Philip S. Peek

Ancient Greek I

A 21st Century Approach

Cover image: Athenian Fragmentary votive sculpture of Dionysus (?) Greek Ashmolean Museum. Photograph by Mary Harrsch, CC BY-SA. Cover design by Anna Gatti.

Appendices

Appendix I: Case and Function Chart

In making this chart, a primary consideration has been to simplify the complicated noun and pronoun case system so as to represent as many different functions as possible in the fewest number of categories. The Genitive of Dependence, for example, is a catchall category including almost any genitive noun that must be translated with another noun. Likewise the Dative Indirect Object covers a number of incidences typically found under the Dative of Reference or Dative of Interest categories. The underlying philosophy is to explain much with less. I recommend you keep this chart at your elbow when you translate. I also recommend that you consult Smyth's *Greek Grammar* or *The Cambridge Grammar of Classical Greek* for fuller differentiated categories and examples. Because a few functions often account for the majority of occurrences, this chart presents the functions in order of frequency. Frequency was determined by parsing one complete book of Herodotos and two plays of Euripides. An exception is the genitive, dative, or accusative case as an object of a preposition, which is placed last, though it occurs with great frequency. This chart covers information learned in both Part I and Part II of the *21st-Century* series.

None indicates that there is no preposition to supply when translating from Greek into English. **None (ἐκ, ἀπό)** indicates that there is no preposition to supply when translating from Greek into English and gives the preposition that is commonly present in ancient Greek.

CASE	FUNCTION	PREPOSITION TO SUPPLY
Nominative Case	1. **Subject:** <u>Καμβύσης</u> ἐστρατεύετο, <u>**Kambyses**</u> *marched*	**none**
	2. **Predicate Nominative:** ὄνομα αὐτῇ ἦν <u>Νίτητις</u>, *her name was* <u>**Nitetis**</u>	**none**

CASE	FUNCTION	PREPOSITION TO SUPPLY
Accusative	1. **Direct Object: <u>ταῦτα</u>** αὐτῇ λέγω *I say **these things*** *to her*	**none**
	2. **Accusative Subject of Infinitive or Participle**	
	Indirect Statement: ἔφη <u>**αὐτὴν**</u> βλάπτειν αὐτόν: *he said **she** hurt him*; οἰκὸς ἦν τῆς θυγατρὸς ὄντας <u>**παῖδας**</u> *it was likely that they were **the children** of his daughter*	**none**
	ὥστε (result): ὥστε <u>**τὴν ἡμέρην**</u> νύκτα γενέσθαι *and so day became night*; ὥστε πεσεῖν <u>**πολλούς**</u> *and so many fell*	**none**
	πρίν: πρὶν <u>**Κύρον**</u> σφέων βασιλεῦσαι *before Kyros ruled them*	**none**
	Other Instances: δεῖ <u>**αὐτὸν**</u> ἰέναι *it is necessary **for him** to go*; συνήνεικε <u>**ὑμᾶς**</u> εἰδέναι *it happened that **you** knew*	*for* or **varies based on context**
	3. **Acc. of Respect:** ἀνὴρ <u>**ἡλικίαν**</u> νέος *a man young **in age***	*in*
	<u>**πολύ**</u> τε ἐκράτησαν αὐτούς *they conquered them **completely***	**none**
	4. **Duration of Time and Extent of Space:** <u>**ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἔτη**</u> **for eighteen years**; <u>**ὁδὸν μακράν**</u> **a long journey**	*for* or **none**
	5. **Accusative Absolute:** οὕτως <u>**ἔχον**</u>: **this being** *so*	**none**
	6. **Object of Preposition** (often shows motion toward; preposition can be omitted in poetry): πρὸς <u>**Ὅμηρον**</u> *to* **Homer**; εἰς <u>**τὴν θάλασσαν**</u> *to **the sea*** πέτεται Λήδαν *he flies to Leda*	**none** or **varies based on context**
Genitive	1. **Possession:** νεκρὸς <u>**ἀνθρώπου**</u>, *the corpse **of a man***	*of*
	2. **Partitive:** ἒξ <u>**τῶν ἀνδρῶν**</u>, *six **of the men***	*of*
	3. **Dependence:** <u>**χρυσοῦ**</u> δῶρα *gifts **of gold***	*of*
	4. **Object of a Verb or Verb's Prefix:** <u>**χρημάτων**</u> ἐδέοντο, *they were in need **of money***; <u>**ἐκείνων**</u> ταῦτα <u>**προ**</u>τίθησι, *he places these things **before those***.	**none** or **varies by prefix's meaning**

CASE	FUNCTION	PREPOSITION TO SUPPLY
	5. **Absolute:** ἐπιφανοῦς <u>**τούτου γενομένου this being**</u> *clear*	**none**
	6. **Comparison:** <u>**ἵππου**</u> ὠκύτερος *swifter* <u>**than a horse**</u>	*than*
	7. **With Certain Adjectives or Adverbs:** <u>**σοῦ**</u> ἄξιος *worthy* <u>**of you**</u>; ἀξίως <u>**λόγου**</u> *worthy* <u>**of record**</u>	*of*
	8. **Value:** αὐτὸν <u>**πολλοῦ**</u> τιμᾷ *she honors him* <u>**a lot**</u>; <u>**μισθοῦ**</u> τὴν θύραν ἤνοιγεν *he opened the door* <u>**for a fee**</u>	**none** or *for, of*
	9. **Separation:** τὰ πηδάλια παρέλυσε <u>**νεῶν**</u> *he freed the rudders* <u>**from the ships**</u>	*from, away from*
	10. **Time:** δέκα <u>**ἡμερῶν**</u> *within ten* <u>**days**</u>	*within*
	11. **Object of Preposition** (often shows motion away from): ὑπὸ <u>**Κύρου**</u> *by* <u>**Kyros**</u>; ἐκ <u>**τῆς οἰκίας**</u> *from* <u>**the house**</u>	**none**
Dative	1. **Indirect Object:** δίκην <u>**αὐτῇ**</u> δίδωμι, *I give justice* <u>**to her**</u>; <u>**ὑμῖν**</u> ὁρτὴν ποιέω, *I hold a festival* <u>**for you**</u>	*to, for*
	2. **Object of Verb or Verb's Prefix:** ἐπὶ κρήνην <u>**αὐτοῖς**</u> ἡγήσασθαι, *to lead* <u>**them**</u> *to the spring*; τὴν ἐλευθερίην <u>**ὑμῖν περι**</u>τίθημι *I place freedom* <u>**around you**</u>	**none** or *varies with* **the prefix's meaning**
	3. **Means or Instrument:** ἔχουσιν αὐτὸ <u>**δόλῳ**</u>, *they hold it* <u>**by trickery**</u>; ἔρχεται <u>**νηΐ**</u>, *she goes* <u>**by ship**</u>	*by, with*
	4. **Possession** (often with verb 'to be'): ὄνομα <u>**αὐτῇ**</u> ἦν Νίτητις, <u>**her**</u> *name was Nitetis*; <u>**τῷ Κύρῳ**</u> ὁ υἱός, *a son* <u>**to Kyros**</u>	*to, of*
	5. **Dative with an Adjective, Adverb, or Noun:** <u>**αὐτῷ**</u> ἀσφαλές εἶναι *to be safe* <u>**for him**</u> πρὸς ἡδονὴν <u>**αὐτῇ**</u> *for pleasure* <u>**to her**</u>	*for, to*
	6. Dative with a Verb and Infinitive: δεῖ <u>**αὐτῇ**</u> ἰέναι *it is necessary* <u>**for her**</u> *to go*	*for*
	7. **Dative of Respect:** ἀνὴρ <u>**ἡλικίᾳ**</u> νέος *a man young* <u>**in age**</u>	*in*
	8. **Time When:** πέμπτῃ <u>**ἡμέρᾳ**</u> *on the fifth* <u>**day**</u>	*on*

CASE	FUNCTION	PREPOSITION TO SUPPLY
	9. **Dative of Degree of Difference:** <u>πολλῷ **by much**</u>	*by*
	10. **Dative of Accompaniment:** αὐτὸν ἠφάνισε <u>ἵππῳ</u> *he hid him* <u>**with his horse**</u>; ἔβη <u>σὺν τῷ στρατῷ</u> *he went* <u>**with his army**</u>	*with* or **none (σύν)**
	11. **Dative of Agent with Perf. and Plup. Pass.:** λέλειμμαι <u>αὐτῷ</u> *I have been left* <u>**by him**</u>	*by*
	12. **Place Where:** ἐν <u>Αἰγύπτῳ</u> *in* <u>**Egypt**</u> or <u>**Μαραθῶνι**</u> *at* <u>**Marathon**</u>	**none (ἐν)** or *in, on, at*
	13. **Object of Preposition** (often shows place where): σὺν <u>Ὁμήρῳ</u> *with* <u>**Homer**</u>; ἐν <u>τῷ νηῷ</u> *in* <u>**the temple**</u>	**none**
Vocative	1. **Direct Address:** ὦ <u>βασιλεῦ</u>, *oh king*	**none**

CASE	FUNCTION	PREPOSITION TO SUPPLY
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	2. **Predicate Nominative:** ὄνομα αὐτῇ ἦν <u>Νίτητις</u>, *her name was* <u>**Nitetis**</u>	**none**
Genitive	1. **Possession:** νεκρὸς <u>ἀνθρώπου</u>, *the corpse* <u>**of a man**</u>	*of*
	2. **Partitive:** ἓξ <u>τῶν ἀνδρῶν</u>, *six* <u>**of the men**</u>	*of*
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	5. **Absolute:** ἐπιφανοῦς <u>τούτου γενομένου</u> <u>**this being**</u> *clear*	**none**
	6. **Comparison:** <u>ἵππου</u> ὠκύτερος *swifter* <u>**than a horse**</u>	*than*
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CASE	FUNCTION	PREPOSITION TO SUPPLY
	8. **Value:** αὐτὸν <u>πολλοῦ</u> τιμᾷ *she honors him* <u>**a lot**</u>; <u>**μισθοῦ**</u> τὴν θύραν ἤνοιγεν *he opened the door* <u>**for a fee**</u>	**none** or *for, of*
	9. **Separation:** τὰ πηδάλια παρέλυσε <u>**νεῶν**</u> *he freed the rudders* <u>**from the ships**</u>	*from, away from*
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Dative	1. **Indirect Object:** δίκην <u>**αὐτῇ**</u> δίδωμι, *I give justice* <u>**to her**</u>; <u>**ὑμῖν**</u> ὀρτὴν ποιέω, *I hold a festival* <u>**for you**</u>	*to, for*
	2. **Object of Verb or Verb's Prefix:** ἐπὶ κρήνην <u>**αὐτοῖς**</u> ἡγήσασθαι, *to lead* <u>**them**</u> *to the spring*; τὴν ἐλευθερίην <u>**ὑμῖν περι**</u>τίθημι *I place freedom* <u>**around you**</u>	**none** or *varies with* **the prefix's meaning**
	3. **Means or Instrument:** ἔχουσιν αὐτὸ <u>**δόλῳ**</u>, *they hold it* <u>**by trickery**</u>; ἔρχεται <u>**νηΐ**</u>, *she goes* <u>**by ship**</u>	*by, with*
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	5. **Dative with an Adjective, Adverb, or Noun:** <u>**αὐτῷ**</u> ἀσφαλές εἶναι *to be safe* <u>**for him**</u> πρὸς ἡδονὴν <u>**αὐτῇ**</u> *for pleasure* <u>**to her**</u>	*for, to*
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	9. **Dative of Degree of Difference:** <u>πολλῷ by much</u>	*by*
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	11. **Dative of Agent with Perf. and Plup. Pass.:** λέλειμμαι <u>**αὐτῷ**</u> *I have been left* <u>**by him**</u>	*by*

CASE	**FUNCTION**	**PREPOSITION TO SUPPLY**
	12. **Place Where:** ἐν **Αἰγύπτῳ** in **Egypt** or **Μαραθῶνι** at **Marathon**	**none (ἐν)** or **in, on, at**
	13. **Object of Preposition** (often shows place where): σὺν **Ὁμήρῳ** with **Homer**; ἐν **τῷ νηῷ** in **the temple**	**none**
Accusative	1. **Direct Object:** **ταῦτα** αὐτῇ λέγω *I say **these things** to her*	**none**
	2. **Accusative Subject of Infinitive or Participle Indirect Statement:** ἔφη **αὐτὴν** βλάπτειν αὐτόν: *he said **she** hurt him*; οἰκὸς ἦν τῆς θυγατρὸς ὄντας **παῖδας** *it was likely that they were **the children** of his daughter*	**none**
	ὥστε (result): ὥστε **τὴν ἡμέρην** νύκτα γενέσθαι *and so day became night*; ὥστε πεσεῖν **πολλούς** *and so many fell*	**none**
	πρίν: πρὶν **Κῦρον** σφέων βασιλεῦσαι *before Kyros ruled them*	**none**
	Other Instances: δεῖ **αὐτὸν** ἰέναι *it is necessary **for him** to go*; συνήνεικε **ὑμᾶς** εἰδέναι *it happened that **you** knew*	**for** or **varies based on context**
	3. **Acc. of Respect:** ἀνὴρ **ἡλικίαν** νέος *a man young **in age***	**in**
	πολύ τε ἐκράτησαν αὐτούς *they conquered them **completely***	**none**
	4. **Duration of Time and Extent of Space:** **ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἔτη for eighteen years**; **ὁδὸν μακράν a long journey**	**for** or **none**
	5. **Accusative Absolute:** οὕτως **ἔχον**: **this being** *so*	**none**
	6. **Object of Preposition** (often shows motion toward; preposition can be omitted in poetry): πρὸς **Ὅμηρον** *to* **Homer**; εἰς **τὴν θάλασσαν** *to* **the sea** πέτεται Λήδαν *he flies to Leda*	**none** or **varies based on context**
Vocative	1. **Direct Address:** ὦ **βασιλεῦ**, *oh king*	**none**

The above are all case functions for nouns and pronouns. Remember that adjectives, which include participles, always agree with the nouns or pronouns they modify in gender, number, and case. If no noun or pronoun is present,

supply one from the gender and number of the adjective unless it is clear that a noun or pronoun must be supplied from context.

Appendix II: Infinitives

Remember that in English and in Greek the infinitive is unmarked for person and for number. It is classified as a verbal noun and is best understood by thinking of its function as completing or enhancing the meaning of adjectives, clauses, nouns, and verbs. This is why the infinitive is referred to as complement. Sometimes classified as a mood, the infinitive is potential in meaning, **ἐν δυνάμει**, because its action may or may not be realized. There are two types of infinitives, the declarative and the dynamic. Both the declarative and the dynamic infinitives refer to actions which exist **potentially** or *ἐν δυνάμει*. The dynamic infinitive is negated by the abverb **μή** *not* and not **οὐ** *not*. **οὐ** *not* typically negates the **declarative infinitive** with some exceptions. For more on the **declarative** and **dynamic infinitives**, see *CGCG* 51.

The Infinitive as a Complement

(1)   As a complement to modal verbs, δεῖ, δύναμαι, ἔξεστι, ἔχω, κιδυνεύω, προσήκει, χρή:

δεῖ ποιέειν   *it is necessary to create.*

(2)   As a complement to verbs of wishing and desiring αἱρέομαι, βουλεύω, βούλομαι, διανοέομαι, δοκέει, ἐθέλω, σπουδάζω:

αἱρέομαι ὀρχέεσθαι   *I choose to dance.*

(3)   As a complement to knowledge verbs διδάσκω, ἐπίσταμαι, μανθάνω:

διδάσκω ἑλληνίζειν   *I teach how to speak Greek.*

(4)   As a complement to verbs of command, compulsion, persuasion, prevention, αἰτέω, ἀναγκάζω, ἀπέχω, δέομαι, εἴργω, κελεύω, πείθω:

αἰτέω σὲ νομίζειν   *I ask you to believe.*

(5)   As a complement to verbs of starting and stopping, ἄρχομαι, μέλλω, παύω:

ἄρχομαι εἰδέναι   *I begin to know.*

(6)   Epexegetically as a complement to adjectives and nouns, ἀγαθόν, ἄξιον,
       δεινόν, καλόν, καιρός, νομός, σχολή, ὥρα:

       δεινόν ὁράειν   *It is awesome to see.*

(7)   Purpose often with verbs of giving, motion, receiving, taking:

       σῖτον ἐσθίειν ἐρχόμεθα   *we go to eat food.*

       **τὴν χώραν δίδωμι αὐτοῖς   *I give them the country to plunder.*
       διαρπάσαι**

The Infinitive as a Noun

(8)   Articular:

       τὸ μάχεσθαι κάλλιστον   *fighting is best.*

       περὶ τοῦ φεύγειν νομίζομεν   *we consider fleeing.*

The Infinitive as a Finite Verb

(9)   Indirect Statement:

       ἔφη αὐτοὺς ἐλεύσεσθαι   *he said that they would come.*

       ἔφη εἶναι μακαρίᾱ   *she said that she is blessed.*

(10)   After πρίν and ὥστε:

       πολλὰ ἔμαθον πρὶν θανεῖν   *I learned much before I died.*

       λέγει ὥστε ἡμᾶς ἀκοῦσαι   *she speaks and so we listen.*

(11)   As an imperative:

       ἔφη· Φεύγειν   *he said, flee!*

       ἔφη· Σπεύδειν   *she said, hurry up!*

Appendix III: Apposition of Nouns and Pronouns

A common grammatical occurrence that happens in all cases of nouns and
pronouns is apposition. Consider the following examples. In each the main
noun is bolded and the noun in apposition is underlined.

Nominative
ἐγὼ ταῦτα τῷ Ὁμήρῳ, <u>ποιητής</u>, δίδωμι.
I, a <u>poet</u>, give these things to Homer.

Genitive
τὸ βιβλίον **τοῦ Ὁμήρου**, <u>ποιητοῦ</u>, σοὶ δίδωμι.
*I give to you the book of **Homer**, <u>a poet</u>.*

Dative
ἐγὼ ταῦτα **τῷ Ὁμήρῳ**, <u>ποιητῇ</u>, δίδωμι.
*I give these things to **Homer**, a <u>poet</u>.*

Accusative
ὁράει **τὸν Ὅμηρον** <u>ποιητήν</u>.
*She sees **Homer**, the <u>poet</u>.*

Vocative
ὦ **βασιλεῦ**, <u>Κῦρε</u>, ἔλθε.
***King** <u>Kyros</u>, come.*

The important items to note are that the two nouns refer to the same person or thing and that each has the same case.

