

Ἀρχαία Ἑλληνικὴ Γλῶσσα (Ancient Greek Language)

Ἡ ἀρχαία Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα ἔχει 24 γράμματα -  
The ancient Greek language has 24 letters

Αὐτὰ εἶναι: These are:

Κεφαλαία (Capital)	Μικρά (Small)
Α, Α	α
Β Β	β
Γ Γ	γ
Δ Δ	δ
Ε Ε	ε
Ζ Ζ	ζ or ς
Η Η	η
Θ Θ	θ or ϑ
Ι Ι	ι
Κ Κ	κ or κ
Λ Λ	λ or λ
Μ Μ	μ
Ν Ν	ν
Ξ Ξ	ξ or ς
Ο Ο	ο
Π Π	π or π
Ρ Ρ	ρ
Σ Σ	σ or σ (final)
Τ Τ	τ or τ
Υ Υ	υ
Φ Φ	φ
Χ Χ	χ
Ψ Ψ	ψ or ψ
Ω Ω	ω

either long or short	(long)	(short)	
Φωνήεντα (Vowels)	7		
ἄ ἔ ὕ, ᾗ ᾠ, ἔ ὄ			
Συμφωνά (Consonants)	17		
Ⓐ ἄφωνα (Mute)	π β φ	χειλινα (labials)	
	τ δ θ	ὀδοντικά (dentals)	
	κ γ χ	ὀρανικά (gutturals)	
	πλάτιστα	Μεγάλα (Thick)	9
	ῥ ῥά (liquid)	λ, ρ	2
	ῥ ῥίνα (nasal)	μ, ν	2
	Ⓒ Διπλά (double)	ς, ξ, ψ	3
	Ⓓ Συριτωῦ (Sibilant)	σ or σ	1
			<u>24</u>

Διφθογγολ (Diphthongs)

αυ (= αφ or αβ)	ευ (= εφ or εβ)
ου (= οφ or οβ)	ου (= οο)
αι	ηι
ωι	

Σημείωσις: Total 11

(Note) All diphthongs are long except -αι and -οι in the end of a word without any final consonant.  
f.i κήποι (gardens)  
χῶραι (countries)

Κόχρηστος ἀρχαίος

# Ποσότης συλλαβῶν (quantity of syllables)

$\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\iota}, \bar{\upsilon}$

2

a) Φύσει μακρά (by nature long syllable). when it has a long vowel ( $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\iota}, \bar{\upsilon}$ ) or a ~~long~~ diphthong. f.i. πλούτη (richness), κρούει (knock)

b) θέσει μακρά (by position long syll): when it has a short vowel ( $\epsilon, \omicron, \acute{\alpha}, \acute{\iota}, \acute{\upsilon}$ ) but followed by two or more consonants or a double one ( $\xi, \psi$ ).

e.g. ἄετός (civilian), ἄλλος (another), ἔχθρός (enemy) τόξον (arc).

c) βραχεῖα συλλαβή (short syllable): if it has a single short vowel ( $\epsilon, \omicron, \acute{\alpha}, \acute{\iota}, \acute{\upsilon}$ ) followed by another vowel or a simple consonant. e.g. ἄέρες (winds) φύγετε (go away pl.)

Πνεύματα (aspiration): a vowel or a diphthong at the beginning of a word should have either ψιλήν (clear sound f.i.  $\acute{\alpha} = a$  clear) or δασειᾶν (aspirated sound f.i.  $\acute{\alpha} = ha$ ). (rhetor.) [p is taken as a vowel here]

Note (I)  $\upsilon$  and  $\rho$  receive always h (c): f. ὑπνος (sleep) ῥήτωρ (rhetor).

Note (II) Diphthongs receive the aspiration or the accent always on their second vowel: e.g. οἶκος (house, firm), αἰτία (cause) εὐχή (wish, vow) εὕρημα (I have discovered) ἡερέτα.

Τόνοι (Accents): strong stress of voice on one syllable of the word.

a) ὀξεῖα (i.e. φωνή-voice) (acute) (´)      b) βαρεῖα (φωνή) (grave) (˘)      c) περισπωμένη (φωνή) (circumflex) (ˆ)

Note: Ancient Greeks when speaking used to go up and down the gamut. so the word ἄνθρωπος (man) and κῆπος (garden) were uttered as follows:

( $\sim = \wedge$ )

άν - ρώ - πος  
κέ - ε - πος

that is their speaking was a musical one. The accent was musical while ours is only strong or weak in power not in height.

## Κανόνες τονισμού (Rules of accentuation)

a) Never any accent goes over the antipenultimate syllable (3rd from the end)

φιλόσοφος, θεσσαλονίκη, ἀρχαγγέλος  
antipenultimate      penultimate      ultimate

- b) If the last syllable is long the antepenultimate syllable is not accented: f.i. we say Ὀμηρός (Homer) but genitive is Ὀμήρου. Διδάσκαλοι but διδασκάλων (of teachers)
- c) The antepenultimate syllable as <sup>also</sup> any short syllable receive only ὀξεῖα if accented, f.i. κείδομαι (I am convinced, persuaded), λόγος (speech), ἐλθέ (come)
- d) The penultimate syllable, if accented, receives ὀξεῖαν (') when the last syllable is long, but περισπωμένην (~), when the last syllable is short: f.i. ὁ κήπος but τοῦ κήπου (the garden, of the garden).
- e) the long last syllable of nouns, if it is not the result of contraction (as in Φουαίρεσις = ἔης, = ῆς, στυῖα, ῆ (fig tree), Περικλέης, ῆς (Pericles)) in the nominative, accusative and vocative of both number receives always ὀξεῖαν ('). e.g. ἡ τιμή (honour), τὴν τιμήν, ᾧ τιμή, αἰ τιμαί, τὰς τιμάς, ᾧ τιμαί, οἱ θεοί (the gods) τοὺς θεούς, ᾧ θεοί. ἡ ἐσθῆς (the vest, gown), ὁ ποιμήν (shepherd) ὁ ἱμάς (the lace, string).
- f) The long last syllable of nouns in genitive and <sup>Dative of both numbers</sup> ~~vocative~~ receives generally περισπωμένην. f.i. τῆς τιμῆς, τῆς τιμῆς, τῶν τιμῶν τῶν τιμῶν, τοῦ θεοῦ, τῶ θεῷ, τῶν θεῶν, τοῖς θεοῖς etc.
- g) In accentuation the by position long syllable is taken as short. f.i. ἀλάξ (furrow), χειρῶν ᾰξ (hand-worker).

Note: Such a syllable is long in scanning the meter in poetry only and in some other cases to be seen later in the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and adverbs.

Ἄτακτοι λέξεις (words not receiving accent)

- The 4 articles ὁ, ἡ (τὰ τέσσαρα ἄρθρα) ὄι, αἰ HO HE  
H = EE
- The 3 prepositions (πρὸς προθέσεις) ἐν (= in), εἰς (to) ἐξ (= from) (ἐξ before words beginning with vowel)
- The 2 conjunctions (οἱ δύο σύνδεσμοι) ὥς (as, in order to) εἰ (if).
- The 1 negative particle (ἀρνητικὸν μόριον) οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ) = not  
f.i. λέγεις ἢ οὐ; (do you say or not?) οὐκ ἔχω (I have not)  
οὐ ταῦτα λέγεις; (don't you say these) οὐκ ἡμεῖς ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς (not we but you)

Συμπίεσις (Contraction) If in a word there are one vowel followed by another vowel or diphthong they usually unite into one long vowel or diphthong: e.g. Ἀθηνᾶα, ᾶ (Minerva), νοῦς, νοῦς (mind, intellect, power to judge) ἀγαπᾶει, ᾶ (he loves). ἔδρεα, ἔδρη (nations), γέλαε, ᾶ (laugh imperatives)

Κράσις (contraction of the final vowel of a word to the first vowel or diphthong of the following word) f.i.  $\tau\acute{\alpha} + \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha = \tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\tau\acute{o} + \acute{o}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha = \tau\acute{o}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$  (the name, the noun)  $\kappa\alpha\iota + \epsilon\iota\tau\alpha = \kappa\alpha\iota\tau\alpha$  (and then),  $\tau\acute{o} + \epsilon\pi\alpha\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{o}\nu = \tau\acute{o}\epsilon\pi\alpha\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{o}\nu$  (the contrary) (at the least) Note: Above the vowel or diphthong deriving from crasis (coronis) (') is placed.

Ἐπιπίψις (Elision): when the short final vowel of a word is dropped before the vowel (or diphthong) at the beginning of the following word. f. i.  $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha} + \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega = \beta\alpha\lambda\lambda' \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$  (but I)  $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\tau' \epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\nu \sigma\acute{\upsilon}\tau' \eta\kappa\omicron\nu\omicron\sigma\alpha$  (instead of?  $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon \epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\nu \sigma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon \eta\kappa\omicron\nu\omicron\sigma\alpha$  (Neither I saw nor did I hear))

$\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota} + \alpha\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\nu = \epsilon\pi' \alpha\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\nu$  (upon this),  $\alpha\pi\acute{o} + \epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu \lambda\acute{o}\nu \chi\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\nu = \alpha\pi' \epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu \lambda\acute{o}\nu \chi\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\nu$  (from that time),  $\pi\alpha\rho' + \epsilon\mu\omicron\nu = \pi\alpha\rho' \epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$  (from me or by me) Note (I) Above the place of the elided short vowel (apostrophe) is placed. Note (II):  $\upsilon\pi\acute{o} + \eta\mu\acute{\omega}\nu = \upsilon\phi' \eta\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$  (because  $\pi + \eta = \phi$ ) by us.

$\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha} + \acute{\epsilon}\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu = \kappa\alpha\delta' \acute{\epsilon}\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$  (to himself)  $\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon + \eta\ \mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\epsilon\nu = \text{the mother gave birth to a boy (male child)}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\chi' \eta\ \mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\epsilon\nu$

Εὐφωνικά Σύνφωνα (Euphonic consonants) (3 only) v, s, u

V. @ -v is added to the ending -σι of nouns, verbs and adverbs before a following vowel. Also to the verb ἔσσι. f. i. ἀνδράσι(v) & γαδοῖσι (to good men dat. pl.), λέγουσι(v) ἡμῖν (they say to us), παντασιν(v) ἡλίθιος (thoroughly stupid) ⓑ -v also after the verbal ending -ε (3rd person singular) f. i. εἶπεν ἡμῖν (He told us), ἔλεγε(v) ἀληθῆ (he told (used to tell) the true things (the truth)).

-S: is added to the adverb οὕτως (thus) f. i. οὕτως ἔλεγον οἱ φίλοι (thus or so the friends ~~had~~ spoke) and after the prepositions or conjunctions ἄχρι and μέχρι ἄχρι-ἄριον or μέχρι-ς αὔριον (till tomorrow).

K: is added to the negative particle οὐ (not). (see page 3 at the end)

- Note: changes of the ν of the prepositions ἐν (in) and σύν (cum in Latin)
- before) V + ξ = γξ : ἐγξέω (to make "bas relief" in sculpture)  
 V + α = γα : ἐγαύαλα (to ponder over, to stoop in studying attentively)  
 V + γ = γγ : ἐγγράφω (to inscript, to enroll.) συγγράφω = to write as an author.  
 V + χ = γχ : ἐγχώριος (topical) συγχέω (to confuse)  
 " β) V + ψ = μψ : ἐμψυχος (animate, living) συμπνεύω (to vote together)  
 V + π = μπ : ἐμπνέω (inspire) σύμπνοια (concord, agreement)  
 V + β = μβ : ἐμβάλλω (to invade, to enter in a country as in war).  
 V + φ = μφ : συμφωνῶ (to agree)  
 " δ) V + μ = μμ : ἐμμένω (to insist on, persist in something)  
 V + ρ = ρρ : συρράπτω (to stick or sew together)  
 V + λ = λλ : συλλέγω (to collect, gather).  
 V + σ = σσ ὄντο-σωρεύω

Part II

τυπολογικόν μέρος (τύπος = form of a word)  
(i.e. the part of grammar that deals with the various forms of words)

1. Μέρη τοῦ λόγου (parts of speech): They are 11:

- α) Ἄρθρον (Article) : ὁ, ἡ, τό. father donkey οἰκία glory.
- β) Ὄνομα οὐσιαστικόν (Substantive noun): πάλιν, ὄνος, house, δοξα
- γ) " Ἐπίθετον (adjective) καλός (beautiful), ἀγαθός (good) κακός (bad)
- δ) Ἀντωνυμία (pronoun). Ἐγώ (I), εὐεῖνος (that), ὁποῖος (which) etc.
- ε) Ρῆμα (Verb), λύνω (loose, solve), γράφω (write) ἀγαπῶ (to love).
- ς) Μετοχή (Participle) ὁ γράφων, ἡ γράφουσα, ὁ γράφων (He, she, ~~the~~ who writes)
- ζ) Πρόθεσις (preposition): ἐν, εἰς, ἐκ, ἀνευ, ἐνεκα (because of)  
(in) (to) (from) (without)
- η) Ἐπίρρημα (Adverb): εὐχερῶς (politely), καλῶς (well) κακῶς (badly)
- θ) Σύνδεσμος (conjunction): καί, ἀλλά (but), ὅτι (that) διότι (because, for)
- ι) Ἐπιφώνημα (Interjection, exclamation): ᾠ (Oh), ὦ (ay), φεῦ (halas) etc.
- ια) Μόρια (Particles) 

δαί, εἰς	ἄγε, ἴτε etc etc
modern	ancient

Modern: ἄ = shall, will / ~~let me go~~  
 ancient: ~~let me go~~

Note(I): The last five parts of speech are indeclinable i.e. they do not change their form, while the six first are declinable (κλιτά).

Note(II): Articles, nouns (substantive), adjectives, pronouns and participles have 5 cases (πίωσεις), 3 genders (γένη) 3 numbers (ἀριθμοὺς) and one out of 3 declensions (Verbs will be dealt with separately).

Τὸ ἄρθρον (the Article)

Πίωσεις (cases)	Ἀρσενίου γένος (Masculine g.)	Θηλυγόνου γένος (Feminine g.)	Οὐδέτερον γένος (Neuter g.)	(singular number)
Ὀνομαστική	ὁ	ἡ	τό	the
Γενική	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	of the
Δοτική	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	to the
Ἀιτιατική	τόν	τήν	τό	the
Κλητική	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	o

Δυϊνός ἀριθμός (Dual number)

Ὀνομαστική	τῷ	τῷ	τῷ	the two
Ἀιτιατική	τῷ	τῷ	τῷ	of the two
Γενική	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν	to the two
Δοτική	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν	to the two
Κλητική	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	o you two

Πληθυντικός ἀριθμός (Plural number)

Ὀνομαστική - Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	τά	the
Γενική - genitive	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	of the
Δοτική - Dative	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	to the
Ἀιτιατική - Accusative	τούς	τάς	τά	the
Κλητική - Vocative	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	o

Declension of substantive nouns (Κλίσις ἰσχυρῶν ὀνομαστικῶν)

A) Πρώτη κλίσις (First declension): In this declension we have only nouns of masculine gender ending in -ας genit - ου, and feminine gender ending in -α, genitive - ας, or - ης.
οε η ιη - η, η - ης.

