GR

LANGUAGE COURSE

Greek Grammar 2

12 Chapters

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GREEK GRAMMAR 2

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🎨 Adjectives — Τα επίθετα

Greek Grammar 1 taught the noun phrase: an article and a noun, in a gender, a number and a case. This course adds the words that go with the noun. We begin with adjectives ("good, small, new"). The big idea is the same as in Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 1: ***words in the noun phrase share the same gender, number and case****, so the adjective changes its ending to match its noun.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

An adjective **agrees** with its noun in **gender, number and case**. Before a noun it normally comes **after the article and before the noun**: *ο καλός φίλος* ("the good friend"). After *είμαι* it agrees with the subject in the nominative: *Ο φίλος είναι καλός*. The gender follows the **noun's gender**, not its meaning: *το καλό κορίτσι* ("the good girl", a neuter noun).

Agreement: one adjective, three genders

The commonest adjective type has the dictionary form in *-ος* (masculine). Its feminine ends in *-η* and its neuter in *-ο*. The full declension is in Chapter 2; here is the nominative, singular and plural.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
singular	ο καλ**ός** φίλος	η καλ**ή** φίλη	το καλ**ό** παιδί
plural	οι καλ**οί** φίλοι	οι καλ**ές** φίλες	τα καλ**ά** παιδιά

The same adjective in other cases

Noun and adjective change together. Here are a few forms of *καλός* beside the nouns you know from Greek Grammar 1; the pattern is the same in every case.

CASE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom. sg.	ο καλός φίλος	η καλή φίλη	το καλό παιδί
Gen. sg.	του καλού φίλου	της καλής φίλης	του καλού παιδιού
Acc. sg.	τον καλό φίλο	τη(ν) καλή φίλη	το καλό παιδί
Nom. pl.	οι καλοί φίλοι	οι καλές φίλες	τα καλά παιδιά
Gen. pl.	των καλών φίλων	των καλών φίλων	των καλών παιδιών
Acc. pl.	τους καλούς φίλους	τις καλές φίλες	τα καλά παιδιά

Watch out: the noun decides the gender

The adjective copies the noun's **grammatical** gender. *το κορίτσι* (girl) is neuter, so you say *το καλό κορίτσι*, not *η καλή κορίτσι*. Words for jobs that serve both sexes follow the article: *ο καλός γιατρός* (a male doctor), *η καλή γιατρός* (a female doctor). Always check the article first, as taught in Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 3.

Position: before the noun

The usual place for an adjective is **between the article and the noun**. When there is no article, it simply comes before the noun.

GREEK	ENGLISH
ο μεγάλος δρόμος	the big road
μια καλή ιδέα	a good idea
καλοί φίλοι	good friends (no article, no plural "a")
ένα ωραίο σπίτι	a nice house

The repeated article

Greek can also put the adjective **after** the noun, but then the adjective takes its own article: **ο φίλος ο καλός**. This pattern adds emphasis or contrast ("the *good* friend, as opposed to the other one"). It is less common than the ordinary order.

ORDINARY	WITH REPEATED ARTICLE (EMPHASIS)
ο καλός φίλος	ο φίλος ο καλός
η μεγάλη πόλη	η πόλη η μεγάλη
το νέο σπίτι	το σπίτι το νέο

After *είμαι*

After *είμαι* ("to be") the adjective is in the nominative and agrees with the **subject**. Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 7, said the word after *είμαι* is in the nominative; this is the same rule.

GREEK	ENGLISH
Ο φίλος είναι καλός.	The friend is good.
Η φίλη είναι καλή.	The (female) friend is good.
Το παιδί είναι καλό.	The child is good.
Οι φίλοι είναι καλοί.	The friends are good.
Οι φίλες είναι καλές.	The (female) friends are good.
Τα παιδιά είναι καλά.	The children are good.

Adjectives as nouns

Put an article in front of an adjective and it becomes a noun: **ο καλός** ("the good one"), **οι καλοί** ("the good ones"). The neuter plural means "things": **τα καλά** ("the good things"). A friendly everyday question uses it:

GREEK	ENGLISH
Όλα καλά;	Everything all right? (literally “all good?”)
Ο μεγάλος είναι γιατρός.	The elder (big) one is a doctor.
Το καλό είναι ότι είναι φτηνό.	The good thing is that it is cheap.

Adjectives in greetings and wishes

Many greetings you know from the Basic courses are an adjective plus a noun, in the feminine or neuter. Notice the agreement:

GREEK	PARTS	ENGLISH
Καλημέρα!	καλή (fem.) + ημέρα	Good morning!
Καλησπέρα!	καλή (fem.) + εσπέρα	Good evening!
Καληνύχτα!	καλή (fem.) + νύχτα	Good night!
Καλή τύχη!	fem. + fem.	Good luck!
Καλή όρεξη!	fem. + fem.	Enjoy your meal!
Καλό ταξίδι!	neut. + neut.	Have a good trip!
Καλό Σαββατοκύριακο!	neut. + neut.	Have a good weekend!

Words that do not change

A small group of adjectives, mostly colours and borrowed words, have **one form for every gender, number and case**. You use them as they are:

GREEK	ENGLISH	EXAMPLE
μπλε	blue	**μια μπλε τσάντα, ένα μπλε πουκάμισο**

GREEK	ENGLISH	EXAMPLE
γκρι	grey	το γκρι αυτοκίνητο
ροζ	pink	τα ροζ λουλούδια
μπεζ	beige	ο μπεζ καναπές

A look ahead: the three adjective types

Chapters 2 and 3 give the declensions in full. For now, learn the dictionary form of each type; the others follow from it.

TYPE	MASC. / FEM. / NEUT.	EXAMPLE	CHAPTER
the main type	-ος / -η / -ο	καλός, καλή, καλό	2
the "-ης" type	-ης / -ης / -ες	ακριβής, ακριβής, ακριβές	3
the "-ύς" type	-ύς / -ιά / -ύ	βαρύς, βαριά, βαρύ	3

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
καλός, καλή, καλό	kah-LOHS	good
κακός, κακή, κακό	kah-KOHS	bad
μεγάλος, μεγάλη, μεγάλο	meh-GHAH-lohs	big, great
μικρός, μικρή, μικρό	mee-KROHS	small
νέος, νέα, νέο	NEH-ohs	new; young
παλιός, παλιά, παλιό	pah-lee-OHS	old (things)
ωραίος, ωραία, ωραίο	oh-REH-ohs	nice, beautiful

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
φτηνός, φτηνή, φτηνό	ftee-NOHS	cheap
ακριβός, ακριβή, ακριβό	ah-kree-VOHS	expensive
δύσκολος, δύσκολη, δύσκολο	THEES-koh-lohs	difficult
εύκολος, εύκολη, εύκολο	EHF-koh-lohs	easy
γρήγορος, γρήγορη, γρήγορο	GHREE-ghoh-rohs	fast

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice which ending the adjective takes.

① The new house

A: Πώς είναι το καινούργιο σου σπίτι;
What is your new house like?

B: Είναι μικρό αλλά ωραίο.
It is small but nice.

A: Και η γειτονιά;
And the neighbourhood?

B: Είναι πολύ καλή.
It is very good.

② In the shop

A: Θέλω μια μπλε τσάντα.
I would like a blue bag.

B: Έχουμε μία πολύ ωραία.
We have a very nice one.

A: Πόσο κάνει;
How much is it?

B: Είναι ακριβή, αλλά είναι καλή.
It is expensive, but it is good.

③ Wishes

A: Φεύγω αύριο για την Ελλάδα.
I am leaving for Greece tomorrow.

B: Καλό ταξίδι! Όλα καλά;
Have a good trip! Everything all right?

A: Όλα καλά, ευχαριστώ!
All fine, thank you!

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
agreement	gender, number and case match the noun
gender	follows the noun's grammatical gender (*το καλό κορίτσι*)
position	article + adjective + noun (*ο καλός φίλος*)
repeated article	after the noun, with its own article, for emphasis (*ο φίλος ο καλός*)
after *είμαι*	nominative, agrees with the subject
as a noun	article + adjective (*ο καλός, τα καλά*)
greetings	*Καλή τύχη, Καλό ταξίδι*: the adjective agrees with the noun
invariable	*μπλε, γκρι, ροζ, μπεζ*
no article	no plural of "a": *καλοί φίλοι*

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Put *καλός* before *φίλη* and *παιδί* with their articles.

▼ Show answer

η καλή φίλη and *το καλό παιδί*

2. Say "the good friends" (masculine and feminine).

▼ Show answer

οι καλοί φίλοι and *οι καλές φίλες*

3. Say “I see the big road” (masculine accusative).

▼ Show answer

Βλέπω τον μεγάλο δρόμο.

4. Say “the new house is small”. Which gender and case is each adjective?

▼ Show answer

Το νέο σπίτι είναι μικρό. Both are neuter nominative singular, agreeing with *σπίτι*.

5. Why do you say *το καλό κορίτσι* and not *η καλή κορίτσι*?

▼ Show answer

κορίτσι is a neuter noun, and the adjective copies the noun’s grammatical gender, not the sex of the person.

6. Say “the children are good” and “the friends (fem.) are good”.

▼ Show answer

Τα παιδιά είναι καλά. / *Οι φίλες είναι καλές.*

7. Put the adjective after the noun, with the repeated article: *ο καλός φίλος*.

▼ Show answer

ο φίλος ο καλός

8. Wish a friend “good luck” and “a good trip”.

▼ Show answer

Καλή τύχη! / *Καλό ταξίδι!*

9. Say “a blue bag” and “the grey car”. Why does the colour word not change?

▼ Show answer

μια μπλε τσάντα / *το γκρι αυτοκίνητο*. *μπλε* and *γκρι* are invariable adjectives.

10. What does *τα καλά* mean, and how do you ask “Is everything all right?”

▼ Show answer

“the good things”. *Όλα καλά;*

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that Greek adjectives agree with their noun in gender, number and case, in attributive and in predicate position; that the commonest type has the dictionary form in *-ος* (with *-η, -ο*); that an attributive adjective usually comes before the noun; and that the article can be repeated to put the adjective after the noun (sources: polyglotclub.com: adjective agreement, linglib: Greek adjective agreement, hellenike.github.io: adjectives, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). The search said nothing about invariable adjectives.

Not checked, from general knowledge: the forms of *καλός* in the genitive and accusative; the invariable colour words *μπλε, γκρι, ροζ, μπεζ*; the emphasis meaning of the repeated article; the adjectives used as nouns (*Όλα καλά;*); the greetings and their parts; the dictionary forms in the vocabulary list (including *φτηνός, ακριβός*); every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 2: Adjectives in -ος, -η, -ο. The full declension of the main adjective type in the singular and plural, the stress patterns, and the variant with *-α* in the feminine (*ωραία*).

📚 The Main Adjective Type — Τα επίθετα σε -ος

*Most Greek adjectives belong to one type, with the dictionary form in **-ος**. Chapter 1 showed the nominative; this chapter gives the full declension in all four cases, singular and plural, and covers the two small points that trip people up: the stress, and feminines that end in **-α** instead of **-η**. If you know the three noun endings from Greek Grammar 1, Chapters 4 to 6, you already know almost everything here.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Take the dictionary form *καλός*, remove *-ος*, and add the endings. **Masculine** endings are those of nouns in *-ος*; **feminine** endings are those of nouns in *-η* (*-α* after a vowel or *ι*); **neuter** endings are those of nouns in *-ο*. The **genitive plural** is *-ων* for all three genders. The **stress stays on the same syllable** throughout.

The full declension: *καλός*

CASE	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nominative	καλ**ός**	καλ**ή**	καλ**ό**	καλ**οί**	καλ**ές**	καλ**ά**
Genitive	καλ**ού**	καλ**ής**	καλ**ού**	καλ**ών**	καλ**ών**	καλ**ών**
Accusative	καλ**ό**	καλ**ή**	καλ**ό**	καλ**ούς**	καλ**ές**	καλ**ά**
Vocative	καλ**έ**	καλ**ή**	καλ**ό**	καλ**οί**	καλ**ές**	καλ**ά**

Patterns to spot

These endings are exactly the noun endings of Greek Grammar 1, with the stress marked on the ending. The **neuter** nominative, accusative and vocative are the same, as for neuter nouns. The

> **masculine** accusative singular is the nominative without -ς. The **feminine** singular has only the genitive different (*καλής*).

With a noun, in all cases

Noun, article and adjective all change together. Compare them side by side for one noun of each gender.

CASE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom. sg.	ο μεγάλος δρόμος	η μεγάλη πόλη	το μεγάλο σπίτι
Gen. sg.	του μεγάλου δρόμου	της μεγάλης πόλης	του μεγάλου σπιτιού
Acc. sg.	τον μεγάλο δρόμο	τη(ν) μεγάλη πόλη	το μεγάλο σπίτι
Voc. sg.	μεγάλε δρόμε	μεγάλη πόλη	μεγάλο σπίτι
Nom. pl.	οι μεγάλοι δρόμοι	οι μεγάλες πόλεις	τα μεγάλα σπίτια
Gen. pl.	των μεγάλων δρόμων	των μεγάλων πόλεων	των μεγάλων σπιτιών
Acc. pl.	τους μεγάλους δρόμους	τις μεγάλες πόλεις	τα μεγάλα σπίτια

Stress: it stays put

In a noun, the stress sometimes moves (Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 2). In an adjective of this type it does **not**: it stays on the same syllable in every form. That makes the adjective easier than the noun.

STRESS PATTERN	MASC. NOM., GEN., FEM. NOM., NEUT. PL.	NOTE
on the ending (*-ός*)	φτηνός, φτηνού, φτηνή, φτηνά	the accent is always on the ending

STRESS PATTERN	MASC. NOM., GEN., FEM. NOM., NEUT. PL.	NOTE
on the second-last syllable	**μεγάλος, μεγάλου, μεγάλη, μεγάλα**	the accent stays on *γά*
on the third-last syllable	**δύσκολος, δύσκολου, δύσκολη, δύσκολα**	the accent stays on *δύσ*

Feminine in -α: a small spelling pattern

Most feminines end in **-η**, but adjectives whose stem ends in a **vowel** (often *-ι, -αι, -ε, -υ*) take **-α**. The feminine plural is then *-ες*, as always, and the neuter plural is *-α*.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	ENGLISH
ωραίος	**ωραία**	**ωραίο**	nice, beautiful
νέος	**νέα**	**νέο**	new; young
παλιός	**παλιά**	**παλιό**	old
πλούσιος	**πλούσια**	**πλούσιο**	rich
κρύος	**κρύα**	**κρύο**	cold

CASE	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nominative	**ωραίος**	**ωραία**	**ωραίο**	**ωραίοι**	**ωραίες**	**ωραία**
Genitive	**ωραίου**	**ωραίας**	**ωραίου**	**ωραίων**	**ωραίων**	**ωραίων**
Accusative	**ωραίο**	**ωραία**	**ωραίο**	**ωραίους**	**ωραίες**	**ωραία**
Vocative	**ωραίε**	**ωραία**	**ωραίο**	**ωραίοι**	**ωραίες**	**ωραία**

> **Watch out: *τα νέα***

> The neuter plural of *νέος* is *νέα*, and *τα νέα* is also the ordinary word for "the news" (as in *Τι νέα;* "What's new?"). The article and the context show which meaning you have.

