GRAMMAR SUMMARY

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE ("the")

		masculine	feminine	neuter
singular				
nom.	*subject*	ὁ	ἡ	το
acc.	*object*	τον	την	το
gen.	*of, 's*	του	της	του
dat.	*to, for, by, with*	τῳ	τῃ	τῳ
plural				
nom.		οἱ	αἱ	τα
acc.		τους	τας	τα
gen.		των	των	των
dat.		τοις	ταις	τοις

Nouns in the vocative case are usually preceded by ὠ (O).

NOUNS

Nouns – 1st declension, feminine

	νικη	χωρα	θαλασσα
	victory	*country*	*sea*
singular			
nom. voc.	νικη	χωρα	θαλασσα
acc.	νικην	χωραν	θαλασσαν
gen.	νικης	χωρας	θαλασσης
dat.	νικῃ	χωρᾳ	θαλασσῃ
plural			
nom. voc.	νικαι	χωραι	θαλασσαι
acc.	νικας	χωρας	θαλασσας
gen.	νικων	χωρων	θαλασσων
dat.	νικαις	χωραις	θαλασσαις

In this book, all 1st declension feminine nouns ending in -α change endings like χωρα except for θαλασσα whose genitive (θαλασσης) and dative singular forms (θαλασσῃ) are slightly different.

Nouns – 1st declension, masculine

	κριτης	νεανιας
	judge	*young man*
singular		
nom.	κριτης	νεανιας
voc.	κριτα	νεανια
acc.	κριτην	νεανιαν
gen.	κριτου	νεανιου
dat.	κριτῃ	νεανιᾳ
plural		
nom. voc.	κριται	νεανιαι
acc.	κριτας	νεανιας
gen.	κριτων	νεανιων
dat.	κριταις	νεανιαις

In this book, you will not meet any other 1st declension nouns ending in –ας apart from νεανιας.

Nouns – 2nd declension

	λογος	δωρον
	word (m.)	*gift* (n.)
singular		
nom.	λογος	δωρον
voc.	λογε	δωρον
acc.	λογον	δωρον
gen.	λογου	δωρου
dat.	λογῳ	δωρῳ
plural		
nom. voc.	λογοι	δωρα
acc.	λογους	δωρα
gen.	λογων	δωρων
dat.	λογοις	δωροις

The following 2nd declension nouns end in -ος and are **feminine** in gender: βιβλος *book*, ὁδος *road, way*, νησος *island* and νοσος *disease*.

Nouns – 3rd declension, consonant stems

	φυλαξ	πατηρ	σωμα
	guard (m.)	*father* (m.)	*body* (n.)
singular			
nom.	φυλαξ	πατηρ	σωμα
voc.	φυλαξ	πατερ	σωμα
acc.	φυλακα	πατερα	σωμα
gen.	φυλακος	πατρος	σωματος
dat.	φυλακι	πατρι	σωματι
plural			
nom. voc.	φυλακες	πατερες	σωματα
acc.	φυλακας	πατερας	σωματα
gen.	φυλακων	πατερων	σωματων
dat.	φυλαξι(ν)	πατρασι(ν)	σωμασι(ν)

You can find the stem of a 3rd declension noun by removing -ος from its genitive singular form.

All 3rd declension nouns with consonant stems in this book change endings like φυλαξ except for the following:

Going like σωμα: ὀνομα *name*, (τα) χρηματα (plur.) *money*, *goods, property*.
Going like πατηρ: θυγατηρ *daughter*, μητηρ *mother*.

πυρ (n.) *fire* has genitive singular πυρος, dative singular πυρι and no plural.

Nouns – 3rd declension, vowel and diphthong stems

	πολις *city* (f.)	βασιλευς *king* (m.)
singular		
nom.	πολις	βασιλευς
voc.	πολι	βασιλευ
acc.	πολιν	βασιλεα
gen.	πολεως	βασιλεως
dat.	πολει	βασιλει
plural		
nom. voc.	πολεις	βασιλεις/ -ης
acc.	πολεις	βασιλεας
gen.	πολεων	βασιλεων
dat.	πολεσι(ν)	βασιλευσι(ν)

The following GCSE noun changes endings like *βασιλευς*:

ἱππευς (nom. plur. *ἱππεις*) *horseman,* (plural) *cavalry.*

Nouns – 3rd declension neuter nouns in -*ος*

	ξιφος *sword* (n.)
singular	
nom. voc. acc.	ξιφος
gen.	ξιφους
dat.	ξιφει
plural	
nom. voc. acc.	ξιφη
gen.	ξιφων
dat.	ξιφεσι(ν)

The following GCSE nouns change endings like *ξιφος*:

ἐτος year, *ξιφος sword*, *ὀρος mountain*, *τειχος wall.*

Nouns – 3rd declension irregular nouns

	ναυς *ship* (f.)	Ζευς *Zeus* (m.)	γυνη *woman, wife* (f.)	ὑδωρ *water* (n.)
singular				
nom.	ναυς	Ζευς	γυνη	ὑδωρ
voc.	ναυ	Ζευ	γυναι	ὑδωρ
acc.	ναυν	Δια	γυναικα	ὑδωρ
gen.	νεως	Διος	γυναικος	ὑδατος
dat.	νηι	Διι	γυναικι	ὑδατι
plural				
nom. voc.	νηες	-	γυναικες	-
acc.	ναυς	-	γυναικας	-
gen.	νεων	-	γυναικων	-
dat.	ναυσι(ν)	-	γυναιξι(ν)	-

ADJECTIVES

1st and 2nd declension adjectives

1st and 2nd declension adjectives ending in –ος such as σοφος and φιλιος must agree in gender, number and case with the noun that they are describing.

Their masculine form has a nominative singular in –ος and changes endings like λογος.

Their neuter form has a nominative singular in –ον and changes endings like δωρον.

Their feminine form has a nominative singular in –η and changes endings like νικη, except for adjectives in –ιος or –ρος. These adjectives have a feminine nominative singular in –ια or –ρα and change endings like χωρα.

