



EXEGETICAL TOOLS
GREEK PRIMER

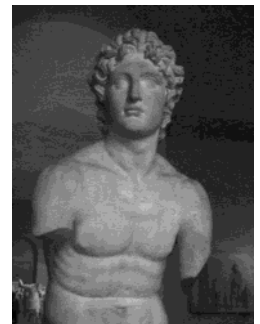
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Κοινή Greek

- Origins of Koine Greek
 - Greek belongs to the Indo-European (or Indo-Hittite) language group as one of its ten branches (two are extinct [Ruhlen, *Guide to the World's Languages*, 35]). Earlier Greek grammarians may have called the language group "Indo-Germanic" and may only mention the eight living languages or branches (e.g., Robertson, *New Short Grammar*, 5-6).
 - Linear B spans from the thirteenth century BC to the 8th century BC.
 - Koine Greek spans from about 300 BC to 330 AD.
 - Byzantine Greek spans from 330-1453.
 - Modern Greek spans from 1453-present (Robertson, 8).
 - Koine evolved from Attic Greek, which itself descended from Ionic. Ionic is one of the three Greek dialects, the other two being Doric and Aeolic. Attic was the language of classical literary Greek.
- Alphabet
 - The Greek alphabet, like the Hebrew alphabet, was derived from the Phoenicians.
- Sophistication of Koine Greek
 - Older scholars, especially classical Greek scholars (e.g., scholars of Homer, Sophocles, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, etc.), tended to denigrate the Greek of the New Testament as unsophisticated. Some said it was a sort of "Holy Ghost language," unlike normal Koine Greek, and full of Semitisms (e.g., foreign perversions of the language).
 - However, at the beginning of the twentieth century, Adolf Deissmann published two works, *Bible Studies* and *Light from the Ancient Near East*. Both works studied Greek in comparison with newly discovered evidence of Koine Greek. He puts forth papyri, inscriptions on tombstones, letters, and various other inscriptions from the Koine period to show that the NT was actually written in the common language of the day and was not inferior Greek. He states that "the records of the world contemporary with the New Testament" "supply us with the right standard of criticism" (*Light*, 146). The New Testament is therefore written in the standard Koine Greek of its day and is in no way inferior to the Greek of any period (similarly, Robertson, 10-11).
- Spread of Greek Language
 - Attic Greek (and Hellenistic culture, with it) spread throughout the entire ancient world when Alexander the Great conquered virtually everything. By the time of the NT, Attic Greek had evolved into Koine Greek, which had become the common language of the ancient world.



Adolf Deissmann



Alexander the Great

The Alphabet

Capital	Lower Case	Name	Pronunciation
A	α	Alpha	a (f <u>ath</u> er)
B	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g
Δ	δ	Delta	d
E	ε	Epsilon	e (b <u>et</u>)
Z	ζ	Zeta	z
H	η	Eta	a (g <u>ate</u>)
Θ	θ	Theta	th
I	ι	Iota	i (th <u>in</u>)
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x (k <u>s</u>)
O	ο	Omicron	o (p <u>or</u> idge)
Π	π	Pi	p
P	ρ	Ro	r
Σ	σ (ς) ¹	Sigma	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u (l <u>oo</u> t)
Φ	φ	Phi	ph (f)
X	χ	Chi	ch (B <u>ach</u>)
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omega	o (l <u>ow</u>)

¹ Sigma appears as σ, except at the end of a word, where it appears as ς.

Diphthongs

αι	ai (a <u>is</u> le)
ει	long a (e <u>igh</u> t)
οι	oi (t <u>oy</u>)
ου	ow (o <u>w</u>)
ευ	eu (f <u>eu</u> d)
ου	oo (l <u>ew</u> d)
υι	wee (q <u>uee</u> n)

Accents and Breathing Marks

´	Smooth Breathing Mark
Ϟ	Rough Breathing Mark
´	Accute Accent
`	Grave Accent
ˆ	Circumflex

Punctuation

λόγος.	Period
λόγος,	Comma
λόγος;	Question Mark
λόγος·	Colon

8 Noun Rules

The following 8 noun rules come from Mounce's *The Basics of Biblical Greek*, 344.

1. Stems ending in α or η are in the 1st declension; stems ending in $ο$ are in the 2nd declension; consonantal stems are 3rd declension.
2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and the accusative.
3. Almost all neuter words end in α in the nominative and accusative plural.
4. In the dative singular, the iota subscript if possible (the iota can only subscript under a vowel, so it cannot subscript in the third declension).
5. Vowels often change their length ("ablaut")
6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical.
7. The Square of Stops (see other notes).
8. τ cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.

Cases

• Nominative

- Nouns in the nominative case function as subjects or predicate nominatives (in "John is a man," "man" is a predicate nominative).
 - Examples
 - John 1:1: ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν. The nominative noun ὁ λόγος ("the word") functions as the subject of the sentence "the word was with God."

• Accusative

- Nouns in the accusative case function as direct objects of verbs or as objects of prepositions.
 - Examples
 - John 1:1: ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν. The accusative τὸν θεόν functions as the object of the preposition πρὸς.
 - John 1:14: ἑθεασάμεθα τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ. The accusative τὴν δόξαν ("the glory") functions as the direct object of the verb ἑθεασάμεθα ("we beheld").
- Two accusatives may stand together, in which case one may be an object complement. For example, in the sentence "I painted the wall red," the direct object is "the wall" while "red" is an object complement.
 - Examples
 - Matt 22:43: πῶς οὖν Δαυὶδ ἐν πνεύματι καλεῖ αὐτὸν κύριον ("how then does David, in the Spirit, call him Lord?"). The accusative pronoun αὐτὸν is the direct object, while κύριον is the object complement.
 - Lev 13:10: καὶ αὕτη μετέβαλεν τρίχα λευκὴν ("and [if] this [wound] turns the hair white").

• Genitive

- Nouns in the genitive case function to express relationships to other nouns such as possession, source, and separation. The genitive is often translated with "of" in front of the noun. However, the word "of" is very ambiguous and can mean any variety of relationships. For beginning Greek, the translation "of" is good enough.
 - Examples
 - John 1:4: ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ("the life was the light of men"). The genitive noun τῶν ἀνθρώπων may in this case be translated as "of men."

• Dative

- Nouns in the dative case function to express relationships to other nouns or verbs such as location, instrumentality, or indirect object.
 - Examples
 - John 1:5: τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει ("the light is shining in the darkness"). The noun τῇ σκοτίᾳ functions to express the location of the shining, "in the darkness."

• Vocative

- The vocative is a case in Greek which signals direct address. In English, one may signal direct address with "O" (e.g., "O, Lord ...") or without "O" (e.g., "Lord, ...").
 - Examples
 - Matthew 8:25: κύριε, σῶσον, ἀπολλύμεθα ("Lord, save, we are perishing!"). The noun κύριε ("Lord") is in the vocative case, signaling direct address of the Lord.

Nominative

- **Subject:** The subject of the main verb of the sentence.
 - **Example:** ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, “the word was with God” (John 1:1). The nominative noun ὁ λόγος (“the word”) functions as the subject of the sentence.
- **Predicate Nominative:**
 - **Definition:** A nominative noun that is equated with the subject. The predicate nominative may be a larger subset of which the subject is a part (e.g., “John is a *man*”), or it may be directly equivalent (“Jesus is God’s *Son*”).
 - **Identification:** The PN is usually the known entity, which may be a relative pronoun, the articular noun, or a proper noun.
 - **Example:** ὅς ἐστιν εἰκὼν τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ἀοράτου, “he is the image of the invisible God” (Col 1:15). The nominative εἰκὼν functions as the predicate nominative, virtually equating “he” with “image.”
 - **Syntactical Equivalents:** The predicate nominative can also appear as “εἰς + accusative.” E.g., οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ λίθος . . . ὁ γενόμενος εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας, “this is the stone that has become *the cornerstone*.” Here, the phrase εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας functions as a PN.
- **Nominative in Simple Apposition**
 - **Definition:** “An appositional construction involves (1) two adjacent substantives (2) in the same case, (3) which refer to the same person or thing, (4) and have the same syntactical relation to the rest of the clause” (Wallace, *Greek Grammar*, 48).
 - **Example:** ὅς ἐστιν ἀρχή, πρωτότοκος ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, “he is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead” (Col 1:18).¹
- **Nominative Absolute**
 - **Definition:** “The nominative absolute is the use of the nominative case in introductory material (such as titles, headings, salutations, and addresses), which are not to be construed as sentences” (Wallace, *Greek Grammar*, 49).
- **Pendant Nominative**
 - **Definition:** “This nominative substantive is the logical rather than syntactical subject at the beginning of a sentence, followed by a sentence in which this subject is now replaced by a pronoun in the case required by the syntax” (Wallace, *Greek Grammar*, 51).

Vocative

- The vocative is a case in Greek which signals direct address. In English, one may signal direct address with "O" (e.g., "O, Lord ...") or without "O" (e.g., "Lord, ...").
- The vocative forms in Greek are often easily recognizable from the context, but there are some rules to learn for its forms.
 - When vocatives are plural, the form is the same as the nominative plural (e.g., ἀδελφοί).
 - For the singular first declension, the vocative form is the same as the nominative singular (e.g., ἀδελφή).
 - For the singular second declension, the vocative form generally ends in ε (e.g., ἀπόστολε).
 - For the singular third declension, the vocative form is generally the word's stem (e.g., πάτερ).
- There are exceptions to these rules, but they are rare.
- The vocative occurs in the NT 564 times as a noun, 1 time as a participle, and 24 times as an adjective in the NT (Wallace says only 292 vocative noun occur, but a search with BibleWorks 8 shows 564).

Examples

- Matthew 8:25: κύριε, σῶσον, ἀπολλύμεθα ("Lord, save, we are perishing!")
- Luke 10:21: ἐξομολογούμαι σοι, πάτερ, κύριε τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς ("I give thanks to you, Father, Lord of heaven and of earth")
- Acts 7:2: Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοὶ καὶ πατέρες, ἀκούσατε ("Men, brothers, and fathers, listen")

1st and 2nd Declension Nouns

- If a noun's stem ends in α or η , it is 1st declension (e.g., ἡ γραφή, stem: γραφη-). First declension nouns are usually feminine.
- If the stem ends in $ο$, it is second declension (e.g., ὁ λόγος, stem: λογο-; τὸ ἔργον, stem: εργο-). Second declension nouns are *usually* masculine and neuter.
- The endings for nouns (all 3 declensions) must be memorized, or translation will be impossible without the help of a parsing program.
- Case endings should be memorized on their own (without being attached to a word), or recognizing endings will become much harder later.
- There are some feminine second declension nouns, like ἡ ὁδός. These are declined like masculine second declension nouns, but any articles, adjectives, or other words modifying them will be feminine.
- There are some masculine first declension nouns, like ὁ προφήτης. The -ης ending signals 1st declension, by which pattern the nouns decline, although the gen sg ending will likely be υ (προφήτου) rather than ς . Other first declension masculine nouns include νεανίας, μαθητής, and Ἡρώδης.

