# Modern Greek Grammar

Ánoq of the Sun, Hardcore Processing *

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## Contents

# 1 Writing and Pronounciation

## 1.1 The Alphabet and Pronounciation

| Written | Pronounciation |
|---|---|
| Α, α | Like the a in the English word *bath*. Like English "ah", only with shorter duration. |
| Β, β | Like the v in the English word *heavy*. |
| | 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 *not* 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 pronouced as "γιέρος", with the ι unvoiced. |
| Δ, δ | Almost like the th in the English words *then* and *other*, (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 :-) |
| Ε, ε | Like the e in the English word *men*. Also like the æ in the Danish word *læne*. |
| Ζ, ζ | Like the z in the English word *zoo*. It is like a voiced English s. |
| Η, η | Like the ee in the English word *speed* except with shorter duration. |
| | Also pretty much like the i in the Danish word *fin*. Actually ι is very straight-forward to pronounce. |
| Θ, ϑ | Like the th in the English word *thick*. |
| | It is pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue on the front teeth and blowing air. |
| Ι, 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. |
| Κ, ϰ | Something in between the g in the English word *go* and the k in the English word *make*. |
| | It is probably closer in pronounciation to the English g than the English k. |
| Λ, λ | Like the l in the English word *like*. The English l sounds like λ. |
| Μ, μ | Like the m in the English word *home*. |
| Ν, ν | Like the n in the English word *on*. |
| Ξ, ξ | Like the x in the English word *taxi*. The English x or ks sounds like ξ. |
| Ο, ο | Something in between the o in the English word *more* and the o in the English word *home*. Closest to the o in *more*. |
| | Also something in between the å in the Danish word *lån* and the o in the Danish word *mor*. |
| | This does neither have any exact equivalent in English nor in Danish. |
| Π, π | Something in between the b in the English word *be* and the p in the English word *hope*. |
| | It is probably closer in pronounciation to the English b than the English p. |
| Ρ, 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 *close*. |
| | The lower case σ- is written σ- in the middle or beginning of words. It is written ς at the end of words. |
| | Example: Κώστας. |
| Τ, τ | Something in between the d in the English word *do* and the t in the English word *mate*. |
| | It is probably closer in pronounciation to the English d than the English t. |
| Υ, υ | Like η. |
| Φ, φ | Like the f in the English word *fish*. The English f sounds like φ. |
| Χ, χ | Almost like the ch in the German word *ich*. |
| | This does *not* 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 pronouced as "χιέρι", with the first ι unvoiced. |
| | χαίρετε is pronouced as "χιαίρετε", with the first ι unvoiced (αι is a doubly written vowel, see section 1.3). |
| Ψ, ψ | Like the ps in the English word *autopsy*. The English ps sounds like ψ. |
| Ω, ω | Like ο. |

When learning a new language, you *should* continuously make an effort to enhance your pronounciation, and do a big effort right from the start. There may be a couple of houndred 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 pronounciation when learning a new language.

## 1.2 Doubly Written Vovels

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

| Written | Pronounciation |
|---|---|
| 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 Pronounciation

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

| Written | Pronounciation |
|---|---|
| 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 ***morning***, but the n tends to get stuck in the nose. |
| γγ | Almost like ng in the English word ***morning***, but the n tends to get stuck in the nose. |
| γκ | Almost like the g in the English word ***go***, 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<br>Pronounced as εφ before unvoiced sound, e.g. εύκολα |
| αυ | Pronounced as αβ before voiced sound, e.g. παύω<br>Pronounced as αφ before unvoiced sound, e.g. αυτοκίνιτο |