σοφος *wise*

singular	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**
nom.	σοφος	σοφη	σοφον
voc.	σοφε	σοφη	σοφον
acc.	σοφον	σοφην	σοφον
gen.	σοφου	σοφης	σοφου
dat.	σοφῳ	σοφῃ	σοφῳ
plural			
nom. voc.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφα
acc.	σοφους	σοφας	σοφα
gen.	σοφων	σοφων	σοφων
dat.	σοφοις	σοφαις	σοφοις

φιλιος *friendly*

singular	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**
nom.	φιλιος	φιλια	φιλιον
voc.	φιλιε	φιλια	φιλιον
acc.	φιλιον	φιλιαν	φιλιον
gen.	φιλιου	φιλιας	φιλιου
dat.	φιλιῳ	φιλιᾳ	φιλιῳ
plural			
nom. voc.	φιλιοι	φιλιαι	φιλια
acc.	φιλιους	φιλιας	φιλια
gen.	φιλιων	φιλιων	φιλιων
dat.	φιλιοις	φιλιαις	φιλιοις

3rd declension adjectives

ἡδυς sweet

singular	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**
nom.	ἡδυς	ἡδεια	ἡδυ
acc.	ἡδυν	ἡδειαν	ἡδυ
gen.	ἡδεος	ἡδειας	ἡδεος
dat.	ἡδει	ἡδειᾳ	ἡδει
plural			
nom. voc.	ἡδεις (= ε + ες)	ἡδειαι	ἡδεα
acc.	ἡδεις (= ε + ας)	ἡδειας	ἡδεα
gen.	ἡδεων	ἡδειων	ἡδεων
dat.	ἡδεσι(ν)	ἡδειαις	ἡδεσι(ν)

ἀληθης true

singular	**masc. / fem.**	**neuter**
nom.	ἀληθης	ἀληθες
voc.	ἀληθες	ἀληθες
acc.	ἀληθη (= ε + α)	ἀληθες
gen.	ἀληθους (= ε + ος)	ἀληθους (= ε + ος)
dat.	ἀληθει	ἀληθει
plural		
nom. voc.	ἀληθεις (= ε + ες)	ἀληθη (= ε + α)
acc.	ἀληθεις (= ε + ας)	ἀληθη (= ε + α)
gen.	ἀληθων	ἀληθων
dat.	ἀληθεσι(ν)	ἀληθεσι(ν)

ἀμεινων better

singular	**masc. / fem.**	**neuter**
nom. voc.	ἀμεινων	ἀμεινον
acc.	ἀμεινον-α	ἀμεινον
gen.	ἀμεινον-ος	ἀμεινον-ος
dat.	ἀμεινον-ι	ἀμεινον-ι
plural		
nom. voc.	ἀμεινον-ες	ἀμεινον-α
acc.	ἀμεινον-ας	ἀμεινον-α
gen.	ἀμεινον-ων	ἀμεινον-ων
dat.	ἀμεινοσι(ν)	ἀμεινοσι(ν)

Irregular adjectives

μεγας big, great

	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular			
nom.	μεγας	μεγαλ-η	μεγα
acc.	μεγαν	μεγαλ-ην	μεγα
gen.	μεγαλ-ου	μεγαλ-ης	μεγαλ-ου
dat.	μεγαλ-ῳ	μεγαλ-ῃ	μεγαλ-ῳ
plural			
nom.	μεγαλ-οι	μεγαλ-αι	μεγαλ-α
acc.	μεγαλ-ους	μεγαλ-ας	μεγαλ-α
gen.	μεγαλ-ων	μεγαλ-ων	μεγαλ-ων
dat.	μεγαλ-οις	μεγαλ-αις	μεγαλ-οις

πολυς much, many

	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular			
nom.	πολυς	πολλ-η	πολυ
acc.	πολυν	πολλ-ην	πολυ
gen.	πολλ-ου	πολλ-ης	πολλ-ου
dat.	πολλ-ῳ	πολλ-ῃ	πολλ-ῳ
plural			
nom.	πολλ-οι	πολλ-αι	πολλ-α
acc.	πολλ-ους	πολλ-ας	πολλ-α
gen.	πολλ-ων	πολλ-ων	πολλ-ων
dat.	πολλ-οις	πολλ-αις	πολλ-οις

πας all, every

	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular			
nom.	πας	πασ-α	παν
acc.	παντ-α	πασ-αν	παν
gen.	παντ-ος	πασ-ης	παντ-ος
dat.	παντ-ι	πασ-ῃ	παντ-ι
plural			
nom.	παντ-ες	πασ-αι	παντ-α
acc.	παντ-ας	πασ-ας	παντ-α
gen.	παντ-ων	πασ-ων	παντ-ων
dat.	πασι(ν)	πασ-αις	πασι(ν)

Comparison of adjectives

Adjectives have three **degrees of comparison**.

The **positive** form is the regular form that you have learnt for vocabulary tests. They usually end in -ος except for μεγας *big, great*, πολυς *much, many* and πας *all, every.*

The **comparative** form of the adjective ends in –τερος, -τερα, -τερον and means *(something)*-**er** or **more** *(something).*

examples		ἀνδρειος	*brave*
	→	ἀνδρειο-τερος	*braver, more brave*
		σοφος	*wise*
	→	σοφω-τερος	*wiser, more wise*

Endings change like a regular adjective but the -τερ- bit is always kept. Comparative adjectives are usually followed by ἠ *than* or by a **genitive of comparison** where the noun being directly compared with is put into the **genitive** case, and there is no word for "than".

The **superlative** form of the adjective ends in -τατος, -τατα, -τατον and means *(the something)*-**est**, **most** *(something)* or **very** *(something).*

examples		ἀνδρειος	*brave*
	→	ἀνδρειο-τατος	*bravest, very brave*
		σοφος	*wise*
	→	σοφω-τατος	*wisest, very wise*

Endings change like a regular adjective but the -τατ- bit is always kept.

