## To the Armenian Youth of America

My dear Friends:
This Grammar, the first in America, has been written for you.
It is the Grammar of the language spoken by one part of Armenians.

You are born in America. You know well the language of the great American nation. Perhaps you understand also the language of your parents who have immigrated from the old country; but you cannot read the papers they read, and you hesitate to speak their language because you are ashamed of the mistakes you may make - you, the well educated American citizens!

This Grammar will help you to read, write and speak Armenian correctly. It is an easy job if you have the firm purpose to overcome the initial difficulty. With every step forward, the joy will increase, and the difficulty will decrease.

Be not discouraged by the Armenian letters! They are the main part of the initial difficulty. For your facility the symbolic transcriptions have been added to the Armenian words.

Follow the course of Grammar, paying careful attention to the rules and the illustrating examples. Read, write and memorize every Armenian word. In order to speak, less than 300 words suffice in any language. At the end of this Grammar your vocabulary will be much richer than that.

It is supposed that you are in possession of grammatical knowledge in general. Therefore, the terms of Grammar do not need to be explained to you.

Few pages have been added to the Grammar for (1) conversation and (2) reading material. They will help you to speak and read Armenian.

The vocabulary at the end will prove very helpful to your reading.

I am pleased to think that you will grow in knowledge and love of the Armenian language. After having completed the courses you will feel happy und proud of having learned a new language, that of your forefathers - the language of a nation with a great history and literature.

With every good wish

Yours truly,
S. L. K.

Acknowledgement
I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to Miss Alice Topjian of Watertown, Mass., for typewriting and to Mr. Joseph Topalian of Worcester, Mass., for his invaluable proofreading and patient cooperation.

## Literature




 1fic 1911:
Dr. Artasches Abeghian, Neuarmenische Grammatik, Berlin und Leipzig 1936.


A. Meillet, Esquisse d'une grammaire comparée de l'Arménien classique, Vienne ${ }^{2} 1936$.
A. Goilaw, Deutscch-Armenisches Wörterbuch, Wien 1889.

Rev. Matthias Bedrossian M. M. D. D., New Dictionary ArmenianEnglish, Venice 1875-1879.




## Contents

To the Armenian Youth of America ..... III
Adknowledgment ..... V
Literature ..... VI
ARMENIAN GRAMMAR
PRELIMINARY
READING, WRITING AND SPELLING
§§
Page
1—4 The Armenian Alphabet; Vowels; Diphthongs; Consonants ..... 3-7
5-12 Orthographic Rules ..... 8
13-20 The problem of voiced and voicelles Con- sonants ..... 14
21-35 Alternation and Suppression of Vowels and Diphthongs ..... 15
36-37 Alternations of Consonants ..... 19
38-39 Syllabification ..... 19
40 Punctuation ..... 21
41 Accentuation ..... 23
42 Capitalization ..... 24
PART FIRST - WORDS AND FORMS
NOUNS
43-46 Gender ..... 27
47-50 Definite Article ..... 28
51-53 Indefinite Article ..... 29
54-63 Number of Nouns - Plural ..... 30
64-65 Cases ..... 33
66-78 The three Declensions: First Declension (70); Second Decl. (73); Third Decl. (76) ..... 34
79 Substantives of pecular or irregular De- clension (Archaic Forms) ..... 41
80 Classic singular Case-endings in Modern Armenian ..... 42
95 Page
8! [ns::umental Case-endings as Adverbs ..... 43
$82-05$ Classic Case-endings in Plural ..... 43
8 - 87 Siemwords in $R$ ..... 45
88-91 S:emwords in 8 ..... 45
22 Different Case-ending - Different Meaning ..... 46
93 Classic Accusative, Ablative and Locative ..... 47
94 - 96 Definite Article in Declensions ..... 48
ADJECTIVES
97-98 Position of Adjectives ..... 51
99-104 Comparison of Adjectives ..... 51
105 Superlative of Adjectives ..... 52
106 Numeral Adjectives ..... 53
107-113 Cardinal Numbers: Declension of Cardinals (108); Number of Nouns with Cardinals (111) ..... 53
114-117 Ordinal Numbers ..... 54
118 Distributive Numbers ..... 56
119 Mltiplicatives ..... 56
120 Collectives ..... 56
121 Fractionals ..... 57
122 Numeral Adverbs ..... 57
PRONOUNS
123-125 Personal Pronouns:1st Person; 2nd Person; 3rd Person ..... 58
126-133 Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Articles ..... 59
134-139 Possessive Pronouns ..... 60
140-147 Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns; Declension of uw,  ..... 61
148-149 Relative Pronouns ..... 65
150-161 Indefinite Pronouns ..... 65
162-165 Interrogative Pronouns ..... 69
166 Reciprocal Pronouns ..... 70
167 Reflexive Pronouns ..... 70
VERBS
169-180 Numbers, Persons, Moods, Voice and Tenses of Verbs ..... 72
181-188 Auxiliary Verbs ..... 74
189-192 The three Conjugations ..... 78
193 Verbs in $-\pi^{2} L$ ..... 79
194-204 Derivative Verbs (Derivatives with -in-; -i; -g[ ..... 79
205-216 Present and Aorist Stem ..... 82
216-219 Paradigms of Verbs: Indicativ Present, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Conjugation ..... 84
2204 me instead 4C ..... 86
§§ Page
221 Verbs in $-\pi^{2} L$ ..... 86
222 Subjunctive Present ..... 87
223-227 Indicative Imperfect ..... 87
228 Subjunctive Imperfect ..... 89
229-233 First Future ..... 89
234-238 First Conditional ..... 90
239-243 Prohibitive ..... 91
244-248 Infinitive ..... 92
249-256 Future Participle ..... 92
257-263 Present Participle ..... 93
264-271 Perfect Participle ..... 94
  ..... 95
299-301 Perfect and Pluperfect ..... 101
302-307 Imperative ..... 102
308-330 Passive Verbs ..... 103
331-336 Reflexive Verbs ..... 108
337-340 Reciprocal Verbs ..... 109
341-356 Negative Form of Verbs ..... 109
357-360 The Periphrastic Conjugation ..... 114
361-366 Impersonal Verbs ..... 115
367-399 Irregular and Defective Verbs ..... 117
PARTICLES: ADVERBS
401-406 Derivation of Adverbs ..... 126
407-408 Adverbs in Classic Case-forms ..... 128
409 Adverbs in -wig, $-\pi \Sigma_{g},-\pi i g,-e_{f}$ ..... 129
410-411 Adverbs with pronominal Article and Suffixes ..... 129
412-419Classification of Adverbs: Adv. of Place (412), of Time (413), of Manner (414), of Cause (415); Interroga- tive Adv. (416); Affirmative - (417); Negative - (418); Dubitative (419) ..... 130
420 Comparison of Adverbs ..... 135
PREPOSITIONS
422-427 The Classic Prepositions (wn, $h, \lambda, q, g,\left[^{h q},\left[^{\mu 2 n}\right)\right.$ ..... 136
428 Prepositions in Modern language ..... 138
429 Modern Postpositions ..... 138
430 Particles with optional Position ..... 139
431 Postpositions with Articles ..... 140
432 Declension of Postpositions ..... 141
433 Classic Form-Cases as Postpositions ..... 141
434-435 Adverbs used as Postposition ..... 142
436-437 Infected Particles ..... 143CONJUNCTIONS
439-442 Coordinate Conjunctions ..... 144
443-448 Subordinate Conjunctions ..... 145
449-450 Conjunctions in exemples ..... 146
INTERJECTIONS ..... 451-452
PART SECOND - SYNTAX
THE SENTENCE
454-458 Subject and Predicate ..... 153
459-466 Agreement of the Verb with its Subject ..... 154
CONSTRUCTION OF CASES
467 Use and Meaning ..... 156
468-476 Nominative Case: Predicate and Attribute (469); Apposition (474); Nom. with Adjectives (475); Nom. as Vo- cative (476) ..... 156
477-496 Genitive Case: Place of the Word in Gen. (480); Gen. and Definite Article (482); Gen. with Nouns (486); Gen. with Particles ..... 158
497-509 Dative Case: - as indirecte Object of Transitive Verbs (501); - with Special Verbs (502); - with Intransi- tives (503); ethical - and - of Reference (504); - of Pur- pose (505); - of Price, Measure, Time and Age (506); - with Adjective (507); - with Particles (509) ..... 162
510-521 Accusative Case: Two - (513); - with Intransitive Verbs (517); - of Time, Measure, Weight (518); - of Place (519); - of Specification (520) ..... 166
522-537 Ablative Case: - of Separation (523); - of Source, Origin and Material (524); - of Cause with Intransitive Verbs (525); - of Agent with Passive Verbs (526); - of Duration (528); - of Specification (531); - with Adjecti- vés (532); - of Comparison (533); Partitive - (535); - with Particles (537) ..... 169
538-551 Instrumental Case: - expressing means (539), manner (541), Specification (542), Cause, Origin, Country, Prefession (543); Extent of Times and Space (544); Adverbs (546); Qualities (547); - is used with Adjectives (549) and Particles (550) ..... 175
552-564 Use of the Definite Article; Omission of - - (556) ..... 178
565-569 Use of the Indefinite Article ..... 181
570-575 Use of Adjectives ..... 181
576-583 Use of Numerals ..... 182
 (587); Relative - $n_{f}$ (588); Order of Prenouns in a Sen- tence ((593) ..... 184
SYNTAXE OF THE VERBS
595 Indicative Mood ..... 187
596-606 Sujunctive Mood: Hortatory - (597); Optative - (600); Questions in - (601); Potential - (602); Conditional (603) ..... 187
607-608 Imperative Mood ..... 190
609-624 Infinitive Mood; - as Noun (610); - as Verb (611); - with Impersonal Verbs (612); - as Complement of Verbs (614); - in Accusative (615); - in Dative (616); - of Cause (618); of Purpose (619); - as Adjective (621); - in Ablative (623); - in Instrumental (624) ..... 191
625 Tenses ..... 195
626-630 Tenses of Indicative: Present; Historical Present (628); - for Future (629); - for Imperative (630) ..... 195
631-633 Imperfect; - for Present (632) ..... 196
634 Aorist ..... 198
635-639 Future ..... 198
640 Conditional ..... 199
641-643 Prefect and Pluperfect ..... 199
644-648 Sequence of Tenses; Sequence in Conditional (645) ..... 200
649-651 Participles: Present -; English Present - compared with the Armenian (651) ..... 201
652-658 Perfect Participle: - as Verb (653); - as Adjec- tive (654); - as Noun (657) ..... 203
659-661 Futur Participle ..... 205
662 Special use of Passive Voice ..... 206
663-664 Complement of Inpersonal Verbs ..... 206
SYNTAX OF PARTICLES
665-668 The negative Particle n 2 ..... 207
669-670 The Prepositions $4 / h_{2} t_{2}, 754 h$ ..... 208
 $n \boldsymbol{n}$ (675); Indiomatig use of $n_{r}$ (679) ..... 208
682-687 Order of Words ..... 211
VARIOUS KINDS OF SENTENCE AND CLAUSES
688-689 Sentences: Compound Sentence; Complex - (689) ..... 213
690-695 Clauses: Relative - (690); Temporal (Adverbial) - (691); Causal - (692); Final - (693); Concessive - (694); Consecutive - (695) ..... 214Page
696-700 Order of Words in Supstantive Clauses ..... 216
701 The Period ..... 217
702-710 Ellipsis: Ommission of a Noun (703); - of a Noun and a Verb (704); - of indefinite Pronouns (705); - of Copula (706); - of Complementary Infinitive (707); - of Pre- or Postpositions (708); - of Conjunctions (709); - of the entire Sentence (710) ..... 217
PART THIRD - COMMON PHRASES - BEADING
COMMON PHRASES
712-730 To ask and answer (711); To offer (712); To ask (713); To grand (714); To refuse, to excuse one's self (715); To give and receive thanks (716); To consult, to deliberate, to advise (717); To affirm (718); To deny (719); Probability (720); Doubt, surprise, admiration (721); Joy (722); Afflic- tion (723); Anger, reproaches (724); Compliments (725); Of the age (726); Hours (727); Of the date (728); Of the seasons (729); Of the weather (730) ..... 220
READING
 ..... 234
 ..... 235
  ..... 237
 ..... 238
 ..... 240
 ..... 243
PART FOURTH
ARMENIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY ..... 251

# ARMENIAN GRAMMAR  

## 

# READING, WRITING, AND SPELLING  



1. The Armenian Alphabet consists of 36 letters representing 6 vowels, 30 consonants. Every sound has its proper letter, except the vowel $\bar{u}$ which is expressed by a combination of two letters (mL.) - For this reason $\bar{u}$ does not figure in the Alphabet. We have, however, listed it after $n$.

The Armenian Alphabet is the work of the famous Armenian Priest Maštoć (later called Mesrop) in the year about 403 A . D.

Actually there are 38 letters, two new ones (o, $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ ) having been added in the twelfth century.

$$
\text { VOWELS - } 2 \text { U. } 3 \text { \&uknf }
$$

2. The Armenian vowels are $\mu, L, \xi, \mu, \pi, \pi L, L, o$.
a) $\mu$ is always pronounced like "a" in "car": parl' (bari) g $\quad$, kind;
b) Initial $L$ is pronounced like "ye" in "yet": $\boldsymbol{L r} 54$ (yerēk)
 three;
c) Initial $n$ is pronounced "vo": note (votk") foot; nifump (vockar) sheep.

LIST OF LETTERS

| Printed | Phonetic and Organic Value | Pronounced like | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { scrition } \\ \text { in this } \\ \text { book } \end{gathered}$ | Name of letter | Numer． value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U．us | Vowel | a in car | $a$ | ＂נ／t ayb | 1 |
| $f \%$ | Occlusive，voiced，labial | $b$ in bar | $b$ | phis ben | 2 |
| 7.7 | Occlusive，voiced，guttural | $g$ in get | $g$ | 7tif gim | 3 |
| 7． 7 | Occlusive，voiced，dental | d in day | $d$ | ף＂\％da | 4 |
| $\boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{L}$ | Vowel；initial medial | ye in yet <br> $e$ in get | $\begin{aligned} & y e \\ & e \end{aligned}$ | $L_{2}{ }_{2}$ yect | 5 |
| 24 | Dental，sibilant，voiced | $z$ in zest | $z$ | qu $z a$ | 6 |
| 53 | Vowel | e in bed | $\bar{e}$ | $5 \quad \bar{e}$ | 7 |
| $L E$ | Half Vowel | a in about | $\partial$ | 世は $\boldsymbol{H}^{+}$ | 8 |
| A． 1 | Aspirate，voiceless，dental | $t$ in time | $t^{\prime}$ | 『n too | 9 |
| d $\alpha$ | Sibilant，palatal，voiced | $\mathbf{s}$ in pleasure | j | ${ }^{+5}$ je | 10 |
| ${ }^{\prime} h$ | Vowel | $i$ in miss | ， | frep ini | 20 |
| 11 | Liquid，linguo－dental | 1 in lamp | $l$ | Lfust lyun | 30 |
| IT | Spirant，unvoiced，guttural | ch in Germ．Bach，Russ． x | $\chi$ | lu5 $\chi$ ee | 40 |
| $\boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{\delta}$ | Half－occlusive，sibilant，unvoiced | $z$ in Italian zinco | $\dot{z}$ |  | 50 |
| 44 | Occlusive，unvoiced，guttural | $k$ in skate | $k$ | 4LE ken | 60 |
| $2 \leq$ | Consonant，unvoiced，a breath | h in heed | $h$ | $¢_{4 \prime}$ ho | 70 |
| 2 d | Half－occlusive，sibilant，voiced | $z$ in adze | $\dot{z}$ | dıu $\quad \grave{z} a$ | 80 |
| 2.2 | Voiced，liquid，guttural | gutt． r of French，or Germ． g in Tag，or mod．Greek $\gamma$ | r |  | 90 |



## THE WRITTEN ARMENIAN ALPHABET



Exceptions from this rule are: $n /$ (read $o v$ ) who, $\pi / 4 / 4 \boldsymbol{\mu}$

 (šogi) steam.
d) The vowel $n \mathrm{~L}$ is pronounced like " v " if another vowel follows: "!uınсшן (patvar) bulwark. In foreign names and in


e) The vowel $\boldsymbol{Z}$ is pronounced like "a" in "about", or like "io" in "passion". It must be pronounced, although not written, before initial $q, 2, \boldsymbol{u}$ when they are followed by $\boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{4}, \boldsymbol{t} ; \boldsymbol{q}, 4$,



Exceptions: In some words the $\mathbb{L}$ is pronounced after $2, \ldots$ :
 (šap ${ }^{\circ} t^{\prime}$ ) confused, confusion; win. $h_{L}$ (sap'rel) to scatter, to diffuse.

If $\psi, 2, u$ are followed by consonants other than those mentioned ( $I, \mathcal{L}, \boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{I}, \boldsymbol{L}$ ), the $\partial$ is pronounced after ini-
 be dazzled; qirui $\backslash(z a r a h)$ cuirass; upius (sarah) hall.

The $\partial$ is pronounced, although not written, between two consonants beginning the word: (fumu (vanas) harm; Scurl (hanar) means, resource; pirur (k'anar) lyre.

If the consonants are three or four, the $a$ is pronounced after the first and third ones: enpunsyt.l (tartangel) to complain.

The $a$ is pronounced, although not written, between a con-


 thy father; usinf umisisu $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ (anor tünan $\bar{e}$ ) it is his house. But
 liquids + occlusives are pronounced without $\partial$.

The $\boldsymbol{L}$ is not only pronounced but written also for syllabification ( 39 g ).

## DIPHTHONGS - brufurfun

3. a) The letter $J$ with preceding $\pi$ and " form the diphthongs uj (ay) and $\mu$ (uy): uju (ays) 1) this, 2) devil; dujł (žayn) voice; quy (zuyg) pair, couple; fufit (buyn) nest.

When $u j$ and $n f$ are final, the $J$ is not pronounced: $L_{[i t} H^{\prime \prime} J$ (yerek $\bar{o}$ ) evening; $4 щ \jmath$ ( $k \bar{a}$ ) there is.

Exceptions: In the following monosyllables the, is pronounced: puц (bay) verb; \&uц (nay) liquid; 之uј (hay) Armenian; Luj (vay) woo! In funf (̌oy) ram, the $J$ is not mute, but the diphthong $\quad y$ is pronounced oy not $u y$.
b) The vowel $t$ followed by $u$ and o forms the diphthongs

c) The letter \& forms diphthongs with $\boldsymbol{u}$ (uc), $\boldsymbol{i}$ ( $\boldsymbol{L} \subset$ ),
 The $h^{2}$ is pronounced $y u$ when it is followed by a consonant belonging to the stem: $\mu_{2}$ (hyur) guest; wr/rais (aryun) blood.

## CONSONANTS - \&u.

4. The value and the pronunciation of Armenian consonants have been listed according to their origin (no.1). But by shifting of consonants, the pronunciation of $\boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{z}, \mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{y}$ has become like $4, \ldots, \notin, y, 2$ and the pronunciation of $\mu, 4, \mu, \delta, \dot{a}$ like $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{f}}, \underset{\boldsymbol{q}}{\boldsymbol{q}}, \boldsymbol{d}, \mathfrak{q}$. Western Armenians can not pronounce the mute explosives $\mu, 4, \boldsymbol{m}, \boldsymbol{\partial}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}$. In technical words: the mediae (voiced) are pronounced like the aspirates, the tenues (unvoiced) like the mediae. Instead of the threefold graduated consonants (mediae, tenues, aspiratae), Western Armenians have only two degrees mediae and aspiratae.

The loss of the tenues makes difficult both the spelling and the pronounciation, because the original orthography of Armenian words is preserved but the words are not pronounced accordingly.

Students must learn meaning and spelling together. This is the surest way of avoiding orthographic mistakes. The following directions may prove to be helpful.

## 




Exceptions: a) 山Su (aha) behold! Suшци (hapa) well!





 (Europa) Europe, etc.
6. a) The vowel $t$ never stands at the end; 5 always does. The ending en is written with $t$ in Verbs (3rd Person Plural,
 with 5 in Nouns (Ablative of Singular and Plural with the Definite
 ( $k^{\prime}$ arakinerēn) from the towns.
b) The ending $e r$ is written with 5 in the Imperfect of the
 he was speaking. It is written with $L$ in the Plural of all Nouns:
 in the Past Participle of the Verbs of the First Conjugation: puoutrl Lif (xöser yem) I have spoken; $\boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{L}} \boldsymbol{L}$, $\boldsymbol{L E}$ (yeker yen) they have come.
c) Medial $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ sounding like $\boldsymbol{5}$ is a source of mistakes. Write 4 not 5 :

Before two consonants which belong to the stem: $\mathbb{L}_{\boldsymbol{L}} \boldsymbol{q}$


 language;
 peak，wedge．

Exceptions： $45^{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}(\nu \bar{e} p)$ fiction，novel； $4 \mu 5 \mu(v r e \bar{p})$ mistake；


7．a）The use of 5 is very restricted at the beginning of
 （ $\bar{e} m k^{\prime}$ ）keyhole； 52 （ $\left.\bar{e} \bar{s}\right)$ ass； 52 （ēğ）page．
b）Write 5 not $t$ ：
 minute；दuugł（hasiē）address；

2）Ablative Sing．and Plur：$q^{\text {bumish（getne }}$ ）from earth；


3）The Third Person Singular Present and the Imperfect of the First Conjugation．（See 6，b．）

4）The following most usual words：

| mis 54 | $a_{\chi}$ èk | well |  | hravèr | vitation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －1\％ | arēt | disaster | infi | $h r \overline{\text { TS }}$ | monster |
| wif | amēn | ${ }^{1}$ ）all ${ }^{2}$ ）amen | － 5 \％ | $z \bar{e}$ et | oil |
| meshde | $a n \bar{e} \bar{z} k^{\text {c }}$ | curse | 154 | $m e \bar{k}$ | one |
| 458 | gete ${ }^{\text {ct}}$ | at least | 459 | $m e \bar{g}$ | in |
| 45： | geàs | bad | Crast | naver | gift |
| $45 \%$ | gèr | fat | $25^{51}$ | ṡènk | building |
| 454 | dèz | heap | 25que | čėzo | uter |
| $7{ }_{7}{ }^{4} 5$ | dèmk | face |  | partèz | garden |
| $4{ }_{4} 54$ | yerēk | yesterday | ＂ぢ＂ | pès | like |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{P}_{5} 5$ | yerēc | 1）senior | $\cdots 5 \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | pēth ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | need |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {²）}}$ ）priest | ＂ 5 \％ | sèr | love |
| 25ine | zēnk | arms | 450 | $v \overline{e g}_{\underline{g}}$ | discussion |
| ［35］ | t＇ey | tea | $4{ }^{164}$ | vèm | rock |
| P545\％ | tèpèt | although | 15 c ． | vêrk | ound |
| ১ち ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | żēs | rite，cere－ mony | $\begin{aligned} & 40^{5 \alpha} \\ & m 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & v r e \bar{e} j \\ & t e g \end{aligned}$ | revenge pike |
| 454 | kess | half | $\cdots 5$ | tèr | lord，master |
| 45 | kèt | point | рürumbu | kartès | map |
| i5p | hek ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | miserable | orfine | ōrēnk | law |

The loss of the tenues makes difficult both the spelling and the pronounciation, because the original orthography of Armenian words is preserved but the words are not pronounced accordingly.

Students must learn meaning and spelling together. This is the surest way of avoiding orthographic mistakes. The following directions may prove to be helpful.

ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES - חhqquqpu4U亡 чUqпqqbr
5. Final u must be followed by a mute J. дшице (żařā)


Exceptions: a) шکш (aha) behold! Sшшш (hapa) well! come now! then! wuш ( $a p a$ ) then; uш (sa) this; qu (da) that;
 that one; ui//4ш (anika) the third one; s/ufu (hima) now.