Παραδείγματα κριτικών (Examples for masculine nouns) (7)

ὄν. ὁ νεανίας (lad)	ὁ Ἄρπειος (son of Arpeus)	ὁ Βουχεντός (M.P.)	ὁ Δεσπότης (lord of the bishop house)
Γεν. τῶν -ου	τῶν -ου	τῶν -ου	τῶν -ου
Δοτ. τῶν -α	τῶν -η	τῶν -η	τῶν -η
Αἰτ. τῶν -αν	τῶν -ην	τῶν -ην	τῶν -ην
Κλητ. ὦ -α	ὦ -η	ὦ -α	ὦ Δεσπότη -α

Δυϊκός Ἀριθμός

ὄν. } τῶ - α	τῶ Ἄρπειο - α	τῶ Βουχεντό - α	τῶ Δεσπότη - α
Γεν. } τῶν - αιν	τῶν - αιν	τῶν - αιν	τῶν - αιν
Δοτ. } τῶν - αιν	τῶν - αιν	τῶν - αιν	τῶν - αιν
Κλητ. ὦ - α	ὦ - α	ὦ - α	ὦ - α

Πληθυντικός Ἀριθμός

ὄν. οἱ νεανία - αῖ	οἱ Ἄρπειο - αῖ	οἱ Βουχεντοί - αῖ	οἱ Δεσπότη - αῖ
Γεν. τῶν νεανιῶν - ῶν	τῶν - ῶν	τῶν - ῶν	τῶν - ῶν
Δοτ. τοῖς νεανίαις - αῖς	τοῖς - αῖς	τοῖς - αῖς	τοῖς - αῖς
Αἰτ. τοὺς - ας	τοὺς - ας	τοὺς - ας	τοὺς - ας
Κλητ. ὦ - αῖ	ὦ - αῖ	ὦ - αῖ	ὦ - αῖ

Παραδείγματα θηλυτικῶν (Examples for feminine nouns)

ἡ μάχαιρα (knife)	ἡ φρουρά (guard)	ἡ Μούσα (MUSE)	ἡ Νύμφη (nymph)	ἡ τιμή (honour)
τῆς μάχαιρας - ας	- ας	τῆς Μούσας - ης	τῆς Νύμφης - ης	τῆς τιμῆς - ῆς
τῆ μάχαιρα - α	- α	τῆ Μούσα - η	τῆ Νύμφη - η	τῆ τιμή - ῆ
τῆν μάχαιραν - αν	- αν	τῆν Μούσαν - αν	τῆν Νύμφην - ην	τῆν τιμὴν - ῆν
ὦ μάχαιρα - α	- α	ὦ Μούσα - α	ὦ Νύμφη - η	ὦ τιμή - η

Δυϊκός Ἀριθμός

ἡ μάχαιρα - α	ἡ φρουρά - α	ἡ Μούσα - α	ἡ Νύμφη - α	ἡ τιμή - α
τῶν μάχαιρας - αιν	- αιν	τῶν Μούσας - αιν	τῶν Νύμφης - αιν	τῶν τιμῶν - αιν
τοῖς μάχαιρας - αιν	- αιν	τοῖς Μούσας - αιν	τοῖς Νύμφης - αιν	τοῖς τιμῶν - αιν
ὦ μάχαιρα - α	- α	ὦ Μούσα - α	ὦ Νύμφη - α	ὦ τιμή - α

Πληθυντικός Ἀριθμός

αἱ μάχαιραι - αῖ	αἱ φρουραὶ - αῖ	αἱ Μούσαι - αῖ	αἱ Νύμφαι - αῖ	αἱ τιμαὶ - αῖ
τῶν μάχαιρας - ῶν	- ῶν	τῶν Μούσων - ῶν	τῶν Νύμφων - ῶν	τῶν τιμῶν - ῶν
ταῖς μάχαιραις - αῖς	- αῖς	ταῖς Μούσαις - αῖς	ταῖς Νύμφαις - αῖς	ταῖς τιμαῖς - αῖς
ταῖς μάχαιρας - ας	- ας	τάς Μούσας - ας	τάς Νύμφας - ας	τάς τιμὰς - ας
ὦ μάχαιραι - αῖ	- αῖ	ὦ Μούσαι - αῖ	ὦ Νύμφαι - αῖ	ὦ τιμαὶ - αῖ

Note:

Note (I): In the genitive plural all nouns of 1<sup>st</sup> declension are accented on the last syllable -ῶν (with circumflex). (8)

Note (II) ~~Of~~ <sup>those</sup> The masculine nouns ending in -ης form their vocative singular in ᾶ (α). Nouns denoting nationality: e.g. Πέρσης, ὦ Πέρσᾶ (Persian, Iranian today). Σουῶνης, ὦ Σουῶνᾶ (nation in Southern Russia)

ⓑ All nouns ending in -της f.i. Πολίτης, ὦ Πολίτᾶ (citizen), Δικαστής, ὦ Δικαστᾶ (judge). Κύριε Δικαστᾶ (your lordship, at the court today is very usual). Κύριε Καθηγητᾶ (Mister professor).

ⓒ All nouns ending in -άρχης, γυμνασιάρχᾶ (principal of a classical school called γυμνάσιον (gymnasium)).  
-μέτρης, χωρομέτρᾶ (surveyor), Πάρχης, ὦ Πάρτοπῶρχᾶ (governor)  
-τρίβης, ὦ παιδοτρίβᾶ (trainer in p.t.), -ῶρης; ὦ τεχνῶρᾶ (in Bible: the publican, exciseman, custom-house officer). etc.

Note (III): Of the feminine nouns the -α (of the nominative, accusative and

- ⓐ vocative singular is a long vowel (ᾶ), if it is preceded by a vowel or by ρ (f.i. ἡ χώρα (country), ἡ χαρᾶ (joy) ἡ βασιλείᾶ (Kingship), ἡ οἰκίᾶ (house), θήρᾶ (hunting, game).
- ⓑ But it is a short α (ᾷ), if preceded by a consonant. f.i. ἡ ρίζᾷ (root), ἡ μουσᾷ (Muse) ἡ ἀκανθᾷ (thorn) ἡ γλῶσσᾶ (tong, language). Note also that this ᾷ changes into η in the genitive and Dative singular of feminine nouns.
- ⓒ the α of the above ⓐ case is nevertheless short (though preceded by a vowel or ρ)   
1) In nouns having the accent on the anti-penultimate syllable in the nominative singular as: ἡ εὐσέβειᾶ (piety) ἡ ἀλήθειᾶ (truth), εὐνοίᾶ (favour), μάχαιρα etc.   
2) The nouns ἡ γραιᾷ (old woman), ἡ μαῖᾶ (midwife), ἡ μυῖᾶ (a fly).  
3) Μοῖρᾶ (Fate), ἡ πείρᾶ (experience) ἡ πρῶρᾶ (prow of a ship), ἡ σφαῖρᾶ (sphere) and σφύρᾶ (hammer).

Note (IV): The ending -ᾶς is in all the above cases a long syllable: τὰς χώρας, τὰς γλῶσσας, τὰς τεταρτέρας, τῆς χώρας



Συντομημένα ὀνόματα τῆς Α' κλίσεως (Contracted nouns (9 of the A' declension) → 1 μνᾶ had 100 drachmas.

(Mercury)	Singular Number			(exceptional)
ὁ Ἑρμῆς, -ῆς	ἡ μνᾶ-α, ᾶ	ἡ γαλῆ-α, ῆ (cat)	ὁ βορέ-ας, βορρᾶς	(norther wind?)
τοῦ -έ-ου, -οῦ	αῖς -ᾶ-ας, ᾶς	τῆς γαλῆ-ας, ῆς	τοῦ -έ-ου, βορρᾶ	
τῷ -έ-α, -ῆ	τῆ -ᾶ-α, ᾶ	τῆ -έ-α, ῆ	τῷ -έ-α, βορρᾶ	
τόν -έ-αν, ῆν	τῆν -ᾶ-αν, ᾶν	τῆν -έ-αν, ῆν	τόν -έ-αν, βορρᾶν	
ῶ -έ-α, -ῆ	ῶ -ᾶ-α, ᾶ	ῶ -έ-α, ῆ	ῶ -έ-α, βορρᾶ	

Dual Number			
<del>τῷ -έ-α, ᾶ</del>	τῷ μνᾶ-α, ᾶ	τῷ γαλῆ-α, ᾶ	τῷ βορέ-α, βορρᾶ
<del>τοῖν -έ-αν, αῖν</del>	τοῖν -ᾶ-αν, αῖν	τοῖν -έ-αν, αῖν	τοῖν βορέ-αν, βορρᾶν
<del>ῶ -έ-α, ᾶ</del>	ῶ -ᾶ-α, ᾶ	ῶ -έ-α, ᾶ	ῶ βορέ-α, βορρᾶ

Plural Number			
οἱ Ἑρμέ-αι, αἱ	αἱ μνᾶ-αι, αἱ	αἱ γαλῆ-αι, αἱ	αἱ βορέ-αι, βορρᾶι
τῶν Ἑρμέ-ων, ῶν	τῶν -ᾶ-ων, ῶν	τῶν -έ-ων, ῶν	-έ-ων -ων
τοῖς -έ-αις, αἴς	ταῖς -ᾶ-αῖς, αἴς	ταῖς -έ-αις, αἴς	-έ-αῖς -αῖς
τούς -έ-ας, αῖς	τάς -ᾶ-ας, αῖς	τάς -έ-ας, αῖς	-έ-ας -ας
ῶ -έ-αι, αἱ	ῶ -ᾶ-αι, αἱ	ῶ -έ-αι, αἱ	-έ-αι -αι

Β' Κλίσις (B' Declension)

Singular Number				Decline and accent
(man)	(Physician)	(vote)	ἡ ὁδός (street)	ἡ τροφή (nurse) correctly
ὁ ἀνδρῶν	ὁ ἰατρ-ός	ἡ ψήφ-ος	ἡ ὁδ-ός	ἡ τροφ-ός
τοῦ ἀνδρῶν-ου	τοῦ ἰατρ-οῦ	τῆς ψήφ-ου	τῆς ὁδ-οῦ	
τῷ ἀνδρῶν-ω	τῷ ἰατρ-ῶ	τῆ ψήφ-ω	τῆ -ῶ	
τοῦ ἀνδρῶν-ον	τοῦ ἰατρ-όν	τῆν ψήφ-ον	τῆν -όν	
ῶ ἀνδρῶν-ε	ῶ ἰατρ-ε	ῶ ψήφ-ε	ῶ -ε	

Dual Number			
τῷ ἀνδρῶν-ω	τῷ ἰατρ-ῶ	τῷ ψήφ-ω	τῷ ὁδ-ῶ
τοῖν ἀνδρῶν-οῖν	τοῖν ἰατρ-οῖν	τοῖν ψήφ-οῖν	τοῖν ὁδ-οῖν
ῶ ἀνδρῶν-ω	ῶ ἰατρ-ῶ	ῶ ψήφ-ω	ῶ ὁδ-ῶ

Plural Number			
οἱ ἀνδρῶν-οι	οἱ ἰατρ-οι	αἱ ψήφ-οι	αἱ ὁδ-οι
τῶν ἀνδρῶν-ων	τῶν ἰατρ-ῶν	τῶν ψήφ-ων	τῶν ὁδ-ῶν
ταῖς ἀνδρῶν-οῖς	ταῖς ἰατρ-οῖς	ταῖς ψήφ-οῖς	ταῖς ὁδ-οῖς
τούς ἀνδρῶν-ους	τούς ἰατρ-οὺς	τάς ψήφ-οὺς	τάς ὁδ-οὺς
ῶ ἀνδρῶν-οι	ῶ ἰατρ-οι	ῶ ψήφ-οι	ῶ ὁδ-οι

Masculin Femininῆ Neuters in page 10 (over) next page.

Neuter Gender		Contracted nouns of B' declension 10			
(glass)	Plant	οἶκος, οἴκος	ῥόδον, ῥόδον	ἡ πρόχλος, οὐς	τοῖς ὄστρον, οἴον
τοῖ ποτήρι-ον	τοῖ φυτόν	οἶκος, οἴκος	ῥοδόν, ῥοδόν	ἡ πρόχλος, οὐς	τοῖς ὄστρον, οἴον
τῶ ποτηρί-ου	-οῦ	τοῦ	ῥοῦ	τῆς πρόχ-ου	τοῦ ὄστ-ου
τῷ ποτηρί-ω	-ῷ	τῷ	ῥῷ	τῇ πρόχ-ω	τῷ -ῷ
τοῖ ποτήρι-ον	-όν	τοῖν	-οῖν	τῶν πρόχ-ων	τοῖν ὄστ-ων
ῶ ποτηρί-ον	-όν	ῶ	-οῦν	τῶν πρόχ-ων	τοῖ -οῦν

### Dual Number

τῶ ποτηρί-ω	τῶ φυτόν	τοῖ ἐπιπ-ω	τοῖ ῥῶ	τοῖ πρόχ-ω	τοῖ ὄστ-ω
τοῖν ποτηρί-οιν	τοῖν -οῖν	τοῖν ἐπιπ-οιν	τοῖν ῥοῖν	τοῖν πρόχ-οιν	τοῖν ὄστ-οῖν
ῶ ποτηρί-ω	ῶ -ῷ	ῶ ἐπιπ-ω	ῶ ῥῶ	ῶ πρόχ-ω	ῶ ὄστ-ω

### Plural Number

τὰ ποτήρι-α	τὰ φυτόν	οἱ ἐπιπ-οι	οἱ ῥοῖ	αἱ πρόχ-οι	τὰ ὄστ-α
τῶν ποτηρί-ων	-ῶν	τῶν ἐπιπ-ων	τῶν ῥοῖν	τῶν -ων	τῶν ὄστ-ων
τοῖς ποτηρί-οις	-οῖς	τοῖς ἐπιπ-οις	τοῖς ῥοῖς	ταῖς -οῖς	τοῖς ὄστ-οῖς
τὰ ποτήρι-α	-α	τοῖς ἐπιπ-οῖς	τοῖς ῥοῖς	ταῖς -οῖς	τὰ ὄστ-α
ῶ ποτηρί-α	-α	ῶ ἐπιπ-οι	ῶ ῥοῖ	-οῖς	τὰ ὄστ-α
		Masculin	Feminin	Neuter	

### Ἄττικὴ Β' κλίσις (B' declension of Attica)

temple	ἡ ἀγῶς (threshing-floor)	τοῖ ἀνώγει (second story of a house)
οἱ νεώς (naos)	ἡ ἀγῶς	τοῖ ἀνώγει
τοῦ νεῶ	τῆς ἀγῶς	τοῦ -ῶ
τῷ νεῶ	τῇ -ῶ	τῷ -ῶ
τοῖν νεῶν	τοῖν ἀγῶν	τοῖν -ων
ῶ νεῶ	ῶ ἀγῶ	ῶ -ων
οἱ νεῶ	οἱ ἀγῶ	τοῖ ἀνώγει
τῶν νεῶν	τῶν -ων	τῶν -ων
τοῖς νεῶς	τοῖς -ων	τοῖς -ων
τοῖς νεῶς	τοῖς -ων	τὰ -ων
ῶ νεῶ	ῶ -ων	ῶ -ων

Masculin

Feminin

neuter

Note: See that in genitive and dative cases of both numbers if accented on the last syllable all nouns of the 1st and 2nd declensions receive circumflex etc.  
 τῶν ἁγῶν, τοῦ φυτόν, τῶν ἐπιπῶν, τῶν τικῶν

Τρίτη κλίσις τῶν ὀβιαστικῶν (3<sup>rd</sup> declension of subst. nouns)

Note (I) The 1<sup>st</sup> declension has no neuter gender nouns, while the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> have nouns of all three genders (i.e. masc, fem, neut)

Note (II): The nouns of neuter gender do not add -s to form the nominative singular as sometimes masculine and feminine nouns do.

f. i Masc: ὁ γίγας (from γίγαντ-<sup>stem</sup> + s <sup>added</sup>) giant, ἡ ἑβδομάς (from the stem ἑβδομαδ + s added) week. while τὸ σῶμα (from the stem σωματ by dropping the τ, its character) body -

Note (III): Generally we find the stem of a noun of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension from the genitive singular which we have to know: for inst. ὁ Ἕλλησ, genet. τοῦ Ἑλλήν-ος (Greek). The stem is Ἑλλήν- while -ος is the ending of the genitive case sing. for all nouns of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. ὁ ῥήτωρ (rhetor) genet. τοῦ ῥητόρ-ος, λιμῆν (harbour) genet. τοῦ λιμέν-ος etc. etc.

A) Nouns with a vowel as character (the last letter of the stem) are declined like this:

Masc.	Singular		Plural		Neuter
	Masc.	Feminine	Feminine	Neuter	
ὁ ἥρω-ς (hero)	ὁ ἰχθύ-ς (fish)	ἡ δρυ-ς (oak tree)	ἡ πόλι-ς (town)	τὸ ἄστυ (city)	
τοῦ -ος*	τοῦ -ου	τῆς -ός	τῆς πόλε-ως*	τοῦ ἄστε-ως*	
τῶ -ου	τῶ -ου	τῆ -ου	τῆ πόλε-υ, εἰ	τῶ ἄστε-υ, εἰ	
τοῖ -ων*	τοῖ -ων*	τῶν -ων	τῶν πόλι-ν	τὸ ἄστυ	
ῶ -ων	ῶ -ων	ῶ -ων	ῶ πόλι	ῶ ἄστυ	

Dual Number

N+A	Dat	Voc	N+A	Dat	Voc	N+A	Dat	Voc	N+A	Dat	Voc
τῶ ἥρω-ε	τοῖν ἥρω-οιν	ῶ ἥρω-ε	τῶ ἰχθύ-ε	τοῖν ἰχθύ-οιν	ῶ ἰχθύ-ε	τῶ δρυ-ε	τοῖν δρυ-οιν	ῶ δρυ-ε	τῶ πόλεε, εἰ	τοῖν πόλε-οιν	ῶ πόλεε, εἰ
τῶ ἄστε-ε, εἰ	τοῖν ἄστε-οιν	ῶ ἄστεε, εἰ									

Plural Number

N	V	D	N	V	D	N	V	D	N	V	D
οἱ ἥρω-ες	οἱ ἰχθύ-ες	αἱ δρυ-ες	αἱ πόλεε, εἰς	τὰ ἄστυ, η							
τῶν ἥρω-ων	τῶν ἰχθύ-ων	τῶν δρυ-ων	τῶν πόλε-ων	τῶν ἄστε-ων							
τοῖς ἥρω-σιν	τοῖς ἰχθύ-σιν	ταῖς δρυ-σιν	ταῖς πόλε-σιν	ταῖς ἄστε-σιν							
τοὺς ἥρω-ας*	τοὺς ἰχθύ-ας*	τάς δρυ-ας	τάς πόλε-ας, εἰς	τὰ ἄστυ, η							
ῶν ἥρω-ες	ῶν ἰχθύ-ες	ῶν δρυ-ες	ῶν πόλε-ες, εἰς	ῶν ἄστυ, η							

Note the endings of the various cases and pay proper attention to the genitive and dative and the whole plural number of πόλις and ἄστυ. Then ask me to explain to you why that difference from other nouns

A second category of nouns having a vowel as character end into

m. -eús, -aús and m. -oús f. i. s, n g u l a r n u m b e r.

