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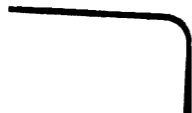
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Elementary Greek grammar

George Andrew
Jacob



241.
RHYMED RULES

FOR

GREEK GENDERS

BY

ALLISON G. O. PAIN, M.A.

LATE SCHOLAR OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

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,
Αἰθρη and *Στύξ* 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, φοῖνιξ 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 *νόος*, *νοῦς* to those ;
 These endings *-ον*, *-εων*, and *-ουν*
 Serve always for a neuter noun.

Exceptions.

(a) -ος.

Many nouns in -ος we find
 To the feminine assigned,
¹ψῆφος, ψάμμος, πλίνθος, σποδός,
 κέλευθος, ἀτραπός, and ὁδός,
 ληνός, σορός, γνάθος, νόσος,
 βίβλος, ῥάβδος, τάφρος, δρόσος,
 δοκός, ἤπειρος, βάσανος,
 νῆσος, κάμινος, γέρανος.¹

Also feminine are scored

κέρκος (*tail*), μήριθος (*cord*),
 τρίβος, ἀμαξιτός, to which
 Add κάπετος (it means a *ditch*);
 Words that hollow things denote,
 κιβωτός, ἄκατος (*a boat*),
 λήκυθος, χηλός, πρόχους (*ewer*),
 πύελος (*tub*, of water pure),
 With κάρδοπος; nor these alone,
 But also many an earth and stone.

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σάπφειρος feminine is called,
 So σμάραγδος (*emerald*),
 ἄσφαλτος, μίλτος, ἄμμος, and
 ἤλεκτρος, ψάμαθος (*the sand*);
 ἄσβολος with these we class,
 Also ὕαλος (meaning *glass*),
 κόπρος, βῶλος, γύψος (*chalk*),
 Others not used in common talk.

(b) -ον, -ων.

Females' names in -ον and -ών
 Always feminine are known.

RULES FOR THIRD DECLENSION.

I.

Masculine are mostly seen
 Those that end in -ευς, -αν, -ην;
 -ας, [-αντος¹], -ειρ, -ους, -ης, and -ως,
 You must also add to those.

¹ Genitives 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 *χείρ* appear,
 Neuter *οὖς* (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*, *ἔσθής*.

(d) *-ως.*

Those with [*-ους*] are feminines,
 Neuter *φῶς* (*the light that shines*).

(e) -ωρ, -ηρ.

Neuter σκῶρ and ὕδωρ (*water*),
 Female θυγάτηρ (*a daughter*),
 Also feminine appear
 γαστήρ (*belly*) and μήτηρ,
 κήρ (meaning *doom*); but κῆρ (*the heart*)
 Will never from the neuters part.

(f) -ων, [-ωνος].

Feminine is κώδων (*bell*),
 αὐλών 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, [-ωνος].

To this rule exceptions three,
 ἄκμων, κανών male we see,
 κίων common, commonly.

(b) -εις.

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

(c) -υς.

Males with [-υος] there are five—
νέκυς (*body*, not alive),
βότρυς (*cluster*), ἰχθυς (*fish*),
Add στάχυς, μῦς, for so we wish.
Males are two that make [-εως],
πήχυς, πέλεκυς are those.

(d) -ις.

δελφίς masculine we make,
ἔχις (*adder*), ὄφις (*snake*).

Addendum.

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

III.

Neuters end in *-a*, *-ι*, *-υ*,
-αρ, *-ορ*, *-ος* are neuter too ;
 Nouns in *-ας* we add to those,
 Like *κέρας* and *κρέας* [*κρεως*].

Exceptions.(a) *-αρ*.

ψάρ we reckon as a male,
 To find a second you will fail.

(b) *-ας*.

Masculine *λᾶς* [*λᾶος*] (*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 ἐπί, σύν, and ἐν
Will take a dative now and then ;
And some we also come across
With παρά, περί, ὑπό, πρὸς.

