

Vowel Sound

Greek vowels	α	ε	ι	ο	υ	η	ω
Short	fat	met	pit	omelet	foot		
Long	father		magazine		tube	obey	tone

Diphthongs (Always long)*

αι	<u>ai</u> le	*except when at the end
ει	height/ <u>ei</u>	
οι	<u>oi</u>	*except when at the end
αυ	<u>au</u>	
ευ	<u>eu</u>	
ου	<u>ou</u>	
υι	wee	

Consonant Sound

B	β	b
Γ	γ	g (g ift)
ΓΓ	γγ	ng (sing)
Δ	δ	d
Z	ζ	z
Θ	θ	th (th eme)
K	κ	k
Λ	λ	l
M	μ	m
N	ν	n
Ξ	ξ	x (relax)
Π	π	p
P	ρ	r
Σ	σ (ς)	s
T	τ	t
Φ	φ	ph (ph onetic)
X	χ	ch (ch emical)
Ψ	ψ	ps (ps)

Accents

	short syllable	long syllable	antipenult	penult	ultima	example	example
acute	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		
			no	yes	long	ἀγγέλου	
				long then no	short	δοῦλος	

circumflex	no	yes	no	yes	yes	δοῦλος	καρπού
				no	long	δοῦλος	δούλου
				accented long	short	δοῦλος	

grave	acute on ultima	+	word(s)	ἀδελφός	ἀδελφός δούλου	ἀδελφὸς δούλου
--------------	-----------------	---	---------	---------	----------------	----------------

* The accent rules pretty straight forward other than the exceptions. Exceptions are pretty difficult.

As in the case of καρπούς, which is a second declension noun, the exception is that an acute accent on the ultima in the nominative singular of second declension nouns changes to circumflex when the ultima becomes long except in the accusative plural.

As far as λόγος is concerned, the penult of logos is not long the acute accent can go on the short penult. (the rule says if the ultima is short and the penult is long (more like the ultima changes to short while the penult is originally long), the acute accent cannot go on the long penult).

Accent Exercise

ἄγγελος	λογος	δουλος
ἀγγέλου	λογου	δουλου
ἀγγέλω	λογω	δουλω
ἄγγελον	λογον	δουλον
ἄγγελοι	λογοι	δουλοι
ἀγγέλων	λογων	δουλων
ἀγγέλοις	λογοις	δουλοις
ἀγγέλους	λογους	δουλους

English Tense

ACTIVE	Past I worked	Present I work	Future I will work
	past perfect I had worked	present perfect I have worked	future perfect I will have worked
	past continuous I was working	present continuous I am working	future continuous I will be working
	past perfect continuous I had been working	present perfect continuous I have been working	future perfect continuous I will have been working
PASSIVE	Past The students were taught	Present The students are taught	Future The students will be taught
	past perfect The students had been taught	present perfect The students have been taught	future perfect The students will have been taught
	past continuous The students were being taught	present continuous The students are being taught	future continuous The students will be being taught
	past perfect continuous The students had been being taught	present perfect continuous The students have been being taught	future perfect continuous The students will have been being taught

Verb (essential)

Tense	Time of action	past
		present
		future
	Kind of action	progressive
		undefined
		perfected

Voice	Active
	Passive
	Middle (action returning to the subj)

Mood (mode)	Action	Real	Indicative: that confirms the reality of the action from the viewpoint of the speaker
		Potential	

Person	Number		Infinitive
	singular	plural	To do
First person	I do	We do	
Second person	You do	You do	
Third person	He, She does	They do	