Appendix IV: Adjectives, Nouns, and Pronouns

First and Second Declension Noun Endings

	F Set 1		F Set 2		F Set 3		F Set 4		M Set 5		M Set 6		M/F Set 7		N Set 8	
N	η	αι	ᾱ	αι	α	αι	α	αι	ης	αι	ᾱς	αι	ος	οι	ον	α
A	ην	ᾱς	ᾱν	ᾱς	αν	ᾱς	αν	ᾱς	ην	ᾱς	ᾱν	ᾱς	ον	ους	ον	α
G	ης	ῶν	ᾱς	ῶν	ης	ῶν	ᾱς	ῶν	ου	ῶν	ου	ῶν	ου	ων	ου	ων
D	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῳ	οις	ῳ	οις
V	η	αι	ᾱ	αι	α	αι	α	αι	α,η	αι	ᾱ	αι	ε	οι	ον	α

Third Declension Noun Endings

	M/F Set 9		N Set 10	
N	---	ες	---	α
A	α, ν	ας	---	α
G	ος	ων	ος	ων
D	ι	σι (ν)	ι	σι (ν)
V	---	ες	---	α

First Declension Nouns

N	τέχνη	χώρᾱ	θάλαττα	πεῖρα	στρατιώτης	νεανίᾱς
A	τέχνην	χώρᾱν	θάλατταν	πεῖραν	στρατιώτην	νεανίᾱν
G	τέχνης	χώρᾱς	θαλάττης	πείρᾱς	στρατιώτου	νεανιου
D	τέχνη	χώρᾳ	θαλάττῃ	πείρᾳ	στρατιώτη	νεανίᾳ
V	τέχνη	χώρᾱ	θάλαττα	πεῖρα	στρατιῶτα	νεανίᾱ

N	τέχναι	χῶραι	θάλατται	πεῖραι	στρατιῶται	νεανίαι
A	τέχνᾱς	χώρᾱς	θαλάττᾱς	πείρᾱς	στρατιώτᾱς	νεανίᾱς
G	τεχνῶν	χωρῶν	θαλαττῶν	πειρῶν	στρατιωτῶν	νεανιῶν
D	τέχναις	χώραις	θαλάτταις	πείραις	στρατιώταις	νεανίαις
V	τέχναι	χῶραι	θάλατται	πεῖραι	στρατιῶται	νεανίαι

2nd Declension Nouns   Third Declension Nouns

N	λόγος	δῶρον	φύλαξ	αἴξ	ἐλπίς	χάρις	σῶμα
A	λόγον	δῶρον	φύλακα	αἶγα	ἐλπίδα	χάριν	σῶμα
G	λόγου	δώρου	φύλακος	αἰγός	ἐλπίδος	χάριτος	σώματος
D	λόγῳ	δώρῳ	φύλακι	αἰγί	ἐλπίδι	χάριτι	σώματι
V	λόγε	δῶρον	φύλαξ	αἴξ	ἐλπί	χάρι	σῶμα

N	λόγοι	δῶρα	φύλακες	αἶγες	ἐλπίδες	χάριτες	σώματα
A	λόγους	δῶρα	φύλακας	αἶγας	ἐλπίδας	χάριτας	σώματα
G	λόγων	δώρων	φυλάκων	αἰγῶν	ἐλπίδων	χαρίτων	σωμάτων
D	λόγοις	δώροις	φύλαξι(ν)	αἰξί(ν)	ἐλπίσι(ν)	χάρισι(ν)	σώμασι(ν)
V	λόγοι	δῶρα	φύλακες	αἶγες	ἐλπίδες	χάριτες	σώματα

1) Subtype 1 Nouns with Stem Ending in ρ- or ερ-:

	Feminine				Masculine	
	S	Pl			S	Pl
N	μήτηρ	μητέρ<u>ες</u>		N	ἀνήρ	ἄνδρ<u>ες</u>
A	μητέρ<u>α</u>	μητέρ<u>ας</u>		A	ἄνδρ<u>α</u>	ἄνδρ<u>ας</u>
G	μητρός	μητέρ<u>ων</u>		G	ἀνδρός	ἀνδρ<u>ῶν</u>
D	μητρ<u>ί</u>	μητράσι (ν)		D	ἀνδρ<u>ί</u>	ἀνδράσι (ν)
V	μῆτερ	μητέρες		V	ἄνερ	ἄνδρες

2) Subtype 2 Nouns with Stem Ending in σ- (ablaut, contraction, and disappearance of intervocalic sigma, **-σ-**):

Neuter Nouns Ending in –ος: γένος *race*

	S	Pl
N	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u> or γένῃ (εσα)
A	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u> or γένῃ (εσα)
G	γέν<u>εος</u> or γέν<u>ους</u> (εσος)	γεν<u>έων</u> or γεν<u>ῶν</u> (εσων)
D	γέν<u>ει</u> (εσι)	γέν<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσι (ν))
V	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u> or γένῃ (εσα)

Neuter Nouns Ending in –ας: γῆρας, *old age*

	S	Pl
N	γῆρ<u>ας</u>	γήρ<u>αα</u> or γήρ<u>ᾱ</u> (ασα)
A	γῆρ<u>ας</u>	γήρ<u>αα</u> or γήρ<u>ᾱ</u> (ασα)
G	γήρ<u>αος</u> or γήρ<u>ως</u> (ασος)	γηρ<u>άων</u> or γηρ<u>ῶν</u> (ασων)
D	γήρ<u>αϊ</u> or γήρ<u>ᾳ</u> (ασι)	γήρ<u>ασι</u> (ν) (ασσι (ν))
V	γῆρ<u>ας</u>	γήρ<u>αα</u> or γήρ<u>ᾱ</u> (ασα)

Feminine and Masculine Nouns Ending in ης-: τριήρης *trireme*

	S	Pl
N	τριήρ<u>ης</u>	τριήρ<u>εες</u> or τριήρ<u>εις</u> (εσες)
A	τριήρ<u>εα</u> or τριήρ<u>η</u> (εσα)	τριήρ<u>εας</u> or τριήρ<u>εις</u> (εσας)
G	τριήρ<u>εος</u> or τριήρ<u>ους</u> (εσος)	τριηρ<u>έων</u> or τριήρ<u>ων</u> (εσων)
D	τριήρ<u>ει</u> (εσι)	τριήρ<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσιν)
V	τριῆρ<u>ες</u>	τριήρ<u>εες</u> or τριήρ<u>εις</u> (εσες)

Proper Nouns Ending in ης-: Σωκράτης *Sokrates*

	S	Pl
N	Σωκράτ<u>ης</u>	Σωκράτ<u>εες</u> or Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσες)
A	Σωκράτ<u>εα</u>, Σωκράτ<u>η</u>, or Σωκράτ<u>ην</u> (εσα)	Σωκράτ<u>εας</u> or Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσας)
G	Σωκράτ<u>εος</u> or Σωκράτ<u>ους</u> (εσος)	Σωκρατ<u>έων</u> or Σωκράτ<u>ων</u> (εσων)
D	Σωκράτ<u>ει</u> (εσι)	Σωκράτ<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσιν)
V	Σώκρατ<u>ες</u>	Σωκράτ<u>εες</u> or Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσες)

Subtype 3 Nouns with Stem Ending in ι-:
Feminine

	S	Pl
N	πόλι<u>ς</u>	πόλι<u>ες</u>, πόλη<u>ες</u>, or πόλε<u>ις</u> (εϝες)
A	πόλι<u>ν</u>	πόλι<u>ας</u>, πόλη<u>ας</u>, πόλῑ<u>ς</u>, or πόλε<u>ις</u>
G	πόλι<u>ος</u>, πόλη<u>ος</u>, or πόλε<u>ως</u>	πόλι<u>ων</u> or πόλε<u>ων</u> (εϝων)
D	πόλι<u>ι</u>, πόλ<u>ι</u>, πόλη<u>ι</u> or πόλε<u>ι</u> (εϝι)	πολίεσ<u>σι</u> (ν), πόλε<u>σι</u> (ν), πόλι<u>σι</u> (ν)
V	πόλι	πόλι<u>ες</u>, πόλη<u>ες</u>, or πόλε<u>ις</u> (εϝες)

Subtype 4 Nouns with Stem Ending in ηυ- or ηϝ-:
Masculine

	S	Pl
N	βασιλ<u>εύς</u> (ηυς)	βασιλ<u>ῆες</u> or βασιλ<u>ῆς</u> or βασιλ<u>εῖς</u> (ηϝες)
A	βασιλ<u>ῆα</u> or βασιλ<u>έα</u> (ηϝα)	βασιλ<u>ῆας</u> or βασιλ<u>έᾱς</u> later βασιλ<u>εῖς</u> (ηϝας)
G	βασιλ<u>ῆος</u> or βασιλ<u>έως</u> (ηϝος)	βασιλ<u>ήων</u> or βασιλ<u>έων</u> (ηϝων)

	S	Pl
D	βασιλῆι or βασιλεῖ (ηϝι)	βασιλεῦσι (ν) (ηυσι (ν))
V	βασιλεῦ (ηυ)	βασιλῆες or βασιλῆς or βασιλεῖς

Relative Pronoun

	S		
N	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
A	ὅ	ἥν	ὅ
G	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
D	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ

	Pl		
N	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
A	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ
G	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
D	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

1st Person Pronoun

	S	Pl
N	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς
A	ἐμέ με	ἡμᾶς
G	ἐμοῦ, μου	ἡμῶν
D	ἐμοί, μοι	ἡμῖν

2nd Person Pronoun

	S	Pl
N	σύ	ὑμεῖς
A	σέ σε	ὑμᾶς
G	σοῦ, σου	ὑμῶν
D	σοί, σοι	ὑμῖν

3rd Person Pronoun

	S	M/F Pl	N Pl
N	---	σφεῖς	σφέα or σφεα
A	ἕ, ἑ	σφέας or σφεας	σφέα or σφεα
G	οὗ, οὑ	σφέων or σφεων	σφέων or σφεων
D	οἷ, οἱ	σφίσιν or σφισιν	σφίσιν or σφισιν

Adjectives and Pronouns, Mixed Declension

N	εἷς	μία	ἕν	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	μηδείς	μηδεμία	μηδέν
A	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕνα	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν	μηδένα	μηδεμίαν	μηδέν
G	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός	μηδενός	μηδεμιᾶς	μηδενός
D	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί	μηδενί	μηδεμιᾷ	μηδενί

Adjectives and Pronouns

N	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
A	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
G	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε
D	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε

N	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε
A	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
G	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
D	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε

N	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	τίς	τί	τις	τι
A	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
G	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	τινός, του	τινός, του
D	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	τινί, τῳ	τινί, τῳ

N	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
A	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά
G	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)

The Indefinite Adjective and Pronoun

N	ὅστις	ἥτι	ὅτι
A	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅτι
G	οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, ὅτου
D	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ᾗτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ

N	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα
A	οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅτινα
G	ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων
D	οἷστισι (ν), ὅτοις	αἷστισι (ν)	οἷστισι(ν), ὅτοις

The Definitive Article

N	ὁ	ἡ	τό
A	τόν	τήν	τό
G	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
D	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ

N	οἱ	αἱ	τά
A	τούς	τάς	τά
G	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

Three Termination Adjectives

N	χαλεπός	χαλεπή	χαλεπόν		N	ἄξιος	ἀξίᾱ	ἄξιον
A	χαλεπόν	χαλεπήν	χαλεπόν		A	ἄξιον	ἀξίᾱν	ἄξιον
G	χαλεποῦ	χαλεπῆς	χαλεποῦ		G	ἀξίου	ἀξίᾱς	ἀξίου
D	χαλεπῷ	χαλεπῇ	χαλεπῷ		D	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίᾳ	ἀξίῳ
V	χαλεπέ	χαλεπή	χαλεπόν		V	ἄξιε	ἀξίᾱ	ἄξιον

N	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά		N	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
A	χαλεπούς	χαλεπάς	χαλεπά		A	ἀξίους	ἀξίᾱς	ἄξια
G	χαλεπῶν	χαλεπῶν	χαλεπῶν		G	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
D	χαλεποῖς	χαλεπαῖς	χαλεποῖς		D	ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
V	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά		V	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια

Two Termination Adjectives

N	ἄδικος	ἄδικον
A	ἄδικον	ἄδικον
G	ἀδίκου	ἀδίκου
D	ἀδίκῳ	ἀδίκῳ
V	ἄδικε	ἄδικον

N	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα
A	ἀδίκους	ἄδικα
G	ἀδίκων	ἀδίκων
D	ἀδίκοις	ἀδίκοις
V	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα

Mixed Declension Adjectives

N	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
A	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
G	παντός	πάσης	παντός	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ

N	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
A	πάντας	πάσᾱς	πάντα	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα
G	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D	πᾶσι (ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι (ν)	μεγάλοις	μεγάλοις	μεγάλοις

N	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
A	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
G	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ

N	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
A	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
G	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς

Mixed Declension Adjective

	M	F	N
N	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
A	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
G	ἡδέος	ἡδείᾱς	ἡδέος
D	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ
V	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
N	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
A	ἡδεῖς	ἡδείᾱς	ἡδέα
G	ἡδέων	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέων
D	ἡδέσι (ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι (ν)
V	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα

Third Declension Adjective

	M/F	N
N	ἀληθής	ἀληθές
A	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές
G	ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς
D	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
V	ἀληθές	ἀληθές
N	ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ
A	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ
G	ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν
D	ἀληθέσι (ν)	ἀληθέσι (ν)
V	ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ

First and Second Declension Noun Endings

	F Set 1		F Set 2		F Set 3		F Set 4		M Set 5		M Set 6		M/F Set 7		N Set 8	
N	η	αι	ᾱ	αι	α	αι	α	αι	ης	αι	ᾱς	αι	ος	οι	ον	α

	F Set 1		F Set 2		F Set 3		F Set 4		M Set 5		M Set 6		M/F Set 7		N Set 8	
G	ης	ῶν	ᾱς	ῶν	ης	ῶν	ᾱς	ῶν	ου	ῶν	ου	ῶν	ου	ων	ου	ων
D	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῳ	οις	ῳ	οις
A	ην	ᾱς	ᾱν	ᾱς	αν	ᾱς	αν	ᾱς	ην	ᾱς	ᾱν	ᾱς	ον	ους	ον	α
V	ῃ	αι	ᾱ	αι	α	αι	α	αι	α,η	αι	ᾱ	αι	ε	οι	ον	α

Third Declension Noun Endings

	M/F Set 9		N Set 10	
N	---	ες	---	α
G	ος	ων	ος	ων
D	ι	σι (ν)	ι	σι (ν)
A	α, ν	ας	---	α
V	---	ες	---	α

First Declension Nouns

N	τέχνη	χώρᾱ	θάλαττα	πεῖρα	στρατιώτης	νεανίᾱς
G	τέχνης	χώρᾱς	θαλάττης	πείρᾱς	στρατιώτου	νεανιου
D	τέχνῃ	χώρᾳ	θαλάττῃ	πείρᾳ	στρατιώτῃ	νεανίᾳ
A	τέχνην	χώρᾱν	θάλατταν	πεῖραν	στρατιώτην	νεανίᾱν
V	τέχνη	χώρᾱ	θάλαττα	πεῖρα	στρατιῶτα	νεανίᾱ

N	τέχναι	χῶραι	θάλατται	πεῖραι	στρατιῶται	νεανίαι
G	τεχνῶν	χωρῶν	θαλαττῶν	πειρῶν	στρατιωτῶν	νεανιῶν
D	τέχναις	χώραις	θαλάτταις	πείραις	στρατιώταις	νεανίαις
A	τέχνᾱς	χώρᾱς	θαλάττᾱς	πείρᾱς	στρατιώτᾱς	νεανίᾱς
V	τέχναι	χῶραι	θάλατται	πεῖραι	στρατιῶται	νεανίαι

2nd Declension Nouns   Third Declension Nouns

N	λόγος	δῶρον	φύλαξ	αἴξ	ἐλπίς	χάρις	σῶμα
G	λόγου	δώρου	φύλακος	αἰγός	ἐλπίδος	χάριτος	σώματος
D	λόγῳ	δώρῳ	φύλακι	αἰγί	ἐλπίδι	χάριτι	σώματι
A	λόγον	δῶρον	φύλακα	αἶγα	ἐλπίδα	χάριν	σῶμα
V	λόγε	δῶρον	φύλαξ	αἴξ	ἐλπί	χάρι	σῶμα

N	λόγοι	δῶρα	φύλακες	αἶγες	ἐλπίδες	χάριτες	σώματα
G	λόγων	δώρων	φυλάκων	αἰγῶν	ἐλπίδων	χαρίτων	σωμάτων
D	λόγοις	δώροις	φύλαξι(ν)	αἰξί(ν)	ἐλπίσι(ν)	χάρισι(ν)	σώμασι(ν)
A	λόγους	δῶρα	φύλακας	αἶγας	ἐλπίδας	χάριτας	σώματα
V	λόγοι	δῶρα	φύλακες	αἶγες	ἐλπίδες	χάριτες	σώματα

1) Subtype 1 Nouns with Stem Ending in ρ- or ερ-:

	Feminine				Masculine	
	S	**Pl**			**S**	**Pl**
N	μήτηρ	μητέρες		N	ἀνήρ	ἄνδρες
G	μητρός	μητέρων		G	ἀνδρός	ἀνδρῶν
D	μητρί	μητράσι (ν)		D	ἀνδρί	ἀνδράσι (ν)
A	μητέρα	μητέρας		A	ἄνδρα	ἄνδρας
V	μῆτερ	μητέρες		V	ἄνερ	ἄνδρες

2) Subtype 2 Nouns with Stem Ending in σ- (ablaut, contraction, and disappearance of intervocalic sigma, -σ-):