Adjectives in -ικός and language names

A very large group of adjectives ends in **-ικός, -ική, -ικό**. They decline exactly like *καλός*. The names of languages are the neuter plural of such adjectives: **τα ελληνικά** ("Greek", literally "the Greek things"). Used with *μιλάω* ("I speak") the article is dropped.

ADJECTIVE (MASC., FEM., NEUT.)	LANGUAGE	EXAMPLE
ελληνικός, ελληνική, ελληνικό	τα ελληνικά	**Μιλάω ελληνικά.** (I speak Greek.)
αγγλικός, αγγλική, αγγλικό	τα αγγλικά	**Μιλάω αγγλικά.** (I speak English.)
γαλλικός, γαλλική, γαλλικό	τα γαλλικά	**Μιλάω λίγα γαλλικά.** (I speak a little French.)
γερμανικός, γερμανική, γερμανικό	τα γερμανικά	**Μαθαίνω γερμανικά.** (I am learning German.)

GREEK	ENGLISH
ελληνικό φαγητό	Greek food
η ελληνική γλώσσα	the Greek language
ο ελληνικός καφές	Greek coffee
ελληνικά νησιά	Greek islands

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
ελληνικός, -ή, -ό	eh-lee-nee-KOHS	Greek

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
αγγλικός, -ή, -ό	ahng-lee-KOHS	English
όμορφος, -η, -ο	OH-mor-fohs	beautiful
καθαρός, -ή, -ό	kah-thah-ROHS	clean
βρώμικος, -η, -ο	VROH-mee-kohs	dirty
ζεστός, -ή, -ό	zeh-STOHS	hot, warm
κρύος, κρύα, κρύο	KREE-ohs	cold
φτωχός, -ή, -ό	ftoh-HOHS	poor
πλούσιος, πλούσια, πλούσιο	PLOO-see-ohs	rich
ξένος, -η, -ο	KSEH-nohs	foreign; stranger
ευγενικός, -ή, -ό	ev-yeh-nee-KOHS	polite, kind
ήσυχος, -η, -ο	EE-see-hohs	quiet

In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice the endings.

① A cold coffee

A: Ο καφές είναι κρύος!
The coffee is cold!

B: Συγγνώμη! Σας φέρνω έναν ζεστό.
Sorry! I will bring you a hot one.

A: Ευχαριστώ.
Thank you.

② Languages

A: Μιλάς ελληνικά;
Do you speak Greek?

B: Λίγα. Μιλάω αγγλικά και γαλλικά.
A little. I speak English and French.

A: Η ελληνική γλώσσα είναι δύσκολη;
Is the Greek language difficult?

B: Λίγο, αλλά είναι όμορφη.
A bit, but it is beautiful.

③ Describing a town

A: Πώς είναι η πόλη σου;
What is your town like?

B: Είναι μικρή, καθαρή και ήσυχη.
It is small, clean and quiet.

A: Και οι άνθρωποι;
And the people?

B: Είναι πολύ ευγενικοί.
They are very polite.

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
dictionary form	masculine in *-ος*; remove it and add the endings
masculine	sg. *-ος, -ου, -ο, -ε*; pl. *-οι, -ων, -ους, -οι*
feminine	sg. *-η, -ης, -η, -η*; pl. *-ες, -ων, -ες, -ες*
neuter	sg. *-ο, -ου, -ο, -ο*; pl. *-α, -ων, -α, -α*
feminine in *-α*	after a vowel: *ωραία, νέα, παλιά, πλούσια, κρύα*; genitive *-ας*
stress	stays on the same syllable in every form
-ικός adjectives	decline like *καλός*; languages are neuter plural (*τα ελληνικά*)

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Give the genitive singular of *καλός* in all three genders.

▼ Show answer

καλού (masc.), *καλής* (fem.), *καλού* (neut.)

2. Say “the big houses” and “of the big houses”.

▼ Show answer

τα μεγάλα σπίτια / των μεγάλων σπιτιών

3. Say “I see the big road” and “I see the big city”.

▼ Show answer

Βλέπω τον μεγάλο δρόμο. / Βλέπω τη μεγάλη πόλη.

4. Give the feminine and neuter of *ωραίος* and *νέος*.

▼ Show answer

ωραία, ωραίο and *νέα, νέο*

5. Why is the feminine of *πλούσιος* written *πλούσια* and not *πλούση*?

▼ Show answer

After a vowel (here *ι*) the feminine takes *-α*, not *-η*. The same happens in *ωραία, νέα, παλιά, κρύα*.

6. Where is the stress in *μεγάλος* in the genitive plural?

▼ Show answer

On the same syllable: *μεγάλων*. Adjectives of this type keep their stress in every form.

7. Say “I speak Greek and English” and “I am learning German”.

▼ Show answer

Μιλάω ελληνικά και αγγλικά. / Μαθαίνω γερμανικά.

8. What are the vocatives of *καλός φίλος* and *καλή φίλη*?

▼ Show answer

καλέ φίλε and *καλή φίλη*

9. Say “the old houses” and “the old cities”.

▼ Show answer

τα παλιά σπίτια / *οι παλιές πόλεις*

10. What are the two meanings of *τα νέα*?

▼ Show answer

“the new (things)” and “the news”.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that almost all Modern Greek adjectives decline for gender, case and number and keep the stress on the same syllable throughout; that *καλός* is a basic adjective of the first and second declension type; and that the feminine takes the first-declension endings, masculine and neuter the second (sources: projectrazon.github.io: Modern Greek adjectives, preply.com: Greek adjectives, introgreek.github.io: adjectives, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). Most of the other results were about Ancient Greek. **Not checked, from general knowledge:** every form in the *καλός* and *ωραίος* tables; the feminine in *-α* after a vowel (*ωραία, νέα, παλιά, πλούσια, κρύα*) and the group it covers; *τα νέα* as “the news”; the *-ικός* group and the neuter plural language names; the dictionary forms in the vocabulary list; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 3: Adjectives in -ης, -ύς and -ής. The forms of *ακριβής* and *βαρύς*, and how to recognise the other adjective types you will meet most.

🔎 Other Adjective Types — Άλλοι τύποι επιθέτων

Chapter 2 covered the main adjective type, in -ος. Two smaller types turn up often enough that you must recognise them: the adjectives in ***-ύς, -ιά, -ύ*** *(like βαρύς, "heavy") and the adjectives in* ***-ής, -ής, -ές*** *(like ακριβής, "accurate"). A handful of everyday adjectives, such as γλυκός, mix the two patterns. This chapter shows how to recognise each type from its dictionary form and gives the forms you will use most.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Look at the **masculine nominative singular**, which is the dictionary form. **-ος** means the main type (Chapter 2). **-ύς** means the heavy type: the masculine and neuter have *-ύς, -ύ* in the nominative and accusative, and the feminine has **-ιά** (*βαρύς, βαριά, βαρύ*). **-ής** means the type with neuter *-ές* (*ακριβής, ακριβές*). As always the adjective **agrees** with its noun, and the stress stays on the same syllable.

The -ύς, -ιά, -ύ type: *βαρύς*

Examples: **βαρύς** (heavy), **ελαφρύς** (light), **βαθύς** (deep), **πλατύς** (wide), **μακρύς** (long). The stem changes from *βαρ-* to *βαρι-* in the forms with a vowel ending, so the feminine and the plural contain an *ι*.

CASE	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nominative	βαρύς	βαριά	βαρύ	βαριοί	βαριές	βαριά
Genitive	βαριού	βαριάς	βαριού	βαριών	βαριών	βαριών
Accusative	βαρύ	βαριά	βαρύ	βαριούς	βαριές	βαριά

Watch out: the same look-alikes

The feminine singular *βαριά* and the neuter plural *βαριά* are the same form, so the article tells you which one it is (*η βαριά βαλίτσα* against *τα βαριά πράγματα*). The masculine and neuter accusative are identical in the singular (*βαρύ*), as in the nominative of the neuter.

GREEK	ENGLISH
μια βαριά βαλίτσα	a heavy suitcase
ένα βαθύ ποτάμι	a deep river
ένας μακρύς δρόμος	a long road
το πλατύ ποτάμι	the wide river
οι ελαφριές βαλίτσες	the light suitcases

The mixed type: *γλυκός, γλυκιά, γλυκό*

A few adjectives in *-ός* have the same feminine as the *-ύς* type. The best known is **γλυκός** (sweet). Its masculine and neuter decline like *καλός*, and the feminine singular is *γλυκιά*.

CASE	MASC. SG.	FEM. SG.	NEUT. SG.	MASC. PL.	FEM. PL.	NEUT. PL.
Nominative	γλυκός	γλυκιά	γλυκό	γλυκοί	γλυκές	γλυκά

Examples: **ο γλυκός καφές** (a sweet coffee), **η γλυκιά κυρία** (the sweet lady), **το γλυκό** (the sweet; also "the dessert", as a noun, like *τα γλυκά*).

Watch out: forms of the feminine

For *γλυκός* the feminine to learn is *γλυκιά*. This is one of several adjectives where the feminine does not follow the regular pattern of Chapter 2, so look at a dictionary entry for each new word.

The -ής, -ής, -ές type: *ακριβής*

These adjectives, mostly in written and formal Greek, have **one form for masculine and feminine** in the nominative singular (*-ής*) and a separate neuter in *-ές*. Examples: **ακριβής** (accurate), **σαφής** (clear), **υγιής** (healthy), **συνεχής** (continuous).

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
CASE	MASC. & FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. & FEM.	NEUT.
Nominative	ακριβής	ακριβές	ακριβείς	ακριβή
Accusative	ακριβή	ακριβές	ακριβείς	ακριβή
Genitive (plural)	—		ακριβών	

The genitive singular of these adjectives is rare and formal (it exists, but you will meet it mainly in written texts), so learn the nominative and accusative first.

GREEK	ENGLISH
μια σαφής απάντηση	a clear answer
ένας υγιής άνθρωπος	a healthy person
ένα συνεχές πρόβλημα	a continuous problem
οι ακριβείς πληροφορίες	the accurate information
τα ακριβή στοιχεία	the accurate figures

> **Watch out: *ακριβής* or *ακριβός*?**
> These are two different words. **ακριβής** means “accurate, exact”; **ακριβός** means “expensive, dear” (Chapter 1). The stress is the same, so the ending is what tells them apart: *-ής* for accurate, *-ός* for expensive.

Recognising the type

DICTIONARY FORM	TYPE	FEMININE	NEUTER	CHAPTER
καλός	main	καλή	καλό	2
ωραίος, νέος	main, feminine in -α	ωραία, νέα	ωραίο, νέο	2
γλυκός	mixed	γλυκιά	γλυκό	3
βαρύς	-ύς	βαριά	βαρύ	3
ακριβής	-ής	ακριβής	ακριβές	3

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
βαρύς, βαριά, βαρύ	vah-REES	heavy
ελαφρύς, ελαφριά, ελαφρύ	eh-lah-FREES	light
βαθύς, βαθιά, βαθύ	vah-THEES	deep
πλατύς, πλατιά, πλατύ	plah-TEES	wide
μακρύς, μακριά, μακρύ	mah-KREES	long
γλυκός, γλυκιά, γλυκό	ghlee-KOHS	sweet
ακριβής, -ής, -ές	ah-kree-VEES	accurate
σαφής, -ής, -ές	sah-FEES	clear
υγιής, -ής, -ές	ee-yee-EES	healthy
συνεχής, -ής, -ές	see-neh-HEES	continuous
η βαλίτσα	vah-LEE-tsah	suitcase
το ποτάμι	poh-TAH-mee	river

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice the adjective endings.

① Too sweet

A: Ο καφές είναι πολύ γλυκός.
The coffee is very sweet.

B: Θέλεις έναν χωρίς ζάχαρη;
Would you like one without sugar?

A: Ναι, παρακαλώ.
Yes, please.

② Luggage

A: Η βαλίτσα μου είναι πολύ βαριά.
My suitcase is very heavy.

B: Η δική μου είναι ελαφριά.
Mine is light.

A: Και το σακίδιο;
And the rucksack?

B: Το σακίδιο είναι βαρύ.
The rucksack is heavy.

③ The river

A: Πώς είναι το ποτάμι;
What is the river like?

B: Είναι μακρύ και πλατύ, αλλά όχι βαθύ.
It is long and wide, but not deep.

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
-ύς type	*βαρύς, βαριά, βαρύ*; plural *βαριοί, βαριές, βαριά*; genitive *βαριού, βαριάς, βαριών*
mixed type	*γλυκός, γλυκιά, γλυκό*
-ής type	*ακριβής, ακριβές*; plural *ακριβείς, ακριβή*; genitive plural *ακριβών*; genitive singular rare and formal

TOPIC	SUMMARY
look-alikes	*βαριά* is both feminine singular and neuter plural; the article decides
two words	*ακριβής* (accurate), *ακριβός* (expensive)
stress	stays on the same syllable (but the stem changes: *βαρ-* to *βαρι-*)

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Give the feminine and neuter of *βαρύς* and *μακρύς*.

▼ Show answer

βαριά, βαρύ and *μακριά, μακρύ*

2. Say “a heavy suitcase” and “the heavy suitcases”.

▼ Show answer

μια βαριά βαλίτσα / οι βαριές βαλίτσες

3. Say “a deep river” and “the wide river”.

▼ Show answer

ένα βαθύ ποτάμι / το πλατύ ποτάμι

4. Which two forms of *βαρύς* are spelled *βαριά*, and how do you tell them apart?

▼ Show answer

The feminine singular and the neuter plural (nominative or accusative). The article or the noun shows which: *η βαριά βαλίτσα* against *τα βαριά πράγματα*.

5. Give the feminine of *γλυκός* and say “the sweet lady”.

▼ Show answer

γλυκιά; *η γλυκιά κυρία*

6. Say “a clear answer” with *σαφής* and *απάντηση* (feminine).

▼ Show answer

μια σαφής απάντηση: masculine and feminine share the form *σαφής*.

