

*Draft Syllabus (Grammar and Syntax)*

	Level 1	Level 2 In addition to Level 1
Alphabet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Letters of Ancient Greek</li><li>b. Pronunciation of diphthongs and letter combinations (αυ, ευ, ου, ει, αι, οι, υι, ηυ)</li><li>c. Iota subscript (α, η, ω)</li><li>d. Accents (acute, grave, circumflex)</li><li>e. Breathings (smooth, rough)</li><li>f. Elision</li><li>g. Crasis</li><li>h. Diaeresis</li><li>i. Punctuation marks</li><li>• Consonants<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. voiceless</li><li>ii. voiced</li><li>iii. aspirated</li><li>iv. nasals</li><li>v. liquids</li><li>vi. glides</li><li>vii. fricative</li><li>viii. double consonants</li></ul></li><li>• Vowels (long – short)</li><li>• Diphthongs</li></ul>	

Syllable	Meaning of syllable One-syllable Two-syllable Three-syllable Poly/Multi-syllable	
Accentuation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Position of the accent (ultima, penult, ante penult)</li> <li>2. Types of the accent (acute, grave, circumflex)</li> <li>3. Position and kind of accent</li> <li>4. enclitics</li> </ol>	
Parts of speech	Inflected parts of speech (article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, participle) Uninflected parts of speech (adverb, preposition, conjunction, exclamation)	
Inflected parts of speech		
Articles	The definite article <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. accidens</li> <li>b. syntax             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. with names, abstract nouns, generic nouns</li> <li>ii. article + adjective, article + participle</li> <li>iii. neuter article + neuter adjective</li> <li>iv. article + particles μέν, δέ</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	
Nouns	Definition of noun Concept of declension Concept of gender (masculine/ feminine/ neuter) Concept of number (singular, plural) Concept of case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative)	<b>a.3rd declension nouns</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Vowel stem             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nouns ending in -ῶ (gen. -οῦς)</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii. Consonant stem</li> </ol>

**a. 1st declension nouns (non-contract)**

- i. Masculine nouns ending in -ας
- ii. Masculine nouns ending in -ης
- iii. Feminine nouns ending in -α (gen. -ας)
- iv. Feminine nouns ending in -α (gen. -ης)
- v. Feminine nouns ending in -η

**b. 2nd declension nouns (non-contract)**

- i. Masculine and feminine nouns ending in -ος
- ii. Neuter nouns ending in -ον

**c. 3rd declension nouns**

- i. Vowel stem: Invariable stem
  - Nouns ending in -ως (gen. -ωος)
  - Nouns ending in -υς (gen. -υος)
- ii. Vowel stem: Variable stem
  - Masculine and feminine nouns ending in -ις (gen.-εως)
  - Masculine and feminine nouns ending in -υς (gen.-εως)
  - Neuter nouns ending in -υ (gen.-εως)
- iii. Vowel stem: Diphthong
  - Nouns ending in -εύς
  - Nouns ending in -οῦς
  - Nouns ending in -αῦς
- iv. Consonant stem
  - Consonant stem: labial (π, β, φ)
  - Consonant stem: guttural (κ, γ, χ)
  - Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ)

- Consonant stem: nasal (ν) {Nouns ending in -ις, gen. -ινος, -αν, gen. -ανος, ην, gen. -ηνος, ων, gen. -ωνος, -ην, gen. -ενος, ων, gen. -ονος}
- Consonant stem: liquid (λ, ρ) {Nouns ending in -ηρ, gen. -ηρος, -ωρ, gen. -ωρος, αρ, gen. -αρος, in -ήρ, gen. -έρος, -ωρ, gen. -ορος}  
Nouns that lose ε: πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ, Δημήτηρ, ἀνήρ}
- Consonant stem: sigma (σ)
  - Masculine nouns ending in -ης, gen. -ους, -κλῆς, gen.-κλέους
  - Feminine nouns ending in -ώς (gen. -οῦς)
  - Neuter nouns ending in -ος, gen. ους

