

Modern Greek Grammar

Άνοq of the Sun, Hardcore Processing *

12th May 2004

Contents

1	Writing and Pronunciation	4
1.1	The Alphabet and Pronunciation	4
1.2	Doubly Written Vowels	5
1.3	Double Consonants with Special Pronunciation	5
1.4	The Pronunciation Test	5
1.5	Accent / Τόνος	6
2	Classes of Words	7
2.1	The 10 Main Classes of Words	7
3	Grammar Concepts for <i>Articles, Nouns, Adjectives, Participle, Articles and Pronouns</i>	8
3.1	Gender	8
3.2	Number(?)	8
3.3	Case / Πτώση / Kasus	9
3.3.1	Use of the Main Cases	9
3.3.2	Vocative / Κλητική /	9
4	Article / Άρθρο /	10
5	Noun / Ουσιαστικό / Substantiv	11
5.1	Male / Αρσενικό / Maskulinum	11
5.2	Female / Θυλικό / Femininum	11
5.3	Neutral / Ουδέτερο / Neutrum	11
5.4	Names	12
6	Pronoun / Αντωνυμία /	13
6.1	Personal Pronoun	13
7	Preposition / Πρόθεση /	14
7.1	Rules	14

*© 2004 Άνοq of the Sun (alias Johnny Andersen)

8 Adjective / Επίθετο /	15
8.1 -ος, -η / -α, -ο Adjectives	16
8.1.1 Also Used for Participle: -μένος, -μένη, -μένο	16
8.2 -ος, -η / -ια, -ο Adjectives	16
8.3 -ης, -α, -ικο Adjectives	17
8.4 -ης, -ια, -ι Color Adjectives	17
8.5 -ύς, -ιά, -ύ Size Adjectives	17
8.6 -ης, -ης, -ες Adjectives from Ancient Greek	18
8.7 -ων, -ουσα, -ον Adjectives from Katharevousa	18
9 Adverb / Επίρρημα /	19
10 Comparison / Παραθετικά Επιθέτων	21
10.1 Comparison Forms With Some Examples	21
10.2 Using Comparison	21
10.3 Comparison Endings	22
11 Elative / Απόλυτος Ψεφθετικός	23
11.1 Elative Endings	23
12 Diminutive	24
13 Verb / Ρήμα /	25
13.1 Definition of Tenses	25
13.2 Definition of Aspects	25
13.3 Tense and Aspect for 1st Person Singular of Some Example Words	25
13.4 Perfect / Perfektum	25
13.5 The Stem of Some Example Words	25
13.6 Verb Categories	26
13.6.1 Irregular Active Verbs	26
13.6.2 Normal Active Verb Categories	26
13.6.3 Irregular Passive Verbs	27
13.6.4 Normal Passive Verb Categories	27
13.6.5 Active Voice Present Tense Declinations	27
13.6.6 Passive Voice Present Tense Declinations	27
13.6.7 Helpful Rules for Remembering Spelling: -αι or -ε	27
13.7 Declination Rules for Tenses and Aspects	28
13.7.1 Declination of Future Tense Perfective Endings	28
13.7.2 Declination of Past Tense Perfective Endings	28
13.8 Stem Ending Rules for Tenses and Aspects, Active	29
13.8.1 Active Past Perfective Stem for Category A Verbs	29
13.8.2 Active Past Perfective Stem for Category B1 and B2 Verbs	30
13.9 Stem Ending Rules for Tenses and Aspects, Passive	31
13.9.1 Passive Past Perfective Stem for Category A Verbs	31
13.9.2 Passive Past Perfective Stem for Category B1 and B2 Verbs	31
13.10 The Irregular Verbs from the Irregular Category	32
13.11 Some Irregular Verbs from Category A	32

14 Participle / Μετοχή / Participium	33
14.1 Finite vs. Infinite Verbs	33
14.2 Stem Ending Rules for Active Participle	33
14.3 Stem Ending Rules for Passive Participle	34
14.3.1 Passive Participle Endings for Category A Verbs	34
14.3.2 Passive Participle Endings for Category B1 and B2 Verbs	34
14.3.3 Passive Participle for Some Verbs Without Passive	35
14.3.4 Passive Participle for the Verbs in the Irregular Category	36
14.3.5 Passive Participle for Some Irregular Verbs of Categories A, B1, B2	36
14.3.6 Passive Participle from Katharevousa for Some Verbs . . .	37
15 Conjunction / Σύνδεσμος /	38
15.1 Co-ordinating Conjunctions	38
15.2 Subordinating Conjunctions	38
15.2.1 Neutral Subordinating Conjunctions	38
15.2.2 Interrogative Subordinating Conjunctions	38
15.2.3 Temporal Subordinating Conjunctions	39
15.2.4 Relative Subordinating Conjunctions	39
15.2.5 Concessive and Conditional Subordinating Conjunctions .	39
15.2.6 Causal Subordinating Conjunctions	40
15.3 Rules for Remembering Some of the Conjunctions	40
16 Exclamation / Επιφώνημα /	41
17 About Construction of Words	42
17.1 Prefixes	42
18 Morphology	43
18.1 Definition	43
19 Syntax	43
19.1 Definition	43
19.2 Formal Description of the Syntax of Modern Greek	43
19.2.1 The BNF Grammar	44
19.2.2 The BNF Grammar (FIXME: This is an older attempt on making a BNF grammar, and should probably be ignored)	45
19.3 Further Description of Sentence Structure (FIXME: This is not complete yet)	47
19.4 Analysis of Sentences	47
19.5 Examples	48
19.6 Misc	48
19.7 Misc Rules	48

1 Writing and Pronunciation

1.1 The Alphabet and Pronunciation

Written	Pronunciation
A, α	Like the a in the English word <i>bath</i> . Like English "ah", only with shorter duration.
B, β	Like the v in the English word <i>heavy</i> . Like English "v" (but β is probably a little "lighter" than if v is the first letter of an English word).
Γ, γ	This does <i>not</i> have any equivalent in languages like English, Danish, German or French. A little like a soft English g, only further down the throat and where the γ does not close the flow of air. Some people also pronounce it more harshly down the throat, i.e. a little like r in French or Danish. One thing to notice, is that you can make a long γ but not a long English g. If γ is followed by a sound like ι, the sound of γ changes such that the sound is produced with the tongue further towards the front of the mouth. It could be said that γ becomes more like a Danish j or an English y, but still with the γ sound to it. Hard to explain :-) If γ is followed by an ε sound, it is pronounced as if there was an unvoiced ι in between the γ and the ε. Example: γέρος is pronounced as "γιέρος", with the ι unvoiced.
Δ, δ	Almost like the th in the English words <i>then</i> and <i>other</i> , (but probably with the tongue a little further back, thus only touching the front teeth with the tip of the tongue). In comparison with the Danish soft d, when pronouncing δ the tongue touches the upper front teeth, where as it touches the lower front teeth for a Danish soft d. The Danish soft d is very wierd though, and probably bad for comparison :-)
E, ε	Like the e in the English word <i>men</i> . Also like the æ in the Danish word <i>læne</i> .
Z, ζ	Like the z in the English word <i>zoo</i> . It is like a voiced English s.
H, η	Like the ee in the English word <i>speed</i> except with shorter duration. Also pretty much like the i in the Danish word <i>fin</i> . Actually ι is very straight-forward to pronounce.
Θ, θ	Like the th in the English word <i>thick</i> . It is pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue on the front teeth and blowing air.
I, ι	Normally pronounced like η. If ι occurs without accent and before another vowel sound, it is sometimes pronounced fast and unvoiced. Example: πια is pronounced with fast and unvoiced ι.
K, κ	Something in between the g in the English word <i>go</i> and the k in the English word <i>make</i> . It is probably closer in pronunciation to the English g than the English k.
Λ, λ	Like the l in the English word <i>like</i> . The English l sounds like λ.
M, μ	Like the m in the English word <i>home</i> .
N, ν	Like the n in the English word <i>on</i> .
Ξ, ξ	Like the x in the English word <i>taxi</i> . The English x or ks sounds like ξ.
O, ο	Something in between the o in the English word <i>more</i> and the o in the English word <i>home</i> . Closest to the o in <i>more</i> . Also something in between the å in the Danish word <i>lån</i> and the o in the Danish word <i>mor</i> . This does neither have any exact equivalent in English nor in Danish.
Π, π	Something in between the b in the English word <i>be</i> and the p in the English word <i>hope</i> . It is probably closer in pronunciation to the English b than the English p.
P, ρ	Like a rolling r, as found in Swedish and Spanish. There is not a lot of rolling on the ρ though, usually less than in Spanish.
Σ, σ-, ς	Pronounced like the s in the English word <i>close</i> . The lower case σ- is written σ- in the middle or beginning of words. It is written ς at the end of words. Example: Κόστας.
T, τ	Something in between the d in the English word <i>do</i> and the t in the English word <i>mate</i> . It is probably closer in pronunciation to the English d than the English t.
Υ, υ	Like η.
Φ, φ	Like the f in the English word <i>fish</i> . The English f sounds like φ.
X, χ	Almost like the ch in the German word <i>ich</i> . This does <i>not</i> have any equivalent in languages like English, Danish or French. It is pronounced by blowing air out between the tongue and the palate. A little like when a snake or a cat hisses to frighten its enemies - only less harsh of course :-) If χ is followed by a sound like ι, the sound of χ changes such that the sound is produced with the tongue further towards the front of the mouth. It could be said that χ becomes more like a Danish j or an English y, but still with the χ sound to it. This is similar to what happens with γ. If χ is followed by an ε sound, it is pronounced as if there was an unvoiced ι in between the χ and the ε. Examples: χέρι is pronounced as "χιέρι", with the first ι unvoiced. χάριτε is pronounced as "χιαίριτε", with the first ι unvoiced (α is a doubly written vowel, see section 1.3).
Ψ, ψ	Like the ps in the English word <i>autopsy</i> . The English ps sounds like ψ.
Ω, ω	Like ο.

