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the imperative and conjunctive are certainly inverted and set before their case ; it is more probable that we are here dealing with instances of false analogy, *δαμάσιππος*, "she who tames horses," having been made equivalent to *ἵπποδαμος*, "horse-tamer," and so made the model of a new formation. As for the *hippopotamus*, or "river-horse," the animal came from Egypt, and so, too, did the manner of compounding its name. Proper names like *Ἀγαθὸς δαίμων*, or *Neapolis*, are scarcely in point ; in them, moreover, the attribute and subject are in apposition. The curious use of the article in Greek with two nouns, one of which is a genitive, is based upon a different reason. When the article had once established itself in speech, *ὁ τοῦ χοροῦ διδάσκαλος* exactly answered to *χορο-διδάσκαλος*, "the choir-master," and the second noun being drawn back to the place of its article, we get *ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ χοροῦ* and *ὁ διδάσκαλος ὁ τοῦ χοροῦ*, an order which is observed in modern Albanian. Turning to Latin, we find that the adjective when placed after the substantive implies a sentence of predication, *res militaris* being "a thing which is military," *navis longa*, "a ship which is long." It is only proper names compounded with *Forum* and *Portus*, like *Forum Julii*, which reverse the order of words as we have it in *juris-consultor*, and in these proper names the stress is on the second part of the compound. The altered position of the adjective in the Romance languages is probably due to the influence of the periphrastic genitive with the preposition *de* ; at all events the older constructions place the adjective before its noun.

The rule followed by genitives and adjectives must have been followed by verbs, which are merely attributes of their subjects, and the formation of the verb by affix-