

Alphabet		
Letter	Name	Pronunciation
α - A	alpha	long: father short: drama
β - B	beta	bit
γ - Γ	gamma	get
δ - Δ	delta	den
ε - E	epsilon	get
ζ - Z	zeta	adds (dz)
η - H	eta	wait
θ - Θ	theta	thought
ι - I	iota	long: meet short: bit
κ - K	kappa	kit
λ - Λ	lambda	lit
μ - M	mu	meet
ν - N	nu	neat
ξ - Ξ	xi	coax, except (ks)
ο - O	omicron	thought
π - Π	pi	pen
ρ - P	rho	drama
σ ς - Σ	sigma	set
τ - T	tau	ten
υ - Υ	upsilon	long: boot short: put
φ - Φ	phi	fit
χ - X	chi	locket, back
ψ - Ψ	psi	flaps (ps)
ω - Ω	omega	total

Vowels	
Long	Short
α	α
η	ε
ι	ι
ω	ο
υ	υ

Diphthongs	
Diphthong	Pronunciation
αι	defy, fine
ει	wait
οι	boy
υι	wit
αυ	scow
ευ	(ε + υ)
ηυ	(η + υ)
ου	boot

Consonants				
Labials	π	β	φ	
Dentals	τ	δ	θ	
Palatals	κ	γ	χ	

Gamma plus Constants	
Combo	Sound
γγ	anger
γκ	banker
γξ	larynx
γχ	lunkhead

Conditional Sentences		
	Protasis	Apodosis
Future More Vivid	έάν + subj. (does)	future indic. (will do)
Future Less Vivid	εί + opt. (should do)	opt. + έν (would do)
Present General	έάν + subj. (does)	pres. indic. (does)
Past General	εί + opt. (did)	imperf. indic. (did)
Present Contrafactual	εί + imperf. indic. (were doing)	imperf. indic. + έν (would be doing)
Past Contrafactual	εί + aorist indic. (had done)	aorist indic. + έν (would have done)

Nouns	
Gender	Masculine - ό Feminine - ή Neuter - τό
Number	Singular Dual Plural
Case	Nominative - Subject Genitive - of (possession) Dative - to/for (object other than direct obj), by/with (instrumentality), in/at (place where, time when)



By Sam Hill (Sam Hill)
cheatography.com/sam-hill/

Not published yet.
Last updated 10th May, 2016.
Page 1 of 3.

Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**
Everyone has a novel in them. Finish Yours!
<https://apollopad.com>

Nouns (cont)

Accusative - Direct Object

First Declension Nouns

Nom. Singular	-(η/α)
Gen.	-(η/α)ς
Dat.	-(η/α)
Acc.	-(η/α)ν
Voc.	-(η/α)
Nom. Plural	-αι
Gen.	-ῶν
Dat.	-αῖς
Acc.	-ας
Voc.	-αι

Vowel declension with stems ending in long "a"

First Declension Nouns (short "a")

Nom/Voc	-α
Gen	-ης
Dat	-ῆ
Acc	-αν

These nouns have a short "a" in the Nominative/Vocative and Accusative, but have the same endings as all other first declension cases.

First Declension Nouns (masculine)

Nom.	-(η/α)ς
Gen.	-ου
Voc.	-(η/α)

Different ending only in Nominative, Genitive, and Vocative. All other endings are the same.

The Article

	M	F	N
Nom. S	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
Nom. P	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά

Second Declension Nouns

	ὁ / ἡ	τό
Nom. Singular	-ος	-ον
Gen.		-ου
Dat.		-ῳ
Acc.		-ον
Voc.	-ε	-ον
Nom. Plural	-οι	-α
Gen.		-ων
Dat.		-οις
Acc.	-ους	-α
Voc.		-α

Vowel declension of stems ending in "o"

Verb Tenses

	SIMPLE ASPECT	PROGRESSIVE / REPEATED ASPECT	COMPLETED ASPECT
PRESENT TIME		PRESENT TENSE I am falling I fall (habitually)	PERFECT TENSE I have fallen
PAST TIME	AORIST TENSE I fell	IMPERFECT TENSE I was falling I used to fall I fell (habitually)	PLUPERFECT TENSE I had fallen
FUTURE TIME	FUTURE TENSE I shall fall	FUTURE TENSE I shall be falling I shall fall (habitually)	FUTURE PERFECT TENSE I shall have fallen

Simple aspect: An action plainly and simply.

Prog/Rep aspect: An action in progress/ done habitually.

Completed aspect: An action that is completed.

Verb Mood

Indicative	Factual
Subjunctive	Used in the purpose clause
Optative	Used in the purpose clause
Imperative	Command

Verb Voice

Active	Subject <i>performs</i> action.
Passiv	Subject <i>receives</i> action.
e	
Middle	Subject <i>performs</i> action but has an interest in the action.

Principal Parts

I.	Present active
II.	Future active
III.	Aorist active
IV.	Perfect active
V.	Perfect passive
VI.	Aorist passive

All principal parts are first person, singular, indicative.

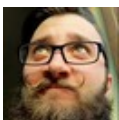
Present/Future Indicative Active

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

With these endings:

Use the stem from PPI for present indicative active.

Use the stem from PPII for future indicative active.



By Sam Hill (Sam Hill)
cheatography.com/sam-hill/

Not published yet.

Last updated 10th May, 2016.

Page 2 of 3.

Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**

Everyone has a novel in them. Finish Yours!

<https://apollopad.com>

Imperfect Indicative Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-οῦν	-οῦμεν
2nd	-εῖς	-εῖτε
3rd	-ε(ν)	-οῦν

With these endings, add an augment to the stem from PPI.

Aorist Indicative Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-α	-αμεν
2nd	-αῖς	-ατε
3rd	-ε(ν)	-αν

With these endings, use the stem (and augment that is already there) from PPIII.

Perfect Indicative Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-α	-αμεν
2nd	-αῖς	-ατε
3rd	-ε(ν)	-ασ(ν)

With these endings, use the stem from PPIV.

Pluperfect Indicative Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-η	-εμεν
2nd	-ης	-ετε
3rd	-ε(ν)	-εσαν

With these endings, add an augment to the stem from PPIV.

Present/Aorist Subjunctive Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ω	-ωμεν
2nd	-ῆς	-ῆτε
3rd	-ῆ	-ωσι(ν)

With these endings:

Use the stem from PPI for the present subjunctive active.

Use the stem (UN-augmented) from PPIII for the aorist subjunctive active.

Present Optative Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-οιμι	-οιμεν
2nd	-οις	-οιτε
3rd	-οι	-οιεν

With these endings, use the stem from PPI.

Aorist Optative Active

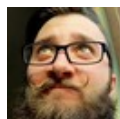
Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-αιμι	-αιμεν
2nd	-αις/ειας	-αιτε
3rd	-αι/ειε(ν)	-αιεν/-ειαν

With these endings use the stem (UN-augmented) from PPIII.

Infinitives

Pres. Indic. Active	-ειν
Aorist Indic. Active	-αι
Perf. Indic. Active	-έναι

Use the un-augmented stem for Aorist.



By Sam Hill (Sam Hill)
cheatography.com/sam-hill/

Not published yet.
Last updated 10th May, 2016.
Page 3 of 3.

Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**
Everyone has a novel in them. Finish Yours!
<https://apollopad.com>