 'si forme, comp. *ἐγγυτέρω*, sup. *ἐγγυτάτω*.

CAPITULULU IX.

§ 110.

Despre particule si conjunctiuni.

In ellenesce suntu doa particule negative: *οὐ*, *non*; *μή*, *ne*. Prim'a se scrie *οὐχ* dinantea unei vocali, si *οὐχ*, deco acesta vocale este aspirata. *Οὐ* se pune de ordinariu in oratiunea *directa*, *μή* in oratiunea *indirecta* si in aintea imperativulu, infinitivulu si participiulu.

Afirmatiunea de ordinariu se subintellege; deco ea este forte si deco credemu co trebuie se insistemu asupra ei, atunci ne servimu de conjunctiunile *να*, *ὅτι*, *τοι*, *ἕ* *μή*.

Interrogatiunea se areta adescea prin ordinea vorbeloru; ea este cote-ua data numai intonarea differita ce se da frasil. Conjunctiunile *ἕ*, *ἄρα* si *μὴν* areta ua interrogatiune.

§. 111.

Lista de principalile conjunctiuni.

Asterisculu(*) areta co conjunctiunea trebuie se fia precedata de ua vorba si ca pote fi precedata de mai multe.

Conjunctiuni copulative. Καί si *τε, lat. et si—*que*; cu ua negatiune, οὐτε, μήτε, lat. *neque*. Indoite: καί—καί; — τε καί sau —τε καί; οὐτε—οὐτε; μήτε—μήτε, cu acellu-a-'si sensu ca in latinesce *et—et; neque—neque*. Conjunctiunea romanesca *co*, care reporta pre unu verbu ca regiune la unu altu verbu. *De cotu*, ἤ.

Conjunctiuni disjunctive. Η, sau. Acosta conjunctiune se pote indoi ca in romanesce: *sau eu sau tu*, ἢ ἐγὼ ἢ σὺ. Conjunctiunile *μέν si *δε cari vinu mai in fia care frase ellena, suntu disjunctive si insemmedia *pre de ua parte* (μέν)..... *pre de alta* (δέ).

Conjunctiuni aduersative. Ἀλλὰ, *ci, dero*, lat. *sed*; mai raru *μήν. Ἀλλὰ se pune mai cu sema dupo negatiuni; aiurea se intrebuintie dia de ordinariu *ἴ. *Ὅμως, *cu tote acestea*, *insa*.

Conjunctiuni restrictive. *Γε, *γούν, lat. *saltem, certè, quidem*, cellu patinu.

Conjunctiuni comparative. Ὡς, ὡςπερ, *precumu*, lat. *ut*; carei-a respunde οὕτω sau (in ainte de ua vocale) οὕτως; ca demonstrativu *sic*, *asia*. Ὡς, *tanquam*. Ὡςί si ὡςί, *quasi*. *De cotu* se espreme prin ἤ.

Conjunctiuni conditionali. Εἰ, *deco*; εἰ μή, *deco nu*, lat. *nisi* (urmatu de indicativu san de optativu). Ἐάν, contractatu ἄν (α lunga) sau ἦ, si (urmatu de subjunctivuu). Ἐἴτε—εἴτε, *sive—sive*.

Conjunctiuni causali. *Γάρ, *car*. Ὅτι (neutrulu pronumelui ἔστι, *precum quòd* este allu lui *qui*) si ὅτι (adeco δι' ὅ, τι, *ob quòd*), pentru-co. Ἐπει, ἐπειδὴ, *fiindu-co*, lat. *quoniam*.

Conjunctiuni cari areta ua consecintia. *Ὅν, *asia dero*; γούν (in locu de γε ὅν), *deco punemu ver-ua restrictiune*. La inceputulu frasii, οὕτως (accentuatu astu-felliu) insemmedia asia-dero, οὕτως (cu accentu pre ὅς), *nu cum-va*, intr'ua frase interrogativa *nonne igitur—?* Consecintia se espreme mai putinu forte prin *τοι, *τόν, *ἀρα, *ἄρ', — Ideia de *cu tote co* (care areta co ua consecintia sau unu effectu la care trebuia se ne asteptamu n'a avutu locu) se espreme prin καίτοι, καίτοις, καίπερ si prin ei καί, latinesce *etsi, siquidem*.

Conjunctiuni cari areta intentiune, scopu. Ἴνα, ὡς (ut), ὅπως (urmate de subjunctivuu sau de optativuu), ὡςτε (de celle mai multe ori urmatu de infinitivuu), *pentru co*. Particul'a negativa μή ca si *ne* in latinesce, se pune adesseea singura spre a espreme intentiunea de a impedeá, etc.

Conjunctiuni cari areta dorintia. Ἐἴθε, εἰ γάρ, lat. *utinam* (fia-cá).

Conjunctiuni de locu. Ὅπου, ἴνα (urmatu de indicativuu) si ἐνθα, *unde* (fora miscare), *ubi*. Οἱ, ὅποι, *unde* (cu miscare *coatre unu puntu*), lat. *quò*. Ὅπῃ si ἤ, lat. *quá*, *pre unde, prin ce parte*. In fine ὅθεν, *de unde*, lat. *unde*. Comparatilu cu celle disse la § 107.