1st and 2nd Declension Case Endings

	2	1	2
	masc	fem	neut
nom sg	-ς	-	-ν
gen sg	-ου	-ς	-ου
dat sg	-ι	-ι	-ι
acc sg	-ν	-ν	-ν
nom pl	-ι	-ι	-α
gen pl	-ων	-ων	-ων
dat pl	-ις	-ις	-ις
acc pl	-υς	-ς	-α

*An underlined vowel means the ending joins with the stem vowel, resulting in a contraction, e.g., for a "nom pl neuter," $ο + \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$.

The resultant form is **not** ἔργοα, but ἔργα.

*The ι in the "dat sg" subscripts and the stem vowel in the second declension lengthens from $ο$ to ω .

Case Endings Attached to Nouns

	2	1	2
	masc	fem	neut
nom sg	λόγος	γραφή	δῶρον
gen sg	λόγου	γραφῆς	δώρου
dat sg	λόγῳ	γραφῆι	δώρῳ
acc sg	λόγον	γραφῆν	δῶρον
nom pl	λόγοι	γραφαί	δῶρα
gen pl	λόγων	γραφῶν	δώρων
dat pl	λόγοις	γραφαίς	δώροις
acc pl	λόγους	γραφάς	δῶρα

Case Endings Attached to Nouns w/ Article

	2	1	1	2
	masc	fem	fem*	neut
nom sg	ὁ λόγος	ἡ γραφή	ἡ ὥρα	τὸ δῶρον
gen sg	τοῦ λόγου	τῆς γραφῆς	τῆς ὥρας	τοῦ δώρου
dat sg	τῷ λόγῳ	τῇ γραφῆι	τῇ ὥρᾳ	τῷ δώρῳ
acc sg	τὸν λόγον	τὴν γραφῆν	τὴν ὥραν	τὸ δῶρον
nom pl	οἱ λόγοι	αἱ γραφαί		τὰ δῶρα
gen pl	τῶν λόγων	τῶν γραφῶν		τῶν δώρων
dat pl	τοῖς λόγοις	ταῖς γραφαίς		τοῖς δώροις
acc pl	τοὺς λόγους	τὰς γραφάς		τὰ δῶρα

*Fem words with stems ending in $\epsilon\alpha$, $\iota\alpha$ (ἀλήθεια), or $\rho\alpha$ (ὥρα) will form the gen and dat sg with α . Otherwise, the α will shift to η . E.g., ἡ δόξα, τῆς δόξης, τῇ δόξει, τὴν δόξαν.

3rd Declension Nouns

Third declension nouns:

- Stems end in a consonant.
- Drop -ος ending from genitive to derive stem (e.g., σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ shows the stem is σαρκ-).
- Memorize the πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν paradigm. It is very important for learning participles.
- Example of stems:

σάρξ, ἡ, stem σαρκ-, *flesh*

ἐλπίς, ἡ, stem ἐλπιδ-, *hope*

χάρις, ἡ, stem χαριτ-, *grace*

νύξ, ἡ, stem νυκτ-, *night*

- 3rd declension words can have various stem endings: κ-, ματ-, and ν- are three examples. Words with ματ- stems are always neuter; neuters have identical endings in the nominative and accusative.

	κ stem	ματ stem	ν stem	
lexical form	ἡ σάρξ	το ὄνομα	τίς (m/f)	τίς (neut)
stem	σαρκ-	ονοματ-	τιν-	τιν-

	κ stem		ματ stem		ν stem	
	lexical form	stem	lexical form	stem	M/F Endings	Neut Endings
nom sg	σάρξ	σαρκ-	ὄνομα	ονοματ-	τίς	τίς
gen sg	σαρκός	σαρκ-	ὀνόματος	ονοματ-	τίνος	τίνος
dat sg	σαρκί	σαρκ-	ὀνόματι	ονοματ-	τίνι	τίνι
acc sg	σάρκα	σαρκ-	ὄνομα	ονοματ-	τίνα	τίνα
nom pl	σάρκες	σαρκ-	ὀνόματα	ονοματ-	τίνες	τίνας
gen pl	σαρκῶν	σαρκ-	ὀνομάτων	ονοματ-	τίνων	τίνων
dat pl	σαρξί(ν)	σαρκ-	ὀνόμασι(ν)	ονοματ-	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
acc pl	σάρκας	σαρκ-	ὀνόματα	ονοματ-	τίνας	τίνας

- πᾶς is an excellent word to learn the paradigm for, since it has both 1st and 3rd declensions (both less familiar than 2nd declension words, like λόγος). For this reason, it is called a 3-1-3 adjective. Memorizing this paradigm will greatly help with learning participles and to remember the third declension endings. The masc and neut stem for πᾶς is παντ-. The stem for the feminine, 1st declension forms is πασα-. It can be used as an adjective in the attributive or predicate position (pred is more frequent), or substantively.

	3rd decl	1st decl	3rd decl
	masc	fem	neut
nom sg	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
gen sg	παντός	πάσης	παντός
dat sg	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
acc sg	πάντα	πάσαν	πᾶν
nom pl	πάντες	πάσαι	πάντα
gen pl	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
dat pl	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
acc pl	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

- A common, but somewhat irregular verb is πίστις. Its stem is technically πιστι-, but the *iota* is replaced by an *epsilon* in some cases. The paradigm should simply be noted for recognition.

Personal Pronouns

- Pronouns replace nouns. Personal pronouns replace nouns that refer to persons.
- The following personal pronouns should be memorized for recognition. They are vital for reading Greek with any sense of fluidity.
- A pronoun always agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case may differ depending on its function in the sentence. An example in English would be "Tom slept on his bed." Tom is the subject and therefore equivalent to the nominative case, whereas "his" is in the genitive case, since it signals possession.
- Since verb endings signal the subject sufficiently, a pronoun is generally not used in the nominative case except for emphasis.
- Third person pronouns follow a 2-1-2 pattern, although the nominative and accusative of the singular neuter omits the ν on the ending.
- The pronoun $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ may function in three ways. First, it acts as a third person personal pronoun. Second, it may be used intensively to mean "it/him/her-self." This use of $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ will usually be found in the predicate position, although not exclusively (e.g., "the apostle himself" normally = $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ὁ ἀπόστολος). Third, it may be used as an adjective, usually in the attributive position, to mean "same" (e.g., "the same apostle" normally = ὁ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ἀπόστολος).

First Person

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N.	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς
G.	μου (ἐμοῦ)	ἡμῶν
D.	μοι (ἐμοί)	ἡμῖν
A.	με (ἐμέ)	ἡμᾶς

Second Person

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N.	σύ	ὑμεῖς
G.	σου (σοῦ)	ὑμῶν
D.	σοι (σοί)	ὑμῖν
A.	σε (σέ)	ὑμᾶς

Third Person

	<u>Singular</u>		
	M.	F.	N.
N.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$
G.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$
D.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}$
A.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$

- ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, and ἐμέ are emphatic forms, as are σοῦ, σοί, and σέ. The emphatic form is generally found after prepositions or in contrastive sentences. It signals a form of emphasis that is difficult to bring out in English.

	<u>Plural</u>		
	M.	F.	N.
N.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$
G.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$
D.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$
A.	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$

Relative Pronouns

- A relative pronoun introduces a clause that usually modifies (provides additional information about) a noun.
- The paradigm follows a 2-1-2 pattern. The relative pronouns are almost exactly the endings of the 2-1-2 nouns. The exceptions are the neuter nominative and accusative singular, which are ὅ rather than ὅν. This paradigm should be **memorized**.
- The case of the relative pronoun is determined by its function in the relative clause. So a relative pronoun that functions as a direct object will appear in the accusative case, even if its antecedent to which it refers is in the nominative case. An exception is called "attraction," which is when a relative pronoun is attracted to the case of its antecedent. One then might, for example, find a relative pronoun as a direct object occurring in the genitive case, if it refers back to a genitive noun. This occurs occasionally and one may save a lot of trouble if this exception is remembered.

The Relative Pronoun

	2	1	2
	masc	fem	neut
nom sg	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
gen sg	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
dat sg	ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ
acc sg	ὄν	ἣν	ὅ
nom pl	οἷ	αἷ	ἃ
gen pl	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν
dat pl	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
acc pl	οὓς	ἄς	ἃ

- Notice the accent on the relative pronouns, which helps you distinguish it from the article in a few forms that might otherwise be confused.

The Article

	masc	fem
nom sg	ὁ	ἡ
nom pl	οἱ	αἱ

The Relative Pronoun

	masc	fem
nom sg	ὅς	ἥ
nom pl	οἷ	αἷ

Demonstrative Pronouns

- Demonstrative pronouns in Greek work similarly to those in English. The paradigms follow a 2-1-2 pattern and are easy to recognize. Memorize these forms so you can recognize them instantly while reading.
- Demonstrative pronouns always stand in the predicate position rather than the attributive position, just like πᾶς. The article always stands with the noun that the pronoun modifies. Hence, one might see οὗτος ὁ λόγος, but not ὁ οὗτος λόγος.

οὗτος, *this*

<u>Singular</u>		
M.	F.	N.
N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A. τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
<u>Plural</u>		
M.	F.	N.
N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

ἐκεῖνος, *that*

<u>Singular</u>		
M.	F.	N.
N. ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
G. ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
D. ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
A. ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
<u>Plural</u>		
M.	F.	N.
N. ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκείναι	ἐκεῖνα
G. ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
D. ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
A. ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

Reflexive Pronouns

- The declensions for reflexive pronouns are the same as for αὐτός (2-1-2) pattern, except there is no nominative form.
- You should be able to recognize these forms.

ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself*

Singular

	M.	F.
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς
D.	ἐμαυτῶ	ἐμαυτῆ
A.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν

Plural

G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
A.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτά

σεαυτοῦ, *of yourself*

Singular

	M.	F.
G.	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς
D.	σεαυτῶ	σεαυτῆ
A.	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν

Plural

G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
A.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

ἐαυτοῦ, *of himself/herself/itself*

Singular

	M.	F.	N.
G.	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ
D.	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτῆ	ἐαυτῶ
A.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό

Plural

G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
A.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά

Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns

- The interrogative pronoun τίς ("who? which? what?") differs from the indefinite pronoun τις ("someone, something") *only* by the accent. The accent on the interrogative pronoun always falls on the penult (unless it is monosyllabic, in which case there is still an accent), while the accent on the indefinite pronoun always falls on the ultima (unless the form is monosyllabic, in which case there is no accent).
- Both pronouns can be used as independent nouns or as adjectives.
- These pronouns are what we call "two-termination adjectives," because the male and female forms are the same. All forms follow the third declension.