Irregular comparison of adjectives

positive		comparative		superlative
ἀγαθος *good*		ἀμεινων		ἀριστος
	or	βελτιων		βελτιστος
κακος *bad*		κακιων		κακιστος
	or	χειρων		χειριστος
καλος *beautiful*		καλλιων		καλλιστος
μεγας *big*		μειζων		μεγιστος
ὀλιγος *small (amount of)*		ἐλασσων		ἐλαχιστος
			or	ὀλιγιστος
ὀλιγοι *few*		ἐλασσονες		ἐλαχιστοι
πολυς *much*		πλε(ι)ων		πλειστος
πολλοι *many*		πλε(ι)ονες		πλειστοι
ῥᾳδιος *easy*		ῥᾳων		ῥᾳστος
ταχυς *quick, fast*		θασσων		ταχιστος
αἰσχρος *disgraceful*		αἰσχιων		αἰσχιστος
ἐχθρος *hostile*		ἐχθιων		ἐχθιστος
ἡδυς *sweet, pleasant*		ἡδιων		ἡδιστος

Adverbs

Regular adverbs are formed by adding -ως to a Greek adjective:

ἀνδρειως	*bravely*
ταχεως	*quickly*

A **comparative** adverb, meaning *more (something)-ly*, ends in -τερον or -ον:

ἀνδρειοτερον	*more bravely*
θασσον	*more quickly*

A **superlative** adjective, meaning *most (something)-ly* or *very (something)-ly*, ends in -τατα or -ιστα:

ἀνδρειοτατα	*most bravely, very bravely*
ταχιστα	*most quickly, very quickly*

When ὡς is followed by a superlative adverb, it means *as (something)-ly as possible*:

ὡς ταχιστα	*as quickly as possible*

Two other common GCSE comparative and superlative adverbs are:

μαλλον (ἠ)	*more (than)*
μαλιστα	*most, very much, especially*

PRONOUNS

Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

οὗτος this, these

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
singular (*this*)			
nom.	οὑτ-ος	αὑτ-η	τουτ-ο
acc.	τουτ-ον	ταυτ-ην	τουτ-ο
gen.	τουτ-ου	ταυτ-ης	τουτ-ου
dat.	τουτ-ῳ	ταυτ-ῃ	τουτ-ῳ
plural (*these*)			
nom.	οὑτ-οι	αὑτ-αι	ταυτ-α
acc.	τουτ-ους	ταυτ-ας	ταυτ-α
gen.	τουτ-ων	τουτ-ων	τουτ-ων
dat.	τουτ-οις	ταυτ-αις	τουτ-οις

ὁδε this, these

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
singular (*this*)			
nom.	ὁ-δε	ἡ-δε	το-δε
acc.	τον-δε	την-δε	το-δε
gen.	του-δε	της-δε	του-δε
dat.	τῳ-δε	τῃ-δε	τῳ-δε
plural (*these*)			
nom.	οἱ-δε	αἱ-δε	τα-δε
acc.	τους-δε	τας-δε	τα-δε
gen.	των-δε	των-δε	των-δε
dat.	τοις-δε	ταις-δε	τοις-δε

ἐκεινος that, those

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
singular (*that*)			
nom.	ἐκειν-ος	ἐκειν-η	ἐκειν-ο
acc.	ἐκειν-ον	ἐκειν-ην	ἐκειν-ο
gen.	ἐκειν-ου	ἐκειν-ης	ἐκειν-ου
dat.	ἐκειν-ῳ	ἐκειν-ῃ	ἐκειν-ῳ
plural (*those*)			
nom.	ἐκειν-οι	ἐκειν-αι	ἐκειν-α
acc.	ἐκειν-ους	ἐκειν-ας	ἐκειν-α
gen.	ἐκειν-ων	ἐκειν-ων	ἐκειν-ων
dat.	ἐκειν-οις	ἐκειν-αις	ἐκειν-οις

Personal pronouns

1st and 2nd person

	first person (sing.) *I, me* (plur.) *we, us*	**second person** (sing.) *you* (plur.) *you*
singular		
nom. voc.	ἐγω	συ
acc.	(ἐ)με	σε
gen.	(ἐ)μου	σου
dat.	(ἐ)μοι	σοι
plural		
nom. voc.	ἡμεις	ὑμεις
acc.	ἡμας	ὑμας
gen.	ἡμων	ὑμων
dat.	ἡμιν	ὑμιν

3rd person

	masculine	**feminine**	**neuter**
singular			
nom.	αὐτ-ος	αὐτ-η	αὐτ-ο
acc.	αὐτ-ον	αὐτ-ην	αὐτ-ο
gen.	αὐτ-ου	αὐτ-ης	αὐτ-ου
dat.	αὐτ-ῳ	αὐτ-ῃ	αὐτ-ῳ
plural			
nom.	αὐτ-οι	αὐτ-αι	αὐτ-α
acc.	αὐτ-ους	αὐτ-ας	αὐτ-α
gen.	αὐτ-ων	αὐτ-ων	αὐτ-ων
dat.	αὐτ-οις	αὐτ-αις	αὐτ-οις

Uses of αὐτος

"him, her, it, them"	ἐπεμψα αὐτον εἰς την ἀγοραν. *I sent him to the market place.*
"his, her, its, their" when *not* referring to the subject	ὁ ἡγεμων εἰδε την στρατιαν αὐτων. *The leader saw their army.*
"self" – placed after the noun	ὁ στρατηγος αὐτος πιπτει. *The general himself falls.*
"same" – placed between article and noun	ὁ αὐτος στρατηγος πιπτει. *The same general falls.*

Reflexive pronouns

	first person *myself*	**second person** *yourself*	**third person** *him/ her/ itself*
singular			
acc.	ἐμαυτον, -ην	σεαυτον, -ην	ἑαυτον, -ην, -ο
gen.	ἐμαυτου, -ης	σεαυτου, -ης	ἑαυτου, -ης
dat.	ἐμαυτῳ, -ῃ	σεαυτῳ, -ῃ	ἑαυτῳ, -ῃ
plural	*ourselves*	*yourselves*	*themselves*
acc.	ἡμας αὐτους, -ας	ὑμας αὐτους, -ας	ἑαυτους, -ας, -α
gen.	ἡμων αὐτων	ὑμων αὐτων	ἑαυτων
dat.	ἡμιν αὐτοις, -αις	ὑμιν αὐτοις, -αις	ἑαυτοις, -αις

Relative pronoun

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ
who, which

singular	**masculine**	**feminine**	**neuter**
nom.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
acc.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
dat.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ
plural			
nom.	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
acc.	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ
gen.	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
dat.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

τίς and τις

This word, **with an accent**, is found **first word** in a sentence and means *who*? or *which*? **Without an accent**, it is **never** found first word in a sentence. It means, as a **pronoun**, *someone, something, anyone* or *anything* – depending on the sense – and, as an **adjective**, *some, any, a certain* or *one of*.