Conjunctiuni de timpu. Ὅτε, ὅποτε, ἐπει (urmate de indicativuu sau de optativuu), ὅταν, ὅπόταν, ἐπείν (urmate de subjunctivuu), *candu*. Ὡς, ca si *ut*, se applica la timpu si are sensu de *innata ce* Ὅτε (accentuatu astu-felliu) μὲν—ὅτε δέ, *cote-ua data—alta-data*. Ἐως, ἔστε, *pana candu* (ce)... Πρίν sau πρίν ἤ (adesseea urmatu de infinitivuu), *in ainte de ce*.....

§ 112.

Interjectiunile celle mai usitate suntu: ὦ, *o*, (in ainte vocativu-lui); ὦ, *ah!* (areta durere sau surprindere); ἄ, *ah!* αἶ, οἶ, φεῦ, *vai!* ah! ὠαί; *vai!* lat. *væ!* βαβαί sau παπαί, *oh! ah!* lat. *papæ* (surprindere placuta sau neplacuta, precumu si ἴω si ἴωδ sau ἴωδ); εἰα, *curagiu!* lat. *cia!* — Cote-va imperative au devenitu prin usu unu felliu de interjectiuni: ἄγε (age), φέρε, ἦ (vedi § 96), *aide!* se vedemu! *curagiu!* ἀπαγε (apage), *departe!* departe!

SINTASSE ELLENA.

Despre accordu.

1. Accordulu între substantivü si adjectivü, cu sau fora εἶμ', si între subiectu si verbu, se face ca si in latinesce s. es. *Deus sanctus; Deus est sanctus; Pater et filius boni, mater et filia bonæ; Pater et mater boni; Virtus et vitium contraria*, si cu pronumele relativu. *Pater et mater quos amo; virtus et vitium quæ sunt contraria; Petrus et Paulus ludunt*, si pentru numile collective, *Turba ruit* sau *ruunt*. Adageți, pentru reuniunca in aceea-si frase de persone diferite: *Ego et frater ambulamus; tu et frater dixistis*. In tote aceste casuri sintassea ellena este deplinu conforma cu cea latina.

Τὰ ζῶα τρέχει.

2. Unu subiectu la pluralulu neutru este in genere urmatu de unu verbu la singularu: *animalele alerga*, τρέχει in locu de τρέχουσι.

Δύο ἄνδρες ἐμαχέσαντο.

3. Unu subiectu la dualu este adesea urmatu de unu verbu la pluralu: *doi omeni se luptara*, ἐμαχέσαντο in locu de ἐμαχεσάσθη.

Κοῦφον ἢ νεότης.

4. Adjectivulu întrebuințiatu ca attributu se pote pune la neutru de si se reporta la unu nume masculinu sau femininu, in tote casurile in cari noi punemu in romanesce *unu ce* sau *lucru*: ἢ νεότης (subintellesu ἐστὶ) κοῦφον, *juneti'a este unu ce* (sau *unu lucru*) usioru.

Τὸ ψεύδασθαι ἐστὶν ἀσχιστον (p. 43). *Λίσχιστόν ἐστι ψεύδασθαι*.

5. Infinitivulu ca subiectu trebuie se fia insocitu de arti-

cululu τὸ: *a minti este forte ruginosu*. Totu asia traducemu si candu infinitivulu este fora articlu: Ἰββρις ἐστὶ μὴ ἀντιπροσείπειν, *este insolentia a nu inapoia salutarea*.

Despre articlu.

In genere articulu definitu ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, se pune in ellenesce pretotindenea unde se pune in romanesce. Exceptiuni:

Περὶ ἡλίου δυσμάς.

6. Cuvintele *ceru, pamentu, mare, sore, luna, demanetia, sera, nopte* in ellenesce se punu *fora articlu* de cote ori nu este vorb'a *de unu pamentu, de ua mare*, etc. *determinate*. «*Cotra appusulu sorelui*», ἡλίου, si nu τοῦ ἡλίου. *Noptea supraveni*, οὐδ' ἐπῆλυσε.

Σωκράτης ἦν Ἑλλήνων σοφώτατος.

7. Articulu nu insocesce nici ua data pre superlativulu *intrebuintiatu ca attributu*, nici pre genitivulu care depinde de ellu: *Socrate era [cellu] mai inteleptu dintre Elleni*.

Ὁ Σωκράτης. Σωκράτην τὸν φιλόσοφον.

8. Articulu se adauge adesea la numile proprie forte cunoscutu de lectoriu, sau pentru celebritatea lor, sau pentru ce au fostu numite mai inainte in discursu. Dero nu se pune candu numele propriu este urmatu sau precedatu de unu determinativu insocitu de articlu.

Τὸ ἀεὶ τὰ ἀληθῆ λέγειν ἀριστον.

