Daily Grammar Chants

for

Beginning and Intermediate Students

of

ATTIC GREEK

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To be practiced orally every day
until completely memorized.

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INTRODUCTION

> "Personally I believe the pupil should first address himself to the forms, and devote himself to nothing else until they are completely mastered."
>
> – Charles E. Bennett & George P. Bristol, *The Teaching of Latin and Greek in the Secondary School.* (New York: Longmans, 1911), 65.

This set of chants is not intented to teach, but to help the student gain a firmer grounding in basic grammar. It is to serve as an *aid* to memory, merely a supplement to a regular Attic Greek course, that the student might instantly recall the forms and basic grammar rules. Knowing that the complexity of Greek grammar has been a great discouragement to many students, I have endeavored to make this collection of chants as concise as possible, eliminating duplications, simplifying some rules and combining others, and listing only those fundamental items which students have difficulty mastering.[1]

These sheets are intended to be memorized and recited exactly. Students should practice several pages every day until all the paradigms and rules have been completely mastered, then once a week thereafter. The teacher should lead the chanting to ensure proper pronunciation and uniformity.

On Pronouncing Characters and Symbols

You may pronounce the Greek characters by saying their names (alpha, beta, gamma, &c.), their English/Latin names, their sounds, or a combination thereof. The ⇨ symbol is "becomes" or "makes," as you like, but be everywhere consistent. Find a pronunciation and set of rules you like and stick to them.

I recommend that you read the paradigms for nouns and pronouns from top to bottom (masculine first, then feminine, then the neuter), and adjectives from left to right (nominative masculine, feminine, neuter, genitive masculine, feminine, neuter, et cetera.). The verbs may be read by tense or mood, as is appropriate for your course of study.

Reference Grammars and Beginner Texts

Numbers next to the following abbreviations refer to the page.

H. Hanson and Quinn, ***Greek, An Intensive Course***. New York: Fordham University Press, 1992.
C. Chase and Phillips, ***Introduction to Greek***. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1961.
G. Geannikis, Romiti, & Wilford, ***Greek Paradigm Handbook***. Newburyport, MA: Focus, 2008.

Numbers next to the following abbreviations refer to the section.

S. Herbert Weir Smyth, ***Greek Grammar for Colleges***. Harvard University Press; Revised, 1956.
J. John Williams White, ***First Greek Book***. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1896.
W. William W. Goodwin, ***A Greek Grammar, New Edition.*** London: MacMillan, 1894; Reprinted 1983.
P. Tufts University, ***Perseus Greek Word Study Tool***, online.

Note 1: Though I have simplified and combined some paradigms and rules, many are taken from the sources listed here without alteration.

ALPHABET

Alpha (Αα), beta (Ββ), gamma (Γγ), delta (Δδ), epsilon (Εε), zeta (Ζζ), eta (Ηη), theta (Θθ), iota (Ιι), kappa (Κκ), lambda (Λλ), mu (Μμ), nu (Νν), ksi (Ξξ), omicron (Οο), pi (Ππ), rho (Ρρ), sigma (Σσς), tau (Ττ), upsilon (Υυ), phi (Φφ), chi (Χχ), psi (Ψψ), omega (Ωω).

vowels α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω **short vowels** α, ε, ι, ο, υ **long vowels** ᾱ, η, ῑ, ω, ῡ

eight regular diphthongs αι, αυ, ει, ευ, ηυ, οι, ου, υι **three improper diphthongs** ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ

consonants three double consonants: ζ, ξ, ψ six semivowels: γ-nasal; liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ; sibilant σ

mutes

classes (cognate)				orders (coordinate)			
Labial	or π-mutes	π	β	φ	Smooth:	π	κ	τ
Palatal	or κ-mutes	κ	γ	χ	Middle:	β	γ	δ
Dental, Lingual,	or τ-mutes	τ	δ	θ	Rough:	φ	χ	θ

BREATHINGS, SYLLABLES, ACCENT, ELISION, PUNCTUATION

breathings All words beginning with a vowel have a smooth (ἀ) or rough (ἁ) breathing mark. Words beginning with ρ have a rough breathing (ῥ).

syllables Diphthongs and long vowels are pronounced twice as long as short vowels and are counted as long for accenting. However, final αι and οι are usually short, except in the optative mood.

A Greek word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. A syllable is long by nature when it contains a long vowel or diphthong. The last three syllables of a word are called the antepenult, penult, and ultima.

accents

- The three accents, acute (ά), circumflex (ᾶ), and grave (ὰ), stand over a vowel in a syllable.
- The acute can stand on any of the three, the circumflex on a long penult or long ultima, and the grave on the ultima.

general accent rules

- An accent on a noun is persistent; it tries to stay where it began in the nominative case.
- An accent on a verb is recessive; it tries to move away from the ultima toward the antepenult.
- An acute on the antepenult moves to the penult when the ultima becomes long.
- An acute on the ultima changes to a grave when immediately followed by another word.
- When the ultima is short, an accented long penult must be a circumflex.
- When the ultima is long, an accented long penult must be an acute.
- An accented and contracted syllable receives the circumflex

proclitics and enclitics

A proclitic is an unaccented monosyllabic word that is closely attached to the following word.
An enclitic is a word that loses its own accent and is pronounced as if it were a part of the preceeding word.

punctuation, elision, and nu-movable

- Greek comma (,) period (.) colon or semicolon (·) question mark (;)
- Elision is when a short final vowel is dropped before a word beginning with a vowel and is replaced by an apostrophe.
- ν-movable is appended to third person singular verbs ending in ε and to words ending in σι. It is added at the end of a sentence or before a word beginning with a vowel.