7. Give the neuter singular and the neuter plural of *ακριβής*.

▼ Show answer

ακριβές and *ακριβή*

8. What is the plural of *ένας υγιής άνθρωπος*?

▼ Show answer

υγιείς άνθρωποι

9. What is the difference in meaning between *ακριβής* and *ακριβός*?

▼ Show answer

ακριβής = accurate; *ακριβός* = expensive.

10. Say “The road is long and the river is wide”.

▼ Show answer

Ο δρόμος είναι μακρύς και το ποτάμι είναι πλατύ.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): only two general points: that the most common Modern Greek adjective type is in *-ος* with feminine *-η / -α / -ια* (which covers *γλυκός, γλυκιά* in outline), and that almost all adjectives keep the stress on the same syllable (source: projectrazon.github.io: Modern Greek adjectives, from search results only, the page itself was not read in full). The search found **no** Modern Greek paradigm for *βαρύς, βαριά, βαρύ*, nothing on the *-είς* plural of *-ής* adjectives, and nothing on *γλυκιά* specifically; most results were about Ancient Greek.

Not checked, from general knowledge: every form and table in this chapter, above all the

genitive forms of *βαρύς*, the plurals *βαριοί / βαριές / βαριά*, the *-ής* plurals *ακριβείς / ακριβή* and the claim that the genitive singular of that type is rare; the feminines of *πλατύς* (*πλατιά*) and *μακρύς* (*μακριά*); the claim that *γλυκιά* is the first feminine to learn; the two words *ακριβής* and *ακριβός*; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Modern Greek grammar (for example Holton, Mackridge and Philippaki-Warburton) or a dictionary before relying on any form here.

Coming up in Chapter 4: Possessives. The weak genitive possessives (*το σπίτι μου*), the stressed *δικός μου*, and reflexive possessives.

🔑 Possessives — Οι κτητικές αντωνυμίες

"My house, your friend, their children." Greek has two ways to say it. The everyday way uses the small genitive pronouns you met in Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 8 and Chapter 11: το σπίτι μου. The stressed way adds δικός and means "my own" or "mine": το δικό μου σπίτι. This chapter shows how both work, what happens to the accent, and how the reflexive εαυτός ("self") fits in.

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

A **weak possessive** (*μου, σου, του, της, μας, σας, τους*) goes **after** the noun, which keeps its article: *ο φίλος μου*. It is the same for every gender and number of the noun. The **stressed possessive** is *δικός, δική, δικό* (an adjective that agrees with the thing owned) followed by the weak pronoun: *η δική μου τσάντα*, *Το βιβλίο είναι δικό μου*. The gender of the **owner** shows only in *του* (his) and *της* (her).

The weak possessives

OWNER	FORM	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
my	μου	ο φίλος μου	η φίλη μου	το σπίτι μου
your (sg.)	σου	ο φίλος σου	η φίλη σου	το σπίτι σου
his, its	του	ο φίλος του	η φίλη του	το σπίτι του
her	της	ο φίλος της	η φίλη της	το σπίτι της
our	μας	ο φίλος μας	η φίλη μας	το σπίτι μας
your (pl. / formal)	σας	ο φίλος σας	η φίλη σας	το σπίτι σας
their	τους	ο φίλος τους	η φίλη τους	το σπίτι τους

Watch out: his or her?

English tells you the owner's sex ("his mother", "her mother"), and so does Greek, but through the pronoun, not the noun: *η μητέρα του* (his mother), *η μητέρα της* (her mother). The noun keeps its article and its own gender and number.

The same possessive in any case

The weak possessive never changes; only the article and noun do. So *μου* stays the same in every case.

CASE	GREEK	ENGLISH
nominative	**Ο φίλος μου μένει εδώ.**	My friend lives here.
accusative	**Βλέπω τον φίλο μου.**	I see my friend.
genitive	**Το σπίτι του φίλου μου.**	My friend's house.
plural	**Βλέπω τους φίλους μου.**	I see my friends.

Possessives with an adjective

When the noun has an adjective, the weak possessive usually follows the adjective and the noun together.

GREEK	ENGLISH
ο καλός μου φίλος	my good friend
το καινούργιο σου σπίτι	your new house
η μεγάλη μας οικογένεια	our big family

The second accent

When the noun is stressed on the third syllable from the end and a weak pronoun follows, the noun takes a second accent on its last syllable. Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 2, mentioned the rule; here are examples.

ALONE	WITH A POSSESSIVE	ENGLISH
το όνομα	το όνομά μου	my name
ο άνθρωπος	ο άνθρωπός μου	my person
η θάλασσα	η θάλασσά μας	our sea
ο δάσκαλος	ο δάσκαλός σου	your teacher
το σπίτι	το σπίτι μου	my house (no extra accent: the stress is on the second-last syllable)

The stressed possessive: *δικός μου*

δικός, δική, δικό is an adjective that declines like *καλός* (Chapter 2) and agrees with the thing owned. After it comes the weak pronoun, which does not change. It means “my own” before a noun and “mine” on its own.

CASE	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. PL.	FEM. PL.	NEUT. PL.
Nominative	δικός μου	δική μου	δικό μου	δικοί μου	δικές μου	δικά μου
Genitive	δικού μου	δικής μου	δικού μου	δικών μου	δικών μου	δικών μου
Accusative	δικό μου	δική μου	δικό μου	δικούς μου	δικές μου	δικά μου

OWNER	FORMS (MASC. / FEM. / NEUT.)
my own / mine	**δικός μου, δική μου, δικό μου**
your own / yours	**δικός σου, δική σου, δικό σου**
his own / his	**δικός του, δική του, δικό του**
her own / hers	**δικός της, δική της, δικό της**
our own / ours	**δικός μας, δική μας, δικό μας**
your own / yours (pl.)	**δικός σας, δική σας, δικό σας**
their own / theirs	**δικός τους, δική τους, δικό τους**

How it is used

USE	GREEK	ENGLISH
before a noun, for emphasis	**Έχω το δικό μου αυτοκίνητο.**	I have my own car.
on its own, with the article	**Το δικό σου είναι εδώ.**	Yours is here.
after *είμαι*, with no article	**Αυτό το βιβλίο είναι δικό μου.**	This book is mine.
the owner in a question	**Ποιανού είναι αυτό; Είναι δικό μου.**	Whose is this? It is mine.
contrast	**Η δική μου τσάντα είναι μπλε, η δική σου είναι ροζ.**	My bag is blue, yours is pink.

Your folks

In speech, **οι δικοί μου** means “my family, my people”: **Οι δικοί μου μένουν στην Αθήνα.** (“My family live in Athens.”)

Reflexive: *ο εαυτός μου*

"Myself, yourself" is **ο εαυτός** ("the self") plus the weak pronoun. It is a masculine noun and declines like *-ός* nouns. The pronoun shows whose self it is, and the case shows the job.

GREEK	ENGLISH
Φροντίζω τον εαυτό μου.	I take care of myself.
Αγαπάω τον εαυτό μου.	I love myself.
Δουλεύει για τον εαυτό του.	He works for himself.
Φροντίστε τον εαυτό σας!	Take care of yourself (or yourselves)!

> **Watch out: reflexives with verbs**
> In everyday Greek many reflexive ideas are expressed with the verb alone (a middle-voice form, which Greek Grammar 3 covers), so you will not always need *τον εαυτό μου*. Use it when you want to be explicit or to stress that the subject and the object are the same person.

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το κινητό	kee-nee-TOH	mobile phone
ο υπολογιστής	ee-poh-loh-yee-STEES	computer
το πορτοφόλι	por-toh-FOH-lee	wallet
η ομπρέλα	ohm-BREH-lah	umbrella
τα γυαλιά	yah-LYAH	glasses
το ρολόι	roh-LOH-ee	watch; clock
το δώρο	THOH-roh	gift

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
ο εαυτός	eh-ah-FTOHS	self
φροντίζω	fron-DEE-zoh	I take care of
δικός, δική, δικό	thee-KOHS	own; belonging to
οι δικοί μου	ee thee-KEE moo	my family, my folks
ποιανού	pyah-NOO	whose

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice how the owner is shown.

① Whose is it?

A: Ποιανού είναι αυτό το κινητό;
Whose is this mobile phone?

B: Είναι δικό μου.
It is mine.

A: Και τα γυαλιά;
And the glasses?

B: Είναι δικά σου.
They are yours.

② Family

A: Πού μένουν οι δικοί σου;
Where does your family live?

B: Οι δικοί μου μένουν στην Αθήνα.
My family live in Athens.

A: Και ο πατέρας σου;
And your father?

B: Ο πατέρας μου δουλεύει στην τράπεζα.
My father works at the bank.

③ Looking after yourself

A: Πώς είσαι;
How are you?

B: Καλά, φροντίζω τον εαυτό μου.
Fine, I am looking after myself.

A: Μπράβο!
Well done!

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
weak possessives	*μου, σου, του, της, μας, σας, τους* after the noun, which keeps its article
owner's sex	*του* (his), *της* (her), not shown on the noun
with an adjective	after adjective + noun: *ο καλός μου φίλος*
second accent	nouns stressed on the third syllable from the end: *το όνομά μου*
stressed possessive	*δικός / δική / δικό* (agrees with the thing owned) + weak pronoun
uses of *δικός*	"own" before a noun; "mine" alone; *είναι δικό μου*
folks	*οι δικοί μου* = my family
reflexive	*ο εαυτός* + weak pronoun: *τον εαυτό μου*

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "my friend (masc.)", "your house" and "our family".

▼ Show answer

ο φίλος μου, το σπίτι σου, η οικογένειά μας (note the second accent on *οικογένειά*)

2. Say "his mother" and "her mother". How does Greek show the owner's sex?

▼ Show answer

η μητέρα του / η μητέρα της. By the pronoun (*του, της*), not the noun.

3. Say “I see my friends” and “my friend’s house”.

▼ Show answer

Βλέπω τους φίλους μου. / το σπίτι του φίλου μου

4. Say “my good friend” and “your new house”.

▼ Show answer

ο καλός μου φίλος / το καινούργιο σου σπίτι

5. Add the second accent: *το ονομα μου* (“my name”).

▼ Show answer

το όνομά μου

6. Say “This book is mine” and “The glasses are yours”.

▼ Show answer

Αυτό το βιβλίο είναι δικό μου. / Τα γυαλιά είναι δικά σου.

7. Say “I have my own car”.

▼ Show answer

Έχω το δικό μου αυτοκίνητο.

8. What does *οι δικοί μου* mean?

▼ Show answer

“my family, my folks”.

9. Say “I take care of myself” and “He works for himself”.

▼ Show answer

Φροντίζω τον εαυτό μου. / Δουλεύει για τον εαυτό του.

10. Ask “Whose is this wallet?” and answer “It is hers”.

▼ Show answer

Ποιανού είναι αυτό το πορτοφόλι; / Είναι δικό της.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that possessives take the same form as the weak genitive pronouns, always go with an article, follow the noun and are never stressed (*το σπίτι μου*); that *δικός, δική, δικό* can be added to stress possession (*Η δική μου μητέρα*); that *οι δικοί μου* means "my folks" and is conversational; and that *εαυτός* is the reflexive pronoun (sources: preply.com: Greek possessive pronouns, universaldependencies.org: pronominal type, LingQ: Greek pronouns, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). The search found nothing on *ο καλός μου φίλος* (the position of the possessive beside an adjective) and nothing on *τον εαυτό μου*. **Not checked, from general knowledge:** the adjective position *ο καλός μου φίλος*; the second accent in *το όνομά μου, η θάλασσά μας, ο δάσκαλός σου* and the rule behind it; the full declension of *δικός μου*; *τον εαυτό μου* and the sentences using it; the claim that *δικός* declines like *καλός*; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 5: Demonstratives. *αυτός, αυτή, αυτό* and *εκείνος* with a noun, *εδώ* and *εκεί*, and the article that follows a demonstrative.

👉 This and That — Οι δεικτικές αντωνυμίες

"This book, that woman, these children." Modern Greek has a simple two-way system: ***αυτός*** *for the thing near you (or simply "this"), and* ***εκείνος*** *for the thing further away ("that"). Both decline like adjectives and agree with the noun in gender, number and case. The surprise for English speakers is that the* ***article stays****: you say "this the book".*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

With a noun, use **demonstrative + article + noun**, all three agreeing: *αυτό το βιβλίο* ("this book"), *εκείνη η γυναίκα* ("that woman"). On its own, the demonstrative is a pronoun and takes no article: *Αυτό είναι δικό μου*. **αυτός** = this (near, or neutral); **εκείνος** = that (far).

The forms of *αυτός*

CASE	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nominative	αυτός	αυτή	αυτό	αυτοί	αυτές	αυτά
Genitive	αυτού	αυτής	αυτού	αυτών	αυτών	αυτών
Accusative	αυτόν	αυτή(ν)	αυτό	αυτούς	αυτές	αυτά

εκείνος has the same endings: **εκείνος, εκείνη, εκείνο**; plural **εκείνοι, εκείνες, εκείνα**; genitive **εκείνου, εκείνης, εκείνων**; accusative **εκείνον, εκείνη(ν), εκείνο; εκείνους, εκείνες, εκείνα**.

Watch out: the masculine accusative

As with *τον* and *έναν* in Greek Grammar 1, the masculine accusative *αυτόν, εκείνον* is normally written with its final *ν*. The feminine *αυτή(ν), εκείνη(ν)* follows the *την* rule of Greek Grammar 1,

With a noun: demonstrative + article + noun

GREEK	ENGLISH
αυτός ο δρόμος	this road
αυτή η πόλη	this city
αυτό το βιβλίο	this book
εκείνος ο άνθρωπος	that man
εκείνη η γυναίκα	that woman
εκείνο το παιδί	that child
αυτά τα σπίτια	these houses
εκείνοι οι φίλοι	those friends

In every case

CASE	GREEK	ENGLISH
nominative	**Αυτός ο φίλος μένει εδώ.**	This friend lives here.
accusative	**Βλέπω αυτόν τον φίλο.**	I see this friend.
genitive	**Το σπίτι αυτού του φίλου.**	This friend's house.
plural, acc.	**Θέλω εκείνα τα βιβλία.**	I want those books.

With an adjective and a possessive

The demonstrative comes first, then the article, then the adjective and noun: **αυτό το μεγάλο σπίτι** ("this big house"). A possessive follows as before: **αυτό το σπίτι μου** ("this house of

mine”).

On its own: pronoun use

With no noun, the demonstrative is a pronoun. It takes **no article**, and the neuter *αυτό* is the everyday “this / it”.