9. Precedatu de articulu neutru τὸ, infinitivulu devine unu substantivü si se întrebuințiedia in tote casurile, conservandu complementulu si tote celle-l-alte atributiuni alle verbului. Traductiune litterale: *A totu-de-una adeverulu spune* (este) *cellu mai bunu*. Cu alte casuri, Ἀντιέχστο τοῦ sau mai bino προσεῖχε τῷ ἀεὶ τὰ ἀληθῆ λέγειν, *ellu se stradiu'a la totu-de-una adeverulu spune*.

Οἱ παλαιοὶ ἄνθρωποι. Οἱ μετ' Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεῖς.

10. Candu adverbiele si prepositiunile urmate de substan-

titivulu pre care 'lu gubernedia suntu asiediate între articlu si substantivulu seu, atunci timu locu de adjective. *Omenü anticü, regüi dupo Alessandru.* 'Ο μεταξὺ τόπος, *spatiulu intermediariu.*

Substantivulu pote chiaru se fia omissu, si articlulu singuru, asiediatu in aintea unui adverbii sau unei prepositiuni cu regimele seu, este destullu pentru a produce nisce equivalenti de substantive: οἱ παλαιοί, *cei vechi*; οἱ νῦν, *cei de asta-di*; οἱ μετ' Ἀλέξανδρον, *successorii lui Alessandru*; οἱ ἐξ ἡμῶν, *descendentii nostri.*

'Αλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππου. Οἱ τοῦ Πλάτωνος.

11. Cuventulu διὸς se omite mai totu-de-un'a dupo articlu: *Alessandru filiulu lui Filippu.* Alte substantive assemenea omise se supplinescu, dupo cumu este obiectulu sau totalulu discursului: *Discipulii sau sectatorii lui Platone*; οἱ τοῦ Περιπέλους, *partenii lui Pericle*; τὰ τοῦ Ὀμήρου, *poesiiile lui Omeru*, etc.

Οἱ δίκαιοι ἄνθρωποι. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ δίκαιοι.

12. Deco unu substantivulu insocitu de articlu este determinatu prin unu adjectivulu sau prin unulu din acei equivalenti ai adjectivului pre cari 'i amu vedutu (§ 10) sau printr'unu genitivu, tote aceste vorbe trebuiescu puse, sau între articlu si substantivulu, sau dupo substantivulu **cu repetitiunea articlului.** Ἡ πρὸς ἡμᾶς οικειότης sau ἡ οικειότης ἢ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, *familiaritatea cu voi.* Τὸ τοῦ οἴκου τέγος sau τὸ τέγος τὰ τοῦ οἴκου, *acoperisulu casei.*

Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος.

13. Pronumile demonstrative οὗτος, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος (§ 53) ceru substantivulu loru *insocitu de articlu.*

Despre regime si complementu.

Casurile.

14. Subiectulu vericarii frasi se pune la nominativu; dero geni-

tivulu, dativulu si accusativulu suntu totu-de-un'a sau regime sau complementu allu verbului, allu unui substantivulu sau allu unui adjectivulu, allu unui adverbii sau allu unei prepositiuni.

Accusativulu areta miscarea, si notecia scopulu cotre care se dirige miscarea; de aci intrebuintiarea sea ordinaria pentru a areta obiectulu *directu* allu unei actiuni.

Dativulu areta termenulu miscarii, scopulu insu-si, repausulu: ellu indica regimele *indirectu* si cea mai mare parte din reporturile pre cari noi le esprimemu prin prepositiunile *la, in, cu* si *pentru.*

Intrebuintiarea genitivului, mai variata si mai complicata de cotu a celor-alte casuri, va fi mai departe obiectulu a mai multoru regule. Este de ajunsu a spune aci ce ellu este *complementulu* ordinariu *allu substantiveloru.* In ellenesce, ca si in latinesce, ellu pote avé unu sensu *activu* si unu sensu *passivulu*: *amor patris* insemmedia si amorea tatalui cotre filiu si amorea allu carii obiectu este parintela din partea filiiului. Ἐγὼρα Λακεδαιμονίων, *ur'a Lacedemonianiloru*, sau *ur'a contr'a Lacedemonianiloru*, in altu-feliu ἢ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἔθρα.

Complementulu adjectiveloru.

15. Unele adjective au unu sensu completu, precumu *mare, rosu, inaltu*, etc., altele ceru unu complementu: *doritoriu* (de ce?), *utile* (la ce sau cui?). Aceste din urma se construiescu in ellenesce ca in romanesce sau in latinesce: *Avidus laudum, Mihi est utile*, cu genitivulu sau cu dativulu.

Μέτοχος φωτός. Οὐδένος ὕστερος Ἄγευστος λόγων.

16. Genitivulu este de rigore, deco adjectivulu coprinde ua idea de participatiune sau sensulu comparativului, de si noi dicemu in romanesce: *partasiu luminei, cinei telle cei de taina* dicemu in ellenesce: *partasiu me priimesce* (cu dat.), *posterioru sau inferioru ni-menui.* Adjectivele negative sau compuse cu *a* privativulu se construiescu cu genitivulu: *care n'a gustatu litterele* (*negus-tatoriu de littere.*)

Πόδας ὠκὸς Ἀχιλλεύς.

