

Etymology (= true meaning, $\epsilon\lambda\omega\sigma = \alpha\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$) (1)

Two parts: Derivation (Παραγωγή), Synthesis (Εύρεση)

Original (radical) word: $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma, \phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (horse, nature)

derived (απαγωγή) " : $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\varsigma$ (knight) $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ (natural)

Simple word: $\chi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (dance), $\chi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\chi\omicron\rho\epsilon\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\chi\omicron\rho\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$

Compound " : ($\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma + \gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$) $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omicron\varsigma$ (playwright)

($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\varsigma + \chi\omicron\lambda\eta$) $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\lambda\omicron\chi\omicron\lambda\eta$

Chapter
Derivation (in general)

1. The stem is not unchanged in the formation of derived words.

$\omega\rho\alpha$ (time, hour) $\omega\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ (beautiful) $\omega\rho\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (mature) $\omega\rho\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (basting for a lawyer)

$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (end) $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ($\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\tau\text{-}105$) = complete, accomplished, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (final)

2. Endings are derived from other endings.

$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ (king) $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$ (reign): hence $\text{private } \text{ιδιω}\tau\text{-}\eta\varsigma$ (individual) $\text{ιδιω}\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$

$\omicron\iota\upsilon\lambda\iota\alpha$ (house), $\omicron\iota\upsilon\lambda\iota\alpha\text{-}\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (of the house) hence $\eta\eta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (sun) $\eta\eta\tau\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (solar) and

$\sigma\epsilon\lambda\eta\eta\kappa\eta$ (moon) $\beta\epsilon\lambda\eta\eta\text{-}\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (μήνας / month)

Note: Words derived from one word with different endings have different meanings.
(See above: $\omega\rho\alpha$) So from Cosmos (world, universe) $\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (modest, decent) $\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$

(= sociable, cosmic rays). $\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (accent, tone) $\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\omega$ (strengthen) $\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\iota\upsilon\omega$ (accent)

1. Derivation of verbs (Παραγωγή ρημάτων)

1. From nouns (substantives and adjectives)

These words are called παρῳνόμενα and mean that a person is or becomes or has or gives what the original shows and they end into

I) -ω ($\acute{\alpha}\omega, \acute{\epsilon}\omega, \text{-}\omega, \bar{\omega}$): ($\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$) $\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\omega$ ($\epsilon\phi\delta\alpha\lambda\mu\iota\alpha$) $\epsilon\phi\delta\alpha\lambda\mu\iota\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\omega, \bar{\omega}$

($\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$: crack) $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega, \bar{\omega}$, ($\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$: wealth) $\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega, \bar{\omega}$ ($\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\omicron\chi\eta\varsigma$) $\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\tau\upsilon\chi\text{-}\epsilon\phi\text{-}\omega, \bar{\omega}$

($\lambda\upsilon\tau\rho\omicron\nu$: ransom) $\lambda\upsilon\tau\rho\acute{\omega}, \bar{\omega}$ or $\lambda\upsilon\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\omega$ (redeem)

Hence: $\gamma\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\pi\eta$ (flue) $\gamma\rho\iota\pi\pi\iota\kappa\omega, \bar{\omega}$, $\chi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\rho\alpha$, $\rho\iota\kappa\omega, \bar{\omega}$, $\tau\upsilon\phi\omicron\varsigma$ (typhoid) $\tau\upsilon\phi\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega, \bar{\omega}$

$\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$ (tubercle) $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega, \bar{\omega}$ (to suffer from tuberculosis).

II) -εύω: $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ (murderer), $\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ (regularly) (to kill)

Hence: $\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ (cashier) $\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\kappa\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ($\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\phi\alpha\rho\alpha\kappa\iota\omicron\upsilon\mu\omega$), $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\alpha\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\upsilon\omega$ (to protect)

δριαμβεύω (to triumph), ἀγορεύω (to deliver a speech publicly) ἔρω, ἔρωλεύομαι
ὄνειρον (dream) ὄνειρεύομαι, ἔμπορος (merchant) ἔμπορεύομαι.

III) -σσω : φύλαξ (guardian) φυλάσσω (to guard), χαράξ (ruler) χαράσσω (to draw)

IV) -ψω : ἐλπὶς (hope) ἐλπίζω, μάστιξ (whip) μαστίζω (κασιγιάννη)
Hence: ὑβρίψω (ὑβρί-ὑβρεῖ) ἀγοράψω (to buy) δοκιμάψω (to try)
ἑνοικιάψω (to let a house) προπαγαῖψω (to propagate) παραίτιψω, ἑλλη-
νίζω, ἄγγλίζω (to imitate the Greek, or English etc.)

V) -λγω : ἀγγεῖλος (messenger) ἀγγέλλω, ποικίλος (various) ποικίλλω (to vary)

VI) -αίνω : μέλας, μελαίνω (to make black), ποιμήν (shepherd) ποιμαίνω (to
pasture) παχύς, παχύνω, πικράίνω
Hence: δερμαίνω (from δερμός, ἴο = arm), ξηραίνω (ξηρός = dry)
πικραίνω (πικρός = bitter) etc.

VII) -αίρω : μαδάίρω (or μαδάριψω) from καθαρός (clean) τέμαρ, λειμαίρομαι (to conclude)

VIII) -νω : ἀμβλύ-νω (αμβλῦς = blunt) ταχύ-νω (ταχύς = quick) = to accelerate
Hence: ἀπαχύνω (ἀπαχός = soft) εὐωχύνω (εὐωχος = easy) to facilitate.
λαμπρύνω (λαμπρός = bright) to brighten, μεγαλύνω, (σ)μικρύνω

2. From adverbs and interjections

ad. { συχνά (often) : συχνάψω (to frequent) ἀλάλα· ἀλαλάψω (alala!)
χωρίς (separately) χωρίζω (to separate) ἀντικρύ (opposite) ἄντικρυψω (to face)
χαίρειτε, χαίρειψω or χαίρειτω (to bid good morning or good bye)

interj. { γαῦ! γαῦ! : γαυγίζω (to bark)
τῶν. τβαρείψω (to break).

300 2. Derived Substantives

Alma Mater
 μήτηρ τροφός
 ΕΑΜ - Ενωσον
 Ανωτιστή (Alma Mater)
 τίας) Νεκρός

A From verbs

denoting the acting person usually ending into

I) -ος (genet. ου) βοσκός (βόσκω) shepherd, ἡ τροφός (τρέφω = feed) nurse, wet-nurse.

Note: Some of them denote the instrument: f. i. ^{electric} τρομίδης (τρέμω = send), ^{electric lead} ἀχρυσός (ἀφρο =)

II) -εύς: γραφείς (γράφω) ἀποδοχεύς (κένδρα ἀποδέλω) εἰσπραχτής (εἰσπράττω) εἰσπράττω = sewer, ψάλτης (ψάλλω) singer, παύλης (παύω) player, ἀγωνιστής (ἀγωνίζομαι) struggler.

III) -τής (genet. -ῆ) ἐπιγραφετής (ἐπιγράφω) telegrapher, μεταφραστής (-γράφω) translator, κληρονομήτης (κληρονομάω) inheritor.

IV) -τής (genet. -ῆ) μαειντήρ (μαίειν) obstetrician, κτηνέμενος (κτείνω) messenger, σωτήρ (σώζω) redeemer, ποιητής (ποιέω) poet.

Note: μετρητής (μέτρω) instrument for measuring, δέκτης (δέχομαι) receiver, εὐρύς (εὐρύω = draw) = bolt of the door.

ἀναβατήρ (ἀναβαίνο = to ascend) ascenseur, ἀνεμοστήρ (ἀνεμίζω) = ventilator, ἀπομονωτήρ (ἀπομονώνω) = isolator.

V) -τωρ (gen. τωρος): ρήτωρ (from λέγω, stem. ρη-) = orator, speaker.