 (Europa) Europe, etc.
6. a) The vowel $t$ never stands at the end; 5 always does. The ending en is written with $k$ in Verbs (3rd Person Plural,
 with 5 in Nouns (Ablative of Singular and Plural with the Definite
 (k'arak'nerēn) from the towns.
b) The ending er is written with 5 in the Imperfect of the
 he was speaking. It is written with $k$ in the Plural of all Nouns: 4/ister (kiner) women; afulurclítif (manükner) children, - and
 Lif (xōser yem) I have spoken; LLtrith (yeker yen) they have come.
c) Medial $t$ sounding like $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ is a source of mistakes. Write $L$ not 5 :

Before two consonants which belong to the stem: $4 / \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{R}$


 language;
 peak，wedge．



7．a）The use of 5 is very restricted at the beginning of
 （è $m k^{\circ}$ ）keyhole； 52 （ $\left.\bar{e} \bar{s}\right)$ ass； 5 （ $\bar{g} g$ ）page．
b）Write 5 not $t$ ：
 minute；दung＇（hasiē）address；

2）Ablative Sing．and Plur：：$q^{h}$ minch（getne $)$ from earth；


3）The Third Person Singular Present and the Imperfect of the First Conjugation．（See 6，b．）

4）The following most usual words：

| 12754 | ayèk | well | $5 \mathrm{Pruc} 5 \boldsymbol{5}$ | hravèr | invitation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W75\％ | arēt | disaster | Sis： | $h r \overline{\text { ch }}$ S | monster |
| mits | $a m e \bar{n}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ all ${ }^{2}$ ）amen | － 5 \％ | żēt | oil |
| mithde | $a n e ̀ z k^{\text {c }}$ | curse | 154 | mèk | one |
| 7518 | ge $\bar{t}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | at least | 558 | $m \bar{e} g$ g | in |
| $45:$ | gēš | bad | crisp | navêr | gift |
| $75 \%$ | gèr | fat | 254. | sénk | building |
| 454 | dèz | heap | 25qut | çezok ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | neuter |
| ${ }_{7} 5^{514}$ | dēmk ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | face |  | partèz | garden |
| $4{ }_{4} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ | yerëk | yesterday | 川ちゃ | pès | like |
| $\mathrm{Lr}^{1} 59$ | yerēç | 1）senior |  | pètk ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | need |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ）priest | $\cdots 5$ | sèr | love |
| 754.8 | $z e \overline{n k}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | arms | 150 | vèg | iscussion |
| ［85］ | t＇èy | tea | 454 | vèm | rock |
| 10545 | t＇èpèt | although | 4578 | vèrk ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ound |
| ¢54 | żess | rite，cere－ | 4125d | vrēj | revenge |
|  |  | mony | $\cdots 54$ | teg | pike |
| 450 | kēs | half | u5p | tèr | lord，master |
| 4540 | $k e \bar{t}$ | point |  | kıartes | map |
| i5．e | $h \bar{e} \bar{k}^{\prime}$ | miserable | orfine | örenk： | law |

8．No mistakes should be made for initial $n$ and $o$ ，for the first is pronounced $v o$（see the exceptions 2 c ）and the latter $\bar{o}$ ．The only initial vo written not with $n$ but with $L^{\prime \prime}$ is in the word


9．Mistakes in medial n which sounds like $\bar{o}$ can be avoided by learning the most usual words written with $o$ ：

|  | arot＇$k^{\prime}$ | prayer | Sour | hōt | flock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | aүōt | obscure，dim | dols | $\bar{z} o ̄ n$ | gift |
| ıufor | amōt ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | shame | four | mōt | near |
| misog | $a n o t{ }^{\text {c }}$ | vas | ${ }^{\circ} 7$ | $h \bar{o} d$ | ${ }^{1}$ ）article（in |
|  | anotic | hungry |  |  | grammar） |
| мппицои | aravōt | morning |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ ）joint（in |
| ＂ernotut $L$ | artōnel | to allow |  |  | the body） |
| uroun | arōt | pasture | jodur | hōjar | willing |
| ＂${ }^{\prime \prime \%}$ | arōr | plough | joter | hōnk | eyebrow |
| 400\％ | gōti | girdle，belt | dormil | hōran－ | to yawn |
| H／O2 | drōš | flag |  | ğel |  |
| Lolde | yōt ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | seven | Jobltit | hōrine | to make，to |
| proup | $\chi$ ¢ōsk | speech， sentence | \％ouft | nōsr | fashion thin，rare |
| वッヶ゙った | $\dot{z}$ anōt ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1）known， <br> ${ }^{2}$ ）acquain－ tance | \＆ourul | nōtar s̀ōsap | notary to touch |
| 1400\％ | karöt | desire；need | 凹山己听 | paštōn | office，ser－ |
| 4entos | katrōn | coupon |  |  | vice |
| 410\％ | krōn | religion | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | parego | tunic |
| 40：14 | kōšik | shoe | 70n |  |  |
| －umim－ | hamarōt | $t$ short | mo\％${ }^{\circ}$ | tōt ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | heat |
| \％out |  |  | \％oLt | tōn | feast |
| Sqor | hozōr | might | gor | $\bar{c} \bar{o} \gamma$ | dew |

Write with $\bar{o}$ also the Genitive and Dative Singular of Suefr



10．The labials 4 and $\angle$ have now almost the same pro－ nunciation（v），but a constant rule dominates their use：
a）No word starts with e；
b) $L$ is never used in the same stem after the vowels $m$,


The syllable "ov" is written $n \mathscr{L}$, thus: $\delta \pi L(\dot{z} O v)$ sea; $4 n!\pi /$ (korov) basket; 4rif (kov) cow.
11. A neat pronunciation will help to avoid mistakes in using $n$ and $p$.
a) No original Armenian word starts with $\boldsymbol{z}$ or $\boldsymbol{f}$. The Armenian language prefers to have them be preceded by $\zeta$ ( $\mathrm{S} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { L }}$, $\left.i_{i}\right), \boldsymbol{m}, \boldsymbol{k}$. But there are some borrowed foreign words starting with $n$ or $l$ :

| aturer | $\dot{r} a b b i$ | rabbi | Hather | $\dot{r}$ og $\dot{\text { i }}$ ik | salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nurif | $\dot{\text { razm }}$ | battle | rutiffe | ramb | shell |
| rums | rah | way | nocky |  | nose |
| nutill | ramik | vulga | [пH5 | rope | minute |
| n/rin | risst | sordid |  |  |  |

b) In Classic Armenian $n$ is used before a radical $\&$. The Modern Armenian keeps spelling $\boldsymbol{n}$, although the $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ has disappeared:

| $n$ | Classic: | , $\quad$ mats | $d \bar{u} \dot{r}(\partial n)$ | door |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mutuma | Classic: |  | $a m a \dot{r}(\partial n)$ | ummer |
| diftor | Classic: | diftris | żamer ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | inter |
| dunf | Classic: | ditnib | żė̇k (ž̌eṙan) | hand |
| P!Lin | Classic: | F"mmis | $b u \vec{r}(\partial n)$ | fist; hand |
| $L^{\text {bin }}$ | Classic: | $L^{\text {Lnct }}$ | $\operatorname{ler}(\partial n)$ | mountain |
| Prn | Classic: | [пп¢, | t'or (an) | grandchild |

12. Initial $i$ and $d$ have the same pronunciation; they are a source of mistakes. Here, some help:
a) No words have initial $\delta$ followed by consonants. Therefore the breath with a following consonant is always $\leqslant$ not $J$, except:

| $J L^{6} L$ | harel | to send |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J「l' | hari | pregnant |
|  | harkel | to polish |
| JThuminul | horp'anal | to be stuffed |
| липпи | hastak | clear |

b）The breath with a following vowel can be $\zeta$ or $J$ ．In order to eliminate mistakes，learn the usual words starting with $f^{+}$ a vowel：

|  | ha\％ġapaki | porcelain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $h a_{\chi} \bar{u} \dot{r} \partial n$ | overhasty |
| јиб立位ши | hażanav | cruiser |
| лul¢firla | hakint ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | hyacinth |
|  | hayt＇el | to conquer |
|  | haga\％ | often |
| ¢wifmen | hamar | stubborn |
| ， | hamar | dumb，slow |
|  | haytni | clear |
|  | hang | rhyme，cadence |
| лufirineqk | handügan | bold |
| justurund | hankarż | suddenly |
| juciditht | hanžnel | to remit，give |
| Jufiguste | hanciank | fault |
| лumuritL | haparel | to defer |
| Jul\％ | hağor | successful |
| ， | harag | forward |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\text {unntil }}$ | harel | to gaze on |
| dunioflil | hasmik | jasmin |
| Jumm4 | hatak | bottom，pavement |
| ， | hatūk | proper，own |
| $\left.\int^{\prime \prime \prime}\right]^{\prime \prime}$ | har | always |
| Ju＇l＇t | harg | price，value |
| Jül近 | hark | floor |
|  | haržakil | to attack |
|  | harmar | suitable |
|  | harūt＇yun | resurrection |
|  | havelvȧ̇ | appendix，addenda |
|  | havityan | eternal |
|  | hap＇estakel | to rob，to snatch |
|  | herašarğel |  |
|  | herap＇oyel | to turn upside down |
|  | herap＇oyūt＇yun | revolution |
|  | henaran | support |



## THE PROBLEM OF VOICED AND VOICELESS CONSONANTS

13．As noted above，the tenues and the mediae represent the real problem of the Armenian orthography．Students would write
 important to learn every Armenian word with the proper spelling， for the modern（west）pronunciation is of no help to the right spelling．Students will derive some help from the following rules：

14．Consonants of the same degree－（voiced plus voiced， unvoiced plus unvoiced，aspirate plus aspirate）－and also un－ voiced plus aspirate can stand together in a stem．But the voiced consonants tolerate neither the aspirates nor the unvoiced con－ sonants．

15．The voiceless sibilants $\mu, \varepsilon$ are followed by $\mu, 4, \iota \pi$ or $\boldsymbol{\ell}, \boldsymbol{\ell}, \not \boldsymbol{Z}$ ；the voiced sibilants $q$ and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ are followed by $\boldsymbol{f}$ ， 4．7．Accordingly，spell：

| W\％\％ | $a z g$ | nation | ＇trais | dədūm | pumpkin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| wry | azd | notice |  | $t^{\prime} \partial t^{\prime} \bar{u}$ | sour |
| נи＜и | ast | here | 44핀 | дzgal | to feel |

Note：There is a word $\mu^{2} \omega_{L} L$ which is read sagat to mourn，from the stem unit（süg）．
 less spirant $\ell \nu$ is followed by $\{, y$ and in general by voiceless and aspirate consonants．Write：

| molth | $a_{7} \mathrm{~g}_{\text {grik }}$ | girl | $2{ }^{-1 / 2}$ | varžk ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | wages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | baržank | desire | $4{ }^{1} 12$ | verğ |  |
|  | $a r \dot{z} a t^{\bullet}$ | silver | แノすแノ | arżarże | to kindle |

Exceptions：

| $q^{\text {f }} 2 \mathrm{~L}$ | $z e r c ̧$ | discount；but $\boldsymbol{q}^{L} \boldsymbol{Z} \boldsymbol{Q}$ zerğ contri－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 「ш！g | harci | question，problem［tion |
| argul | torciak | bundle，bunch |

17．The $\&$ is followed by． $4, \boldsymbol{q}, \boldsymbol{d}$ and $4, u, \delta$ ，never by the aspirates（ $\boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{\exists}, \boldsymbol{g})$ ．Write：

| ¢10cry | t'ang or | $\mid \beta_{1 u}$ | t'ank | expensive |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4{ }^{\text {minctu}}$ | gund or | qпLLu | günt | globe <br> skull |
| quint <br> futionge | gank or zanguyk or |  <br> putestrp | gang <br> үang่uyk | skull party, banquet |
|  | yerand | zeal |  |  |
| [umbity | $\chi$ unnk | incense |  |  |
| usta | anz | person |  |  |
| dufinn | jant | wicked |  |  |

 dmbe (vank) monastery, sfulpmimide (maxit'arank) consolation, and others are not exceptions, because their $p$ is a suffix not belonging to the stem (see 56).
18. The shifting of consonants has influenced the writing, and some originally wrong spelling alternates now with the right


19. The $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ is followed by $\mu$, $\mu$ (not $\boldsymbol{\mu})$ ) Write:

| uffindq | amborğ | whole |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Swiffrle | hambuyr | kiss |
|  | amb, amp | cloud |
| muful | $\bar{u} m p$ | sip |

Exceptions:

|  | amp ${ }^{\text {cop }}$ | ollected |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | samp ${ }^{\text {a }}$ r | spit (to grill m |

20. The $\not \boldsymbol{q}$ can be preceded by the consonants $q, \not, \downarrow, \downarrow$, $\mathcal{\varepsilon}, \boldsymbol{\mu}$; it can be followed by the consonants $\boldsymbol{\sim}, \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\eta}, \boldsymbol{L}$ よ, q.

## ALTERNATION AND SUPPRESSION OF VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

21. The vowels $h, \pi L, f$ and the diphthongs $\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{\mu}$, final pe are subject to alternation.

The vowels $m_{2}$ and $h$ are suppressed when they lose the accent by addition of a new syllable. In their place, $\boldsymbol{L}^{(\partial)}$ is pronounced but not written.

The vowel $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ is changed into $\boldsymbol{b}$, the diphthongs $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{j}$ into $\boldsymbol{m}$, $t w$ into $t$, and final $p$, into me with the same reason - loss of the accent.
22. Medial $-h$ - is suppressed for loss of accent:

an intimate (friend)
[author



23. Initial $\boldsymbol{f}$ is not suppressed:


but: $\left[\mathbb{Z}^{\text {dum }}\right.$ (aržal) to desire





24. The $f$ of the suffixes $-p 4$ (diminutive particle), $-f, \mathbb{E}$, - $\boldsymbol{L}_{1}, \underline{p}$, is not suppressed:


 insult.
25. The final $t \boldsymbol{b}$ of monosyllables is not suppressed:

26. The $n^{2}$. is suppressed when it loses the accent by derivations; it may be suppressed in declensions:



27. However, initial and final me is not suppressed:


28. Initial $\pi$, is changed into $\partial$ :
 neıful (ümp) sip, [ufuľL (ampel) to drink
29. The $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ is changed into $\boldsymbol{b}$ when the accent is lost in derivations:




Exceptions:



30. In declensions, the 5 both medial and final, does not alternate. (The medial $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ does in Classic Armenian.)
$\zeta_{\boldsymbol{r}}$



 of the gift


31. The vowels $\mu$ and $n$ are not suppressed as a rule, but suppressions occur in Modern Armenian due to the fact that classic words are often shortened:
$\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{e} \boldsymbol{e}\left(k^{\prime} a_{y} a^{\prime}\right)$ town








Numérisé par CDMF (PP) - 2010
32. The final diphthong uц may or may not be suppressed in declensions:

 Ablative: $4 \operatorname{licurf} \zeta$ ( $p^{\circ}$ esaye $\bar{e}$ ) from a groom

 "ricuj (tarā) boy, child

33. The diphthong $\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f}$ is changed into $m$ in derivations, but not in declensions, unless the word is declined in the classic manner: $J^{\prime \prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ (huys) hope, frreumi (hatusal) to hope


Genitive: Modern [rJu/f (luysi), Classic [mLunJ (lūsō) of a light

34. The diphthong $L_{u} \boldsymbol{u}$ is changed into $\boldsymbol{L}$ in derivations but not in declensions, unless declined in the classic way:

 4ujpl丩tust (vayrkyan) minute [a room

 [(vayrkeni)
35. The final diphthong $L_{\mu} \boldsymbol{j}$ is changed into 5 in derivations only (in Classic Armenian in declensions also):
elftumnitiuy (k'ristonyā) a christian

Genitive: Modern pritumnthuyl' (kristonyai)


## ALTERNATIONS OF CONSONANTS

36．Before $\boldsymbol{f}$ the $\&$ may alternate with $\boldsymbol{f}$ ，and $f$ may alter－ nate with uy after＂f（see 19）：



37．The liquid $\boldsymbol{n}$ before $\&$ may alternate with $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ when the $\&$ moves away from $n$（in Classic Armenian）： winulи（amainn）summer

The modern language does not respect this alternation．Having thrown the $\&$ off the stem，it keeps the $n$ throughout derivations and declensions：

racn（dâr）Classic queris door，Genitive qumís（dran）

## 

38．A word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diph－ thongs：

|  | н＂！ | sar | mountain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Smelban | hovit | valley |
| 3） |  | aragast | sail |
|  | L＇umftuy | yeramyä | 3 years old |
| 4） |  | matenagir | author，writer |
| 5） |  | baregorzūut | beneficence |

39．Rules for dividing the syllables：
a）Do not divide the monosyllables：

| ／1．1st | vank | syllable | 山ちく | sev | black |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＂pres | syun | column | duj］ | żayr | end，edge |
| 保品 | tuyn | poison | $\beta^{\prime \prime}$ | $t i v$ | number |
| 4＂．．． | kav | clay | une | sūt | lie |

：Divide two vowels：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \zeta-\cdots-1, \ldots \text { s } \\
& \cdots \beta-L-q L \Gamma p \\
& \text { e-a-kan } \\
& \text { ti-ye-zerke } \\
& \text { essential } \\
& \text { universe }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\therefore$ Ti：e consonant between two vowels is written and pro－ －＂．- a．：the second：

d) Of two consonants between two vowels the first is written and pronounced with the foregoing, the second with the following vowel:

| Sustrytun | han-gist | rest |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7^{\text {wn-Lume }}$ | dat-nal | to return |
|  |  |  |

e) Do not separate a voiceless consonant from a following liquid ( $\boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{q}, \boldsymbol{\pi}$ ). They are written and pronounced together with the following vowel:

f) Of three consonants between two vowels the first two are written and pronounced with the foregoing, the third with the following vowel:

| Sumin-EtL | hang-çil | to rest |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | t'arg-man | interpreter |
|  | poit'-kal | to roar |
|  | past-pan | defender |

However, if the third consonant is a liquid, the last two join the following:

|  | bar-žra-guyn | highest |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | as-tra-lic | full of sta |

g) The pronounced but not written $\boldsymbol{p}$ between two consonants makes a syllable and, in case of hyphen, is written:

t'š̌-na-mi
foe

an-kar-mil
to sink

h) Do not separate the consonant from a following diphthong:


i) The vowel ma, when it sounds like ( $\partial v$ ), is written $\boldsymbol{m}^{2}$ for syllabification:

|  | tav-av | he gave |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | t'ov-a-kan | numeral |
|  |  |  |
| j) Separate \& from a foregoing liquid: |  |  |
| 4fitucaj | gin-vō | of wine |
| \%10]r-L! | tar-vo | of the year |

But do not separate \& from other consonants nor from the vowel with which it forms a diphthong:

Classic:

| Sm-quaj | ho-gvō | of the soul |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | vor-dvō | of the son |
| くpromity | hiv-and | sick |
|  | yerk-nav-or | celestial, heavenly |

Note: The ending enj is Genitive Case in Classic Armenian; the modern language prefers $\mu($ see $71 \mathrm{~b}, 72 \mathrm{~b}$ ).
k) A compound word may be divided into its elements:

|  | ban-a-ster $\dot{z}$ | poet (literally: creator of ideas) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ays-ink ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | it means (literally: this same) |
| $\boldsymbol{f L}$ | mė̇-arel | to honor (iiterally: to make great) |

## 

40. The signs of punctuation in Armenian differ from the signs used in English:
a) The period is signified with two points (:) called

b) One point (.), which is called $45 \cdots(k e \bar{t})$ or $f / 92 \omega 45 \pi$ (miğakēt), corresponds to the colon (:) or semicolon (;) in English.
c) For the comma (,) in English, the Armenian has the same

d) The $\mu \pi \kappa \nRightarrow\left(b \bar{u} t^{t}\right)\left({ }^{\prime}\right)$. This sign serves often as division mark between two words of a sentence; it can be substituted by
 easily understood word. Examples:


Amerikayi' bolor azgerūn arȧ̇ ōgnūt'yunnera anhamar yen
The relief rendered by America to all nations is immense.
Without the $\boldsymbol{\mu r} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{\beta}$, the sentence could also mean:
The relief rendered by all the nations of America.


k’asaknera dramov leciun ēin, bajaknera` (here is understood lecūn ēin) giniov, sartera (lēciun ēin) c̀anżūt ${ }^{\text {con }}$ yamb
The purses were full of money; the glasses, of wine; the hearts, of joy.
e) The question mark in Armenian is iumpry (paruyk) ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) and has its place over the last syllable of the word in question:


Did you go to school today?

Is it to school that you went today?

Is it today that you went to school?
 over the last syllable of a word:



g) The accent $2^{L} 2^{n \prime \prime}$ ( $\left.\check{s} e s t\right)$ is used to stress a syllable or

 sis ( ), [ ].
i）The quotation marks are called $2 \boldsymbol{w} 4 t \Gamma \pi n$（čakert）．
j）The suspension points（．．．）have their equivalent in

 suppression of a vowel．
l＇eutuf（k＇asem）for 4r［iutif（ka asem）I say

 uniting two words．
m）The dash（ - ）is called also miquunimis qus（anğat－ man $g i z z$ ．

## ACCENTUATION－Gbus

41．a）Every Armenian polysyllabic word is stressed on the last syllable：

| u川品迷： | $a p \bar{u} \check{S}$ | stupid！ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | aperaxt | ungrateful！ |
|  | havitenakan | eternal！ |
|  | k＇arak＇avarat＇${ }^{\text {c }}$ an | politeness！ |

Note：Hence，it is wrong to stress the penult of the Armenian names：


b）Some two－syllabic Adverbs may have the accent on the first syllable：

| $4{ }^{\text {¢ }} 15$ | go＇ne ${ }^{\text {en }}$ | at least |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| qricgh | $g \bar{u}^{\prime} \dot{c} \bar{e}$ | perhaps |
| u＇prtop | $a^{\prime} r d y \bar{o} k^{\text {e }}$ | is it？ |
|  | da＇rżyal | again |
| w＇0wol | $a^{\prime} y s \bar{r} r$ | today |
| Surn＇flemer | nu＇ynčap ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | as much（as） |
|  | i＇nčpēs | how |
|  | $a^{\prime} y s p e \bar{s}$ ． | this way，so |
|  | vo＇rċap ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | howmuch |
| $\mathrm{PS}^{\prime} \mathrm{LL}$ | $t^{\prime} e^{\prime} y e v$ | although |
| $\boldsymbol{P S}^{\prime} 45$ | $t^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime} p \bar{t} t$ |  |
|  | $g r e^{\prime} t^{¢} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ | almost |

c) The Ordinal Numbers stress the first syllable when their stems are monosyllabic Cardinals:

|  | $v e^{\prime}$ cerord | sixth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $k^{\text {c }}$ sa'nerord | twentieth |

d) The Vocatives may be stressed on the first syllable:

V'u'rliwif
e) The half vowel $\boldsymbol{Z}$ is always unaccented. If it is pronounced between the last two consonants of a word, the last accented syllable is the foregoing full vowel:

|  | antani'k'as | my family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| рแ'ๆタ! | $k^{\prime} a^{\prime} \gamma \dot{c} a r$ | sweet |

## CAPITALIZATION - ql,huqヶp

42. With Capitals begin:
a) A Sentence, a Line of Verse, a Quotation;
b) Proper Nouns with their Historical Attributes:
S/repwill Tigran Méz Tigran the Great
hrıи!п! पпиши Xosrov Kotak Khosrov the Little
 $\boldsymbol{U r l r f} \boldsymbol{U} \boldsymbol{U}$ Sust Sürb Sahak Holy Sahak
c) Titles of books, names of famous artistic works:

(Xorenaciii Patmūt ${ }^{t} y u n$ Hayoci) Khorenazi's History of Armenia

(Ayvazovskii P'ot'orikə) Ayvazovski's Storm (Painting)
d) $7 . \pi$
7.!
$d \bar{u}$
dâk ${ }^{\text {e }} \quad$ you
But do not capitalize: $\boldsymbol{t u}$ yes
e) Religious Terms:

| Uııппишб | Astvȧ̇ | God |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sürb Kuys | Holy Virgin |
|  | Astvażażin | Mother of God |
|  | Tiramayr | Mother of Our Lord |

## PART FIRST－UCUY，EAUSHG WORDS AND FORMS－2tヶひヶоuпヶかヶれを

Note: Words are divided into eight Parts of Speech; Nouns Adjectives (including Participles), Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections.

Nouns and Pronouns are inflected to denote gender, number and case.
Verbs are inflected to denote voice, mood, tense, number and person.
The inflection of Nouns is called Declension: Nouns are declined.
The inflection of Verbs is called Conjugation: Verbs are conjugated.
Adverbs, Prepositions as such, Conjunctions, Interjections are not inflected and are called Particles.

Adjectives (including Participles) as such are not inflected in Modern Armenian, but they are inflected when they are used substantively.

## 

GENDER－Ubir
43．The Armenian language has no grammatical gender．The natural gender is expressed either by suffixes or by special words．
 （ $d \bar{u} \chi t$ ），designate feminine persons．Most common is the suffix mesp：

| 12 c | iş̌an | prince |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hatuminesh | iš̌anahi | princess |
| neumim？ | $\bar{u}$ sanor | student |
|  | ūsanorūhi | a girl student |
| 2uyld | Haik | man＇s nam |
|  | Haikâhi | an＇s |

 be used to designate feminine names：


45．Special words for feminine and masculine Nouns：

| Suj］ | hair | father |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢＇uj！ | mair | mother |
| LTPMJ！ | yerbayr | brother |
| P＇JI $^{\prime \prime}$ | k＇uyr | sister |
| （1ucte | manč | boy |
| $\cdots 7294$ | arğik | girl |
| п๐ルแリア | $\bar{u} s t \partial r$ | son |
|  | dūstor | daughter［band＇s） |
| urltr | aner | father－in－law（hus－ |


| q＂emin\％ | zokanci | mother－in－law（hus－ band＇s） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4tumil | $k e s u \bar{r}$ | mother－in－law（wife＇s） |
| 4tureuje or | kesrayr | father－in－law（wife |
| 4\％иш！ | kesar | father－in－law（wie |
| ェッบ安 | tagar | brother－in－law <br> （husband＇s brother） |
|  | tal | sister－in－law <br> （husband＇s sister） |
|  | hovatak | stallion |
| quıf10¢ | zambik | mare |
| ［ury | $\chi$ oy | ram |
| Aurep | maki | sheep（female） |
| ¢ппинй | no＜az | he－goat |
| ицд | $a y \dot{z}$ | she－goat |
| $\mathrm{LIH}_{4}$ | yez | OX |
| 4－1 | kov | cow |

46．When neither suffixes nor special words are available，
 （vorž）male，he－54（ $\bar{g} g$ ）or ${ }^{\text {funnur }} \boldsymbol{l}$（matak）she－are used before the word to be qualified：

| ＂Id 52 | $\bar{e} \check{S}$ | ass（male） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ass（female） |
|  | mard | man |
| 4／6iteruert |  | woman |

## DEFINITE ARTICLE－חппTh9 30ヶ．

47．The Armenian Definite Article is $\boldsymbol{E}$ or $\mathcal{S}$ affixed to the Noun．
48．The $\underset{Z}{ }$ is affixed to Nouns ending with a consonant or a pronounced ${ }_{J}$（ $\mu \boldsymbol{\mu} a y, \quad \pi a y$ ）．

49．The $\&$ is affixed to words ending with vowel or a mute $\boldsymbol{J}$ which drops before the Article：

| nrtif <br> Uaftrriqua |
| :---: |
|  |  |

vordin
Amerikan
the son
（the）America
 шиші (ншшу) span (дspā) the officer
50. The \& may be affixed to a Noun with a final consonant if the next word begins with a vowel:


## INDEFINITE ARTICLE - U. Un 「กT $30 \uparrow$

51. The Indefinite Article is $f_{C}(m z)$.
52. The Article ${ }^{\prime} f_{Z}$ stands after the noun:

 $254, p{ }^{2} L$ kip šēnk ma did building
53. When the Indefinite Article is followed by the Present or the Imperfect time of the Verb tad (yer) I am, or by the Conjunction $\mu_{L}(a l)$ too, also, the form $\mathcal{K}_{L^{\prime}} \mathcal{L}_{\boldsymbol{L}}($ man) is used:

 yes

 LE TR man yenk ion
 5
man $\bar{e} k^{c}$
 fit bs ambo\%manyen crowd

 517 mon ēir ser
M. 4 mici/ulu quitrent an anvazzinvor He was a fearless sol${ }^{\prime} \sum^{5} 5 \square$ man exr dies


 gnith monacord mains of old times man ēin
 ＂乌世＂．． askasav began

NUMBER OF NOUNS－Uunhqubrith ßrhe
54．There are two numbers of Nouns in Armenian：$L q \underline{q} \mu / \mathrm{f}$ （yezaki）Singular，j＂qimut（hognaki）Plural．Every Noun can have those two numbers in spite of the fact that in Classic Ar－ menian there are some words only in the Plural，others only in the Singular．

## PLURAL－3nq．qu4h

55．In order to form the Plural of a word，add $-{ }^{-6} \rho$（from the
 （from the classic suffix $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{\prime}} \boldsymbol{\mu}+\boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{l}$ ）to the Singular of polysyllables：

| \＆ии， | mas | part | sumbloll | maser | parts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\prime}$ | kayż | spark |  | kayżer | sparks |
|  | tikin | Iady |  | tikinner | ladies |
|  | partēz | garden |  | partēzner | gardens |

56．The Nouns ending with the suffix $\underset{\neq}{ }\left(k^{\prime}\right)$ are pluralia tantum in Classic Armenian，but are considered as Singular in Modern


| （\％ | $a \check{c k}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | eye | $\cdots<e^{L} l^{\prime \prime}$ | ack＇er | eyes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 154.8 | dèpk ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | event |  | dēpk＇er | vents |
| Pupre | bark | custom |  | bark＇er | ustoms |
| phife | $k^{\prime} i m k^{\prime}$ | palate |  | k＇imk＇er | palates |
| porite | $k^{\top} \bar{u} n k^{*}$ | temple， side of | e head | $k^{\prime} \bar{u} n k^{\prime} e r$ | temples |
|  | pētk | need |  | pētk＇er | needs |
| 叫圳保， | partk | duty |  | partk＇er | duties |
| 410015 | pituyk | requisite |  | pituykner | requisites |
|  | sp＇op＇ank＇ | alleviation |  | spio－ | solaces |
|  |  | solace | Stir $\boldsymbol{l}$ | $p^{\prime} a n k{ }^{\prime} n$ |  |

 the ulimente sanotik trifle
-glonipe canork
 मtreberke

Yurfere wamk will
4ume karke car

- 4ifulieq kamaдk

2"дl'e sorik'


| y=ate | $\dot{c} \bar{c}{ }^{\text {c }}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | ballad |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ | votk' | foot |
| dinfe | žer ${ }^{\text {ce }}$ | hand |
|  | solack | flight |

umbictup sahank

f"lodustup horžank
phantasy
supper earth products skeleton saliva, spittle
"puriulılhe-sk'anče- wonders Lhtr likner


 $\boldsymbol{P}^{L} \boldsymbol{l}^{2 l i l}$ berker products 4urfetr kamker wills 4urn.phl kark'er cars Lifurhusitrl, kamaxkiner skeletons
 Sher
groyptrl cucker ballads moriptr votker feet
 "Luyetrlll salackiner flights / 1 rretriv vèrk'er wounds um Sulupliter sahank'ner floods
 str $r$ ner reverses
 צtir ner
Note 1. Some of those Nouns are used without the final -p.

| $7 \boldsymbol{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{r l}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}}(\mathrm{f}) \mathrm{gorz}(k)$ | work | 4"İJIr gorżer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LrLu(p) yeres (k) | face |  |

Note 2. There are some Singular Nouns with a radical final p: $i^{4}$ te
 $t^{\prime}\left(\overline{h^{\prime \prime}}\right)$ spit. See also 87.
57. The Classic Armenian has monosyllables with final is in the Singular; the modern language drops the $\&$ in the Singular, b.t infixes it in the Plural before -h. $l$ :

|  | $y e z(n)$ | 0x |  | yezner | oxen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 701818) | $d \bar{u} \dot{r}(n)$ | door | quitr | dırıner | doors |
| smats) | $\dot{z} \bar{u} k(n)$ | fish | dYitip | žakner | fishes |
| Sm4.81 | $m u ̈ k(n)$ | mouse | r 4 C | mokner | mice |


| Sunis ( 8 ) | $\operatorname{hars}(n)$ | bride | Supulitp harsner | brides |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ifuear (\%) | $\operatorname{mat}(n)$ | finger | unumitron matner | fingers |
| 1 lm | ler | mountain | lanlitp lerner | mountains |
| (Ltaunis) | (learın) |  |  | [children |
| Prne (\%) | $t^{\circ} \mathrm{or}(n)$ | grandchild | Mrabitry torner | grand- |

58. Some other words of the same category drop the $\&$ both in the Singular and the Plural:

| $\mu \mathcal{L}_{1} \mathrm{a}\left(\Sigma_{L}\right)$ <br> sum ( $\Sigma$ ) | $a n z ̇$ | person | ${ }_{\text {ulf }}$ | anžer | sons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | part | furulor | maser | parts |

59. The modern language is for the suppression of the $\varepsilon$ of classic monosyllables both in the Singular and in the Plural:

$$
{ }^{L_{q}}-L_{q} t_{r} r \quad \text { yezer }
$$

quen - quentil dürer


Supir - Surpuhl harser
wum - \&umbrir mater
Linn-thatir lerer

60. In the Plural with $\varepsilon$, the alternation of the vowels $l$, $n<$ is preserved; in the Plural without $\varepsilon$ the vowels may not change:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 'taze - quistry but quentry or quiter }
\end{aligned}
$$

61. Monosyllables which have two final consonants, and an unwritten $\mathbb{L}$ is pronounced between them, also monosyllables which have initial two consonants, and an unwritten $E$ is pronounced between them, are treated like polysyllables and form the Plural with -fith:

| $\cdots{ }^{\prime \prime} 47$ | arkar | box |  | arkarner | boxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1415 | voskar | bone |  | voskarner | bones |
| ш"ルn? | astor | star |  | astarner | stars |
|  | golū̀ | head | 7tmincher | galaxner | heads |
| - $1 \square^{\prime \prime \prime}$ | bolūr | hill |  | batarner | hills |
|  | makrat | scissor | 「4Trumiter | mokratner | scissors |

62．Compound words being polysyllables form their Plural $\therefore:-2 L_{\rho}$ ；but if the second member of the compound is a mono－ $\therefore \because a b l e$ ，the Plural can be formed with $-t_{l}$ ，also：


63．Words with a final mute $f$ drop it before $-\mathbb{E L} \boldsymbol{L}_{[J}$ ：


$$
\text { CASES - } 2 n L 04,60 p
$$

64．Armenian is an inflected language．The Nouns take diffe－ rent endings according to their function in a sentence．This change in endings is called Declension；and every member of it is called a Case．

65．There are seven Cases in Armenian，both for Singular and Plural，but only four distinct Case－endings．

The Cases are：

b）Ubrumцus，（serakan）Genitive，which may generally be $\because$－aviated by the English Possessive（＇s），or by the Objective with $\because=$ Preposition＂of＂．
 $\therefore$－It may usually be translated by the Objective with the「こさござ：＂to＂or＂for＂．
d) Zupqu丩红 (hayciakan) Accusative, the Case of the Direct Object.
 translated by the Objective with "from" or "by".
f) 9,rrotuluw (gorziakan) Instrumental, the Case of the instrument. It may usually be translated by the Objective with "by", "with", "in".