GREEK	ENGLISH
Αυτό είναι δικό μου.	This is mine.
Τι είναι αυτό;	What is this?
Εκείνη είναι η αδελφή μου.	That (woman) is my sister.
Θέλω αυτό, όχι εκείνο.	I want this one, not that one.
Αυτά είναι ακριβά.	These are expensive.

αυτός as “he”

The same word also works as a third-person pronoun, especially when you want to stress the person: **Αυτός είναι γιατρός.** (“He is a doctor.”), **Αυτή μένει στην Αθήνα.** (“She lives in Athens.”). Compare the personal pronouns of Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 11.

εδώ and *εκεί*

The adverbs **εδώ** (“here”) and **εκεί** (“there”) match the two demonstratives. They are often added for clarity, after the noun:

GREEK	ENGLISH
αυτό το βιβλίο εδώ	this book here
εκείνο το σπίτι εκεί	that house over there
Εδώ είναι το κλειδί σου.	Here is your key.

GREEK	ENGLISH
Εκεί είναι η στάση.	There is the bus stop.

A rare third word

Older Greek had a third demonstrative, *τούτος*. In the modern language it survives only at the margins and is better left alone. Use *αυτός* and *εκείνος*.

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό	af-TOHS	this; he, she, it
εκείνος, εκείνη, εκείνο	eh-KEE-nohs	that
εδώ	eh-THOH	here
εκεί	eh-KEE	there
το κλειδί	klee-THEE	key
η στάση	STAH-see	stop (bus stop)
το βιβλίο	vee-VLEE-oh	book
ο δρόμος	THROH-mohs	road
η γυναίκα	yee-NEH-kah	woman; wife
η αδελφή	ah-thel-FEE	sister
όχι	OH-hee	no; not
τι	tee	what

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice that the article follows the demonstrative.

① In a shop

A: Πόσο κάνει αυτό το βιβλίο;
How much is this book?

B: Δέκα ευρώ.
Ten euros.

A: Και εκείνο εκεί;
And that one over there?

B: Δεκαπέντε ευρώ.
Fifteen euros.

② Who is that?

A: Ποια είναι εκείνη η γυναίκα;
Who is that woman?

B: Εκείνη είναι η αδελφή μου.
That is my sister.

A: Και αυτός ο άνθρωπος;
And this man?

B: Αυτός είναι ο φίλος της.
He is her friend.

③ Here and there

A: Πού είναι η στάση;
Where is the stop?

B: Εκεί, δίπλα σε εκείνο το σπίτι.
There, next to that house.

A: Ευχαριστώ!
Thank you!

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
this / that	*αυτός, αυτή, αυτό / εκείνος, εκείνη, εκείνο*
with a noun	demonstrative + article + noun: *αυτό το βιβλίο*
alone	pronoun, no article: *Αυτό είναι δικό μου.*

TOPIC	SUMMARY
plural	*αυτοί, αυτές, αυτά; εκείνοι, εκείνες, εκείνα*
genitive	*αυτού, αυτής, αυτού; αυτών*
masc. accusative	*αυτόν, εκείνον* (with ν)
he / she	*αυτός / αυτή* as personal pronouns
here / there	*εδώ / εκεί*

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say “this road”, “this city” and “this book”.

▼ Show answer

αυτός ο δρόμος, αυτή η πόλη, αυτό το βιβλίο

2. Say “that man”, “that woman” and “that child”.

▼ Show answer

εκείνος ο άνθρωπος, εκείνη η γυναίκα, εκείνο το παιδί

3. Say “these houses” and “those friends”.

▼ Show answer

αυτά τα σπίτια / εκείνοι οι φίλοι

4. Say “I see this friend” (masculine accusative).

▼ Show answer

Βλέπω αυτόν τον φίλο.

5. Say “this friend’s house”.

▼ Show answer

το σπίτι αυτού του φίλου

6. Why is there no article in *Αυτό είναι δικό μου*?

▼ Show answer

There is no noun: *αυτό* is a pronoun standing alone. The article is only used with a noun (*αυτό το βιβλίο*).

7. Say “What is this?” and “I want this one, not that one.”

▼ Show answer

Τι είναι αυτό; / Θέλω αυτό, όχι εκείνο.

8. Say “this big house” and “this house of mine”.

▼ Show answer

αυτό το μεγάλο σπίτι / αυτό το σπίτι μου

9. Say “He is a doctor” and “She lives in Athens” with *αυτός / αυτή*.

▼ Show answer

Αυτός είναι γιατρός. / Αυτή μένει στην Αθήνα.

10. Say “that house over there” and “Here is your key”.

▼ Show answer

εκείνο το σπίτι εκεί / Εδώ είναι το κλειδί σου.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that standard Modern Greek has a two-way system, *αυτός* and *εκείνος*, with *τούτος* surviving only at the margins; that the demonstrative stacks on the definite article (*αυτό το βιβλίο*, *αυτή η γυναίκα*) and that a bare demonstrative before a noun, with no article, is not normal Greek; that standing alone the demonstrative takes no article; and that *αυτός* doubles as a third-person pronoun (sources: elon.io: demonstratives,

universaldependencies.org: pronominal type, 17-minute-languages.com: demonstrative pronouns, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). The search did not cover *αυτός ο άνθρωπος* directly.

Not checked, from general knowledge: the declension tables of *αυτός* and *εκείνος*, including the genitive and the final *ν* of *αυτόν, εκείνον*; the use of *εδώ* and *εκεί* after the noun; the dictionary forms in the vocabulary list; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 6: Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns. *ποιος, τι, πόσος* for questions, and *κάποιος, κανένας, κάτι* for "someone, no one, something".

❓ Who, What, Someone, Nothing — Ερωτηματικές και αόριστες αντωνυμίες

*Two families of words, and they are related. The **question words** (ποιος; "who?", τι; "what?", πόσος; "how much?") and the **indefinite words** (κάποιος "someone", κάτι "something", κανένας "no one", τίποτα "nothing"). Most of them decline for gender, number and case, so everything you learned about adjectives in Chapters 1 to 3 applies again.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

ποιος, ποια, ποιο (who, which), **πόσος, πόση, πόσο** (how much, how many), **κάποιος** (someone, some) and **κανένας** (no one, any) decline and agree with their noun. **τι** (what), **κάτι** (something), **τίποτα** (nothing, anything) and **κάθε** (each, every) never change. A Greek negative word such as *κανένας* or *τίποτα* is used **with δεν**: *Δεν βλέπω κανέναν.* ("I don't see anyone.")

Question words

ποιος, ποια, ποιο: who? which?

It declines like an adjective in *-ος*. On its own it means "who"; with a noun it means "which".

CASE	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nominative	ποιος	ποια	ποιο	ποιοι	ποιες	ποια
Genitive	ποιανού	ποιανής	ποιανού	ποιων	ποιων	ποιων
Accusative	ποιον	ποια(ν)	ποιο	ποιους	ποιες	ποια

GREEK	ENGLISH
Ποιος είναι αυτός;	Who is he?
Ποια γυναίκα βλέπεις;	Which woman do you see?
Ποιο βιβλίο θέλεις;	Which book do you want?
Ποιον ψάχνεις;	Whom are you looking for?
Ποιανού είναι αυτό;	Whose is this? (Chapter 4)

τι: what?

τι never changes. It stands alone (*Τι είναι αυτό;*) or before a noun to mean "what kind of" or in time expressions.

GREEK	ENGLISH
Τι θέλεις;	What do you want?
Τι ώρα είναι;	What time is it?
Τι χρώμα είναι;	What colour is it?
Τι νέα;	What's new? (Chapter 2)

πόσος, πόση, πόσο: how much? how many?

It declines like *-ος* adjectives and agrees with the noun asked about. The neuter *πόσο* is the adverb "how much", as in *Πόσο κάνει;*

GREEK	ENGLISH
Πόσο κάνει;	How much is it?
Πόσα χρόνια είσαι;	How old are you? (literally "how many years")
Πόση ώρα;	How long? (how much time)

GREEK	ENGLISH
Πόσοι φίλοι έρχονται;	How many friends are coming?
Πόσες μέρες μένεις;	How many days are you staying?

Indefinite words

κάποιος, κάποια, κάποιο: someone, some

Built on *ποιος* with *κά-* in front, it declines in the same way. On its own it means “someone”; before a noun, “some, a certain”.

GREEK	ENGLISH
Κάποιος χτυπάει την πόρτα.	Someone is knocking at the door.
Κάποια γυναίκα σε ψάχνει.	Some woman is looking for you.
Βλέπω κάποιον στο δρόμο.	I see someone in the road.
Κάποιοι φίλοι μου μένουν εδώ.	Some of my friends live here.

κάτι: something

κάτι never changes: **Θέλω κάτι γλυκό.** (“I want something sweet.”) The adjective is neuter singular and follows *κάτι*. **Κάτι άλλο;** (“Anything else?” or “Something else?”)

κανένας and *τίποτα*: no one, nothing, and also “anyone, anything”

κανένας, καμία, κανένα (also written *κανείς* in the masculine nominative) means “no one” with a negative and “any(one)” in a question. **τίποτα** is “nothing” with a negative and “anything” in a question. As in many languages, the verb needs **δεν**.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom. sg.	**κανένας / κανείς**	**καμία**	**κανένα**

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Acc. sg.	**κανέναν**	**καμία(ν)**	**κανένα**

GREEK	ENGLISH
Δεν βλέπω κανέναν.	I don't see anyone.
Κανένας δεν ξέρει.	No one knows.
Δεν έχω καμία ιδέα.	I have no idea.
Δεν θέλω τίποτα.	I don't want anything.
Τίποτα δεν είναι έτοιμο.	Nothing is ready.
Έχεις τίποτα;	Do you have anything? (in a question)

> **Watch out: double negatives are normal**
> English avoids "I don't want nothing". Greek requires it: *Δεν θέλω τίποτα*. literally "I don't want nothing". Do not leave out *δεν* when the negative word follows the verb.

κάθε and *άλλος*

WORD	MEANING AND USE	EXAMPLE
κάθε	each, every: never changes; before a singular noun, with no article	**κάθε μέρα** (every day), **κάθε φορά** (every time)
καθένας	everyone, each one (on its own)	**Ο καθένας ξέρει.** (Everyone knows.)
άλλος, άλλη, άλλο	other, another: declines like *καλός*	**ένας άλλος φίλος** (another friend)

The family at a glance

QUESTION	INDEFINITE	NEGATIVE / "ANY"
ποιος; who?	**κάποιος** someone	**κανένας** no one, anyone
τι; what?	**κάτι** something	**τίποτα** nothing, anything
πόσος; how much?	**κάποιος** some	**κανένας** not any

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
ποιος, ποια, ποιο	pyohs	who; which
πόσος, πόση, πόσο	POH-sohs	how much; how many
κάποιος	KAH-pyohs	someone; some
κάτι	KAH-tee	something
κανένας, καμία, κανένα	kah-NEH-nahs	no one; any
τίποτα	TEE-poh-tah	nothing; anything
κάθε	KAH-theh	every, each
άλλος, άλλη, άλλο	AH-lohs	other, another
ψάχνω	PSAH-hnoh	I look for
η πόρτα	POR-tah	door
η φορά	foh-RAH	time (occasion)
έτοιμος, -η, -ο	EH-tee-mohs	ready

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice how δεν goes with the negative words.

① At the door

A: Κάποιος χτυπάει την πόρτα.
Someone is knocking at the door.

B: Ποιος είναι;
Who is it?

A: Δεν ξέρω. Δεν βλέπω κανέναν.
I don’t know. I don’t see anyone.

② In a café

A: Τι θέλεις να πιεις;
What would you like to drink?

B: Θέλω κάτι κρύο.
I want something cold.

A: Κάτι άλλο;
Anything else?

B: Όχι, τίποτα άλλο, ευχαριστώ.
No, nothing else, thank you.

③ Getting ready

A: Πόση ώρα θέλεις;
How long do you need?

B: Δέκα λεπτά. Τίποτα δεν είναι έτοιμο.
Ten minutes. Nothing is ready.

A: Κάθε φορά το ίδιο!
Every time the same!

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
who / which	*ποιος, ποια, ποιο*; plural *ποιοι, ποιες, ποια*; genitive *ποιανού*
what	*τι*, never changes
how much / many	*πόσος, πόση, πόσο*; *Πόσο κάνει;*
someone, something	*κάποιος* (declines), *κάτι* (does not)
no one, nothing	*κανένας / καμία / κανένα*, *τίποτα*, with *δεν*

TOPIC	SUMMARY
every	*κάθε* + singular noun, no article
another	*άλλος, άλλη, άλλο*
double negative	*Δεν θέλω τίποτα.*

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Ask “Who is he?” and “What is this?”

▼ Show answer

Ποιος είναι αυτός; / Τι είναι αυτό;

2. Ask “Which book do you want?” and “Which woman do you see?”

▼ Show answer

Ποιο βιβλίο θέλεις; / Ποια γυναίκα βλέπεις;

3. Ask “How much is it?” and “How many friends are coming?”

▼ Show answer

Πόσο κάνει; / Πόσοι φίλοι έρχονται;

4. Ask “What time is it?” and “What colour is it?”

▼ Show answer

Τι ώρα είναι; / Τι χρώμα είναι;

5. Say “Someone is knocking at the door” and “I want something sweet”.

▼ Show answer

Κάποιος χτυπάει την πόρτα. / Θέλω κάτι γλυκό.

6. Say “I don’t see anyone” and “I don’t want anything”.

▼ Show answer

Δεν βλέπω κανέναν. / Δεν θέλω τίποτα.

7. Why does *Δεν θέλω τίποτα* have two negatives?

▼ Show answer

Greek uses *δεν* with a negative word such as *τίποτα* or *κανένας*. It is required, not an error.

8. Say “I have no idea” and “No one knows”.

▼ Show answer

Δεν έχω καμία ιδέα. / Κανένας δεν ξέρει.

9. Say “every day” and “every time”. Is there an article?

▼ Show answer

κάθε μέρα / κάθε φορά. No article; *κάθε* never changes.

10. Say “another friend” and ask “Anything else?”

▼ Show answer

ένας άλλος φίλος / Κάτι άλλο;

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that *ποιος* (“who”), *πόσος* (“how many/much”) and *τι* (“what”) are the interrogative words, that *κάποιος* and *κάτι* are indefinites, that indefinites followed by a noun act as determiners, and that Modern Greek indefinite pronouns are interrogative-based (sources: universaldependencies.org: pronominal type, hellenike.github.io: interrogative and indefinite pronouns, polyglotclub.com: indefinite pronouns, wals.info: Greek indefinite pronouns, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). Most other results were about Ancient Greek.