When learning a new language, you *should* continuously make an effort to enhance your pronunciation, and do a big effort right from the start. There may be a couple of hundred sounds that you need to be able to produce, and these sounds are most likely quite different from the sounds of your native language. However, it is still a small task to learn to produce those sounds, next to learning the complete grammar and the several thousands of words of the language. In my experience, people generally don't take the time to learn proper pronunciation when learning a new language.

1.2 Doubly Written Vowels

The following are the *doubly written* vowels, which are *pronounced* as *one vowel* but *written* as *two vowels*:

Written	Pronunciation
αι	Like ε
ει	Like η
οι	Like ι. As for ι it is sometimes pronounced short and unvoiced if it occurs without accent before another vowel sound. Example: ποιός is pronounced with fast unvoiced οι.
ου	Like English "ooh", only with shorter duration

1.3 Double Consonants with Special Pronunciation

The following are the *double consonants*, which have a special pronunciation:

Written	Pronunciation
μπ	As μπ but where the μ sort of "gets stuck" in the nose, similar to when you have a cold. Try holding your nose when saying μπ to get some idea of how it sounds :-)
ντ	As ντ but where the ν sort of "gets stuck" in the nose, similar to when you have a cold. Try holding your nose when saying ντ to get some idea of how it sounds :-)
νγ	Almost like ng in the English word <i>morning</i> , but the n tends to get stuck in the nose.
γγ	Almost like ng in the English word <i>morning</i> , but the n tends to get stuck in the nose.
γκ	Almost like the g in the English word <i>go</i> , maybe with a weak n getting stuck in the nose before the g.
γχ	As if it had been νγχ.
ευ	Pronounced as εβ before voiced sound, e.g. μαγειρεύω Pronounced as εφ before unvoiced sound, e.g. εύκολα
αυ	Pronounced as αβ before voiced sound, e.g. παύω Pronounced as αφ before unvoiced sound, e.g. αυτοκίνητο

(p. 7 ∈ [8])

1.4 The Pronunciation Test

As a test of your pronunciation, and to realize that you need to do a lot of exercising sounds, you should learn to pronounce at least the following:

- χταποδάκι, ξενοδοχείο, ψυχολογικά, αεροδρόμιο, άρθρο, τυρί, γρουσουζης (many of these are probably hard for you)
- συζήτηση (the difference between σ- and ζ)
- γριά, γκρινιάζω (these are also hard if you don't have a rolling r in your native language, and the difference between γρ and γκρ is *very* subtle)
- παγάκι, παγκάκι, πακέτο (the difference between γ, γκ and κ is *very* subtle)
- μπαμπάς, παπάς (the difference between μπ and π is very subtle)
- άντε, πατάτα (the difference between ντ and τ is subtle)

1.5 Accent / Τόνος

- Names of words, based on where the *accent* is placed:
 - *Oxytonic / Oxyton*: Accent on *last syllable from the end*
 - *Paroxytonic / Paroxyton*: Accent on *2nd syllable from the end*
 - *Proparoxytonic / Proparoxyton*: Accent on *3rd syllable from the end*

(p. 8 ∈ [3])

- Accent over *capital letters*: To the *left* or *omitted*: Άννα or Αννα.
- *No accents* on words which are *purely capital* (e.g. shop signs):
ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΙΟ
- Accents on *doubly written vowels* (see section 1.3 above) and on αυ and ευ must be on the *last vowel*:
Μαθαίνω, μαγειρεύω
- If 2 vowels which usually form a single vowel sound are both to be pronounced, either a *trema / διαλυτικά* (¨) is written on the *second of the vowels*, or an *accent* is written on the *first of the vowels* (if that vowel also has the stress) or both:
Κείκ, κείκ, μαϊμού.

(π. 8 ∈ [3])

2 Classes of Words

2.1 The 10 Main Classes of Words

In English	In Greek	In Latin
Article	Άρθρο	
Noun	Ουσιαστικό	Substantiv
Pronoun	Αντωνυμία	Pronomen
Preposition	Πρόθεση	Preposition
Adjective	Επίθετο	Adjektiv
Adverb	Επίρρημα	Adverbium
Verb	Ρήμα	Verbum
Participle	Μετοχή	Participium
Conjunction	Σύνδεσμος	
Exclamation	Επιφώνημα	

3 Grammar Concepts for *Articles, Nouns, Adjectives, Participle, Articles and Pronouns*

This section defines the grammar concepts of Modern Greek, which apply to the word classes: *Articles, nouns, adjectives, participle, articles* and *pronouns*.

Those grammar concepts are: *Gender, number(?)* and *case*.

3.1 Gender

The *gender of a word* may be one of:

- Male / αρσενικό / maskulinum
- Female / θυλικό / femininum
- Neutral / ουδέτερο / neutrum

3.2 Number(?)

The *number(?) of a word* may be: *Singular* or *plural*.

3.3 Case / Πτώση / Kasus

The *case* / *πτώση* of a word may be: *Nominative*, *accusative* and *genitive*. To some extent, *vocative* is also a case.

3.3.1 Use of the Main Cases

Case / Πτώση /	Used For
<i>Nominative</i> / <i>ονομαστική</i>	<i>Subjects</i> in a sentence
<i>Accusative</i> / <i>αιτιατική</i>	<i>Objects</i> and <i>indirect objects</i> in a sentence To <i>indicate time</i> <i>After prepositions</i> taking accusative
<i>Genitive</i> / <i>γενική</i>	Indicating <i>ownership</i> <i>After prepositions</i> taking genitive

3.3.2 Vocative / Κλητική /

Vocative / *κλητική* is used for *addressing someone*. It is *used without article*.
Vocative is formed *like accusative*, with the following *exceptions*:

- *Male names* ending in *-ος* with *3 or more syllables* get the ending: *-ε*.
So, *names* with *1 or 2 syllables* get the ending *-ο*, just like accusative.
- *Male words* (which are *not names*) ending in *-ος* get the ending: *-ε*.

(π. 160, π. 258 (ρوله 37.) ∈ [1])

Examples of names	Examples of non-names
Κώστα!	Γιατρέ! (Notice: <i>ια</i> counts as <i>one</i> syllable)
Γιάννη!	Γκαρσόν!
Γιώργο!	Ταξιτζή!
Αλέξανδρε!	Μαλάκα! (Be careful whom you say this to, it means: Wanker!)
Μαρία!	
Αλίχη!	

4 Article / Ἄρθρο /

	Male definite	Male indefinite	Female definite	Female indefinite	Neutral definite	Neutral indefinite
Sing. nom.	ο	ένας	η	μια	το	ένα
Plur. nom.	οι	-	οι	-	τα	-
Sing. acc.	το(ν)	ένα(ν)	τη(ν)	μια	το	ένα
Plur. acc.	τους	-	τις	-	τα	-
Sing. gen.	του	ενός	της	μιάς	το	ενός
Plur. gen.	των	-	των	-	τα	-

There are *no strict rules* for when to use article or not, except for some guidelines:

- *Always* use article *with nominative*
- Mostly use article for something specific
- *Never* use article *with vocative*
- Mostly omit article for something general (especially when in plural)

5 Noun / Ουσιαστικό / Substantiv

The nouns control *gender*, *number* and *case* in a sentence.

In the following, the symbol '↷ denotes that the accent moves one place to the right. '3↷2 means that if the accent is on the 3rd place from the end, it moves to the 2nd place from the end.

5.1 Male / Αρσενικό / Maskulinum

Nom. sing.	Gen. sing.	Acc. sing.	Nom. plur.	Gen. plur.	Acc. plur.	Examples
-ος	'↷ -ου	-ο	-οι	'↷ -ων	'↷ -ους	γιατρός
-ας	-α	-α	-ες	'3↷2 -ων (?)	-ες	άντρας
-ής	-ή	-ή	-ές	-ών	-ές	μαθητής
-έας	-έα	-έα	-είς	-έων	-είς	συγγραφέας
-άς	-ά	-ά	-άδες	-άδων	-άδες	φαράς, μπαμπάς
-ούς	-ού	-ού	-ούδες	-ούδων	-ούδες	παππούς
-ές	-έ	-έ	-έδες	-έδων	-έδες	καφές, καναπές
-ης	-ή	-ή	-ήδες	-ήδων	-ήδες	μανάβης, καφετζής

5.2 Female / Θυλικό / Femininum

Nom. sing.	Gen. sing.	Acc. sing.	Nom. plur.	Gen. plur.	Acc. plur.	Examples
-η	-ης	-η	-ες	-ων	-ες	φίλη
-α	-ας	-α	-ες	-ων	-ες	κοπέλα
-η	-ης / -εως	-η	-εις	-εων	-εις	στάση, τάξη, σκάφη πόλη, δύναμη
stem ending: -σ- / -ψ- / -ξ- The 2 exceptions: πόλη, δύναμη						
-ος	-ου	-ο	-οι	-ων	-ους	οδός etc.
-ά	-άς	-ά	-άδες	-άδων	-άδες	μαμά
-ού	-ούς	-ού	-ούδες	-ούδων	-ούδες	αλεπού, μαιμού

5.3 Neutral / Ουδέτερο / Neutrum

Nom. sing.	Gen. sing.	Acc. sing.	Nom. plur.	Gen. plur.	Acc. plur.	Examples
-ο	-ου	-ο	-α	-ων	-α	άλογο
-ί	-ιού	-ί	-ιά	-ιών	-ιά	παιδί
-μα	-ματος	-μα	-ματα	-μάτων	-ματα	μάθημα
-ιμο	-ίματος	-ιμο	-ίματα	-ιμάτων	-ίματα	βάψιμο
-ος	-ους	-ος	-η	-ών	-η	λάθος
-ς	-τος	-ς	-α	-ων	-α	φως
Exception: φωτός						
-όν	-όντος	-όν	-όντα	-όντων	-όντα	παρόν, προσόν
-εν	-εντος	-εν	-εντα	-έντων	-εντα	φωνήεν

5.4 Names

About forming people's last names:

- The *last names of women* are constructed as *Katharevousa genitive* of the last name of either the father or the husband. The Katharevousa genitive is sometimes a little different than the genitive of Modern Greek.