In spite of the seven Cases, there are only four Case-endings: Accusative and Vocative have the same Case-ending as the Nominative; the Dative has the same as the Genitive; Ablative; Instrumental.

66. In modern Armenian there are three regular Declensions. They have each their own Case-endings in the Genitive Singular: I $-\boldsymbol{f}$, II -mı, III -m.
67. The first two Declensions end in a vowel in the Genitive Singular (Vowel Stems).
68. In the Third Declension the vowel $m$ is followed by the ending-consonant 4 . (Consonant Stems.)
69. The Case-endings common to all Declensions both in Singular and in Plural are: Ablative Singular -5 , Plural $-(4) 4 / 5$.



## First Declension

70. The Genitive Singular of the First Declension ends in $-f$. 71. To the First Declension belong:
a) The majority of the Armenian words. The trend of the modern language is to suppress the other Declensions in favor of the First.




d) Substantively used Adjectives, Present and Past Participles, and Postpositions (See 431, 432).
e) The Numerals.
f) The Compound Words. They decline their last part only.
g) The Proper Names.
71. Paradigms of the First Declension:
a)
Monosyllabic
N. A. $\quad \partial m n$
G. D. дилй

Abl. dшй




## Polysyllabic


b)

c)

 of, to

from

d) Adjectives, Participles, and Postpositions used substantively: Monosyllabic Adjectives

G. D. sur t of, to

Abl. furl from
inst. $\left\{\omega\left[\Gamma^{m L} /\right.\right.$ with, by

sullilis from


Polysyllabic Adjectives





## Present Participle








Past Participle





Postpositions
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { N. A. } & 159 \\ \text { G. D. } & 559 \% \\ \text { Abl. } & 5595 \\ \text { Inst. } & 559 n 4 \\ & \text { e) }\end{array}$
inside
of, to
from
with, by
Cardinal


Ordinal


Abl. 4hghinints from


d/bghr six ones lLgtime of, to logier from Loghrmil with, by

4hgtrnntistrine of, to


f) Compound words :
 G. D. qormi/wlt of, to


g）Proper Names：Personal and Geographic

|  | 2чуишипик Armenia |
| :---: | :---: |
| G．D．$J_{\text {u }}$ Sulth of，to |  |
|  | 2uymennule 5 from |
|  |  |
|  | $\boldsymbol{V}$ шия＂и Masis（Mountain） |
| G．D．Ulimepul of，to | $\boldsymbol{T}$ нирий of，to |
|  | $\boldsymbol{T}$ uu／u\％from |
|  | Vıutunt with，by |

## Second Declension

73．The Genitive Singular of the Second Declension ends in －ric．

74．To the Second Declension belong：
a）Most of the monosyllables：

| d $/$ | horse | $44^{4}$ | throne |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| drurt | man | \％tror | old man |
| $4=1$ | cow | Sume | hen |
| dral | sea | ヶッち | death |
| 2 m | profit |  | boy |
| ¢иш | hour | ＂\％＂uy | grandpa |
|  | century | dfurf | grandma |
| $u \mathrm{l}$ | bear | Sul | wind |

Note：These words can take the Genitive－vowel（ $k$ ）of the First De－

b）All the Infinitives（ $-\hbar_{L},-L_{L}-\pi L,-\pi L L$ when used as Verbal Nouns，in the Singular only．

75．Paradigms of the Second Declension：
a）

| N．A． | $s /$ | horse | ditir | horses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G．D． | d／ime | of，to | d／LTme | of，to |
| Abl． | d／b | from | ditict | from |
| Inst． | $x / 104$ | with，by | athrold | with，by |

b）Infinitive in $-L_{L}$
N．A．mbuthtL seeing
G．D．ubuthtime of，for
 Inst．mbutit $L^{\prime \prime \prime} L$ by
c）Infinitive in $-l / L$
［～oulıL speaking fuoutimL of，for ［uoulth from ［noulin＇l by

Note：The Infinitive in $-l_{L}$ changes to $-t_{L}$ in Gen．，Dat．，Abl．，Inst．
d）Infinitive in $-m l$
N．A．
Surqu／coughing
e）Infinitive in $-\pi / L$
G．D．Smqueint of，for
Abl．$\leqslant \boldsymbol{\text { uqu }}$ 15 from
Inst．Smquノ品 4 by
民nInLL leaving
Arnilime of，for
ArILS from
月ntinl by $^{\prime}$
Note：The vowel $-m \times$ of $-m L_{L}$ is suppressed in Gen．，Dat．，Abl．and Inst．
Third Declension
76．The Singular Genitive of the Third Declension has $\Sigma$ as the last consonant；it is preceded by the vowel $\mu$ ．

77．To the Third Declension belong：
a）Abstract Nouns（virtues，vices）with the ending－ruplocis in the Nominative；Genitive：meflim：
b）Concrete Nouns of primary formation with the ending －pals in the Nominative；Genitive：－turis．

Note：Words formed with the suffix $-\ldots . \delta_{\text {b }}$ belong to the First Declension

c）Verbal Nouns with the ending－muf（Classic：－mLifi）in

 the ending－mLs is not the shortened form of the ancient－mais（f．i． $77 \pi \sim f$ gourd eremed saffron）belong to the First Declension．
d）Nouns ending in $\varepsilon$ in Classic Armenian and preceded by a consonant or the vowel nc：Genitive：－шци

Note：The Modern Armenian has dropped the $\varepsilon$ in the Nominative and may decline these words according to the First Declension．The Plural of such words is twofold：$-t_{r}$ or $-\boldsymbol{s}_{\boldsymbol{t}} \boldsymbol{t}_{\boldsymbol{r}}$ ．See 57－61．
e）Words designating divisions of time：Genitive－пишци．



Note: It is not unusual to hear all the words in a-f declined actording to the First Declension.
78. Paradigms of the Third Declension:

N. A. шдfummmeffici labor, work
G. D. แгן

Abl. wifunumaflist from

Likewise:


Note: The Plural in a and bic is according to the First and Second


N. A.


Likewise: wヶ4fes apus snow Genitive: d $\llcorner\boldsymbol{L}$
c) $\rightarrow$ med f (-milit), -
N. A.
G. D. пеиாuf study

Abl.
 of, to Inst. meumeffinl (ncuifurff) with

 gшшпицை anger Smpgnzuf question
d）- Consonant $+\varepsilon$

N．A．$f r \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{L}(\boldsymbol{L})$ mouse
G．D．זчuris of，to
Abl．fro45 from
Inst．armelfil with

rlytipre mice
Cf4とったち
fltiternl


－Vowel m $\boldsymbol{m}$

N．A．unL亡 house
G．D．mouls of，to
Abl．mmefs from
Inst．$\quad \pi m \leq m i l$ with
monitif or mither houses






e）Words of time：Genitive：－пйust

N．A．$\quad o_{l}$
G．D．opimemis
Abl．opt（oplepis ） Inst．opril I

ortiriz

$0\left[\begin{array}{rl}0 \\ 0\end{array}\right.$







time（s）







G. D.





## SUBSTANTIVES OF PECULIAR OR IRREGULAR DECLENSION

Archaic Forms
79. Words designating relationship have preserved their archair Declension in the Singular.


## CLASSIC SINGULAR CASE-ENDINGS IN MODERN ARMENIAN

80. Some Classic Gen.-Dat. endings in the Singular are used in modern literature. But the regular lending is equally used. We give both the Classic, and, in parenthesis, the modern form. Ablafive, Instrumental Singular and the Plural are in modern form.

N. A.
G. D.

Abl. Inst.



(uluaketo)



 (qneumph)
b) The Proper Names

The Proper Names may have -wy in the Gen.-Dat.:

Uиイиц4шј



## INSTRUMENTAL CASE-ENDINGS AS ADVERBS

81. Some Nouns in the Classic Instrumental are used as Adverbs (see 409 a).



$1 r^{6}$
untriq位

truly
on account of
fully
certainly
in person

## CLASSIC CASE-ENDINGS IN PLURAL

82. The Plural in Classic Armenian ends: Nom. - $\mathbf{f}$, GiD. $-\boldsymbol{y}$. These Case-endings are still in use in Modern Armenian to-

83. The Classic $-p,-y$ may be used to form the Plural of:
a) Names of nations ending in -my $\boldsymbol{f}$ (Gen. Sing. -m gam, Plural -wing):




b）Names of nations in general，irrespective of their ending：
N．A．
G．D．

| $\geq$ | Armenians | 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persians | Tu！吅仿 |  |
| 8rjisp | Greeks | Brakurg |  |
| Uunrife | Syrians | Uurnicorg |  |

84．In some Nouns，the Classic Plural is very common：
N．A．
G．D．


| Sulper |  | fathers | Surg |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ১Lпİ |  | parents |  | （dsmightime） |

${ }^{\text {LTHPNR }}$
Sturpe
S／4ヶие』


gentlemen S九urg

（St4filititint）79， 12

（ $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{1}$


Sing．Tulimit Mr．，Sir

 show the Classic Plural．They indicate descent or relationship（Patro－ nymics）．Originally gentile Adjectives，these words have all be－ come Nouns．

N．A．

Lbenturlurtat

Army of Vardan
The group of priests
with Leont

G．D．

2tuningtiming


> N. A.
G. D.

Zug luwquaing

furpummeithe Dynasty of Bagratids



## STEMWORDS IN - $\uparrow$

86. The consonants $\boldsymbol{p}$ and $\boldsymbol{y}$ are not always Plural Caseendings: They may belong to the stem. In order to avoid confusion and mistakes, some help is given here (see words in $-\boldsymbol{e}, \mathbf{5 6 , 5 7}$ ).
87. The $\boldsymbol{f}$ preceded by the vowels $\omega, \pi$ and $t$ belongs to the stem:


## STEMWORDS IN -8

88. In the following words the $g$ is not a Plural Case-ending. It belongs to the stem:

89. The letter $g$ is found in the suffixes $-\pi g,-m g, t w g$, $-n g$. The suffix $-\pi g$ forms Nouns; the other three, Verbal Nouns
90. Some Nouns in -ng (Sing.):


91. Verbal Nouns in $-m g,-m i n g,-k, u g,-5 y,-n g y \cdot$

Note: The verbal stem is not used alone but in compounds.
zurpunljug
 minufig $p^{\text {bisfinumg }}$
 4. $\frac{1}{2}, \ldots q u l i g$ qtunnily
 คwithưug
hating evil (山ルn $L_{L}$ to hate)
burning with desire (mjrl/L to burn)

orator ( $\mu \mu_{L} L_{L}-L^{\mu} \boldsymbol{L}_{L}$ to speak)
fast, speedy ( $4, \omega /$ to go, to walk)
eminent (Classic: quirgmitutf to excell)
thrown in river (Classic: piskincuf to throw)
 wif,





## DIFFERENT CASE-ENDING - DIFFERENT MEANING

92. In some Nouns different Genitive Case-endings are used to denote different meanings. - Most commonly used are:

Nom.


1. God

2. god

Gen.


Nom．


$71^{\prime \prime \prime} / 1$
7！

$7 \boldsymbol{1 \% 4}$
$\alpha_{\text {wif }}$

Sue．

： $\boldsymbol{\sim}$





ius
＂шл＂
Tाиリ

1．house
2．verse（poem）
1．head
2．boss

1．treasure
2．hymn
1．class，rank，choir
2．lesson
1．church
2．hour
hen
turkey

1．interest，profit
2．Shah（Persian）
1．grandpa
2．a）The Pope
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { a）The Pope } \\ \text { b）Pap（a proper name）}\end{array}\right\}$ Tmul／

Gen．

1．Mother of God

2．Feast of the Mother of God
пाици

$41 / \mathrm{mL}$
$42 \mathrm{lu} / 2$

qustion
$4 . \omega_{1} \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{n}$
7แルก2

duif $/$
duifine
Smemb

2шア『ゥсшケ

－




（74 a）
$2^{\prime \prime \prime} \varsigma / \beta$
щшщாட（74a）

## CLASSIC ACCUSATIVE，ABLATIVE，AND LOCATIVE

93．In Classic Armenian，the Accusative is formed with the prefix $q$（qunmif）；the Ablative（＂from＂－Case）with the Pre－ position $p$（before vowels $f$ ）．The letter $f$ is used also for the Loca－

a) In Modern Armenian, the use of these Prepositions is almost entirely eliminated. The Accusative with the $q$ - is still in use for the Personal Pronouns (see 125);
b) The Ablative with the $\ell(J)$ is found in archaic expressions, as:

 from the beginning (Nom. wh/rqfis)


 and the like.

## DEFINITE ARTICLE IN DECLENSIONS

94. The Definite Article (the letter $\&$ or $\mathbb{Z}$ ) is attached to the Case-ending of the declined word according to the following rules.
a) The Instrumental Case Singular and Plural, must be left without the Definite Article.




b) No Definite Article is to be affixed to the Gen.-Dat. Singular of the Third Declension.
 орпєцццг (78 е)

c) It is better not to attach the Definite Article to the Ablative Singular of the Third Declension.
Not wrong: ormL
Better:

d) The Nominative and Accusative of all Declensions can always have the Definite Article.
e) In the Plural, the Definite Article is attached to all the Case-endings, except the Instrumental.

Note: In Armenian there are Possesive Articles -w, -q, -i, -z (see 12ti-132) besides the Definite Article. They can be attached to all the Case-endings of all the Declensions. Hence, f. i. sumphumtc would mean: with his pencil.

## Classic Case-Endings and Definite Article

95. The Definite Article shoud never be attached to the Classic Case-endings used in modern language:
 ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{r}^{\prime \mu} \boldsymbol{R}^{\prime \prime \prime}$





96. Paradigm of the Declensions with the Definite Article: a)
N. A.
G. D.

Abl. дurņ5\% from inst. 子ememil with
N. A. puri".er the town
G. D. pшiшq/is of, to

Abl. pu'Lueps from

N. A. $\underline{\underline{I} \mu r / C}$ the wicked one

Abl. 2 untry from

durntrir the trees
дumbirnis of, to
よumbitsis from
Jumbint with




Qwrler the wicked ones
9"urimest of, to
9 untrifs from
Qurifint with

Note: In the same way are to be declined the Participles and the Postpositions (72d).
b)
N. A. wurøer the man
G. D. surfqust of to

Abl. furrits from
Inst. rurrignt with
diurrtirE the men
furputpmais of, to
ancretits from
Aurntran $\mathcal{L}$ with

c)
N. A. wrfaciry the blood urpresintire the bloods
G. D. witus of, to

Abl. wipicist(s) from
Inst. urperimel with
N. A. mbumufl, thestudy
G. D. meufeuk of, to

Abl. mumuf5 ( 4 ) from
Inst. meumufnt with (ncuifuif







G. D. queplemis of, to

Abl. quermish ( $\boldsymbol{K}_{1}$ ) from

quןா
quenesishrys from
qurneskitrm

## ADJECTIVES - Violilit

97. Adjectives qualify Nouns and are placed before them. They are not declined with the Nouns they modify and do not take their Article:





Note: Adjectives may follow the Noun in special cases (See 571).
98. Adjectives are declined and take the Article when they are used as Nouns. They are declined according to the First Declension (§ See 71d, 72d, 96a).

##  

99. Compared with each other, the qualities of Nouns may be found 1) equal 2) superior or 3 ) inferior to one another.
100. Equality is expressed by

 as your sister.
 so smart as your brother.
101. Superiority is expressed by antrif more (put before the Adjective) - $\mathbf{q}^{\boldsymbol{u} \boldsymbol{\delta}}$, than (put before the compared Noun):

Heaven is more glorious than earth.

The old is not always more valuable than the new.
102. Inferiority is expressed by erreurq less (put before the adjective) and puis than (put before the compared Noun):

Armenian is less obscure than Arabic.

Armenian is not less rich than Latin.
103. Instead of ${ }^{2}$ ust 5 (than), the Noun compared with may be put in the Ablative:


America is larger than Europe.
104. For classic words the Comparative can be formed by




 Classic мй


## SUPERLATIVE OF ADJECTIVES

 of Adjectives is formed:

1. By the Prefix wiftimu-

2. By the Suffix $-\boldsymbol{w q / 4 , y ^ { \prime }}$ without comparison:


3. By the Adverbs $z^{\text {uun }}$ much; umuип $/ 4$ vehemently;





106．The Numeral Adjectives are classified either as Car－ dinal Numbers answering the question how many？or as Ordinal Numbers answering the question which in order？ or as Distributives answering the question how many at a time？

## CARDINAL NUMBERS－AU．8U．pqu4 anhubuqubr

107．The Armenian Cardinal Numbers are：

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1454 |  |
|  | 20 риш¢ |
| $3 L_{\text {che }}$ | 21 puminuf54 |
| $\pm$ ¢nir | 30 た！tumbt |
| 5） $\boldsymbol{p}_{\text {cher }}$ | 40 рипинипк） |
| 64 ty | 50 Jtume |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 9 ／rice（ 24.4 ） | 80 m¢月ипцर |
|  | 90 ／L2¢ипL\＆ |
|  | 100 Surprop |
|  | 101 ¢urptrit 54 |
| 13 mumstertite |  |
|  | 1，000＜ш＂耳ш！ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Declension of Cardinals
108．Cardinal Numbers are placed before the Noun and are not declined．

109．Used as Substanstives，Cardinals are declined like the First Declension（see 71 e， 72 e）．


 Declension:

110. Compound Numerals are declined in the last part only:


Number of Nouns with Cardinals
111. The Noun after a Cardinal Number is in the Singular if it is indefinite, it is in Plural, if it is definite :




112. The Noun may be either in the Singular or in the Plural if it is qualified by another Adjective besides the Cardinal:




113. The Noun must be in the Plural if it is modified by Possesive or Demonstrative Adjectives:



114. Ordinal Numbers are formed by affixing $-(t) l^{\prime \prime} \Gamma^{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{r}$ to the Cardinals. Exception: mon $\mathcal{q}$ 佔 first; but in compounds:

un widis First ..... 1
LrtrantrLI- [r"l't
\%olflu-L-[ITI't|histutirnfitпヶ!
frinSurficir af 5 LirnitSuqurlornl't


116．When used as Substantives，Ordinals are declined like the First Declension．

N．－A．Gen．－Dat．Abl．Inst．


a）The Classic Genitive mrm $\mathcal{Y} \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{f}(\mathbb{L})$ is sometimes used．
b）$U_{r a} \mathbb{Q} / r$ means 1 ．former 2．one ahead．
117．The Armenian letters are used for Ordinals to indicate chapters and paragraphs in books，centuries or the years of the Ar－ menian Era（begins July 11，552）．

See the numerical value of the Armenian letters in the Alphabet（List of letters，pag．4－5，Column 6）．

## DISTRIBUTIVE NUMBERS－fluqhulut のんれbr

118．Distributive Numbers are formed by adding the suffix $-m 4 \mu \Sigma$ to the Cardinals or by repeating the Cardinal Number：



119．Multiplication is expressed either by the suffix $-\boldsymbol{- 4} \boldsymbol{u} \boldsymbol{u r} / \boldsymbol{/} / \boldsymbol{L}$ attached to the Cardinals or by the Adverb wiqumif：






120．Collective Numbers are formed by the suffix－turl added to the Cardinals：

4bghwly half a dozen
trithegtull one dozen
шпшицたши a decade




## FRACTIONALS - 4nSnru.uqbr

121. Fractions are expressed, as in English, by Cardinals in the Numerator and Ordinals in the Denominator:



122. Numeral Adverbs answer the questions how many times? how often?

They are expressed in Armenian by wloquif put after the



## 

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS－u．t2qu4u，₹bru．tாkq

123．The Armenian Personal Pronouns are：
 prity they．There are no special forms for the Feminine of the Third Person Singular．

124．Instead of firpf，Lifita，the Demonstratives wis， سintif are also used（see 144）．

125．Pronouns have special forms of Declension，which，in general，are survivals of an ancient Declension differing from that of Nouns．The Personal Pronouns are declined as follows：

## a）First Person－Unwquf ヶtuff

Singular
N． $\boldsymbol{b}$ u
Ac． $4 /{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$
G．／uf
D．$/ 4 \% / 1$
Abl．piscaft（ 1,515 ） Inst．［ifount

Plural

| flest |  | we |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| qut\％ | （azmez） | us |
| Iftr |  | of us |
| fhyl＇ |  | to，for us | uthuf！（fん\＆ち）from us iftqurnl by，with us

b）Second Person－bitunnq oftif
N．quit（qnit）thou
Ac．quth（ $\partial z k^{c} e z$ ）thee
G．pre of thee
D．$e^{t} q / 4$ to，for thee
Abl．$p^{t r q u t s ~(~} p^{t 5} 55$ ）from thee
Inst．phequfrel by，with thee

|  | you |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | you |
| ${ }^{1} L_{1}$ | of you |
| ding | to，for you |


dhufril by，with you
c) Third Person - bppninqtuf
N. KEpI he, she, it lirtip they

Ac. quite him, her
G. Ir of him, her
D. Leis to, for him, her

Abl. leif
Inst. $1 r^{1 / f r i l}$ from him, her qlirtrep them licking of them liriseg to, for them linligif! from them lelifgifril by, with them

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Articles



 winning can be used.
127. Besides by Possessive Adjectives, the Armenian can express possession by some letters called Possessive Articles. They are: Singular 1st Person - $\boldsymbol{\mu}$, 2nd Person - $\boldsymbol{q}$, and 3rd Person

128. The Possessive Articles must be attached to the Caseending of the Noun both in Singular and Plural; the Noun must be preceded by the corresponding Possessive Adjective. In the First and Second Person Singular, however, the Possessive Adjective can be omitted, the Article being clear enough to denote the Person.
129. The Possessive Adjectives are not declined with the Noun.

Paradigm of Declensions with Possessive Articles
130. Single Possessor and single Object:

First Person
Second Person


(elL) refit of, to, (for)


(puL) tret from



Abl. Lr' (her) qpeffir from his, her

131. Many Possessors and single Object:




132. Single Possessor and many Objects:

First Person
Second Person




Third Person

G. D. Ler (fici) tretrimis of, to



## 133. Many Possessors and many Objects:

First Person Second Person Third Person





Note: The $\varepsilon^{2}$ or ${ }_{z}$ is not the Definite Article here. It is the Possessive Article which must be attached to all Case-endings, even to the Instrumental (94 e).

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS - USU.8u.qu. F.brutory

134. The Possessive Adjectives and the Possessive Articles combined form Possessive Pronouns:

| 1 st Person: | [ $1 \mathrm{~F}_{\prime \prime}$ | mine | "frer | ours |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2ndPerson: | ¢ralth | thine |  | yours |
| 3rd Person: | hrister | his, hers | trituge | theirs |
|  | (ulenri) |  | (utmmegr |  |

135. The Possessive Pronouns take the place of a Noun and are declined like the Nouns of the First Declension.

Paradigm of Possessive Pronouns Declined
136. Single Possessor and single Object:
N. A. fufu or puffiumine enely or puchity thine
G. D. $\quad$ iffisper of, to ere4kithter of to


N.A. Lre (frbsfe) his, hers
G. D. herishtre of, to

Abl. hilispirgin from


137. Single Possessor, but many Objects:
N. A. fuflesitifu mine erelifistirt thine


 N. A. hebibetrer his, hers
G. D. RILELETinise of, to

Abl. Trisisitrysir from Inst. lrekistermele with

138. Many Possessors, but single Object:


Abl. uftrifitis

from
with dtrphits from
dtrefinele with
N.A. lertioge or heliegtine theirs
G. D. Hebiogivits
of, to
Abl. tristrypists from

or: winntige, -g
139. Many Possessors and many Objects:

G. D. ${ }^{\prime} h_{r} r^{\prime}$



| N. A. | Tristightitrer | theirs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G. D. |  | of, to |
| Abl. |  | from |
| Inst. | lickighisiterite | with |
|  |  |  |

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS 

140. The Demonstratives are used to point out or designate a person or thing for special attention, either with Nouns as Adjectives or alone as Pronouns. They are:

 LI", $\mathbf{I N}^{\prime \prime}$ that (Latin: iste)
c) Near a third person, far from the speaker and the person


 Singular only are extant and in use. Nominative:

 $\cdots \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\prime}$ come to America

Accusative:




I wrote this you spoiled that we punished that one
142. The Demonstratives which are monosyllabic (ufa,
 Adjectives and Pronouns.
143. As Adjectives they are not declined and the Noun which follows them must have either the Definite or the Demonstrative Article (identical with the Possessive one: u, z, $\&, \notin$ ):

Singular:



 Plural:




Singular:



 Plural:





Singular: that scene


Abl. ur


Plural: those scenes


 untu"uriulistigun/r

Note: The Definite and the Demonstrative Articles are identical in my, ujs according to the Number of the Noun which follows them.

