

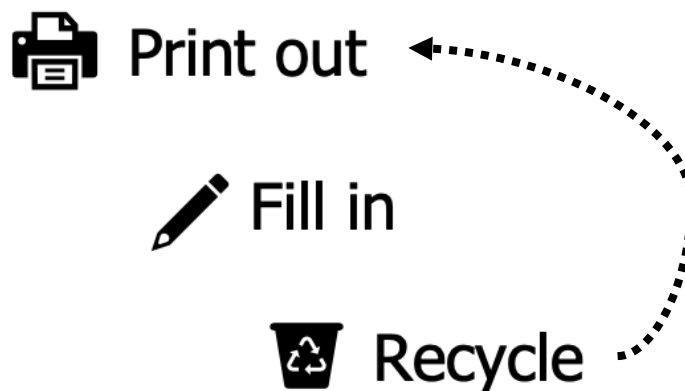
Biblical Greek Review Sheets

Greek Review You'll Actually Use

Staying sharp on forms and parsing is easy:

- Set a timer for a realistic time (10-30 min., 5 days a week)
- Fill out a review sheet and check your work
- Once a sheet is mastered several weeks, review it less

The process works like this:



I hope to keep expanding these tools, if you have ideas or memory devices, let me know.

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Master Greek Verb Chart (In this chart, augments and reduplication are denoted by an "X" space holder. For example the Perfect Active Indicative 1s of λυω would be λέλυκα).

		Present Active	Imperfect (2nd Aorist)	Present M/P/Dep.	Imperfect M/P	Future Active	Future Middle	Aorist Active	Aorist Middle	Perfect Active	Pluperfect Active	Perfect M/P	Aorist Passive	Future Passive
Indicative	1s	- ω	X - ον	- ομαι	X - ομην	- σω	- σομαι	X - σα	X - σαμην	XX - κα	εXX - κειν	XX - μαι	X - θην	- θησομαι
	2s	- εις	X - ες	- η	X - ου	- σεις	- ση	X - σας	X - σω	XX - κας	εXX - κεις	XX - σαι	X - θης	- θηση
	3s	- ει	X - ε(ν)	- εται	X - ετο	- σει	- σεται	X - σε(ν)	X - σατο	XX - κε(ν)	εXX - κει	XX - ται	X - θη	- θησεται
	1p	- ομεν	X - ομεν	- ομεθα	X - ομεθα	- σομεν	- σομεθα	X - σαμεν	X - σαμεθα	XX - καμεν	εXX - κειμεν	XX - μεθα	X - θημεν	- θησομεθα
	2p	- ετε	X - ετε	- εσθε	X - εσθε	- σετε	- σεσθε	X - σατε	X - σασθε	XX - κατε	εXX - κειτε	XX - σθε	X - θητε	- θησεσθε
	3p	- ουσι(ν)	X - ον	- ονται	X - οντο	- σουσι(ν)	- σονται	X - σαν	X - σαντο	XX - κασι(ν) XX - καν	εXX - κεισαν	XX - νται	X - θησαν	- θησουνται
Subjunctive	1s	- ω		- ωμαι				- σω	- σωμαι				- θῶ	
	2s	- ης		- η				- σης	- ση				- θῆς	
	3s	- η		- ηται				- ση	- ηται				- θῆ	
	1p	- ωμεν		- ωμεθα				- σωμεν	- σωμεθα				- θῶμεν	
	2p	- ητε		- ησθε				- σητε	- ησθε				- θῆτε	
	3p	- ωσι(ν)		- ωνται				- σωσι(ν)	- σωνται				- θῶσι(ν)	
Imperative	2s	- ε		- ου				- σον	- σαι				- θητι	
	3s	- ετω		- εσθω				- σατω	- σασθω				- θητω	
	2p	- ετε		- εσθε				- σατε	- σασθε				- θητε	
	3p	- ετωσαν		- εσθωσαν				- σατωσαν	- σασθωσαν				- θητωσαν	
Inf.		- ειν		- εσθαι			- σαι	- σασθαι	XX - κεναι		XX - σθαι	- θῆναι		
Part.	m	- ων		- ομενος				- σας	- σαμενος	XX - κως		XX - μενος	- θεις	
	f	- ουσα		- ομεινη				- σασα	- σαμεινη	XX - κυια		XX - μενη	- θεισα	
	n	- ον		- ομεινον				- σαν	- σαμεινον	XX - κος		XX - μενον	- θειν	