VOWEL CHANGES (left column + top row = contraction, e.g., α + ε = ᾱ) W#41, J#737, H.616

α after ε, ι,or ρ usually becomes ᾱ.

contractions

	α	αι	ε	ει	η	ῃ	ο	οι	ου	ω	ῳ
α	ᾱ	αι	ᾱ	ᾳ,ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾳ	ω	ῳ	ω	ω	ῳ
ε	η,ᾱ	ῃ,αι	ει	ει	η	ῃ	ου	οι	ου	ω	ῳ
η		ῃ	η	η		ῃ		ῳ			
ο	ω	αι	ου	οι,ου	ω	οι,ῳ	ου	οι	ου	ω	ῳ

CONSONANT CHANGES

	Labials	Palatals	Dentals
Mutes before θ:	(π,β,φ) + θ ⇨ φθ	(κ,γ,χ) + θ ⇨ χθ	(τ,δ,θ) + θ ⇨ σθ
Mutes before τ:	(π,β,φ) + τ ⇨ πτ	(κ,γ,χ) + τ ⇨ κτ	(τ,δ,θ) + τ ⇨ στ
Mutes before κ:			(τ,δ,θ) + κ ⇨ κ
Mutes before μ:	(π,β,φ) + μ ⇨ μμ	(κ,γ,χ) + μ ⇨ γμ	(τ,δ,θ) + μ ⇨ σμ
Mutes before σ:	(π,β,φ) + σ ⇨ ψ	(κ,γ,χ) + σ ⇨ ξ	(τ,δ,θ) + σ ⇨ σ

- A labial or palatal mute before a dental is made co-ordinate with the dental.
- σ is dropped between two consonants.
- ν + σ ⇨ σ and, except in the dative plural, the preceeding vowel is lengthened (α⇨ᾱ, ε⇨ει, ο⇨ου).
- σ + σ ⇨ σ
- ν before a labial becomes μ, and ν before a palatal becomes γ-nasal.
- Before another liquid ν is changed to that liquid.
- Only ν, ρ, or ς can end a Greek word, all others are dropped.
- μμμ ⇨ μμ
- In duplications, an initial rough mute is always made smooth: θύω ⇨ τέθυκα
- A smooth mute before a rough vowel is made rough, including in elision.
- Initial ρ is doubled when a vowel precedes it in forming a compound word, and after the syllabic augment.

GRAMMAR BASICS

- There are eight parts of speech:
  1. **noun** A person place, or thing.
  2. **pronoun** A word which substitutes for a noun.
  3. **adjective** Modifies a noun.
  4. **verb** Asserts action or a state of being.
  5. **adverb** Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
  6. **preposition** Shows a relationship between words and phrases.
  7. **conjunction** Joins words, phrases, or clauses.
  8. **interjection** Expresses sudden or strong feeling.

- A substantive is any word or phrase which functions as a noun.
- The two main parts of every sentence are the subject and predicate. The subject is what the sentence is about. The predicate is everything else.
- A word in *apposition* is explaining the noun using a different word. The nouns agree in case.

INTRODUCTION TO NOUNS AND DECLENSIONS

- A declension is a pattern of spelling and ending changes for a noun (or adjective, pronoun, or participle).
- A noun belongs to one of three declensions: the 1st or A-stem Declension, 2nd or O-stem Declension, or the Consonant-stem Declension.
- A noun (or adjective, pronoun, or participle) changes its form to show its function in a sentence.
- The five cases of a declension and their primary functions are:
  1. **nominative** subject
  2. **genitive** possession
  3. **dative** indirect object of a verb
  4. **accusative** direct object of a transitive verb
  5. **vocative** direct address
- The three genders are masculine, feminine, and neuter.
- The three numbers are singular, dual, and plural.
- Nouns are declined by adding the declension endings to the noun stem.
- The nominative and genitive forms of a noun tell its declension.
- All neuters have identical forms in the nominative, accusative, and vocative. Plurals end in α.
- In the dual and plural of all nouns, the vocative is the same as the nominative.

NOUN ENDINGS

- 1st and 2nd declension genitive and dative endings are long.
- 1st and 2nd declension accents on the ultima are circumflexed in the genitive and dative
- 1st declension genitive plural always has the circumflex.
- 2nd declension stems in εο and οο contract.

third declension noun stems

- The stem is usually the genitive singular without ος.
- The vocative singular of stems in -ιδ, and -ντ except oxytones, is the mere stem.
- Consonant -ις nouns, except oxytones, drop the final dental of the stem and add ν in the accusative.
- The ι, υ, or diphthong stem is the nominative singular without ς.
- In masculine and feminine ν, ρ, ς, and οντ stems, final sigma is rejected and the stem vowel is lengthened, ε ⇨ η or ο ⇨ ω.