Example: The name Παπαδόπουλος has the Modern Greek genitive Παπαδόπουλου and the Katharevousa genitive Παπαδοπούλου.

Example: Female name: Δήμητρα Παπαδοπούλου.

Genitive sentence: Το σπίτι του Γιώργου Παπαδόπουλου.

- Plural of male names are usually formed with the ending -ηδες.

Examples: Ο Γιώργος → Οι Γιώργηδες. Ο Γιάννης → Οι Γιάννηδες.

6 Pronoun / Αντωνυμία /

6.1 Personal Pronoun

Pers. Num. Gend.	Nom.		Strong Acc.		Weak Acc.		Gen.
1. p. sing.	εγώ	(I)	(ε)μένα	(me)	με	(me)	
2. p. sing.	εσύ	(you)	(ε)σένα	(you)	σε	(you)	
3. p. sing. male	αυτός	(he)	αυτό(ν)	(him)	το(ν)	(him)	
3. p. sing. female	αυτή	(she)	αυτή(ν)	(her)	τη(ν)	(her)	
3. p. sing. neutral	αυτό	(it)	αυτό	(it)	το	(it)	
1. p. plur.	εμείς	(we)	(ε)μάς	(us)	μας	(us)	
2. p. plur.	εσείς	(you)	(ε)σάς	(you)	σας	(you)	
3. p. plur. male	αυτοί	(they)	αυτούς	(them)	τους	(them)	
3. p. plur. female	αυτές	(they)	αυτές	(them)	τις / τες	(them)	
3. p. plur. neutral	αυτά	(they)	αυτά	(them)	τα	(them)	

Notice: The pronoun **τες** is *only* used with *imperative* / *προστακτική* ας
προνουν φορ τηε διρεστ οβθεστ. Εξαμπλε:
πάρ' τες (as opposed to: να τις πάρεις).

7 Preposition / Πρόθεση /

7.1 Rules

- A preposition is *followed by something*, usually a noun (with article). What follows must be in a certain *case / πτώση*, determined by the preposition. This case is always either *accusative / αιτιατική* or *genitive / γενική*. Examples:
από τον Γιώργο. κατά του πολέμου.
- The preposition **σε** is special, since it is concatenated with the article following it into a single word as follows:

Preposition	Article	Always used instead
σε	+ το(ν)	= στο(ν)
σε	+ τη(ν)	= στη(ν)
σε	+ το	= στο
σε	+ τους	= στους
σε	+ τις	= στις
σε	+ τα	= στα

Example: στην Αθήνα.

The following is a (still very short :-) list of prepositions.

Preposition	Case following	English
σε	acc.	to, on, in, ...
από (very ambiguous word!)	acc.	from, through, to, ...
κατά	gen.	against

8 Adjective / Επίθετο /

Gender Case	Male		Female		Neutral		Examples
	sing.	→ plur.	sing.	→ plur.	sing.	→ plur.	
Nom.	-ος	→ -οι	-η / -α	→ -ες	-ο	→ -α	καλός, ζεστός, χαμένος (See: 8.1)
Gen.	-ου	→ -ων	-ης / -ας	→ -ων	-ου	→ -ων	
Acc.	-ο	→ -ους	-η / -α	→ -ες	-ο	→ -α	
Adverb						→ -α	
Nom.	-ος	→ -οι	-ια / -η	→ -ες	-ο	→ -α	γλυκός, φτωχός, ξανθός (See: 8.2)
Gen.	-ου	→ -ων	-ιας / -ης	→ -ων	-ου	→ -ων	
Acc.	-ο	→ -ους	-ια / -η	→ -ες	-ο	→ -α	
Adverb						→ -α	
Nom.	-ης	→ -ηδες	-α	→ -ες	-ιχο	→ -ια	τεμπέλης, ξεχασιάρης (See: 8.3)
Gen.	-η	→ -ηδων	-ας	→ -ων	-ιχου	→ -ιχων	
Acc.	-η	→ -ηδες	-α	→ -ες	-ιχο	→ -ια	
Adverb						→ -ια	
Nom.	-ης	→ -ιοι	-ια	→ -ιες	-ι	→ -ια	πορτοκαλής, σταχτής, βυσσινής, θαλασής (See: 8.4) Correct adverb?
Gen.	-ιου / -υ	→ -ιων	-ιας	→ -ιων	-ιου	→ -ιων	
Acc.	-η	→ -ιους	-ια	→ -ιες	-ι	→ -ια	
Adverb						→ -ια	
Nom.	-ύς	→ -ιοί	-ιά	→ -ιές	-ύ	→ -ιά	μακρύς, ελαφρύς (See: 8.5)
Gen.	-ιού / -ή	→ -ιών	-ιάς	→ -ιών	-ιού	→ -ιών	
Acc.	-ύ	→ -ιούς	-ιά	→ -ιές	-ύ	→ -ιά	
Adverb						→ -ιά	
Nom.	-ης	→ -εις	-ης	→ -εις	-ες	→ -η	διεθνής, ακριβής (See: 8.6)
Gen.	-ους / -η	→ -ων	-ους / -η	→ -ων	-ους	→ -ων	
Acc.	-η	→ -εις	-η	→ -ιες	-ες	→ -η	
Adverb						→ -ως	
Nom.	-ων	→ -οντες	-ουσα	→ -ουσες	-ον	→ -οντα	ενδιαφέρων (See: 8.7)
Gen.	-οντος	→ -όντων	-ουσας	→ -όντων	-οντος	→ -όντων	
Acc.	-οντα	→ -οντες	-ουσα	→ -ουσες	-ον	→ -οντα	
Adverb						→ -οντως	

- *Adverbs* can be formed from adjectives, as seen in the above table. See section 9 for more about adverbs.
- Exceptions: Adverb of λίγος is: λίγο. Adverb of μόνος is: μόνο. (p. 31 ∈ [3])

8.1 -ος, -η / -α, -ο Adjectives

One of the most common adjective patterns is: -ος, -η / -α, -ο.

- When the *stem* ends in a *consonant*, the *female singular ending* is: -η
- When the *stem* ends in a *vowel*, the *female singular ending* is: -α

8.1.1 Also Used for Participle: -μένος, -μένη, -μένο

- The participle (which is derived from verbs) is also used as adjectives.
- The declination of the participle also follow the pattern: -ος, -η, -ο.

Σεστιον 14 ηας α ρομπλετε δεσρριπτιον οφ τηε Παρτισιπλε.

8.2 -ος, -η / -ια, -ο Adjectives

- When the *stem* of an *adjective* ends in *x* (sometimes also *χ, θ*), the *female singular* has (besides the usual -η) the ending: -ια.
- -ια is mostly used for words with 2 or 3 syllables.
- -η is mostly used for words with 4 or more syllables and for words like: γαλλική, αγγλική.
- Remember: *ια* usually make up only *one syllable*, when counting syllables.
- *Exceptions*: The following words *only* have the -ια ending:

γλυκός → γλυκιά
φρέσκος → φρέσκια
μαλακός → μαλακιά

- Examples:

κακός	κακιά (κακή)	κακό
μελανχολικός	μελανχολική	μελανχολικό
βρώμιος	βρώμια (βρώμικη)	βρώμικο
ξανθός	ξανθιά (ξανθή)	ξανθό
φτωχός	φτωχιά (φτωχή)	φτωχό
εξαιρετικός	εξαιρετική (εξαιρετικά)	εξαιρετικό
γαλλικός	γαλλική (γαλλικιά)	γαλλικός
γλυκός	γλυκιά	γλυκός
φρέσκος	φρέσκια	φρέσκο

8.3 -ης, -α, -ικο Adjectives

- Example words:
τεμπέλης, κουτσοπόλης, γρουσουζης.

Some categories of examples:

Category	Examples	Category	Examples
-ιάρης	αρρωσταίνω → αρρωσιάρης γκρινιάζω → γκρινιάρης παίζω / παιχνίδι → παιχνιδιάρης ζηλεύω / ζήλια → ζηλιάρης ξεχνω → ξεχασιάρης παραπονιέμαι → παραπονιάρης φοβάμαι → φοβιτσιάρης	-άρης	δεκαπέντε → δεκαπεντάρης είκοσι → εικοσάρης τριάντα → τριαντάρης σαράντα → σαραντάρης πενήντα → πενηντάρης εξήντα → εξηντάρης εβδομήντα → εβδομηντάρης ογδόντα → ογδοντάρης πεισμώνω → πεισματάρης
-μάλλης	μακρύς → μακρυμάλλης σγουρός → σγουρομάλλης ξανθός → ξανθομάλλης κόκκινος → κοκκινομάλλης γκρίζος → γκριζομάλλης άσπρος → ασπρομάλλης καστανός → καστονομάλλης (→ καστανός)	-μαθής	φίλος → φιλομαθής γλώσσα → γλωσσομαθής αγγλικά → αγγλομαθής ελληνικά → ελληνομαθής νόμος → νομομαθής πολύς → πολυμαθής ημι- → ημιμαθής α- → αμαθής

8.4 -ης, -ια, -ι Color Adjectives

- Examples: πορτοκαλής, σταχτής, βυσσινής, θαλασής, καφετής.

