

The Alphabet and the Definite Article

Upper Case Greek Letter	Lower Case Greek Letter	Greek Name	English Transliteration	
A	α	<i>Alpha</i>	a	<p>Expect to be overwhelmed by this collection of papers. You can consider this as basic instructions in Ancient Greek grammatical construction, nothing more. In the end it comes down to what works for you. And always remember:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">δὴ γὰρ οὐκ οὐδὲν οἶδα</p> <p>NB: The (v) is the movable v. It is present only when the next word begins with a vowel.</p> <p>I owe a great debt to many people for the contents of this document. First and foremost I am indebted to the woman who introduced me to the Classics, Dr. Mary Lee McConaghy, whom we fondly called <i>Magistra</i> (Latin for “teacher”) at St. Louis University High School. Her dedication to pedagogy and the Classics set me on an incredibly exciting journey through the works of Cicero, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Caesar, and countless others. She together with Mr. Mark Tychonievich instilled in me a deep desire to learn the Classics. At Xavier University I was one of the elite students in the Honors A. B. program under the tutelage of Dr. Edmund P. Cueva and Dr. Shannon Byrne. I suffered greatly under them and the other members of the HAB faculty but I came out of the program not only a better student but a better man. My final but certainly not least thanks goes to Fr. Frank Gignac S.J. under whom I am earning a PhD. in Biblical Studies at The Catholic University of America. Although his pedagogy could be called archaic, it is effective and one cannot but have respect for a man who has been reading and teaching Greek for over half a century.</p>
B	β	<i>Beta</i>	b	
Γ	γ	<i>Gamma</i>	g	
Δ	δ	<i>Delta</i>	d	
E	ε	<i>Epsilon</i>	e	
Z	ζ	<i>Zeta</i>	z, s	
H	η	<i>Eta</i>	e, a	
Θ	θ	<i>Theta</i>	th	
I	ι	<i>Iota</i>	i	
K	κ	<i>Kappa</i>	k, c	
Λ	λ	<i>Lambda</i>	l	
M	μ	<i>Mu</i>	m	
N	ν	<i>Nu</i>	n	
Ξ	ξ	<i>Xi</i>	x	
O	ο	<i>Omicron</i>	o	
Π	π	<i>Pi</i>	p	
P	ρ	<i>Rho</i>	r	
Σ	σ, ς	<i>Sigma</i>	s	
T	τ	<i>Tau</i>	t	
Υ	υ	<i>Upsilon</i>	u, y	
Φ	φ	<i>Phi</i>	ph	
X	χ	<i>Chi</i>	ch	
Ψ	ψ	<i>Psi</i>	ps	
Ω	ω	<i>Omega</i>	o	

Accents

- As a general rule for verbs, the accent tries to be at the ante penultimate syllable.
 - ἔλυσα (I released)
 - ἀποθνήσκω (I am dieing)
 - γέγονα (I have become)
- In Contract Verbs the accent goes where it should before the contraction. If the accent is on the first of the contracted vowels it becomes a circumflex accent.
 - ἐράω > ἐρῶ
 - ἐράομαι > ἐρῶμαι
 - ἐράομεθα > ἐρώμεθα
- For accenting, αι and οι are generally considered short. The most notable exception is the Optative mood.
 - ἄνθρωποι
 - ἀποθνήσκοι (May he die!)
- If the last syllable is long (a diphthong, ω, η) the penultimate syllable will get the accent.
 - ἐλύσω (compare to ἔλυσα)
 - ἀνθρώπους
- Nouns and adjectives define where the accent is in the nominative case.
 - οὐρανός, οὐρανοῦ
- When the ultimate syllable is short and the penultimate syllable is long, any accent on the penultimate syllable becomes circumflex. Otherwise, it can be assumed that the accent is acute.
 - δῆλον (clearly)
- Accents are present in the examples given throughout. Their positions are notable.

Enclitics and Proclitics

- Enclitics: The accent of the word will often fall back to the syllable before it. Enclitics make what would be a grave accent in the last syllable of the preceding word an acute accent. If the preceding word is monosyllabic the enclitic keeps its accent.
- Eg the verb “to be” and “to say”, some particles, and the article τις
- Proclitics: The accent of the word will drop out completely.
- Eg: The indefinite articles, some prepositions and conjunctions, and the word οὐ on some occasions.

Contractions and Morphology

Vowel Contractions

Second Vowel >	α	ε	ει	ι	η	η	ο	ου	οι	ω	ω
First Vowel >	α	α	α	α	αι	α	α	ω	ω	ω	ω
	ε	η	ει	ει	ει	η	η	ου	ου	οι	ω
	ο	ω	ου	οι	οι	ω	οι	ου	ου	οι	ω

1. The “ο” sound is the strongest of the vowel sounds and tends to dominate.
2. The “α” sound will tend to dominate over the “ε” sounds.
3. The “ε” sound is the weakest of the vowel sounds and tends to be silenced out by other vowels.

