

## GREEK SYNTHESIS

Primary Active Endings. Primary tenses are oriented to the present. They are the present, future, and perfect. The present and future use the following active endings:

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
1.	ω	1.	ομεν
2.	εις	2.	ετε
3.	ει	3.	ουσι

Primary Middle/Passive Endings. Primary middle endings are employed with the present, future, and perfect tenses. They are:

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
1.	μαι	1.	μεθα
2.	σαι = η	2.	σθε
3.	ται	3.	νται

Secondary Active Endings. Secondary tenses are oriented to the past. They are the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect and take the following endings:

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
1.	ν	1.	μεν
2.	ς	2.	τε
3.	—	3.	ν

Secondary Middle Endings.

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
1.	μην	1.	μεθα
2.	σο	2.	σθε
3.	το	3.	ντο

Past time in the indicative mood is indicated by an augment prefixed to the verb being conjugated. Verbs that begin with a consonant take the syllabic augment -- ε Those that begin with a vowel take the temporal augment -- a lengthening of the vowel.

Future Active Indicative. To form the future active indicative, add-σ to the present stem and then attach the primary active endings:

Example: ακου-σ-ω, ακου-σ-εις, ακου-σ-ει.

Future Middle Indicative. Add -σ to the present stem and then attach the variable vowel ο/ε and the primary middle/passive endings :-μαι, -σαι, -ται, -μεθα, -σθε, -νται.

Example: ακου-σ-ο-μαι, ακου-σ-η, ακου-σ-ε-ται, ακου-σ-ο-μεθα, ακου-σ-ε-σθε, ακου-σ-ο-νται.

Deponent verbs utilize these endings, but remain active in meaning.

Aorist Passive Indicative. The -θη attached to the augmented verb stem is a sign of the first aorist passive -- ε-λυ-θη-ν, ε-λυ-θη-ς.

The second aorist passive has the -η but not the θ.

Future Passive Indicative: Built upon the unaugmented aorist passive stem, the future passive is readily identified by the-θησ followed by the variable vowel and the primary middle ending.

Example: λυ-θησ-ο-μαι, λυ-θησ-η, λυ-θησ-ε-ται,

The θη is a remnant of the aorist passive stem; the σ shows that the verb is future tense.

Perfect Active and Middle Indicative. There are four parts to the first perfect active verb: a reduplication, stem, K suffix, and secondary active ending. The perfect middle/passive takes the primary middle endings, but no K or variable vowel.

<u>PERFECT ACTIVE</u>		<u>PERFECT MIDDLE/PASSIVE</u>	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. πε-πιστευ-κα	πε-πιστευ-κα-μεν	πε-πιστευ-μαι	πε-πιστευ-μεθα
2. πε-πιστευ-κα-ς	πε-πιστευ-κα-τε	πε-πιστευ-σαι	πε-πιστευ-σθε
3. πε-πιστευ-κε(ν)	πε-πιστευ-κα-σι (πε-πιστευ-κα-ν)	πε-πιστευ-ται	πε-πιστευ-νται

Present Subjunctive. Remember that the variable vowel ο/ε used in the indicative mood is replaced by the long variable vowel ω/η. To the present tense verb stem add ω/η followed by the personal endings. Example:

<u>ACTIVE</u>		<u>MIDDLE/PASSIVE</u>	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ακου-ω	ακου-ω-μεν	ακου-ω-μαι	ακου-ω-μεθα
2. ακου-η-ς	ακου-η-τε	ακου-η	ακου-η-σθε
3. ακου-η	ακου-ω-σι(ν)	ακου-η-ται	ακου-ω-νται

Aorist Active and Middle Subjunctive. Simply add σ to the verb stem, followed by the variable vowel and personal ending.

<u>ACTIVE</u>		<u>MIDDLE</u>	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ακου-σ-ω	ακου-σ-ω-μεν	ακου-σ-ω-μαι	ακου-σ-ω-μεθα
2. ακου-σ-η-ς	ακου-σ-η-τε	ακου-σ-η	ακου-σ-η-σθε
3. ακου-σ-η	ακου-σ-ω-σι(ν)	ακου-σ-η-ται	ακου-σ-ω-νται

Aorist Passive Subjunctive. Attach θ to the verb stem, then add the variable vowel followed by the personal active endings.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. λυ-θ-ω̄	λυ-θ-ω̄-μεν
2. λυ-θ-η̄-ς	λυ-θ-η̄-τε
3. λυ-θ-η̄	λυ-θ-ω̄-σι(ν)

Second Declension Nouns. Most second declension nouns are masculine, and end in ος (masculine) in the nominative singular and ον in the neuter. The following serves as a paradigm of nouns in this declension.