Paradigm of Demonstrative Pronouns 144. As Pronouns, the monosyllabic Demonstratives are declined as follows:
1 st
Singular
N. «u", Singular
A. (4) $\mu, \mu$, um this one
G. D. (4) 山ци", 山и, ענ

Abl. "un!

2nd
$N$.
A. щj\%, "uи, $\boldsymbol{\eta}$.
 3rd
N. uysi, uis, $\Sigma u$ that one (ille)
A. (q) $\mu j \Sigma, \omega \varepsilon, \Sigma_{\mu}$

Inst. แinil (wimn [ufnit)
145. Obsolete Declension of the Proniryifn
G. D. umenp

Inst
N. A
G. D.

Abl. Inst.
N. $A$.
G. D

Abs.
Inst.


Plural
usumisp these ones (q) यumरी
wuntig
muntigufs
uncringufril

$$
\text { wanm }\left(m m e n p s n_{L}\right)
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \omega\left(q^{m e t}, 7^{m e} / q^{u m}\right. \\
& q^{m a n},
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
2245
$$

$$
q^{m \times n \ell}\left(q_{2}=n+1, n q\right)
$$

from
that one
of, to from with

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { unntip those ones (isti) } \\
& \text { unomisp } \\
& \text { minntry } \\
& \text { unnrivgift } \\
& \text { unn } \\
& \text { wnonlytion }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { wimfere those ones (illi) } \\
& \text { (q) whinsp } \\
& \text { witring } \\
& \text { useminguts } \\
& \text { uleritigifoq }
\end{aligned}
$$

Declension of $\mathrm{inj}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{i}$

 menian suff is used in the meaning "the same".
 but as Pronoun it is declined like a Noun of the First Declension.

Adjective:

> Singular Plural
 G. D. Yorjir midefir of, to

 lnst. Knys midaril with Krojes midatrji from Krys midarimil with
Pronoun:


Abl. \&rjefish from





RELATIVE PRONOUNS - 3U.rURbrU.4U. qbru.unk
148. The Relative Pronoun is $\pi \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{r}$ (vor) who, which. It refers to persons and things alike.
149. It is declined as follows:

$$
\text { Singular } \quad \text { Plural }
$$


 G. D. nermis whose; of, to nfiniy whose; of, to Abl. "rifs from $\quad$ "ririgifs


 the Relative $n_{[ }$supplies the lacking Cases of $n!4$.

# Paradigm 

Singular
N. $\quad \pi / \pi$
A. $\quad q \pi / \pi$
G. D. nencis $\boldsymbol{\pi}$

Abl. nifisn $\boldsymbol{n}$
Inst. $\quad \pi \Gamma \Pi \pi!$

Plural



"!nligit 5 "
whosever, to
from
with
N. $\quad$ /iv2 $\pi /$
A. file $\pi \Gamma$

Abl. lises $\pi!$
Inst. histn! "!

 priztpire ng of, to
bretert nif from

151. The Classic nifu somebody, is used in the form sp nifis a certain - Nominative Singular. The Singular Cases
 is accepted in modern language:

N .
A.


G. D. nifuilig

Abl. mifurigift
Inst. mifuligutinl
some
some
of, to
from
with
152. The Negative of Classic $n_{p}$ someone is $\pi \sum n_{p}$ nobody,
 he Nouns of the First Declension.


153. The following Indefinite Pronouns are indeclinable as Adjectives, but as Substantives they are declined and take the Definite Article.

N．A． $\boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{\square} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\sim}$
G．D．hapmenioktrpis of，to
Abl．Repupmicthrifis from

But as Adjective：
 Inst．सfuritnl every single man etc．

155．Substantive Indefinite Pronoun：ufち\＆ 15

N．A．mif5ir 541 I
everyone
G．D．uff
Abl．ufち¢ 5545

of，to
from
with

But as Adjective：
ufち


156．Substantive Indefinite Pronoun： $\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{r a u g} \boldsymbol{R}$
N．A．iffruig the other if puustrip the others
G．D．sfreajis of，to effeushermis of，to
Abl．sficutis from spreuterists from Inst．ffecunt with effreution＇ly with

But as Adjective：
 the other hand etc．


G．D．$\mu^{\prime \prime} L^{n} r^{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{r}^{L}$ of，to


But as Adjective $\boldsymbol{I}^{\prime \prime}\left[L^{\prime \prime} \ell^{\prime}\right.$ is indeclinable．With a Noun in Singular it means＂whole＂；with a Noun in Plural it means＂all＂
 Inst．pueruepriL the whole town，etc．



N. A. mir" 2 ll the entire

Abl. wefriz25s from



159. Substantive Indefinite Pronoun: $\boldsymbol{z}^{\text {шии }} \iota^{\prime}$ :
N. A. G. D.



But as Adjective, indeclinable:
$z^{\omega u \boldsymbol{u}}$ \&
160. The Indefinite Pronoun $p^{u m / s / r} f_{E}$ (some) is Substantide in the Plural and is declined, but it is Adjective in the Singular and is indeclinable. Substantive:
N. A. pusf/fithr some

Abl. put/fithy from

 some persons.


G. D. wiftumis of, to

Inst. wi f
 Singular, the Second in Plural form, but both have Plural meaning.

As an Indeclinable Adjective wist only is in use. With a Singular Noun it means "every": wis fir every man; with a Plural Noun it


## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS－2ur8u4uq ヶbァuとnヶq

 as Interrogative Pronouns．As such they have the question mark：
 gative meaning of these Pronouns is the original one．
 tively and declined thus：

## Singular

N．A．$\quad n^{n} 4, q^{n} 4$
G．D．$\quad \pi \pi^{n} \sum^{2}$
Abl．$\quad \pi \pi 5^{\circ}$
Inst．$\quad \pi \Pi^{\circ} 4$
who？whom？
whose？of，to whom？
from whom？
with whom？

Plural


G．D．$n\left[n^{n} \tau_{1, g}\right.$
Abl．npmiguft ${ }^{\circ}$

whose？of，to whom？
from whom？
with whom？
 Adjectives and Substantives．They are indeclinable as Adjectives：




165．As Substantive Pronouns they are declined thus：
a） Singular

Plural
N．A．$\quad b^{n} q_{1}$,

Abl．$\quad 1425^{\circ}$

b）
what？
of，to，for from
with
Singular

G．D．$\pi \mu^{n} \pi^{n} L$
Abl． $\operatorname{niN}^{\circ} 5^{\circ} \%$
Inst．$\quad \pi l^{\prime \prime \prime} \pi^{\circ} \downarrow$




who？what？
whose？of，to whom？
from whom？
with whom？

Plural

G. D. $\quad \pi l^{r \pi} \pi^{\circ} g$


whose? of, to whom?
from whom?
with whom?
c) Singular
N. A. $p^{w}$ Kif $f^{\circ}$ how much?
G. D. $e^{m s / f} \boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f}^{\circ}$ of, to Abl. $\boldsymbol{e}^{\boldsymbol{u} \Sigma / \mathbf{1 5}^{\circ} \text { from }}$ lnst. ewisfon $!/$ with

## Plural






 one another.

They have no Nominative and no Singular. Although the Declension is in the Singular form, the meaning is Plural. Subject and Verb are Plural also: liriminc foqsifs they help one another;

N.



Inst. Vruminill with
Note: The Article of $s \xi_{4 c}$ is essential; the letter $q$ (Classical Prefix forming the Accusative Case) should not appear in the other cases - which it does in popular speaking.

## 

167. The Personal Pronouns are used as Reflexives with the Nominative preceding and the other Cases following. Instead of $\boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{q}^{\prime \prime L}$, the Third Person ( $\boldsymbol{k}_{\boldsymbol{L}} \boldsymbol{p}$ ) also can be used. The personal articles $(\mu, \boldsymbol{q})$ must be attached to it: $-\boldsymbol{\nu}$ for the First, $\rightarrow \boldsymbol{z}$ for the Second Person.

Paradigm
a)
Singular

N .

G. Lu huf tiseutuf


Plural
N .
A. rifup qutq
G. Ntise ${ }^{(f t I}$
ourselves

of to
Abl. flese floqut from
Inst. flise flaquil with
b)

Singular
N .

 of




## Plural

N.

N.

G. $\quad l i x$ of
 nitisp brikg hibicplinkguts from lubie lictiogifnt with


## VERBS－NI： 3

168．The part of speech expressing action is called＂Verb＂ fauy．Through Conjugation the Verb expresses Voice，Mood， Tense，Person，and Number．

169．The＂Numbers＂$P /$ le are two：Lquuth Singular，if the acting Person，the Subject，is one；jnquur4f Plural，if the Subjects are many．

## PERSONS－－ๆヶひヶ







MOODS - bר.u.wu

171．The Moods are four：

2） $\mathbb{Z}^{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{\sim}$

 dition，of wish；
4）ULitcthanjf Infinitive，the Mood of the abstract action．

## VOICES - Ubir

172. The Voices of the Verb are:
1) $\mathbf{9} 5 \boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{f}}$ Intransitive (Neuter), the Verb has no need of a Complement (of a Direct Object): full $L^{l / L}$ to walk;
 its Complement: $; / f \mathcal{L}_{L}$-umas to build - a house;




 action of a Person through another: 4 Lrgpith/ to make eat.

## TENSES - dưu孔u.4

173. The action can take place either in the Past mingtul,
 the Three Tenses of the Indicative. In each of these Three Tenses the action is either completed or incomplete (continued):




3) /Ku!mnif/ First Future expresses the incomplete action in the F.
 tion in the Future.
174. There is one more Tense in the Indicative Mood in which the completed action, the fact is stressed without regard to Past
 fect but corresponds to the Greek Aorist or the French Passé Défini, or the English Simple Past, especially its emphatic form: 4rgbgt I closed, I did close.
175. The Subjunctive Mood (including Optative and Conditional) has two Tenses: $\boldsymbol{b}_{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{r}_{\boldsymbol{L}} \boldsymbol{u}_{\boldsymbol{j}}$ Present, which is a virtual

176. The Imperative Mood has only the Present, and one Person in each Number: the Second Person, both Singular and Plural.
177. Aorist, Subjunctive Present and Past, are Simple Tenses; all the other Tenses are compound, being formed with the help of
 ture) or the Auxiliary Verb tuff for the Perfect and Pluperfect. The Imperative Mood also is not compound.
178. The abstract action, without relation to Person, Number, Mood, is expressed by the Infinitive. It can be used and declined as a Noun.
179. Armenian Verbs have the following Participles:



They are all Verbal Nouns and Adjectives and may be used as Verbs, Substantives, or Adjectives.

## AUXILIARY VERBS - 0d. 07.0 .4 RU. 3

 to become, to be; $t_{\text {qu }} \boldsymbol{u} L / l_{L}$ to become.
181. The Auxiliary Verb $t t_{0}$ is defective. It has the Present and Imperfect Indicative only. bif forms its Present and Imperfect Indicative without the Particle $4 E$.
182. The auxiliary verb ellw $\boldsymbol{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$ is also defective. It has the Present and Imperfect Indicative and Subjunctive, Future and Present Participles, and the Infinitive.


 and $\quad$ LIL ${ }^{\omega} \ll$, namely, the Aorist, Imperative, Present Participle. $b_{\text {Zus }} \operatorname{LI}_{1 / L} /$ is not used in Present and Imperfect Indicative and Subjunctive.

Its Infinitive also is obsolete.
184. The Personal Pronouns can be omitted before the Verb. The Persons are indicated by the Personal Endings added to the Verb-stem. They are:

> Singular

| Person | Present | Imperfect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 st | -ff | - |
| 2nd | -4 | -1, |
| 3 rd | no ending, but one of the vowels $5, h$, mj, $m$, according to the Verb-stem | -r |
|  | Plural |  |
| 1 st | -ixp |  |
| 2nd | -p | -tis |
| 3rd | - | -his |

## Paradigm

185. Conjugation of $\boldsymbol{L}_{\mathbf{L}} \mathrm{f}^{\mathrm{I}}$ am:

| resent Indicative |  |  | Negative |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (tur) | Lif | 1 am | 2tif | I am not |
| (ques) | $t \sim$ | thou art | ¢Lu | etc. |
| (wit, /iupri) | 5 | he, she, it is | 25 |  |
| (flste) |  | we are | cticep |  |
| (tmep) | 5. | you are | the |  |
| (mitumep, | Ef | they are | 2tis |  |


|  | Imperfect Indicative | Negative |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 1 was | 25\% | I was not |
| 56 m | thou wast | $25 / 4$ | etc. |
| 5 F | he, she, it was | $25 / 5$ |  |
| 5 finge | we were | 25hin |  |
| 5 t . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | you were | 2519 |  |
| 516 | they were | 25/5 |  |

186. Conjugation of $\mathbb{L I L} L^{\prime \mu} \mathcal{L}$ to be, become:

## Present

Indicative
4'ELIU世 I become, I grow
4'ELILゥ thou
4'curus he, she, it
4'cllulis we

t'ealusis they
Imperfect
4'Eumj/: I became, I grew
4'rirujher thou
4'RIL"J he, she, it

4'LILUJTA you
4'ELIusfis they

Subjunctive

LLLL"H
Cll"u

[1IU.
[LLLuT,

Note: All translations of the Subjunctive are misleading, and bence none is given. It may imply wish, condition, possibility, reality, impossibility, unreality. See Syntax.

First Future





uhent [IIus, they

Second Future






First Conditional
"himb raujt I should be, become


4

"
he, she, it
we
you
they

Second Conditional


hquid ufinf crimi he, she, it



Infinitive: $\boldsymbol{r} \mathbb{L L}^{\prime \prime} L$ to be, to become
Present Participle: ( $\mathbb{L L}^{\prime \prime \prime Z Z}$ ) being, that which is
Future Participle: $\mathbb{I} I^{\omega \prime \prime} I^{\prime \prime}, ~ L I L^{w} l^{\prime} e^{\text {that }}$ which will be, become
187. Wanting forms are supplied by $h_{q} \boldsymbol{L}_{1} \boldsymbol{L}_{L} /$ to become:

Aorist (Past Definite) Negative


tque he, she, it
hrquff we
$L_{\text {LIMP }}$ you
Ligus they

## Perfect







Pluperfect







Note: The Prohibitive is formed with culuL: Sing. strevime be (thou) not, Plur. 'fretu"ue be ye not.

Present Participle: $\boldsymbol{k}_{\boldsymbol{q}} \boldsymbol{q}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ that which is, becomes.

188. In Perfect or Pluperfect, either $h_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\partial}$ or $\boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ can be used. But neither in Second Future nor in Second Conditional is


 of others, indirect quotation.

Only the form $L_{\text {I }} \boldsymbol{\mu \delta}$ can be used as Adjective or Substantive:



## THE THREE CONJUGATIONS - brbf bחqur

189. There are in Modern Armenian Three Conjugations, distinguished from each other by the vowel in the termination of the Present lnfinitive. They are:

| Conjugation | Infinitive Termination | Sign - Vowel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | $-L_{L}$ | $t$ |
| II | -lil | b |
| III | -w! | " |

190. The majority of Primary Verbs are of the First Conjugation ( $-L_{L}$ ) with Active (Transitive) meaning.
191. The Second Conjugation ( $-L_{1}, L$ ) comprises Intransitive and all Passive Verbs. Some Verbs of this Conjugation are Active:
 to begin.
192. Few Verbs of the Third Conjugation ( $-\omega /$ ) are primary: the majority is of secondary (derivative) formation with some peculiarities in the inflection.

## VERBS IN－fit

193．The Classic Armenian has a Fourth Conjugation ending in $\boldsymbol{- \pi L L}$ ．In Modern Armenian，Verbs in $-\boldsymbol{m L}$ are rare and are regarded as irregular．

## DERIVATIVE VERBS－U．סU． 8 bul，RU． 3

194．Derivative（Secondary）Verbs are formed with the letters $\varepsilon, \varepsilon, g \sum^{\Sigma}, m$ inserted between the Present Stem and the Infini－ tive Termination．The letters $\&$ and $\varepsilon$ appear only in Tenses and Moods formed from the Present Stem，and drop in Tenses and Moods formed from the Aorist Stem．The letters $g$ ， $\boldsymbol{m}$ are kept in all Tenses and Moods．

> Derivatives with -Ku

195．First Conjugation：

| qu－T\％ | to find | （Classic：qumuthe） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12-5061$ | to descend | （Classic： $1 / \mathrm{qu}$（Lital） |
| แちゃ－โーLL | to see | （Classic：mbumith） |

Second Conjugation：

| ming－¢ı－hil | pass | （Classic：mstymithl） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | to arrive | （Classic：Sumusitrl） |
|  | to spring | （Classic：promutita） |

196．The Third Conjugation has the majority of Derivates with－lu－．In Classic Armenian，is is preceded by the vowel ur which is suppressed now in Verbs of the First and Second，but kept in many Verbs of the Third Conjugation．－fu－denotes a change of physical or mental，material or spiritual quality in the Verbs of the Third Conjugation．
a）

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

to become stone，to be petrified
to become bitter，to turn sour
to become wealthy，rich
to become orphan
to come to an end
to heal

|  | to weaken |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | to become great, -famous, -old |
|  | to get fat |
|  | to become blind |
|  | to become lazy |

b) These are Intransitive Verbs, but there are some Transitives also with the Derivative - $\boldsymbol{\text { r }}$


Derivatives with -
197. Verbs with an inserted $-\varepsilon$ - occur in the Second Conjugation and are Intransitive:

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

4/m4-
4 यルпー $-1 / L$ to cling to [frightend
Lurrm-\{-l'L to be scared, to be

fun-i-lL to approach (more common: soutioul)
198. Forms without the $-i-$ are in use for: 4 ur $/ u(\Sigma) / L L$, for (

Derivatives with -gEL-
199. The Verbs of the Three Conjugations may change their
 to Transitives, Transitives to Causatives. The Infinitive Termination of the Derivatives with $-g \Gamma^{2}-$ is $-L_{L} L$. They are all inflected according to the First Conjugation.
4"uriquygist $L$ to make read, study
efomgishl to make sleep, to put
to sleep
whitl to like, love whirg ith to make lovable


200. The vowel $t$ of the Second Conjugation is changed to $t$

201. By inserting -g(Li- almost every Intransitive Verb can be changed to a Transitive Verb - except those Intransitives which have a corresponding Transitive:

| Sfuml to remain |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $L_{L I L} L_{L} L$ to rise | - Sumitil |  |
| Liffucs $^{\text {do }}$ go |  |  |

202. Few Transitive Verbs change to Causatives by inserting -geri-. Instead of that, the Verb $\boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{L}$ is added to the Infinitive of Transitive Verbs. The Infinitives remain unchanged and,$m \mu_{L}$ alone

 (it) cleaned!
203. Instead of the modern -g2 $L^{5} t_{l}$ its Classic Original

 $g_{[L L} L_{L}$ which however means to "exhaust" in Modern Armenian, formed from the Classic Intransitive sumumishif to be through, exhausted.

Derivatives with -um-
204. The inserted -ur- ( - mun-, -win-) forms Frequentative or Intensive Verbs - denoting a repeated or energetic action. They follow the First Conjugation ( $-u L_{L}$ ) .


 to cut into pieces to rend into pieces, split

## PRESENT AND AORIST STEM \＆brul．bh qusurbuk lirUus

205．The Tenses and the Moods of the Regular Verbs are formed either from the Present or from the Aorist Stem．

## Present Stem

206．The Present Stem is found by dropping the termina－ tions of the Infinitive $-L_{L},-L_{L},-m_{L}$ ：

| Infinitive |  | Present Sten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | to work | 4＂I＇ |
| 140ッ－lil | to speak | ¢иои－ |
| Prerliz | to fly | Priz |
|  | to grind | ＂I |
|  | to steal | 4\％7\％ |

207．On the Present Stem are formed：Indicative and Sub－ junctive Present，Imperfect，Future，Conditional，Prohibitive，Present and Future Participles，Infinitive．The Verbs $-L_{L},-h_{L},-m t_{L}$ （ $-m \pi$－，－mun－）form their Perfect Participles also on the Pre－ sent Stem．The Verbs in $-u \mu$ are the only ones to form their Present Participles on the Aorist Stem．

## Aorist Stem

208．The Aorist Stem is found by changing the ending－$L$ of the Infinitive of Primary Verbs to $-g$ ．The $\boldsymbol{f}$ of the Infi－ nitive $-l \boldsymbol{l} L$ becomes $L$ ：

| Infinitive | Aorist Stem |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | qurstog－－ |
| ¢nou／rl | ［uouty |
|  |  |

209．The Secondary Verbs of the First and Second Conju－ gation with the infixed $-\{-,-\{-$ form their Aorist Stem by dropping the inserted letter and the Infinitive Ending：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Infinitive }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \nmid 子 n-\Sigma-\boldsymbol{\beta}
\end{aligned}
$$

Aorist Stem
mbu－
日n－
210. In some Verbs the letters $\&$ or $\mathcal{z}$ are parts of their Present Stem. Being Primary Verbs, they form their Aorist Stem according to 208:

| Infinitive |  | Aorist Stem |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | to grasp | Pris-kg - |
| Spifinctl | to found | Spifiltg - |
|  | to call | 4witelog- |

211. Secondary Verbs of the Third Conjugation with the inserted - $\left(\mu \mu^{\varepsilon}-\right.$ form their Aorist Stem by changing $\&$ to $g$ and dropping the infinitive ending:

| Infinitive |  | Aorist Stem |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | to grow | $\boldsymbol{f L J}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) \boldsymbol{y}$ - |
|  | to become sick |  |

212. In some Verbs the syllable -m $\boldsymbol{u}_{-}$is a part of the Present Stem. They are Primary Verbs and they form the Aorist Stem according to 208. Such Verbs with -usu in the Present Stem are:
a)

Infinitive
 |umenturis-b/




to sow
to hinder
to ruin
to distribute
to arrive
to cure, to foster

Aorist Stem


4пl号mithg—
pud (u) MKg —
dunfuikty —
quarimisty -
b)





to take refuge
to confess
to hesitate
to agree
to find pleasant


4 undititg -
Suculthy -
Surciol.g —

Note: The Verbs mentioned in 210, 212 are formed from Nouns in which $-L_{-}$is radical and therefore it appears both in Present and Aorist Stems:
 fuge, etc.
213. Verbs with the inserted $-g_{[ } L_{1}$ form their Aorist Stem by dropping the Infinitive ending and changing -g[in- to -gnty :

Infinitive

4urn'wgicitl to make read funtumpritt $L$ to make laugh

Aorist Stem
Subiltgring -

piflitugnig -
214. Secondary Verbs with the inserted -in- form the Aorist Stem like Primary Verbs (208).

Infinitive Aorist Stem
4mirnom-k!
$4=1 \times 4 r^{r-\pi n-6} L$

4munion -
4nlu4rurtg -
215. On the Aorist Stem are formed: Aorist and Imperative, Perfect Participle of all Verbs - except the Primary Verbs in - $k, \ldots,-l /$ and the Secondary in $-m-$ ( $-\pi \mu--m, \pi-)$. The Verbs in $-m$, are the only ones to form their Present Participle also on the Aorist Stem.

## PARADIGMS <br> 

216. The Present Indicative of all Verbs is formed with the Sign-Vowel (189) and the Personal Endings (184) added to the Present Stem; the Particle $4 \pi$ ( 4 ' when the Verb begins with a Vowel) must precede the Verb.
 (See 181, 347, 372, 392, 394, 396).
217. First Conjugation: - $\boldsymbol{L}_{\mathbf{L}}$; Sign Vowel: - $\boldsymbol{L}_{-}$ Present Stem: qп! $\boldsymbol{\mu}^{\boldsymbol{\delta}}$

Present Stem: untu-
 king, do work I do see

|  | 4пアよtu | thou |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4пn) | he, she, it |
|  |  | we |
|  |  | you |
|  | qп!\%LK | they |


| 4E mbutitu | tho |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4E mitusts | he, she, |
| 4R mhustic | we |
| 42 mitus5e | you |
|  | they |


Present Stem：［uouligin－
 －ing speak
位 4 menpintus thou
LE 4 minim he，she，it
位 luoutygitiv thou

Lc（wouloglis he，she，it

化 4 minumbis they

化 puouligithi，we
4R［moulgistep you
4E puoulginisis they
a）In like manner are conjugated all the verbs in $-t_{L}$ ：
Sum $_{1}-L_{L}$ to remove，to raise $\left\langle u r-t_{1} L_{L}\right.$ to drink

шцшииー $\boldsymbol{t}_{L}$ to wait
qu！
$m \operatorname{L}_{-1}^{-t_{L}}$ to want，to will
（4＇reqtuf I want）
fnimotle to grasp
See other Verbs in $\boldsymbol{- t} \boldsymbol{L}$ 204， 212 a．
218．Second Conjugation：－lL；Sign Vowel：－ $\boldsymbol{l -}$



## Present Stem： $\boldsymbol{p}^{\text {men tu－}}$


LE fncuripu thou

a）In like manner are conjugated all Verbs in $-h_{L}$ ，$-\left\{h_{L}\right.$ ， －sup


219．Third Conjugation：－uL；Sign Vowel：－m－


4E 4шгтии thou

4R 4uritwixp we
4！ 4 wire you


Present Stem：frit－

Kit frininuu thou

4г fпnरimise we
4B がnnime you
4R バпn\＆ust they
a）In like manner are conjugated all the Verbs in $-\boldsymbol{m}_{L},-\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\boldsymbol{L}_{L}}$ ：

 fulutimu to know，to learn wifinuL to be ashamed
 4 ／rimes $L$ to know，to learn

See other verbs 196.

$$
4 \pi L \text { instead of } \boldsymbol{L}^{2} \boldsymbol{L}
$$

220．The monosyllabic Verbs $/ \mu_{L} /$ to cry，mu L to give， $7 \omega L$ to come，have the Particle $4 \pi=$ instead of $4 E^{\text {：}}$


$$
\text { Verbs in }-\pi L
$$

221．A few Verbs of the Classic Fourth Conjugation（ $-r<L$ ， －si mL，Sign Vowel：－mL－）are used in Modern Armenian and have a regular inflection in the Present and Imperfect：

Present Stem: $\boldsymbol{\beta r q}^{-}$
4г Promuf I leave, etc.






Present Stem: $\boldsymbol{t}_{\boldsymbol{i}} \boldsymbol{m}^{I_{1}}$
 4'tprituriu thou fltriturn he, she, it

4trriturep you

a) In like manner are conjugated the Verbs in $-m L,-\sum_{L \prime \prime} L$ :
qfousumL phnionct 24Kime dtiment
to recreate one's self
to warm one's self
to dress one's self to lean upon, against

See other Verbs in $-m L L$, - 5 rrıL 297.

222. The Subjunctive Mood differs from the Indicative by the absence of the Particle $4 \pi$ ( $\mu^{\prime}, 4^{\prime \prime 2}$ ).