Consonantal Contractions

	Smooth	Middle	Aspirate	Added σ	Result
Labials	π	β	φ	+ σ =	ψ
Palatals	κ	γ	χ	+ σ =	ξ
Dentals	τ	δ	θ	+ σ =	σ
	Smooth	Middle	Aspirate	Added μ	Result
Labials	π	β	φ	+ μ =	μ
Palatals	κ	γ	χ	+ μ =	γ
Dentals	τ	δ	θ	+ μ =	σ
	Smooth	Middle	Aspirate	Added τ	Result
Labials	π	β	φ	+ τ =	π
Palatals	κ	γ	χ	+ τ =	κ
Dentals	τ	δ	θ	+ τ =	σ

1. Dentals are considered to be a weak sound and are muted in a contraction. They become a σ in all contractions
2. It is impossible to tell which Labial, Palatal, or Dental existed before the contraction.
3. These contractions come up in the Perfect and Pluperfect Middle and Passive tenses of verbs with mute stems.
(a) Eg: ἄγω (ἦγμαι, ἦξσαι, ἦκται), λείπω (λέλειμμα, etc.), πείθω (πέπεισμαι, etc.)
4. Another change which occurs in Greek is found in aspiration. In the Aorist Passive the aspiration of the θ spreads to the neighboring mute. Grassmann's Law¹ states that if an aspirated consonant is followed by a syllable with an aspirated consonant, the first aspirate is lost.
(a) Eg: ἄγω (ἦχθην) θάπτω (τέταφα, τέθαμμα, ἐτάφην) ἔχω (ἔξω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, ἐσκέθην)

Liquid Stems

The mnemonic device LeMoNRow is the best way to remember what letters are liquids in Greek. These letters (λμνρ) behave differently when they come in contact with other letters. Generally they quiesce and there is a lengthening of the syllable (ελλ > ειλ). In the future, there is an intervocalic σ that is eclipsed and the resulting contraction receives a circumflex accent (ῶ). Liquid roots almost always have 2nd Aorist passive forms (no θ).

Examples of these changes are found in the principle parts of various verbs:

κηρύσσω, κηρύξω, ἐκήρυξα, κεκήρυχα, κεκήρυγμαι, ἐκήρυχθην (to proclaim)
 γράφω, γράψω, ἐγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφθην (to write)
 πέμπω, πέμψω, ἔπεμψα, πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην (to send)
 ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἠγγεῖλα, ἠγγελκα, ἠγγελλμαι, ἠγγέλην (to announce)
 μένω, μεινῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμνήκα (to remain)
 τρίβω, τρίψω, ἔτριψα, τέτριφα, τέτριμμαι, ἔτριφθα (to rub)

¹ Hermann Grassmann (1809-1877).

Nouns and Adjectives

Definite Article			
Feminine		Masculine, Neuter	
ἡ	αἱ	ὁ, τό	οἱ, τά
τῆς	τῶν	τοῦ	τῶν
τῆ	ταῖς	τῶ	τοῖς
τῆν	τάς	τόν	τούς, τὰ

The Definite Article is useful in determining Gender, Case, and Number of a noun. It also links nouns and adjectives. The noun with the Nominative Definite Article tends to be the subject, even if there are two nouns in the Nominative. This is also important to remember when you get to complex sentences with phrases within phrases.

1st Declension Nouns

ἀγάπη (love) ² F		θεὰ (goddess) F		πειῖρα (trial, proof) F		ναύτης (sailor) M ³	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
ἀγάπη	ἀγάπαι	θεὰ	θεαῖ	πειῖρας	πειῖραι	ναύτης	ναῦται
ἀγάπης	ἀγαπῶν ⁴	θεᾶς	θεῶν	πειῖρας	πειρῶν	ναύτου	ναυτῶν
ἀγάπη	ἀγάπαις	θεᾶ	θεαῖς	πειῖρα	πειρᾶις	ναύτη	ναῦται
ἀγάπην	ἀγάπας	θεᾶν	θεᾶς	πειῖραν	πειρᾶς	ναύτην	ναῦτας

2nd Declension Nouns

λόγος (word, argument) M		ἵππος (horse) M/F ⁵		ἔργον (work, deed) N		ὁδός (road, journey) F	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
λόγος	λόγοι	ἵππος	ἵπποι	ἔργον	ἔργα	ὁδός	ὁδοί
λόγου	λόγων	ἵππου	ἵππων	ἔργου	ἔργων	ὁδοῦ	ὁδῶν
λόγῳ	λόγοις	ἵππῳ	ἵπποις	ἔργῳ	ἔργοις	ὁδῶ	ὁδοῖς
λόγον	λόγους	ἵππον	ἵππους	ἔργον	ἔργα	ὁδὸν	ὁδοὺς

2 Aside: The definition "love" is a gross oversimplification of the meaning of this word. Depending on the author, period, and usage, the word ἀγάπη can carry different shades of meaning.

3 A different form of this noun is νεανίας. Another 1st Declension masculine noun is στρατιώτης. Nouns with an η decline with -η in the dative singular and -ην in the accusative singular. Nouns with an α decline with -α in the dative singular and -αν in the accusative singular.

4 This -ῶν is the ending for the genitive plural in the 1st Declension.

5 Words like ἵππος can carry either the masculine or feminine articles and adjectives. Of course, something like ἵππος is probably most often in the dual or plural especially in epic poetry or war stories.