iii. Irregular nouns: ὁ πρεσβευτής, ὁ υἱός, τό πῦρ, ἡ γυνή, τό ὕδωρ

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) {Nouns ending in τ-ς, δ-ς, θ-ς, gen. -ος}</li> <li>• Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) {Nouns ending in -ας, gen. -αντος, in -ους, gen. -οντος}</li> <li>• Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) {Nouns ending in -ων, gen. -οντος}</li> <li>• Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) {Neuter nouns ending in -α, gen. -ατος}</li> </ul>	
Adjectives	<p>Definition of adjective</p> <p>Concept of declension</p> <p>Concept of gender (masculine/ feminine/ neuter)</p> <p>Concept of number (singular, plural)</p> <p>Concept of case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative)</p> <p>Position of adjectives</p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> declension (non-contract)</b></p> <p>a. two-ending adjectives</p> <p>i. masculine and feminine adjectives ending in -ος</p> <p>ii. neuter adjectives ending in -ον</p> <p>b. three-ending adjectives</p> <p>i. masculine adjectives ending in -ος</p> <p>ii. feminine adjectives ending in -η or -α</p> <p>iii. neuter adjectives ending in -ον</p>	<p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> declension</b></p> <p>a. Vowel stem</p> <p>j. two-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -υς, -υ, gen. -υος, or -εος</li> </ul> <p>ii. three-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -υς, -εια, -υ</li> </ul> <p>b. Consonant stem</p> <p>k. three-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -ας, -ασα, -αν</li> <li>• -εις, -εσσα, -εν</li> <li>• -ων, -ουσα, -ον</li> </ul> <p>ii. two-ending adjectives (with three genders)</p> <p>iii. one-ending adjective (with two genders)</p> <p>iv. nasal and liquid adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• three-ending adjectives</li> <li>• two-ending adjectives (with three genders)</li> </ul>

		<p>v.sigma ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>two-ending masculine and feminine adjectives ending in -ης and neuter adjectives ending in -ες</li> </ul> <p><b>Irregular adjectives</b></p> <p>ὁ πολύς, ἡ πολλή, τό πολύ ὁ μέγας, ἡ μεγάλη, το μέγα</p>
Degrees of adjective	Definition of positive degree	<p>Definition of comparative and superlative degrees</p> <p>Concept of gender (masculine/ feminine/ neuter)</p> <p>Concept of number (singular, plural)</p> <p>Concept of declension</p> <p>Concept of case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard formation of comparative and superlative (comparative: -τερος, -τέρα, τερον, superlative: -τατος, τάτη, -τατον)</li> <li>Formation of comparative and superlative in -ότερος, -ότατος and -ώτερος, -ώτατος</li> <li>Formation of comparative and superlative in -έστερος, -έστατος</li> <li>Formation of comparative and superlative in -ούστερος, -ούστατος</li> <li>Formation of comparative and superlative in -ίστερος, -ίστατος</li> </ol>

		6. Formation of comparative and superlative in -αίτερος, -αίτατος
Numeral	Definition of numeral Cardinals 1-20	1. Cardinals a. Declension of 1,3 and 4 2. Ordinals a. 1-10 b. Declension of ordinals 1-10
Pronouns	Definition of pronouns Concept and use and position of pronouns in the sentence Accidence of pronouns <b>a. Personal Pronouns – verb subject</b> i. first person pronoun, singular-plural (ἐγώ - ἡμεῖς) ii. second person pronoun, singular-plural (σύ - ὑμεῖς) iii. third person pronoun, singular-plural (- σφεῖς) <b>b. Demonstrative pronouns</b> i. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο ii. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο iii. ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε	<b>a. Reciprocal pronoun (each other)</b> It is found only in the oblique cases of the plural of masculine, feminine and neuter. <b>b. Interrogative pronoun:</b> i. τίς, τίς, τί ii. πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον iii. πόσος, πόση, πόσον <b>c. Indefinite pronoun</b> i. τίς, τίς, τί ii. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν iii. ἕκαστος, ἕκαστη, ἕκαστον iv. ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο v. οὐδείς, ουδεμία, οὐδέν - μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν vi. ἀμφοτέροι, ἀμφοτέρα, ἀμφοτέρα vii. ἐκάτερος, ἐκατέρα, ἐκάτερον viii. ἕτερος, ἐτέρα, ἕτερον ix. οὐδέτερος, οὐδετέρα, οὐδέτερον — μηδέτερος, μηδετέρα, μηδέτερον