The Interrogative Pronoun (τίς)

<u>Singular</u>	
M/F	N
N. τίς	τί
G. τίνος	τίνος
D. τίνι	τίνι
A. τίνα	τί
<u>Plural</u>	
N. τίνες	τίνα
G. τίνων	τίνων
D. τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
A. τίνας	τίνα

The Indefinite Pronoun (τις)

<u>Singular</u>	
M/F	N
N. τις	τι
G. τινός	τινός
D. τινί	τινί
A. τινά	τι
<u>Plural</u>	
N. τινές	τινά
G. τινῶν	τινῶν
D. τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
A. τινάς	τινά

The Article

- The lexical form of the article in Greek is ὁ (nominative, singular, masculine).
- The article in Greek has several functions and acts as more than simply to make a noun definite (see Wallace's *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*, 207-290). However, making a noun definite is one of its primary uses. Thus, ἡ γραφή means "the Scripture" rather than "a Scripture."
- If the article is missing, the noun is not necessarily indefinite. For example, John 1:1 says ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος ("the word was with God, and the word was God"). Note that θεόν ("God") has an article in the first phrase, but not in the second (the difference in spelling is because θεόν is accusative while θεός is nominative). The lack of the article in the second phrase does not make the noun indefinite ("a god"), which is obvious because it refers to the same "God" as the first phrase, which has the article.
- Another case in which the article will sometimes be missing on a definite noun is when the noun follows a preposition. For example, in Col 1:2, Paul says "Grace to you, and peace ἀπὸ θεοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν." The noun "God" in this case is definite and should not be translated "a God."

The Greek Article

	masc	fem	neut
nom sg	ὁ	ἡ	τό
gen sg	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
dat sg	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
acc sg	τόν	τήν	τό
nom pl	οἱ	αἱ	τά
gen pl	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
dat pl	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
acc pl	τούς	τάς	τά

Adjectives

- Adjectives function in three ways: (1) they modify nouns ("the *good* man"); (2) they act as substantives ("the *good* [things/people]); (3) they act as predicate adjectives ("the man is *good*"). If the adjective is an attributive adjective (the first use), it will fall in one of four attributive positions. If it is a predicate adjective, it will fall in one of three predicate positions. See the "Attributive and Predicate Positions" handout.
- Adjectives may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter.
 - If the adjective has distinct forms for all three genders (in the nominative singular), it is called a three-termination adjective. For example, καλός, καλή, καλόν.
 - If the adjective has the same ending for the masculine and feminine genders, and a different ending for the neuter gender, it is called a two-termination adjectives. Most of these adjectives are compounds. For example, ἄπιστος (masc & fem), ἄπιστον (neuter). It is important to know if an adjective is two-termination in order to identify the correct gender of the adjective in context and thereby to identify the noun it modifies.
- Adjectives use the same case endings as nouns (although there are irregular patterns for some adjectives as well). Many adjectives follow a 2-1-2 pattern, meaning the masculine and accusative follow the second declension, while the feminine follows the first declension. Some follow a 3-1-3 pattern, such as πᾶς, which is an important adjective paradigm to memorize after one has memorized third declension noun patterns.
- **[Advanced Info]** Adjectives that end in -εος, -οος are generally contracted according to the rules. For example, the uncontracted form of "golden" would be χρύσεος, but the ending -εος contracts to -οῦς, with the circumflex accent to signal a contraction has occurred. Lexicons typically list the word in its contracted form, however, so you will learn it in its final form (χρυσοῦς).
- Irregular adjectives to recognize: πολὺς ("many") is a 2-1-2 adjective, but some forms have stem πολ- (nom and acc of masc and neut), while the rest of the forms have stem πολλ-.

ἀγαθός, ή, όύ good

	2nd decl masc	1st decl fem	2nd decl neut
nom sg	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
gen sg	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς ¹	ἀγαθοῦ
dat sg	ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῶ
acc sg	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
nom pl	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
gen pl	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
dat pl	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
acc pl	ἀγαθοῦς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν all (stem: παντ-, πασα-)

	3rd decl masc	1st decl fem	3rd decl neut
nom sg	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
gen sg	παντός	πάσης	παντός
dat sg	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
acc sg	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
nom pl	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
gen pl	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
dat pl	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
acc pl	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

¹ If the feminine form of the adjective ends in εα, ια, or ρα, the singular forms will use α for all the case endings (e.g., ἄγιαι, ἄγιων, ἀγίαις, ἀγίας).

Attributive and Predicate Positions

- **Why are these important?** Knowing the attributive and predicate positions allows you to:
 - (1) easily identify adjectival constructions (including difficult ones, such as when prepositional phrases are used as adjectives).
 - (2) distinguish between adjectival phrases (the good man) and predicative phrases (the man is good), which use the same Greek words but in different orders.
- In the following charts, keep in mind that prepositional phrases and participles can act as adjectives and would stand in the same position.

Attributive (Adjectival) Positions

Position	Greek Example	English Translation	Notes
1st Attr. Pos.	ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος	the good man (lit., "the good man")	Adjective receives greater emphasis than the substantive
2nd Attr. Pos.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός	the good man (lit., "the man the good" or "the man, the good one")	Equal emphasis on adjective and substantive (possibly slight emphasis on the latter)
3rd Attr. Pos.	ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός	the good man (lit., "man the good")	Rare with adjectives, but more frequent with prepositional phrases or participles acting as an adjective
4th Attr. Pos.	ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός OR ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος	the (or "a") good man (lit., "good man" or "man good")	No article; either order is valid; can only distinguish from 3rd pred. pos. by context

Predicate Positions (hint: article is always with the noun and no article with adjective)

Position	Greek Example	English Translation	Notes
1st Pred. Pos.	ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος	the man is good (lit., "good is the man")	Adjective receives greater emphasis than the substantive; it is ok to translate literally to reflect this emphasis, e.g., "blessed are the peacemakers" (Matt 5:9).
2nd Pred. Pos.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός	the man is good (lit., "the man is good")	Equal emphasis on adjective and substantive (possibly slight emphasis on the latter)
3rd Pred. Pos.	ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός OR ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος	the man is good (lit., "good man" or "man good")	No article; either order is valid; can only distinguish from 4th attr. pos. by context

Verbal System

- The following terms must be understood if one wishes to understand any verbal system.
 - Tense: The form of the verb (e.g., present-tense form, aorist-tense form, etc.). Tense-forms correspond to a certain aspect (see below), but do not correspond exactly with time. For example, in Greek, many but not all present tense-forms occur in present time, and most but not all past tense-forms occur in past time. So when we refer to "tense," we're referring to the form of the verb, not necessarily to the time of its action.
 - Voice: The relationship between the agent of the verb and the action expressed. There are three voices in Greek: active, passive, and middle. With the active voice, the subject is performing the action. With the passive voice, the subject is being acted upon. The middle voice is difficult to translate into English, but typically it expresses the subject acting in his own interest.
 - Mood: The relationship between the verb and reality. In Greek, there are several moods. Indicative is used when the verb is true to reality. Other moods that reflect less correspondence between the verb and reality are the subjunctive, optative, and imperative.
 - Person: The perspective of the subject of the verb. The subject of any verb is either the first person ("I, we"), second person ("you"), or third person ("he, she, it, they,").
 - Number: The number of entities involved in the subject. Nouns are either singular or plural.
 - Aspect: The perspective from which the action of the verb is portrayed. Some parts of aspect theory in Koine Greek are still being debated by scholars.
- When **parsing** verbs, you will give tense, voice, mood, person, and number. Some grammars give a different order, but the more popular grammars give this order. So, for example, ἔλυεν should be parsed as "imperfect, active, indicative, 3rd person, singular" (or abbreviated, "impf, act, ind, 3rd, sg"). It is not common to give the aspect of a verb when parsing, but it is important exegetically, and should be considered mentally at least.

Master Indicative Verb Chart

Master Indicative Verb Chart Adapted from Mounce, *Basics of Biblical Greek*

Tense	Augment/ Reduplication	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	1 st Singular Form
Present Active	None	Present	None	ο / ε	Primary Active	λύω
Present Middle/ Passive	None	Present	None	ο / ε	Primary Middle/ Passive	λύομαι
Imperfect Active	ε	Present	None	ο / ε	Secondary Active	ἔλυον
Imperfect Middle/ Passive	ε	Present	None	ο / ε	Secondary Middle/ Passive	ἐλύομην
Future Active	None	Future Active	σ	ο / ε	Primary Active	λύσω
Future Middle	None	Future Active	σ	ο / ε	Primary Middle/ Passive	λύσομαι
1 st Future Passive	None	Aorist Passive	θησ	ο / ε	Primary Middle/ Passive	λυθήσομαι
1 st Aorist Active	ε	Aorist Active	σα	None	Secondary Active	ἔλυσα
2 nd Aorist Active	ε	Aorist Active	None	ο / ε	Secondary Active	ἔλαβον
1 st Aorist Middle	ε	Aorist Active	σα	None	Secondary Middle/ Passive	ἐλυσάμην
2 nd Aorist Middle	ε	Aorist Active	None	ο / ε	Secondary Middle/ Passive	ἐγενόμην
1 st Aorist Passive	ε	Aorist Passive	θη	None	Secondary Active	ἐλύθην
1 st Perfect Active	λε	Perfect Active	κα	None	Primary Active	λέλυκα
Perfect Middle/ Passive	λε	Perfect Passive	None	None	Primary Middle/ Passive	λέλυμαι

Present Active Indicative

Formation of the Present Active Indicative:

Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Primary Active Personal Endings
λυ + ο/ε + μεν (1 pl)

- Indicative mood describes something factual, asks a question, or states an opinion.
- The present-tense form expresses "imperfective aspect," which portrays the action as a process, with no focus on the beginning or the end of the action. The focus could thus be on the continual nature of the action (e.g., βλέπετε [Col 2:8]) or the fact that the action is in progress (e.g., ποιοῦσιν [Matt 12:2]).
- The tense stem is the building block of the verb and carries the essential meaning. Thus, λυ- carries the meaning "to loose," while the personal endings describe the person (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and number (sg, pl) of those doing the action.
- "Primary" personal endings are used with present and future tense-forms. "Secondary" personal endings come later.
- "Active" is a voice, the alternatives being "passive" and "middle." With the active voice, the subject is the agent (the actor) of the action expressed by the verb.

Present Active Indicative (λύω)

	Stem	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	λυ	ο	-	λύ ω ¹	I am loosing
2 sg	λυ	ε	ς	λύ εις ²	You are loosing
3 sg	λυ	ε	ι	λύ ει	He/she/it is loosing
1 pl	λυ	ο	μεν	λύ ομεν	We are loosing
2 pl	λυ	ε	τε	λύ ετε	You all are loosing
3 pl	λυ	ο	νσι	λύ ουσι(ν) ³	They are loosing

¹ *Omicron* lengthens to *omega* at the end of the word.