3rd Declension Noun

πατήρ, πατρός (father) M		άνηρ, άνδρὸς (man) M		χάρις, χάριτος (gift, grace) F		πρᾶγμα, πράγματος (thing) ⁶ N	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
πατήρ	πατέρες	άνηρ	άνδρες	χάρις	χάριτες	πρᾶγμα	πράγματα
πατρός	πατέρων	άνδρὸς	άνδρῶν	χάριτος	χαρίτων	πράγματος	πράγματων
πατρί	πατράσι(v)	άνδρι	άνδράσι	χάριτι	χάρισι	πράγματι	πράγμασι
πατέρα	πατέρας	άνδρα	άνδρας	χάριν	χάριτας	πρᾶγμα	πράγματα
κλώψ, κλωπός (thief) M		φύλαξ, φύλακος (guard) M		δαίμων, δαίμονος (spirit) ⁷ M		ὔδωρ, ὔδατος (water) N	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
κλώψ	κλώπες	φύλαξ	φύλακες	δαίμων	δαίμονες	ὔδωρ	ὔδατα
κλωπός	κλωπῶν	φύλακος	φυλάκων	δαίμονος	δαιμόνων	ὔδατος	ὔδάτων
κλωπί	κλωπι	φύλακι	φύλαξι	δαίμονι	δαίμοσι	ὔδατι	ὔδασι
κλώπα	κλώπας	φύλακα	φύλακας	δαλιμονα	δαίμονας	ὔδωρ	ὔδατα

Irregular Nouns

Some nouns and adjectives in Greek have contracted roots. These roots contain vowels that only show themselves in certain cases or through contractions. Here are a few irregular nouns with a contracted base. Notice the hidden vowels in the root of the words and how they interact with the rest of the word.

		Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
crowd N	Singular	πλήθος (-ης)	πλήθους	πλήθει	πλήθος (-η)
	Plural	πλήθη (-εις)	πληθῶν	πλήθεισι(v)	πλήθη (-εις)
city F	Singular	πόλις	πόλεως	πόλει	πόλιν
	Plural	πόλεις	πόλεων	πόλεισι(v)	πόλεις
city N	Singular	ἄστυ	ἄστέως	ἄστει	ἄστυ
	Plural	ἄστη	ἄστέων	ἄστεισι(v)	ἄστη
king M	Singular	βασιλεύς	βασιλέως	βασιλεῖ	βασιλέα
	Plural	βασιλεῖς (ῆς)	βασιλέων	βασιλεῦσι(v)	βασιλέας
ship F	Singular	ναῦς	νεῶς	νηι	ναῦν
	Plural	νῆες	νεῶν	ναυσι(v)	ναῦς
kind N	Singular	γένος	γένους	γένει	γένος
	Plural	γένη	γενῶν	γένεσι(v)	γένη
mind F	Singular	νοῦς ⁸	νοός	νοῖ	νόα
	Plural	νόες	νόων	νόσι	νόας

There are many more nouns that have irregular declensions. These are just a few of the more common ones. Since dictionaries will list the genitive with the nominative, words with contracted vowels can be identified by an irregular genitive.

⁶ Aside: Another oversimplification. A πρᾶγμα is similar to the Latin *res* in its diversity.

⁷ Aside: Although a common derivative of this word is "demon" it does not imply something evil. The word καταδαίμων is often used to imply an evil spirit or demon.

⁸ A highly irregular noun, νόος has variant forms throughout the history of Greek. The form shown is the later form found in the New Testament. The original uncontracted forms are: νόος, νόου, νόω, νόον; νόοι, νόων, νόοις, νόοις (2nd declension) with contracted forms being: νοῦς, νοῦ, νῶ, νοῦν; νοῖ, νῶν, νοῖς, νοῦς.

Personal Pronouns						
Case	1 st Person		2 nd Person		3 rd Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	σύ	ὑμεῖς	αὐτός, -ή, -ό	αὐτοί, -αί, -ά
Genitive	ἐμοῦ	ἡμῶν	σοῦ	ὑμῶν	αὐτοῦ, -ῆς	αὐτῶν
Dative	ἐμοί	ἡμῖν	σοί	ὑμῖν	αὐτῷ, -ῇ	αὐτοῖς, -αῖς
Accusative	ἐμέ	ἡμᾶς	σέ	ὑμᾶς	αὐτόν, -ήν, -ό	αὐτούς, -άς, -ά

Demonstrative Pronouns				
Case	οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο : this		ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο : that	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο	οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνος -η -ο	ἐκεῖνοι -αι -α
Genitive	τούτου, ταύτης	τούτων	ἐκείνου -ης -ου	ἐκείνων
Dative	τούτῳ, ταύτῃ	τούτοις, ταύταις	ἐκείνῳ -ῇ -ῳ	ἐκείνοις -αῖς -οῖς
Accusative	τούτον, ταύτην, τούτο	τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνον -η -ο	ἐκείνους -ας -α

The Relative is the endings with accents and rough breathing.	Relative Pronoun					
	Masculine		Feminine ⁹		Neuter	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὅς	οἱ	ἥ	αἶ	ᾶ	ᾶ
Genitive	οῦ	ῶν	ῆς	ῶν	οῦ	ῶν
Dative	ῷ	οῖς	ῆ	αῖς	ῷ	οῖς
Accusative	ὄν	οὓς	ῆν	ᾶς	ᾶ	ᾶ

Case	Indefinite Pronoun τις, τι : any		Interrogative Particle τίς, τί : Who? Which?	
	Singular (M/F, N)	Plural (M/F, N)	Singular (M/F, N)	Plural (M/F, N)
Nominative	τις, τι	τινες, τίνα	τίς, τί	τίνες, τίνα
Genitive	τινος	τινων	τίνος	τίνων
Dative	τινι	τισι(ν)	τίνι	τίσι(ν)
Accusative	τίνα, τι	τίνας, τίνα	τίνα, τί	τίνας, τίνα

The indefinite pronoun is enclitic while the interrogative pronoun is not.