ἐπιλέκτωρ (ἐπιλέγω) = voter, διδάκτωρ (διδάσκω = teach) doctor

VI) -μωρ (gen. -μορος) ἡγεμῶν (ἡγούμαι = to lead) = leader, ὑπεμῶν (ὑπεδύω) guardian

Note: The feminine of nouns ending in -τής usually ends into -τριά (ποιήτρια) or into -τρίς, τριδος ἀρχιτρίς, ἀρχιτρίδος (ἡ ἀρχιτρίδα D.) woman playing the flute. φοιτητής, φοιτήτρια (student) μαθητής, μαθήτρια (pupil) διεθυντής, διεθνήτρια (Principal) τηλεφωνητής, τηλεφωνήτρια (from telephone)

B Denoting the action implied by the verb; the end into

I) -α or -η: ἀγορά (ἀγοράζω) = assembling and the place where men assemble (ἀγορεύω) μεταφορά (μεταφέρω) transport, shifting. γραφή (γράφω) = scripture, writing. εροχή (ερέχω) = raining. ταφή (τάφω) = burial, φυγή (φείγω) = flight. λαβή (λαβάνω) = holding, (ἐφ' ἀπλοκαί) ἐπ-αφή

II) -ος (gen. ου): ἔλεγχος (ἐλέγχο) check, arguing, recrimination. ὄσχος (ὀσέω) = blame. τρόμος (τρέμω = to tremble) = trembling, horror.

III) -ία: ^{announcement} ἀγγελία (ἀγγέλω), ^{speech} μαρία (μαίνομαι) = manic, ὁμιλία (ὁμιλῶ) speaking
ἐπιθυμῶ, ἐπιθυμία (desire), πληροφορῶ, πληροφορία (information)
κατηγορῶ, -ρία (accusation), φορολογῶ, -λογία = taxation etc. etc.

But ἀρέσσω, ἀρέσσεια (liking), ἀφελῶ, ἀφέλεια (usefulness) καλλιερῶ, -γεια
(tilling, cultivation) and προσπαθῶ, προσπάθεια (effort).

IV) -εία: especially from verbs into -εύω:
παιδεύω, παιδεία (education), ἐρωνύομαι, ἐρωνυμία (irony)
δωπεύω, δωπεία (caress) ἐποπτεύω, ἐποπτεία (inspection) etc.

V) -μή: πυρῶνω, πυρῶνι (payment) ἐπιβρέχω, ἐπιβρομή (raid).
Note: Some show the result of the action: στίβω, στίβι (point, spot), δέρω, δέσμα (bunch)
ρωγνύω, ρωγνύι (cleft, rift).

VI) -μός: ἐμπαιῖν, ἐμπαιγμός (laughing at), πνίγω, πνιγμός (drowning)
ψάλλω, ψαλλμός (psalm), λογίζω, λογιζμός (accentuation) etc. etc.

VII) -σία: δύνω, δνοσία (sacrifice) σημαίνω, σημασία (meaning), ἐλομαίρω,
(προ) ἐλομασία (preparation), ἐργάζομαι, ἐργασία (work).

VIII) -σις: λύω, λύσις (solution), παιδεύω, παιδευσις (education)
θραύω, θραύσις (breaking), ἐξελάω, ἐξελάσις (examination) etc. etc.
But: ἐκτείνωμαι, ἐκτείνσις (expansion, stretch), ὑπάρχω, ὑπαρξις (existence), κηρύσσω,
κηρύσις (calling) ἀπλῶ, ἀπλῆσις (application) εἰδοποιῶ, εἰδοποίησις (adver-
tisement) σιέπτομαι, σιέψις (thought).
These denote either a situation or the result of an energy.

VIII) -τός, -τος, -ετός, -τη, -έτη:
ἴω (to raise) ἴετός, ἐμέω, ἴω (vomit) ἴμετος, ἴω (τεκ) (ζοῖος) ζοκέτιος (interest, child born)
κόπτομαι (hit myself), κοπέτος, βρέμω, βροντή (thunder), μέλει μοι (μελέτη = study) (care)

τίμιος (timē), τοκετός (birth) κούροιας (that my best), κούρος, βρέμω, βροντή (thunder)
 μέγιστος, μελέτη (study).

c) Denoting the result of energy: Ending into ^{action}
 I) -μα: ^{μαρτύριον, μάθημα} μαρτυρέω (to praise), μαρτυρέωμα, αίσθησμαι (feel), αισθημα (feeling)
κηρύσσω (preach), κήρυγμα, ξυρίσκω (shave), ξυρίσμα, παρτίσκω (spray), παρτίσμα -
 II) -ος, genit. ovs: ^{γένος} γίνομαι, γένος (gender, generation), πάσχω, πάθος (suffering, passion)
ψεύδομαι, ψεύδος (lie).

d) Denoting the instrument: Ending into
 I) -αρι, -ανον, -όνη: ^{τό δρεπάνι (D.)} σκάπτω (dig), σκαπάνη (spade), δρέπω, δρεπάνον (scythe)
ζυγίω, ζυγάρων (chisel), άγχω, άγχονη (gallows, scaffold) πέρω (pierce), πέρονη (fork)
 II) -ις (ιδίω): ^{πέννη (cut)} γραφίς (pen), κόπω, κοπίς (cutter) ζυγίω, οδοντογυγίς (toothpick)
βόσσω, προβοσής (trunk of an elephant).
 III) -τήριον: ^{ανήρ} πιέω, πιεστήριον (press), καίω (burn), καυτήριον (a caustic), πίνω (drink) ποτήριον
κηρύσσω, κηρύσσηριον, προσμαχέω (to invite) προσυκηρήριον (letter or note of invitation).
 IV) -τρα (-δρα), -τρον (-δρον), -ητρον (-ηδρον):

θερμαίνω (to warm), ηθερμάστρα (heating apparatus, a stove), ψήγω (rub), ψηφίον (brush)
αποβαίνω, αποβάδρα (pier), πηλάω (hit), πηλητήριον (a key of a piano), αναζήτωμα,
ανάστητρον (a sofa), φέρω, φέρετρον (coffin, bier), κείω (skut), κλειδώνω (lock)
δείγω, δείγνητρον (beam), ένω, έννητρον (a sledge).

Note: Some of these ending in -τρα (plural) denote the fee or charge for the action:
διδάσκω, δίδακτρα, εξέλιγω, τα εξέταστρα, ασφαλίζω (insure), τα ασφαλιστρα,
αρίνω (judge), τα κριτρα, γλύφω, τα γλύτρα, κομίζω, τα κομιστρα etc.

e) Denoting the place: Ending into
 I) -τήριον: επιπαιδείο, επιπαιδεστήριον (school), δίδασκω, δίδακτήριον (school)
γυμνάζομαι (to exercise myself), γυμναστήριον (gymnasium), μονάζω, μοναστήριον (mo-
nastery), πλύνω, πλυντήριον (laundry).
 II) -είον: ^{ισχίον = fish} ορύσσω, ορυχείον (quarry, mine), άδω, άδειον (odeon), βρέω, βρέθριον (a fishery)
κυβερνώ (govern), κυβερνήριον
 III) -τρα (-δρα), -τρον (-δρον): ^{ορχήστρα} δέχομαι, ορχήστρα, κολυμβώ (swim), κολυμβήδρα,
θεώμαι (see), θέατρον (theater), βαίνω, βάδρον (pedestal), ρέω (flow), ρείδρον (streamlet)
 brook.

2) τοπωνυμία: denoting place where somebody stays or generally acts what the original means -

Endings

a) -ισ: φύλαξ (watch), φυλάξιον, ἐστιατὴρ (restaurant keeper), ἐστιατόριον, κορφεὶς (barber), κορφεῖον, γραφεῖον (office), βαφεῖον (dyer's shop).

b) -εῖον: (these follow the above κορφεῖον (from κορφεὶς), γραφεῖον (from γραφεὶς) etc.

So: βιβλιοπώλης (book-seller), βιβλιοπωλεῖον, λαμίας, ταμειεῖον, δημαρχεῖον, εὐνοῦχος (minister), εὐνοῖον, πρασιόφειον (agency), ἐφέτης, ἐφετεῖον (appeal court).

3) Περσευτιμία: i.e. denoting place containing similar to the original:

Endings

a) -ῖον (-ῖον gen): ἐλαιῖον (olive tree), πευκιῖον (pine tree)

b) -ῖα: μύρμηξ (ant), μυρμηκία, σφῆξ (wasp), σφηκία, βραχίον, βραχία

γ) -ωνία: ρόδον (rose, ροδὴ, rose tree) ῥοδιῶν ἢ ῥοδιονία, δῆμα, δωματῖα (store)

4) ἔθνη & τοπωνυμία: denoting the man who belongs to a nation or has been born in a country or town or place shown by the original.

Endings

a) -ιος: Αἰγύπτιος, Παμῆτιος, Πάριος, Εὐρωπαῖος etc.

b) -εύς (gen. -εύς): Θεσσαλονίκη (Salonica), Θεσσαλονικεύς, hence: Αἰγυπτῆρας, Αἰγυπτῆριος.