ὁ βασιλεύς (king)	ἡ γράῤῥῃς (old woman)	ὁ βοῦς (ox)	<b>N.B.</b> The stems of these words are: 1) βασιγF- This F is Engl. w. and is called 2) γραF letter either drops Διγαμμά 3) βοF and causes discovered by Bentley in 1896. the previous vowels become long (γρα-εs) or changes into u.
τοῦ βασιλέ-ως*	τῆς γρα-ῶστ*	τοῦ βο-ός	
ῶ βασιλέ-ε, εἶ	τῆς γραί	τῶ βο-ί	
ὄν βασιλέ-α	τῆν γραῦν	τόν βοῦν	
ῶ βασιλεύ-	ῶ γραῦ-	ῶ βοῦ-	

Π α α λ λ ο ο ν ο ο r

τῶ βασιλέ-ε, εἶ	τῶ γραῖ	τῶ βο-ε	<b>N.B.</b> Nouns ending into -is (πόλις) or -us (πῆχυς = pic) have two stems one into -l or -v and the second for both into -e. From the first stem
τοῖν βασιλέ-ων	τοῖν γραῖν	τοῖν βο-ῶν	
ῶ βασιλέ-ε, εἶ	ῶ γραῖ	ῶ βο-ε	

π λ λ ο ο ν ο ο τ τ ι τ ο ο s α ρ ι ο ο ρ ο ο s

οἱ βασιλεῖς (ees)	αἱ γραῖ-ες	οἱ βο-ες	form Nomin. Accus. and Voc. Sing. from the second all other cases in both numbers.
τῶν βασιλέων	τῶν γραῖν	τῶν βο-ῶν	
ταῖς βασιλέ-ων	ταῖς γραῖ-ων	ταῖς βο-ῶν	
τοῖς βασιλέ-ων	τοῖς γραῖ-ων	τοῖς βο-ῶν	
ῶ βασιλεῖς	ῶ γραῖ-ες	ῶ βο-ες	

A third category contains nouns of feminine gender ending into -ῶ without adding -s (i.e. they form the nominative singular by changing the character -o into -ῶ. f. i. ἡ Λητώ (Leto, mother of Apollo), ἡ πειθῶ (persuasion), ἡ λεχῶ (woman lying in bed after birth of child)

ἡ Λητώ - (stem = Λητο)	ἡ λεχῶ
τῆς Λητοῦς (o-ος)	τῆς λεχοῦς
τῆν Λητοῖ (o+l)	τῆν λεχοῖ
τῆν Λητώ (o-a)	τῆν λεχώ
ῶ Λητοῖ	ῶ λεχοῖ

(No plural) nor dual. (no dual)

αἱ λεχοῖ	This plural is like that of the feminine of B. declension ὁδοί (streets) ων, οἰς, -οῦς, οἰ.
τῶν λεχωῖν	
ταῖς λεχοῖς	
τοῖς λεχοῖς	
ῶ λεχοῖ	

B) Nouns with a mute character (π β, κ γ χ, τ δ θ)

<sup>water, glass</sup> ὁ φύλαξ (κ+s) τοῦ φύλακ-ος -L -α ξ (κ+s)	<sup>flame</sup> ἡ φλόξ (γ+s) τῆς φλόγ-ος -L τῆς φλόγ-α ὠ φλόξ-	<sup>nail, claw</sup> ὁ ὄνυξ (κ+s) τοῦ ὄνυχ-ος -L -α ξ-	<sup>mosquito</sup> ὁ κένωψ (π+s) τοῦ κένωπ-ος -L -α ψ-	<sup>Arab</sup> ὁ Ἀραβ (β+s) τοῦ Ἀραβ-ος -L -α ψ-
τῶ φύλακ-ε τῶν φύλακ-οιν φύλακ-ε	τῆς φλόγ-ε τῶν φλόγ-οῖν φλόγ-ε	τῶ ὄνυχ-ε τῶν ὄνυχ-οῖν ὄνυχ-ε	τῶ κένωπ-ε τῶν κένωπ-οῖν κένωπ-ε	τῶ Ἀραβ-ε τῶν Ἀραβ-οῖν Ἀραβ-ε
αἱ φύλακ-ες τῶν φύλακ-ων τοῖς φύλαξι (κ+s) τοῖς κ-αῖς κ-ες	αἱ φλόγ-ες τῶν φλόγ-ων τοῖς φλόξι (γ+s) τοῖς φλόγ-αῖς ὠ φλόγ-ες	οἱ ὄνυχ-ες τῶν ὄνυχ-ων τοῖς ὄνυξι (κ+s) τοῖς ὄνυχ-αῖς ὠ ὄνυχ-ες	οἱ κένωπ-ες τῶν κένωπ-ων τοῖς κένωψι (π+s) τοῖς π-αῖς π-ες	οἱ Ἀραβ-ες τῶν Ἀραβ-ων τῶν Ἀραβι (β+s) τῶν Ἀραβ-αῖς Ἀραβῆς

↑ cultural nouns

↑ Libial nouns

Now we come to dental nouns:

**(N.B)**

<sup>carpet</sup> ὁ τάπητος (κ+s) τάπητ-ος -L -α ς (κ+s)	<sup>Greek woman</sup> ἡ ἑλληνίς (γ+s) τῆς ἑλληνίδ-ος -L -α ς (γ+s)	<sup>bird</sup> ὁ ὄρνις (θ+s) τοῦ ὄρνιθ-ος -L -α ς (θ+s)
τῶ τάπητ-ε τῶν τάπητ-οιν τῶ τάπητ-ε	τῆς ἑλληνίδ-ε τῶν ἑλληνίδ-οῖν τῆς ἑλληνίδ-ε	τῶ ὄρνιθ-ε τῶν ὄρνιθ-οῖν ὄρνιθ-ε
αἱ τάπητ-ες τῶν τάπητ-ων τοῖς τάπητι (κ+s) τῶν τάπητ-αῖς τ-ες	αἱ ἑλληνίδ-ες τῶν ἑλληνίδ-ων τοῖς ἑλληνίδι (γ+s) τῶν ἑλληνίδ-αῖς δ-ες	οἱ ὄρνιθ-ες τῶν ὄρνιθ-ων τοῖς ὄρνιθι (θ+s) τῶν ὄρνιθ-αῖς ὠ ὄρνιθ-ες

Note what is happening in the dative plural of all the nouns in this page.

stem σωματ-

- τὸ σῶμα (body)
- τῶ σώματος
- τῶ σώματι
- τὸ σῶμα
- τὸ σῶμα

- τῶ σώματι-ε
- τῶν σώματι-οιν
- τῶ σώματι-ε

- τὰ σώματα-α
- τῶν σώματι-ων
- τοῖς σώματι (θ+s)
- τὰ σώματα-α
- τῶ σώματι-α

So is declined τὸ πνεῦμα (spirit/intellect)  
τὸ εἰδωλόν (statue) ἡ φωνή (pharm)

(Third Declension continued)

statue 1/4

-ντ. Nouns having stem ending into -ντ - f. i. ὁ ἀρσπιάς (st. ἀρσπιάντ-) statue  
ὁ ἐλέφας (st. ἐλέφαντ-) = elephant. ὁ γέρον (st. γέροντ- (old man))

- Note:
- a) The vocative singular in these nouns is as follows:  
Voc. ὦ ἀρσπιάς, ὦ ἐλέφαν, ὦ γέρον (i.e. except the first the other two have the stem without -τ.)
  - b) The Dative plural: τοῖς ἀρσπιάσι (instead of ἀρσπιάντ-σι. But the ντ are dropped before. σ (ι) and ᾶ becomes ᾱ. That is why we put circumflex on ᾶ (σῖ) instead of ᾶσι. Because the gap created by dropping of ντ is filled by ᾶ extending to αᾶ (=αᾶ) (this phenomenon is called ἀντέυταση (extension of ᾶ into αᾶ (ἀντί = instead of -ντ)). The same happens with γέρον - i.e. γέροντ-σι it becomes for the same reason γέρον-σι. because here after the dropping of ντ. the vowel ο extends into οο = ου (not ω).
  - c) All other cases are regularly shaped by adding the endings to the stem.

Γ) Ἡμιφωρόληυτα (Nouns having as character λ, ρ, μ, ν)

f. ὁ δελφίς (stem: δελφίν-ος (dolphin), ὁ παιάν (stem: παιάν-ος (paean), ὁ ἔλλην (the Greek) (stem: ἔλλην-ος from genitive) and ὁ χιτίον (tunic) stem: χιτῶν-ος from the genitive singular. ὁ ποιμήν (shepherd) (st. ποιμέν-ος

Note ἡ χελιδόν (swallow) (stem: χελιδόν-ος and ὁ υἱόν (column) (stem: υἱόν-ος)

Note: In these nouns the only anomaly in declension is the dropping of -ν before -σι in the dative plural: τοῖς δελφίσι, παιᾶσι, ἔλλησι, χιτῶσι, ποιμέσι, ταῖς χελιδόσι, τοῖς υἱοσι. (This last has Voc. sing. ὦ υἱόν (like the stem) while all others repeat the form of nominative.

β) ὁ κρατήρ (crater) st. κρατήρ-ος, ὁ αἰθήρ (aether) st. αἰθέρ-ος  
ὁ ῥητορ (rhetor) st. ῥητορ-ος. (previous)

Note: all these have no change in their declension, except: ὁ ὠκύρ (stem: ὠκύρ-ος whose Voc. Sing. is ὦ ὠκύρ and ὁ ἀστέρ (star) stem: ἀστέρ-ος, whose Dative plural is τοῖς ἀστέράσι (instead of ἀστέρσι)

γ) The only neuter gender nouns having -ντ (as character) are the τὸ ἔαρ (springtime) gen: τοῦ ἔαρος and ἡρὸς and τὸ νέυλαρ, τοῦ νέυλαρος (nectar) while ἡ ἥπαρ (liver) τοῦ ἥπατος, ὁ ἔλεαρ, δελμάτος (bait), τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδατος (water), ὁ ῥέαρ, ῥεός (river) and ὁ στέαρ, στέατος (grease)

(d) Συγμορφόμενα ὀνόματα (dropping the short ε of their stem) (15)

stem: These are: ὄντα (father) stem πατερ-, ὁ ἄνθρωπος (man) st. ἄνερ-  
 ἡ Δημήτηρ (Ceres) st. δήμητερ-, ἡ μήτηρ (mother) stem: μητερ-, ἡ θυγάτηρ (daughter) st. θυγατερ-, ἡ γαστήρ (belly) st. γαστερ-

Singular Number

ὁ πατήρ	ἄνθρωπος	ἡ Δημήτηρ	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	ἡ γαστήρ
ὁ πατήρ	ἄνθρωπος	Δημήτρος	μήτηρ-ος	θυγατήρ-ος	γαστήρ-ος
τῷ πατρί	ἄνθρωπῳ	Δημήτρει	μήτρει	θυγατρει	γαστρί
τῷ πατέρ-α	ἀνδρά	Δημήτρα	μήτερ-α	θυγατερ-α	γαστέρ-α
ὁ πατήρ.	ἄνερ	Δήμητερ	μήτερ	θυγατερ-	γαστήρ (like Nominat)

Dual Number

οἱ πατέρες	ἄνθρωποι		αἱ μήτερες	αἱ θυγατέρες	αἱ γαστέρες
αὐτοῖς πατέρας	ἀνδράων	X	αὐτῶν μήτερας	αὐτῶν θυγατέρας	αὐτῶν γαστέρας
τοῖς πατέρας	ἀνδράσιν	X	τοῖς μήτερας	τοῖς θυγατέρας	τοῖς γαστέρας
τοῖς πατέρας	ἀνδράσιν	X	τοῖς μήτερας	τοῖς θυγατέρας	τοῖς γαστέρας
ὁ πατέρας	ἄνθρωποι	X	ὁ μήτερας	ὁ θυγατέρας	ὁ γαστέρας

Note: Dual number in these is seldom used, almost never.

(e) Συγμορφόμενα: Nouns having σ as character. κρέας: meat, flesh

(a) Neuter nouns in -ας gen. -ως or -ας: ζῆρας (prize, honour), βήρας (old age)

τὸ κρέας	ζέρας	βήρας	ψέας	πέρας	τέρας	Dual Number
τοῦ κρέως	ζέρας	βήρας	κρέως	πέρας	τέρας	τὸ κρέας, πέρας, ζέρας
τῷ κρέατι	ζέρας	βήρας	κρέατι	πέρας	τέρας	τοῖν κρέασιν, πέρασιν, ζέρασιν
τὸ κρέας	ζέρας	βήρας	κρέας	πέρας	τέρας	σοῦδο: ζέραςιν
ὁ κρέας	ζέρας	βήρας	κρέας	πέρας	τέρας	κρέας, ζέρας, βήρας

Plural Number

τὰ κρέατα	ζέρας		κρέατα	πέρας	τέρας
τῶν κρέων	ζέρας	X	κρέων	πέρας	τέρας
τοῖς κρέασιν	ζέρας	X	κρέασιν	πέρας	τέρας
τὰ κρέατα	ζέρας	X	κρέατα	πέρας	τέρας
ὁ κρέας	ζέρας	X	κρέατα	πέρας	τέρας

(b) Neuter nouns ending in -ος, gen. -ους. There are many of these

τὸ εὐχέριον (st. εὐχερεῖον) = trunk, stem, counter-foil.

τὸ χρέος (st. χρεῖος) = debt, obligation, duty. (Note two εε in the stem)

τὸ κράτος (st. κρατεῖος) = the state

τὸ κλέος (st. κλεῖος) = fame, glory - (" " " " " " " )

τὸ στέλεχος	κλέος	Dual Number τῷ στελέχει (εἰς), κλέει (εἰς) τοῖν στελεχοῖν (εἰς-οἰν), κλεοῖν (εἰς-οἰν)
τοῦ στελέχους (εἰς-ος)	κλεούς	
τῷ στελέχει (εἰς-εἰ)	κλέει	
τὸ στέλεχος	κλέος	
ᾧ στέλεχος	κλέος	

τὰ στελέχη (εἰς-α)	κλέα (εἰς-α)	Vercules
τῶν στελέχων (εἰς-ων)	κλεῶν (εἰς-ων)	
τοῖς στελέχεσι (εἰς-σι)	κλέεσι (εἰς-σι)	
τὰ στελέχη (εἰς-α)	κλεᾶ	
ᾧ στελέχη (εἰς-α)	κλεᾶ	

Ⓛ Masculine proper nouns in -ης gen. -ους or -έους

ὁ Διοπάμης (Socrates)	ὁ Ἡρακλῆς (εἰς-ης)	Διμοσθένης, Ἀριστοφάνης, Πτολεμαῖος follow Διοπάμης but
τοῦ Διοπάμου (εἰς-ος)	τοῦ Ἡρακλέους (εἰς-ος)	Θερμοπύλης, Ἀγαμέμνης, Μυρμιδόνες follow Ἡρακλῆς.
τῷ Διοπάμει (εἰς-ει)	τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ (εἰς-ει)	
τοῖν Διοπάμη (εἰς-α)	τοῖν Ἡρακλεῖα (εἰς-α)	
ᾧ Διοπάμεις (stem)	ᾧ Ἡρακλεῖς (εἰς-εις)	

οἱ Διοπάται (i.e. gen. at ded.)	οἱ Ἡρακλεῖς (εἰς-εις)	Note: The Accus. Sing. of Διοπάμης may have -ν as if it were of the 1st declension like μάχην, προφήτην etc.
τῶν Διοπάτων	τῶν Ἡρακλεῶν (εἰς-ων)	
τοῖς Διοπάταις	τοῖς Ἡρακλεῖς	
τοῖς Διοπάταις	τοῖς Ἡρακλεῖς	
ᾧ Διοπάται	ᾧ Ἡρακλεῖς	

Ⓛ Feminine nouns in -ῶς gen. -οῦς. (ἡ αἰδώς (bashfulness, shame). ἡ Ἥως (Dawn) goddess)

ἡ αἰδώς	ἡ Ἥως	Note(I) In 3rd decl. the endings -ῆ, -ῆ, -ᾶ and -ᾶς are always short Note(II): The one-syllabled words of the 3rd decl. ὄνη (wild animal) genet. τοῦ ὄνου-ος,
τῆς αἰδούς (αἰδότης)	τῆς Ἥους	
τῇ αἰδοῖ (οἶ)	τῇ Ἥοι	
τῇ αἰδῶ (οἶ)	τῇ Ἥῃ	
ᾧ αἰδώς	ᾧ Ἥως	

no plural

τῷ ὄνι, ~~οἶ~~ and pl. τῶν ὄνων, τοῖς ὄνοι are accented irregularly on the ending except ἡδῶς (torch), ὁ δῶς (djaval) τὸ οὔς (ear), ὁ παῖς (the boy) ὁ Τρώς (Trojan) and τὸ φῶς (light) which in genitive plural receive the accent on the penultimate syllable: δᾶδων, δῶων, φᾶτων, ὠτων, παῖδων, Τρώων, φῶτων.



