PART SECOND — ՀԱՐՑԻՑՈՒՄ
SYNTAX — ՄԱՐՑԻՑՈՂՈՒՄ
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 — հաառ

453. A Sentence may contain:

a) a Statement: հաառ հաառք առաջաց հաառք the horse runs.
b) a Question: հաառ հաառք առաջաց ե՞ս does the horse run?
c) an Exclamation: երթուղի առաջաց հաառք առաջաց երթուղի how fast the horse does run!
d) a Command, an Exhortation, or an Entreaty: առաջաց ռուն! let him run!

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE — երթուղի առաջաց հաառք

454. Every Sentence consists of a Subject (երթուղի) and a Predicate (առաջաց հաառք).

455. The Subject of a Sentence is the person or thing spoken of. The Predicate is that which is said of the Subject. In հաառ հաառք — հաառ is the Subject, հաառք the Predicate.

Subject — երթուղի

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).

երթուղի osexual եռութք New Year approached (Noun Subj.)
(երթուղի) առաջաց ռուն we agree (Pron. Subj.)
առաջաց ռուն իմից to rest is necessary (Verb Subj.)
Predicate — կազմակերպել կատ

458. The Predicate of a Sentence may be a Verb (as he runs) or it may consist of some form of to be; to be called; to be known; to become; to disguise one’s self; 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)

(he) թողարկվում է

I am a huckster

Tigranes the First is called the

Holy Gregory is known as the

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:

(he) անցկց

(we) տես

I saw

we saw

the king died

the men were glad

461. The Verb of two or more Singular Subjects must be Plural:

the judge and the counselor have a hard task

my father and mother are looking after me.
458. The Predicate of a Sentence may be a Verb (as he runs) or it may consist of some form of to be; to be called; to be known; to become; to disguise one’s self; 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)

I am a huckster

Great

Tigranes the First is called the

Holy Gregory is known as the

Apostle of Armenians

M. Xorenaci disguises himself as an author of the fifth century, A. D.

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we saw

the king died

the men were glad

461. The Verb of two or more Singular Subjects must be Plural:

the judge and the counselor have a hard task

my father and mother are 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:

- The people revolted
- Our family stays in the country

but

- We posted a guard, but they did not stay awake
- I bought flowers, but they soon withered

463. A Subject Plural in form, but Singular in meaning takes a Verb in Singular:

- The United States is a powerful Republic

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:

- You and I walk together
- My brother and I work
- You and his sister are successful
- You, Musa and Vardan went hunting

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

- 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.

NOMINATIVE CASE — 

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

1. Տիգրան ղեկավարեց Անտիոխ Tigran conquered Antioch
2. Փոխարեն թանանթ անավտած the rich man rejoiced
3. Բաքսիզ ստանձես զաքսար անվճոր the merchant was invited
4. Անուշտակ է վնաս Tigran conquered Antioch
5. Ղազար տիրատ է կտա my father is President

Predicate and Attribute —

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 է, or a few other Passive Verbs (քրելու, ղերելու to be called; կանխելու to be thought; հանձնելու to be known, recognized as; ընտրելու to be appointed; ընտրելու to be elected; etc.).

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.
the roads are thought to be dangerous. 

Armenians were recognized Emperors in Byzanz.

the soldier is brave (Predicate Adjective) 
the brave soldier (Attributive Adjective)

Zimişkes was made Emperor (Pred. Noun) 
The Emperor Zimişkes (Attrib. Noun)

472. The Predicate Noun, qualified by an Attributive Adjective or Noun agrees in number with the Subject. In English, the Predicate Noun agrees in number even when it has no Attributes.

Xosrov and Arşak were two kings

Adonec and Xalat'yanë were famous scholars

our ancestors were heroes of our nation

our ancestors were heroes.

X. and A. were kings

X. and A. were scholars

473. The Predicate Adjective does not agree in number with the Subject.

many are born poor, but die rich

we did flee, hungry, thirsty and naked

our boys went to the front young, came home old; others went healthy and came back lame and crippled.

