



SUNSET INTERNATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE
EXTERNAL STUDIES

New Testament Greek I & II

by Dr. Leon Crouch



John Rylands Fragment
Side 1, showing portions of
the Greek text of the Gospel
of John, chapter 18:31-33.
This ancient fragment of the
New Testament is dated
about A.D. 115.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

By
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Lubbock, Texas
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INTRODUCTION

The object of this work is to help anyone who desires to learn New Testament Greek Grammar to do so either in a self-study program or in a class room situation. The approach is to place various types of structures together for easier association.

The lessons are not all the same length, but are arranged for easy learning with a minimum of back tracking to review the same type material. When one completes the lessons in this work, he/she will be able to work through 1, 2 and 3 John and much of the gospel of John with relative ease. Mastery of these lessons will give a basis from which other aspects of the Greek Language may be learned. It is hoped that the study will stimulate an interest in learning more of the Language and to do deeper study of the New Testament itself.

Be assured that a knowledge of Greek will be helpful in your study, but also be assured that it will not answer every question or settle every problem which may arise. Such knowledge will help to deal with questions and problems in a more responsible manner.

Grateful acknowledgements are due to several people, especially the First Year Greek class at Lubbock Christian University for working with me through the first trial. The suggestions and questions raised in that class have helped to work out some of the problems. Special thanks are due my wife, Peggy, for hours willingly given from a busy schedule to help in the typing and constant encouragement to continue working of this project. . Any errors or faults remaining are entirely mine.

CONTENTS

Introduction	ii
Lesson 1 Alphabet, Accents, Punctuation	1
Lesson 2 Introduction to Verbs – Present Indicative Active	5
Lesson 3 Introduction to Nouns – Second Declension	7
Lesson 4 Nouns of the First Declension	11
Lesson 5 Present Middle and Passive Indicative	14
Lesson 6 Adjectives of the First and Second Declension	17
Lesson 7 Prepositions	20
Lesson 8 Postpositives, Personal Pronouns, Enclitics	23
Present Indicative of εἰμί	
Lesson 9 Demonstrative Pronouns	28
Lesson 10 Deponent Verbs, Compound Verbs	31
Present Infinitives, Various Cases with Verbs	
Lesson 11 Imperfect Indicative Active	34
Lesson 12 Imperfect Indicative Middle & Passive – More uses of καί	37
Lesson 13 Future Indicative Active and Middle Principle Parts of Verbs	40
Lesson 14 First Aorist Indicative Active & Middle	43
Lesson 15 Second Aorist Indicative Active and Middle	46
Lesson 16 Aorist Passive Indicative	48
Lesson 17 Third Declension Nouns	51
Lesson 18 Third Declension Nouns, II	56

Lesson 19 Particles: The Present, Middle and Passive	60
Lesson 20 Particles: Continued	64
Lesson 21 Aorist Passive Participles	67
Lesson 22 Infinitives, Adverbs, Use of Indirect Discourse	70
Lesson 23 Subjunctive Mode, use of <i>ἴνα</i>	74
Lesson 24 Contract Verbs, first Aorist Liquid Verbs	78
Key for Beginning Greek Book Exercises	81
Principle Parts of some Verbs	94
Paradigms	96
The Regular Verb	98
Greek – English Vocabulary	99
Index	109

NEW TESTAMENT GREEK I

LEVEL THREE INSTRUCTIONS & ASSIGNMENTS

(There is no level II with the Greek Courses)

REQUIREMENTS FOR CREDIT TRANSFERABLE TO RESIDENT SCHOOL

The following assignments must be completed by all Level Three Students in order to receive credit toward an S.I.B.I. Ministry Certificate. Courses completed satisfactorily may be transferable into Sunset International Bible Institute resident school.

Each lesson is built around the instruction on either the video tape or the workbook. Listen to the lecture on the tape as you follow along in the course Study Guide book and complete the exercises.

1. **EXERCISES:** There are exercises in each lesson. These must be done when assigned and the instructions followed. These must be checked by your test administrator and he will report to SIBI your completion of these exercises with the appropriate test. These must be completed to pass this course. **(This will be 20% of your grade)**
See assignments below for instructions.
2. **TESTS:** There will be five (5) tests in the following order; test one after lesson 5, test two after lesson ten, test three after lesson 15, test four after lesson 20 and test five after lesson 24. You must obtain a 70% or better on each test to pass this course. **(This will be 80% of your grade)**
3. **TEXTBOOK:** One book will be required. "The Interlinear Parallel New Testament in Greek and English," by Mounce. (KJV-NIV or NASB-NIV)
4. **NOTEBOOK:** Add to your notebook materials gained in this study. Include in the notebook:
 - a. Notes taken as you view/listen to the taped lectures.
 - b. Your returned tests papers, and exercises.
 - c. Any other material you may find important for later use in teaching.
Note: Show this to your administrator at the end of the course

ASSIGNMENTS:

- Exercises for each lesson are to be completed as you finish each lesson. ***Do the exercises first, then, and only then, use the key in the back of your workbook to check your work.*** Correct the exercises, (with a different color pen), using the keys at the back of your workbook. Keep doing these exercises until you have learned them
- All exercises must be turned in to your test administrator for verification of work done. He will report your completion of the lessons to Sunset (with the appropriate test).
- All assignments **must be completed and turned in at the time of the final** to pass this course.

GREEK I

Lesson 1 to 24

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 1 Introduction

1. The Alphabet

The Greek alphabet consists of 24 letters: 17 consonants and 7 vowels.

Capital	Small	Name	Sound
A	α	Alpha	a as in <u>father</u>
B	β	Beta	b as in <u>hat</u>
Γ	γ	Gamma	g as in <u>go</u> ¹
Δ	δ	Delta	d as in <u>doubt</u>
E	ε	Epsilon	e as in <u>egg</u>
Z	ζ	Zeta	z as in <u>zoo</u>
H	η	Eta	a as in <u>late</u>
Θ	θ	Theta	th as in <u>thin</u>
I	ι	Iota	i as in <u>pin</u> , <u>police</u>
K	κ	Kappa	k as in <u>keep</u>
Λ	λ	Lambda	l as in <u>lump</u>
M	μ	Mu	m as in <u>mat</u>
N	ν	Nu	n as in <u>net</u>
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x as in <u>box</u>
O	ο	Omicron	o as in <u>omelet</u>
Π	π	Pi	p as in <u>pot</u>
R	ρ	Rho	r as in <u>run</u>
Σ	σ, ζ	Sigma	s as in <u>spank</u> ²
T	τ	Tau	t as in <u>tone</u>
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u as in <u>flute</u>
Φ	φ	Phi	ph as in <u>phosphorus</u>
X	ξ	Chi	ch as in <u>Loch Ness</u>
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps as in <u>tips</u>
Ω	ω	Omega	o as in <u>note</u>

Learn the small letters first. Write each letter and say its name each time until the entire alphabet can be said or written without hesitation. The capital letters can be learned later.

2. The Greek Vowels:

α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω. ε and ο are always short, η and ω are always long. α, ι and υ may be either long or short depending on the word(s) in which they are found. Note that the ι does not have a dot like the letter i in English.

¹ γγ is pronounced like ng, ἀγγιλος = an-ge-los; γκ like nk; γξ like nx; γχ like nch.

² σ is used at the beginning of a word or inside a word; ζ is used when it is the very last letter of a word: σεισμός.

3. Diphthongs:

A diphthong is a combination of two vowels into a single sound and forming one syllable. The two vowels are sounded in rapid succession so that the first "glides" into the second without interruption. The second letter is either *i* or *u*.

The more common Greek diphthongs are:

αi	ai as in	<u>aisle</u>
αu	au as in	<u>cow</u>
ϵi	ei as in	<u>weight</u>
$\epsilon u, \eta u$	eu as in	<u>feud</u>
ωi	oi as in	<u>boil</u>
ωu	ou as in	<u>soup</u>
νi	we as in	<u>between</u>

ωu may be a diphthong but with $\omega \ddot{u}$ (called a diaeresis) these letters form two syllables.

4. Iota Subscript:

Sometimes a small *i* combines with the vowels α , η or ω to form one sound. The iota does not affect the sound of the vowel it is with. The written forms are $\alpha\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\omega\iota$. Normally these forms are at the end of a word, but there are some exceptions. When the vowel is capitalized, the iota is placed next to it ($A\iota$, $H\iota$, $\Omega\iota$).

5. Breathing Marks:

Greek does not have a letter h. However, any word which begins with a vowel or a diphthong ALWAYS has either a smooth or rough breathing mark over it. The rough breathing mark (') indicates that an "h" sound is to precede the vowel or diphthong. The smooth breathing mark (") indicates that there is no "h" sound at the beginning of the word. Note these examples: $\acute{e}v = en$; $\grave{e}v = hen$; $\grave{\delta}\delta\acute{o}s = hodos$; $\acute{o}\nu\rho\acute{a}n\acute{o}s = ouranos$; $\acute{e}\nu\rho\acute{i}\sigma\kappa\omega = heurisko$. The breathing mark stands immediately over a vowel and over the second letter of a diphthong. If a word begins with a ρ , it will always have a rough breathing mark as $\acute{\rho}\acute{a}\beta\delta\acute{o}s = rhabdos$. The "h" sound is after the ρ in such cases. Note also that any word beginning with ν will have a rough breathing mark as $\acute{\nu}\acute{i}\acute{o}s$ (son) is pronounced "wheeos".

6. Punctuation:

Greek has four punctuation marks: the comma (,) like English; the period (.) like English; the colon (:) serves as both a colon and/or semicolon. It is written above the line even with the top of a small letter. The question mark (?) looks like the English semicolon.

7. Accents:

Greek words have as many syllables as they have vowels or diphthongs.

Example: $\grave{\alpha} - \kappa\acute{o}u - o - \mu\acute{e}v$

The last syllable of a word is called the ultima, the second from the end is called the penult, and the third from the end is called the antepenult.

Example: $\lambda\acute{e}g\acute{o}m\acute{e}v$

$\lambda\acute{e}$	$\gamma\acute{o}$	$\mu\acute{e}v$
antepenult	penult	ultima

For the purpose of accenting, vowels and diphthongs are classified as short or long. ε and ο are always short; η and ω are always long; α,ι, υ are sometimes short and sometimes long. Questions about these latter three vowels will be answered later. Diphthongs are long (including those that are called improper diphthongs: αι, ηι, ωι). The only exception to this rule is that αι and οι are considered short when they are the final letters of a word.

Example: ἀνθρωποι

There are three different accent marks in Greek:

1. The acute as λύω
2. The circumflex as δοῦλος
3. The grave as καὶ

General Rules:

1. A Greek word may be accented only on one of its last three syllables.
2. The acute accent may stand on any of the last three syllables of a word.
3. The circumflex accent may stand on one of the last two syllables of a word.
4. The grave accent may stand only on the last syllable of a word.
5. The acute accent may stand on either a short or long syllable.
6. The circumflex may stand only on a long syllable.
7. The grave accent may stand on either a short or long syllable.
8. If the ultima is short:
 - a. The antepenult, if accented, may have only the acute accent.
Examples: ἀπόστολος λύομεν ἀνθρωπος λυθήσομαι
 - b. The penult, if it is long and is accented, must have a circumflex, but if it is short, it must have an acute accent.
Examples: δοῦλος πνεῦμα νόμος λόγος
 - c. A short ultima may have an acute accent provided a punctuation mark follows immediately, or if it is immediately followed by an enclitic (a type of word to be discussed later), otherwise the acute changes to a grave.
Examples: νίος νίδος θεοῦ καί. καὶ ὁ ἄρτος
9. If the ultima is long:
 - a. The antepenult cannot be accented.
 - b. The penult, if accented, may have only an acute accent.
Examples: δούλου προφήτης ἐγράφην
 - c. The long ultima may have either a circumflex or an acute; if it has the acute it will change to a grave when followed by another word as in General Rule 8c.

Rules for Accenting Verbs:

1. The basic rule for accenting verbs is that it is recessive, i.e., it goes as far back from the ultima as the general rules will allow.
Examples: λαμβάνομεν λαμβάνονται λύεται
2. There will be some special rules for accenting the infinitives and participles later.

Rules for Accenting Nouns:

1. The accent on nouns should be kept where it is on the basic form (as in the vocabulary list) if possible in keeping with the general rules.
Examples: ἀνθρωποσ ἀνθρώπου δοῦλος δούλου

8. Placement of Accents:

The accent and breathing mark may be on the same vowel. If that happens, the breathing mark is placed first if the accent is acute or grave, if the accent is a circumflex, it will be placed over the breathing mark.

Examples: ἄγγελος ὁῦτος αῦ ὅς but ὅς εἶδε τὸν κύριον

Notice that the breathing mark is over the second vowel in a diphthong.

9. Exercises:

1. Write the Greek alphabet three times.
2. Write the following verb forms and accent them correctly.
 - a. λεγω, λεγετε, λεγομεν, ἐλεγον, λεγει
 - b. βλεπω, βλεπετε, βλεπη, βλεπομεν
 - c. λαμβανομαι, λαμβανω, λαμβανει
3. Write the following nouns and accent them correctly.

ἄνθρωπος	ἀνθρωπον	ἀνθρωπε	ἀνθρωπους
δοῦλος	δοῦλον	δοῦλοις	δοῦλοι
ἄγγελος	ἀγγελων	ἀγγελον	ἀγγελοι
ἀγγελου			

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 2

Introduction to Verbs

1. Classes of Verbs:

The most common type of Greek verb is the omega verb. This type of verb ends with the letter omega (ω) in the basic lexical form. Example: $\lambda\acute{e}g\omega$. The other type of verb will end with $-μι$ in the lexical form. Example: $\delta\acute{i}dωμι$. The omega verb will be studied first since it is the most common type.

2. Tense, Mode, and Voice:

A Greek verb has tense, mode, and voice. For example, $\lambda\acute{u}\omega$ (I am loosing; I loose) is a present tense, indicative mode, and active voice. Each of these terms must be understood before one can grasp the verb system.

Tense has to do with the kind of action. In other words, is the action continuing, is it over, or does it have continuing results? Tense is designated by adding the appropriate suffixes or prefixes to the stem.

Mode refers to the manner of affirmation involved in the verb. Is the action perceived as a fact or as a possibility? The indicative, which will be studied first, assumes the action to be a fact.

Voice tells how the subject is related to the action described by the verb. In Greek there are three voices: active, middle (sometimes called reflexive), and passive.

3. Conjugation

The conjugation of a verb involves the process of adding to the verb stem the endings which indicate person (1st, 2nd, 3rd), number (singular or plural), and voice (active, middle, or passive).

PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

Singular		Plural	
1. $\lambda\acute{u}\omega$	I loose, I am loosing	1. $\lambda\acute{u}\omega μεν$	We loose We are loosing
2. $\lambda\acute{u}εις$	You loose, You are loosing	2. $\lambda\acute{u}ετε$	You loose You are loosing
3. $\lambda\acute{u}ει$	(He, she, it) looses (He, she, it) is loosing	3. $\lambda\acute{u}ουσι(v)$	They loose They are loosing

The present active infinitive: $\lambda\acute{u}ειν$ - to loose

Notice that the 3rd person plural may be written $\lambda\acute{u}ουσι$ or $\lambda\acute{u}ουσιν$. The final v is called "moveable v " and is used regularly by most modern texts. Note also that the infinitive has only tense and voice, and the fact that it is an infinitive.

4. Formation of the ω Verb:

The verb $\lambda\acute{u}\omega$ is made up of a stem $\lambda\acute{u}$ - which remains unchanged in all the forms. The stem is followed by a connecting vowel: o before a $μ$ or v and an $ε$ before other letters. This vowel is often called the "thematic vowel." The stem and connecting vowel are followed by the personal endings. In the first person singular form the thematic vowel and the personal ending are combined in the letter $ω$.

The present stem of an omega verb can be found by removing the ω at the end of the word. Any omega verb may be conjugated by writing the present stem and adding the thematic vowel and the personal endings. It is probably best to learn the thematic vowel with the endings at first. Example: -ω, -εις, -ει, -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσιν.

The pronouns used in the model translations are inherent in these verb endings which tell the person and number. The "you" for the 2nd person singular and plural is the same English word but the reader or translator must note the difference in meaning.

5. Translation of the Present Tense:

The Greek language makes no distinction between "I loose" and "I am loosing." The first form is called the "present indefinite" since it may refer to action in progress, action customarily engaged in, or action understood as taking place at the present instant; the second form is called the "present progressive" since it refers to action in progress in present time. Both meanings are expressed by λύω as indicated in the example above. The same form could be translated into English as "I do loose" when the sense is an emphatic present.

Greek verbs generally will not have an expressed subject for either the first or second person singular or plural. If a subject is expressed it will simply be "I, you, we, you" which adds some emphasis to the inherent pronoun. With the third person singular and plural, an expressed subject is common. Example: λύει = he looses; Ἰησοῦς λύει = Jesus looses.

6. Vocabulary:

ἄγω	I lead, bring, go	εὑρίσκω	I find
ἀκούω	I hear	ἔχω	I have, get, hold
βάλλω	I throw, cast	θέλω	I wish, will
βλέπω	I see, look at	λαμβάνω	I take, receive
γινώσκω	I know	λέγω	I say, speak, tell
γράφω	I write	πέμπω	I send
διδάσκω	I teach	πιστεύω	I believe

7. Exercises:

Translate from Greek to English:

- γινώσκει, γινώσκετε, βλέπουσιν, λύειν.
- ἀκούομεν, πιστεύουσιν, βάλλεις, βάλλει.
- πέμπειν, ᔁχουσιν, ἀκούω, θέλετε, λέγειν.
- λέγει, διδάσκομεν, εὑρίσκει, βλέπομεν.

Translate from English to Greek:

- You (s) have, she finds, I say, you (p) believe.
- You (s) bring, we say, you (p) wish, he wishes.
- They teach, you (s) wish, you (p) send.

Identify, or parse, these verbs. That means to tell the tense, mood, voice, person and number of each.

ἔχετε	γράφεις	λαμβάνομεν	πιστεύει
βλέπω	βάλλεις	βλέπουσις	

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 3
Introduction to Nouns

Greek is a highly inflected language. That means that nouns change forms to indicate **gender**, **case**, and **number**. Gender in Greek is a completely artificial or grammatical phenomenon and is often independent of sex or whether or not the word refers to animate or inanimate objects.

1. Gender:

There are three genders in Greek: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Normally the gender of a word has to be learned by observation. For these lessons, a definite article ("the") is included in the vocabulary lists to indicate the gender of each noun. ὁ is the masculine article, ἡ is the feminine article, and τό is the neuter article. Greek does not have an indefinite article (a, an). Whenever the definite article is not used, the indefinite article is often supplied as in the examples below.

2. Number:

New Testament Greek has two numbers as does English. A noun may be singular or plural.

3. Declension and Case:

Declension refers to a group of nouns which are declined alike. There are three such groups in Greek. The second declension is studied first because it is simpler and thus easier to grasp than the others.

There are five case forms but eight case functions. The case forms are obvious from the endings added to the noun stem. Note the example:

Declension of the masculine noun λόγος (Word), stem λογ-

	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	λόγος	a word	λόγοι	words
Genitive	λόγου	of a word	λόγων	of words
Ablative	λόγου	from a word	λόγων	from words
Locative	λόγῳ	in, at a word	λόγοις	in, at words
Instrumental	λόγῳ	with, by a word	λόγοις	with, by words
Dative	λόγῳ	to, for a word	λόγοις	to, for words
Accusative	λόγον	a word	λόγους	words
Vocative	λόγε	O word	λόγοι	O words

The vocative plural is the same as the nominative plural in all declensions. Some nouns do not have a vocative form but the nominative is used in such cases.

The part of λόγος which remains unchanged in the declension above is the stem λογ-. By adding the different endings to the stem, one declines a noun. Any of the nouns in the vocabulary words given in this lesson may be declined by dropping the -ος from the nominative and adding the endings as above.

Case endings reveal the function of the noun in relation to the verb or other parts of the sentence. Learn the case forms and the basic use of each.

1. The nominative case is used as the subject of a verb or as the complement of the verb

"to be".

2. The genitive is the case of description or the specifying case. It is expressed by the use of the English preposition "of" or by the use of the possessive.
3. The ablative is the case of separation, or the case of origin or source. The genitive and ablative have the same form. One must determine if the word describes or indicates source or separation to know the proper case.
4. The locative is the case of location and is translated by using "in" or "at".
5. The instrumental is the case of means or agency by which something is accomplished.
6. The dative is the case of personal interest. It is very often the case of the indirect object. Notice that the locative, instrumental and dative cases form alike. The use of the noun in the sentence will tell which function is intended.
7. The accusative is the case of extension and limits the action of the verb. It is often used for the direct object.
8. The vocative is the case of address as in English. In some grammar books the vocative is denied the status of a case because it is isolated from other words in the sentence and has no word-relations inherent in it. It is treated as a case here from a practical view.

4. Word Order and Case:

The word order in Greek sentences is not as strict as in English. In English the order is usually subject-verb-object, but that is not so normal in Greek. The endings of the nouns tell how they are used in a sentence. The nominative is usually the subject, but may be placed anywhere in the sentence. Study the pattern of endings above until you easily recognize the various endings and what each one indicates.

5. Another Example of a Second Declension Word

Declension of θεός, ὁ (God) with the definite article

Singular	Plural
ὁ θεός	οἱ θεοί
τοῦ θεοῦ	τῶν θεῶν
τοῦ θεοῦ	τῶν θεῶν
τῷ θεῷ	τοῖς θεοῖς
τῷ θεῷ	τοῖς θεοῖς
τῷ θεῷ	τοῖς θεοῖς
τὸν θεόν	τοὺς θεούς
θεέ	θεοί

This noun illustrates an additional rule for noun accenting. When a second declension noun is accented on the ultima in the nominative, the genitive, ablative, locative, instrumental, and dative all have a circumflex accent on the ultima. The accusative and vocative revert to the acute.

These acute accents will change to the grave accent when a word follows in the sentence without any punctuation mark between, or if the word is not an enclitic. Enclitics will be studied later.

ὁ and οἱ are proclitics. This term will be studied later,

6. Declension of a neuter noun: τέκνον, τό (child).

	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	τέκνον	a child	τέκνα	children
Genitive	τέκνου	of a child	τέκνων	of children
Ablative	τέκνου	from a child	τέκνων	from children
Locative	τέκνῳ	in, at a child	τέκνοις	in, at children
Instrumental	τέκνῳ	with a child	τέκνοις	with children
Dative	τέκνῳ	to a child	τέκνοις	to children
Accusative	τέκνον	a child	τέκνα	children
Vocative	τέκνον	O child	τέκνα	O children

Notice that the nominative, accusative and vocative are all the same in the singular and in the plural of the neuter gender. The genitive, ablative, locative, instrumental and dative are like the forms of the masculine second declension nouns.

7. Some General Information

Most second declension nouns with the nominative singular ending in -ος are masculine gender; all second declension nouns with the nominative ending in -ον are neuter. The proper definite article will be given with words in the vocabulary lists. The student should learn the words as masculine, neuter or feminine.

Normally when there is a singular verb it will have a singular subject as in English, but an exception is found in Greek so that a singular verb may have a plural subject if the subject is a neuter plural word. In such cases the verb should be translated as plural.

8. Vocabulary:

ἄγγελος, ὁ	angel, messenger	θεός, ὁ	God
ἀδελφός, ὁ	brother	ἱερόν, τό	temple
ἄνθρωπος, ὁ	man	κόσμος, ὁ	world
ἀπόστολος, ὁ	apostle	κύριος, ὁ	lord
ἄρτος, ὁ	bread, loaf	λίθος, ὁ	stone
γάμος, ὁ	wedding	λόγος, ὁ	word
δοῦλος, ὁ	slave, servant	νόμος, ὁ	law
δῶρον, τό	gift	τέκνον, τό	child
θάνατος, ὁ	death	δικός, ὁ	house

9. Exercises:

Translate from Greek to English:

1. ἀκούω τὸν λόγον.
2. βλέπομεν τοὺς ἀποστόλους.
3. ἀδελφὸς τοῦ ἀποστόλου γράφει τὸν νόμον.
4. ὁ δοῦλος βλέπει τὸ ιερόν.
5. τέκνα ἀνθρώπων ἀκούουσιν τοὺς λόγους θεοῦ.
6. λαμβάνω τὸ δῶρον.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. An apostle is knowing a slave.
2. Men know the slaves of God.
3. We are hearing words of law.
4. He takes a stone from a man.
5. A man casts stones in the temple.
6. He has the words of the law.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 4
Nouns of the First Declension

1. Vocabulary:

ἀγάπε, ἡ	love	ζωή, ἡ	life
ἀρχή, ἡ	beginning	κώμη, ἡ	village
γῆ, ἡ	earth	παραβολή, ἡ	parable
γραφή, ἡ	writing, scriptures	συναγωγή, ἡ	synagogue
εἰρήνη, ἡ	peace	φωνή, ἡ	voice, sound
,ἐντολή, ἡ	commandment	ψυχή, ἡ	soul, life
ἀλήθεια, ἡ	truth	ἐξουσία, ἡ	authority
ἀμαρτία, ἡ	sin	ἐπαγγελία, ἡ	promise
βασιλεία, ἡ	kingdom	ἡμέρα, ἡ	day
γλῶσσα, ἡ	tongue	καρδία, ἡ	heart
δόξα, ἡ	glory	οἰκία, ἡ	house
ἐκκλησία, ἡ	church, assembly	σοφία, ἡ	wisdom
διδαχή, ἡ	teaching, what is taught		

All nouns of the first declension whose nominatives end in *α* or *η* are feminine in gender. First declension endings are characterized by a prevalent "a" sound. The sound may be in either the *α* or *η*, and either of these may be in a diphthong with *ι*. The singular endings may appear in one of three patterns, but the plural endings are all the same.

2. Paradigms of First Declension Words:

Type 1

Declension of *σοφία* (wisdom) with the article:

Singular	Plural
ἡ σοφία	αἱ σοφίαι
τῆς σοφίας	τῶν σοφιῶν
τῆς σοφίας	τῶν σοφιῶν
τῇ σοφίᾳ	ταῖς σοφίαις
τῇ σοφίᾳ	ταῖς σοφίαις
τῇ σοφίᾳ	ταῖς σοφίαις
τὴν σοφίαν	τὰς σοφίας
σοφία	σοφίαι

Observe from these examples that feminine nouns of the first declension whose stems end in *ε, i*, or *ρ* have *α* throughout the singular forms. Note also the feminine definite article. The article does not change even if the noun form changes. The *ἡ* and *αἱ* forms do not have an accent which makes them proclitic. All other forms of the definite article have circumflex accents except the accusative.

The student should be aware that the *α* in the ultima of this word is long, thus the acute accent on the penult.

Type 2

Declension of γλῶσσα (tongue) and δόξα (glory):

ἡ γλῶσσα	ἡ δόξα
τῆς γλώσσης	τῆς δόξης
τῆς γλώσσης	τῆς δόξης
τῇ γλώσσῃ	τῇ δόξῃ
τῇ γλώσσῃ	τῇ δόξῃ
τῇ γλώσσῃ	τῇ δόξῃ
τὴν γλώσσαν	τὴν δόξαν

The plural forms of these words are the same as those for σοφία above except for the stems.

The example shows that when the stem ends in σ, γγ, one of the double consonants (ζ, ξ, ψ), the nominative singular ends in short α, which changes to η in the second and third inflected forms singular, i.e., genitive, ablative, locative, instrumental, and dative.