(θεν is like "thin"
without an "i")

Contract Verbs

	Ε	Ο	Ω	ΕΙ	ΟΥ	Η	Η	ΟΙ
Α								
Ε								
Ο								

Third Declension Endings

Case	Neuter	Masculine & Feminine
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Contract Verbs

	Ε	Ο	Ω	ΕΙ	ΟΥ	Η	Η	ΟΙ
Α	α	ω	ω	αι	ω	α	αι	
Ε	ει	ου	ω	ει	ου	η	η	οι
Ο	ου	ου	ω	οι	ου	ω	οι	

Third Declension Endings

Case	Neuter	Masculine & Feminine
NS	-ς / -	-ς / -
GS	-ος	-ος
DS	-ι	-ι
AS	-ς / -	-α
NP	-α	-εις
GP	-ων	-ων
DP	-σιν(ν)	-σιν(ν)
AP	-α	-ας

"Irregular" Greek Forms

"Irregular" Second Aorists

		ἀναβαίνω	γινώσκω
Indicative	1s		
	2s		
	3s		
	1p		
	2p		
	3p		

"Irregular" Second Aorists - KEY

		ἀναβαίνω	γινώσκω
Indicative	1s	ἀνέβην	ἔγνων
	2s	ἀνέβης	ἔγνως
	3s	ἀνέβη	ἔγνω
	1p	ἀνέβημεν	ἔγνωμεν
	2p	ἀνέβητε	ἔγνωτε
	3p	ἀνέβησαν	ἔγνωσαν

Third Declension Adjective

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.						
G.						
D.						
A.						

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem. ^	Neut.	Masc.	Fem. ^	Neut.
N.	πᾶς *	πᾶσα	πᾶν	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	παντός	πάσης +	παντός	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	παντί	πάσῃ +	παντί	πᾶσι(ν) *	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν) *
A.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

* Root = παντ; ν and τ are dropped when followed by a σ; the vowel is lengthened to compensate (ᾶ) (MBG §24.3-24.4).

^ Technically, the feminine is formed by ντ + ι (τῆ > σ), and the ν drops out before σ (MBG §26.10; 24.4).

(ι is a "consonantal iota" which was dropped before the Koine period, but has affected these forms).

+ SFGDLH = "All Single Females Generally Despise Lowering the Heat
= with παν, Singular Feminine Genitive and Dative Like η.

Greek Noun Charts

First Declension - Eta Pattern

Case	Art.	Noun
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

First Declension - Alpha Pattern

Case	Art.	Noun
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Second Declension - Masculine

Case	Art.	Noun
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Second Declension - Neuter

Case	Art.	Noun
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

First Declension - Eta Pattern

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ἡ	φωνή
GS	τῆς	φωνῆς
DS	τῆ	φωνῆ
AS	τῆν	φωνήν
NP	αἱ	φωναί
GP	τῶν	φωνῶν
DP	ταῖς	φωναῖς
AP	τὰς	φωνάς

First Declension - Alpha Pattern

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ἡ	καρδία
GS	τῆς	καρδιάς
DS	τῆ	καρδίᾳ
AS	τῆν	καρδίαν
NP	αἱ	καρδίαι
GP	τῶν	καρδιῶν
DP	ταῖς	καρδίαις
AP	τὰς	καρδίας

Second Declension - Masculine

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ὁ	λόγος
GS	τοῦ	λόγου
DS	τῷ	λόγῳ
AS	τὸν	λόγον
NP	οἱ	λόγοι
GP	τῶν	λόγων
DP	τοῖς	λόγοις
AP	τοῦς	λόγους

Second Declension - Neuter

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	τὸ	τέκνον
GS	τοῦ	τέκνου
DS	τῷ	τέκνῳ
AS	τὸ	τέκνον
NP	τὰ	τέκνα
GP	τῶν	τέκνων
DP	τοῖς	τέκνοις
AP	τὰ	τέκνα

Greek Noun Charts

Third Declension - πνεῦμα

Case	Art.	Noun
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Third Declension - ἀνήρ

Case	Art.	Noun
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Third Declension - γυνή

Case	Art.	Noun
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Third Declension - φῶς

Case	Art.	Noun
NS		
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Third Declension - πνεῦμα

