

G R E E K  
BASIC COURSE

Grammar Analyses

Volume I

Lessons 2 - 60

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
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## PREFACE

The grammatical analyses in this volume were taken from the Greek Basic Course and are arranged in the same order as they appear in volumes I - VIII. This book is expected to be convenient and useful for the student as an instant reference for any specific grammatical features.

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-ΟΜΑΙ, ΠΑΗΤΤΩ: ΠΡΑΤΤΩ).  
Verbs -ΖΩ acting like verbs with velar (Κ, Γ,  
Χ, etc.) stem endings. (ΑΛΛΑΖΩ, ΔΙΑΤΑΖΩ,  
ΤΑΡΑΖΩ).  
Verbs ΑΥΞΑΝΩ and ΑΜΑΡΤΑΝΩ.  
Feminine nouns in -ΤΗΤΑ (ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑ, ΠΟΣΟΤΗΤΑ,  
ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΑ).  
Neuter nouns in -ΟΝ (ΜΕΛΛΟΝ, ΚΑΘΗΚΟΝ, etc.).

Lesson 60..... 192

Verbs in -ΑΙΝΩ -ΥΝΑ, -ΑΙΝΩ -ΑΖΑ and -ΑΙΝΩ -ΗΣΑ  
(ΠΑΧΑΙΝΩ, ΧΟΡΤΑΙΝΩ, ΑΡΡΩΣΤΑΙΝΩ).  
Verbal nouns in -ΙΜΟ (ΝΤΥΣΙΜΟ, ΠΑΙΘΙΜΟ, etc.).  
Verbal nouns in -ΜΑ (ΜΑΘΗΜΑ, ΚΡΥΩΜΑ, ΠΕΙΡΑΓΜΑ,  
ΧΑΛΑΣΜΑ, ΚΛΑΜΜΑ, etc.).



## LESSON 2

### GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

#### Γραμματική

1. Greek nouns belong to the masculine, feminine or neuter gender, and this classification applies to animate as well as to inanimate things. Grammatical gender can be detected by the article which usually precedes the noun. To an experienced observer the ending of a noun can also (but not always) be a clue. But since the article is the one stable element indicating grammatical gender it is recommended that a student learn each new noun along with its article as one unit. This is also the way to pronounce correctly because to the hearer of the language the article and the noun are heard as one word and not as two separate units.
- 2 (a) Neuter nouns are preceded by the article ΤΟ and usually end in Ο, in Ι, or in ΜΑ.  
Examples: τὸ βιβλίο, τὸ μολύβι, τὸ μάθημα.
- (b) The preposition ΣΕ (in, on, to, at) combines with the article ΤΟ to form the combination ΣΤΟ. The meaning of this combination is in the, on the, to the, at the.
- 3 (a) Feminine nouns are preceded by the article Η and usually end in Α or in Η, occasionally in ΙΕ.  
Examples: ἡ κυρία, ἡ γλώσσα, ἡ δεσποινίς.
- 4 (a) Masculine nouns generally end in ΟΣ, in ΗΣ, or in ΑΣ. Exceptions will be taken up later.  
Examples: ὁ κύριος, ὁ μαθητής, ὁ πατέρας.
- 5 (a) The conjugation of the verb to be - εἶμαι - is given below. The student should note that the Greeks use the 2nd person singular of verbs very frequently the guideline being that if a person knows someone well enough to call him by his given name he should use



the singular form of the verb in the 2nd person. All formal conversation requires the 2nd person of the plural. In the Greek Army an enlisted man always addresses an officer in the plural while an officer talks to an enlisted man in the singular. No one ever talks to a child in the 2nd person of the plural. The verb to be is conjugated as follows:

Present Tense

1. εἶμαι	εἶμασθε
2. εἶσαι	εἶστε
3. εἶναι	εἶναι

- (b) Greek verbs are generally used without the personal pronoun because they normally have different endings for each person in the singular and in the plural and this makes the personal pronouns as distinguishing factors unnecessary.
- (c) The personal pronoun is not omitted always, however. It is used with the verb to indicate contrast or emphasis.

Examples: I am an enlisted man; you are an officer.  
Who is Mr. Smith? I am Mr. Smith.

Ἐγὼ εἶμαι στρατιώτης, εἶστε εἶστε ἀξιωματικός.

Ποιὸς εἶναι ὁ κύριος Σμιθ; Ἐγὼ εἶμαι ὁ κύριος Μάρκουν.