Type 3

Declension of γραφή (writing, Scripture) and εἰρήνη (peace):

ἡ γραφή	ἡ εἰρήνη
τῆς γραφῆς	τῆς εἰρήνης
τῆς γραφῆς	τῆς εἰρήνης
τῇ γραφῇ	τῇ εἰρήνῃ
τῇ γραφῇ	τῇ εἰρήνῃ
τῇ γραφῇ	τῇ εἰρήνῃ
τὴν γραφήν	τὴν εἰρήνην

When the stem ends in any other letter besides those mentioned above, the nominative singular will end in η, which is retained throughout the singular. This (γραφή) word illustrates another slight variation in accentuation, although in all the cases the accent is on the same syllable as the nominative singular. A word with the acute accent on the ultima is called an *oxytone*, meaning literally "sharp-toned." Note the accents carefully.

Type 4

A few nouns of the first declension are masculine in gender. Three will be presented here in order to show the pattern for declining such nouns. These words will have the masculine definite article and masculine modifiers where any are used.

Declension of μαθητής (disciple) and προφήτης (prophet):

ὁ μαθητής	προφήτης
τοῦ μαθητοῦ	τοῦ προφήτου
τοῦ μαθητοῦ	τοῦ προφήτου
τῷ μαθητῇ	τῷ προφήτῃ
τῷ μαθητῇ	τῷ προφήτῃ
τῷ μαθητῇ	τῷ προφήτῃ
τὸν μαθητήν	τὸν προφήτην
μαθητά	προφήτα

Observe that the genitive and ablative singular ending is the same as in the second declension masculine. Note also that the vocative ends in α . In these as in the feminine gender, the plurals are alike except for the stem. See above for the endings for the nouns. The masculine article is used throughout. Note one other word of the first declension masculine form.

The singular of $\nuεανίας$ (youth):

Nominative	$\circ \nuεανίας$	Instrumental	$\tau\bar{\omega} \nuεανίᾳ$
Genitive	$\tau\bar{o}\nu \nuεανίου$	Dative	$\tau\bar{\omega} \nuεανίᾳ$
Ablative	$\tau\bar{o}\nu \nuεανίου$	Accusative	$\tau\bar{o}\nu \nuεανίαν$
Locative	$\tau\bar{\omega} \nuεανίᾳ$	Vocative	$\nuεανία$

3. Special rules:

The genitive and ablative plural forms of all first declension nouns will have a circumflex accent on the ultima which represents an exception to the general rule of noun accenting.

4. Proclitics:

As stated above, \circ and $o\acute{i}$ along with η and $\alpha\acute{i}$ are proclitics. That means that they do not have an accent of their own but may receive one when followed directly by an enclitic; however, when two or more proclitics occur together, none of them has an accent. Proclitics lean on the word following them so that they are pronounced together. Note: $\circ \lambda\acute{o}γος$ should be pronounced almost as one word.

5. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. $\alpha\acute{i} \psi\chi\alpha\acute{i} \tau\bar{o}\nu \grave{\alpha}n\theta\rho\acute{a}\pi\omega\nu \lambda\acute{a}m\beta\acute{a}n\omega\nu s\bar{i}\nu \varepsilon\acute{i}r\acute{h}\nu n\eta\nu$.
2. $\alpha\acute{i} \grave{\alpha}m\alpha\acute{r}t\acute{a}i \grave{\alpha}n\theta\rho\acute{a}\pi\omega\nu$.
3. $\eta \acute{e}n\tau\bar{o}\lambda\acute{n} \zeta\omega\bar{\eta}\acute{s}$.
4. $\eta \acute{e}x\omega\nu s\bar{i}\nu t\bar{\eta}\acute{s} \acute{e}k\kappa\lambda\eta\acute{s}\acute{i}\alpha\acute{s}$.
5. $\acute{e}x\omega\nu \varepsilon\acute{i}r\acute{h}\nu n\eta\nu \kappa\acute{a}\acute{i}\acute{a} \grave{\alpha}g\acute{a}\pi\eta\nu$.
6. $o\acute{i} \grave{\alpha}n\theta\rho\acute{a}\pi\omega\nu \gamma\acute{i}n\acute{a}s\kappa\acute{o}n\omega\nu t\bar{\eta}\acute{n} \acute{e}n\tau\bar{o}\lambda\acute{n} \kappa\acute{a} \acute{l}\acute{e}g\omega\nu s\bar{i}\nu \pi\acute{a}r\acute{a}b\acute{o}\lambda\acute{n} \tau\bar{\eta} \acute{o}\acute{i}k\acute{i}\alpha\acute{s}$.
7. $\acute{e}n\acute{r}\acute{i}s\kappa\acute{e}i \tau\bar{o}\nu m\acute{a}\theta\eta\acute{t}\acute{h}\nu \theta\acute{e}\omega\bar{\nu} \tau\bar{\omega} \acute{i}e\acute{r}\bar{\omega}\acute{h}$.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. We hear the truth.
2. You see the child; he is casting stones.
3. They hear the voice of God and believe.
4. He teaches in the synagogue.
5. We know the teaching of the Scriptures.

³ $\kappa\acute{a}\acute{i}$ is a conjunction and means "and" here.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 5
Present Middle and Passive Indicative**1. Vocabulary:**

αἴρω	I take up, take away	κηρύσσω	I proclaim, preach
ἀναγινώσκω	I read	κρίνω	I judge
ἀποστέλλω	I send	μένω	I remain, abide
βαπτίζω	I immerse, baptize	πείθω	I persuade
δοξάζω	I glorify	σώζω ⁴	I save
ἔσθιω	I eat	φέρω	I bear, carry, bring

2. The Middle Voice:

In the middle voice the subject is acting so as to participate in some way in the results of the action of the verb. English has no exact equivalent for this voice. The subject rather than the action is the point of emphasis. The direct middle indicates the subject as acting upon himself. An example of this is in Matthew 27:5 where it is said that Judas "hanged himself" (*ἀπήγξατο*, the stem being *ἀπάγχω*).

The indirect middle stresses more the subject producing the action than participating in it. An example is in 2 Timothy 4:15 where Timothy is warned about some danger from Alexander the coppersmith. The apostle says, "Be on guard against him yourself" (*φυλάσσου*).

Another use of the middle voice is when the plural subject is engaged in an interchange of action. This is the reciprocal middle and would be illustrated in this English sentence: "The men are teaching one another."

The true middle sense is sometimes obvious, but often the force of the middle is more difficult to bring out in an English translation. There are some 20 different verbs whose meaning changes when they are formed in the middle voice.⁵ An example is *ἄρχω* (present) which means "I rule" and *ἄρχομαι* (middle) which means "I begin."

3. Conjugation of the Present Middle Indicative of λύω:

Singular	
λύομαι	I loose for myself, myself
λύῃ	you loose for yourself
λύεται	he (she, it) looses himself, etc.
Plural	
λυόμεθα	we loose ourselves, for ourselves
λύεσθε	you loose for yourselves, yourselves
λύονται	they loose for themselves, etc.
Present Middle Infinitive	
λύεσθαι	to loose for yourself, yourself

⁴ ζ is a double consonant and sounds like dz.

⁵ Herbert Weir Smyth, *Greek Grammar* (Harvard University Press, 1956), 39394.

4. Passive Voice:

The passive voice in Greek is the same form as the middle given above. The implication of the passive voice is the same as in English, i.e., the subject is being acted upon by an outside agent and the subject receives the action. Examples:

The present active indicative: *λύω*, "I am loosing."

The present middle indicative: *λύομαι*, "I loose for myself."

The present passive indicative: *λύομαι*, "I am being loosed."

The present passive indicative indicates continuous action received by the subject in present time.

The conjugation of the present passive indicative of *λύω*:

Singular	
<i>λύομαι</i>	I am being loosed
<i>λύῃ</i>	you are being loosed
<i>λύεται</i>	he (she, it) is being loosed
Plural	
<i>λυόμεθα</i>	we are being loosed
<i>λύεσθε</i>	you are being loosed
<i>λύονται</i>	they are being loosed.
Present Passive Infinitive	
<i>λύεσθαι</i>	to be loose

- a. As mentioned above, the forms of the middle and passive voices are the same. The context of the word is the determining factor as to which voice is intended. The general rule is that the passive is to be used in translation unless there is some good reason to take the word as a middle. There will be more on the use of the middle later.
- b. The general rule for verb accenting presented in Lesson 1 should be followed. Keep in mind that when the diphthongs *αι* and *ει* are the final letters of a word that they are considered short and the accent may go back to the antepenult.
- c. Note the breakdown of the forms into syllables:
λυ-ο-μαι *λυ-η* *λυ-ε-ται* etc
- d. With a little practice, the student should be able to make the middle and passive forms for any verb learned to this point. Remember the names of the syllables.

5. Translating the present passive indicative:

The present passive indicative of *λύω* may be translated "I am being loosed," or "I am loosed" by someone. The English "I am loosed" could be understood to mean "I am now in a loosed state," but in Greek a present state resultant upon a past action is expressed by a perfect tense, not a present tense. It is normally best to use "being" in the translation of the present passive as in the paradigm above.

6. Exercises:

A. Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἡ ἀλήθεια διδάστεται ἐν (“in”) τοῖς λόγοις τοῦ ἀποστόλου.
2. ὁ ἀδελφὸς σώζεται ὑπὸ (“by”) τοῦ μαθητοῦ τοῦ ηυπίου.
3. φωνὴ ἀκούεται ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ θεοῦ.
4. οἱ μαθηταὶ διδάσκονται (use the middle) τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας.
5. αἴρουσιν λίθους καὶ βάλλουσιν τοὺς ἀποστόλους ἐκ (“out of”) τοῦ ἰεποῦ.
6. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῦ κόσμου δοξάζονται (middle).
7. ὁ υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου σώζεται.

B. Translate from English into Greek:

1. He sees and is being saved.
2. He takes up the bread and eats.
3. You receive the bread for yourselves.
4. Stones are being thrown by men.
5. The son has authority.
6. She believes God.

It would be good practice to review the diphthongs and the accenting rules. Make up some words and practice dividing them into syllables and accenting them. Be sure to remember the general rules for both verbs and nouns.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 6
Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions

1. Vocabulary:

ἀγαθός	good	καίνος	new
ἅγιος	holy	κακός	bad
ἀγαπητός	beloved	καλός	good, beautiful
ἄλλος	other, “another of the same kind” usually	μικρός	small
βασιλικός	royal	νεκρός	deed
δίκαιος	righteous	πιστός	faithful
ἔσχατος	last	πονηρός	evil
ἕτερος	another, “of a different kind” usually	πρώτος	first

2. Inflection of Adjectives:

Adjectives, like nouns, have gender, number, and case. For one to parse an adjective he would give these bits of information. Examples: μικρός is the nominative, masculine, singular form, μικρά is the nominative, feminine, singular form, and μικρόν is the nominative, neuter, singular form.

All the adjectives in the vocabulary for this lesson are declined like first declension nouns in the feminine forms and like the second declension nouns in the masculine and neuter forms. Review the lesson on the first declension nouns for the changes which take place in the singular forms (Lesson 4).

3. Declension of καλός (good); Stem καλ-

Singular			
Nominative	καλός	καλή	καλόν
Genitive	καλού	καλῆς	καλοῦ
Ablative	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
Locative	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Instrumental	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Dative	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Accusative	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
Plural			
Nominative	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
Genitive	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Ablative	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Locative	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Instrumental	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Dative	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Accusative	καλούς	καλάς	καλά

Note: The lexical form of an adjective is the nominative masculine singular (e.g., καλός); adjectives are normally cited in lists with the endings of all three genders (e.g., καλός, -ή, -όν). From this point on, they will be so listed in the vocabulary.

4. Agreement:

Adjectives must agree in gender, number and case with the noun they modify. The definite article, if used, must also agree in the same ways.

Examples: ὁ καλός ἄνθρωπος, the good man; ἡ ἐσχάτη ἡμέρα, the last day; βλέπει τὸν ἀγαθὸν λόγον, he sees the good word.

Note the agreement of the adjectives with the nouns they modify. In the first two examples, the adjectives are nominative singular because the nouns are nominative singular. The first is a masculine noun so the adjective is masculine; the second noun is feminine so the adjective is feminine.

The third example has the noun in the masculine singular accusative because it is the direct object of the verb. The adjective is also in the accusative masculine singular form to agree with the noun it modifies. Adjectives may be used in any case except the vocative. They may be either singular or plural.

5. Position of adjectives:

A. The Attributive Position:

In the phrase “the last day,” the adjective “last” is an attributive adjective. It indicates what day is meant--not all days, but the last day.

The attributive use of the adjective is when the adjective is attributing some quality or characteristic to the word it modifies. The attributive use may be expressed in either of two ways in Greek: ἡ ἐσχάτη ἡμέρα or ἡ ἡμέρα ἡ ἐσχάτη.

The first example employs the same word order as English: "The last day." The second example should be translated the same way, but literally means, "The day, the last one."

The attributive use of the adjective is recognized by the definite article positioned immediately before the adjective.

B. The Predicate Position:

An adjective is in the predicate position when it does not have a definite article immediately before it, but an article is found immediately before the noun it modifies. The predicate adjective makes an assertion about the noun. It may be written in either of two ways: πιστὸς ὁ Θεός or ὁ Θεὸς πιστός.

Either of these should be translated “God is faithful.” Note that the verb “is” is not written in this statement but must be added to make good English. This is often the case in such Greek clauses.

The predicate position of an adjective is recognized by the omission of the definite article immediately before the adjective. This is true whether the adjective comes before the noun or after the noun.

When neither the noun nor adjective has a definite article, the sense of the phrase or clause must determine if it is an attributive or predicate adjective. If there is a stated verb other than some form of the verb “to be” in the clause, it will be attributive.

C. Substantive use of adjectives:

At times a Greek adjective may be used in syntactic positions ordinarily occupied by a noun. In such cases, the adjective may be said to be “used as a noun” or “to function as a noun.” This use normally has a definite article immediately before the adjective but no noun will be stated. There are a few exceptions to this general rule. Examples:

ἔσονται οἱ ἔσχατοι πρῶτοι means the last shall be first.

ὁ ἀγαθὸς γινώσκει τὸν νόμον means "the good (man) knows the law."

Often one will need to add a noun in English to make the meaning clear like the word "man" in the sentence above. Sometimes "one" or "ones" may be used to make the English clear. If the neuter gender is used, one will need to add "thing" or "things" for clearer English. Example: *τὸ καλόν*= "the good thing" and *τὰ καλά*= "the good things."

6. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. οἱ μαθηταὶ οἱ ἀγαπητοὶ διδάσκουσιν τὸν καλὸν λόγον.
2. οἱ δίκαιοι καὶ οἱ κακοὶ κρίνονται.
3. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνθρωπος ἀκούει τὰς παραβολὰς τῆς βασιλείας.
4. ὁ ἀνθρωπος θεοῦ ἔχει ἐξουσίαν σώζειν.
5. ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὁ ἀγαπητὸς λέγει καλοὺς λόγους τοῖς υἱοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων.
6. οἱ δοῦλοι πιστεύουσιν τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. The evil prophet says evil things.
2. Men of God say good things to good men.
3. The disciples believe the words of the apostles.
4. God sends good disciples to good men in the temple.

Write the declension of *ἀγαθός*.

Write the conjugation of *πιστεύω*.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 7

Prepositions

There are seventeen (17) prepositions used in the New Testament. There are also several adverbs which are used as prepositions which will be studied later.

1. Vocabulary:

Prepositions used with only one case:

<i>ἀνά</i>	with the accusative: up; each, each one, apiece
<i>ἀντί</i>	with the genitive: against, instead of
<i>ἀπό</i>	with the ablative: from, away from
<i>εἰς</i>	with the accusative: into, unto, for
<i>ἐκ</i>	with the ablative: out of, out, from within; ejx before words beginning with a vowel
<i>πρό</i>	with the ablative: before, in front of
<i>σύν</i>	with the instrumental: with, together with

Prepositions used with two different cases:

<i>ἐν</i>	with the locative: in, on with the instrumental: by
<i>μετά</i>	with the genitive: with with the accusative: after
<i>περί</i>	with the genitive: about, concerning with the accusative: about, around
<i>πρός</i>	with the locative: at with the accusative: to, toward, with, at
<i>ὑπέρ</i>	with the ablative: in behalf of, instead of with the accusative: over, above, beyond <i>ὑπό</i>
<i>ὑπό</i>	with the ablative: by, by means of with the accusative: under, below

Prepositions used with three different cases:

<i>διά</i>	with the genitive: through with the ablative: through, by with the accusative: because of, on account of
<i>ἐπί</i>	with the genitive: upon, on, at, by (contact) with the locative: upon, on, at, over (position) with the accusative: upon, on, to, up to (direction)
<i>κατά</i>	with the genitive: down upon, against with the ablative: down from with the accusative: along, according to
<i>παρά</i>	with the ablative: from with the locative: before, by the side of, beside with the accusative: beside, beyond, along

2. Definition of Preposition:

Prepositions are function words⁶ which serve to indicate the relationship of a substantive (a noun, a pronoun, or some other word used as a noun) to the larger grammatical structure of which it is a part. Prepositions are old adverb forms which became specialized to define more clearly the meaning of case. They are positioned before the word they relate to in order to clarify the case function.

In English all prepositions are followed by the objective case: “to him,” “for her,” etc. However, in Greek some prepositions are followed by the genitive case, some by the ablative, some by the locative, some by the instrumental, and some by the accusative as the vocabulary indicates. This means that when the student learns a preposition, he should learn it as the word with a specific case means so and so. Example: ἀντί with the genitive case means “against” or “instead of.”

Prepositions are one of the difficult aspects of learning any language and that is true of Greek. Most Greek prepositions have more than one single English word meaning. This should not be surprising when one considers the meanings (uses) of English prepositions. Example: 'with'

1. He fought with the Germans, (i.e., against them).
2. He fought with the 1st Marine Division, (i.e., together with it).
3. He fought with a Browning automatic rifle, (i.e., he used the rifle as a weapon).
4. He fought with courage, (i.e., in a courageous manner).

3. Elision:

Many of the prepositions have alternative forms which are used before words beginning with a vowel, and some have different forms which occur before the smooth breathing mark and the rough breathing mark. περί, πρό, εἰς, ἐν, σύν, ὑπέρ and πρός do not change.

Examples of those which do not change:

- ἀντί has the form ἀντί before a smooth breathing, but ἀνθί before a rough breathing mark.
- ἀπό has the form ἀπί before the smooth breathing, but ἀφί before the rough breathing mark.
- ἐπί has the form ἐπί before the smooth breathing, but ἐφί before the rough breathing mark.
- κατά has the form κατί before the smooth breathing, but καθί before the rough breathing mark.
- μετά has the form μετί before the smooth breathing, but μεθί before the rough breathing mark.
- ὑπό has the form ὑπί before the smooth breathing, but ὑφί before the rough breathing mark.

The practice of dropping the final letter before another word is called elision.

⁶ A grammatical device found in both English and Greek is that involving function words. These are words which have little precise lexical meaning, but which have great importance as structural markers. The most important functional words are prepositions, conjunctions, and articles.

4. Compounded Prepositions:

Often a preposition will be compounded with a verb with the result that the verb meaning is heightened or, possibly, changed. Examples:

γινώσκω “I know”

ἐπιγινώσκω “I know fully”

ἀναγινώσκω “I read”

Compounded prepositions are sometimes, but not always, repeated after the noun.

Example: ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκβάλλει λίθους ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας. “The man is throwing stones out of the house.”

5. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ὁ κύριος μένει ἐν τῷ ιερῷ.
2. βλέπουσιν τὸν ἄγγελον ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ.
3. ὁ θεὸς ἀπὸ οὐρανοῦ (heaven) λέγει τὸν νόμον.
4. λαμβάνει τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου.
5. λέγει ἐν παραβολαῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἀποστόλους.
6. λαμβάνομεν παρ’ ἀγγέλου τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
7. ἄνθρωπος βάλλει τὸν λίθον ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ.
8. διὰ τῶν γραφῶν τῶν προφητῶν γινώσκομεν τὸν κύριον.
9. ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἄγουσιν τὰ τέκνα εἰς τὸν οἶκον.
10. ἄγομεν τοὺς δούλους μετὰ τῶν λόγων τοῦ θεοῦ.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. He sends the child out of the house.
2. The slave finds the gift in the temple.
3. The man reads the law from the Lord.
4. He leads the child into the word.

What is a preposition?

Write the conjugation of λέγω.

This would be a good time to review all the forms you have been given in these seven lessons.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 8

Postpositives, Personal Pronouns, Enclitics, Present Indicative of εἰμί

1. Vocabulary:

ἀλλά	conjunction: but (stronger than δέ)	εἰμί	I am
αὐτός	he, she, it	καί	conjunction: and ⁷
γάρ	conjunction: for (post.)	οὐ	not ⁸
δέ	and (postpositive)	σύ	you (singular)
ἐγώ	I		

2. Postpositives:

δέ is a postpositive conjunction, i.e., it cannot stand first in its clause. γάρ is too. It usually stands as the second word in the clause but may be in the third position. This word is used to show a weak contrast where ἀλλά would show a stronger one. δέ may also serve as a connective or a continuative particle in a sentence. Example:

ὁ ἄνθρωπος βλέπει τὸν ἄρτον, ὁ δὲ μαθητὴς ἐσθίει τὸν ἄρτον.

“The man sees the bread, but the disciple eats the bread.”

3. The Negative:

In Greek the negative particle usually comes before the word it negates; consequently its normal position is before the verb. Example:

οὐ θέλουσιν λαμβάνειν τὸν ἄρτον, “They do not wish to receive the bread.”

4. Enclitics:

An enclitic is a word which goes so closely with the word which precedes it that it normally has no accent of its own. The word “enclitic” means “to lean on” and this is what enclitics do; they lean upon the word just before them. The enclitics in this lesson are μου, μοι, με, σου, σοι, σε and all the present indicative forms of εἰμί except εἰ, the second person singular. Enclitics give rise to some special rules of accenting. Note the following:

A. Accenting a word before an enclitic:

1. The word immediately before an enclitic does not change an acute accent to a grave. ὁ νιός μου, “my son.”
2. If the word before an enclitic has an acute accent on the antepenult, or a circumflex accent on the penult, it takes an additional acute accent on the ultima. ὁ ἀπόστολός σου, “your apostle,” or ὁ δοῦλός μου, “my slave.”
3. If the word before an enclitic is a proclitic or an enclitic it will have an acute accent on the ultima. εἴς με, “unto me,” or ὁ ἄνθρωπός σου βλέπει, “Your man sees.”

B. Cases when the enclitic has its own accent:

1. An enclitic which begins a clause or sentence retains its accent. ἐσμὲν οἱ ἀπόστολοι, “We are the apostles.”

⁷ Under certain conditions καί may mean both, also, too, or even. More on the use of this word later.

⁸ Before a word beginning with a vowel with a smooth breathing οὐκ; before a word beginning with a vowel with a rough breathing οὐχ.

2. If the word before an enclitic of two syllables has an acute accent on the penult or a circumflex on the ultima, the enclitic retains its own accent. ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστὶν ἀγαθός, “The word of God is good,” or ὁ νόμος ἐστὶν ἀγαθός, “The law is good.”

5. Declension of Personal Pronouns: First Person

	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	ἐγώ	I	ἡμεῖς	we
Genitive	ἐμοῦ or μοῦ	of me	ἡμῶν	of us
Ablative	ἐμοῦ or μοῦ	of me	ἡμῶν	of us
Locative	ἐμοί or μοί	in me	ἡμῖν	in us
Instrumental	ἐμοί or μοί	by me	ἡμῖν	by us
Dative	ἐμοί or μοί	to or for me	ἡμῖν	to or for us
Accusative	ἐμέ or με	me	ἡμᾶς	us

The second forms of the singular are enclitic and are normally used unless emphasis or contrast is intended. If emphasis or contrast is intended the accented forms are used in harmony with the rules above. The accented forms are generally used after prepositions except πρός which normally has πρός με.

6. Declension of Personal Pronouns: Second Person

	Singular		Plural	
Nominative	σύ	you	ὑμεῖς	you
Genitive	σοῦ or σου	of you	ὑμῶν	of you
Ablative	σοῦ or σου	from you	ὑμῶν	from you
Locative	σοί or σοι	in you	ὑμῖν	in you
Instrumental	σοί or σοι	by you	ὑμῖν	by you
Dative	σοί or σοι	to or for you	ὑμῖν	to or for you
Accusative	σέ or σε	you	ὑμᾶς	you

Note the enclitic forms and the note under #5 above.

7. Declension of Personal Pronouns: Third Person

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
Genitive	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
Ablative	αὐτού	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
Locative	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
Instrumental	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
Dative	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
Accusative	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
Genitive	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
Ablative	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
Locative	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
Instrumental	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
Dative	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
Accusative	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

The student should notice that αὐτός is declined like the adjective καλός in lesson 6 with two exceptions:

1. There is no vocative form
2. The neuter nominative and accusative singular has no ν on the end.

8. The Use of Personal Pronouns:

1. Personal pronouns in Greek are used very much as they are in English. They are used to replace nouns with the purpose of avoiding repetition in composition. Examples:

βλέπει σε.	ὁ δοῦλος ἀκούει αὐτούς.
He sees you.	The slave hears them.
ό ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ.	ἡ οἰκία μου.
His brother	My house
ό διδάσκαλός μου.	ἡ οἰκία αὐτῶν.
My teacher	Their house

2. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in gender and number but will have the proper case form for its function in the sentence. Examples:

βλέπει τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ γινώσκει αὐτήν, “He sees the truth and he knows it.” τὴν ἀλήθειαν is feminine singular so the pronoun αὐτήν must be feminine singular. αὐτήν is accusative case because it functions as the direct object of the verb γινώσκει. The feminine pronoun is translated “it” in English because “truth” is neuter in English.

3. Personal pronouns are not used in the nominative case unless there is an emphasis on the pronoun. This is true because the verb endings indicate sufficiently what the pronoun is since it is inherent in the verb ending. Examples: βλέπω τὸν ἄνθρωπον, I see the man. ἐγὼ βλέπω τὸν ἄνθρωπον, I (myself) see the man. “I” is already in the verb, but the pronoun intensifies it.

The nominative may be used also when a contrast is involved. Example: ἐγώ λέγω, σὺ δὲ γράφεις, I am saying, but you are writing.

9. Conjugation of εἰμί in the Present Indicative:

Singular		Plural	
εἰμί	I am	ἐσμέν	we are
εἶ	you are	ἐστέ	you are
ἐστί(ν)	he, she, it is	εἰσί(ν)	they are
Present Infinitive: εἰναί to be			

All these forms of εἰμί are enclitic except the second person singular (εἶ) and the infinitive (εἰναί). Generally the verb “to be” does not have voice because it shows state of being, not action. As in English, the verb “to be” takes a predicate nominative rather than an accusative (direct object) to complete its meaning. Examples:

ὁ ἄνθρωπός ἐστιν ἀγαθός, The man is good. ὁ ἄνθρωπός ἐστιν δοῦλος, the man is a slave. Note that not all uses of εἰμί and other connective verbs will be copulative. These words may be followed by a prepositional phrase functioning as an adverb.

Note that both the third person singular and plural have a movable ν.

10. Special Uses of αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό.

The third personal pronouns have two uses not directly connected with their use as personal pronouns. There is no parallel to these uses in English.