τις (stem τιν-)

(pronoun) *someone/ thing, anyone/ thing*
(adjective) *some, any, a certain, one of*

	masculine/ feminine	**neuter**
singular		
nom.	τις	τι
acc.	τιν-α	τι
gen.	τιν-ος	τιν-ος
dat.	τιν-ι	τιν-ι
plural		
nom.	τιν-ες	τιν-α
acc.	τιν-ας	τιν-α
gen.	τιν-ων	τιν-ων
dat.	τι-σι(ν)	τι-σι(ν)

PREPOSITIONS

Taking the **accusative** case:

ἀνα	*up*
δια	*because of, on account of*
εἰς	*to, into*
ἐπι	*against, on to, on, at*
κατα	*according to, by, down, along*
μετα	*after*
παρα	*contrary to*
περι	*round*
προς	*to, towards, against*

Taking the **genitive** case:

ἀνευ	*without*
ἀπο	*from*
δια	*through*
ἐκ (ἐξ *before a vowel*)	*out of, from*
κατα	*down*
μετα	*with*
παρα	*from*
περι	*about, concerning*
πλην	*except*
προ	*before, in front of*
ὑπερ	*on behalf of*
ὑπο	*by* (after a passive verb)

Taking the **dative** case:

ἐν	*in, on, among*

Before a rough breathing, ἐπι changes to ἐφ', μετα changes to μεθ' and ὑπο can change to ὑφ'.

CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS

number		cardinal number (1, 2, 3)	ordinal number (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
1		εἷς, μια, ἑν	πρωτος
2		δυο	δευτερος
3		τρεις, τρια	τριτος
4		τεσσαρες, τεσσαρα	τεταρτος
	or	τετταρες, τετταρα	
5		πεντε	πεμπτος
6		ἑξ	ἑκτος
7		ἑπτα	ἑβδομος
8		ὀκτω	ὀγδοος
9		ἐννεα	ἐνατος
10		δεκα	δεκατος

Two common compounds of εἷς are:

οὐδεις, οὐδεμια, οὐδεν (*stem* οὐδεν-)	*no-one, nobody, no*
μηδεις, μηδεμια, μηδεν (*stem* μηδεν-)	*no-one, nobody, no*

These words mean *no-one, nobody* when used as a **pronoun**, and *no* when used as an **adjective**.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

To express a period of time in Greek, separate prepositions for *for, in, on, at* and *within* are not normally used. Instead, the time expression (number plus word for *day, year* etc.) are put into one of three different cases.

- Time **how long** (*for* …) is expressed by the **accusative** case.
- Time **when** (*in*…/ *on* …/ *at*…) is expressed by the **dative** case.
- Time **within** is expressed by the **genitive** case.

Common time expressions in Greek include πολυν χρονον *for a long time*, της νυκτος *in the night, by night* and χειμωνος or του χειμωνος *in the winter*.

QUESTION WORDS

When introducing a direct question, all of these words are placed first word in a sentence. The Greek symbol for a question mark is a semi-colon (;).

ἀρα; (or ἀρ';)	*is…?, are…?, was…?* etc. (introduces a simple question)
ἀρα οὐ;/ ἀρ' οὐ;	*surely*?
ἀρα μη;	*surely … not*?
δια τί;	*why*?
που;	*where*?
ποτε;	*when*?
πως;	*how*?
ποι;	*where … to*?
ποθεν;	*where … from*?
τίς (plural τίνες;)	*who*?
τί (plural τίνες;)	*what*? *which?*
ποιος, -η, -ον;	*what sort of?*
ποσος, -η, -ον;	*how big? how much?*
ποσοι, -αι, -α;	*how many?*

Indirect question words

Most of the question words asking for specific information *can* (but do not have to) add ὁ- onto the beginning in an in indirect question. Hence:

direct question	**indirect question**	**meaning**
ποι;	ὁποι	*where … to*
ποθεν;	ὁποθεν	*where … from*
ποτε;	ὁποτε	*when*
που;	ὁπου	*where*
πως;	ὁπως	*how*
ποιος, -η, -ον;	ὁποιος, -η, -ον	*what sort of*
ποσος, -η, -ον;	ὁποσος, -η, -ον	*how big, how much*
ποσοι, -αι, -α;	ὁποσοι, -αι, -α	*how many*
τίς	ὁστις	*who*
τί	ὁ τι	*what*

VERBS

Active voice of regular verbs

λυω I set free

	present *I release*	**future** *I shall release*	**imperfect** *I was releasing*	**weak aorist** *I released*
singular				
1st	λυω	λυσω	ἐλυον	ἐλυσα
2nd	λυεις	λυσεις	ἐλυες	ἐλυσας
3rd	λυει	λυσει	ἐλυε(ν)	ἐλυσε(ν)
plural				
1st	λυομεν	λυσομεν	ἐλυομεν	ἐλυσαμεν
2nd	λυετε	λυσετε	ἐλυετε	ἐλυσατε
3rd	λυουσι(ν)	λυσουσι(ν)	ἐλυον	ἐλυσαν

To form their imperfect and weak aorist tenses, verbs put an **epsilon** (ἐ-) first letter to indicate a past tense. This is called an **augment**. If a verb already begins with an alpha or an epsilon, then this combines with the augment, and its imperfect or weak aorist tense will begin with an **eta** (ἠ-), which represents the long "e" sound. For example, the imperfect active tense of *ἀναγκαζω I force* would be *ἠ-ναγκαζ-ον I was forcing* rather than the form *ἐα-ναγκαζ-ον*.

Active verbs with strong aorists, like *ἐλαβον I took*, the strong aorist of *λαμβανω I take,* change endings like *ἐλυον*, the imperfect of *λυω*.

