A Greek Grammar for the Use of Schools and Colleges

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A COMPREHENSIVE
GREEK GRAMMAR
FOR THE
USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY
W. D. GEDDES, M.A., LL.D.,
PRINCIPAL, LATE PROFESSOR OF GREEK, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

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PREFACE.

The present work is an entirely new edition of the former Greek Grammar which was originally published in 1855, and is now largely reconstructed and in many respects remodelled. The main lines and methods will be found to be still adhered to, but the details or contents will appear on examination not only much augmented, but also, as far as is possible in such a manual, more fully co-ordinated in the light of the present demands of philological science.

The process of reconstruction now completed was already in hand in 1884, previous to the author's demission of the duties of the Greek Chair. The present work may be said, therefore, to represent the result of mature and almost life-long experience in Greek tuition.

In accordance with his former method, he has followed the system, which he thinks the best experience confirms as the right one, of exhibiting the Greek verb not in fragments or clusters of tense-systems but in paradigms, representing the full array of each Voice visible at one simultaneous view. Nor has he seen any reason to depart from the choice
he made formerly of a Pure verb as the typical one to commence with, affording, as it does, more easy discrimination of stem and personal endings, in preference to the complicated Labial verb ($\tau \upsilon \tau o\omega$), which used to be given as the norm in most of the older grammars, but which did not permit so ready dissection of those constituents as is desirable for teaching purposes in the verb first presented to the pupil's view. The particular verb which has thus been chosen (viz., $\pi a\upsilon o\omega$), has the unique advantage that, besides being at once remarkably regular and complete in other respects, it affords at the same time, better than any other pure verb that can be named, good extant models for the important group known as the second or Strong tenses. The only other verb that presents similar facilities is $\lambda \upsilon o\omega$, which is the favourite in French Greek grammars, but, apart from the circumstance that any attempts at second or Strong tenses would involve in this instance creation of forms purely fictitious or imaginary, the awkward change of quantity in its Perfects and Aorist Passive from that prevailing in the other tenses, renders it, as a model, doubly inconvenient, and inferior therefore for purposes of tuition.

It is mainly the Accidence, that is, the Accidentia pertaining to the Greek tongue, that is here dealt with, and hence the absence, which many no doubt will regret, of any full treatment of the Syntax, which it has been found inadvisable to attempt on the same scale within the compass of the present volume. That department of the subject must be reserved for a subsequent but companion volume, and it is owing to a sense of the high importance of
the subject and of the valuable educative results, more appropriate to a later stage, flowing from the study of Greek Syntax in its niceties and subtleties, that that section has been reserved for separate treatment, which, however, will not probably be long delayed.

In constructing the present work, the author has to acknowledge obligations, not only to the grammarians and philologists of a former generation, but also to many now or recently living, including such transatlantic scholars as Goodwin and Hadley, as well as the famous names of Curtius, John W. Donaldson, Kühner, Krüger, and Veitch, as also the newer names of Rutherford, Brugmann and Gustav Meyer. Special thanks are, however, due to an interesting group of rising young scholars among his own former pupils, who have given him the benefit of their insight and experience. It is a pleasure and a duty to name in this regard, Mr. Robert A. Neil, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge; Mr. James Adam, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mr. John Strachan, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Professor of Greek in Owens College, Manchester; Mr. John Harrower, late Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, now Professor of Greek in Aberdeen; and the two Rectors of the Grammar Schools in Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen, Mr. Moir and Dr. Dey; all of whom have severally contributed valuable and important aid.

In a work of so many minute details, it is rather to be wished for than expected that immaculate accuracy should be found attained, but at all events
no pains have been spared to produce a treatise which should form a convenient manual for tuition, and be at the same time fairly abreast of the present requirements of scientific scholarship.

University of Aberdeen,
June, 1888.

** ** Besides the Syntax referred to above, which would form a separate volume complete in itself, a short Praxis to the present volume of Greek Accidence, may likewise be issued.
INTRODUCTION.

DIALECTS, ETC.

The Greek Language, the treasure-house of the genius of the old world, and the mother of the mightiest intellectual and moral influences in the new, was anciently spoken, not only in what we now call Greece, but in the South of Italy and in Sicily, in the sea-coasts of Asia Minor, and generally along the shores of the Eastern part of the Mediterranean. It is a conspicuous branch of the great stem of Languages called the Aryan or Indo-Germanic, which stretches from the Bay of Biscay to that of Bengal, and it claims kindred, in nearer or more remote degree, with Sanskrit, old Persian, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic. While the Greeks were remarkable for the contempt with which they regarded the non-Greeks or Barbarians, as well as for their devotion to their own national name of Hellenes, by which they designated themselves in the historic period, they were notably distinguished from the Romans and other ancient nations by their spirit of individualism, and their aversion to centralisation. For, whereas the Roman Empire knew but one form of Literature, and one seat of Power, to which the whole world was to look, and did look long, for literary and political law, it is instructive to observe how strikingly the Greek world was the reverse of all this—how, resisting all centralising tendencies, it severed itself, on the one hand, in regard to politics,
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into a host of little communities, each independent of the other, though gloriing in their common Hellenic name; and on the other, in the field of literature, into a number of dialects and styles, each with its own peculiar laws and forms of literary achievement, but each fundamentally Hellenic. The leading Dialects\(^1\) were accordingly three, corresponding to the three leading divisions of the Hellenes; I. The \(\text{Æolian}\),\(^2\) the least cultivated but, in area, most widely diffused. Of this dialect very few literary remains have come down to us, the principal being the Lyric fragments of the two Lesbian poets, Alcaeus and Sappho (prose almost non-existent). II. The second branch, closely kindred to the Æolic, but still independent in type, was the Doric, which was the broadest,\(^3\) and most full-toned, spoken by the Dorians, those mountaineers from Doris who seized the Peloponnesus, and whose most powerful people was the Spartans. It was also largely diffused by colonies to East and West, especially in Caria and in Sicily. It supplied the form for Choral Poetry, as in Pindar and the Tragedians, and for Pastoral Poetry, as in Theocritus. (Prose very limited, only in mathematical and philosophical treatises.) III. The Ionic, the softest of the dialects, was chiefly spoken in Ionia\(^4\) in the West of Asia Minor, and was the early prose-language, as in Herodotus and Hippocrates, who, though born in Dorian communities, are the chief representatives of the New Ionic. (Prose largely developed.) The Old Ionic is mainly poetic, and is nearly identical with the Homeric form

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1 These were known as (1) \(\text{Æolís}\), (2) \(\text{Doric}\), (3) \(\text{Iónis}\), with its daughter \(\text{Aréís}\).

2 Under the Æolic, of which the Lesbian was the most important, were classed certain minor dialects, such as Thessalian, Cretan, Bœotian, etc.

3 Hence the reproach of \(\text{πλατειασμός}\).

4 The interest of the name Ionia, as rooted in Asiatic soil and as the outpost of the Greek race eastward in later times, is very great. It can be traced back from the form, in the historic time, \(\text{Ἰωνίς}\), to the ancient Homeric \(\text{Ἰωνες}\), and thence, by diganima, \(\text{Ἰάονες}\), whence came, as the oriental name, applied not to a part only, but to the whole of the Greek race, the \(\text{Javan}\) of the Old Testament and \(\text{Yavana}\) of the Hindoos.