

## I. Vowel-declension nouns, adjectives, and pronominal words

o-decl masc (or fem)	o-decl pronominal variations masc <sup>1</sup>	o-decl neuter	o-decl pronominal variations neuter <sup>2</sup>		a-decl. long- vowel fem. alpha	a-decl. long- vowel fem. eta	a-decl short vowel fem alpha <sup>3</sup>	a-decl short vowel fem eta <sup>3</sup>	a-decl masc alpha	a-decl masc eta
<b>ος</b>	<b>ο</b>	<b>ου</b>	<b>ο</b>		<b>ᾱ</b>	<b>η</b>	<b>ᾶ</b>	<b>ἄ</b>	<b>ᾱς</b>	<b>ης</b>
<b>ου</b>	<b>ου</b>	<b>ου</b>	<b>ου</b>		<b>ᾱς</b>	<b>ης</b>	<b>ᾱς</b>	<b>ης</b>	<b>ου</b>	<b>ου</b>
<b>Ϝ</b>	<b>Ϝ</b>	<b>Ϝ</b>	<b>Ϝ</b>		<b>ϝ</b>	<b>η</b>	<b>ϝ</b>	<b>η</b>	<b>ϝ</b>	<b>η</b>
<b>ον</b>	<b>ον</b>	<b>ον</b>	<b>ο</b>		<b>ᾱν</b>	<b>ην</b>	<b>ᾶν</b>	<b>ἄν</b>	<b>ᾱν</b>	<b>ην</b>
<b>ε</b>	—	<b>ου</b>	—		<b>ᾱ</b>	<b>η</b>	<b>ᾶ</b>	<b>ἄ</b>	<b>ᾱ</b>	<b>ᾶ</b>
<b>οι</b>	<b>οι</b>	<b>ᾶ</b>	<b>ᾶ</b>		<b>αι</b>	<b>αι</b>	<b>αι</b>	<b>αι</b>	<b>αι</b>	<b>αι</b>
<b>ων</b>	<b>ων</b>	<b>ων</b>	<b>ων</b>		<b>ῶν<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>ῶν<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>ῶν</b>	<b>ῶν</b>	<b>ῶν</b>	<b>ῶν</b>
<b>οις</b>	<b>οις</b>	<b>οις</b>	<b>οις</b>		<b>αις</b>	<b>αις</b>	<b>αις</b>	<b>αις</b>	<b>αις</b>	<b>αις</b>
<b>ους</b>	<b>ους</b>	<b>ᾶ</b>	<b>ᾶ</b>		<b>ᾱς</b>	<b>ᾱς</b>	<b>ᾱς</b>	<b>ᾱς</b>	<b>ᾱς</b>	<b>ᾱς</b>

<sup>1</sup> As in the article and in the demonstrative ὄδε.

<sup>2</sup> As in the article, demonstratives, various pronouns (αὐτό, ὅ), ἄλλο.

<sup>3</sup> Short-vowel patterns are also used for the feminine forms of consonant-declension adjectives that have separate feminines (three-ending type of adjective) and for the feminine of participles of ντ type and of perfect active participle.

<sup>4</sup> Circumflex always in the long-vowel nouns, but not in vowel-declension adjectives (ἀνοσίων, ἀξίων) unless the adjective has persistent accentuation on the ultima (ἀγαθῶν, χαλεπῶν).

## II. Consonant-declension nouns, adjective, and pronominal words (most common types)

These tables do not show all possible types (omitted: *πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *ἰχθύς*, *γραῦς*, *ναῦς*, *βοῦς*, *γυνή*, *χείρ*). Nor do they show vowel gradations in some nominative singulars, nor the permutations of the penultimate syllable of the dative plurals.

labial and velar plosive stems	dental plosive stems (single consonant), masc. fem.	dental plosive stems (single consonant) neuter	dental plosive stems ( <i>ντ</i> ) masc	dental plosive stems ( <i>ντ</i> ) neuter	liquid and nasal stems masc	liquid and nasal stems neuter
ξ / ψ	s	—	— / s	— / s	— / s	—
ος	ος	ος	ος	ος	ος	ος
ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
ᾶ	ᾶ / ν	—	ᾶ	—	ᾶ	—
ξ / ψ	— / s	—	—	— / s	—	—
ες	ες	ᾶ	ᾶ	ᾶ	ες	ᾶ
ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
ξῖ(ν) / ψῖ(ν)	σῖ(ν)	σῖ(ν)	σῖ(ν)	σῖ(ν)	σῖ(ν)	σῖ(ν)
ᾶς	ᾶς	ᾶ	ᾶς	ᾶ	ᾶς	ᾶ

sigma stems masc and fem	sigma stems neuter (noun)	sigma stems neuter (adj)	ι / υ stem masc and fem (noun)	ι / υ stem masc (adj)	υ stem neuter (noun)	υ stem neuter (adj)	-ευσ type
ης	ος	ες	ις / υς	υς	υ	υ	ευσ
ους	ους	ους	εως	εος	εως	εος	έως
ει	ει	ει	ει	ει	ει	ει	εῖ
η	ος	ες	ιυ / υυ	υυ	υ	υ	-έᾱ
ες	ος	ες	ι / υ	υ	υ	υ	εὐ
εις	η	η	εις	εις	η	εα	ης / εις
ων	ων	ων	έων	έων	έων	έων	έων
εσῖ(ν)	εσῖ(ν)	εσῖ(ν)	εσῖ(ν)	εσῖ(ν)	εσῖ(ν)	εσῖ(ν)	εὐσῖ(ν)
εις	η	η	εις	εις	η	εα	έᾱς