² The ending is actually σι, but it is as if "metathesis" has occurred (the letters have switched places), so λύσει => λύεις.

³ The ν drops out and the connecting vowel ο lengthens to ου to compensate for the loss (λυονσι => λουσι => λύουσι).

Present Passive and Middle Indicative

Formation of the Present Active Indicative:

Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Primary Passive Personal Endings
 λυ + ο/ε + μεθα (1 pl)

- Indicative mood describes something factual, asks a question, or states an opinion.
- The present-tense form denotes "imperfective aspect," which displays the action as incomplete, with no focus on the beginning or the end of the action. The focus could thus be on the continual nature of the action (like βλέπετε [Col 2:8]) or the fact that the action is in progress (e.g., ποιοῦσιν [Matt 12:2]).
- The tense stem is the building block of the verb and carries the essential meaning. Thus, λυ- carries the meaning "to loose," while the personal endings describe the person (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and number (sg, pl) of those doing the action.
- "Passive" and "middle" are voices. Passive means the subject is being acted upon. Middle voice is difficult to describe in English, but it is typically an active sense and its meaning should be consulted in a lexicon.
- In the present tense, the passive and middle voice share the same conjugation. One must decide whether the same form is being used in the passive or middle voice based on the context.
- Verbs that appear in only a passive or middle form, but have an active meaning, are called "deponent" verbs. Two common examples are πορεύομαι ("I go") and ἔρχομαι ("I come").

Present Passive Indicative (λύω)

	Stem	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	λυ	ο	μαι	λύ ο μαι	I am being loosed
2 sg	λυ	ε	σαι	λύ η ¹	You are being loosed
3 sg	λυ	ε	ται	λύ ε ται	He/she/it is being loosed
1 pl	λυ	ο	μεθα	λυ ό μεθα	We are being loosed
2 pl	λυ	ε	σθε	λύ ε σθε	You are being loosed
3 pl	λυ	ο	νται	λύ ο νται	They are being loosed

¹ The form λυεσαι contracts as follows. The σ drops out because it stands between two vowels not in the stem, leaving λυεαι. The vowels then contract, with εα contracting to η and the *iota* subscripts, leaving λύη. However, the ending σαι will show up later and should be memorized.

Present Middle/Deponent Indicative (ἔρχομαι)

	Stem	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	ἔρχ	ο	μαι	ἔρχ ο μαι	I come
2 sg	ἔρχ	ε	σαι	ἔρχ η	You come
3 sg	ἔρχ	ε	ται	ἔρχ ε ται	He/she/it comes
1 pl	ἔρχ	ο	μεθα	ἐρχ ό μεθα	We come
2 pl	ἔρχ	ε	σθε	ἔρχ ε σθε	You all come
3 pl	ἔρχ	ο	νται	ἔρχ ο νται	They come

Imperfect Active Indicative

Formation of the Imperfect Active Indicative:

Augment + Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Active Personal Endings
 € + λυ + ο/€ + μεν (1 pl)

- Indicative mood describes something factual, asks a question, or states an opinion.
- The imperfect tense-form, like the present tense-form expresses "imperfective aspect," which displays the action as incomplete, with no focus on the beginning or the end of the action.
- The imperfect uses the present tense stem.
- "Secondary" personal endings are used with past tense-forms. There are both active and passive secondary endings.
- The augment is a vowel prefixed to the stem. In Koine Greek it generally (if not always) indicates past time.
 - If the verb begins with a single vowel, it will lengthen. Vowels α, ε lengthen to η; ο lengthens to ω. Vowels η, ι, υ, ω lengthen but do not change to a different vowel. E.g., ἀγαπάω => ἡγάπων; ἐγείρω => ἤγειρον.
 - If the verb begins with a diphthong, lengthening still occurs: αι, ει => η; οι => ω; αυ, ευ => ηυ. E.g., εὐχαριστέω => ηὐχαρίστουν.
 - If the verb is compound (prefixed by a preposition), the augment occurs between the preposition and verb. E.g., καταβαίνω => κατέβαινον.
 - With prepositions that end in a vowel (like κατα above), that vowel will *usually* drop out (one exception is περιπατέω => περιεπάτουν).
 - Prefix ἐκ will change to ἐξ (ἐκβάλλω => ἐξέβαλλον).

Imperfect Active Indicative (λύω)

	Augment	Stem	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	€	λυ	ο	ν	€ λυ ο ν	I was loosing
2 sg	€	λυ	€	ς	€ λυ € ς	You were loosing
3 sg	€	λυ	€	- (ν)	€ λυ € (ν)	He/she/it was loosing
1 pl	€	λυ	ο	μεν	€ λύ ο μεν	We were loosing
2 pl	€	λυ	€	τε	€ λύ € τε	You were loosing
3 pl	€	λυ	ο	ν (σαν) ¹	€ λυ ο ν	They were loosing

¹ The ending σαν shows up, e.g., in the 3rd person plural of εἰμί in the imperfect indicative: ἦσαν.

Imperfect Middle/Passive Indicative

Formation of the Imperfect Active Indicative:

Augment Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Middle/Passive Personal Endings
 ε + λυ + ο/ε + μην (1 sg)

- Indicative mood describes something factual, asks a question, or states an opinion.
- The imperfect tense-form, like the present tense-form expresses "imperfective aspect," which displays the action as incomplete, with no focus on the beginning or the end of the action.
- The imperfect uses the present tense stem.
- "Secondary" personal endings are used with past tense-forms. There are both active and passive secondary endings.
- The augment is a vowel prefixed to the stem. In Koine Greek it generally (if not always) indicates past time. For rules on augment lengthening, see the handout on the Imperfect Active Indicative.

Imperfect Middle/Passive Indicative (λύω)

	Augment	Stem	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	ε	λυ	ο	μην	ἐλυόμην	I was being loosed
2 sg	ε	λυ	ε	υ (σο) ¹	ἐλύου	You were being loosed
3 sg	ε	λυ	ε	το	ἐλύετο	He/she/it was being loosed
1 pl	ε	λυ	ο	μεθα	ἐλυόμεθα	We were being loosed
2 pl	ε	λυ	ε	σθε	ἐλύεσθε	You were being loosed
3 pl	ε	λυ	ο	ντο	ἐλύοντο	They were being loosed

¹ The original ending is σο, but σ drops out since it is between two vowels not in the stem, and εο contracts to ου (ἐλύεσο => ἐλύεο => ἐλύου). Note that the connecting vowel is properly ε, but it changes to ο in the contraction.

Contract Verbs

- Contract verbs have stems ending in: α (ἀγαπάω), ε (εὐχαριστέω), ο (πληρώω).
- Contract verbs occur only in the present and imperfect tense-forms.
- The lexical form will show the contract vowel (ἀγαπάω), but the contracted form will show in the text (ἀγαπῶ).
- There will almost always be a circumflex over the contracted vowels in the present indicative.
- The vowel before a tense formative will generally lengthen. E.g., τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα etc., *not* τιμάσω, ἐτίμασα, etc.

Rules of Contraction (memorize if possible; definitely learn to recognize)

ου <= εο ποιούμεν <= ποιεομεν

ου <= οε πληροῦτε <= πληροετε

ει <= εε ποιεῖτε <= ποιεετε

ω <= αο ἀγαπῶμεν <= ἀγαπαομεν

ω <= αου ἀγαπῶσι <= ἀγαπαουσι

α <= αε ἀγαπάτα <= ἀγαπαετε

α <= αει ἀγαπᾶ <= ἀγαπαει

α + ειν in present active infinitive is ᾶν

ο + ειν in present active infinitive is οῦν

- When α and ε meet, whichever letter comes first wins out and becomes long. So above, see αε contracts to long α. Now see how εα contracts to long ε, which is η.

η <= εαι ποιῆ <= ποιηι <= ποιεαι² <= ποιεσαι¹

οι <= οει πληροῖς <= πληροεις
πληροῖ <= πληροει

- If the contract vowel and the first vowel of a **diphthong** are the same, the redundant letter drops out.

ει <= εει

ου <= οου

- If the contract vowel and the first vowel of a **diphthong** are different, they contract.

α <= αει

ου <= εου

Present Active Indicative of τιμάω

1 sg (τιμάω) => τιμῶ

2 sg (τιμάεις) => τιμᾶς

3 sg (τιμάει) => τιμᾷ

1 pl (τιμάομεν) => τιμῶμεν

2 pl (τιμάετε) => τιμᾶτε

3 pl (τιμάουσι(ν)) => τιμῶσι(ν)

¹This form is present middle/passive. This is the reason the 3rd person singular in the present middle/passive has two possible endings,σαι and η.

²The sigma drops out because it is between two vowels.

Chart of Verb Contractions

(left column is first letter, top row is second letter)

	α	ε	η	ο	ω	ει	η	ου	οι
α	α	α	α	ω	ω	α	α	ω	ω
ε	η	ει	η	ου	ω	ει	η	ου	οι
ο	ω	ου	ω	ου	ω	οι	οι	ου	οι

Square of Stops

Sunday, July 15, 2012 2:39 PM

Labial	π	β	φ
Velar	κ	τ	χ
Dental	τ	δ	θ

Labial	+ σ	-> ψ	ex: βλεπ + σ + ω = βλέψω
Velar	+ σ	-> ξ	ex: σαρκ + ς = σαρξ
Dental	+ σ	-> σ	ex: πειθ + σ + ω = πείσω

Future Active Indicative

Formation of the Future Active Indicative:

Future Active + Tense Formative + Connecting Vowel + Primary Active
Tense Stem Personal Endings
λν + σ + ο/ε + μεν (1 pl)

- Although other tense forms do not directly correlate with a specific time of action, the future tense *always* signals action in the future. There is little or no aspectual feature to the future tense form.
- "Primary" personal endings are used with present and future tense-forms. "Secondary" personal endings come later.
- Some verbs are deponent in some tense forms but not in others. E.g., ἐσθίω ("I am eating") in the future is deponent φάγομαι ("I will eat").
- While the future active tense stem of λύω is the same as the present tense stem (λν-), but many verbs have different stems. E.g., the future active tense stem of κηρύσσω is κηρυκ-.
- The future tense can have a modal sense of possibility or duty. E.g., Matt 5:43, "you *shall* (ἀγαπήσεις) love your neighbor."
- The future tense is mostly limited to the indicative mood. There are some infinitives and participles, particularly in Luke's writings and Hebrews, but even these are rare. Even the future indicative is rarer than it could be, since the present participle may express an imminent action in the future, as it may also in Hebrew and Aramaic. E.g., "the Son of Man will come (ἔρχεται) at an hour you do not expect" (Luke 12:40).