- 6 (a) The Greek personal pronoun is as follows:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἐγὼ - I	1. ἔμετες - we
2. εἶσθ - you (thou)	2. εἶστε - you
αὐτός - he	αὐτοί - they (masc)
3. αὐτή - she	3. αὐτές - they (fem.)
αὐτό - it	αὐτά - they (neut.)

- (a) There is an inversion of word order for all interrogative sentences in Greek. When asking a question in Greek the verb usually starts the question and the subject closes it. A statement, on the other hand, generally follows the subject-verb-direct object sequence as an English statement normally does. Ex.  
 (John has a book. 'Ο Γιάννης έχει βιβλίο).  
 When a question word like who? what? where? etc. starts a question then the verb is placed immediately after it, again the same way as it would be in English.

Examples: What is this? Τι είναι αυτό;  
 This is a book. Αυτό είναι βιβλίο.

Is John an officer? Είναι αξιωματικός  
 John is an officer. ο Γιάννης;  
 'Ο Γιάννης είναι αξιωματικός.

- 8 (a) With the exception of the verb to have which is used as an auxiliary verb in the perfect tenses (I have seen, he has written, etc.) the Greek language does not use auxiliary verbs. Therefore, when asking questions, you should be careful to invert your word order for all verbs, not only for the verb to be and the verbs corresponding to the English auxiliary verbs.

Examples: Is John a student? Είναι μαθητής  
 ο Γιάννης;  
Does John have a book? Έχει βιβλίο  
 ο Γιάννης;

## LESSON 3

### GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

#### ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

9 (a) Normally all proper nouns are preceded by the article in Greek. The only notable exception is when we call someone directly by name or title. Then the article is omitted. If the person we address is a man and his name ends in ΟΣ (κύριος, 'Αμερικανός, etc.), the ending changes into Ε and the article is omitted. Hence, κύριε Σμιθ, κύριε Μπράουν, for Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown (addressing them directly), or plain κύριε, Sir when you don't include their name.

(b) All other masculine nouns drop the final Σ of their ending in the case of direct address which happens to be called the vocative case by grammar books.

Note:

'Ο κύριος Μελέξ	BUT	κύριε Μελέξ!
'Ο κύριος Παπαῖ	"	κύριε Παπαῖ!
'Ο Γιάννης	"	Γιάννη!

(c) Feminine nouns undergo no change at all in the vocative case. They only drop the article.

NOTE:

'Η κυρία Μελέξ	BUT	κυρία Μελέξ!
'Η κυρία Παπαῖ		κυρία Παπαῖ!
'Η Μαρία		Μαρία!

(d) Feminine endings of nationality end in ίδα.  
Αμερικανίδα, Ελληνίδα, etc.

10 (a) The indefinite article a, an is usually omitted in Greek unless qualifying the subject of a sentence. In that case we use the numeral one (ένα). Thus, in Greek we don't say: "I have a book". We say: "I have book". However, if the word book is the subject of the sentence then we say: "One book is on

the table" meaning "a book is on the table."

Please NOTE:

I have a class.

"Έχω μάθημα.

Do you have a book?

"Έχετε βιβλίο;

Is Mr. Smith an American?

Είναι 'Αμερικανός ο κύριος Σμιθ;

Mrs. Melas is a Greek (woman).

'Η κυρία Μελλε είναι 'Ελληνίδα.

I have a class in school.

"Έχω μάθημα στο σχολείο.

BUT

A pencil is on the table.

"Ένα μολύβι είναι στο τραπέζι.

A school has an office.

"Ένα σχολείο έχει γραφείο.

- 11 (a) All Greek verbs, nouns, and some other parts of speech have a stem (which carries the basic meaning of the word) and endings which change to indicate changes in the basic meaning. Thus, all Greek verbs change endings from person to person and from tense to tense to indicate these variations in the basic meaning of the verb. The verb to have (έχω) can serve as a pattern for the conjugation of all active verbs in the present tense. The verb καταλαβαίνω introduced in this lesson, will be conjugated the same way. To tell which part of a verb is the stem and which is the ending the student should cross out the ending ω from the first person singular of the present tense of a Greek active verb. So the stem of the verb έχω is έχ-. The stem of the verb καταλαβαίνω is καταλαβαίν-. The verb έχω is conjugated as follows in the present tense.

Singular

1. ἔχω
2. ἔχετε
3. ἔχει

Plural

- ἔχομε
- ἔχετε
- ἔχουν

- (b) The verb μιλάω is conjugated in a slightly different way because the stress falls on the last syllable while for ἔχω the stress falls on the syllable before the last. The conjugation of the verb μιλάω is given below.