(π. 31 ∈ [3])

8.5 -ύς, -ιά, -ύ Size Adjectives

(π. 31 ∈ [3])

- Example words:
μακρύς, φαρδύς, πλατύς, παχύς, βαθύς, βαρύς, ελαφρύς.

8.6 -ης, -ης, -ες Adjectives from Ancient Greek

- The *accent in 3rd person, plural* moves down to the *last syllable*.
- Example words:
διεθνής, ακριβής, διαρκής, υγιής, αγενής, αναιδής, ειλικρινής, αβλαβής, επιβλαβής, δημοφιλής

Some categories of examples:

Category	Examples	Category	Examples	3rd p. plur
-μελής	ολίγος → ολιγομελής	-ώδης	δάσος → δασώδης	των δασωδών
	πολύς → πολυμελής		πέτρα → πετρώδης	των πετρωδών
	δύο → διμελής		σύννεφο → συννεφώδης	των συννεφωδών
	τρία → τριμελής		θόρυβος → θορυβώδης	των θορυβωδών
	δέκα → δεκαμελής		χάος → χαώδης	των χαωδών
	είκοσι → εικοσιμελής		περιπέτεια → περιπετειώδης	των περιπετειωδών
	επιμέλεια → επιμελής		άμμος → αμμώδης	των αμμωδών
		βράχος → βραχώδης	των βραχωδών	
		??? → πομπώδης	των πομπωδών	

8.7 -ων, -ουσα, -ον Adjectives from Katharevousa

- Example words:
ενδιαφέρων.

9 Adverb / Επίρρημα /

Some adverbs:

Category	Adverbs (English Translation)				
πώς;	πώς	(how)	κάπως	(some way, somewhat)	
	αλλιώς	(in another way, otherwise)	ωραία	(wonderful(ly))	
	έτσι	(like that, + <many empty meanings>)	άσχημα	(awfully, ugly, bad)	
	μαζί	(together)	απολύτως	(absolutely)	
	όπως	(like, as)	επεικώς	(mildly, fair)	
	σαν	(like, as)	διαρκώς	(all the time, constantly)	
	καλά	(good, well)	ευτυχώς	(fortunately)	
	κακά	(bad)	δυστυχώς	(unfortunately)	
	ασφαλώς	(surely)	μονομιάς	(at once, immediately)	
	απαίσια	(awfully)	μάταια	(in vain)	
	καλώς	(good)	ακριβώς	(precisely, exactly)	
	εντελώς	(completely)	ελληνικά	(greek)	
	χωριστά	(separately)	ευχαρίστως	(with pleasure, certainly)	
	συνεχώς	(continuously)	ξαφνικά	(suddenly)	
	σιγά	(slowly, calmly)	σιγά σιγά	(slowly and calmly)	
	δυνατά	(powerfully, loud, hard)	κομψά	(elegantly)	
	πότε;	πότε	(when)	ποτέ	(never)
		κάποτε	(sometime)	κάπου κάπου	(sometime)
		πότε πότε	(sometime)	τότε	(then, at that time)
άλλοτε		(earlier, sometimes, now and then)	τώρα	(now)	
ύστερα		(afterwards, then)	πρώτα	(first)	
αμέσως		(immediately)	μετά	(afterwards, after)	
πέρ(υ)σι		(last year)	πρόπερσι	(two years ago)	
φέτος		(this year)	του χρόνου	(next year)	
αύριο		(tomorrow)	σήμερα	(today)	
χτες / χθες		(yesterday)	προχτές	(the day before yesterday)	
απόψε		(tonight)	το βράδυ	(tonight)	
νωρίς		(early)	αργά	(late)	
έγκαιρα / έγκαιρως		(on time)	ήδη	(already)	
πόσο;		πόσο	(how much)	τόσο	(that much, so much)
	όσο	(as much, as)	κάμποσο	(some, fairly much)	
	πολύ	(a lot)	λίγο	(a little)	
	μόνο	(only)	αρκετά	(enough)	
	μάλλον	(rather, probably)	τουλάχιστο(ν)	(at least)	
	σχεδόν	(almost)	ελάχιστα	(very little)	
	πάνω-κάτω	(more or less)	περίπου	(about, around, more or less)	
	καθόλου	((not) at all)	μόλις	(just, almost)	
	ολότελα	(completely)	εξίσου	(just (as), equally)	
	περισσότερο	(more)			

Category	Adverbs ⟨+ Preposition⟩	
πού;	πού (where)	πουθενά (nowhere)
	κάπου (somewhere)	αλλού (elsewhere)
	κάπου αλλού (somewhere else)	
	εδώ (here)	εκεί (there)
	παντού (everywhere)	όπου (wherever)
	(ε)μπρός (in front (of), ahead)	
	μπροστά ⟨+ από⟩ (in front (of), ahead (of))	πίσω ⟨+ από⟩ (behind)
	πάνω ⟨+ από⟩ (above, up)	κάτω ⟨+ από⟩ (below, down)
	μέσα ⟨+ σε⟩ (inside)	έξω ⟨+ από⟩ (outside)
	ψηλά (high (up))	χαμηλά (low (down))
	ανάμεσα ⟨+ σε⟩ (between, in between)	μεταξύ (between, in between)
	κοντά ⟨+ σε⟩ (close (to))	μακριά ⟨+ από⟩ (far (away))
	πλάι ⟨+ σε⟩ (beside)	γύρω ⟨+ από⟩ (around)
	δίπλα ⟨+ σε⟩ (next to)	απέναντι ⟨+ από⟩ (opposite)
	δεξιά ⟨+ από⟩ (to the right (of), right)	αριστερά ⟨+ από⟩ (to the left (of), left)
	βόρεια ⟨+ από⟩ (north (of))	νότια ⟨+ από⟩ (south (of))
	ανατολικά ⟨+ από⟩ (east (of))	δυτικά ⟨+ από⟩ (west (of))

- The prepositions in the list, are the appropriate prepositions for expressions like:
Πίσω από την πόρτα. Ανάμεσα στα χτίρια.
- Pronouns (genitive?) can be used instead of the prepositions:
Πίσω της. Ανάμεσά των.

10 Comparison / Παραθετικά Επιθέτων

The comparison forms of *adjectives* and *adverbs* is used for making comparisons.

10.1 Comparison Forms With Some Examples

	Positive / Θετικός	Comparative / Συγκριτικός	Superlative / Σχετικός Υπερθετικός (άρθρο + συγκριτικός)
Form	⟨stem⟩-⟨ending⟩	πιο ⟨stem⟩-⟨ending⟩	⟨article⟩ πιο ⟨stem⟩-⟨ending⟩
Equivalent		⟨stem⟩-⟨comparison ending⟩	⟨article⟩ ⟨stem⟩-⟨comp. ending⟩
Examples (English)	φιλός (tall) καλός (good)	πιο φιλός ≡ φιλότερος (more tall ≡ taller) πιο καλός ≡ κλύτερος (more good ≡ better)	ο πιο φιλός ≡ ο φιλότερος (most tall ≡ tallest) ο πιο καλός ≡ ο καλύτερος (most good ≡ best)

(p. 137 ∈ [2])

10.2 Using Comparison

The comparison forms can be used in some of the following ways:

Comparative / Συγκριτικός	Example
⟨συγκριτικός⟩ από ⟨accusative⟩	Είμαι φιλότερος από τον φίλο της
⟨συγκριτικός⟩ από ό,τι ⟨verb⟩	Είναι καλύτερα από ό,τι λέει ψέματα
⟨συγκριτικός⟩ μου / σου / του	Ο Γιάννης είναι καλύτερος μου φίλος
Superlative / Σχετικός Υπερθετικός	Example
⟨υπερθετικός⟩ ⟨genitive⟩	Είναι ο καλύτερος των φίλων της
⟨υπερθετικός⟩ σε ⟨accusative⟩	Είναι η φιλότερη στην τάξη
⟨υπερθετικός⟩ από όλους, -ες, -α	Είναι το χειρότερο από όλα
⟨υπερθετικός⟩ που ⟨verb⟩	Είναι τα καλύτερα που ξέρω

(p. 143 ∈ [2])

The following variations also apply:

- **το ίδιο** may be used instead of **πιο**, to express "just as ...".
Example: Είναι το ίδιο καλό.
- **λιγότερος, -η, -ο** may be used instead of **πιο**, to express "less ...".
Example: Είναι λιγότερος φίλος από την Ελένη.

Τη ρομπάρισον ενδινγς φολλω ον τη νεζτ παγε.