Nouns irregular in their declension. Such are:

1. ἑτερογενῆ ὀνόματα (nouns which change their gender in the plural or may have the same gender and at the same time another in plural gen.)

- f.i. ὁ λύχνος (small oil lamp made of clay) pl. τὰ λύχνα (neuter)
- ὁ σῖτος (wheat) m. τὰ σῖτα (n)
- ὁ δεσμός (link, bond) · οἱ δεσμοί (links, bonds) or τὰ δεσμέα (chains, fetters)
- τὸ στάδιον (stadium) τὰ στάδια (play-ground) or οἱ στάδιοι (1 = 192 meters)

2. Διπλογενῆ ὀνόματα (nouns in two genders) (διπλούς = double) + γένος

- f.i. ὁ ζυγός (balance, yoke) and τὸ ζυγόν (n.). Both m. and n. regular in declension
- ὁ νῶτος (back) and τὸ νῶτον but plural only neuter = τὰ νῶτα (the back)

3. ἑτεροβλητὰ ὀνόματα i.e. having one declension in singular and another in plural. (ἑτερο + κλίσις = di-clension) = ἑτεροβλητος

- f.i. a) ὁ πρεσβευτής (the ambassador) 1st decl. but pl. οἱ πρέσβεις, εὐν
- b) τὸ πῦρ, τὸ πυρρός (fire) 3rd decl. plur. τὰ πυρά, ἄν and 3rd decl.
- c) ἡ γυνή (woman) 1st decl. τῆς γυναικός, τῇ γυναικί, τὴν γυναῖκα, τῶν γυναικῶν, Pl. αἱ γυναῖκες, τὰς γυναῖκας, τῶν γυναικῶν, τῶν γυναικῶν, τὰς γυναῖκας
- d) ὁ υἱός (son) 2nd decl. but also: τοῦ υἱέος, τῷ υἱεῖ, — in pl. οἱ υἱεῖς, τῶν υἱέων, τοῖς υἱεῖσι, τοῖς υἱεῖσι, ὧν υἱεῖς (3rd decl.) (υἱός = son)
- e) ὁ ὄνειρος (dream) τοῦ ὄνειρου etc (2nd decl.) But also τοῦ ὄνειρατος, τῷ ὄνειρατι, τὰ ὄνειρατα, τῶν ὄνειρατων (3rd decl.) It is also ἑτερογενῆς

4. Μεταπλαστὰ ὀνόματα: They have only one declension but their stem changes: (μετά = prepos. meaning change. πλαττω = to form, to create)

- f.i. a) ὁ κύων (dog), τοῦ κυνός, τῷ κυνί, τὸν κύνα, ὧν κύων, pl. οἱ κύνες, τῶν κυνῶν, τοῖς κυνοῖ, τοῖς κύνας, ὧν κύνες.
- b) ἡ κλεῖς (key), τῆς κλειδός, τῇ κλειδί, τὴν κλειδα καὶ κλειῖν, ὧν κλεις, pl. αἱ κλειδες, τὰς κλειδῶν, τῶν κλειδῶν, τῶν κλειδῶν, τὰς κλειδῶν, τῶν κλειδῶν, τὰς κλειδῶν
- c) ἡ ναῦς (ship, vessel), τῆς νηός, τῇ νηί, τὴν ναῦν, ὧν ναῦν. Pl. αἱ νῆες, τὰς νηῶν, τῶν νηῶν, τῶν νηῶν, τὰς νηῶν, ὧν νῆες.
- d) ἡ χεῖρ (hand) regular: τῆς χειρός... except in Dat. pl. τῶν χειρῶν (not χερσῶν) and Dat. of Dual τοῖν χερσῶν (not χερσῶν)

- e) τὸ γόνυ (knee) τοῦ γόνατος, τῷ γόνατι, ἐν γόνυ, ἠ γόνυ. Pl. τὰ γόνατα etc. regular from the stem γονα-
- f) τὸ δόρυ (spear) just the same as the above.
- g) τὸ ἥπαρ, τοῦ ἥπατος, τῷ ἥπατι, ἐν ἥπαρ, ἠ ἥπαρ (liver), Pl. τὰ ἥπατα
- h) τὸ ὕδωρ (the water) τοῦ ὕδατος, τῷ ὕδατι, ἐν ὕδαρ, ἠ ὕδαρ, Pl. τὰ ὕδατα etc. regularly. In the same way are declined τὸ δέλεαρ (bait) τοῦ δελέαιος, τὸ στέαρ (grease) τοῦ στέαιος, τὸ φρεαρ (pit), τοῦ φρέαιος etc.
- i) τὸ οὖς (ear), ὠτός, ὠτί, οὖς, οὖς Pl. τὰ ὠτα, τῶν ὠτων, τοῖς ὠσί, τὰ ὠτα, ὠτων
- j) ὁ Ζεὺς (Zeus), τοῦ Διός, τῷ Διί, ἐν Δία, ἠ Ζεῦ.
- k) ἡ Πνύξ (A hill in Athens where the Athenians used to listen to the public speakers) gen. τῆς Πνυκός, τῷ Πνυκί, ἐν Πνύκῃ or Πνύκῃ, ἠ Πνύξ.

5. Ἰδιόμοια ὀνόματα: (Nouns with special, their own declension)

- a) ὁ φαγᾶς (the greedy) gen. τοῦ φαγᾶ etc.; ὁ Ἀλεξᾶς, τοῦ Ἀλεξᾶ, τῷ Ἀλεξᾶ, ἐν Ἀλεξᾶ.
- b) ὁ Ἰησοῦς, τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, τῷ Ἰησοῦ, ἐν Ἰησοῦ, ἠ Ἰησοῦ.

6. ἄαλιζα ὀνόματα: (Indeclinable nouns i.e. not changing form)

- a) τὸ χρεῖν (=necessity) τοῦ χρεῖν, τῷ χρεῖν etc. etc.
- b) Many nouns of persons or thing borrowed taken from foreign languages as ὁ Ἀδάμ (Adam), ὁ Νῶε (Noah), ὁ Δαβὶδ (David), Ἰῶβ, τὸ Πάσχα (Easter), the nouns of <sup>the</sup> letters: ἡ ἀλφα, τὸ βῆτα, τὸ γάμμα, τὸ δέλτα etc.; ὁ Γκαίτε (Goethe), ὁ Τσῶρτσιλ (Churchil) etc.

7. ἑλλειπτικά ὀνόματα: defective nouns (i.e. a number is lost or cases).

- (a) In number: ἡ ἀρᾶ (ἡ ἀρᾶ ἑπίδ μόνον) Ἀθήναι (Athens), τὰ Ὀλύμπια (Olympic games), τὰ Παράθηνα (The brightest fête in Athens for the making (of the city) by Theseus etc. <sup>founding of the city of Athens</sup>)
- (b) In case: ἡ ἀρᾶ (ἡ ἀρᾶ πῶσιν) τὸ ὕπαρ (vision not in sleeping but when awake) τὸ σέβας (respect) N+Acc. Pl. τὰ σέβη μου (my regards)
- (c) ἡ μάχη (arm-pit) only in the phrase: τὸ ἄλλο (or anything else)
- (d) ἡ ὑπὸ μάχῃ = the ~~one~~ under the arm-pit.
- (e) ἐς ἑξῆς (= next year) (IX) ὦ τᾶρ (= o friend) and ὦ μέγε (= o my dear).

# ἑπίθετα (Adjectives)

These nouns show quality of a substantive noun: f. i. ἄριστος λευκός (white bread) ὑψηλή οἰκία (a high house).

Note (I) ~~Of these~~ Most of these have three genders and are called τριγενῆ: (τρία γένη = three genders): καλός, καλή, καλόν (beautiful), ὁ εὐγενής, ἡ εὐγενής, τὸ εὐγενές (the polite man, the polite lady, the polite child).

But some of them are διγενῆ (i.e. they have two genders = δύο γένη) ὁ φυγᾶς (fugitive), ἡ φυγᾶς θυγῆ (the fugitive woman): Νομιστὴς ὁ πένης, ἡ πένης (poor), ὁ βλάξ, ἡ βλάξ (stupid)

Note (II): Those which have the masculine and ~~feminine~~ neuter gender ending in -ος (f. -α) -ον are called δευτερόουχιστα because they are declined according to ἄνθρωπος, φυτὸν (plant) of the 2nd decl. (= δευτέρα κλίσις). The others like εὐγενής, βλάξ etc. are called τριτοῦχιστα, because they are declined according to the nouns of the 3rd decl. (κόραξ (crow), φλόξ (flame), ἐπιποδίων etc)

(β' decl.)		(α' decl.)		A! Δευτερόουχιστα (Nouns of 2nd Declension)		
				(a non contracted)		
ὁ καλός	καλή	τὸ καλόν	ὁ δικαίος	ἡ δικαία	τὸ δικαίον	ὁ δίκαιος
τοῦ -οῦ	τῆς -ῆς	τοῦ -οῦ	τοῦ δικαίου	τῆς δικαίας	τοῦ δικαίου	τοῦ δικαίου
τῷ -ῷ	τῇ -ῇ	τῷ -ῷ	τῷ δικαίῳ	τῇ δικαίᾳ	τῷ δικαίῳ	τῷ δικαίῳ
τοῖς -οῖς	τῶν -ῶν	τοῖς -οῖς	τοῖς δικαίοις	ταῖς δικαίαις	τοῖς δικαίοις	τοῖς δικαίοις
ὦ -εἰ	ὦ -αἰ	ὦ -ον	ὦ δίκαιε	ὦ δικαία	ὦ δίκαιον	ὦ δίκαιε
οἱ καλοί	αἱ καλαί	τὰ καλά	οἱ δίκαιοι	αἱ δικαίαι	τὰ δικάια	οἱ δίκαιοι
τῶν -ῶν	τῶν -ῶν	τῶν -ῶν	τῶν δικαίων	τῶν δικαίων	τῶν δικαίων	τῶν δικαίων
τοῖς -οῖς	ταῖς -αῖς	τοῖς -οῖς	τοῖς δικαίοις	ταῖς δικαίαις	τοῖς δικαίοις	τοῖς δικαίοις
τοῖς -οῖς	ταῖς -αῖς	τοῖς -οῖς	τοῖς δικαίοις	ταῖς δικαίαις	τοῖς δικαίοις	τοῖς δικαίοις
ὦ -οῖ	ὦ -αἰ	ὦ -ον	ὦ δίκαιοι	ὦ δικαίαι	ὦ δικάια	ὦ δίκαιοι

Dual number  
 N+Ac. τῷ -ῳ, -ᾷ, -ῶ  
 G+Dat. τοῖν -οῖν, αἰν, -οῖν  
 Voc. ὦ καλῶ, αἰ, ῶ.  
 N+Ac. τῷ δικαίῳ, -ᾳ, -ῳ  
 G+Dat. τοῖν δικαίοιν, αἰν, -οῖν  
 Voc. ὦ δίκαιῳ, -ᾳ, -ῳ.

Note (III): Some of the  $\epsilon\pi\iota\gamma\epsilon\nu\tilde{\eta}$  have for the feminine the same ending of 2nd (or 3rd, as we shall see later) as for the masculine. f. i. ὁ βάρβαρος, ἡ βάρβαρος (τὸ βάρβαρον) (= the barbarian). ὁ ἤρεμος, ἡ ἤρεμος, τὸ ἤρεμον or better ὁ, ἡ ἤρεμος, τὸ ἤρεμον (calm, quiet), ὁ, ἡ ἤμερος, -ον [the tamed animal (or man?)]; ὁ, ἡ υἱόδοχος, -ον (spurious) coin, character etc.

Note (IV): But except these few simple adjectives there are many compound adjectives f. i. ὁ, ἡ ἀκαρπτος, -ον (fruitless), ἀθάνατος (ὁ, ἡ), τὸ ἀθάνατον (= immortal) ὁ, ἡ ἐνδοξος, τὸ ἐνδοξον (glorious), ὁ, ἡ ἐπι-τιμος, -ον (honourary)

b. contracted adj. (συμνημένα ἑαίδηλα ὑβικί σεις. of the 2nd decl. σεις.)

<p>ο χρυσοῦς, ἡ οὖν χρυσοῦς (golden)</p> <p>ο ἀργυροῦς, -ᾶ, οὖν (silver)</p> <p>Stem: χρυσε-</p> <p>ο χρυσοῦς</p> <p>τοῦ χρυσοῦ</p> <p>τῷ χρυσοῦ</p> <p>τὸν χρυσοῦν</p> <p>νο</p>	<p>ἡ χρυσῆ</p> <p>τῆς χρυσῆς</p> <p>τῇ χρυσῇ</p> <p>τὴν χρυσῆν</p> <p>νο</p>	<p>τὸ χρυσοῦν</p> <p>τοῦ χρυσοῦ</p> <p>τῷ χρυσοῦ</p> <p>τὸν χρυσοῦν</p> <p>νο</p>	<p>also ο εὐρους, ἡ εὐρους, τὸ εὐρον (family)</p> <p>ο ἀχρῶς, ἡ ἀχρῶς, τὸ ἀχρῶν (colourless)</p> <p>Stem: ἀχρο-</p> <p>ο ἀχρῶς</p> <p>τοῦ ἀχρῶ</p> <p>τῷ ἀχρῶ</p> <p>τὸν ἀχρῶν</p> <p>νο</p>	<p>ἡ ἀχρῶς</p> <p>τῆς ἀχρῶς</p> <p>τῇ ἀχρῶ</p> <p>τὴν ἀχρῶν</p> <p>νο</p>	<p>-οῦν</p> <p>-ου</p> <p>-ῶ</p> <p>-οῦν</p>
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<p>π λ η θ υ ν τ ι ρ ο ς ἰ α ρ ι θ ρ ο ς</p>					
οἱ χρυσοῖ	αἱ χρυσαῖ	τὰ χρυσαῖ	οἱ ἀχρῶι	αἱ ἀχρῶι	τὰ ἀχρῶα
τῶν - ῶν	τῶν - ῶν	τῶν - ῶν	τῶν - ῶν	τῶν - ῶν	τῶν ἀχρῶν
τοῖς - οῖς	ταῖς - αῖς	τοῖς - οῖς	τοῖς - οῖς	ταῖς - οῖς	τοῖς ἀχρῶις
τοῖς - οῖς	ταῖς - αῖς	τὰ - ᾶ	τοῖς - οῖς	ταῖς - οῖς	τὰ ἀχρῶα
νο	νο	νο	νο	νο	νο

<p>ο, ἡ ἡλεως</p> <p>τοῦ, τῆς ἡλεως</p> <p>τῷ, τῇ ἡλεως</p> <p>τὸν, τὴν ἡλεων</p> <p>οἱ, αἱ ἡλεως</p> <p>τῶν ἡλεων</p> <p>τοῖς, ταῖς ἡλεως</p> <p>τοῖς, τὰς ἡλεως</p> <p>τῷ ἡλεως</p>		<p>ο, ἡ ἡλεως, τὸ ἡλεων (merciful)</p> <p>τὸ ἡλεων</p> <p>τῶν - ῶν</p> <p>τῷ - ῶ</p> <p>τῇ - ῶ</p> <p>τὸν - ῶν</p> <p>τὴν - ῶν</p> <p>οἱ, αἱ ἡλεως</p> <p>τῶν ἡλεων</p> <p>τοῖς - ῶς</p> <p>τὰ - α</p> <p>τῷ - α</p>
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1. Φωνηεντόηχητα: i.e. having a vowel as character (the last letter of the stem)

φ.ι. ο εὐθύς, ἡ εὐθεία, τὸ εὐθύ (straight) two stems: εὐθυ- and εὐδέ-  
 ο ἡμῖνος, ἡ ἡμίσεια, τὸ ἡμισυ (half) " " : ἡμισυ- " ἡμίσε-

εὐθύς	ἡ εὐθεία	τὸ εὐθύ	ο ἡμῖνος	ἡ ἡμίσεια	τὸ ἡμισυ
εὐθε-ος	εὐθείας	εὐδέ-ος	ἡμίσε-ος	ἡμίσεας	ἡμίσε-ος
εὐθε-ι, εἰ	εὐθεία	εὐθε-ι, εἰ	ἡμίσε-ι, εἰ	ἡμίσεια	ἡμίσε-ι, εἰ
εὐθύν-ν	εὐθεί-αν	εὐθύ	ἡμισυ-ν	ἡμίσει-αν	ἡμισυ
ὦ εὐθύ	ὦ εὐθεί-ᾶ	ὦ εὐθύ	ὦ ἡμισυ	ὦ ἡμίσειᾶ	ὦ ἡμισυ