		<p>χ. ποσός, ποσή, ποσόν</p> <p>ξί. ποιός, ποιά, ποιόν</p> <p>ξii. άλλοδαπός, άλλοδαπή, άλλοδαπόν</p> <p><b>I. Relative pronouns:</b></p> <p>i. ὄς, ή, ὄ</p> <p>ii. ὄπερ, ήπερ, ὄπερ</p> <p>iii. ὄστις, ήτις, ὄτι</p> <p><b>m. Possessive pronouns</b></p> <p>i. first person pronoun, for one possessor and for many possessors (έμός, έμή, έμόν - ήμέτερος, ήμετέρα, ήμέτερον)</p> <p>ii. second person pronoun, for one possessor and for many possessors (<u>σός, σή, σόν</u> - <u>ύμέτερος, ύμετέρα, ύμέτερον</u>)</p> <p>iii. third person pronoun, for one possessor and for many possessors (<u>έός, έή, έόν</u> - <u>σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον</u>)</p> <p><b>n. Anaphoric and identity pronoun</b> αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (accidence, meaning, position and use)</p>
Verb forms	<p>Definition of verb</p> <p>Concept, meaning, position and use of verbs in a sentence</p> <p>Concept and formation of tenses (present, imperfect, future, first/weak aorist, past perfect, pluperfect)</p> <p>Concept and formation of moods (indicative, infinitive, participle)</p> <p>Concept of aspect</p> <p>Concept of voices (active, middle)</p>	<p>Concept of moods (indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, infinitive, participle)</p> <p>Concept of aspect</p> <p>Concept of voices (active, middle)</p> <p>Concept of numbers (singular, plural)</p>

Concept of numbers (singular, plural)

### A Conjugation/Thematic conjugation

Active voice of

- a. ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ω (vocalic verbs)
- b. verb εἶμι
- c. consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)
- d. verbs with character stem ending in
  - i. labial π, β, φ, πτ
  - ii. guttural κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ
  - iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζω

for the following tenses and moods:

#### Tenses (meaning and use)

Present tense

Imperfect tense

Future tense

First/Weak Aorist tense

Perfect tense

Pluperfect tense

Study of augment and reduplication

#### Moods (meaning and use)

Indicative

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i. labial π, β, φ, πτ

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for the following tenses and moods:

#### Tenses (meaning and use)

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Study of augment and reduplication

#### Moods (meaning and use)

Subjunctive

Optative

Imperative



	<p>e. Liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ) will be examined only in indicative, infinitive and participle of present, and imperfect tense.</p> <p><b>Middle voice of</b>  a.ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ομαι (vocalic verbs)</p> <p><b>Tenses (meaning and use)</b>  Present tense  Imperfect tense  Future tense  First/Weak Aorist tense  Perfect tense  Pluperfect tense  Study of augment and reduplication</p> <p><b>Moods (meaning and use)</b>  Indicative</p> <p>b.verbs with character stem ending in</p> <p>ii.labial π, β, φ, πτ  iii.palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ  iv.dental τ, δ, θ, ζομαι</p> <p><b>Tenses (meaning and use)</b>  Present tense  Imperfect tense</p>	<p>Meaning and use of subjunctive in subordinate sentences  Meaning and use of optative in main and subordinate clauses  Meaning and use of imperative in main sentences</p> <p>e.Liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ) will be examined in indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative of present, and imperfect tense.</p> <p><b>Middle voice of</b>  a.ordinary (non-contract) verbs - ομαι (vocalic verbs)</p> <p><b>Tenses (meaning and use)</b>  Present tense  Imperfect tense  Future tense  First/Weak Aorist tense  Perfect tense  Pluperfect tense  Study of augment and reduplication</p> <p><b>Moods (meaning and use)</b>  Subjunctive  Optative  Imperative  Meaning and use of subjunctive in subordinate sentences</p>
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	<p>Future tense</p> <p>First/Weak Aorist tense</p> <p>Study of augment</p> <p><b>Moods (meaning and use)</b></p> <p>Indicative</p> <p>c.Liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ) will be examined only in indicative present and imperfect tense.</p> <p>Compound verbs that belong to any of the above categories.</p> <p>Study of augment and reduplication in compound verbs</p>	<p>Meaning and use of optative in main and subordinate clauses</p> <p>Meaning and use of imperative in main sentences</p> <p>b.verbs with character stem ending in</p> <p>ii.labial π, β, φ, πτ</p> <p>iii.palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ</p> <p>iv.dental τ, δ, θ, ζομαι</p> <p><b>Tenses (meaning and use)</b></p> <p>Present tense</p> <p>Imperfect tense</p> <p>Future tense</p> <p>First/Weak Aorist tense</p> <p>Study of augment</p> <p><b>Moods (meaning and use)</b></p> <p>Subjunctive</p> <p>Optative</p> <p>Imperative</p> <p>Meaning and use of subjunctive in subordinate sentences</p> <p>Meaning and use of optative in main and subordinate clauses</p> <p>Meaning and use of imperative in main sentences</p> <p>e.Liquid verbs (verbs whose stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ) will be examined in indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative of present, and imperfect tense.</p>
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		<p><b>Deponent verbs</b>  (βούλομαι, δέομαι, διαλέγομαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, ἤδομαι, μιμνήσκομαι, οἶομαι, ὀργίζομαι, ὀρέγομαι, πορεύομαι, φαίνομαι)  Presents with perfect meaning  ἦκω, οἶχομαι</p>
<p>Infinitives</p>	<p>1.Active voice of all tenses (present, future, first/weak aorist, perfect) of infinitives of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ω</li> <li>b. verb εἶμί</li> <li>c. consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)</li> <li>d. verbs with character stem ending in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. labial π,β,φ,πτ</li> <li>ii. palatal κ,γ,χ,ττ/σσ</li> <li>iii. dental τ,δ,θ,ζω</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Active and middle voice of present tense only of infinitives of liquid verbs (verbs whose character character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ).</p> <p>2.Middle voice of tenses (present, future, first/weak aorist, perfect) of infinitives of ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ομαι</p> <p>3. Middle voice of all tenses (present, future, first/weak aorist,) of infinitives of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)</li> <li>b.verbs with character stem ending in</li> </ul>	