⟨p. 7 ∈ [3]⟩

## 1.4 The Pronounciation Test

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

- χταποδάκι, ξενοδοχείο, ψυχολογικά, αεροδρόμιο, άρθρο, τυρί, γρουσούζης (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*: Ἄννα 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* / διαλυντικά (¨) 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:
  Κέικ, κέϊκ, 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 |
|---|---|
| ***Nominative / ονομαστική*** | *Subjects* in a sentence |
| ***Accusative / αιτιατική*** | *Objects* and *indirect objects* in a sentence<br>To *indicate time*<br>*After prepositions* taking accusative |
| ***Genitive / γενική*** | Indicating *ownership*<br>*After prepositions* 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 (ρυλε 37.) ∈ [1]⟩

| Examples of names | Examples of non-names |
|---|---|
| Κώστα! | Γιατρέ! (Notice: ια counts as *one* syllable) |
| Γιάννη! | Γκαρσόνι! |
| Γιώργο! | Ταξιτζή! |
| Αλέξανδρε! | Μαλάκα! (Be careful whom you say this to, it means: Wanker!) |
| Μαρία! | |
| Αλίκη! | |

# 4 Article / Άρθρο /

| | 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 | ενα |
| 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 '$\curvearrowright$ denotes that the accent moves one place to the right. '3$\curvearrowright$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 | '$\curvearrowright$ -ου | -ο | -οι | '$\curvearrowright$ -ων | '$\curvearrowright$ -ους | γιατρός |
| -ας | -α | -α | -ες | '3$\curvearrowright$2 -ων (?) | -ες | άντρας |
| -ής | -ή | -ή | -ές | -ών | -ές | μαθητής |
| -έας | -έα | -έα | -είς | -έων | -είς | συγγραφέας |
| -άς | -ά | -ά | -άδες | -άδων | -άδες | ψαράς, 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<br>stem ending:<br>**-σ- / -ψ- / -ξ-**<br>The 2 exceptions:<br>**πόλη, δύναμη** | -ης / -εως | -η | -εις | -εων | -εις | στάση, τάξη, σκάψη<br>πόλη, δύναμη |
| -ος | -ου | -ο | -οι | -ων | -ους | οδός etc. |
| -ά | -άς | -ά | -άδες | -άδων | -άδες | μαμά |
| -ού | -ούς | -ού | -ούδες | -ούδων | -ούδες | αλεπού, μαϊμού |

## 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<br>Exception: | -τος<br>φωτός | -ς | -α | -ων | -α | φως |
| -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<br>Case | Male<br>sing. | <br>→ plur. | Female<br>sing. | <br>→ plur. | Neutral<br>sing. | <br>→ plur. | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | -ος | → -οι | -η / -α | → -ες | -ο | → -α | καλός, ζεστός, |
| Gen. | -ου | → -ων | -ης / -ας | → -ων | -ου | → -ων | χαμένος |
| Acc. | -ο | → -ους | -η / -α | → -ες | -ο | → -α | ⟨See: 8.1⟩ |
| Adverb | | | | | | ↠ -α | |
| Nom. | -ος | → -οι | -ια / -η | → -ες | -ο | → -α | γλυκός, φτωχός, |
| Gen. | -ου | → -ων | -ιας / -ης | → -ων | -ου | → -ων | ξανθός |
| Acc. | -ο | → -ους | -ια / -η | → -ες | -ο | → -α | ⟨See: 8.2⟩ |
| Adverb | | | | | | ↠ -α | |
| Nom. | -ης | → -ηδες | -α | → -ες | -ικο | → -ικα | τεμπέλης, ξεχασιάρης |
| Gen. | -η | → -ηδων | -ας | → -ων | -ικου | → -ικων | |
| Acc. | -η | → -ηδες | -α | → -ες | -ικο | → -ικα | ⟨See: 8.3⟩ |
| Adverb | | | | | | ↠ -ικα | |
| Nom. | -ης | → -ιοι | -ια | → -ιες | -ι | → -ια | πορτοκαλής, σταχτής, |
| Gen. | -ιου / -υ | → -ιων | -ιας | → -ιων | -ιου | → -ιων | βυσσινής, θαλλασής |
| Acc. | -η | → -ιους | -ια | → -ιες | -ι | → -ια | ⟨See: 8.4⟩ |
| Adverb | | | | | | ↠ -ια | Correct adverb? |
| Nom. | -ύς | → -ιοί | -ιά | → -ιές | -ύ | → -ιά | μακρύς, ελαφρύς |
| Gen. | -ιού / -ή | → -ιών | -ιάς | → -ιών | -ιού | → -ιών | |
| Acc. | -ύ | → -ιούς | -ιά | → -ιές | -ύ | → -ιά | ⟨See: 8.5⟩ |
| Adverb | | | | | | ↠ -ιά | |
| Nom. | -ης | → -εις | -ης | → -εις | -ες | → -η | διεθνής, ακριβής |
| Gen. | -ους / -η | → -ων | -ους / -η | → -ων | -ους | → -ων | |
| Acc. | -η | → -εις | -η | → -ιες | -ες | → -η | ⟨See: 8.6⟩ |
| Adverb | | | | | | ↠ -ως | |
| Nom. | -ων | → -οντες | -ουσα | → -ουσες | -ον | → -οντα | ενδιαφέρων |
| Gen. | -οντος | → -όντων | -ουσας | → -όντων | -οντος | → -όντων | |
| Acc. | -οντα | → -οντες | -ουσα | → -ουσες | -ον | → -οντα | ⟨See: 8.7⟩ |
| Adverb | | | | | | ↠ -οντως | |