- Nominative singular – in masculine and feminine ν, ρ, ς, and οντ stems, final sigma is rejected and a short stem vowel is lengthened, ε ⇨ η or ο ⇨ ω.
- Accusative singular – consonant stems add α, vowel stems add ν.
- Accusative singular – stems ending in unaccented ι-dental replace the dental with ν in the singular.
- Accusative plural – α is short.
- The vocative singular of masculine and feminine nouns is usually the stem.
- The vocative singular is the same as the nominative when
  - the nominative ends in ξ or ψ, or
  - when the stem ends in ν or ρ and accents the ultima. Exceptions are ὀδούς, ἀνήρ, and πατήρ.
- In the genitive and dative of monosyllabic stems, the accent stands on the ultima and the duals and the genitive plural receive the circumflex.
- σ stems – final ς is dropped before adding all case endings.
- σ stems – in neuter σ stems, final ε is changed to ο in nominative singular.
- ι and υ stems – ι and υ usually replaced by ε except in nominative, accusative, and vocative singular.
- ι and υ stems – final ω in genitive counted as short.
- Diphthong stems – υ drops off before vowel endings.
- Diphthong stems – genitive singular ending may be -ος or -ως .
- Diphthong stems – να becomes before a νη before a short vowel and νε long vowel .

1st , 2nd , & 3rd DECLENSION ENDINGS

	1st (Stems in α or η)						2nd (ο-stems)		(ω-stems)	Consonant, ι and υ	
	F. (ε,ι,ρ + ᾱ,α)	F.	F.	F.	M. (ε,ι,ρ + ᾱς)	M.	M.&F.	N.	M.&F. (Attic-stems)	M.& F.	N.
singular											
N.	ᾱ	α	α	η	ᾱς	ης	ος	ον	ως	ς	---
G.	ᾱς	ᾱς	ης	ης	ου	ου	ου	ου	ω	ος, ως	ος, ως
D.	ᾳ	ᾳ	ῃ	ῃ	ᾳ	ῃ	ῳ	ῳ	ῳ	ι	ι
A.	ᾱν	αν	αν	ην	ᾱν	ην	ον	ον	ων	α, ν	---
V.	ᾱ	α	α	η	ᾱ	α	ε	ον	ως	ς	---
dual											
N. A.V.	ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ	ω	ω	ω	ε	ε
G. D.	αιν	αιν	αιν	αιν	αιν	αιν	οιν	οιν	ῳν	οιν	οιν
plural											
N.	αι	αι	αι	αι	αι	αι	οι	α	ῳ	ες	α
G.	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
D.	αις	αις	αις	αις	αις	αις	οις	οις	ῳς	σι	σι
A.	ᾱς	ᾱς	ᾱς	ᾱς	ᾱς	ᾱς	ους	α	ως	ας, νς	α
V.	αι	αι	αι	αι	αι	αι	οι	α	ῳ	ες	α

3rd DECLENSION PARADIGMS

	Labial Stem (π,β,φ)	Palatal Stem (κ,γ,χ)	Dental Stems (τ,δ,θ) ι - Dentals Accented Ultima	Dental Stems (τ,δ,θ) ι - Dentals Unaccented Ultima	Dental Stems (τ,δ,θ) οντ stem	Liquid Stems (λ,μ,ν,ρ)	Liquid Stems (λ,μ,ν,ρ) Syncopated (μητερ-)	Liquid Stems (λ,μ,ν,ρ) Syncopated (ἀνερ-, ἀν(δ)ρ-)
	thief	guard	shield	bird	old man	month	orator	mother	man
N.	κλώψ	φύλαξ	ἀσπίς	ὄρνις	γέρων	μήν	ῥήτωρ	μήτηρ[2]	ἀνήρ[2]
G.	κλωπός	φύλακος	ἀσπίδος	ὄρνιθος	γέροντος	μηνός	ῥήτορος	μητρός	ἀνδρός
D.	κλωπί	φύλακι	ἀσπίδι	ὄρνιθι	γέροντι	μηνί	ῥήτορι	μητρί	ἀνδρί
A.	κλῶπα	φύλακα	ἀσπίδα	ὄρνιν	γέροντα	μῆνα	ῥήτορα	μητέρα	ἄνδρα
V.	κλώψ	φύλαξ	ἀσπί	ὄρνι[1]	γέρον	μήν	ῥῆτορ	μῆτερ	ἄνερ
N. A.V.	κλῶπε	φύλακε	ἀσπίδε	ὄρνιθε	γέροντε	μῆνε	ῥήτορε	μητέρε	ἄνδρε
G. D.	κλωποῖν	φυλάκοιν	ἀσπίδοιν	ὀρνίθοιν	γερόντοιν	μηνοῖν	ῥητόροιν	μητέροιν	ἀνδροῖν
N.V.	κλῶπες	φύλακες	ἀσπίδες	ὄρνιθες	γέροντες	μῆνες	ῥήτορες	μητέρες	ἄνδρες
G.	κλωπῶν	φυλάκων	ἀσπίδων	ὀρνίθων	γερόντων	μηνῶν	ῥητόρων	μητέρων	ἀνδρῶν
D.	κλωψί	φύλαξι	ἀσπίσι	ὀρνίσι	γέρουσι	μησί	ῥήτορσι	μητράσι	ἀνδράσι
A.	κλῶπας	φύλακας	ἀσπίδας	ὄρνιθας	γέροντας	μῆνας	ῥήτορας	μητέρας	ἄνδρας