Apposition — Բանավանք

474. The Subject-Noun may have another Noun describing, defining, qualifying it like an Attributive Adjective; it is called an
Appositive—put gutlu’1, n, 2. An Appositive generally precedes its 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:

a statue sixty cubits high
in a pit deep of four men's size
from a distance of forty miles.

Nominative as Vocative — ւներքում

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. ամուսին my son
Voc. ամուսին my son!
Nom. ծխանեղ the father
Voc. ծխանեղ father!
Nom. Մարիա Mary
Voc. Մարիա Mary!

Genitive Case — կառավարվ

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 and a suffix (–այի, –ունի, and others):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Adj.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>գործիչ գործիչ</td>
<td>գործիչային գործիչ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ատեմ ատեմ</td>
<td>ատեմային ատեմ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>տարանի տարանի</td>
<td>տարանային տարանի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>թագի թագի</td>
<td>թագային թագի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ոսկերտ ոսկերտ</td>
<td>ոսկերծային ոսկերտ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Final -կ becomes -կա in derivations: թագ number- թագային numeral.

Place of the Word in Genitive

480. The Genitive precedes the Noun which belongs to it and is limited by it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

481. The Genitive may follow the Noun in some classic expressions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Երկիրը Երկիրը</td>
<td>Երկիրին Երկիրը</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genitive and Definite Article

482. If the qualifying Genitive has the Definite Article, the Noun takes it also:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Հայ Հայ</td>
<td>Հայական Հայ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Հայ Հայ</td>
<td>Հայական Հայ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wrong: Հայ Հայ
483. When the qualifying Genitive has the Definite Article, the qualified Noun cannot have the Indefinite Article — but must have *a* before and the Definite Article affixed:

Wrong: *mōr* wiihrāū dū 
Right: *mōr* dū wiihrāū a corner of the house

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:

order of a king
an order of a king

485. When the qualifying Genitive has the Indefinite Article, the qualified Noun takes either the Definite Article or no Article at all, according to the meaning:

there is a hand of a traitor in it
there is the hand of a traitor in it

Use of the Genitive with Nouns

486. Subjective Genitive expresses the relation which would be expressed by the Subject of a Verb:

the love of God (God loves)
'fear of the enemy (the enemies are afraid)

487. The Objective Genitive expresses the relation which would be expressed by the object of a Verb:

the love of God (we love God)
'fear of the enemy (some one fears the

488. Genitive of Material may denote that of which a thing consists or is made:

a boiler made of brass
a door made of iron

489. Possessive Genitive denotes the person or thing to which an object, quality, feeling or action belongs:
490. Genitive of Origin is used to denote the Geographical or Genealogical source of a thing or person:

- ռիկցային գործարան գրքեր ու Էրիվան
- տառացային միաբան սյուներ ու Աստարակ
- տառացային համույթ հարևանուհի ւ Մամիկոն

Note: -ան is a suffix. With that suffix are formed Armenian family names: Վահան Տուր Քաջ, Վահե Տուր Քաջ, Վաչե Տուր Քաջ. Վահան Տուր Քաջ, Վահե Տուր Քաջ, Վաչե Տուր Քաջ.

491. Partitive Genitive denotes the Whole to which the Part belongs:

- տառացային միաբան իրավիճակ ու սյուներ
- տառացային միաբան արձան ու սյուներ
- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ

492. Genitive of Quality is used to denote a high degree of Quality:

- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ
- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ
- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ

493. Genitive of Superiority and Inferiority may denote the Superlative degree of an Adjective used as Noun:

- ամենահարավ պատվեհ ու սյուներ
- ամենահարավ պատվեհ ու սյուներ
- ամենահարավ պատվեհ ու սյուներ

494. Genitive can denote Price or Value:

- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ
- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ
- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ

495. Genitive can be used to denote Measure, Degrees and Age:

- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ
- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ
- տառացային միաբան զանգված ու սյուներ
a temperature of a hundred degrees

a baby of two months

an orphan five years of age

**Genitive with Particles**

496. Genitive is used with Particles (Postpositions). See 431, 432, 433.

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**DATIVE CASE — օրդեր**

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:

I give you a book

he was telling (to) the soldiers his exploits

the father promised five dollars to his child

tell me your term

ask them this one thing
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, serving, resisting, envying, threatening, pardoning, sparing; սպիտակ, օգնել, ամբողջական, փրկել, հատել, զբասաշրջել, զբառում, զբանավորել, զբասաշրջել, զբառում, զբառարար, զբառարար, զբառարար, զբառարար, զբառարար, զբառարար, զբառարար, զբառարար, զբառարար, etc.

ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք The Armenians defeated the Parthians

եթե ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք, պատրաստվեց զբառարար, if the Greeks had helped the Armenians, the Persians could not have been victorious

ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք the students are awaiting the teachers

(But ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք [acc.] գրական օրենք I wait for help)

տեսնել, ընդունել զբառարար the Romans could not subdue the Armenians

ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք, պատրաստվեց զբառարար take our possessions, but spare our life

ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք, պատրաստվեց զբառարար I follow your steps, but I do not obey your laws

տեսնել, ընդունել զբառարար, պատրաստվեց զբառարար he serves his masters in the exterior, but interiorly he resists them

ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք, պատրաստվեց զբառարար sister envies sister, brother threatens brother with death

ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք, պատրաստվեց զբառարար I believe your words, but cannot endure my pains

Dative with Intransitives

503. Intransitive Verbs signifying motion or emotion take the Dative of Indirect Object:

ունեն կարճ գրական օրենք we are approaching the castle
I come to you, and you to me

send bread to the hungry

I adress the foreigners
do not go to an unknown person

I pity your youth

have mercy on us

pity the ignorant

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).

here hundred gold coins for you

yo do it to yourself (you harm yourself)
your title is an honor 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).

they hurried to help

we go to work

he chose a site for camp

sound the trumpet for retreat

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 won’t buy (it) for ten cents

I’m selling it for five dollars

five percent interest
how old are you?
he died twenty years old
I'm waking up at six
the doors are opened at seven thirty
they begin to work in March
he came home at midnight
you arrived on time

Note: The words քուրե, դուրե are not strictly Dative. The Classic Armenian possessed a special Case — Locative, which was formed with the Preposition կ (կ) 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 կ.

**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.

- արժեքի արժեք worthy of honor
- թուն ինչպես harmfull for children
- օգանակ օգանակ usefull for the body
- ջարդ ջարդ thirsty for glory

508. The following Adjectives and Adverbs govern the Dative:

- այրիչ friendly
- որ որ ինչպես enough
- հերոս hostile, inimical
- հարոս desirous, needy
- հարու close — and the compounds with հար (առանձնակ)
  - blood-related, սուրանձակ of the same age
- սպանով opponent, against
- սուր agreeable; սուրը disagreeable
- ներբառ necessary
- սերբառ equal; սերբառ unequal
- սոր possible; սորը impossible
- սոր near
- սորց peculiar
- ներբառ fit; սերբառ unfit
The Adjectives ending in -մար, -տեր

ってしまう, տարատեսակ desirable

հախտակատ horrible, պատրադ permissible

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 — Հայտակատ

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 է- of the Classic Armenian is used.

Nom.: Արտաշատ հարդավելացվել է. Artashat has been destroyed

Acc.: Արտաշատ հարդավել են. they destructed Artashat

Nom.: Տատարը որոշակիորեն գրել է. the son has been blessed by the father

Acc.: Տատարը որոշակիորեն գրել է. 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.: ու հե քարեմթիք (passive) I am rewarded  
Acc.: նբ հե քարեմթիք (transitive) they reward me

Nom.: նմբ հե քարեմթիք  
Acc.: նայե հե քարեմթիք  

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:
- ու հե քարեմթիք to call, ու հե քարեմթիք to name, ու հե քարեմթիք to choose, ու հե քարեմթիք to appoint, ու հե քարեմթիք to take for, to think, ու հե քարեմթիք to suppose, etc.

515. The Predicate Accusative never takes the Definite Article. It can be a Noun as well as an Adjective.

- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք they appointed him king
- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք we elect you president
- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք the Armenians took the Parthians for friends
- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք we put them to flight naked

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).

- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք he lives a safe life
- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք he sleeps the eternal sleep
- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք we bewail our crimes and mourn your children
- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք he sweats blood
- ու հե քարեմթիք ու հե քարեմթիք to walk a long way
Accusative of Time, Measure, Weight

518. Time "when, or within which, or how long", Measure, and Weight are expressed by the Accusative.

a) երեք տարի էայ տեղափոխվում է he lived three years
b) սես մեկ օր էր էր տեղափոխվում the men sustained (the fight) twenty four hours
c) I waited fifteen months

519. The Place "to which" (end of motion) and the Place "where" (rest in) are expressed by the Accusative.

a) ։ առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to go home
g) առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to enter the city
h) առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to fall into the sea
j) առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to go to the garden
k) առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to go to church
l) առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to move to Armenia

b) առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to stay in Boston
g) առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to wander in the desert
h) առնվազն էայ տեղափոխվում է to live in Erivan

Note: The Classic Armenian used է+Dative for the Place "where" (rest in) and է+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.

a) էայ էայ էայ էայ էայ էայ a hat on
b) էայ էայ էայ էայ a belt round the waist
c) էայ էայ էայ էայ a flower on the breast
521. To the same construction belong idiomatic expressions like:

- հաղորդել տասնությամբ (to acquire)
- անցնել մարգագրությամբ (to mount a horse)
- անցնել մարգագրությամբ (to ride a car)
- ընտրել տասնությամբ (to assume)
- սառը ենթադրել (to stand up)
- լուծել ասպասքային (to accomplish)
- շարժվել երկրաչափ (to be through)
- ունենի աճեցույց (to lend)
- ավելացնել աճեցույց (to borrow)

Note: The Classic Armenian used the Locative for all the idioms in 520, 521.

ABLATIVE CASE — ՓՈՓՈԽՈՒՄ

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:

- ընդուրը սառչել (I escaped from the disaster, accident)
- սառչել անց (they flew from the prison)
- ընդառաջվել էլույթ (he deprived himself of his eyes)
- շարժվել ասպասքային (we were acquitted of death, we escaped from death)
- ազատվել ասպասքային (to be absent from school)
- առարել ծխնած (to separate the weeds from the wheat)
- գալիս դատից (to leave home)
to remove from the fatherland
to resign from office, employment
to avoid danger
to cease playing
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

this word has come from you

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 changed to one by the suffixes -έας, -ώς, -ή:

ερωτήματα = ερωτήματι
μαρκάς = μαρκάτι, μαρκάτου, μαρκάτης
θάμνος = θάμνων, θάμνων

c) Origin:

born, generated from Haik

the generalissimo was made from the house of Aržruni

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 regularly Intransitive.

- to tremble, to become pale from fear
- to fear beasts
- to get tired of study
- to dance out of joy
- to cry with grief
- to die of hunger
- to suffer from thirst
- to fall asleep by pain
- we thank you, we thank you for your kindness
- to be petrified with amazement
- to become blind of reading
- 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 condemned by the court
- Hayastan was conquered by the Armenians
- the traditional history of Armenians has been written by Movses Xorenaci
- many Armenian schools have been founded by the Məxıtarısts
Armenia is watered by four great rivers

527. In case of equivocation, the transitive construction is preferable. The Sentence Հայաստան Զույգրվա տուժեցի may 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:

Արտաշատ տուժեց Հայաստանից Հայոց կայսերերից

the Armenians took Artashat from the Romans

Հայոց կայսերերից տուժեց Հայաստանից Արտաշատ

the Romans took Artashat from the Armenians

The Ablative of Separation does not change, whereas the Ablative of Agent of the possessive construction becomes the Subject (Nominative Case) of the transitive construction.

