

Greek Cheatsheet

This cheatsheet provides a quick reference for the key features of Greek, an ancient language that was spoken in Greece and other parts of the Mediterranean. Use this cheatsheet as a reference to help you learn Greek more efficiently.

Alphabet

- 24 letters
- Lowercase and uppercase forms
- Similar to the Latin alphabet

Pronunciation

- Vowels: α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω
- Consonants: β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ/ς, τ, φ, χ, ψ
- Pronunciation of γ: /g/ before a, o, u; /j/ before e, i
- Pronunciation of ξ: /ks/
- Pronunciation of ψ: /ps/
- Pronunciation of υ: /y/ before another vowel

Nouns

Declensions

- First declension: -α (feminine)
- Second declension: -ος (masculine), -ον (neuter)
- Third declension: various endings
- Fourth declension: -ος (masculine), -ον (neuter)
- Fifth declension: -η (feminine)

Cases

- Nominative: subject
- Genitive: possession
- Dative: indirect object
- Accusative: direct object
- Vocative: direct address

Verbs

Conjugations

- Present active indicative endings: -ω, -εις, -ει, -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι(ν)
- Aorist active indicative endings: -σα, -σας, -σε, -σαμεν, -σατε, -σαν
- Perfect active indicative endings: -κα, -κας, -κε, -καμεν, -κατε, -κασι(ν)

Tenses

- Present: ongoing action
- Imperfect: incomplete action in the past
- Future: action that will happen in the future
- Aorist: completed action in the past
- Perfect: completed action with present relevance

- Pluperfect: completed action further in the past
- Future perfect: completed action in the future

Moods

- Indicative: statement of fact
- Subjunctive: hypothetical or uncertain
- Imperative: command

Adjectives

- First/Second declension: -ος (masculine), -η (feminine), -ον (neuter)
- Third declension: various endings

Adverbs

- Formed by adding -ως to the stem of the adjective

Prepositions

- Take the accusative or genitive case

Resources

- [Greek Dictionary](#)
- [Greek Grammar](#)
- [Greek Verb Conjugator](#)