A. When used in the attributive position (with a definite article immediately preceding it), it means “the same.” Examples: ὁ αὐτὸς νόμος, the same law (cf. Matthew 26: 44, τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον). τὸ αὐτὸν τέκνον, the same child.

B. when used in the predicate position (without a definite article immediately before it), it is used to intensify the noun. Examples: ὁ νόμος αὐτός or αὐτὸς ὁ νόμος, the law itself. τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτῇ, to the house itself.

It may be helpful to remember that the word order for each of these uses is similar to the order in English.

ὁ	νόμος	αὐτός	ὁ	αὐτὸς	νόμος
the	law	itself	the	same	law

C. A third special use of αὐτός is when it is found together with another personal pronoun (either expressed or unexpressed). The latter personal pronoun serves as the subject of the verb and agrees with the verb in person and number. The presence of a form of αὐτός together with the other personal pronoun makes the meaning intensive. Example:

αὐτὸς σὺ ἀκούεις or αὐτὸς ἀκούεις, yourself are hearing.

11. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. οἱ ἀπόστολοι ὑμῶν ἀκούουσιν ἡμᾶς καὶ λέγουσιν ἡμῖν παραβολήν.
2. γινώσκομεν τὸν ἀδελφόν μου καὶ διδάσκει ἡμᾶς.
3. ἡ ἐκκλησία ἀγαθή ἐστιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἄγομεν αὐτὴν εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
4. ὁ ἀδελφός μου βλέπει τὸ ιερὸν μεθ' ἡμῶν.
5. λαμβάνω τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀποστόλου.
6. εἶ ὁ ἀδελφός.
7. ὁ λόγος ἐστις θεός.
8. ὁ ἀπόστολος ὁ αὐτὸς πιστεύει τὰς παραβολὰς.
9. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἡμῶν βαλτίζουσιν τὰ τέκνα εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.
10. ἐγὼ λέγω, σὺ δὲ γράφεις.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. In love you (singular) are speaking the truth.
2. Your house is in the village.
3. We have the bread for your brother.
4. My disciples are leading them to you (singular).

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 9
Demonstrative Pronouns**1. Vocabulary:**

ἀμαρτάνω	I sin	νῦν	adverb: now
ἀμαρτωλός	sinner	οἱκος, ὁ	house
ἀμήν	amen, truly, so let it be	οἶνος, ὁ	wine
εἰ	if	οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο	this
διαθήκη, ἡ	covenant, testament	οὔτως	adverb: thus. so
διδάσκαλος, ὁ	teacher	οφθαλμός, ὁ	eye
δικαιοσύνη, ἡ	righteousness	πλοῖον, τό	boat
ἐκείνος, -η, -ο	that	ποτήριον, τό	cup
εὐαγγέλιον, τό	gospel	πρόσωπον, τό	face
μισθός	pay, wages, reward	χαρά, ἡ	joy

2. The Demonstrative Pronouns:

A. The declension of οὗτος, this (plural: these)

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
Genitive	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
Ablative	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
Locative	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Instrumental	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dative	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Accusative	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	οὗτοι	αὗται	τοῦτα
Genitive	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Ablative	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Locative	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Instrumental	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Dative	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Accusative	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Note that where the rough breathing is on the nominative masculine and feminine, it is replaced by τ as in the definite article in the other case forms.

This demonstrative is called the near demonstrative since it refers to something or someone nearby.

Be sure to distinguish between the nominative feminine demonstrative and the nominative feminine third personal pronoun.

B. Declension of ἐκεῖνος, that (plural: those)

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
Genitive	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
Ablative	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
Locative	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Instrumental	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Dative	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Accusative	ἐκείνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκείναι	ἐκεῖνα
Genitive	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
Ablative	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
Locative	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
Instrumental	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
Dative	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
Accusative	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

Notice that in the nominative and accusative neuter singular the ν is dropped from the ending on both these words.

Note that ἐκεῖνος is often called the "far demonstrative" since it refers to something or someone at a distance.

ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε is sometimes listed as a demonstrative. It is an old demonstrative and refers to what follows. It is made up of the definite article and δέ and is found in the New Testament only 10 times.

3. Use of the Demonstrative:

A. The Greek demonstrative pronouns may modify nouns and when they do so they will agree with the noun in gender, number and case. Both demonstratives are used in the predicate position, that is, there is no definite article just before the pronoun. The demonstrative may be placed before the definite article used with the noun, or after the noun with the article. Examples:

λέγει ταύτην τὴν παραβολήν, he speaks this parable.

ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, this man

λέγει τὴν παραβολήν ταύτην, he speaks this parable.

B. Both demonstratives are frequently used as substantives so that, alone ἐκεῖνος may mean "that man"; αὕτη may mean "this woman"; τοῦτο may mean "this thing"; βλέπω ἐκεῖνα, "I see those things."

C. When a demonstrative does occur with a noun which does not have a definite article, it does not modify the noun but functions as a pronoun. Example:

οὗτοι υἱοὶ θεοῦ εἰσιν, "These are sons of God."

αὕτη ἀπογραφὴ πρώτη ἐγένετο, "This was the first enrollment."

4. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἀκούομεν ταύτην τὴν παραβολὴν περὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας.
2. ἄντη ἀκούει τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ κυρίου.
3. ὁ κύριος αὐτὸς λέγει τοὺς λόγους τῆς ζωῆς πρὸς τὸν ἀμαρτωλόν.
4. ἡ ἀλήθεια διδάσκεται ἐν τοῖς λόγοις τοῦ ἀποστόλου.
5. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποί εἰσιν μαθηταὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου.
6. οὗτος ὁ ἀμαρτωλὸς οὐ ἔχει εἰρήνην ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ.
7. σὺ ἀκούεις τοῦ προφητοῦ ἐκείνου;
8. οὗτος ἔστιν ὁ νίος μου.
9. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ μαθηταὶ ἄγουσιν τοὺς δούλους αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
10. οὗτος ὁ ματητὴς γινώσκει ἐκείνον τὸν μαθητήν.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. Those men have sin in their hearts.
2. These are the faithful disciples of God.
3. The same teacher sees these and those.
4. I am receiving the same words from my Lord.
5. He knows these things.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 10

Deponent Verbs, Compound Verbs, Present Infinitives, Various Cases with Verbs

1. Vocabulary:

ἀγιάζω	I sanctify, I hallow	δύναμαι	I am able, can
ἀπέρχομαι	I go away	εἰσέρχομαι	I enter, I go in
ἀποκρίνομαι	I answer	ἔξερχομαι	I come out, go out
ἄρχομαι	I begin	ἔρχομαι	I come, I go
ἄρχω	I rule (Mid. voice “I begin” above)	κατέρχομαι	I come down
βούλομαι	I wish	πορεύομαι	I go, I proceed
γίνομαι	I become	συνέρχομαι	I come with, together
διέρχομαι	I go through		

2. Deponent Verbs:

Some Greek verbs have no active voice forms, but have middle or passive voice forms. A few have both middle and passive voice forms. These verbs are called “deponent,” a word which comes from the Latin deponere which means “to lay aside.” These words have laid aside their active voice forms. Deponent verbs are used to express meanings which would be best expressed in English by the active voice.

Present tense deponent verbs have -ομαι endings in the vocabulary list above and in future lists. It should be kept in mind that some of these words will not be deponent in some tenses. Some words which are not deponent in the present tense will be in some other tenses. These will be noted as they are used in this lesson or future lessons.

As you learn the vocabulary note the words which have a middle or passive voice form. These are deponent words. A look at the word λύω in the middle and passive forms, one can easily see the difference in meaning. Example:

λύω I loose, or I am loosing (active voice); λύομαι I am loosing for myself (middle voice); λύόμαι I am being loosed (passive voice). γίνομαι is a deponent verb, i.e., it has no active form in the present tense, and means “I become,” or “I am becoming.”

γίνομαι and εἰμί (Lesson 8) are linking or copulative verbs since they link the subject to a predicate nominative in order to complete, or extend, the meaning. The predicate nominative is in the nominative case and is not a direct object. Example:

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶν ἄγαθός οὗτος the man is good.

3. Compound Verbs:

As was mentioned in Lesson 7, prepositions are often compounded with verbs to heighten or change the meaning of the verb. Several of the words in the vocabulary of this lesson are compound verbs. Examples:

ἔρχομαι is a simple verb meaning “I come” or “I go.” When one adds the preposition διά to the front of that verb, it becomes διέρχομαι which means “I go through.” By adding εἰς it becomes εἰσέρχομαι meaning “I enter,” or “I go into.”

The meaning of some compound verbs cannot always be determined by noting the meanings of the components so each word should be learned as a part of the vocabulary. Note that ἀποκρίνομαι combines ἀπό and κρίνομαι and means “I answer.”

4. Present Infinitives:

An infinitive is a verbal noun, that is, it is built on a verb stem and has verbal qualities like tense and voice. It also has qualities of a noun and may function as a noun in a sentence. An infinitive is actually an indeclinable neuter noun and will have a neuter article if one is used. More will be learned about the use of infinitives later.

At this point note the ending of the present active infinitive is **-ειν**. This ending may be added to the present active stem of any regular omega verb. Examples:

λύειν, ἄρχειν, βλέπειν. These would be translated: to loose, to rule, to see.

The present middle and passive voice ending for the infinitive is **-εσθαι**. These may be added to any regular omega verb stem to form the middle or passive voice infinitive. The concept of voice is the same in infinitives as in regular indicative verbs. The active voice indicates the subject as acting; the middle voice indicates the subject as acting in such a way that it is involved in the result of the action; the passive voice indicates that the subject is being acted upon. Examples:

ἄρχεται διδάσκειν τὸν ἀνθρώπον, He is beginning to teach the man.

ἄρχεται διδάσκεσθαι, He is beginning to teach himself.

ἄρχεται διδάσκεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, He is beginning to be taught by the man.

The present infinitive of **εἰμί** is **εῖναι**.

5. Various Cases with Verbs:

Some verbs in Greek may take more than one case to complete their meaning, or they may take a case different from the case the corresponding verb in English would take.

1. **πιστεύω** often has the dative to complete its meaning: **πιστεύω τῷ κυρίῳ**, I believe the Lord. This verb may also be followed by the preposition **εἰς** and the accusative case: **πιστεύω εἰς τὸν κύριον**, I believe in the Lord, or I believe on the Lord.

2. **ἀποκρίνομαι** takes the dative case, not the accusative. Example: **ἀποκρίνομαι τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ**, I answer the man.

3. **ἀκούω** may take a genitive or an accusative to complete its meaning. The genitive shows the specific thing being heard. In Acts 9:7 this verb is used in a participle form and has **τῆς φωνῆς** following it. It is pointing out what was heard--the voice or sound. In Acts 22:9 **τὴν φωνὴν** is the object of **ἀκούω** where it indicates to hear with understanding. Note, however, that it is negated here so the meaning is that the voice or sound was not understood. In the first passage, the people heard the sound but there is no indication that they understood what was heard. In the second, the point is clear that they did not understand the voice even though they no doubt heard it.

6. The Negative Particle:

οὐ is normally placed before the word it negates. The word negated is usually the verb. Example:

ή ἀλήθεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν, the truth is not in you.

The negative **οὐ** is normally used to negate an indicative verb. See Lesson 8, footnote 2, for more on this negative.

7. Personal Agent:

The preposition ὑπό is used with the ablative case to express the agent by whom an action is accomplished, usually the personal agent. This use is especially common with the passive voice. Example:

ὁ λόγος λέγεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀποστόλου, the word is being spoken by the apostle.

8. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. τὸ τέκνον ἄγεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.
2. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἀγαθοὶ διδάσκαλοι οὐκ εἰσέρχονται εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ ἀμαρτωλοῦ.
3. πορεύομαι ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου καὶ εἰς τὸν κόσμον.
4. οὗτος εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
5. οἱ ἀμαρτωλοὶ οὐδὲ διδάσκονται ὑπὸ τοῦ προφήτου.
6. ὁ λόγος γίνεται ἀνθρωπος.
7. εἰσέρχεται τὸν οἶκον τοῦ κυριοῦ λέγειν.
8. διδάσκεται ὑπὸ τοῦ πιστοῦ μαθητοῦ τοῦ κυρίου.
9. οἱ ἀπόστολοι διέρχονται τοῦ κοσμοῦ καὶ εἰσέρχονται εἰς τὸν ἀγαθοὺς οἶκους.
10. ἀκούω ἐκείνην ἀλήθειαν ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. We have joy and peace in the (our) hearts.
2. They are remaining in the house.
3. I am being taught by the disciple of the Lord.
4. I believe the apostle.
5. I answer the man of God.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 11
Imperfect Indicative Active

1. Vocabulary:

ἀναβαίνω	I go up	βιβλίον, τό	book
ἀποθνήσκω	I die	δένδρον, τό	tree
ἀποκτείνω	I kill	ἔρημος, ἡ	desert ⁹
βαίνω	I go	θρόνος, ὁ	throne
καταβαίνω	I go down	λαός, ὁ	people
κράζω	I cry out	οδός, ἥ	way, road
μέλλω	I am about (going) to do something	πρόβατον, τό	sheep
πίνω	I drink	χριστός, ὁ	Christ

2. Imperfect tense:

A review of the concept of tense, mood and voice from Lesson 2 is recommended at this time. The imperfect tense is a secondary or historical tense indicating continuing or durative action in past time. Contrast “I am loosing” (present tense) with “I was loosing” (imperfect tense) and the significance becomes clear. In translating this tense, one will normally use “was” or “were” in the statement.

3. Conjugation of the Imperfect Indicative Active of λύω:

Singular		Plural	
ἐλυον	I was loosing	ἐλύομεν	we were loosing
ἐλυες	you were loosing	ἐλύετε	you were loosing
ἐλυε(ν)	he (she, it) was loosing ¹⁰	ἐλυον	they were loosing

There is no infinitive in the imperfect.

4. Formation of the Imperfect Tense:

- a. The stem $\lambda\nu$ - is the same in all forms.
- b. The ε at the beginning of each word is called an augment. The augment indicates that this form is a secondary tense, i.e., a tense which refers to past time. Augments are found only in some tenses of the indicative mood and they point to past action or state of being.
- c. Verbs which begin with a consonant are augmented by placing an ε before the verb stem. This is called a syllabic augment because it adds a syllable to the word. The personal endings are the secondary endings used on words pointing to past time. Time is only indicated with certainty in the indicative mood.
- d. Verbs which begin with a vowel form a temporal augment. This is simply lengthening of the initial vowel of the word.

⁹ ἔρημος and ὁδός are second declension feminine nouns.

¹⁰ Note the moveable “nu” on this form.

Note:

α becomes η	αi becomes η
ϵ becomes η	ϵi becomes η
\circ becomes ω ¹¹	$\circ u$ becomes ηu
i becomes long i	eu becomes ηu
u becomes long u	oi becomes ω

e. Note the secondary endings:

$\xi\lambda u o v$	$-o\mu ev$
$-\epsilon\zeta$	$-\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
$-\epsilon$	$-o v$

ϵ	λu	o	v
augment	stem	thematic vowel	personal ending

f. To make an imperfect tense one needs an augment, the present stem and the secondary endings.

g. Note that the first person singular and the third person plural are the same in form. Only the context will determine which is intended.

5. Augment of Compound Verbs:

The augment on a compound verb is placed between the preposition and the verb stem, immediately before the verb stem.

If the preposition ends with a vowel, the vowel drops out (except for $\pi\epsilon\rho i$ and $\pi\rho o$) when the augment is inserted. If the verb stem begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened just as it is in non-compound verbs. Example:

$\dot{\alpha}\zeta\alpha\nu\beta\epsilon i\nu\omega = \dot{\alpha}n\acute{e}\beta\alpha i\nu\omega$ $\dot{\alpha}\pi\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega = \dot{\alpha}\pi\acute{e}\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$ $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\acute{a}\lambda\lambda\omega = \dot{\epsilon}\acute{\xi}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$.
 $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa$ becomes $\acute{\xi}$ before a vowel; $\epsilon\nu\rho i\sigma\kappa\omega = \eta\nu\rho i\sigma\kappa\omega$ (remains $\eta\nu\rho i\sigma\kappa\omega$ sometimes).

6. Deponent Verbs in the Imperfect:

Verbs which are deponent in the present tense are also deponent in the imperfect tense. The middle and passive voice forms will be studied in a later lesson.

7. The Imperfect Forms of $\epsilon i\mu i$:

Singular		Plural	
$\dot{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$	I was	$\dot{\eta}\mu e v$	we were
$\dot{\eta}\zeta$	you (sing.) were	$\dot{\eta}\tau\epsilon$	you (pl.) were
$\dot{\eta}v$	he (she, it) was	$\dot{\eta}\sigma\alpha v$	they were

¹¹ Certain verbs beginning with ϵ change the ϵ to ϵi when augmented: $\xi\chi\omega = \epsilon i\chi\omega v$.

8. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἔλυες τὸν δοῦλον καὶ τὸ πρόβατον.
2. ὁ ἀπόστολος ἔλεγε παραβολὴν τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ κυρίου.
3. ηύρισκετε τὸν θρόνον τοῦ θεοῦ
4. εἶχεν τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἔγραφε βιβλέον ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
5. ὁ πιστὸς ἄνθρωπος ἀποστέλλεται ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.
6. ἤκουον οἱ προφῆται τοὺς λόγους τοῦ δόμου καὶ ἀκούουσιν τὴν φωνὴν τοῦ θεοῦ.
7. ὁ ὄχλος ἀπέστελλον ὑπὸ τοῦ χριστοῦ εἰς τὸν δικον αὐτοῦ.
8. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἡγεῖρον ἐκ θανάτου.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. They were dying in the desert.
2. I am glorifying Christ in heaven.
3. But you (pl) were reading the book of God's law.
4. The Lord was in the world, but the world did not know him.
5. The Lord was saving the sinners.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 12

Imperfect Indicative Middle & Passive

More Uses of καί

1. Vocabulary:

ἀπέχω	I keep off, have in full; Middle, I keep myself from, abstain	θεραπεύω	I heal
δαιμόνιον, τό	demon	καθαρίζω	I cleanse, purify
δέχομαι	I receive	οὐδέ	conjunction: and not, nor, not even neither . . . nor
διώκω	I follow after, pursue, persecute	οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ	
ἔργον, τό	work	οὔπω	adverb: not yet
ἔτι	adverb: of time: still, yet; of degree, even, more, further	οὐρανός, ὁ	heaven

2. Formation of Imperfect Middle and Passive:

The imperfect tense has three parts in its structure:

1. An augment
2. Present stem
3. Secondary endings.

The secondary endings for the middle and passive voices should be learned! It is best to learn the endings with the thematic vowel.

3. Paradigm of the Imperfect Indicative Middle:

Singular		Plural	
ἐ-λυ-όμην	I was loosing for myself	ἐ-λυ-όμεθα	we were loosing for ourselves
ἐ-λύ-ον	you were loosing for yourself	ἐ-λύ-εσθε	you were loosing for yourselves
ἐ-λύ-ετο	he (she, it) was loosing for himself	ἐ-λύ-οντο	they were loosing for themselves

There is no imperfect middle infinitive.

4. The Imperfect Indicative Passive:

The forms of the passive voice are like those of the middle given above. The translation should bring out the fact that the subject is being acted upon: ἐλυόμην is translated “I was loosing for myself” in the middle, but “I was being loosed” in the passive voice. Keep in mind that the passive voice is to be assumed unless there is some good reason to use the middle. There is no infinitive in the imperfect passive.

5. More on the Structure of the Imperfect:

Since the imperfect is built on the present stem, verbs which are deponent in the present tense will be deponent in the imperfect tense. Example: ἔρχομαι is a present tense and means “I come” or “I go,” but the imperfect is ἤρχόμεν and means “I was coming” or “I was going.”

Any verb studied up to this point may be made into an imperfect tense by adding the augment at the front of the word and changing the personal endings to the secondary endings. One exception should be noted: the imperfect of ἔχω is εἶχον. Note the augment on this word.

6. Additional Uses of καί:

As mentioned in lesson 8, καί is a conjunction which joins words, phrases or clauses of equal rank. In such cases it is to be translated “and.” This word has a number of other meanings which must be determined from the context in which it is used.

1. καί may be used with the meaning “also.” This is called the adjunctive use. Example: καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἀνθρωπος εἰμι ὑπὸ ἐζουσίαν, “For I also am a man under authority” (Matthew 8:9).

2. καί is also used with the meaning “even” at times. Example: καὶ τοῖς πνεύμασι τοῖς ἀκαθάρτοις ἐπιτάσσει, “He is commanding even the unclean spirits” (Mark 1:27). In these two examples, the καί is positioned before the word with which it is logically connected. In English usage “also” comes after the word with which it is connected, the reverse order from Greek. “Even” takes the same order in Greek as in English.

3. καί may be used as a mild adversative and would be translated “and yet” in such cases. Example: καὶ ὁ θεὸς τρέφει αὐτούς, “And yet God feeds them” (Luke 12:24).

4. καί may be used as an adversative and translated “but.” Example: καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τὸν λαόν, “But they feared the people” (Luke 20:19).

5. καί . . . καί is used as a correlative construction which should be translated “both . . . and.” Example: οὗτος καὶ τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἔχει, “This one has both the Father and the Son” (2 John 9).

7. Use of οὐδέ:

1. οὐδέ is sometimes used as a simple negative connective and is translated “and not” or “nor.” Example: οὐ γινώσκω τοῦτο, οὐδὲ γιώσκεις αὐτό, “I do not know this nor do you know it.”

2. οὐδέ may be used emphatically and should be translated “not even.” Example: οὐδὲ οἱ προφῆται βλέπουσιν θεόν, “Not even the prophets see God.”

3. οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ may be used correlatively in which case it means “neither . . . nor.” Example: τοῦτο λέγουσιν οὐδὲ οἱ ἀπόστολοι οὐδὲ οἱ δοῦλοι, “Neither the apostles nor the servants are saying this.”

8. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἐγράφοντο οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι ἐν βιβλέῳ.
2. τὰ ἔργα τοῦ πονηροῦ πονηρά ἔστιν.
3. ἐλέγετο ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ καλὸς λόγος μερὶ τούτου τοῦ ἀποστόλου.
4. περὶ αὐτὸν ἐβλέπετο ἡ δόξα αὐτοῦ.
5. ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέπαις καὶ ἐδιδασκόμεθα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐδιδάσκομεν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀλλὰ νῦν οὐδὲ διδασκόμεθα οὐδὲ διδάσκομεν.
6. ὁ κύριος ἀπέστελλεν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ.
7. ἐδιδασκόμην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῶν βιβλίων τοῦ νόμου
8. ἀπὸ τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐδεχόμεθα τὰ βιβλία.
9. ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς περὶ τῶν λόγων τοῦ νόμου.
10. ὁ κύριος ἀπέστελλεν ἀγγέλους πρὸς ἡμᾶς.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. Both the love and the peace of God are being heard in the church.
2. The demons were being cast out of the men.
3. Neither the good men nor the faithful slaves were answering the apostle.
4. The demons were being cast out by the faithful apostle.
5. You were being saved by the word of the Lord.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
LESSON 13
 Future Indicative Active & Middle
 Principle Parts of Verbs

1. The Future indicative:

In the future tense time is the dominant consideration. It anticipates an action in future time. The kind of action in the future tense is mostly punctiliar, that is, “summarized action.” Occasionally a verb will have a root idea which indicates linear or durative action in future time. Since the future indicative denotes what is expected to take place, it is translated into English by “shall” in the first person and by will in the second and third persons.

2. Forms of the Future Active Indicative:

The future active is built on the future stem which is formed by adding the tense suffix σ to the verb stem. For example, the verb stem for λύω is λυ-. By adding σ to that stem one makes the future stem λυσ-. The future tense is a primary tense so the primary personal endings are used.

Singular		Plural	
λύσω	I shall loose	λύσομεν	we shall loose
λύσεις	you will loose	λύσετε	you will loose
λύσει	he (she, it) will loose	λύσουσι(ν)	they will loose

Future active infinitive λύσειν

3. Forms of the Future Middle Indicative:

Singular		Plural	
λύσομαι	I shall loose for myself	λυσόμεθα	we shall loose for ourselves
λύσῃ	you will loose for yourself	λύσεσθε	you will loose for yourselves
λύσεται	he (she, it) will loose for himself (herself, itself)	λύσονται	they will loose for themselves

Future middle infinitive λύσεσθαι

The future infinitive is used only a few times in the New Testament. The infinitive of the verb εἰμί is the most common in the future tense.

4. Future Indicative of εἰμί:

Singular		Plural	
ἔσομαι	I shall be	ἔσόμεθα	we shall be
ἔσῃ	you will be	ἔσεσθε	you will be
ἔσται	he (she, it) will be	ἔσονται	they will be

Future infinitive ἔσεσθαι

5. The Future Active & Middle of Verb Stems Ending in a Consonant:

When the stem of a verb ends in a consonant, the addition of the tense suffix σ brings two consonants together. The following results then occur:

a. When π , β , ϕ (called labial mutes because they are pronounced by using the lips) combine with the σ the result is a double consonant ψ . Example: $\beta\lambda\acute{e}\pi\omega = \beta\lambda\acute{e}\psi\omega$
 $\gamma\rho\acute{a}\phi\omega = \gamma\rho\acute{a}\psi\omega$.

b. κ , γ , χ (called palatal mutes because they are pronounced by means of the soft palate) combine with the σ to make the double consonant ξ . Example: $\delta\iota\acute{w}\kappa\omega = \delta\iota\acute{w}\xi\omega$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega = \acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$
 $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\omega = \acute{\alpha}\rho\xi\omega$.

c. τ , δ , θ (called lingual mutes because their sound is formed by using the tongue) drop out before the σ . Example: $\pi\varepsilon\acute{i}\theta\omega = \pi\varepsilon\acute{i}\sigma\omega$.

These modifications may be summarized as follows:

$$\pi, \beta, \phi + \sigma = \psi$$

$$\kappa, \gamma, \chi + \sigma = \xi$$

$$\tau, \delta, \theta + \sigma = \sigma$$

6. Verb Stems and Principle Parts of Verbs:

The stem of a verb is sometimes different from the present stem. For example, the stem of $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\acute{i}\zeta\omega$ is not $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\acute{i}\zeta$ - but $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\acute{i}\delta$ (ζ is sounded dz so in such verbs the stem ends with the first sound of the double consonant). The future is $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\acute{i}\sigma\omega$. $\sigma\omega\zeta\omega$ works the same, the stem is $\sigma\omega\delta$ - and the future is $\sigma\omega\sigma\omega$. Another type of stem is in $\kappa\eta\rho\acute{u}\sigma\sigma\omega$ where the stem is $\kappa\eta\rho\acute{u}\kappa$ - and the future is $\kappa\eta\rho\acute{u}\xi\omega$.

Remember that there is no way to simply look at a verb and be certain what the stem of the word is. The present stem is found by dropping the thematic vowel and personal ending, but that is not necessarily the verb stem.

Because of the many irregularities of Greek verbs, the principal parts (the various stems) must be learned from a lexicon. The student should make a notebook and write the principal parts of all the verbs which have been learned and the new ones as they occur in future lessons.

Time spent in reviewing the principal parts of a verb will pay dividends in understanding the language. Pay special attention to the next section.