- *Adverbs* can be formed from adjectives, as seen in the above table.
  See section 9 for more about adverbs.
- Excpetions: 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 ςομπλετε δεσςριπτιον οφ τηε Παρτιςιπλε.

## 8.2 -ος, -η / -ια, -ο Adjectives

- When the *stem* of an *adjective* ends in κ (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 |
| βρώμικος | βρώμικια (βρώμικη) | βρώμικο |
| ξανθός | ξανθιά (ξανθή) | ξανθό |
| φτωχός | φτωχιά (φτωχή) | φτωχό |
| εξαιρετικός | εξαιρετική (εξαιρετικιά) | εξαιρετικό |
| γαλλικός | γαλλική (γαλλικιά) | γαλλικός |
| γλυκός | γλυκιά | γλυκός |
| φρέσκος | φρέσκια | φρέσκο |

## 8.3 -ης, -α, -ικο Adjectives

- Example words:
  τεμπέλης, κουτσοπόλης, γρουσούζης.

Some categories of examples:

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

## 8.4 -ης, -ια, -ι Color Adjectives

- Examples: πορτοκαλής, σταχτής, βυσσινής, θαλλασής, 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) | επιεικώς (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 (ealier, 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 (whereever) |
| | (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 κτίρια.
- Pronouns (genitive?) can be used instead of the prepositions:
  Πίσω της. Ανάμεσά των.

# 10 Comparison / Παραθετικά Επιθέτων

The comparison forms of *ajectives* 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 | ψιλός | πιο ψιλός ≡ ψιλότερος | ο πιο ψιλός ≡ ο ψιλότερος |
| (English) | (tall) | (more tall ≡ taller) | (most tall ≡ tallest) |
| | καλός | πιο καλός ≡ κλύτερος | ο πιο καλός ≡ ο καλύτερος |
| | (good) | (more good ≡ better) | (most good ≡ best) |

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## 10.2 Using Comparison

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

| Comparative / Συγκριτικός | Example |
|---|---|
| **⟨συγκριτικός⟩ από ⟨accusative⟩** | Είμαι **ψιλότερος 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 ψιλότερη στην τάξη** |
| **⟨υπερθετικός⟩ από όλους, -ες, -α** | Είναι **το χειρότερο από όλα** |
| **⟨υπερθετικός⟩ που ⟨verb⟩** | Είναι **τα καλύτερα που ξέρω** |

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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 ψίλος από την Ελένη.

Τηε ςομπαρισον ενδινγς φολλοω ον τηε νεξτ παγε.

## 10.3 Comparison Endings

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

- Adjectives (and their derived adverbs) in their comparison forms follow the declination of adjectives of the type: -ος, -η, -ο.
  Example: οι ψιλότεροι, τους ψιλότερους etc.
- There are ***no* comparison endings** for adjectives of the types:
  - -ης, -α, -ικο
  - -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)?

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# 11 Elative / Απόλυτος Υπερθετικός

The elative form of *ajectives* and *adverbs* can be used instead of putting **πολύ or πάρα πολύ** ιν φροντ οφ τηε ωορδ.