π	λ	μ	δ	ν	ν	τ	ι	ρ	ος	ει	ρ	ος
ἡ εὐδέες, εἰς	κί εὐδαίαι	τὰ εὐδέ-ᾶ	οἱ ἡμίβητες, εἰς	αἱ ἡμίβηται	τὰ ἡμίβητα ἡμίβη	οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων
οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	
οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	
οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ εὐδέων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	οἱ ἡμίσεων	

Volato are declined ο, ἡ εὐβοῖος, τὸ εὐβοῖον (κηνημα) - the vineyard with good grapes (clusters).  
 and ο, ἡ δίπληχος, τὸ δίπληχον (=two pic long) stem is one  
 stems here are two δίπληχον and δίπληχε -

2. Συμφωνόηχητα (i.e. with a consonant as character) (τ, ντ, υ, νσρ)

μ. ἀπας (ἀπαντ- stem) ἀπασα, ἡ ἀπαν = ὅλος, ὅλον, ὅλον } = all (altogether).  
 συμπαρ (στ. συμπαντ-), συμπαρ, συμπαρ = ὅλος, " }

ο χαρῖεις, ἡ χαρίεσσα, τὸ χαρίεν = graceful, good-mannered.  
 (στ. χαριεντ) (χαριεντ-ja)

ο ἄκων, ἡ ἄκουσα, τὸ ἄκων = involuntary (ἐκούσ, ἐκούσα, ἐκούσ)  
 = voluntary

ἀπασα	χαρίεσσα	ἄκουσα	ἀπασα	χαρίεσσα	ἄκουσα
-δεης	-εσσης	ἀκούσης	-δεης	-εσσης	ἀκούσης
-δον	-εσσον	ἀκούσων	-δον	-εσσον	ἀκούσων
-δον	-εσσον	ἀκούσων	-δον	-εσσον	ἀκούσων
-δον	-εσσον	ἀκούσων	-δον	-εσσον	ἀκούσων

ἀπαντ-ες	χαριεντ-ες	ἀκωντ-ες	ἀπασ-αι	χαριεσσ-αι	ἀκουσα
ἀπαντ-ων	χαριεντ-ων	ἀκωντ-ων	ἀπασ-ων	-ων	ἀκουσων
ἀπαντ-σι	χαριεντ-σι	ἀκωντ-σι	ἀπασ-αις	-εσσαις	ἀκουσων
ἀπαντ-εσ	-εσ	ἀκωντ-εσ	ἀπασ-αις	-εσσαις	ἀκουσων
ἀπαντ-εσ	-εσ	ἀκωντ-εσ	ἀπασ-αις	-εσσαις	ἀκουσων

Masculines                      Feminines

N. ἄπαν -	χαρίεν -	ἄκρον -	Decline (stem = ἀχαριστ) ὁ ἄχαρις, ἡ ἀχαρίς	
G. ἄπαντ-ος	χαρίεντ-ος	ἄκροντ-ος	τῶ, τῆς ἀχαριζ-ος	τῶ ἀχαριζ-
D. -ι	-ι	-ι	τῶ, τῆς	τῶ
Acc. ἄπαν -	χαρίεν -	ἄκρον -	τοῦ, τῆν	τοῦ
Voc. ἄπαν -	χαρίεν -	ἄκρον -	ὦ	ὦ

syngraph dull

Plural number			Plural number	
N. ἄπαντ-α	χαρίεντ-α	ἄκροντ-α	οἱ, αἱ ἀχαριτ-	τὰ ἀχαριζ-
G. ἄπαντ-ων	ἐντ-ων	ὄν-ων	τῶν	τῶν
D. ἄπαντ-οι	ἐ-οι	ἄκροντ-οι	τοῖς, ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc. ἄπαντ-α	-α	ἄκροντ-α	τούς, τὰς	τά
Voc. -α	-α	-α	ὦ	ὦ
Neuters			Masc + Fem.	Neuter.

Note: See that τ or ντ before -ο, ος are dropped (Dative plur) and (Fem. Nom. Sing) when ντ is dropped then the short vowel before it becomes long or diphthong. f.i. ὁ χαρίεντ-ος = ὁ χαρίεις (but not in dat. plural) while ἡ ἀκροντ-οια = ἀκροῖα = ἀκροῦσα (ο becomes ου) The same change in dative plural in Masc. and Neuter τοῖς ἀκροντ-οι = τοῖς ἀκρου-οι. But ἀχαριζ-οι = ἀχαριστοῖσι without any change.

Decline also: ὁ μέλας (black), ἡ μέλαινα, τό μέλαν. (stem μέλαντ) (ν is dropped before ο, ος)  
 So also ὁ, ἡ εὐδαμων (st. εὐδαμοντ-), τό εὐδαμον (happy)  
 and ὁ, ἡ ἄρρην (st. ἄρρηντ-), τό ἄρρην. (male)  
 ὁ, ἡ ἀπάτωρ (st. ἀπάτωρτ-), τό ἀπάτωρ (without father/stephen)

Σιγμογόνητα ἔπιθετα (i.e. having σ as character)

ὁ, ἡ ἐπιμελής, τό ἐπιμεχές (stem: ἐπιμεχεσ-) = diligent, industrious.  
 ὁ, ἡ εὐήθης, τό εὐήθης (stem: εὐήθεσ-) = good mannered, stupid.

N. εὐήθεσ-ος, οὐς	τῶ εὐήθεσ-ος, οὐς
G. εὐήθεσ-ων	τῶν εὐήθεσ-ων
D. εὐήθεσ-οι	τοῖς εὐήθεσ-οι
Acc. εὐήθεσ-α, η	τούς εὐήθεσ-α, η
Voc. εὐήθεσ-	ὦ εὐήθεσ-
οἱ, αἱ εὐήθεσ-ες, εις	οἱ, αἱ εὐήθεσ-ες, εις
ταῦν εὐήθεσ-ων, ὧν	ταῦν εὐήθεσ-ων, ὧν
τοῖς, ταῖς εὐήθεσ-οῖν	τοῖς εὐήθεσ-οῖν
τούς, τὰς εὐήθεσ-ας, εις	τούς εὐήθεσ-ας, εις
ὦ εὐήθεσ-ες, εις	ὦ εὐήθεσ-ες, εις

(like the Nom. Pl.)

# Ανώμαλα ἑπιθέτα (Irregular Adjectives)

The most usual irregular adjectives in Ancient Greek are:

μέγας (big, large, great), πολύς (much), σῶος σώος (safe, living) πραῖος (mild) <sup>serene</sup>  
 and φροῦδος (gone)

<u>Max.</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>σῶος</u>	<u>πραῖος</u>	<u>Feminin</u>
ὁ μέγας	τό μεγα	ὁ πολυ-ς	τό πολυ	ὁ πρᾶος	<del>το πραῖος</del>	ἡ πρα-εία
τῷ μέγα-ου	τῷ μέγα-ου	τῷ πολλ-ού	τῷ πολλ-ού	τοῦ πρᾶ-ου	τοῦ πρᾶ-ου	-εἶκε
τῷ μέγα-ω	τῷ μέγα-ω	τῷ πολλ-ῶ	τῷ πολλ-ῶ	τῷ πρᾶ-ω	τῷ πρᾶ-ω	etc.
τὸν μέγα-ν	τό μέγα	τὸν πολυ-ν	τό πολυ	τὸν πρᾶ-ον	τό πρᾶ-ον	(1st decl.)
ᾧ μέγα	ᾧ μέγα	ᾧ πολυ	ᾧ πολυ	ᾧ πρᾶ-ε	ᾧ πρᾶ-ον	both in

Ρ ε ι τ α ε Ν ε μ β ε ε						Singul
οἱ μέγα-ροι	τά μέγα-α	οἱ πολλοί	τά πολλά	οἱ πρᾶ-οι(β')	τά πρα-έα(β')	lar and
(all 3rd decl.)	(all 2nd decl.)	(all 2nd decl.)	(all 2nd decl.)	τῶν πρα-έων(γ')	τῶν πρα-έων(γ')	plural
ἡ μέγα-νη, ης, η, ην etc.	1st declension	ἡ πολλ-ή, ἡς, ἡ, ἡν etc	11	τῶς πρᾶ-ους(β')	τά πρα-έα(β')	Num-
				ᾧ πρᾶ-οι(β')	ᾧ πρα-έα(β')	bers.

<u>σῶος</u>	<u>ἡ σῶος</u>	<u>τὸ σῶον</u> (N.)	<u>ὁ φροῦδος</u>	<u>ἡ φροῦδη</u> (φροῦδα)	<u>τὸ φροῦδον</u>
τὸν σῶν	τῶν σῶν	τὸ σῶν (Acc)	Plural		
οἱ σῶ	αἱ σῶ	τά σῶ (N)	οἱ φροῦδοι, αἱ φροῦδαί (φροῦδοί), τὰ φροῦδα.		
οἷς σῶς	ταῖς σῶν	τά σῶ (Ac)	<u>Note:</u> σῶος and φροῦδος are defective adjectives		

Note: Of the participles those ending in όμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον and in-μένος, μένη, -μένον are of the 2nd declension. (ὁ γραφόμενος, ἡ γραφομένη, τὸ γραφόμενον = he, she, it which is written). ὁ γεγραμμένος, ἡ γεγραμμένη, τὸ γεγραμμένον = <sup>registered</sup> (he who has been written or simply written) (registered)

- all others are of the 3rd declension. They end in stem
- α) -ᾶς, -ᾶσᾶ, -ᾶν (ὁ λύσας, ἡ λύσασᾶ, τὸ λύσαν = who solves) (λυσαίντε)
  - β) -εἰς, -εἶδα, -έν (παιδευθεῖς, εἶδα, -έν = who was educated) (παιδευθεῖτε)
  - γ) -ὸς, -οῦσᾶ, -όν (διδούς, διδοῦσᾶ, διδόν = who gives. (stem: διδόντε)
  - δ) -ύς, -ῦσᾶ, -ύν (ἀπολλύς, ῦσᾶ, -ύν = who destroys. (stem: ἀπολλύντε)
  - ε) -ων, -ουσα, -ον (λύων, ουσᾶ, ον = who solves (stem: λύοντε)
  - στῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶν (τιμῶν, τιμῶσα, ῶν = who honours (stem: τιμᾶοντε)
  - ποιῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν (ποιῶν, ποιούσα, ποιοῦν = who does (stem: ποιεῖοντε)
  - δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν = who makes a statement (stem: δηλοῖοντε).

5.) -ως, -ωςά, -ως (ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα, ἑσθώς = who stands (stem: ἑστα-)  
 6.) -ως, -υῖα, -ός (λελυώς, -υῖα, -ός = who has solved (stem: λελυότ-)

ὁ	λελυ-ως	ἡ	λελυ-υῖα	τὸ	λελυός
τοῦ	-ότες	τῆς	-υῖας	τοῦ	-ότες
τῶ	-ότε	τῆ	-υῖα	τῶ	-ότε
τῶν	-ότες	τῶν	-υῖαν	τῶν	-ότες
ᾧ	-ως	ᾧ	-υῖα	ᾧ	-ός

Note: The vocative of all participles of the 3rd declension

οἱ	λελυ-ότες	αἱ	λελυ-υῖαι	τὰ	λελυ-ότα
τῶν	-ότεων	τῶν	-υῖων	τῶν	-ότεων
τοῖς	-ότοι	ταῖς	-υῖαις	τοῖς	-ότοι
τοῖσιν	-όταις	ταῖσιν	-υῖαις	τοῖσιν	-όταις
ᾧ	-ότες	ᾧ	-υῖαι	ᾧ	-ότα

is the same as the Nominative of the same number

Παραδειμά (παράδειμα (mod. gr.) = compare)  
 (Comparison of Adjectives)

1) Ἰωάννης καὶ Γεώργιος εἰσὶν ὑψηλοί  
 John George are tall. } positive degree of the adjective ὑψιός

2) Ἰωάννης ἐστὶν ὑψηλότερος τοῦ Γεωργίου  
 " " " " ἢ ὁ Γεώργιος } comparative degree of the adjective ὑψιός (between two)

3) Ἰωάννης ἐστὶν ὑψηλότερος πάντων (τῶν ἄλλων)  
 John is the tallest of all (others) } Superlative degree (comparison of John with all (not one only))

Positive degr: ὁ ὑψηλός, ἡ ὑψηλή, τὸ ὑψηλόν (tall, high)  
 Comparative degr: ὁ ὑψηλότερος, ἡ ὑψηλότερα, τὸ ὑψηλότερον (taller, higher)  
 Superlative degr: ὁ ὑψηλότερος, ἡ ὑψηλότερη, τὸ ὑψηλότερον (tallest, highest)

A) Ὁμαζὰ Παραδειμά (Regular formation of compar. and superlative)

We form comp. and superl. degree by adding the endings -τερος (masc) -τερα (fem) and -τερον (neut.) to the stem of the masculine gender of the positive degree (= comparative: stem: ὑψηλο- so ὑψηλό-τερος, α, ον.) and the endings -τατος (m.), -τάτη (f.), -τατον (n.) for superlative. So (Superlative: stem: ὑψηλο- then ὑψηλό-τατος, -τάτη, -τατον. Accordingly we get: ξηρὸς (dry), ξηρότερος, ξηρότατος. βραχύς (short), βραχύτερος, βραχύτερος. χαρὶ εἰς (graceful), χαριέος-τερος, χαριέος-τατος. etc.



Note (1): νεωτερος, νεωτατος (younger, youngest)

ξηροτερος, ξηροτατος (drier, driest)

αγνότερος, αγνότατος (purer, purest)

25  
δεν είναι καθαρό  
στο λιν της Αλφ.

From these 3 examples the rule is drawn that

a) if the syllable before -ότερος, -ότατος is short as in νεός (young) then -ώτερος, -ώτατος follows with ω.

b) if the syllable before it is a long one either by nature, as in ξηρός (dry) or by position i.e. with two consonants before ο, then -ότερος, -ότατος should follow, with ο.

Note (II): The nouns following have long ā, ī, ū before -ός so

ἀνιαρός, -ά, -όν (tedious, wearisome) ἀνιαρότερος, -ότατος

ἐντίμος, -ος, -ον (honest, honourable) ἐντίμοτερος, -ότατος

ἀκινδύνος, -ος, -ον (safe, not dangerous) ἀκινδύνότερος, -ότατος

εὐδύμος, -ος, -ον (humorous, merry, cheerful) εὐδύμοτερος, -ότατος

ἀλγυπιός, -ος, -ον (without grief, calm) ἀλγυπιότερος, -ότατος

ἰσχυρός, -ά, -όν (strong) ἰσχυρότερος, -ότατος

λιτός, -ή, -ον (frugal, wanting very little) λιτότερος, -ότατος

Irregular adjectives in forming the comparative and superlative degrees:

1) ἄσμενος, ἀσμενέστερος, -έστατος (instead of ἀσμενώτερος, -ώτατος)  
(pleased, merry)

ἔρρωμένος (robust), ἔρρωμενέστερος, -έστατος ( " " ἔρρωμενώτερος, -ώτατος)

πένης (poor) πενιέστερος, -έστατος ( " " πενήτερος, πενήτατος)

all adjectives of 3rd decl. ending in -ων, -ων, -ον, as:

ἡ εὐδαίμων (happy), εὐδαίμων-έστερος, -έστατος (instead of εὐδαίμων-τερος etc.)

Similarly: ἀπλοῦς (simple), ἀπλούστερος, ἀπλούστατος ( " " ἀπλοότερος etc.)

εὐνοῦς (favourable, benevolent), εὐνούτερος, -ούστατος ( " " εὐνοότερος etc.)

3) Now: παλαιός (old) παλαιότερος, παλαιότατος (inst. of παλαιότερος, αἰόλιος)

γεραῖός (reputed venerated, respected) γεραίτερος, γεραίτατος ( " " γεραιότερος etc.)

σχοχαιός (free of work) σχοχαιότερος, σχοχαιότατος ( " " σχοχαιότερος...)

ἄψιος (late, retarded) ἄψιαιτερος, ἄψιαιότατος ( " " ἄψιαιότερος...)

ἰδίος (private specific) ἰδίαιτερος, ἰδίαιότατος ( " " ἰδιώτερος...)

ἴσος (equal) ἰσάιτερος, ἰσάιότατος ( " " ἰσώτερος...)