Neuter Nouns Ending in –ος: γένος *race*

	S	**Pl**
N	γένος	γένεα, γένη (εσα)
G	γένεος, γένους (εσος)	γενέων, γενῶν (εσων)
D	γένει (εσι)	γένεσι (ν) (εσσι (ν))
A	γένος	γένεα, γένη (εσα)
V	γένος	γένεα, γένη (εσα)

Neuter Nouns Ending in –ας: γῆρας, *old age*

	S	**Pl**
N	γῆρας	γήραα, γήρᾱ (ασα)
G	γήραος, γήρως (ασος)	γηράων, γηρῶν (ασων)
D	γήραϊ, γήρᾳ (ασι)	γήρασι (ν) (ασσι (ν))
A	γῆρας	γήραα, γήρᾱ (ασα)
V	γῆρας	γήραα, γήρᾱ (ασα)

Feminine and Masculine Nouns Ending in ης-: τριήρης *trireme*

	S	Pl
N	τριήρ<u>ης</u>	τριήρ<u>εες</u>, τριήρ<u>εις</u> (εσες)
G	τριήρ<u>εος</u>, τριήρ<u>ους </u>(εσος)	τριηρέ<u>ων</u>, τριήρ<u>ων </u>(εσων)
D	τριήρ<u>ει</u> (εσι)	τριήρ<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσιν)
A	τριήρ<u>εα</u>, τριήρ<u>η </u>(εσα)	τριήρ<u>εας</u>, τριήρ<u>εις</u> (εσας)
V	τριῆρ<u>ες</u>	τριήρ<u>εες</u>, τριήρ<u>εις</u> (εσες)

Proper Nouns Ending in ης-: Σωκράτης *Sokrates*

	S	Pl
N	Σωκράτ<u>ης</u>	Σωκράτ<u>εες</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσες)
G	Σωκράτ<u>εος</u>, Σωκράτ<u>ους</u> (εσος)	Σωκράτέ<u>ων</u>, Σωκράτ<u>ων </u>(εσων)
D	Σωκράτ<u>ει</u> (εσι)	Σωκράτ<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσιν)
A	Σωκράτ<u>εα</u>, Σωκράτ<u>η</u>,, Σωκράτ<u>ην </u>(εσα)	Σωκράτ<u>εας</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσας)
V	Σωκράτ<u>ες</u>	Σωκράτ<u>εες</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσες)

Subtype 3 Nouns with Stem Ending in ι-:

Feminine

	S	Pl
N	πόλις	πόλι<u>ες</u>, πόλη<u>ες</u>,, πόλε<u>ις</u> (εϝες)
G	πόλι<u>ος</u>, πόλη<u>ος</u>,, πόλε<u>ως</u>	πόλι<u>ων</u>, πόλε<u>ων</u> (εϝων)
D	πόλι<u>ι</u>, πόλι, πόλη<u>ι</u>, πόλε<u>ι</u> (εϝι)	πολίε<u>σσι</u> (ν), πόλε<u>σι</u> (ν), πόλι<u>σι</u> (ν)
A	πόλι<u>ν</u>	πόλι<u>ας</u>, πόλη<u>ας</u>, πόλῑ<u>ς</u>,, πόλε<u>ις</u>
V	πόλι	πόλι<u>ες</u>, πόλη<u>ες</u>,, πόλε<u>ις</u> (εϝες)

Subtype 4 Nouns with Stem Ending in ηυ- or ηϝ-:

Masculine

	S	Pl
N	βασιλ<u>εύς</u> (ηυς)	βασιλῆ<u>ες</u>, βασιλῆ<u>ς</u>, βασιλε<u>ῖς</u> (ηϝες)
G	βασιλῆ<u>ος</u>, βασιλέ<u>ως</u> (ηϝος)	βασιλή<u>ων</u>, βασιλέ<u>ων</u> (ηϝων)
D	βασιλῆ<u>ι</u>, βασιλε<u>ῖ </u>(ηϝι)	βασιλ<u>εῦσι</u> (ν) (ηυσι (ν))
A	βασιλῆ<u>α</u>, βασιλέ<u>α </u>(ηϝα)	βασιλῆ<u>ας</u>, βασιλέᾱ<u>ς</u> later βασιλε<u>ῖς</u> (ηϝας)
V	βασιλ<u>εῦ</u> (ηυ)	βασιλῆ<u>ες</u>, βασιλῆ<u>ς</u> or βασιλε<u>ῖς</u>

Relative Pronoun

	S					Pl		
N	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ			οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
G	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ			ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
D	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ			οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A	ὅ	ἥν	ὅ			οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

1ˢᵗ Person Pronoun

	S	Pl
N	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς
G	ἐμοῦ, μου	ἡμῶν
D	ἐμοί, μοι	ἡμῖν
A	ἐμέ, με	ἡμᾶς

2ⁿᵈ Person Pronoun

	S	Pl
N	σύ	ὑμεῖς
G	σοῦ, σου	ὑμῶν
D	σοί, σοι	ὑμῖν
A	σέ, σε	ὑμᾶς

3ʳᵈ Person Pronoun

	S	M/F Pl	N Pl
N	---	σφεῖς	σφέα, σφεα
G	οὗ, οὑ	σφέων, σφεων	σφέων, σφεων
D	οἷ, οἱ	σφίσιν, σφισιν	σφίσιν, σφισιν
A	ἕ, ἐ	σφέας, σφεας	σφέα, σφεα

Adjectives and Pronouns, Mixed Declension

N	εἷς	μία	ἕν	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	μηδείς	μηδεμία	μηδέν
G	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός	μηδενός	μηδεμιᾶς	μηδενός
D	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί	μηδενί	μηδεμιᾷ	μηδενί
A	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕνα	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν	μηδένα	μηδεμίαν	μηδέν

Adjectives and Pronouns

N	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
G	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε
D	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτη	τούτῳ	τῷδε	τῆδε	τῷδε
A	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε

N	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε
G	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
D	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
A	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

N	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	τίς	τί	τις	τι
G	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	τινός, του	τινός, του
D	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	τινί, τῳ	τινί, τῳ
A	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι

N	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
G	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
A	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά

The Indefinite Adjective and Pronoun

The Definitive Article

N	ὅστις	ἥτι	ὅτι	ὁ	ἡ	τό
G	οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, ὅτου	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
D	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ᾗτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
A	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅτι	τόν	τήν	τό

N	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G	ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D	οἷστισι (ν), ὅτοις	αἷστισι (ν)	οἷστισι(ν), ὅτοις	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A	οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅτινα	τούς	τάς	τά

Three Termination Adjectives

N	χαλεπός	χαλεπή	χαλεπόν	ἄξιος	ἀξίᾱ	ἄξιον
G	χαλεποῦ	χαλεπῆς	χαλεποῦ	ἀξίου	ἀξίᾱς	ἀξίου
D	χαλεπῷ	χαλεπῇ	χαλεπῷ	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίᾳ	ἀξίῳ
A	χαλεπόν	χαλεπήν	χαλεπόν	ἄξιον	ἀξίᾱν	ἄξιον
V	χαλεπέ	χαλεπή	χαλεπόν	ἄξιε	ἀξίᾱ	ἄξιον

N	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
G	χαλεπῶν	χαλεπῶν	χαλεπῶν	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
D	χαλεποῖς	χαλεπαῖς	χαλεποῖς	ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
A	χαλεπούς	χαλεπάς	χαλεπά	ἀξίους	ἀξίᾱς	ἄξια
V	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια

Two Termination Adjectives

N	ἄδικος	ἄδικον
G	ἀδίκου	ἀδίκου
D	ἀδίκῳ	ἀδίκῳ
A	ἄδικον	ἄδικον
V	ἄδικε	ἄδικον

N	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα
G	ἀδίκων	ἀδίκων
D	ἀδίκοις	ἀδίκοις
A	ἀδίκους	ἄδικα
V	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα

Mixed Declension Adjectives

N	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
G	παντός	πάσης	παντός	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
A	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα

N	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
G	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D	πᾶσι (ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι (ν)	μεγάλοις	μεγάλοις	μεγάλοις
A	πάντας	πάσᾱς	πάντα	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα

N	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ

N	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

Mixed Declension Adjective

	M	F	N
N	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
G	ἡδέος	ἡδείᾱς	ἡδέος
D	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ
A	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
V	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
N	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
G	ἡδέων	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέων
D	ἡδέσι (ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι (ν)
A	ἡδεῖς	ἡδείᾱς	ἡδέα
V	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα

Third Declension Adjective

	M/F	N
N	ἀληθής	ἀληθές
G	ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς
D	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
A	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές
V	ἀληθές	ἀσφαλές
N	ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ
G	ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν
D	ἀληθέσι (ν)	ἀληθέσι (ν)
A	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ
V	ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ

Appendix V: The ω-Verb

Indicative Active

	Present	Imperfect	Future	1st Aorist	2nd Aorist
1st	ω	ον	ω	α	ον
2nd	εις	ες	εις	ας	ες
3rd	ει	ε (ν)	ει	ε (ν)	ε (ν)
1st	ομεν	ομεν	ομεν	αμεν	ομεν
2nd	ετε	ετε	ετε	ατε	ετε
3rd	ουσι (ν)	ον	ουσι (ν)	αν	ον

Indicative Middle and Passive

	Present	Future
1st	ομαι	ομαι
2nd	ει, η	ει, η
3rd	εται	εται

	Present	Future
1st	ομεθα	ομεθα
2nd	εσθε	εσθε
3rd	ονται	ονται

Infinitive Active

Present	Imperfect	Future	1st Aorist	2nd Aorist
ειν	------	ειν	αι	εῖν

Infinitive Middle

Present	Imperfect	Future	1st Aorist	2nd Aorist
εσθαι	------	εσθαι	ασθαι	έσθαι

Infinitive Passive

Present	Imperfect	Future	1st Aorist	2nd Aorist
εσθαι	------	εσθαι	ῆναι	ῆναι

Appendix VI: εἰμί, εἶμι, and οἶδα

εἰμί

	Present Indicative Active	Imperfect Indicative Active
1st	εἰμί	ἦν, ἦ
2nd	εἶ, εἶς	ἦσθα
3rd	ἐστί (ν)	ἦν

	Present Indicative Active	Imperfect Indicative Active
1st	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν
2nd	ἐστέ	ἦτε
3rd	εἰσί (ν)	ἦσαν

Infinitive: εἶναι

εἶμι

	Present Indicative Active	Imperfect Indicative Active
1st	εἶμι	ᾖα, ᾖειν
2nd	εἶ	ᾖεις, ᾖεισθα
3rd	εἶσι (ν)	ᾖει, ᾖειν
1st	ἴμεν	ᾖμεν
2nd	ἴτε	ᾖτε
3rd	ἴᾱσι (ν)	ᾖσαν, ᾖεσαν

Present Infinitive Active: ἰέναι

Present Participles of εἰμί **and** εἶμι:

εἰμί *being*

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N/V	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα
A	ὄντα	οὖσαν	ὄν	ὄντας	οὔσᾱς	ὄντα
G	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	ὄντων	οὐσῶν	ὄντων
D	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	οὖσι (ν)	οὔσαις	οὖσι (ν)

εἶμι *coming, going*

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N/V	ἰών	ἰοῦσα	ἰόν	ἰόντες	ἰοῦσαι	ἰόντα
A	ἰόντα	ἰοῦσαν	ἰόν	ἰόντας	ἰούσᾱς	ἰόντα
G	ἰόντος	ἰούσης	ἰόντος	ἰόντων	ἰουσῶν	ἰόντων
D	ἰόντι	ἰούσῃ	ἰόντι	ἰοῦσι (ν)	ἰούσαις	ἰοῦσι (ν)

εἰμί *being*

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N/V	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα
G	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	ὄντων	οὐσῶν	ὄντων
D	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	οὖσι (ν)	οὔσαις	οὖσι (ν)
A	ὄντα	οὖσαν	ὄν	ὄντας	οὔσᾱς	ὄντα

εἶμι *coming, going*

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N/V	ἰών	ἰοῦσα	ἰόν	ἰόντες	ἰοῦσαι	ἰόντα
G	ἰόντος	ἰούσης	ἰόντος	ἰόντων	ἰουσῶν	ἰόντων
D	ἰόντι	ἰούσῃ	ἰόντι	ἰοῦσι (ν)	ἰούσαις	ἰοῦσι (ν)
A	ἰόντα	ἰοῦσαν	ἰόν	ἰόντας	ἰούσᾱς	ἰόντα

οἶδα

Perfect Indicative Active (with present meanings)

1ˢᵗ	οἶδα
2ⁿᵈ	οἶσθα, οἶδας
3ʳᵈ	οἶδε (ν)

1ˢᵗ	ἴσμεν or οἴδαμεν
2ⁿᵈ	ἴστε, οἴδατε
3ʳᵈ	ἴσᾱσι (ν)

Perfect Infinitive Active (with present meanings)

εἰδέναι

Appendix VII: Additional μι-Verbs ἀπόλλῡμι, δείκνῡμι, δίδωμι, δύναμαι, ἵημι, ἵστημι, κεῖμαι, τίθημι, φημί

ἀπόλλῡμι

	Present Indicative Active	Imperfect Indicative Active
1ˢᵗ	ἀπόλλῡμι	ἀπώλλῡν
2ⁿᵈ	ἀπόλλῡς	ἀπώλλῡς
3ʳᵈ	ἀπόλλῡ (ν)	ἀπώλλῡ

1ˢᵗ	ἀπόλλυμεν	ἀπώλλυμεν
2ⁿᵈ	ἀπόλλυτε	ἀπώλλυτε
3ʳᵈ	ἀπολλύᾱσι (ν)	ἀπώλλυσαν

Present Infinitive Active

ἀπολλύναι

	Pres. Indicative Middle and Passive	**Imperfect Ind. Middle and Passive**
1ˢᵗ	ἀπόλλυμαι	ἀπωλλύμην
2ⁿᵈ	ἀπόλλυσαι	ἀπώλλυσο
3ʳᵈ	ἀπόλλυται	ἀπώλλυτο
1ˢᵗ	ἀπολλύμεθα	ἀπωλλύμεθα
2ⁿᵈ	ἀπόλλυσθε	ἀπώλλυσθε
3ʳᵈ	ἀπόλλυνται	ἀπώλλυντο

Future Indicative Active, Middle, and Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

Aorist Indicative Active, Middle, and Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

δείκνῡμι

	Present Indicative Active	**Imperfect Indicative Active**
1ˢᵗ	δείκνῡμι	ἐδείκνῡν
2ⁿᵈ	δείκνῡς	ἐδείκνῡς
3ʳᵈ	δείκνῡ (ν)	ἐδείκνῡ
1ˢᵗ	δείκνυμεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
2ⁿᵈ	δείκνυτε	ἐδείκνυτε
3ʳᵈ	δεικνύᾱσι (ν)	ἐδείκνυσαν

Present Infinitive Active

δεικνύναι

	Pres. Indicative Middle and Passive	Imperfect Ind. Middle and Passive
1st	δείκνυμαι	ἐδεικνύμην
2nd	δείκνυσαι	ἐδείκνυσο
3rd	δείκνυται	ἐδείκνυτο
1st	δεικνύμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
2nd	δείκνυσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
3rd	δείκνυνται	ἐδείκνυντο

Future Indicative Active, Middle, and Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

Aorist Indicative Active, Middle and Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

δίδωμι

	Present Indicative Active	Imperfect Indicative Active
1st	δίδωμι	ἐδίδουν
2nd	δίδως	ἐδίδους
3rd	δίδωσι (ν)	ἐδίδου
1st	δίδομεν	ἐδίδομεν
2nd	δίδοτε	ἐδίδοτε
3rd	διδόᾱσι (ν)	ἐδίδοσαν

Present Infinitive Active

διδόναι

	Pres. Indicative Middle and Passive	**Imperf. Ind. Middle and Passive**
1st	δίδομαι	ἐδιδόμην
2nd	δίδοσαι	ἐδίδοσο
3rd	δίδοται	ἐδίδοτο
1st	διδόμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα
2nd	δίδοσθε	ἐδίδοσθε
3rd	δίδονται	ἐδίδοντο

Present Infinitive Middle and Passive of δίδωμι

δίδοσθαι

Future Indicative Active, Middle, and Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

	Aorist Indicative Active	**Aorist Indicative Middle**
1st	ἔδωκα	ἐδόμην
2nd	ἔδωκας	ἔδου (οσο)
3rd	ἔδωκε (ν)	ἔδοτο
1st	ἔδομεν	ἐδόμεθα
2nd	ἔδοτε	ἔδοσθε
3rd	ἔδοσαν	ἔδοντο

Aorist Indicative Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

Aorist Infinitive Active

δοῦναι

Aorist Infinitive Middle

δόσθαι

Aorist Infinitive Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

δύναμαι

	Pres. Indicative Middle and Passive	**Imperf. Ind. Middle and Passive**
1st	δύναμαι	ἐδυνάμην
2nd	δύνασαι	ἐδύνω (ασο)
3rd	δύναται	ἐδύνατο
1st	δυνάμεθα	ἐδυνάμεθα
2nd	δύνασθε	ἐδύνασθε
3rd	δύνανται	ἐδύναντο

Present Infinitive Middle and Passive

δύνασθαι

Future Indicative Middle

Same as **ω-verbs**

Aorist Indicative Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

ἵημι

	Present Indicative Active	**Imperfect Indicative Active**
1st	ἵημι	ἵην (ῑ)
2nd	ἵης, ἱεῖς	ἵεις
3rd	ἵησι (ν)	ἵει
1st	ἵεμεν	ἵεμεν
2nd	ἵετε	ἵετε
3rd	ἱέᾱσι (ν), ἱᾶσι (ν)	ἵεσαν

Present Infinitive Active

ἱέναι

	Pres. Indicative Middle and Passive	**Imperf. Ind. Middle and Passive**
1st	ἵεμαι	ἱέμην (ῑ)
2nd	ἵεσαι	ἵεσο
3rd	ἵεται	ἵετο
1st	ἱέμεθα	ἱέμεθα
2nd	ἵεσθε	ἵεσθε
3rd	ἵενται	ἵεντο

Present Infinitive Middle and Passive

ἵεσθαι

Future Indicative Active, Middle, and Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