## 11.1 Elative Endings

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

- Adjectives (and their derived adverbs) in their elative form follow the declination of adjectives of the type: -ος, -η, -ο.
  Example: οι ψιλότατοι, τους ψιλότατους etc.
- There are ***no* elative endings** for adjectives of the types:
  - -ης, -α, -ικο
  - -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)?

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## 12 Diminuitive

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

| Base Form | Diminuitive |
|---|---|
| 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 *imperfactive* 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 | - |

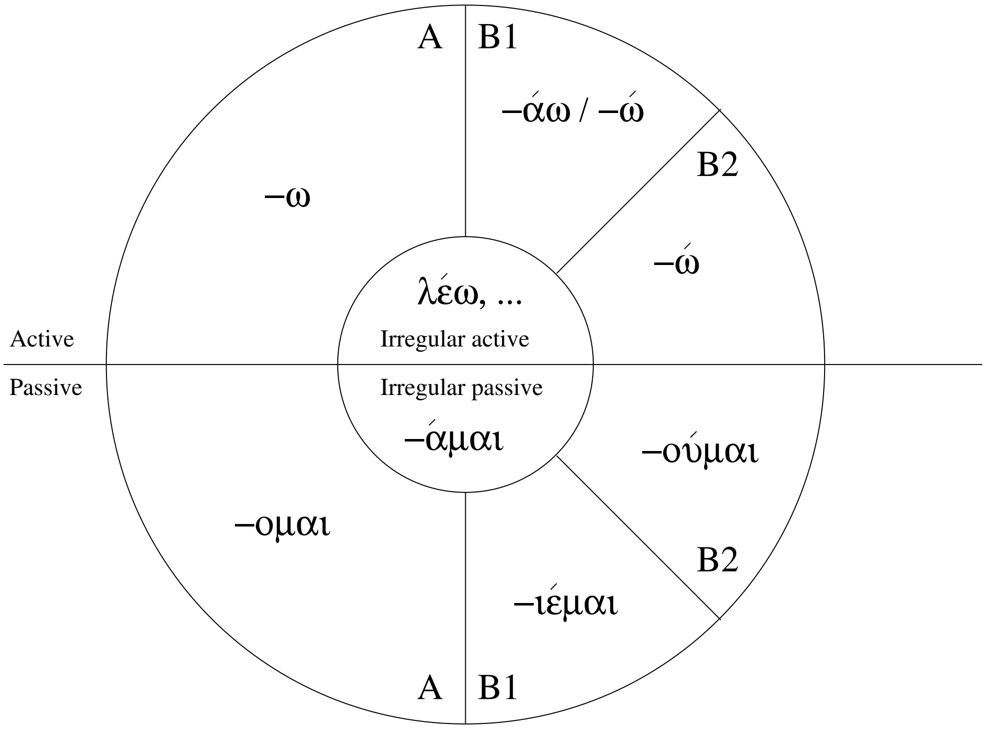
## 13.4 Perfect / Perfektum

| | |
|---|---|
| Perfect / Παρακείμενος / Perfektum | έχω δώσει |
| / Υπερσυντέλικος / Pluskvam 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 |
| -ουμε | -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 | -ιέμαι | -ούμαι | -άμαι |
| -εσαι | -ιέσαι | -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 |
|---|---|---|
| *Singular* and *3rd person plural* | εγώ, εσύ, αυτός, -ή, -ό, αυτοί, -ές, -ά | **-αι** |
| *1st, 2nd person plural* | εμείς, εσείς | **-ε** |