Ablative of Duration

528. The Ablative is used to denote Duration of Time:

Զավարեց եկեղեցի Հայաստանում շուտով մաքրեց

the Church Zwart'noc was built within about twenty years

Ի՞նչ է հասել եւ երբ է վերածվել մերմուր I'll be through in four hours

Հայերը տեղեկացրեց որ էլ էլ Հայաստան էլ

he will arrive in a minute

Հայերը հայրենիքից ժամանեց ել էլ

he has been sick since childhood

529. In Classic Armenian, the Ablative has the Proposition քան,
it appears in some expressions still used:

քան սեն գալ քան սեն գալ քան սեն գալ քան սեն գալ

from birth; քան սեն գալ քան սեն գալ քան սեն գալ քան սեն գալ

from the beginning

Քան սեն գալ Քան սեն գալ Քան սեն գալ Քան սեն գալ Քան սեն գալ

preceding, beforehand; Քան սեն գալ Քան սեն գալ Քան սեն գալ Քան սեն գալ Քան սեն գալ

by nature

530. Note the difference:

Abl. Տրոս որով արտաշեղ ավելի

it will rain after three days

Acc. Տրոս որով ավելի

it rained three days

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it rained three times in three days

The Postpositive $d$ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of the Body</th>
<th>Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f$</td>
<td>foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$w$</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$w$</td>
<td>short sighted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$h$</td>
<td>adroit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These qualities are referred to the person, not to the parts of the body. The Adjectives $f$, $w$, $w$, $h$ etc. would be attributives to the parts of the body if they were put before them: $f$, $w$, $w$, $h$.

**Ablative with Adjectives**

532. Adjectives meaning Separation (corresponding to the Verbs of Separation, cf. 523) take the Ablative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f$</td>
<td>far from the town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$q$</td>
<td>deprived of grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$w$</td>
<td>very different from what you think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$h$</td>
<td>(secretly from the father)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:

$w$ $w$ $h$ $w$ $h$ $w$

S. Sahak was a scholar, (but, starting from him)

$w$ $w$ $h$ ($w$ $h$) $h$ $w$ $h$ $w$ $h$

Mastoc was more scholarly than Sahak
a) The Comparative Particle կից can be suppressed, but the Adjective after the Ablative will be still in the Comparative degree:

more happier than we
more unhappier than the poor
more prudent than man

b) The Ablative of Comparison may be replaced by քան than + Accusative:

rather happier than we
rather unhappier than the poor
rather more prudent than man

534. a) The construction with քան (քե) must be used when Adjectives or Adverbs are compared:

rather red than blue
rather light than heavy
rather late than early

535. The Ablative is used to denote the Whole of which a part is taken. It is used:

a) With Nouns and Pronouns:

part of the funds
no one of us
some of them

b) With Cardinal Numbers:

two of the passengers
one out of the many

c) With Adjectives:

the youngest (the oldest) of the children
the wise among you
Note: It may mean also: somebody wiser than you (533).

many of the workers
few of the women

536. The Ablative alone denotes the Whole of which something is taken:

offer some of your wine
give us some of your bread
pick some flowers
speak of the old times

Ablative with Particles

537. See 426 b, 434.

INSTRUMENTAL CASE — ՈՒՆԱՏԱՐԱԾ

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, through, in, are used in English:

they fought with arms, fists, fingernails, and even teeth
by his effort he saved the empire from ruin
I have set (planted) these trees with my own hand
to cut with a knife
to travel by car

540. The Armenian Preposition corresponding to the English with is ՉԼՈՒ. It is never used to denote Means or Instrument; it merely denotes Accomplishment, an exterior contact.
Distinguish carefully:

- Ḩwunrâhâ ñâf to go by car
- Ḩwunrâhâ ñâmân ñâf to walk beside the car
- Þʊmârâhâ ñâf to speak through an interpreter
- Þʊmârâhâ ñâmân ñâf to speak with the interpreter
- Þʊmârâhâ ñâmân ñâf we fought against wolves with dogs

- Ḩâñfrâhâ yûnbo na to go by car
- Ḩâñfrâhâ ñâmân to walk beside the car
- Þûmârâhâ ñâmân to speak through an interpreter
- Þûmârâhâ ñâmân to speak with the interpreter
- Þûmârâhâ ñâmân we fought against wolves with dogs

- Þûmârâhâ yûnbo na 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:

- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâf he arrived with speed
- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân in this way, manner
- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân nothing is done through laziness

- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân ñârhumân, Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân ñârhumân 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:

- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân ñârhumân excellent in virtue
- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân ñârhumân lame in one foot
- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân ñârhumân ñâmân ñâñrhumân man in name, but not in fact

- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân ñâñrhumân in my opinion
- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâmân ñâñrhumân ñârhumân a coward in his heart, unbearable in his character

543. The Instrumental denotes Cause (interior, logical), Origin, Country, and Profession — in some kind of specification:

- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâñrhumân ñâññrhumân ñâñññrhumân the finite is created by the infinite
- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâñrhumân ñâñññrhumân ñâññññrhumân by the cause, the effect is understood
- Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâñrhumân ñâñññññrhumân, Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâñññññññrhumân, Ûnhâñfrâhâ ñâñññññññññrhumân

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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:

we waited for days
sick many weeks
for years and centuries
a highway along the river
down a tree as high as a house
at the time of Tigranes the Great
to work at night
to sleep in the daytime

545. Unlike the Partitive Ablative, the Instrumental denotes the Whole:

the whole family
old and young
the whole house
all possessions and animals

546. Akin to this Instrumental are the Adverbs with the suffix -

with the whole nation
with the whole family
with the whole flock

547. The Instrumental is equivalent to Adjectives of exterior or interior qualities with the suffixes -

a room with six windows=
a church with five towers=
a monster with seven heads=
a man with a sharp mind=

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Numérisé par CDMF (PP) - 2010
548. From this Instrumental are derived the Adjectives թուրջ drunk; մեծ strong; սառը tasty; հագել smart.

549. Adjectives of filling, abounding and the like require the Instrumental. Abundance may be material, moral, or spiritual:

- թուրջ մեծ (թուրջ) full of money
- սառը սառը full with bread and water
- հագել գլուխ famous with his learning
- հագել գլուխ famous with his courage

550. There are no Prepositions or Postpositions in Modern Armenian governing the Instrumental Case. Some classic forms are used: թուրջ համբորմ with the family; կան ուռուկտ и under the stars.

551. The Nouns in the Instrumental Case used as Postpositions, see 433.

USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE — պատկեր 803

552. The Definite Article -ե, -ի (see 47-50, 94) marks its Substantative as known. Any word used as Substantative may have the Definite Article: տուն the house, քույրը the little one, գրք the five, մայրը (the) living, անձին that what is inside, ոչ եւ ոչ 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:

- երջև this man
- երջև ուրիշի our friend

b) by a qualifying Genitive (see 482—485):

- Սերրան Սաքսոնան the Armenia of Tiridat
- Զարդեշան Զարդեշար the origin of Armenians
- Մյանուդարան the legend of Artavazd
c) by an Appositive (see 474):

- the river Eras
c- the lake Sevan
c- the fish Iščan

554. Proper Names in the Accusative (Object) may take the Definite Article in order to be distinguished from the Nominative (Subject):

- Varazdat passed over Euphrat with one jump
- Aršak had Gənel killed

555. The Ablative of Proper Nouns is regularly given the Definite Article:

- the Notables revolted against Aršak
- Pompeus asked too much money from Tigranes

Omission of the Definite Article

556. The Predicate Noun does not take the Definite Article:

- Saint Sahak was elected Katholikos (Archbishop)
- the Greeks proclaimed Pap as King

557. The Appositive preceding the Noun is without the Definite Article:

- but (553c) the Capital Ani

558. With Proper Names the Definite Article is omitted, unless they are in the Accusative (554), the Ablative (555), or they are qualified:

- God, but Our God
- Erivan, but Erivan of the Armenians
Jesus Christ
the crucified Jesus
the arisen Christ

559. In the numbers բով, քուր, սուր, սառ — their last vowel է (է) takes the place of the Article.

560. With the words denoting time the Definite Article is omitted against 553 a:

եղբ եթք this week դար օր that day
եղբ եթք this year դար ամսագիր 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:

Տիգրան Մեծ
Հոսրու Քոթակ
Ասոտ Շուրջ

Classic form:

Տիգրան Մեծ
Վարդան Մարտիր
Ներսես Սուրբ

562. The word եղբ man, does not take the Article when used as Indefinite Pronoun:

եղբ եթք էր ուժը one trembles
but եղբ եթք էր ուժը the man trembles

563. The Parts are enumerated without Article:

թագավոր, գրական էպիզոդ, զոր մաս
volume first, chapter two, page ten

եղբ էր աշխատանքից ուժը ին աշխատակից
man is composed of soul and body

564. The Omission of the Definite Article with the Genitive Case see 484.
565. The Indefinite Article (νυν, ν’ , ννεν 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 whole year
- a beautiful view, - scene