7. Principal Parts of Verbs:

Verbs have six principal parts many of which are mentioned in the Extra Resource: Principal Parts of Some Verbs. These are given in the indicative mood. The sequence of forms may be seen in the following:

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle/ Passive	Aorist Passive
$\lambda\acute{u}\omega$	$\lambda\acute{u}\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\sigma\alpha$	$\lambda\acute{e}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$	$\lambda\acute{e}\lambda\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{u}\theta\eta\mathfrak{n}$
I loose	I shall loose	I loosed	I have loosed	I have loosed myself	I was loosed

If a line (____) is found in the list, it means that the missing form does not occur in the New Testament. Example:

$\theta\acute{e}\lambda\omega \theta\acute{e}\lambda\eta\sigma\omega \acute{\eta}\theta\acute{e}\lambda\eta\sigma\alpha$ ----- ----- ----- indicates that the last three forms of this verb do not occur in the New Testament.

Keep in mind that the imperfect tense is built on the present stem but the future is built on the future stem. Principal parts of compound verbs must be learned by consulting the basic verb form by dropping the prefixed preposition.

8. Vocabulary:

This vocabulary is placed here in this lesson because it will emphasize the future forms of some verbs. Those verbs listed earlier should be noted.

ἀναβήσομαι	I shall go up (deponent future from ἀναβαίνω)
ἀναβλέψω	I shall look up, receive my sight, from ἀναβλέπω
γενήσομαι	I shall become (deponent future of γίνομαι)
γνώσομαι	I shall know (deponent future of γινώσκω)
διδάξω	I shall teach, future of διδάσκω
δοξάσω	I shall glorify, future of δοξάζω
ἐλεύσομαι	I shall come, go (deponent future of ἔρχομαι)
ἔξω	I shall have, hold, future of ἔχω (note the change in the breathing mark)
λήμψομαι	I shall take (deponent future of λαμβάνω)
πιστεύσω	I shall believe, future of πιστεύω

9. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

- ἄξει ὁ κύριος τοὺς μαθητάς αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον.
- λύσουσιν τοὺς δούλους τοῦ κυπίου.
- κηρύξουσιν καὶ αὐτοὶ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον.
- ὁ κύριος ἐλεύσεται ἀπὸ τῶν οὐπανῶν μετὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων αὐτοῦ.
- ἐκεῖνος ὁ δίκαιος δοῦλος διδάξει τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
- γνώσομαι τὴν ἀλήθειαν θεοῦ.
- λήμψομαι τὸν ἀνθρώπους εἰς τὸν οἶκον.
- ὁ ἀνθρωπός διδάξει τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυπίου.
- γινώσκω τὸν κύριον καὶ γενήσομαι ὁ μαθητής αὐτοῦ.
- τὰ τέκνα βλέψει τὸν ἄγγελον τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.

Translate from English into Greek:

- He will baptize the faithful brothers in the sea.
- The church will have men to preach the word.
- I shall take the word to men in the world.
- They will hear the voice of God and believe it.
- They will be in the kingdom of God.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 14
First Aorist Indicative Active & Middle

1. Vocabulary:

	Present		First Aorist
ἀκούω	I hear	ἤκουσα	I heard
ἀπολύω	I release	ἀπέλυσα	I released
γράφω	I write	ἔγραψα	I wrote
διώκω	I pursue, persecute	ἐδίωξα	I pursued, persecuted
ἐπιστρέφω	I turn, return	ἐπέστρεψα	I turned, returned
ἐτοιμάζω	I prepare	ἡτοίμασα	I prepared
θαυμάζω	I wonder at, marvel	ἐθαύμασα	I wondered at, marveled
πειράζω	I tempt	ἐπείρασα	I tempted
πέμπω	I send	ἐπεμψα	I sent
ὑποστρέφω	I return	ὑπέστρεψα	I returned

The aorist tense is the simple past tense. It differs from the imperfect tense in that the imperfect expresses continuous action in past time while the aorist expresses the action as a single act in past time. It has been suggested that the imperfect gives a motion picture and the aorist gives a snapshot.

The reader will notice that some of the words in the vocabulary have already been given in the present tense. The purpose here is to show the relationship between the present form and the aorist form.

2. Forms of the First Aorist Indicative Active of λύω:

Singular		Plural	
ἐλυσα	I loosed	ἐλύσαμεν	we loosed
ἐλυσας	you loosed	ἐλύσατε	you loosed
ἐλυσε(v)	he (she/it) loosed	ἐλύσαν	they loosed

First florist Active Infinitive λύσαι

Note that the stem λυ- is in each form. An augment is added to the beginning of the stem (the same as the imperfect tense) and the tense suffix -σα is added to the basic stem. The secondary active personal endings are added directly to the tense stem. The v is not used in forming the first person singular, and the third person singular ends with ε which apparently replaces the α. The infinitive form ends with -σαι and has the accent on the penult. Note also that the infinitive does not have an augment.

3. Forms of the First Aorist Indicative Middle of λύω:

Singular		Plural	
ἐλυσάμην	I loosed for myself	ἐλυσάμεθα	we loosed for ourselves
ἐλύσω	you loosed for yourself	ἐλύσασθε	you loosed for yourselves
ἐλύσατο	he (she/it) loosed for himself	ἐλύσαντο	they loosed for themselves

First Aorist Middle Infinitive λύσασθαι

4. Formation of the First Aorist Indicative Middle:

The aorist middle has the secondary personal endings. The endings are attached to the aorist stem without a thematic vowel. The first aorist indicative middle has:

1. An augment,
2. The verb stem,
3. The -σα suffix to form the aorist stem,
4. The secondary personal endings.

The second person singular was originally ἐλύσασο but the last σ dropped out and the resulting ασ contracted to ω, thus ἐλύσω.

Verb stems ending in a consonant follow basically the same pattern as they would follow in forming the future tense. Verbs with stems ending in a short vowel α, ε or ο form the first aorist by lengthening the vowel before the tense suffix -σα. α is lengthened to η (except after ε, ι, ρ when it is lengthened to α). ε is lengthened to η and ο is lengthened to ω. Examples:

ἀγαπάω	I love	first aorist	ἡγάπησα
ποιέω	I do, make	first aorist	ἐποίησα
πληρώω	I fill	first aorist	ἐπλήπωσα

Aorist active infinitives ἀγαπῆσαι, ποιῆσαι, πληρῶσαι

There are a few verbs that do not lengthen the short vowel before the σα. τελέω “I end” has the first aorist form ἐτέλεσα; καλέω follows the same pattern.

The first aorist differs from the second aorist (to be studied later) only in form. The meaning is the same, both refer to simple past time.

5. The Aorist is the Third Principle Part:

The Greek aorist forms vary and it is almost impossible to predict a verb's aorist form with certainty. It is necessary to consult a lexicon or a prepared word list in order to know what form a specific verb will have in the aorist. It is suggested that the student add each verb to a notebook with the principle parts and learn them.

A few verbs may have both a first aorist and second aorist form. Generally, verbs that have a first aorist do not have a second aorist and those with a second aorist do not have a first aorist form. When a verb has both forms, the first aorist is usually transitive, i.e., it takes a direct object, and the second aorist is intransitive, i.e., it does not take a direct object.

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἔλυσεν ὁ κύριος τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ.
2. οἱ μαθηταὶ ἐδόξασαν τὸν θεὸν καὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ.
3. ἐπέμψατε τὰ τέκνα ἐκ τοῦ ἵεροῦ καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
4. ἤκουσαν τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπίστευσαν.
5. ἔσωσε τὸν ἀδελφόν μου, ἐπίστευσε γὰρ εἰς αὐτόν.
6. ἔγραψε παραβολὴν καὶ ἐπεμψεν αὐτὴν πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
7. ἐπιστεύσαμεν εἰς τὸν κύριον καὶ σώσει ἡμᾶς.
8. ἤκουσαν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐθαύμασαν.
9. οὐδὲ ἤκούσαμεν τὸν κύριον οὐδὲ ἐπιστεύσαμεν εἰς αὐτόν.
10. πιστεύω εἰς τὸν κύριον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. The man prepared a gift for the Lord.
2. He was sent to destroy the works of the teacher.
3. The Lord loosed the slaves and taught them.
4. Christ saved the evil men from their sins.
5. The good apostles are being taught the word of God.

Parse all the verb forms in the Greek to English section.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 15
Second Aorist Indicative Active & Middle

1. Vocabulary:

Present Tense		Second Aorist Tense	
ἄγω	I lead	ἤγαγον	I led
ἀμαρτάνω	I sin	ἥμαρτον	I sinned ¹²
ἀποθνήσκω	I die	ἀπέθανον	I died
βάλλω	I throw	ἔβαλον	I threw
βλέπω	I see	εἶδον	I saw ¹³
γίνομαι	I become	ἐγενόμην	I became
ἔρχομαι	I come, go	ῆλθον	I came, went
ἔσθιω	I eat	ἔφαγον	I ate
εύπισκω	I find	εὗρον	I found
ἔχω	I have, hold	ἔσχον	I got
λαμβάνω	I take, receive	ἔλαβον	I took
λέγω	I say	εἶπον	I said ¹⁴
λείπω	I leave	ἔλιπον	I left
πάσχω	I suffer	ἔπαθον	I suffered
πίπτω	I fall	ἔπεσον	I fell

2. Formation of the Second Aorist:

As mentioned in the previous lesson, the first and second aorist are different only in form, not in meaning. The second aorist system (consisting of all moods of the second aorist active and middle) differs from the present system (consisting of all moods of the present and imperfect active, middle and passive voices) by a change of the stem, that is, a change within the body of the word. That means that generally the second aorist is nearer the basic verb stem than the present stem.

The second aorist indicative active of *λαμβάνω*:

Singular		Plural	
ἔλαβον	I took	ἔλάβομεν	we took
ἔλαβες	you took	ἔλάβετε	you took
ἔλαβε(ν)	he (she/it) took	ἔλαβον	they took

Second aorist active infinitive, *λαβεῖν*

The second aorist indicative middle of *λαμβάνω*:

Singular		Plural	
ἔλαβόμην	I took myself	ἔλαβόμεθα	we took ourselves
ἔλάβον	you took yourself	ἔλάβεσθε	you took yourselves
ἔλάβετο	he (she/it) took himself	ἔλάβοντο	they took themselves

Second aorist middle infinitive, *λαβέσθαι*

¹ *ἀμαρτάνω* also has a first aorist, *ἥμαρτησα*.

² *εἶδον* is from *εἴδω* but is used for the second aorist of *βλέπω*.

³ *εἶπον* is from *φημί* but is used for the second aorist of *λέγω*.

The second aorist indicative is conjugated like the imperfect, and the corresponding infinitive has an ending like that of the present infinitive, but the accent is not recessive. The accent is on the ultima in the active form and on the penult on the middle form. The infinitive never has an augment.

The endings **-α**, **-ας**, **-ε**, **-αμεν**, **-ατε**, **-αν** are often found with the second aorist stems, especially with **εἶπον** and **εἶδον**. These will not be a problem.

Keep in mind that the aorist stem can be known with certainty only by consulting the third principle part of the verb.

3. Use of the Second Aorist Indicative:

The second aorist, like the first aorist, indicates action in its simplest form: action that is undefined. The aorist does not distinguish between complete or incomplete action. The aorist indicative expresses the simple occurrence of an action in past time. This kind of action is called punctiliar. Example: **βάλλω** “I throw” or “I am throwing” has the present stem, **βαλλ-**, but the second aorist stem is **βαλ-** and thus the form **ἔβαλον** “I threw.” For the aorist indicative, the augment and the secondary endings are added to the stem.

4. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. εὗρεν ἄνθρωπον ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ καὶ ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν πρὸς τὸν κύριον.
2. παρέλαβε τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν παρά τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ κηρύσσει αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
3. καὶ εἴδομεν τὸν κύριον καὶ ἡκούσαμεν τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ.
4. ὁ διδάσκαλος αὐτῶν διδάξει τὰ τέκνα περὶ τῆς ἀγάπης τοῦ Θεοῦ.
5. ὁ πιστὸς ἀδελφὸς ἤγαγεν τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς εἰρήνης.
6. ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν καὶ ὁ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο.
7. ὁ θεὸς ἐξέβαλε τὰ δαιμόνια τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ
8. ἐπιστεύσαμεν εἰς τὸν κύριον, οἵ γὰρ μαθηταὶ ἤγαγον ἡμᾶς πρὸς αὐτόν.
9. ἤλθετε πρὸς τὸν κύριον καὶ ἡκούσατε τοὺς λόγους αὐτοῦ.
10. οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰσῆλθες εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτῶν οὐδὲ εἶπες αὐτοῖς παραβολήν.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. He received the bread from the man and ate it.
2. The disciples brought the sinners to the Lord.
3. We went into the temple and found the disciples.
4. The children said bad words.
5. The men say they saw the Lord and heard parables from him.

Be sure that you can parse all the verb forms in these sentences.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 16
Aorist Passive Indicative and Future Passive Indicative

1. Vocabulary:

ἀπεστάλην	I was sent, 2nd aorist passive of ἀποστέλλω
ἐβλήθην	I was thrown, 1st aorist passive of βάλλω
ἐγενήθην	I became, 1st aorist passive of γίνομαι
ἐγνώσθην	I was known, 1st aorist passive of γινώσκω
ἐγράφην	I was written, 2nd aorist passive of γράφω
ἐδιδάχθην	I was taught, 1st aorist passive of διδάσκω
ἐκηρύχθην	I was proclaimed, 1st aorist passive of κηρύσσω
ἐλείγθην	I was left, 1st aorist passive of λείπω
ἐλήμφθην	I was taken, 1st aorist passive of λαμβάνω
ἐλύθην	I was loosed, 1st aorist passive of λύω
ἡκούσθην	I was heard, 1st aorist passive of ᾠκούω
ἥχθην	I was led, 1st aorist passive of ἄγω
σκοτία	darkness
τόπος	place
ώφθην	I was seen, 1st aorist passive of βλέπω or ὄράω

As was noted in previous lessons the aorist stem for the active and middle voices can be learned by consulting the third principle part of the verb in a Lexicon. The aorist passive stem can be learned from the sixth principle part. The form listed will be the aorist passive indicative first person singular.

The first aorist passive has a tense suffix θε which in the indicative is lengthened to θη. As a secondary tense, the aorist passive is augmented in the normal way in the indicative and it has the secondary personal endings added without a connecting vowel. The endings for this verb form are active even though it is a passive voice.

The second aorist passive is formed like the first aorist passive with the omission of the θ. The sixth principle part must be consulted to know if a verb has a first or second aorist form in the passive.

2. The Conjugation of λύω in the Aorist Passive Indicative:

Singular		Plural	
ἐλύθην	I was loosed	ἐλύθημεν	we were loosed
ἐλύθης	you were loosed	ἐλύθητε	you were loosed
ἐλύθη	he (she/it) was loosed	ἐλύθησαν	they were loosed

First aorist passive infinitive λυθῆναι

3. The Conjugation of γράφω in the Second Aorist Passive Indicative:

Singular		Plural	
ἐγράφην	I was written	ἐγράφημεν	we were written
ἐγράφης	you were written	ἐγράφητε	you were written
ἐγράφη	he (she/it) was written	ἐγράφησαν	they were written

Second aorist passive infinitive γραφῆναι

4. Formation of the Aorist Passive Verb When the Stem Ends in a Consonant:

- If the stem ends in π or β it will change to ϕ before the θ is added. Example: $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$ has the aorist passive indicative $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\theta\eta\nu$. It should be noted that this word has a second aorist active and middle form but a first aorist passive form.
- If the stem ends in κ or γ it changes to χ before the θ is added. Example: $\delta\iota\omega\kappa\omega$ has the first aorist passive indicative form $\dot{\epsilon}\delta\iota\omega\chi\theta\eta\nu$ and $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ has $\dot{\eta}\chi\theta\eta\nu$.
- If the stem ending is τ , δ or θ it becomes σ before the θ . Example: $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$ has the first aorist passive indicative $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.
- Sibilants (words with a hissing sound like s, sh, z, zh, etc.) in Greek ζ , ξ , σ , ψ all change to σ before the θ is added. Example: $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\zeta\omega$ has the first aorist passive $\dot{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$. Note an exception that $\sigma\omega\zeta\omega$ becomes $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\iota\theta\eta\nu$.
- The liquid consonants are λ , μ , ν , ρ . ν drops out before θ . Example: $\kappa\rho\iota\omega$, becomes $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\iota\theta\eta\nu$. λ , ρ are retained before θ . Example: $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega$ becomes $\dot{\eta}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\eta\nu$ and $\alpha\iota\rho\omega$ becomes $\dot{\eta}\rho\theta\eta\nu$.
- μ calls for an η to be inserted before the θ . Example: $\nu\epsilon\mu\omega$ (I dispense, I bestow) has the aorist passive form $\dot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\mu\eta\theta\eta\nu$.

5. Formation of the Future Passive Indicative:

The future passive indicative is formed by adding a σ to the aorist passive stem. The future is a primary tense so it has no augment and will have the primary middle voice endings connected to the stem with the thematic vowel o/e. The future passive indicative is conjugated like the future middle indicative except it has a different stem.

6. Conjugation of $\lambda\acute{u}\omega$ in the Future Passive Indicative:

Singular		Plural	
$\lambda\nu\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	I shall be loosed	$\lambda\nu\theta\eta\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	we shall be loosed
$\lambda\nu\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\eta\eta$	you will be loosed	$\lambda\nu\theta\eta\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$	you will be loosed
$\lambda\nu\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$	he (she/it) will be loosed	$\lambda\nu\theta\eta\sigma\omega\eta\tau\alpha\iota$	they will be loosed

Future Passive Infinitive $\lambda\nu\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$

7. Aorist and Future of Deponent Verbs:

Some deponent verbs have middle endings, some have passive endings and a few have both. Example: $\dot{\alpha}\pi\omega\kappa\eta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ is $\dot{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\kappa\rho\iota\theta\eta\nu$ in the aorist passive. At times this word is used in the aorist middle form but the meaning is the same as the passive form, “I answered.” $\gamma\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ is found in both the middle $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\eta\omega\mu\eta\nu$ and the passive $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\eta\theta\eta\nu$ forms. Since the word is deponent, the two forms are translated the same, “I became.”

8. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἐπιστεύσαμεν εἰς τὸν κύριον καὶ ἐγνώσθημεν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ.
2. αἱ ἐντολαὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἐγραφησαν ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ
3. ὁ κύριος τῆς ζωῆς ἤγέρθη ἐν δόξῃ.
4. ἐδιδάχθην τὸν λόγους τοῦ νόμου ὑπὸ ἀποστόλου τοῦ χριστοῦ.
5. ἐξεβλήθη τὰ δαιμόνια· ὁ γὰρ κύριος ἐξεβαλεν αὐτά.
6. εἰσῆλθες εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ἐδιδάχθης.
7. ἐγγὺς ἦς ὁ τόπος τῆς πόλεως ὅπου ἐσταυρώθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς.
8. ὁ κύριος ἀπεστάλη εἰς τὸν κόσμον σῷζειν ἀνθρώπους.
9. οἱ λίθοι ἐξεβλήθησαν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ ἐλήμφησαν εἰς ἄλλον τόπον.
10. ὁψόμεθα τὸν ἀγγέλους.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. The evil men were saved and they were taught the way of Christ.
2. The man was cast out on account of the gospel.
3. A place was prepared for the men.
4. After these things he was received up into glory.
5. The promises of God were heard in the world.

Write out the conjugation of the aorist passive indicative of *λαμβάνω* and *ἐγείρω*.

What is the sign of the imperfect tense? of the first aorist active tense? and the aorist passive form?

Review the vocabulary words given up to this point.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 17
Third Declension Nouns

1. Vocabulary:

άιμα, αίματος, τό	Blood	κρίσις, κρίσεως, ἡ	judgment
αῖων, αἰώνος, ὁ	Age	νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ	night
ἀμπελών, ἀμπελῶνος, ὁ	Vineyard	ὄνομα, ὄνοματος, τό	name
ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος, ὁ	Ruler	πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, τό	wind, breath, spirit
εἰς τὸν αἰώνα	for ever	ποιμήν, ποιμένος, ὁ	shepherd
εἰς τὸν αἰώνας τῶν αἰώνων	for ever and ever	ῥῆμα, ρήματος, τό	word
ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ	Hope	σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ	flesh
ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόνος, ὁ	governor, leader	σῶμα, σώματος, τό	body
ἥλιος, ἥλιου, ὁ	Sun	σωτήρ, σωτῆρος, ὁ	savior
κάρπος, κάρπου, ὁ	Fruit	χαρά, χαρᾶς, ἡ	joy

2. Introduction to Third Declension Nouns:

It is suggested that the student review the first declension nouns (Lesson 4) and the second declension nouns (Lesson 3) at this time. You will remember that the first declension noun stem ends with an “a” sound and the second declension noun stem ends with an “o” sound. The third declension is often called the consonant declension because of the predominance of stems ending with a consonant. There are, however, a few which end with a vowel.

The third declension contains nouns of all three genders. The nominative case of these nouns is formed in a variety of ways, but the nominative form is not a guide to the stem of the word.

The stem of the third declension noun is normally found by dropping the -ος from the end of the genitive singular. What is left is the stem. As you studied the vocabulary list, you noticed that there are two forms of each noun, the first is the nominative and the second is the genitive singular form.. The gender of these words must be learned by noting the article given with them. All third declension nouns will have the genitive singular ending in the vocabulary. The word should be learned along with the genitive singular ending and the definite article.

3. Declension of ἐλπίς, ἡ, ἄρχων, ὁ and νύξ, ἡ:

Singular			
	ἐλπίς, ἡ, stem ἐλπιδ-	ἄρχων, ὁ, stem ἀρχοντ-	νύξ, ἡ, stem νυκτ-
Nominative	ἐλπίς	ἄρχων	νύξ
Genitive	ἐλπίδος	ἄρχοντος	νυκτός
Ablative	ἐλπίδος	ἄρχοντος	νυκτός
Locative	ἐλπίδι	ἄρχοντι	νυκτὶ
Instrumental	ἐλπίδι	ἄρχοντι	νυκτὶ
Dative	ἐλπίδι	ἄρχοντι	νυκτὶ

Accusative	ἐλπίδα ¹⁵	ἄρχοντα	νύκτα
Vocative	ἐλπί	ἄρχων	νύξ
Plural			
Nominative	ἐλπίδες	ἄρχοντες	νύκτες
Genitive	ἐλπίδων	ἄρχόντων	νυκτῶν
Ablative	ἐλπίδων	ἄρχόντων	νυκτῶν
Locative	ἐλπίσι(ν)	ἄρχουσι(ν)	νυξί(ν)
Instrumental	ἐλπίσι(ν)	ἄρχουσι(ν)	νυξί(ν)
Dative	ἐλπίσι(ν)	ἄρχουσι(ν)	νυξί(ν)
Accusative	ἐλπίδας	ἄρχοντας	νύκτας
Vocative	ἐλπίδες	ἄρχοντες	νύκτες

Note the accent on νύξ which appears to be an exception to the general rule. This pattern is followed on all one syllable nouns of the third declension.

4. Case Endings for the Third Declension Nouns:

	Singular	Plural	
	All three genders	Masculine or Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ς or none	-ες	-α
Genitive	-ος	-ων	-ων
Ablative	-ος	-ων	-ων
Locative	-ι	-σι	-σι
Instrumental	-ι	-σι	-σι
Dative	-ι	-σι	-σι
Accusative	-α or ν	-ας	-α
Vocative	Like the nominative or none	Like the nominative or none	

5. Analysis of the Third Declension Inflection:

There are five major classes of third declension nouns: mute, liquid, syncopated, vowel stem and neuter. There are other divisions within these, especially the vowel stems and neuter nouns. There is a basic change in the locative, instrumental and dative plural forms when the stem ends in a consonant. This change is due to the -σι ending. The sound caused the Greeks to make certain changes as follows:

Mutes stems:

Labials: π, β or φ + σι = ψι

Gutturals: κ, γ or χ + σι = ξι

Dentals : τ, δ or θ drop out leaving the σι

Liquid stems:

ν before σι drops out leaving the σι

¹ When a mute stem noun has a stem that ends in τ, δ, or θ preceded by an ι or an υ and which is not accented on the last syllable (of the stem), the accusative singular ends in a ν instead of an α. An example is χάρις, χάριτος. The stem is χαριτ- which ends in a τ preceded by an ι and is not accented on the last syllable. The accusative singular is χάριν.

$\nu\tau$ also drops out leaving the σ_1 , but because two consonants are lost the vowel preceding $\nu\tau$ is lengthened; o lengthens to ω rather than to ω . Example: ἄρχοντσι(v) becomes ἄρχουσι(v). All these plural forms of the locative, instrumental and dative cases may take a movable v as indicated in the paradigms above.

6. Paradigm of a Liquid Noun and a Syncopated Noun:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
αἰών	αἰώνα	πατήρ	πατέρες
αἰώνος	αἰώνων	πατρός	πατέρων
αἰώνος	αἰώνων	πατρός	πατέρων
αἰώνι	αἰώσι(v)	πατρί	πατράσι(v)
αἰώνι	αἰώσι(v)	πατρί	πατράσι(v)
αἰώνι	αἰώσι(v)	πατρί	πατράσι(v)
αἰώνα	αἰώνας	πατέρα	πατέρας
αἰών	αἰώνα	πάτερ	πατέρες

Liquid stem nouns are stems which end with a liquid consonant λ, μ, ν, ρ. These nouns may be masculine or feminine but will be declined as above. The stem is learned by dropping the -ος from the genitive singular. Note that ρ before σι does not drop out in the locative, instrumental and dative plural forms.

The syncopated nouns are so called because of the shifting of the regular accent (stem ends in ερ). It is because of the shift of the accent that the vowel ε in the stem is suppressed in the loc., ins., and dat. sing; at the same time in the loc., ins., and dat. plural α is developed after ρ to facilitate pronunciation. A careful study of πατήρ will make clear how the accent shifts. Note a few special rules for this type noun whether masculine or feminine.

1. The stem is found by changing the η to an ε in the nominative singular. This is unusual for a third declension word.
2. The genitive, ablative, locative, instrumental and dative singular forms drop the ε of the stem and accent the ultima.
3. The vocative singular is the simple stem and the accent is recessive.
4. The stem vowel is accented in all plural forms.
5. The locative, instrumental and dative plural forms drop the stem vowel ε and insert a short α before the σι ending
6. This analysis is true of all syncopated nouns except ἀνήρ (man) which is irregular. μῆτηρ, μητρός, ἡ, mother and θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ, daughter are both declined like πατήρ father.

7. Declension of ἄνήρ, ἄνδρος, ὁ Man and γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ Woman or Wife:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
ἄνήρ	ἄνδρες	γυνη	γυναικες
ἄνδρος	ἄνδρων	γυναικός	γυναικῶν
ἄνδρος	ἄνδρων	γυναικός	γυναικῶν
ἄνδρι	ἄνδρασι(ν)	γυναικί	γυναιξί(ν)
ἄνδρι	ἄνδρασι(ν)	γυναικί	γυναιξί(ν)
ἄνδρι	ἄνδρασι(ν)	γυναικί	γυναιξί(ν)
ἄνδρα	ἄνδρας	γυναικα	γυναικας
ἄνερ	ἄνδρες	γύναι	γυναικες

8. Declension of σῶμα, σώματος, τό Body:

Singular	Plural
σῶμα	σώματα
σώματος	σωμάτων
σώματος	σωμάτων
σώματι	σώμασι(ν)
σώματι	σώμασι(ν)
σώματι	σώμασι(ν)
σῶμα	σώματα
σῶμα	σώματα

Note that all nouns ending in -μα with stems ending -ματ- are declined like σῶμα. All such nouns are neuter gender. Note that the nominative, accusative and vocative are all the same in both the singular and plural respectively.

9. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἐλπίδα οὐκ ἔχουσιν οὐδὲ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον.
2. ἐγράφη τὰ ὄνόματα ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν τῷ βιβλέῳ τῆς ζωῆς.
3. ὅψεσθε (ὅψομαι used for future indicative of βλέπω, and is deponent) ὑμεῖς τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ κυρίου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, ἀλλ' οὐκ ὅψονται αὐτὸ οἱ πονηροί, ὅτι οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ.
4. ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ νυκτὶ εἴδετε τὸν ἄρχοντα τὸν πονηρόν.
5. ἤγέρθησαν τὰ σώματα τῶν ἀγίων.
6. τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ κυρίου ἔσωσεν ἡμᾶς ὁ θεός.
7. ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα εἰς τὸ ἱερόν.
8. τοῦτο μού ἐστιν τὸ σῶμα.
9. τὰ ρήματα ἔχεις ζωῆς αἰωνίου.
10. Θέλετε ἄγειν εφ' ἡμᾶς τὸ αἷμα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τούτου.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. The flesh is evil, but it will be cleansed from sin by God.
2. The daughter was taught the love of God by her mother.
3. We wrote those good words to the evil ruler.
4. This age is evil, but in it we have hope.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 18
Third Declension Nouns, II

1. Vocabulary:

ἀνάστασις, ἀναστάσεως, ἡ	resurrection
βάπτισμος, βαπτίσματος, τό	baptism
βασιλέυς, βασιλέως, ὁ	king
γνῶσις, γνώσεως, ἡ	knowledge
γόνυ, γόνατος, τό	knee
γράμμα, γράμματος, τό	letter, writing
δύναμις, δυνάμεως, ἡ	power
θέλημα, θελάματος, τό	will
θλίψις, θλίψεως, ἡ	tribulation, distress
ἱερεύς, ἱερέως, ὁ	priest
ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, ὁ	fish
κύων, κυνός, ὁ	dog
οὖς, ὥτος, τό	ear
ὄφις, ὄφεως, ὁ	serpent
πίστις, πίστεως, ἡ	faith
πόλις, πόλεως, ἡ	city
πούς, ποδός, ὁ	foot
σπέρμα, σπέρματος, τό	seed
στόμα, στόματος, τό	mouth
τέλος, τέλους, τό	end
ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό	water
χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ	grace
χάρισμα, χαρίσματος, τό	gift, free gift
χείρ, χειρός, ἡ	hand

2. Formation of the -ι- Stem Third Declension Noun:

The ι stem nouns of this declension are all feminine gender. The following are examples of this type noun.

πόλις, πόλεως, ἡ		δύναμις, δυνάμεως, η	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
πόλις	πόλεις	δύναμις	δυνάμεις
πόλεως	πόλεων	δυνάμεως	δυνάμεων
πόλεως	πόλεων	δυνάμεως	δυνάμεων
πόλει	πόλεσι(ν)	δυνάμει	δυνάμεσι(ν)
πόλει	πόλεσι(ν)	δυνάμει	δυνάμεσι(ν)
πόλει	πόλεσι(ν)	δυνάμει	δυνάμεσι(ν)
πόλιν	πόλεις	δύναμιν	δυνάμεις
πόλι	πόλεις	δύναμι	δυνάμεις

The following five points will help to understand this type of noun:

1. Learn the stem by dropping the σ from the nominative singular.
2. An ϵ replaces the final ι except in the nominative, accusative and vocative singular.
3. ϵ unites with ι ending in locative, instrumental and dative singular to form a diphthong.
4. $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ in nominative and accusative plural is the result of the contraction of $\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$ and $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ respectively.
5. The accent on the genitive and ablative singular and plural is irregular and stands on the antepenult even though the ultima is long.

3. Formation of the -εν- Stem Third Declension Nouns:

Nouns with this stem ending are all masculine. Note the following examples for the inflection of this type word.

$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\nu\varsigma$, $\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, ó		$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\nu\varsigma$, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, ó	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\nu\varsigma$	$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\nu\varsigma$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega\varsigma$	$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega\omega\varsigma$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega\omega\varsigma$
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega\varsigma$	$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega\omega\varsigma$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega\omega\varsigma$
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota$	$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\hat{\nu}\sigma\iota(v)$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\hat{\nu}\sigma\iota(v)$
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota$	$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\hat{\nu}\sigma\iota(v)$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\hat{\nu}\sigma\iota(v)$
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota$	$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\hat{\nu}\sigma\iota(v)$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\hat{\nu}\sigma\iota(v)$
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\alpha$	$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\alpha$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\hat{\nu}$	$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\hat{\nu}$	$\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$

Note these characteristics for the inflection of this type of noun:

1. Learn the stem by dropping the ζ from the nominative singular.
2. The final υ of the stem is dropped before an ending beginning with a vowel.
3. In the locative, instrumental and dative singular and the nominative and accusative plural the same combinations as are in the ι stem nouns appear. (Section 2 above)

4. Formation of the υ Stem Nouns of the Third Declension:

Most of these words are masculine, a few are feminine and one is neuter.

Singular	Plural
$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\varsigma$	$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\epsilon\varsigma$
$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\iota\varsigma$	$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\omega\varsigma$
$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\iota\varsigma$	$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\omega\omega\varsigma$
$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\iota$	$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\sigma\iota$
$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\nu$	$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\nu\alpha\varsigma$ (or $\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\varsigma$)
$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}$	$\iota\chi\theta\hat{\nu}\epsilon\varsigma$

5. Formation of the Third Declension Nouns with Stems Ending in σ:

The declension of γένος, τό, stem γενεσ- race, kind

Singular	Plural
γένος	γένη
γένους	γενῶν
γένους	γενῶν
γένει	γένεσι(ν)
γένει	γένεσι(ν)
γένει	γένεσι(ν)
γένος	γένη

1. The nominative and accusative singular is the stem with the ε strengthened to ο.
2. In all other cases the σ of the stem is dropped, and contraction of the concurrent vowels takes place.
 - a. The suffix -ους arose from the form γένοσος: the σ drops out and the εο combine to make ου.
 - b. The locative instrumental dative singular comes from γένεσι; the σ drops out, ε + ι becomes ει.
 - c. The nominative and accusative plural γένη came from γένεσα; σ dropped out and ε + α contracts to η.
 - d. The genitive and ablative plural comes from γενέσων; σ dropped out, ε and ω contract to ω, or in a few cases remain uncontracted.
3. The accent of the contracted genitive and ablative plural is a circumflex over the ultima.

All neuter nouns with nominative singular ending in -ος (stem εσ) are declined like γένος.

6. Other Important Words of this Class:

βάθος, -ους, τό	depth
βρέφος, -ους, τό	babe
ἔθος, -ους, τό	custom, habit
ἔτος, -ους, τό	year
κράτος, -ους, τό	strength
μέλος, -ους, τό	member, limb
μέρος, -ους, τό	part
ὄρος, -ους, τό	mountain
πάθος, -ους, τό	suffering
σκότος, -ους, τό	darkness

Learn these words as a part of your vocabulary.

7. Exercises

Translate from Greek into English:

1. γινώσκομεν καὶ τὸ θέλημα καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ.
2. ἐν τῷ ὄνόματι τοῦ χριστοῦ ἔχομεν ἐλπίδα τῆς ζωῆς.
3. οἱ μαθηταὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἐσθίουσιν ἄρτον καὶ ἰχθύν.
4. ἐν τῇ πόλει ὁ βασιλεὺς μένει.
5. ὁ θεὸς ἔχει τὴν δύναμιν κρίσεως ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ καὶ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ.
6. ἐλπίδα οὐκ ἔχομεν ὅτι οὐ γινώσκομεν τὸν κύριον.
7. τῇ χάριτι αὐτοῦ ὁ θεὸς ἐσωσεν ἀμαρτωλούς.
8. ὁ κύριος λέγει τὰ ρήματα τῆς ζωῆς.
9. ὁ ἄρχων ἤλθεν πρὸς τὸν κύριον καὶ ἔβλεψεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
10. οἱ ἄγιοι γινώσκουσιν τὸν κύριον.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. The disciples were eating fish and the priests saw them.
2. You were cleansed from your sins by grace through faith.
3. That one was baptizing them in the Holy Spirit.
4. These are the good seed.
5. We believe on (*εἰς*) the name of the Lord.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 19

Participles: The Present, Middle and Passive

1. Vocabulary:

ἀδικία, ἡ	unrighteousness	παραλαμβάνω	I receive, take along
ἀρχιερεύς,	chief priest	προσέρχομαι	I come, I go (takes the dative)
ἀρχιερέως, ὁ			
Ἰησοῦς, ὁ ¹⁶	Jesus ¹⁶	προσεύχομαι	I pray (takes dative or accusative)
μή	(negative used with participles, etc.)	φαίνω	I shine, cause to shine
όφείλω	I owe, ought	φῶς, φωτός, τό	light
ὄχλος, ὁ	crowd, multitude	ψεύδομαι	I lie, deceive
παιδίον, τό	little child	ψεύστης	liar
παράκλητος, ὁ	advocate		

2. The Nature of Participles:

A participle is a verbal adjective. That means that it has verbal qualities and adjectival qualities. It is formed on the verb stem and has voice and tense like a verb, but it has gender, case and number like an adjective. As a verb, a participle may take an object or be used as an adverbial modifier. As an adjective it may be used in any way that a regular adjective may be used and is inflected in all three genders, in all the cases, and in both numbers.

Only four of the Greek tenses have participle forms: present, future, aorist and perfect. You will remember that in the indicative mood, tense refers to kind of action and possibly time of action. In the use of participles, there is no time involved except in the future tense which is rare in the N.T. Kind of action in participles is the same as indicated by the use of tense in indicative verbs. Present participle = linear or durative action; the aorist participle = punctiliar action. The time of action in participles is indicated by the tense of the main verb of the sentence. For example, the present participle generally indicates action which is simultaneous with the action of the main verb. The aorist participle generally refers to action prior to the action of the main verb.

3. The Declension of the Present Active Participle λύω:

The present active participle of any regular verb follows -ων, -ουσα, -ον as these endings are seen in the declension of λύω:

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον
Gen & Abl.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι
Acc.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον

¹⁶ The proper noun 'Ιησοῦς exhibits a mixed declension as do several other proper names. 'Ιησοῦς is declined as follows: Nominative: 'Ιησοῦς; Genitive and Ablative: 'Ιησοῦν; Locative, Instrumental and Dative: 'Ιησοῦν; the Accusative: 'Ιησοῦν; the Vocative: 'Ιησοῦ.

Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
Gen & Abl.	λύοντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)
Acc.	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα

Note that the masculine and neuter forms of the present active participle follow the third declension pattern. The masculine is exactly like ἄρχων (Lesson 17) and the feminine genitive plural form of the feminine follows the noun rule for the first declension.

“Loosing” is a general translation of these active forms but each really must be translated in its own context.

4. Declension of the Present Participle of εἰμί:

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	Ὥν	οὖσα	Ὥν
Gen & Abl.	Ὥντος	οὖσης	Ὥντος
Loc., Inst., Dat.	Ὥντι	οὖσῃ	Ὥντι
Acc.	Ὥντα	οὖσαν	Ὥν

Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	Ὥντες	οὖσαι	Ὥντα
Gen & Abl.	Ὥντων	οὖσῶν	Ὥντων
Loc., Inst., Dat.	οὖσι(ν)	οὖσαις	οὖσι(ν)
Acc.	Ὥντας	οὖσας	Ὥντα

The present participle of εἰμί being a form of the verb “to be” has no voice, but it does have voice forms for the purpose of identification. It consists of the endings from the present active participle forms.

5. Declension of the Present Middle and Passive Participle:

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λυόμενος	λυομένη	λυόμενον
Gen & Abl.	λυομένον	λυομένης	λυομένον
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λυομένῳ	λυομένῃ	λυομένῳ
Acc.	λυόμενον	λυομένην	λυομένον

Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λυόμενοι	λυομέναι	λυόμενα
Gen & Abl.	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις
Acc.	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυόμενα

The present middle and passive participle forms are identical but the function is different. Review the use of voice (Lesson 2). The characteristic, or sign of this construction is the suffix -

μεν- added to the stem by means of the connecting vowel -o. The masculine and neuter forms are like the masculine and neuter forms of the second declension, and the feminine is declined like any -η ending on a first declension noun. Note carefully the accenting as well as the endings in the paradigm above. Add the -ομενος, -η, -ον endings to any regular verb stem and the present middle/passive forms are made. Deponent verbs will take this form for the present participle, but the meaning is active.

6. The Future Active Participle:

The future active participle of λύω is λύσων, λύσουσα, λύσον. It is declined like the present active participle of λύω. This form is rare in the New Testament.

The future middle participle of λύω is λυσόμενος, λυσομένη, λυσόμενον and follows the pattern of the present middle inflection. These are also rare in the New Testament. The future passive will be learned later.

7. Use of Participles:

Since participles do not have personal endings, they are not limited by a subject. The participle does not have a subject since it makes no affirmation and is not a mode.

The participle, like an adjective, agrees in case, gender and number with the substantive (noun or word used like a noun) that it modifies. It, like other adjectives, is either in the attributive or predicate position. When used with the article, the participle may be used as a substantive.

1. Examples of the simple attributive use with a substantive:

- ἡ μένουσα ἐλπίς = the abiding hope, or the hope which abides.
- ὁ ἀπόστολος ὁ λέγων τοῦτα = “the apostle saying these things,” or “the apostle who says these things.”
- ἵκουσα τὸν ἀπόστολον τὸν λέγοντα ταῦτα = “I heard the apostle saying these things,” or “I heard the apostle who was saying these things.”

Generally it is best to translate an attributive participle with a relative such as the one who, the man who, she who, the bread which, etc. Attributive participles attribute some quality or characteristic to the word modified.

2. Example of the predicate use of the participle:

- ἀναβαίνων ἔβλεψε τὸν κύριον = “As he was coming he saw the Lord,” or “While he was coming he saw the Lord.”
- ἔβλεψα τὸν ἀπόστολον λέγοντα ταῦτα = “I saw the apostle while he was saying these things.”

In sentence a, ἀναβαίνων is a present active participle and shows that the act of coming was at the same time as the seeing which was in past time expressed by the aorist verb. The participle is in the nominative case because it relates to the subject “he” inherent in the verb.

Sentence b has an accusative participle because it relates to the accusative noun which is the object of the verb. This participle also shows that the speaking was taking place at the same time as the seeing.

It is generally best to translate a participle in the predicate position (when it does not have an article immediately before it) by using a temporal clause. The present participle should be translated with “while” or “as” to show simultaneous action with the main verb.

3. A predicate participle may be called a “circumstantial participle” because it adds some circumstance to the action. In addition to showing a temporal relationship, this type participle may indicate the means, manner, cause, purpose, condition, concession, etc., depending on the specific

context. The circumstantial participle can be omitted from the sentence without losing the idea of the sentence. This participle is essentially an additional clause, adverbial in force, with only a loose relation to the rest of the sentence.

4. The complementary (or supplementary) use of the participle is one which forms a very close relation to the main verb so that the idea of the speaker or writer is incomplete without it.

Examples:

- a. οὐ παύομαι εὐχαριστῶν = “I do not cease giving thanks.” Eph. 1:16
- b. ὡς δέ ἐπαύσατο λαλῶν = “and when he had ceased speaking,” Luke 5:4
- c. καὶ ἦν ἐκβάλλων δαιμόνιον = “And he was casting out a demon.” Luke 11:14

The word παύω means “I stop” but in the middle, “I cease.”

In sentence a, the sense of the verb “cease” is completed by the participle. It tells what was stopped. Sentence b is the same type participle. Sentence c is slightly different because it has a form of the verb “to be,” ἦν. The use of a copulative or connecting verb and a participle is called a periphrastic structure. The periphrastic construction is the most common use of the complementary participle in the New Testament. This type of participle is most often used with verbs of being, appearing, showing, beginning, continuing and ceasing.

5. The substantive use of the participle is like the substantive use if an adjective. The article + a participle but no substantive is used, but is understood. Examples:

a. εἶδετε τὸν λέγοντα ταῦτα ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ = “You saw the man (or the one) who was saying these things in the house.”

b. τὸ σῶζον τὸν ἀνθρώπους ἔστιν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ. = “The thing which saves men is the will of God.” The translation reflects the neuter participle.

8. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ὁ δεχόμενος σὲ δέχεται καὶ τὸν κύριον.
2. ταῦτα εἶπον τοῖς εἰσερχομένοις εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
3. οἱ πιστεύοντες εἰς τὸν κύριον δοξάζουσιν αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
4. βλέπομεν τὸ φῶς πιστεύοντες εἰς τὸν κύριον.
5. οἱ ἀκούοντες τοὺς λόγους ἡμῶν ἐπίστευον εἰς τὸν ἐγείροντα τοὺς νεκρούς.
6. εἶδον τὸν λέγοντα ταῦτα ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ.
7. ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἔστιν, καὶ ὁ μένων ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ ἐν τῷ Θεῷ μένει καὶ ὁ Θεὸς ἐν αὐτῷ μένει.
8. οἱ ἀνθρωποι εἶδον τοὺς λέγοντας ταῦτα.
9. εἴδομεν τὸν δοῦλον ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ λυομένῳ ὑπὲκείνων τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων.
10. ὁ πιστεύων εἰς τὸν νίδον ἔχει τὴν ζωήν.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. Jesus came from beside the sea and preached the kingdom of God.
2. I saw the apostle who was saying these things.
3. The ones who are receiving the Lord are being saved.
4. The ones who know God know His Son.
5. The ones who are receiving the grace of God are being saved.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR
Lesson 20
Participles, Continued

1. Vocabulary:

ἀγαγών	2nd aorist active participle of ἄγω
ἀποθανών	2nd aorist act participle of ἀποθνήσκω
βαλών	2nd aorist active participle of βάλλω
γενόμενος	2nd aorist middle participle of γίνομαι
εἰπών	2nd aorist active participle of λέγω
ἐλθών	2nd aorist active participle of ἔρχομαι
ἰδών	2nd aorist active participle of ὄράω (I see)
λαβών	2nd aorist active participle of λαμβάνω
λύσας	1st aorist active participle of λύω

2. Formation of the Aorist Participle:

All the vocabulary words listed above except the last one are second aorist active participles in the nominative singular forms. Note that they are built on the second aorist stem. There is no augment and the case endings are like the present active participles. The last vocabulary word is first aorist and has the tense suffix -σα- added to the stem -λυ- followed by the case endings. It will be obvious that the aorist participles are very similar to the present participles.

The aorist participle translates action that is point in nature. This type action was discussed in Lesson 14 on the aorist tense. The aorist participle usually translates action that is prior to the action of the main verb of the sentence. There is no difference in 1st and 2nd aorist except the formation of the words.

3. Second Aorist Active Participle of λείπω:

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λιπών	λιποῦσα	λιπόν
Gen & Abl.	λιπόντος	λιπούσης	λιπόντος
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λιπόντι	λιπούσῃ	λιπόντι
Acc.	λιπόντα	λιποῦσαν	λιπόν
Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λιπόντες	λιποῦσαι	λιπόντα
Gen & Abl.	λιπόντων	λιπούσῶν	λιπόντων
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λιποῦσι(ν)	λιπούσας	λιποῦσι(ν)
Acc.	λιπόντας	λιπόντας	λιπόντα

The second aorist middle is formed on the second aorist stem +ο as a connecting vowel followed by -μεν- followed by the case endings like those on the present middle participle. λείπω = λιπόμενος, λιπομένη, λιπόμενον. Aorist passive participles will be studied later.

4. First Aorist Active Participle of λύω:

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
Gen & Abl.	λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λύσαντι	λυσάσῃ	λύσαντι
Acc.	λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λύσαν
Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα
Gen & Abl.	λυσάντων	λυσασῶν	λυσάντων
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λύσασι(ν)	λυσάσαις	λύσασι(ν)
Acc.	λύσαντας	λυσάσας	λύσαντα

Note that the first aorist participle does not have an augment but is formed on the first aorist stem with the tense suffix **-σα-**. The case endings for the masculine and neuter are like the third declension noun with stem ending in **-σ-**.

The first aorist middle participle is made up of the aorist stem **-λυσα-** followed by **-μεν-** plus the second declension endings in the masculine and neuter, and the feminine follows the first declension endings. These endings are like ὄγαθός. Example: λύω = λυσάμενος, λυσαμένη, λυσάμενον.

5. Use of the Aorist Participle:

The use of the aorist participle is the same as the present participle. The position of the article determines if it is attributive or predicate position. The aorist participle should be translated into good English. For example, λύσας may be translated “having loosed,” “When he had loosed,” or “after he had loosed” depending on the context. ὁ λύσας should be “he who loosed” or “the one who loosed.” Note these examples:

- ὁ ἀπόστολος εἰπὼν ταῦτα βλέπει τὸν κύριον, “The apostle, having said these things, sees the Lord,” or “The apostle, after having said these things, sees the Lord.” The aorist participle usually implies action prior to that of the main verb.
- εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου, “After he had said these things, he went out of the house.”
- ὁ ἀπόστολος ὁ εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἦλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον, “The apostle who said these things went into the house.”
- ὁ εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἦλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον, “The man who (or “he who”) had said these things went into the house.”

The first two examples are predicate uses with temporal implications. The third example is an attributive use telling something about the apostle. The last example is a substantive use and the noun is understood by the gender of the article and participle.

Remember that participles are timeless in themselves. That means that the aorist does not always refer to past time. It indicates action that is conceived of as indefinite (i.e., a simple event without reference to duration or completion). If time is implied at all, it is in relation to the time of the main verb of the sentence. The aorist participle may refer to action which is simultaneous with that of the main verb. Most often this use occurs with the participle form of ἀποκρίνομαι and

εἶπεν commonly translated “he answered and said.” Here the participle does not refer to prior action to that of the main verb.

6. Review:

It is suggested that the student review the lessons on participles. Be sure that you understand the basic use of these participles.

7. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ὁ ἀπόστολος ἐξελθὼν ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἤλθεν εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀληθείας.
2. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἔλαβον αὐτὸν εἰπόντα ταῦτα ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ.
3. οἱ μὴ ἰδόντες τὸν κύριον οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς αὐτόν.
4. οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ κηρύξαντες τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς ἀγάπης.
5. ἀκούσαντες τῶν λεγομένων ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀποστόλου τοῦ χριστοῦ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς αὐτὸν καὶ ἔλαβον τὴν χάριν αὐτοῦ.
6. ταῦτα γράφω ὑμῖν περὶ τῶν μὴ δεχομένων ἐμέ.
7. ὁ μαθητὴς ὁ ἀκούσας ταῦτα ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἤλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον.
8. λαβόντες ἐκεῖνα παρὰ τῶν μιστευόντων εἰς τὸν κύριον ἐξήλθομεν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον.
9. ὁ ἀδελφὸς εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ εἶδεν τὸν ἀπόστολον.
10. ὁ δοῦλος ὁ ἀκούσας ταύτους τοὺς λόγους ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. We saw him while he was teaching in the temple.
2. While the Lord was teaching in the house He saw the disciples.
3. We believed on the one who had saved the sinners.
4. The one who knows the son knows the one who sent him.
5. As Jesus was coming out of the water, He saw the Holy Spirit coming on Him.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 21

Aorist Passive Participle

The Genitive Absolute

Proper Names

1. Vocabulary:

ἀγγελία, ἡ	message
ἀποσταλεῖς	second aorist passive participle of ἀποστέλλω
γραφεῖς	2nd aorist passive participle of γράφω
δισκονία, ἡ	ministry
δίακονος, ὁ	deacon
διδαχθεῖς	1st aorist passive participle of διδάσκω
ἐκεῖ	(adverb) there
ἐπιθυμία, ἡ	lust
εὐθύνς, εὐθέως	(adverb) immediately ¹⁷
ἱμάτιον, τό	garment
κεφαλή, ἡ	head
λοιπός, -ή, -όν	remaining
σωτηρία, ἡ	salvation
φυλακή, ἡ	guard, prison

Review the lesson on the aorist passive indicative (Lesson 16). All first aorist passive participles will be like *λύω* in the following paradigm. The first aorist passive participle will have the *-θε-* which is the sign of the aorist passive form (the sixth principle part). The second aorist passive drops the *-θ-* but retains the *-ε-* and the same third declension type ending.

2. First Aorist Passive Participle of *λυω*:

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λυθεῖς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν
Gen & Abl.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
Acc.	λυθέντα	λυθεῖσαν	λυθέν

Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	λυθέντες	λυθεῖσαι	λυθέντα
Gen & Abl.	λυθέντων	λυθείσῶν	λυθέντων
Loc., Inst., Dat.	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)
Acc.	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα

¹⁷ Both forms are used in the New Testament, *εὐθύνς* about 51 times, *εὐθέως* about 36 times.

3. Second Aorist Passive Participle of γράφω:

Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	γραφεῖς	γραφεῖσα	γραφέν
Gen & Abl.	γραφέντος	γραφείσης	γραφέντος
Loc., Inst., Dat.	γραφέντι	γραφείσῃ	γραφέντι
Acc.	γραφέντα	γραφείσαν	γραφέν
Plural			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. & Voc.	γραφέντες	γραδεῖσαι	γραφέντα
Gen & Abl.	γραφέντων	γραφείσῶν	γραφέντων
Loc., Inst., Dat.	γραφεῖσι(ν)	γραφείσαις	γραφεῖσι(ν)
Acc.	γραφέντας	γραφείσας	γραφέντα

The aorist passive participle has an irregular accent, the accent on the nominative singular masculine not being recessive. In other forms the rule for noun accenting is followed, except in the genitive and ablative plural of the feminine (see Lesson 4).

There is no augment on the aorist passive participle. Augments are only found on a word in the indicative mode. The stem of the aorist passive can be learned by dropping the augment and personal ending from the sixth principle part of the verb.

4. Review of Participles:

Predicate			
Present	Active	λύων	loosing
	Middle	λυόμενος	loosing for himself
	Passive	λυόμενος	being loosed
Aorist	Active	λύσας	having loosed
	Middle	λυσάμενος	having loosed for himself
	Passive	λυθείς	having been loosed
Attributive			
Present	Active	ὁ λύων	he who looses; the man who
	Middle	ὁ λυόμενος	he who looses for himself
	Passive	ὁ λυόμενος	he who is being loosed
Aorist	Active	ὁ λύσας	he who loosed
	Middle	ὁ λυσάμενος	he loosed for himself
	Passive	ὁ λυθείς	he who has been loosed

Keep in mind that the translations are possibilities but only the context can tell which is the best for a specific sentence.

5. The Genitive Absolute:

A circumstantial participle and a noun or pronoun in the genitive case (with which the participle agrees) form the construction called the genitive absolute, provided that the noun or pronoun in the construction does not refer to a person or thing mentioned elsewhere in the sentence. The participle may have its object and other modifiers. The genitive absolute has no grammatical connection with the main sentence.