Preceded by the Conjunction $\boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ that; $\boldsymbol{t} \boldsymbol{f} \boldsymbol{\beta t} \boldsymbol{f}$ if; the Subjunctive serves as Optative and Conditional. The translation of the Subjunctive varies widely according to the Conjunctions. Hence no translation of this Mood is given in the Paradigms.


223. The Imperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood of all Verbs is formed with the Personal Endings of Imperfect (184) and the
 must precede. The Sign Vowel of the Second Conjugation is $-5-$ :ke that of the First Conjugation.

224．First Conjugation：－ $\boldsymbol{L}_{1}$ ；Sign Vowel：－ 5 －

Stem：qп्व




4E quIz

Stem：दrianiuー
4R 4mun！mbly I was shat－ tering
tr 4menimbler thou
LIE 4＂urimbir he，she，it

4E 4 4
4E 4＂unimblis they

Stem：mobutu－
4R mbut5
lir mbutstre thou
Yr mburifl he，she，it
4L mbushlise we
4L mouthe you
4 LE mitusblis they
Stem：［uoutgin
4L luoulty fish I was making （another）speak
4E poutightrer thou
4R proulgistr he，she，it
4IE／noutysthite we
4 ir poutghthe you
Yr poulagethis they

225．Second Conjugation：－$\quad<$ ；Sign Vowel：－ $5-$

Stem：［uои－
LIE／rout！I was speaking
4E poustrir
YE 1400510
4R pouthiter
4E luouthe you
4 II

YR 『n25た I was flying




4II Anc5lis they

Stem：prius－




I was̈growing thou
he，she，it

4E fmeusthtep we were gr．



226．Third Conjugation：－m ${ }^{2}$ ；Sign Vowel：－m－
Note：The Verbs in $-\omega_{L}$ insert $J$ between the Sign Vowel and the Personal Endings，except the Third Person Singular．

Stem： $\boldsymbol{q}^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{r}^{\prime \prime}$


LE 4шノ＇Iш！he，she，it

4！ IE Snnkuefle thou





227．Verbs in－nul；Sign Vowel：－nu－
The Verbs ending in $-\pi_{L} L$ have the Sign Vowel $m<$ before the Personal Endings of the Imperfect．

Stem：$\neq n \boldsymbol{\square}$




4f Frinuelis you
4L Anq＂efis they

Stem：qpoutu－［good time
4er 4foutmelt 1 was having
42e qpoustrifir thou
4E qfouknop he，she，it

4B qpontinlpe you
4г qfoutimafir they




thou
he，she，it
f＇rititre you fitprimepin they

## SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT－USncur．u．Uu．чu．ъ U．ъчusur．

228．Like the Subjunctive Present，the Subjunctive Imperfect differs from the Indicative Imperfect only by the absence of the Particle $4 \mathbb{L}$ ．For the translation see 222.

| －5－ | －5－ | － | －mi－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \pi 1851$ | ［uout 1 |  | 月n¢r＜ |
|  | puouthr | 4шптшリノ！ |  |
| $4 \sim 7 r^{\text {¢ }}$ | ［uout］ | 4 | $\beta \square q^{\prime \prime \prime}$ |
|  | ［uouspine |  |  |
| 4Trsthe | fuou5le |  | Anmolpr |
| 401． $51 / \mathrm{L}$ | 14005 5 |  | ｜アn！ |

FIRST FUTURE－UMUUR施
229．The Future is formed with the Particle $\mu / 1 m / /$ and the Subjunctive Present of the Verb．

230．First Conjugation：
 ufirff q＂idtu thou



 ＂front fuouhgituf，etc．

231．Second Conjugation：
 uftrifleuouriu thou whim／luau he，she，it

м保t poult you ump poufs they

232．Third Conjugation：






233．Verbs in－n tl．
Verbs ending in $-\pi \leq$ follow the same pattern：






## FIRST CONDITIONAL－ablulut

234．The First Conditional is formed by the Particle ul／men and the Subjunctive Imperfect of the Verb．

235．First Conjugation：

 ＂plonk qund5r he，she，it




236. Second Conjugation:

 "funf housp he, she, it ufinf luoubpis they

237. Third Conjugation:





238. Verbs in -nil.

Verbs ending in $-m_{L}$ follow the same pattern:






## PROHIBITIVE - U.rqblu,ul.

239. Prohibition (negative command) is regularly expressed by the negative Particle $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}$ put before the Second Person Singular and Plural of Present Subjunctive. The Personal Article of the Second Person Singular $\boldsymbol{u}$ is changed to $\boldsymbol{r}$.
240. First Conjugation:

Sing. if $f^{\prime} q \pi n^{\delta t} \boldsymbol{I}$ do (thou) not work!



241. Second Conjugation:

Sing. \&f $\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}$ fwoul'r do (thou) not speak!
Plur. if $\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}$ puou/te do (you) not speak!
 spripucuties.
242. Third Conjugation:

Sing. of $f^{\prime}$ qurr'ul $\boldsymbol{q}^{\prime \prime}$ do (thou) not read!



243. Verbs in -nt.

The same rule for the Verbs ending in $-\pi \angle 1$ :





## INFINITIVE - UŁbアbヶnBa-

244. The Present Infinitive is formed with the Present Stem the Sign Vowel $L, \mu, m,(\pi L)$ and the ending $L \cdot$
245. First Conjugation:
 untulit $L_{L}$ to see proutgith to make (another) speak, etc.
246. Second Conjugation:

247. Third Conjugation:

248. Verbs in -n니:
 [to swear, etc,
Note: The Infinite can be used substantively and is declined according to the Second Declension. See 74 b. 75 b-e.

249. The Future Participle is the Genitive of the Infinitive (75, b-c).
250. It can be used either as an Adjective or as a Substantive. As a Substantive it ends in -Llef:
 but: 4 "سrquelt.e" what I shall read
251. It implies obligation, necessity, corresponding to the Gerundive.
252. This Participle may be regarded as Dative expressing purpose:


253. First Conjugation:

qridthlte something to be done

254. Second Conjugation:
fuoutinc about to speak fuoutilep something to be spoken about
Frefinl about to fly frequlleq something to fly with
255. Third Conjugation:
frriturime about to forget smmimilie something to be forgotten

256. Verbs in -nul:
 up


257. The Present Participle is formed by the suffix $-m \eta$ added to the Present Stem of First or Second, to the Aorist Stem of Third Conjugation.
258. As an Adjective, it is not declined, but as a Substantive it is like the First Declension. See 71 d.
259. The Armenian Present Participle does not exhaust the English. In order to express the abstract progress of the action in the Present, the Armenian must use the Instrumental of the Infini-


 most obliterated as Verb, and has an extensive use as Adjective and Substantive (See 650).
260. First Conjugation:

Nom. qпןனпи working, one who works
Nom. ırfoulınt seeing, one who sees.
261. Second Conjugation:

Nom. [иои"I speaking, one who speaks
Nom. Fricill flying, one who flies.
262. Third Conjugation:
$4 \omega \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{q}^{\omega \prime g} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{Z}$ reading, one who reads
frrmgnz forgetting, one who forgets.
263. Verbs in -nul.

They form their Present Participle by $-n z$ and the Present or the Aorist Stem.


qfouling or qfount one who makes merry.

## PERFECT PARTICIPLE - 4u.surbul, q.brfus

264. The Perfect Participle of the Verbs ending in $L_{L}, l_{L},{ }_{u r} L_{L}$ is formed by the suffix $-\boldsymbol{\prime} \boldsymbol{\delta}$ or $-\boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{r}$, added to their Present Stem. All the other Verbs (Primary Verbs in $-u, L$, all the Secondaries, except those in $-\boldsymbol{\mu} L_{L}$ ) add -mठ ( $-\hbar_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ ) to the Aorist Stem.
265. First Conjugation:



worked
shattered
made (another) speak.
266. Second Conjugation:

рионшд - ןиоиьן
Япй - Aritp
spoken
flied.
267. Third Conjugation:


268. Verbs in -ntl:

 ing had a good time.
269. The Perfect Participle as Adjective is not declined; as a Noun, it is declined and follows the First Declension (see 71 d ).
270. The Perfect Participle ending in $-t_{r} \boldsymbol{f}$, is used as Verb (in compound tenses) only, never as Adjective nor as Noun. Hence, it is indeclinable.

## Classic Perfect Participle

271. The Classic Perfect Participle ends in $-L_{\omega_{L}}$. It is used as Adjective or Substantive:


 \& $L_{P} E^{\prime}$ the departed.

272. The Aorist is formed with the Aorist Stem of the verb (208-214) and the respective Personal Endings.
273. The Personal Endings of Aorist for Verbs in $-k_{L},-\boldsymbol{n} t_{L} L$,


Sing. 1. -t, 2. $-\boldsymbol{f r}$, 3. Stem

274. The Personal Endings for the Verbs in $-\left\{L_{L},-f L\right.$,


Plur. 1. -ms, $\boldsymbol{f}$, 2. $-\boldsymbol{f}$, 3. -mis.

Paradigms of Aorist in - h
275. Verbs in $-\boldsymbol{k}_{\boldsymbol{L}}\left(\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{l} \boldsymbol{L}_{L}\right)$

Aorist Stem: qnidlty-




Aorist Stem: qumenulty
 4mirumightr thou
qumpintsy he, she, it

4menftrghes you 4nuritightis they

Aorist Stem: [uoulignzg-
proutrgnight I made (another) speak puoutgneghite we etc. proulignegpler thou
froulymeg he, she, it
puouthingther you
poutrynegfis they


4urimugh I read, I did read 4uriqughtr thou nmr' ming he, she, it

wm IT世, y you 4urizaghir they
 med:

frnm-gitit ifnognegtic


4пп!
pinfgeitrl purgiogitis

whongist/ flinging er



thou made (him) forget he finished we made (it) known you did lose they made (him) drink 1 made (him) eat thou killed
he made (it) pleasing, agreeable we fatigued
you taught, you did teach


Angifitl $\quad$ Prgnegtr thou made (it) fly; thou stolest sumpgnitil surpgitag he asked
 we showed
280. Some Verbs drop the first $g$ of $-y^{\circ} \mathrm{n} \boldsymbol{g}$ throughout the Aorist for the sake of euphony:
 Angmagh or fancyl,
flagnegh or flumeg/r
flongryh or plinegh from $p^{\text {lingetith }}$ to load
281. The first $g$ of $-\boldsymbol{g \pi} \mathrm{Lg}$ does not appear at all when it follows a $\boldsymbol{a}$ or $g$ in the stem:


 misymighi I made pass (for uliggmegh)

Note: The Verbs in $-y c^{i b} b_{C}$ are usually written without the $c$ which however is pronounced.


duminnigh I offered, etc. summogfing we offered, etc.

\&



Paradigms of Aorist in -w

Aorist Stem: intu-
Aorist:

| J | e |
| :---: | :---: |
| untuur ${ }^{\text {c }}$ th | mbump y |
| untume he, she, it | mhumis they |

284. Like $u n L_{u s i t}^{L_{L}}$ :

| $L_{L}$ to find |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | /uıd-Lit $L_{L}$ to bite |
| (fur-itht to enter | $\underline{L C-L i t a l e ~ t o ~ d e s c ~}$ |

285. Verbs in -



Lun-l'L $\quad$ v. i. to burn; but $/$ /unt $L$ v. t. 4 Luntogh 275





Aorist Stem: $\quad$ Rn-

Proup thou Prue you
Frawe he, she, it [ृпus, they
286. In like manner the Verbs given in 197, except:

Aorist Stem: pпииー

Froumb thou prowere you
priume he, she, it proumis they
287. In like manner:

 Sunn-i/l $L$ to be consumed to ride

Aorist Stem: \& $\boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{n}-$
Aorist: u'ringuy I forgot afnnguine we forgot
frngul thou inngurp you
srogume he, she, it smaguts they
288. In like manner:


Aorist of Verbs in - nl a
 wince form an Aorist in modern Armenian.
294. Infinitive: $\nexists^{\prime \prime} \mathbb{L}^{\prime \prime} L$ to leave:



— $\quad$ —nq"んy

Angle Anq"igle you


Aorist Stem: try
Aorist: trincauy trim- inguj I swore





296. Infinitive: qfonfurif to recreate one's self, to have good A. Fist Stem: fou-
1.r:st: qfoumf I had good time qfoumste we etc.
qfoump thou qpoume he, she, it
qfoume you q(\%onuth they
297. Other Verbs in $-m L_{L}$ are used only in the Infinitive, Present and Imperfect, but are replaced in the Aorist by different Verbs:

## For Classic Aorist

use Modern Aorist

 q $k$ KmL





 $L^{\text {LimLL}} L$ - $1 g h$
pusint L - lugh

sklime - $\operatorname{sLs}$


dinmLL- Jint

2talimLL-2tnuy


 ( $\beta=\sim_{2} \mathrm{E} t_{L}$ ) and may be conjugated accordingly in the Present




 three forms of Present and Imperfect： $4^{\prime} r^{2} r^{\mathcal{L}} \boldsymbol{L}$










PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT－Buru．पu．sur bh q．bru．uu．sur
299．The Perfect and Pluperfect are formed with the Perfect Participle of the Verb（ $-\mu \boldsymbol{\prime}$ or $-t_{p} /$ ）and the Auxiliary $t, f$ for the Perfect， $\boldsymbol{k} \boldsymbol{k}$ ，for the Pluperfect Indicative； $\boldsymbol{f l} \boldsymbol{l} \boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{i}$ if for the Perfect， ［IImj／，for the Pluperfect Subjunctive．The Perfect Participle does not change throughout the Conjugation．

300．The ending $-\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{r}$（ or $-t_{p}$ ）is attached to the Aorist
 and to the Present Stem of the verbs in $-k_{L},-l_{L},-m t_{L}$（See 264）．

301．Paradigms of Perfect and Pluperfect
Indicative
Infinitive Perfect Part．Perf．

|  |  | tuf | I have | 5 | ［1wif | ELLu¢ | worked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －outh | ¢uou－um | Lu | thou | 510 | r：IL＂u | cilustr | spok |
| 4nanpint！ |  | 5 | he | 58 | ［世岗 |  | shattered |
| 4－rimict |  |  | we | 5 ／irce |  |  | read |
| denture | ¢！ng－ud | 5 S | you | 5te | CLILup | cuculte | forgotten |
| － 6 ＂ila | untu－mb | ts | they | 514 | ELIU世 |  | seen |
| masill | $\mu^{\prime \prime \prime}$ | t， | I | 51 | E＇LLum | ［11／4 | grown |
| Pnitel | ¢numb | $t_{4}$ | thou | $510^{\prime \prime}$ | CLIM＂ | cıu＂jhr | flown |
| $\mathrm{Prgrat}^{2 L}$ | frarg－ud | 5 | he | $55^{\prime \prime}$ | c＇IL＂us | CLL＂＇l＇ | made fly |
|  | Anq－ud or阝＂qпиg－uд | Line． | we | shipe |  | ricuylice | left |
| －manguil |  | 58 |  | 5／2m | $1 L^{\mu \prime 2}$ | ［uy／re |  |
| －ngrill | Sumingrag－mb | tis | they | 56 | $1 L^{\text {wi }}$ | clumutir | exhauste |

## IMPERATIVE - ¿rU.Jusulutu

302. The Second Person Plural of the Imperative Mood (positive command) is formed with the Aorist Stem plus the Ending -5 e.
303. The Second Person Singular of the Imperative is formed:
a) By adding $-\zeta^{\prime}$ to the Present Stem of the Verbs in $-L_{L}$, $-l_{L},-$ nt $L_{L}$.
b) By adding $-\mu^{\prime}$ to the Present Stem of the Verbs in $-w_{L}$.
 $-\sum_{L} t_{L},-\sum_{L} h_{L}$, $-2 t_{L}$.
d) By changing the final $g$ into $f$ of the Aorist Stem of the


## Paradigms of Imperative

304. 

Infinitive Present Stem Aorist Stem
 foul fou-

luouby-

दnuriunty4



Sing. Plur.
$\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{r}^{\boldsymbol{\delta}} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\prime}$ luaus $3^{7 \prime}$

Work!
[uoulogh'f Speak! $4=0 n 1 \times n 5^{\prime}$



4urırwgh'f Read! simglif, ifnngt'f Forget!





305. Verbs in -mL.

Imperative



306. Classic Verbs like fummegmist $L$ to offer, SumпnL$g \omega i \leq t_{L}$ to reward, to restitute, to remunerate, make the Imperative
 $\mathbf{5} 5^{\prime} \boldsymbol{e}$. The Plural of these Imperatives is used in Modern Armenian, but not the Singular; Synonyms are used instead:



Incorrect and to be rejected are forms like suminmzgmif, Sumnegrif.
307. For First and Third Persons, Singular and Plural, the Subjunctive is used as an indirect Imperative or Hortative, eventually preceded by $\nexists \pi \eta$, the Second Person Singular Imperative of $\neq \pi \eta^{\prime \prime L} L$ :
( $\boldsymbol{F} \boldsymbol{\prime} \boldsymbol{\prime}$



## PASSIVE VERBS - 4¢un nfulut FU3

308. The Passive Voice of Verbs is formed with the distinctive Vowel ne inserted between the Stem and the Infinitive Ending.
309. The Verbs in $-L_{L},-\kappa_{L} L_{L}$ use the Present Stem, the Verbs in $-\omega_{L}$ use the Aorist Stem to form the Passive Voice.
310. The Infinitive Ending of the Passive Voice is uniform for all Conjugations: - 12 .
311. All the Verbs in Passive follow the pattern of the Second Conjugation plus the inserted -ne-. This vowel appears in all Persons, Numbers, Tenses and Moods.
312. Only the Active Verbs have a Passive Voice. Transitive Verbs in $-g_{1} L_{L} L_{L}$ have the Passive Voice in $-y=1 / L^{\circ}$
313. In the following Paradigms the Subjunctive is not given. $\therefore$ is identical with the Indicative minus the particle $4 Z^{\prime \prime}\left(\boldsymbol{q}^{\prime}, \boldsymbol{q}^{\prime \prime}\right)$.

## Paradigms of Passive Voice

Present Indicative of Passive
314. a) Present Stems: who
 4R wm!

thou
he, she, it
4г whrmile you Li w/rimefis they
b) $u \hbar \omega \mathrm{H}_{1}$

4L mbintictif in mbutur

c) $\downarrow$ によg-






Imperfect Indicative of Passive
316. With Present Stems:
 4 $4[$ "
 द IR mhutmebtr thou LR untulunc5r he, she, it
c) 4 IL «ikdgru5! I was being 4R uL

317. With Aorist Stems:




Aorist of Passive


> whirnetigwn
> "pirmitgue

mheninetigupl untulinitywe
c) iflognetague flognoligul, thou «foдgmitogue he, she, it thou
thou

I was loved uproltymisp we etc.
he, she, it
I was seen
he, she, it
I was brought up
"/rmatgme you "hrmioguis they
 untulimityurp you mhufnetagut they
 ftrymbigwe you ftよmalymis they
319. Verbs in -gmo $/ 1 / 2$ (of Trans. -uL) :

 दши!
320. Perfect and Pluperfect of Passive

321. $-y \cos / 1 /(-\omega 1)$ :

322. Imperative and Prohibitive of Passive

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a -m } 1 / 1: u / p m b \text { be thou loved } \\
& \text { urimighse be ye loved } \\
& \text { N } l^{\prime} \text { wherelir don't (thou) be loved }
\end{aligned}
$$

b) -innctiL: antulurat be thou seen
untulumbyte be ye seen

rf $\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}$ untulunctif don't (ye) be seen

be thou brought up
be ye brought up
don't (thou) be brought up
don't (ye) be brought up

4wlriwgme 5 be thou read
4uriquymalig5p be ye read

\&f $\boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}$ Lurriugmel'p don't (ye) be read

## Infinitive of Passive

## 324. Present:

a) $" R / l^{m-L} L \quad$ to be loved
mbuterefL to be seen $\boldsymbol{f L \gamma g m} / \mathrm{L} L \quad$ to be brought up


## 325. Perfect:




to have been loved
to have been seen
to have been brought up


## Participles of Passive

326. Present Participle:
a) $\boldsymbol{\mu} / \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{r}$ being loved
 strgynent
being brought up
b) $4 \mu \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{q}^{\prime \mu g \pi<\pi \eta}$ being read

327．Perfect Participle：
a）
b）
$\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\pi}$ пинд having been loved йヶulumut having been seen
«ftygnıuд having been brought up

Future Participle（Gerundive）of Passive

 ufrictile
antulumati＂e
untusumetilus aftogrehimL flodgmetile something to be brought up
about to be loved something to be loved
about to be seen something to be seen about to be brought up
 lumirimgratifes something to be read
Passive of Verbs in -nul

329．The Transitive Verbs in $-m L_{L}$ do not insert a second $m<$ ；they keep their $m<$ and insert an $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ between it and the ending $\angle$ ． Anything else is regular．

Pres．
4R 月ாInく／if

Aor．［frizratymy

Plup．Дпппицшよ 5！



Part．
puoull L - proumchl to speak, to be spoken. The Intransitives in
 -gmilif:

| Smuitri | to arrive |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | to send, to bring |
| - Sungrifl | to be sent, brought |
| Sunqutil | to dress one'self |
| Smqgeitil | to dress |
| - Suryyorl | to be dressed |
| 4100/uchis | to flee |
|  | to put to flight |
| - spusugntil | to be put to flight |

REFLEXIVE VERBS - u.七rpunura fu.3br
331. Transitive Verbs which have a Reflexive Pronoun as Di-

332. The Reflexive Pronouns as Direct Object of Transitive Verbs are (see 167):

Sing.
Plur.

| 1st |  | myself | Shite quftq | ourselves |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2nd | hke qhispr | thyself | qucp qubq | yourselves |
| 3 rd |  |  | tutip otr |  |

333. The Reflexive Pronouns as Indirect Object of Transitive Verbs are:

Sing.
1st Liu fisth, fisp hintivu
 plazl, to thyself

3rd pirp liche to him-, herself pritup pitity to themselves
334. The Transitive Verbs with Reflexive Pronouns are conjugated like any Transitive Verb.
335. Some Verbs, Passive in form, are Reflexive in meaning:
 sumlimeth
 to exercise one's self in -; to get to undress one's self [used to to comb one's hair
336. The Verbs Passive in form and Reflexive in meaning are conjugated like Passive Verbs without Reflexive Pronouns.

## RECIPROCAL VERBS - Фпhuluure fu.3br

 one another, as Direct Object, or with the Pronouns $4 \zeta 44 \leq 54 m$, $f r^{m /[m L}$ to, for one another, as Indirect Object, are called Reci-





338. They are conjugated like any other Transitive Verb.
339. Some Verbs Passive in form are reciprocal in meaning:
suriunclt $L$ to be reconciled to each other


340. These Verbs (339) are conjugated like the Passive Verbs. They have no Pronouns as Direct or Indirect Object.

## NEGATIVE FORM OF VERBS - JuSU4ut 2bk

341. The Negative Particle for Verbs in Indicative and Subjunctive is $z^{-}$. The Particle $\kappa^{\kappa} h^{\prime}$ is used for the Negative of the Imperative Mood (Prohibitive); see 239-243.

Negative of Subjunctive, Infinitive, Participles.
342. The Particle $z$ is prefixed to the Verb in Subjunctive, I-finitive and Participles.


Imperfect Subjunctive: Infinitive:
Present Participle:
Perfect Participle:
Future Participle:






## Negative of Future and Conditional

343. The same rule applies to First Future and Conditional which are formed with the Particle uprot and the Subjunctive of the Verb. The Negative Particle $\mathcal{L}$ is prefixed to the Verb, not to uharp:

First Future:
First Conditional:



Negative of Aorist:
344. The Negative of the Aorist is formed with the Particle $z$ prefixed to the Verb: zurinuy, $\sum^{\text {LIquej (187). }}$

Negative of Second Future and Conditional
345. The Particle 2 is prefixed neither to the Perfect Participle of the Verb nor to the Particle $\mu / /$ un $/$, , but to the Auxiliary Clliurf CLIujt:
Second Future:
 Second Conditional:

Negative of Present and Imperfect Indicative
346. The Negative of Present and Imperfect Indicative is formed with the Negative of the Auxilary ( $\_$Lif - $\langle\zeta / \%$ see 185) and the Infinitive of the Verb of which, however, the Ending - $L$ is changed into - $\boldsymbol{r}$. Moreover, in the Negative Imperfect of Verbs in $-L_{L},-\pi</ L L$ the $h$ before $L$ is changed into $L$ :

| Present |
| :---: |
| zhuf mbiulita |
| ctif /nouhn |
| <tif 4ur\%un |
| ctuf ufrimen |

> Imperiect
> 25/nutuktap
> 25 / houtin

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2h for } 25
\end{aligned}
$$

346 a. The Third Person of the Negative Auxiliary in the Present Indicative is $2 /,(\operatorname{not} 2 \xi)$, which is elided before Verbs beginning with a vowel:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sh mbustra sif pouft }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Particle $4!$ omitted.
347. The Particle $4[$ is omitted in the Negative form of Verbs Those few Verbs which are inflected without the Particle $4 \subset$ ( $t u f$,
 :. (See 181, 372, 392, 396).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2tuf-25h 24/intuf-24/in5/t } \\
& \text { 24世и~ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Note: The Negative of $q$ funtis may also be according to 346 ; $i^{\text {Lif }}$,


Negative of Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative
348. The Negative of Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative is formed with the Negative Auxiliary ( $2 L i f$ for the Perfect, $25 /$ for the Pluperfect) and the Perfect Participle of the Verb.

In the Third Person Perfect, the Auxiliary is 25 , not $2 k$. it mbumd he has not seen.