Future Active Indicative (λύω)

	Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	λν	σ	ο	-	λύ σ ω	I will loose
2 sg	λν	σ	ε	ς	λύ σ εις	You will loose
3 sg	λν	σ	ε	ι	λύ σ ει	He/she/it will loose
1 pl	λν	σ	ο	μεν	λύ σ ομεν	We will loose
2 pl	λν	σ	ε	τε	λύ σ ετε	You will loose
3 pl	λν	σ	ο	νσι	λύ σ ουσι(ν)	They will loose

- With contract verbs, the contract vowel lengthens before the tense formative. So instead of αγαπασω, we get ἀγαπήσω. So a long vowel before the tense formative that differs from the lexical stem of a verb signals that the word may be the future active indicative, although other tense forms exhibit this same lengthening.
- When the stem of a verb ends in a stop (remember the "Square of Stops"), the tense formative σ added to it results in a different consonant in place of the two letters. Labials (π β φ) plus σ results in ψ, velars (κ γ χ) plus σ results in ξ, and dentals (τ δ θ) plus σ results in σ. So rather than βλεπσω, we get βλέψω. Rather than διωκσω, we get διώξω, and rather than πειθσω, we get πείσω.

Labial + σ -> ψ
 Velar + σ -> ξ
 Dental + σ -> σ

Future Middle Indicative

Formation of the Future Middle Indicative:

Future Active + Tense Formative + Connecting Vowel + Primary Passive
Tense Stem Personal Endings
λν + σ + ο/ε + μεθα (1 pl)

- Although other tense forms do not directly correlate with a specific time of action, the future tense *always* signals action in the future. There is little or no aspectual feature to the future tense form.
- "Primary" personal endings are used with present and future tense-forms. "Secondary" personal endings come later.
- The future middle is distinct from both the future active and the future passive. The future middle uses the primary passive personal endings.

Future Middle Indicative (λύω)

	Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	λν	σ	ο	μαι	λύ σ ο μαι	I will loose for myself
2 sg	λν	σ	ε	σαι (η)	λύ σ η	You will loose for yourself
3 sg	λν	σ	ε	ται	λύ σ ε ται	He/she/it will loose for himself
1 pl	λν	σ	ο	μεθα	λν σ ό μεθα	We will loose for ourselves
2 pl	λν	σ	ε	σθε	λύ σ ε σθε	You will loose for yourselves
3 pl	λν	σ	ο	νται	λύ σ ο νται	They will loose for themselves

Future Deponent Indicative (πορεύομαι)

	Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	πορευ	σ	ο	μαι	πορεύ σ ομαι	I will go
2 sg	πορευ	σ	ε	σαι (η)	πορεύ σ η	You will go
3 sg	πορευ	σ	ε	ται	πορεύ σ ε ται	He/she/it will go
1 pl	πορευ	σ	ο	μεθα	πορευ σ ό μεθα	We will go
2 pl	πορευ	σ	ε	σθε	πορεύ σ ε σθε	You all will go
3 pl	πορευ	σ	ο	νται	πορεύ σ ο νται	They will go

Formation of the First Future Passive Indicative:

Aorist Passive + Tense Formative + Connecting + Primary Mid/Pass
 Tense Stem Vowel Personal Endings
 λυ + θησ + ο/ε + μαι (1 sg)

- The future passive indicative uses the aorist passive tense stem. It adds a sigma to the aorist passive tense formative.
- Beware not to confuse the aorist passive 3rd plural ending -θησαν with the future passive tense formative θησ. The ending -θησαν cannot be future passive because it requires the ο/ε connecting vowel and it uses the primary middle/passive endings, whose 3rd plural ending is νται.

First Future Passive Indicative (λύω)

	Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	λυ	θησ	ο	μαι	λυ θήσ ο μαι	I will be loosed
2 sg	λυ	θησ	ε	σαι (η)	λυ θήσ η	You will be loosed
3 sg	λυ	θησ	ε	ται	λυ θήσ ε ται	He/she/it will be loosed
1 pl	λυ	θησ	ο	μεθα	λυ θησ ό μεθα	We will be loosed
2 pl	λυ	θησ	ε	σθε	λυ θήσ ε σθε	You will be loosed
3 pl	λυ	θησ	ο	νται	λυ θήσ ο νται	They will be loosed

Formation of the Second Future Passive Indicative:

Aorist Passive + Tense Formative + Connecting + Primary Mid/Pass
 Tense Stem Vowel Personal Endings
 αποσταλ + ησ + ο + μαι (1 sg)

- Some verbs lack the θ in the future passive tense formative, e.g., ἀποστέλλω. The second aorist passive tense stem for this verb is ἀποσταλ-, which is what is used to form the future passive.

Second Future Passive Indicative (ἀποστέλλω)

	Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	αποσταλ	ησ	ο	μαι	ἀποσταλ ήσ ο μαι	I will be sent
2 sg	αποσταλ	ησ	ε	σαι (η)	ἀποσταλ ήσ η	You will be sent
3 sg	αποσταλ	ησ	ε	ται	ἀποσταλ ήσ ε ται	He/she/it will be sent
1 pl	αποσταλ	ησ	ο	μεθα	ἀποσταλ ησ ό μεθα	We will be sent
2 pl	αποσταλ	ησ	ε	σθε	ἀποσταλ ήσ ε σθε	You will be sent
3 pl	αποσταλ	ησ	ο	νται	ἀποσταλ ήσ ο νται	They will be sent

Liquid Verbs

- Liquid verbs have stems that end in a liquid consonant: λ, μ, ν, ρ.
- Greek does not allow liquids to stand next to a sibilant (s sound) within a word.
 - The future active and middle of liquid verbs replaces the tense formative σ with an ε. The *epsilon* then contracts with the connecting vowel. These future present and middle verbs are therefore conjugated the same as the present active and middle indicative contract verbs that end in -εω. The accents on the present active and liquid future active are different, but they are the same on the present middle and liquid future middle.
 - The first aorist active and middle of liquid verbs will lose the tense formative σ, but will keep the connecting vowel α and make a stem change. E.g., μένω ("I remain"), ἔμεινα ("I remained").
- Some verbs have liquid stems in the future, but not the present, e.g., λέγω ("I say") and ἐρῶ ("I will say").
- Some present verb stems end in a liquid, but have aorist stems that do not, e.g., λαμβάνω aorist verb stem is λαβ-.

(Liquid) Future Active Indicative (κρίνω)

	Singular	Plural
1.	κρινῶ	κρινοῦμεν
2.	κρινεῖς	κρινεῖτε
3.	κρινεῖ	κρινοῦσι(ν)

(Liquid) Future Middle Indicative (κρίνω)

	Singular	Plural
1.	κρινοῦμαι	κρινούμεθα
2.	κρινῆ	κρινεῖσθε
3.	κρινεῖται	κρινοῦνται

(Liquid) First Aorist Active Indicative (κρίνω)

	Singular	Plural
1.	ἔκρινα	ἐκρίναμεν
2.	ἔκρινας	ἐκρίνατε
3.	ἔκρινε(ν)	ἔκριναν

(Liquid) First Aorist Middle Indicative (κρίνω)

	Singular	Plural
1.	ἐκρινάμην	ἐκρινάμεθα
2.	ἐκρίνω	ἐκρίνασθε
3.	ἐκρίνατο	ἐκρίναντο

First Aorist Active and Middle Indicative

Formation of the First Aorist Active Indicative:

Augment + 1st Aorist Active + Tense Formative + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Active
Tense Stem Personal Endings
ε + λυ + σ + α + ς (2 sg)

- There are two types of aorists, the first and the second aorist. They use different stems and connecting vowels. The type of aorist in which a verb shows up does not affect the meaning of the verb.
- The aorist tense form carries the perfective aspect. It presents an action as a complete (not completed) whole.
- The aorist tense form can portray an action in the past, present, or future. It is always presented as a complete action, as opposed to a progressive or imperfective action.
- The augment and tense formative are a good indicator of the first aorist. However, since the *sigma* drops out with some verbs, the *alpha* connecting vowel is the best indicator.
- The 1st sg ending *ν* drops out, leaving the connecting vowel *α* as the final letter. The 3rd sg conn. vowel is *ε*, not *α*.
- The square of stops holds for aorist stems (because of the *sigma* tense formative) as for the future (e.g., βλέπω => ἔβλεψα). With contract verbs, the contract vowel will lengthen before the tense formative (e.g., ἀγαπάω => ἠγάπησα).

First Aorist Active Indicative (λύω)

	Aug- ment	Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	ε	λυ	σ	α	ν	ἔ λυ σ α	I loosed
2 sg	ε	λυ	σ	α	ς	ἔ λυ σ α ς	You loosed
3 sg	ε	λυ	σ	α	- (ν)	ἔ λυ σ ε (ν)	He/she/it loosed
1 pl	ε	λυ	σ	α	μεν	ἐ λύ σ α μεν	We loosed
2 pl	ε	λυ	σ	α	τε	ἐ λύ σ α τε	You loosed
3 pl	ε	λυ	σ	α	ν (σαν)	ἔ λυ σ α ν	They loosed

Formation of the First Aorist Middle Indicative:

Augment + 1st Aorist Active + Tense Formative + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Mid/Passive
Tense Stem Personal Endings
ε + λυ + σ + α + μην (1 sg)

- The only difference from the aorist active is that the secondary middle/passive endings are used. Note also that the aorist middle form is different from the aorist passive form.

First Aorist Middle Indicative (λύω)

	Augment	Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	ε	λυ	σ	α	μην	ἐ λυ σ ά μην	I loosed for myself
2 sg	ε	λυ	σ	α	σο	ἐ λύ σ ω ¹	You loosed for yourself
3 sg	ε	λυ	σ	α	το	ἐ λύ σ α το	He/she/it loosed for himself
1 pl	ε	λυ	σ	α	μεθα	ἐ λυ σ ά μεθα	We loosed for ourselves
2 pl	ε	λυ	σ	α	σθε	ἐ λύ σ α σθε	You loosed for yourselves
3 pl	ε	λυ	σ	α	ντο	ἐ λύ σ α ντο	They loosed for themselves

¹ The 2nd sg ending σο is used, but rather than contracting to ου as in the imperfect, it lengthens to σω (ελυσασο => ελυσαο => ελυσω).

Second Aorist Active and Middle Indicative

Formation of the Second Aorist Active Indicative:

Augment + Second Aor. Act. + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Active
 Tense Stem Personal Endings
 € + βαλ + ο/ε + ς (2 sg)

- The aorist tense form expresses perfective aspect and can present an action in the past, present, or future.
- The aorist tense form can portray an action in the past, present, or future. It is always presented as a complete action, as opposed to a progressive or imperfective action.
- The formation of the second aorist is the same as the formation of the imperfect *except* for the different tense stem.
 - Thus, a single letter can distinguish the 2nd aorist and imperfect. E.g., ἐβάλλομεν (impf) and ἐβάλομεν (2nd aor).
 - The 2nd aorist tense stem is *always* different from the present tense stem. It is often the simplification of a double consonant (βαλλ- to βαλ-) or a vowel change (λειπ- to λιπ-).
- Verbs only occur in *either* the first or second aorist, not both (there are a few exceptions).

