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

ἆρα	*used to introduce a yes/no question without using an interr-ogative word*
ἀλλά	but, on the other hand
καί	and, even, actually
μέν ...δέ	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...?
ποῦ	where...?
πῶς	how...?
ναί	yes
οὔ	no
μάλιστα	certainly
ἀεί	always
εἶτα	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
Singular			
N	ἡ	ὁ	τό
A	τήν	τόν	τό
G	τῆς	τοῦ	τοῦ
D	τῇ	τῷ	τῷ
Plural			
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 Declensio (Neuter ο)
Singular			
N	-η/α	-ος	-ον
A	-ην/αν	-ον	-ον
G	-ης/ας	-ου	-ου
D	-η/α	-ῳ	-ῳ
V	-η/α	-ε	-ον
Plural			
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.)
εν	in (+dat.)
ἅμα	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.)
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
	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 "ὁράω." However, over time, the verb 'contracts' and becomes "-ὁρω", dropping the less "powerful" alpha sound.

Present Indicitive 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 εἰμί	
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	εἰσί(ν)

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

Imperative (middle)	
singular	-ου
plural	-εσθε

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