Not checked, from general knowledge: every declension table (*ποιος, κάποιος, κανένας*) and every form in them, above all the genitives *ποιανού / ποιανής* and the feminine *καμία*; the use of *κανένας* and *τίποτα* with *δεν* and as “any” in questions; *κάθε* with no article; *καθένας*; every example

sentence and stress mark, written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Modern Greek grammar (for example Holton, Mackridge and Philippaki-Warburton) or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 7: Relative Pronouns. *που* and *ο οποίος*, to join sentences: “the man who…, the book that…”.

🔗 Joining Sentences — Οι αναφορικές αντωνυμίες

*"The man who lives here, the book that I read." A relative pronoun joins a second clause to a noun. Greek gives you two tools. **που** is short, never changes and covers most everyday cases. **ο οποίος** is longer, declines like an adjective, and is needed when a preposition comes before the pronoun.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

που = who, which, that, where, when. It **never changes**: *ο άνθρωπος που μένει εδώ*. **ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο** also means who or which, and it **agrees** with the noun it refers to in gender and number; its **case** is the one its own clause needs. After a preposition use **ο οποίος**: *ο φίλος με τον οποίο μιλάω*.

που: the all-purpose relative

Put **που** straight after the noun it describes. It is the same for every gender, number and case, and it works for people and things alike.

GREEK	ENGLISH
ο άνθρωπος που μένει εδώ	the man who lives here
η γυναίκα που βλέπεις	the woman (whom) you see
το βιβλίο που διαβάζω	the book (that) I am reading
τα παιδιά που παίζουν	the children who are playing
οι φίλοι που έρχονται	the friends who are coming

που for place and time

The same *που* also means "where" and "when" after a noun of place or time.

GREEK	ENGLISH
το σπίτι που μένω	the house where I live
η πόλη που γεννήθηκα	the city where I was born
τη μέρα που έφτασα	the day (when) I arrived
την ώρα που τρώμε	the time when we eat

αυτό που: “what” and “the thing that”

With no noun to refer to, English uses “what”. Greek says **αυτό που** (“that which”): **Αυτό που θέλω είναι ένας καφές.** (“What I want is a coffee.”), **Δεν καταλαβαίνω αυτό που λες.** (“I don’t understand what you are saying.”)

ο οποίος: the declining relative

Built from the article and *οποίος*, it agrees with the noun it points back to. Both parts decline.

CASE	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nominative	ο οποίος	η οποία	το οποίο	οι οποίοι	οι οποίες	τα οποία
Genitive	του οποίου	της οποίας	του οποίου	των οποίων	των οποίων	των οποίων
Accusative	τον οποίο	την οποία	το οποίο	τους οποίους	τις οποίες	τα οποία

Watch out: gender comes from the noun, case from the clause

In *η γυναίκα την οποία βλέπεις* (“the woman whom you see”) the pronoun is feminine singular because *γυναίκα* is, and accusative because it is the object of *βλέπεις*. Ask two questions: what is the noun? what job does the pronoun do in its own clause?

After a preposition: ο οποίος is needed

που cannot follow a preposition, so use the article + *οποίος* in the accusative (or genitive after a genitive preposition). *σε* contracts with the article, as in Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 10.

GREEK	ENGLISH
ο φίλος με τον οποίο μιλάω	the friend with whom I am talking
η γυναίκα για την οποία μιλάμε	the woman we are talking about
το σπίτι στο οποίο μένω	the house in which I live
ο δρόμος στον οποίο μένουμε	the road we live on
οι φίλες με τις οποίες ταξιδεύω	the (female) friends I travel with

Whose: του οποίου

The genitive means "whose" and agrees with the thing owned: **ο άνθρωπος του οποίου το σπίτι είναι μεγάλο** ("the man whose house is big"), **η γυναίκα της οποίας ο γιος είναι γιατρός** ("the woman whose son is a doctor"). This is a formal pattern, more common in writing.

Which to use?

SITUATION	USE	EXAMPLE
everyday subject or object	**που**	**το βιβλίο που διαβάζω**
place, time	**που**	**το σπίτι που μένω**
after a preposition	**ο οποίος**	**το σπίτι στο οποίο μένω**
"whose", formal	**του οποίου**	**ο φίλος του οποίου η μητέρα**
"what" with no noun	**αυτό που**	**αυτό που θέλω**

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
που	poo	who, which, that; where
ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο	oh oh-PEE-ohs	who, which
αυτό που	af-TOH poo	what, the thing that
διαβάζω	thee-ah-VAH-zoh	I read
παίζω	PEH-zoh	I play
καταλαβαίνω	kah-tah-lah-VEH-noh	I understand
γεννήθηκα	yeh-NEE-thee-kah	I was born
φτάνω	FTAH-noh	I arrive
ταξιδεύω	tahk-see-THEH-voh	I travel
μιλάω	mee-LAH-oh	I talk, I speak
ο γιος	yohs	son
η μητέρα	mee-TEH-rah	mother

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice which relative is used.

① Neighbours

A: Ποιος είναι ο άνθρωπος που μένει δίπλα σου;

Who is the man who lives next to you?

B: Είναι ο φίλος με τον οποίο δουλεύω.

② A book

A: Πώς σου φαίνεται το βιβλίο που διαβάζεις;

How do you like the book you are reading?

He is the friend I work with.

B: Είναι ωραίο, αλλά δεν καταλαβαίνω αυτό που λέει.

It is nice, but I don't understand what it says.

③ Home town

A: Είναι αυτή η πόλη που γεννήθηκες;

Is this the city where you were born?

B: Ναι, και αυτό είναι το σπίτι στο οποίο μεγάλωσα.

Yes, and this is the house in which I grew up.

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
που	who, which, that, where, when; never changes
ο οποίος	*ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο; οι οποίοι, οι οποίες, τα οποία*
agreement	gender and number from the noun, case from its own clause
after a preposition	use *ο οποίος*: *με τον οποίο, στην οποία*
whose	*του οποίου, της οποίας, των οποίων*
what	*αυτό που*
place and time	*το σπίτι που μένω, τη μέρα που έφτασα*

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "the man who lives here" and "the children who are playing".

▼ Show answer

ο άνθρωπος που μένει εδώ / τα παιδιά που παίζουν

2. Say “the book I am reading”.

▼ Show answer

το βιβλίο που διαβάζω

3. Say “the house where I live” and “the day I arrived”.

▼ Show answer

το σπίτι που μένω / τη μέρα που έφτασα

4. Say “What I want is a coffee”.

▼ Show answer

Αυτό που θέλω είναι ένας καφές.

5. Give the nominative singular and plural of *ο οποίος* in all three genders.

▼ Show answer

ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο; οι οποίοι, οι οποίες, τα οποία

6. Say “the friend with whom I am talking”. Why not *με που*?

▼ Show answer

ο φίλος με τον οποίο μιλάω. που cannot follow a preposition, so *ο οποίος* is used.

7. Say “the house in which I live”. How does *σε* change?

▼ Show answer

το σπίτι στο οποίο μένω. σε + το becomes *στο*.

8. Say “the woman we are talking about”.

▼ Show answer

η γυναίκα για την οποία μιλάμε

9. Say “the man whose house is big”.

▼ Show answer

ο άνθρωπος του οποίου το σπίτι είναι μεγάλο

10. In *η γυναίκα την οποία βλέπεις*, why is the pronoun feminine and why accusative?

▼ Show answer

Feminine singular because *γυναίκα* is; accusative because it is the object of *βλέπεις* in its own clause.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that *που* is an invariable relative pronoun; that *ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο* and *οι οποίοι, οι οποίες, τα οποία* are the declining relative; that *ο οποίος* does work *που* cannot, because a preposition cannot govern *που*, with forms like *με τον οποίο* and *στην οποία*; and that relative clauses are introduced by *που* or *οποίος* (sources: elon.io: the relative ο οποίος, 17-minute-languages.com: relative pronouns, universaldependencies.org: relative clauses, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). The search found no source stating the rule for *στον οποίο* directly.
Not checked, from general knowledge: the genitive and accusative forms in the *ο οποίος* table; *που* for place and time (*το σπίτι που μένω, τη μέρα που έφτασα*); *αυτό που* for “what”; *του οποίου* for “whose” and its formal register; the dictionary forms in the vocabulary list; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Modern Greek grammar or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 8: Numbers 1 to 100. Cardinals, the forms of *ένας, τρεις, τέσσερις* that decline, and counting with nouns.

🔢 Counting — Οι αριθμοί

Most Greek numbers are a single fixed word, and the system from 21 to 99 is regular. The surprise is that a few numbers ***decline****: ένας, τρεις, τέσσερις change with the noun, exactly like the adjectives of the last chapters. Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 1, said ένας and τρεις decline and δύο does not; this chapter gives the forms.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Learn the basic numbers 0 to 10, then the teens (*δεκα-* + digit, with *έντεκα* and *δώδεκα* as exceptions), the tens, and combine tens and units with a space: *είκοσι πέντε*. Only numbers that **end in 1, 3 or 4** change with the noun: *ένας / μία / ένα*, *τρεις / τρία*, *τέσσερις / τέσσερα*. All other numbers, and *δύο*, stay the same.

0 to 10

NUMBER	GREEK	NUMBER	GREEK
0	μηδέν	6	έξι
1	ένα	7	επτά / εφτά
2	δύο	8	οκτώ / οχτώ
3	τρία	9	εννέα / εννιά
4	τέσσερα	10	δέκα
5	πέντε		

Watch out: two spellings

For 7, 8 and 9 both spellings are in use: the older *επτά, οκτώ, εννέα* and the everyday *εφτά, οχτώ, εννιά*. The same applies inside compounds (*δεκαεπτά / δεκαεφτά*). Both are right; pick one and be

> consistent.

11 to 19

NUMBER	GREEK	NUMBER	GREEK
11	έντεκα	16	δεκαέξι
12	δώδεκα	17	δεκαεπτά / δεκαεφτά
13	δεκατρία	18	δεκαοκτώ / δεκαοχτώ
14	δεκατέσσερα	19	δεκαεννέα / δεκαεννιά
15	δεκαπέντε		

The tens, and 100

NUMBER	GREEK	NUMBER	GREEK
20	είκοσι	60	εξήντα
30	τριάντα	70	εβδομήντα
40	σαράντα	80	ογδόντα
50	πενήντα	90	ενενήντα
		100	εκατό

Compounds: tens + units

From 21 on, say the ten, then the unit, as separate words: **είκοσι ένα** (21), **τριάντα τέσσερα** (34), **πενήντα εννέα** (59), **εβδομήντα ένα** (71), **ενενήντα εννέα** (99). Between 101 and 199, *εκατό* becomes **εκατόν**: **εκατόν ένα** (101).

The numbers that decline: 1, 3, 4

NUMBER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1 (nom.)	**ένας**	**μία** (μια)	**ένα**
1 (gen.)	**ενός**	**μίας** (μιας)	**ενός**
1 (acc.)	**έναν**	**μία(ν)**	**ένα**
3	**τρεις**		**τρία**
4	**τέσσερις**		**τέσσερα**

The forms of "one" are the same as those of the indefinite article "a, an" (Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 3). *τρεις* and *τέσσερις* are shared by masculine and feminine; the neuter is *τρία*, *τέσσερα*. *δύο* and everything else never changes.

GREEK	ENGLISH
ένας φίλος, μία φίλη, ένα παιδί	one friend (m., f.), one child
δύο φίλοι, δύο φίλες, δύο παιδιά	two friends (m., f.), two children
τρεις φίλοι, τρεις φίλες, τρία παιδιά	three friends (m., f.), three children
τέσσερις φίλοι, τέσσερις φίλες, τέσσερα παιδιά	four friends (m., f.), four children
πέντε φίλοι, πέντε φίλες, πέντε παιδιά	five (no change)
είκοσι ένας φίλοι	twenty-one friends (m.)
είκοσι μία φίλες	twenty-one friends (f.)
είκοσι ένα παιδιά	twenty-one children

Watch out: the noun is plural

After a number above one the noun is **plural**, even for 21, 31: *είκοσι ένα παιδιά*, not *παιδί*. With *ένας / μία / ένα* on its own the noun is singular.

Numbers in use

USE	GREEK	ENGLISH
age	**Είμαι είκοσι πέντε χρονών.**	I am twenty-five years old.
age (question)	**Πόσο χρονών είσαι;**	How old are you?
price	**Κάνει δεκαπέντε ευρώ.**	It costs fifteen euros.
telephone	**Το τηλέφωνό μου είναι έξι, εννέα, ένα, τρία.**	My telephone number is six, nine, one, three.
quantity	**Θέλω τρεις καφέδες.**	I want three coffees.
quantity	**Έχω δύο αδελφές και έναν αδελφό.**	I have two sisters and one brother.

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
ο αριθμός	ah-reeth-MOHS	number
μετράω	meh-TRAH-oh	I count
χρονών	hroh-NOHN	years old
το τηλέφωνο	tee-LEH-foh-noh	telephone
το ευρώ	ev-ROH	euro
το λεπτό	lep-TOH	minute
ο καφές	kah-FEHS	coffee
ο αδελφός	ah-thel-FOHS	brother
η αδελφή	ah-thel-FEE	sister

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το εισιτήριο	ee-see-TEE-ree-oh	ticket
συνολικά	see-noh-lee-KAH	in total
μόνο	MOH-noh	only

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and watch which numbers change.

① Age and family

A: Πόσο χρονών είσαι;
How old are you?

B: Είμαι τριάντα τέσσερα. Εσύ;
I am thirty-four. And you?

A: Είκοσι οκτώ. Έχω δύο αδελφές και έναν αδελφό.
Twenty-eight. I have two sisters and one brother.

② Tickets

A: Θέλω τρία εισιτήρια, παρακαλώ.
I would like three tickets, please.

B: Δώδεκα ευρώ το ένα. Συνολικά τριάντα έξι.
Twelve euros each. Thirty-six in total.

A: Ορίστε.
Here you are.

③ A telephone number

A: Ποιο είναι το τηλέφωνό σου;
What is your telephone number?

B: Δύο, ένα, τρία, πέντε, εννέα, οκτώ.
Two, one, three, five, nine, eight.

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
0 to 10	*μηδέν, ένα, δύο, τρία, τέσσερα, πέντε, έξι, επτά, οκτώ, εννέα, δέκα*
teens	*έντεκα, δώδεκα*, then *δεκα-* + digit
tens	*είκοσι, τριάντα, σαράντα, πενήντα, εξήντα, εβδομήντα, ογδόντα, ενενήντα*
100	*εκατό*; *εκατόν* before 1 to 99
compounds	ten + unit as two words: *είκοσι πέντε*
decline	*ένας, μία, ένα*; *τρεις, τρία*; *τέσσερις, τέσσερα*; and compounds ending in them
no change	*δύο* and every other number
noun	plural after any number above one

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Write 5, 8 and 10 in Greek.