	σ-Stems (τριήρεσ-)	σ-Stems (μέρεσ-)	σ-Stems (γέρασ-)	Stems in ι and υ (πόλι-)	Stems in ι and υ (ἄστυ-)	Diphthong Stems (βασιλέυ-)	Diphthong Stems (ναῦ-)	Diphthong Stems (βοῦ-)
	trireme	portion	gift	city	town	king	ship	bull
N.	τριήρης	μέρος	γέρας	πόλις	ἄστυ	βασιλεύς	ναῦς	βοῦς
G.	τριήρους	μέρους	γέρως	πόλεως	ἄστεως	βασιλέως	νεώς	βοός
D.	τριήρει	μέρει	γέραι	πόλει	ἄστει	βασιλεῖ	νηί	βοί
A.	τριήρη	μέρος	γέρας	πόλιν	ἄστυ	βασιλέᾱ	ναῦν	βοῦν
V.	τριῆρες	μέρος	γέρας	πόλι	ἄστυ	βασιλεῦ	ναῦ	βοῦ
N. A.V.	τριήρει	μέρει	γέρᾱ	πόλει	ἄστει	βασιλέε	νῆε	βόε
G. D.	τριήροιν	μεροῖν	γερᾷν	πολέοιν	ἀστέοιν	βασιλέοιν	νεοῖν	βοοῖν
N.V.	τριήρεις	μέρη	γέρᾱ	πόλεις	ἄστη	βασιλεῖς	νῆες	βόες
G.	τριήρων	μερῶν	γερῶν	πόλεων	ἄστεων	βασιλέων	νεῶν	βοῶν
D.	τριήρεσι	μέρεσι	γέρασι	πόλεσι	ἄστεσι	βασιλεῦσι	ναυσί	βουσί
A.	τριήρεις	μέρη	γέρᾱ	πόλεις	ἄστη	βασιλέᾱς	ναῦς	βοῦς

Notes: 1. Vocative singular in this word follows S., H., and P, but J.#744 and W. have ὄρνις. Iota in this stem is long.
2. These words are syncopated -ερ stems. They have irregular accenting. See S. #262.

PRONOUNS

The Article

N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
A.	τόν	τήν	τό
N. A.	τώ	τώ	τώ
G. D.	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν
N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τούς	τάς	τά

Personal and Intensive Pronouns

	1st	2nd	3rd	self; same; he, she, it, they		
N.	ἐγώ	σύ	---	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ	οὗ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἷ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἕ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
N. A.	νώ	σφώ	---	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	νῷν	σφῷν	---	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν
N.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Possessive Pronouns

1st Person	ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν	ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον
2nd Person	σός, σή, σόν	ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρα, ὑμέτερον

Reflexive Pronouns

	1st Person – myself, ourselves		2nd Person – yourself, yourselves				
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς		σαυτοῦ	σαυτῆς
D.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	- or -	σαυτῷ	σαυτῇ
A.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν		σαυτόν	σαυτήν
G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν			
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς			
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς			

3rd Person – himself, herself, itself; themselves

G.	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ		αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ	- or -	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτό		αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
G.	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν		αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς	- or -	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτά		αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Demonstrative Pronouns

this (already mentioned, hic, haec, hoc)			this (the following)			that (yonder, ille, illa, illud)		
οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
τούτω	τούτω	τούτω	τώδε	τώδε	τώδε	ἐκείνω	ἐκείνω	ἐκείνω
τούτοιν	τούτοιν	τούτοιν	τοῖνδε	τοῖνδε	τοῖνδε	ἐκείνοιν	ἐκείνοιν	ἐκείνοιν
οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶδε	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
τούτους	ταύτᾱς	ταῦτα	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνᾱς	ἐκεῖνα

Interrogative Pronoun/Adjective

who?, which?, what? (quis?, quid?)