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

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## 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<br>Ενεργητική Φ. Ενεστώτας | Active past perf.<br>Ενερ. Φ. Αόριστος | Examples<br>Παραδείγματα |
|---|---|---|
| -ν- | **-σ-** | χάνω → έχασα |
| -ζ- (ambiguous) | | αγοράζω → αγόρασα |
| -ϑ- | | νιώϑω → ένιωσα |
| -ζ- (ambiguous) | **-ξ-** | παίζω → έπαιξα |
| -κ- | | πλέκω → έπλεξα |
| -γ- | | ανοίγω → άνοιξα |
| -χ- | | τρέχω → έτρεξα |
| -σκ- | | διδάσκω → δίδαξα |
| -χν- | | ψάχνω → έψαξα |
| -γγ- | | σφίγγω → έσφιξα |
| -γχ- | | ελέγκω → έλεγξα |
| -ττ- | | κηρύττω → κήρυξα |
| -σσ- | | απαλλάσσω → απάλλαξα |
| -π- | **-ψ-** | λείπω → έλειψα |
| -β- | | κρύβω → έκρυψα |
| -φ- | | γράφω → έγραψα |
| -πτ- | | 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<br>Ενεργητική Φ. Ενεστώτας | Active past perf.<br>Ενερ. Φ. Αόριστος | Examples<br>Παραδείγματα |
|---|---|---|
| Regular verbs | **-ησ-** | χάνω → έχασα |
| Irregular verbs | **-ασ-** | γελάω / γελώ → γέλασα<br>(I have 8 more...) |
| Irregular verbs | **-εσ-** | πονάω / πονώ → πόνεσα<br>(I have 15 more...) |
| Irregular verbs | **-ηξ-** | βουτάω / βουτώ → βούτηξα<br>πηδάω / πηδώ → πήδηξα<br>ρουφάω / ρουφώ → ρούφηξα<br>τραβάω / τραβώ → τράβηξα<br>φυσάω / φυσώ → φύσηξα |
| Irregular verbs | **-αξ-** | βαστάω / βαστώ → βάστξα<br>κοιτάω / κοιτώ → κοίταξα<br>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<br>Ενεργητική Φ. Ενεστώτας | Active past perf.<br>Ενερ. Φ. Αόριστος | Passive past perf.<br>Παθ. Φ. Αόριστος | Examples<br>Παραδείγματα |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **-σ-** | **-θηκ-**<br>**-στηκ-** | πληρώνω → πλήρωσα → πληρώθηκα<br>πείθω → έπεισα → πείστηκα |
| **-ιζ-**<br><br>The 1 exception:<br>**κερδίζω** | **-ισ-** | **-ιστηκ-**<br><br><br>κερδίθηκα | σκουπίζω → σκούπισα<br>→ σκουπίστηκα |
| **-ν-**<br>The 3 exceptions:<br>**κλείνω, πιάνω, σβήνω** | **-σ-** | **-θηκ-**<br>κλείστηκα, πιάστηκα<br>σβήστηκα | χάνω → έχασα → χάθηκα |
| | **-ξ-** | **-χτηκ-** | παίζω → έπαιξα → παίχτηκα |
| | **-ψ-** | **-φτηκ-** | γράφω → έγραψα → γράφτηκα |
| | **-εψ-** | **-ευτηκ-** | μαγειρεύω → μαγείρεψα<br>→ 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<br>Ενεργητική Φ. Ενεστώτας | Active past perf.<br>Ενερ. Φ. Αόριστος | Passive past perf.<br>Παθ. Φ. Αόριστος | Examples<br>Παραδείγματα |
|---|---|---|---|
| <br><br>The 1 exception:<br>**κυλώ** | **-ησ-**<br><br><br>κύλησα | **-ήθηκ-**<br><br><br>κυλίστηκα | γεννάω → γέννησα → γενήθηκα<br>αδικώ → αδίκησα → αδικήθηκα |
| | **-ασ-** | **-άστηκ-** | γελάω → γέλασα → γελάστηκα |
| <br><br>2 of the 5 exceptions:<br>**παρακαλώ, προκαλώ**<br>3 of the 5 exceptions:<br>**καλώ, προσκαλώ, εκτελώ** | **-εσ-** | **-έθηκ-**<br><br>παρακλήθηκα<br>προκλήθηκα<br>καλέστηκα,<br>προσκαλέστηκα,<br>εκτελέστηκα | φοράω → φόρεσα → φορέθηκα<br>Also: βαριέμαι → βαρέθηκα |
| | **-αξ-** | **-άχτηκ-** | πετάω → πέταξα → πετάχτηκα |
| | **-ηξ-** | **-ήχτηκ-** | τραβάω → τράβηξα<br>→ 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 paticiple...