Compare these two sentences:

- a. εἰπόντες ταῦτα οἱ ἀπόστολοι ἀπῆλθον. = “After having said these things the apostles went away.” The subject of the sentence, ἀπόστολοι, has a direct connection with the participle εἰπόντες which accounts for the participle being in the nominative plural form.
- b. εἰπόντων ταῦτα τῶν μαθητῶν οἱ ἀπόστολοι. = “After the disciples had said these things, the apostles went away.” There is no grammatical or direct connection between the participle and the subject in this sentence. The participle with its noun is said to be “absolute,” i.e., loosed or separated from the main clause of the sentence.

Note two more examples:

1. λέγοντος τοῦ δούλου ταῦτα, οἱ μαθηταὶ διδάσκουσιν. = “While the slave is saying these things, the disciples are teaching.”
2. γενομένης ἡμέρας οἱ ποιμένες ἀπῆλθον. = “When day came, the shepherds went away.”

6. Proper names:

The declension of Ἰησοῦς is representative of a large number of proper names of mixed declensions. Many proper names are indeclinable, especially those of Semitic origin. In the United Bible Societies text, proper names have the first letter capitalized.

7. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἡ ἀγγελία ἀπὸ Θεοῦ ἐκηρύσσετο τοῖς ὄχλοις ὑπὸ τῶν μαθητῶν τοῦ χριστοῦ.
2. ὁ χριστός ἐστιν ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ σώματος τῆς ἐκκλησίας.
3. ὁ ἐσθίων ἐκ τούτου τοῦ ἄρτου ζήσει (shall live) εἰς τὸν αἰώνα.
4. αὐτοῦ λέγοντος ταῦτα οἱ δοῦλοι ἀπῆλθον.
5. βληθέντος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ εἰς τὴν φυλακὴν οἱ μαθηταὶ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς τὸν κύριον.
6. οἱ διδαχθέντες τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐπίστευσαν καὶ ἐβαπτίσθησαν καὶ εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
7. αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐλπὶς ἡ κηρυχθεῖσα ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδόντων τὸν κύριον.
8. δικαιιωθέντες νῦν ἐν τῷ αἴματι αὐτοῦ σωθησόμεθα δι’ αὐτοῦ.
9. ἔλαβον τοὺς διδαχθέντας ὑπὸ τῶν μαθητῶν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
10. εἶδες αὐτοὺς λέγοντας ταῦτα.

Translate from English into Greek

1. While we were coming into our house, the Lord spoke to the rulers.
2. While the apostles were being persecuted by the priest, the men were going into another house.
3. After he said these things, I saw the truth of God's love.
4. The man who had been loosed went out of the house.
5. After the disciples had entered into the boat, the Lord went away into the mountain.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 22

Infinitives

Adverbs

Use of Indirect Discourse

1. Vocabulary:

ἀντίχριστος, ὁ	Antichrist	Ἰουδαῖος, ὁ	Jew
ἀπαγγέλλω	I announce, report	λογίζομαι	I account, reckon
ἀρνέομαι	I deny	στόμα, στόματος, τό	mouth
ἄρτι	adverb: now, just now	τυγλός, -ή, -όν	blind
δεῖ	(impersonal verb, used only in the third person singular) it is necessary	φαρισαῖος, ὁ	Pharisee
ἔξεστι(v)	(impersonal verb, used only in third person singular) it is lawful	φοβέομαι	I fear, am afraid
		χρίσμα, χρίσματος, τό	anointing
		ψεύδος, ψεύδοντος, τό	lie

Infinitives are “verbal nouns” because they are built on the verb stem and have verbal qualities like tense and voice. They are like nouns because they may function as a noun in a sentence. Technically, an infinitive is an indeclinable neuter noun, i.e., the forms do not change but the function does. It will have a neuter article if any at all. Like the participle, the infinitive is not limited by a subject because it has no personal endings. It does not make an affirmation and neither is it a mode.

2. Forms of Infinitives:

	(Meaning)	Active	Middle	Passive
Present:	to loose	λύειν	λύεσθαι	λύεσθαι
Future:	to loose	λύσειν	λύσεσθαι	λυθήσεσθαι
Aorist:	to loose	λῦσαι	λύσεσθαι	λυθῆναι

Second aorist forms for λαμβάνω:

2nd aorist	to receive	λαβεῖν	λαβέσθαι	λαβῆναι
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Infinitive forms for εἰμί:

Present	to be	εῖναι
Future	to be	ἔσεσθαι

3. Translation of Infinitives:

The present and aorist infinitive are translated the same as indicated above. The distinction between the tenses differentiates kind of action. Present tense indicates action that is continuous and the aorist indicates action that just happens. Examples:

Present	λύειν	to keep loosing
Aorist	λῦσαι	to loose

Even with this distinction, both the present and aorist infinitives are translated alike. It is up to the translator or exegete to note the difference in the kind of action in the two tenses.

4. Uses of the Anarthrous Infinitive (Without an Article):

A. Complementary infinitives are those used to complete the meaning of certain verbs.

Examples of some verbs which regularly require a complementary infinitive:

ἄρχομαι - I begin to---

θέλω - I wish to---

βούλομαι - I will to---

μέλλω - I am about to---

δύναμαι - I am able to---

B. The anarthrous (without a definite article) infinitive is often used to express the specific purpose of the main verb, or its result. Examples:

οὐ ἤλθον λῦσαι τὸν δούλους, = “I did not come to loose the slaves.”

οὐδεὶς ἐπιθήσεται σαὶ τὸν κακῶσαί σε, = “No man will attack you (and) as a result harm you.”

C. When the infinitive is the object of a verb of saying or thinking, it is said to be in indirect discourse. This is one of several Greek constructions which correspond to English indirect quotations. In translating such constructions, the English “sequence of tense” should be followed. Example:

ἔλεγον αὐτὸν εἶναι θεόν, = “They were saying [that] he was a God.”

λογιζόμεθα δικαιοῦσθαι πίστει ἀνθρωπον, = “We reckon [that] a man is justified by faith.”

D. Closely related to “C” is the use of an infinitive to express an order or command. Verbs of this type generally have a certain case after them. Example:

δέομαι (with gen.) - I beg (you to--)

διατάσσω (with dat.) - I order (you to---)

ἐπιτάσσω (with dat.) - I order (you to---)

κελεύω (with acc.) - I command (you to---)

ἐκέλευσεν τὸν ἀνθρωπον ἐλθεῖν, “He ordered the man to go.”

5. Use the Articular Infinitive:

A. The Greek infinitive, being a verbal noun, may have an article like any other noun. The infinitive is an indeclinable neuter noun and so has the neuter article.

The case of the infinitive is determined either by the article with it or by its function in the sentence. With the article the infinitive may be used in most ways that any other noun may be used. Example: *καλόν ἔστιν τὸ ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν*, = “The act of dying in behalf of the brothers is good.” Here *τὸ ἀποθανεῖν* is the subject of the verb *ἔστιν* and is in the nominative case.

B. Temporal clauses:

1. *ἐν + τῷ* and an infinitive is translated “while.” Example: *ἐν τῷ λέγειν αὐτοὺς ταῦτα...* = while they were saying these things. . . . Here *αὐτοὺς* is the accusative of general reference, or, from an English viewpoint, the subject of the infinitive and *ταῦτα* is the direct object of the infinitive.

2. *μετά + τῷ* and an infinitive is translated “after.” Example: *μετὰ τὸ ἐλθεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς τὴν κώμην...* = after the men came to the village . . .

3. *πρό + τοῦ* and an infinitive is translated “before.” Example: *πρὸ τοῦ ἐλθεῖν τὴν πίστιν.. .* = before faith came. . .

C. Causal clauses:

1. *διά + τῷ* and an infinitive is translated “because, on account of .” Example: *διὰ τὸ διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς τὸν ἀνθρωπον. . .* = because they were teaching the man.

D. Purpose clauses:

εἰς or πρός + τό and an infinitive are translated “in order to” usually. Example: εἰς τὸ ἐλθεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς τὴν κώμην . . .

πρὸς τὸ ἐλθεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς τὴν κώμην . . . In order that the men might come to the village. . .

6. Use of ἔξεστι(v) and δεῖ:

These are impersonal verbs¹⁸ which take an infinitive after them. δεῖ is followed by an accusative and an infinitive. Example: δεῖ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν κώμην, = It is necessary for the men to come into the village. ἔξεστιν is followed by a dative and an infinitive. Example: οὐκ ἔξεστιν σοι ἔχειν αὐτήν, “It is not lawful for you to have her.”

7. Adverbs:

Adverbs are words which join to a verb, or verbal, to qualify its meaning. Examples in English are very, well, immediately, quickly, etc. Adverbs may be formed from many adjectives by changing the final ων of the masculine genitive plural to ως. Examples:

καλός (good) - καλώς -- well

κακός (bad) - κακώς -- badly

More will be studied about adverbs later.

8. Use of Indirect Discourse:

There are three common ways of making indirect statements in Greek. It appears that the verb used in indirect speech is normally reported in the same tense and mode as was used by the original speaker.

A. The most common way is to use ὅτι with an indicative verb. Example: οὐ λέγεις ὅτι βασιλεύς είμι, = you say that I am a King. Keep in mind that ὅτι may also introduce direct statements. When it is so used, it is not to be translated. Sometimes it is referred to as “Recitative ὅτι.”

B. As already noted, indirect discourse may be expressed by using an infinitive. Example: λέγοντιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι αὐτὸν μένειν, The men say that he remains.

C. Occasionally, an indirect statement is made by using an accusative with a participle after verbs of knowing or perceiving. εἶδον τινα ἐκβάλλοντα δαιμόνια. “I saw one casting out demons.”

¹⁸ An impersonal verb is one used only in the third person singular with an impersonal subject. Example: δεῖ= it is necessary.

9. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἔλεγεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς αὐτῷ, Οὐκ ἔξεστιν σοι ἔχειν αὐτήν.
2. ὁ διδάσκαλος εἶπεν ὅτι ἄξει ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
3. ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀπέθανεν ὑπέρ ἡμῶν εἰς τό σωθῆναι ἡμᾶς.
4. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ὁ ἄγγελος ὅτι τοῦτο γενήσεται ὑμῖν τὸ σημεῖον.
5. οὐ θέλετε ἐλθεῖν πρός με.
6. ἔβλεψε τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ Θεοῦ μετά τὸ παθεῖν αὐτόν.
7. ἔλεγον οἱ ἀνθρώποι αὐτὸν εἶαί τὸν προφήτην.
8. ταῦτα δὲ εἶπον ὑμῖν εἰς τὸ μὴ γενέσθαι ὑμᾶς δούλους τῆς ἀμαρτίας.
9. οὐκ ἔστιν καλὸν λαβεῖν τὸν ἄρτον τῶν τέκνων καὶ ἐκβαλεῖν αὐτόν.
10. καλόν σοί ἔστιν εἰς ζωὴν εἰσελθεῖν.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. The one who comes into the church was speaking a parable to us.
2. The son of man has authority to save.
3. They say that he remains.
4. I have need to be baptized by you.
5. The one who has not seen the Lord did not believe in Him.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 23
Subjunctive Mode
Use of *ἴνα*
Conditional Sentences

1. Vocabulary:

<i>ἄξιος, -α-, -ον</i>	worthy	<i>μηδέ . . . μηδέ</i>	neither ... nor
<i>ἄπτομαι</i>	I touch	<i>μηκέτι</i>	no longer (with modes besides the indicative)
<i>ἐάν</i>	if (conditional particle with subjunctive)	<i>ὅταν</i>	whenever (with subjunctive)
<i>ἴνα</i>	in order that, that (conjunction with subjunctive)	<i>ὅτι</i>	that, because
		<i>οὐκέτι</i>	no longer (adverb)
		<i>οὐχί</i>	no, not (strong <i>οὐ</i>)
<i>μακάριος, -α,-ον</i>	happy, blessed, fortunate	<i>ὅχλος, ὁ</i>	crowd, multitude
		<i>ὅπως</i>	that, in order that
<i>μαρτυρία, ἡ</i>	testimony, a witness		
<i>μηδέ</i>	not even, and not (used with modes besides indicative)		

2. The Subjunctive Mode:

The subjunctive mode expresses action or a state of being which is objectively possible. It is the mode of moderate contingency, or the mode of probability. It is used of doubtful assertions where the indicative mode is used to make clear assertions. By its nature the subjunctive deals with the future, but is not a future tense. The future indicates what will take place, the subjunctive what may take place.

Tense with the subjunctive mode has nothing to do with time but with the kind of action. The present subjunctive refers to what may happen continuously or repetitively. The aorist subjunctive summarizes a possible action without indicating its continuance or its repetition. This difference is often very difficult to make clear in English translation. It is a helpful practice to translate a present subjunctive with "may" and the aorist subjunctive with "might." Example: *ἴνα λύω* (present subjunctive) means "in order that I may loose" or "continue loosing" or "repeatedly loose." *ἴνα λύσω* (aorist subjunctive) means "in order that I might loose."

The subjunctive is used almost exclusively with the present and aorist tenses. The only exception is a few rare occurrences of the perfect tense with the subjunctive.

3. Forms of the Subjunctive:

Present Active		Present Middle/ Passive	
Indicative	Subjunctive	Indicative	Subjunctive
Singular			
<i>λύω</i>	<i>λύω</i>	<i>λύομαι</i>	<i>λύωμαι</i>
<i>λύεις</i>	<i>λύῃς</i>	<i>λύῃ</i>	<i>λύῃ</i>
<i>λύει</i>	<i>λύῃ</i>	<i>λύεται</i>	<i>λύηται</i>
Plural			
<i>λύομεν</i>	<i>λύωμεν</i>	<i>λυόμεθα</i>	<i>λυώμεθα</i>
<i>λύετε</i>	<i>λύητε</i>	<i>λύεσθε</i>	<i>λύησθε</i>
<i>λύουσι(ν)</i>	<i>λύωσι(ν)</i>	<i>λύονται</i>	<i>λύωνται</i>

Aorist Active		Aorist Middle	
Indicative	Subjunctive	Indicative	Subjunctive
Singular			
ἔλυσα	λύσω	ἔλυσάμην	λύσωαμι
ἔλυσας	λύσῃς	ἔλυσω	λύσῃ
ἔλυσε(v)	λύσῃ	ἔλυσατο	λύσηται
Plural			
ἔλύσαμεν	λύσωμεν	ἔλυσάμεθα	λύσωμεθα
ἔλύσατε	λύσητε	ἔλυσασθε	λύσησθε
ἔλυσαν	λύσωσι(v)	ἔλυσαντο	λύσωνται
Aorist Passive			
Singular		Plural	
Indicative	Subjunctive	Indicative	Subjunctive
ἐλύθην	λυθῶ	ἐλύθημεν	λυθῶμεν
ἐλύθης	λυθῆς	ἐλύθητε	λυθῆτε
ἐλύθε	λυθῆ	ἐλύθησαν	λυθῶσι(v)

Note that the basic difference is the long connecting vowel. The first person singular of the present active is the same, λύω, because in the process of lengthening -ω remains the same. Note also that the ending on the second person singular stays the same, as the present middle and passive forms. In the aorist forms, there is no augment on the subjunctive.

4. The Present Subjunctive of εἰμί:

Singular	Plural
ώ	ώμεν
ής	ήτε
ή	ώσι(v)

Compare these forms with the personal endings of the present active subjunctive form.

5. Uses of the Subjunctive:

A. The hortatory subjunctive.

The first person plural of the subjunctive is used in exhortation to join in some action.

Example:

λύσωμεν τοὺς δούλους = "Let us loose the slaves."

ἔλθωμεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον = "Let us go into the house."

B. The prohibitory subjunctive:

The aorist subjunctive is used in the second or third persons (singular and plural) in main clauses to express a prohibition or negative command. The negative μή is used in all these cases. This type statement prohibits the beginning of an action. Example:

μή τις οὖν αὐτόν ἔξουθενήσῃ = "let no one therefore despise him."

C. The deliberative subjunctive:

This is the use of the subjunctive in asking a question which expects an answer in the imperative or is merely a rhetorical device. Example:

τί οὖν μοιήσωμεν; = "What then shall we do?" If any answer is expected at all, it would be in the imperative, e.g., "do this" or "do that" or some similar expression.

D. The subjunctive of emphatic negation:

The subjunctive is sometimes used to express a negative emphatically. This is done by the use of the double negative οὐ μή. Example:

οὐ μή λύσω = “I shall in no way loose.”

E. The subjunctive with indirect commands.

An indirect command may be expressed by a subjunctive clause introduced by ἵνα, or by ὅπως less often. Example:

ἐδεήθην αὐτοῦ ἵνα θεραπεύσῃ τὸν νίὸν μου = “I begged him to heal my son” (literally ... in order that he might heal my son.).

F. The subjunctive in purpose clauses.

The particle ἵνα is the most common particle used in this structure. Both ὅπως and ώς are used a few times. These particles introduce a purpose clause that employs the subjunctive. Clauses introduced by ἵνα usually indicate the purpose of the action expressed in the main clause, but may indicate result. These same meanings may be expressed by the use of the infinitive (Lesson 22) Examples:

ποιήσωμεν τὰ κακὰ ἵνα ἔλφῃ τὰ ἀγαθά = “Let us do evil things in order that good things may come” (Purpose).

λέγω οὖν, μὴ ἐπταῖσαν ἵνα πέσωσιν; = “I say then, have they stumbled so that they fell?” (Result).

6. Conditional Sentences:

There are many different conditions in Greek. Three are of considerable importance because of the many occurrences in the New Testament text. A fourth type condition is also important although it is rare and never complete in the New Testament. Two words which must be learned are:

1. Protasis which refers to the “if” clause, the conditional element of the statement.

2. Apodosis which refers to the conclusion or fulfillment clause that follows the conditional element.

The characteristics of these conditional sentences should be noted:

	Character	Protasis	Apodosis
1 st Class	Affirms reality	εἰ with an indicative	any tense/ mode
2 nd Class	Contrary to fact	εἰ with a past tense indicative	ἄν with past indicative
3 rd Class	Probable Future	ἔάν with a subjunctive	any tense, mode
4 th Class	Probable Future	εἰ with an adaptive	ἄν with an adaptive

Example of 1st Class: εἰ μαθηταί ἐσμεν τοῦ κυρίου σωθησόμεθα = “If we are disciples of the Lord, we shall be saved.”

Example of 2nd Class: εἰ γὰρ ἐπιστεύετε Μωϋσεῖ, ἐπιστεύετε ἄν ἐμοί = “For if you believed Moses, you would believe me.”

Example of 3rd Class: ἔὰν θέλῃς δύναμαί με καθαρίσαι = “If you are willing, you are able to cleanse me.”

Example of 4th Class: There is no complete example of this class condition in the New Testament. The following is an example of a fragmentary construction.

εἰ καὶ πάσχοιτε διὰ δικαιοσύνην, μακάριοι = “Even if you should suffer because of righteousness, (you will be) blessed.” πάσχοιτε is the optative.

7. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. εἰ ταῦτα γινώσκετε μακάριοι ἐστε ἐὰν ποιῆτε αὐτά.
2. ἐὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι ἀμαρτίαν οὐκ ἔχομεν, ή ἀλήθεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν.
3. Οὗτος εἰ ἦν ὁ προφήτης, ἐγίνωσκεν τὸν κύριον.
4. ἐὰν πιστεύωμεν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ χριστοῦ, πιστοί ἐσμεν.
5. μὴ ἄπξησθε λέγειν.
6. ἀκούωμεν αὐτόν.
7. ἐξ ἡμῶν ἔξηλθαν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἥσαν ἐξ ἡμῶν.
8. ὁ λύων τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ Θεοῦ οὐκ ἔχει ἐλπίβα, ἐὰν μὴ ἐπιστρέψῃ (return) πρὸς τὸν κύριον.
9. συνελθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν δεξώμεθα τὴν μαρτυρίαν.
10. ἐκηρύξαμεν τούτῳ τῷ λαῷ τὰ ρήματα τῆς ζωῆς.

Be sure that you can parse each word and identify what type conditional sentences are here.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 24

Contract Verbs

First Aorist of Liquid Verbs

1. Vocabulary:

ἀγαπάω	I love	ζητέω	I seek
αἰτέω	I ask, request	θεωρέω	I behold
ἀκολουθέω	I follow (takes Dat.)	καλέω	I call
ἀσθενέω	I am sick, weak	λαλέω	I speak
γαμέω	I marry	μαρτυρέω	I bear witness, I testify
γεννάω	I father, give birth to	όράω	I see
δηλώω	I show, indicate	περιπατέω	I walk
δοκέω	I seem, appear	ποιέω	I do, make
ἐλεέω	I pity	σταυρόω	I crucify
εὐλογέω	I bless	τηρέω	I keep
εὐχαριστέω	I give thanks	τιμάω	I honor
ζάω	I live	φιλέω	I love

2. Rules of Contraction:

To this point no verb with a stem ending in α , ϵ , or \circ has been studied. This type word forms a special class of ω verbs. These vowels contract with the connecting vowel in the present system to form a single long vowel or diphthong. This contraction takes place in all forms of the present and imperfect tenses. They do not occur in the other tenses because of the consonant tense indicators. Those tenses form in the regular way except the σ , κ , etc. Note that $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{e}\omega$ is an exception to this rule; the future of $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{e}\omega$ is $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{e}\sigma\omega$ rather than $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{h}\sigma\omega$.

The following chart shows the regular contractions of these short vowels (the vertical column) with the connecting vowel (the top line). $\alpha + \epsilon = \epsilon\iota$; $\alpha + \circ\iota = \alpha$, etc.

ϵ	$\epsilon\iota$	η	$\eta\iota$	\circ	$\circ\iota\circ$	ω	$\circ\iota\omega$
α	α	α	α	α	ω	ω	ω
ϵ	$\epsilon\iota$	η	$\eta\iota$	$\circ\iota\circ$	$\circ\iota\circ$	ω	$\circ\iota\omega$
\circ	$\circ\iota\circ$	$\circ\iota\circ$	$\circ\iota\circ$	$\circ\iota\circ$	$\circ\iota\circ$	ω	$\circ\iota\omega$

3. Rules of Accent for Contract Verbs:

A. If either of the contracted syllables had an accent the resulting contracted syllable receives an accent.

B. The accent is circumflex, if the first of the contracting vowels had the acute; but it is acute, if the second vowel had the acute.

C. The accent on an uncontracted syllable will be recessive just as on any other verb.

4. Examples of Contract Verbs:

Present Active Indicative		
γεννῶ (γεννάω)	φιλῶ (φιλέω)	δηλῶ (δηλόω)
γεννᾶς (γεννάεις)	φιλεῖς (φιλέεις)	δηλοῖς (δηλόεις)
γεννᾶ (γεννάει)	φιλεῖ (φιλέεις)	δηλοῖ (δηλόει)
γεννῶμεν (γεννάομεν)	φιλοῦμεν (φιλέομεν)	δηλοῦμεν (δηλόομεν)
γεννᾶτε (γεννάετε)	φιλεῖτε (φιλέετε)	δηλοῦτε (δηλόετε)
γεννῶσιν (γεννάουσιν)	φιλοῦσιν (φιλέουσιν)	δηλοῦσιν (δηλόουσιν)

The uncontracted forms are placed in parenthesis to show how the contracting was done. Keep in mind that these uncontracted forms do not appear in the New Testament. Any present active or imperfect form of a contract verb will follow these examples. The stem is identified and the regular required ending is added and the contraction is formed. Work on these contractions until you feel comfortable working with different verbs.

Present Middle and Passive Indicative		
γεννῶμαι (γεννάομαι)	φιλοῦμαι (φιλέομαι)	δηλοῦμαι (δηλόομαι)
γεννᾶσαι (γεννάεσαι)	φιλῇ (φιλέῃ)	δηλοῖ (δηλόῃ)
γεννᾶται (γεννάεται)	φιλεῖται (φιλέεται)	δηλοῦται (δηλόεται)
γενναῷμεθα (γεννάομεθα)	φιλούμεθα (φιλέομεθα)	δηλοῦμεθα (δηλόομεθα)
γεννάσθε (γεννάεσθε)	φιλεῖσθε (φιλέεσθε)	δηλοῦσθε (δηλόεσθε)
γεννῶνται (γεννάονται)	φιλοῦνται (φιλέονται)	δηλοῦνται (δηλόονται)

5. Irregularities in Contract Verbs:

The student should expect irregular contractions from time to time. Lexical study will help to work these out. Example: λάω (I live) has irregular forms in the indicative (which would be regular in the subjunctive): λῶ, λῆς, λῆ, λῶμεν, λῆτε, λῶσιν for the present indicative active. The present active infinitive is λῆν.

6. The Liquid Future:

Verbs which have stems ending in λ, μ, ν, ρ form their future tense by dropping the σ, adding an ε, and then form regular contraction as if they were regular ε contract verbs. Example: κρίνω (I judge) will not be κρίνσω, etc., but κρινῶ, κρινεῖς, κρινεῖ, κρινοῦμεν, κρινεῖτε, κρινοῦνται(ν). Only the accent show the three singular forms and the third person plural are not present indicative active forms.

7. First Aorist Active and Middle of Liquid Verbs:

The conjugation of first aorist liquid verbs is like that of other verbs with one exception. The first aorist active and middle of liquid verbs are formed not by adding -σα to the stem but by adding only -α and making some changes within the word.

Example: μένω, in the first aorist active indicative is ἔμεινα and the first aorist middle indicative is ἔμεινάμην. The first aorist subjunctive is μείνω, the aorist infinitive is μεῖναί and the first aorist active participle nominative masculine singular is μείνας. The internal change is normally the lengthening of the stem vowel: α is lengthened to η except before ρ where it becomes a long α; ε lengthens to ει; short ι or υ simply lengthens.

8. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἐγὼ μαρτυρῶ περὶ αὐτοῦ ὅτι τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ ποζηρά ἐστιν.
2. ὁ μαθητὴς ἐλάλησεν ταῦτα τοῖς περιπατοῦσιν ἐν τῷ Ἱερῷ.
3. εὐχαριστῶμεν τῷ Θεῷ καὶ τιμῶμεν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ.
4. ἐάν τι αἰτώμεθα κατὰ τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ ἀκούει ἡμῶν.
5. ἐφοβούντο τὸν λαόν.
6. νῦν δὲ πρὸς σε ἔρχομαι, καὶ τοῦτα λαλῶ ἐν τῷ κοσμῷ.
7. γινώσκομεν ὅτι ἀληθῆς εἶ καὶ ὅτι τὰ λαλούμενα ὑπὸ σοῦ ἐστί ἀληθές.
8. ζητήσωμεν αὐτόν.
9. οὐκ εὐλογήσει ὁ θεὸς τὸν μὴ περιπατοῦντα κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ Ἰησοῦ.
10. ταύτα ἐποιεῖτε ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν ὑμᾶς τὸν καλέσατα ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ.

Be sure that you can parse each word in these sentences.

KEY FOR BEGINNNG GREEK BOOK

The following are not presented as the only possible translations of the words or sentences from the exercises from textbook on Beginning Greek. These suggestions use the words and forms studied up to the lesson being considered. Some of the sentences are not “good sentences” since they are mostly made up to illustrate the material being studied at the time.