10.3 Comparison Endings

Adjective Endings	Comparison Endings	Examples
-ος, -η / -α, -ο	-ότερος, -ότερη, -ότερο	φιλός → φιλότερος
Exceptions:		
καλός	καλύτερος	
κακός	χειρότερος	
μεγάλος	μεγαλύτερος	
άσχημος	άσχημότερος / χειρότερος	
γέρος	γεροντότερος	
απλός	απλούστερος	
κοντός	κοντότερος (/ κοντύτερος)	
ελαφρός / ελαφρύς	ελαφρότερος (/ ελαφρότερος)	
-ος, -η / -ια, -ο	-ότερος, -ότερη, -ότερο	φτωχός → φτωχότερος
Exceptions:		
γλυκός / γλυκός	γλυκύτερος (/ γλυκότερος)	
-ης, -ης, -ες	-έστερος, -έστερη, -έστερο	ακριβής → ακριβέστερος
-ύς, -ιά, -ύ	-ύτερος, -ύτερη, -ύτερο	μακρύς → μακρύτερος
Exceptions:		
πολύς	περισσότερος	
γλυκός / γλυκός	γλυκύτερος (/ γλυκότερος)	
ελαφρός / ελαφρύς	ελαφρότερος (/ ελαφρότερος)	

- Adjectives (and their derived adverbs) in their comparison forms follow the declination of adjectives of the type: -ος, -η, -ο.
Example: οι φιλότεροι, τους φιλότερους etc.
- There are **no comparison endings** for adjectives of the types:
 - -ης, -α, -ιχο
 - -ης, -ια, -ι (the Color Adjectives)
 - -ων, -ουσα, -ον (from Katharevousa)
 - -μένος, -μένη, -μένο (Participle)
- There are **no comparison endings** for the following words:
 - κρύος, -α, -ο
 - ωραίος, -α, -ο
 - καθαρός, -α, -ο
 - (όρθιος, -α, -ο)?
 - (ευγενικός, -η, -ο)?

(p. 137, p. 143 ∈ [2])

11 Elative / Απόλυτος Ψπερθετικός

The elative form of *adjectives* and *adverbs* can be used instead of putting **πολύ** or **πάρα πολύ** in front of the word.

11.1 Elative Endings

Adjective Endings	Elative Endings	Examples
-ος, -η / -α, -ο Exceptions: καλός κακός μεγάλος άσχημος απλός λίγος ελαφρός / ελαφρύς	-ότατος, -ότατη, -ότατο άριστος κάκιστος / (χείριτος) μέγιστος (ασχημότατος / χείριτος) απλούστατος ελάχιστος ελαφρότατος	φιλός → φιλότατος
-ος, -η / -ια, -ο Exceptions: γλυκός / γλυκός	-ότατος, -ότατη, -ότατο γλυκύτατος	φτωχός → φτωχότερος
-ης, -ης, -ες -ύς, -ιά, -ύ Exceptions: πολύς γλυκός / γλυκός ελαφρός / ελαφρύς	-έστατος, -έστατη, -έστατο πλείστος γλυκύτατος ελαφρότατος	ακριβής → ακριβέστερος μακρύς → μακρύτερος

- Adjectives (and their derived adverbs) in their elative form follow the declination of adjectives of the type: -ος, -η, -ο.
Example: οι φιλότατοι, τους φιλότατους etc.
- There are **no elative endings** for adjectives of the types:
 - -ης, -α, -ιχο
 - -ης, -ια, -ι (the Color Adjectives)
 - -ων, -ουσα, -ον (from Katharevousa)
 - -μένος, -μένη, -μένο (Participle)
- There are **no elative endings** for the following words:
 - γέρος, -α, -ο (this word has comparison endings though)
 - μικρός, -η, -ο (this word has comparison endings though)
 - κοντός, -η, -ο (this word has comparison endings though)
 - κρύος, -α, -ο
 - ωραίος, -α, -ο
 - καθαρός, -α, -ο
 - (όρθιος, -α, -ο)?
 - (ευγενικός, -η, -ο)?

(p. 137, p. 143 ∈ [2])

12 Diminutive

Notice that this is not only adjectives... (FIXME: Move this description somewhere else)

Base Form	Diminutive
κοντός	κοντούλης
παχής	παχουλός
η κοιλιά	κοιλίτσα

13 Verb / Ρήμα /

13.1 Definition of Tenses

The *tenses* of Modern Greek are: *Past tense*, *future* and "*non-past*" *tense*.

13.2 Definition of Aspects

The *aspect* of a verb in Modern Greek is either *imperfective* or *perfective*.

Imperfective denotes a *non-finishing* action. That is, something which takes place *several times* or which *happens continuously* or which *continues without knowledge of when it will end*.

Perfective denotes an action which *finishes*. That is, something which takes place *once* or which *happens with knowledge of when it will end*. This is often used for denoting *story* in a text, i.e. first one thing happens, then the next thing, then the third etc.

For both *perfective* and *imperfective* it is the *intentions* of the person who writes or speaks that counts, e.g. if some action is *intended* to be finishing or non-finishing.

13.3 Tense and Aspect for 1st Person Singular of Some Example Words

	Imperfective	Perfective
Past Tense	έφυγα	έφευγα
Future	θα φεύγω	θα φύγω
"Non-past" Tense	φεύγω	-

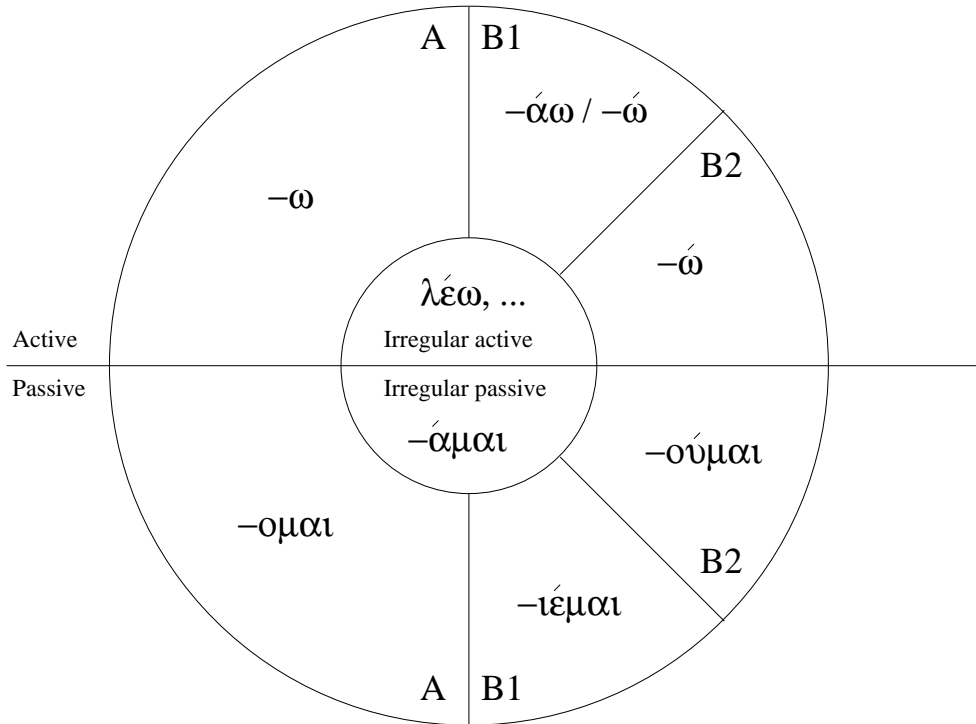
13.4 Perfect / Perfektum

Perfect / Παρακείμενος / Perfektum	έχω δώσει
/ Υπερσυντέλικος / Plusquam perfektum	είχε δώσει
/ Συντελεσμένος Μέλλοντας / Futurum eksaktum	θα είχε δώσει

13.5 The Stem of Some Example Words

Verb	Imperfective Stem	Perfective Stem
μπαίνω	μπαιν-	μπ-
καταλαβαίνω	καταλαβαι-	καταλαβ-
παίρνω	παιρν-	παρ-

13.6 Verb Categories



13.6.1 Irregular Active Verbs

The category of irregular active verbs consists of:
λέω, ακούω, τρώω, πάω, φταίω, κλαίω, καίω.

13.6.2 Normal Active Verb Categories

- Category A: Verbs ending in -ω (without accent).
- Category B1: Verbs ending in -άω / -ώ (with accent).
Both endings are valid for these verbs.
- Category B2: Verbs ending in -ώ (with accent).
The ending -άω is *not* valid for these verbs.

13.6.3 Irregular Passive Verbs

The category of irregular passive verbs consists of:

θυμάμαι, φοβάμαι, κοιμάμαι, λυπάμαι.

13.6.4 Normal Passive Verb Categories

- Category A: Verbs ending in -ομαι (without accent).
- Category B1: Verbs ending in -είμαι (with accent).
- Category B2: Verbs ending in -ούμαι (with accent).

A verb in active form of one of these categories has its *passive form* in the *same category*.