γ) -νός, -ανός, -ιανός, -ίνος: Ἀσία, Ἀσιανός, Ψαρά, Ψαρῆνος, Πέργαμος, -μηνός, Βυζάντιον, -ῖνος.

δ) -εύης, -άτης, -ιάτης, -ήτης, -ίτης, -ώτης, -ιώτης: Αἰτία, Αἰτιάτης, Γυθείον, Γυθεῖα, Σπάρτη, Σπарт-ιάτης, Αἴγινα, Αἰγινῆτης, Ανατολή, -Ανατολῆς, Ἰππεῖος, Ἰππεῖος, Σιωνία, Σιωνίος, Ρομῆν, Ρομηῖος, Βόλος, Βολιώτης. (Ἐρμιῖος, Ῥησιῖος, Ἐπαρ-χιῖος (Provincial))

Ματρωνυμία: denoting the son or daughter or descendant of whom the original shows:

Endings

a) -ίδης (fem. -ίς, -ίδης), -άδης: Πελοπίδης, Αἰγυπτῖος, Αρμενιῖος

8) -πουλα(λ)ον: ^{-ος} άρχων, ^{αρχοντοκρατορ} αρχοντοκρατορ, βασιλεύς, βασιλοπούλον, πριγκιποπούλον ^{du. Βασιλοπούλος Prince}

6) Γορευνομιά: denoting the youngling of an animal

The ending is -ιδεύς: ^{αχλωπηξ (gen. αχλωπηξος)} αχλωπειδείς, ^{αετός (eagle)} αετιδείς, ^{λεων (lion)} λεωνιδεύς, ^{λύκος (wolf)} λυκοςιδεύς, ^{λυκοπούλον} λυκοιδεύς

But ^{αμνός (lamb)} αμνός, ^{πώλος (youngling of donkey or horse)} πώλος, ^{πουγάρι (pony)} πουγάρι, ^{συνάγας (of the dog)} συνάγας, ^{δυνάμις (of a bear, lion etc.)} δυνάμις (M. συνάγας)

7) Παύρημα: Denoting various meanings with various endings.

Endings:

α) -εις, -της, -ίτης, -ώτης: ^(i carbonari) γίππος, ^{επαύς} επαύς, ^{άντραξ (coal)} άντραξ, ^{άνδραυς} άνδραυς, ^{πόλις (town)} πόλις, ^{πολίτης (citizen)} πολίτης, ^{ναύς (ship)} ναύς, ^{ναύτης (sailor)} ναύτης, ^{δίασος (troupe)} διάσος

^(stage-players) διαδ-ώτης, ^(rotary, partisan) τράπεζα, ^{τραπεζίτης (banker)} τραπεζίτης

β) -ιστής: ^{ελληνιστής} ελληνιστής, ^{λατινιστής} λατινιστής, ^{ομιλητής} ομιλητής ^(Teaching greek, latin, homer or imitating gr. Lat. homer.)

So: ^{αθεϊστής (atheist)} αθεϊστής, ^{υλιστής (materialist)} υλιστής, ^{πνευματιστής (spiritualist)} πνευματιστής, ^{άνθρωπιστής (humanist)} άνθρωπιστής, ^{ειρηνιστής (pacifist)} ειρηνιστής, ^{εγωιστής (egoist)} εγωιστής

γ) -ίας (γεν. -ίου) Derived from the neuters in -μα and denoting the man who has plenty or guilty of what the original shows:

^{Κτήμα (possession esp. land)} κτήμα, ^{υπερματίας (landowner)} υπερματίας, ^{εισοδήμα (income)} εισοδήμα, ^{εισοδηματίας} εισοδηματίας, ^{αίσημα (sentimentalist)} αίσημα, ^{έρμημα (crime)} έρμημα, ^{ερμηματίας (criminal)} ερμηματίας

δ) -άριος: ^{βιβλιοθήκη} βιβλιοθήκη, ^{βιβλιοθηκάρης} βιβλιοθηκάρης, ^{κωδίκιον (store)} κωδίκιον, ^{κωδικιάρης (store-keeper)} κωδικιάρης, ^{λεξικόν} λεξικόν, ^{λεξικριός (beginner)} λεξικριός

ε) -ία: Denoting the action or situation of the original: ^{ενοφάντης} ενοφάντης, ^{ενοφάντια} ενοφάντια, ^{εὐεργέτης (benefactor)} εὐεργέτης, ^{εὐεργετία} εὐεργετία, ^{ὑπηρετής} ὑπηρετής, ^{-σία (servant, service)} -σία

ζ) -ισμός: Denoting the whole of those who belong to a nation, a religious or philosophic theory or heresy or employment etc.: ^{Ελληνισμός} Ελληνισμός, ^{Χριστιανισμός} Χριστιανισμός, ^{Βουδδισμός} Βουδδισμός, ^{Μωσαϊσμός} Μωσαϊσμός, ^{Μαρξισμός} Μαρξισμός, ^{Ευφορισμός (radicalism)} Ευφορισμός, ^{Αθλητισμός (Athletism)} Αθλητισμός etc.

5) -της (γεν. -του) ή -οσύνη denoting almost what the above into -ισμός: ^{άνθρωπισμός} άνθρωπισμός, ^{παρυσία (Parasy)} παρυσία, ^{Χριστιανισμός (= Christianity)} Χριστιανισμός (Pleuron)

2) -ιτις, -ίτις (denoting disease of an organ): ^{αρθρον} αρθρον, ^{αρθριτις} αρθριτις, ^{παχίς} παχίς, ^{παχιτις} παχιτις, ^{πλευριτις} πλευριτις, ^{νεφριτις} νεφριτις, ^{επτεριτις} επτεριτις, ^{ηπατιτις} ηπατιτις, ^{νεφριτις} νεφριτις (intestine dis.)

3. Derivation of Adjectives

A) From Verbs: with the endings

a) -as, -os, -vos, (-avos) -pos (-epos, -epos): They mean what the participles of Perfect (active or passive), of Present (middle) or Past Tense (middle) mean.
 μίγας (from μίγνυμι, to mix) = half-bred, mixed. φυγίος (from φύγω, to flee) = put to exile or of his own will. λοιπός (λείπω, to leave) the remaining, rest. τεπι-νός (τέπιω = to please) = pleasant. δεινός (δέομαι = I was afraid of) = terrible. λαμπρός (λάμπω, to shine) = shining, θαλαπρός (θάλασσω, flourish) = flourishing, βυθιοδύπρος (βυθιοδύω, to slide) = sliding, slippery.

b) -μωρ, -τιμος, -τιος: denoting the man ^{capable} competent, ^{or} worthy or having some inclination or relation to what the original verb shows.
 (ροῖω, ὦ) ροῖμων = who understands, clever, ευρω (more), υμνω-τιμος ^{power capable} δύναμις ^{of setting} τὸ κίνημα ^{to motion}.
 συλλυπητικός (to express sympathies), συλλυπητικά μου (my sympathies).
ἀρχω (govern), ἀρχι-τιος (able to govern and inclined to govern) ^{to sustain pain} καρτερω, καρτερ-τιος = patient. πειθαρχῶ, πειθαρχι-τιος = disciplined, disciplinary.

γ) -τος (-η, -ον): denoting whom is able or worthy to suffer what the ^{verb denotes or} ^{measures f. i. e.} what the participle of Perfect, Present or ^{Past} Aorist means.

see the difference of these -tis

γραφτός (γράφω) = written κλειτός (κλείω) closed, αυτός and the contr. εὐχυντός (εὐχυνώ, solve) capable or incapable of being solved. ἀναισθητός (ἀναισθητός, insensible) not able to feel, to be moved. ὄρατός (ὄραω, see) = visible. αυτοδωτός and ἀκαλόπως (αυτοδύω) ^{able and unable to} be achieved. ἀγαπῆτός, ἐπαινετός, δωκιμῆτός = amiable, praiseworthy, admirable etc. etc.

δ) -τέος (-α, -ον): denoting whom must suffer what the verb means.
ἑξελαστέος (ἑξελάσσω, examine) = examine. προπληρωτέος (προπληρώνω = to pay in advance) = he who must be paid in advance as rent, debt etc.

τραπῆλιον = what should be done

Note: The neuter ^{of these adjectives} is taken as a verb (the verb ἐστί is omitted) and it is translated in the words "πρέπει γὰρ" + subjunctive of passive ^{implied} past tense:
σημειωτέον = πρέπει γὰρ σημειωθῆναι, it must be noted, noticed.
ἑξελαστέον = examination should be done. etc.
μεπτεον (from μεπινω = think out) = we should ^{think} (examine, discuss) or thought or discussion should be made by us.