	<p>iv. labial π,β,φ,πτ</p> <p>v. palatal κ,γ,χ,ττ/σσ</p> <p>vi. dental τ,δ,θ,ζω</p> <p>4.Active and middle voice of present tense only of infinitives of liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ).</p>	
Participle	<p>Definition of participle</p> <p>Concept of gender (masculine/ feminine/ neuter)</p> <p>Concept of number (singular, plural)</p> <p>Concept of case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative)</p> <p>Concept of declension</p> <p>1.Active voice of all tenses (present, future, first/weak aorist, perfect) of participles of</p> <p>a.ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ω</p> <p>b.verb είμί</p> <p>c. consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)</p> <p>d.verbs with character stem ending in</p> <p>-labial π,β,φ,πτ</p> <p>-palatal κ,γ,χ,ττ/σσ</p> <p>-dental τ,δ,θ,ζω</p>	<p><b>3rd declension participles</b> ending in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -ας, -ασα, -αν</li> <li>• -ων, -ουσα, -ον</li> <li>• -ώς, -ύια, -ός</li> </ul>

	<p>2. Active and middle voice of present tense only of participles of liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ).</p> <p>3. Middle voice of tenses (present, future, first/weak aorist, perfect) of participles of ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ομαι</p> <p>4. Middle voice of all tenses (present, future, first/weak aorist,) of participles of</p> <p>a. consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)</p> <p>b. verbs with character stem ending in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. labial π,β,φ,πτ</li> <li>ii. palatal κ,γ,χ,ττ/σσ</li> <li>iii. dental τ,δ,θ,ζω</li> </ol> <p><b>2nd declension participles</b> ending in -μένος, -μένη, -μένον</p>	
Uninflected parts of speech		
Adverbs	<p>Concept, meaning, use and position of adverbs in a sentence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Standard formation of regular adverbs ending in – ως (δικαίως, σοφῶς, ἀληθῶς)</li> <li>B. Basic adverbs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local (οὐ; ὅπου, ἐνθα, ἐκεῖ, αὐτοῦ, ἄνω, κάτω, ἐγγύς, ἔσω, ἔξω, etc.)</li> <li>2. Temporal (πότε; ὅτε, τότε, ὀπηνίκα, πηνίκα; ποτὲ, νῦν, πρὶν, ἔπειτα, πάλαι, χθές, σήμερον, αὔριον, αὔ, αὔθις, etc.)</li> <li>3. Modal (πῶς; οὕτω(ς), ὡς, ὅπως, ὡς, ὡσπερ, εἶ, καλῶς, κακῶς, etc.)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Standard formation of regular adverbs in neuter plural superlative form</li> <li>B. Correlative Adverbs</li> </ol> <p>Concept, meaning, use and position of correlative adverbs in a sentence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interrogative (ποῦ;)</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>