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	τὸ	πνεῦμα
GS	τοῦ	πνεύματος
DS	τῷ	πνεύματι
AS	τὸ	πνεῦμα
NP	τὰ	πνεύματα
GP	τῶν	πνευμάτων
DP	τοῖς	πνεύμασι(ν) *
AP	τὰ	πνεύματα

The dental τ drops when immediately followed by σ (Mounce MBG §22.3)

Third Declension - ἀνήρ

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ὁ	ἀνήρ
GS	τοῦ	ἀνδρός
DS	τῷ	ἀνδρί
AS	τὸν	ἄνδρα
NP	οἱ	ἄνδρες
GP	τῶν	ἀνδρῶν
DP	τοῖς	ἀνδράσι(ν) *
AP	τοὺς	ἄνδρας

When ρ is between 2 consonates, it can "develop" a vowel to aid in pronunciation (Mounce MBG §5.3).
On a Date, Men will commit "α σιν."

Third Declension - γυνή

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ἡ	γυνή
GS	τῆς	γυναικός
DS	τῇ	γυναικί
AS	τὴν	γυναίκα
NP	αἱ	γυναῖκες
GP	τῶν	γυναικῶν
DP	ταῖς	γυναίξι(ν)
AP	τὰς	γυναίκας

Everything is as expected except κ + σ = ξ.

Third Declension - φῶς

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	τὸ	φῶς *
GS	τοῦ	φωτός
DS	τῷ	φωτί
AS	τὸ	φῶς *
NP	τὰ	φῶτα
GP	τῶν	φώτων
DP	τοῖς	φώσι(ν) *
AP	τὰ	φῶτα

Root = φωτ; the dental τ drops when immediately followed by σ (Mounce MBG §22.3)

Greek Noun Charts

Third Declension Nouns

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	τό	ἔθνος
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ἡ	πόλις
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ὁ	βασιλεύς
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ὁ	πατήρ
GS		
DS		
AS		
NP		
GP		
DP		
AP		

Third Declension Nouns

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	τό	ἔθνος
GS	τοῦ	ἔθνους
DS	τῷ	ἔθνει
AS	τό	ἔθνος
NP	τὰ	ἔθνη
GP	τῶν	ἔθνῶν
DP	τοῖς	ἔθνεσιν(ν)
AP	τὰ	ἔθνη

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ἡ	πόλις
GS	τῆς	πόλεως
DS	τῇ	πόλει
AS	τῆν	πόλιν
NP	αἱ	πόλεις
GP	τῶν	πόλεων
DP	ταῖς	πόλεσιν(ν)
AP	ταῖς	πόλεις

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ὁ	βασιλεύς
GS	τοῦ	βασιλέως
DS	τῷ	βασιλεῖ
AS	τὸν	βασιλέα
NP	οἱ	βασιλεῖς
GP	τῶν	βασιλέων
DP	τοῖς	βασιλεῦσιν(ν)
AP	τοὺς	βασιλεῖς

Case	Art.	Noun
NS	ὁ	πατήρ
GS	τοῦ	πατρός
DS	τῷ	πατρί
AS	τὸν	πατέρα
NP	οἱ	πατέρες
GP	τῶν	πατέρων
DP	τοῖς	πατράσιν(ν)
AP	τοὺς	πατέρας

Example of "ablaut" (usually $\epsilon > o$).
Therefore, $o + \alpha\varsigma = \omicron\upsilon\varsigma$

Stem = $\epsilon\theta\nu\epsilon\sigma$, but σ drops out between vowels.
Therefore, $\epsilon + \iota = \epsilon\iota$ and $\epsilon + \alpha = \eta$

(MBG §4, n-3d)

In GS, $o > \omega$

AP=NP

(MBG §n-3e(5b))

Originally ended in ϵF .
When the ending begins with a consonant,
the $F > \upsilon$.

When the ending begins with a vowel,
the F drops out.

In GS, $o > \omega$; AP=NP (MBG §n-3e(3))

"Father" accuses the neighbors of going
"πατε" in our yard which is α συν.

In other words, all normal except πατε in
Accusatives, Nominative Plural, and
Genitive Plural; and πατρ with $\alpha\sigma\iota\nu$ in
Dative Plural.