	Aorist Indicative Active	**Aorist Indicative Middle**
1st	-ἧκα	-εἵμην
2nd	-ἧκας	-εἷσο
3rd	-ἧκε (ν)	-εἷτο
1st	-εἷμεν	-εἵμεθα
2nd	-εἷτε	-εἷσθε
3rd	-εἷσαν	-εἷντο

Aorist Indicative Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

Aorist Infinitive Active

-εἷναι

Aorist Infinitive Middle

-ἕσθαι

Aorist Infinitive Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

ἵστημι

	Present Indicative Active	**Imperfect Indicative Active**
1st	ἵστημι	ἵστην (ῑ)
2nd	ἵστης	ἵστης
3rd	ἵστησι (ν)	ἵστη
1st	ἵσταμεν	ἵσταμεν
2nd	ἵστατε	ἵστατε
3rd	ἱστάᾶσι (ν) or ἱστᾶσι (ν)	ἵστασαν

Present Infinitive Active

ἱστάναι

	Pres. Indicative Middle and Passive	**Imperf. Ind. Middle and Passive**
1st	ἵσταμαι	ἱστάμην (ῑ)
2nd	ἵστασαι	ἵστασο
3rd	ἵσταται	ἵστατο
1st	ἱστάμεθα	ἱστάμεθα
2nd	ἵστασθε	ἵστασθε
3rd	ἵστανται	ἵσταντο

Present Infinitive Middle and Passive

ἵστασθαι

Future Indicative Active, Middle, and Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

	Aorist Indicative Active	**Aorist Indicative Middle**
1st	ἔστην	None
2nd	ἔστης	
3rd	ἔστη	

1ˢᵗ	ἕστημεν
2ⁿᵈ	ἕστητε
3ʳᵈ	ἕστησαν

Aorist Indicative Passive

None

Aorist Infinitive Active

στῆναι

Aorist Infinitive Middle

None

Aorist Infinitive Passive

None

κεῖμαι

	Present Indicative Middle and Passive	**Imp. Ind. Middle and Passive**
1ˢᵗ	κεῖμαι	ἐκείμην
2ⁿᵈ	κεῖσαι	ἔκεισο
3ʳᵈ	κεῖται	ἔκειτο
1ˢᵗ	κείμεθα	ἐκείμεθα
2ⁿᵈ	κεῖσθε	ἔκεισθε
3ʳᵈ	κεῖνται	ἔκειντο

Present Infinitive Middle and Passive

κεῖσθαι

Future Indicative Middle

Same as **ω-verbs**

τίθημι

	Present Indicative Active	**Imperfect Indicative Active**
1ˢᵗ	τίθημι	ἐτίθην
2ⁿᵈ	τίθης	ἐτίθεις
3ʳᵈ	τίθησι (ν)	ἐτίθει

1ˢᵗ	τίθεμεν	ἐτίθεμεν
2ⁿᵈ	τίθετε	ἐτίθετε
3ʳᵈ	τιθέᾱσι (ν)	ἐτίθεσαν

Present Infinitive Active

τιθέναι

	Pres. Indicative Middle and Passive	**Imperf. Ind. Middle and Passive**
1ˢᵗ	τίθεμαι	ἐτιθέμην
2ⁿᵈ	τίθεσαι	ἐτίθεσο
3ʳᵈ	τίθεται	ἐτίθετο

1ˢᵗ	τιθέμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα
2ⁿᵈ	τίθεσθε	ἐτίθεσθε
3ʳᵈ	τίθενται	ἐτίθεντο

Present Infinitive Middle and Passive

τίθεσθαι

Future Indicative Active, Middle, and Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

	Aorist Indicative Active	**Aorist Indicative Middle**
1ˢᵗ	ἔθηκα	ἐθέμην
2ⁿᵈ	ἔθηκας	ἔθου (εσο)
3ʳᵈ	ἔθηκε (ν)	ἔθετο

1st	ἔθεμεν	ἐθέμεθα
2nd	ἔθετε	ἔθεσθε
3rd	ἔθεσαν	ἔθεντο

Aorist Indicative Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

Aorist Infinitive Active

θεῖναι

Aorist Infinitive Middle

θέσθαι

Aorist Infinitive Passive

Same as **ω-verbs**

φημί

	Present Indicative Active	**Imperfect Indicative Active**
1st	φημί	ἔφην
2nd	φής, φής, φῇσθα	ἔφης, ἔφησθα
3rd	φησί (ν)	ἔφη
1st	φαμέν	ἔφαμεν
2nd	φατέ	ἔφατε
3rd	φᾱσί (ν)	ἔφασαν

Present Infinitive Active

φάναι

Appendix VIII: Adjective, Adverb, Noun, Pronoun Chart

First, Second, and Third Declension Noun Sets

	1st Declension													2nd Declension				3rd Declension			
	Set 1 F		Set 2 F ε, ι, ρ		Set 3 F		Set 4 F ε, ι, ρ		Set 5 M		Set 6 M ε, ι, ρ				Set 7 M/F		Set 8 Neuter		Set 9 M/F		Set 10 Neuter	
N	η	αι	ᾱ	αι	α	αι	α	αι	ης	αι	ᾱς	αι			ος	οι	ον	α	--	ες	--	α
A	ην	ᾱς	ᾱν	ᾱς	αν	ᾱς	αν	ᾱς	ην	ᾱς	ᾱν	ᾱς			ον	ους	ον	α	α,ν	ας	--	α
G	ης	ῶν	ᾱς	ῶν	ης	ῶν	ᾱς	ῶν	ου	ῶν	ου	ῶν			ου	ων	ου	ων	ος	ων	ος	ων
D	ῃ	αις	ᾱͅ	αις	ῃ	αις	ᾱͅ	αις	ῃ	αις	ᾱͅ	αις			ῳ	οις	ῳ	οις	ι	σι(ν)	ι	σι(ν)
V	η	αι	ᾱ	αι	α	αι	α	αι	α, η	αι	ᾱ	αι			ε	οι	ον	α	--	ες	--	α

Third Declension Subtype Nouns (contractions: εα= η; εε = ει; εο = ου; εω = ω; ηε = η)

	Subtype 1 M/F		Neuter		Subtype 2 M/F		Subtype 3	
N	μήτηρ	μητέρες	γένος	γένεα/η	τριήρης	τριήρεες/εις	πόλις	πόλιες/ηες/εις
A	μητέρα	μητέρας	γένος	γένεα/η	τριήρεα/η	τριήρεας/εις	πόλιν	πόλιας/ηας/ῑς/εις
G	μητρός	μητέρων	γένεος/ους	γενέων/ῶν	τριήρεος/ους	τριηρέων/ων	πόλιος/ηος/εως	πόλιων/εων
D	μητρί	μητράσι (v)	γένει	γένεσι (v)	τριήρει	τριήρεσι (v)	πόλι/ι/ηι/ει	πόλιεσσι/εσι/ισι(ν)
V	μῆτερ	μητέρες	γένος	γένεα/η	τριῆρες	τριήρεες/εις	πόλι	πόλιες/ηες/εις

Third Declension Subtype 4 | 1st and 2nd Personal Pronouns | 3rd Personal Pronoun

	Subtype 4		1st/2nd Pers.				3rd Pers. M/F	N
N	βασιλεύς	βασιλῆες/ῆς/εῖς	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	σύ	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς	σφέα or σφεα
A	βασιλῆα/έᾱ	βασιλῆας/έᾱς/εῖς	ἐμέ/με	ἡμᾶς	σέ/σε	ὑμᾶς	σφας or σφεας	σφέα or σφεα
G	βασιλῆος/έως	βασιλήων/έων	ἐμοῦ/μου	ἡμῶν	σοῦ/σου	ὑμῶν	σφέων or σφεων	σφέων or σφεων
D	βασιλῆι/εῖ	βασιλεῦσι (v)	ἐμοί/μοι	ἡμῖν	σοί/σοι	ὑμῖν	σφίσι(ν) or σφισι(ν)	σφίσι(ν) or σφισι(ν)
V	βασιλεῦ	βασιλῆες/ῆς/εῖς						

Article | Relative Pronoun | Interrogative Pronoun/Adjective; Indefinite Pr/Adj. is τις, τι (enclitic)

Article

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
A	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς (ᾱ)	τά
G	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

Relative Pronoun

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
A	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ	οὕς	ἅς (ᾱ)	ἅ
G	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
D	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

Interrogative

	M/F	N	M/F	N
N	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα
A	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνα
G	τίνος/τοῦ	τίνος/τοῦ	τίνων	τίνων
D	τίνι/τῷ	τίνι/τῷ	τίσι (v)	τίσι (v)

Third Declension Adjectives

	M/F		N		M/F		N	
N	ἄφρων	ἄφρονες	ἄφρον	ἄφρονα	ἀληθής	ἀληθέες/εῖς	ἀληθές	ἀληθέα/ῆ
A	ἄφρονα	ἄφρονας	ἄφρον	ἄφρονα	ἀληθέα/ῆ	ἀληθέας/εῖς	ἀληθές	ἀληθέα/ῆ
G	ἄφρονος	ἀφρόνων	ἄφρονος	ἀφρόνων	ἀληθέος/οῦς	ἀληθέων/ῶν	ἀληθέος/οῦς	ἀληθέων/ῶν
D	ἄφρονι	ἄφροσι (v)	ἄφρονι	ἄφροσι (v)	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέσι (v)	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέσι (v)
V	ἄφρον	ἄφρονες	ἄφρον	ἄφρονα	ἀληθές	ἀληθέες/εῖς	ἀληθές	ἀληθέα/ῆ

	M/F		N		M		F		N	
N	ἡδίων	ἡδίονες/ἡδίους	ἥδιον	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδύ	ἡδέα
A	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω	ἡδίονας/ἡδίους	ἥδιον	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδείας	ἡδύ	ἡδέα
G	ἡδίονος	ἡδιόνων	ἡδίονος	ἡδιόνων	ἡδέος	ἡδέων	ἡδείας	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέος	ἡδέων
D	ἡδίονι	ἡδίοσι(ν)	ἡδίονι	ἡδίοσι(ν)	ἡδεῖ	ἡδέσι (v)	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδείαις	ἡδεῖ	ἡδέσι (v)
V	ἥδιον	ἡδίονες/ἡδίους	ἥδιον	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδύ	ἡδέα

First and Second Declension Adjectives of the Positive Degree | Comparative and Superlative Adjectives | Adverbs

Three-Ending			Two-Ending	
M	**F ε, ι, ρ = ᾱ**	**N**	**M/F**	**N**
Set 7	Set 1 or Set 2	Set 8	Set 7	Set 8

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives	Adverbs
	-ως, -ως
Comparative: -τερος, -α, -ον; -ίων, -ιον	-τερον; -ιον
Superlative: -τατος, -η, -ον; -ιστος, -η, -ον	-τατα; -ιστα

First, Second, and Third Declension Noun Sets

	1st Declension												2nd Declension			3rd Declension		
	Set 1 F		Set 2 F ε, ι, ρ		Set 3 F		Set 4 F ε, ι, ρ		Set 5 M		Set 6 M ε, ι, ρ		Set 7 M/F		Set 8 Neuter		Set 9 M/F		Set 10 Neuter
N	η	αι	ᾱ	αι	α	αι	α	αι	ης	αι	ᾱς	αι	ος	οι	ον	α	-- ες	--	α
G	ης	ῶν	ᾱς	ῶν	ης	ῶν	ᾱς	ῶν	ου	ῶν	ου	ῶν	ου	ων	ου	ων	ος ων	ος	ων
D	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῃ	αις	ᾳ	αις	ῳ	οις	ῳ	οις	ι σι(ν)	ι	σι(ν)
A	ην	ᾱς	ᾱν	ᾱς	αν	ᾱς	αν	ᾱς	ην	ᾱς	ᾱν	ᾱς	ον	ους	ον	α	α,ν ᾱς	--	α
V	η	αι	ᾱ	αι	α	αι	α	αι	α, η	αι	ᾱ	αι	ε	οι	ον	α	-- ες	--	α

Third Declension Subtype Nouns (contractions: εα= η; εε = ει; εο = ου; εω = ω; ηε = η)

	Subtype 1 M/F		Neuter		Subtype 2 M/F		Subtype 3	
N	μήτηρ	μητέρες	γένος	γένεα/η	τριήρης	τριήρεες/εις	πόλις	πόλιες/ηες/εις
G	μητρός	μητέρων	γένεος/ους	γενέων/ῶν	τριήρεος/ους	τριηρέων/ων	πόλιος/ηος/εως	πόλιων/εων
D	μητρί	μητράσι (ν)	γένει	γένεσι (ν)	τριήρει	τριήρεσι (ν)	πόλιι/ι/ηι/ει	πόλιεσσι/εσι/ισι(ν)
A	μητέρα	μητέρας	γένος	γένεα/η	τριήρεα/η	τριήρεας/εις	πόλιν	πόλιας/ηας/ῑς/εις
V	μῆτερ	μητέρες	γένος	γένεα/η	τριῆρες	τριήρεες/εις	πόλι	πόλιες/ηες/εις

	Third Declension Subtype 4		1st and 2nd Personal Pronouns				3rd Personal Pronoun	
							M/F	**N**
N	βασιλεύς	βασιλῆες/ῆς/εῖς	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	σύ	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς	σφέα or σφεα
G	βασιλῆος/έως	βασιλήων/έων	ἐμοῦ/μου	ἡμῶν	σοῦ/σου	ὑμῶν	σφέων or σφεων	σφέων or σφεων
D	βασιλῆι/εῖ	βασιλεῦσι (ν)	ἐμοί/μοι	ἡμῖν	σοί/σοι	ὑμῖν	σφίσι(ν) or σφισι(ν)	σφίσι(ν) or σφισι(ν)
A	βασιλῆα/έᾱ	βασιλῆας/έᾱς/εῖς	ἐμέ/με	ἡμᾶς	σέ/σε	ὑμᾶς	σφέας or σφεας	σφέα or σφεα
V	βασιλεῦ	βασιλῆες/ῆς/εῖς						

Article						Relative Pronoun						Interrogative Pronoun/Adjective; Indefinite Pr/Adj. is τις, τι (enclitic)			
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**	**M/F**	**N**	**M/F**	**N**
N	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα
G	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν	τίνος/τοῦ	τίνος/τοῦ	τίνων	τίνων
D	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς	τίνι/τῷ	τίνι/τῷ	τίσι (ν)	τίσι (ν)
A	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς (ᾱ)	τά	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ	οὕς	ᾱ̔́ς (ᾱ)	ἅ	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνα

Third Declension Adjectives

	M/F		N		M/F		N	
N	ἄφρων	ἄφρονες	ἄφρον	ἄφρονα	ἀληθής	ἀληθέες/εῖς	ἀληθές	ἀληθέα/ῆ
G	ἄφρονος	ἀφρόνων	ἄφρονος	ἀφρόνων	ἀληθέος/οῦς	ἀληθέων/ῶν	ἀληθέος/οῦς	ἀληθέων/ῶν
D	ἄφρονι	ἄφροσι (ν)	ἄφρονι	ἄφροσι (ν)	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέσι (ν)	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέσι (ν)
A	ἄφρονα	ἄφρονας	ἄφρον	ἄφρονα	ἀληθέα/ῆ	ἀληθέας/εῖς	ἀληθές	ἀληθέα/ῆ
V	ἄφρον	ἄφρονες	ἄφρον	ἄφρονα	ἀληθές	ἀληθέες/εῖς	ἀληθές	ἀληθέα/ῆ

	M/F		N		M		F		N	
N	ἡδίων	ἡδίονες/ἡδίω	ἥδιον	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδύ	ἡδέα
G	ἡδίονος	ἡδιόνων	ἡδίονος	ἡδιόνων	ἡδέος	ἡδέων	ἡδείας	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέος	ἡδέων
D	ἡδίονι	ἡδίοσι(ν)	ἡδίονι	ἡδίοσι(ν)	ἡδεῖ	ἡδέσι (ν)	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδείαις	ἡδεῖ	ἡδέσι (ν)
A	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω	ἡδίονας/ἡδίους	ἥδιον	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδείας	ἡδύ	ἡδέα
V	ἥδιον	ἡδίονες/ἡδίους	ἥδιον	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδύ	ἡδέα

First and Second Declension Adjectives of the Positive Degree					Comparative and Superlative Adjectives	Adverbs
Three-Ending			Two-Ending			-ως, -ως
M	**F ε, ι, ρ = ᾱ**	**N**	**M/F**	**N**	**Comparative:** -τερος, -α, -ον; -ίων, -ιον	-τερον; -ιον
Set 7	Set 1 or Set 2	Set 8	Set 7	Set 8	**Superlative:** -τατος, -η, -ον; -ιστος, -η, -ον	-τατα; -ιστα