17. Adjectivele cu unu sensu completu potu fi insocite de unu accusativu determinativu: *Achille iute la pitiore, pedagero*. Ἀγαθὸς τὴν φύσιν, *bonu de caracteriu*. Ῥόδιος τὸ γένος, *Rodianu de origine*.

18. In locutiunile analoge cu *Præditus virtute, Propensus ad lenitatem*, ellenulu intrebuintiedia totu dativulu (tinendu locu de ablativu) si prepositiuni. Dero gerundivulu si supinulu in *u*, ca in *Cupidus videndi* si *Mirabile visu*, se esprimu in ellenesce numai prin infinitivu, de celle mai multe ori activu, ca in frantiodiesce *beau à voir*, καλὸς ἵδεῖν (§ 98, n. 5).

19. Tote regulele din sintasea comparativelor si superlativelor latine: *Doctior Petro, Felicior quam prudentior*, etc., suntu essactu applicabili celloru ellene, in care *genitivulu* tine locul ablativului latinu, si conjunctiunea ἢ pre allu lui *quam*: σφωτέρως Πέτρου sau ἢ Πέτρος, εὐτυχέστερος ἢ σφρονέστερος, σφωτέρως ἔστιν ἢ οἷσι (in locu de οἷς, de la οἶμαι, § 91), etc. Superlativulu este urmatu de genitivu sau de prepositiunea ἐν: ὑψηλότατον δένδρων sau ἐν τοῖς δένδροις. *Maximè omnium conspicuus*, πάντων μάλιστα (§ 109) ἐκφανής sau ἐκφανέστατος πάντων.

Regimele directu allu verbeloru.

Verbe cari regescu Accusativulu.

20. Ca si in romanescce si latinesce, cea mai mare parte din verbele active si medie *cari au unu sensu transitivu*, ceru accusativulu. Δακρύω τὴν τήχην. Βαδίσας τρία στάδια.

Cu tote acestea multe verbe cu sensu intransitivu potu fi urmate de unu accusativu, si atunci devinu verbe transitive; astu-felliu δακρύω sau θρηγῶ, *plangu*, insocitu de τὴν τήχην, insemmedia *deploru* reu'a *fortuna*, ca si in romanescce. Λαυθάνα, este *ascinsu*, dero λαυθάνει με, este *ascinsu de mine*, ca in latinesce *latet me*.

Adescea verbele neutre se schiamba in verbe transitive in urm'a compositiunii, si atunci ceru accusativulu: *eo, βάνω*

dero transeo flumen, διαβαίνω τὸν ποταμὸν; *prætereo multa dicenda*, παραβαίνω λεκτέα (§ 99) πολλά, etc.

Cu verbele de miscare accusativulu esprime candu intinderea miscarii, candu obiectulu insu-si allu actiunii. Βαδίσας γ στ, *mergundu trei stadii*. Ὀδεύω γῆν καὶ πῆλω θάλασσαν, *mergu pre pamentu si plutescu pre mare*.

Μάχην μάχονται καρτερὰν

21. Verbe de totu genulu potu fi insocite de accusativulu unui substantivu formatu din acellu-a-si radicale sau avendu unu sensu identicu cu verbulu: de aci in latinesce *pugnānam pugnare acrem*; *servire servitūtem duram*; in romanescce a *dormi unu somnu*, καθιεύδειν ὕπνον. Νόσον νοσοῦμεν τὴν ἐναντίαν, *suntemu morbosi de unu morbu contrariu*.

Verbe cari ceru Dativulu.

Ἐπόμενός σοι ἐπληράζων τῷ κήρω.

22. Cea mai mare parte din verbele cari esprimu *apropiere, commerciu, amicale* sau *contactu ostile, resistentia* sau *suppinere, favore, convenientia, utilitate* si oppusele lor, ceru dativulu.

23. Constructiunea latina *Est mihi liber, Id mihi accidit* este aceea-si si in ellenesce; *Defuit officio* si *Irascitur mihi* intra ingenitivu.

Verbe cari ceru genitivulu.

Ἐφαγον τῶν κηρίων.

24. Verbele cari regescu accusativulu suntu urmate de genitivu candu voimu se exprimemu cu este vorb'a numai *de una parte* a obiectului sau de ore care cantitate din lucrulu a-supr'a carui-a se essercita actiunea. Dero in ellenesce intrebuintiarea *genitivului partitivu* este multa mai putina intinsa de cotu in frantiodiesce: *donner du pain* se dice *δίδοναι ἄρτων* de cote ori nu importa sensului ca ideia de *parte* se fia in adeveru espressa, cumu trebuie candu dicemu: *ellu îi dade*

din acesta *pane*, ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἄρτου. *Ei mancaro din acesti faguri.*

Μετέχων τοῦ πόνου, ἐφέρεται καὶ τῆς δόξης.

25. Ceru genitivulu verbele cari insemnedia: *participatiune* si *straduintie facute pentru a participa la unu lucru; a tinde la.* «*Participendu la pedepsa, ellu cauta si glori'a actiunii.*»

Χωρισθεὶς τῶν οἰκείων, στερηθεὶς φίλων, ἐπάετο τῆς ὕβρεως.