MI Verbs

Present Indicative - εἰμί

		εἰμί
Indicative	1s	
	2s	
	3s	
	1p	
	2p	
	3p	

Imperfect Indicative - εἰμί

		εἰμί	Alt.
Indicative	1s		
	2s		
	3s		
	1p		
	2p		
	3p		

Future (Dep.) Ind. - εἰμί

		εἰμί
Indicative	1s	
	2s	
	3s	
	1p	
	2p	
	3p	

Present Indicative - εἰμί

		εἰμί
Indicative	1s	εἰμί
	2s	εἶ
	3s	ἐστί(ν)
	1p	ἐσμέν
	2p	ἐστέ
	3p	εἰσί(ν)

Imperfect Indicative - εἰμί

		εἰμί	Alt.
Indicative	1s	ἦμην	
	2s	ἦς	ἦσθα *
	3s	ἦν	
	1p	ἦμεν	ἦμεθα
	2p	ἦτε	
	3p	ἦσαν	

Future (Dep.) Ind. - εἰμί

		εἰμί
Indicative	1s	ἔσομαι
	2s	ἔσῃ
	3s	ἔσται *
	1p	ἐσόμεθα
	2p	ἔσεσθε
	3p	ἔσονται

* You (2s) used to be Imperfect, but now you must "ace the" exam.

* In the Future, he (3s) won't be wearing an € on his tie.

Greek Prepositions

There are several visual aids to memorize prepositions, and there is a wide range of usages. Below are memory devices that I have found helpful. I WELCOME improvements!

