

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 - Y	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
<b>Future More Vivid</b>	έάν + subj. (does)	future indic. (will do)
<b>Future Less Vivid</b>	ει + opt. (should do)	opt. + άν (would do)
<b>Present General</b>	έάν + subj. (does)	pres. indic. (does)
<b>Past General</b>	ει + opt. (did)	imperf. indic. (did)
<b>Present Contrafactual</b>	ει + imperf. indic. (were doing)	imperf. indic. + άν (would be doing)
<b>Past Contrafactual</b>	ει + aorist indic. (had done)	aorist indic. + άν (would have done)

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



### 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	-η
Acc	-αυ

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	-οῦ
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.
Passive	Subject <i>receives</i> action.
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.



### Imperfect Indicative Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-οῦν	-οῦμεν
2nd	-εις	-ετε
3rd	-ει(ν)	-ου(ν)

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

### Aorist Indicative Active

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

With these endings, use the stem from PPIV.

### Pluperfect Indicative Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-η	-ημεν
2nd	-ης	-ητε
3rd	-ει(ν)	-εσαν

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

### Present/Aorist Subjunctive Active

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	-ω	-ωμεν
2nd	-ης	-ητε
3rd	-η	-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.



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