4. Quantitative (*πόσον; ὅσον, τόσον, ὀπόσον, πολύ, μάλα, ἄγαν, λίαν, πάνυ, σφόδρα, ὀλίγον, ποσάκις, τοςάκις, πολλάκις, etc.*)
5. Affirmative (*ναί, μάλιστα, etc.*)
6. Negative (*οὐ, μή*)
7. Hesitate adverbs (*ἄρα, τάχα, ἴσως, etc.*)

- Indefinite (*ποῦ*)
  - Demonstrative (*ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, αὐτοῦ, ἐκεῖ*)
  - Relative (*οὗ, ὅπου, ἐνθα, ὅθι*)
- ii. meaning movement from a location
- interrogative (*ποῖ;*)
  - indefinite (*ποῖ*)
  - demonstrative (*ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, αὐτόσε, ἐκεῖσε*)
  - relative (*οἷ, ὅποι, ἐνθα*)
- iii. meaning movement towards a location
- interrogative (*πόθεν;*)
  - indefinite (*ποθεν*)
  - demonstrative (*ἐνθενδε, ἐντεῦθεν, ἐκεῖθεν*)
  - relative (*ὅθεν, ὀπόθεν, ἐνθεν*)

## 2. Temporal

i. interrogative (*πότε;, πηνίκα;*)

ii. indefinite (*ποτέ*)

iii. demonstrative (*τότε, τηνίκα, τηνι- κάδε, τηνικαῦτα*)

iv. relative (*ὅτε, ὀπότε, ἠνίκα, ὀπηνίκα*)

## 3. Modal

i. interrogative (*πῶς;*)

ii. indefinite (*πῶς*)

iii. demonstrative (*οὔτω(ς), ὡδε*)

iv. relative (*ὡς, ὡσπερ, ὅπως*)

		<p>4. Local or Modal</p> <p>i. interrogative <i>πῆ;</i> (= σε ποιο μέρος; πού; - ή πώς;)</p> <p>ii. indefinite <i>πῆ</i> (= σε κάποιον τόπο, κάπου - ή κάπως)</p> <p>iii. demonstrative <i>ἦδε, ταύτη</i> (= σ' αυτόν τον τόπο, εδώ - ή έτσι)</p> <p>iv. relative <i>ἧ, ὅπη</i> (= όπου - ή όπως)</p> <p>5. Quantitative</p> <p>i. interrogative (<i>πόσον;</i>)</p> <p>ii. indefinite (-)</p> <p>iii. demonstrative (<i>τόσον, τοσόνδε, τοσοῦτον</i>)</p> <p>iv. relative (<i>ὅπου, ὀπόσον</i>)</p>
Prepositions	<p>Meaning, position and use of main prepositions in a sentence</p> <p><i>εἰς, ἐν, ἐκ ἢ ἐξ, πρό, πρός, σύν</i></p> <p><i>ἀνά, διά, κατά, μετά, παρὰ - ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐπί, περι - ἀπό, ὑπό - ὑπέρ</i></p>	<p>Meaning, position and use of secondary prepositions in a sentence:</p> <p>a. with genitive: <i>ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἄνευ, χωρίς, πλήν, ἔνεκα ἢ ἔνεκεν</i></p> <p>b. with accusative: <i>ὡς, νή, μὰ</i></p>
Conjunctions	<p>Meaning, position and use of main conjunctions in a sentence</p> <p>1. correlate similar thoughts affirmative: <i>τε, καί</i> - negative: <i>οὔτε, μήτε - οὔδέ, μηδέ.</i></p> <p>2. contrast: <i>ἦ, ἦτοι, εἴτε, ἕάντε, ἄντε, ἦντε</i></p> <p>3. opposition or concessive: <i>μέν, δέ, μέντοι, ὅμως, ἀλλά, ἀτάρ, μὴν, ἀλλὰ μὴν, καὶ μὴν, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ, καίτοι</i></p>	<p>1. Concessive: <i>εἰ καί, ἂν καί - καὶ εἰ, καὶ ἂν, κἂν - οὐδ' εἰ, οὐδ' ἕάν, μὴδ' ἕάν - καίπερ</i></p> <p>2. Temporal: <i>ὡς - ὅτε, ὁπότε - ὁσάκις, ὀποσάκις - ἠνίκα, ὀπηνίκα - ἐπεί, ἐπειδή - ὅταν, ὀπότεν, ἕπταν, ἐπειδὴν - ἕως, ἕστε, ἄχρι, μέχρι, πρὶν.</i></p> <p>3. Causal: <i>γάρ - ὅτι, ὡς, διότι, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή.</i></p> <p>4. Purpose: <i>ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς.</i></p> <p>5. Result: <i>ἄρα, δὴ, δῆτα, οὖν, τοίνυν, τοιγάρτοι, τοιγαροῦν - οὐκοῦν, οὐκοῦν - ὥστε, ὡς.</i></p> <p>6. Declarative: <i>ὅτι, ὡς.</i></p> <p>7. Conditional: <i>εἰ, ἕάν, ἂν, ἦν.</i></p> <p>8. Fear: <i>μή, μὴ οὐ.</i></p>
Particles	<p>Meaning, position and use of particles in a sentence</p>	<p>Use of particles</p>