Case	Negative Pronoun/Adjective : οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν ¹⁰		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Case	Singular	Singular	Singular
Nominative	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
Genitive	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός
Dative	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί
Accusative	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

⁹ Do not confuse these forms with the Imperfect or Subjunctive of the verb εἰμί.

¹⁰ In different dialects and time periods the δ becomes a θ.

Noun Case Usage

- Nominative
 - Subject
 - Predicate Noun
- Genitive
 - Possession
 - Partitive
 - Absolute
 - Time Within
 - Direction From
- Dative
 - Indirect Object
 - Separation
 - Means
 - Time When
 - Direction In
- Accusative
 - Direct Object
 - Respect
 - Time Extent
 - Direction Towards

Verbs : Principle Parts: *Present, Future, Aorist Active, Perfect Active, Perfect Passive, Aorist Passive*

Ω Verbs (Weak Aorist) :: Verb Synopsis: λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθη (To loosen, ransom (Middle))

Indicative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	λύω λύεις λύει	λύομεν λύετε λύουσι(ν)	λύομαι λύῃ ¹¹ λύεται	λύομεθα λύεσθε λύονται	-	
Future	λύσω λύσεις λύσει	λύσομεν λύσετε λύσουσι(ν)	λύσομαι λύσῃ ¹ λύσεται	λύσομεθα λύσεσθε λύσονται	λυθήσομαι λυθήσει λυθήσεται	λυθησόμεθα λυθήσεσθε λυθήσονται
Imperfect	ἔλυον ἔλυες ἔλυε	ἐλύομεν ἐλύετε ἔλυον	ἐλύμην ἐλύου ¹² ἐλύετο	ἐλύμεθα ἐλύεσθε ἐλύονται	-	
Aorist	ἔλυσα ἔλυσας ἔλυε	ἐλύσαμεν ἐλύσατε ἔλυσαν	ἐλυσάμην ἐλύσω ἐλύσατο	ἐλυσάμεθα ἐλύσασθε ἐλύσαντο	ἐλύθην ἐλύθης ἐλύθη	ἐλύθην ἐλύθητε ἐλύθησαν
Perfect	λέλυκα λέλυκας λέλυκε	λελύκαμεν λελύκατε λελύκασι	λέλυμαι λέλυσαι λέλυται	λελύμεθα λέλυσθε λέλυνται	-	
Pluperfect ¹³	ἔλελύκη ἔλελύκης ἔλελύκει(ν)	ἐλελύκεμεν ἐλελύκετε ἐλελύκεσαν	ἐλελύμην ἐλέλυσο ἐλέλυτο	ἐλελύμεθα ἐλέλυσθε ἐλέλυντο	-	
Future Perfect	-	-	λελύσομαι λελύσσει λελύσσοται	λελυσόμεθα λελύσεσθε λελύσοντο	-	

Imperative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	λύε λυέτω	λύετε λυότωσαν	λύου λυέσθω	λύεσθε λυέσθωσαν	- -	
First Aorist/ Weak Aorist	λύσον λυσάτω	λύσατε λυσάτωσαν	λύσαι λυσάσθω	λύσασθε λυσάσθωσαν	λύθητι λυθήτω	λύθητε λυθέτωσαν

	Infinitive	Active	Middle	Passive
Present		λύειν	λύεσθαι	-
Future		λύσειν	λύσεσθαι	λυθήσεσθαι
Aorist		λύσαι	λύσασθαι	λυθῆναι
Perfect		λελύεναι	λελύσθαι	-
Future Perfect		None	λελύσεσθαι	-

Participles	Active	Middle	Passive
Present	λύων, -οῦσα, -ον λύοντος, -ούσης, -όντος	λυόμενος, -η, -ον	-
Future	λύσων, -σοῦσα, -σον λύσοντος, -σούσης, -σόντος	λυσόμενος, -η, -ον	λυθησόμενος, -η, -ον
Aorist	λύσας, -ασα, -αν λύσαντος, -άσης, -αντος	λυσάμενος, -η, -ον	λυθείς, -εῖσα, -έν λυθέντος, -είσης, -έντος
Perfect	λελυκώς, -υῖα, -ός λελυκότος, λελυκυῖης, -ότος	λελυμένος, -η, -ον	-
Future Perfect	-	λελυσομένος, -η, -ον	-

11 The 2nd Person Singular Middle/Passive ending for Primary Tenses is σαι but the intervocalic sigma drops out and a contraction occurs.

12 The 2nd Person Singular Middle/Passive ending for the Secondary Tense (Aorist, Imperfect, Pluperfect) is σο.

13 In late Greek (Koine/Biblical), the Pluperfect singular endings are: ειν, εις, ει(ν). Also, in later Greek, the augment is often dropped.

