

Ancient Greek Language Cheat Sheet by charlotte.aax via cheatography.com/212034/cs/46039/

Alphabet	
Αα	alpha
Вβ	beta
Γγ	gamma
Δδ	delta
Εε	epsilon
Ζζ	zeta
Ηη	eta
Θθ	theta
lı	iota
Кк	kappa
Λλ	lambada
Μμ	mu
Nv	nu
Ξξ	xi
Oo	omicron
Пπ	pi
Ρρ	rho
Σσ/ς*	sigma
Тт	tau
Yu	upsilon
Φφ	phi
Χχ	chi
Ψψ	psi
Ωω	omega

$^*\sigma$ is used in the middle of words, ς is used	
at the end of words	

vowels	
long	short
α	α
η	ε
1	I
ω	0
U	U

Particles	
ἆρα	used to introduce a yes/no question without using an interr- ogative word
ἀλλά	but, on the other hand
καί	and, even, actually
μένδέ	on the one hand on the other hand
μὴ	used before imperative to make a command negative
νῦν/νυνί	now
οὖν	therefore/so
πότε	when?
ποû	where?
πῶς	how?
ναί	yes
oű	no
μάλιστα	certainly
ἀεί	always
εἶτα	then/next
ἤδη	already
εὐθύς	immediately
μάλιστα	most of all
Nouns	
Gender	Masculine - ò
	Feminine - ή
	Neuter - τό
Number	Singular
	Dual
	Plural
Case	Nominative- subject
	Accusative- direct object
	Genitive- possession
	Dative- indirect object
	Vocative

The Definite Article			
Case	feminine	masculine	neuter
Singula	ar		
N	ή	ò	TÓ
Α	τήν	TÓV	тó
G	τῆς	тоû	тоû
D	τĝ	τŵ	тŵ
Plural			
N	αί	oi	τά
Α	τάς	τούς	τά
G	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D	ταῖς	τοῖς	τοῖς

First and Second Declension Nouns			
Case	First Declension (Feminine α)		
Singula	ar		
N	-η/α	-ος	-OV
Α	-ην/αν	-OV	-OV
G	-ης/ας	-OU	-OU
D	-η/α	-ψ	-ώ
V	-η/α	3-	-OV
Plural			
N	-αι	-OI	-α
Α	-ας	-ους	-α
G	-ŵν	-ων	-wv
D	-αις	-0Ιζ	-0ις
V	-αι	-α	-α
Prepositions			

Prepositions		
εις	into (+acc,)	
πρός	towards (+acc.)	
ἀπό	away from (+gen.)	
ἐΚ	out of, out from (+gen.)	
٧3	in (+dat.)	
ἄμα	together with (+dat.)	
ἄνευ	without, except, besides (+gen.)	



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Prepositions (cont)		
ἄχρι(ς)	until (+gen.)	
ἕνεκα	because of (+gen.)	
ἔξω	outside of (+gen.)	
μεταξύ	between (+gen.)	
μέχρι	as far as (+ gen.)	
ὁπίσω	behind, after (+gen.)	
πλήν	except (+gen.)	
χωρίς	separately, without (+gen.)	

Verbs	
Tense	Present- I am falling
	Imperfect- I was falling
	Future- I will be falling
	Simple future- I will fall
	Aortist- I fell
	Perfect- I have fallen
	Pluperfect- I had fallen
	Future perfect- I will have fallen
Mood	Indicitive
	Subjunctive
	Optative
	Imperative
Voice	Active- Subject performs action
	Middle- Subject performs action but has an interest in the action
	Passive- Subject receives action

'Contract' verbs

Verbs with a stem that ends in α , ϵ , or o often end up 'contracted' over time. That is to say that when the vowel from the stem ends up next to the vowel from an ending, a vowel sound usually "wins", out-competing the other. For example, The uncontracted form of "I see" is "opa ω ." However, over time, the verb 'contracts' and becomes "-op ω ", dropping the less "powerful" alpha sound.

Present Indicitive Active		
)		

Imperative (active)		
singular	3-	
plural -ετε		
note that the pl. imperative mood has the		
same ending as the 2nd person pl.		
indicative mood (-ετε). Use context clues to		
figure out the mood.		
NEGATIVE- To make an imperative		
negative, i.e. to tell someone not to do		

something, put "µὴ" ahead of the verb. For example, µὴ βαίνε means "do not go!"

Irregular: Present Indicative Active of εἰμί		
Translation	Verb Form	
I am	εἰμί	
You are (s.)	εἷ	
he/she/it is	ἐστί(ν)	
we are	ἐσμέν	
you are (pl.)	ἐστέ	
they are	εἰσί(ν)	

Irregular: Present Indicitive Active of $oi\delta\alpha$		
Translation	Verb Form	
I know	οἷδα	
You know (s.)	οἷσθα	
he/she/it knows	οἷδε	
we know	ἴσμεν	
you know (pl.)	ἴστε	
they know	ἴσασι	

Present Indicitive Middle		
Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2nd	-ῃι/σαι	-εσθε
3rd	-εται	-ονται



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