	M. F.	N.
N.	τίς	τί
G.	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ
D.	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ
A.	τίνα	τί
N. A.	τίνε	τίνε
G. D.	τίνοιν	τίνοιν
N.	τίνες	τίνα
G.	τίνων	τίνων
D.	τίσι	τίσι
A.	τίνας	τίνα

Indefinite Pronoun/Adjective (enclitic)

some, any (aliquis, aliquid)
somebody, anything (quīdam, quiddam)

M. F.	N.
τις	τι
τινός, του	τινός, του
τινί, τῳ	τινί, τῳ
τινά	τὶ
τινέ	τινέ
τινοῖν	τινοῖν
τινές	τινά
τινῶν	τινῶν
τισί	τισί
τινάς	τινά

Relative Pronoun
who, which

N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
D.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ
A.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
N. A.	ᾧ	ᾧ	ᾧ
G. D.	οἷν	οἷν	οἷν
N.	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
G.	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A.	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

Indefinite Relative Pronoun
whoever, whichever

	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
G.	οὑτινος, ὅτου	ἥστινος	οὑτινος, ὅτου
D.	ὡτινι, ὅτῳ	ἡτινι	ὡτινι, ὅτῳ
A.	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅ τι
N. A.	ὥτινε	ὥτινε	ὥτινε
G. D.	οἵντινοιν	οἵντινοιν	οἵντινοιν
N.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα, ἅττα
G.	ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων
D.	οἷστισι, ὅτοις	αἷστισι	οἷστισι, ὅτοις
A.	οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅτινα, ἅττα

Reciprocal Pronoun

	M.	F.	N.
dual			
G.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν
D.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν
A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλα	ἀλλήλω
plural			
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἄλληλα

ADJECTIVES

Declining

Adjectives agree with their nouns in case, gender, and number. An adjective or participle, generally with the article, may be used as a noun.

2-1-2 adjectives The masculine and neuter forms are declined according to the second declension and the feminine according to the first. In regular adjectives, the accent of the feminine nominative singular and genitive plural follow that of the masculine.

2-1-2 contracts The masculine and neuter forms are declined according to the contracted second declension, and the feminine according to the first; the vocatives are like the nominatives.

3-1-3 adjectives The masculine and neuter forms are declined according to the third declension, the feminine according to the first.

2-2 and 3-3 adjs Declined the same as 2-1-2 and 3-1-3 adjectives except with masculine and neuter forms only.

Attic declension Declined like Attic declension nouns except that vocatives are the same as nominatives.

Comparatives

- Most comparitives and superlatives are formed by adding -τερος, -τερᾱ, -τερον and -τατος, -τατη, -τατον to the noun stem.
- ο-stems with a short penult lengthen ο ⇨ ω.
- They are declined like 2-1-2 adjectives.
- Some adjectives, chiefly in -υς and -ρος, are compared using -ῑων and -ιστος.

Irregular Adjectives

	μέγας, great (μεγα, μεγαλο)			πᾶς, all (παντ)			πολύς, much, many (πολυ, πολλο)		
N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	παντός	πάσης	παντός	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	πολύν	πολλήν	πολλύ
V.	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα						
N. A.V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλᾱ	μεγάλω						
G. D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν						
N.V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα	πάντας	πάσᾱς	πάντα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

First Four Cardinal Numerals

N.	εἷς	μία	ἕν	δύο	τρεῖς	τρία	τέτταρες	τέτταρα
G.	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	δυοῖν	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεττάρων	τεττάρων
D.	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	δυοῖν	τρισί	τρισί	τέτταρσι	τέτταρσι
A.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕν	δύο	τρεῖς	τρία	τέτταρας	τέτταρα

NUMERALS

Cardinal

5	πέντε	11	ἕνδεκα	17	ἑπτακαίδεκα
6	ἕξ	12	δώδεκα	18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα
7	ἑπτά	13	τρεισκαίδεκα	19	ἐννεακαίδεκα
8	ὀκτώ	14	τετταρεσκαίδεκα	20	εἴκοσι
9	ἐννέα	15	πεντεκαίδεκα	21	εἴκοσι καὶ εἷς
10	δέκα	16	ἑκκαίδεκα	30	τριάκοντα

VERB BASICS

Voice

active voice	Subject is doing the action.
middle voice	Subject is performing the action on or for himself.
passive voice	Subject is being acted upon.

Persons

First persons	The one or ones talking.
second persons	The one or ones you are talking to.
third persons	The one or ones you are talking about.

Three Numbers

singular, dual, plural	Just as in nouns.

Four Primary Tenses

present tense	For states of being or ongoing actions happening now.
future tense	For states of being or ongoing actions in the future.
perfect tense	For completed actions having effect on present conditions.
future perfect tense	For completed actions in the future.

Three Secondary or Historic Tenses

imperfect tense	For states of being or ongoing action in the past.
aorist tense	For simple completed action, usually in the past.
pluperfect tense	For previously completed actions.

Four Moods

indicative mood	Used to express statements or questions of fact.
subjunctive mood	Used to make “what if” statements or questions.
optative mood	Used to make statements or questions that are less certain than the subjunctive.
imperative mood	Used to make direct commands.

Verb Stem

The fundamental part of a verb.

Principal Parts

1st person singular indicative of the following tenses:

present active	future active	aorist active	perfect active	perfect middle	aorist passive
λύω	λύσω	ἔλυσα	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	ἐλύθην

Augment

Verbs in a secondary tense of the indicative mood prefix an augment to the verb stem.

syllabic augment — Prefix ε to verb beginning with a consonant.

temporal augment — Lengthen first syllable of verb beginning with a vowel or diphthong:

α, ε ⇨ η
ι, ο, υ ⇨ ῑ, ω, ῡ
αι, ᾳ ⇨ ῃ
οι ⇨ ῳ

ου is never augmented; ει and ευ are often without augment.