▼ Show answer

πέντε, οκτώ (οχτώ), δέκα

2. Write 13, 15 and 19.

▼ Show answer

δεκατρία, δεκαπέντε, δεκαεννέα (δεκαεννιά)

3. Write 20, 40 and 70.

▼ Show answer

είκοσι, σαράντα, εβδομήντα

4. Write 34, 59 and 99.

▼ Show answer

τριάντα τέσσερα, πενήντα εννέα, ενενήντα εννέα

5. Write 100 and 101.

▼ Show answer

εκατό and *εκατόν ένα*

6. Say “one friend” in all three genders (*φίλος, φίλη, παιδί*).

▼ Show answer

ένας φίλος, μία φίλη, ένα παιδί

7. Say “three friends (f.)” and “four children”.

▼ Show answer

τρεις φίλες / τέσσερα παιδιά

8. Say “I am twenty-five years old” and ask “How old are you?”

▼ Show answer

Είμαι είκοσι πέντε χρονών. / Πόσο χρονών είσαι;

9. Say “twenty-one children”. Is *παιδί* singular or plural?

▼ Show answer

είκοσι ένα παιδιά. The noun is plural after any number above one.

10. Say “I have two sisters and one brother”.

▼ Show answer

Έχω δύο αδελφές και έναν αδελφό.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that only the numbers ending in 1, 3 and 4 change with gender (*ένας / μία / ένα*, *τρεις / τρία*, *τέσσερις / τέσσερα*) and the rest up to 1000 have one form; that the forms of "one" match the indefinite article; the numbers 11 to 20 (*έντεκα, δώδεκα, δεκατρία, δεκατέσσερα, δεκαπέντε, είκοσι*) and the variants *δεκαεφτά / δεκαεπτά*; the compounds such as *είκοσι ένα, τριάντα τέσσερα, εβδομήντα ένα*; and *εκατό* becoming *εκατόν* from 101 to 199 (sources: polyglotclub.com: numbers 1 to 100, 17-minute-languages.com: numerals 11 to 20, omniglot.com: Greek numbers, elon.io: numbers overview, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). Most sources are language-learning sites, not a reference grammar.
Not checked, from general knowledge: the tens *σαράντα* to *ενενήντα*; the genitive of "one" (*ενός, μίας*) and the accusative *έναν*; the agreement of 13 and 14 (written here as *δεκατρία, δεκατέσσερα* with every noun in the examples); the agreement of 21, 31 with a masculine or feminine noun (*είκοσι ένας φίλοι, είκοσι μία φίλες*); the plural noun after a number; the dictionary forms in the vocabulary list; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Modern Greek grammar or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 9: Larger Numbers, Ordinals and Dates. Hundreds, thousands, *πρώτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος*, the date, the months and years.

🗓️ Hundreds, Ordinals and Dates — Αριθμοί και ημερομηνίες

*Chapter 8 stopped at 100. This chapter goes on to the hundreds and thousands, then to the **ordinals** ("first, second, third"), and ends with the everyday use of all of them: saying the **date** and the **year**. The ordinals are ordinary adjectives in -ος, -η, -ο (Chapter 2), so they are easy; the months need the genitive case from Greek Grammar 1, Chapter 8.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

The hundreds from 200 (*διακόσια, τριακόσια…*) and *χίλια* (1,000) are **adjectives** and agree with their noun (*-οι, -ες, -α*). **Ordinals** (*πρώτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος…*) are also adjectives and agree in gender, number and case. A date is **day + month (genitive) + year**: *20 Νοεμβρίου 2026*. For the first of the month, *πρώτη* (feminine, agreeing with *η μέρα*) is used.

Hundreds

NUMBER	GREEK (NEUTER FORM)	NUMBER	GREEK (NEUTER FORM)
100	**εκατό(ν)**	600	**εξακόσια**
200	**διακόσια**	700	**επτακόσια / εφτακόσια**
300	**τριακόσια**	800	**οκτακόσια / οχτακόσια**
400	**τετρακόσια**	900	**εννιακόσια**
500	**πεντακόσια**		

From 200 the hundreds **agree with the noun**: **διακόσιοι άνθρωποι** (200 people), **διακόσιες γυναίκες** (200 women), **διακόσια παιδιά** (200 children). Add tens and units after them: **εκατόν πενήντα** (150), **τριακόσια είκοσι πέντε** (325).

Thousands and beyond

NUMBER	GREEK	NOTE
1,000	**χίλια**	agrees: *χίλιοι, χίλιες, χίλια*
1,200	**χίλια διακόσια**	thousand first, then hundreds
2,000	**δύο χιλιάδες**	from 2,000 *χιλιάδες* (a feminine plural noun)
10,000	**δέκα χιλιάδες**	
1,000,000	**ένα εκατομμύριο**	a neuter noun

Years

A year is read as an ordinary number: **δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι έξι** (2026), **χίλια εννιακόσια ενενήντα εννέα** (1999).

Ordinals

Ordinals tell “which one in order”. They end in *-ος, -η, -ο*, agree with their noun in gender, number and case, and decline like *καλός* (Chapter 2). Learn 1st to 10th as vocabulary.

NUMBER	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
1st	**πρώτος**	**πρώτη**	**πρώτο**
2nd	**δεύτερος**	**δεύτερη**	**δεύτερο**
3rd	**τρίτος**	**τρίτη**	**τρίτο**
4th	**τέταρτος**	**τέταρτη**	**τέταρτο**
5th	**πέμπτος**	**πέμπτη**	**πέμπτο**
6th	**έκτος**	**έκτη**	**έκτο**

NUMBER	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
7th	έβδομος	έβδομη	έβδομο
8th	όγδοος	όγδοη	όγδοο
9th	ένατος	ένατη	ένατο
10th	δέκατος	δέκατη	δέκατο
11th, 12th	ενδέκατος, δωδέκατος	same pattern (*-η, -ο*)	

GREEK	ENGLISH
ο πρώτος όροφος	the first floor
η δεύτερη μέρα	the second day
το τρίτο βιβλίο	the third book
για πρώτη φορά	for the first time
Είναι η τέταρτη φορά.	It is the fourth time.

> **Watch out: ordinals agree, cardinals mostly do not**
> *η τρίτη μέρα* (feminine, because *μέρα* is) but *οι τρεις μέρες* (the cardinal, feminine plural with *τρεις*). The ordinal changes with every noun; the cardinal changes only for 1, 3, 4 and the hundreds from 200.

The months

The month name is a masculine noun in *-ος*. In a date it stands in the **genitive** (“the 5th of May”), so you need both forms.

MONTH	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	MONTH	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE
January	Ιανουάριος	Ιανουαρίου	July	Ιούλιος	Ιουλίου

MONTH	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	MONTH	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE
February	**Φεβρουάριος**	**Φεβρουαρίου**	August	**Αύγουστος**	**Αυγούστου**
March	**Μάρτιος**	**Μαρτίου**	September	**Σεπτέμβριος**	**Σεπτεμβρίου**
April	**Απρίλιος**	**Απριλίου**	October	**Οκτώβριος**	**Οκτωβρίου**
May	**Μάιος**	**Μαΐου**	November	**Νοέμβριος**	**Νοεμβρίου**
June	**Ιούνιος**	**Ιουνίου**	December	**Δεκέμβριος**	**Δεκεμβρίου**

Saying the date

The order is **day, month (genitive), year**, using the ordinary number for the day. For the first of the month *πρώτη* is the usual form. "On" a date is *στις* (*σε* + *τις*), since the day number takes the feminine accusative plural article.

GREEK	ENGLISH
Σήμερα είναι είκοσι Νοεμβρίου.	Today is the twentieth of November.
Σήμερα είναι είκοσι Νοεμβρίου δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι έξι.	Today is 20 November 2026.
Η προθεσμία λήγει την πρώτη Μαΐου.	The deadline ends on the first of May.
Έχω γενέθλια στις πέντε Μαρτίου.	My birthday is on the fifth of March.
Γεννήθηκα το χίλια εννιακόσια ενενήντα.	I was born in 1990.
Τι ημερομηνία είναι σήμερα;	What is the date today?

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
η ημερομηνία	ee-mee-roh-mee-NEE-ah	date

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
τα γενέθλια	yeh-NEH-thlee-ah	birthday
ο μήνας	MEE-nahs	month
το έτος / ο χρόνος	EH-tohs / HROH-nohs	year
η μέρα	MEH-rah	day
η προθεσμία	proh-thes-MEE-ah	deadline
λήγω	LEE-ghoh	I end, expire
ο όροφος	OH-roh-fohs	floor
η φορά	foh-RAH	time (occasion)
η χιλιάδα	hee-lee-AH-thah	thousand
το εκατομμύριο	eh-kah-toh-MEE-ree-oh	million
σήμερα	SEE-meh-rah	today

In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice the genitive month.

① Birthdays

A: Πότε έχεις γενέθλια;
When is your birthday?

B: Στις δώδεκα Σεπτεμβρίου. Εσύ;
On the twelfth of September. And you?

A: Την πρώτη Μαΐου.
On the first of May.

② Which floor?

A: Σε ποιον όροφο μένεις;
Which floor do you live on?

B: Στον τρίτο. Και εσύ;
On the third. And you?

A: Στον πρώτο.
On the first.

③ The date

A: Τι ημερομηνία είναι σήμερα;
What is the date today?

B: Είναι είκοσι Νοεμβρίου.
It is the twentieth of November.

A: Και η προθεσμία;
And the deadline?

B: Λήγει στις τριάντα.
It ends on the thirtieth.

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
hundreds	*εκατό(ν), διακόσια, τριακόσια … εννιακόσια*; from 200 they agree (*-οι, -ες, -α*)
thousands	*χίλια* (agrees); from 2,000 *χιλιάδες*; *εκατομμύριο*
years	ordinary numbers: *δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι έξι*
ordinals	*πρώτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος, τέταρτος, πέμπτος, έκτος, έβδομος, όγδοος, ένατος, δέκατος*
agreement	ordinals agree like adjectives in *-ος*
months	masculine in *-ος*; genitive in dates (*Μαΐου*)
date	day + month (genitive) + year; *πρώτη* for the 1st; *στις* for "on"

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Write 200, 500 and 900.

▼ Show answer

διακόσια, πεντακόσια, εννιακόσια

2. Write 150 and 325.

▼ Show answer

εκατόν πενήντα / τριακόσια είκοσι πέντε

3. Write 1,000 and 2,000.

▼ Show answer

χίλια / δύο χιλιάδες

4. Read the year 2026.

▼ Show answer

δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι έξι

5. Say “the first floor” and “the second day”. Why the different endings?

▼ Show answer

ο πρώτος όροφος / η δεύτερη μέρα. The ordinal agrees: *όροφος* is masculine, *μέρα* is feminine.

6. Say “the third book” and “for the first time”.

▼ Show answer

το τρίτο βιβλίο / για πρώτη φορά

7. Give the genitive of *Μάιος*, *Ιούνιος* and *Δεκέμβριος*.

▼ Show answer

Μαΐου, Ιουνίου, Δεκεμβρίου

8. Say “Today is the twentieth of November”.

▼ Show answer

Σήμερα είναι είκοσι Νοεμβρίου.

9. Say “My birthday is on the fifth of March”.

▼ Show answer

Έχω γενέθλια στις πέντε Μαρτίου.

10. Say “The deadline ends on the first of May”.

▼ Show answer

Η προθεσμία λήγει την πρώτη Μαΐου.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that hundreds and thousands follow the same pattern as smaller numbers (*εκατόν πενήντα, χίλια διακόσια*); that the hundreds from 200 and *χίλιοι / χίλιες / χίλια* agree in gender; that ordinals (*πρώτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος*) agree in gender, number and case and that 11th and 12th are *ενδέκατος, δωδέκατος*; that dates run day, month, year with the month in the genitive; that *πρώτη* is used for the first of the month (*την πρώτη Μαΐου*); and that month names are capitalised in one source (sources: elon.io: ordinal numbers, greekpod101.com: dates and days of the week, Wikipedia: date and time notation in Greece, foundalis.com: Greek numbers, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). The search gave no full list of the hundreds.

Not checked, from general knowledge: the full list of hundreds 200 to 900 and their spelling variants; *δύο χιλιάδες* and *εκατομμύριο*; the way years are read; the ordinals 4th to 10th; the genitive of every month; *στις* before a date number; whether month names are capitalised in running text; the dictionary forms in the vocabulary list; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Modern Greek grammar or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 10: Comparison. *πιο* and *-τερος*, the superlative, irregular forms like *καλύτερος*, and *από* for “than”.

⚖️ Comparing Things — Οι βαθμοί του επιθέτου

"Bigger than, the biggest, as big as." Greek builds comparison in two ways. The easy one uses the invariable word ***πιο*** *("more") before the adjective. The other adds the ending* ***-ότερος*** *and gives a one-word comparative. Both are common, and a few important adjectives are irregular.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Comparative: *πιο* + adjective (*πιο μεγάλος*) or the one-word form (*μεγαλύτερος*). "Than" is **από** + accusative: *πιο ψηλός από τον Νίκο*. **Superlative:** the **definite article** + the comparative: *ο πιο μεγάλος* or *ο μεγαλύτερος*. The adjective still **agrees** with its noun; *πιο* never changes.

Comparative with πιο

πιο goes before the adjective, which agrees with its noun as always (Chapter 2).

GREEK	ENGLISH
ένα πιο μεγάλο σπίτι	a bigger house
μια πιο ωραία πόλη	a nicer city
οι πιο φτηνές τσάντες	the cheaper bags
Ο δρόμος είναι πιο μακρύς.	The road is longer.
Τα παιδιά είναι πιο γρήγορα.	The children are faster.

"Than": *από*

After a comparative, **από** introduces what you compare with. The noun or pronoun after it is in the accusative.

GREEK	ENGLISH
Ο Νίκος είναι πιο ψηλός από τον Γιώργο.	Nikos is taller than Giorgos.
Η Αθήνα είναι πιο μεγάλη από τη Θεσσαλονίκη.	Athens is bigger than Thessaloniki.
Αυτό το βιβλίο είναι πιο ακριβό από εκείνο.	This book is more expensive than that one.
Είσαι πιο γρήγορος από μένα.	You are faster than me.