ε) -τικός, ής: denoting the competent or (worthy) of doing what the verb means.
αμυντικός (αμύνομαι) defensive (war, works etc), δροσιστικός (δροσίμω) refreshing
πειθιστικός (πείθω) convincing. επιδεχτικός (επιδέχομαι) receptive
προσβλητικός (προσβάλλω, attack, offend) offensive, insulting, etc.

ζ) -λός, -ωλός, -αλέος: the who is liable to succumb or suffers or does what the verb means: δειλός (έδεισα) = coward, ἀμαρτωλός (ἀμαρτάνω = to sin) sinful, φειδωλός (φείδομαι = to spare) = stingy φευγαλέος (φείγω) who flees away
πειναλέος (πεινώ, to be hungry) = who suffers from hunger.

B) Adjectives derived from nouns (substantive nouns and seldom from adjective)

Endings

α) -υός, -κυός, -ίυός, -ιαυός: denoting belonging or having relation with to what is ~~shown~~^{shown} by the original.
οἰκία-υός (οἰκία = house), καρδιά-υός (καρδιά = heart), οἰκογενεα-υός (οἰκογένεια = family) hence: μαρτυ-υός (μάρτυς = witness) δυναμικός (δύναμις) = dynamic
θηλυ-υός (θήλυς = female) = feminine, ἁρμονικός (ἁρμονία = harmony) etc.
ἡλιαυός (ἡλιος = sun) Πανεπιστομιαυός (Πανεπιστήμιον = University)
νυμφ-ιυός (νύμφη = bride) δικαστή-ιυός (δικαστής = judge) μυθ-ιυός (μῦθος = myth)
ἠθικ-ιυός (ἠθος = custom) = moral. ἄρσεν-ιυός (ἄρσεν = male) etc.
σελην-ιαυός (σελήνη = moon), συνοριαυός (σύνορος = boundary).

Note: Many of the ending to -ιυός have their feminine as a substantive, because the noun τέχνη (art) or ἐπιστήμη (science) is omitted
 f.i. μουσική (music), ραπτική = tailoring, ἰατρική (medicine), δικηγορική (advocacy). The same in the plural of neuter gender mean the cost you pay f.i. δερσιτιά = money paid for reaping
ζυγιστιά (for weighing), ξυρσιτιά (for shaving), ραπτιτιά (for sewing) etc.

β) -κλιός, -άλιος, -ιάλιος, -ελιός, -εολιός: ιερ-κλιός (ἱερεύς = priest)
Κυριακάλιος (Κυριακή = Sunday), Χριστολογεν-ιάλιος (Χριστολόγημα = Xmas)
διάφορετιυός (διάφορος = different), θρησκευτικός (θρησκεία = religion)
κοινοβουλ-εολιός (κοινοβούλιον = House of Commons) -

(i) -ισσα: the feminine of nouns denoting a grade of dignity: βασι^ςσσα (queen), πρι^ςπισσ^ςσα (princess), δου^ςεισ^ςσα (duchess), ἀρχ^ςεισ^ςσα (archon), δι^ςδα^ςσασσ^ςσα (teacher, from δι^ςδα^ςσασ^ς)

(ii) -εια: usually nouns of town built by men: Ἀλε^ςξανδ^ςρεια (Alexandria), Αν^ςτι^ςο^ςχ^ςρεια (Antiochia), Σε^ςλευ^ςκ^ςεια (Seleucia)

(iii) -ατος: denoting state or authority: ^{Political}δου^ςα^ςτος (duke), πρι^ςπισ^ςα^ςτος (prince) σου^ςλ^ςταν^ςα^ςτος (Sultan), δε^ςσ^ςπο^ςα^ςτος (Despotus, bishop or governor) προ^ςδ^ςευ^ςτο^ςρα^ςτος, προ^ςχ^ςει^ςρα^ςτι^ςα^ςτος, νο^ςμι^ςα^ςτος etc.

Γ. Substantives derived from adjectives

These nouns are usually abstract and denote a quality relative to the original adjective.

Endings

a) -ια: φι^ςλος, φι^ςλια (friendship), ἔρη^ςμος, ἔρη^ςμια (desert, loneliness, barrenness) μω^ςπος (fool), μω^ςπια (foolishness), ε^ςδ^ςαι^ςμον^ςια (happiness), ε^ςφ^ςυ^ςια (from ε^ςφ^ςυ^ςης clever) διε^ςτι^ςς, διε^ςτι^ςα (two years time), ε^ςυ^ςα^ςλο^ςρ^ςια^ςε^ςι^ςς, ε^ςυ^ςα^ςλο^ςρ^ςια^ςε^ςι^ςα etc.

β) -εια (-ια, -οια): abstract nouns especially derived from adjectives of the third declension into -ης, ες: (stem: ἀλη^ςθε^ς-ια = ἀλη^ςθεια. ἀλη^ςθ^ςης (true), ἀλη^ςθ^ςεια (truth), ε^ςυ^ςγεν^ςης (polite), ε^ςυ^ςγεν^ςεια (politeness), ε^ςυ^ςκα^ςρ^ςπ^ςε^ς-π^ςια (decency), ο^ςυ^ςνη^ςθεια (habit), ἀσ^ςφα^ςλ^ςεια (security), ε^ςι^ςχυ^ςρ^ςι^ςπ^ςια (sincerity). But: ^{hence}β^ςο^ςνη^ςθεια (kelp) from β^ςο^ςνη^ςς (auxiliary), ^{energetic}ε^ςνε^ςργ^ςεια (energy) from ε^ςνε^ςργ^ςος (acting), ^{plenty}π^ςε^ςρ^ςι^ςσ^ςεια (superfluity) from π^ςε^ςρ^ςι^ςσ^ςος and: ^{well disposed towards}ε^ςυ^ςνο^ς-ια (favour) from ε^ςυ^ςνο^ς-ος, ^{clever}ἀ^ςχ^ςκ^ςι^ςρο^ςς (clever) from ἀ^ςχ^ςκ^ςι^ςρο^ςς and hence ἀ^ςχ^ςκ^ςι^ςρο^ςια (cleverness), ο^ςμ^ςο^ςρο^ςς, ο^ςμ^ςο^ςρο^ςια (concord).

γ) -ος (γεν^ςος): derived from adjectives ending into -υς, εια, υ. βαθ^ςος (deep), βα^ςρ^ςος (heavy), ευ^ςρ^ςος (wide), πα^ςχος (fat), π^ςα^ςχος (thick, density), π^ςα^ςλι^ςος (wide), π^ςα^ςλι^ςος (width), τα^ςχι^ςος (quick), τα^ςχι^ςος (speed). ^{contr. in}δ^ςι^ςχ^ςνο^ςι^ςα

δ) -οσύνη, (οσύνη, ωσύνη): δ^ςικ^ςαι^ςος (just), δ^ςικ^ςαι^ςος-ο^ςυ^ςνη (justice), ^{faithful(-os) -ness}ε^ςπι^ςτο^ςι^ςο^ςυ^ςνη (sacredness), ε^ςχ^ςθ^ς-ω^ςο^ςυ^ςνη (sanctity, holiness), ε^ςα^ςγ^ς-ω^ςο^ςυ^ςνη (goodness) But also if κα^ςλ^ςος means beautiful then the noun is κα^ςλ^ςος and η^ς κα^ςλ^ςο^ςυ^ςνη (beauty).

12
ε) -της (gen: της) from adjectives especially of second declension and then of the third decl - ending into -is, -eia, -i.

(good) αγαθός - αγαθότης (goodness), νέος, νεότης (youth), ἴσος (equal), ἰσότης (equality)

(warm) θερμός - θερμότης (heat), μέγιστος (skin), ματαίωτος (vanity), κενός (empty), κενότης (emptiness)

(firm) βλάβερος - βλάβη - βλάβη (firmness) Hence ευρείς, ευρείωτος. (not firm) (lack of firmness)

and πληρής (full), πληρότης (fulness)

Also κρύβις (blunt), κρυβήτης, βαρῆς, βαρβήτης (gravity), εὐθύτης (straightness)

γλυκύτης (sweetness), εὐρύτης (width), ὀξύτης (acuteness), ταχύτης (speed).

