

PARADIGMS.

	Ὁ λαός, <i>The people.</i>	Τὸ ἀνώγειον, <i>The hall.</i>
	SINGULAR.	
Nom.	λαός	ἀνώγειον
Gen.	λαῷ	ἀνώγειω
Dat.	λαῷ	ἀνώγειω
Acc.	λαόν	ἀνώγειον
Voc.	λαός	ἀνώγειον
	DUAL.	
N. A. V.	λαῷ	ἀνώγειω
G. D.	λαῶν	ἀνώγειων
	PLURAL.	
Nom.	λαῖ	ἀνώγειω
Gen.	λαῶν	ἀνώγειων
Dat.	λαῖς	ἀνώγειω
Acc.	λαῖς	ἀνώγειω
Voc.	λαῖ.	ἀνώγειω.

84. On accentuation, observe

- 1) That the Gen. Sing. retains the acute at variance with the rule (80), as λαῷ, not λαῶ.
- 2) That nouns of this declension may have the acute on the antepenult, as ἀνώγειον, not ἀνωγέων.

LESSON X.

Second Declension.—Exercises.

85. The person or thing *to* or *for* which any thing is or is done, is called an *indirect object*, e. g.:

Κῦρος στρατιώτῃ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀναγινώσκει. | *Cyrus reads the letter to a soldier.*

REM.—Here στρατιώτῃ is the *indirect object*, while ἐπιστολή is the *direct object*.