	<p>1. <i>τοί, γέ, πέρ, πώ, νῦν</i></p> <p>2. <i>εἶθε</i></p>	<p>1.The potential/probable ἄν, means that something can or could happen.</p> <p>2.The indefinite ἄν, and means perhaps σημαίνει τυχόν ή ίσως: ὅς ἄν, ὅπου ἄν.</p> <p>3.The causal ἄτε, οἶον or οἷον δή, οἶα or οἶα δή, with a participle and show a true cause: ἄτε ὤν, οἶον (δῆ) ὤν, οἶα (δῆ) ὤν.</p> <p>4.Particles -δε and -ί, at the end of particular words that mean show/demonstrate: (ὁ, ή, τὸ) ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε (τοῖος, τόσος, τηλίκος), τοιόσδε, τοσόσδε, τηλικόσδε, (οὗτος) οὐτοσί, αὐτή, τουτί, (ὅδε) ὀδί, ἠδί, τοδί, (οὕτως) οὕτωσί, (ᾧδε) ᾠδί.</p> <p>5.The particles that show command/order ά-, νη-, δυσ-, άρι-, ζα-, that do not stand alone but are parts of compound words, always are the first of the compounds.</p>
Exclamations	<p>Meaning and use of main exclamations/interjections</p> <p>a. admiration: <i>ᾶ! ὦ! βαβαί! παπαῖ!</i></p> <p>b. mock/make fun: <i>ᾶ - ᾶ - ᾶ!</i></p> <p>c. sadness/frustration/indignation: <i>ἰώ! ἰού! οὐαί! οἴμοι! φεῦ! παπαῖ!</i></p> <p>d. vocative: <i>ᾶ.</i></p>	<p>Meaning and use of main exclamations/interjections</p> <p>enthusiastic: <i>εὐοῖ! εὐάν!</i></p>



# Syntax

	Level 1	Level 2 In addition to level 1
	1. The basic terms of a simple sentence Subject – Verb – Object/Predicate Predicate (monolectic, periphrastic) Periphrastic <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Linking verb + predicative</li> <li>ii. Active transitive verb + object</li> <li>iii. Active transitive verb + object + predicative</li> </ol> 2. Clauses: simple, compound, elliptical, compound-amplified	
	The infinitive Infinitive without article (declarative και dynamic) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• object in personal verbs</li> <li>• subject in impersonal verbs and impersonal constructions</li> </ul>	
	Participle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• participle with article/attributive participle</li> <li>• participle without article/circumstantial participle</li> <li>• predicative/supplementary participle</li> </ul> Participle without article/circumstantial participle (modal, temporal, causal, purpose, conditional, concessive, result)	
	The subject of the infinitive	
	The subject of the participle Absolute participle, genitive absolute, accusative absolute	
		Paratactic/coordination connection of sentences or terms of sentences A. Paratactic/coordination connection B. Hypotactic connection/subordination Γ. Terms connected with comma
		Impersonal syntax – the subject of the infinitive
		Direct and indirect object
		Direct object in genitive, accusative
		Indirect object in genitive, dative, accusative

		Circumstantial participles
		Predicative participle
		Modifiers (nominal modifiers και adverbial modifiers)
		Nominal modifiers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the same case and</li> <li>• in other case, in genitive, dative and accusative</li> </ul>
		Adverbial modifiers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adverbs</li> <li>• in genitive, dative and accusative</li> <li>• circumstantial participles</li> <li>• subordinate adverbial clauses</li> <li>• prepositional phrases (local, temporal, modal, causal, purpose, concessive, defense, agent)</li> <li>• infinitives</li> <li>• adverbial predicate</li> <li>• result predicate</li> </ul>