Second Aorist Active Indicative (βάλλω)

	Augment	Stem	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	€	βαλ	ο	ν	ἔβαλ ο ν	I threw
2 sg	€	βαλ	€	ς	ἔβαλ € ς	You threw
3 sg	€	βαλ	€	- (ν)	ἔβαλ € (ν)	He/she/it threw
1 pl	€	βαλ	ο	μεν	ἐβάλ ο μεν	We threw
2 pl	€	βαλ	€	τε	ἐβάλ € τε	You threw
3 pl	€	βαλ	€	ν (σαν)	ἔβαλ ο ν	They threw

Formation of the Second Aorist Middle Indicative:

Augment + Second Aor. Act. + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Mid/Passive
 Tense Stem Personal Endings
 € + γειν + ο/ε + μην (1 sg)

- The aorist middle form is different from the aorist passive form. The only difference between the active and middle is that different endings are used.

Second Aorist Middle/Deponent Indicative (γίνομαι)

	Augment	Stem	Connecting Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	€	γειν	ο	μην	ἐγειν ό μην	I became
2 sg	€	γειν	€	σο	ἐγέν ου	You became
3 sg	€	γειν	€	το	ἐγέν € το	He/she/it became
1 pl	€	γειν	ο	μεθα	ἐγειν ό μεθα	We became
2 pl	€	γειν	€	σθε	ἐγέν € σθε	You became
3 pl	€	γειν	ο	ντο	ἐγέν ο ντο	They became

Aorist Passive Indicative

Formation of the First Aorist Passive Indicative:

Augment + Aorist Passive + Tense Formative + Secondary Active
 Tense Stem Personal Endings
 € + λυ + θη + ν (1 sg)

- There is both a first and a second aorist passive. The first aorist passive is usually easily recognizable by the tense formative θη. There is no connecting vowel, so the endings are attached directly to the tense formative.
 - The actual letters added to the stem are θε, but in the indicative mood this is lengthened to θη.
- Although it is counter-intuitive, the aorist passive indicative uses the secondary *active* endings.
- The aorist passive form is given as the sixth principle part. The stem is usually the same as the present tense stem.
- If a stem ends in a "stop" (dental, labial, or velar), the "stop" will change due to its juxtaposition with θ.
 - π and β change to φ (e.g., ἐβλέφθην, ἐλήμφθην)
 - κ and γ change to χ (e.g., ἐδιώχθην, ἤχθην)
 - τ, δ, ζ, and θ change to σ (e.g., ἐβαπτίσθην, ἐπέισθην)
- The 3rd plural ending is the alternate ending σσαν rather than simply ν.

First Aorist Passive Indicative (λύω)

	Augment	Stem	Tense Formative	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	€	λυ	θη	ν	ἐ λύ θη ν	I was loosed
2 sg	€	λυ	θη	ς	ἐ λύ θη ς	You were loosed
3 sg	€	λυ	θη	-	ἐ λύ θη	He/she/it was loosed
1 pl	€	λυ	θη	μεν	ἐ λύ θη μεν	We were loosed
2 pl	€	λυ	θη	τε	ἐ λύ θη τε	You were loosed
3 pl	€	λυ	θη	σαν	ἐ λύ θη σσαν	They were loosed

Formation of the Second Aorist Passive Indicative (32x in NT):

Augment + Aorist Passive + Tense Formative + Secondary Active
 Tense Stem Personal Endings
 € + γραφ + η + ν (1 sg)

- The second aorist passive tense stem may be (1) the same as the present tense stem, (2) the same as the aorist active tense stem, or (3) different from both. The form must be learned from a lexicon.

Second Aorist Passive Indicative (γράφω)

	Augment	Stem	Tense Formative	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	€	γραφ	η	ν	ἐ γράφ η ν	I was written
2 sg	€	γραφ	η	ς	ἐ γράφ η ς	You were written
3 sg	€	γραφ	η	-	ἐ γράφ η	He/she/it was written
1 pl	€	γραφ	η	μεν	ἐ γράφ η μεν	We were written
2 pl	€	γραφ	η	τε	ἐ γράφ η τε	You were written
3 pl	€	γραφ	η	σαν	ἐ γράφ η σσαν	They were written

Perfect Active Indicative

Formation of the Perfect Active Indicative:

Reduplication + Perfect Active + Tense + Connecting + Secondary Active
 Tense Stem Formative Vowel Personal Endings
 λ + ε + λυ + κ + α + μεν (1 pl)

- The aspect of the perfect tense-form is currently being debated by scholars. Traditionally, it has been treated as a combination of the perfective and imperfective aspects. The action is presented as either a complete action in the past with enduring effects until the present (•————) (e.g., "he has been raised," 1 Cor 15:4), or as an action with an enduring past that resulted in a present state (————•) (e.g., "I have fought the good fight," 2 Tim 4:7). Recent studies on verbal aspect have concluded that the perfect tense-form encodes either imperfective aspect or stative aspect, although the translation from both sides often ends up being stative in nature. Therefore, it is best to *tentatively* treat the perfect as encoding stative aspect.
- The perfect reduplicates the first letter of the stem.
 - If the stem begins in a single consonant, that consonant is reduplicated, followed by an ε.
 - If the stem begins in an aspirate consonant (φ χ θ), it is reduplicated as its corresponding voiceless consonant (π κ τ, respectively).
 - If the stem begins with two consonants, the verb will usually reduplicate a vowel (e.g., γινώσκω, whose perfect active stem is γνω, reduplicates ε to form ἔγνωκα). If the second consonant is a λ or ρ, the verb will reduplicate normally (e.g., γράφω => γέγραφα).
 - If the stem begins in a vowel or diphthong, the vowel is lengthened (e.g., ἀγαπάω => ἠγάπηκα). Diphthongs often do not reduplicate (e.g., εὐρίσκω => εὔρηκα).
 - A compound verb reduplicates the verbal part (e.g., ἐκβάλλω => ἐκβέβληκα).
- The perfect active is the fourth principle part listed in lexicons, while the perfect middle/passive is the fifth.
- Contract verbs lengthen their contract vowel in the active and passive voices.

Perfect Active Indicative (λύω)

	Redup-lication	Stem	Tense Formative	Conn. Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	λε	λυ	κ	α	-	λέ λυ κα	I have loosed
2 sg	λε	λυ	κ	α	ς	λέ λυ κα ς	You have loosed
3 sg	λε	λυ	κ	α	(ν)	λέ λυ κε (ν) ¹	He/she/it has loosed
1 pl	λε	λυ	κ	α	μεν	λε λύ κα μεν	We have loosed
2 pl	λε	λυ	κ	α	τε	λε λύ κα τε	You all have loosed
3 pl	λε	λυ	κ	α	νσι	λε λύ κα σι(ν) ²	They have loosed

¹ The tense formative + connecting vowel changes from κα to κε, just as the first aorist 3rd sg changes from σα to σε (ἔλυσε(ν)).

² The ending is actually νσι, but the ν drops out because of the σ. This form occurs 22 times in the NT. There is an alternate form λέλυκαν that appears 9 times.

Perfect Middle/Passive Indicative

Formation of the Perfect Middle/Passive Indicative:

Reduplication + Perfect Passive + Primary Mid/Pass
Tense Stem Personal Endings
λ + ε + λυ + μαι (1 pl)

- The verbal aspect is the same as the perfect active.
- The perfect middle/passive reduplicates according to the same rules as the perfect active.
- The perfect middle/passive is the fifth principle part listed in lexicons.
- Notice the second singular ending is the actual ending σαι; it does not contract to η.
- Just as there is no connecting vowel here, neither is there a connecting vowel between the perfect middle/passive stem and the morphemes for the infinitive (σθαι) and the participle (μενος).
- If the stem ends in a vowel, it will usually lengthen before the ending (e.g., μαρτυρέω => μεμαρτύρημαι).
- If the stem ends in a consonant, various changes occur to ease pronunciation. They are best learned by observation.

Perfect Middle/Passive Indicative (λύω)

	Redup-lication	Stem	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	λε	λυ	μαι	λέ λυ μαι	I have been loosed
2 sg	λε	λυ	σαι	λέ λυ σαι	You have been loosed
3 sg	λε	λυ	ται	λέ λυ ται	He/she/it has been loosed
1 pl	λε	λυ	μεθα	λε λύ μεθα	We have been loosed
2 pl	λε	λυ	σθε	λέ λυ σθε	You all have been loosed
3 pl	λε	λυ	νται	λέ λυ νται	They have been loosed

Pluperfect Active Indicative

Formation of the Pluperfect Active Indicative:

Augment + Reduplication + Pluperfect Act. Tense + Connecting + Secondary Active
 ε + λ + ε + λυ + κ + ει + υ (1 sg)
Tense Stem Formative Vowel Personal Endings

- "The past perfect emphasizes completion in past time. It was like sticking a stake in the past and marking the completion up to that point" (Robertson, *New Short Grammar*, 304).
- The augment does not always occur in the NT.
- The pluperfect is rare in the NT

Pluperfect Active Indicative (λύω)

	Aug-ment	Redup-lication	Stem	Tense Form.	Conn. Vowel	Personal Endings	Final Form	Translation
1 sg	ε	λε	λυ	κ	ει	ν	ἐλελύκειν	I had loosed
2 sg	ε	λε	λυ	κ	ει	ς	ἐλελύκεις	You had loosed
3 sg	ε	λε	λυ	κ	ει	-	ἐλελύκει	He/she/it had loosed
1 pl	ε	λε	λυ	κ	ει	μεν	ἐλελύκειμεν	We had loosed
2 pl	ε	λε	λυ	κ	ει	τε	ἐλελύκειτε	You all had loosed
3 pl	ε	λε	λυ	κ	ει	σαν	ἐλελύκεισαν	They had loosed

δίδωμι ("to give")

- There are two classes of verbs. So far we have only learned -ω verbs. We must now learn -μι verbs. Most forms of -μι verbs are athematic, meaning they do not have a thematic connecting vowel (ο/ε or ω/η). The -μι verbs are the oldest class of verbs, and originally there were no -ω verbs. The first century AD is when -ω verbs began overtaking the -μι verbs. In Modern Greek, -μι verbs have virtually disappeared (Robertson, *New Short Grammar*, 285).
- Other athematic conjugations include all aorist passives (except the subjunctive), certain second aorists that lack the thematic vowel; all perfect/pluperfect middle/passives; a few second perfect/pluperfect verbs.
- The stem for δίδωμι is δο-. Its principal parts should be memorized:
δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην.

Present Active Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1.	δίδωμι	δίδομεν
2.	δίδως	δίδοτε
3.	δίδωσι(ν)	διδόασι(ν)

- Appears 21x in NT. **Memorize.**

Imperfect Active Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1.	ἔδιδουν	ἔδίδομεν
2.	ἔδίδους	ἔδίδοτε
3.	ἔδίδου	ἔδίδοσαν

- Final ο of the stem lengthens to ου instead of ω. Appears 12x in NT.