	<u>MASCULINE</u>		<u>NEUTER</u>	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N.	ανθρωπ-ος	ανθρωπ-οι	ιερ-ον	ιερ-α
G.	ανθρωπ-ου	ανθρωπ-ων	ιερ-ου	ιερ-ων
D.	ανθρωπ-ου	ανθρωπ-οις	ιερ-ου	ιερ-οις
A.	ανθρωπ-ον	ανθρωπ-ους	ιερ-ον	ιερ-α
V.	ανθρωπ-ε	ανθρωπ-οι	ιερ-ον	ιερ-α

First Declension Nouns and Adjectives. First declension nouns are of three classes:

1. Those whose stem ends in ε, ι, or ρ and is followed by a terminal -α in the nominative singular: δωρεά, καρδιά, ώρα. In this class of first declension nouns, the -α is retained throughout the singular forms. For example:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N.	δωρε-α	δωρε-αι	καρδι-α	καρδι-αι	ωρ-α	ωρ-αι
G.	δωρε-ας	δωρε-ων	καρδι-ας	καρδι-ων	ωρ-ας	ωρ-ων
D.	δωρε-α	δωρε-αις	καρδι-α	καρδι-αις	ωρ-α	ωρ-αις
A.	δωρε-αν	δωρε-ας	καρδι-αν	καρδι-ας	ωρ-αν	ωρ-ας
V.	δωρε-α	δωρε-αι	καρδι-α	καρδι-αι	ωρ-α	ωρ-αι

2. Those that end in -α in the nominative singular but whose stem does not end with ε, ι, or ρ. Nouns in this classification change the α to an η in the genitive and dative singular.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N.	δοξ-α	δοξ-αι	βασιλισσ-α	βασιλισσ-αι
G.	δοξ-ης	δοξ-ων	βασιλισσ-ης	βασιλισσ-ων
D.	δοξ-η	δοξ-αις	βασιλισσ-η	βασιλισσ-αις
A.	δοξ-αν	δοξ-ας	βασιλισσ-αν	βασιλισσ-ας
V.	δοξ-α	δοξ-αι	βασιλισσ-α	βασιλισσ-αι

3. First declension nouns whose nominative singular ends in -η. With these, the η is retained throughout the singular forms of the declension.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N.	φων-η	φων-αι	εντολ-η	εντολ-αι
G.	φων-ης	φων-ων	εντολ-ης	εντολ-ων
D.	φων-η	φων-αις	εντολ-η	εντολ-αις
A.	φων-ην	φων-ας	εντολ-ην	εντολ-ας
V.	φων-η	φων-αι	εντολ-η	εντολ-αι

Note that the plural endings for all three classes of first declension nouns are identical.

First Declension Masculine Nouns. First declension nouns ending in -ης or -ας in nominative singular are masculine and are declined thus:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N.	εργατ-ης	εργατ-αι	προφητ-ης	προφητ-αι
G.	εργατ-ου	εργατ-ων	προφητ-ου	προφητ-ων
D.	εργατ-η	εργατ-αις	προφητ-η	προφητ-αις
A.	εργατ-ην	εργατ-ας	προφητ-ην	προφητ-ας
V.	εργατ-α	εργατ-αι	προφητ-α	προφητ-αι

Note that the genitive singular is ου and the vocative

Adjectives. Adjectives agree with the noun or substantive they modify in gender, number, and case. They are usually listed in the masculine singular. To change a masculine singular adjective into feminine, follow this simple rule. If the -ος in the last syllable of the nominative masculine singular is immediately preceded by an ε, ι, or ρ, the feminine will be formed by replacing the -ος with an -α. If the -ος is immediately preceded by anything else, the feminine is formed by replacing the -ος with an -η. (There are a few exceptions that need not be considered here.)

Example:

MASCULINE ADJECTIVEFEMININE ADJECTIVE

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N.	δικαι-ος	δικαι-οι	δικαι-α	δικαι-αι
G.	δικαι-ου	δικαι-ων	δικαι-ας	δικαι-ων
D.	δικαι-ω	δικαι-οις	δικαι-α	δικαι-αις
A.	δικαι-ον	δικαι-ους	δικαι-αν	δικαι-ας
V.	δικαι-ε	δικαι-οι	δικαι-α	δικαι-αι
N.	μικρ-ος	μικρ-οι	μικρ-α	μικρ-αι
G.	μικρ-ου	μικρ-ων	μικρ-ας	μικρ-ων
D.	μικρ-ω	μικρ-οις	μικρ-α	μικρ-αις
A.	μικρ-ον	μικρ-ους	μικρ-αν	μικρ-ας
V.	μικρ-ε	μικρ-οι	μικρ-α	μικρ-αι
N.	πιστ-ος	πιστ-οι	πιστ-η	πιστ-αι
G.	πιστ-ου	πιστ-ων	πιστ-ης	πιστ-ων
D.	πιστ-ω	πιστ-οις	πιστ-η	πιστ-αις
A.	πιστ-ον	πιστ-ους	πιστ-ην	πιστ-ας
V.	πιστ-ε	πιστ-οι	πιστ-η	πιστ-αι
N.	καλ-ος	καλ-οι	καλ-η	καλ-αι
G.	καλ-ου	καλ-ων	καλ-ης	καλ-ων
D.	καλ-ω	καλ-οις	καλ-η	καλ-αις
A.	καλ-ον	καλ-ους	καλ-ην	καλ-ας
V.	καλ-ε	καλ-οι	καλ-η	καλ-αι

Feminine adjectives of the -η ending are not limited to nouns of that class —η nouns, but can be used with feminine nouns of all three declensions. Similarly feminine adjectives of the -α ending may be used with feminine nouns of all three declensions.

For example: πιστή καρδιά, δικαία έντολή, άλλη γλώσσα, καλή νύξ.