## 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.<br>Ενερ. Αόριστος | Passive past perf.<br>Παθ. Φ. Αόριστος | Passive participle<br>Παθ. Φ. Μετοχή | Examples<br>Παραδείγματα |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **-θηκα** | **-μένος**, -η, -ο | χάνω → χάθηκα → χαμένος |
| | **-στηκα** | **-σμένος**, -η, -ο | φαντάζομαι → φαντάστηκα → φανστασμένος |
| | **-χτηκα** | **-γμένος**, -η, -ο | παίζω → παίχτηκα → παιγμένος |
| | **-φτηκα** | **-μμένος**, -η, -ο | γράφω → γράφτηκα → γραμμένος |
| | **-ευτηκα** | **-εμένος**, -η, -ο | μαγειρεύω → μαγειρέφτηκα → μαγειρεμμένος |
| Exceptions:<br>**-εύσα** | **-εύτηκα** | **-ευμέμος**, -η, -ο | εκπαιδεύω → εκπαίδευσα → εκπαιδευμέμος |
| | **-αυτηκα** | **-αμένος**, -η, -ο | |

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

- εκπαιδεύω, 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.<br>Ενερ. Αόριστος | Passive past perf.<br>Παθ. Φ. Αόριστος | Passive participle<br>Παθ. Φ. Μετοχή | Examples<br>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 | **αηδιασμέμος**, -η, -ο |
| ανεβαίνω | **ανεβασμένος**, -η, -ο |
| ανθίζω | **ανθισμένος**, -η, -ο |
| αρρωσαίνω | **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 |
| ασυνατίζω | **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 | | **καμένος**, -η, -ο |
| κλαίω | | **κλαμένος**, -η, -ο |
| λέω | (see section 14.3.6 for λέγομαι) | **ειπωμένος**, -η, -ο |
| πάω / πηγαίνω | | - |
| τρώω | | **φαγωμένος**, -η, -ο |
| φταίω | | - |
| | ϑυμάμαι | - |
| | κοιμάμαι | **κοιμισμένος**, -η, -ο |
| | λυμάμαι | - |
| | φοβάμαι | **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 | | **απομακρυσμέμος**, -η, -ο |
| αυξάνω | | **αυξημένος**, -η, -ο |
| αφαιρώ | | **αφηρμένος**, -η, -ο |
| αφήνω | | **αφημένος**, -η, -ο |
| βάζω | | **βαλμένος**, -η, -ο |
| βγάζω | | **βγαλμένος**, -η, -ο |
| βλέπω | | **ιδωμένος**, -η, -ο |
| βρέχω | | **βρε(γ)μένος**, -η, -ο |
| | γίνομαι | **γινωμένος**, -η, -ο |
| δίνω | | **δοσμένος**, -η, -ο |
| | κάϑομαι | **καϑισμένος**, -η, -ο |
| κάνω | | **καμωμένος**, -η, -ο |
| | καταριέμαι | **καταραμένος**, -η, -ο |
| καταστρέφω | | **κατ(α)εστραμμένος**, -η, -ο |
| μαϑαίνω | | **μαϑημένος**, -η, -ο |
| μολύνω | | **μολυσμένος**, -η, -ο |
| μπαίνω | | **μπασμένος**, -η, -ο |
| παίρνω | | **παρμένος**, -η, -ο |
| πετάω / πετώ | | **πεταμένος**, -η, -ο |
| πίνω | | **πιωμένος**, -η, -ο |
| πλένω | | **πλυμένος**, -η, -ο |
| πνίγω | | **πνιγμένος**, -η, -ο |
| στέλνω | | **σταλμένος**, -η, -ο |
| συγχωρώ | | **συγχωρεμένος**, -η, -ο |
| φέρνω | | **φερμένος**, -η, -ο |

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

Some verbs have passive participle from παρακείμενος from Katharevousa:

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

⟨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 conjuntions, 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 |
| τίνων | 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. Λυπάμαι 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, οποίος, 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 |
| $\updownarrow$ (opposites) | | |
| υπερ- | super- | υπερσύνολο : superset |
| δυσ- | difficult?, difficulty? | δύσκολα : difficult |
| $\updownarrow$ (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 $\curvearrowright$ 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 $c$.