Paradigms of Negative Conjugation
349. a) Present Indicative:


al /wou/f he, she, it does not speak, is not speaking fewntry he, she, it does not hate
 25\＆Antich you do not leave 2kI \＆innimp they do not forget
b）Imperfect Indicative

$25 / r r^{\prime \prime} \quad$ thou wast not flying
 $\left\{5 r^{1}\right.$ wultr $\quad$ he，she，it was not hating

 is fit

350．A orist：
etrittgh I did not sing

z／uoukigue he，she，it did not speak
zentoghise we did not keep silence
spurbgite you did not drink
¿ヶшиш亡 they did not arrive

351．a）Perfect Indicative：
2Lifulinior I have not loved
shu＂firmum thou hast not been loved
25 immgur he，she，it has not forgotten
2hiop fumerimb we have not betrayed
25 циишицид you have not killed

b）Pluperfect：
251 4ெшиид I had not fled
25／Plewr thou hadst not descended
$55 \%$ шцшшд he，she，it had not begun

2ち／re seuqrems you had not been dressed


352．a）First Future：

 ＂hent ifnngmL

 ＂terf zhincumis

I shall not forget
thou wilt not make（him）forget he will not be forgotten we shall not recognize you will not understand they will not hear（understand）
b）Second Future：







353．Subjunctive Present：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2 } \\
& \text { SaRS }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { zulphicter } \\
& \text { zjricump }
\end{aligned}
$$

354．Subjunctive Imperfect：

stu out？
21051
zunntis．
sfunguyte
2世たち

355．a）First Conditional：

## 

यदिए




b）Second Conditional：




I should not do
thou wouldst not be ashamed he would not pale we should not feign you would not faint

I shall not have loved thou wilt not have hated he，she，it will not have been tired we shall not have troubled you will not have been upset

$$
5+2+2+2
$$




we should not have sold you would not have smoked they would not have left
356. a) Infinitive:



b) Present Participle:
 21"ாT not hearing not speaking
c) Perfect Participle:
 2母п!дшд not having worked

d) Future Participle:
cmbuthtinc not to be about to see
 phoutime not to be about to speak


## THE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION 3U.PUUULU.E hחीGUPZOKV

357. A Periphrastic form is a "round about way of speaking". In the widest sense, all Verb-phrases consisting of Participles and of $\boldsymbol{L u f}$, rlıuuf are Periphrastic forms. But the Present Participle $(-\pi \eta)$ and the Future Participle ( $-\rho^{\prime \prime L}$ ) are especially used in a Periphrastic way.
358. The Periphrastic Conjugation consisting of the unchanged Present Participles of any Verb and of Luf, rLIUN, denotes a progressive action:


 shall be, be! working, speaking, being loved, fighting.
359. The Periphrastic Conjugation consisting of the Future Participle and of taf, cLI ${ }^{\omega, 1}, f^{\prime}$ denotes, 1) a future or intended action, 2) an obligation, a necessity.
360.The Auxiliaries Luf, LULUdf are inflected regularly throughout the Indicative and Subjunctive, the preceding Participle remaining unchanged. For the Periphrastic Future and Conditional



Indicative:




I must work
thou ought to have repented we were about to die
you had to be loved

 Condit. utultamL licllujl I should be seeing

## Subjunctive:





Infinitive:
[be loved



## 

361. Some Verbs are used only in the Third Person Singular. They are called Impersonal Verbs, as they have no Personal Subject. The Pronoun "it" used in English with Impersonal Verbs has no equivalent in Armenian.
362. There are very few strictly lmpersonal Verbs in Armenian. They are mostly Personal Verbs used impersonally. They may be classified as follows:
363. Verbs expressing the operations of nature and the time of day:


midedptety
it rained
mpher $\alpha$ dicst $\quad$ it will snow

4'и!
it lightens
it thunders
 coming, pouring
 is coming, falling
 coming, pouring down
ore unup 5 it is warm
ore $\boldsymbol{q}^{5} \boldsymbol{q}^{2} \operatorname{tgh} 45 \quad$ it is nice (weather)

it is cold
364. When the Subject is indefinite, the Third Person Singular of Passive Voice or the Third Person Plural of Transitive or Intransitive Verbs is used:


4er poumlis it is rumored


位 4 nac /is) there is figthing
Note: The impersonal use of the Passive proceeds from its Reflexive (or Middle) meaning, the action being regarded as accomplishing itself. Popular speech forms in this way the Impersonals of Intransitive Verbs: 4'wul/ m/p

365. Some Impersonals are formed with the Third Person Sin-


urfof 5 it's a shame $4 / \operatorname{mj}_{\angle} 5$ it's fit

fums it's enough $\quad$ Staple 5 it's enough
swift 5 it must be
inurn 5 it's possible
"quшй 5 it's an honor
${ }_{4} 5=\ln _{\boldsymbol{R}} 5$ it ought to be




366. Strictly Impersonal are:
l'oqur that's sufficient, enough $y^{\prime} u \boldsymbol{j}$ there is
Note: The ancient Impersonal upon $/ \mathrm{r}$ one must, is used as a Particle to form the Future and the Conditional (229, 234).

## IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS 

367. Irregular are the Verbs which do not follow the general rule of forming the Aorist Stem, the Participles and the Passive Voice. Defective verbs lack some Tenses, Moods or Participles; they are supplied by other Verbs. F.i. taif has neither Infinitive
 in the Aorist Stem (see 185-188).

List of Irregular and Defective Verbs

Note: In Classic Armenian $\omega n \Sigma_{L_{l}}$ means "to make, to do"; wnimil means "to take". In Modern Armenian $w n \varepsilon_{L} L_{L}$ is weakened to $\boldsymbol{p}^{5 L_{L}}$ (386), and $w n \xi_{L} L_{L}$ is used instead of unimell to take. In Present and Imperfect both $\omega \min _{l}$ and $\omega n \varepsilon_{m} L_{L}$ may be used in the sense of Classic $\omega n_{n-m L}$ to take.
Ind. Pres. f'unimbif or l'molumef I am taking
Negative pouf urnitrp or urniriog I do not take



Imper. un, ur' $\boldsymbol{p}$ take (thou), take (ye) [etc.


Pert. Part. шпшыд, шлй! taken
 Passive unimulfL to be taken

Aorist Imper.
Pres. Part.
Perf. Part.
Passive furgruch $L$ to be opened
370. Infinitive: $\mu^{L} r^{L} L$ to bring; Aorist Stem: $r^{L} r^{-}$




371. Infinitive: $\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{\mu} / L}$ to come; Aorist Stem: $\boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{L}} \boldsymbol{L}_{-}$

Note: In Indic. Present and Imperfect, the Particle is $4^{m=}$ instead of 42 (See 220).







Pres. Part. $k \ell n \eta$ coming
Serf. Part. $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{L} L_{L} L_{l}$ come

372. 9 /tariff, I know, lacks the Infinitive and all the other forms except Indicative Present and Imperfect. The inflection is without the Particle $4 \pi$ (See 216 Note).
 nbs l know, etc.
 4 lurffis I knew, etc.
The lacking forms are supplied by qumium - a Secondary Formation from the Stem $450 \mathrm{~m}-\boldsymbol{q} \mathrm{hm}$-:
 [know . . .




Imperf. q/inituef
Imper. qhurgfir, thing $5^{\prime}$ e Know!

Infinitive 4 /undue to know
Pres. Part. q/ung" $\eta$ knowing
Pert. Part. thingurs, ztiengtry known


373. Infinitive: $\boldsymbol{q}^{\omega} \boldsymbol{m}_{\boldsymbol{L}} \boldsymbol{L}_{L}$ (intrans.) to return, to become;




Serf. Part. $\tau^{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{l}^{\boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{\eta}}$ returning



 to $d(281)$.




Passive $\quad \boldsymbol{F}^{\prime \prime \prime} / \boldsymbol{/ L}$ to be set, put, laid
375. Infinitive: $L_{L L} L_{L}$ to go out, to get off, to rise; (contraced from Classic $L_{L} L_{L} L_{L_{L}} L_{L}$ to $L_{L} S_{L} L_{L}$ and assimilated $L_{L}$ to $L L$ ) Aorist Stem: $\boldsymbol{L}_{L^{-}}$


Imper．$\quad \boldsymbol{b}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{L}_{\mathbf{L}} \boldsymbol{\zeta}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{f}$ R Rise！

376．神听 see 183，185，187， 367.
377．Ls see $183,185,187,367$.
 263，268，295，298， 305.






Other forms are lacking and are supplied by $q^{\text {Sum }} L$
Aorist Stem：qumg－
 qtughtio I went



Note：In all the forms with the stem $q^{2}$－the $\varepsilon$ may be suppressed，
 but $q^{\text {㐫u }}$ ．

380．qfoustri $L$ see 221，227，233，237，242，247，256，263， 268，293，296， 305.

381．Infinitive：qwellith to strike；（contracted from Classic

 qur！ifil struck

Pres．Part．queritint striking

Passive quןlimı／L $L$ to be struck
382． ELL ${ }^{\omega 1} \angle$ see 186.
383. pitt, to make, to do; (contracted and weakened from
 ned: Aorist Stem: $\boldsymbol{L P}^{-r^{-}}$





384. Infinitive: $\boldsymbol{e}^{\omega \hbar_{L}}$ to say; (weakened from Classic $\omega \mu \hbar_{L}$ ) Aorist Stem: $\boldsymbol{L}^{\boldsymbol{u -}}$




Passive $\quad L^{\prime \prime \prime \prime} / \mathbf{l} L L$ to be said
385. 月ntriL $^{2}$ see 221, 227, 233, 242, 247, 256, 263, 268, 295, 298, 305.
386. Infinitive: $\ell_{j}$ sum to fall (contracted and weakened








The particle in Present and Imperfect Indicative is $4^{m \times}$ instead of $4 \pi$ (see 220).
 Imper. $\quad L^{w \prime y}, L^{\omega w g} \xi^{\prime} e$ Cry!

Pres. Part. $\boldsymbol{L}^{\omega \prime g n \eta} \boldsymbol{z}$ weeping

388. dref 1) to give birth to; 2) to be born (Classic


 Pres. Part. $\partial \& \Pi \eta$ being born, giving birth

389. 4uıf I am there, I exist, I am - has only Indicative Present and Imperfect, inflected without the particle $4 \Sigma$ (see 216)



The lacking forms are supplied by the secondary formation from Classic $4 t m f-4 k g h$ to live:
390. LEsw $_{L}$ to be there, to stand there, to stay - which is regular and has all the Tenses and Moods. Aorist Stem: $4^{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{g}-$ Present Lic 4tiunif I stand (Sub. Pres. 4tinurf)
 Future $\quad$ uporft hblumuf I shall

 Imper. 4 boglir, $4 \operatorname{tg} \zeta^{\prime} p$ Stay!

Pres. Part. $4 \mathrm{~L}_{\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{Z}}$ standing, staying

Fut. Part. 4 LSuminc about to stay, to stand
 is a secondary formation from Classic $4^{\omega+1 l^{\circ}} L^{\circ}$ )

Indicative Present and Imperfect are without the particle $4 E$
 is used in the Subjunctive.

Ind.
Subj.




Ind．
Subj．
 4withrujt etc．







As an Adjective and in the meaning of＂powerful＂，only 4upriz is used．


 （ヶ／ヶルー）
 Eummíl sat


Pres．Part．\＆uman sitting

Note： Ewurf $^{\prime}$ has also a regular inflection according to the Second Con－


393．nespif I have．The Infinitive is a secondary formation： $m<L L E u /$ ，to have；mefreif is used only in the Indicative，and with－ out the particle $4 E$（see 216）；meftemuf is used for all the other Moods and Tenses．

Present makluf，mev／u， mesi，I have
 mLspis
Negative zmixhif，zulitus， smesph etc．I have not
Imperf．mesthemeishir， mefis I had

$$
=2 \Sigma 5 / 5
$$

Subj．
emaithiwif. .
nLitituryth，ncith－ \＆uef！mixhturg



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ncthtumif, mekto }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { mifitioutup, ncitio }
\end{aligned}
$$

Ind.


$$
\left\{\pi \leq \sum_{45}\right. \text { etc. I had not }
$$

Aorist malhguy, minho
gui, militgure I had miktguisp, multigui, пLithgui,
Imper. mevtgfir, miktogbte Have!



Pres. Part. mishit having
Serf. Part. meithouס, mLiLghfr had

Note: mistral may be used for Indicative Present and Imperfect with
 the action of acquiring possession in the Future, whereas meshes denotes the state of possession in the Present.
394. ncurte, to eat; Pres. Stem: man -Aorist Stem: Lb-


 4trimisl ate...
Imper. $\quad L^{L^{\prime}} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime}, 4 \hbar_{1} 5^{\prime} p$ Eat!

Pres. Part. $4 \hbar\left[\pi \eta\right.$ also mem $\begin{array}{l}\text { eating (eater) }\end{array}$


Passive manmıfl for the Tenses of the Pres. Stem: to be eaten;
 to have been eaten.





Serf. Part. $4 \mu^{\boldsymbol{\delta} \hbar_{L}} L^{\prime \prime}$ about to get rid of
396. ${ }^{4} \downarrow u / L L$ to begin, to start; Stem: ${ }^{\prime \prime} \ell^{u-}$



"tums I started

Pres. Part. $\omega 4 \omega \Pi \eta$ beginning (beginner)

Fut. Part. ${ }^{\prime \prime} l^{\mu} \hbar_{L} L^{m}$ about to begin
397. «пшц to give; Aorist Stem: um-

The particle for Present and Imperfect Indicative is $4^{m L}(220)$.







Pres. Part. omen! giving (giver)




 mump $h^{\text {in }}$ I carried




Passive $\boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\mu} r^{m \sim l} / L$ to be carried
399. $4 r \boldsymbol{R} / 4$ to be broken off; Aorist Stem: $4 r^{\beta}$

 broken off!




## PARTICLES－ばいがいか

## ADVERBS－JIDはC：

400．Adverbs，Prepositions，Conjunctions and Interjections are called Particles－Wwuthly．

## Derivation of Adverbs

401．Adverbs are regularly formed：
from almost every Adjective without any change placed in front of the Verb，Adverb or Adjective they are to modify：

this beautiful girl sings beautifully
［liantly








 long，you sleep little．

402．from Adjectives followed by the Indefinite Article ${ }_{S} L_{L}$ ：



 $-\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{4} \boldsymbol{\beta}$ to Adjectives:



ршешрши $\quad$ valiantly

〔urftumиирш! modestly
јщјшโишицци openly, evidently

"pinumifis heartily




404. from inflected Nouns (Case-forms) of which the Case is not always obvious and in some is doubtful. The Case-forms are either Classic or Modern.

Adverbs with obvious Case-forms:
405.

$4 t^{t} \boldsymbol{L}$

4 山!







 ungta misghp


tume




they went upstairs
they remained above
he fell from above
they threw down
he worked below
they call from below
they came in
they are inside
1 felt in myself
go out
he is waiting outside
they beseiged from the outside
go at the ahead
they walk at the head
he looked back
go back
do not walk (come) after me
they went across
they remained across
he (she, it) comes from across
406.
"us $\boldsymbol{\sim}$



 we did not arrive yesterday






Adverbs in Classic Case-forms
407. Instrumental:




 he hardly hears he is easily distracted
 $\boldsymbol{f}$




I agree gladly (with
hurry on!
408. Ablative:
$\boldsymbol{f}$ they praised you with name

it has been determined eternilly



necessarily he will come
in the beginning
he begged with all his heart
 409.



let me know early in the morning he went away in nighttime we knew it long ago


we are used (to it) from old times


once upon a time [youth

Adverbs formed by the Pronominal Articles - $-\boldsymbol{\prime}$ (-u) -5s and suffixes:
410.
 "









[way
 are Adjectives.
411.







they started the journey from that place look hither! [(where a third person is) come here by
go thither

```
<n" lis
```





```
S% п n
<"un45 [utgh
\п% Su"umy
```




```
くヵ＂lis
くп＂
```




```
\(5 \pi\) п \(n \pi^{\circ} 4\) 4
```



```
ऽп\％Suル＂uи
```



they are here
he came hither
they passed here by
I sent it thither（to you）
who is there（with you）？
I heard it from there（you）
I arrived there（a＂third＂place）
he dwelled there
I returned from there

## CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS

The Adverbs are classified as follows：
Adverbs of Place－Sbququfi $V$ ulpur 412.

|  | where，whither |
| :---: | :---: |
| ne．445 |  |
| meutlig | where from |
|  <br> ＂en45， 14418 |  |
|  |  |
|  | here it is |
|  | there it is |
| mSun mitht | there it is |
| mfltimeumbe | from every quarter |
| untotucila | anywhere，whither you will |
|  | from another place［place |
|  | elsewhere，in some other place，to another |
|  | here，hither（near the speaker） |
|  | there，thither（near the person spoken with） |
| ujtrembly | there，thither（near a third person） |
| Shome | far |
| Shareun | from afar |
| ＂tiparnuun | from near |
| fountum， |  |
| Aoun bltrle | come near |
| ň maunte | from nowhere |

": mile

 whits \&f
nowhere
somewhere
somewhere, in some places
from somewhere

See also $408 \mathrm{a}, 411 \mathrm{c}$.

413.




く 1 \& u






 4
$\boldsymbol{m}$













then he spoke loud
here after we take care of it
soon or late
now and then, sometimes
from time to time
have you ever heard?
never!
have never agreed
never
go early to bed
he moves fast
he forgets easily
he is quickly motioned

Sus






 the word (to speak)
prourpi

thence (from then on) he kept si[lent


 दury
opt of liwán
 dqayb


 \{umb
[higher
See also $408 \mathrm{~b}, 410$.
 414. a)

$\boldsymbol{f}^{\circ}$ โ と




they took (him) with force
how did he find out?
how were you not afraid?
we hardly escaped
he barely reads
he was very angry


to read English
to speak Armenian

Note: The suffix $-t_{0} \boldsymbol{L}_{5}$ is added to names of nations in order to denote their language. It forms the respective Adjectives and Adverbs: $\sum \operatorname{muj}_{j} t-$




復
we surrendered voluntarily Light ur


!
4 (6urlif
:2upthyue.
 Sinus,




See also 409.
b) The Instrumentals of the Infinitive of any Verb and of abstract Nouns, form Adverbs of manner:



 mbaloghe
 415.

 $\pi n^{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime \prime}$ because we have no hope of being freed

шци＂
 ＂\＆ルひ！ ＂L［ft iff
 416.



 417.
uлп＂yes



［tainly

 418.
$n^{\prime} 2,2 \boldsymbol{b}^{\prime} \quad$ no（in simple denial）

not at all（in contradiction）
$\boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{r}^{\prime}, \varepsilon$ not（in prohibition）
＂E full
＂と．．．nと…
not even
neither．．．nor．．．

eu＇s elfgh far be it！
 419.
ufthoq \｛utum


perhaps I am wrong perhaps he comes

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

420. The degrees of Adverbs are formed in the same manner as those of Adjectives.

For the Comparative is used the Adverb mitell... pmis
For the Superlative is used the Adverb mifisfrmalil Other Particles and ways of expressing the degrees see $100-105$.

Note the following forms:

| Positive | Comparative |  | Superlative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2{ }^{\text {u,! }}$ |  |  | $\underline{2 m i n}$ (or metilt) |
| much | more |  | most |
| 2/2 <br> few, some | Thimit less |  |  least |

## 

421. Prepositions are words expressing the relation of one member in a sentence to another.

Many Prepositions are taken from Case-forms or Adverbs.
Prepositions are associated with particular Cases - for the most, the Genitive or Dative - which must be learned for each Preposition. Particles are called Postpositions when put after the Noun.

## THE CLASSIC PREPOSITIONS

422. In Classic Armenian, the following Prepositions played


They were used with different Cases and had different meanings according to the Case.

In Modern Armenian, they are as a rule suppressed. The Preposition $\boldsymbol{q}$ may still be used to denote the Accusative (see 93 ).

The others are used only in idiomatic expressions:
423. wn at, near, with, to:

un urumetis at the most

the letter of the Apostle Paul to the Galatians

424. [ish to, at, by, with, through:
pler unffere all in all
piry if52 in the midst

## 

421. Prepositions are words expressing the relation of one member in a sentence to another.

Many Prepositions are taken from Case-forms or Adverbs.
Prepositions are associated with particular Cases - for the most, the Genitive or Dative - which must be learned for each Preposition. Particles are called Postpositions when put after the Noun.

## THE CLASSIC PREPOSITIONS

422. In Classic Armenian, the following Prepositions played


They were used with different Cases and had different meanings according to the Case.

In Modern Armenian, they are as a rule suppressed. The Preposition $q_{q}$ may still be used to denote the Accusative (see 93).

The others are used only in idiomatic expressions:
423. min at, near, with, to:

min mometis at the most

the letter of the Apostle Paul to the Galatians

424. ELirt to, at, by, with, through:


425. purn according to
!u, /iu according to me, in my opinion


וחוחון

op [iun ol!



[иии
["uи "!пиuf as, therefore
426. fl (weakened to $J$ when followed by a vowel) to, of, by, for, in, at, upon, during, with:
a)

```
f dLus
```



```
1 <nnis
```



through (the hand of)
in the image of God
in Rome, to Rome
for the Salvation of men
from all heart





foris $h$ iftr up the mountain
lom\& 1 4/wr down the mountain


opforn patu
all day
7/2Lifis prois all night

all winter
427. $y$ to, as far as, till:

яцијио $\quad$ till today

guydif till now
ghtminu, yfumi until death



## PREPOSITIONS IN MODERN ARMENIAN

428. In modern language few Particles are placed before the Noun. The Preposition
moming without, is used with the Dative;
" $/ l^{5}$ che until, $\mid$ are used with a Dative Pronoun, but an Accu$254 / 2$ towards \{ative Noun;
pumgt except, is used with the Ablative;

F. i.:




 15fin, you were coming to us while we were walking towards the village
puemg l'eplie fiumints like a traitor [also women


## MODERN POSTPOSITIONS

429. The majority of Particles are placed after the Noun. Such are:
$1 \cdot 1 / \cdots \quad$ down (associated with the Accusative, see 426 b )

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |


| 45 | against | " | * | Dative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢umicur | for | " | " | * |
| Stim | with | " | " | " |
| sfou | near | " | " | " |
| "ぢ" | like | " | " | " |
| ¢"\#\#\# | besides |  |  | Ablative |
| $1 \cdot 4{ }^{1 / 2}$ | since | " | " |  |



 with the enemy

[soldiers




## Particles with Optional Position

430. The following Particles can be placed either before or after the Noun:
Sm $\ell_{\mu} \ldots n \ldots \ell_{l}$ against, with the Dative

Sumurtad with, together, with the Instrumental
كmbur "ul $^{\prime}$ opposite, with the Dative
$\cdots$

> F. i.:





Smintrod meme with all that (not with standing)
 nan except in some idiomatic expressions. There is another word iwinthras which means dress, clothes, vestments:




they gave poison instead of medicine.

## Postpositions with Articles

431. The following Postpositions are used with the Genitive; they may take an Article (Definite or Pronominal) and be used as Nouns:


 wrumq before me, before thee.
 (fur) bunter, (fir) hubert behind me, behind thee

 prinneflamis there under tyranny





( $\boldsymbol{f u f}$ ) poiLu near me, ftp propr near us
$\boldsymbol{7} 5$ If: minion 75 if facing the sun
 ( $/ 1, f$ ) 75 f is opposite to me

Note：The Postposition ${ }^{\prime} f f$ is used with the Dativ，and means against （see 429）；but the Noun 75.5 is used with the Genitive and means facing， opposite．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "fugh thif tis they are against us }
\end{aligned}
$$

7．［ifmg：qumminffin thifug in the the presence of the Sumfпйin offuge on the opposite side of the road［judge （ $\boldsymbol{\sim}, \boldsymbol{f}$ ） $\boldsymbol{7}$ furugu facing me
（рпе） $\boldsymbol{q} /$ fifmy facing thee






## Declension of Postpositions

432．All the Postpositions in 431 are inflected according to the First Declension（see 71 d， 72 d），with or without Definite or Pro－ nominal Articles：





## Classic Form－cases as Postpositions

433．The following Classic Form－cases are used as Postpo－ sitions with the Genitive：

| ［ditnss＝hand］ |  <br> （dんпинff） | through（the hands of） spies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} {[\omega \prime \boldsymbol{l} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}=} \\ \text { occasion }] \end{gathered}$ | Sulurf fulthinc mor－共化 | on occasion of feasts |
| $[1559=\mathrm{in}]$ | Puinhtuentiopme | between friends |
|  | sperie |  |
| ［ $\sim$ um $=$ part］ |  | concerning money |

 regard] $\quad f_{i u \prime f}^{f}$






 middle through (the medium of) an interpreter

## Adverbs used as Post positions

434. The following Adverbs are used as Postpositions with the Ablative:


$\boldsymbol{\mu}$






after us (place, order, time)


 the mother.
 $1 / L \|$ are used with the Genitive if they are inflected as Nouns They follow the First Declension and take the Article (see $72 \mathrm{~d}, 432$ ).




inside the door,
up the rock,
the heights of the rock.

## Inflected Particles

436．Postpositions which can be inflected（71d， $72 \mathrm{~d}, 432$ ， 435），can also have a second inflection taking their Genitive Sin－ gular as base and adding the Definite Article in double（－TIC）． They acquire thus a possessive meaning．

> Gen. Nom.

| mound |  | mendisin | what is before，first |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1tal |  | ， 4 alimis | what is last，behind |
| \％tiru | Sutirl | K1\％ | what is inside |
|  | 7近 |  | what is outside |
| turime | 1：ınte／， | ＇simtichirle | what is behind |
| $4{ }^{1 / 4}$ | 418 | 4 m ¢ | what is upon |
| $1 / 5$ | $1 / \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{r}$ | $1210 / 2$ | what is above |
| Prer | pryth | Prom $/ 1 L^{2}$ | what is near，with |
| mml | min4／1 | murthire | what is under |

437．The Declension is according to the First：
Sing．
Plur．
N．A．$\partial$ נия
 Abl．子шлй


よ

## CONJUNCTIONS－C，【！！じ！

438．Conjunctions connect words，phrases or sentences．They are of two classes：Coördinate－connecting independent sen－ tences or similar constructions－and Subordinate－connec－ ting dependent clauses．

## COÖRDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

439．Copulative or Disjunctive Conjunctions im－ ply a connection or separation of thought as well as of words．


 4ưf，［25，4ưf［25 or

$n^{\prime}$ ．．．．n＇z neither．．．nor

－$\nexists 5$－whether．．．or
440．Adversative Conjunctions imply a contrast：
pmeg but（referring to the same subject）
lul／but（referring to another subject）

 but yet，neverthless

441．Causal Conjunctions introduce a cause or reason：
 ＂pா！
442. Illative Conjunctions denote an inference:
 mulu, milififu therefore, accordingly

## SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

443. Conditional Conjunctions denote a condition or hypothesis:
185,485 if
 / 1444

444. Comparative Conjunctions imply comparison as well as condition:

 - ршкц - than
445. Concessive Conjunctions denote a concession or admission:

แliquif tats even if
446. Temporal Conjunctions express time:

sflisethe until
ufficirqtn while

Lump ( (ftun, Jtinnj) after

447. Consecutive and Final Conjunctions express result and purpose:
$n \boldsymbol{n}$ in order that

$n \boldsymbol{n}:-$ lest (that . . . not)
448. Causal Conjunctions express cause:
puity mir since


## CONJUNCTIONS IN EXEMPLES

449. 




 not only , but my friends, too
 that too
 durfisc u/ \&forlogme the voice also ceased





 cided that he was unworthy
 dered to kill him
 you were late, I was worried

 break

 Persian is an Asiatic language




 not betray it
 steal but rob

 [dangerous

 cumstances

 the Fatherland enslaved

 of friends
 u/
 $\boldsymbol{J}, \boldsymbol{y} / \mathrm{I}$ I did not admit, nay, I refused
 what am I?


 I was amazed myself
 the teacher knew it

แ! t :






 they were defeated, thus (or: and then) they were made subjects



q 1 :


 sleeping because he is tired





 (much less did he chatter)



 means: Stand!
450. Conjunctions like Prepositions are closely related to Adverbs, and are either petrified cases of Nouns, Pronouns and Ad-


 reason why Adverbs can be used as Conjunctions, and vice versa.

## INTERJECTIONS－Wッ．U！いいいか小゙い

451．Interjections are natural expressions of feeling；some of them are derived from inflected parts of speech．

The following comprises most of the Interjections in com－ mon use．

1．Joy：wr ah！n＇s hey！ó $\boldsymbol{n}^{\prime \prime}$ huzza！


 would that．．．！oh！might it be！


$$
\text { / } \mu^{\prime} \text { 2 why! }
$$

5．Exhortation：Su＇миш，o＇t，come！



$$
\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\prime}\left\llcorner, 4 \boldsymbol{n}^{\prime}\llcorner\text { fie! pooh! }\right.
$$





149
452. do and $\boldsymbol{p}^{\prime \prime \prime}$ are used in popular language. There are many Exclamations taken from the Subjunctive Mood of Verbs


 \&шипи! (love, desire; litterally: I'll die for your life [sun = life] or: I'll be sacrified for your life!).

## PART SECOND - UUUG bPGPIPT

Note: Syntax (= arrangement) treats of the relation of words and forms to one another and teaches the correct way of expressing thoughts. The unit of expression is the Sentence, with its distinct Subject and Predicate.

## THE SENTENCE - JO()IF.

453. A Sentence may contain:
a) a Statement: $x / 4 \leq 4 \pi 4 / \omega 45$ the horse runs.
b) a Question: $x / \sqrt{1} 4 \pi 4 / \omega \pi 5^{\circ}$ does the horse run?
 [the horse does run!
d) a Command, an Exhortation, or an Entreaty: $4 / 4 \neq 5^{\prime}$ run!