Subjunctive	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	λύω λύης λύη	λύωμεν λύητε λύωσι(ν)	λύωμαι λύη λύηται	λύώμεθα λύησθε λύονται	-	
Aorist	λύσω λύσης λύση	λύσωμεν λύσητε λύσωσι(ν)	λύσωμαι λύση λύσηται	λυσώμεθα λύσησθε λύσονται	λυθῶ λυθήης λυθήη	λυθῶμεν λυθήητε λυθῶσι(ν)
Perfect¹⁴	λελυκώς ᾶ λελυκώς ἦς λελυκώς ἦ	λελυκότες ᾶμεν λελυκότες ἦτε λελυκότες ᾶσι(ν)	λελυκομένος ᾶ λελυκομένος ἦς λελυκομένος ἦ	λελυκομένοι ᾶμεν λελυκομένοι ἦτε λελυκομένοι ᾶσι(ν)	-	

Uses of the Subjunctive

1. Hortatory Subjunctive
2. Prohibitive Subjunctive
3. Deliberative Subjunctive
4. Purpose Clause (Primary Sequence)
5. Fear Clause (Primary Sequence)
6. Indefinite Clause (Relative and Temporal)
7. Conditions (see the chart at the end)

Optative ¹⁵	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	λύοιμι λύοις λύοι	λύοιμεν λύοιτε λύοιεν	λυοίμην λύοιο λύοιτο	λύοιμεθα λύοισθε λύοιντο	-	
Future	λύσοιμι λύσοις λύσοι	λύσοιμεν λύσοιτε λύσοιεν	λυσοίμην λύσοιο λύσοιτο	λυσοιμεθα λυσοισθε λυσοιντο	λυθησοίμην λυθήσοιο λυθήσοιεν	λυθησοίμεθα λυθήσοισθε λυθήσοιντο
Aorist¹⁶	λύσαιμι λύσαις λύσαι	λύσαιμεν λύσαιτε λύσαιεν	λυσάιμην λύσαιο λύσαιτο	λυσάιμεθα λυσάισθε λυσάιντο	λυθείην λυθείης λυθείη	λυθείμεν λυθείτε λυθείεν
Perfect¹⁷	λελυκώς εἶην λελυκώς εἶης λελυκώς εἶη	λελυκότες εἶημεν λελυκότες εἶητε λελυκότες εἶησα(ν)	λελυκομένος εἶην λελυκομένος εἶης λελυκομένος εἶη	λελυκομένοι εἶημεν λελυκομένοι εἶητε λελυκομένοι εἶησα(ν)	-	
Future Perfect	None	None	λελυσσομένος εἶην λελυσσομένος εἶης λελυσσομένος εἶη	λελυσσομένοι εἶημεν λελυσσομένοι εἶητε λελυσσομένοι εἶησα(ν)	-	

Uses of the Optative

1. Potential Optative
2. Optative of Wish
3. Purpose and Fear Clause (Secondary Sequence)
4. Conditions (see the chart at the end)

14 For the Active of the Perfect Subjunctive, it is also possible to add the Subjunctive endings to the Perfect stem. eg. λελύκω, etc. The Middle/Passive is always in the Periphrastic.

15 In the Optative, the *οι* is long for accenting. This is not evident in λύω because it is disyllabic. In polysyllabic verbs it is noticeable.

16 The Strong Aorist Optative ending is as in the Present: ομι, ος, οι etc

17 For the Active of the Perfect Optative, it is also possible to add the Optative endings to the Perfect stem. eg. λελύκοιμι, etc. The Middle/Passive is always in the Periphrastic.

Ω Verbs (Strong Aorist) :: Verb Synopsis: ἔχω, ἔξω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, ἐσχέθην (To hold)

Indicative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	ἔχω ἔχεις ἔχει	ἔχομεν ἔχετε ἔχουσι(ν)	ἔχομαι ἔχη ἔχεται	ἐχόμεθα ἔχεσθε ἔχονται	-	
Aorist	ἔσχον ἔσχες ἔσχε(ν)	ἔσχομεν ἔσχετε ἔσχον	ἐσχόμην ἔσχετε ἔσχετο	ἐσχόμεθα ἔχεσθε ἔσχοντο	ἐσχέθην ἐσχέθης ἐσχέθη	ἐσχέθημεν ἐσχέθητε ἐσχέθησαν
Imperative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Aorist¹⁸	σχέ σχέτω	σχέτε σχέτωσαν	σχοῦ σχέσθω	σχέσθε σχέσθωσαν	σχέθητι σχέθητω	σχέθητε σχέθητωσαν
	Infinitive	Active	Middle	Passive		
	Future	ἔξειν	ἔξεσθαι	σχέθησθαι		
	Aorist	σχεῖν	σχέσθαι	σχεθῆναι		
Participles	Active		Middle		Passive	
Masculine	σχών, σχόντος		σχόμενος, σχομένου		σχεθείς, σχεθέντος	
Feminine	σχοῦσα, σχούσης		σχόμενη, σχομένης		σχεθείσα, σχεθείσης	
Neuter	σχόν, σχόντος		σχόμενω, σχομένου		σχεθέν, σχεθέντος	

The **Strong Aorist** is sometimes called the **Second Aorist** just as the **Weak Aorist** is called the **First Aorist**. Aside from the often change in root, the Strong Aorist differentiates from the Weak Aorist in that there is no σα in the form. The Strong Aorist is considered to be the original form from which all other forms derived in the formation of the Greek Language. The Perfect Tenses and Subjunctive Mood are formed in the same way as the Weak Aorist verbs without the characteristic σ(α) before the ending in the Aorist.