### 19.2.1 The BNF Grammar

Notice: This is my latest attempt on making a BNF grammar.
It is not complete yet, but it's probably a good rough approximation.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *endsymbol* | ::= | . \| ; \| ! | |
| *sepsymbol* | ::= | , \| - | |
| *sepmember* | ::= | ⟨ *sepsymbol* ⟩ ⟨ **conjunction(co-ord)** ⟩ | |
| *all* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | *mainclause* ⟨ *sepmember mainclause* ⟩ ··· *endsymbol* | |
| *mainclause* | ::= | *sentence* | |
| *subordclause* | ::= | ⟨ *sepsymbol* ⟩ ⟨ **(conjunction(subord)** ⟩ *sentence* ⟨ *sepsymbol* ⟩ | |
| *sentence* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | $\underset{\otimes}{\langle \mathit{pred}(N)\rangle}\ \langle \mathit{attrs}(N)\rangle\ \underset{X}{\langle \mathit{subj}\rangle}\quad \underset{\langle X\rangle\ \bigcirc}{\langle\langle \mathit{advs}\rangle\ \mathbf{verb}\rangle}\quad \langle\underset{\triangle\ \rightarrow}{\langle \mathit{pred}(A)\rangle}\ \langle \mathit{attrs}(A)\rangle\ \underset{\triangle}{\mathit{obj}}\rangle\quad \langle\langle \mathit{attrs}(A)\rangle\ \underset{\square}{\mathit{indobj}}\rangle$ | |
| *adj(c)* | ::= | **adjective(c/G)** | |
| | \| | **participle(adjective)(c/G)** | |
| | \| | **noun(c/G)** | |
| | \| | **pronoun(c/G)** | |
| | \| | *subordclause* | adjectivic subordinate clause |
| *adv* | ::= | **adverb** | |
| | \| | **participle(adverb)** | |
| | \| | *prep* | |
| | \| | *time* | |
| | \| | *subordclause* | adverbial subordinate clause |
| *advs* | ::= | *adv* ⟨ *adv* ⟩ ··· | |
| *attrs(c)* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | ⟨ *advs* ⟩ *adj(c)* ⟨ *adj(c)* ⟩ ··· | |
| *subj* | ::= | **noun(N)** | |
| | \| | **pronoun(N)** | |
| | \| | *subordclause* | substantivic subject subordinate clause |
| *obj* | ::= | **noun(A)** | |
| | \| | **pronoun(A)** | |
| | \| | *subordclause* | substantivic object subordinate clause |
| *indobj* | ::= | **noun(A/G)** | |
| | \| | **pronoun(G)** | |
| | \| | *prep* | |
| | \| | *subordclause* | substantivic object subordinate clause |
| *pred(c)* | ::= | *attrs(c)* ⟨ **noun(c)** ⟩ | |
| *prep* | ::= | **prep** ⟨ **art(A/G)** ⟩ **noun(A/G)** | |
| *time* | ::= | **art(A) noun(A)**? | |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *endsymbol* | ::= | . $\mid$ ; $\mid$ ! |
| *sepsymbol* | ::= | , $\mid$ - |
| *sepmember* | ::= | $\langle$ *sepsymbol* $\rangle$ $\langle$ **conjunction(co-ord)** $\rangle$ |
| *allsentence* | ::= | *sentence endsymbol* |
| *sentence* | ::= | *mainclause* $\langle$ *sepmember mainclause* $\rangle \cdots$ |
| *mainclause* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | $\langle$ *subjectmember* $\rangle$ *verbalmember* $\langle$ *objectmember* $\rangle$ $\langle$ *indirectobjmember* $\rangle$ |
| *subordclause* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | $\langle$ *subjectmember* $\rangle$ *verbalmember* $\langle$ *objectmember* $\rangle$ $\langle$ *indirectobjmember* $\rangle$ |
| *verbalmember* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | $\begin{array}{c}\langle \textit{verbpredicate} \rangle \\ \ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\langle \textbf{verb} \rangle \\ \langle X \rangle \ \bigcirc\end{array}$ |
| *subjectmember* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | $\begin{array}{c}\langle \textit{subjpredicate} \rangle \\ \bigotimes\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\textit{subject} \\ X\end{array}$ |
| *objectmember* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | $\begin{array}{c}\langle \textit{objpredicate} \rangle \\ \triangle \rightarrow\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\textit{object} \\ \triangle\end{array}$ |
| *indirectobjmember* $\curvearrowright$ | ::= | $\begin{array}{c}\langle \textit{objpredicate} \rangle \\ \ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\textit{indirectobj} \\ \square\end{array}$ |