Preposition	Case	Gloss ("meaning")	Preposition	Case	Gloss ("meaning")	Memory Device																																																																																		
διά	g:	_____	διά	g:	<i>through</i>	My intestines don't get through to my lungs because of my διαφραγ.																																																																																		
	a:	_____		a:	<i>because of</i>		κατά	g:	_____	κατά	g:	<i>down from; against</i>	The κατά came down from the great mountain against all odds according to his amazing senses.	a:	_____	a:	<i>according to</i>	μετά	g:	_____	μετά	g:	<i>with</i>	I μετα with the girl after church.	a:	_____	a:	<i>after</i>	περί	g:	_____	περί	g:	<i>concerning</i>	I talked to my dentist concerning περιodontal disease around my teeth.	a:	_____	a:	<i>around</i>	ὑπέρ	g:	_____	ὑπέρ	g:	<i>on behalf of</i>	Jesus died ὑπέρ me which is above all comprehension.	a:	_____	a:	<i>above</i>	ὑπό	g:	_____	ὑπό	g:	<i>by (agency)</i>	The ὑπό (hippo) was loved by the crazy general who always rode under it!	a:	_____	a:	<i>under</i>	ἐπί	g:	_____	ἐπί	g:	<i>on</i>	I always keep an ἐπί-pen on me in case a bee lands upon me. I am against all bees!	d:	_____	d:	<i>upon</i>	a:	_____	a:	<i>against</i>	παρά	g:	_____	παρά	g:	<i>from, with</i>	A παραlytic from Galilee with no use of his legs was let down with care beside of Jesus, and the people were beside themselves.	d:	_____	d:	<i>with, beside</i>	a:
κατά	g:	_____	κατά	g:	<i>down from; against</i>	The κατά came down from the great mountain against all odds according to his amazing senses.																																																																																		
	a:	_____		a:	<i>according to</i>		μετά	g:	_____	μετά	g:	<i>with</i>	I μετα with the girl after church.	a:	_____	a:	<i>after</i>	περί	g:	_____	περί	g:	<i>concerning</i>	I talked to my dentist concerning περιodontal disease around my teeth.	a:	_____	a:	<i>around</i>	ὑπέρ	g:	_____	ὑπέρ	g:	<i>on behalf of</i>	Jesus died ὑπέρ me which is above all comprehension.	a:	_____	a:	<i>above</i>	ὑπό	g:	_____	ὑπό	g:	<i>by (agency)</i>	The ὑπό (hippo) was loved by the crazy general who always rode under it!	a:	_____	a:	<i>under</i>	ἐπί	g:	_____	ἐπί	g:	<i>on</i>	I always keep an ἐπί-pen on me in case a bee lands upon me. I am against all bees!	d:	_____	d:	<i>upon</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>against</i>		παρά	g:	_____	παρά	g:	<i>from, with</i>	A παραlytic from Galilee with no use of his legs was let down with care beside of Jesus, and the people were beside themselves.	d:		_____	d:		<i>with, beside</i>	a:		_____	a:	<i>beside</i>		
μετά	g:	_____	μετά	g:	<i>with</i>	I μετα with the girl after church.																																																																																		
	a:	_____		a:	<i>after</i>		περί	g:	_____	περί	g:	<i>concerning</i>	I talked to my dentist concerning περιodontal disease around my teeth.	a:	_____	a:	<i>around</i>	ὑπέρ	g:	_____	ὑπέρ	g:	<i>on behalf of</i>	Jesus died ὑπέρ me which is above all comprehension.	a:	_____	a:	<i>above</i>	ὑπό	g:	_____	ὑπό	g:	<i>by (agency)</i>	The ὑπό (hippo) was loved by the crazy general who always rode under it!	a:	_____	a:	<i>under</i>	ἐπί	g:	_____	ἐπί	g:	<i>on</i>	I always keep an ἐπί-pen on me in case a bee lands upon me. I am against all bees!	d:	_____	d:	<i>upon</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>against</i>		παρά	g:	_____	παρά	g:	<i>from, with</i>	A παραlytic from Galilee with no use of his legs was let down with care beside of Jesus, and the people were beside themselves.	d:	_____	d:	<i>with, beside</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>beside</i>														
περί	g:	_____	περί	g:	<i>concerning</i>	I talked to my dentist concerning περιodontal disease around my teeth.																																																																																		
	a:	_____		a:	<i>around</i>		ὑπέρ	g:	_____	ὑπέρ	g:	<i>on behalf of</i>	Jesus died ὑπέρ me which is above all comprehension.	a:	_____	a:	<i>above</i>	ὑπό	g:	_____	ὑπό	g:	<i>by (agency)</i>	The ὑπό (hippo) was loved by the crazy general who always rode under it!	a:	_____	a:	<i>under</i>	ἐπί	g:	_____	ἐπί	g:	<i>on</i>	I always keep an ἐπί-pen on me in case a bee lands upon me. I am against all bees!	d:	_____	d:	<i>upon</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>against</i>		παρά	g:	_____	παρά	g:	<i>from, with</i>	A παραlytic from Galilee with no use of his legs was let down with care beside of Jesus, and the people were beside themselves.	d:	_____	d:	<i>with, beside</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>beside</i>																									
ὑπέρ	g:	_____	ὑπέρ	g:	<i>on behalf of</i>	Jesus died ὑπέρ me which is above all comprehension.																																																																																		
	a:	_____		a:	<i>above</i>		ὑπό	g:	_____	ὑπό	g:	<i>by (agency)</i>	The ὑπό (hippo) was loved by the crazy general who always rode under it!	a:	_____	a:	<i>under</i>	ἐπί	g:	_____	ἐπί	g:	<i>on</i>	I always keep an ἐπί-pen on me in case a bee lands upon me. I am against all bees!	d:	_____	d:	<i>upon</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>against</i>		παρά	g:	_____	παρά	g:	<i>from, with</i>	A παραlytic from Galilee with no use of his legs was let down with care beside of Jesus, and the people were beside themselves.	d:	_____	d:	<i>with, beside</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>beside</i>																																				
ὑπό	g:	_____	ὑπό	g:	<i>by (agency)</i>	The ὑπό (hippo) was loved by the crazy general who always rode under it!																																																																																		
	a:	_____		a:	<i>under</i>		ἐπί	g:	_____	ἐπί	g:	<i>on</i>	I always keep an ἐπί-pen on me in case a bee lands upon me. I am against all bees!	d:	_____	d:	<i>upon</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>against</i>		παρά	g:	_____	παρά	g:	<i>from, with</i>	A παραlytic from Galilee with no use of his legs was let down with care beside of Jesus, and the people were beside themselves.	d:	_____	d:	<i>with, beside</i>		a:	_____		a:	<i>beside</i>																																															
ἐπί	g:	_____	ἐπί	g:	<i>on</i>	I always keep an ἐπί-pen on me in case a bee lands upon me. I am against all bees!																																																																																		
	d:	_____		d:	<i>upon</i>																																																																																			
	a:	_____		a:	<i>against</i>																																																																																			
παρά	g:	_____	παρά	g:	<i>from, with</i>	A παραlytic from Galilee with no use of his legs was let down with care beside of Jesus, and the people were beside themselves.																																																																																		
	d:	_____		d:	<i>with, beside</i>																																																																																			
	a:	_____		a:	<i>beside</i>																																																																																			

Greek Pronoun Charts

Near Demonstrative Pronoun - *this, he, she, it*

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.						
G.						
D.						
A.						

