GREEK ALPHABET

A α alpha, "ah" as in "father"
B β beta, "b"
Γ γ gamma, "g" as in "get"
Δ δ delta, "d"
E ε epsilon, "e" as in "get"
Z ζ zeta, "dz" as in "beds"
H η eta, "a" as in "late"
Θ θ theta, "th"
I ι iota, "i" as in "pit," or "ee"
K κ kappa, "k"
Λ λ lambda, "l"
M μ mu, "m"
N ν nu, "n"
Ξ ξ xi, "x" as in "axe"
O o omicron, "o" as in "hot"
Π π pi, "p"
Σ σ sigma, "s"
　　(ς at end of word)
T τ tau, "t"
Y υ upsilon, "u" as in "use"
Φ φ phi, "ph" as in "phone"
X χ chi, "ch" as in "chord"
Ψ ψ psi, "ps" as in "loops"
Ω ω omega, "o" as in "note"

GREEK KEY CHART

NOUNS

Besides having a gender (as in French) and number (as in English),the noun in Greek also takes on a case. A noun's case determines how it is to be used and translated in a sentence.

Gender
masculine　　feminine　　neuter

Number
Singular, as in "son"
Plural, as in "sons"

Case (using "man" as an example)
Nominative: the word is used as the subject, as in "The **man** gave bread to him."
Genitive: the word is expressed with possession, as in "He took the **man's** bread" or "He took the bread **of the man.**"
Dative: the word is the indirect object, as in "He gave bread **to the man**" or "He gave bread **for the man**."
Accusative: the word is the direct object, as in "He brought the **man** to see the bread."
Vocative: the word is used as a direct address, as in "**Man**, let me give you some bread."

VERBS

The Greek verb has a person, number, tense, voice, and mood. These four factors determine how the verb is translated.

Person and Number
1st pers, singular - "I see"
2nd pers, singular - "You see"
3rd pers, singular - "He (or she) sees"
1st pers, plural - "We see"
2nd pers, plural - "You see"
3rd pers, plural - "They see"

Tense
Present - as in "I **see**"
Imperfect - as in "I **was seeing**" (this tense indicates a continuing action from the past and is difficult to translate into English)
Aorist - as in "I **saw**" (simple past tense)
Future - as in "I **will see**"
Perfect - as in "He healed me, so **now I see**." (a present statement that was a result of a past action. This is sometimes difficult to translate into English.)

Voice
Active - as in "I **see**"
Middle - as in "I **see myself**" (this voice indicates an action that is done to oneself, or concerning oneself. It is difficult to translate; the force of this voice is very subtle)
Passive - as in "I am **being seen**."

Mood
Indicative - as in "I **see**" (a simple statement)
Subjunctive - as in "...that I **might see**." (indicates a purpose, exhortation, or intent)
Imperative - as in "**See** the man." (a command)
Infinitive - as in "I wish **to see** the man." (a verb used as a noun)
Participle - as in "I turned around, **seeing** him in the distance."