Appendix IX: Verb Chart

	Active		Middle		Passive	
Indicative						
Present–I **Future**–II/II/VI*	ω εις ει	ομεν ετε ουσι (ν)	ομαι ει, ῃ εται	ομεθα εσθε ονται	ομαι ει, ῃ εται	ομεθα εσθε ονται
Imperfect–I + p.i.a.	ον ες ε (ν)	ομεν ετε ον	ομην ου ετο	ομεθα εσθε οντο	ομην ου ετο	ομεθα εσθε οντο
1st Aorist–III/III/VI + p.i.a.	α ας ε (ν)	αμεν ατε αν	αμην ω ατο	αμεθα ασθε αντο	ην ης η	ημεν ητε ησαν
2nd Aorist–III/III/VI + p.i.a.	ον ες ε (ν)	ομεν ετε ον	ομην ου ετο	ομεθα εσθε οντο	ην ης η	ημεν ητε ησαν
Perfect–IV/V/V	α ας ε (ν)	αμεν ατε ᾶσι (ν)	μαι σαι ται	μεθα σθε νται	μαι σαι ται	μεθα σθε νται
Pluperfect–IV/V/V + p.i.a.	η ης ει (ν)	εμεν ετε εσαν	μην σο το	μεθα σθε ντο	μην σο το	μεθα σθε ντο
Subjunctive						
Present	ω ῃς ῃ	ωμεν ητε ωσι(ν)	ωμαι ῃ ηται	ωμεθα ησθε ωνται	ωμαι ῃ ηται	ωμεθα ησθε ωνται
Aorist	ω ῃς ῃ	ωμεν ητε ωσι(ν)	ωμαι ῃ ηται	ωμεθα ησθε ωνται	ῶ ῇς ῇ	ῶμεν ῆτε ῶσι (ν)
Optative						
Present & Future	οιμι οις οι	οιμεν οιτε οιεν	οιμην οιο οιτο	οιμεθα οισθε οιντο	οιμην οιο οιτο	οιμεθα οισθε οιντο
1 Aorist	αιμι αις, ειας αι, ειε(ν)	αιμεν αιτε αιεν, ειαν	αιμην αιο αιτο	αιμεθα αισθε αιντο	είην είης είη	εῖμεν, είημεν εῖτε, είητε εῖεν, είησαν
2 Aorist	οιμι οις οι	οιμεν οιτε οιεν	οιμην οιο οιτο	οιμεθα οισθε οιντο	είην είης είη	εῖμεν, είημεν εῖτε, είητε εῖεν, είησαν
Infinitive						
Present & Future	ειν		εσθαι		εσθαι	
1st-Aorist no p.i.a.	´αι		ασθαι		ῆναι	
2nd-Aorist no p.i.a.	εῖν		έσθαι		ῆναι	
Perfect	έναι		´σθαι		´σθαι	
Imperative						
Present	ε ετω	ετε οντων	ου εσθω	εσθε εσθων	ου εσθω	εσθε εσθων
1 Aorist	ον ατω	ατε αντων	αι ασθω	ασθε ασθων	ηθι, ητι ητω	ητε εντων
2 Aorist	ε ετω	ετε οντων	οῦ εσθω	εσθε εσθων	ηθι, ητι ητω	ητε εντων

* – VI, minus ending, minus p.i.a., plus -ησ-

** – Fixed Accents on 2nd Aorist Active Participle

Alternate Present and Future Optative Active, Contract Verbs
οιην   οιημεν
οιης   οιητε
οιη   οιησαν

Contract Verbs					
αε→ ᾱ	αοι→ ῳ	εε→ ει	εο→ ου	οε→ ου	οο→ ου
αει→ ᾱͅ	αο→ ω	εει→ ει	εοι→ οι	οει→ οι	οοι→ οι
αη→ ᾱ	αου→ ω	εη→ η	εου→ ου	οη→ ω	οου→ ου
αη→ ᾱ	αω→ ω	εη→ ῃ	εω→ ω	οη→ οι	οω→ ω

Present Infinitive Active and Middle/Passive		
άειν (άεεν)→ᾶν	έειν→εῖν	όειν (όεεν)→οῦν
άεσθαι→ᾶσθαι	έεσθαι→εῖσθαι	όεσθαι→οῦσθαι

Consonant Stems		
π, β, φ +	κ, γ, χ +	τ, δ, θ, σ, +
μαι → μμαι	μαι → γμαι	μαι → σμαι
σαι → ψαι	σαι → ξαι	σαι → σαι
ται → πται	ται → κται	ται → σται
μεθα → μμεθα	μεθα → γμεθα	μεθα → σμεθα
σθε → φθε	σθε → χθε	σθε → σθε
-------------	------------	-----------
σθαι → φθαι	σθαι → χθαι	σθαι → σθαι

		Singular		Plural		
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	Singular			**Plural**		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Present, Future, and 2 Aorist** Active Participle						
N	ων	ουσα	ον	οντες	ουσαι	οντα
A	οντα	ουσαν	ον	οντας	ουσᾱς	οντα
G	οντος	ουσης	οντος	οντων	ουσῶν	οντων
D	οντι	ουσῃ	οντι	ουσι (ν)	ουσαις	ουσι (ν)
1 Aorist Active Participle						
N	ᾱς	ᾱσα	αν	αντες	ᾱσαι	αντα
A	αντα	ᾱσαν	αν	αντας	ᾱσᾱς	αντα
G	αντος	ᾱσης	αντος	αντων	ᾱσῶν	αντων
D	αντι	ᾱσῃ	αντι	ᾱσι (ν)	ᾱσαις	ᾱσι (ν)
Present and Future Middle/Passive and 2 Aorist Middle Participle						
όμενος, ομένη, όμενον						
1 Aorist Middle Participle						
άμενος, αμένη, άμενον						
Aorist Passive Participle						
N	είς	εῖσα	έν	έντες	εῖσαι	έντα
A	έντα	εῖσαν	έν	έντας	είσᾱς	έντα
G	έντος	είσης	έντος	έντων	εισῶν	έντων
D	έντι	είσῃ	έντι	εῖσι (ν)	είσαις	εῖσι (ν)
Perfect Active Participle						
N	ώς	υῖα	ός	ότες	υῖαι	ότα
A	ότα	υῖαν	ός	ότας	υῖᾱς	ότα
G	ότος	υίᾱς	ότος	ότων	υιῶν	ότων
D	ότι	υίᾳ	ότι	όσι (ν)	υίαις	όσι (ν)
Perfect Middle/Passive Participle						
-μένος, -μένη, -μένον						

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Present, Future, and 2 Aorist** Active Participle						
N	ων	ουσα	ον	οντες	ουσαι	οντα
G	οντος	ουσης	οντος	οντων	ουσῶν	οντων
D	οντι	ουσῃ	οντι	ουσι (ν)	ουσαις	ουσι (ν)
A	οντα	ουσαν	ον	οντας	ουσᾱς	οντα
1 Aorist Active Participle						
N	ᾱς	ᾱσα	αν	αντες	ᾱσαι	αντα
G	αντος	ᾱσης	αντος	αντων	ᾱσῶν	αντων
D	αντι	ᾱσῃ	αντι	ᾱσι (ν)	ᾱσαις	ᾱσι (ν)
A	αντα	ᾱσαν	αν	αντας	ᾱσᾱς	αντα
Present and Future Middle/Passive and 2 Aorist Middle Participle						
όμενος, ομένη, όμενον						
1 Aorist Middle Participle						
άμενος, αμένη, άμενον						
Aorist Passive Participle						
N	είς	εῖσα	έν	έντες	εῖσαι	έντα
G	έντος	είσης	έντος	έντων	εισῶν	έντων
D	έντι	είσῃ	έντι	εῖσι (ν)	είσαις	εῖσι (ν)
A	έντα	εῖσαν	έν	έντας	είσᾱς	έντα
Perfect Active Participle						
N	ώς	υῖα	ός	ότες	υῖαι	ότα
G	ότος	υίᾱς	ότος	ότων	υιῶν	ότων
D	ότι	υίᾳ	ότι	όσι (ν)	υίαις	όσι (ν)
A	ότα	υῖαν	ός	ότας	υίᾱς	ότα
Perfect Middle/Passive Participle						
-μένος, -μένη, -μένον						

Appendix X: Accents

Possibilities for Accent. Carefully read the possibilities and restrictions for each of the three accents. Note where in a Greek word the acute, grave, and circumflex occur. These possibilities account for all accentuation options in all words.

ACUTE ACCENT:

>**Possibilities:** appears over the antepenult, penult, and ultima;
>appears over short vowels or long vowels or diphthongs.

>**Restrictions:** CAN appear over the ultima ONLY when a pause follows, i.e., at the end of a sentence or before a comma or semicolon.

>CANNOT appear over the penult when it is accented and contains a long vowel or diphthong and the ultima contains a short vowel.

>CAN appear over the antepenult ONLY when the ultima contains a short vowel.

GRAVE ACCENT:

>**Possibilities:** appears ONLY over the ultima;

appears over short vowels or long vowels or diphthongs.

Restrictions: MUST replace an acute accent over the ultima when another word follows directly without a pause.

CANNOT appear otherwise.

CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT:

Possibilities: appears ONLY over the penult and ultima;
appears ONLY over long vowels or diphthongs.

Restrictions: MUST appear over the penult when the penult is accented and contains a long vowel or diphthong AND the ultima contains a short vowel.

CANNOT appear over the penult when the ultima contains a long vowel or diphthong.

Since the circumflex accent (˜) only occurs over long vowels or diphthongs, there is no need to include it when alpha, iota, or upsilon have circumflex accents over them as in δρᾶμα.

Chart for Possibilities of Accent. The chart is a schematic of where all accents may occur in all Greek words. Commit this chart to memory. Memorization initiates the process of understanding. As your understanding increases, your ability to remember the chart and to accent correctly improves.

Key

a	=	antepenult
pe	=	penult
u	=	ultima
˘	=	a short vowel
‾	=	a long vowel or diphthong
Unmarked	=	short vowel, long vowel, or diphthong

	Acute	**Grave**	**Circumflex**
Antepenult	Possible if ultima is short: á-pe-ŭ	Never	Never
Penult	Possible but not if penult is long and ultima is short: a-pé-u	Never	Possible if penult is long and ultima is short: a-pê-ŭ
Ultima	Possible if pause follows: a-pe-ú + pause between words	Possible if no pause follows: a-pe-ù + no pause between words	Possible: a-pe-ũ

Accent Possibilites Explained:

1. -a-pe-ú + pause

    (You may have an acute on the ultima when a pause (period, comma) follows the word.)

2. -a-pe-ù + word without pause

    (You may have a grave on the ultima when there is no pause.)

3. -a-pé-u BUT NOT a-pé-ŭ, when the penult is long (pē) and the ultima is short (ŭ)

    (You may have an acute on the penult EXCEPT with a long penult and a short ultima.)

4. -á-pe-ŭ

    (You may have an acute on the antepenult IF the ultima is short.)

5. -a-pe-ũ Note that the upsilon is long

    (You may have a circumflex over a long ultima.)

6. -a-pê-ŭ MUST, if ē is accented BUT never a circumflex on the penult (pê) if the ultima is long (ū)

    (You may have a circumflex on the penult if it is accented and long AND the ultima is short.)

Recessive and Persistent Accent. Almost all forms of the Greek verb have recessive accent. Nouns and other parts of speech have persistent accent.

Recessive Accent

In recessive accent, the accent occurs as far from the ultima as the possibilities of accent allow. Most verb forms have recessive accent.

Practical Application of the Chart for Possibilities of Accent in Recessive Accent. Read from top to bottom and apply the first line that meets the criteria:

(1)   Verbs of three or more syllables:

   If the ultima is short, put an acute on the antepenult.   ἔπαυε Stop!

   If the ultima is long, put an acute on the penult. Stop!   παυσάτω

(2)   Verbs of two syllables:

If the penult is long AND the ultima is short, put a   παῦε
circumflex on the penult. Stop! (A helpful acronym is
PLUS: Penult Long; Ultima Short.)

In all other cases (there are three) put an acute on the penult. Stop!

a. short penult, short ultima	βάλε
b. short penult, long ultima	βάλω
c. long penult, long ultima	παύει

Practice with Recessive Accent. Check your answers below.

1. ἦρξαν, ἤρξατε, ἄρξῃς, ἄρξετε, ἄρξητε, ἄρξατω
2. ἔβαλον, ἐβαλομεν, βαλω, βαλε, ἔβαλε, ἐβαλετε
3. ἐδυνατο, ἐδυναμεθα, ἐδυνασθε, ἐδυνω
4. ἀγγελλεις, ἀγγελλετε, ἠγγειλα, ἠγγελθην, ἠγγειλατε
5. ἐδεξετο, ἐδεχομεθα, ἐδεχου, ἐδεχεσθε
6. ἐκρῑνα, ἐκρῑνατε, κρῑνε, κρῑνατε, κρῑνον, κρῑνω
7. γιγνομεθα, ἐγιγνετο, γιγνεσθω, ἐγιγνοντο
8. ἑλωσιν, ἑλῃς, εἱλον, εἱλετε
9. ἐδοξα, ἐδοξατε, ἐδοξαμεν, δοξῃς, δοξητε
10. ἠκουσα, ἠκουσας, ἠκουσαμεν, ἠκουσατε

Persistent Accent

When presented with any noun in a lexicon, the nominative case of the noun is given first, the genitive case of the noun, second, and the article, third:

Nominative Singular	Genitive Singular	Article	English Equivalent
αἷμα	αἵματος	τό	blood

Persistent accent remains the same accent (acute, grave, circumflex), over the vowel or diphthong it is on, as given by the nominative singular in all forms of the word, unless forced by the rules for possibilities of accent to change in nature (acute, circumflex, grave) or position (antepenult, penult, ultima). If an

accent violates one of the possibilities (you cannot have a circumflex on the antepenult), the accent will change in nature (acute, grave, circumflex) before position (antepenult, penult, ultima). The accent of most noun forms is persistent and is learned as part of the vocabulary.

Practical Application of the Chart for Possibilities of Accent in Persistent Accent

Consider the following examples.

1. **ἄνθρωπος (nominative):**   ἀνθρώπου, ἀνθρώπῳ
2. **βιβλίον (nominative):**   βιβλίου, βιβλίῳ
3. **νῆσος (nominative):**   νήσου, νήσῳ, νῆσον
4. **δρᾶμα (nominative):**   δράματος, δρᾱμάτων
5. **ἀρετή (nominative):**   ἀρετήν, ἀρετάς

Explanations.

1. **ἀνθρώπου, ἀνθρώπῳ:** the ultima is long and so the acute accent must change in position from the antepenult to the penult, but not in nature.
2. **βιβλίου, βιβλίῳ:** no violation of the possibilities and so no change.
3. **νήσου, νήσῳ:** the penult and ultima are long and so the accent must change in nature from a circumflex to an acute, but need not change position. **νῆσον:** the penult is long and the ultima is short and so the accent remains a circumflex on the penult.
4. **δράματος:** the accent remains over the syllable **δρᾱ** but must change in nature to an acute because the number of syllables changed from two to three and it is not possible to have a circumflex on the antepenult. **δρᾱμάτων:** the accent must change position because the ultima is long.
5. **ἀρετήν, ἀρετάς:** there is no violation of the possibilities and so no change.

Use these examples and the Chart on Possibilities of Accent to help you complete the persistent accent practice.

Practice with Persistent Accent. The first word in bold gives the persistent accent. Accent the unbolded words. Answers follow.

1. **δίκη:** δικης, δικην, δικαι
2. **ἡμέτερος:** ἡμετερα, ἡμετερων
3. **ἀθάνατος:** ἀθανατου, ἀθανατοις, ἀθανατον

4. **ζωγράφος:** ζωγραφου, ζωγραφοι, ζωγραφων

5. **τράπεζα:** τραπεζης, τραπεζῃ, τραπεζαν, τραπεζᾱς, τραπεζων, τραπεζαι

6. **νῆσος:** νησῳ, νησον, νησους

7. **δοῦλος:** δουλῳ, δουλον, δουλοις

8. **πρᾶγμα:** πρᾱγματος, πρᾱγματων, πρᾱγμασι

9. **ἀγών:** ἀγωνος, ἀγωνι, ἀγωνων, ἀγωσι

10. **αἴξ:** αἰγας, αἰγες, αἰγα

11. **σώφρων:** σωφρον, σωφρονα, σωφρονων

Additional Practice with Recessive Accent. Check your answers below.

1. λῡω, λῡομεν, λῡετε, λῡετω, λῡσον

2. παιδευω, ἐπαιδευον, παιδευσεις, παιδευσον, ἐπαιδευσαν

3. διδασκει, διδασκε, διδαξον, διδαξω

4. ταττειν, ταττομεν, ταττοντων, ταττεις, ταττε

5. βλαψεις, βλαψομεν, ἐβλαβην

6. ἐπεισα, ἐπεισατε, πεισωμεν, ἐπεισθην

7. δουλευεις, ἐδουλευον, ἐδουλευετε

8. κλεπτω, κλεψεις, ἐκλεπτον, ἐκλεπτετε

9. ἀγγελλω, ἀγγελλον, ἀγγελλετε

10. ἠλθες, ἠλθον, ἠλθετε, ἠλθομεν, ἠλθε

Additional Practice with Persistent Accent. The first word in bold gives the persistent accent. Accent the unbolded words. Answers follow.

