Elementary Greek grammar

George Andrew Jacob
RHYMED RULES FOR GREEK GENDERS

BY

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Cambridge

E. JOHNSON, TRINITY STREET

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PRICE SIXPENCE
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NOTE.

These rhymes are founded on a chapter in *First Greek Grammar* (Macmillan and Co.), by the Rev. W. G. Rutherford, through whose courtesy they are now made public.

A. G. O. P.
GREEK GENDERS.

GENERAL RULES.

I.
Masculine are peoples, males
(Tis a rule that never fails),
River, mountain,¹ month, and wind
Masculine we mostly find.

Exceptions.
Two rivers that in Hades flow,
Ἀήδη and Ἐτύξ as female know.

II.
Feminine are females, trees,¹
Lands, cities,¹ islands¹ add to these;
Abstract nouns, though different far,
Of the female gender are.

¹ Those having neuter terminations are neuter.
See Rules for Declensions.
Exceptions.
κισσός (the ivy, prone to twine),
φελλός, φοίνιξ are masculine.

III.
Neuter, fruits are mostly met,
Letters of the alphabet;
To this class we also give
Every noun diminutive.

Rules for First Declension.
Feminine will always be
Those that end in -α and -η;
Those in -ας and -ης we find
To the masculine assigned.

N.B. Mountains ending in η- are feminine, so also Πάρνης.

Rules for Second Declension.
Males will end in -ος, -εως,
Add nouns like νός, νοῦς to those;
These endings -ον, -εων, and -ονν
Serve always for a neuter noun.
Exceptions.

(a) -ος.

Many nouns in -ος we find
To the feminine assigned,
\(^1\)ψηφος, ψάμμος, πλίνθος, σποδός, κέλευθος, ἀτραπός, and ὁδός,
ληνός, σορός, γυάθος, νόσος,
βίβλος, δάβδος, τάφρος, δρόσος,
δοκός, ἡπειρος, βάσανος,
νῆσος, κάμινος, γέρανος.\(^1\)
Also feminine are scored

κέρκος (tail), μὴρινθος (cord),
τριβος, ἀμαξιτός, to which
Add κάτετος (it means a ditch);
Words that hollow things denote,
κυβωτός, ἄκατος (a boat),
λήκυθος, χηλός, πρόχος (ewer),
πύελος (tub, of water pure),
With κάρδος; nor these alone,
But also many an earth and stone.

\(^1\) Copied, by kind permission, from First Greek Grammar (Macmillan and Co.) by the Rev. W. G. Rutherford.
σάπφειρος feminine is called, So σμάραγδος (emerald), ἀσφαλτος, μίλτος, ἀμμος, and ἥλεκτρος, ψάμαθος (the sand); ἀσβολός with these we class, Also ύαλος (meaning glass), κόπρος, βῶλος, γύψος (chalk), Others not used in common talk.

(b) -ον, -ων.
Females' names in -ον and -ων
Always feminine are known.

RULES FOR THIRD DECLENSION.

I.
Masculine are mostly seen
Those that end in -ευς, -αυ, -ην;
-ας, [-αντος\(^1\)], -ευρ, -ους, -ης, and -ως,
You must also add to those.

\(^1\) Genitivities and genitival endings are enclosed in brackets.
The terminations -ωρ and -ηρ
Appropriately come in here;
With [-ωνος] and with [-οντος] -ων
Among the masculines is known.

Exceptions.

(a) -ην.
Feminine in -ην you find
φρήν, [φρενος] (it means the mind).

(b) -ειρ, -ους.
Feminine will χειρ appear,
Neuter ους (it means the ear).

(c) -ης.
Abstract nouns in -ης we call
Feminine both each and all;
You must also add to these
One signifying clothes, ἐσθής.

(d) -ως.
Those with [-ους] are feminines,
Neuter φῶς (the light that shines).
(e) -σφ, -ησφ.
Neuter οὔσφ and οὐδφ (water),
Female θυγάτησφ (a daughter),
Also feminine appear
γαστήρ (belly) and μήτησφ,
kήρ (meaning doom); but κήρ (the heart)
Will never from the neuters part.

(f) -ων, [-ωνος].
Feminine is κόδων (bell),
αιλών is m. and f. as well.

II.
-αυς as feminine is known,
-ως with [-ους], with [-ονος] -ων,
-ας [-αδος], -εις, with -υς and -ις
Are feminini generis.

Exceptions.
(a) -ων, [-ονος].
To this rule exceptions three,
άκμων, κανών male we see,
κιών common, commonly.
(b) -eus.

κτεῖς (comb) is to the males assigned, A second you will hardly find.

(c) -us.

Males with [-uos] there are five—
nέκυς (body, not alive),
βότρυς (cluster), ἵχθυς (fish),
Add στάχυς, μῦς, for so we wish.
Males are two that make [-eωs], πήχυς, πέλεκυς are those.

(d) -us.

δελφίς masculine we make,
ἐχύς (adder), ὀφίς (snake).

Addendum.

Substantives in -ξ we find
To female and to male assigned;
Male in -ψ, save φλέψ (a vein),
χέρνυψ, λαίλαψ (hurricane).
III.

Neuters end in \(-a, -i, -u, -\alpha p, -\omega p, -os\) are neuter too;
Nouns in \(-as\) we add to those,
Like \(\kappa \epsilon r\alpha s\) and \(\kappa \rho \epsilon \alpha s\) \([\kappa \rho \epsilon \omega s]\).

*Exceptions.*

\((a)\) \(-\alpha p.\)

\(\psi \alpha p\) we reckon as a male,
To find a second you will fail.

\((b)\) \(-as.\)

Masculine \(\lambda \alpha s\) \([\lambda \alpha os]\) \((stone)\),
This exception stands alone.
APPENDIX A.

VERBS FOLLOWED BY A GENITIVE.

Verbs dealing with the senses five
Are followed by a genitive;
Hear, smell, touch, taste (but not to see),
Lay hold of, cling must added be;
With understand, perceive, begin,
To claim, to share we next put in;
Add τυγχάνω, which means to hit,
ἀμαρτάνω, its opposite;
Forget, remember, spare, excel,
Care for, despise, desire as well;
Aim at, rule over, and to them
Add to accuse and to condemn;
Verbs of difference, deviation
Take genitive of separation,
Also depart, deprive, release,
Remove, exclude, abandon, cease;
While wonder, pity, envy, ire
A causal genitive require;
And verbs of want and fulness all
Take genitive material.
APPENDIX B.

Verbs followed by a Dative.

A dative put, remember pray,
With benefit, with serve, obey;
Defend, assist, with trust and please,
You must also add to these;
Advise, exhort, and satisfy,
Verbs that friendliness imply,
Abuse, reproach, we next require,
Hostility, threats, envy, ire;
Resemble, quarrel, and draw near,
Converse, contend will come in here;
Compounds of ἐπὶ, σὺν, and ἐν
Will take a dative now and then;
And some we also come across
With παρὰ, περί, ὑπὸ, πρὸς.

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J. Palmer, Printer, Cambridge.