

Alphabet	
Αα	alpha
Ββ	beta
Γγ	gamma
Δδ	delta
Εε	epsilon
Ζζ	zeta
Ηη	eta
Θθ	theta
Ιι	iota
Κκ	kappa
Λλ	lambada
Μμ	mu
Νν	nu
Ξξ	xi
Οο	omicron
Ππ	pi
Ρρ	rho
Σσ/ς*	sigma
Ττ	tau
Υυ	upsilon
Φφ	phi
Χχ	chi
Ψψ	psi
Ωω	omega
*σ is used in the middle of words, ς is used at the end of words	

vowels	
long	short
α	α
η	ε
ι	ι
ω	ο
υ	υ

Particles	
ἄρα	used to introduce a yes/no question without using an interrogative word
ἀλλά	but, on the other hand
καί	and, even, actually
μὲν	on the one hand ... on the other
...δέ	hand

nouns	
Gender	Masculine - ὁ Feminine - ἡ 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
<i>Singular</i>			
N	ἡ	ὁ	τό
A	τήν	τόν	τό
G	τῆς	τοῦ	τοῦ
D	τῇ	τῷ	τῷ
<i>Plural</i>			
N	αἱ	οἱ	τά
A	τάς	τούς	τά
G	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D	ταῖς	τοῖς	τοῖς

First and Second Declension Nouns			
Case	First Declension (Feminine α)	Second Declension (Masculine ο)	Second Declension (Neuter ο)
<i>Singular</i>			
N	-η/α	-ος	-ον
A	-ην/αν	-ον	-ον
G	-ης/ας	-ου	-ου
D	-η/α	-ω	-ω
V	-η/α	-ε	-ον
<i>Plural</i>			
N	-αι	-οι	-α
A	-ας	-ους	-α
G	-ῶν	-ων	-ων
D	-αις	-οις	-οις
V	-αι	-α	-α

Prepositions	

Verbs	
Tense	Present- I am falling Imperfect- I was falling Future- I will be falling Simple future- I will fall Aorist- I fell Perfect- I have fallen Pluperfect- I had fallen Future perfect- I will have fallen
Mood	Indicative 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 ο 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 "ὁράω." However, over time, the verb 'contracts' and becomes "-ὁρώ", dropping the less "powerful" alpha sound.

Present Indicative Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ω	-ομεν
2nd	-εις	-ετε
3rd	-ει	-ουσι(ν)

Imperative (active)

singular	-ε
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 βαίνει means "do not go!"

Irregular: Present Indicative Active of εἰμι

Translation	Verb Form
I am	εἰμί
You are (s.)	εἶ
he/she/it is	ἐστί(ν)
we are	ἐσμέν
you are (pl.)	ἐστέ
they are	εἰσὶ(ν)

Irregular: Present Indicative Active of οἶδα

Translation	Verb Form
I know	οἶδα
You know (s.)	οἶσθα
he/she/it knows	οἶδε
we know	ἴσμεν
you know (pl.)	ἴστε
they know	ἴσασι

Present Indicative Middle

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2nd	-η/σαι	-εσθε
3rd	-εται	-ονται

Imperative (middle)

singular	-ου
plural	-εσθε