The Strong Aorist Optative and Subjunctive are formed as below:

Optative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Aorist	σχοῖμι ¹⁹ σχοῖς σχοῖ	σχοῖμεν σχοῖτε σχοῖεν	σχοίμην σχοῖο σχοῖτο	σχοίμεθα σχοῖσθε σχοῖντο	σχεθείην σχεθείης σχεθείη	σχεθείημεν σχεθείητε σχεθείησαν
Subjunctive	Active		Middle		Passive	
Aorist	σχῶ σχῆς σχῆ	σχῶμεν σχῆτε σχῶεν	σχῶμαι σχῆ ²⁰ σχῆται	σχῶμεθα σχῆσθε σχῶντο	σχεθῶ σχεθῆς σχεθῆ	σχεθῶμεν σχεθῆτε σχεθῶσαν

¹⁸ Although ἔχω does not show it, there are only 5 Strong Aorist Imperatives that have an accent on the ultima: λαβέ, ἐλθέ, ἐπέ, ἰδέ, εὐρέ

¹⁹ The oi is long in the Optative when it comes to accents.

²⁰ The 2nd Person Singular Middle/Passive ending for Primary Tenses is σαι but the intervocalic sigma drops out and a contraction occurs.

Ω Verbs (Root Aorist) :: Verb Synopsis: βαίνω, βήσομαι, ἔβην, βέβηκα, - , - (To walk)

Indicative	Active		Middle		Passive
Present	βαίνω βαίνεις βαίνει	βαίνομεν βαίνετε βαίνουσι(ν)	βαίνομαι βαίνῃ βαίνεται	βαινόμεθα βαίνεσθε βαίνονται	-
Aorist	ἔβην ἔβης ἔβη	ἔβημεν ἔβητε ἔβησαν	-	-	-

Imperative	Active		Middle
Aorist ²¹	βῆθι βάτω	βῆτε βάτωσαν	-

Infinitive	Active	Middle
Future	-	βήσεσθαι
Aorist	βῆναι	-

Participles	Active	Middle
Aorist	βάς, βάσα, βάν βάντος, βάσης, βάντος	-

Ω Verbs (Root Aorist) :: Verb Synopsis: ²²γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην (To know)

Indicative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	γινώσκω γίνωσκεις γίνωσκει	γινώσκομεν γίνωσκετε γινώσκουσι(ν)	γινώσκομαι γινώσκη γινώσκεται	γινωσκόμεθα γινώσκεσθε γινώσκονται	-	
Aorist	ἔγνων ἔγνως ἔγνω	ἔγνωμεν ἔγνωτε ἔγνωσαν	-	-	ἐγνώσθην ἐγνώσθης ἐγνώσθη	ἐγνώσθημεν ἐγνώσθητε ἐγνώσθησαν

Imperative	Active		Middle
Aorist	γῶθι γῶτω	γῶτε γῶτωσαν	-

Infinitive	Active	Middle	Passive
Future	-	γνώσεσθαι	-
Aorist	γῶναι	γῶσασθαι	-

Participles	Active	Middle	Passive
Aorist	γνούς, γνούσα, γνόν γνόντος, γνούσης, γνόντος	-	γνωσθείς, -είσα, -έν γνωθέντος, -εισης, -έντος

The **Root Aorist** is sometimes called the **Long-Vowel**, the **Third Aorist**, or the **Athematic Second Aorist**. The Root Aorist takes the secondary endings (Aorist/Imperfect) added directly on to a long vowel (ω or η) that is part of the root. The verb *χαίρω* is usually considered the reason for the Root Aorist. The Aorist Passive of *χαίρω* is *ἐχάρη* which was used with an active sense ("to rejoice" does not have a true passive sense). The use of *ἐχάρη* as an active sense created the Root Aorist.

21 Although ἔχω does not show it, there are only 5 Strong Aorist Imperatives that have an accent on the ultima: λαβέ, ἐλθέ, ἐπέ, ἰδέ, εὐρέ

22 **Koine and other dialects have:** γινώσκω

-μι Verbs :: Verb Synopsis: δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην (To Give)

Indicative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι(ν)	δίδομεν δίδοτε διδόασι(ν)	δίδωμαι δίδωσαι δίδωται	διδόμεθα δίδοσθε δίδονται	-	
Future	δώσω δώσεις δώσει	δωσόμεν δωσέτε δώσουσι(ν)	δώσομαι δώση δώσεται	δώσομεθα δώσοσθε δώσονται	δοθήσομαι δοθήσει δοθήσεται	δοθησόμεθα δοθήσεσθε δοθήσονται
Imperfect	ἔδιδουν ἔδιδους ἔδιδου	ἔδίδομεν ἔδίδοτε ἔδίδουσαν	ἔδιδόμην ἔδίδοσο ἔδίδοτο	ἔδιδόμεθα ἔδίδοσθε ἔδίδοντο	-	
Aorist	ἔδωκα ἔδωκας ἔδωκε	ἔδομεν ἔδοτε ἔδουσαν	ἔδόμην ἔδου ἔδοτο	ἔδόμεθα ἔδοσθε ἔδοντο	ἐδόθην ἐδόθης ἐδόθη	ἐδόθημεν ἐδόθητε ἐδόθησαν
Perfect	δέδοκα δέδοκας δέδοκε	δεδόκαμεν δεδόκατε δεδόκασι	δέδομαι δέδοσαι δέδοται	δεδόμεθα δέδοσθε δέδονται	-	