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\mathit{subjpredicate} & ::= & \langle\ \mathit{adverbmembers}\ \rangle\ \mathit{nomadjectivemembers} \\
\\
\mathit{objpredicate} & ::= & \langle\ \mathit{adverbmembers}\ \rangle\ \mathit{accadjectivemembers} \\
\\
\mathit{verbpredicate} & ::= & \mathit{adverbmembers} \\
\\
\mathit{nomadjectivemembers} & ::= & \mathit{nomadjectivemember}\ \langle\ \mathit{nomadjectivemember}\ \rangle \cdots \\
\\
\mathit{nomadjectivemember} & ::= & \mathbf{adjective(nom./gen.)} \\
 & | & \mathbf{participle(adjective)(nom./gen.)} \\
 & | & \langle\ \mathbf{article(nom./gen.)}\ \rangle\ \mathbf{noun(nom./gen.)} \\
 & | & \langle\ \mathit{sepsymbol}\ \rangle\ \langle\ \mathbf{(conjunction(subord)}\ \rangle\ \mathit{subordclause}\ \langle\ \mathit{sepsymbol}\ \rangle \\
\\
\mathit{accadjectivemembers} & ::= & \mathit{accadjectivemember}\ \langle\ \mathit{accadjectivemember}\ \rangle \cdots \\
\\
\mathit{accadjectivemember} & ::= & \mathbf{adjective(acc./gen.)} \\
 & | & \mathbf{participle(adjective)(acc./gen.)} \\
 & | & \langle\ \mathbf{article(acc./gen.)}\ \rangle\ \mathbf{noun(acc./gen.)} \\
 & | & \langle\ \mathit{sepsymbol}\ \rangle\ \langle\ \mathbf{(conjunction(subord)}\ \rangle\ \mathit{subordclause}\ \langle\ \mathit{sepsymbol}\ \rangle \\
\\
\mathit{adverbmembers} & ::= & \mathit{adverbmember}\ \langle\ \mathit{adverbmember}\ \rangle \cdots \\
\\
\mathit{adverbmember} & ::= & \mathbf{adverb} \\
 & | & \mathbf{participle(adverb)} \\
 & | & \mathit{prepositionmember}? \\
 & | & \mathit{timeaccusative}? \\
 & | & \langle\ \mathit{sepsymbol}\ \rangle\ \langle\ \mathbf{(conjunction(subord)}\ \rangle\ \mathit{subordclause}\ \langle\ \mathit{sepsymbol}\ \rangle \\
\\
\mathit{substsubordclause} & ::= & \langle\ \mathit{sepsymbol}\ \rangle\ \langle\ \mathbf{(conjunction(subord)}\ \rangle\ \mathit{subordclause}\ \langle\ \mathit{sepsymbol}\ \rangle \\
\\
\mathit{subject} & ::= & \mathbf{noun(nom.)} \\
 & | & \mathbf{personalpronoun(nom.)} \\
 & | & \mathit{substsubordclause} \\
\\
\mathit{object} & ::= & \langle\ \mathbf{article(acc.)}\ \rangle\ \mathbf{noun(acc.)} \\
 & | & \mathbf{personalpronoun(acc.)} \\
 & | & \mathit{substsubordclause} \\
\\
\mathit{indirectobj} & ::= & \mathbf{preposition}\ \langle\ \mathbf{article(acc./gen.)}\ \rangle\ \mathbf{noun(acc./gen.)} \\
 & | & \langle\ \mathbf{preposition}\ \rangle\ \mathbf{personalpronoun(acc./gen.)} \\
 & | & \mathit{substsubordclause}
\end{array}
$$

## 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 είμαι. If the verb is not a form of είμαι, 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* δεν and the *subjunctive particle* να must usually be *immediately before the verb*. However, *pronoun objects must* be placed between δεν and the verb and between να and the verb. Any negation μην 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.*

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