Active infinitives

present	to set free (*continuous*)	λυειν
future	to set free (after *ἐλπιζω* and *μελλω*)	λυσειν
weak aorist	to set free (*single action*)	λυσαι
strong aorist	to take (*single action*)	λαβειν

Active imperatives

present	set free! (*continuous*)	sing 2	λυε	plur 2	λυετε
weak aorist	set free! (*single action*)	sing 2	λυσον	plur 2	λυσατε
strong aorist	take! (*single action*)	sing 2	λαβε	plur 2	λαβετε

Active participles

present	setting free	λυων, λυουσα, λυον	(stem λυοντ-)
future	about to set free	λυσων, λυσουσα, λυσον	(stem λυσοντ-)
weak aorist	having set free	λυσας, λυσασα, λυσαν	(stem λυσαντ-)
strong aorist	having taken	λαβων, λαβουσα, λαβον	(stem λαβοντ-)

Passive voice of regular verbs

λυομαι I am set free

	present	**future**	**imperfect**	**weak aorist**
	I am released	*I shall be released*	*I was released*	*I was released*
singular				
1st	λυομαι	λυθησομαι	ἐλυομην	ἐλυθην
2nd	λυει/ -ῃ	λυθησει/ -ῃ	ἐλυου	ἐλυθης
3rd	λυεται	λυθησεται	ἐλυετο	ἐλυθη
plural				
1st	λυομεθα	λυθησομεθα	ἐλυομεθα	ἐλυθημεν
2nd	λυεσθε	λυθησεσθε	ἐλυεσθε	ἐλυθητε
3rd	λυονται	λυθησονται	ἐλυοντο	ἐλυθησαν

To form their imperfect and weak aorist tenses, verbs put an **epsilon** (ἐ-) first letter to indicate a past tense. This is called an **augment**. If a verb already begins with an alpha or an epsilon, then this combines with the augment, and its imperfect or weak aorist tense will begin with an **eta** (ἠ-), which represents the long "e" sound. For example, the imperfect passive tense of *ἀναγκαζω I force* would be *ἠ-ναγκαζ-ομην I was forced (to do X)* rather than the form *ἐα-ναγκαζ-ομην*.

To express "by" after a passive verb, ὑπο (+ *genitive*) is used if referring to a **living** thing, and the *dative* case is used by itself if referring to a **non-living** thing.

Passive infinitives

present	to be set free (*continuous*)	λυεσθαι
future	to be set free (*after ἐλπιζω and μελλω*)	λυθησεσθαι
weak aorist	to be set free (*single action*)	λυθηναι

Passive imperatives

These are not required for GCSE.

Passive participles

present	being set free	λυομενος, -η, -ον	
future	about to set free	λυθησομενος, -η, -ον	
weak aorist	having been set free	λυθεις, λυθεισα, λυθεν	(stem λυθεντ-)

Middle voice of regular verbs

λυομαι I ransom

	present	**future**	**imperfect**	**weak aorist**
	I ransom	*I shall ransom*	*I was ransoming*	*I ransomed*
singular				
1st	λυομαι	λυσομαι	ἐλυομην	ἐλυσαμην
2nd	λυει/ -ῃ	λυσει/ -ῃ	ἐλυου	ἐλυσω
3rd	λυεται	λυσεται	ἐλυετο	ἐλυσατο
plural				
1st	λυομεθα	λυσομεθα	ἐλυομεθα	ἐλυσαμεθα
2nd	λυεσθε	λυσεσθε	ἐλυεσθε	ἐλυσασθε
3rd	λυονται	λυσονται	ἐλυοντο	ἐλυσαντο

Middle verbs with strong aorists, like *ἀφικομην I arrived*, the strong aorist of *ἀφικνεομαι I arrive,* change endings like *ἐλυομην*, the imperfect middle of *λυομαι*.

The present and imperfect middle tenses are identical to their passive counterparts. However, verbs in the middle voice are **never** followed by ὑπο (+ *genitive*) meaning "by". They either take a direct object with them, e.g. *λυομαι τον αἰχμαλωτον I ransom the prisoner*, or a preposition, e.g. *πορευομαι προς το ὀρος I am marching towards the mountain.*

ἑπομαι I follow and *ὀργιζομαι I grow angry with* take a **dative** of the person *being followed* by the subject or *incurring the anger* of the subject.

Middle infinitives

present	to ransom (*continuous*)	λυεσθαι
future	to ransom (*after ἐλπιζω and μελλω*)	λυσεσθαι
weak aorist	to ransom (*single action*)	λυσασθαι
strong aorist	to arrive (*single action*)	ἀφικεσθαι

Middle imperatives

present	ransom! (*continuous*)	sing 2	λυου	plur 2	λυεσθε
weak aorist	ransom! (*single action*)	sing 2	λυσαι	plur 2	λυσασθε
strong aorist	arrive! (*single action*)	sing 2	ἀφικου	plur 2	ἀφικεσθε

Middle participles

present	ransoming	λυομενος, -η, -ον
future	about to ransom	λυσομενος, -η, -ον
weak aorist	having ransomed	λυσαμενος, -η, -ον
strong aorist	having arrived	ἀφικομενος, -η, -ον

Subjunctive

The subjunctive is easily recognised by its trademark long vowels η and ω.