Comparative with -ότερος

The one-word comparative is made by adding **-ότερος, -ότερη, -ότερο** to the stem. It declines like *καλός*, and the stress sits on the *-ό-*. It means the same as *πιο* + adjective, and some speakers find it a little more formal.

ADJECTIVE	ΠΙΟ FORM	-ΌΤΕΡΟΣ FORM	ENGLISH
ωραίος	πιο ωραίος	ωραιότερος	nicer
φτηνός	πιο φτηνός	φτηνότερος	cheaper
γρήγορος	πιο γρήγορος	γρηγορότερος	faster
δύσκολος	πιο δύσκολος	δυσκολότερος	harder
εύκολος	πιο εύκολος	ευκολότερος	easier

Irregular comparatives

A few of the most common adjectives have a comparative of their own. Learn these as separate words.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	ENGLISH
καλός	καλύτερος	good, better

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	ENGLISH
κακός	χειρότερος	bad, worse
μεγάλος	μεγαλύτερος	big, bigger
μικρός	μικρότερος	small, smaller
πολύς	περισσότερος	much, more
λίγος	λιγότερος	little, less

> **Watch out: καλύτερος, not πιο καλός**
>
> Say *καλύτερος* for "better": *Αυτό είναι καλύτερο. πιο καλός* also exists, but the one-word form is the standard way. The same goes for *χειρότερος* ("worse").

Superlative: article + comparative

Put the **definite article** before the comparative: **ο πιο μεγάλος** or **ο μεγαλύτερος** ("the biggest"). The article agrees with the noun, so the whole phrase changes with it.

GREEK	ENGLISH
η πιο ωραία πόλη	the nicest city
το πιο φτηνό εισιτήριο	the cheapest ticket
ο καλύτερος φίλος μου	my best friend
η μεγαλύτερη πόλη της Ελλάδας	the biggest city in Greece
το χειρότερο από όλα	the worst of all

"Of all" is **από όλους / από όλες / από όλα** (accusative plural, again after *από*): **Είναι ο πιο ψηλός από όλους.** ("He is the tallest of all.")

Equality: τόσο … όσο

"As … as" is **τόσο … όσο**, with the plain adjective in between: **Είναι τόσο ψηλός όσο ο πατέρας του.** ("He is as tall as his father.") "The same as" is **ίδιος με**: **Έχω το ίδιο βιβλίο με σένα.** ("I have the same book as you.")

Adverbs

Adverbs are compared with *πιο* too, and the common irregular ones are the neuter forms: **γρήγορα → πιο γρήγορα** (faster); **καλά → καλύτερα** (better); **πολύ → περισσότερο** (more); **λίγο → λιγότερο** (less).

GREEK	ENGLISH
Τρέχει πιο γρήγορα από μένα.	He runs faster than me.
Μιλάει ελληνικά καλύτερα από μένα.	He speaks Greek better than me.
Δουλεύω περισσότερο από πριν.	I work more than before.
Τρώω λιγότερο τώρα.	I eat less now.

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
πιο	pyoh	more
από	ah-POH	than; from
τόσο … όσο	TOH-soh … OH-soh	as … as
ο ίδιος, η ίδια, το ίδιο	EE-thyohs	the same
ψηλός, -ή, -ό	psee-LOHS	tall; high
χαμηλός, -ή, -ό	hah-mee-LOHS	low; short

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
καλύτερος	kah-LEE-teh-rohs	better
χειρότερος	hee-ROH-teh-rohs	worse
περισσότερος	peh-ree-SOH-teh-rohs	more
λιγότερος	lee-GHOH-teh-rohs	less
τρέχω	TREH-hoh	I run
πριν	preen	before

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice πιο and από.

① Choosing a flat

A: Αυτό το διαμέρισμα είναι πιο μεγάλο από εκείνο.
This flat is bigger than that one.

B: Ναι, αλλά είναι και πιο ακριβό.
Yes, but it is also more expensive.

A: Το φτηνότερο είναι εκείνο εκεί.
The cheaper one is that one there.

② Two brothers

A: Ο αδελφός σου είναι πιο ψηλός από σένα;
Is your brother taller than you?

B: Όχι, είμαστε το ίδιο ψηλοί.
No, we are equally tall.

③ Feeling better

A: Πώς είσαι σήμερα;
How are you today?

B: Καλύτερα, ευχαριστώ. Χθες ήμουν χειρότερα.

Better, thank you. Yesterday I was worse.

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
comparative	*πιο* + adjective (agrees); or *-ότερος, -ότερη, -ότερο*
than	*από* + accusative
irregular	*καλύτερος, χειρότερος, μεγαλύτερος, μικρότερος, περισσότερος, λιγότερος*
superlative	article + comparative: *ο πιο μεγάλος, ο μεγαλύτερος*
of all	*από όλους / όλες / όλα*
equality	*τόσο … όσο*; *ίδιος με*
adverbs	*πιο γρήγορα, καλύτερα, περισσότερο, λιγότερο*

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say “a bigger house” and “a nicer city” with *πιο*.

▼ Show answer

ένα πιο μεγάλο σπίτι / μια πιο ωραία πόλη

2. Say “Nikos is taller than Giorgos”.

▼ Show answer

Ο Νίκος είναι πιο ψηλός από τον Γιώργο.

3. Say “This book is more expensive than that one”.

▼ Show answer

Αυτό το βιβλίο είναι πιο ακριβό από εκείνο.

4. Give the one-word comparatives of *φτηνός* and *γρήγορος*.

▼ Show answer

φτηνότερος and *γρηγορότερος*

5. Give the comparative of *καλός*, *κακός*, *μεγάλος* and *μικρός*.

▼ Show answer

καλύτερος, χειρότερος, μεγαλύτερος, μικρότερος

6. Say “the nicest city” and “my best friend”.

▼ Show answer

η πιο ωραία πόλη / ο καλύτερος φίλος μου

7. Say “He is the tallest of all”.

▼ Show answer

Είναι ο πιο ψηλός από όλους.

8. Say “He is as tall as his father”.

▼ Show answer

Είναι τόσο ψηλός όσο ο πατέρας του.

9. Say “He speaks Greek better than me”.

▼ Show answer

Μιλάει ελληνικά καλύτερα από μένα.

10. Give the comparative adverbs of *πολύ* and *λίγο*.

▼ Show answer

περισσότερο and *λιγότερο*

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that the comparative is built with *πιο* + adjective or with an *-ότερος* ending, with *από* for "than"; that the superlative is the definite article + the comparative (*ο πιο μεγάλος*, *ο ψηλότερος*); that *καλύτερος* is the standard comparative of *καλός*; and that adverbs use *πιο* (*πιο καλά*) (sources: polyglotclub.com: comparative and superlative adjectives, universaldependencies.org: degree of comparison, 17-minute-languages.com: comparison of adjectives, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). The sources disagree on whether *πιο* or *-ότερος* is the default and do not cover the irregular forms.

Not checked, from general knowledge: the irregular list (*χειρότερος, μεγαλύτερος, μικρότερος, περισσότερος, λιγότερος*); the individual *-ότερος* forms (*φτηνότερος, γρηγορότερος, δυσκολότερος, ευκολότερος*) and their stress; the comparative adverbs *καλύτερα, περισσότερο, λιγότερο*; *από όλους* for "of all"; *τόσο ... όσο* and *ίδιος με*; the dictionary forms in the vocabulary list; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Modern Greek grammar or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 11: Adverbs. How adverbs are formed from adjectives (*-α* and *-ως*), adverbs of place, time and manner, and where they go in a sentence.

🏃 Adverbs — Τα επιρρήματα

*An adjective describes a noun (ένας καλός δάσκαλος, "a good teacher"). An **adverb** describes how, where, when or how much something happens (Μιλάει καλά. "He speaks well."). Adverbs **never change**, so this chapter is mostly vocabulary, plus one useful rule for making adverbs from adjectives.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Most adverbs of manner are the **neuter plural** of the adjective, ending in **-α**: *καλός → καλά*, *γρήγορος → γρήγορα*, *ωραίος → ωραία*. Some adjectives also have a formal adverb in **-ως** (*ακριβής → ακριβώς*, "exactly"). An adverb is **invariable**: it does not agree with anything. An adjective agrees (*Είναι καλός*), an adverb does not (*Μιλάει καλά*).

Adverbs from adjectives: -α

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	EXAMPLE
καλός (good)	**καλά**	**Μιλάει καλά ελληνικά.** (He speaks Greek well.)
γρήγορος (fast)	**γρήγορα**	**Τρέχει γρήγορα.** (He runs fast.)
ωραίος (nice)	**ωραία**	**Τραγουδάει ωραία.** (She sings beautifully.)
εύκολος (easy)	**εύκολα**	**Το βρίσκω εύκολα.** (I find it easily.)
δύσκολος (difficult)	**δύσκολα**	**Περπατάει δύσκολα.** (He walks with difficulty.)
αργός (slow)	**αργά**	**Μιλάω αργά.** (I speak slowly.)

Watch out: adjective or adverb?

Ο Νίκος είναι καλός. (adjective: agrees with *Νίκος*) against *Ο Νίκος μιλάει καλά.* (adverb: describes *μιλάει*, never changes). With *είμαι* you use the adjective (Chapter 1); with an action verb the adverb.

Adverbs in -ως

Some adjectives also have an adverb in **-ως**. It is more common in formal or written Greek and for adjectives of the *-ής, -ές* type (Chapter 3).

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB IN -ΩΣ	ENGLISH
ακριβής	**ακριβώς**	exactly
κύριος	**κυρίως**	mainly
απλός	**απλώς**	simply, just
καλός	**καλώς**	well (in set phrases: *Καλώς ήρθατε!* "Welcome!")

Irregular and quantity adverbs

GREEK	ENGLISH	EXAMPLE
πολύ	very; a lot	**Είμαι πολύ κουρασμένος.** (I am very tired.)
λίγο	a little	**Μιλάω λίγο ελληνικά.** (I speak a little Greek.)
αρκετά	quite; enough	**Είναι αρκετά ακριβό.** (It is quite expensive.)
πάρα πολύ	far too much; very much	**Μου αρέσει πάρα πολύ.** (I like it very much.)

Adverbs of place

GREEK	ENGLISH	GREEK	ENGLISH
εδώ	here	**πάνω**	up; above
εκεί	there	**κάτω**	down; below
κοντά	near	**μέσα**	inside

GREEK	ENGLISH	GREEK	ENGLISH
μακριά	far	έξω	outside
δίπλα	next to	παντού	everywhere

Adverbs of time

GREEK	ENGLISH	GREEK	ENGLISH
τώρα	now	πάντα	always
σήμερα	today	συχνά	often
αύριο	tomorrow	μερικές φορές	sometimes
χθες	yesterday	πάλι	again
σύντομα	soon	ήδη	already

Question words and negative adverbs

QUESTION	ENGLISH	NEGATIVE	ENGLISH
πού;	where?	πουθενά	nowhere
πότε;	when?	ποτέ	never
πώς;	how?		
γιατί;	why?		

The negative adverbs work like *κανένας* and *τίποτα* in Chapter 6: with **δεν** after the verb, or alone before it. **Δεν πηγαίνω ποτέ εκεί.** / **Ποτέ δεν πηγαίνω εκεί.** ("I never go there.") **Δεν τον βρίσκω πουθενά.** ("I can't find him anywhere.") Question adverbs normally open the question: **Πού μένεις; Πότε έρχεσαι;**

Where adverbs go

Greek word order is flexible. A manner adverb usually sits right after the verb or before it, and time or place adverbs are often placed first or last. Any of these is fine: **Σήμερα δουλεύω.** / **Δουλεύω σήμερα.** (“I am working today.”) / **Μιλάει γρήγορα.** (“He speaks fast.”)

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
αργός, αργή, αργό	ar-GHOHS	slow
αργά	ar-GHAH	slowly; late
κοντά	kon-DAH	near
μακριά	mah-KRYAH	far
συχνά	see-HNAH	often
πάντα	PAHN-dah	always
ποτέ	poh-TEH	never
πουθενά	poo-theh-NAH	nowhere
παντού	pan-DOO	everywhere
αρκετά	ar-keh-TAH	quite; enough
ακριβώς	ah-kree-VOHS	exactly
κουρασμένος, -η, -ο	koo-rahz-MEH-nohs	tired

🗣️ In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and notice that the adverbs never change.

① Speaking Greek

A: Μιλάς πολύ καλά ελληνικά!
You speak Greek very well!

B: Ευχαριστώ, αλλά μιλάω ακόμα αργά.
Thank you, but I still speak slowly.

A: Δεν πειράζει. Συχνά μιλάμε μαζί.
Never mind. We often talk together.

② Lost keys

A: Δεν βρίσκω τα κλειδιά μου πουθενά.
I can't find my keys anywhere.

B: Ψάξε μέσα στην τσάντα, ίσως είναι εκεί.
Look inside the bag, perhaps they are there.

A: Ναι! Ήταν ακριβώς εκεί.
Yes! They were exactly there.

③ Tired

A: Πώς είσαι;
How are you?

B: Πολύ κουρασμένος. Δουλεύω πάντα αργά.
Very tired. I always work late.

A: Πήγαινε σπίτι τώρα.
Go home now.

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
invariable	an adverb never changes or agrees
from adjectives	neuter plural in *-α*: *καλά, γρήγορα, ωραία*
-ως	formal or from *-ής*: *ακριβώς, κυρίως, απλώς*
irregular	*πολύ, λίγο, καλά / καλώς*
place	*εδώ, εκεί, κοντά, μακριά, πάνω, κάτω, μέσα, έξω, δίπλα, παντού*

TOPIC	SUMMARY
time	*τώρα, σήμερα, αύριο, χθες, πάντα, συχνά, πάλι, ήδη*
questions	*πού, πότε, πώς, γιατί*, at the start
negatives	*ποτέ, πουθενά* + *δεν*

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Make adverbs from *καλός, γρήγορος, αργός*.

▼ Show answer

καλά, γρήγορα, αργά

2. Choose adjective or adverb: *Ο Νίκος είναι* ___ / *Ο Νίκος μιλάει* ___ (use *καλός / καλά*).

▼ Show answer

Ο Νίκος είναι καλός. (adjective) / *Ο Νίκος μιλάει καλά.* (adverb)

3. Say “She sings beautifully” and “I speak slowly”.

▼ Show answer

Τραγουδάει ωραία. / Μιλάω αργά.

4. What is the *-ως* adverb of *ακριβής*, and what does it mean?

▼ Show answer

ακριβώς, “exactly”.

5. Say “I speak a little Greek” and “It is quite expensive”.

▼ Show answer

Μιλάω λίγο ελληνικά. / Είναι αρκετά ακριβό.