4) Some adjectives denoting a flaw (a bad character) form their comparative and superlative as follows: (ending in -ίστερος, -ίστατος)

- αἰχρᾶς (spoiler, plunderer) αἰχρᾶς-ίστερος, αἰχρᾶνίστατος.
  - βλαβῆς (stupid) βλαβῆς-ίστερος, βλαβῆνίστατος.
  - λάλος (talkative, chatterer) λαλῆς-ίστερος, -ίστατος.
  - κλέπτης (thief) κλεπτικῆς-ίστερος, -ίστατος.
  - πλεονέκτης (greedy in acquiring more) πλεονεκτητικῆς-ίστερος, -ίστατος.
- and φίλος, η, ον (friend) has: φίλιος, φίλιος-τάτος (inst. of φιλιώτερος...)
- (usual even today)

Most usual in ancient Greek are the following very irregular adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
αἰσχρός, α, ον (base, vile, shameful)	(οἱ, ηἱ) αἰσχρίων (το) αἰσχρίων	(οἱ) αἰσχρίστος, -ίστη, -ίστων.
ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν (enemy)	(οἱ, ηἱ) ἐχθρίων (τό) ἐχθρίων	(οἱ) ἐχθρίστος, -ίστη, -ίστων.
ἡδύς, -ῦα, -ύ (sweet)	(οἱ, ηἱ) ἡδίων (τό) ἡδίων	(οἱ) ἡδίστος, -ίστη, -ίστων.
καλός, -ή, -όν (nice, good)	(οἱ, ηἱ) καλίων (τό) κάλλιον	(οἱ) κάλλιστος, η, ον
μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (big)	(οἱ, ηἱ) μέγαν (from μέγαν) (τό) μέγαν	μέγιστος, η, ον.
ῥαδός, α, ον (easy)	(οἱ, ηἱ) ῥάων (τό) ῥάων	(οἱ) ῥαδίος, ῥαδία, ῥαδίον.
ταχύς, -ῦα, -ύ (quick)	(οἱ, ηἱ) θάλλων (τό) θάλλον	(οἱ) τάχιστος, η, ον.
ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν (good)	(οἱ, ηἱ) ἀμείνων (τό) ἀμείνον	(οἱ) ἀριστος, -ίστη, -ίστων.
βέλτερος, η, ον	(οἱ, ηἱ) βελτίων (τό) βέλτιον	(οἱ) βέλτιστος, η, ον.
κρείττερος, η, ον	(οἱ, ηἱ) κρείττων (τό) κρείττον	(οἱ) κρείττιστος, η, ον.
ῥώϊος, η, ον	(οἱ, ηἱ) ῥώϊων (τό) ῥώϊον	(οἱ) ῥώϊστος, η, ον.
καυός, η, ον	(οἱ, ηἱ) καυίων (τό) καυίων	(οἱ) καυίστος, η, ον.
χειρότερος, η, ον	(οἱ, ηἱ) χειρότων (τό) χειρότων	(οἱ) χειρόστος, -ίστη, -ίστων.
ἥττερος, η, ον	(οἱ, ηἱ) ἥττων (τό) ἥττον	adverb. ἥμισθα (the least)
μικρότερος, α, ον	μικρότερος, α, ον	μικρότατος, η, ον.
ἑλάττωτος, η, ον	(οἱ, ηἱ) ἐλάττωτων (τό) ἐλάττωτων	ἐλάττωτος, η, ον.
ὀλιγός, η, ον	(οἱ, ηἱ) μείων (τό) μείων	ὀλιγίστος, -ίστη, -ίστων.
πολύς, πολλή, πολύ	(οἱ, ηἱ) πλείων (τό) πλείων	πλείστος, η, ον.

Note in the following declension of all three genders of the comparative of the above 12 adj. how the acc. sing. of m. and fem. are formed as also the Nom+Acc+Voc. Plural of all genders (next page)

Declension of ὁ, ἡ κρείων, τό κρείνον (better)

M+F.	Neuter
ὁ ἡ κρείων	τό κρείνον
τῷ τῆς κρείνον-ος	τῷ κρείνον-ος
τῷ τῆς κρείνον-ου	τῷ κρείνον-ου
τῶν, τῶν κρείνον-ων (οἷα)	τῶν κρείνον-ων
ὁ κρείων-ω	ὁ κρείνον-ω
ὡ κρείνον	ὡ κρείνον

Plural Number

οἱ αἱ κρείνον-ες (οἷες)	τὰ κρείνον-α (οἷα)
οἱ κρείνον-ους	οἱ κρείνον-ω
τῶν κρείνον-ων	τῶν κρείνον-ων
τοῖς, ταῖς κρείνον-εσι	τοῖς κρείνον-οσι (νοσοῖ)
τοῖς, τὰς κρείνον-ας (οἷας)	τὰ κρείνον-α (οἷα)
οἱ κρείνον-ους	οἱ κρείνον-ω
ὡ κρείνον-ες (οἷες)	ὡ κρείνον-α (οἷα)
οἱ κρείνον-ους	οἱ κρείνον-ω

Περιφραστικά παραδείγματα

Periphrastically the Comp. and Superl. degrees are formed with the auxiliary adverb μάλα (much) before the Positive degree. μάλα κρείον = very good. μάλλον (more) before comparative " μάλλον κρείον = more good, better and μάλιστα (most) before superlative " μάλιστα κρείον = most good, best. So with the comparatives of participles and all adjectives: ἰνδικέρων (interesting) more inte. - most inte. μάλλον ἰνδικέρον, μάλιστα ἰνδικέρον

Comparison of Adverbs

From δικαιοσ (just)	Positive δικαιο-ως (with justice)	Comparative δικαιοτέρον	Superlative δικαιοτάτα.
(from gen. plural δικαιο-ων)	(by changing ν to σ.)	(accus. sing. of neuter gender)	(accus. plural of neuter)
αἰσαφής (clear)	αἰσάφως	αἰσαφύτερον	αἰσαφύτατα
ἡδύς (sweet)	ἡδέως	ἡδιον	ἡδίστα.
From ἀγαθός (good) we get	εὖ (=well)	ἀκρίνον	ἀρίστα
	εὖ	βέλτιον	βέλτιστα
	εὖ	κρείττον	κράτιστα
	etc.	etc.	etc.

Adverbs showing place.

<u>ἄνω</u> (up)	<u>ἄνωτέρω</u> (upper)	<u>ὑπέρ</u>	<u>ἄνωτάτω</u> (on the highest place)
<u>κάτω</u> (down)	<u>κάτωτέρω</u> (more down)	<u>κάτω</u>	<u>κάτωτάτω</u> (to the lowest place)
<u>πέρα</u> (far)	<u>πέραν</u> (beyond)	<u>πέραν</u>	
<u>ἐγγύς</u> (near)	<u>ἐγγύτερον</u>	<u>ἐγγύς</u>	<u>ἐγγύτατα</u>
	<u>ἢ ἐγγύτερον</u>	<u>ἢ ἐγγύς</u>	<u>ἢ ἐγγύτατα</u>
<u>ποῦ</u> (by far)	<u>ποῦντέρω</u>	<u>ποῦ</u>	<u>ποῦντάτω</u>
<u>πρὸς</u> (early in the morning)	<u>πρῶτον</u> (first)	<u>πρῶτον</u>	<u>πρῶτα</u>

Comparison of Adjectives

In Greek adjectives are compared in three degrees: positive, comparative and superlative.  
 For example: καλός (good) - καλύτερος (better) - οὐκίστος (best).  
 κακός (bad) - χειρότερος (worse) - ὀκνηρότατος (worst).  
 The comparative is formed by adding -τερος or -τέρα to the positive.  
 The superlative is formed by adding -τατος or -τάτη to the positive.

Comparison of Adverbs

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<u>εὐσεβῶς</u> (piously)	<u>εὐσεβεστέρα</u>	<u>εὐσεβεστάτα</u>
<u>καρῶς</u> (kindly)	<u>καρῶτερον</u>	<u>καρῶτατα</u>
<u>πρῶτον</u> (first)	<u>πρῶτον</u>	<u>πρῶτα</u>
<u>καθόλου</u> (altogether)	<u>καθόλου</u>	<u>καθόλου</u>
<u>ἑσθλά</u> (bravely)	<u>ἑσθλότερον</u>	<u>ἑσθλτάτα</u>
<u>ῥαδίον</u> (easily)	<u>ῥαδίον</u>	<u>ῥαδίον</u>
<u>ῥαδίον</u>	<u>ῥαδίον</u>	<u>ῥαδίον</u>
<u>ῥαδίον</u>	<u>ῥαδίον</u>	<u>ῥαδίον</u>

# Ἐπισημαστικά (Pronouns) (instead of noun)

(words standing for substantive or adjective (= ἄρτι + ὄνομα))

These are:

1. Προσωπικά ἄντωνυμια (personal pronouns): They are so called because they represent mostly persons i.e. α) Ἐγώ (1<sup>st</sup> person = πρῶτον πρόσωπον) = I that is the person who speaks β) Σὺ = you Sing (2<sup>nd</sup> person = δεύτερον ἢ), that is the person to whom one speaks and γ) ὅδε ἢ οὗτος (3<sup>rd</sup> person = τρίτον πρόσωπον) that is he, she or that about which one speaks.

## Declension

α' person	β' person	γ' person	Neut.
N. Ἐγώ = I	σύ = you	οὗτος = this	αὕτη = this
g. ἐμοῦ, μου = of me	σοῦ, σου = of you	τούτου, οὗ = of this	ταύτης = of this
δ. ἐμοί, μοι = to me	σοί, σοι = to you	τούτῳ, οἷ, οὗ = to this	ταύτῃ = to this
Ac. ἐμέ, μέ = me	σέ, σε = you	τούτον ἕ = him	ταύτην = her
Voc. —	—	ὦ οὗτος = o friend	—

Plural Number				
N. ἡμεῖς = we	ὑμεῖς = you	οὗτοι, σφεῖς = these	αὗται = these	ταῦτα = these
g. ἡμῶν = of us	ὑμῶν = of you	τούτων, σφῶν = of these	ταύτων = of these	ταύτων = of these
δ. ἡμῖν = to us	ὑμῖν = to you	τούτοις, σφίσι = to these	ταύταις = to these	ταύτοις = to these
Ac. ἡμᾶς = us	ὑμᾶς = you	τούτους, σφᾶς = them	ταύτας = them	ταῦτα = them
V. —	—	—	—	—

Note(I): The nominative of 3<sup>rd</sup> person is expressed not only by οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο but also by ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε (= this) declined just as the article, ὁ, ἡ, τό + δε, σε by ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο (= that) declined as the adjectives of 2<sup>nd</sup> declension

Note(II): If the particle γε is added to the pronoun Ἐγώ then it is accented as follows: Ἐγώγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἐμοίγε, ἐμέγε. In all other cases of Ἐγώ or σύ the accent never shifts.

2. Δεικτικά ἄντωνυμια (Demonstrative Pronouns): They are so called, because we use them to show someone or something.

They are eleven:

- I. ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε (to show something very near, that you may touch it) (this)
- II. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτος (to " " near) (this)
- III. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο (to show " that is in a distance, far enough) (that)
- IV. τοῖος, τοῖα, τοῖον (to show quality or character) (= such)
- V. τοιοῦτος, τοιοῦτη, τοιοῦτον ( " " " ) (such)

\* δε is a particle added to τοῖος, τοῖος, τοῖος without changing their meaning

- VI. τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτον (to show quality or character) = (such)
- VII. τόσος, τόση, τόσον ( " " " " " " ) = (so many, so big)
- VIII. τοσούδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε ( " " " " " " ) = ( " " " )
- IX. τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτον ( " " " " " " ) = ( " " " )
- X. τηχιούσδε, τηχιυήδε, τηχιούσδε ( " " " " " " ) = (so old, so big, etc)
- XI. τηχιουότες, τηχιουάτη, τηχιουότες ( " " " " " " ) = ( " " " " )

Note (I): ὅδε and οὗτος are declined as shown in the previous page. τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος and τηχιουότες are declined like οὗτος. All others are declined like the adjectives of the 2nd declension (μαχός, ή, ον, ὠραίες, αἶον)

Note (II): For the purpose of laying emphasis in the meaning of these pronouns the so called δευτικόν -ί is added in the end of each, which always receives the accent: οὗτοςί (this here), τουτούί (of this here) etc. also αὐτήί, ταυτήί (feminine = she, of her here) but ὅδε + ί = ὀδί (this here), τουτό + ί = τουτί and ταῦτα + ί = ταυτί (that is the short vowel before -ί, if any, drops).

3. Ἐπαναληπτική ὀριστική ἀντωνυμία: (Definite pronoun or (re)iterative)

This is one only: αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό (2nd decl. of adjective except Nom. Neuter αὐτό instead of αὐτόν)

α) ὀριστική (definite): Κύρος ἐφόνευσεν αὐτός τῆ χειρὶ Ἀρταχέρσην = Cyrus killed Artaxerxes he alone (he himself) with his own hand.

β) Ἐπαναληπτική (iterative)

Κύρος συγγερόμενος Κλεάρχῳ ἐδάμασεν αὐτόν καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ πολλά χρήματα = Cyrus having met Clarchos admired him and gave him much money.

Note: ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τό αὐτό = the same } in all genders, numbers and cases (except Vocative) (which is dropped)

4. Κτητικαὶ ἀντωνυμίαι (Possessive Pronouns): They are so called

because they denote possession (ικτήσις). They are of 3 persons i.e.

- 1st Person: ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν = my, mine (for 1 possessor)
- 2nd " : σός, σή, σόν = your, yours ( " " " )
- 3rd " : ἔός, ἔή, ἔόν = his, her(s), its ( " " " )
- 1st " : ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον = our, ours ( " for more " )
- 2nd " : ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρα, ὑμέτερον = your, yours ( " " " " " )
- 3rd " : σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον = their, theirs ( " " " " " )

Note (I): Each possessive pronoun is equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronoun i.e. ὁ ἐμός πατήρ = ὁ πατήρ ἐμοῦ or ὁ πατήρ μου or ὁ ἐμοῦ πατήρ = my father etc. ὁ ἡμέτερος π. = ὁ πατήρ ἡμῶν, ὁ σφέτερος π. = ὁ πατήρ αὐτῶν, τούτων.

5. Αὐτοπαθεῖς ἀντωνομῖαι (Reflexive Pronouns). These are so called because they are used in case of autopathy i.e. when a person acts and the action turns upon the same person, ~~or~~ upon himself. f.e. Γινώθι σαυτὸν = Know yourself. Δεῖ τινα ἑαυτὸν τιμᾶν = one should honour himself one's self.

These are of three persons and are formed from the accusative of the respective personal pronouns with the addition of the definite pronoun αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό and are met only in the three oblique cases i.e. genitive, dative and accusative. (ἔμε + αὐτόν = ἑμαυτοῦ)

1st person	2nd person	3rd person
ἑμαυτοῦ, ἑμαυτῆς (ἑμαυτῆ)	σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς (σεαυτῆ)	ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς (ἑαυτοῦ)
S. -ῶ, -τῆ	-ῶ, -τῆ	-ῶ, -τῆ
D. -όν, -τήν	-όν, -τήν	-όν, -τήν
Plural Number		
ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ἐαυτῶν, ἐαυτῶν (for M+F)
D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἑαυτοῖς, ἑαυτοῖς (for M+F)
D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἑαυτοῖς, ἑαυτοῖς (for M+F)
D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἑαυτοῖς, ἑαυτοῖς (for M+F)
D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἑαυτοῖς, ἑαυτοῖς (for M+F)

Note: Instead of σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς etc. you may use the contracted σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς etc. and " " ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς etc. " " " " " " αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς etc.

6. Ἡ ἀλληλοπαθεῖς ἀντωνομῖα (reciprocal pronoun). It is one only found in Gen., Dative and Accusative plural and denotes that two or more persons act and suffer mutually: f.e. ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους: love one another.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
G. ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D. ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοισι
Ac. ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα

ex. Let us help one another = βοηθώμεν ἀλλήλους (for men)  
 for women = " ἀλλήλας  
 for small children = " ἀλλήλα (τὰ παιδία say)

### 4. Ἐρωτηματικά Αντωνυμια (Interrogative Pronouns)

They are used in forming questions. They are 8:

- a) τίς; τίς; τί; (who? (for pers), what? (for things) asking for the name of person or thing)
- b) πότερος; ποτέρα; πότερον; (which of the two)
- c) πόσος; πόση; πόσον; (how much) how many in plural.
- d) ποῖος; ποῖα; ποῖον; (of what sort or kind)
- e) πηχίος; πηχίη; πηχίον (of what age or size)
- f) ποδαπός; ποδαπή; ποδαπόν; (from what country)
- g) πόστος; πόστη; πόστον; (of what number in a queue, first, second etc)
- h) ποσάιος; ποσαία; ποσαῖον; (in how many days?)