LESSON ONE

1. Check the letters on page one of this lesson.

2. Verb accents:

a. λέγω, λέγετε, λέγομεν, ἐλέγου, λέγει

b. βλέπω, βλέπετε, βλέπῃ , βλέπομεν

c. λαμβάνομαι, λαμβάνω , λαμβάνει

3. Noun accents:

ἄνθρωπος

a. ἀνθρώπου ἄνθρωπον ἄνθρωπε ἀνθρώπους
δοῦλος

b. δούλῳ δούλον δούλοις δούλοι

ἄγγελος

c. ἀγγέλου ἀγγέλων ἀγγελον ἀγγελοι

LESSON TWO

Translate from Greek to English:

1. He knows; you (pl) know; they see; to loose
2. We hear; they believe; you (sg) throw; he, she, it throws
3. To send; they have; I hear; you (p1) wish; to say
4. He, she, it says; we teach; he, she, it finds; we see

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ἔχεις; εὑρίσκει; λέγω; πιστεύετε
2. ἄγεις; λέγομεν; θέλετε; θέλει
3. διδάσκουσιν; θέλεις; πέμπετε

Parse:

- ἔχετε: present indicative active 2 person plural
- γράφεις: present indicative active 2 person singular
- λαμβάνομεν: present indicative active 1 person singular
- πιστεύει: present indicative active 3 person singular
- βλέπω: present indicative active 1 person singular
- βάλλεις: present indicative active 2 person singular
- βλέπουσιν: present indicative active 3 person plural

LESSON THREE

Translate from Greek into English:

1. I hear the word.
2. We see the apostles.
3. A brother of the apostle writes the law.
4. The servant sees the temple.
5. Children of men hear the words of God.
6. I receive the gift.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ἀπόσλοτος γινώσκει δούλον.
2. ἄνθρωποι γινώσκουσιν τοὺς δούλους θεοῦ.
3. ἀκούμεν λόγους νόμου.
4. λαμβάνει λίθον ἀνθρώπου.
5. ἄνθρωπος βάλλει λίθους τῷ ἵερῷ.
6. ἔχει τοὺς λόγους τοῦ νόμου.

LESSON FOUR

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The souls of men receive peace.
2. The sins of men.
3. The commandment of life.
4. The authority of the church.
5. We have peace and love.
6. The men know the commandment and they are saying a parable in the house.
7. He finds the disciple of God in the temple.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ἀκούμεν τὴν ἀλέθειαν.
2. βλέπεις τὸ τέκνον· βάλλει λίθους.
3. ἀκούουσιν τὴν φωνὴν θεοῦ καὶ πιστεύουσιν.
4. διδάσκει τῷ συναγωγῇ.
5. γινώσκομεν τὴν διδαχὴν τῆς γραφῆς.

LESSON FIVE

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The truth is being taught in the words of the apostle.
2. The brother is being saved by the disciple of the Lord.
3. A voice is being heard in the house of God.
4. The disciples teach for themselves the word of truth.
5. They take up stones and cast the apostles out of the temple
6. The men of the world are glorifying themselves.
7. The son of man is being saved.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. βλέπει καὶ σώζεται.
2. αἱρεῖ τὸν ἄρτον καὶ ἐσθίει.
3. λαμβάνεσθε τὸν ἄρτον.
4. λίθοι βάλλονται ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων.
5. ὁ νιός ἔχει ἔξουσίαν.
6. πιστεύει θεόν.

LESSON SIX

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The beloved disciples are teaching the good word
2. The righteous and the wicked are being judged.
3. The good man hears the parables of the kingdom.
4. The man of God has authority to save.
5. The beloved brother says (speaks) good words to the sons of men.
6. The slaves believe the word of God.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ὁ πονηρὸς προφήτης λέγει πονηρά.
2. ἀνθρωποι θεοῦ λέγουσιν ἀγαθὰ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
3. οἱ μαθηταὶ πιστεύουσιν τοὺς λόγους τῶν ἀποστόλων.
4. ὁ θεὸς πέμπει τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς μαθητὰς τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

Write the declension of ἀγαθός

See the example of καλός on pages 1 and 2 of this lesson.

Write the conjugation of πιστεύω

See the example of λύω on pages 1 and 2 of lesson 2.

LESSON SEVEN

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The Lord remains in the temple.
2. They see the angel from God.
3. The God from heaven says (speaks) the law.
4. He receives the word of God from the Lord.
5. He speaks in parables to the apostles.
6. We receive the truth from an angel.
7. A man casts the stone upon the road.
8. Through the writings of the prophets, we know the Lord.
9. The brothers lead the children out of the world into the house.
10. We lead the slaves with the words of God.

Translate from Greek into English:

1. πέμπιε τὸ τέκνον ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου.
2. ὁ δοῦλος εὐρισκει τὸ δῶρον ἐν τῷ ιερῷ.
3. ὁ ἀνθρωπος ἀναγινώσκει τὸν νόμον ἀπὸ τῷ κυρίῳ.
4. ὄγει τὸ τέκνον εἰς τὸν λόγον.

A preposition is a function word which helps to define the case function of the word to which it relates.

For the conjugation of *λέγω* see lesson 2, pp. 1 & 2.

LESSON EIGHT

Translate from Greek into English:

1. Your apostles hear us and they speak a parable to us.
2. We know my brother and he teaches us.
3. The church is good, but we ourselves lead it into the truth.
4. My brother sees the temple with us.
5. I receive their words from the apostle.
6. You are the brother.
7. The word is God.
8. The same apostle believes the parables.
9. Our brothers are baptizing the children into the kingdom of heaven.
10. I myself speak, but YOU are writing.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ἐν ἀγήπᾳ λέγεις τὴν ἀληθείᾳ.
2. ὁ οἰκός σού ἐστιν ἐν τῇ κώμῃ.
3. ἔχομεν τὸν ἄρτον τῷ ἀδέλφῳ σου.
4. οἱ μαθηταὶ μου ἄγουσιν αὐτοὺς σοι.

LESSON NINE

Translate from Greek into English:

1. We hear this parable concerning the church.
2. This woman hears the promise from (of) the Lord.
3. The Lord Himself speaks the words of life to the sinner.
4. The truth is being taught in the words of the apostle.
5. Those men are disciples of the same teacher.
6. This sinner does not have peace in his heart.
7. Are you yourself hearing that prophet?
8. This is my son.
9. Those disciples are leading their slaves to the truth.
10. This disciple knows that disciple.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουσιν ἀμαρτίαν ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν.
2. οὗτοι εἰσιν οἱ πιστοὶ μαθηταὶ θεοῦ.
3. ὁ αὐτὸς διδάσκαλος βλέπει τούτους καὶ ἐκείνους.
4. λαμβάνω τὸν λόγον λόγου ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου μου.
5. γινώσκει ταῦτα.

LESSON TEN

Translate into good English:

1. The child was being led by the man.
2. Those good teachers did not enter into the house of the sinner.
3. I go out of the house and into the world.
4. This one enters into the assembly (church).
5. The sinners were not being taught by the prophets.
6. The word became man.
7. He enters the house of the Lord to speak.
8. He was being taught by the faithful disciple of the Lord.
9. The apostles go through the world and enter into the good houses.
10. I hear that truth from God.

Translate into Greek:

1. ἔχομεν χαρὰν καὶ εἰρήνην ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ἡμῶν.
2. μένουσιν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ.
3. διδασκόμεθα ὑπὸ τοῦ μαθητοῦ τοῦ κυρίου.
4. πιστεύω τὸν ἀπόστολον.
5. ἀποκρίνομαι τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦ θεοῦ.

LESSON ELEVEN

Translate into good English:

1. You were loosing the servant and the sheep.
2. The apostle was saying a parable to the servants of the Lord.
3. You were finding the throne of God.
4. He was receiving the wisdom of God and writing a book in the assembly.
5. The faithful man was being sent by Christ into his house.
6. The prophets were hearing the words of the law and hearing the voice of God.
7. The crowd was being sent by Christ into his house.
8. The men were rising from death.

Translate into Greek:

1. ἀπέθηνσκον ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ.
2. δοξάζω χριστὸν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ.
3. ἀνεγινωσκετε δὲ τὸ βιβλίον τὸν νόμου τὸν Θεοῦ.
4. ὁ κύριος ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, ὁ κόσμος δὲ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔγνω.
5. ὁ κύριος ἔσωζε τοὺς ἀμαρτωλούς.

LESSON TWELVE

Translate into good English:

1. These words were being written in a book.
2. The works of the evil one are evil.
3. Good words were being said in the temple concerning this apostle.
4. His glory was being seen around him.
5. In those days we were both being taught by him and we were teaching the others, but now we are neither being taught nor are we teaching.
6. The Lord was sent by God.
7. I was being taught by him out of the books of the law.
8. We were receiving the books from the apostles.
9. He was speaking to them about the words of the law.
10. The Lord was sending angels to us.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη καὶ ἡ εἰρήνη Θεοῦ ἀκούονται ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
2. τὰ δαιμόνια ἐκεβάλλοντο ἐκ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.
3. οὐδὲ οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἀνθρωποι οὐδὲ οἱ πιστοὶ δοῦλοι ἀπεκρίνοντο τον ἀπόστολον.
4. τὰ δαιμόνια ἐκεβάλλοντο ἐκ ὑπὸ τοῦ πιστοῦ ἀποστόλου.
5. ἐσώζεσθε διὰ τοῦ λόγου τοῦ κυρίου (. . . τῷ λόγῳ . . .)

LESSON THIRTEEN

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The Lord will lead his disciples into the house.
2. They will loose the slaves of the Lord.
3. They themselves will also preach the gospel.
4. The Lord will come from heaven with his angels.
5. The righteous slave will teach the gospel to the man.
6. I shall know the truth of God.
7. I shall take the men into the house.
8. The man will teach the word of the Lord.
9. I know the Lord and I shall become his disciple.
10. The children will see the angel in the church.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. βαπτίσει τοὺς πιστοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ.
2. ἡ ἐκκλησία ἔξει ἀνθρώπους κηρύσσειν τὸν λόγον.
3. λήμψομαι τὸν λόγον ἀνθρώπῳ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ.
4. ἀκούσουσιν τὴν φωνὴν θεοῦ καὶ πιστεῦσουσιν αὐτήν.
5. ἔσονται ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ θεοῦ.

LESSON FOURTEEN

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The Lord loosed his slaves.
2. The disciples glorified God and his son.
3. You sent the children out of the temple and into the church.
4. They heard his voice and believed.
5. He saved my brother, for he believed in him.
6. He wrote a parable and sent it to the church.
7. We believed in the Lord and he saves us.
8. They heard him and they marveled.
9. We neither heard the Lord nor did we believe in him.
10. I believe in the Lord from heaven.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ὁ ἀνθρωπὸς ἡτοίμασεν δῶρον τῷ κυπίῳ.
2. ἀπεστάλην λῦσαι τὰ ἔργα τοῦ διδασκάλου.
3. ὁ κύριος ἔλυσεν τοὺς δούλους καὶ ἐδίδαξεν αὐτούς.
4. χρίστος ἔσωσε τοὺς μονηροὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν αὐτῶν.
5. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἀπόστολοι διδάσκονται τὸν λόγον θεοῦ.

Parse all the verb forms in the Greek to English section:

1. ἔλυσεν - 1 aor ind act 3 sing
2. ἐδόξασαν - 1 aor ind act 3 pl
3. ἐπέμψατε - 1 aor ind act 2 pl
4. ἤκουσαν - 1 aor ind act 3 pl, ἐπίστευσαν - 1 aor ind act 3 pl
5. ἐσωσε - 1 aor ind act 3 sing, ἐπίστευσε - 1 aor ind act 3 sing
6. ἔγραψε - 1 aor ind act 3 sing, ἐπεμψεν - 1 aor ind act 3 sing
7. ἐπιστεύσαμεν - 1 aor ind act 1 pl, σώσει - fut ind act 3 sing
8. ἤκουσαν - 1 aor ind act 3 pl, ἐθαύμασαν - 1 aor ind act 3 pl
9. ἤκουσαμεν - 1 aor ind act 1 pl, ἐπιστεύσαμεν - 1 aor ind act 1 pl
10. πιστεύω - pres ind act 1 sing

LESSON FIFTEEN

Translate from Greek into English:

1. He found a man in the desert and led him to the Lord.
2. He received the promise from the Lord, and he preaches it in the church.
3. We both saw the Lord and heard his words.
4. Their teacher will teach the children about the love of God
5. The faithful brother led his servants into the way of peace.
6. He was in the world and the world became through him.
7. God cast out the demons with the gospel.
8. We believed in the Lord, for the disciples led us to him.
9. You came to the Lord and heard his words.
10. For you neither went into their house nor spoke a parable to them.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ἔλαβεν τὸν ἄρτον ἀμὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ ἔφαγεν αὐτόν.
2. οἱ μαθηταὶ ἡνεγκον τοὺς ἀμαρτωλοὺς πρὸς τὸν κύριον.
3. εἰσήλθομεν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ εὗρομεν τοὺς μαθητάς.
4. τὰ τέκνα εἶπον κακοὺς λόγους.
5. οὐ ἀνθρωποι λέγουσιν εἶδον τὸν κύριον καὶ ἤκουσαν παραβολὰς ἀπὸ αὐτοῦ.
(one could put in "that" before "εἶδον")

Parse all verb forms:

Greek to English:

1. εὑρεν 2 aor ind act 3 s; ἤγαγεν 2 aor ind act 3 sing
2. παρέλαβε 2 aor ind act 3 s; κηρύσσει pres ind act 3 s.
3. εἴδομεν 2 aor ind act 1 pl; ἤκουσαμεν 1 aor ind act 1 pl
4. διδάξει fut ind act 3 sing
5. ἤγαγεν 2 aor ind act 3 sing
6. ἦν imperf ind 3 sing ἐγένετο; 2 aor ind mid (d) 3 sing
7. ἐξέβαλε 2 aor ind act 3 sing
8. ἐπιστεύσαμεν 1 aor ind act 1 pl; ἤγαγον 2 aor ind act 3 pl
9. ἤλθετε 2 aor ind act 2 pl; ἤκουσατε 1 aor ind act 2 pl
10. εἰσῆλθες 2 aor ind act 2 sing; εἶπες 2 aor ind act 2 sing

English to Greek:

1. ἔλαβεν 2 aor ind act 3 sing; ἔφαγεν 2 aor ind act 3 sing
2. ἡνεγκον 2 aor ind act 3 pl
3. ἤλθομεν 2 aor ind act 1 pl; εὗρομεν 2 aor ind act 1 pl
4. εἶπον 2 aor ind act 3 pl
5. λέγουσιν pres ind act 3 pl; εἶδον 2 aor ind act 3 pl; ἤκουσαν 1 aor ind act 3 pl

LESSON SIXTEEN

Translate from Greek into English:

1. We believe in the Lord and we have been known by him.
2. The commandments of the Lord were written in the book.
3. The Lord of life was raised in glory.
4. τ was taught the words of the law by an apostle of Christ.
5. The demons were cast out; for the Lord cast them out.
6. You came (entered) into the church of the Lord and you were taught.
7. The place was near the city where Jesus was crucified.
8. The Lord was sent into the world to save men.
9. The stones were cast out of the temple and were taken into another place.
10. We shall see the angels.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ὁ πονηροὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐσώθησαν καὶ ἐδιδάχθησαν τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ χριστοῦ.
2. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐξεβλήθη ἐκ διὰ τοῦ εὐγγελίου.
3. τόπος ἡτοιμάσθε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
4. μετὰ ταύτα ἀνελήμφθη ἐν δόξῃ.
5. αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι θεοῦ ἡκούσθησαν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ.

Conjugation of λαμβάνω and ἐγείρω in the aorist passive indicative

ἐλήμφην	ἐλήμφθημεν	ἡγέρθην	ἡγέρθημεν
ἐλήμφης	ἐλήμφθητε	ἡγέρθης	ἡγέρθητε
ἐλήμφη	ἐλήμφθησαν	ἡγέρθη	ἡγέρθησαν

Imperfect: The present stem, augment, 2nd endings

1 Aorist Active: Stem ending in -σα

Aorist Passive: Stem ending in -θη

LESSON SEVENTEEN:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. They have no hope nor the Holy Spirit.
2. Your names have been written by God in the book of life.
3. You yourselves shall see the face of the Lord forever, but the evil ones shall not see it, because they did not believe in His name.
4. In that night you saw the evil ruler.
5. The bodies of the holy ones were raised up.
6. God saved us by the word of the Lord.
7. The Holy Spirit led him into the temple.
8. This is my body.
9. You have the words of eternal life.
10. Do you wish to bring the blood of this man upon us?

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ή σάρξ ἔστιν πονηρός, αὐτὴ δὲ καθαρίζεται ἀπ' ἀμαρτίας ὑπὸ θεοῦ.
2. ή θυγάτηρ ἐδιδάξθη τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ θεοῦ ὑπὸ τῆς μητέρος αὐτῆς.
3. ἐγράψαμεν εκείνους ἀγαθοὺς λόγους τῷ πονηρῷ ἄρχοντι.
4. οὗτοί αἰών ἔστιν πονηρός, ἐν αὐτῷ δὲ ἔξομεν ἐλπίδα.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

Translate from Greek into English:

1. We know both the will and the love of God.
2. In the name of Christ we have hope of life.
3. The disciples of the Lord are eating bread and fish.
4. The king remains in the city.
5. God has the power of judgment in the world and in heaven.
6. We have no hope because we do not know the Lord.
7. God saved sinners by his grace.
8. The Lord says (speaks) the words of life.
9. The ruler came to the Lord and saw the truth.
10. The saints (holy ones) know the Lord.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. οἱ μαθηταὶ ἥσθιον ἵχθύας καὶ οἱ ἱερεῖς εἶδον αὐτούς.
2. ἐκαθαρίσθητε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν ὑμῶν τῇ χάριτι διὰ πίστεως.
3. ὁ ἐκεῖνος ἐβάπτιζεν αὐτοὺς ἐν πνεύματι ἀγίῳ.
4. ἐκαίνα εἰσιν τὰ σπέρματα τὰ ἀγαθά.
5. πιστεύομεν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου.

LESSON NINETEEN:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The one who receives you also receives the Lord.
2. These things I said to the ones entering into the church.
3. The ones who believe in the Lord glorify him in the church.
4. We see the light as we believe in the Lord.
5. The ones who hear our words were believing in the one who raises the dead.
6. I saw the one who was saying these things in the house.
7. God is love, and the one who remains in love remains in God and God remains in him.
8. The men saw the ones who were saying these things.
9. We saw the servant in the house as he was being loosed by these evil men.
10. The one who believes in the son has life.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἦλθε παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐκήρυξε τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ.
2. εἶδον τὸν ἀπόστολον τὸν λέγοντα ταῦτα.
3. οἱ παραλαμβάνοντες τὸν κύριον σώζονται.
4. οἱ γινώσκοντες θεὸν γινώσκουσιν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ.
5. οἱ παραλαμβάνοντες τὴν χάριν θεοῦ σώζονται.

LESSON TWENTY:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The apostle after going out of the church came into the way of truth.
2. The good men received him after he said these things in the temple.
3. The ones who did not see the Lord did not believe in Him.
4. These men are the ones who preached the gospel of love.
5. After hearing the things which were being spoken by the apostle of Christ, they believed in him and received his grace.
6. I am writing these things to you concerning the ones who do not receive him.
7. The disciple who heard these things in the temple came into the house.
8. After receiving these things from the ones who believe in the Lord, we went out into the desert.
9. The brothers, after saying these things in the church, saw the apostle.
10. The slave who heard these words in the house went into the church.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. εἴδομεν αὐτὸν διδάσκοντα ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ.
2. ὁ κύριος διδάσκων ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ, εἶδον τοὺς μαθηταί.
3. ἐπιστεύσαμεν εἰς τὸν σώσαντα τοὺς ἀμαρτωλούς.
4. ὁ γινώσκων τὸν υἱὸν γινώσκει τὸν ἀποστείλντα αὐτόν.
5. ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀναβαίνων ἐκ τοῦ ὄδατο εἶδεν τὸ ἀγία πνεῦμα καταβαῖνον εἰς αὐτόν.

LESSON TWENTY ONE:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. The message from God was being proclaimed to the multitude by the disciples of Christ.
2. Christ is the head of the body, the church.
3. The one who keeps eating from this bread shall live forever.
4. While he was saying these things, the servants went out.
5. After the brother was cast into prison, the disciples believed on the Lord.
6. The ones who had been taught the truth of God believed and they were baptized and entered into the church.
7. This is the hope which was preached in the world by those who have seen the Lord.
8. Now having been justified by His blood, we will be saved by him.
9. They received the ones who were being taught by the disciples into the church.
10. He saw them while they were saying these things.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ἐρχόμενοι ἡμεῖς εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτῶν, ὁ κύριος εἶπε τοῖς ἄρχουσιν.
2. οἱ ἀπόστολοι διωκόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἱερέων, οἱ ἀνθρωποι ἥρχοντο εἰς ἄλλον οἶκον.
3. εἰπὼν ταῦτα, εἶδον τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς ἀγάπης θεοῦ.
4. ὁ ἀνθρωπος ὁ λυθεὶς ἔξῃλθες ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου.
5. οἱ μαθηταὶ ἐμβάντες εἰς τὸν πλοῖον, ὁ κύριος ἀπῆλθε εἰς τὸ ὅρος.

LESSON TWENTY TWO:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. Jesus was saying to him, “It is not lawful for you to have her.”
2. The teacher said that he would lead you into the truth.
3. Jesus died for us in order to save us.
4. And the angel said to them, “This thing will become a sign to you.”
5. You do not wish to come to me.
6. You saw the hand of God after his suffering.
7. The men were saying that he is the prophet.
8. These things I said to you in order that you might not become servants of sin.
9. It is not good to take the bread of children and cast it out.
10. It is good for you to enter into life.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ὁ ἐρχομένος εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἔλεγε παραβολὴν ὑμῖν.
2. ἔξουσίαν ἔχει ὁ νιὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου σώζειν.
3. λέγουσιν ὅτι μένει.
4. ἐγὼ χρείαν ἔχω ὑπὸ σοῦ βαπτισθῆναι.
5. ὁ μὴ βληθεὶς τὸν κύριον οὐ πιστεύει ἐν αὐτῷ.

LESSON TWENTY THREE

Translate from Greek into English:

1. If you know these things, you are blessed if you do them.
2. If we say that we have no sin, the truth is not in us.
3. If this one were the prophet, he would be knowing the Lord.
4. If we believe in the name of Jesus Christ, we are faithful.
5. Do not begin to say.
6. Let us hear him.
7. They went out from us, but they were not of us.
8. The one who looses the commandments of God does not have hope unless he returns to the Lord.
9. After coming together into the house, let us receive the testimony.
10. We preached the words of life to this people.

LESSON TWENTY FOUR

Translate from Greek into English:

1. I myself bear witness about him that his works are evil.
2. The disciple spoke these things to the ones who are walking in the temple.
3. Let us give thanks to God and let us honor his name.
4. If we ask anything for ourselves according to his will he hears us.
5. They were fearing the people.
6. But now I come to you, and I speak these things in the world.
7. We know that you are true and that the things being spoken by you are true.
8. Let us seek him.
9. God will not bless the one who does not walk according to the commandments of Jesus.
10. You were doing these things for us because you loved the one who called you into his kingdom.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF SOME VERBS

The verbs which follow are “irregular” verbs. An irregular verb is one that is irregular in the formation of its principal parts.

Careful examination will show that some of these are not as irregular as they may appear at first. For example, note that the future of ἄγω is ἄξω. It was pointed out in Lesson 13 that when a σ is added to certain consonants, including γ, the γσ contracts to ξ. Thus ἄγ+σω=ἄξω.

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Mid/Pass	Aorist Passive	English
ἀγγέλω	ἀγγελῶ	ἡγγειλα	-----	ἡγγελμαί	ἡγγέλην	announce
ἄγω	ἄξω	ἥγαγον	ῆχα*	ῆγμαί	ῆχθην	lead
αἴρω	ἀρῶ	ἥρα	ῆρκα	ῆρμαί	ῆρθην	lift up
αἰρέω	έλω	εῖλον	ῆρηκα	ῆρημαί	ῆρέθην	take
ἀκούω	ἀκούσω	ἥκουσα	ἀκήκοα	ἥκουσμαί	ἥκούσθην	hear
άμαρτάνω	άμαρτήσω	ἥμάρτησα or ἥμαρτον	ἥμάρτηκα	ἥμάρτημαί	ἥμαρτήθην	sin
ἀπόλλυμι	ἀπολέσω	ἀπώλεσα	ἀπώλωλα	-----	-----	destroy
βαίνω	βήσομαί	έβην	βέβηκα	βέβαμαί*	έβάθην*	go
βάλλω	βαλῶ	έβαλον	βέβληκα	βέβλημαί	έβλήθην	throw
βούλομαι	βουλήσομαί	έβουλόμην	-----	βεβούλημαί*	έβουλήθην	desire
γίνομαι	γενήσομαί	έγενόμην	γέγονα	γεγένημαί	έγενήθην	become
γινώσκω	γνώσομαί	έγνων	έγνωκα	έγνωσμαί	έγνώσθην	know
γράφω	γράψω	έγραψα	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαί	έγράφην	write
διδάσκω	διδάξω	έδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα*	δεδίδαγμαί*	έδιδάχθην	teach
δίδωμι	δώσω	έδωκα	δέδωκα	δέδομαί	έδόθην	give
δώκω	διώξω	έδιωξα	δεδίωκα	δεδίωγμαί	έδιώχθην	pursue
δύναμαι	δυνήσομαί	έδυνάμην or ἥδυνάμην	-----	δεδύνημαί*	ἥδυνήθην or ἥδυνάσθην	can, able
ἐγείρω	ἐγερῶ	ἥγειρα	ἐγήγερκα	ἐγήγερμαί	ἥγέρθην	raise
ἔρχομαι	ἐλεύσομαί	ἥλθον	ἐλήλυθα	-----	-----	come
ἔσθιω	φάγομαί	ἔφαγον	-----	-----	-----	eat
εὑρίσκω	εὑρήσω	εὗρον	εὕρηκα	εὕρημαί*	εὕρέθην	find
ἔχω	ἔξω	ἔσχον	ἔσχηκα	εὕρημαί*	-----	have

θνήσκω*	θανοῦμαι	ἔθανον*	τέθνηκα	-----	-----	die
ἴστημι	στήσω	ἔστησα	ἔστηκα	ἔσταμαι	ἔστάθην	stand
καλέω	καλέσω	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα	κέκλημαι	ἐκλήθην	call
κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι	ἐκρίθην	judge
λαμβάνω	λήμψομαι	ἔλαβον	εἴληφα	εἴλημμαι	ἐλήμφην	take
μένω	μενῶ	ἔμεινα	μεμένηκα	-----	-----	remain
όράω	ὄψομαι	εἶδον	έώρακα or έόρακα	ώμμαι*	ώγθην	see
πάσχω	πείσομαι*	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα	-----	-----	suffer
πίπτω	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον or ἔπεσα	πέπτωκα	-----	-----	fall
στρέφω	στρένω	ἔστρεψα	-----	ἔστραμμαι	ἐστράφην	turn
σώζω	σώσω	ἔσωσα	σέσωκα	σέσωαμι	ἐσώθην	save
τάσσω	τάξω	ἔταξα	τέταχα	τέταγμαι	ἐτάγην	arrange
τίθημι	θήσω	ἔθηκα	τέθεικα	τέθειμαι	ἐτέθην	place
φέρω	οἴσω	ήνεγκα	ἐνήνοχα	ἐνήνεγμαι*	ἡνέχθην	bear
φημί	ἐρῶ	εἶπον	εἴρηκα	εἴρημαι	ἐρρέθην or ἐρρήθην	say

Note that those verb forms marked * do not appear in the New Testament but are included because they may help in learning some form of another verb. Those places with a line indicate that no form of that type is found in the New Testament.