26. *Separatiune, departare; differentia; lipsa, privatiune; discontinuatiune, incetare, liberare.* Tote aceste ideie se nascu din ideia de *separatiune.* «*Separatu de ai sei, privatu de amici, ellu incetò violentiele selle.*»

Ἀρετῆς γέμων, βράδιως ἐπρώτευσ πάντων.

27. *Abundantia; superioritate, commanda; inceputu.* Ἄρχειν ἀνθρώπων, a domni preste omeni; ἀρχεσθαι λόγου, a incepe unu discursu. «*Plinu de virtute, ellu ajungea usioru la primulu rangu intre toti.*»

Φρωνιζῶν τῆς πατριδος, οὐς ἐπελάθετο τοῦ ἔρκου.

28. *Grije, neingrijire; adducere a minte, uitare,* ca in latinesce *memini, obliviscor.* «*Luandu interesele patriei selle, Annibale nu uitò jurentululu seu.*»

Verbe cari ceru infinitivulu.

29. Mai tote verbele cari in frantiodiesce suntu urmate de infinitivu, sau singuru, sau cu *de, à* sau *pour,* se construiescu si in ellenesce cu infinitivulu, fora prepositiune.

Θέλω σε γράφειν.

Deco acestu infinitivu are altu subiectu de cotu acell'a allu verbului principale, atunci acestu subiectu trebuie pusu in casulu *accusativu.* In acestu casu traducemu in romanesce prin *ca, cu subjunctivulu: voiescu a scrie, dero voiescu ca tu se scrii.*

Se vede co regul'a cunoscuta a *accusativului cu infinitivulu* este egalemente urmata si in ellenesce. Cotu despre regulele sintassei

latine cari concernu «Regimele unui verbu asupr'a altui verbu», cauta se observamu co limb'a ellena se apropia de cea franceze si nu offere idiotismele limbii latine. *Eo lusum,* me ducu se me jocu, ἔρχομαι παίζω, je vais jouer, sau cu participiulu viitoriu, παίζόμενος (*lusurus*). *Te hortor ad legendum,* te indemnù se citesci, παραινῶ σοι ἀναγινώσκειν, ca si in frantiodiesce, je vous exhorte à lire; assemenea si *Dedit mihi libros legendos,* βιβλία δέδωκέ μοι ἀναγινώσκειν, mi a datu carti se citescu, ἡ μ'α δὲδωκέ μου ἀναγινώσκειν, sau prin dativulu infinitivului, τῷ ἀναγινώσκειν (litt: cu citirea).

Verbe cari ceru Participiulu.

30. Regul'a *Vidi eum ingredientem* se observa in ellenesce ca si in latinesce.

Ὅττα ἀλιγωρος ὤν.

Dero candu subiectulu complementului este acell'a-si cu allu verbului principale, participiulu trebuie pusu la nominativu: *sciù co sum negligentu.*

Regimele indirectu allu verbeloru.

Complementulu Passivulu.

31. Acestu regime este in dativu, precumu in *Do vestem pauperi, Minari mortem alicui, Scribo tibi epistolam,* si se exprime ca si in latinesce prin ua prepositiune in *Hæc via ducit ad virtutem, Scribo ad te epistolam, Accepi litteras a patre meo.* Dero este la *genitivu* in *Id audivi ex* sau *ab amico, Christus redemit hominem a morte, Implevit dolium vino.* Genitivulu are locu, ca si in latinesce, in *Adonni eum periculi* si *Insimulare aliquem furti.*

Indoitulu *accusativu, Docco pueros grammaticam,* se intrebuintidia in ellenesce cu acellea-si verbe; si la passivu, allu doilea *accusativu* se conserva assemenea: *Puer doctus grammaticam.* Dero trebuie se distingemu cu grije de aceste verbe ua alta classe de verbe cari, si elle, ceru doa *accusative: Te nimescu rege, te proberbe cari, καλῶ σε βασιλέα, προκηρύττω σε νικητορα.* Aceste verbe, puse la passivu, ceru doa *nominative: οὐ καλῶ βασιλεύς, οὐ*

εγκρήτους νικητῶρ. Totu asia este si in latinesce: *nominant me leonem; ego nominor leo.*

32. Complementulu *verboloru passive* corespunde cu *Amor a Deo* si *Misere conficior*. Prepositiunea *ab* se exprime prin ἐπὶ sau πρὸς cu *genitivulu*; in cote-va casuri gassimu si παρά (§ 102). Dativulu tine loculu ablativului fora prepositiune.

Alte complemente alle verbului.

33. Adessea regimile directe si indirecte cari se adaugu verbului nu sunt de ajunsu pentru a exprime cugetarea intrega: cauta se o completamu adaugundu la verbu tote ideiele accesorie cari implinescu espunerea ce facemu despre ua actiune sau despre unu faptu. De aci functiunea particularia a *adverbioloru*, care explica numirea lor. Diferitele classi si insemnarea acestoru vorbe s'au esplicatu la §§ 105-109.

Acelea-si complemente, si afora de acestea si altele, se esprimu prin casuri cu sau fora prepositiuni. Vomu areta principalele specie.