Present

active	**middle/ passive**	*εἰμι I am*
λυ-ω	λυ-ωμαι	ὠ
λυ-ῃς	λυ-ῃ	ᾖς
λυ-ῃ	λυ-ηται	ᾖ
λυ-ωμεν	λυ-ωμεθα	ὦμεν
λυ-ητε	λυ-ησθε	ἦτε
λυ-ωσι(ν)	λυ-ωνται	ὦσι(ν)

Weak aorist

active	**middle**	**passive**
λυ-σω	λυ-σωμαι	λυ-θω
λυ-σῃς	λυ-σῃ	λυ-θῃς
λυ-σῃ	λυ-σηται	λυ-θῃ
λυ-σωμεν	λυ-σωμεθα	λυ-θωμεν
λυ-σητε	λυ-σησθε	λυ-θητε
λυ-σωσι(ν)	λυ-σωνται	λυ-θωσι(ν)

Strong aorist

The examples used are *λαμβανω I take, capture* (aorist active *ἐλαβον*, aorist passive *ἐληφθην*) and *ἀφικνεομαι I arrive* (aorist *ἀφικομην*)

active	**middle**	**passive**
λαβ-ω	ἀφικ-ωμαι	ληφθ-ω
λαβ-ῃς	ἀφικ-ῃ	ληφθ-ῃς
λαβ-ῃ	ἀφικ-ηται	ληφθ-ῃ
λαβ-ωμεν	ἀφικ-ωμεθα	ληφθ-ωμεν
λαβ-ητε	ἀφικ-ησθε	ληφθ-ητε
λαβ-ωσι(ν)	ἀφικ-ωνται	ληφθ-ωσι(ν)

Optative

The optative is easily recognised by its trademark diphthongs *οι*, *αι* and *ει*.

Present

active	**middle/ passive**	*εἰμι* ***I am***
λυ-οιμι	*λυ-οιμην*	*εἰην*
λυ-οις	*λυ-οιο*	*εἰης*
λυ-οι	*λυ-οιτο*	*εἰη*
λυ-οιμεν	*λυ-οιμεθα*	*εἰμεν*
λυ-οιτε	*λυ-οισθε*	*εἰτε*
λυ-οιεν	*λυ-οιντο*	*εἰεν*

Weak aorist

active	**middle**	**passive**
λυσ-αιμι	*λυσ-αιμην*	*λυθ-ειην*
λυσ-αις/ *-ειας*	*λυσ-αιο*	*λυθ-ειης*
λυσ-αι/ *-ειε*(*ν*)	*λυσ-αιτο*	*λυθ-ειη*
λυσ-αιμεν	*λυσ-αιμεθα*	*λυθ-ειμεν*
λυσ-αιτε	*λυσ-αισθε*	*λυθ-ειτε*
λυσ-αιεν/ *-ειαν*	*λυσ-αιντο*	*λυθ-ειεν*

Strong aorist

The examples used are *λαμβανω I take, capture* (aorist active *ἐλαβον*, aorist passive *ἐληφθην*) and *ἀφικνεομαι I arrive* (aorist *ἀφικομην*).

active	**middle**	**passive**
λαβ-οιμι	*ἀφικ-οιμην*	*ληφθ-ειην*
λαβ-οις	*ἀφικ-οιο*	*ληφθ-ειης*
λαβ-οι	*ἀφικ-οιτο*	*ληφθ-ειη*
λαβ-οιμεν	*ἀφικ-οιμεθα*	*ληφθ-ειμεν*
λαβ-οιτε	*ἀφικ-οισθε*	*ληφθ-ειτε*
λαβ-οιεν	*ἀφικ-οιντο*	*ληφθ-ειεν*

Contracted verbs in -αω – active voice

τιμαω I honour

		present	imperfect
1st	singular	τιμω	ἐτιμων
2nd	singular	τιμᾳς	ἐτιμας
3rd	singular	τιμᾳ	ἐτιμα
1st	plural	τιμωμεν	ἐτιμωμεν
2nd	plural	τιματε	ἐτιματε
3rd	plural	τιμωσι(ν)	ἐτιμων

future active	τιμησω	**weak aorist active**	ἐτιμησα

Active infinitives

present	to honour (*continuous*)	τιμαν
future	to honour (after ἐλπιζω and μελλω)	τιμησειν
weak aorist	to honour (*single action*)	τιμησαι

Active imperatives

present	honour! (*continuous*)	sing 2	τιμα	plur 2	τιματε
weak aorist	honour! (*single action*)	sing 2	τιμησον	plur 2	τιμησατε

Active participles

present	honouring	τιμων, τιμωσα, τιμων	(stem τιμωντ-)
future	about to honour	τιμησων, -σουσα, -σον	(stem τιμησοντ-)
weak aorist	having honoured	τιμησας, -σασα, -σαν	(stem τιμησαντ-)

Contracted verbs in -αω – passive and middle voice

τιμωμαι (passive) *I am honoured*

		present	**imperfect**
1st	singular	τιμωμαι	ἐτιμωμην
2nd	singular	τιμᾳ	ἐτιμω
3rd	singular	τιμαται	ἐτιματο
1st	plural	τιμωμεθα	ἐτιμωμεθα
2nd	plural	τιμασθε	ἐτιμασθε
3rd	plural	τιμωνται	ἐτιμωντο

future passive	τιμηθησομαι	**weak aorist passive**	ἐτιμηθην
future middle*	περιησομαι *I will try*	**weak aorist middle***	ἐπειρησαμην *I tried*

* middle verbs have identical present and imperfect tenses to their passive counterparts. The middle -αω verbs that you need to know for GCSE are κταομαι *I obtain, get*, πειραομαι *I try* and χραομαι *I use*.

Passive infinitives

present	to be honoured (*continuous*)	τιμασθαι
future	to be honoured (after ἐλπιζω and μελλω)	τιμηθησεσθαι
weak aorist	to be honoured (*single action*)	τιμηθηναι

Middle infinitives (using πειραομαι *I try*)

present	to try (*continuous*)	πειρασθαι
future	to try (after ἐλπιζω and μελλω)	πειρησεσθαι
weak aorist	to try (*single action*)	πειρασθαι

Passive participles

present	being honoured	τιμωμενος, -η, -ον
future	about to be honoured	τιμηθησομενος, -η, -ον
weak aorist	having been honoured	τιμηθεις, -θεισα, -θεν (stem τιμηθεντ-)

Middle participles (using πειραομαι *I try*)

present	trying	πειρωμενος, -η, -ον
future	about to try	πειρησομενος, -η, -ον
weak aorist	having tried	πειρησαμενος, -η, -ον

Contracted verbs in -αω – subjunctive

τιμαω I honour

Present

active	**middle/ passive**
τιμω	τιμωμαι
τιμᾳς	τιμᾳ
τιμᾳ	τιμαται
τιμωμεν	τιμωμεθα
τιματε	τιμασθε
τιμωσι(ν)	τιμωνται

