

71. On *accentuation*, observe that the forms \acute{o} , $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{o}\acute{i}$, $\acute{a}\acute{i}$, take no accent, the Gen. and Dat. the circumflex, and the other forms the acute.

72. RULE.—*Article.*

The Article agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case, e. g.:

\acute{H} ἐπιστολή.		<i>The letter.</i>
$\acute{A}\acute{i}$ ἐπιστολαί.		<i>The letters.</i>

73. RULE.—*Modifying Nouns.*

A noun modifying the meaning of another noun is put

- 1) In the same case as that noun, when it denotes the same person or thing, e. g.:

$\text{Εὐριπίδης } \acute{o} \text{ ποιητής.}$ | *Euripides the poet.*

- 2) In the Genitive, when it denotes a different person or thing, e. g.:

$\acute{H} \text{ τοῦ κριτοῦ } \acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{\eta}.$ | *The virtue of the judge.*

74. When the governing noun has an article, the genitive is commonly placed between the article and that noun, as in the above example. As the Greek language, however, allows great freedom in the arrangement of words, this order is by no means uniformly followed. Thus, the above example may read,

1. $\acute{H} \text{ τοῦ κριτοῦ } \acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{\eta}.$
2. $\acute{H} \acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{\eta} \acute{\eta} \text{ τοῦ κριτοῦ.}$
3. $\acute{H} \acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{\eta} \text{ τοῦ κριτοῦ.}$
4. $\text{Τοῦ κριτοῦ } \acute{\eta} \acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{\eta}.$

75. RULE.—*Direct Object.*

Any transitive verb may take an *Accusative* as the direct object of its action, e. g.:

$\Gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega \text{ ἐπιστολήν.}$ | *I am writing a letter.*