454. Every Sentence consists of a Subject ( $\llcorner ร / \not \subset \Perp \not \subset \mu \mu$ ) and

455. The Subject of a Sentence is the person or thing spoken of. The Predicate is that which is said of the Subject. In d/is LIE

Subject - bipwquy
456. The Subject of a Sentence is usually a Noun or a Pronoun or some words or groups of words used as a Noun. The Case of the Subject is Nominative.
457. In Armenian the Pronoun Subject may be ommitted being implied in the termination of the Verb (184).



Predicate - Uunnnqible
 he runs) or it may consist of some form of $L i f, ~\left[I L^{\omega} I\right.$ to be;

 considered; - and a Noun or Adjective which describes or defines the Subject. Such a Noun or Adjective is called a Predicate Noun or a Predicate Adjective, and the Verb is called the Copula (the connective)
( $\mathbf{t u}$ ) 中tphquil Luf I am a huckster

Great



 द




Holy Gregory is known as the Apostle of Armenians
M.Xorenacii disguises himself as an author of the fifth century, A. D.
he is considered the greatest historian of Armenians

Agreement of the Verb with its Subject
459. A Verb is said to agree with its Subject when it is required by usage to be in the same Number and Person.
460. A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \mathrm{a} \text { ) mbumy } 1 \text { saw } \\
& \text { (flicte) mbumin we saw } \\
& \text { [furquenfle iflinue the king died }
\end{aligned}
$$

461. The Verb of two or more Singular Subjects must be Plural:
 the judge and the counselor have a hard task
 looking after me.
 he runs) or it may consist of some form of kif, clime $\mathcal{L}$ to be;

 considered; - and a Noun or Adjective which describes or defines the Subject. Such a Noun or Adjective is called a Predicate Noun or a Predicate Adjective, and the Verb is called the Copula (the connective)

[Great






м


Holy Gregory is known as the Apostle of Armenians
M.Xorenaci disguises himself as an author of the fifth century, A. D.
he is considered the greatest historian of Armenians

Agreement of the Verb with its Subject
459. A Verb is said to agree with its Subject when it is required by usage to be in the same Number and Person.
460. A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person:

461. The Verb of two or more Singular Subjects must be Plural:
 the judge and the counselor have a hard task
 looking after me.
462. A Collective Noun takes a Verb in the Singular; but the Plural is also used when individuals composing the Collective Noun are thought of:

 pinuthe
but

 did not stay awake
 ¿"гg"in
the people revolted
463. A Subject Plural in form, but Singular in meaning takes a Verb in Singular:


464. When the Subjects are different Persons, the Verb is usually in the First Person rather than the Second, and in the Second rather than the Third:


 5 P full


465. A Verb having a Relative Pronoun as Subject takes the Person of the expressed or implied antecedent:

Liu " $n$ thum



I who came
you who killed
they who fought
466. After Numerals the Verb is in Singular or Plural according to the Noun (see 111-113) qualified by the Number.

## CONSTRUCTION OF CASES

## Use and Meaning

467. The Cases of Nouns express their relations to other words in the Sentence.

## 

468. The Nominative is the Case of the Subject of 1) Transitive 2) Intransitive 3) Passive 4) Impersonal 5) Copulative Verbs


 4. 4'undpheb it rains


469. A Noun or an Adjective describing or defining the Subject is called a Predicate Noun or Predicate Adjective if it is connected with the Copula $t u f$, or a few other Passive Verbs
 Sultugmill to be known, recognized as; rimill $L$ to be appointed;

470. The Case of a Predicate Noun or Adjective is the Nominative and does not agree in number with the Subject if it has no Attributes.
471. An Attributive Noun or Adjective qualifies a Noun without a connecting Copula.
 to be dangerous.
 were recognized Emporers in Byzanz.

Pul ythimente


472. The Predicate Noun, qualified by an Attributive Adjec:ive or Noun agrees in number with the Subject. In English, the Predicate Noun agrees in number even when it has no Attributes.
 Arśak were two kings
 and Xalat yanc were famous scholars
 cestors were heroes of our nation
 heroes.
 IL. he h. 4 .
473. The Predicate Adjective does not agree in number with :e Subject.
 many are born poor, but die rich
 thirsty and naked

 $m$. $/ u t t_{Z}$ our boys went to the front young, came home uld; others went healthy and came back lame and crippled.

## Apposition - $\mathfrak{F u g u j u r u n h と ~}$

474. The Subject-Noun may have another Noun describing, tefining, qualifying it like an Atributive Adjective; it is called an
 Noun and does not agree with it, remaining allways Nominative Singular without Article:

|  | the river Arażani |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | from the mountain Masis |
|  | with the town Artašat |
|  | Soldier Armenians |

Nominative with Adjectives
475. Nouns indicating Measure, Weight are put in the Nominative:
 bits high
 four men's size
рипиumal


476. The Modern Armenian has lost the Vocative as the Case of Direct address ( 65 g ). It is now always the same as the Nominative except that in the Vocative the word is stressed on the first syllable.

Nom. "!rtrult my son

Nom. Surfirle the father
Voc. Suntrifi father!
Nom. Viurpiuif Mary


## GENITIVE CASE - Ubかu.4u.b

477. The Genitive is regularly used to express the relation of one Noun to another. It is a complement of a Noun, never of a Verb. Hence it is called the Adjective Case, whereas the Dative, Ablative and Instrumental may be called Adverbial Cases.
478. The Genitive denotes the person or thing to which an object, quality, or action belongs by origin, work or by another way.
479. Being like an Attributive Adjective, the Genitive can be substituted by an Adjective formed with the stem of the Noun


Gen.
 tricupl of Heaven "IIIt of (a) house



Àdj.
 trlituefis, heavenly minujfis domestic


 numeral.

> Place of the Word in Genitive
480. The Genitive precedes the Noun which belongs to it and is limited by it:

| ১ıü! | $u t r^{\text {a }}$ | leaf of a tree |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| よumer | utartactor | leaves of a tree |
| ১ıü/' |  | with a leaf of a tree |

481. The Genitive may follow the Noun in some classic expressions:
 the Saviour of the world

Mrat U.ummedaj




## Genitive and Definite Article

482. If the qualifying Genitive has the Definite Article, the Noun takes it also:

Sorle lurumrl the advice of the father

Wrong: Solre lupunn

$$
\text { Numérisé par CDMF (PP) - } 2010 \quad 159
$$

483. When the qualifying Genitive has the Definite Article, the qualified Noun cannot have the Indefinite Article $\boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{I}}^{\boldsymbol{I}}$ ——but must have 1554 before and the Definite Article affixed:


484. When the qualifying Genitive has neither the Definite nor the Indefinite Article, the qualified Noun may or may not have the Definite Article, according to the meaning:
485. When the qualifiying Genitive has the Indefinite Article, the qualified Noun takes either the Definite Article or no Article at all, according to the meaning:
$\boldsymbol{f}$


## Use of the Genitive with Nouns

486. Subjective Genitive expresses the relation which would be expressed by the Subject of a Verb:


487. The Objective Genitive expresses the relation which would e expressed by the object of a Verb:


488. Genitive of Material may denote that of which a thing consists or is made:

474

489. Possessive Genitive denotes the person or thing to which an object, quality, feeling or action belongs:



Proieresis' eloquence
490. Genitive of Origin is used to denote the Geographical or Genealogical source of a thing or person:



Note: -twis is a suffix. With that suffix are formed Armenian family

491. Partitive Genitive denotes the Whole to which the Part belongs:


```
sumplisqfin suנung a piece of orange
```


492. Genitive of Quality is used to denote a high degree of Quality:

493. Genitive of Superiority and Inferiority may denote the Superlative degree of an Adjective used as Noun:
 of the best)
 bad of all bad ones)
494. Genitive can denote Price or Value:

 how much do you ask?
495. Genitive can be used to denote Measure, Degrees and Age:


 red. degrees
1rlime mefuncuis fulumel a baby of two month Spliq unupmeuts "rr an orphan five years of age

## Genitive with Particles

496. Genitive is used with Particles (Postpositions). See 431, 432, 433.

## DATIVE CASE - Spulutu

497. The Dative can be used with Verbs, Adjectives, Particles.
498. Strictly, it denotes the Indirect Object of Transitive Verbs, but in Armenian some Transitive Verbs are constructed with the Dative.
499. Originally the Dative was a Locative with the primary meaning of "to or towards". This meaning is still surviving.
500. The Object expressed by the Dative is one not as caused by an action, but as affected by it and sharing in the action or receiving it consciously or actively. Hence expressions denoting persons or things with personal attributes are more likely to be in the Dative than those denoting mere things.

Dative as Indirect Object of Transitive Verbs
501. The Dative of the Indirect Object and the Accusative of the Direct Object are used with Transitive Verbs if their meaning allows:

 he was telling (to) the soldiers his exploits
 mised five dollars to his child



## Dative with Special Verbs

502. Many Verbs which in English take the Accusative of Direct Object, take in Armenian the Dative.

Such are the Verbs signifying: praying, favoring; helping, pleasing, trusting, believing, conquering, commanding, obeying, ser-




 ted the Parthians

 the Persians could not have been victorious
 awaiting the teachers
(But oqumeflois [acc.] 4ए, "rцuиtuf I wait for help)
 not subdue the Armenians
 but spare our life
 I follow your steps, but I do not obey your laws

 masters in the exterior, but interiorly he resists them
 sister envies sister, brother threatens brother with death
 Suudftritl 1 believe your words, but cannot endure my pains

## Dative with lntransitives

503. Intransitive Verbs signifying motion or emotion take the Dative of Indirect Object:

 to me


 person



Ethical Dative and Dative of Reference
504. The Dative is used to show a certain interest felt by the person indicated. It is called Ethical Dative, Dative of Reference or of Interest. It is used with some Impersonals also (365, 663).



 to me, but your flight is a shame for all of us

## Dative of Purpose

505. The Dative is used to denote Purpose of an action. Cf. the Future Participle (252).





Dative of Price, Measure, Time and Age
506. The Verbs denoting selling, buying, measuring have the words for Price, Measure, Time, Age as Indirect Object in the Dative. It is different from the use mentioned 495, where the Genitive is attributively related to another Noun.


 I'm selling it for five dollars five percent interest


子unf
 at seven thirty
 45" 7 \%

 The Classic Armenian possessed a special Case - Locative, which was formed with the Preposition $p(\jmath)$ and the Dative or Accusative of the Noun. It had a temporal and local meaning. The Datives mentioned are the Classic Locatives without the preposition $t$.

## Dative with Adjective

507. The Dative is used with Adjectives or Adverbs to denote that to which the given quality is directed, for which it exists, towards which it tends.




508. The following Adjectives and Adverbs govern the Dative:
purib4wif friendly
piue or puiculimis enough
$\left.\beta_{2} \sum_{1}, \ldots f\right\}$ hostile, inimical
4uriorn desirous, needy
$4 / 2 y$ close - and the compounds with $4 / 2 y$ (urfolimity blood-related, summlumll'g of the same age)
Sulurum\& opponent, against

Surfurnl" necessary


form near
лииитй4 peculiar


Gufuls, like; witurut, unlike

The Adjectives ending in $-\omega l l,-t, l t$


Note: Adjectives requiring the Dative, take the Possessive Genitive when they are used as Nouns.





## Dative with Particles

509. See 428, 429, 430, 431 Note.

## ACCUSATIVE CASE - ¿U.83U4U.

510. The Accusative is the Case of the Direct Object. It denotes that which is directly affected or that which is caused or produced by the action of the Transitive Verb.
511. In Modern Armenian the Accusative is like the Nominative in form. In exceptional instances and in Pronouns the Accusative prefix $q$ - of the Classic Armenian is used.
 ted

 the father
Acc.: sujple opsitig "rrifis the father blessed the son
512. Accusative and Nominative having the same form, the Direct Object of a Transitive Verb becomes Subject when the Transitive Verb is changed into the Passive. But the Pronouns with a special form for the Accusative must be changed from the Accusative into the Nominative and vice versa.



Nom.: quaq le qnelbis

(passive) I am rewarded (transitive) they reward me
they praise you
you are praised

Two Accusatives
513. Some Transitive Verbs take a second Accusative in addition to their Direct Object. The second Accusative is the Predicate of the Direct Object.
514. The Verbs taking a Predicate Accusative are:


515. The Predicate Accusative never takes the Definite Article. It can be a Noun as well as an Adjective.


 took the Parthians for friends

516. In changing from the Active Voice into the Passive, the Predicate Accusative becomes Predicate Nominative (see 469).

Accusative with Intransitive Verbs
517. Intransitive Verbs often take as Object the Accusative of a Noun of the Verb stem or of a Noun with a kindred meaning (Accus. of interior Object).


 we bewail our crimes and mourn your children



Accusative of Time, Measure, Weight
518. Time "when, or within which, or how long", Measure, and Weight are expressed by the Accusative.


 fight) twenty four hours





## Accusative of Place

519. The Place "to which" (end of motion) and the Place "where" (rest in) are expressed by the Accusafive.









to go home
to enter the city to fall into the sea
to go to the garden
to go to church
to move to Armenia
to stay in Boston
to wander in the desert
to live in Erivan

Note: The Classic Armenian used $k+$ Dative for the Place "where" (rest in) and $t+$ Accusative for the Place "to which" (Motion). This is the Locative which has been replaced by the simple Accusative in Modern Armenian. Cf. 506, Note.

## Accusative of Specification

520. The Accusative is used to denote the part affected. This construction is called Accusative of Specification.

"52ect qoun"
a belt round the waist

a flower on the breast
dtrepe wril


a sword in the hand glasses on the eyes money in the pocket
521. To the same construction belong idiomatic expressions like :

| dump dqht | to acquire |
| :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  | to mount a horse |
|  | to ride a car |
| dinem mititl | to assume |
| min.e till 1 | to stand up |
|  | to accomplish |
|  | to be through |
|  | to lend |
|  | to borrow |

Note: The Classic Armenian used the Locative for all the idioms in 520, 521.

## ABLATIVE CASE - RUsunnulut

522. The relation "from" is expressed by the Ablative Case; it includes Separation, Source, Material, Cause, Agent, Quality and Comparison.

## Ablative of Separation

523. Verbs signifying Separation or Privation are followed by the Ablative. Such are the Verbs meaning to remove, to set free, to be absent, to deprive:



 we escaped from death
 minife puditily grifitb\& to separate the weeds from the wheat minty ifhlirt $L$ to leave home

SujuLinptic SLrminu to remove from the fatherland



suys 2ncpls 4miricur deprived of bread and water

## Ablative of Source, Origin and Material

524. The Ablative is used to denote the Source from which anything is derived, or the Material of which it consists:
a) Source


Euphrates and Araxes rise, originate, start from the mountains of Armenia

I took it from the store and not from the garden

b) Material:

|  | a silver-watch |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | a stone-building |
|  | a silk dress |
|  | a clay pot |

Note: This Ablative is equivalent to an Adjective and may be chan-




c) Origin :


the generalissimo was made from the house of Arżruni

the leader was chosen from a poor family

Ablative of Cause with Intransitive Verbs
525. The Motive which influences the mind of the person acting and the object exciting the emotion or setting forth the effect are expressed by the Ablative Case. The Verbs are regulary Intransitive.






дш!
grues fairlil to fall asleep by pain

we thank you, we thank you for your kindness
quen

 to freeze with cold

## Ablative of Agent with Passive Verbs

526. The Agent after a Passiv Verb is expressed by the Ablative; it contains the Subject of a transitive construction. The Subject of the Passive Verb corresponds to the Direct Object (Accusative) of the transitive construction; cf. 512.

the criminal was condamned by the court

Hayastan was conquered by the Armenians
 uちゃ honthimult
the traditional history of Armenians has been written by Movses
Xorenaci


many Armenian schools have been founded by the Maxit arists

Armenia is watered by four great rivers
527. In case of equivocation, the transitive construction is
 mean:
a) Artashat has been taken from the Armenians (by the Romans)
b) Artashat has been taken by the Armenians (from the Romans)
a) is Ablative of Separation, b) is Ablative of Agent. There is no equivocation in the transitive construction of the same Sentence:

the Armenians took Artashat from the Romans

the Romans took Artashat from the Armenians
The Ablative of Separation does not change, whereas the Ablative of Agent of the possive construction becomes the Subject (Nominative Case) of the transitive construction.

## Ablative of Duration

528. The Ablative is used to denote Duration of Time:

the Church Zwart noc was built within about twenty years



529. In Classic Armenian, the Ablative has the Proposition $1 /$. It appears in some expressions still used:

/
viously, beforehand; /e $\mu^{5 / 5}$ by nature
530. Note the differeece:
 Acc. Lrhep of midulatig it rained three days

it rained three times in three days
The Postpositive 552 with the Genitive is used to express the duration of the indicated Time.

## Ablative of Specification

531. The parts of the body are put in the Ablative of Specification in order to attribute to the person a certain quality:

Note: These qualities are referred to the person, not to the parts of
 tributives to the parts of the body if they were put before them: $\beta \iota \boldsymbol{f}$ 施


## Ablative with Adjectives

532. Adjectives meaning Separation (corresponding to the Verbs of Separation, cf. 523) take the Ablative:



 father, without father's knowing.

> Ablative of Comparison Cf. $101-104$
533. a) The Ablative of Comparison is a branch of the Ablative of Separation. The object with which some thing is compared is the starting point from which it is reckoned. Thus:

S. Sahak was a scholar, (but, starting from him)

Maštoc was more scholarly than Sahak



b) The Comparative Particle $\omega_{c} t_{l l} /$ can be suppressed, but the Adjective after the Ablative will be still in the Comparative degree:
dhturs trewitht happier than we


534. a) The Ablative of Comparison may be replaced by puis than + Accusative:

шиt
untich qqoin puin funfre
b) The construction with purs $^{\boldsymbol{u}}\left(\boldsymbol{\beta}_{5}\right)$ must be used when Adjectives or Adverbs are compared:




## Partitive Ablative

535. The Ablative is used to denote the Whole of which a part is taken. It is used:
a) With Nouns and Pronouns:

 usimisyff misusip some of them
b) With Cardinal Numbers:

Surfprir $2, \ldots m h i n 54545$ one out of the many
c) With Adjectives:
 the children

Shqut $h$ fifunumelic the wise amoung you
Note: It may mean also: somebody wiser than you (533).

lfinhersis etictar few of the women
536. The Ablative alone denotes the Whole of which something is taken:





## Ablative with Particles

537. See 426 b, 434.

## INSTRUMENTAL CASE - 9.nfirpulut

538. The Instrumental Case denotes Means, Instrument and Manner; Cause and Origin; Time and Space. It is equivalent to an Attributive Adjective in some instances, to an Adverb in others.
539. The Means or Instrument of an action is expressed by the Instrumental Case for which the Prepositions with, by, throngh, in, are used in English:
 |uй winnuithtrif they fought with arms, fists, fingernails, and even teeth
 fort he saved the empire from ruin
 trees with my own hand


540. The Armenian Preposition corresponding to the English with is Liun . It is never used to denote Means or Instrument; it merely denotes Accompaniement, an exterior contact.

Distinguish carefully:

4шл, phis SLum tiffull to walk beside the car
Furlqufulinil houl/ to speak through an interpreter

 with dogs
 4R fourquy the diligent pupil writes with the pen, the lazy one plays with the pen
541. The Manner of an action, may it be exterior or interior, physical or spiritual, is denoted by the Instrumental:


 laziness
 $t_{\text {Lue }}$ he was ruined by wealth, restored through wisdom
542. Specifications denoting that in respect to which or in accordance with which anything is or is done, may be expressed by the Instrumental:


 fact
 "pın unbearable in his character
543. The Instrumental denotes Cause (interior, logical), Origin, Country, and Profession - in some kind of specification:
 created by the infinite


impltichert $\mathcal{L}$ ULtgh Armenian by nation, Christian by religion, fisherman by profession, from Ani by birthplace
544. Indefinite Extent of Time and Space, also Historical Periods are expressed by the Instrumental:


 $q^{2} \operatorname{con} \boldsymbol{f}$




545. Unlike the Partitive Ablative, the Instrumental denotes the Whole:
minnt untin'l the whole family dipmid fucinm $4=1$ old and young -נח \&
546. Akin to this Instrumental are the Adverbs with the suffix -millis:

untmulfis with the whole family

547. The Instrumental is equivalent to Adjectives of exterior or interior qualities with the suffixes -men $\boldsymbol{l}$, $-\boldsymbol{- L i t h},-\boldsymbol{m g} \boldsymbol{l} /:$





Loffertivill the

a monster with seven heads $=$ $41 L^{n 65}$
a man with a sharp mind $=$ [utimgh
548. From this Instrumental are derived the Adjectives $\boldsymbol{q}_{1} /$ -

549. Adjectives of filling, abounding and the like require the Instrumental. Abundance may be material, moral, or spiritual:

|  | full of money |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sugnil 9ncini 4mein | full with bread and wate |
| ч | proud of his learning |
|  | mous with his courag |

550. There are no Prepositions or Postpositions in Modern Armenian governing the Instrumental Case. Some classic forms are
 under the stars.
551. The Nouns in the Instrumental Case used as Postpositions, see 433.

## USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE - กア@ur9 $30 \%$

552. The Definite Article - $\quad$, $-\mathbb{1}$ (see $47-50,94$ ) marks its Substantive as known. Any word used as Substantive may have the Definite Article: minLip the house, smpplifp the little one,
 side, ujult he "とZ the yes and no.
553. The Definite Article must be attached to the Noun (Proper or Common) when it is preceded
a) by a Demonstrative or Possessive Adjective:


b) by a qualifying Genitive (see 482-485):
c) by an Appositive (see 474):

Gruuutu qhenn the river Eras $\chi$
Ulicuits iforp the lake Sevan
b:
554. Proper Names in the Accusative (Object) may take the Definite Article in order to be distinguished from the Nominative (Subject):
 passed over Euphrat with one jump

555. The Ablative of Proper Nouns is regularly given the Definite Article:
 volted against Aršak

Pompeus asked too much money from Tigranes

## Omission of the Definite Article

556. The Predicate Noun does not take the Definite Article:
 elected Katholikos (Archbishop)
 Pap as King
557. The Appositive preceding the Noun is without the Definite Article:

## 


558. With Proper Names the Definite Article is omitted, unless they are in the Accusative (554), the Ablative (555), or they are qualified:





 last vowel $\underset{Z}{ }(\mathbb{L})$ takes the place of the Article．

560．With the words denoting time the Definite Article is omitted against 553 a：

|  | $2^{\prime \prime \prime} \boldsymbol{1}^{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ | this week | ［נ＇t or | that day |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H | ェッบア！ | this year |  | that summer |

561．Historic Titles which are considered as parts of the Proper Names do not take the Definite Article unless they precede the Proper Names in classic form：

|  | Tigranes the Great |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Xosrov the Kotak |
| U．2men blimuld | Ašot the Iron |
| Classic form： |  |
|  | Tigranes the Great |
| 4mprifiri પwrimit | Vardan the Martyr |
| Urerpi 6tputu | Nerses the Saint |

562．The word $f f^{\prime \prime} l^{\prime \prime} t$ man，does not take the Article when used as Indefinite Pronoun：


563．The Parts are enumareted without Article：
 volume first，chapter two，page ten

man is composed of soul and body
564．The Omission of the Definite Article with the Genitive Case see 484.

USE OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE - U.unfח̃ $30 \uparrow$
565. The Indefinite Article ( $f_{L}, L^{\prime}, f_{L^{\prime}} \leq$ see $51-53$ ) follows the Noun closely. If the Noun is followed by an Adjective, the Indefinite Article stays between the Noun and Adjective:


a beautiful view, - scene
566. The Indefinite Article may be given to Plural Nouns in order to emphasize their indefinite character:

[uouptif or pouptifiter words

567. The Indefinite Article is optional with Predicate Nouns:


he is famous as a hero

there was a big crowd
568. The Adjectives and Adverbs denoting Measure and Quantity take the Indefinite Article:



569. The Indefinite Article is used with Adjectives (405), the Instrumental Case of Abstract Nouns, and the Infinitive of Verbs - to change them to Adverbs:

илий


## USE OF ADJECTIVES

570. Adjectives precede the Noun which they qualify and are not declined. A single Adjective may qualify one or more Nouns One Noun may be qualified by one or more Adjectives:
 the brave citizens and soldiers
 the sweet and juicy fruits
571. Adjective may follow the Noun:
a) in Classic Form,
b) in Poetic and Rhetorical Style,
c) when the qualification is composed of several Adjectives.
a)
 Tigranes the Second, Sahak the Parthian, Nerses the Graceful
b)

мшш

c)

572. Attributive Adjectives do not take Articles.
573. Adjectives may be used as Adverbs with (see 402) or without (see 401) the Indefinite Article.
574. Adjectives when repeated denote the Superlative and have the qualified Noun in Plural:


whe whe wsettr very dark eyes

575. Adjectives can govern the Dative (508), Ablative (532) and Instrumental (549).

## USE OF NUMERALS

576. Numeral Adjectives precede the Noun and are not declined with it. The Noun remains Singular if it is indefinite. It must be put in the Plural if it is qualified or determined (see 111-113).
577. The Noun determined by Numerals above one has the Verb in Plural; the Verb may be Singular if the Noun is put in Singular (see 111-113):


578. Cardinal Numbers may take the Definite Article, be declined, and used as Substantives (110). Above one, their Verb must be Plural:


579. Ordinal Numbers regularly precede the Noun. They may follow the Noun in classic form:

580. Ordinals used as Attributive Adjectives are not declined. When they take the Definite Article they are declined as Nouns (see 98, 116):
unuqfis sumntris 552 in the first volume
wnuilisfis 452 in the first one
581. Cardinal Numbers are used to denote dates:


the year ninehundred and forty seven
3 mitmemp " 54 the first of January

582. Ordinals are used when the words day, week, month are added:

583. The substantive forms of the Cardinal Numbers are used to denote hours.
duife 554 佔 one o'clock





## USE OF PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ARTICLES

584. The Subject Pronouns are not expressed with Verbs $(184,457)$ except for Distinction or Emphasis:
 accept my conditions
 you were the winner
 used without the corresponding Particles attached to the Noun:
 Sujplithen (126-128).
585. The Possessive Particles can be used without the Possessive Adjectives which often are omitted for Vividness of Expression:
 your head on my head

 for the main Subject, $\mu \mathcal{L}, \mu_{1} \boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{\prime}} \boldsymbol{n}$ for a Third Person:

he saw from afar his (own) son and his (the brother's) son

 sed from their (the Persians') words that they themselves, (the Armenians) were in danger.

Use of the Relative Pronoun np
588. The Relative Pronoun $n \boldsymbol{n}$ indicates a relation between its own Clause and some part of speech, called its Antecedent:

to me any work is pleasing which is usefull to you
589. The Relative Pronoun follows the Antecedent and precedes the Verb of the Relative Clause:
 if 4 दinud 5 fis jmumiltg the messengers who had left hopeful, returned hopeless
590. In the Nominative and Accusative, the Singular n $\boldsymbol{r}$ may

 $5 / i$ in those men who arrived were without weapons
 saw were hounds
591. $\Pi_{l}$ agrees with its Antecedent in Number and with the Verb and the Postpositions of the Relative Clause in Case:

the minor died, for whom the mother was sacrificed
 I lived


whom I received only good things
 am proud
592. When the Antecedent is a Sentence, the Relative Pronoun is in Singular:

I made mistakes for which I was punished
 drelyuj I was punished tor having made mistakes
Note: The result of this use of $n r^{n} \mathrm{~L}$ is its meaning ,therefore", as Conjunction.

## Order of Pronouns in a Sentence

593. The order of the different Pronouns and Adjectives when used together is:
594. The Possessive. 2. the Demonstrative. 3. the Indefinite. 4. the Numeral. 5. the Attributive Adjective. 6. the Noun:
 nificant papers of yours

## SYNTAX OF THE VERB

594. The Syntax of the Verb relates chiefly to the use of the Moods (which express the manner in which the action is conceived) and the Tenses (which express the time of the action). The uses of Mood and Tense frequently cross each other.

$$
\text { MOODS - bqu. } \frac{1}{}
$$

INDICATIVE MOOD - UU.¿UU.ъu.чu.と bq,u.qu. 4
595. The Indicative is the Mood of direct assertions or questions:





## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - USחruruuutuq bququ.