Weak aorist

The middle example used is *πειραομαι* (aor. *ἐπειρασαμην*) *I try*. The other middle verbs in -*αω* verbs that you need to know for GCSE are *κταομαι* (aor. *ἐκτησαμην*) *I obtain, get* and *χραομαι* (aor. *ἐχρησαμην*) *I use*.

active	**middle**	**passive**
τιμη-σω	πειρα-σωμαι	τιμη-θω
τιμη-σῃς	πειρα-σῃ	τιμη-θῃς
τιμη-σῃ	πειρα-σηται	τιμη-θῃ
τιμη-σωμεν	πειρα-σωμεθα	τιμη-θωμεν
τιμη-σητε	πειρα-σησθε	τιμη-θητε
τιμη-σωσι(ν)	πειρα-σωνται	τιμη-θωσι(ν)

Strong aorist

The example used is *ὁραω* (aorist *εἰδον*) *I try*.

active
ἰδ-ω
ἰδ-ῃς
ἰδ-ῃ
ἰδ-ωμεν
ἰδ-ητε
ἰδ-ωσι(ν)

Contracted verbs in -αω – optative

τιμαω I honour

Present

active	**middle/ passive**
τιμῳην	τιμῳμην
τιμῳης	τιμῳο
τιμῳη	τιμῳτο
τιμῳμεν	τιμῳμεθα
τιμῳτε	τιμῳσθε
τιμῳεν	τιμῳντο

Weak aorist

The middle example used is *πειραομαι I try*.

active	**middle**	**passive**
τιμησ-αιμι	πειρασ-αιμην	τιμηθ-ειην
τιμησ-αις/ -ειας	πειρασ-αιο	τιμηθ-ειης
τιμησ-αι/ -ειε(ν)	πειρασ-αιτο	τιμηθ-ειη
τιμησ-αιμεν	πειρασ-αιμεθα	τιμηθ-ειμεν
τιμησ-αιτε	πειρασ-αισθε	τιμηθ-ειτε
τιμησ-αιεν/ -ειαν	πειρασ-αιντο	τιμηθ-ειεν

Strong aorist

The example used is ὁραω (aorist εἰδον) *I try*.

active
ἰδ-οιμι
ἰδ-οις
ἰδ-οι
ἰδ-οιμεν
ἰδ-οιτε
ἰδ-οιεν

Contracted verbs in -εω – active voice

φιλεω I love

		present	**imperfect**
1st	singular	*φιλω*	*ἐφιλουν*
2nd	singular	*φιλεις*	*ἐφιλεις*
3rd	singular	*φιλει*	*ἐφιλει*
1st	plural	*φιλουμεν*	*ἐφιλουμεν*
2nd	plural	*φιλειτε*	*ἐφιλειτε*
3rd	plural	*φιλουσι(ν)*	*ἐφιλουν*

future active *φιλησω* **weak aorist active** *ἐφιλησα*

Active infinitives

present	to love (*continuous*)	*φιλειν*
future	to love (after *ἐλπιζω* and *μελλω*)	*φιλησειν*
weak aorist	to love (*single action*)	*φιλησαι*

Active imperatives

present	love! (*continuous*)	sing 2	*φιλει*	plur 2	*φιλειτε*
weak aorist	love! (*single action*)	sing 2	*φιλησον*	plur 2	*φιλησατε*

Active participles

present	loving	*φιλων, φιλουσα, φιλουν*	(stem *φιλουντ-*)
future	about to love	*φιλησων, -σουσα, -σον*	(stem *φιλησοντ-*)
weak aorist	having loved	*φιλησας, -σασα, -σαν*	(stem *φιλησαντ-*)

Contracted verbs in -εω – passive and middle voice

φιλουμαι (passive) *I am loved*

		present	imperfect
1st	singular	φιλουμαι	ἐφιλουμην
2nd	singular	φιλῃ	ἐφιλου
3rd	singular	φιλειται	ἐφιλειτο
1st	plural	φιλουμεθα	ἐφιλουμεθα
2nd	plural	φιλεισθε	ἐφιλεισθε
3rd	plural	φιλουνται	ἐφιλουντο

future passive φιληθησομαι **weak aorist passive** ἐφιληθην

future middle* -ησομαι **weak aorist middle*** ἐ ... σαμην

* middle verbs have identical present and imperfect tenses to their passive counterparts. The middle -εω verbs that you need to know for GCSE are ἀφικνεομαι *I arrive*, ὑπισχνεομαι *I promise* and φοβεομαι *I am afraid, fear*. The first two have strong aorist forms: ἀφικομην *I arrived* and ὑπεσχομην *I promised* and to express *I feared, was afraid* φοβουμαι uses its imperfect ἐφοβουμην.

Passive infinitives

present	to be loved (*continuous*)	φιλεισθαι
future	to be loved (after ἐλπιζω and μελλω)	φιληθησεσθαι
weak aorist	to be loved (*single action*)	φιληθηναι

Middle infinitives (using ἀφικνεομαι *I arrive*)

present	to arrive (*continuous*)	ἀφικνεισθαι
future	to arrive (after ἐλπιζω and μελλω)	ἀφιξεσθαι
strong aorist	to arrive (*single action*)	ἀφικεσθαι

Passive participles

present	being loved	φιλουμενος, -η, -ον
future	about to be loved	φιληθησομενος, -η, -ον
weak aorist	having been loved	φιληθεις, -θεισα, -θεν (stem φιληθεντ-)

Middle participles (using ἀφικνεομαι *I arrive*)

present	arriving	ἀφικουμενος, -η, -ον
future	about to arrive	ἀφιξομενος, -η, -ον
strong aorist	having arrived	ἀφικομενος, -η, -ον

Contracted verbs in -εω – subjunctive

φιλεω I love

Present

active	**middle/ passive**
φιλω	φιλωμαι
φιλῃς	φιλῃ
φιλῃ	φιληται
φιλωμεν	φιλωμεθα
φιλητε	φιλησθε
φιλωσι(ν)	φιλωνται