I. Materi'a.

34. De celle mai multe ori, facemu din numele materiei unu adjectiv: δακτύλιον σιδηροῦν (vedi § 39), *unu annellu de ferru*; ἰβήρος ἰβοράντιος, *unu scaunul de ivoryu*. Unu substantiv care exprime materi'a, se pune la genitivu cu sau fora prepositiunea ἐκ: s. es. ἀσπίς ἀργύρου sau ἐξ ἀργύρου πεποιημένη, *unu scutu de argintu*. Dativulu se intrebuintiedia asemenea, dero impropriu, pentru co ellu areta mai multu *medie* de confectione: γέφυρα λίθις κατασκευασμένη, *punte facta de petre, punte de petra*.

II. Instrumentulu; caus'a.

35. Instrumentulu se areta prin dativ, precumu in latinesce prin ablativ. Prepositiunea διά cu genitivulu pote se intrebuintiedie candu in romanesce amu dice cu *ajutoriulu*..., s. es. διὰ μηχανῶν εἴλε την πάλιν, *ellu coprînce cetatea cu ajutoriulu machineloru*.

Caus'a si motivulu se esprimu totu prin dativ: ὄργη ἐπάταξεν, *illu lovi din mania*. Dero fiindu-co aceste ideie admittu

mai multe nuantie, ne servimu adessea de prepositiuni cari ne permitu a distinge nuantie: attari sunt ἐξ, διὰ cu accusativulu, ἐπὶ cu dativulu, κατά si παρά cu accusativulu.

III. Modululu (manier'a).

36. Afora de adverbiele ce areta in particulariu modululu (§ 105), mai intrebuintiamu dativulu multoru substantive, accusativulu catoru-va si prepositiuni insocite de unu substantiv.

Essemple. Βία, cu forti'a. Κόκλον, in cercu. Σιγή, in tacere. Χάρον, in favorea..., si τρόπον, in modululu..., suntu urmate de unu genitivu. Πάντα τρόπον, in totu modululu. Ἀρχή, la inceputa — Essemplele urmatore se numescu *locutiuni adverbiali*. Ἄπ' ἀρχῆς, de la inceputu. Ἐξ ἐναντίου, din contra. Διὰ τάχους sau διὰ ταχέως, cu celeritate, rapede. Κατὰ λόγον, rationalemente. Ἐπὶ τόχῃ, la intemplanare. Παρὰ πολύ, cu multu; παρὰ τοσοῦτον, atatu. Πρὸς καιρῶν, la timpu.

IV. Mesur'a.

37. Cu verbele de miscare, mesur'a se areta regulatu prin accusativu; s. es. ὑπεχώρησαν τρία στάδια, *ei se retrassera cu trei stadie*. Totu acestu casu se gasesce adessea si acolo unde nu este miscare; s. es. ἡ πόλις τρία πού στάδια ἀπέχει τοῦ ἑρως, *ceatarea este departata de munte cu trei stadie aproape*. Imaginatiunea *percurge* ore-cumu acestu spatiu. Dero dativulu este de rigore cu comparativele candu aretamu mesur'a de differentia intre doa sau mai multe obiecte: *acestu arbore este mai naltu de cotu celu-altu cu sesse pitiore*, τοῦτο τὸ δένδρον ἐξ ὀσίν ὑψηλότερον ἐκείνου.

V. Pretiulu.

38. Pretiulu se areta totu-de-un'a prin genitivu, cote ua data cu omisiunea substantivului, a carui ideie reese din verbu; s. es. πωλεῖν πολλοῦ, *a vinde cu mare (pretiu), scumpu*. Deco gassimu dativulu, caus'a este co pretiulu este consideratu ca unu *medi-locu* de a obtine lucrulu. Ambele constructiuni se afla intr'unite in aceste cuvinte alle santului Chrisostomu: Ὁ μὴ χρημάτων, ἀλλ' ἰδίῳ θανάτῳ τὸ ποικίλον πριάμενος, Man-

mtoriulu nostru care *cumpera turm'a sea, nu* (cu pretiu) *de bani*, ci prin mortea sea.

VI. Circumstantie de locu.

39. Amu vediatu dejá mai susu celle patru cestiuni de locu: *ubi?* *quo?* *unde?* *quá?* Aci vomu aretá numai *casurile* si *prepositiunile* cari servescu a exprime aceste reporturi.