566. The Indefinite Article may be given to Plural Nouns in order to emphasize their indefinite character:

- things
- words
- voices

567. The Indefinite Article is optional with Predicate Nouns:

- I am a soldier
- he is famous as a hero
- there was a big crowd

568. The Adjectives and Adverbs denoting Measure and Quantity take the Indefinite Article:

- some wine
- some persons
- many people
- so far
- so

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:

- the fled quickly
- he attacked with vehement
- he spoke with stress

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) in the palace built of marble near the royal Great Door
   c) a candle slim and pale like death

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:

   very large towns
   very sweet words
   very dark eyes
   very old times

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):

\[\text{Two brave soldiers arrived}
\]

Two soldiers came

578. Cardinal Numbers may take the Definite Article, be declined, and used as Substantives (110). Above one, their Verb must be Plural:

\[\text{The one, the two, the three, the four}
\]

The one remained, the four went.

579. Ordinal Numbers regularly precede the Noun. They may follow the Noun in classic form:

\[\text{in the first volume}
\]

\[\text{in the first one}
\]

580. Ordinals used as Attributive Adjectives are not declined. When they take the Definite Article they are declined as Nouns (see 98, 116):

\[\text{in the year one-thousand and four}
\]

\[\text{the year ninehundred and forty seven}
\]

\[\text{the first of January}
\]

\[\text{February six}
\]

581. Cardinal Numbers are used to denote dates:

\[\text{in the first volume}
\]

\[\text{in the first one}
\]

582. Ordinals are used when the words day, week, month are added:

\[\text{the first day of the month}
\]

\[\text{the second week}
\]

\[\text{the fourth month}
\]

583. The substantive forms of the Cardinal Numbers are used to denote hours.

\[\text{one o'clock}
\]

\[\text{one thirty}
\]
USE OF PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ARTICLES

584. The Subject Pronouns are not expressed with Verbs (184, 457) except for Distinction or Emphasis:

I agree if you accept my conditions

I was the loser, but you were the winner

585. The Possessive Adjectives ի, ու, եռ, etc. cannot be used without the corresponding Particles attached to the Noun:

I was the loser, but you were the winner

586. The Possessive Particles can be used without the Possessive Adjectives which often are omitted for Vividness of Expression:

your hand in my hand, your head on my head

587. In order to avoid ambiguity, եր, եր, (եր) are used for the main Subject, ու, ուներ for a Third Person:

he saw from afar his (own) son and his (the brother’s) son

The Armenians guessed from their (the Persians’) words that they themselves (the Armenians) were in danger.
Use of the Relative Pronoun \( np \)

588. The Relative Pronoun \( np \) indicates a relation between its own Clause and some part of speech, called its Antecedent:

\[
\text{to me any work is pleasing which is usefull to you}
\]

589. The Relative Pronoun follows the Antecedent and precedes the Verb of the Relative Clause:

\[
\text{the messengers who had left hopeful, returned hopeless}
\]

590. In the Nominative and Accusative, the Singular \( np \) may stand for the Plural \( np \),

\[
\text{those men who arrived were without weapons}
\]

\[
\text{the dogs which saw were hounds}
\]

591. \( np \) agrees with its Antecedent in Number and with the Verb and the Postpositions of the Relative Clause in Case:

\[
\text{the people in whose house I lived}
\]

\[
\text{the children to whom I gave bread}
\]

\[
\text{my parents from whom I received only good things}
\]

\[
\text{my pupils of whom I am proud}
\]

592. When the Antecedent is a Sentence, the Relative Pronoun is in Singular:

\[
\text{I made mistakes for which I was punished}
\]

But: \( np \), \( np \) (\( np \)) \( np \)

Note: The result of this use of \( np \) 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:

1. The Possessive. 2. the Demonstrative. 3. the Indefinite. 4. the Numeral. 5. the Attributive Adjective. 6. the Noun:

all those five insignificant papers of yours