13.6.5 Active Voice Present Tense Declinations

The active voice categories of verbs have the following present tense declinations:

A	B1	B2	Irregular
-ω	-άω / -ώ	-ώ	-ω
-εις	-άς	-είς	-ς
-ει	-άει / -ά	-εί	-ει
-οουμε	-άμε / -ούμε	-ούμε	-με
-ετε	-άτε	-είτε	-τε
-ουν	-άνε / -ούν	-ούν	-ν(ε)

13.6.6 Passive Voice Present Tense Declinations

The passive voice categories of verbs have the following present tense declinations:

A	B1	B2	Irregular
-ομαι	-είμαι	-ούμαι	-άμαι
-εσαι	-είσαι	-είσαι	-άσαι
-εται	-ιέται	-είται	-άται
-όμαστε	-ιόμαστε	-ούμαστε	-όμαστε
-εστε	-ιέστε / ιόσαστε	-είστε	-άστε
-ονται	-ιούνται	-ούνται	-ούνται

13.6.7 Helpful Rules for Remembering Spelling: -αι or -ε

Declinations	Goes with Pronouns	Ending
<i>Singular and 3rd person plural</i>	εγώ, εσύ, αυτός, -ή, -ό, αυτοί, -ές, -ά	-αι
<i>1st, 2nd person plural</i>	εμείς, εσείς	-ε

Declinations	Goes with Pronouns	Ending
<i>1st person singular</i>	εγώ	-μαι
<i>1st person plural</i>	εμείς	-με
<i>3rd person singular and 3rd person plural</i>	αυτός, -ή, -ό, αυτοί, -ές, -ά	-ται
<i>2nd person plural</i>	εσείς	-τε

(p. 159 ∈ [2])

13.7 Declination Rules for Tenses and Aspects

13.7.1 Declination of Future Tense Perfective Endings

-ώ
-είς
-εί
-ούμε
-είτε
-ούν

This is used for:

- Future tense perfective active / Απλός μέλλοντας ενεργητική φωνή
- Future tense perfective passive / Απλός μέλλοντας παθητική φωνή

13.7.2 Declination of Past Tense Perfective Endings

-α
-ες
-ε
-αμε
-ατε
-αν(ε)

This is used for:

- Past tense perfective active / Αόριστος ενεργητική φωνή
- Past tense perfective passive / Αόριστος παθητική φωνή

13.8 Stem Ending Rules for Tenses and Aspects, Active

13.8.1 Active Past Perfective Stem for Category A Verbs

Active Present Ενεργητική Φ. Ενεστώτας	Active past perf. Ενεργ. Φ. Αόριστος	Examples Παραδείγματα
-ν- -ζ- (ambiguous) -θ-	-σ-	χάνω → έχασα αγοράζω → αγόρασα νιώθω → ένιωσα
-ζ- (ambiguous) -κ- -γ- -χ- -σκ- -χν- -γγ- -γχ- -ττ- -σσ-	-ξ-	παίζω → έπαιξα πλέκω → έπλεξα ανοίγω → άνοιξα τρέχω → έτρεξα διδάσκω → διδάξα ψάχνω → έψαξα σφίγγω → έσφιξα ελέγχω → έλεγξα κηρύττω → κήρυξα απαλλάσσω → απάλλαξα
-π- -β- -φ- -πτ-	-ψ-	λείπω → έλειψα κρύβω → έκρυψα γράφω → έγραψα ανακαλύπτω → ανακάλυψα
-εύ-	-εψ-	δουλεύω → δούλεψα
-α-υ-	-αψ-	παύω → έπαψα

(p. 60 ∈ [2])

13.8.2 Active Past Perfective Stem for Category B1 and B2 Verbs

Active Present Ενεργητική Φ. Ενεστώτας	Active past perf. Ενεργ. Φ. Αόριστος	Examples Παραδείγματα
Regular verbs	-ησ-	χάνω → έχασα
Irregular verbs	-ασ-	γελάω / γελώ → γέλασα (I have 8 more...)
Irregular verbs	-εσ-	πονάω / πονώ → πόνεσα (I have 15 more...)
Irregular verbs	-ηξ-	βουτάω / βουτώ → βούτηξα πηδάω / πηδώ → πήδηξα ρουφάω / ρουφώ → ρούφηξα τραβάω / τραβώ → τράβηξα φυσάω / φυσώ → φύσηξα
Irregular verbs	-αξ-	βαστάω / βαστώ → βάστηξα κοιτάω / κοιτώ → κοίταξα πετάω / πετώ → πέταξα
One irregular verb		μεθάω → μέθυσα

(p. 62 ∈ [2])

13.9 Stem Ending Rules for Tenses and Aspects, Passive

13.9.1 Passive Past Perfective Stem for Category A Verbs

Active Present Ενεργητική Φ. Ενεστώτας	Active past perf. Ενερ. Φ. Αόριστος	Passive past perf. Παθ. Φ. Αόριστος	Examples Παραδείγματα
	-σ-	-θηκ- -στηκ-	πληρώνω → πλήρωσα → πληρώθηκα πείθω → έπεισα → πείστηκα
-ιζ- The 1 exception: κερδίζω	-ισ-	-ιστηκ- κερδίθηκα	σκουπίζω → σκούπισα → σκουπίστηκα
-ν- The 3 exceptions: κλείνω, πιάνω, σβήνω	-σ-	-θηκ- κλείστηκα, πιάστηκα σβήστηκα	χάνω → έχασα → χάθηκα
	-ξ-	-χτηκ-	παίζω → έπαιξα → παίχτηκα
	-ψ-	-φτηκ-	γράφω → έγραφα → γράφτηκα
	-εψ-	-ευτηκ-	μαγειρεύω → μαγειρεύεφα → μαγειρεύτηκα
	-αψ-	-αυτηκ-	

(p. 174 ∈ [2])

For the verbs having an active perfective stem ending in **-σ-** there are **no rules** for determining whether the passive past perfective ending should be **-θηκ-** or **-στηκ-** (except for the verbs having a present stem ending in **-ν-** or **-ιζ-** where we have the rules sketched above).

So this is a matter of having an adequate vocabulary :-)

13.9.2 Passive Past Perfective Stem for Category B1 and B2 Verbs

Active Present Ενεργητική Φ. Ενεστώτας	Active past perf. Ενερ. Φ. Αόριστος	Passive past perf. Παθ. Φ. Αόριστος	Examples Παραδείγματα
	-ησ-	-ήθηκ-	γεννάω → γέννησα → γενήθηκα αδικώ → αδίχησα → αδικήθηκα
The 1 exception: κυλώ	κύλησα	κυλίστηκα	
	-ασ-	-άστηκ-	γελάω → γέλασα → γελάστηκα
	-εσ-	-έθηκ-	φοράω → φόρεσα → φορέθηκα Also: βαριέμαι → βαρέθηκα
2 of the 5 exceptions: παρακαλώ, προκαλώ 3 of the 5 exceptions: καλώ, προσκαλώ, εκτελώ		παρακλήθηκα προκλήθηκα καλέστηκα, προσκαλέστηκα, εκτελέστηκα	
	-αξ-	-άχτηκ-	πετάω → πέταξα → πετάχτηκα
	-ηξ-	-ήχτηκ-	τραβάω → τράβηξα → τραβήχτηκα

(p. 177 ∈ [2])

13.10 The Irregular Verbs from the Irregular Category

It is the tenses written in **boldface** which have the irregularities.

Active present	Active past perf.	Passive present	Passive past perf.
ακούω	άκουσα	ακούγομαι	ακούστηκα
καίω	έκαψα	καίγομαι	κάηκα
κλαίω	έκλαψα	κλαίγομαι	κλάφτηκα
λέω	είπα	λέγομαι	ειπώθηκα
πάω / πηγαίνω	πήγα	-	-
τρώω	έφαγα	τρώγομαι	φαγώθηκα
φταίω	έφταιξα	-	-
-	-	θυμάμαι	θυμήθηκα
-	-	κοιμάμαι	κοιμήθηκα
-	-	λυμάμαι	λυμήθηκα
-	-	φοβάμαι	φοβήθηκα

(p. 273 ∈ [1]) (p. 174 ∈ [2])

See also: (p. 273 ∈ [1]) for paratatikos and participle...

13.11 Some Irregular Verbs from Category A

It is the tenses written in **boldface** which have the irregularities.

Active present	Active past perf.	Passive present	Passive past perf.
βάζω	έβαλα		βάλθηκα
βλέπω	είδα		ειδώθηκα
βρέχω	έβρεξα		βράχηκα
βρίσκω	βρήκα		βρέθηκα
δίνω	έδωσα		δόθηκα
επιστρέφω	επέστρεψα		επιστράφηκα
κόβω	έκοψα		κόπηκα
μαθαίνω	έμαθα		μαθεύτηκα
παίρνω	πήρα		πάρθηκα
πλένω	έπλυνα		πλύθηκα
προσφέρω	πρόσφερα		προσφέρθηκα
στέλνω	έστειλα		στάλθηκα
νιώθω	ένιωσα	αισθάνομαι	αισθάνθηκα
-	-	βιάζομαι	βιάστηκα
-	-	ντρέπομαι	ντράπηκα
-	-	σκέφτομαι	σκέφτηκα
-	-	υπόσχομαι	υποσχέθηκα
-	-	φαίνομαι	φάνηκα
-	έγινα	γίνομαι	-
-	κάθισα	κάθομαι	-
-	ήρθα	έρχομαι	-

(p. 174 ∈ [2])

14 Participle / Μετοχή / Participium

14.1 Finite vs. Infinite Verbs

Verbs which are not in the participle are called *finite verbs*. Verbs in the participle are called *infinite verbs*. In this document, we treat the participle (the infinite verbs) as a category which is separate from the verbs.

14.2 Stem Ending Rules for Active Participle

FIXME: Still missing, but this is easy...

14.3 Stem Ending Rules for Passive Participle

14.3.1 Passive Participle Endings for Category A Verbs

Active past perf. Ενερ. Αόριστος	Passive past perf. Παθ. Φ. Αόριστος	Passive participle Παθ. Φ. Μετοχή	Examples Παραδείγματα
	-θηκα	-μένος, -η, -ο	χάνω → χάθηκα → χαμένος
	-στηκα	-σμένος, -η, -ο	φαντάζομαι → φαντάστηκα → φαντασμένος
	-χτηκα	-γμένος, -η, -ο	παίζω → παίχτηκα → παιγμένος
	-φτηκα	-μμένος, -η, -ο	γράφω → γράφτηκα → γραμμένος
	-ευτηκα	-εμένος, -η, -ο	μαγειρεύω → μαγειρέφτηκα → μαγειρεμένος
Exceptions: -εύσα	-εύτηκα	-ευμένος, -η, -ο	εκπαιδew → εκπαίδευσα → εκπαιδευμένος
	-αυτηκα	-αμένος, -η, -ο	

Some of the words in the category of exceptions with active passive past ending **-εύσα** which get passive participle ending **-ευμένος** include:

- εκπαιδew, νοθεύω, δημοσιεύω, γενικεύω, θεραπεύω, σταθμεύω, ερωτεύομαι.

