



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
Dr. Leon Crouch

Sunset International Bible Institute
Lubbock, Texas
© 2000, 2015

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 | Participles: The Present, Middle and Passive | 60 |
| Lesson 20 | Participles: Continued | 64 |
| Lesson 21 | Aorist Passive Participles | 67 |
| Lesson 22 | Infinitives, Adverbs, Use of Indirect Discourse | 70 |
| Lesson 23 | Subjunctive Mode, use of ἵνα | 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 f <u>a</u> ther |
| B | β | Beta | b as in h <u>a</u> t |
| Γ | γ | Gamma | g as in g <u>o</u> ¹ |
| Δ | δ | Delta | d as in d <u>o</u> ubt |
| E | ε | Epsilon | e as in e <u>g</u> g |
| Z | ζ | Zeta | z as in z <u>o</u> |
| H | η | Eta | a as in l <u>a</u> te |
| Θ | θ | Theta | th as in t <u>h</u> in |
| I | ι | Iota | i as in p <u>i</u> n, pol <u>i</u> ce |
| K | κ | Kappa | k as in k <u>ee</u> p |
| Λ | λ | Lambda | l as in l <u>u</u> mp |
| M | μ | Mu | m as in m <u>a</u> t |
| N | ν | Nu | n as in n <u>e</u> t |
| Ξ | ξ | Xi | x as in b <u>o</u> x |
| O | ο | Omicron | o as in o <u>m</u> elet |
| Π | π | Pi | p as in p <u>o</u> t |
| P | ρ | Rho | r as in r <u>u</u> n |
| Σ | σ, ς | Sigma | s as in s <u>p</u> ank ² |
| T | τ | Tau | t as in t <u>o</u> ne |
| Υ | υ | Upsilon | u as in fl <u>u</u> te |
| Φ | φ | Phi | ph as in p <u>h</u> osphorus |
| X | ξ | Chi | ch as in L <u>o</u> ch Ness |
| Ψ | ψ | Psi | ps as in t <u>i</u> ps |
| Ω | ω | Omega | o as in n <u>o</u> te |

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, ἄγγιλος = 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; ς 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 ι or υ.

The more common Greek diphthongs are:

| | | |
|--------|----------|----------------|
| αι | ai as in | <u>ais</u> le |
| αυ | au as in | <u>cow</u> |
| ει | ei as in | <u>weight</u> |
| ευ, ηυ | eu as in | <u>feud</u> |
| οι | oi as in | <u>boil</u> |
| ου | ou as in | <u>soup</u> |
| υι | we as in | <u>between</u> |

ωυ may be a diphthong but with ωϋ (called a diaeresis) these letters form two syllables.

4. Iota Subscript:

Sometimes a small ι 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 αι, ηι, ωι. 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 (Αι, Ηι, Ωι).

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 (ϝ) indicates that an "h" sound is to precede the vowel or diphthong. The smooth breathing mark (Ϙ) indicates that there is no "h" sound at the beginning of the word. Note these examples: ἐν = en; ἔν = hen; ὁδός = hodos; οὐρανός = ouranos; εὐρίσκω = 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 ῥάβδος = rhabdos. The "h" sound is after the ρ in such cases. Note also that any word beginning with υ will have a rough breathing mark as υῖός (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: ᾶ - κου - ο - μεν

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: λεγομεν

| | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| λε | γο | μεν |
| 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: ἄνθρωποι

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 ἄνθρωπος 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: υἱός υἱὸς 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 ἐγράφη
 - 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 λαμβάνου λῦε
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: ἄνθρωπος 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 οὗτος αὖ ὅς but ὃς 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, ἐλεγου, λεγει
 - b. βλεπω, βλεπετε, βλεπη, βλεπομεν
 - c. λαμβανομαι, λαμβανω, λαμβανει
3. Write the following nouns and accent them correctly.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| ἄνθρωπος | | | |
| ἄνθρωπου | ἄνθρωπον | ἄνθρωπε | ἄνθρωπους |
| δοῦλος | | | |
| δοῦλω | δοῦλον | δοῦλοις | δοῦλοι |
| ἄγγελος | | | |
| ἄγγελου | ἄγγελων | ἄγγελον | ἄγγελοι |