Singular

1. μιλάω (μιλάω)
2. μιλάς
3. μιλάει (μιλάει)

Plural

- μιλάμε
- μιλάτε
- μιλάνε

- (c) In Greek there is only one present tense. So you have no choice but to use this only present tense whether you want to say I have or I am having, I speak or I am speaking, I am or I am being, viz. ἔχω, μιλάω, εἰμαι respectively.

## LESSON 4

### GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

#### ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

12 (a) As stated in # I Greek nouns are usually preceded by an article. Neuter nouns are preceded by the article ΤΟ. In the plural the article ΤΟ changes into ΤΑ.

(b) Neuter nouns change from the singular to the plural as follows:

(1) If the neuter noun ends in I it adds the ending A. Ex. μολύβι - μολύβια, τραπεζί-  
τραπέζια.

However the student should note, that this does not increase the number of syllables because the I then becomes a semi-vowel and causes the ending IA to become a rising diphthong and to be pronounced like ya.

(2) If the neuter noun ends in O the O changes into A. Ex. βιβλο - βιβλία, λεξικό -  
λεξικά.

(3) If the neuter noun ends in MA it adds the syllable TA. Ex. μάθημα - μαθήματα,  
γράμμα - γράμματα.

13 (a) Adjectives are words which describe -- or qualify -- nouns. In Greek adjectives appear in all three genders and must agree with the noun they qualify. In this agreement, it should be remembered, the gender of the noun determines the gender of the adjective and not the other way round.

(b) Adjectives belong to various classes, depending on their endings. The most common class of adjectives take the ending ΟΣ in the masculine, A or Η

in the feminine and Ο in the plural. The feminine ending Α or Η is determined by the final syllable of the stem. If the final syllable of the stem is a vowel, the feminine ending is Α. If the final syllable of the stem is a consonant the feminine ending is Η. The adjective γαρρζος-γαρρζα - γαρρζο is an exception. The masculine and feminine forms are not affected by the stem ending.

Ex.            μεγρλός - μεγρλή - μεγρλό  
                  καλός - καλή - καλό  
                  ώρατός - ώρατα - ώρατο

- (c) The ending of the noun does not require that the adjective should have the same kind of ending. The rule merely means that if the noun is masculine the adjective agreeing with it should be in its masculine form, if the noun is feminine the adjective should be in its feminine form and if the noun is neuter the adjective should be in its neuter form. Each adjective has its own set endings no matter what the endings of the nouns they qualify are. NOTE:

‘Ο καλός μαθητής  
 ‘Ο καλός αξιωματικός

‘Η καλή κυρία  
 ‘Η καλή βιβλιοθήκη

Τό καλό παιδί - Τά καλά παιδιά  
 Τό καλό βιβλό - Τά καλά βιβλά  
 Τό καλό γράμμα - Τά καλά γράματα

LESSON 5

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

14 (a) The plural form of the feminine article Η is ΟΙ.

(b) Feminine nouns ending in Α or Η (and this is the great majority of feminine nouns in the Modern Spoken language) form their plural by changing the Α or Η ending into ΕΣ.

Examples:

ή έφημερίδα	-	οί έφημερίδες
ή κυρία	-	οί κυρίες
ή βιβλιοθήκη	-	οί βιβλιοθήκες
ή κόρη	-	οί κόρες
ή μεγάλη βιβλιοθήκη	-	οί μεγάλες βιβλιοθήκες

(c) The word ή δεσποινίς introduced in lesson 2 becomes οί δεσποινίδες in the plural.

15 (a) The interrogative word πόσα; (how many?) almost always qualifies a noun and as a result it behaves like an adjective in that it agrees in gender and in number with the noun it qualifies (case agreements will be discussed in the appropriate lesson). The word πόσα; becomes πόσες; in the feminine and πόσοι; in the masculine. Examples:

Πόσα βιβλία είναι  
έδω;

Δύο βιβλία είναι  
έδω.

Πόσες κένες  
βλέπετε έδω;

Βλέπω δύο κένες  
έδω.

Πόσα μολύβια  
έχετε;

"Έχω πολλά  
μολύβια.

Πόσες κένες  
έχετε;

"Έχω πολλές  
κένες.



- (b) The word many (πολλά) also qualifies noun and it - too - appears in the three forms πολλά, πολλές, πολλοί, depending on the gender of the noun it qualifies.

Examples:

"Έχω πολλά μολύβια.  
Διαβάζω πολλές εφημερίδες.

- 16 (a) To say in Greek that one goes by car, by air, on foot, etc. the preposition (with) is used. Literally one goes "with the car" in Greek, meaning one goes by car.