(p. 193 ∈ [2])

14.3.2 Passive Participle Endings for Category B1 and B2 Verbs

This is actually the same as for category A verbs, except for the exceptions.

Active past perf. Ενερ. Αόριστος	Passive past perf. Παθ. Φ. Αόριστος	Passive participle Παθ. Φ. Μετοχή	Examples Παραδείγματα
	-ηθηκα	-ημένος, -η, -ο	αγαπάω → αγαπήθηκα → αγαπημένος
	-εθηκα	-εμένος, -η, -ο	φοράω → φορέθηκα → φορεμένος
	-αστηκα	-ασμένος, -η, -ο	κρεμάω → κρεμάστηκα → κρεμασμένος
	-εστηκα	-εσμένος, -η, -ο	καλώ → καλέστηκα → καλεσμένος
	-ηχτηκα	-ηγμένος, -η, -ο	τραβάω → τραβήχτηκα → τραβηγμένος
	-αχτηκα	-αγμένος, -η, -ο	βαστάω → βαστάχτηκα → βασταγμένος

(p. 193 ∈ [2])

14.3.3 Passive Participle for Some Verbs Without Passive

Active present	Passive participle
αηδιάζω	αηδιασμένος, -η, -ο
ανεβαίνω	ανεβασμένος, -η, -ο
ανθίζω	ανθισμένος, -η, -ο
αρρωσάινω	αρρωστημένος, -η, -ο
βραχνιάζω	βραχνιασμένος, -η, -ο
δακρύζω	δακρυσμένος, -η, -ο
θυμώνω	θυμωμένος, -η, -ο
ακουμπώ	ακουμπισμένος, -η, -ο
απορώ	απορημένος, -η, -ο
αργοπορώ	αργοπορημένος, -η, -ο
γερνάω / γερνώ	γερασμένος, -η, -ο
διψάω / διψώ	διψασμένος, -η, -ο
δυστυχώ	δυστυχισμένος, -η, -ο
ασυνατιζώ	ασυνατισμένος, -η, -ο
κιτρινίζω	κιτρινισμένος, -η, -ο
κρυώνω	κρυωμένος, -η, -ο
λαχανιάζω	λαχανιασμένος, -η, -ο
κατεβαίνω	κατεβασμένος, -η, -ο
κατσουφιάζω	κατσουφιασμένος, -η, -ο
μπαίνω	μπασμένος, -η, -ο
πεθαίνω	πεθαμένος, -η, -ο
πέφτω	πεσμένος, -η, -ο
συννεφιάζω	συννεφιασμένος, -η, -ο
ταξιδεύω	ταξιδεμένος, -η, -ο
ευτυχώ	ευτυχισμένος, -η, -ο
μεθάω / μεθώ	μεθυσμένος, -η, -ο
πεινάω / πεινώ	πεινασμένος, -η, -ο
πονάω / πονώ	πονεμένος, -η, -ο
σταματάω / σταματώ	σταματημένος, -η, -ο
χαλώ	χαλασμένος, -η, -ο
νυστάζω	νυσταγμένος, -η, -ο
παγώνω	παγωμένος, -η, -ο
πετυχαίνω	πετυχημένος, -η, -ο
τελειώνω	τελειωμένος, -η, -ο
τρομάζω	τρομαγμένος, -η, -ο

(p. 193 ∈ [2])

14.3.4 Passive Participle for the Verbs in the Irregular Category

Active present	Passive Present	Passive participle
ακούω καίω κλαίω λέω πάω / πηγαίνω τρώω φταίω	(see section 14.3.6 for λέγομαι)	- καμένος, -η, -ο κλαμένος, -η, -ο ειπωμένος, -η, -ο - φαγωμένος, -η, -ο -
	θυμάμαι κοιμάμαι λυμάμαι φοβάμαι	- κοιμισμένος, -η, -ο - φοβισμένος, -η, -ο

(p. 194 ∈ [2])

14.3.5 Passive Participle for Some Irregular Verbs of Categories A, B1, B2

Active present	Passive Present	Passive participle
απομακρύνω αυξάνω αφαιρώ αφήνω βάζω βγάζω βλέπω βρέχω	γίνομαι κάθομαι καταριέμαι	απομακρυσμένος, -η, -ο αυξημένος, -η, -ο αφημένος, -η, -ο αφημένος, -η, -ο βαλμένος, -η, -ο βγαλμένος, -η, -ο ιδωμένος, -η, -ο βρε(γ)μένος, -η, -ο γινωμένος, -η, -ο δοσμένος, -η, -ο καθισμένος, -η, -ο καμωμένος, -η, -ο καταραμένος, -η, -ο κατ(α)εστραμμένος, -η, -ο
δίνω		μαθημένος, -η, -ο
κάνω		μολυσμένος, -η, -ο
καταστρέφω		μπασμένος, -η, -ο
μαθαίνω		παρμένος, -η, -ο
μολύνω		πεταμένος, -η, -ο
μπαίνω		πιωμένος, -η, -ο
παίρνω		πλυμένος, -η, -ο
πετάω / πετώ		πνιγμένος, -η, -ο
πίνω		σταλμένος, -η, -ο
πλένω		συγχωρεμένος, -η, -ο
πνίγω		φερμένος, -η, -ο
στέλνω		
συγχωρώ		
φέρνω		

(p. 194 ∈ [2])

14.3.6 Passive Participle from Katharevousa for Some Verbs

Some verbs have passive participle with one of the endings:

Passive participle endings from Katharevousa

-όμενος, -η, -ο

-ούμενος, -η, -ο

Active present	Passive Present	Passive participle
εισάγω ενδιαφέρω εξάγω	διαμαρτύρομαι	διαμαρτυρόμεμος, -η, -ο εισαγόμενος, -η, -ο ενδιαφερόμενος, -η, -ο εξαγόμενος, -η, -ο
	έπομαι	επόμενος, -η, -ο
	έρχομαι	ερχόμενος, -η, -ο
	εργάζομαι	εργαζόμενος, -η, -ο
	λέγομαι	λεγόμενος, -η, -ο
απαιτώ κατηγορώ κρατάω / κρατώ ομιλώ		απαιτούμενος, -η, -ο κατηγορούμενος, -η, -ο κρατούμενος, -η, -ο ομιλούμενος, -η, -ο
φορολογώ	προηγούμαι	προηγούμενος, -η, -ο φορολογούμενος, -η, -ο
(and others...)	χαίρομαι	χαρούμενος, -η, -ο

Some verbs have passive participle from παρακείμενος from Katharevousa:

Active present	Passive Present	Passive participle
διαδίδω δίνω (δίδω) εκτείνω επαναλαμβάνω καταλαμβάνω σημαίνω συγκρίνω (and others...)		διαδεδομένος, -η, -ο δεδομένος, -η, -ο εκτεταμένος, -η, -ο επανειλημμένος, -η, -ο κατειλημμένος, -η, -ο σεσημασμένος, -η, -ο συγκεκριμένος, -η, -ο

(p. 194 € [2])

15 Conjunction / Σύνδεσμος /

The conjunctions bind sentences together. They are important for understanding the syntax of a text, as we shall see later. The following is a categorization of many conjunctions, according to their syntactical function.

15.1 Co-ordinating Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions *separate main clauses* in the syntax (section 19).

και	and
ούτε	neither ... nor, neither
μήτε	neither ... nor, neither
ουδέ	neither ... nor, neither
μηδέ	neither ... nor, neither
ή	or, either ... or
είτε	either ... or
μα	but
αλλά	but
παρά	but, (or comparing: than)
όμως	though, but (usually occurs later in sentence)
ωστόσο	but
δηλαδή	i.e., that is
(ενώ)	while, but

15.2 Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions *initiate subordinate clauses* (section 19).

15.2.1 Neutral Subordinating Conjunctions

πως		that
ότι		that
που	(e.g.: λυπάμαι που)	that
να		that

15.2.2 Interrogative Subordinating Conjunctions

άν	if, whether
γιατί	why
ποιός	who
πόσος / πόσοι	how much, how many
πού	where
πώς	how
τι	what
τινων	whose, of whom

15.2.3 Temporal Subordinating Conjunctions

άμα	
αφότου	
αφού	
εκεί που	
ενώ	
κάθε που	
καθώς	
μέχρι (να)	
μια και	
μόλις	
όποτε	when, whenever, every time (that)
οσάκις	
όσο (που)	
όσο να	
όταν	
πριν (να)	
προτού (να)	
σαν	
ώσπου (να)	until, till

15.2.4 Relative Subordinating Conjunctions

καθώς		
ο οποίος		
όποιος		
όπου		
όπως		
όσος / όσοι		
ό,τι	(one word containing a comma)	
που		
ώστε (να)	(temporal?)	such that, so that

15.2.5 Concessive and Conditional Subordinating Conjunctions

αν	
αν και	
ενώ	
έτσι και	
και αν	
και ας	
και να	
λες και	
μολονότι	even if
μ'όλο που	
παρ'όλο που	
παρότι	even though
σαν	

15.2.6 Causal Subordinating Conjunctions

αφού	since
γιατί	because
επειδή	because
εφόσον	as long as, since, as far as
καθώς	
μια και	
μια που	
που	

15.3 Rules for Remembering Some of the Conjunctions

Rules for the different versions of που and πως: (p. 256 ∈ [1])

- **πού:** "Where". Interrogative adverb of place.
E.g.: Πού είναι ο Γιάννης;
- **που:** "Who" / "which". Relative pronoun.
E.g.: Ο άντρας που περιμένει.
- **που:** "That". Conjunction (quite rare).
E.g.: Με συγχωρείς που άργησα. Αυπάμαι που δεν θα έρθω.
- **πώς:** "How". Interrogative adverb of manner.
E.g.: Πώς είσαι σήμερα;
- **πως:** "That". Conjunction. *ότι* may sometimes be used instead.
E.g.: Μου είπε πως δεν άργησαν. Μου είπε *ότι* δεν άργησαν.