Note: all interrogative pronouns are declined like the 2<sup>nd</sup> decl. adjectives except τίς; τί;

Masc + Fem - Neuter	
N. τίς;	τί;
G. τίν-ος;	τίν-ος; τίν-ου;
D. τίν-ε;	τίν-ε; τίν-ι;
Ac. τίν-α	τί;
Πληθυντικός Αριθμός	
N. τίν-ες;	τίνα;
G. τίν-ων;	τίν-ων;
D. τίν-οισι;	τίσιν;
Ac. τίν-ας;	τίνα;

Note: The accent is always on the syllable τί-

τίς ὁ φίλος; (what is the name the friend has?)  
 ποῖος ὁ φίλος; = what is the friend  
 etc. etc.

### 5. Ἄοριστοι Ἀντωνυμια (Indefinite Pronouns)

They denote some person or thing not defined. They are 16.

- a) τίς, τίς, τί. = somebody, something
- b) ὅ, ἡ δὲνα, τό δὲνα (is used when one does not like to tell the name of a certain person or thing)
- c) ἔνιοι, ἔνια, ἔνια (only in plural and means: some people or things)

Note: τίς, τί is declined like the above interrogative but the accent is placed always on the last syllable: τίς, τινός, τινί, τινέσσι except Nom and Accus. Plural of Neuter gender which have two forms: i.e. τίνα, τινά and ἄττα, ἄττα.  
 ὅ, ἡ δὲνα, τό δὲνα is declined in the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension or it remains in all cases, number and genders unchanged.



- d) πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (each one, all) (3rd decl.)
- e) ἕναστος, ἕναστη, ἕναστον (each) (2nd decl.) (separately from many)
- f) ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο (other, another) (2nd decl.)
- g) οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν } not even one (from οὐδέ + εἷς, μία, ἓν)
- h) μὴδείς, μὴδεμία, μὴδέν } " " " } nobody: declined like εἷς in the singular (and 3rd decl. in plural in masculine only)
- i) ἀμφότεροι, αἱ, -α (both) (2nd decl.) only in plural. (the two together)
- j) ἕνα ἕκαστος, ἕνα ἕκαστη, ἕνα ἕκαστον (2nd decl.) (= each one of the two (but separately))
- k) ἕτερος, ἕτερα, ἕτερον (2nd decl.) (= the one of the two or the other of the two)
- l) οὐδέτερος, οὐδετέρα, οὐδέτερον } Neither the one of the two nor the other } 2nd decl.
- m) μὴδέτερος, μὴδετέρα, μὴδέτερον } " " " }
- n) ποσός, -ή, -όν (of some quantity, enough, several)
- o) ποιός, -ά, -όν (of some quality, sort or character)
- p) ἄλλοδαπός, -ή, -όν (from another country): Contrary to ἡμεδαπός = from the country ἡμῶν, of ours.

Note: The declension of εἷς, μία, ἓν will be given in the numerals later.

## Ἀναφορικὰ Ἄντων Ὑμῖα (Relative Pronouns)

They are so called because they ἀναφέρονται (they refer) to a word of a previous sentence or clause. They are 11:

- a) ὅς, ἣ, ὅ\* (who for persons, which for animals and things). By adding πῆρ (a Particle we get)
- b) ὅπῆρ, ἣπῆρ, ὅπῆρ (who, which) and by adding Indef. Pron. τις, τι we get
- c) ὅστις, ἣτις, ὅ, τι\*\* (= who, which)
- d) ὅποῦρος, ὅποτέρα, ὅποτερον (whichever or whoever of the two)
- e) ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον } by adding ὅπ- in the beginning we get
- f) ὅποσος, ὅπη, ὅπον } as much as, as big as (in singular) } of so much quantity as.
- g) ὅποσος, ὅπη, ὅπον } as many as, as big as (in plural) }
- h) οἷος, οἷα, οἷον } and by adding ὅπ- in the beginning we get
- i) ὅποῖος, ὅποια, ὅποῖον } (such) as, of such quality as
- j) ἡλίμιος, ἡλίμιον } (= as big, as old (in age))
- k) ὅπῆλιμιος, ὅπῆλιμιον
- l) ὅπῆδαπός, ὅπῆδαπή, ὅπῆδαπόν (= from the country that)

Note (1) \* τούτο (demonstr. pr.), ἄλλο (Indef. pr.), εὐεῖνο (demonstr. pr.) αὐτό (definite pr.) ὅ (Relat. pr.) and τό (the article) though neuters of the 2nd declension receive no -υ in the end. (except αὐτό in the

\*\* ὅ, τι ≠ ὅτι (conjunction = that) phrase ταῦτόν = das selbe.

Note (II): all relative pronouns begin with a vowel (mostly  $\omicron$ ) which wants always  $\delta\alpha\sigma\epsilon\iota\alpha\gamma$  ( $\epsilon\tilde{\eta}$ ) (an aspirate)

	ἄρσενιόν		θηλυόν				
N. $\omicron\tilde{\eta}$	(ὄσπερ, ὄσους)	$\tilde{\eta}$	(ἤπερ, ἤτις)	$\omicron$	ὄπερ,	$\omicron$	ὄτι
g $\omicron\tilde{\eta}$	(οὐπερ, οὐτινος)	$\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\sigma}$	(ἡπερ, ἡτινος)	$\omicron\tilde{\eta}$	οὐπερ,	$\omicron\tilde{\eta}$	οὐτινος and ὅτου.
d. $\tilde{\omega}$	(ὣπερ, ὣτινι, ὅτω)	$\tilde{\eta}$	(ἦπερ, ἦτινι)	$\tilde{\omega}$	ὣπερ,	$\tilde{\omega}$	ὣτινι " ὅτω
Ac $\tilde{\omega}$	(ὄνπερ, ὄντινα)	$\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\nu}$	(ἦνπερ, ἦντινα)	$\omicron$	ὄπερ,	$\omicron$	ὄτι
	π τ η θ υ ν τ ι λ λ ο ς ρ α ρ ι θ κ ε ε						
On $\tilde{\omega}$	(οἷπερ, οἷτινες)	$\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\iota}$	(αἶπερ, αἶτινες)	$\tilde{\alpha}$	αἶπερ,	$\tilde{\alpha}$	αἶτινα and αἶτα
Gen, $\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\nu}$	(ὧνπερ, ὧντινων)	$\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\nu}$	(ῶνπερ, ῶντινων)	$\tilde{\omega}$	ῶνπερ,	$\tilde{\omega}$	ῶντινων
Del, $\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\sigma}$	(οἷσπερ, οἷσσισι(ν))	$\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\sigma}$	(αἶσπερ, αἶσσισι(ν))	$\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\sigma}$	οἷσπερ,	$\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\sigma}$	οἷσσισι(ν)
Pl. $\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\sigma}$	(οὐσπερ, οὐστινας)	$\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\sigma}$	(αἶσπερ, αἶστινας)	$\tilde{\alpha}$	αἶπερ,	$\tilde{\alpha}$	αἶτινα and αἶτα.

## Ἀριθμητικά (Numerals)

Numerals are words denoting number of things ~~and~~ and are:

1. Adjectives (ἑπίθετα) and fall into 5 categories:
  - (a) Absolute <sup>cardinal</sup> adjectives (Ἀπόλυτα ἀριθμητικά ἐπίθετα) denoting simply a number of things absolutely i.e. irrelative to other things: f.e. τρεῖς στρατιῶτες (3 soldiers), δέκα βιβλία (10 books).
  - (b) ταυτικά (showing <sup>ordinal</sup> order) f.e. τὸ ~~πρῶτον~~ πρῶτον ἔτος τοῦ πολέμου (the first year of the war), ἡ ἕβδομη ἡμέρα τῆς ἑβδομάδος (the seventh day of the week). (Ending = -τος up to 19, -τός for all rest)   
 except: δώδεκος and ἑβδομος (7th) 20-----
  - (c) Χρονικά (showing the day on which something took place after the day of starting) f.e. πεμπταῖος ἀφίκετο εἰς Σπάρτην = (on the fifth day arrived at Sparta, since the day he started)   
 (ending = -αῖος, α, οἶ)
  - (d) Πολλαπλασιαστικά (multiplicative)   
 These denote of how many constituent parts something is made:   
 f.e. τὸ πρᾶγμα ἑστὶν ἀπλοῦν (the thing is simple) (from 1-satur some)   
 ἀλμα τριπλοῦν (hop, skip & jump consisting of 3 jumps)   
 (ending = -πλοῦν, πλῆ, πλοῦν)
  - (e) Ἀναλογικά (Proportional) denoting how many times a sum is greater than another of the same kind) f.e. Ὁ τῶν Περσῶν στρατός δέκασις ἑκαταπλασιος ἦν τοῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων (= the Persian army was ten times greater than that of the Greeks. (Endings are: -πλάσιος, -ίς, -ίων.)

Note(I): The cardinal adjectives from 5 to 100 are indeclinable, i.e. they do not change their form. But from 200 (δύοκοσιοί, αἰ, α) are declined as the common adjectives of 2nd declension. 1000 also = χίλιοι, χίλια (one thousand).

	Μ.	Γ.	Δ.	Α.	Α.	Α.	Α.	Α.	Α.
Όρομ.	εἷς	μία	έν	δύο	τρεις	τρία	τέτταρες	τέτταρα	= 4
Γεν.	ένας	μιας	ένος	δύοιν	τριών	τριών	τετάρων	τετάρων	
Δοσ.	ένί	μιά	ένί	δυοῖν	τρισί	τρισί	τετάρσι	τετάρσι	
Απρ.	ένα	μιά	έν	δύο	τρεις	τρία	τέτταρας	τέτταρα	

Note(II) Duo may be indeclinable as: τῶν δύο μερῶν (of the two parts), τοῖς δύο μέρεσι etc.

Note(III): τὰ πέντε μέρη (= the 5/6) - τὰ έννέα μέρη = 9/10. But τῶν έντα τὰ πέντε μέρη or τῶν έντάξι πέντε μοῖραι = 5/7 (If the denominator of a fraction differs from the numerator by 1 then the denominator is omitted as is shown above 5/6 and 9/10)

2. Substantive Numerals (ὀυσιαστικά ἀριθμητικά): These are abstract nouns. ἡ Μονάς (unit) from 1. From δύο = ἡ Δυάδ (a couple, pair) ἡ Τριάς (Trinity, triad, trio) From 4 ἡ τετράς; ἀδός 5 ἡ πεμπάς (= πέντας; ἀδός) 20 = ἡ εἰκάς; ἀδός (from εἰκοσί) and from 30 (τριάκοντα) ἡ τριακάς; ἀδός (= ἡ τριακοντάς modern)

3. Adverbial Numerals (= ἑπιρροήματα ἀριθμητικά): These are used to give an answer to the question ποσάκις (how many times, how often)

- 1. ἀπαξ (= once)
  - 2. δίς (= twice)
  - 3. τρίς (= thrice)
  - 4. τετραῖς (4 times)
- Πεντάκις (πεντε-αῖς) 5 times  
 ἑξάκις (ἑξά-αῖς)  
 ἑπτάκις (ἑπτά-αῖς) 7 times  
 δεκάκις (δέκα-αῖς) 10 times
- 2 you add the ending -κις to the cardinal from 4 on - - - -

Note(I): The sign ς' (σίζμα) = 6. " ς' (υόπτα) = 90

Here we have the table of cardinal, ordinal and adverbial numerals

Greek Arabic: " ροσϑι (σαπτί) = 900

	Cardinal (Απόλυτα)	Ordinal (Τακτικά)	Adverbs (ἑπιρροήματα)
1	εἷς, μία, έν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἀπαξ(1), δίς(2), τρίς(3)
2	δύο	δευτέρος, -έρα, -ερον	τετραῖς(4), πεντάκις(5)
3	τρεις, τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, -η, -ον	ἑξάκις(6), ἑπτάκις(7) ὀκτώκις(8)
4	τέτταρες, τέτταρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος, -έρη, -αρτον	έννέακις(9)
5	πέντε	πέμπτος, -τη, -τον	
6	ἕξ	ἕκτος, -τη, -τον	
7	ἑπτά	ἑβδόμος, -όμη, -ομηον	ένκατος, -ατη, -ατον
8	ὀκτώ		
9	έννέα	ἑξάκωτος, -ατη, -ατον	

greek	Arabic	Cardinal	Ordinal	Adverbs
ε'	10	δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον	δεκάτις all the remaining adverbs are formed from the cardinal by adding the ending (ά)τις πεντή-άτις δεκά-τις etc. etc. κατατάξις...
εα'	11	ενδέκα	ενδέκατος, η, ον	
ιβ'	12	δωδέκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον	
ιγ'	13	τρεῖς, (τρια) και δέκα	τρίτος και δέκατος	
ιδ'	14	τέταρες(-ρα) " "	τέταρτος " "	
ιε'	15	πεντέκαιδέκα	πέμπτος " "	
ισ'	16	έκαιδέκα	έκτος " "	
ις'	17	έπτακαιδέκα	εβδόμος " "	
ιθ'	18	οκτώκαιδέκα	ογδός " "	
ιδ'	19	έντεκαιδέκα	ένατος " "	
υ'	20	είκοσι(ν)	είκοστός, η, ον.	
λ'	30	τριακόνα	τριακόσος, " "	
μ'	40	τετρακόνα	τετρακόσος, " "	
ν'	50	πεντήκόνα	πεντηκόσος, " "	
ς'	60	έξήκόνα	έξηκοσός, " "	
ο'	70	εβδόμηκόνα	εβδομηκόσος " "	
π'	80	ογδόηκόνα	ογδοηκόσος, " "	
ϛ'	90	ένενήκόνα	ένενηκόσος " "	
ρ'	100	Έκατόν	Έκατοστός, " "	
σ'	200	διακόσιοι, -αι, -α.	διακοβ-οστός " "	
τ'	300	τριακόσιοι, -αι, -α.	-λ-οστός " "	
υ'	400	τετρακόσιοι, " "	-λ-οστός, " "	
φ'	500	πεντακόσιοι, " "	-λ-οστός " "	
χ'	600	έξακόσιοι, " "	-λ-οστός " "	
ψ'	700	έπτακόσιοι, " "	-λ-οστός " "	
ω'	800	οκτακόσιοι, αι, α.	-λ-οστός " "	
κ'	900	έννακόσιοι, " "	-λ-οστός " "	
α	1000	χιλίαι, αι, α.	χιλί-οστός " "	
β	2000	δισχίλια, " "	δισχιλί-οστός, " "	
γ	10000	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός " "	
δ	20000	δισμύριοι, αι, α.	δισμυριοστός " "	

# Κινήματα (Verbs)

- Verbs are words denoting that the subject (a person, animal or thing) (from ἐνεργῶ
- 1) acts (ἐνεργεῖ) f. i. (I dig the earth) ἔργασασθε τὴν γῆν = ἐνεργητικὴ δὲ ἐστὶς ἐργάζομαι
  - 2) suffers f. l. (I am taught) = διδάσκουμαι = παθητικὴ ἢ (from τὰ δάσκα)
  - 3) acts and his action f. i. (I comb myself) κτερίζομαι = Μέσων ἢ (between act and suff) returns on himself
  - 4) is in a certain condition f. l. (I rest) ἡσυχάζω } οὐδὲν ἔργα δίδω (i.e. neither acts) }  
(I sleep) κοιμώμαι } nor suffers }

Vocabulary: διαθέσις = disposition (The verb has four dispositions of its subject)

ἐνεργῶ = to act. (ἐνέργεια = action)

ἐνεργητικός, ἡ, ον = active (ἐνεργητικὴ διαθέσις τοῦ ρήματος)

πάσχω = I suffer

παθητικός, ἡ, ον = contrary to active, pathetic (παθητικὴ διαθέσις ἢ)

ἐνεργῶ καὶ ἢ ἐνέργεια = I act and the action (Μέσων ἢ) = Middle disposition

ἄφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐπίστρωσίν μου } returns on me }

οὔτε ἐνεργῶ οὔτε πάσχω ἄλλα } = I neither act nor suffer (οὐδὲν ἔργα δίδω) }  
ἐυρίσκουμαι εἰς πλάνην καὶ ἀσθένειαν } but I am in a certain condition } Neuter disposition

Note: Besides dispositions verbs are characterised by συζυγία (conjugation) φωνή (voice), χρόνος (Tense), ἔμφασις (Mood), πρόσωπον (person) and ἀριθμὸς (number).

## 2) Συζυγία (2)

- a) The conjugation of verbs ending in -ω (act. voice) -ομαι (passive voice)  
f. i. διδάσκω - ω (to teach) διδάσκουμαι (I am taught)  
(λύω - ω) (λύομαι) etc.
- b) The conjugation of verbs ending in -μι (act. voice) -μαι (passive voice)  
f. i. δείκνυμι (to show) δείκνυμαι (to be shown)  
πληθύνωμι (to fill) πληθύνομαι (to be filled)

## 3) Φωναί (Voices): (2)

- a) ἐνεργητικὴ φωνή (active voice): It contains verbs ending in -ω (λύω, -εις, -ει = solve) and in -μι (δείκνυμι = to show), -ς, -σι etc.
- b) Μέσων ἢ παθητικὴ φωνή (Middle or passive voice): The verbs here end in -ομαι (λύομαι, λύσῃ, -εσθαι... = to be solved) and -μαι (δείκνυμαι, δείκνυσθε, δείκνυτε... = to be shown).