Verb Stem Duplication

Shows completed action:

perfect tense

- Single consonant (except ρ): first consonant + ε + stem: λύω ⇨ λέλυκα
  (a rough mute is smoothed): θύω ⇨ τέθυκα
- Two (not liquid + mute) or double consonants or ρ: ε + stem: στρατεύω ⇨ ἐστράτευκα
- Short vowel or diphthong: temporal augment: ἁρπάζω ⇨ ἥρπακα

pluperfect tense

- Single consonant: ε + perfect duplication: λέλυκα ⇨ ἐλελύκη
- Others: perfect duplication: στρατεύω ⇨ ἐστρατεύκη
  ἁρπάζω ⇨ ἡρπάκη

Indicative Verb Personal Endings

	Active Voice[1]		Middle & Passive Voices	
	Primary[2] Tenses	Secondary[2] Tenses	Primary[2] Tenses	Secondary[2] Tenses
singular				
1st	μι or –	ν or –	μαι	μην
2nd	σ (σι)	ς	σαι	σο
3rd	σι (τι) or –	–	ται	το
dual				
2nd	τον	τον	σθον	σθον
3rd	τον	την	σθον	σθην
plural				
1st	μεν (μες)	μεν (μες)	μεθα	μεθα
2nd	τε	τε	σθε	σθε
3rd	νσι (ντι)	ν or σαν	νται	ντο

Notes: 1. Exception: the first aorist passive uses active voice endings.
2. **Primary tenses:** present, future, perfect, future perfect. **Secondary tenses:** imperfect, aorist, pluperfect

Indicative Ω-Verb Connecting Vowels

Active, Perf & 1st Aorist	α	α	ε	–	α	α	α	α	α
Middle, 1st Aorist	α	α	α	–	α	α	α	α	α
Active, Present & Future	ω	ει	ει	–	ε	ε	ο	ε	ο
All Other:	ο	ε	ε	–	ε	ε	ο	ε	ο

Vowel Contraction

Verbs with stems ending in α, ε, ο contract with the connecting vowels and personal endings in all three voices in the imperfect indicative, and in the present of all moods and participles. Words are accented before contraction.

PARTICIPLES

- Participles are verbal adjectives formed from the verb tense stems (without augment), occuring in the present, future, aorist, perfect, and future perfect tenses.
- Participles have tense and voice like verbs, and have gender, number, and case like nouns.
- The vocative case is everywhere like the nominative.
- Participles in -αων, -εων, and -οων are contracted.

Ω-VERB CONNECTING VOWELS WITH ENDINGS

Active Voice

	primary tenses		secondary tenses[1]			
	Present (λυ+) Future (λυ+σ+)	Perfect 1st (λε+λυ+κ+) 2nd (λε+λοιπ+)	1st Aorist (ε+λυ+σ+)	2nd Aorist (ε+λιπ+)	Imperfect (ε+λυ+)	Pluperfect 1st (ε+λε+λυ+κ+) 2nd (ε+λε+λοιπ+)
indicative[1]						
S. 1st	ω	α	α	ον	ον	η
2nd	εις	ας	ας	ες	ες	ης
3rd	ει	ε	ε	ε	ε	ει
D. 2nd	ετον	ατον	ατον	ετον	ετον	ετον
3rd	ετον	ατον	άτην	έτην	έτην	έτην
Pl. 1st	ομεν	αμεν	αμεν	ομεν	ομεν	εμεν
2nd	ετε	ατε	ατε	ετε	ετε	ετε
3rd	ουσι	ᾱσι	αν	ον	ον	εσαν
subjunctive (no future)						
S. 1st	ω	ω	ω	ω		
2nd	ῃς	ῃς	ῃς	ῃς		
3rd	ῃ	ῃ	ῃ	ῃ		
D. 2nd	ητον	ητον	ητον	ητον		
3rd	ητον	ητον	ητον	ητον		
Pl. 1st	ωμεν	ωμεν	ωμεν	ωμεν		
2nd	ητε	ητε	ητε	ητε		
3rd	ωσι	ωσι	ωσι	ωσι		
optative						
S. 1st	οιμι	οιμι	αιμι	οιμι		
2nd	οις	οις	αις, ειας	οις		
3rd	οι	οι	αι, ειε	οι		
D. 2nd	οιτον	οιτον	αιτον	οιτον		
3rd	οίτην	οίτην	αίτην	οίτην		
Pl. 1st	οιμεν	οιμεν	αιμεν	οιμεν		
2nd	οιτε	οιτε	αιτε	οιτε		
3rd	οιεν	οιεν	αιεν, ειαν	οιεν		
imperative (no future)						
S. 2nd	ε		ον	ε		
3rd	έτω		άτω	έτω		
D. 2nd	ετον		ατον	ετον		
3rd	έτων		άτων	έτων		
Pl. 2nd	ετε		ατε	ετε		
3rd	όντων		άντων	όντων		
infinitive	ειν	έναι	αι	ειν		
participle	ων, ουσα, ον οντος, ουσης, οντος	ώς, υῖα, ός ότος, υίᾱς, ότος	ᾱς, ᾱσα, αν αντος, άσης, αντος	ών, οῦσα, όν όντος, ούσης, όντος		

Notes: 1. Only the secondary tenses of the indicative mood have augment; infinitives and participles do not have augment.