40. *Cestiunea Ubi.* — Numile de cetate se potu pune in dativu fora prepositiune; dero de celle mai multe ori si elle suntu insocite de prepositiunea *ἐν*, ca numile de terre si locuri in generalu. Cu tote acestea nici accusativulu nu este esclusu din cestiunea *ubi*, ca si in latinesce, candu dicemu *pugna ad Lamiam, ad Rhodanum commissa, ἡ κατὰ Λάμιαν, ἡ περὶ τὸν Ῥόδανον μάχη.* Vedeti §§ 100—102, la prepositiunile *πρός, κατὰ, ὑπέρ, ἐπί, παρά, περὶ, ὑπό.*

41. *Cestiunea Quo.* — La acesta cestiune se respunde totu de-un'a prin ua prepositiune (a fora numai candu numele locului este unu regime directu allu verbului, ca in *petere urbem*). Prepositiunile suntu urmate de accusativu: *εἰς, πρὸς, παρά*, si intr'unu sensu ostile *ἐπί.*

42. *Cestiunea Unde.* — Adessea genitivulu singuru suffice, pentru-co de ordinariu verbulu este compusu din prepositiunile *ἀπό, ἐκ* sau *πρό* si pentru-co elle nu au nevoia se fia repetite in aintea substantivului, de si cote ua data se repetu in adeveru. Deco verbulu nu contine idei'a de *esire*, prepositiunea cauta se fia pusa a: *πορευθεὶς ἐκ Ῥώμης, profectus Roma.* Ἦξε παρ' ἐμοῦ, *veni la mine.*

43. *Cestiunea Qua.* — Loculu prin care cine-va trece, sau calcea ce appuca, se areta prin dativu (a carui forma o au si adverbiele indicate la § 107) sau prin prepositiunea *διὰ* cu genitivulu; s. es. *εἰς τὴν πάλιν κατήλθον τῆ ἐναντία ὁδῶν* sau *διὰ τῶν ὁρῶν, me intorseiu in cetate pre calcea oppusa sau printre munti.*

VII. Circumstantie de timpu.

44. Indicatiunea timpului mai multu sau mai putinu precisu se face prin dativulu singuru; indicatiunea timpului *limitatu*, prin *ἐν* cu dativulu. *Τῆ τρίτῃ ὥρᾳ ἐπορεύθη, ellu porni in or'a a treia*; dero *ἐν τρισὶν ὥραις ἀπετέλεσε τὸ ἔργον, ellu terminò acestu lucru in timpu de trei ore.*

45. Timpulu consideratu in mersulu seu, *in miscarea sea*, se exprime prin accusativu. *Ἐθαύηυσε ἅ ἔτη, ellu domni 30 de anni.* *Ταύτην τὴν νύκτα οὐκ ἐκάθευδον*, noptea acest'a (*durant cette nuit*, fr.) nu am dormitu.

46. Genitivulu areta timpulu intr'unu *modu vagu*: *νοκτός, noptea* (intr'unu momentu nedeterminatu allu noptii); *χειμῶνος, iern'a* (fora nici ua nuantia de durata sau alt'a). De aci vine co trebuie se traducemu genitivulu prin *de* (*depuis*, fr.) *τρισὼν μηνῶν οὐκ εἶδον αὐτόν, de trei mesi nu l'am vediutu* (litt. «in nici unu momentu allu spatiulu de trei luni»). De celle mai multe ori *de* (*depuis*) se exprime prin *ἐκ* sau *ἀπό.* *Pana la* se exprime prin *εἰς*, sau prin *ἕως* urmatu de unu genitivu.

Complementulu adverbiloru.

47. Urmatoriele sesse adverbie regescu genitivulu si se intrebuintidia intocmai ca nisce prepositiuni:

ἀνευ, fora; *ἄχρι*, { *ἕως*, pana candu, *donec*
ἔνεκα, din caus'a... *μέχρι*, { *παρα* *la*; *πλήν*, afora *de.*

48. Celle patru adverbie de cantitate aretate la § 106, si tote adverbiele de locu (*ibid.*) ceru complementulu loru la *genitivu*. Adangeti la celle din urma *πέλας* si *ἐγγός*, aproape; *πέρα* si *πέραν*, dincolo. — Adverbiele derivate din adjective (§ 105) au acellea-si complemente ca si primitivele loru.

Sintasea pronomiloru. — Attractiunea.

49. Tote regulele si tote explicatiunile ce Sintasea latina da asupra pronomiloru determinative, relative si personali, se applica

si limbei ellene. La acestea cauta se adaugemu aceste regule, identice in amendoa limbele:

I. Relativulu pote *precede* pre demonstrativu: *Quae sevisti, ca metes.*

II. Pronumele demonstrativu se pote *omite*, chiaru candu este intr'unu altu casu de cotu relativulu, s. es. *Quibus sufficiunt sua, non cupiunt aliena, in locu de Ii quibus, etc.*

III. Candu *doa* propositiuni relative se referu la ua vorba, pronumele relativu se pune de ordinariu numai ua data, deco este la acell'a-si casu in ambele propositiuni: *Sodales quos diligis et [quos] amas.* Dero cauta se repetimu relativulu deco constructiunea cere casuri differite: *Sodales quos diligis et quibus places.*

IV. Substantivulu pre care propositiunea relativa este chiamata a lu esplicã, de forte multe ori se scote din propositiunea principale si se pune in propositiunea relativa: *Semper habitat in qua natus est domo,* in locu de *domum in qua natus est.*

V. Demonstrativulu neutru armatu de unu substantivu ca attributu, iea de ordinariu genulu acestui substantivu, ca si in romanesce: *Hic fuit turbarum finis,* iero nu *Hoc.*