Imperative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	δίδου διδότω	δίδοτε διδόντων	δίδοσο διδόσθω	δίδοσθε διδόσθων	-	
Aorist	δός δότω	δότε δόντων	δοῦ δόσθω	δόσθε δόσθων	δόθητι δοθήτω	δόθητε δοθέντων

Infinitive	Active	Middle	Passive
Present	διδόναι	δίδοσθαι	-
Future	δώσειν	δώσεσθαι	δοθήσεσθαι
Aorist	δοῦναι	δόσθαι	δοθῆναι
Perfect	δεδοκέναι	δεδόσθαι	-

Participles	Active	Middle	Passive
Present	διδούς, -οῦσα, -ός διδόντος, -ούσης, -όντος	διδόμενος, -η, -ον	-
Future	δώσων, -ουσα, -ον δώσοντος, -ούσης, -οντος	δωσόμενος, -η, -ον	δοθησόμενος, -η, -ον
Aorist	δούς, -οῦσα, -όν δόντος, -ούσης, -όντος	δόμενος, -η, -ον	δοθείς, -εῖσα, -έν δοθέντος, -είσης, -έντος
Perfect	δεδοκώς, -υῖα, -ός δεδοκότος, -υῖς, -ότος	δεδομένος, -η, -ον	-

Subjunctive	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	διδῶ διδῶς διδῶ	διδῶμεν διδῶτε διδῶσι(ν)	διδῶμαι διδῶ διδῶται	διδῶμεθα διδῶσθε διδῶνται	-	
Aorist	δῶ δῶς δῶ	δῶμεν δῶτε δῶσι(ν)	δῶμαι δῶ δῶται	δῶμεθα δῶσθε δῶνται	δοθῶ δοθῶς δοθῶ	δοθῶμεν δοθῶτε δοθῶσι(ν)
Perfect	δεδοκῶς ᾶ δεδοκῶς ἦς δεδοκῶς ἦ	δεδοκότες ᾶμεν δεδοκότες ἦτε δεδοκότες ᾶσι(ν)	δεδοκομένος ᾶ δεδοκομένος ἦς δεδοκομένος ἦ	δεδοκομένοι ᾶμεν δεδοκομένοι ἦτε δεδοκομένοι ᾶσι(ν)	-	

Optative	Active		Middle		Passive	
Present	διδοίην διδοίης διδοίῃ	διδοίμεν διδοίτε διδοίεν	διδοίμην διδοίῃο διδοίτο	διδοίμεθα διδοίσθε διδοίντο	-	
Future	δωσοίην δωσοίης δωσοίῃ	δωσοίμεν δωσοίτε δωσοίεν	δωσοίμην δωσοίῃο δωσοίτο	δωσοίμεθα δωσοίσθε δωσοίντο	δοθῆσοίμην δοθῆσοίῃο δοθῆσοίτο	δοθῆσοίμεθα δοθῆσοίσθε δοθῆσοίντο
Aorist ²³	δοίην δοίης δοίῃ	δοίμεν δοίτε δοίεν	δοίμην δοίῃο δοίτο	δοίμεθα δοίσθε δοίντο	δοθείην δοθείης δοθείῃ	δοθείμεν δοθείτε δοθείσαν
Perfect	δεδοκῶς εἶην δεδοκῶς εἶης δεδοκῶς εἶῃ	δεδοκότες εἶμεν δεδοκότες εἶτε δεδοκότες εἶσα(ν)	δεδοκομένος εἶην δεδοκομένος εἶης δεδοκομένος εἶῃ	δεδοκομένοι εἶμεν δεδοκομένοι εἶτε δεδοκομένοι εἶσα(ν)	-	

Principle Parts of some -μι Verbs:

ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολῶ, ἀπώλεσα, ἀπολώλεκα, ἀπόλωλα (To Destroy)²⁴

δείκνυμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην (To Show)²⁵

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, ἐδόθην, δοθήσομαι (To Give)

ἵημι, ἦσω, ἦκα, εἶκα, εἶμαι, εἶθην (To Throw)

ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα and ἔστην, ἔστηκα, ἔσταμαι, ἐστάθην (To Stand)²⁶

τίθημι, θήμι, ἔθηκα, τέθηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην (To Put)

23 In Koine Greek, The Aorist Optative of δίδωμι is formed in analogy of α-contract verbs: δῶην, δῶης, δῶῃ etc.

24 Also found as ἀπολλύω. This is because non-native speakers of Greek could not keep track of the -μι verb endings.

25 Also found as δεικνύω. This is because non-native speakers of Greek could not keep track of the -μι verb endings.

26 There are 5 forms which derive from ἵστημι: στήκω, στέτω, ἴστέω, ἴστανω

Irregular Verbs

There aren't actually any "regular" verbs in Greek, per se. There are just more regular verbs and the much less regular verbs. Besides the usual irregular verb "to be," there are a few other very irregular verbs in Greek. Included is the irregular future of ἔρχομαι, "to be about to go," εἶμι. What makes these verbs irregular is that their stem is not prevalent in the word and can only really be seen in a few forms or that their stem changes.