Middle & Passive Voice

	primary tenses		secondary tenses[1]			
	Present (λυ+) Fut. Mid. (λυ+σ+) 1st Fut. Pass. (λυ+θησ+) 2nd Fut. Pass. (φαν+ησ+) Fut. Perfect (λε+λυ+σ+)	Perfect (λε+λυ+)	1st Aorist Middle (ε+λυ+σ+)	2nd Aorist Middle (ε+λιπ+) Imperfect[3] (ε+λυ+)	Aorist Passive 1st (ε+λυθ+) 2nd (ε+φαν+)	Pluperfect (ε+λε+λυ+)
indicative[1]						
S. 1st	ομαι	μαι	άμην	όμην	ην	μην
2nd	ει	σαι	ω	ου	ης	σο
3rd	εται	ται	ατο	ετο	η	το
D. 2nd	εσθον	σθον	ασθον	εσθον	ητον	σθον
3rd	εσθον	σθον	άσθην	έσθην	ήτην	σθην
Pl. 1st	όμεθα	μεθα	άμεθα	όμεθα	ημεν	μεθα
2nd	εσθε	σθε	ασθε	εσθε	ητε	σθε
3rd	ονται	νται[4]	αντο	οντο	ησαν	ντο[5]
subjunctive (no futures)						
S. 1st	ωμαι	μένος ὦ	ωμαι	ωμαι	ὦ	
2nd	ῃ	μένος ᾖς	ῃ	ῃ	ᾖς	
3rd	ηται	μένος ᾖ	ηται	ηται	ᾖ	
D. 2nd	ησθον	μένω ἦτον	ησθον	ησθον	ἦτον	
3rd	ησθον	μένω ἦτον	ησθον	ησθον	ἦτον	
Pl. 1st	ώμεθα	μένοι ὦμεν	ώμεθα	ώμεθα	ὦμεν	
2nd	ησθε	μένοι ἦτε	ησθε	ησθε	ἦτε	
3rd	ωνται	μένοι ὦσι	ωνται	ωνται	ὦσι	
optative						
S. 1st	οίμην	μένος εἴην	αίμην	οίμην	είην	
2nd	οιο	μένος εἴης	αιο	οιο	είης	
3rd	οιτο	μένος εἴη	αιτο	οιτο	είη	
D. 2nd	οισθον	μένω εἴητον or εἶτον	αισθον	οισθον	είητον or εἶτον	
3rd	οίσθην	μένω εἰήτην or εἴτην	αίσθην	οίσθην	ειήτην or είτην	
Pl. 1st	οίμεθα	μένοι εἴημεν or εἶμεν	αίμεθα	οίμεθα	είημεν or εἶμεν	
2nd	οισθε	μένοι εἴητε or εἶτε	αισθε	οισθε	είητε or εἶτε	
3rd	οιντο	μένοι εἴησαν or εἶεν	αιντο	οιντο	είησαν or εἶεν	
imperative (no futures)						
S. 2nd	ου	σο	αι	οῦ	ητι	
3rd	έσθω	σθω	άσθω	έσθω	ήτω	
D. 2nd	εσθον	σθον	ασθον	εσθον	ητον	
3rd	έσθων	σθων	άσθων	έσθων	ητων	
Pl. 2nd	εσθε	σθε	ασθε	εσθε	ητε	
3rd	έσθων	σθων	άσθων	έσθων	έντων	
infinitive	εσθαι	σθαι	ασθαι	έσθαι	ῆναι	
participle	όμενος	μένος	άμενος	όμενος	είς, εἶσα, έν έντος, είσης, έντος	

Notes: 1. Only the secondary tenses of the indicative mood have augment (infinitives and participles do not have augment). 3. The imperfect tense exists only in the indicative; it has no infinitive and no participle. 4. μένοι εἰσί for mute and liquid verbs. 5. μένοι ἦσαν for mute and liquid verbs.

VERB ENDING TYPES

(from Mastronarde)