Examples:

Πηγαίνω με το αυτοκίνητο.  
Πηγαίνω με το αεροπλάνο.

LESSON 6

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

17 (a) The plural form of the masculine article ο is οι. the same as the plural of the feminine article.

(b) Masculine nouns, adjectives and pronouns ending in ος form their plural by changing the ending ος into οι.

Examples:

ὁ κύριος	οἱ κύριοι
ὁ τοῖχος	οἱ τοῖχοι
ὁ καλὸς κύριος	οἱ καλοὶ κύριοι
ὁ ἄσπρος τοῖχος	οἱ ἄσπροι τοῖχοι
Ἐγὼ εἶμαι Ἀμερικανὸς, αὐτὸς δὲν εἶναι.	Ἐμεῖς εἶμαστε Ἀμερι- κανοί, αὐτοὶ δὲν εἶναι.

Similarly

Πόσοι ἀξιωματικοὶ καταλαβαίνουν ἑλληνικά;  
Πόσοι τοῖχοι εἶναι ἄσπροι;  
Πόσοι ὑπαξιωματικοὶ εἶναι ἐδῶ;

(c) Colors are adjectives. They also have to agree with the noun they qualify in gender and number. The same thing happens to the word ὅλοι (all) with the exception that ὅλοι - ὅλες - ὅλα when qualifying nouns are immediately followed by the article of the noun. This is important rule to remember.

Examples:

\*Ὅλοι οἱ τοῖχοι εἶναι πράσινοι  
\*Ὅλες οἱ πένες εἶναι μαύρες.  
\*Ὅλα τὰ βιβλία εἶναι ἑλληνικά.

- 18 (a) Numerals are also adjectives. Fortunately in Greek only numbers one, three, and four and those numerals ending in one of these numbers indicate differences in gender. All other numerals -up to 199- do not change form to indicate gender. The three genders of numerals one, three, and four are as follows:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
1	ἓνας	μία	ἓνα
3	τρεις	τρεις	τρία
4	τέσσερεις	τέσσερεις	τεσσερα

Examples:

Ἐνας κύριος. Μία κυρία. Ἐνα μολύβι.  
Τρεις κύριοι. Τρεις κυρίες. Τρία μολύβια.  
Τέσσερεις κύριοι. Τέσσερεις κυρίες.  
Τέσσερα μολύβια.

Occasionally the noun is omitted, but when such a thing happens the masculine word meaning person (ἄνθρωπος) is understood. When this happens the adjective πόσοι; is usually in the masculine gender.

Examples:

Πόσοι αξιωματικοί είναι ἐδῶ;  
 Πόσοι καταλαμβάνουν ἑλληνικά;  
 Πόσοι τοῖχοι είναι πράσινοι;  
 Πόσες σημαίες βλέπετε ἐδῶ;  
 Πόσες κυρίες καταλαμβάνουν ἑλληνικά;  
 Πόσες πόρτες ἔχει τὸ δωμάτιο;

LESSON 7

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 19 (a) The interrogative word ποιός; and its feminine and neuter forms ποιά; ποιό; mean which? or what? if placed directly in front of a noun. They mean who? if replacing a noun. In that case they are immediately preceding a verb.  
Examples:

Greek

English

Ποιός μαθητής είναι  
λοχαγός;

Which student is a  
captain?

Ποιό μάθημα  
διαβάζουμε;

Which lesson are we  
reading?

Ποιά σημαία είναι  
άσπρη και γαλάζια;

Which flag is white  
and blue?

Ποιές εφημερίδες  
διαβάζετε;

What papers do you read?

BUT

Ποιός είναι εκεί;

Who is there?

Ποιοί έχουν αυτο-  
κίνητα;

Who have cars?

Ποιά μιλά ελληνικά;

Who (fem.) talks Greek?

Ποιό είναι αυτό  
τό παιδί;

Who's this boy?

- 20 (a) The third person of the personal pronoun αὐτός - αὐτή - αὐτό means he - she - it if it stands in the place of a person's name. Its correct use has been explained in #4 (b). The same word αὐτός - αὐτή - αὐτό preceding a noun is the demonstrative this, and it is invariably followed by the article of the noun it qualifies and then by the noun itself. Again, there is an agreement in gender and number between the noun and its qualifier. Examples:

Αὐτός ὁ τοῖχος εἶναι  
ἀσπρος.

Αὐτοὶ οἱ τοῖχοι εἶναι  
ἀσπροί.