1. **Σωκράτης:** Σωκρατους, Σωκρατει, Σωκρατη

2. **ἄγγελος:** ἀγγελου, ἀγγελῳ, ἀγγελον, ἀγγελους

3. **φιλίᾱ:** φιλιᾱν, φιλιᾳ, φιλιαις, φιλιᾱς, φιλιων

4. **φίλος:** φιλου, φιλῳ, φιλοις, φιλους

5. **λῦμα:** λῡματος, λῡματι, λῡματων, λῡματα

6. **πόλεμος:** πολεμου, πολεμῳ, πολεμον, πολεμων, πολεμοις, πολεμοι

7. **ξένος:** ξενου, ξενῳ, ξενον, ξενοις, ξενους

8. **ψεῦδος:** ψευδους, ψευδει, ψευδεσι

9. **δῆμος:** δημου, δημῳ, δημον, δημους

10. **βουλή:** βουλης, βουλῃ, βουλην, βουλαι, βουλων, βουλαις, βουλᾱς

Answers to Recessive Accent Practice

1. ἦρξαν, ἤρξατε, ἄρξῃς, ἄρξετε, ἄρξητε, ἀρξάτω
2. ἔβαλον, ἐβάλομεν, βάλω, βάλε, ἔβαλε, ἐβάλετε
3. ἐδύνατο, ἐδυνάμεθα, ἐδύνασθε, ἐδύνω
4. ἀγγέλλεις, ἀγγέλλετε, ἤγγειλα, ἠγγέλθην, ἠγγείλατε
5. ἐδέξετο, ἐδεχόμεθα, ἐδέχου, ἐδέχεσθε
6. ἔκρῑνα, ἐκρίνατε, κρῖνε, κρίνατε, κρῖνον, κρίνω
7. γιγνόμεθα, ἐγίγνετο, γιγνέσθω, ἐγίγνοντο
8. ἕλωσιν, ἕλῃς, εἷλον, εἵλετε
9. ἔδοξα, ἐδόξατε, ἐδόξαμεν, δόξῃς, δόξητε
10. ἤκουσα, ἤκουσας, ἠκούσαμεν, ἠκούσατε

Answers to Persistent Accent Practice

1. **δίκη:** δίκης, δίκην, δίκαι
2. **ἡμέτερος:** ἡμέτερα, ἡμετέρων
3. **ἀθάνατος:** ἀθανάτου, ἀθανάτοις, ἀθάνατον
4. **ζωγράφος:** ζωγράφου, ζωγράφοι, ζωγράφων
5. **τράπεζα:** τραπέζης, τραπέζῃ, τράπεζαν, τραπέζᾱς, τραπεζῶν, τράπεζαι
6. **νῆσος:** νήσῳ, νῆσον, νήσους
7. **δοῦλος:** δούλῳ, δοῦλον, δούλοις
8. **πρᾶγμα:** πράγματος, πρᾱγμάτων, πράγμασι
9. **ἀγών:** ἀγῶνος, ἀγῶνι, ἀγώνων, ἀγῶσι
10. **αἴξ:** αἶγας, αἶγες, αἶγα
11. **σώφρων:** σῶφρον, σώφρονα, σωφρόνων

Answers to Additional Recessive Accent Practice

1. λύω, λύομεν, λύετε, λυέτω, λῦσον
2. παιδεύω, ἐπαίδευον, παιδεύσεις, παίδευσον, ἐπαίδευσαν
3. διδάσκει, δίδασκε, δίδαξον, διδάξω
4. τάττειν, τάττομεν, ταττόντων, τάττεις, τάττε
5. βλάψεις, βλάψομεν, ἐβλάβην
6. ἔπεισα, ἐπείσατε, πείσωμεν, ἐπείσθην
7. δουλεύεις, ἐδούλευον, ἐδουλεύετε
8. κλέπτω, κλέψεις, ἔκλεπτον, ἐκλέπτετε

9. ἀγγέλλω, ἄγγελλον, ἀγγέλλετε

10. ἦλθες, ἦλθον, ἤλθετε, ἤλθομεν, ἦλθε

Answers to Additional Persistent Accent Practice

1. **Σωκράτης:** Σωκράτους, Σωκράτει, Σωκράτη

2. **ἄγγελος:** ἀγγέλου, ἀγγέλῳ, ἄγγελον, ἀγγέλους

3. **φιλία:** φιλίαν, φιλίᾳ, φιλίαις, φιλίᾱς, φιλιῶν

4. **φίλος:** φίλου, φίλῳ, φίλοις, φίλους

5. **λῦμα:** λύματος, λύματι, λυμάτων, λύματα

6. **πόλεμος:** πολέμου, πολέμῳ, πόλεμον, πολέμων, πολέμοις, πόλεμοι

7. **ξένος:** ξένου, ξένῳ, ξένον, ξένοις, ξένους

8. **ψεῦδος:** ψεύδους, ψεύδει, ψεύδεσι

9. **δῆμος:** δήμου, δήμῳ, δῆμον, δήμους

10. **βουλῆς:** βουλῇ, βουλήν, βουλαί, βουλῶν, βουλαῖς, βουλάς

Appendix XI: Herodotos' Mixed Dialect

The text of Herodotos is a mixture of Ionic, Attic, and sometimes Doric forms. It is uncertain whether Herodotos' text was originally purely Ionic and later corrupted by scribes to include Attic and Doric forms, or whether it was originally a mixture of the three. Whatever the case, the following indicates differences between the dialect of Herodotos and the Attic dialect.

1. **-η** is found where Attic has **-α**, even after **ε, ι,** and **ρ**.

2. **-ει** and **-ου** for **-ε** and **-ο** before **ν, ρ,** λ: **ξεῖνοι** for **ξένοι**; **εἵνεκα** for **ἕνεκα**; **κούρη** for **κόρη**; **οὔνομα** for **ὄνομα**.

3. **-ω** for **-αυ** or **-ου**: **θῶμα** for **θαῦμα**; **ὦν** for **οὖν**.

4. **-σσ-** is found where Attic has **-ττ-**.

5. Consonants are often unaspirated, **π, τ, κ for** φ, θ, χ: **ἀπῆκε** instead of **ἀφῆκε**.

6. **κ-** is found instead of **π-**: **κοτε** instead of **ποτε** and **ὅκως** instead of **ὅπως**.

7. The first declension genitive plural is **-έων** not **-ῶν**.

8. The first declension dative plural is **-ῃσι** not **-αις**.

9. The first declension genitive singular of masculine nouns is **-εω** not **-ου**.

10. The second declension dative plural is **-οισι** not **-οις**.

11. In the third declension, forms remain uncontracted: **γένεος** not **γένους**.

12. In the third declension, nouns that end in **-ις** decline like this:

N	πόλις	πόλιες
A	πόλιν	πόλιας or πόλῑς
G	πόλιος	πόλιων
D	πόλι	πόλισι (ν)
V	πόλι	πόλιες

N	πόλις	πόλιες
G	πόλιος	πόλιων
D	πόλι	πόλισι (ν)
A	πόλιν	πόλιας or πόλῑς
V	πόλι	πόλιες

13. Personal pronouns are not contracted; for example, **σέο** or **σεῦ** not **σοῦ**.

14. For the personal pronouns, **τοι** is found at times for **σοι**.

15. For the third-person pronoun, **οἱ** is used for **αὐτῷ** and **αὐτῇ**.

16. For the third-person regular and reflexive pronoun, **μιν** is found for **αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό**, and for **ἑαυτόν** and **ἑαυτήν**.

17. For the third-person plural, **σφεῖς, σφέων, σφίσι** or **σφι**, and **σφέας** is found.

18. For **τίς, τί** and **τις, τι**: **τέο** or **τεῦ** for **τοῦ** or **τίνος**; **τέῳ** for **τῷ** or **τίνι**; **τέων** for **τίνων**; **τέοισι** for **τίσι**.

19. In cases other than the nominative, the article and the relative pronoun are identical. In specific instances Herodotus uses the customary Attic forms for the relative pronoun.

20. The past indicative augment is inconsistently used.

21. Instead of the third person plurals **-νται** and **-ντο**, Herodotus uses the third-person plurals **-αται** and **-ατο**.

22. Many verb forms remain uncontracted: **ποιέειν** not **ποιεῖν**.

23. Verbs ending in **-οω**, **-οο-** and **-οου-** contract to **-ευ-.**

24. **ἵημι** conjugates like an **-εω** verb; **ἵστημι** like an **-αω** verb; and **δίδωμι** like an **-οω** verb.

25.Commonly occurring pronouns are the following:

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
N	ἐγώ	σύ	—
A	ἐμέ, με	σέ, σε	ἐ, μιν (= αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό)
G	ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μευ	σέο, σεῦ, σευ	εὖ
D	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί, τοι	οἱ (= αὐτῷ and αὐτῇ)
N	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς
A	ἡμέας	ὑμέας	σφέας, σφεας, σφεα
G	ἡμέων	ὑμέων	σφέων, σφεων
D	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι (ν) σφισι (ν), σφι

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
N	ἐγώ	σύ	—
G	ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μευ	σέο, σεῦ, σευ	εὖ
D	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί, τοι	οἱ (= αὐτῷ and αὐτῇ)
A	ἐμέ, με	σέ, σε	ἐ, μιν (= αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό)
N	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς
G	ἡμέων	ὑμέων	σφέων, σφεων
D	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι (ν) σφισι (ν), σφι
A	ἡμέας	ὑμέας	σφέας, σφεας, σφεα

Appendix XII: The Ionic-Attic Dialect

The Ionic and Attic dialects share the following features:

- Original long alpha, **-ᾱ**, becomes an eta, **-η**, in all positions, though in Attic long alpha, **-ᾱ**, remains after an epsilon, **ε**, iota, **ι**, or rho, **ρ**.

- In certain sequences of long and short vowel endings, quantitative metathesis has occurred, with long-short becoming short-long: **-ηο** becomes **-εω**. In the genitive case **πόλ-ηος** of the noun, **πόλις** (*city*), long eta and short omicron become short epsilon and long omega:

πόλ-εως.

- Digamma or nau Ϝ, a w-sound, disappears in Ionic and in Attic with one exception. In Ionic when digamma or nau Ϝ, disappears after lambda **λ**, nu **ν**, or rho **ρ**, a short vowel undergoes compensatory lengthening to a spurious diphthong, but in Attic the short vowel remains unchanged. For example, **κόρϜος** becomes **κοῦρος** (*lad*) in Ionic and **κόρος** in Attic. In Ionic, the omicron **ο** lengthens to the spurious diphthong, **ου**.

- Ionic-Attic add an optional nu **ν**, called in this textbook **nu-moveable**, to certain endings when the word following begins with a vowel. The addition of the **nu-moveable** prevents hiatus between adjacent words, the pronunciation of one vowel directly after a preceding vowel. The Ionic-Attic phenomenon is identical to the English indefinite article, **a**. In instances where the English indefinite article, **a**, is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, English adds an **n**—a**n e**lephant stands upon **a l**ookout's tongue.

- Ionic and Attic use the infinitive ending **-ναι** instead of **-μεναι**.

- Ionic and Attic use the subordinating conjunction **εἰ** *if* not **αἰ** *if.*

- Ionic and Attic use the adverb **ἄν** not **κε.** Note that **ἄν** is more typically referred to as a modal particle.

The Ionic and Attic dialects differ in these features:

- Attic uses double tau, **-ττ-**, in instances where Ionic uses double sigma, **-σσ-**: Attic **θάλαττα** and Ionic **θάλασσα** *sea.*

- Attic uses double rho, **-ρρ-**, in instances where Ionic uses rho followed by sigma, **-ρσ-**: Attic θα**ρρ**έω and Ionic θα**ρσ**έω *I have no fear*.

Appendix XIII: Sappho 31

φαίνεταί μοι κῆνος ἴσος θέοισιν
ἔμμεν᾽ ὤνηρ, ὄττις ἐνάντιός τοι
ἰσδάνει καὶ πλάσιον ἆδυ φωνεί-
σας ὑπακούει

καὶ γελαίσας ἰμέροεν, τό μ᾽ ἦ μὰν
καρδίαν ἐν στήθεσιν ἐπτόαισεν,
ὡς γὰρ ἔς σ᾽ ἴδω βρόχε᾽ ὥς με φώναι-
σ᾽ οὐδ᾽ ἓν ἔτ᾽ εἴκει,

ἀλλὰ κὰμ μὲν γλῶσσα <μ᾽> ἔαγε, λέπτον
δ᾽ αὔτικα χρῷ πῦρ ὑπαδεδρόμηκεν,

ὀππάτεσσι δ᾽ οὐδ᾽ ἓν ὄρημμ᾽, ἐπιρρόμ-
βεισι δ᾽ ἄκουαι,

†ἔκαδε μ᾽ ἴδρως ψῦχρος κακχέεται† τρόμος δὲ
παῖσαν ἄγρει, χλωροτέρα δὲ ποίας
ἔμμι, τεθνάκην δ᾽ ὀλίγω ᾽πιδεύης
φαίνομ᾽ ἔμ᾽ αὔτᾳ·

ἀλλὰ πὰν τόλματον ἐπεὶ †καὶ πένητα†

David A. Campbell, *Greek Lyric: Sappho, Alcaeus* (Cambridge, Mass.: Loeb Classical Library, 1990, pp. 78–80).

Note: χλωροτέρα is green like new, fresh, moist wood. (Not green as in envy.)

To me it seems that man has the fortune
of gods, whoever sits beside you
and close, who listens to you
sweetly speaking

and laughing temptingly. My heart
flutters in my breast whenever
I even glance at you—
I can say nothing,

my tongue is broken. A delicate fire
runs under my skin, my eyes
see nothing, my ears roar,
cold sweat

rushes down me, trembling seizes me,
I am greener than grass.
To myself I seem
needing but little to die.

Yet all can be endured/dared, since . . .

Diane J. Rayor, *Sappho: A New Translation of the Complete Works* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014). Introduction by André Lardinois. Featured in Daniel Mendelsohn's article:

http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/03/16/girl-interrupted?

http://www.newyorker.com/books/page-turner/hearing-sappho

Appendix XIV: Artists, Philosophers, Thinkers, Writers

Aiskhylos (Aeschylus) of Athens, Αἰσχύλος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 525–456 BCE. Aiskhylos wrote satyr plays and tragedies. He composed about ninety plays, of which seven survive. Many fragments from his other plays are found quoted by other later authors or on Egyptian papyrus scraps. Aristoteles writes that Aiskhylos expanded the number of characters in the theatre and allowed them to interact with each other instead of only with the chorus. One of his plays, *Prometheus Bound*, may have been written by his son, Euphorion. Another of his plays, *The Persians*, is the only extant tragedy concerning contemporary events that survives.

Anakreon of Teos, Ἀνακρέων ὁ Τήϊος, c. 582–c. 485 BCE. Alive during the tumultuous Archaic Age (700–480 BCE), Anakreon was born in Teos, a Greek city on the border of the Persian empire. In 545 the Persians attacked the Greek city-states lying on and off the coast of Asia Minor and Anakreon fought against the invaders, though, he says, he did nothing noteworthy in the battle.

Anaxagoras of Klazomenai, **Ἀναξαγόρας, Κλαζομεναί, c. 500–428 BCE.** Anaxagoras was a pre-Socratic philosopher and a good friend of the Athenian statesman Perikles. Anaxagoras spent much of his time in the cultural center of his day, Athens. He declared that the sun was a stone and not a god. The Athenians may have brought him to court and had him exiled on charges of impiety and pro-Persian sympathies. It is uncertain if the charges were real, political, or fabricated by later biographers.

Anaximandros of Miletos, **Ἀναξίμανδρος ὁ Μιλήσιος, c. 610–546 BCE.** Anaximandros was a pre-Socratic philosopher who put forth the theory that the infinite was the universe's origin.

Anaximenes of Miletos, **Ἀναξιμένης ὁ Μιλήσιος, c. 586–526 BCE.** Anaximenes was a pre-Socratic philosopher who proposed air as the universe's prime substance.

Anna Komnene of Byzantium, Ἄννα Κομνηνή, c. 1083–1150 CE. Daughter of the Byzantine emperor, Alexios I Komnenos, Anna Komnene was educated in Greek history and literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, and theology. After her father's death, she and her mother attempted a coup against her brother John II Komnenos. It failed. In exile Anna wrote the *Alexiad*, a history of her father, written in Attic Greek.

Antiphon of Rhamnos, **Ἀντιφῶν ὁ Ῥαμνούσιος, c. 480–411 BCE.** Antiphon was an orator, engaged in fifth-century Athenian political and intellectual life.

Appian of Alexandria, Ἀππιανὸς ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεύς c. 95–165 CE. A Greek historian with Roman citizenship, Appian was born in Alexandria. He wrote the

Roman History (**Ρωμαϊκά**) in twenty-four books, some complete and others in fragments.

Aristarkhos of Samos, **Ἀρίσταρχος ὁ Σάμιος, c. 310–c. 230 BCE.** Aristarkhos was an astronomer and a mathematician who placed the sun at the center of the universe in the first known heliocentric view of the universe.

Aristophanes of Athens, Ἀριστοφάνης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 446–c. 386 BCE. Aristophanes wrote comic plays. Of forty or so plays, eleven have survived and represent a genre of comic drama referred to as Old Comedy.

Aristoteles (Aristotle) of Stageira, Ἀριστοτέλης, Στάγειρα, c. 384–322 BCE. Aristoteles was a student of Plato and a philosopher. He founded the peripatetic school of philosophy and wrote on many subjects, including aesthetics, biology, economics, ethics, government, linguistics, logic, metaphysics, music, physics, poetry, politics, psychology, rhetoric, theater, and zoology. Aristoteles' works continue to be read and studied.

Arkhilokhos of Paros, Ἀρχίλοχος Πάρου, c. 680–645 BCE. The son of Telesikles, an aristocrat, and a slave woman, Arkhilokhos was a mercenary soldier and poet from Paros, a chief center for the worship of Demeter. In association with Demeter and Dionysos there was a tradition of iambic poetry, **ἴαμβοι**, a genre of poetry marked first by invective and scurrility, scatology, and sex, and second by its iambic meter.

Athenaios of Naukratis, Ἀθήναιος ὁ Ναυκρατίτης, c. 190 CE. Athenaios was a Greek rhetorician and grammarian. His fifteen-volume *Scholars at Dinner,* **Δειπνοσοφισταί**, on the art of dining, mostly survives. Among other things, the work provides information about Greek literature, quoting from the works of about 700 Greek authors and 2,500 different works. Topics discussed in the volumes include, art, food, music, philology, sex, and wine.

Damaskios of Damascus, Syria, Δαμάσκιος, c. 458–538 CE. A Neoplatonist, Damaskios was the last scholar of the School of Athens. He wrote many works of which these survive: commentaries on Plato and *Difficulties and Solutions of First Principles.*

Demokritos (Democritus) of Abdera, **Thrace**, **Δημόκριτος, Ἄβδηρα, Θράκη, c. 460–370 BCE.** Demokritos was a pre-Socratic philosopher, who proposed that all things were composed of atoms and void. Atoms were the smallest building blocks of the universe and void allowed motion to occur. His theory was later popularized by Epikouros and then expounded by the Roman poet and philosopher Lucretius.

Demosthenes of Athens, Δημοσθένης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 384–312 BCE. Statesman and orator, Demosthenes ranks as one of the ten greatest Attic orators. He was also a logographer, writing speeches for others, and a lawyer. He devoted

significant energy to opposing the expansion of Makedonia under the rule of Philip II, and then again when Philip's son, Alexander the Great, succeeded to the throne. To avoid capture by the crown of Makedonia, Demosthenes committed suicide.

Diogenes the Cynic of Sinope, **Διογένης ὁ Κυνικός, Σινώπη, c. 412–323 BCE.** Diogenes was a philosopher and founder of the Cynic school of philosophy. He believed in moral action rather than in theory. He lived simply and frugally, looking to nature as a guide to living well and authentically, declaring himself a citizen of the world.

Empedokles of Akragas, **Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, Ἀκράγας, Σικελία, c. 494–434 BCE.** Empedokles was a pre-Socratic philosopher, who contended that the senses were routes to knowledge and that the universe was made up of the following four substances: earth, air, fire, and water.