50. Candu substantivulu la care se reporta pronumele relativu, este *la genitivu* sau *la dativu*, si deco pronumele ar cautã se *fia la accusativu*, in virtutea verbului care lu gubernedia, atunci relativulu se pune *in acell'a-si casu cu antecedentele*: ast-felliu in locu de μετὰ τοῦ ἑταίρου sau ὄν τῷ ἑταίρῳ, ὃν φιλεῖς, dicemu μετὰ τοῦ ἑταίρου ὃν φιλεῖς, si ὄν τῷ ἑταίρῳ ὃν φιλεῖς, sau, si mai bine, cu omisiunea demonstrativului (articulului): μεθ' ὃν φιλεῖς ἑταίρου, si ὄν ὃν φιλεῖς ἑταίρῳ. Acestu fenomenu sintacticu se numesce *attributione*, pentru-co casurile cari precedu *atragu spre dinsele* si punu sub influenția loru accusativulu ce urmedia.

Acestu fenomenu gramaticale particulariu limbei ellene cere a fi studiatu cu atotu mai bine, co des'a omisiunea a demonstrativului si transpositiunea membrorulu adducu ore care complicitiune pentru inceputori; s. es. μέμνημαι ὧν ἔπραξας, in locu de τούτων δ' ἔπραξ, *imi adducu a minte de celle ce ai facutu.* Οἷς δ' ἐργάζομαι ἐγὼ, ὃν χρῆσθῃ, in locu de ὃν χρῆσθῃ τούτοις δ' ἂν ἐργάζομαι ἐγὼ, *de totu ce asiu face tu vei profitã.*

51. Ua attare attractiune se intempla si pentru *accusativulu subiectu allu unu infinitivu* (Vedi No. 29).

Essemple. Ἐδέοντο Κύρου, εἶναι ἐπειρατοῦς, in locu de ἐπειρατοῦς, pentru-co Κύρου este la genitivu: *ei rugara pe Ciru se fia indulgente.* Συμβουλεύου σοι, εἶναι σπουδαῖον, in locu de σπουδαῖον, allu carni subiectu se affia la dativu in membrulu principale: *te consiliediu se fi zelosu.*

Sintassea participelor.

52. Principiile sintassei latine se aplica si cellei ellene, care possede (dupo cumu amu spusu la § 64, fine) unu mai mare numeru de participie de cotu cea latina.

Ἐμοῦ ἀπόντος, ἐθορόθου, — Ὁκ' ἔξον, φθέργη.

Dero in locu de ablativu Ellenii punu *genitivulu absolutu* allu verbeloru personali, si *accusativulu absolutu* allu verbeloru nepersonali. «*Fiindu eu absente* (in absentia mea), *ei faceau sgomotu.*» Ἐξόν, din allu doilea essempla, vine de la ἔξιστι, nepersonale: *licet.* «*Ne fiindu permisu* (lucrulu ne-fiindu permis), *tu vorbesci,* vorbesci fora permissiune.»

Despre conjunctiuni si despre particul'a ἄν.

53. Conjunctiunile sersescu a uni intre dinsele membre alle unei frasi, aretandu in acellu-a-si timpu felliu de relatiune ce existã intre elle. Putemu vedẽ la § 111 cari suntu differitele reporturi si prin ce conjunctiuni se esprime *fia-care* in ellenesce: totu in acellu § se potu vedẽ si modurile ce cere *fia-care* din aceste conjunctiuni.

Particul'a ἄν (a scurtu), despre care n'amu vorbitu pana acumu, adauge la insemnarea modurilor verbului cote-va modificatiuni, din cari celle mai principali voru fi indata aretate. Cu indicativulu din cari celle mai principale ar eta co se presupune unu lucru care nu are timpuriloru *secundarie ἄν* areta co se presupune unu lucru care nu are locu sau care n'a avutu locu; εἴθε ἄν, *ar avẽ* (dero nu are); ἐκολάσθη ἄν, *ar fi fostu pedepsitu* (dero nu a fostu).

Precedatu de unu pronume relativu, *fia simplu* (§ 56) *fia correctu* (§ 57), si *armatu de subiectivulu*, ἄν implinesce functiunea lativu (§ 57), si *armatu de subiectivulu*, ἄν implinesce functiunea suffixului latinu si francese — *cumque*, — *conque*: εἰς ἄν ἔχῃ, *qui-*

conque a (ver cine are); οἷος ἂν ᾖ, *quel qu'il soit* (ver cumu ar fi).

Cu optativulu, ἄν indulcesce espressionea si li iea tonulu affirmativu, precumu in latinesce perfectulu subjunctivulu: *dixerim*, asiu dice, asiu fi forte dispusu a dice: φάιην ἄν. *Non fecerim*, nu asiu face, nu asiu fi in stare se facu, οὐκ ἂν ποιήην.

In fine infinitivulu si participiulu priimescu de la ἄν unu sensu *condițional* sau *ipoteticu*: οὐκ ἔζη ἄν ἀποδημεῖν, *dicea co duro tota probabilitatea nu va plecá*. 'Αδικοῦντ' ἄν αὐτὸν ἱκανὸς ἦν κολάσαι, *era in posițiune de a lu pedepsi deco facea reu*.

FINE.

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