Αὐτή ἡ κυρία εἶναι  
Ἑλληνίδα.

Αὐτές οἱ κυρίες εἶναι  
Ἑλληνίδες.

Αὐτό τὸ βιβλίον εἶναι  
καλόν.

Αὐτά τὰ βιβλία εἶναι  
καλά.

- (b) The words αὐτός - αὐτή - αὐτό unaccompanied by a noun are used as follows:

Αὐτός εἶναι Ἀμερικανός. Ἐγώ εἶμαι Ἕλληνας.

Αὐτοὶ ξέρουν ἑλληνικά. Ἐμεῖς δὲν ξέρουμε.

Αὐτές εἶναι Ἑλληνίδες. Ἐσεῖς τί εἶσατε;

- (c) The word ἐκεῖνος - ἐκείνη - ἐκεῖνο, meaning that, follows exactly the same pattern as αὐτός - αὐτή - αὐτό.

- 21 (a) Idioms. To say in Greek that something occurs so many times a day, a week, an hour, etc. the idiomatic form τὴν ἡμέρα, τὴν ἐβδομάδα, τὴν ὥρα are used.

Examples:

"Εχομε σχολειο πέντε μέρες τήν εβδομάδα.

"Εχομε μαθηματα Ξει ὥρες τήν ἡμέρα.

- (b) The correct way to say in Greek that someone goes by car, train, plane, or on foot is by using the preposition with (μέ). One travels with a car in Greek, and not by car, with the feet and not on foot, and so on.

LESSON 8

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 22 (a) The possessive (genitive) case of the personal pronoun is as follows:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. μου - my	1. μας - our
2. σου - your	2. σας - your
3. του his, its	3. τους - their
της her	

- (b) The possessive case of the personal pronoun follows the word it refers to in Greek. It does not precede it as it is done in English.

Examples:

τὸ βιβλίο μου	-	my book
τὸ παιδί της	-	her child
ἡ γυναίκα του	-	his wife
ὁ διοικητής μας	-	our commandant

- (c) Except in the case of direct address, the noun is always preceded by its article whenever one of those forms of the personal pronouns is used.

Examples:

<u>Ὁ ἀδελφός μου</u> εἶναι μαθητής.	<u>My brother</u> is a student.
<u>Ἡ οἰκογένειά του</u> εἶναι ἐδῶ.	<u>His family</u> is here.
<u>Ἡ βιβλιοθήκη τους</u> ἔχει πολλά βιβλία.	<u>Their library</u> has many books.

BUT

Πῶς εἶσαι, φίλε μου;	How are you, my friend?
Ποῦ εἶσαι, παιδί μου;	Where are you, my boy?

LESSON 9

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

- 23 (a) The combination ΣΤΟ ( in this, on the, to the, at the ) referred to in Lesson 2, #2b, becomes ΣΤΗ or ΣΤΗΝ for feminine nouns in the singular and ΣΤΙΣ for feminine nouns in the plural.  
Examples:

Ὁ μαθητής εἶναι  
στή βιβλιοθήκη.

The student is in the  
library.

Ἔχω μάθημα στή μία.

I have a class at one.

BUT

Διαβάζουμε στίς  
βιβλιοθήκες.

We read in the  
libraries.

Ἔχω μάθημα στίς τρεῖς. I have a class at three.

- (b) The feminine form of the numerals is used when we tell time because they refer to the word (hour), which is a feminine noun.
- (c) The combination ΣΤΗ - ΣΤΙΣ is used when the time is pinpointed as it would be in English when making such statements, as at one o'clock, at three o'clock, and so on.
- 24 (a) Whenever a preposition is used in a question it is normally placed at the beginning of the question.

Examples:

Σέ πόσες ὥρες πηγαίνει  
τό τραῖνο στό Σικάγο;

In how many hours does  
the train go to Chicago?

Ἀπό ποῦ εἶσθε;

Where are you from?

Μέ τί γράφετε, μέ  
μολύβι ἢ μέ πένα;

What do you write with  
a pencil or a pen?



### How to tell time in Greek

To tell time in Greek first you give the hour (in the feminine, because the word hour is a feminine noun). Then you give the minutes preceding them by KAI (and) if it is past the hour, or by ΠΑΡΑ (minus, off) if it is before the hour. The minutes are given in the neuter because the word minute is a neuter noun. Thus, twenty five past eleven would be in Greek ἑνδεκά και εἴκοσι πέντε (eleven and twenty five). Ten minutes to three would be τρεις κατὰ δέκα (three minus ten). The word quarter is τέταρτο.

