ADJECTIVES

Accent
  recessive
  ultimate [-ρός (revo"), -to" (tevo")]

Comparison of Adjectives
  positive degree
  comparative
  superlative

  systems of comparison
    #, -τερ-, -τατ
    #, -(ι)ων, (ι)στος
    irregular

Compounds, types of (not including morpheme-root combinations)
  non-prepositional compounds
    root + _____
    root + _____ + _____
  prepositional compounds
    preposition + _____
    preposition + _____
    preposition + preposition + _____
    preposition + preposition + _____ + _____

Demonstrative adjectives

Indefinite adjectives

Intensive reflexive [i[dio"]

Interrogative adjectives

Gender Formation
  -ος -α/η -ον
      -o" -a/h -o (adjectives capable of being used also as pronouns)
  -o" -o" -on [oujravnio", ejnantivo", wjfevlimo"]
      α-privatives
      -ιμος -imon
  -ης -ης -ε
  -u" -eia -u
  -(i)wn -(i)wn -(i)on
      positive
      comparative

indeclinable [cardinal numbers]
irregular [ajkwvn, eJkwvn, mevga", mevla", pa'", a{pa, poluv"]

Number adjectives: cardinal, ordinal

Possessive adjectives [same as pronominal adjectives] [i[dio" (any person), ejmov", hJmevtero", sov", uJmevtero"]

Relative adjectives [cp. 239, Goetchius]

Word Formation: Meaning Classification
      characteristics of, having the
         -iko" -ikh -ikon
         -no" -nh -non
      negated: a-privative
      possessive (pronominal)
      quality of, having the:
         -h" -e"
         -o" -h/a -on
         -u" -eia -u

Word Formation: Morpheme Classification
      a-privative
         a-privatives before consonants
         a-privatives before smooth breathing
         a-privatives before rough breathing
      a-collective or intensive
      ajrci-,
      dus-,
      euj-,
      hJmi-,
      nh-,
      -ano", -anh, -anon: no characteristic signification
      -ei", -essa, -en (genitives = ento", essh", en): denoting fullness [usually poetic]
      -(eo") -ou", -(ea) -h, -(eon) -oun: material formed from
      -hn, -hn, -evn: [G = -eno", eno", eno"] [a[rshn]
[Since n, a dental, cannot stand before s, the nom sg and dat pl of third-declension nasal adjectives occasion a difficulty that is uniformly solved by dropping the s in the nom sg and dopping the n in dat pl. The loss of the case ending in nom sg is compensated for by lenthening the root vowel before the n if it is short.]
      -h" -h" -e": quality of
      -iko" -ikh -ikon: having the characteristic of
      -imo" -imon: having fitness or ability
      -Vino" -Vinh -Vinon: material formed from [proparoxytones]

-inov" -inhv -inovn: time related to
-vio" -ia -ion: related to an attribute, locality, person, thing
-isto", -isth, -iston: superlative degree
-konta: multiples of ten [indeclinable]
-kovsioi -kovsiai -kovsia: multiples of hundreds
-lov", -lhv, -lovn: [usually oxytones] active; no characteristic signification

-mo", -mh, -mon: (no characteristic signification)
-mwn, -mwn, -mon [G + -mono", mono", mono"]:
[Since n, a dental, cannot stand before s, the nom sg and dat pl of third-declension occasion a difficulty that is uniformly solved by dropping the s in the nom sg and dopping the n in dat pl. The loss of the case ending in nom sg is compensated for by lenthening the root vowel before the n if it is short.]
-nov" -nhv -novn: from the place of, characteristics of [usually oxytones](passive)
-o" -h/a -on: having the quality of; or no characteristic signification
-ou", -h, -oun: [contracts]
-rov", -rav, -rovn: [usually oxytones](usually active) no characteristic signification
-simo", -simh, simon:
-tato", tath, taton: superlative degree
-to", -th, -ton: passive adjectives, -able adjectives
-tevo" -teva -tevon: obligation or intention
-tero", -tera, -teron: comparative degree
-thrio", -thria, -thrion:
-thro", -thra, -thron:
-to" -th -ton: possibility or actuality (passive meaning, as in "beloved," or
    possibility, as in "tolerable")
-u" -eia -u: having the quality of
-wlo", -wlh, -wlon: quality
-(i)wn, -(i)wn, -(i)on: comparative degree
-w": quality

Types of adjectives
compound adjective
    preposition + root
    double root
contract [ajrgurou'", aJplou'", diplou'", sidhrou'", tetraplou'", calou'", crusou'"]
predicate-position adjectives [demonstratives, pa'", a{pa", o{lo" (possibly)]
adjective capable of being used also as another part of speech
    noun (with substantival usage)
    pronoun

proper adjectives [See Trenchard's <u>Voc Guide</u>, 273-85]
accompanied by genitive [koinwnivo", mestov", plhrhv"]
accompanied by dative   [ajpeiqhv", ejnantivo", o{moio", pistov", swthvrio", fanerov",   wjfevlimo"]

Root [See Metzger <u>Lex Aids</u> 49; Trenchard <u>Voc Guide</u>, 5]