ἡ ὅλη (from ὅλος, ἡ, ο = all) means the whole of persons or things.

and ἡ ποιότης (ἡ ποιός, ἡ, ο = of some kind) means the quality

ἡ ποσότης (ἡ ποσός, ἡ, ο = " " quantity) " quantity.

Note: Some nouns are the same as the feminine of the adjective with some difference in the accent. f.i. ἡ αἰτία (the cause) from αἰτός, αἰτία, τὸ αἰτέο =

ἡ ἀξία (price, worth, cost) from ἀξίος, ἀξία, ἀξίον (worthy) (the guilty, the responsible for a change.

but ἡ ἐχθρά (enmity) from ἐχθρός, ἐ, ὄν (enemy, hostile)

ἡ ζέση (heat, hotness) from ζετός, ἡ, ὄ τὸ δίκαιον = the cause

ἡ δέψη (fervor, flame) " θερμός, ἡ, ὄ

Finally θεμιτισμός (positivism) from θεμιτός

or θεμιτότης

and διεθνισμός (internationalism) from διεθνής

(internationalism)

^{-αιος} ^{royal throne} ^{βασιλευς} ^{royal} ^{βασιλευς}
-αιος, -αιος, -αιος (δου-εια), -αιος και -αιος: denoting him that

belongs or has relation to that which is shown by the original

- θαλασσιος (θαλασσα = sea), οὐρανοσφοριος (sky) ^{Mapadivris} (Mapadivris) 40 kilometers
- ευφροσιος (δραστηριος) ^{χρηματιστηριου} (market) ^{μοιραιος} (μοιρα = fate)
- θεος (θεος = god), οἰκος (οἶκος = house, family), ^{πολις} (πολις = city), ^{γεγονος} (γεγονος = happened)
- γελος (γελος = laughter), ^{διαφορος} (διαφορος) = different, ^{παντοιος} (παντοιος) = everybody of all sorts
- μεσσιος (μεσσιος = middle), ^{χερσοιος} (χερσοιος) = barren earth, ^{πηχτιος} (πηχτιος) = lead
- ιππειος (ιππες), ^{βοιονομος} (βοιονομος) = ox, ^{πυθαγορειος} (πυθαγορειος) = Pythagoras, ^{αιγειος} (αιγειος) = goat etc
- ανδρειος, εια, εν (ανθρωπος = man), ^{γυναικειος} (γυναικειος) = woman, ^{μεγαλειος} (μεγαλειος) = grandeur, magnificence
- πατριος (πατρις = father), ^{μυλων} (μυλων) = millstone, ^{κεντρος} (κεντρος) = center = central.

δ) -αιος, α, ον, -ητος, α, ον: denoting usually measure of time or something else or similarity

- ωρι-αιος (ωρα = hour) ^{δυναμειος} (δυναμειος) = moment, ^{εβδομημεριος} (εβδομημεριος) = week
- ^{Αδαμειος} (Αδαμειος) etc ^{γίγαντιος} (γίγαντιος) = giant etc
- ημερ-ητος (ημερα = day), ^{ετησιος} (ετησιος) = year

ε) -ουσιος, η, ον, -ητος, η, ον: denoting that which is made of the stuff of the original

- ^{αργυριος} (αργυριος) = silver, ^{σιδηριος} (σιδηριος) = iron, ^{χαλκιος} (χαλκιος) = copper, ^{χρυσιος} (χρυσιος) = gold
- ^{χαρτιος} (χαρτιος) = paper, ^{δελφινιος} (δελφινιος) = dolphin, ^{λιθιος} (λιθιος) = stone etc
- ^{εισ} (εισ) = voice, ^{φωνη} (φωνη) = voice = vowel
- ^{χαρι} (χαρι) = grace: ^{ως} (ως) = grace, ^{ανθρωπος} (ανθρωπος) = man, ^{ανδραγωγος} (ανδραγωγος) = man-stealer
- ^{αστεροειδης} (αστεροειδης) = star, ^{αστεροειδης} (αστεροειδης) = the U.S.A. flag
- ^{νεφελωδης} (νεφελωδης) = cloud, ^{νεφελωδης} (νεφελωδης) = full of clouds, cloudy, ^{δυναμωδης} (δυναμωδης) = tempest
- ^{πεννυδης} (πεννυδης) = pine tree, ^{θηριωδης} (θηριωδης) = wild beast
- ^{παιδικωδης} (παιδικωδης) = manner allowed to small child

ς) -ωπιος: denoting that which has the countenance of the original: (characteristic of) "

- ^{αφροωπιος} (αφροωπιος) = male, ^{αγριωπιος} (αγριωπιος) = wild, ^{υπρωπιος} (υπρωπιος) = fellow

α) -μος, -μος, -βμος : denoting good or worthy to what is meant by the original
καύβμος (καύβς = burning) = food for burning χρησι-μος (χρησις = use)
πιδριμιον ὕδωρ (πιδρις = drinking) water good to drink, μάχι-μος (μάχη) = able for
 battle πένδ-ιμιον ἐμβάλιρι ο (πένδος) = marche funebre.

β) -χός, -ηχός, -ωχός, -χός, -αχός : Denoting plenty
παχυ-χός (παχός = fat), ἀπαλίχός (ἀπαλίη = cheat) φειδ-ωχός (ἡ φειδῶ) = stingy
πενναχός (πέννα = hunger) = very hungry δαραχός (δάρρα = courage) = courageous

γ) -ρός, εἶρός : These also denote plenty.
ὄρειρός (ὄρος = mountain) φωτειρός (φῶς = light), οὐβλαρός (οὐβός = dark, obscure).
ὕγι-ερός (ὕγι-ης = healthy/sane) sanitary. etc.

δ) -ρός, -ρός, -ερός, -ρός : Usually these denote time:
μεσημβερός (μεσημβερα = midday, noon) ἑσπερός (ἑσπερα = evening), πρωί-ρός (πρωί =
 morning) χειμέρος, ἔαρ-ρός, πρωτοπρω-ρός, δερός (from χειρῶν, ἔαρ (spring)
 φθινόπωρον (autumn) and θέρος (summer) etc.

ε) -ρός, -ρός, -ρός, -ρός : These also mean abundance:
ἀνικ-ρός (ἀνία = disgust), ἰσχυ-ρός (ἰσχύς = power), ῥυπ-ρός (ῥύπος = dirt), ῥυπ-ρός (ῥύπος = dirt), νεαρός (νεός = young)
λίπα-ρός (λίπος = fat, grease), ῥυπ-ρός (ῥύπος = dirt), νεαρός (νεός = young)
δροσερός (ἡ δρόσος) = fresh, τρομ-ερός (τρόμος = terror), φοβ-ερός (φόβος = fear) dreadful.
ἡχ-ηρός (ὁ ἡχος = sound), ἀνθήρος (ἀνθή = flower) = full of flowers, νοσηρός (νόσος = illness)
ἄου-ηρός (ὁ ἄουρος = idleness) = idle, lazy.

ς) -ωτός : Note that which has of consists of what the original shows.
μελαξωτός (ἡ μέλαξα = silk) = silky, δολωτός (δόλος = vault, cupola),
σπονδυλωτός (ὁ σπόνδυλος = vertebra) = vertebrate, ψηφιδ-ωτός (ψηφίς = tessellating
 stone) tessellated. etc.

Adjectives derived from adverbs

endings

a) -vós, -ivós, -avós, -mós, -bmos: denoting time.

περυσί-ivós (last year), χθες-ivós (of yesterday), σήμερα-ivós (of today)

βροχί-ivós (of this night), ἐφέτι-ivós (of this year), καθημερινός (from adverbial phrase καθ' ἡμέραν = everyday) = of every day. also προσωπ-ivós (from the phrase πρόσωπον) = temporary,

αύρι-avós (αύριον = tomorrow) = of tomorrow.

πρωί-μós (or πρωμος in Cyprus) from πρωί = early. Contrary to this is ὄψι-μós (from ὄψι = late) Both are said on fruit maturing early or late

b) -ίος: denoting place.

ἔμπροσθεν-ίος (ἔμπροσθεν = in front of) fore. contr: ὀπίσθιος (ὀπίσθεν = behind)

But: ἄνω: ἄνωτερος, ἄνωτατος
= hind. ^{higher} ^{highest}

κάτω (down): κάτωτερος, κάτωτατος
^{lower} ^{lowest}

σήμερα
πρωίον
βροχία

ἐγγύς (near): ἐγγύτερος (nearer), ἐγγύτατος (nearest)
adv: ἐγγύτερον (") adv: ἐγγύτατα (")

ὑπέρ (super): ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος
(superior) (supreme)

γ) -αῖος, -αῖος, -ιδίος, -ivός, -τιvός.