Indefinite Pronoun

Case	Singular		Plural	
	M./F.	Neut.	M./F.	Neut.
N.				
G.				
D.				
A.				

Interrogative Pronoun

Case	Singular		Plural	
	M./F.	Neut.	M./F.	Neut.
N.				
G.				
D.				
A.				

Case	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

This is a tricky pronoun. That's why it is called a "**demonstrative**" pronoun!

All sane people wear a τ ("towel") **near** the beach except **nominal** males and females.

Nearly all **Female** **Generals** are a bit different! They trade their plain 'ole boring τῶ's for τούτων camo ones!

OR

When you see a τούτων poodle, it could be **masculine**, **feminine**, or **neutered**. You have to get **near** them to tell!

Case	Singular		Plural	
	M./F.	Neut.	M./F.	Neut.
N.	τις *	τι +	τινές	τινά
G.	τινός	τινός	τινῶν	τινῶν
D.	τινί	τινί	τισί(ν) *	τισί(ν) *
A.	τινά	τι +	τινάς	τινά

This paradigm is more regular than it first appears:

Interrogative always accents the first syllable of the Interrogative Pronoun (think of the accent as the dot in a question mark).
The Indefinite must be more reluctant and either holds or completely eliminates the accent.

* The final stem ν drops out when immediately followed by a σ (MBG §24.4).

+ There is not an ending in the NNS or NAS, and the final ν drops off because it cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (MBG §19.1).

Present Participles

Present Participle - εἰμί

	Singular			Plural		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.						
G.						
D.						
A.						

	Singular			Plural		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	ὢν	οῦσα	ὄν	ὄντες	οῦσαι	ὄντα
G.	ὄντος	οὔσης +	ὄντος	ὄντων	οὔσων	ὄντων
D.	ὄντι	οὔση +	ὄντι	οὔσι(ν) *	οὔσαις	οὔσι(ν) *
A.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν	ὄντας	οὔσας	ὄντα

+ Feminine participle endings follow the same pattern we saw in the Third Declension Adjective:

SFGDLH = Single Females Generally Despise Lowering the Heat

= Singular Feminine Genitive and Dative Participles Like η.

Also, notice that the ου we see in the whole feminine pattern occurs in all the Dative Plurals. Here's why:
the ντ drops out before the σ, and the ο is lengthened by compensation to ου (MBG §3.5; 91.1).

Please note: something similar happens in the MNS when the τ is dropped (since Greek words don't end in τ).

However, in the NMS, the ο lengths to ω by ablaut (MBG §4; 19.1; 91.1).

Aorist Participles (#1)

(Here, we are only reviewing the first part of the paradigms because the rest simply follow the pattern we have seen in the PAP. Exceptions are noted).

Aorist Active Participle

	Singular		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.			
G.		...	

	Singular		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
G.	λύσαντος	...	

Follows the same patterns we are used to:
η in FGS and FDS
ντ drops before σ in MDP and NDP - λυσασι(ν)

Finally, note that Second Aorist Participles use Present Participle endings on Second Aorist stems βλέπων/ιδών; εὐρίσκων/εὐρών; etc.)

Aorist Passive/Deponent Participle

	Singular		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.			
G.		...	

Note: a Deponent verb can use either its Passive or Middle Aorist Participle form with no distinction in meaning: πορευθείς and πορευσάμενος mean the same thing (Baugh, §20.4).

	Singular		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
G.	λυθέντος	...	

Follows the same patterns we are used to:
η in FGS and FDS
ντ drops before σ in MDP and NDP **except**
ε > ει by compensation - λυθείσι(ν) (MBG §24.4c).

Aorist Participles (#2)

Two Common Irregular Aorist Participles (Masculine)

	γινώσκω		καταβαίνω	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
N.				
G.				
D.				
A.				

	γινώσκω		καταβαίνω	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
N.	γνούς	γνόντες	καταβάς	καταβάντες
G.	γνόντος	γνόντων	καταβάντος	καταβάντων
D.	γνόντι	γνοῦσιν	καταβάντι	καταβάσι(ν)
A.	γνόντα	γνόντας	καταβάντα	καταβάντας

Notice the ο > ω when the ending begins with σ and the ντ is dropped (MNS and MDP).

Follows the normal Aorist pattern EXCEPT, α and not σα function as the tense formative (MBG §5c-2d(6), p. 300).