596. The Subjunctive in general expresses the verbal idea with some modification such as an Exhortation or a Command, a Concession or a Wish, a Question or a Doubt, a Possibility (contingency), or a Condition.

Hortatory Subjunctive

597. The Hortatory Subjunctive (Present) is used in the First and Third Person Singular and Plural to express an exhortation or a command. The Negative (Prohibitive) Particle is not $s f l^{\prime}$ but $\varepsilon$-;
it can be prefixed to the Second Person also．The Hortatory is regularly preceded by the Conjunction $\not \subset r \boldsymbol{L}$ ，which expresses concession also：


let them shun excess and cnerish modesty
मп！ч шis ubushis let them come and see
円ック ： he is not rich，if only he be honest

Note：$s^{2} r^{\prime} \iota_{r} \boldsymbol{P}^{\prime} \omega_{i}{ }^{\prime}$ do not go（Imperative）
Etrpuu do not go（Subjunctive）
598．A negative question in the Subjunctive is equivalent to an exhortation：

：$/ \boldsymbol{\sim} 0 u 5 / l^{\circ} \boldsymbol{l}$ ，why didn＇t you speak？
Note：The Subjunctive Imperfect stands here for the Indicative Aorist： fing $n^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ thoutigul ．

599．Of two Verbs in the Subjunctive，only the first takes the particle $:-$ ：



## Optative

600．The Subjunctive is used as Optative to express a Wish；
 $\boldsymbol{f g} \boldsymbol{f}^{\prime}$ L．The Present Tense denotes the wish as possible，the lm－ perfect as unaccomplished in Present Time，the Pluperfect as un－ accomplished in Past Time．The negative is $2-$ ：


 may God avert this omen


 [he will not)
 had not written this letter (but I did).

> Questions in Subjuctive (cf. 598)
601. The Subjunctive is used in questions implying:

Doubt, Indignation, or an Impossibility. The negative is $\{-$. The Question mark may alternate with Exclamation point: $\boldsymbol{f}^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$

 what are we to do with this man? what fit penalty can we
 [devise?
to renounce my faith, to betray my country!

to accept your proposal - should I sacrifice my freedom!

## Potential Subjunctive

602. The Subjunctive is Potential when used with $\boldsymbol{Z l} \boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ Lur (perhaps), to suggest an action as possible or conceivable. But with Flrlin," the Indicative is also common:
 may ask what's all about (what is this noise)?
 perhaps not come if he guesses that he'll be punished.

## Conditional Subjunctive

603. The Subjunctive is used to express Conditions. A complete Conditional Sentence consists of two Clauses.
604. The Clause containing the Condition (the Dependent Clause), is regularly introduced by the Conditional Particles $L / \beta \zeta$,
 the Verb in the Subjunctive Mood. But the Indicative is also used.
605. The Clause containing the Conclusion (the Main Clause) has the Verb in the Indicative or Conditional (Imperfect Future).
606. The use of Moods in the Dependent Clause is very loose in Armenian. It depends upon the view of the speaker who may consider the Condition as a pure possibility and use the Subjunctive, or as more than possible, almost as a fact, and prefer the Indicative.
 4 (etis, ) it they wish (it is likely they will) to lieve, we shall not hinder them.
 ready lieving)
 he loved me, he would help me (the condition is doubtful)
 friend's love, and cannot understand his short coming).

## IMPERATIVE MOOD - zru.FU.3u4u,

607. The Imperative Mood is used for Commands and Entreaties:

 your honor, preserve your faith!
 your opinion frankly!

608. The Imperative of furj/ $L$ followed by the Conjunction
 is used instead of the Imperative, especially in colloquial language:



Other substitutes for Imperative see 597.

## INFINITIVE MOOD - U. $6 b$ rbんn3f

609. The Infinitive is properly a Noun denoting the action of the Verb abstractly. It differs, however, from other Abstract Nouns in the following points:
a) it admits the distinction of Tense:

b) it is modified by Adverbs, not by Adjectives;
c) it governs the same Case as the finite Verb;
d) it denotes Purpose and Cause, specially in the Dativ Case;
e) it can be used as an Adjective.

## Infinitive as Noun

610. The Infinitive can be used like a Noun as Subject, Direct and Indirect Object, with or without the Article:
 thing to know one's self
 do not believe that to enjoy is to be happy

 coming of the mailman
Ablative: fuortats jnqutgume he is tired of speaking
 he lived commanding, he died obeying.

## Infinitive as Verb

611. The Infinitive as Verb is Complemental to finite Verbs.

## Infinitive with Impersonal Verbs

612. The Complementary Infinitive is used with Impersonal
 5, wifolf 5 etc.


Smirl 5 rhmifl it is necessary to die

 it is proper to be silent
613. The Infinitive in these cases can be substituted by $n_{l}+$


Infinitive as Complement of Verbs
614. Verbs which imply another action of the same Subject to complete their meaning take the Infinitive.

Such are Verbs denoting to be able, dare, undertake, remember, forget, be accustomed, begin, continue, cease, hesitate, learn, know how, fear, and the like. The Infinitive with these Verbs can be in the Accusative ( $=$ Nominative) or Dative.

## Infinitive in Accusative

 take the Infinitive in the Accusative:


[to speak


 I could not see.
 is not of the same Subject - I want you to do...

## Infinitive in Dativ

 take the Infinitive in the Dative Case:

 the open
 his face
 of his debt
617. The Verbs u $4 \boldsymbol{\sim}$ arm $\quad$ / $L$ take the Infinitive in Dative if they follow, in Accusative if they precede the Infinitive:
tritinc ulyme or







> Infinitive of Cause
618. The Dative of the Infinitive is used with $\pi\llcorner\square \boldsymbol{\Gamma} / \boldsymbol{\mu}$
 cause of those emotions:
 you there
 given you this help
 because I speak, he gets upset because I remain silent
Infinitive of Purpose
619. The Dative of the Infinitive denotes Purpose with Verbs of motion and with Adjectives governing the Dative (507, 508):





620. It is very common to use Suufur with the Infinitive Dative to denote Purpose or Cause. But the Postposition can be omitted without obscuring the meaning:

 because he loves me

## Infinitive as Adjective

621. The Dative of the Infinitive used with a Substantive qualifies it like an Adjective:
mbuntink. Sung
|uftime gmer mbust


eatable bread
drinkable water (drinking water)
something worth seeing
fishing device (instrument)
a way leading to the mountains
622. This Infinitive 1) remains always in the Singular, 2) does not take the Article, and 3) regularly precedes the Substantive.

## Infinitive in Ablative

623. The Verbs which govern the Ablative Case (521) take


qu'trlagwe wi/ument 15 he ceased to work

 4'шuf begging



## Infinitive in Instrumental

624. The Instrumental of the Infinitive expresses the cause, the motive of another action:
 ger, I retreated - or seeing the danger...
 conquer, I was made slave - or being unable...
T E N S E S - du.vu.uv.
625. The number of possible Tenses is very great. A scheme of thirty or more Tenses might be devised. But no language finds occasion for more than a small part of these. The most obvious distinctions in Armenian are given 173-174. The use of those Tenses will be studied in 626-648.

## TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT - 七৮ৎчu.
626. The Present Tense denotes an action or state:

1) as now taking place, or existing, and so
2) as incomplete in present time, or
3) as indefinite, referring to no particular time, denoting a general truth:

you understand it, you see it, and yet you are silent

I give you my seat and I go away


flattery gains friends, truth, enemies

## 

the lazy man decays, the active man flourishes.
627. The Present is regulary used in quoting writers whose works are extant:
 ITn! риои/и そици thus.

## Historical Present

628. Ind. Present is used for the Aorist (Historical Perfect) in lively narrative or in a summary enumeration of past events:



the news is spread, the legate arrives, heads for the royal palace, presents himself to Tigranes, and speaks thus




Aršakavan grows, the crowds become bigger, crimes multiply, discontent spreads all over the country.

## Present for Future

629. Ind. Present may take the place of the Future to express certainty:


we shall arrive tomorrow, and leave the day after


## Present for Imperative

630. In colloquial language, Ind. Present is used for the Imperative, when the execution of the command is certain:


go to the square, inquire about what happened, and bring detailed information.

## IMPERFECT - U.uчusur

631. Ind. Imperfect denotes an action or a state as continued or repeated, hence incomplete, in past time. It is a descriptive Tense, it describes conditions, habits, customs, even actions conceived in progress, unlike the Aorist which presents an action or a state as absolutely completed at a definite time in the past (636):
 roads to the castle
 so lived (habitually) Narekaci: he prayed from the bottom of his heart
 appear before Tigran (the Imperfect describes the state)

before him (the Aorist merely states the accomplished fact
 crown, to girdle his sword.
(Habits, customs described by Imp.)
 (Aorist relates the facts)
 [fuyj, day after day I used to arise, close my house, go to the market (= habits)
 arose, closed the door, went to the market ( $=$ facts)
Note: The English is less exact in distinguishing these two modes of statement.

## Imperfect for Present

632. Ind. Imperfect may be used instead of the Present for statements in polite form:
 not spread this sad news

1 ask you to come to lessons on time
纪 $4 \boldsymbol{L}$
633. Instead of Interrogative Present or the Imperative, the Imperfect of the Subjunctive is used in asking some favor:

do me a favor and explain this rule to me
 will you do me a favor and explain this rule to me?
 do me a favor...

## AORIST - 4U.SU.rbu.,

634. The Aorist denotes an action completed in the presence of the narrator. It corresponds to the English Preterite:
 he came, spoke, fought, was defeated, and went away (The narrator was there)


635. The Aorist is the Historical Tense of Armenian. It presents actions (periods) as having taken place at a definite point of past time and as being absolutely completed (631).

 ded the Armenian Empire, but he also witnessed its fall

 $\boldsymbol{q}^{\boldsymbol{n}} \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\boldsymbol{\delta}} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{K}_{\chi}$ it $^{\prime}$ ar refined and distinguished the ideas of Religion and Nation; his disciples continued his great work.

FUTURE - Uqu.nヶь
636. The Future denotes an action or state that will occur hereafter. The Particle $\mu / t \boldsymbol{n} /$ is not repeated before two or more Verbs: it stands before the first only.

 destroy.
637. The Future may have the force of an Imperative:

щшノ pay your debt, or else I appeal to the law

learn your lesson, if you do not want to be punished.
638. The Future Perfect denotes an action as completed in future time. Armenian like English is not exact in distinguishing
between mere future action and an action completed in the future. Hence the Simple Future is used instead of the Future Perfect:
${ }^{\text {L }}$ [f
 (have finished) my work.
639. The Future Perfect is used to express opinion, guessing:
 now
 surprised
 brother? He may be home.

## CONDITIONAL - חbuludq

640. To Future belongs the Conditional as its Imperfect modality. It is used in the Main Clause of a Conditional Sentence. The First Conditional refers to present, the Second Conditional to past time. They are often substituted by Ind. Imperf. and Pluperfect. See 647.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT - suru.tu.sur. bh q.bru. чu.sur
641. Armenian Ind. Perfect and Pluperfect correspond to the English:
a) The Perfect denotes an action as now completed:

I have completed my task, I ask for my wages
[umb hum that word, and I do not take it back
b) The Pluperfect is used to denote an action or state completed in past time; or an action prior to another:

we have reached the place which our men had purchased
 he has been defeated because he had thought himself strong.
642. The Auxiliary Verb is not repeated when two or more Verbs follow each other:

643. The Aorist is very often used instead of the Perfect, especially in colloquial language. But it should not be used for statements which the speaker ows to others. Do not say: «f.mplo-

 has left, when others have told you about his departure. (See 634). A similar distinction is sometimes made between the forms of the

 received from others.

## SEQUENCE OF TENSES

644. There are no rigid rules in Armenian for the Sequence of Tenses in Main and Dependent Clauses. It is preferable to put the Verb of the Dependent Clause in the Imperfect Subjunctive, when the Verb of the Main Clause is Imperfect, or Pluperfect; and to put the Dependent Verb in the Present Subjunctive when the Main Verb is Present, Perfect, or Future. But the Present Subjunctive can be always used. Aorist may be followed either by Present or Imperfect.

Imperfect:

 untuitylin nt qujfis 1 asked them to come
Present:




645. The Sequence of Tenses should be observed with more exactitude in Sentences where the Main Clause depends upon a Condition expressed in the Dependent Clause (604-607).
646. If the Condition is doubtful but not contrary to fact, hence its falsity is not implied:

Ind. Present, Perfect, and Future are used in the Main Clause;
Subj. Present or Future, in the Dependent Clause ( $t / 25 \ldots$ ).
Present of Subjunctive may refer to Present and Future alike.
 efisht)…
he will rid of the sickness...
 we will be healed...

if he falls asleep

 if it dawns Suru)

## 4.ア5

647. If the condition is contrary to fact, hence its falsity is implied:

Indicative Imperfect, Pluperfect, or Imperfect Future (= Conditional) are used in the Main Clause;

Subjunctive Imperfect or Pluperfect in the Dependent Clause: Imperfect referring to present, Pluperfect to past.


ste)...
you would admire (have admired) his speech, if you (had) heard him

648. When Aorist is used, it must be used in both Clauses: of the Conditional Sentence.

you did hurt me...

if you did harm him.

## PARTICIPLES - rb prus

## PRESENT PARTICIPLE

649. The Present Participle is used as an Attributive or Predicate Adjective. It can take the Article and be used as a Noun also (257-263):



 buyers
650. The Present Participle as Verb is equivalent to a Relative Clause:


 is building (has built) this house.

English Present Part. compared with the Armenian
651. The use of the Present Participle is more extensive in English than in Armenian. In many instances the Armenian must make use of other forms and words in order to express the Engish Present Participle. The Exemples show the differences:

English Present Participle:
I am, was going
a biting cold
the fighting ones
his taking a stroll
greeting, blessing
reading
writing
a time for paying bills

Armenian:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { queltir }
\end{aligned}
$$ $L^{7 L}$

by losing your situation instead of using his learning

I cannot help remarking I found him sitting
not with standing
concerning
considering
during
excepting
including
according to...
comparing to...




 [ 5 c 1 ]




. . . mintits


. . . 乌uifudujt
Surftufumtinit, Suuftufu-


It appears, that the Armenian must use besides the Present Part, Past Participle, Infinitive (simple and declined), Substantives (abstract and concrete), Adverbs and Prepositions in order to express the English Present Participle.

## PERFECT PARTICIPLE


a) The Participle in -tuL $L$ is used in archaic forms only:

 risen Lord.
b) The Participle in $-L_{[ }$, is used in compound Tenses (See 270, 643). The Auxiliary Verb can be suppressed when the Participle precedes another Verb in the Indicafive Present or Imperfect.


c) The Participle in -ur combines all the functions of a Verb, of an Adjective and of a Noun.

## Perfect Participle as Verb

653. The Past Participle is used as a Verb in the compound Tenses of Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect. The Perfect Participle as Verb represents the action as completed and can stand alone implying the Auxiliary Verb $E L L L^{\omega} L \pi L:$

 besieged by the foe and tortured by hunger, the city opened the doors


## Perfect Participle as Adjective

654. As an Attributive Adjective the Perfect Participle precedes the Noun it qualifies. As Predicate Adjective it is connected to the Subject by a Copulative Verb (see 469).


655. The Perfect Participle as Adjective is equivalent to an Adverbial Clause of place, time and to a Relative Clause.

 before sunrise

 have seen
656. The Personal Article ( $\mu, \boldsymbol{q}, \Sigma$ ) should be added to the Noun, not to the Adjective. $S \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{\delta}$ w would be a Participle Noun (657) and could not stay before another Noun as Adjective. This mistake, however, has been favored by some modern writers.

> Perfect Participle as Noun
657. The Perfect Participles in -w $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ become Nouns when they are given the Definite or Indefinite, or the Pronominal Articles:
 deceased
 ill got, ill spent (things ill acquired are ill spent)
 uhtumbry (I'll give) to you half of what I have if what you relate is in conformity with what you have seen.
658. The Perfect Participle as Noun is equivalent to an
a) Subjective and Objective Clause:



b) Adverbial Clause of Measure:

as I could - (can)
c) Adverbial Clause of Comparison:


## FUTURE PARTICIPLE

659. The Future Participle in $-L^{\prime \prime}$ is a declined Infinitive and denotes
a) necessity, obligation, corresponding to the English I am to...;
b) represents an action as still to take place. It is used with the forms of $t_{u} f$ in the Periphrastic Conjugation (360):

rumendmatime $L u$ you must be punished
660. The Future Participle in - $\boldsymbol{L}^{\text {me }}$ cannot be used as Noun. It is substituted by the form ending in $-1 / \mathbf{p}$ for that purpose. [uhthen qhentif I know what you are going to say
CLUMLRPE

661. The Future Participle in -llep is equivalent to a Subjective or Objective Clause:



## SPECIAL USE OF PASSIVE VOICE

662. Passive is used a) impersonally (364); in b) intransitive; c) reflexive (335), and d) reciprocal meaning (331):
 little
 this man is changed
 wipe, comb yourself
 and at once we were reconciled.

## COMPLEMENT OF IMPERSONAL VERBS

663. Impersonal Verbs composed of a Noun or Adjective and the Auxiliary Verb 5 (365) may have a Dependent Clause either in Infinitive or in Subjunctive with the Conjunction $n \boldsymbol{n}$. The Subject, if there is one, stands in the Ethical Dative (504).


Surf 5 mirtrfuif I must go



664. When the Impersonal is composed of a Noun, the Auxiliary 5 can be suppressed, and the Noun alone be used like an exclamation. It may also have a Dependent Clause introduced by $n \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{r}$ :

 room did not collapse.

## SYNTAX OF PARTICLES

## THE NEGATIVE PARTICLE n9

665. The Adverb $n \ell$ can stand alone as the Negative of a whole Sentence:

Did you study the Armenian Grammar completely... No!
666. $n_{\mathcal{L}}$ can be repeated before every word in negation except the Verb (341-348). The last $n<2$ may preceded by a $L_{L}$ or followed by an $\omega L$, or both:

neither 1 nor you we can be patient п'ะ
neither here nor there the criminal is seen
667. In a Sentence with repeated $n \mathcal{Z}$, the Verb does not take the Negative Particle $\varepsilon^{-}$, if it stands after; it does take, if it stands before the repeated $n \Sigma$ :


668. The Particle n $\ell$ can be prefixed by hyphen to a word to denote its opposite:



669. The Preposition sferezte (till, until, to) is used with the Dative Case if the Object is a Pronoun; it is used with the Accusative if the Object is a Substantive:


670. The Construction of $75 \boldsymbol{4} \boldsymbol{F}$ (towards, to) is similar to $\mu \mu_{14}$



671. The Copulative Conjunction $\left\{\mathcal{F} \xi^{\prime} \ldots \nexists \xi^{\prime}\right.$ must be repeated before every word to be joined. The last $\not \boldsymbol{Z} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{\prime}$ may be preceded by $L_{L}$, or followed by $m L$, or both:
 [ $L_{L}$ ] $/ \nabla \xi^{\prime}\left[w_{L}\right]$ Sm6rye both sorrow and joy, pain and pleasure are for us
672. The Conjunctions $\mathcal{L}_{\mu} \mu \boldsymbol{f}, L_{L}$, are put before the last of the words joined with te or disjoined with quuf , unless they $^{\text {un }}$
 $\left(=\nexists \zeta^{\prime} \cdots \notin \zeta^{\prime} 671\right) \cdot$ 4wif may be preceded by a pleonastic LLe, or followed by a pleonastic $\boldsymbol{u}_{L}, \quad \not 25$ or both; ... he may
 replaced by $\boldsymbol{\beta 5} 5$ :


we do not say: either death or freedom, we say rather: both life and freedom
 4rocher5 5/is Armenians, Parthians and Romans were always in war

 prayers, admonitions, or threats were in vain as well as hopes, desires and longings
 Smis) the living conditions are the same here or there.

The Conjunction nu
673. The Conjuntion $m\left\llcorner\right.$ cannot be stressed ( $n^{\prime}\left\llcorner\ldots \pi^{\prime}\llcorner\right.$ ) in place of Le (672). Between two words of which the second starts with mL , the Conjunction $\pi\llcorner$ should be avoided; if it starts with another vowel, the Conjunction lio should be preferred; if the first word ends and the second begins with a consonant, the Conjunction me should be used:
 contented
 the same thing
 $Z_{L}^{L} \boldsymbol{L}_{L} L \mathbb{L}$ the Armenians and the Aramäer are different races.
674. When a Verb is repeated in order to express Intensity, Frequency, the Conjunction ne. must be used:
4'mumb me 4 'munt he eats and eats...
puftg ne pufty


The Conjunctions $\mathrm{p}^{5}$, $\mathrm{n} \boldsymbol{p}$
675. The Conjunctions $\not \mathcal{F}_{5}, \boldsymbol{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{I}$ serve to introduce Quotations and Dependent Clauses:



 which may have an Infinitive as complement (614-617) may be introduced by " $\boldsymbol{I}$, never by $[\mathcal{F} 5$ :

 your friend








you cannot, it means: you do not want
678. The Conjunction $n_{\boldsymbol{r}}$ immediately following an Indefinite Pronoun (150) gives it a general, universal sense. A pleonastic $\omega_{L}$ can also be added to $n \boldsymbol{n}$ :





## Idiomatic use of $n \mathrm{p}$

 when:

when man gets angry, he becomes a beast

680. When the Main Clause is negative or interrogative, the Dependent Clause may be introduced by $n \boldsymbol{r}$ :

you did not ask, that I might answer

is there a famine that living is expensive?
681. The Subject is often stressed by the Verb $t \mathbb{L}^{\prime}$ and the Conjunction nif. The Verb tuf must agree with the Subject in Person and Number. With Nouns and Pronouns in oblique Cases the Third Person Singular of $\boldsymbol{t u f}(5,5 \boldsymbol{f})$ is used:
 Stressed:

## 

it is the Persians who broke the pact.
 Stressed:

With the Subject Pronouns:
$t$ mif, 5 n nf... it is, was I...
quest hu, 5 hr nic. it is, was thou...





wheqf5 5,5 n nn... it is, was from us that...


## ORDER OF WORDS

682. Armenian differs from English in having more freedom in the arrangement of words in a Sentence.
683. As a rule, the Subject comes first and is followed by its Verb (Predicate) and by the Object. There is, however, a tendency - inherited from Classic Armenian - to place the Verb at the end of the Sentence. If the Verb is in a compound Tense, the Auxiliary may stay before or after the Participle, wherever it sounds better. Even the Subject can stay at the end.

Thus, the Sentence: God has disposed differently, can be put in many ways, equally regular:



















 put before its Subject:


685. There is no need of Inversion (Verb before Subject) in Interrogative Sentences. The stress of the voice or the Question Mark is put on the questioned word itself wherever it may stand.

The Sentence: Did the parents decide to forgive? may by worded thus:






Any of the three words can have the Question Mark if it is questioned (see 40 e).
686. The other Parts of the Sentence either follow the Verb when it comes after the Subject, or are embodied within Subject and Verb, Verb and Subject, or else they may even precede both Subject and Verb.

Thus, the Sentence: Maštoc invented the Armenian letters with hard researches of many years, can be translated:



 fang...
 pry...

4rtren






687. a) Adjectives, Appositions, Pronouns, limiting Genetives precede the Noun they qualify;
b) Adverbs accompany the Verb before or after so that they may not be confused with Adjectives, when Adjectives are used as Adverbs.
c) Prepositions precede, Postpositions follow the Noun to which they belong.

## SENTENCES AND CLAUSES <br> Compound Sentence

688. A Sentence containing a simple statement is called a


A Sentence containing more than one statement is called a

 Clauses of a Compound Sentence are simply added one to another without modifying one another, they are said to be Coorrdinate
 junction (439-442).

The order of words in Coördinate Clauses is the usual one, the Conjunctions coming first (450). Some of them - mertifin,

 nefactors
 иш

## Complex Sentence

689. If one statement modifies another, the modifying Clause
 quй
 ordinate Clauses is called Complex ( $\boldsymbol{R}^{\boldsymbol{w}} \boldsymbol{r} \boldsymbol{\prime \prime} \boldsymbol{Z}$ ) .

The Subordination is indicated by some connecting words, either a Subordinate Conjunction (see 443-448) or a Relative (675, 676).

Subordinate Clauses are of various kinds according to the Conjunctions which introduce them.
Relative Clause
690. A Clause introduced by a Relative Pronoun is called a



Cyr is the name of the river which separates Armenia from Georgia.
Temporal (Adverbial) Clause
691. A Clause introduced by an Adverb of Time ( $L_{\left[/ I^{\prime}\right.}$,




men suffering with fever think to be relieved, when they drink cold water
 your neighbor was working while you were asleep


I cannot rest, as long as I have not mastered the Armenian Grammar.

## Causal Clause

692. A Clause expressing the Cause of an action is called a



I did protest, because the sentence was unjust.

## Final Clause

693. A Clause expressing the Purpose of an action is called




(who should say)

the father works hard, that the son may rest.
Concessive Clause
694. A Clause expressing a Concession is called a Cones-

 PSt, wit although everything was perfect, they were not satisfied.
695. A Clause expressing the Result of an action is called a

 not see.

## ORDER OF WORDS IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

696. The examples in 690-695 show that the order of words in Subordinates does not differ from the order of words in Main Clauses.

The examples show further that the Subordinate can either a) follow or b) precede, the Main Clause, or even c) be embodied within it:


 although we did not show it, we all felt bad.
697. The Consecutive and Final Clauses introduced by $n r$ follow always the Main Clause (see 695).
698. When the Concessive Clause is put first, an emphasizing fuemg, may introduce the Main Clause:
 q4."ghti, ${ }^{2}$.
699. When the Conditional Clause precedes, the Main Clause
 if you were late, you would experience the consequences.
700. In Poetry and Rhetoric there is much more freedom concerning the order of words and Clauses.

701．The Period is that form of Sentence in which the Main Clause is modified by several Subordinates．The Subordinates are put within the Main Clause so that the Period gives a complete picture in one Sentence．

Unlike the ancient classics，the modern languages are not especially favorable to intricate Periods．

Modern Armenian，like English，prefers short，clear Senten－ cos，each distinct and independent from the rest，and expressing one complete idea by itself．

## ELLIPSIS－9৮て，9пヶね

702．Ellipsis is the omission of a word or words necessary to complete a Sentence．It is very common in Armenian．

703．Omission of a Noun：
муи＂ $\boldsymbol{t}_{2}$ шиппй

this witness and others like him are of no value．
704．Omission of a Noun and a Verb：
小нит


they respect the name of a man，but not（they don＇t respect the name）of God．

705．Omission of the Indefinite Pronouns nutif， $\mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{wiq}} \mathrm{q}$ ：
 there are some who become rich，some others who become bankrupt
 some are mourning，some rejoicing．
706. Omission of Copula:

you (are) asleep, your star is awake

my father is here, my mother (is) there


he has devoured and consumed his father's wealth, and now he has become a beggar.
707. Omission of a Complementary Infinitive:



We do.
708. Omission of a Preposition (Postposition) which has been put once:
 shall I beg for parents or (for) children?

is the word against you or (against) us?
 will he walk with us or (with) you?
709. Omission of Conjunctions - especially of luw, ti, nu, the illative pt, np:
 the work will be finished today (or) tomorrow

710. Omission of the entire Sentence replaced by an Adverb or one of the parts of the Sentence:

 $\left.\varepsilon_{1} L_{[ }\right]$we enter through the door, never through the window
 r/is: to whom will you give your presidential vote? To the worthy one.