Aorist Active Indicative*

	Singular	Plural
1.	ἔδωκα	ἔδώκαμεν
2.	ἔδωκας	ἔδώκατε
3.	ἔδωκε(ν)	ἔδωκαν

- Appears 87x in NT. **Memorize.**

Present Mid/Pass Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1.	δίδομαι	διδόμεθα
2.	δίδοσαι	δίδοσθε
3.	δίδοται	δίδονται

Imperfect Mid/Pass Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1.	ἔδιδόμην	ἔδιδόμεθα
2.	ἔδίδοσο	ἔδίδοσθε
3.	ἔδίδοτο	ἔδίδοντο

Aorist Middle Indicative

- Does not occur in NT.

Present Active Imperative

	Singular	Plural
2.	δίδου	δίδοτε
3.	διδότω	διδότωσαν

- Only four occur in the NT (Luke 6:30, 38; 11:3; Eph 4:27). Only 2sg and 2pl appear.

Future Active Indicative

The future active indicative form is δώσω, which is entirely regular. The final ο of the stem lengthens to ω before the tense formative. The future active and middle forms are all formed from δώσω just as with λύω/λύσω

Aorist/Future Passive Indicative

The aor pass form is ἐδόθην. Its endings are regular and from this form are derived all of the aor and fut pass. Aor pass occurs in NT 33x; fut pass 16x.

Aorist Active Subjunctive

	Singular	Plural
1.	δῶ	δῶμεν
2.	δῶς	δῶτε
3.	δῶ	δῶσι(ν)

- Occurs 24x in NT.

Present Active Subjunctive

- Only occurs in Rev 3:9.

Aorist Active Imperative

	Singular	Plural
2.	δός	δότε
3.	δότω	δότωσαν

- Occurs 31x in NT. The endings are the same as the pres act impv except for the 2sg form. The aor mid and aor pass impv do not occur in the NT.

More -μι Verbs

- Principal parts of τίθημι, "I put, place" (stem θε-): τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθη.
- Principal parts of ἀφίημι, "I let go, leave, forgive" (stem αφε-): ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφήκα, --, ἀφέωμαι, ἀφέθη.

εἶμί ("to be")

- The verb εἶμί (aka the copulative verb), as in most languages, is irregular and must be memorized. It is most common in the present active indicative and the imperfect active indicative, but also occurs occasionally as a present active participle and sometimes as a present active imperative.
- The present active participle paradigm follows a 3-1-3 pattern and is therefore not too hard to learn. However, there are notable differences, such as ὦν and ὄν, that must simply be memorized and recognized.
- Note that the present active participle has a smooth breathing mark and accent (ὦν), not a rough breathing mark and accent (ὠν). The latter is the genitive plural relative pronoun.

Present Active Indicative

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	εἶμί	ἐσμέν
2.	εἶ	ἐστέ
3.	ἐστί(ν)	εἰσί(ν)

Imperfect Active Indicative

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	ἦμην	ἦμεν
2.	ἦς	ἦτε
3.	ἦν	ἦσαν

Present Active Imperative

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2.	ἴσθι	ἴστε
3.	ἔστω	ἔστωσαν

Future Active Indicative

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	ἔσομαι	ἐσόμεθα
2.	ἔσῃ	ἔσεσθε
3.	ἔσται	ἔσονται

*The endings are the primary passive personal endings.

Present Active Participle

	<u>Singular</u>		
	M.	F.	N.
N.	ὦν	οὔσα	ὄν
G.	ὄντος	οὔσης	όντος
D.	όντι	οὔσῃ	όντι
A.	όντα	οὔσαν	όν
	<u>Plural</u>		
	M.	F.	N.
N.	όντες	οὔσαι	όντα
G.	όντων	οὔσων	όντων
D.	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσι(ν)
A.	όντας	οὔσας	όντα

Introduction to Participles

- Participles in English have both verbal and adjectival elements. The verbal element is expressed most clearly in adverbial participles, which modify verbs. The adjectival element is expressed most clearly in adjectival participles, which modify nouns or pronouns.
Adverbial participle: **Taking** the test on Tuesday, the student hopes to pass.
Adjectival participle: The student **taking** the test on Tuesday hopes to pass.
- Note how, in the examples above, we see that participles can take direct objects and other modifiers. Both the adverbial and the adjectival participle have "the test" as the direct object. The prepositional phrase "on Tuesday" also modifies the participle "taking."
- The typical -ing ending added to a verb to create a participle (e.g., eat + ing = eating) is actually an abbreviated form of speech. Each participle actually communicates something that is often implied, such as cause, a time element, concession ("even though"), etc. So one may say "he choked, **eating** his sandwich," but what one really means "he choked **while/because he was eating** his sandwich." This example demonstrates how an adverbial participle works. The participle gives additional information about (i.e., it modifies) the verb "choked."
- Greek participles are very similar to English participles.
- Adverbial participles are **always** anarthrous, meaning they do not have an article.
- However, adjectival participles do **not** always have an article. They can also be anarthrous. Adjectival participles always agree with the word they modify in case, number, and gender.
- Participles have 8 parts to their parsings: tense, voice, "participle," case, number, gender, lexical form, translation (e.g., "while he was going").
- Participles do not have subjects built into the word. One must discover the subject by determining which word the participle is modifying. E.g., in the sentence "while going to the store, Tom listened to music," we see that the participle "while going" modifies the main verb "listened." This means the subject of the verb "listened," which is Tom, is also the implied subject of the participle.

Master Participle Chart

Master Participle Chart Adapted from Mounce, *Basics of Biblical Greek*

Tense and Voice	Redup.	Tense Stem	Tense Formative or Connecting Vowel	Participle Morpheme	Nominative Plural Form	Nominative Singular Forms
Present Active	None	Present	ο	ντ / ουσα	λύοντες	λύων λύουσα λύον
Present Middle/ Passive	None	Present	ο	μενο/ μενη	λυόμενοι	λυόμενος λυομένη λυόμενον
1st Aorist Active	None	Aorist Active	σα	ντ / σα	λύσαντες	λύσας λύσασα λύσαν
1st Aorist Middle	None	Aorist Active	σα	μενο/ μενη	λυσάμενοι	λυσάμενος λυσαμένη λυσάμενον
1st Aorist Passive	None	Aorist Passive	θε	ντ / ισα	λυθέντες	λυθείς λυθείσα λυθέν
1st Perfect Active	λε	Perfect Active	κ	οτ / υια	λελυκότες	λελυκώς λελυκυία λελυκός
Perfect Middle/ Passive	λε	Perfect Middle/ Passive	None	μενο/ μενη	λελυμένοι	λελυμένος λελυμένη λελυμένον
2 Aorist Active/ Middle		Aorist Active	Same as Present Active/ Middle	Same as Present Active/ Middle		

Present Tense Participles

Formation of the Present Active Participle:

Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings

λυ + ο + ντ/ουσα + ες (nom pl masc)

- Present tense stem is derived from the verbal root (e.g., root for λύω is λυ-, which happens to be the same as present tense stem λυ-). The present tense stem differs from the root more than the other tense stems, but since the present tense is used for the lexical form, it is easily recognized in context. For example, βαλ- is the root of βάλλω, which has present tense stem βαλλ-; but since lexical form βάλλω is memorized, the present tense is easily identified. One must remember that the root is βαλ-, which is used for the aorist and future tenses (see Mounce p. 167 for more).
- Participle morpheme is the easiest way to recognize a participle. These letters can appear in verbs that are not participles, but a great majority of the time it will be a participle.
- Present active participles follow a 3-1-3 pattern for declensions, which is the same as the πᾶς paradigm (see Third Declension Nouns handout and video).

Formation of the Present Middle/Passive Participle:

Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings

λυ + ο + μينو/μεινη + ς (nom sg masc)

- Present Middle/Passive participles follow a 2-1-2 pattern for declensions. Review the First and Second Declension Nouns handout and video for more information on these declensions.
- The morpheme includes the connecting vowel for first and second declension nouns, and the case endings are the true endings.

Present Active (λύω)			Present Middle/Passive (λύω)				
	3	1	3		2	1	2
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
nom sg	λύων	λύουσα	λύον	nom sg	λυόμενος	λυομένη	λυόμενον
gen sg	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος	gen sg	λυομένου	λυομένης	λυομένου
dat sg	λύοντι	λυούση	λύοντι	dat sg	λυομένῳ	λυομένη	λυομένῳ
acc sg	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον	acc sg	λυόμενον	λυομένην	λυόμενον
nom pl	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα	nom pl	λυόμενοι	λυόμεναι	λυόμενα
gen pl	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων	gen pl	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
dat pl	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)	dat pl	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις
acc pl	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα	acc pl	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυόμενα

Present Active (εἰμί)

	M.	F.	N.
nom sg	ῶν	οῦσα	ῶν
gen sg	ῶντος	οὔσης	ῶντος
dat sg	ῶντι	οὔση	ῶντι
acc sg	ῶντα	οὔσαν	ῶν
nom pl	ῶντες	οὔσαι	ῶντα
gen pl	ῶντων	οὔσων	ῶντων
dat pl	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσι(ν)
acc pl	ῶντας	οὔσας	ῶντα

- The Present Active participle of εἰμί looks like the active participle morpheme with case endings (3-1-3 pattern). They always have a smooth breathing. There is no passive participle of εἰμί.

Aorist Active and Middle Participles

Formation of the First Aorist Active Participle:

First Aorist Stem + Tense Formative + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings
 λυ + σα + ντ/σα + ες (nom pl masc)

- Because the morpheme is the same as the present active participle (except σα, which has the same ending as ουσα), aorist active participles also follow the 3-1-3 declensional pattern. The fact that it has verbal parts with nominal endings also helps you to recognize it as a participle.
- The tense formative plus participle morpheme is the best way to recognize this form. Notice the participle morpheme drops out in the nom sg masc/neut and dat pl masc/neut.
- To form the aorist active participle, make sure to remove the augment from the third principle part since the aorist in the indicative has an augment.
- The aorist participle expresses antecedent time (relative to the main verb) with perfective aspect. They can also be used substantively or adjectivally.

Formation of the First Aorist Middle Participle:

First Aorist Stem + Tense Formative + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings
 λυ + σα + μενο/μειη + ς (nom sg masc)

- Because the morpheme is the same as the present middle/passive participle, aorist middle participles also follow the 2-1-2 declensional pattern.