κυνδαῖος (κύνειον = vulgarly) = vulgar, churl, rude, παγδαῖος (παγδαῖον = violently) = violent, pelting with rain. μάταιος (vain) (from μάτην = in vain)

αἰφνιδίος, κ, ο (αἰφνίον = suddenly) = sudden, καθολικός (καθ' ὅλου) = catholic ^{universal}

ἐξωτικός (ἔξω) exotic.

Παράγωγα ἑπιρρησιακά

Παράγωγα ἐπιρρησιακά

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |

4. Derivation of adverbs (16)

Adverbs are derived from any declinable part of speech and from other adverbs. They are:

1) Τοπικά (denoting place) with the following endings:

a) -ολ, -δι, -ησι, -ου: denote staying in a place. f.i. οἶκῳ μένω (οἶκος=house) I stay at home. ἀλλοθι ἦτο (ἄλλος) = he was in another place (alibi). Ἀθῆναις (Athina) I live in Athens

(χαμαί = on the ground)

ἀλλοῦ τί κάνεις; (ἀλλοῦ) = what are you doing here? Ἀλλοῦ ἐπισημαί (ἄλλος)

He is (to be found) elsewhere.

b) -θεν, -οθεν, -ωθεν: denoting movement from a place. f.i. οὐρανόθεν κατέβη (οὐρανός) = from the sky he came down. ἄλλοθεν, from other place. πανταχοῦθεν = from (all places) (πανταχοῦ = everywhere) ἄνωθεν (from above)

ἐναπέρωθεν = from either side, ἑμφοτέρωθεν = from both sides.

γ) -σε: denoting movement towards a place. f.i. (only in ancient gr) εἰσεῖσε (εἰσεῖ) πορεύου = there you go. αὐτόσε (αὐτό) εἰσε = come here.

ἄλλοσε (ἄλλο) = go to another place.

2) Χρονικά (denoting time) with the endings -τε, -οτε.

ἄλλοτε (ἄλλο) = in another time. ἐκάστοτε (ἐκάστος = each one) = (every time) πάντοτε (πᾶς) = every time, always (D. also πάντα = always)

3) Τροπικά: denoting ways or manners with the following endings:

a) -ως, -ως (from adjectives and participles especially) f.i. εὐχάριστος (εὐχάριστος = pleasant), ἐπίσημος (ἐπίσημος = official)

βαρέως (βαρῆς, heavy), ορνίθως (ορνίθως = usual), ἀπροσμέτως (ἀπροσμέτως = definite), ἐσκεμμένως (ἐσκεμμένως = deliberate), ἀκριβῶς (ἀκριβῶς = exact)

ἀσφαλῶς (ἀσφαλῆς = safe), εἰλικρινῶς (εἰλικρινῆς = sincere)

οὕτως (οὕτως) thus, ἄλλως (ἄλλως) other = otherwise πρῶτον (πρῶτος) firstly, first of all

Note: These may be found from genitive plural of the adjectives by changing final -ν into -ς.

wine are i

usually are

ancient

ἀσφαλῶς / εἰλικρινῶς = safe / sincere

εἰλικρινῶς / ἀσφαλῶς

(from the accusative plural of the neuter gender)

1) -α, -ά: from adjectives of the 6th declension.
εὐχάριστα, ὠραία, ἡλιθία, ἄσπαστα, ἡλιθία, ἄσπαστα, εὐδαιμόνια (cheaply)

2) -δόν, -νδόν, -αδόν: ἀγεληδόν (ἀγέλη = flock), βροχηδόν (βροχή = rain)
ἀσπαστηδόν (ἀσπαστή = lightning), ποταμηδόν (ποταμός = river) ὁμόθυμ-κδόν (ὁμόθυμος = unanimous)

3) -δην, -άδην, -ίνδην, -ίνδα ἀρδην (ἀίρω = to lift) = fully, βάδην (βαίω) walking (not running)
θύρδην (θύ) μίγδην (θύρω και μίχρω) = pell-mell, higgledy-piggledy
τροχάδην (τρέχω = to run) σποράδην (σπείρω = to sow) ἀριστίρδην (ἀριστός = best)
διεχυστήρδα (διεχυστός = pulled from both sides) = tag of war. Note: it has become a noun (ἡ διεχυστήρδα, as)

4) -ί, -εί, -τί, -ιστί: ἀμισθί (ἀμισθος = without wages or salary), παμπληθεῖ (πᾶς + πῆθος = vote) = with all the votes, unanimously. ἀνεπιστρέφει (ἀνεπιστρέφω = not coming or given back) νεωστέ (νέος) = newly Ἑλληνιστί (ἑλληνίζω = imitate the Greeks)
ἔμμεν, ἐνδίδεται, οὐκ ἀπεριφέρειται Ἑλληνιστί) Ἀγγλιστί, Γαλλιστί, Γερμανιστί
5) -ς: ἀναμίξ (ἀναμιγνύω), ἐναλλάξ (ἐναλλάττω) = alternately, etc. alternatively.

4) Ποσότεια: denoting quantity (ποσότεια) or frequency (συχνότεια)

Endings: -αῖς, -αῖς:
ἑπτάαῖς (ἑπτὰ = 7) πεντάαῖς (πέντε = 5) ἕξάαῖς (ἕξ = 6), χίλιααῖς
(χιλιοί, χίλια = 1000) πολλαῖς (πολύς = much, many) πλείοτααῖς (πλείοτος)
most times, ὄσκις, πόσκις, τόσκις (so many times) etc.

οὔτε ἢ ἄλλως ἢ ἄλλως διπλο δά σε ἰδῶ = either under this condition or any other condition I will see you tomorrow

^{-ος} θάνατος-φόρος (κόσμος) = bringing death (θάνατος+φέρω) ^(ἡ) χαίμη-νόμος

(χαίμη=throat+τέμνω cut) = guillotine. χαμπιαδου-φορία (χαμπια+φέρω)

Note a fete with torches.

A number of usual nouns have a variety of stems when taken as a constituent elements of a compound word. Thus

I) ἄματ-νηάτης (ἄμα=chariot+ἔλαβω to drive) = chariot-driver but also ἄματ-ο-δρόμος (ἄματ) + τρέχω to run) = running with a chariot at the games.

ἄμμ-άμαξα (ἄμαξα=coach) = war chariot in the shape of a coach.

II) πυρ-ναϊά (πῦρ fire+ναίω to burn) conflagration, fire.

πυρο-βολή (πῦρ + βάλλω to throw, shoot) = a cannon, a fire-arm

πυρο-σβέστης (πῦρ + σβέννυμι = extinguish) = a fire-man

πυρί-πνοος (πῦρ + πνέω = breath) = fire-breathing (Chimera)

πυρί-νανοτός (πῦρ + ναίω) = burned with fire



III) ὑδατο-γενής (ὕδωρ water+γίγνομαι to be created, born) = made by water or from water.

ὑδρομύλος (ὑδωρ + μύλος mill) = milled by water

ὑδρομετρον (ὑδωρ + μέτρον) hydrometer.

ὑδρ-άργυρος (ὑδωρ + ἀργύρος silver) = quicksilver, mercury

ὑδρ-αγωγέιον (ὑδωρ + ἄγω) = aqueduct

ὑδρ-αυχισμός (ὑδωρ + αἰχμω) = hydraulic engineer.

IV) γήλοφος (γῆ earth-λόφος hill)

γή-πέδον (γῆ + πέδον ground) =

γεω-γράφος (γῆ + γράφω) = a geographer γεωμετρίων γεωλόγος

γεω-πόρος (agriculturist) γεω-μήλον = potato.

γαιο-κτήμων (γαῖα=earth+κτάνω) = land-owner

γαι-άνθραξ (γῆ + άνθραξ coal) = charcoal.

V) λαο-πλάτης (λαός=people+πλάττω=cheat) : cheating the people, impostor.

λαο-φιλής (λαός + φιλέω = love) loved by the people, popular.

λαο-φόρος (λαός=λαός+φέρω) = avenue - λαο-φορέιον

1) The adjective as first constituent part

Note: The stem of the adjective is that of the masculine gender: f. u.