Indicative	εἶμι (to be)		οἶδα (to know)		φημί (to say)	
Present	εἶμι εἶ ἐστίν	ἐσμέν ἐστέ εἰσίν	²⁷ οἶδα οἶσθα οἶδε	ἴσμεν ἴστε ἴσασι(ν)	φημί φής φησί(ν)	φάμεν φατέ φασί(ν)
Imperfect	ἦ(ν) ²⁸ ἦσθα ἦν	ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν	ἦδη ²⁹ ἦδυσθα ἦδει(ν)	ἦσμεν ἦστε ἦσαν	ἔφην ³⁰ ἔφησθα ἔφη	ἔφαμεν ἔφατε ἔφασαν
Future	ἔσομαι ἔση (εἶ) ἔσται	ἐσόμεθα ἔσεσθε ἔσονται	εἴσομαι ³¹ εἴσει εἴσεται	εἴσομεθα εἴσεσθε εἴσονται	φήσω φήσεις φήσει	φήσομεν φήσετε φήσουσι
Indicative	ἔρχομαι (εἶμι) (to go)		Notice the similarities and differences between εἶμι and εἶμι. Accents and a few letters differentiate the two verbs in most cases.			
Future	εἶμι εἶ εἶσι	ἶμεν ἶτε ἴσασι				

Other Forms of Irregular Verbs

	εἶμι		οἶδα		φημί		ἔρχομαι (εἶμι)	
Imperative	ἴσθι ἔστω	ἔσθε ἔστων	ἴσθι ἴστω	ἴστε ἴστων	φάθι φάτω	φάτε φάντων	ἴθι ἴτω	ἴτε ἴοντων
Infinitive	εἶναι		³² εἰδέναι		φάναι		ιέναι	
Participles	ὄν οὔσα ὄν ὄντος οὔσης ὄντος		εἰδώς -υῖα -ός εἰδότης -υῖης - ότος		φάσκων -ουσα -ον φάσκοντος -ούσης -οντος		ιών ιούσα ἰόν ιόντος ιούσης ἰόντος	
Subjunctive	ᾶ ἦς ἦ	ᾶμεν ἦτε ᾶσι(ν)	εἰδᾶ εἰδης εἰδη	εἰδᾶμεν εἰδητε εἰδᾶσι(ν)	φᾶ φῆς φῆ	φᾶμεν φῆτε φᾶσι(ν)	ἴω ἴης ἴη	ἴωμεν ἴητε ἴωσι(ν)
Optative	εἴην εἴης εἴη	εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν	εἰδεῖην εἰδεῖης εἰδεῖη	εἰδεῖμεν εἰδεῖτε εἰδεῖεν	φαίην φαίης φαίη	φαίμεν φαίτε φαίεν	ἴοιμι ἴοις ἴοι	ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν

²⁷ Technically, οἶδα is perfect, not present.

²⁸ **Koine forms are:** ἦμην, ἦς/ἦσθα, ἦν; ἦμεν/ἦμεθα, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

²⁹ **This is technically the pluperfect form of the verb φεῖδω. Therefore, in Koine and later dialects, the form is ἦδειν etc.**

³⁰ There is an Aorist of φημί which is regular Weak Aorist. eg. ἔφησα, ἔφησας

³¹ The Future of οἶδα can also be εἰδήσω, εἰδήσεις etc.

³² This root is from the verb φεῖδω which means "to see" The present is not used (ὄράω is used instead) and the perfect (οἶδα) is used in the present sense to mean "to know" (to have seen = to know).

Conditions

Condition	Greek	English
Present Particular	(Protasis) εἶ + Present Indicative (Apodasis) Present Indicative	If X is happening, then Y is happening.
Past Particular	(Protasis) εἶ + Past Indicative (Apodasis) Past Indicative	If X was happening, then Y was happening.
Present General	(Protasis) εἰ + Subjunctive (Pres./Aor.) (Apodasis) Present Indicative	If (ever) X happens, then Y happens.
Past General	(Protasis) εἶ + Optative (Pres./Aor.) (Apodasis) Imperfect Indicative	If (ever) X did happen, then Y did happen.
Future More Vivid	(Protasis) εἰ + Subjunctive (Pres./Aor.) (Apodasis) Future Indicative	If X does happen, then Y will happen.
Future Less Vivid	(Protasis) εἶ + Optative (Pres./Aor.) (Apodasis) Optative (Pres./Aor.) + ἄν	Should X happen, then Y would happen.
Present Contrary to Fact	(Protasis) εἶ + Imperfect Indicative (Apodasis) Imperfect Indicative + ἄν	If X was happening, then Y would be happening.
Past Contrary to Fact	(Protasis) εἶ + Aorist Indicative (Apodasis) Aorist Indicative + ἄν	If X had happened, then Y would have happened.