		Pres Act	Fut Act	Aor Act	Perf Act	Perf Mid	Aor Pass	
I.	Vowel verbs:	-ω,	-σω,	-σα,	-κα,	-μαι,	-θην	
II.	Verbs in -έω	-έω,	-ήσω,	-ησα,	-ηκα,	-ημαι,	-ήθην	
III.	Verbs in -άω	-άω,	-ήσω,	-ησα,	-ηκα,	-ημαι,	-ήθην	
	after -ε, -ι, -ρ stem	-άω,	-ᾱ́σω,	-ᾱσα,	ᾱκα,	-ᾱμαι,	-ᾱ́θην	
IV.	Verbs in -όω	-όω,	-ώσω,	-ωσα,	-ωκα,	-ωμαι,	-ώθην	
V.	Verbs in -άζω	-άζω,	-άσω,	-ασα,	-ακα,	-ασμαι,	-άσθην	
	Verbs in -έζω	-έζω,	-έσω,	-εσα,	-εκα,	-εσμαι,	-έσθην	
VI.	Verbs in -ίζω	-ίζω,	-ιέω,	-ισα,	-ικα,	-ισμαι,	-ίσθην	
VII.	Labial Plosives (π-mutes)	-πτω,	-ψω,	-ψα,	-φα,	-μμαι,	-φθην	
		-πω,					-πην	(2nd aorist)
		-φω,					-βην	(2nd aorist)
							-φην	(2nd aorist)
VIII.	Velar Plosives (κ-mutes)	-γω,	-ξω,	-ξα,	-γα,	-γμαι,	-γθην	
		-χω,			-χα,		-χην	
		-κω,						
		-ττω,						
IX.	Dental Plosives (τ-mutes)	-θω,	-σω,	-σα,	-κα,	-σμαι,	-σθην	
		-δω,						
X.	Liquids (λ,μ,ν,ρ)	-λλω,	-λέω,	-ιλα,	-λκα,	-λμαι,	-λθην	
		-ίνω,	-νέω,	-ινα,	-κα,	-ιμαι,	-νθην	
						-σμαι,	-νην	
		-ίρω,	-ρέω,	-ιρα,	-ρκα,	-ρμαι,	-ρθην	
							-ρην	

MI - VERBS

- Present: stem is often reduplicated with ι connecting vowel.
- Present and 2nd aorist: add the personal endings without the ο/ε connecting vowels, except in the subjunctive.

- Present active indicative, singular: lengthen the stem vowel.
  endings: μι, ς, σι, τον, τον, μεν, τε, ᾱσι (for νσι;
  stem ε does not contract with ᾱσι).

- Present, optative connecting vowels: active, middle, passive: ι.
  active: ι or ιη.

COMMON PREPOSITIONS

With the Genitive

ἄνευ -- without
ἀντί -- instead of, for
ἀπό -- from, off, away from
διά -- through
ἐπί -- on, upon, toward, in the time of
ἐξ, ἐκ -- out of, from, succession
ἕνεκα -- for the sake of
κατά -- down from, down upon, against
μετά -- with, in company with
παρά -- from beside, from
περί -- about, concerning
πρό -- before, in front of, on behalf of
πρός -- over, against, by
ὑπέρ -- over, for, in behalf of, concerning
ὑπό -- under, from under; by (of agency), through

With the dative

ἀνά -- up on
ἐν – in, at, among, on, within, during
ἐπί -- on, by, over, for
παρά -- beside, with, in the presence of, at
περί -- about, around
πρός – at, in addition to
σύν – by, with (instrumentality), in company with
ὑπό -- under, by

With the accusative

αμφί -- about, around, near, approximately, concerning
ἀνά -- up along, through, over, w/numerals: at the rate of
διά -- because of, on account of
εἰς, ἐς -- into, up to, until, at, to a purpose
ἐπί -- to, up to, toward, against
κατά -- down along, during, by, according to, approximately
μετά -- after, follow after, into the midst of
παρά -- to the side of, alongside, beyond, on account of
περί -- about, around, near, approximately, concerning
πρός -- to, (motion) toward, according to, regarding
ὑπέρ -- over, beyond, exceeding
ὑπό -- under, at the foot of, during, toward

ADVERBS

C., Appendix 3

interrogative	indefinite	demonstrative	relative	indefinite relative or indirect interrogative
		Of Place		
ποῦ -- where?	που – somewhere	ἔνθα, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα – there ἐκεῖ -- yonder	οὗ, ἔνθα – where	ὅπου – wherever
πόθεν -- whence?	ποθέν – from some place	ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν, ἐκεῖθεν – thence	ὅθεν – whence	ὁπόθεν – whence-soever
ποῖ -- whither?	ποι – to some place	ἐνθάδε, ἐκεῖσε -- thither	οἷ, ὅποι, ἔνθα -- whither	ὅποι – whither-soever
		Of Time		
πότε – when?	ποτέ – sometime	τότε – then	ὅτε, ἡνίκα – when	ὁπότε – whenever
		Of Method		
πῇ – which way, how?	πῃ – somehow	τῇδε, ταύτῃ – this way, thus	ᾗ – in which way, as	ὅπη – in which way, as
		Of Manner		
πῶς – how?	πως – somehow	ὡς, ὧδε, οὕτως – thus ἐκείνως – in that way	ὡς – as, how	ὅπως – how

SYNTAX - NOUNS

Common uses of the noun cases (from C.)

1.	nominative	subject of a finite verb predicate nominative
2.	genitive	possession absolute partitive personal agent, with ὑπό source place from which (usually with prepositions) time within which comparison separation
3.	dative	indirect object of a verb place where (usually with prepositions) time when possession interest degree of difference agent (with perfect passive system and a with verbals) means or instrument specification
4.	accusative	direct object of a transitive verb subject of infinitive or participle in indirect discourse subject of the infinitive in other constructions duration of time or extent of space specification place to which
5.	vocative	direct address