## 4) Οἱ χρόνοι (Tenses): These show when something is happening: an action, suffering, rest etc. They are 7:

- a) ἐνεστώσας χρόνος (Present Tense): It shows that an action is taking place now, when the speaker is talking: f. e. Ἡ μαθητὴς γράφει (is writing now) (ἐδίδαξαν τὴν πράξιν)

(37)  
b) ὁ Παρατατικός χρόνος (Imperfect tense) derived from the present: The action <sup>was taking place</sup> took place continuously or repeatedly in the past: f.e. ὁ μαθητής ἔγραφε (= The pupil was writing yesterday all the day long, or the pupil used to write every morning in the past.)

c) ὁ Ἀρχαῖος μέλλων (The simple Futur): This shows that an action will take (once) or will be taking (continuously) place in the futur: f.e. ὁ μαθητής γράψει (The pupil will write and finish tomorrow (Temporary Futur tense) or the pupil will be writing continuously tomorrow (i.e. in the futur) (Μέλλων διαρκής = Continuous futur)

d) Ἀόριστος (Past tense or Aorist): This denotes that the action took place and ended in the past: ~~past~~. ὁ πατήρ χθές ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολήν (The father wrote a letter yesterday)

e) ὁ Παραινέμενος χρόνος (Present Perfect tense): The action has been done already. f.e. ὁ παῖς γέγραψε τήν ἐπιστολήν (The boy has written the letter. ~~it~~ it is finished either now or days, months and years ago).

f) Ἡ ὑπερσυντεταμένος χρόνος (Plus Perfect tense): The action had been done in the past but before another action took place: f.e. Ἡ μήτηρ ἔχε γράψει τήν ἐπιστολήν, πρὶν ὁ ἥλιος δύσῃ (= The mother had written the letter, before the sun set).

g) ὁ τετελεσμένος μέλλων (The Futur Perfect): The action will have been done in the futur, before another action: f.e. Γεγράψω ἢ γράψω τήν ἐπιστολήν πρὸ ἀνατολῆς (I shall have written the letter, before dawn, before sunrise).

Note (I) All the above meanings refer only to indicative mood. They change according to other moods (Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative), which is to be seen in Syntaxis (Construction of sentences and clauses)

Note (II): Present, Futur and Perfect Tenses are called ἀρκτικοί χρόνοι, while Imperfect (derived from Present), Aorist (derived from Futur simple) and Plusperfect (derived from Perfect Present) are called παρὰ γόμηναι ἢ ἱστορικοί (derived or historic, as they refer to history, the past).

5) Ἐγκλίσεις (Moods): These denote the psychological disposition of the person who speaks: So

a) Ὀριστική ἔγκλισις (Indicative mood) represents an action as sure: f.e. ἡμεῖς μελετῶμεν (we study, are studying)

β) ἡ ὑποτακτικὴ ἔγκλισις (subjunctive mood): This represents an action which is desirable or expected: f.e. Παιδεύωμεν τοὺς νέους (let us educate the lads). Ἐὰν αὐτοὺς εὖ παιδεύωμεν, εὐλοχεῖς ἔσονται (If we educate them well, they will be happy).

γ) Εὐελική (Optative mood): This expresses wish: ἡ ἔνωσις τῆς Κύπρου μετὰ τῆς μητρὸς Ἑλλάδος γένοιτο (May the union of Cyprus with its mother Greece be realised).

δ) Προστακτικὴ (Imperative mood): This means order or claim. f.e.: Ὑγιαίνετε = You may be healthy. Προσέχετε: (you) pay attention. λέγε, γράφε (you) = say, write.

Note (I): The optative with the particle ἄν means that the action is possible. f.e. λέγοις ἄν (you can or may or should say)

Note (II): The above meanings of the moods are valid only in independent sentences. In subordinate clauses the meanings are usually different. But this will be dealt with in Syntax is.

6. Πρόσωπον (Person): The persons are three. 1st (ἐγὼ λέγω = I say) 2nd (σύ λέγεις = you say), 3rd (αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ λέγει = he, she, it says) (all these in singular number i.e. the person is only one). Then 1st (ἡμεῖς λέγομεν = we say), 2nd (ὕμεις λέγετε = you say) 3rd (αὐτοὶ, αἱ, ἑ λέγουσι) (= They (men and women) say) (but if the subject is neuter f.e. τὰ παιδιά λέγουσι = The children say) (all in plural number as they are many)

Note: If the subjects are two we have special forms: (2nd person) they two λέγετον (= say)

7. Ἀριθμός (Number) α) Ἐνός ἀριθμός (singular number) i.e. the subject of the verb is one person, animal or thing.

β) Πλῆθους ἀριθμός (plural n.) The subject of the verb is not one but many. γ) Δύο ἀριθμός (Dual n.) = If the subject of the verb is only two persons, animals or things.

Ἀπαρέμφατος (Infinitive): this is not a mood but a substantive noun (with διάθεσις and χρόνος): It is called so because it does not show a certain person or number. It remains unchanged (ἄμεταβλητός)

f-i. Ἀπαγορεύεται ἡ καπνίζειν: to smoke is prohibited.

one Sing. Ἐγὼ βούχομαι καπνίζειν (I want to smoke)

many PL. ἡμεῖς βούχομεθα καπνίζειν (we want to do)

many PL. Ἐκεῖνοι βούχονται καπνίζειν (They want to smoke)

καπνιζομαι = to be smoked (Passive disposition)

i.e. The infinitive καπνίζειν unchanged does not show if the subject is one or many if the number is singular or plural.

Μετοχή (Participle): It is an adverbial adjective but with disposition (δράσεις) and Tenses (χρόνοι): It has therefore 3 genders:

Pres. ὁ λέγων, ἡ λέγουσα, τὸ λέγον (he who says, she who says, that which says)

Aorist: ὁ λέξας, ἡ λέξασα, τὸ λέξας (he, she, that which said)

Present: ὁ λεγόμενος, ἡ λεγομένη, τὸ λεγόμενον (he, she, that which is said)

Aorist: ὁ λεχθεὶς, ἡ λεχθεῖσα, τὸ λεχθέν (he, she, that which was said)

The stems of a verb: (τὰ θεμέλια ἢ αἱ ρίζαι ἑνὸς ρήματος)

a) τὸ ρηματικὸν θεμέλιον (From this are formed all the verbal forms)

This usually is found (1st) from the present tense f.i. λύ-ω, γράφ-ω

(2nd) from the Aorist: βάλλω (to throw) Aorist: ἔβαλον (I threw)

(3rd) More usually from a word cognate to the verb: as βλάπτω (to hurt) from the noun βλάβη (the harm)

b) τὸ χρονικὸν θεμέλιον (The stem of a tense). This is understood

to be derived from the ρηματικὸν θεμέλιον by adding om-σ- (future)

or a-κ- (for perfect tense): I take for instance the verb γράφω

Present: γράφ-ω (γραφ: is the general stem of the verb) Imperfect follows

Imperfect: ἔ-γραφ-ον (the stem of Present is also that of the Imperfect)

Future γράψ-ω (γραφ+σ-ω = I shall write). Aorist has the same

Aorist: ἔ-γραφ-α (γραφ+σ-α = I wrote) λυ-ω Perfect (ἔ-λυ-α) λέλυ-α

Perfect: γέ-γραφ-α (exception) but λύ-ω Perfect (ἔ-λυ-α) λέλυ-α

Plus perfect: ἔγε-γράφ-ειν (I had written) but ἔγε-λύ-ειν (I had solved) like

that of the perfect

Note (I): The last letter of any stem is the character of the verb:

λυ-ω (υ=character) γράψ-ω (ψ=character) λέλυ-α (υ=chara)

γράφ-ω (φ= " ) λύσ-ω (σ= " ) etc. etc.



Note (II): The character of a verb may be a vowel (φωνῆεν) and then the verb is φωνηεντόληκτον (i.e. its stem λήγει ends) in α φωνῆεν (λύω, κρούω) or a consonant (σύμφωνον) and the verb then is called συμφωνόληκτον i.e. its stem ends in a consonant as: ἡγω (lead), βλέπω (see), πείθω = persuade

Αύξεις καὶ Ἀναδιπλασιασμοί (Augment and reduplication of the verbs.)

A) AUGMENT

The tenses derived ~~or~~ historic in the beginning of the stem have an augment. This augment is of two kinds: only in the indicative mood.

Ⓐ Συλλαβική αύξησης (Syllabic augment): all verbs having at the beginning of their stem a consonant receive an ε- before it in Imperfect, Aorist and Plusperfect: f.e.

πιστεῖν (to believe) -	<u>Imperf.</u> ἐ-πιστευ-ον	<u>Aorist</u> ἐ-πιστευ-ον	<u>Plusperfect</u> ἐ-πε-πιστευ-κειν
λύω (to solve) -	ἔ-λυ-ον	ἔ-λυσα	ἐ-λε-λυ-κειν
ρίπτω (to throw) -	ἔ-ριπ-τον	ἔ-ριψα	ἐρ-ρίψ-ειν

Ⓑ Χρονική αύξησης (augment by changing the short vowel at the beginning of the stem into a long vowel. So we have to change

ἄ into ἤ	ἄγοράω (to buy)	<u>Imperfect</u> ἤγοραον	<u>AORIST</u> ἤγορασα
ε " η	ἐλπίζω (to hope)	ἤλπιζον	ἤλπισα
ο " ω	ὀδύρομαι (to lament)	ὠδύρομην	-
ι " ι	ἐυετέω (to supplicate)	ἰέεσσον	ἰέεσσα
υ " υ	ὕβριζω (to insult)	ὑβριζον	ὑβρισα
αι " η	αἰσθάνομαι (to feel)	ἤσθάνομην	ἤσθάνθη
* ει " η	εἰμάζω (to conjecture)	ἤμαζον	ἤμασα
αυ " ηυ	αὐξάνω (to increase)	ἠύξανον	ἠύξησα
ευ " ηυ	εὕρισσω (to find)	ἠύρισσον	ἠύρον and εὔρον
οι " ω	οἰκοδομῶ (to build a house)	ὠκοδομοῦν	ὠκοδόμησα

Note (I): Some verbs beginning with ει keep it without change: So εἶνω (yield) εἶνον. εἶρχω (to prevent) εἶρχον εἶρω (to join together) εἶρον.

B) REDUPLICATION

Perfect, Plusperfect and Future Perfect have (except their special ending) reduplication in all moods and even in Infinitive and Participle.

This reduplication is of two kinds:

a) Κοινός ἀναδιπλασιασμός (Common reduplication)

This consists in repeating the arctic consonant of the stem with an ε at the beginning of the verb. (All verbs beginning with a consonant (except ρ-) receive this reduplication as also with mute c. + liquid or nasal)

f.e.	Perfect	Plusperfect	Future Perfect
πιστεύω (believe)	ΠΕ-ΠΙΣΤΕΥ-ΚΑ	ἔ-ΠΕ-ΠΙΣΤΕΥ-ΟΥΣΙΝ	ΠΕ-ΠΙΣΤΕΥ-ΟΥΣΙΝ ἔσομαι
γράφω (write)	ΓΕ-ΓΡΑΦ-Α	ἔ-ΓΕ-ΓΡΑΦ-ΕΙΝ	- ὡς ἔσομαι
*θύω (sacrifice)	ΤΕ-ΘΥ-ΚΑ	ἔ-ΤΕ-ΘΥ-ΟΥΣΙΝ	τεθούσιν "
*φύτεύω (to plant)	ΠΕ-ΦΥΤΕΥ-ΙΑ	ἔ-ΠΕ-ΦΥΤΕΥ-ΟΥΣΙΝ	κῶς "
*χορεύω (to dance)	ΚΕ-ΧΟΡΕΥ-ΙΑ	ἔ-ΚΕ-ΧΟΡΕΥ-ΟΥΣΙΝ	- κῶς "
πνέω (blow, breathe)	ΠΕ-ΠΝΕΥ-ΚΑ	ἔ-ΠΕ-ΠΝΕΥ-ΚΕΙΝ	- ὡς "
(δράω) δράω (to act)	ΔΕ-ΔΡΑ-ΙΑ	ἔ-ΔΕ-ΔΡΑ-ΟΥΣΙΝ	- κῶς "

b) Ἀναδιπλασιασμός ὡς ἠδύξησης (Redupl. like the augment)

(I) Reduplication like the syllabic augment: (ε-) Verbs beginning with ρ- or σ- with two consonants but not as above (i.e. mute + liquid or nasal πνέω δράω) but different and verbs beginning with three consonants receive this redupl.

f.e.	Perfect	Plusperfect	Future Perfect
ζητώ (seek, look for)	ἔ-ΖΗΤΗ-ΙΑ	ἔ-ΖΗΤΗ-ΟΥΣΙΝ	- κῶς ἔσομαι
ρίπτω (to throw)	ἔρ-ΡΙΠ-Α	ἔρ-ΡΙΠ-ΕΙΝ	- ὡς "
σπείρω (to sow)	ἔ-ΣΠΑΡ-ΚΑ	ἔ-ΣΠΑΡ-ΟΥΣΙΝ	- κῶς "
φθείρω (to destroy)	ἔ-ΦΘΑΡ-ΚΑ	ἔ-ΦΘΑΡ-ΚΕΙΝ	- κῶς "
στρατεύω (to make an expedition)	ἔ-ΣΤΡΑΤΕΥ-ΚΑ	ἔ-ΣΤΡΑΤΕΥ-ΟΥΣΙΝ	- κῶς "

(II) Reduplication like the χρονική ἀδύξησης. Verbs beginning with a vowel receive this reduplication:

f.e.	Perfect	Plusperfect	Future Perfect
ἁδικῶ (to do wrong)	ἠΔΙΚΗ-ΚΑ	ἠΔΙΚΗ-ΚΕΙΝ	κῶς ἔσομαι
ἐρημῶ (to devastate)	ἠΡΗΜΩ-ΚΑ	ἠΡΗΜΩ-ΚΕΙΝ	κῶς "
ὁμολογῶ (to confess)	ὠΜΟΛΟΓΗ-ΚΑ	ὠΜΟΛΟΓΗ-ΚΕΙΝ	- ὡς "
αἰτῶ (to demand, claim)	ἠΐΤΗ-ΚΑ	ἠΐΤΗ-ΕΙΝ	- ὡς "
οἰκῶ (to dwell)	ὠΙΚΗ-ΚΑ	ὠΙΚΗ-ΚΕΙΝ	- κῶς "

\*Note (I) δ, φ, χ cannot coexist with their similar in two consecutive syllables and change into ε, π, κ. τέρνυα instead of θέδνυα } ζῆρομοί-  
 πεφύτευα " η φεφύτευα } ωσις =  
 κεχορεύα " η χεχορεύα } dissimi-  
 clarity

Note II: Both augment and reduplication of verbs compound of a preposition and a simple verb ~~are~~ are put after the preposition

(To write books, treatise etc). Imperfect Perfect  
f.e. συ γράφω (σύν + γράφω) συν-έ-γραφον συ-γέ-γραφα.

εἰς-χωρῶ (to go in) εἰς-έ-χώρουν εἰς-υε-χώρησα.

ἐν-οἴκῳ (to dwell, to live in) ἐν-ῶ-κουν ἐν-ῶ-κησα.

(illegal from ἀνομία) (law-breaker) ἁπανομῶ (to break the law) παρ-έ-νόησαν παρ-νε-νόησα -  
(ἐχώνιστος-praise) ἐχ-ωνιάζω (to praise, extol) ἐν-ευαφείαζον ἐχ-κε-ωνιάσα  
etc. etc. etc.

But ἄδινῶ (to be mourning) - ἠδίνων ἠδίνεκα

δυστοχῶ (to be unhappy) - ἐδυσ-τόχουν δε-δυστόχησα.

μυθολογῶ (to tell fable, stories) - ἐ-μυθ-ο-λόγησαν με-μυθολόγησα  
etc. etc. etc.

A few suggestions

1. On page 101 of the Greek Grammar of A. B. Dzardzanos you will find the declension of the verb to be (εἶναι) which is one of the most usual but for this of the most irregular verbs -
2. From page 102-107 the verb γινῶ (Barytone Verb i.e. without accent on ω) is declined both in active and Middle voice but, as you will see Middle Voice has two dispositions i.e. one middle: where the action of the subject returns back to the subject (ἑξέριζον = I comb myself) and passive when the subject suffers by the action of another person. If a baby cannot comb himself but he is combed by his mother then the verb ἑξέριζομαι is of passive disposition

Note: Difference of disposition in the same verb influence the forms only in middle Future and middle Aorist which have different forms ~~from~~ passive Future and passive Aorist. In all other tenses and moods the forms of both dispositions are just the same. Compare f.i. Middle and Passive Perfect or Present All the rest depends on you - - - And etc.