Epiktetos of Hierapolis, Phrygia, Ἐπίκτητος, c. 50–135 CE. Born a slave in Phrygia, Epiktetos was a stoic philosopher, living in Rome until he was banished to Nicopolis, Greece. About c. 68 CE, he gained his freedom and taught philosophy in Rome and then in c. 93 CE he moved to Nicopolis when Rome's Emperor Domitian banished all philosophers from the city.

Eukleides (Euclid) of Alexandria, Εὐκλείδης c. 300 BCE. Born in Alexandria, Eukleides developed a conceptual system of geometry from a small set of axioms. His book, *Elements*, has been used to teach geometry up until 150 or so years ago.

Euripides of Athens, Εὐριπίδης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 480–406 BCE. An innovator who did not gain wide acceptance until after his death, Euripides wrote satyr plays and tragedies. He introduced comedy into tragedy and presented the heroes and heroines of his plays as everyday people. He was a proponent of the new music, which broke with tradition and is a feature of his work that shocked some of his contemporaries. In several plays, (*Helen*, *Ion*, *Iphigeneia in Tauris*), he created tragicomic plots that foreshadowed the so-called New Comedy. He wrote ninety-two plays and had four victories in the Athenian annual dramatic competition and festival in honor of Dionysos. Nineteen of his plays survive, more than any other tragedian.

Gorgias of Leontini, **Γοργίας, Λεοντῖνοι, c. 483–376 BCE.** Gorgias was a sophist, who specialized in teaching the art of rhetoric.

Herakleitos (Heraclitus) of Ephesos, **Ἡράκλειτος ὁ Ἐφέσιος, c. 535–475 BCE.** Herakleitos was a pre-Socratic philosopher who argued that the universe's prime substance was fire, which all things contained within them, that the universe had always existed, and that all is in flux for one can never step into the same river twice.

Herodotos of Halikarnessos (Halicarnassus), Ἡρόδοτος ὁ Ἁλικαρνησσέος, c. 484–425 BCE. Herodotos was an ancient Greek historian who hailed from Halikarnessos, a Greek city founded by Dorians, ruled by a monarchy, and part of the Persian empire until conquered by Alexander the Great. Credited with inventing history, Herodotos wrote in a mixed Ionic dialect.

Hippokrates (Hippocrates) of Kos, Ἱπποκράτης ὁ Κῷος, c. 460–370 BC. Hippokrates was a physician, who made outstanding contributions to the field of medicine. Founder of the Hippocratic School of Medicine, he established medicine as a discipline and profession. He is credited with writing the Hippocratic Oath, a code of ethics, still in use today.

Homer, Ὅμηρος, c. 750 BCE. Homer is conventionally credited with the composition of the epic poems, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, although today many scholars believe that the poems were composed by the different people. Of the many accounts of Homer's life, the most common is that he was a blind bard from Ionia—blindness being associated with excellence in the poetic craft. Of him not much else is known and less is certain.

Julian, Flavius Claudius Julianus, c. 331 CE. Julian was Roman emperor from 361 to 363 CE. He was also a philosopher and author of many works written in Greek. About fifteen have survived. Julian rejected Christianity and promoted Neoplatonic Hellenism. For this the Christian Church named him Julian the Apostate. His work, *The Caesars*, was a satire that describes Roman emperors vying for the title of best emperor.

Kallimakhos of Kyrene, Libya, (Callimachus of Cyrene) Καλλίμαχος, c. 310–240 BCE. A poet and scholar, Kallimakhos was also a librarian at the famous library of Alexandria. He compiled the *Pinakes*, a catalogue of all Greek literature. He wrote over 800 works of literature, most of which have been lost. His main works are the *Aitia*, six religious hymns, sixty or so epigrams, satirical iambic poems, and *Hekale,* a narrative poem. He is known for writing short, polished poetry. His style influenced many, including the Roman poets, Catullus, Ovid, and Propertius.

Lucian of Samostoa, c. 125 CE. Born on the banks of the upper Euphrates River, Lucian was an Assyrian who wrote in ancient Greek but whose native language was probably Syriac, a dialect of Aramaic. What we know of Lucian comes from his own works. He was a satirist and rhetorician. He ridiculed hypocrisy, pedantry, religion, and superstition. Educated in Ionia he lived in Athens for approximately ten years during which time it is surmised that he wrote many of his works. Of the over eighty writings attributed to him, this textbook offers excerpts from *A True Story*, **Ἀληθῆ διηγήματα**; *The Lover of Lies*, **Φιλοψευδής**; and *The Ass*, **ὁ Ὄνος**, though it is not certain whether Lucian is the author of this

last work. In his own day Lucian was very popular. Today his writings continue to exert influence.

Lykourgos (Lycurgus) of Athens Λυκοῦργος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 390–324 BCE. Lykourgos was one of the ten greatest orators of Athens. Most of his works are lost, though we have one speech in its entirety, *Against Leokrates,* and fragments of others.

Lysias of Syrakousios, Λυσίας ὁ Συρακούσιος, c. 445–380 BCE. Lysias was an Attic orator and one of the ten greatest of the Attic orators. He was also a logographer, writing speeches for others. His father, Kephalos, moved to Athens from the city of Syrakousios, Sikilia, at the invitation of the Athenian general, Perikles. A resident alien living in Athens, Lysias was nearly killed in 404 when the thirty tyrants ruled Athens. In 403 Lysias wrote a speech attacking Eratosthenes, one of the Thirty Tyrants.

Menandros (Menander) of Athens, **Μένανδρος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 342–290 BCE.** Menandros was a comic playwright who wrote 108 comedies. Popular in his own day, Menandros took first prize at the dramatic games of the Lenaia festival eight times. Many fragments and one play, almost complete, the *Dyskolos*, have survived the ravages of time.

Mimnermos of Kolophon or Smyrna, Μίμνερμος ἐκ Κολοφῶνος ἢ Σμύρνας, c. 630–600 BCE. A Greek elegiac poet, Mimnermos wrote short polished poetry on a variety of themes including age, death, and love. He influenced Kallimakhos and the Alexandrian poets and Properitus and the later Roman poets. Alexandrian scholars collected his poems into two books. Today only paltry scraps remain. As is the case with most of the ancients, what little we know of Mimnermos comes from what we glean from the small bits of his writings that have survived.

Parmenides of Elea, Παρμενίδης ὁ Ἐλεάτης, c. 500 BCE. Parmenides was a pre-Socratic philosopher who reasoned that the earth was a sphere and that sense perception was illusory. Thus the only way to truth was through logic.

Platon (Plato) of Athens, Πλάτων ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 428–424 BCE. Platon was a student of Sokrates and a philosopher. Best known for his theory of forms and highly influential in his own day, Plato's works continue to be read and studied.

Praxilla of Sikyon, Πράξιλλα Σικυῶν c. 451 BCE. Praxilla was a Greek lyric poet of high renown. Only a few fragments of her work have survived. Antipater of Thessalonike (c. 15 BCE) lists her as one of the nine immortal tongued female poets. Aristophanes parodies her in two of his comedies. The famous sculptor Lysippos (c. 350 BCE) sculpted her in bronze.

Protagoras of Abdera, **Thrace**, **Πρωταγόρας, Ἄβδηρα, Θράκη, c. 490–420 BCE**. Protagoras was a pre-Socratic philosopher. In his dialogue *Protagoras*, Plato writes that Protagoras invented the professional sophist. Protagoras argued that

it did not matter whether the gods existed—he was an agnostic—that there were two sides to every question, each opposed to the other; that the soul was nothing apart from the senses; that everything is true; that all values were relative; and that man is the "measure of all things, of things that are that they are, and of things that are not that they are not." For these views it is said that the Athenians expelled him from their city and burnt his works in the market-place (Diogenes Laertius 9. 51–52).

Pythagoras of Samos, **Πῡθαγόρᾱς ὁ Σάμιος**, **c. 570–495 BCE.** Pythagoras was a pre-Socratic philosopher who argued that the soul was immortal and after its death was reborn into another body, either man, animal, or plant, through a process called metempsychosis, **μετεμψύχωσις**. The only end to this cycle was to attain purity of intellect and soul.

Sappho of Lesbos, Σαπφώ Λέσβου, c. 630–570 BCE. Born on the island of Lesbos, Sappho is one of the few women's voices we have from antiquity. Regarded in antiquity as the tenth Muse, Sappho and her poetry are widely praised for their lyrical excellence. Time has taken from us most of what Sappho wrote and left to us even less information about her life. She is said to have had three brothers. She writes personal poetry, much of which reflects the love she has for other women.

Satyros of Kallatis, Σάτυρος Κάλλατις, c. 150 BCE. Satyros was a philosopher, historian, and biographer whose subjects included kings, philosophers, poets, orators, and statesmen. Fragments of his biography of Euripides were found on a papyrus scroll at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt in the early 1900s.

Sokrates (Socrates) of Athens, Σωκρᾰτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 469–399 BCE. Sokrates was an Athenian stonemason and carver and very poor. He was accused of being a sophist and was loved by some and hated by many of the Athenian people. Early in life Sokrates was intrigued by scientific speculation. He soon grew skeptical of it and turned his attention to inquiring into the right conduct of life.

Sophokles (Sophocles) of Athens, Σοφοκλῆς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 497–406 BCE. Sophokles wrote satyr plays and tragedies. He composed over 120 plays and seven have survived, the most famous being *Oidipous Tyrannos* (*Oidipous Rex*) and *Antigone*. He is said to have won twenty-four of the thirty competitions he entered. Of him it is said that he portrayed people as better than they are in reality.

Thales of Miletos, **Θαλῆς ὁ Μιλήσιος, c. 624 BCE.** Thales was a pre-Socratic philosopher who predicted an eclipse of the sun in 585 BCE and argued that the universe's prime element was water.

Thrasymakhos of Khalkedon, **Θρασύμαχος, Χαλκηδών, c. 459–400 BCE.** Thrasymakhos was a sophist, who taught that justice is the interest of the stronger, i.e., that "might makes right." He is best known as a character in Plato's *Republic*.

Xenophanes of Kolophon, **Ξενοφάνης ὁ Κολοφώνιος, c. 570–478 BCE.** Xenophanes was a pre-Socratic philosopher who criticized Hesiod and Homer, arguing that their explanation of divine and human affairs was incorrect. He also criticized the adulation of athletes because wise men were much more important to society than a champion boxer. Finally he asserted that the gods were not anthropomorphic but that there was one god who was moral and motionless, all-knowing and all-powerful.

Xenophon of Athens, Ξενοφῶν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, c. 430–454 BCE. Xenophon was a historian, military leader, and philosopher. A commander of the ten thousand who marched against the Persian king, Artaxerxes II, Xenophon recounts the failed attempt to usurp the Persian throne for Kyros the Younger as well as their successful journey home in his *Anabasis*. Xenophon also wrote the Kyropaidia, which focuses on Kyros the Great. Other works include several Socratic dialogues and his history, the *Hellenika*, which picks up where Thoukydides' history ends.

Appendix XV: Top 250 Most Common Words

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν *good, noble*

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον, ἦχα, ἦγμαι ἤχθην *do, drive, lead*; **χάριν ἄγω** *I give thanks*

ἀδελφός, ἀδελφοῦ ὁ *brother*

ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω, ἠδίκησα, ἠδίκηκα, ἠδίκημαι, ἠδικήθην *be unjust, do wrong*

ἀεί (αἰεί) *always*

Ἀθηναῖος, Ἀθηναίᾱ, Ἀθηναῖον *Athenian, of* or *from Athens*

αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, εἷλον (inf. ἑλεῖν), ᾕρηκα, ᾕρημαι, ᾑρέθην *take, seize, grab, capture*; (mid.) *choose*; **ὁ λόγος αἱρεῖ** *it makes sense, it is reasonable*

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, ἤκουσμαι, ἠκούσθην *hear, hear of* or *about, listen, heed* + gen. or acc. of thing and gen. of person; *have a reputation*; **κακῶς ἀκούειν** *to be spoken ill of*

ἀληθής, ἀληθές *true*

ἀλλά *but, for*

------, ἀλλήλων *one another, each other*

ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο *another, other;* **ἄλλος ἄλλο λέγει** *one man says one thing; another says another*; **τῇ ἄλλῃ** *elsewhere*

ἅμα (prep.) *at the same time as* + dat.; (adv.) *at the same time, at once*

ἀμφότερος, ἀμφοτέρᾱ, ἀμφότερον *both*

ἄν (adverb or particle) indicates something hypothetical, non-factual, or with the indicative something repeated over time

ἀνά (prep.) *on, upon, onto* + gen. or dat.; *up to, throughout* + acc.; (adv.) *thereon, thereupon, throughout*

ἀνάγκη, ἀνάγκης ἡ *force, necessity, fate*

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός ὁ *man, husband*

ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου ἡ ὁ *human, person*

ἄξιος, ἀξίᾱ, ἄξιον *worthy, deserving* + gen.

ἀξιόω, ἀξιώσω, ἠξίωσα, ἠξίωκα, ἠξίωμαι, ἠξιώθην *deem worthy, think fit + 'x'* in acc. + inf.; *expect + 'x' in acc. + inf; deem 'x' in acc. worthy of 'y'* in gen.

ἅπας, ἅπασα, ἅπαν *all, each, every, whole*

ἀπό *from, away from* + gen.

ἀποθνήσκω (θνήσκω), ἀποθανέομαι, ἀπέθανον, τέθνηκα, ------, ------ *die, perish*

ἀπόλλυμι (ὄλλυμι), ἀπολέω, ἀπώλεσα (trans.) or **ἀπωλόμην** (intrans.), **ἀπολώλεκα** (trans.) or **ἀπόλωλα** (intrans.), **------, ------** *kill, lose*; (mid. and intrans.) *die, cease to exist*

ἄρα (ῥά) *and so, therefore, then, in that case*

ἀρετή, ἀρετῆς ἡ *virtue, excellence*

ἀριθμός, ἀριθμοῦ ὁ *number*

ἀρχή, ἀρχῆς ἡ *rule, command; beginning; province*

ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἦρξα, ἦρχα, ἦργμαι, ἤρχθην *rule, command; begin* + gen.; **ἄρχειν ἀπὸ τῶν πατέρων** *to begin with the fathers*

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό *he, she, it*; *-self* (pred.) *–self*; (att.) *same*; (often + dative) **τὰ αὐτὰ σοὶ ποιέω** *I do the same as you do*; (adv.) **αὐτοῦ** *there*

ἀφικνέομαι, ἀφίξομαι, ἀφικόμην, ------, ἀφῖγμαι, ------ *arrive, reach, come to*

βασιλεύς, βασιλῆος (βασιλέως) ὁ *king, chief*

βίος, βίου ὁ *life*

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, ------, ------, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην *want, prefer; wish, be willing*

γάρ (postpositive) *for*

γε (enclitic) *indeed, in fact, merely, at least*

γένος, γένεος (γένους) τό *race, kind, sort; birth, origin*

γῆ, γῆς ἡ *land, earth*

γίγνομαι (γίνομαι), γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα, γεγένημαι, ------ (ἐγενήθην, in late authors) *be, be born, happen, become;* **γεγονός εὖ** *be well-born, be of noble-birth*

γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην *know, recognize; decide* + inf.

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφην *write*

γυνή, γυναικός ἡ *woman, wife*

δέ (post-positive; sometimes indicates change of subject; often answers **μέν**) (conj.) *and, but;* (adv.) *on the other hand*

δεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδέησε(ν), δεδέηκε(ν), ------, ------ *it is necessary* + inf.; + subj. in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., **δεῖ ἐλθεῖν** *it is necessary to come,* **δεῖ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐλθεῖν** or **δεῖ τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐλθεῖν** or **δεῖ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐλθεῖν** *it is necessary for the soldiers to come;* + gen. *there is a need of,* **δεῖ τινος** *there is a need of something;* + gen. + inf **δεῖ στρατηγοῦ εὑρεθῆναι** *there is a need of a general to be found;* + gen. and dat. **δεῖ μοί τινος** *there is a need to me of something*

δείκνῡμι, δείξω (δέξω), ἔδειξα (ἔδεξα), δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην *show, display*

δεινός, δεινή, δεινόν *awesome, fearsome, terrible;* **δεινὸς λέγειν** *clever at speaking*

δέω, δεήσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην *want, lack, miss, stand in need of, want* + gen.*; long* or *wish for* + gen.; *ask for* 'x' in gen. or acc. *from* 'y' in gen., **τοῦτο** (or **τούτου**) **ὑμῶν δέομαι** *I ask you for this*

δή *indeed, in fact, certainly*

δῆμος, δήμου ὁ *people*

διά *through, throughout* + gen.; *by* + gen.; *on account of* + acc.

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην *give; allow* 'x' in dat. or acc. + inf., **ἐμὲ (ἐμοί) εὐτυχέειν δίδως** *you allow me to prosper*

δίκαιος, δικαίᾱ, δίκαιον *just*

δίκη, δίκης ἡ *custom, usage; judgment; order, right; penalty, sentence; lawsuit*

δοκέω, δόξω, ἔδοξα, ------, δέδογμαι, ἐδόχθην *seem, think; seem best, think best* + inf.; **δοκεῖ μόρσιμον τῇ πόλει ἁλίσκεσθαι** *it seems fated for the city to be taken*; **δοκεῖ ἐμοί** and **δοκεῖν ἐμοί** *it seems to me*

δόξα, δόξης ἡ *expectation, notion, opinion; reputation*

δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, ------, ------, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην *be able, be strong enough* + inf.; *be worth*

δύναμις, δυνάμιος (δυνάμηος, δυνάμεως) ἡ *might, strength, power; force, army*

δύο *two*

ἐάν *if*

ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτοῦ *himself, herself, itself*

ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ or **μου** *I, me, mine*

ἐθέλω (θέλω), ἐθελήσω (θελήσω), ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα, ------, ------ *wish, be willing*

εἰ (proclitic) *if*

εἰμί, ἔσομαι, ------, ------, ------, ------ *be, be possible*

εἶμι *come, go*

εἷς, μία, ἕν; ἑνός, μιᾶς, ἑνός *one*

εἰς or **ἐς** (proclitic) *to, into, against* + acc.

ἐκ (proclitic) *from, out of, by* + gen.