Rules for keeping apart some of the common conjunctions and pronouns which are similar to each other:

- Conjunctions starting with *vowels* (from h in Ancient Greek) are often *relative subordering*:
όσος, οπόιος, όποιος, οπότε, όπου, όπος.
- Conjunctions starting with π are often *interrogative subordering*:
πόσος, ποιός, πότε, (πού).
- Similar words starting with τ are often *demonstrative pronouns*:
τόσος, τέτοιος, τότε.

16 Exclamation / Επιφώνημα /

Αχ!, Ωχ!, ε;, εε, etc.

17 About Construction of Words

17.1 Prefixes

Prefix	English explanation	Examples
υπο-	sub-	υποσύνολο : subset
↑ (opposites)		
υπερ-	super-	υπερσύνολο : superset
δυσ-	difficult?, difficulty?	δύσκολα : difficult
↑ (opposites)		
ευ-	easy?	εύκολα : easy
επι-		

18 Morphology

18.1 Definition

The *morphology of a word* is how the word is built, its word class and which declination, case etc. it appears in. Some words may belong to several word classes. This document so far has described only the morphology.

19 Syntax

19.1 Definition

Syntax has to do with how a *sentence is built* and what *function* a word has in the sentence. I.e. which words are *subjects, objects* etc., which parts are the *main clauses* and *subordinate clauses* etc.

19.2 Formal Description of the Syntax of Modern Greek

The following is a rough BNF-grammar (Bachus-Naur Form grammar) for the syntax of the Modern Greek Language. The following conventions are used:

- The parts written in **boldface** are the morphological parts of the language, which are not part of the syntax.
- Optional parts are enclosed in \langle and \rangle .
- The non-terminals marked with \simeq denote that this part of the syntax allows any order of the parts it consists of.

Actually the order of the words in Modern Greek is more free than suggested by this grammar, since even the words of main clauses and subordinate clauses may be interlaced within each other. But at least this BNF formalization should describe the logical structure of the syntax.

- Case is denoted by N (for nominative), A (for accusative) and G (for genitive). Some non-terminals are parametrized by case, which is done by the variable c .

19.2.2 The BNF Grammar (FIXME: This is an older attempt on making a BNF grammar, and should probably be ignored)

<i>endsymbol</i>	::=	.		;		!
<i>sepsymbol</i>	::=	,		-		
<i>sepmember</i>	::=	⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩	⟨ conjunction(co-ord) ⟩			
<i>allsentence</i>	::=	<i>sentence endsymbol</i>				
<i>sentence</i>	::=	<i>mainclause</i>	⟨ <i>sepmember mainclause</i> ⟩	⋯		
<i>mainclause</i> \curvearrowright	::=	⟨ <i>subjectmember</i> ⟩	<i>verbalmember</i>	⟨ <i>objectmember</i> ⟩	⟨ <i>indirectobjmember</i> ⟩	
<i>subordclause</i> \curvearrowright	::=	⟨ <i>subjectmember</i> ⟩	<i>verbalmember</i>	⟨ <i>objectmember</i> ⟩	⟨ <i>indirectobjmember</i> ⟩	
<i>verbalmember</i> \curvearrowright	::=	⟨ <i>verbpredicate</i> ⟩	⟨ verb ⟩	⟨ <i>X</i> ⟩	○	
<i>subjectmember</i> \curvearrowright	::=	⟨ <i>subjpredicate</i> ⟩	<i>subject</i>	<i>X</i>	⊗	
<i>objectmember</i> \curvearrowright	::=	⟨ <i>objpredicate</i> ⟩	<i>object</i>	$\Delta \rightarrow$	Δ	
<i>indirectobjmember</i> \curvearrowright	::=	⟨ <i>objpredicate</i> ⟩	<i>indirectobj</i>		□	

<i>subjpredicate</i>	::=	⟨ <i>adverbmembers</i> ⟩ <i>nomadjectivemembers</i>
<i>objpredicate</i>	::=	⟨ <i>adverbmembers</i> ⟩ <i>accadjectivemembers</i>
<i>verbpredicate</i>	::=	<i>adverbmembers</i>
<i>nomadjectivemembers</i>	::=	<i>nomadjectivemember</i> ⟨ <i>nomadjectivemember</i> ⟩ ...
<i>nomadjectivemember</i>	::=	adjective(nom./gen.) participle(adjective)(nom./gen.) ⟨ article(nom./gen.) ⟩ noun(nom./gen.) ⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩ ⟨ (conjunction(subord)) <i>subordclause</i> ⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩
<i>accadjectivemembers</i>	::=	<i>accadjectivemember</i> ⟨ <i>accadjectivemember</i> ⟩ ...
<i>accadjectivemember</i>	::=	adjective(acc./gen.) participle(adjective)(acc./gen.) ⟨ article(acc./gen.) ⟩ noun(acc./gen.) ⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩ ⟨ (conjunction(subord)) <i>subordclause</i> ⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩
<i>adverbmembers</i>	::=	<i>adverbmember</i> ⟨ <i>adverbmember</i> ⟩ ...
<i>adverbmember</i>	::=	adverb participle(adverb) <i>prepositionmember?</i> <i>timeaccusative?</i> ⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩ ⟨ (conjunction(subord)) <i>subordclause</i> ⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩
<i>substsubordclause</i>	::=	⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩ ⟨ (conjunction(subord)) <i>subordclause</i> ⟨ <i>sepsymbol</i> ⟩
<i>subject</i>	::=	noun(nom.) personalpronoun(nom.) <i>substsubordclause</i>
<i>object</i>	::=	⟨ article(acc.) ⟩ noun(acc.) personalpronoun(acc.) <i>substsubordclause</i>
<i>indirectobj</i>	::=	preposition ⟨ article(acc./gen.) ⟩ noun(acc./gen.) ⟨ preposition ⟩ personalpronoun(acc./gen.) <i>substsubordclause</i>

19.3 Further Description of Sentence Structure (FIXME: This is not complete yet)

- A *verb* forms the base of a sentence in Modern Greek. It denotes an *action being performed*, a *change* or a *state*.
- The *verbal predicate* is something said about the verb. It occurs with forms of the verb εἶμαι. If the verb is not a form of εἶμαι, then an object member may occur instead of the verbal predicate.
- The *subject* of the sentence is what *performs the action* or is *in the state*.
- The *subject* may be *implicit in the verb*.
- The *subject predicate* is something said about the subject.
- *direct object* (what the action is performed on) and an *indirect object* (for whom the action is performed).
- For *emphasis* of the *subject*, a *personal pronoun* may be used.
- The *order* of the members of the sentence is *fairly free*. Each member can thus be *emphasized* by putting them at the *beginning* or the *end* of the sentence.
- If the *order* of the members of the sentence is used to emphasize some of the members, the *object* and *indirect object* must be *supported* by an *unstressed pronoun*.
- When both *direct object* and *indirect object* are expressed by *pronouns*, the *order is fixed*: *Indirect object before direct object*.
- The *negation* δέν and the *subjunctive particle* να must usually be *immediately before the verb*. However, *pronoun objects must* be placed between δέν and the verb and between να and the verb. Any negation μὴν with να must be *immediately after να*.
- Besides the central members, the sentence can be extended by an *adverbial*. This can be an *adverb*, a *preposition*, an *accusative denoting time or space* or similar.

19.4 Analysis of Sentences

When analyzing sentences by using the BNF grammar, there are at least the following things to notice:

- The subordinate clauses do not count as part of the main clauses, even though they are part of the main clauses in the BNF grammar.
- The *conjunctions* count as part of either a *main clause* (the side ordering conjunctions) or a *subordinate clause*.

19.5 Examples

Sentence: Ήταν ώρα να φύγω.
Main clause: Ήταν ώρα
Subordinate clause: να φύγω

19.6 Misc

Dubitative subjunctive: *Doubting*. How *things are* and how they are *supposed to be*.
Attribute: An *property* of something.
Extra description in sentence.
Predicate: Something which says something about something.
Concrete clause in sentence.

19.7 Misc Rules

- Final subordinate clauses *always use perfective*.

References

- [1] Δήμητρα Δήμητρα, Μαρινέτα Παπαξειμώνα. *Ελληνικά Τώρα 1+1* (Τέταρτη Έκδοση / 3rd Edition), Εκδόσεις Νόστος, 1992.
- [2] Διοτίμα Λιαντίνη, Αναστασία Μανιώτη. *Ελληνικά για ERASMUS (Τμήμα προχωρημένων)*, Athens 2002-2003.
- [3] Sysse Engberg. *Lærebog i Græsk for Universitetsstuderende*. København 1995.