Weak aorist

active	**passive**
φιλη-σω	φιλη-θω
φιλη-σῃς	φιλη-θῃς
φιλη-σῃ	φιλη-θῃ
φιλη-σωμεν	φιλη-θωμεν
φιλη-σητε	φιλη-θητε
φιλη-σωσι(ν)	φιλη-θωσι(ν)

Strong aorist

The example used is *ἀφικνεομαι I arrive*. The other GCSE middle -εω verb with a strong aorist is *ὑπισχνεομαι* (aor. *ὑπεσχομην*) *I promise*.

middle
ἀφικ-ωμαι
ἀφικ-ῃ
ἀφικ-ηται
ἀφικ-ωμεθα
ἀφικ-ησθε
ἀφικ-ωνται

Contracted verbs in -εω – optative

φιλεω I love

Present

active	**middle/ passive**
φιλοιην	*φιλοιμην*
φιλοιης	*φιλοιο*
φιλοιη	*φιλοιτο*
φιλοιμεν	*φιλοιμεθα*
φιλοιτε	*φιλοισθε*
φιλοιεν	*φιλοιντο*

Weak aorist

active	**passive**
φιλησ-αιμι	*φιληθ-ειην*
φιλησ-αις/ -ειας	*φιληθ-ειης*
φιλησ-αι/ -ειε(ν)	*φιληθ-ειη*
φιλησ-αιμεν	*φιληθ-ειμεν*
φιλησ-αιτε	*φιληθ-ειτε*
φιλησ-αιεν/ -ειαν	*φιληθ-ειεν*

Strong aorist

The example used is *ἀφικνεομαι I arrive*.

middle
ἀφικ-οιμην
ἀφικ-οιο
ἀφικ-οιτο
ἀφικ-οιμεθα
ἀφικ-οισθε
ἀφικ-οιντο

Irregular verbs

εἰμι I am

	present	**future**	**imperfect**
	I am	I shall be	I was
singular			
1st	*εἰμι*	*ἐσομαι*	*ἠ* or *ἠν*
2nd	*εἰ*	*ἐσει* or *ἐσῃ*	*ἠσθα*
3rd	*ἐστι(ν)*	*ἐσται*	*ἠν*
plural			
1st	*ἐσμεν*	*ἐσομεθα*	*ἠμεν*
2nd	*ἐστε*	*ἐσεσθε*	*ἠτε*
3rd	*εἰσι(ν)*	*ἐσονται*	*ἠσαν*

	subjunctive	**optative**
singular		
1st	*ὠ*	*εἰην*
2nd	*ᾖς*	*εἰης*
3rd	*ᾖ*	*εἰη*
plural		
1st	*ὠμεν*	*εἰμεν*
2nd	*ἦτε*	*εἰτε*
3rd	*ὠσι(ν)*	*εἰεν*

Present infinitive	to be		*εἰναι*
Future infinitive	to be (after *ἐλπιζω* and *μελλω*)		*ἐσεσθαι*
Present imperative	be!	sing 2 *ἰσθι*	plur 2 *ἐστε*
Present participle	being	*ὠν, οὐσα, ὀν*	(stem *ὀντ-*)

The 3rd person form of *εἰμι* can be used with a noun in the **dative** case to show possession, for example *ἐστιν οἰκια τῳ κριτῃ the judge has a house* (literally *there is a house to the judge*) or *τοις παισιν ἐστι χρηματα the boys have money* (literally *to the boys is money*). The thing being possessed is, however, **never** found first word.

The "other" *εἰμι I shall go*

This verb is used for the future tense, present infinitive and present participle of *ἐρχομαι I go*.

future (I shall go)
εἰμι
εἰ
εἰσι(ν)
ἰμεν
ἰτε
ἰασι(ν)

Present infinitive	to go	*ἰεναι*
Present participle	going	*ἰων, ἰουσα, ἰον* (stem *ἰοντ-*)

οἰδα I know

present (I know)
οἰδα
οἰσθα
οἰδε(ν)
ἰσμεν
ἰστε
ἰσασι(ν)

Present infinitive	to know	*εἰδεναι*
Present participle	knowing	*εἰδως, εἰδυια, εἰδος* (stem *εἰδοτ-*)

φημι I say

present (I say)
φημι
φῄς
φησι(ν)
φαμεν
φατε
φασι(ν)

imperfect (I was saying, said)
ἐφην
ἐφησθα
ἐφη
ἐφαμεν
ἐφατε
ἐφασαν

Present infinitive	to say	*φαναι*

διδωμι I give

future (I shall give)	**aorist** (I gave)
δωσω	*ἐδωκα*
δωσεις	*ἐδωκας*
δωσει	*ἐδωκε(ν)*
δωσομεν	*ἐδομεν*
δωσετε	*ἐδοτε*
δωσουσι(ν)	*ἐδοσαν*

Present infinitive	to give	*δωσειν*
Future infinitive	to give	*δουναι*

βαινω I go

The present tense of this verb goes like *λυω*

future (I shall go)	**aorist** (I went)
βησομαι	*ἐβην*
βησει/ -ῃ	*ἐβης*
βησεται	*ἐβη*
βησομεθα	*ἐβημεν*
βησεσθε	*ἐβητε*
βησονται	*ἐβησαν*

Aorist infinitive	to go	*βηναι*
Aorist participle	having gone	*βας*, *βασα*, *βαν* (stem *βαντ-*)

Note: compounds of *βαινω* change in the same way, e.g. *ἀποβαινω I go away*, fut. *ἀποβησομαι I shall go away*, aor. *ἀπεβη I went away* and aor. part. *ἀπεβας* (plural *ἀπεβαντες*) *having gone away*.

γιγνωσκω I know, realise, understand

The present tense of this verb goes like *λυω*

future (I shall know)	**aorist** (I knew)
γνωσομαι	*ἐγνων*
γνωσει/ -ῃ	*ἐγνως*
γνωσεται	*ἐγνω*
γνωσομεθα	*ἐγνωμεν*
γνωσεσθε	*ἐγνωτε*
γνωσονται	*ἐγνωσαν*

Aorist infinitive	to know	*γνωναι*
Aorist participle	having known, knowing	*γνους*, *γνουσα*, *γνον* (stem *γνοντ-*)