	First Aorist Active Participle (λύω)			First Aorist Middle Participle (λύω)			
	3	1	3	2	1	2	
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
nom sg	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν	nom sg	λυσάμενος	λυσάμενη	λυσάμενον
gen sg	λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος	gen sg	λυσάμενου	λυσάμενης	λυσάμενου
dat sg	λύσαντι	λυσάση	λύσαντι	dat sg	λυσάμενω	λυσάμενη	λυσάμενω
acc sg	λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λύσαν	acc sg	λυσάμενον	λυσάμενην	λυσάμενον
nom pl	λύσαντες	λύσαι	λύσαντα	nom pl	λυσάμενοι	λυσάμεναι	λυσάμενα
gen pl	λυσάντων	λυσάων	λυσάντων	gen pl	λυσάμενων	λυσάμενων	λυσάμενων
dat pl	λύσασι(ν)	λυσάσαις	λύσασι(ν)	dat pl	λυσάμενοις	λυσάμεναις	λυσάμενοις
acc pl	λύσαντας	λυσάσας	λύσαντα	acc pl	λυσάμενους	λυσάμενας	λυσάμενα

Formation of the Second Aorist Active Participle:

Second Aorist Stem + Connecting Vowel + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings
 λαβ + ο + ντ/ουσα + ες (nom pl masc)

- This second aorist participle has the same form as the present participle, but with the second aorist stem.
- Forming the second aorist participle can be difficult because it is not easy to know how to drop the augment from the third principle part. One must learn each verb's second aorist stem (minus the augment) on its own. E.g., while εἶδον is the aor act ind 1st sg of βλέπω (or ὁράω), its aor ptc principle part is ἰδών (aor act ptc nom sg masc).

Formation of the Second Aorist Middle Participle:

Second Aorist Stem + Connecting Vowel + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings
 λαβ + ο + μενο/μειη + ς (nom sg masc)

Aorist Passive Participles

Formation of the First Aorist Passive Participle:

Aorist Passive Stem + Tense Formative + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings
 λυ + θε + ντ/ισα + ες (nom pl masc)

- The tense formative is the same here as for the aorist passive indicative, except it does not lengthen here to θη as in the indicative.
- Note the feminine participle morpheme is neither ουσα, as with the present active participles, nor σα, as with the 1st aorist active participles.
- The declensional endings follow the 3-1-3 pattern.

First Aorist Passive Participle (λύω)

	3	1	3
	M.	F.	N.
N.	λυθείς ¹	λυθείσα	λυθέν ²
G.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
D.	λυθέντι	λυθείση	λυθέντι
A.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
	M.	F.	N.
N.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
G.	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
D.	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)
A.	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα

¹ The case ending is ς, the ντ drops out because of the ς, and the ε lengthens to ει to compensate for the loss. So also with the dat pl masc/neut.

² There is no case ending, and the τ of the participial morpheme drops out because it cannot end a word.

Formation of the Second Aorist Passive Participle:

Aorist Passive Stem + Tense Formative + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings
 γραφ + ε + ντ/ισα + ες (nom pl masc)

- The only difference here is the tense formative, which drops the θ, just as in the second aorist passive indicative.

Subjunctive Mood

Formation of the Present Active Subjunctive:

Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Primary Active Personal Endings
 λυ + ω/η + μεν (1 pl)

- The subjunctive mood uses primary personal endings in all tenses, even in the aorist.
- The variable theme vowel includes long vowels ω/η. This is the key to recognizing the subjunctive.
- The subjunctive mood is most often used after ἵνα and εἰάν. It can also be used as a hortatory subjunctive (e.g., πιστεύσωμεν εἰς τὸν κύριον, "let us believe in the Lord.")
- No temporal difference between the present and aorist subjunctive, only an aspectual difference.

Formation of the Present Middle/Passive Subjunctive:

Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Primary Mid/Pass Personal Endings
 λυ + ω/η + μεθα (1 pl)

Present Active Subjunctive (λύω)

	Stem	CV	Personal Endings	Final Form
1 sg	λυ	ω	-	λύ ω
2 sg	λυ	η	ς	λύ η ς
3 sg	λυ	η	ι	λύ η ¹
1 pl	λυ	ω	μεν	λύ ω μεν
2 pl	λυ	η	τε	λύ η τε
3 pl	λυ	ω	νσι	λύ ω σι(ν) ²

¹ This form may also be the pres mid/pass subj 2nd sg or pres mid/pass ind 2nd sg. Context will decide.

² The ν drops out between two vowels.

Present Middle/Passive Subjunctive (λύω)

	Stem	CV	Personal Endings	Final Form
1 sg	λυ	ω	μαι	λύ ω μαι
2 sg	λυ	η	σαι	λύ η ¹
3 sg	λυ	η	ται	λύ η ται
1 pl	λυ	ω	μεθα	λυ ώ μεθα
2 pl	λυ	η	σθε	λύ η σθε
3 pl	λυ	ω	νται	λύ ω νται

¹ See note one to the left.

Formation of the Aorist Active Subjunctive:

Aorist Active Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Connecting Vowel + Primary Active Personal Endings
 λυ + σ + ω/η + μεν (1 pl)

- There is no augment, just as with the participle.
- The second aorist adds the same endings directly to the aorist stem (e.g., λείπω => λίπω).

Formation of the Aorist Middle Subjunctive:

Aorist Active Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Connecting Vowel + Primary Mid/Pass Personal Endings
 λυ + σ + ω/η + μεθα (1 pl)

Formation of the Aorist Passive Subjunctive:

Aorist Passive Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Connecting Vowel + Primary Active Personal Endings
 λυ + θε + ω/η + μεν (1 pl)

- The ε of the tense formative contracts with the connecting vowel in each form, resulting in a circumflex accent over the long vowel in each form.

Infinitive Mood

- The infinitive has both verbal and noun qualities. It can therefore function in a sentence similarly to a verb or a noun.
 - If an infinitive functions as a noun, it can usually be translated by using "-ing." E.g., κακόν ἐστι τὸ ἀποθανεῖν can be translated "dying is bad."
 - Articular infinitives often occur after prepositions. The frequent construction "εἰς + τὸ + infinitive" can express purpose ("in order that") or result ("so that"). See Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*, 610-611, for other prepositional constructions.
 - If an article accompanies the infinitive, it will signal the case/function in the sentence. The article will always be neuter.
 - The infinitive is sometimes used for indirect discourse. E.g., ἔλεγον οἱ ὄχλοι αὐτὸν εἶναι τὸν προφήτην, "the crowds were saying that he was the prophet."
- To parse, give tense, voice, mood.
- The subject of an infinitive, if there is one, will occur in the accusative case.
- There is only one infinitival form for εἰμί, namely, εἶναι.
- The tense of the infinitive does not signal time, only aspect.
- Infinitives are often used as the subject of impersonal verbs, such as ἔξεστιν and δεῖ. E.g. ἔδει δὲ αὐτὸν διέρχασθαι διὰ τῆς Σαμαρείας (John 4:4), "now his passing through Samaria was necessary."

Present Infinitive (λύω)

Active	λύειν	to be loosing
Middle	λύεσθαι	to loose for oneself
Passive	λύεσθαι	to be loosed

Aorist Infinitive (λύω)

Active	λύσαι	to loose
Middle	λύσασθαι	to loose for oneself
Passive	λυθηῆναι	to be loosed

The second aorist inf. uses the second aorist stem, e.g., λιπέσθαι (aor mid inf of λείπω).

Imperative Mood

- The imperative mood appears in the present and aorist tense forms.
- Second aorist imperatives use the second aorist stem with the present imperative endings.
- Imperatives are negated with μή.

Present Active Imperative (λύω)

Sg	2	λύε	loose
	3	λύέτω	let him loose
Pl	2	λύετε	loose
	3	λύέτωσαν	let them loose

Aorist Active Imperative (λύω)

Sg	2	λύσον	loose
	3	λυσάτω	let him loose
Pl	2	λύσατε	loose
	3	λυσάτωσαν	let them loose

Present Mid/Pass Imperative (λύω)

Sg	2	λύου	loose for yourself be loosed
	3	λύέσθω	let him loose for himself let him be loosed
Pl	2	λύεσθε	loose for yourselves be loosed
	3	λύέσθωσαν	let them loose for themselves let them be loosed

Aorist Middle Imperative (λύω)

Sg	2	λύσαι	loose for yourself
	3	λυσάσθω	let him loose for himself
Pl	2	λύσασθε	loose for yourselves
	3	λυσάσθωσαν	let them loose for themselves

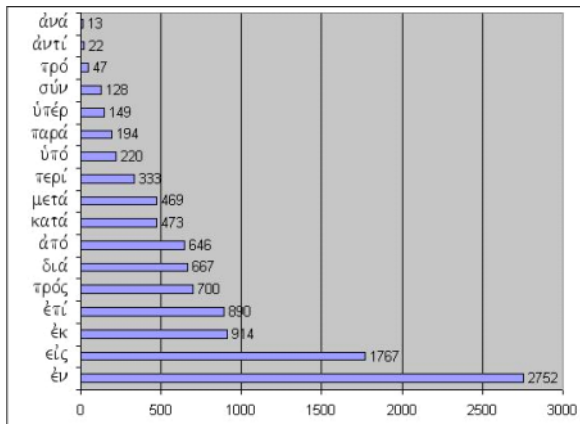
Aorist Passive Imperative (λύω)

Sg	2	λύθητι	be loosed
	3	λυθήτω	let him be loosed
Pl	2	λύθητε	be loosed
	3	λυθήτωσαν	let them be loosed

Prepositions

- Prepositions generally modify verbs. For example, the prepositional phrase "into the store" might modify the verb "I go" to tell you where I am going (I am going *into the store*).
- To determine a preposition's meaning in context, first see which meanings are possible for the preposition given the case of the noun it governs. Then determine which of the meanings are possible in the context. Finally, discern one or more reasons why one of the meanings is most likely.
- Memorize those given in the list to the right. However, only the most common meanings are given. For a more exhaustive list of possible meanings and examples, see Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*, 364-89. See also Murray Harris' *Prepositions and Theology* (Zondervan).

Frequency of Prepositions in the NT



*Taken from Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*, 357

Common Meanings of Prepositions

ἀπό	gen.	from, out of
ἄχρι	gen.	until, as far as
διά	acc.	on account of
	gen.	by; through
εἰς	acc.	in, into; unto; for
ἐκ ἔξ	gen.	out of; away from; from
ἐν	dat.	in (spatial or temporal); by; with
ἐνώπιον	gen.	before
ἐπί	gen.	on; during; on the basis of
	dat.	on; during; on the basis of
	acc.	on; over a period of
ἔξω	gen.	outside [of]
ἕως	gen.	as far as, until
κατά	acc.	according to
	gen.	against
μετά	acc.	after
	gen.	with
παρά	gen.	from (the side of); by
	dat.	near; with
	acc.	alongside; compared to; against
περί	acc.	around, near
	gen.	concerning
πρό	gen.	before (spatial, temporal, or rank)
πρός	acc.	to, toward
σύν	dat.	with
ὑπέρ	acc.	over, above; more than, beyond
	gen.	on behalf of
ὑπό	acc.	under (spatial or subordination)
	gen.	by or through (agency)