

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	
ἀρα	<i>used to introduce a yes/no question without using an interrogative word</i>
ἀλλά	but, on the other hand
καί	and, even, actually
μέν ...δέ	on the one hand ... on the other hand
μή	<i>used before imperative to make a command negative</i>
νῦν/νυνί	now
οὖν	therefore/so
πότε	when...?
ποῦ	where...?
πῶς	how...?
ναί	yes
οὐ	no
μάλιστα	certainly
ἀεί	always
εἴτα	then/next
ἤδη	already
εὐθύς	immediately
μάλιστα	most of all

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



Prepositions (cont)

ἄχρι(ς)	until (+gen.)
ἐνεκα	because of (+gen.)
ἐξω	outside of (+gen.)
μεταξύ	between (+gen.)
μέχρι	as far as (+ gen.)
ὀπίσω	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
	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 "-ὅρω", 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 βαίνε 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