PARADIGMS
NOUNS
First Declension

Nouns of the Feminine Gender:

Singular

Singular			
N	γραφή	ἄρα	δόξα
G/A	γραφῆς	ἄρας	δόξης
L/I/D	γραφῆ	ἄρᾳ	δόξῃ
A	γραφήν	ἄραν	δόξαν
V	γραφή	ἄρα	δόξα
Plural			
N	γραφαί	ἄραι	δόξαι
G/A	γραφῶν	ἄρῶν	δοξῶν
L/I/D	γραφαῖς	ἄραις	δόξαις
A	γραφάς	ἄρας	δόξας
V	γραφαί	ἄραι	δόξαι

First Declension Masculine Nouns:

	Singular		Plural	
N	μαθητής	προφήτης	μαθηταί	προφήται
G/A	μαθητοῦ	προφήτου	μαθητῶν	προφήτῶν
L/I/D	μαθητῇ	προφήτῃ	μαθηταῖς	προφήταις
A	μαθητήν	προφήτην	μαθητάς	προφήτας
V	μαθητά	προφῆτα	μαθηταί	προφῆται

Second Declension

Masculine Nouns:

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
N	δοῦλος	δοῦλοι	νίός	νίοι
G/A	δούλου	δούλων	νίοῦ	νίών
L/I/D	δούλῳ	δούλοις	νίῷ	νίοῖς
A	δούλον	δούλους	νίόν	νίούς
V	δοῦλε	δοῦλοι	νίέ	νίοι

Neuter Nouns:

	Singular	Plural
N	δᾶρον	δᾶρα
G/A	δᾶρου	δᾶρων
L/I/D	δᾶρῳ	δᾶροις
A	δᾶρον	δᾶρον
V	δᾶρα	δᾶρα

Third Declension

Singular				
N	ἐλπίς, ἡ	χάρις, ἡ	νύξ, ἡ	ἄρχων, ὁ
G/A	ἐλπίδος	χάριτος	νυκτός	ἄρχοντος
L/I/D	ἐλπίδι	χάριτι	νυκτί	ἄρχοντι
A	ἐλπίδα	χάριν	νύκτα	ἄρχοντα
V	ἐλπί	χάρις	νύξ	ἄρχων
Plural				
N	ἐλπίδες	χάριτες	νύκτες	ἄρχοντες
G/A	ἐλπίδων	χαρίτων	νυκτῶν	ἄρχοντων
L/I/D	ἐλπίσι(v)	χάρισι(v)	νυξί(ν)	ἄρχουσι(ν)
A	ἐλπίδας	χάριτας	νύκτας	ἄρχοντας
V	ἐλπίδες	χάριτες	νύκτες	ἄρχοντες

Syncopated Nouns:

Singular				
N	μῆτηρ, ἡ	πατήρ, ὁ	ἀνήρ, ὁ	
G/A	μητρός	πατρός	ἀνδρός	
L/I/D	μητέρα	πατρί	ἀνδρί	
A	μητέρα	πατέρα	ἀνδρα	
V	μῆτερ	πάτερ	ἀνερ	
Plural				
N	μητέρες	πατέρες	ἀνδρες	
G/A	μητέρων	πατέρων	ἀνδρῶν	
L/I/D	μητράσι(v)	πατάραι(v)	ἀνδράσι(ν)	
A	μητέρας	πατέρας	ἀνδρας	
V	μητέρας	πατέρας	ἀνδρες	
Singular				
N	βασιλεύς, ὁ	πόλις, ἡ	γυνή, ἡ	
G/A	βασιλέως	πόλεως	γυναικός	
L/I/D	βασιλεῖ	πόλει	γυναικί	
A	βασιλέα	πόλιν	γυναίκα	
V	βασιλεῦ	πόλι	γυναι	
Plural				
N	βασιλεῖς	πόλεις	γυναικες	
G/A	βασιλέων	πόλεων	γυναικῶν	
L/I/D	βασιλεῦσι(v)	πόλεσι	γυναιξί(ν)	
A	βασιλεῖς	πόλεις	γυναικας	
V	βασιλεῖς	πόλεις	γυναικες	

The Definite Article:

Singular			Plural		
M	F	N	M	F	N
ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	τοῖς	τοῖς
τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τούς	τά

Adjectives:

For the various forms of adjectives, see the appropriate lesson or lessons. Do the same for the various forms of pronouns and participles.

Verbs:

Primary Active Endings		Primary M/P Endings	
-ω	-ομεν	-μαι	-μεθα
-εις	-ετε	-σαι	-σθε
-ει	-ουσι(ν)	-ται	-νται
Secondary Active Endings		Secondary M/P Endings	
-ν	-μεν	-μην	-μεθα
-ς	-τε	-σο	-αθε
--	-ν(σαν)	-το	-ντο
Present Imperative Act. End.		Pres. Imperative M/P End.	
-ε	-ετε	-ον	-εσθε
-ετω	-ετωσαν	-εσθω	-εσθωσαν
Aorist Imperative Act. End.		Aorist M/P Imperative End.	
-σον	-σατε	-σαι	-σασθε
-σατω	-σατωσαν	-σασθω	-σασθωσαν

Greek - English Vocabulary

These words are the ones listed in the vocabulary lists and used in the Exercises at the end of the lessons.

ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν	good
ἀγαπάω	I love
ἀγάπη, ἡ	love
ἀγαπητός, -ή, -όν	beloved
ἀγγελία, ἡ	message
ἄγγελος, ὁ	a messenger, angel
ἀγιάζω	I hallow, sanctify
ἄγιος, -α, -ον	holy
ἀγρός, ὁ	field
ἄγω	I lead, bring, carry
ἀδελθός, ὁ	brother
ἀδικία, ἡ	unrighteous
αἷμα, αἵματος, τό	blood
αἴρω	I take up, away
αἰτέω	I ask, request
αἰών, αἰώνος, ὁ	an age
αἰώνιος, -ον	eternal
ἀκολουθέω	I follow (takes dative)
ἀκούω	I hear
ἀκριβής, -ές	accurate, careful
ἀλήθεια, ἡ	truth
ἀληθής, ἐς	true
ἀληθινός, -ή, -όν	true
ἀληθῶς	truly (adv.)
ἀλλά	but (conj.)
ἀλλήλων, -οις, -ους	one another
ἄλλος, -η, -ον	other, another
ἀμαρτάνω	I sin
ἀμαρτία, ἡ	a sin, sin
ἀμαρτωλός, ὁ	a sinner
ἀμήν	verily, truly, amen
ἀμπελών, -ῶνος, ὁ	a vineyard
ἀπολήω	I release, dismiss
ἄν	a conditional particle which usually is not translated
ἀναβαίνω	I go up (cf. bai>nw)
ἀναβλέπω	I look up, I receive sight
ἀναγινώσκω	I read
ἀνάστασις, -εως, ἡ	resurrection
ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ	man, husband
ἀνθίστημι	I set against, oppose
ἄνθρωπος, ὁ	man, mankind
ἀνίστημι	I raise up, arise
ἀντί	instead of (prep.)
ἀντίχριστος, ὁ	Antichrist
ἄνω	up, above (adv.)
ἄξιος, -α, -ον	worthy

ἀπαγγέλλω	I announce, report
ἀπέρχομαι	I go away
ἄπιστος, -ον	unbelieving
ἀπέχω	I keep off, have in full
ἀπό	from (prep.)
ἀποδίδωμι	I give back, pay back
ἀποθνήσκω	I die
ἀποκρίνομαι	I answer
ἀποκτείνω	I kill
ἀπόλλυμι	I destroy
ἀπολύω	I release, dismiss
ἀποστέλλω	I send
ἀπόστολος, ὁ	apostle
ἄπτω	I fasten to, mid, touch
ἀρνέομαι	I deny
ἄρτι	now, just now (adv.)
ἄρτος, ὁ	a loaf , bread
ἀρχή, ἡ	beginning
ἀρχιερεύς, -ως, ὁ	chief priest
ἄρχω	I rule (takes the gen.)
ἄρχων, -οντος, ὁ	ruler
ἀσθενέω	I am sick
ἀσπάζομαι	I greet, salute
αὐτός, -ή, -όν	he, she, it
ἀφίημι	I leave, let go, forgive
ἀφίστημι	I put away, depart from
βάθος, -εος (ους), τό	depth
βαίνω	I go (only in compound)
βάλλω	throw, cast
βαπτίζω	I immerse, baptize
βαρύς, -εῖα,-ύ	heavy, weighty
βασιλεία, ἡ	kingdom
βασιλεύς, -ως, ὁ	king
βιβλέον, τό	book
βλασφημέω	I revile, blaspheme
βλέπω	I see
βούλομαι	I wish, want, desire
βρέφος, τό	new born child, babe
γαμέω	I marry
γάμος, ὁ	wedding, marriage
γάρ	for
γεννάω	I bear, beget
γῆ, ἡ	earth, land
γίνομαι	I become
γινώσκω	I know
γλῶσσ, ἡ	tongue, language
γνῶσις, -εως, ἡ	knowledge
γραφή, ἡ	writing, Scripture
γράφω	I write

γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ	woman, wife
δαιμόνιον, τό	demon
δέ	but , and
δεῖ	it is necessary (for)
δέχομαι	I receive
δηλώω	I make, show
διά	through, on account of
διάβολος, -ον	slanderous
διαθήκη, ἡ	covenant
διακονία, ἡ	ministry, service
διάκονος, ὁ	deacon, helper
διδάσκαλος, ὁ	teacher
διδάσκω	I teach
δίδωμι	I give
διέρχομαι	I go through
δίκαιος, -α, -ον	righteous
δικαιοσύνη, ἡ	righteousness
δικαιόω	I declare righteous, I justify
διψάω	I thirst
διώκω	I pursue, persecute
δοκέω	I think, suppose, seem
δόξα, ἡ	glory
δοξάζω	I glorify
δοῦλος, ὁ	slave, servant
δύναμαι	I can, am able
δύναμις, -εως, ἡ	power
δυνατός, -ή, -όν	able
δύο	two
δῶρον, τό	gift
ἐάν	if, unless, except (subj.)
ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ	of himself , etc.
ἐγγίζω	I come near
ἐγγύς	near (adv.)
ἐγείρω	I raise up
ἔγνων	2nd aorist of ginw>skw
ἔγω, ἐμοῦ or μου	I
ἔθνος, -ους, τό	nation
ἔθος, -εος (-ους), τό	custom, habit
εἰ	if, whether
εἶδον	2nd aorist of oJra>w
εἰδώς	knowing (old perfect ptc.)
εἰμί	I am
εἶπον	2nd aorist of le>gw
εἰρήνη, ἡ	peace
εἰς	into, unto (takes acc.)
εἷς, μία, ἐν	one
εἰσέρχομαι	I go in, enter
ἐκ	out of
ἕκαστος, -η, -ον	each

ἐκβάλλω	I cast out, throw out
ἐκεῖ	there (adv.)
ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο	that
ἐκκλησία, ἡ	assembly, church
ἐλεέω	I pity, have mercy on
ἐλπίζω	I hope
ἐλπίς, -δος, ἡ	hope
ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	of myself
ἐμβαίνω	I embark, go into
ἐμος, -ή, -όν	my
ἐμπροσθεν	in front of, before
ἐν	in
ἐντολή, ἡ	commandment
ἐνώπιον	before (adv.)
ἕξ	six
ἐξέρχομαι	I go out
ἐξεστι(v)	it is lawful
ἐξουσία	authority
ἔξω	outside (adv.)
ἐπαγγελία, ἡ	promise
ἐπερωτάω	I ask a question of
ἐπί	on, upon, over
ἐπιγίνωσκω	I know, recognize
ἐπιθυμία	desire, lust
ἐπιστρέφω	I turn, return
ἐπιτίθημι	I lay upon
ἔργον, τό	work
ἔρημος, ἡ	desert
ἔρχομαι	I come, go
ἐρωτάω	I ask, request
ἐσθίω	I eat
ἐστώς	standing (old perfect ptc.)
ἔσχατος, -ν, -ον	last
ἔτερος, -η, -ον	another, different
ἔτι	still, yet (adv.)
ἐτοιμάζω	I prepare
ἔτος, ἔτους, τό	year
εὖ	well (adv.)
εὐαγγελίζω	I preach the gospel
εὐαγγέλιον, τό	gospel
εὐθυς	at once, immediately (adv)
εὐλογέω	I bless
εὑρίσκω	I find
εὐχαριστέω	I give thanks
ἐγίστημι	come to, stand upon
ἔχω	I hold, have
ζάω	I live
ζητέω	I seek
ζωή, ἡ	life

ἢ	or, than
ῆγεμών, -ονος, ὁ	governor, ruler
ῆδειν	plpf . of oi+da
ῆλιος, ὁ	sun
ῆμέρα, ἡ	day
θάλασσα, ἡ	sea, lake
θάνατος, ὁ	death
θαυμάζω	I wonder, marvel
θέλημα, -ματος, τό	will
θέλω	I wish
θεός, ὁ	a god, God
θεραπεύω	I heal
θεωρέω	I behold
θλῖψις, -εως, ἡ	tribulation
θρόνος, ὁ	throne
θύρα, ἡ	door
ἴδιος, -α, -ον	one's own
ἴδού	look! behold!
ἱερεύς, -εως, ὁ	priest
ἱερόν, τό	temple
Ἰησοῦς, -οῦ, ὁ	Jesus
ἱμάτιον, τό	garment
ίνα	in order that, that
Ἰουδαῖος, ὁ	Jew
ἴστημι	I place, cause to stand
ἰσχυρός, -ά, -όν	strong
ἰσχυρότερος, -α, -ον	stronger
ἰχθύς, -ύος, ὁ	fish
καθαρίζω	I cleanse, purify
καθαρός, -ά, -όν	pure, clean
καθίστημι	I appoint, ordain
καθώς	just as (adv.)
καί	and, even, also
καινός, -ή, -όν	new
καιρός, ὁ	fixed or appointed time
κακός, -ή, -όν	bad, evil
καλέω	I call
καλός, -ή, -όν	good, beautiful
καρδία, ἡ	heart
καρπός, ὁ	fruit
κατά	down from, according to
καταβαίνω	I go down
κατέρχομαι	I go down
κεφαλή, ἡ	head
κλίνη, -ης, ἡ	bed
κηρύσσω	I proclaim, preach
κοινωνία, ἡ	fellowship
κόσμος, ὁ	world
κράζω	I cry out, call out

κρείσσων, -ον	better
κρίνω	I judge
κρίσις, -εως, ἡ	judgment
κύων, κυνός, ὁ	dog
κύριος, ὁ	a lord, Lord
κώμη, ἡ	village
λαλέω	I speak
λαμβάνω	I take, receive
λαός, ὁ	people
λέγω	I say, am saying
λείπω	I leave
λίθος, ὁ	stone
λόγος, ὁ	word
λογίζομαι	I account, reckon
λοιπός, -ή, -όν	remaining, rest
λύω	I loose, destroy
μαθητής, ὁ	disciple
μακάριος, -α, -ον	happy, blessed
μᾶλλον	more, rather
μαρτυρέω	I bear witness, testify
μαρτυρία, ἡ	testimony, witness
μεγας, μεγάλη, μέγα	large, great
μείζων, -ον	greater
μέλλω	I am about to do something, I am going to do something
μέλος, τό	part, member
μέν . . . δέ	on the one hand . . . on the other hand
μένω	I remain, abide
μέρος, -ους, τό	part, piece
μετά	with (gen.) , after (acc.)
μή	not (with modes besides Ind.)
μηδέ	see lesson 23
μηδείς, -μία, -έν	see lesson 28
μηκέτι	no longer (adv.)
μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ	mother
μικρός, -ά, -όν	small, little
μισθός, ὁ	wages, pay
μνημεῖον, τό	tomb
μονογενής, -ές	only, unique
μόνον	only (adv.)
μόνος, -ν, -ον	alone, only
μυστήριον, τό	mystery, secret
μωρός, -ά, -όν	foolish
ναός, ὁ	temple
νέος, -α, -ον	new, young
νεκρός, -ά, -όν	dead
νόμος, ὁ	law
νῦν	now (adv.)
νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ	night
όδός, ἡ	road, way

οἶδα	I know
οἰκία, ἡ	house
οῖκος, ὁ	house
οἶνος, ὁ	wine
ὁλίγος, -οη, -ον	few, little
ὅλος, -η, -ον	whole, all
ὅμοιος, -α, -ον	like, similar
ὅμολογέω	I confess
ὄνομα, τό	name
όράω	I see
ὄρος, ὄρους, τό	mountain
ὅς, ἣ, ὅ	who, which
ὅταν	whenever
ὅτε	when (adv.)
ὅτι	that, because
οὐ	not (with ind.)
οὐδέ	see lesson 12
οὐδείς	see lesson 28
οὐκέτι	see lesson 23
οὖν	therefore, then
οὔδω	not yet (adv.)
οὐρανος, ὁ	heaven
οὖς, ὥτος, τό	ear
οὕτε	see lesson 28
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο	this
οὕτως	thus, so (adv.)
όφείλω	I owe, ought
όφθαλμος, ὁ	eye
ὄχλος, ὁ	crowd
ὄψομαι	fut. of οJra>w
πάθος, τό	suffering
παιδίον, τό	little child
παλαιός, -α, -ον	old, ancient
πάλιν	again (adv.)
παραβολή, ἡ	parable
παραδίδωμι	I hand over
παρακαλέω	I comfort, exhort
παράκλητος, ὁ	helper, comforter
παραλαμβάνω	I receive, take
παρατίθημι	I set before, commit
πᾶς	see lesson 27
πάσχω	I suffer
πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ	father
πείθω	I persuade
πειράζω	I tempt
πέμπω	I send
πέντε	five
περί	about (gen) , around (acc)
περιπατέω	I walk

περισσός, -ή, -όν	abundant
πίνω	I drink
πιστεύω	I believe
πίστις, -εως, ἡ	faith
πιστός, -ή, -όν	faithful
πλανάω	I deceive, lead astray
πλείων, -ον	more
πλῆθος, -ους, τό	multitude
πληρώω	I fulfill
πλησίον, ό	neighbor
πλοῖον, τό	boat
πλούσιος, -α, -ον	rich
πνεῦμα, -ματος	spirit, Spirit
πόθεν	from where? (adv.)
ποιέω	I do, make
ποιμήν, -ενος, ὁ	shepherd
ποῖος,, -α, -ον	what sort of?
πόλις, -εως, ἡ	city
πολύς, πολλή, πολύ	much, great
πονηρός, -ά, -ον	evil
πορεύομαι	I go, proceed
πότε	when? (adv.)
ποτήριον, τό	cup
ποῦ	where? (adv.)
πούς, ποδός, ὁ	foot
πράσσω	I do, perform
πρό	before, in front of (abl.)
πρόβατον, τό	sheep
πρός	to, toward (acc.)
προσέρχομαι	I come to, go
προσεύχομαι	I pray
προσκυνέω	I worship
προστίθημι	I add, put to
πρόσωπον, τό	face
προφήτης, ὁ	prophet
πρώτος, -η, -ον	first
πῦρ, πυρός, τό	fire
πῶς	how? (adv.)
ῥῆμα, -ματος, τό	word
σάββατον, τό	Sabbath
σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ	flesh
σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς	yourself
σημεῖον, τό	sign
σκότος, -ους, τό	darkness
σοφία, ἡ	wisdom
σοφός, -ή, -όν	wise
σπείρω	I sow
σταυρόω	I crucify
στόμα, -ματος, τό	mouth

σύ, σου	you (2nd per. pro.)
σύν	with, together with (inst.)
συνάγω	I gather together
συναγωγή, ἡ	synagogue
συνίημι	perceive, understand
σύρω	I drag, draw away
σώζω	I save
σῶμα, -ματος, τό	body
σωτήρ, ὁ	savior
σωτηρία, ἡ	salvation
ταπεινόω	I humble, make low
τέκνον, τό	child
τέλειος, -α, -ον	complete, mature
τέλος, -ους, τό	end, termination
τέσσαρες, -ρα	four
τηρέω	I keep
τίθημι	I put, place, lay
τιμάω	I honor
τίς, τί	who? what? which?
τις, τι	someone, a certain one
τόπος, ὁ	place
τότε	then (adv.)
τρεῖς, τρία	three
τυφλός, -ή, -όν	blind
ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό	water
υἱός, ὁ	son
ὑπάγω	I go away, depart
ὑπερ	for, on behalf of (abl.) above (acc.)
ὑπό	by (abl.), under (acc.)
ὑποστρέφω	I return
φανερόω	I make known, manifest
φανερώς	clearly
Φαρισαῖος	Pharisee
φαίνω	I shine
φέρω	bear, carry, bring
φεύγω	I flee
φημί	I say
φιλέω	I love
φοβέομαι	I fear, am afraid
φυλακή, ἡ	guard, prison
φωνέν	I call
φωνή, ἡ	voice
φῶς, φωτός, τό	light
χαίρω	I rejoice
χαρά, ἡ	joy
χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ	grace
χειρ, χειρός, ἡ	hand
χρεία, ἡ	need
Χριστός, ὁ	Christ, Messiah

χρόνος, ὁ	time, period of time
χώρα, ἡ	country
ψεύστης, ὁ	liar
ψυχή, ἡ	soul, life
ὢν, οὖσα, ὅν	part. of eijmi>
ὥρα, ἡ	hour
ὡς	as (adv.), about (with numbers)
ὡσπερ	just as (adv.)
ὡστε	so that

Additional Vocabulary:

ἀνά	prep. with acc. up
βάπτισμος	baptism, washing
βασιλικός	royal, royal official
γόνυ, -ατος	knee
γράννα, -τος, τό	letter, Scripture
δένδρον, τό	tree
διδαχή, ἡ	what is taught, teaching
λαλέω	speak, talk, tell
οὐχί	not, no, no indeed
ὄφις, -εως, ὁ	snake, serpent
πίπτω	fall, fall down
σπέρμα, -τος, τό	seed, offspring
συνέρχομαι	come together
χάρισμα, -τος, τό	gift
ψεύομαι	lie, speak untruth
ψεύδος, -ους, τό	lie, lying

INDEX

The first number refers to the lesson, the second to the page, or pages, in the lesson.

Example: Alphabet, 1, 1 means the first lesson and the first page of that lesson.

Ablative case:	3, 2
Accent rules:	1, 3-5
Accusative case:	3, 2
Active voice:	2, 1-3
Adjectives:	
1 & 2 dec.:	6, 1-4
others:	27, 1-3
Adverbs:	22, 4
Alphabet:	1, 1
Antepenult:	1, 2
Aorist passive:	16, 1-2
Aorist tense:	14, 1ff
Article, declension:	3, 3
Attributive:	6, 2-3; 27, 3
Augment:	11, 1-3
Breathing marks:	1, 2-3
Case endings:	
1 st dec.:	4, 1ff
2 nd dec.:	3, 1ff
3 rd dec.:	17, 1ff; 18,1ff
Comparison of adj.:	30, 1-3
Compound verbs:	10, 2
Conditional sentences:	23, 4-5
Conjugations:	2, 1
Contract verbs:	24, 1-2
Dative case:	3, 2
Declensions:	
1 st dec.:	4, 1-3
2 nd dec.:	3, 1-4
3 rd dec.:	17, 1-5; 18, 1-4
Demonstrative pronouns:	9, 1-3
Deponent verbs:	10, 1-2; 11, 3
Diphthongs:	1, 2
Discourse:	
direct:	28, 3
indirect:	22, 2, 4; 31, 4
Enclitics:	8, 1-2
Feminine nouns:	4, 1ff
First aorist:	14, 1-3
Future passive:	16, 3
Future tense:	13, 1-2
Gender:	3, 1
Genitive absolute:	21, 3
Genitive case:	3, 2
Genitive of relationship:	27, 3-4
Hortatory subjunctive:	23, 3

Imperative mode:	26, 1-3
Imperfect tense:	11, 1-2; 12, 1-2
Indefinite pronouns:	25, 2
Indicative mode:	2, 1-3
Infinitives:	10, 2; 22: 1-3
Instrumental case:	3, 2
Interrogative pronoun:	25:1-2
Iota subscript:	1, 2
Liquid verbs:	24, 2-3
Locative case:	3, 2
-mi- verbs:	31, 1-3; 32, 1-3
Middle voice:	5, 1
Mode:	2, 1
Movable n:	2, 2
Negative:	8, 1; 10, 6-7; 28, 2
Nominative case:	3, 2
Nouns:	3, 1; 4, 1
Number:	2, 1-3; 3, 1
Numerals:	28, 1-2
Optative mode:	33, 1-3
Participles:	19, 1-6; 20, 1-3; 21, 1-3
Passive voice:	5, 2-3
Penult:	1, 2
Perfect tense:	29:1-4
Personal agent:	10, 4
Personal pronouns:	8, 2-4
Pluperfect tense:	29, 4-5
Possessive pronouns:	25, 5
Postpositives:	8, 1
Predicate use of adj.:	6, 3
Prepositions:	7, 1-3
Present tense:	2, 1-3
Principle parts:	2, 1-3
Proclitics:	4, 4
Prohibitions:	26, 3
Punctuation:	1, 3
Reciprocal pronouns:	25, 4-5
Reduplication:	
perfect tense:	29, 1-4
-mi- verbs:	31, 1-3
Reflexive pronouns:	25, 3-4
Relative pronouns:	25, 2-3
Second aorist:	15, 1-3; 31, 3-4
Special use of 3 rd per. pro.:	8, 5
Stems:	
Nouns:	3, 1-2
Verbs:	2, 2
Subjunctive mode:	23:1-4
Substantive use:	

adj.:	6, 3-4
ptcs.:	19, 5-6
Tense:	2, 1
Time:	
loc.:	26, 3
gen.:	26, 3
acc.:	26, 3
Ultima:	1, 2
Use of i[na :	23, 1-4
Verbs, classes of:	2, 1
Vocative case:	3, 2
Voice:	2, 1
Vowels:	1, 2



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1. Alphabet, Accents, Punctuation
2. Introduction to Verbs / Present Indicative Active
3. Introduction to Nouns / Second Declension
4. Nouns of the First Declension
5. Present Middle and Passive Indicative
6. Adjectives of the First & Second Declension
7. Prepositions
8. Postpositives, Personal Pronouns, Enclitics
9. Demonstrative Pronouns
10. Deponent Verbs, Component Verbs, Present Infinitives
11. Imperfect Indicative Active
12. Imperfect Indicative Middle & Passive, More Uses of καί
13. Future Indicative Active & Middle, Principle Parts of Verbs
14. First Aorist Indicative Active & Middle
15. Second Aorist Indicative Active & Middle
16. Aorist Passive Indicative, Future Passive Indicative
17. Third Declension Nouns, Part I
18. Third Declension Nouns, Part II
19. Participles: The Present, Middle and Passive
20. Participles: Continued
21. Aorist Passive Participles
22. Infinitives, Adverbs, Use of Indirect Discourse
23. Subjunctive Mode, Use of ἵνα
24. Contract Verbs, First Aorist Liquid Verbs
25. More Pronouns
26. Imperative Mode, Prohibitions
27. More Adjectives, Use of Prepositional Phrases, Genitive or Relationship
28. Numbers, Use of negatives οὐ and μή in Questions with the Indicative
29. Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses
30. Comparison of Adjectives
31. Introduction to μι verbs, δίδωμι, Second Aorist of γινώσκω
32. μι Verbs Continued
33. The Optative Mode, uses of γίνομαι



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