ἀκρόπολις (ἀκρά + πόλις) = citadel. Θερμοπύλαι (θερμαί + πύλαι) Thermopylae

So ἀξιο-λυμῶν (ἀξίω + λυμῶν), χιλιό-δραχμο (χίλια + δραχμαί)

βραχύ-βιοι (βραχυς short + βίος life)

Note I: Even ~~in~~ the third declension adjectives have -ο- as character:

κύριβ-ο-λόγος (κύριβις + λέγω) ^{tridder} ἀγυδο-φκνύς (ἀγυδοί + φάσσομαι) ^{tridder}

ψευδ-ο-μάρτυς (ψεύδω + μάρτυς = witness) ^{tridder}

Note II: The stem of the adjct ἡμισύς (ἑσ) = half is only ἡμι- f.i. ἡμι-σεῦρος

(half-moon), ἡμι-σφαίριο (Hemi-sphere), ἡμι-γυμνός (half-naked)

ἡμι-θεός (demigod), ἡμι-θάνατος (half-dead) ἡμι-τελής (half-finished)

ἡμι-επίσημος (semi-official).

Note III: Stems of καλός, ἡλό: καλό-γυρος (monk), καλοκαίρι (summertime)

Note IV: Stems of καλλι-λέχνος (artist) καλλιγραφία (penmanship) καλλιέργω (to till, cultivate)

Stems of μέγας, μέγαλη, μέγιστος: μεγὰ δομος (magnanimous) ^{generous, high-minded} μεγαλό-

Note V: Stems of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν: πᾶν-εμπόριος (wholesale merchant)

παντοδύναμος (omnipotent) παν-ἀγαθός (All-good) παν-σέληνος (full-moon)

Note VI: Stems of the cardinal numerals:

a) εἰς (μία, ἐν): ἐνο-ποιῶ (unite) ^{ci} ἐν-δεκα (eleven) ^(μονάς=unit) μονο-μύχος (gladiator) ^{duellist}

μονο-μερής (=one-sided) · μονό-ξυλο (a canoe) μονο-πόλιον (monopoly)

μονο-λόγιον (monology) ^{tedium} μονό-φθαλμος (one-eyed)

b) δύο, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες: their stems are δι-, τρι-, τετρα-:

δι-πρόσωπος: two-or double-faced. διώροφος οἰκία (two storied house)

τρι-γωνόν (tri-angle), τρί-μηνο (trimester, quarterly)

τετρα-γωνος (quadrangular, square) τετρα-πλευρος = quadri-lateral.

γ) from ἐντά, ἔννεα and δεκά derive: ἐπτα-ετής (7 years old) ἔννεα-μηνον = period of nine months, ἑνά-δραχμο (coin of ten drachmas)

Hence: πέντε-δραχμο (5 drachmas), ἑξά-μηνο (semester)

ὀκτώ-πους (octopus) εἰκοσά-ετής = 20 years old etc. etc.

Notes I: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes II: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes III: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject

Notes IV: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes V: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes VI: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject

Notes VII: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes VIII: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes IX: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject

Notes X: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes XI: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes XII: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject

Notes XIII: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes XIV: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes XV: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject

Notes XVI: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes XVII: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject
Notes XVIII: Stems of the subject (epithets) of the object (epithets) of the subject

Μόδος ὀρθοειδής: (Spurious, fictitious, bogus synthesis): When the α' constituent part is a noun (but it is not its stem that is taken), then one of the cases of this noun is taken as 1st part of a compound word:

- f.i. Νεοπόλις (Nepolis, Mem. Νεά + πόλις), Ἐλευσίνιος (Eleusinius, Eleusis + ἴσος = sea)
- ο νοῦνεχίς (Nounechis, νοῦν = mind + ἔχω)
- Γνωσφόρος (Gnosphoros, Γνωσ + φέρω)
- Κυκλοπύργος = Constructinople, Istanbul
- Διοσκόροι (Dioskoroi, Δίος + κοῦροι = boys) } Castor & Polydeuces } protectors of navigators
- Πασιγνώτος (Pasi gnōtos, πασι + γνώτος = known)

The Verb as 1st constituent part:

Note I The stem of the verb used as 1st present indicative or the stem which forms one of the other tenses of it, especially that of Ἀόριστος (past tense)

- α) Ἐγγυῶν (Eγγuōn, ἐγγυῶν) = guarantee, warranty, pledge. πειθαρχῶ (peitharchō, πείθω + ἄρχω) to obey, to be disciplined
- β) Ῥιψοπίστis (Rhipsopestis, ῥίψω + πίπτω + ἴστος = shield) = the deserter. λειψοχρῶν (leipsochōn, εἰμί + ῥίψω + χρῶν) = lack of men. λειψοὕδρα (leipsoōdra, εἰμί + ῥίψω + ὕδρα) (lack of water ὕδωρ)

Note II The stem of the 1st part (when a verb) may be transformed by adding ε, ι, or ο, if the 2nd part begins with a consonant:

- f.i. Ἐχέμυθος (Echēmythos, ἔχω + μῦθος = tale) = reticent, close-tongued. (ἔχω)
- Χαίρει-κακός (Chairei-kakos, χαίρω + κακός) = rejoicing at the ills of others, malignant (χαίρω)
- Ἀρχι-τέκτων (Archi-tekton, ἀρχι + τέκνω = to make) (architect)
- Ἀλέξ-κεραυνός (Alex-keraynos, ἀλέξω + κεραυνός = thunderbolt) (lightning conductor)
- Φυγ-όπος (Phygo-pōs, φυγίω + ὄπος = hard work) (avoiding toil, work, = idle)
- Ὀφεισό-δinos (Ophēiso-dinos, ὀφείλω + δίνω = trial) (chicaner, pettifogger) (ὀφείλω = distort + δίνω = trial)

Note III The verbs into -έω: (Loving men) loving, greeks, English etc - φιλο-άνθρωπος, φιλο-ελλην, φιλο-αγγλος etc. but φιλο-ἄνθρωπος, φιλο-ἄγγλος. The same for all verbs into -έω

f.i. μισο-άνθρωπος (Miso-anthropos, μισώ + ἄνθρωπος) (hating men) but μισο-γυναικ (Miso-gynaik, μισώ + γυναικ) (hating women) μισο-ξένος (Miso-xenos, μισώ + ξένος) (hating foreigners)

B) Indeclinable κτρ. (23)

1. Adverbs: all sorts of adverbs (of place, time, ways, quantity and frequency) serve as 1st parts either unchanged or with usual changes:

- α) ἀνω-^{γέρω} γέρως (uphill), ἐσω-κλειός (shut-in) ἐξ-γαμίου (εὐνοῦ) = out of marriage boy, bastard
ὑψιπέτης (ἀετός) (ὑψι-^{ἰσθ} ἰσθι-πέτω = high fly) = high flying eagle. While ὑψιπέτης (ὑψόθεν + πίπτω) he ~~also~~ falls from the height.
- β) ἀεί-μνηστός (ἀεί always + μνησσομαι = to be remembered) ἀπ-λόγιστος (ἀπ, new + λόγισται = to be made, formed etc), παλαι-μάχος (παλ, of old times + μάχομαι, fight) a veteran
παλιν-δρομῶ (παλιν again, back + τρέχω ^{εὐκ} εὐκ)
- γ) εὐ-νοητός (εὐ = well, easily, πέω = to be) εὐ-λόγος (εὐ + λόγος, cause) justified, defensible.
εὐ-λόγος (εὐ + λόγος = turn) versatile, agile. εὐ-τυχής, εὐ-τυχεύων with good luck
- δ) ἀ-δου-φάγος (ἀδυν = plentifully + φάγω, ἔφαγα) = voracious, gluttonous. δι-εγγόνος (δύς, εἰς + ἄγγονος grandson) = a great grandson τρι-κατάρατος = three times cursed.
τρι-καταρῆς = three times miserable. παλιν-γενεῖς (παλιν-γένεσις) = regeneration
παλιν-ροια (παλιν + ρέω) = tide (ebb + flow together). παλιν-παις (παλιν + παις) = an old man, too old resembles a child (ironically)
πεντα-κίλιοι (5 times 1000) εἰκο-κίλιοι (20 times 1000)

2. Main prepositions: (to do vice-versa)
- ἀνα-βαίρω, ἀν-έρχομαι, ἀντι-σπέρω, ἀντι-ἐπίδρασις (counter attack)
 - ἀν-δρα-ξ, ἀν-δρα-ξ, ἀν-δρα-ξ (sencing of greeks) ἐκ-παιδεύω (educate) ἐξ-έρχομαι = go out.
 - ἐν-στικτόν (adhesive stamp, stamped) ἐν-ρῖν (ἐν + ῖς = nose) nasal
 - ἐκ-κοπή = a cutting in. ἐμ-πειρος (ἐν + πειρα = experience) experienced
 - ἐκ-λιπής (ἐν + λείπω) = defective. σύν-λογος (σύν + λόγος) = association, society, club -
 - σύν-σπέρω (σύν + σπέρω) to pile up. σύν-συνέφυ (σύν + συνέφυ) (to can, to preserve vegetable, fruit etc)
 - σύν-φω (σύν + φω) to discuss, to converse