ἕκαστος, ἑκάστη, ἕκαστον *each*

ἑκάτερος, ἑκατέρᾱ, ἑκάτερον *each*

ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο (κεῖνος, κείνη, κεῖνο) *that, those; he, she, it, they*

ἐλαύνω, ἐλάω, ἤλασα, ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἠλάθην or ἠλάσθην *drive, march*

Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος ἡ ὁ *Greek*

ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν *my*

ἐν (proclitic) *in, on, at, among* + dat.

ἐναντίος, ἐναντίᾱ, ἐναντίον *opposite* + gen. or dat.

ἕνεκα (εἵνεκα) *on account of, for the sake of* + gen.

ἐπεί *after, when, since*

ἔπειτα *thereupon, thereafter, then*

ἐπί *on, upon* + gen.; *in the time of* + gen.; *towards* + gen.; *on, at, next to* + dat.; *on, to, against, for* + acc.; **ἐφ᾿ ᾧ** *on condition that*

ἔργον, ἔργου τό *deed, task, work; building;* **ἔργον** *in truth, in deed*

ἔρομαι (εἴρομαι), ἐρήσομαι (εἰρήσομαι), ἠρόμην, -----, -----, ----- *ask, ask* 'x' *in* acc. *about* 'y' *in acc.*

ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον (ἐλθεῖν), ἐλήλυθα, ------, ------ *come, go*

ἕτερος, ἑτέρᾱ, ἕτερον *other, another*

ἔτι *yet, still*

ἔτος, ἔτεος (ἔτους) τό *year*

εὖ *well*

εὐθύς, εὐθεῖα, εὐθύ *straight, direct*

εὑρίσκω, εὑρήσω, ηὗρον, ηὕρηκα, ηὕρημαι, ηὑρέθην *find out, discover*

ἔχω (imp. εἶχον), ἕξω or **σχήσω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, -ἔσχημαι, ------** *have, hold;* (+ adv) *be,* **καλῶς ἔχειν be well**; **ὧδε ἔχει** *it is like so; be able* + inf. (often impersonal); *hinder, prevent,* **ἔχω αὐτὸν ταῦτα μὴ ποιεῖν** *I keep him from doing these things;* (mid.) *cleave, cling to* + gen.; (mid.) *be near or border* + gen.; **ἐχόμενόν ἐστι** *there belongs* + gen.

ζάω (ζῇς, ζῇ), ζήσω, ἔζησα, ἔζηκα, ------, ------ *live, breathe, be full of life*

Ζεύς, Διός ὁ *Zeus*

ἤ *or, than*

ἡγέομαι, ἡγήσομαι, ἡγησάμην, ------, ἥγημαι, ἡγήθην *lead, believe; lead, command* + dat.; *lead* 'x' *in gen. for* 'y' *in dat.,* **ἡγεῖται ἡμῖν χοροῦ** *she leads our dance; rule, have dominion* + gen.

ἤδη *already, by this time, now*

ἥκω, ἥξω, ------, ------, ------, ------ *have come, be present*

ἡμέρᾱ, ἡμέρᾱς ἡ *day*

θάλασσα (θάλαττα), θαλάσσης ἡ *sea*

θεός, θεοῦ ἡ ὁ *god, goddess, deity*

ἴδιος, ἰδίᾱ, ἴδιον *one's own; one's self;* **ἰδίῃ** *personally, privately, for one's own self*

ἱερός, ἱερά, ἱερόν *holy;* (n. in sg.) *temple;* (n. in pl.) *sacrifices*

ἵημι, -ἥσω, -ἧκα, -εἶκα, -εἶμαι, -εἵθην *release, hurl, send;* (mid.) *hasten*

ἵνα *in order that, so that, where*

ἱππεύς, ἱππῆος (ἱππέως) ὁ *knight, cavalryman; horseman, rider*

ἵππος, ἵππου ἡ ὁ *horse; (fem.) cavalry*

ἴσος, ἴση, ἴσον *equal, as many as; similar to* + dat.

ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα (trans.) or **ἔστην** (intrans.), **ἕστηκα** (intrans.), **ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην** *stand; make stand, place*

καθίστημι (**ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα** (trans.) or **ἔστην** (intrans.), **ἕστηκα** (intrans.), **ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην**) (trans.) *appoint, establish, put into a state;* (intrans.) *be established, be appointed, enter into a state*

καί (conj.) *and;* (adv.) *even, also, merely, indeed;* (after **ὅμοιος, ἴσος, ὁ αὐτός**) *as*

καιρός, καιροῦ ὁ *right moment, critical time, opportunity*

κακός, κακή, κακόν *bad, evil, cowardly*

καλέω, καλέω, ἐκάλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην *call*

καλός, καλή, καλόν *beautiful, noble, good*

κατά (prep.) *down from* + gen.; *down toward* + gen.; *under* + gen.; *against* + gen.; *during* + acc.; *throughout* + acc.; *by, according to* + acc.; **καθ’ ἅ** *according, just as;* (adv.) *as, just as*

κεῖμαι, κείσομαι, ------, ------, ------, ------ *lie*

κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα, κεκέλευκα, κεκέλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην *bid, order, command; ask; urge, encourage; order* ‘x’ in dat. or in acc. + inf.; *give the order to,* **κελεύει σώζειν** *he gives the order to save*

κοινός, κοινή, κοινόν *shared, common;* **ἐκ τοῦ κοινοῦ** *shared in common;* (n.) **τὸ κοινόν** *the state*

κρατέω, κρατήσω, ἐκράτησα, ------, ------, ἐκρατήθην *be strong, powerful, rule* + gen.

λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην *take, receive; capture*

λέγω, ἐρέω or **λέξω, εἶπον** or **ἔλεξα, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι** or **λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην** or **ἐρρήθην** *say, tell, speak;* (personal) **νόσον λέγεται ἔχειν ὁ Καμβύσης** *Kambyses is said to have an illness;* (impers.) **νόσον λέγεται ἔχειν Καμβύσην** *it is said that Kambyses has an illness*

λόγος, λόγου ὁ *word, speech, story; reason, account; value, esteem, talk, conversation;* **τῷ λόγῳ** *for the sake of argument, in word,* i.e., *falsely;* **ἐν λόγῳ** *in the rank of;* **κατὰ λόγον** *according to the value* or *esteem*

λοιπός, λοιπή, λοιπόν *left, remaining*

μάλιστα *especially, most;* (with numbers) *about*

μᾶλλον *more, rather*

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, ἔμαθον, μεμάθηκα, ------, ------ *learn; learn to, learn how to* + inf.; *understand*

μάχη, μάχης ἡ *battle*

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα *big, great*

μέλλω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα, ------, ------, ------ *be about to, be going to; be likely to* + inf. (fut. inf. in Attic)

μέν (post-positive; often looks forward to δέ to create contrast or parallelism) *on the one hand*; **ὁ μέν . . . ὁ δέ** *the one . . . the other*; **οἱ μέν . . . οἱ δέ** *some . . . others*

μέντοι *indeed, to be sure, however*

μέρος, μέρεος (μέρους) τό *share, portion, part; limb; one's turn*

μέσος, μέση, μέσον *middle, middle of* + gen.; **ἐς μέσον** *in common, altogether*

μετά *with* + gen; *after* + acc.; (adv.) *after, next*

μέχρι *up to, until* + gen.; **μέχρι τούτου** *meanwhile*

μή (mostly found in hypothetical contexts) *no, not, lest*

μηδέ (mostly found in hypothetical contexts) *and . . . not*

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν; μηδένος, μηδεμιᾶς, μηδένος (mostly found in hypothetical contexts) *no one, nothing*

μήν, μηνός ὁ *month*; (adv.) *truly, surely*

μήτε (mostly found in hypothetical contexts) *neither*, **μήτε . . . μήτε** *neither . . . nor*

μήτηρ, μητέρος (μητρός) ἡ *mother*

μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν *small, little, short*

μόνος, μόνη, μόνον *only, sole, alone, solitary; one*

νηῦς (ναῦς), νεός (νεώς) ἡ *ship*

νέος, νέᾱ, νέον *new, fresh, young; strange, unexpected*

νομίζω, νομιέω, ἐνόμισα, νενόμικα, νενόμισμαι, ἐνομίσθην *believe, think, have the custom of, hold as custom*

νόμος, νόμου ὁ *law, custom*

νῦν *now*

ὁ, ἡ, τό (proclitic, **ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ**) *the; my, your, his, her; our, your, their*; (used with abstract nouns, with names of famous or important people, and to generalize), **οἱ ἄνθρωποι**, *people*

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε *he, she, it; this, these; the following*; **τῇδε** *here, thus, in the following way*

οἶδα (inf. **εἰδέναι), εἴσομαι, -----, -----, -----, ------** *know, think; know how to* + inf.

οἴομαι or **οἶμαι, οἰήσομαι, ᾠσάμην, -----, -----, ᾠήθην** *think, suppose, believe*

οἶος, οἵᾱ, οἶον *such, such a kind*; **οἶός τέ εἰμι** *I am able, I am of such a kind to* + inf.; **οἶον** or **οἶα** *how, like, as, because*

ὀλίγος, ὀλίγη, ὀλίγον *few, little, small*

ὅλος, ὅλη, ὅλον *whole, entire*

ὅμοιος, ὁμοίᾱ, ὅμοιον *like, resembling* + dat.

ὁμολογέω, ὁμολογήσω, ὡμολόγησα, ὡμολόγηκα, ὡμολόγημαι, ὡμολογήθην *speak together; agree; admit*

ὄνομα, ὀνόματος τό *name*

ὅπως *so that, in order that; how; whenever*

ὁράω (imp. **ἑώραον), ὄψομαι, εἶδον (**inf. **ἰδεῖν), ἑόρακα** or **ἑώρακα, ἑώραμαι** or **ὦμμαι, ὤφθην** *see*

ὀρθός, ὀρθή, ὀρθόν *straight, correct, proper*

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ *who, whose, whom; which, that;* **ᾗ** *by which way, just as;* **ἐν ᾧ** *while;* **ἐς ὅ** *until*

ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον *so many, as many as;* **ὅσῳ** *in so far as; to the degree that;* **ὅσον** *as far as;* **ἐπ᾽ ὅσον** *how far, to how great an extent*

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι *whoever, whatever*

ὅταν (ὅτε + ἄν) *whenever*

ὅτε *when*

ὅτι *that, because*

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ (proclitic; mostly found in factual contexts; use **οὐκ** if the word that comes after starts with a smooth breathing; use **οὐχ** if the word that comes after starts with a rough breathing; if the word starts with a consonant, use **οὐ**) *no, not*

οὐδέ (mostly found in factual contexts) *and not, but not, not even*

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν; οὐδένος, οὐδεμιᾶς, οὐδένος (mostly found in factual contexts) *no one, nothing*

οὖν *then, therefore; really, certainly*

οὔτε (mostly found in factual contexts) *and not*; *neither*; **οὔτε . . . οὔτε** *neither . . . nor*

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο *he, she, it; this, these*; **ταύτῃ** *here, there, where, in this way*

οὕτως (οὕτω) *in this way, such, so*

πάθος, πάθεος (πάθους) τό *suffering; experience; passion; emotion*

παῖς, παιδός ἡ ὁ *child*

πάλιν *back*

πάνυ *perfectly, verily, by all means*

παρά *from* + gen.; *beside* + dat.; *to, toward* + acc.; *contrary to* + acc.

πάρειμι *be near, be present*; (imper.) *be possible*

πάρειμι *go in, enter; pass by*

παρέχω (ἔχω, ἕξω or **σχήσω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, -έσχημαι, ------)** *furnish, hand over; supply; cause; allow, grant; be allowed*, **παρέχει** *it is allowed*

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν *all, each, every, whole*

πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον, πέπονθα, ------, ------ *suffer, have done to one*

πατήρ, πατρός ὁ *father*

πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα, πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι, ἐπείσθην *persuade*; (mid. or pass.) *listen to, obey* + dat. or gen.

πέμπω, πέμψω, ἔπεμψα, πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην *send*

περί *about, concerning* + gen; *around, concerning* + dat.; *around, concerning* + acc.

πλεῖστος, πλείστη, πλεῖστον *most, greatest, largest*

πλῆθος, πλήθεος (πλήθους) τό *great number, multitude; sum*

ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποιήθην *do, make, cause*; (mid.) *consider*, **περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι** *to consider important*; **ἐν ἐλαφρῷ ποιεῖν** *to make light of*; **κακὰ ποιεῖν αὐτόν** *to do harm to him*; **οὐδένα λόγον ποιεῖν** *to consider* 'x' in gen. *of no account*; *make a poem, compose*

πολέμιος, πολεμίᾱ, πολέμιον *hostile*

πόλεμος, πολέμου ὁ *war*

πόλις, πόλιος (πόληος, πόλεως) ἡ *city*

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ *much, many*

ποταμός, ποταμοῦ ὁ *river*

ποτε (enclitic) *at some time, once, ever*

πρᾶγμα, πράγματος τό *matter, thing, affair; problem*

πράττω (πράσσω, πρήσσω), πράξω, ἔπραξα, πέπρᾱχα or πέπρᾱγα, πέπρᾱγμαι, ἐπράχθην *do, make, fare; pass through; exact payment of* 'x' *in* acc. *from* 'y' *in* acc.; **πολλὰ πράττειν** *to be a busybody, to make trouble*; **κακῶς πράττειν** *to fare badly, fail, suffer;*

πρίν (conj.) *before,* **πρὶν (ἢ) αὐτοὺς πέμψαι ταῦτα** *before they sent these things*

πρό (prep.) *before, in front of* + gen; *on behalf of* + gen.

πρός (prep.) *facing* + gen.; *from* + gen.; *in the eyes of* + gen.; *by* + gen.; *at, near* + dat.; *in addition* + dat.; *towards* + acc.; *against* + acc.; *in regard to* + acc.; (adv.) *additionally, in addition*

πρότερος, προτέρᾱ, πρότερον *prior, before, sooner*

πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτον *first, for the present, just now*

πῶς *how*

σκοπέω, σκοπήσω, ἐσκόπησα, ------, ἐσκόπημαι or ἔσκεμμαι, ------ *look at; examine; consider, contemplate*

σός, σή, σόν *your*

στρατηγός, στρατηγοῦ ὁ *general*

σύ, **σοῦ** or **σου** *you, you, yours*

συμβαίνω (βαίνω, βήσομαι, ἔβην, βέβηκα, βέβαμαι, ἐβάθην) *stand with feet together; come together; come to an agreement, come to terms; meet* + dat.; (impers.) *come to pass, happen*

σύν (ξύν) *with, with help of* + dat.

σφεῖς, σφέα; σφέων (σφῶν), σφέων (σφῶν) *they, them, theirs*

σῶμα, σώματος τό *body*

ταχύς, ταχεῖα, ταχύ *swift*

τε (enclitic and postpositive) *and*; **τε . . . τε** *both . . . and*

τεῖχος, τείχεος (τείχους) τό *wall*; (pl.) *stronghold*

τέλος, τέλεος (τέλους) τό *end, boundary; power; office;* (acc.) *finally*

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην *put, place; make, cause*

τις, τι (pronoun) *anyone, anything; someone, something;* (adjective) *some, any, a, a certain*

τίς, τί (adjective or pronoun) *who, what, which, why*

τοίνυν *then, therefore*

τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο *of such a kind* or *sort*

τόπος, τόπου ὁ *place, spot*

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο *so much, so many*

τότε *at that time, then*

τρεῖς, οἱ, αἱ; τρία τά *three*

τρόπος, τρόπου ὁ *way, manner, turn;* (pl.) *character*

τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον, τετύχηκα, ------, ------ *happen* + suppl. participle, **τυγχάνει βαλών** *he happens to strike; meet* + gen.; *obtain* + gen.; *hit the mark, strike* + gen.; *succeed*

υἱός, υἱοῦ ὁ *son, child*

ὑπάρχω (ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἦρξα, ἦρχα, ἦργμαι, ἤρχθην) *be; be sufficient; begin* + gen.; (impers.) *be allowed, be possible*

ὑπέρ *above, over* + gen.; *on behalf of* + gen.; *over, above, beyond*   + acc.

ὑπό *by* + gen.; *under* + gen., dat., or acc.; *subject to* + dat.; *during* + acc.

ὕστερος, ὑστέρᾱ, ὕστερον *after, later*

φαίνω, φανέω, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα or **πέφηνα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην** or **ἐφάνην** *show, reveal;* (pass.) *come to light, appear*

φέρω, οἴσω, ἤνεγκα or **ἤνεγκον, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἠνέχθην** *bring, bear, carry; endure;* (mid.) *win;* **τὸ δίκαιον φέρει** *as justice brings about, as is just*

φεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἔφυγον, πέφευγα, ------, ------ *flee; be banished; be in exile; be a defendant*

φημί, φήσω, ἔφησα, ------, ------, ------ *say, affirm, assert*

φίλος, φίλη, φίλον *friendly, kind, well-disposed* + dat.; (n.) *friend*

φύσις, φύσιος (φύσηος, φύσεως) ἡ *nature*

χείρ, χειρός ἡ (dat pl. **χερσίν)** *hand; force, army*

χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην, ------, κέχρημαι, ἐχρήσθην *use, employ, experience* + dat.

χρή (inf. **χρῆναι < χρὴ + εἶναι;** imp. **ἐχρῆν** or **χρῆν < χρη + ἦν;** fut. **χρήσει), χρῆσται (χρὴ + ἔσται)** *it is necessary* + inf.

χρῆμα, χρήματος τό *thing;* (pl.) *goods, money, property*

χρόνος, χρόνου ὁ *time*

χώρᾱ, χώρᾱς ἡ *land, country*

ψυχή, ψυχῆς ἡ *life, soul, spirit*

ὦ (precedes a noun, marks for the vocative case, often not translated) *oh*

ὡς (proclitic) (conj.) *as, how, when*; (conj. + indicative) *since, because*; (conj. + optative or subjunctive) *in order that*; (conj. + indirect statement) *that*; (adv.) *so, thus*; (adv. + superlative) *as "x" as possible*; (adv. + numbers) *about, nearly*

ὥσπερ *as, as if*

ὥστε *and so, such that, with the result that*