6. Say “near”, “far” and “everywhere”.

▼ Show answer

κοντά, μακριά, παντού

7. Say “now”, “tomorrow”, “always” and “often”.

▼ Show answer

τώρα, αύριο, πάντα, συχνά

8. Say “I never go there” in two ways.

▼ Show answer

Δεν πηγαίνω ποτέ εκεί. / Ποτέ δεν πηγαίνω εκεί.

9. Say “I can’t find the keys anywhere”.

▼ Show answer

Δεν βρίσκω τα κλειδιά πουθενά.

10. Ask “Where do you live?” and “When are you coming?”

▼ Show answer

Πού μένεις; / Πότε έρχεσαι;

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-20): that most adverbs from adjectives in *-ος, -η/-α, -ο, -ύς, -ιά, -ύ* and *-ης, -ες* match the neuter nominative plural and end in *-α*; that some adjectives also have an adverb in *-ως* (*ακριβής → ακριβώς*); that *καλά, πολύ, λίγο* are irregular; that *πού, πότε* are question adverbs and *ποτέ, πουθενά* negative adverbs; and that negative adverbs usually come before the verb they modify (sources: projectrazon.github.io: Modern Greek adverbs, universaldependencies.org: adverbs, preply.com: Greek adverbs, polyglotclub.com: adverbs and adverbial phrases, from search results only, the pages themselves were not read in full). The search did not cover *εδώ, εκεί, τώρα, πάντα* or general word order.
Not checked, from general knowledge: the individual adverbs listed in the place and time tables; *κυρίως, απλώς, καλώς* and the claim that *-ως* is more common in formal Greek; the example

sentences and the word-order remarks (a flexible order with the adverb near the verb); the dictionary forms in the vocabulary list; every stress mark and the example dialogs, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Modern Greek grammar or a native speaker before relying on them.

Coming up in Chapter 12: Putting It Together. A reading passage and review of the whole course: adjectives, possessives, demonstratives, pronouns, numbers, comparison and adverbs, and a pointer to Greek Grammar 3.

🧩 Putting It Together — Όλα μαζί

Greek Grammar 1 built the noun phrase from an article, a noun and a case. This course added everything that can stand beside the noun: adjectives, possessives, demonstratives, question and indefinite words, relatives, numbers, comparison and adverbs. This last chapter puts them all in one picture, reads a short text, and gives you a checklist to take into Greek Grammar 3.

THE WHOLE COURSE IN ONE BOX

Every word in the noun phrase **agrees** with the noun in gender, number and case. A full phrase runs: **demonstrative + article + number or ordinal + comparative or adjective + noun + possessive**. Words that **never change**: weak possessives, *πιο*, *που*, *τι*, *κάτι*, *τίποτα*, *κάθε*, adverbs, and every number except 1, 3, 4 and the hundreds.

The noun phrase, built up

Start with the noun and add one layer at a time. The article, adjective, demonstrative and number change together; the possessive does not.

LAYER	GREEK	ENGLISH
noun	**σπίτι**	house
+ article	**το σπίτι**	the house
+ adjective (Chapters 1 to 3)	**το μεγάλο σπίτι**	the big house
+ possessive (4)	**το μεγάλο σπίτι μου**	my big house
+ demonstrative (5)	**αυτό το μεγάλο σπίτι μου**	this big house of mine
+ comparative (10)	**το πιο μεγάλο σπίτι μου**	my bigger house

LAYER	GREEK	ENGLISH
+ superlative (10)	**το μεγαλύτερο σπίτι της οικογένειας**	the biggest house of the family
+ number (8)	**τρία μεγάλα σπίτια**	three big houses
+ ordinal (9)	**το τρίτο μεγάλο σπίτι**	the third big house

The same phrase in the other genders and cases

GENDER	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	ACCUSATIVE (PLURAL)
masculine	**αυτός ο καλός φίλος μου**	**αυτού του καλού φίλου μου**	**αυτούς τους καλούς φίλους μου**
feminine	**αυτή η καλή φίλη μου**	**αυτής της καλής φίλης μου**	**αυτές τις καλές φίλες μου**
neuter	**αυτό το καλό παιδί μου**	**αυτού του καλού παιδιού μου**	**αυτά τα καλά παιδιά μου**

Which word, which chapter? A guide

YOU WANT TO SAY…	USE	EXAMPLE
“a good X”	adjective, agreeing (1 to 3)	**μια καλή ιδέα**
“my X”, “mine”	*μου* after the noun; *δικός μου* (4)	**το σπίτι μου, δικό μου**
“this X”, “that X”	*αυτός ο*, *εκείνος ο* (5)	**αυτό το βιβλίο**
“who?”, “what?”, “how much?”	*ποιος, τι, πόσος* (6)	**Ποιος είναι αυτός;**
“someone”, “nothing”	*κάποιος, κάτι*; *δεν + κανένας, τίποτα* (6)	**Δεν θέλω τίποτα.**

YOU WANT TO SAY…	USE	EXAMPLE
“the X who…”	*που*; *ο οποίος* after a preposition (7)	**το σπίτι που μένω**
a number	cardinal (8); hundreds (9)	**τρεις φίλες**
“first”, a date	ordinal; day + genitive month (9)	**η πρώτη Μαΐου**
“bigger than”, “the biggest”	*πιο / -ότερος* + *από*; article + comparative (10)	**πιο ψηλός από τον Νίκο**
“well”, “fast”, “never”	adverb (11)	**Μιλάει καλά.**

A short text, piece by piece

Read the text first, then look at the table that shows which part of the course explains each feature.

Η Μαρία είναι νέα και μένει σε ένα μικρό διαμέρισμα στη Θεσσαλονίκη. Το διαμέρισμά της είναι στον τρίτο όροφο και έχει ένα μεγάλο μπαλκόνι. Αυτό το μπαλκόνι είναι το καλύτερο μέρος του σπιτιού. Κάθε πρωί πίνει εκεί έναν ζεστό καφέ. Η αδελφή της, που μένει στην Αθήνα, είναι πιο μεγάλη από τη Μαρία και δουλεύει σε μια τράπεζα. Έχει δύο παιδιά. Η Μαρία πηγαίνει συχνά στην Αθήνα, αλλά δεν μένει ποτέ πολύ. Στις είκοσι Δεκεμβρίου ταξιδεύει εκεί. Τίποτα δεν είναι πιο ωραίο από τα Χριστούγεννα με την οικογένειά της.

Maria is young and lives in a small flat in Thessaloniki. Her flat is on the third floor and has a big balcony. This balcony is the best part of the house. Every morning she drinks a hot coffee there. Her sister, who lives in Athens, is older than Maria and works at a bank. She has two children. Maria often goes to Athens, but never stays long. On the twentieth of December she travels there. Nothing is nicer than Christmas with her family.

PHRASE	FEATURE	CHAPTER
είναι νέα	predicate adjective, feminine to agree with *Μαρία*	1, 2

PHRASE	FEATURE	CHAPTER
ένα μικρό διαμέρισμα	adjective between article and noun, neuter	1
το διαμέρισμά της	weak possessive *της* (“her”) with the second accent	4
στον τρίτο όροφο	ordinal, masculine accusative after *σε*	9
αυτό το μπαλκόνι	demonstrative + article + noun	5
το καλύτερο μέρος	superlative: article + irregular comparative	10
κάθε πρωί	*κάθε*, no article	6
έναν ζεστό καφέ	*έναν* (masc. accusative of “one”) + adjective	8, 1
η αδελφή της, που μένει	possessive; relative *που*	4, 7
πιο μεγάλη από τη Μαρία	comparative with *πιο*, *από* + accusative	10
δύο παιδιά	number, plural noun	8
συχνά, ποτέ, εκεί	adverbs of time and place	11
δεν μένει ποτέ πολύ	negative adverb with *δεν*; *πολύ*	11, 6
στις είκοσι Δεκεμβρίου	date: *στις* + number + genitive month	9
Τίποτα δεν είναι πιο ωραίο από…	*τίποτα* with *δεν*; comparison	6, 10

True or false?

1. Maria’s flat is on the first floor. **2.** Her sister lives in Athens. **3.** Maria stays a long time in Athens. **4.** Maria goes to Athens on 20 December.

▼ Show answers

1. False: on the third (*στον τρίτο όροφο*). **2.** True (*που μένει στην Αθήνα*). **3.** False: *δεν μένει ποτέ πολύ*. **4.** True (*Στις είκοσι Δεκεμβρίου ταξιδεύει εκεί*).

What each chapter taught

CHAPTER	THE IDEA TO KEEP
1 (Adjectives)	Agreement in gender, number and case; usual position before the noun; repeated article; after *είμαι* the nominative; invariable colours.
2 (Adjectives in -ος)	The full declension; stress stays put; feminine in *-α* after a vowel; *-ικός* and language names.
3 (Other Adjective Types)	*βαρύς, βαριά, βαρύ*; *γλυκός, γλυκιά*; *ακριβής, ακριβές*.
4 (Possessives)	*μου, σου, του, της, μας, σας, τους* after the noun; second accent; *δικός μου*; *τον εαυτό μου*.
5 (Demonstratives)	*αυτός / εκείνος* + article + noun; no article when alone; *εδώ / εκεί*.
6 (Question Words)	*ποιος, τι, πόσος*; *κάποιος, κάτι*; *κανένας, τίποτα* with *δεν*; *κάθε*.
7 (Relative Pronouns)	*που* never changes; *ο οποίος* after a preposition; *αυτό που*.
8 (Numbers)	0 to 100; only 1, 3, 4 change; plural noun after a number.
9 (Ordinals and Dates)	Hundreds agree; ordinals are adjectives; day + genitive month + year.
10 (Comparison)	*πιο* or *-ότερος* + *από*; article + comparative; *καλύτερος, χειρότερος*.
11 (Adverbs)	Neuter plural in *-α*; *-ως*; invariable; negatives with *δεν*.

Words in this chapter

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το διαμέρισμα	thee-ah-MEH-reez-mah	flat, apartment
το μπαλκόνι	bahl-KOH-nee	balcony

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το μέρος	MEH-rohs	place; part
το πρωί	proh-EE	morning
η τράπεζα	TRAH-peh-zah	bank
η οικογένεια	ee-kyoh-YEH-nyah	family
τα Χριστούγεννα	hrees-TOO-yeh-nah	Christmas
ο Δεκέμβριος	theh-KEHM-vree-ohs	December
συχνά	see-HNAH	often
ποτέ	poh-TEH	never
ζεστός, -ή, -ό	zeh-STOHS	hot, warm
ταξιδεύω	tahk-see-THEH-voh	I travel

In Use — Στην πράξη

Read the exchanges aloud and spot which chapter each feature comes from.

① A new flat

A: Πώς είναι το καινούργιο σου διαμέρισμα;

What is your new flat like?

B: Είναι πιο μικρό από το παλιό, αλλά πολύ πιο ωραίο.

It is smaller than the old one, but much nicer.

A: Σε ποιον όροφο είναι;

Which floor is it on?

B: Στον πέμπτο. Έχει μεγάλο μπαλκόνι.

② Christmas plans

A: Πού πηγαίνεις τα Χριστούγεννα;

Where are you going at Christmas?

B: Στους δικούς μου, στην Αθήνα. Φεύγω στις είκοσι Δεκεμβρίου.

To my family in Athens. I leave on the twentieth of December.

A: Καλό ταξίδι! Δεν πηγαίνω πουθενά φέτος.

Have a good trip! I am not going anywhere this year.

On the fifth. It has a big balcony.

③ In a shop

A: Ποια τσάντα θέλετε;

Which bag would you like?

B: Εκείνη την μπλε, που είναι δίπλα στην πόρτα.

That blue one, which is next to the door.

A: Κάνει σαράντα πέντε ευρώ.

It costs forty-five euros.

📋 Quick Reference — Σύνοψη

TOPIC	SUMMARY
agreement	article, adjective, demonstrative, ordinal and some numbers agree with the noun
never change	weak possessives, *πιο, που, τι, κάτι, τίποτα, κάθε*, adverbs, most numbers
possessive	after the noun (*ο φίλος μου*)
demonstrative	before the article (*αυτός ο φίλος*)
comparison	*πιο* + adjective + *από*; article + comparative
negatives	always with *δεν* after the verb
date	day + genitive month + year; *στις* for "on"

🖍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say or write the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "this good friend of mine" (feminine) in the nominative.

▼ Show answer

αυτή η καλή φίλη μου

2. Say “I see these good children”.

▼ Show answer

Βλέπω αυτά τα καλά παιδιά.

3. Say “the biggest house in the city”.

▼ Show answer

το μεγαλύτερο σπίτι της πόλης

4. Say “I don’t want anything” and “I never go there”.

▼ Show answer

Δεν θέλω τίποτα. / Δεν πηγαίνω ποτέ εκεί.

5. Say “the friend with whom I work”.

▼ Show answer

ο φίλος με τον οποίο δουλεύω

6. Say “three friends (f.) and one friend (m.)”.

▼ Show answer

τρεις φίλες και ένας φίλος

7. Say “Today is the fifth of May”.

▼ Show answer

Σήμερα είναι πέντε Μαΐου.

8. Say “He speaks Greek better than me”.

▼ Show answer

Μιλάει ελληνικά καλύτερα από μένα.

9. Say “This bag is mine and that one is yours”.

▼ Show answer

Αυτή η τσάντα είναι δική μου και εκείνη είναι δική σου.

10. Say “Her flat is on the second floor”.

▼ Show answer

Το διαμέρισμά της είναι στον δεύτερο όροφο.

Not Yet Verified

Checked: nothing new. This is a review chapter, so no web search was made for it; everything on the page repeats Chapters 1 to 11, and those chapters’ “Not Yet Verified” boxes list the sources that were checked (one web search per chapter, 2026-11-20, mostly search-result summaries, the pages themselves not read in full).

Not checked, from general knowledge: every table and form repeated here, and with them the same uncertainties listed in earlier chapters (above all the declension of *βαρύς* and the *-ής* type in Chapter 3, the genitive of *ποιος* and *καμία* in Chapter 6, the hundreds and the month genitives in Chapter 9, and the *-ότερος* forms in Chapter 10); the reading text, the dialogs and the stress marks, which were written for this course. No dictionary or grammar book was consulted. Check a Modern Greek grammar (for example Holton, Mackridge and Philippaki-Warburton) or a native speaker before relying on any form here.

🎉 **Course Complete.** You have finished **Greek Grammar 2**: adjectives, possessives, demonstratives, question and relative words, numbers, comparison and adverbs. **Next:** Greek Grammar 3 turns to the verb: active and passive voice, present, past and future, the two stems, the subjunctive and the imperative.