3. Inseparable particles: These (like the moder prefix ξε) are to be found only as first parts of compound words, (never alone as simple words):
- α) ἀ (meaning without, not, bad): ἀ-καρπός (without fruit) ἀ-γνωστός = not known
ἀ-τυχής or κ-τυχός = with bad luck
ἀ-χερής = from bad family.
 - β) νη (meaning lack, deprivation): νη-νεμιά (ἄνεμος = wind) = calm νη-δός (νη + δός) = without teeth
νη-δός (νη + δός) = difficult man
 - γ) δυσ (meaning bad, difficult, not): δυσ-τυχής, δυσ-τυχός (with bad luck) δυσ-εἰρηής = with bad manners
 - δ) ἄ-επ-ία (meaning plenty): ἄ-χαρής (ὑπερβολή) vast, immense. ἐπι-βίος highly reputed ἄ-πλοῦτος = too rich. (wealth)

B. Part of a compound word.

1. Declinable.

Substantive noun:

Note: The compound word having a subst. noun as 2nd const. part may be a) a substantive itself or b) an adjective itself. i.

^{2 subst.} ^{door}
ἔξυδύρα (ἐξ + δύρα) = a gate

^{ad.}
δίδυρος (δί + δύρα) = house with two doors

^{lake}
λίμνη θάλασσα (λίμνη + θάλασσα) = sea-lake

^{ad.}
παράθαλασσοσπίτα (παρά + θάλασσα) = house near the sea

Take (a) ἀνθοδέσμη (a bouquet), ἀτμόσφαιρα (atmosphere), ἀεροναύτης (aeronaut), ἵπποδρόμος (hippodrome), φιλᾶγρος: you see that the 2nd part remains unchanged.

But (i) ⁽⁻⁾
λογοδοσία (λόγος + δόσις) = rendering of accounts.
ἀφιησιολία (ἀ-φιησιολία) = lack of demand

(ii) ^{2/}
εὐδοσία (εὐ + δόσις) = edition

λογοκρίσια (λόγος + κρίσις) = censorship

συφύλισις (σύν + φύλις) = discussion

διάκρισις (διά + κρίσις) = distinction

(Here the 1st part is not a preposition).

(Here the 1st part is a preposition)

Note: Some 2nd parts are transformed with endings -ον, -ιον and sometimes -ος.

παράθυρον (πα + θύρα) = window. ^{glass}
δωροπρόχειρον (δω + πρόχειρον) = blotting paper

^{house}
δερμοκήπιον (δερ + κήπιον) = green house
^{science}
πανεπιστήμιον (πᾶς + ἐπιστήμη) = university

^{machine}
βιομηχανός (βί + μηχανή) = industrialist
^{bride}
παράνομος (πα + νόμος) = bridesmaid, -man

Take (b) ^{best man; woman}
ἄθεος (ἀ + θεός) = atheist. ^{mood}
εὐδύμος (εὐ + δύμος) = humorous
παράνομος = illegal

^{grace}
ἀτεκνία (ἀ + τέκνα) = without children, ἀχαρίς (ἀ + χάρις) = disgraceful, ^{loving, fatherland}
φιλοπατρία, εὐδαίμων (happy)

^{two pics long}
ἀντόχθινος (ἀντί + χθών) = indigenous. ^{two pics long}
διπλήριος, ^{two pics long}
ἀριστερόχειρ (left handed)

But: (Here you see no change in the 2nd const. part)
Change is made by endings -ος, -ιος, -ης, -ων:

f.i. ἀκέφαλος (without head), εὐφύρος (εὐ + φύρον) = with handsome belt (as Venus)

^{heart}
ἐγχαρδίας (ἐκ + καρδία) = cordial salute. ^{class}
ἕξατάξιος (οχλή) (ἕξ + τάξις) = six-class school.

^{civil war}
ἐμφύλιος (ἐμφύλιος) = civil war. ^{candidate}
ὑποψήφιος (ψήφος = vote) = candidate

^{polite}
εὐγενής (γένος) = polite. ^{bad mannered}
καυχήσιμος (καυχήσιμος) = incomplete

^{insane, foolish}
ἀφραν (φρήν = mind) = insane, foolish. ^{sage}
σωφραν (σωφραν) = sage. ^{stubborn}
ἀχρηστίμων (ἀχρηστίμων) = unthankful. ^{strong}
ἰοχύραχρῆμων = stubborn.

2) Adjective

25

Note: The compound word of which the 2nd part is ~~an adjective~~ ~~an adjective~~ ~~an adjective~~ an adjective remains an ~~adjective~~ ~~adjective~~ ~~adjective~~ adjective.

ἴππο-δύλος (obvious), ἴσσο-μοσ (in-equal) ^{middle} ἐμ-μέσος (ἐν+μέσος) = indirect
ἀ-παράδευτος (in-acceptable) νεύρ-ξοδερῆς (neurotic)

3) Verb: ^{and c.p.} The compound word here may be ^(a) a verb or ^(b) either substantive or an adjective: ἀντι-γράφω (to copy) ἴχθυο-γράφω (ἴχθυος+γράφω) ^{fish, mark}
= to draw. ὑπ-γράφω (ὑπό+γράφω) = subject ^{he who has a good writing.} καλλιγράφος (καλός+γράφω) =

(a) The verb ^(I) remains unchanged if the first part of the compound word is a preposition: ἀντι-γράφω, κατά-γράφω, ἐξ-γράφω, μετὰ-γράφω etc.

(II) but if the first part is not a preposition then the verb changes into another verb ending into -έω, ῶ, f.i. δημοσιο-γράφω, ῶ (δημοσίος, public + γράφω write) = a publicist, ^{to be} writing for the newspapers (from the compound noun δημοσίος-γράφος = a publicist) δαυλο-δείκνω (δαυλος+δείκνω) ^{finger} = to point at or out with the finger (from δαυλοδείκτης, he who ...)
ζωογράφω, ῶ (ζωογράφος painter) (from ζῷον (living creature) + γράφα)

Note: Despite this rule in Modern Greek the compound of verb remains unchanged even if the 1st part is not a preposition: ^{play} καλλιγράφω instead of -φῶ χαρτοπαίζω (gamble) instead of χαρτοπαίειν λογοεπίρω instead of λογουρίω, which has never been used.

(b) Noun (subst. or adjective) The endings of the compound nouns ~~are~~ ^(a) as (seldom) or -ης (1st decl.) f.i. δεξι-δίπλος ^{(ῶ) Post, job}

(δξοίς, διπλόσι = 2 am after, 2 heart), γεω-μέτρος (γῆ + μετράω = measure) ^{earth, land}
So, ὄρχομασι-στῆς, βελγιο-πέγος, οἰκογενεῖ-λέγος, εἰδωλο-λάγος etc. ^{family} ^{page}
(II) -ος. δαυλο-γράφος (= typist) ἴχθυο-γράφος (draughtsman) ^{list} πτυχιάρχος (= boxer) χριστιανο-μάχος etc.

(III) -ης (3rd decl.) ἀ-βλαβ-ής (unkurt), ^{ἀρκεῖν, ῶ} ἐπ-άρωνς (= adequate) ^{μέλομαι} ἐπι-μέγης = diligent

(IV) -της, -τωρ, -τος; προ-δοῦς (traitor) ἀντι-λήπ-τωρ (= helpful) ^{ἀντίπαλο}
χαροφό-πληκ-τος (= hit by hail) ^{πληκτώ = hit} γειοφό-σηκ-τος (= hit by earth) ^{quake}

4) Indeclinable : It remains unchanged in the compound word.

f.e. ὑπέρ-άνω (ὑπέρ+άνω) = above, συν-άμα (σύν+άμα) = together, at the same time. ἐκ-παλαι (ἐκ-παλαι = of old times) = from old times
ἐν-τοτε (ἐν+τότε) = from that or those times.

beach = δίγαλός, περιγιαλί, παραλία, γιαλός
ἄλς, τις ἄλς = θάλασσα, ἄλιεύς = fisherman