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: λέγω. The other type of verb will end with -μι in the lexical form. Example: δίδωμι. 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, λύω (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. λύω | I loose, I am loosing | 1. λύομεν | We loose We are loosing |
| 2. λύεις | You loose, You are loosing | 2. λύετε | You loose You are loosing |
| 3. λύει | (He, she, it) looses (He, she, it) is loosing | 3. λύουσιν(ν) | They loose They are loosing |

The present active infinitive: λύειν - to loose

Notice that the 3rd person plural may be written λύουσιν or λύουσιν. The final ν is called "moveable ν" 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 λύω is made up of a stem λυ- which remains unchanged in all the forms. The stem is followed by a connecting vowel: ο before a μ or ν 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 | εὕρισκω | 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:

1. γινώσκει, γινώσκετε, βλέπουσιν, λύειν.
2. ἀκούομεν, πιστεύουσιν, βάλλεις, βάλλει.
3. πέμπειν, ἔχουσιν, ἀκούω, θέλετε, λέγειν.
4. λέγει, διδάσκομεν, εὕρισκει, βλέπομεν.

Translate from English to Greek:

1. You (s) have, she finds, I say, you (p) believe.
2. You (s) bring, we say, you (p) wish, he wishes.
3. 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 | ὄικος, 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 ἱερόν.
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 |
| ἁμαρτία, 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, ι, 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 γλώσση | τῇ δόξῃ |
| τῇ γλώσση | τῇ δόξῃ |
| τῇ γλώσση | τῇ δόξῃ |
| τὴν γλῶσσαν | 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 (γραφῇ) 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 | προθῆτα |

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 νεανίας (youth):

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Nominative | ὁ νεανίας | Instrumental | τῷ νεανίᾳ |
| Genitive | τοῦ νεανίου | Dative | τῷ νεανίᾳ |
| Ablative | τοῦ νεανίου | Accusative | τὸν νεανίαν |
| Locative | τῷ νεανίᾳ | Vocative | νεανία |

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, ὁ and οἱ along with ἡ and αἱ 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: ὁ λόγος should be pronounced almost as one word.

5. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

- αἱ ψυχὰι τῶν ἀνθρώπων λαμβάνουσιν εἰρήνην.
- αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ἀνθρώπων.
- ἡ ἐντολὴ ζωῆς.
- ἡ ἐξουσία τῆς ἐκκλησίας.
- ἔχομεν εἰρήνην καὶ³ ἀγάπην.
- οἱ ἄνθρωποι γινώσκουσιν τὴν ἐντολὴν καὶ λέγουσιν παραβολὴν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.
- εὕρισκει τὸν μαθητὴν θεοῦ τῷ ἱερῷ.

Translate from English into Greek:

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

³ καὶ is a conjunction and means "and" here.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK GRAMMAR

Lesson 5

Present Middle and Passive Indicative

1. Vocabulary:

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| αἶρω | 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 |
| ἐσθίω | 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" (ἀπήγγξατο, 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 | |
| λύομεθα | 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 | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| λύομαι | I am being loosed |
| λύῃ | you are being loosed |
| λύεται | he (she, it) is being loosed |
| Plural | |
| λύομεθα | we are being loosed |
| λύεσθε | you are being loosed |
| λύονται | they are being loosed. |
| Present Passive Infinitive | |
| λύεσθαι | to be loose |

- 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.
- The general rule for verb accenting presented in Lesson 1 should be followed. Keep in mind that when the diphthongs αι and οι are the final letters of a word that they are considered short and the accent may go back to the antepenult.
- Note the breakdown of the forms into syllables:

λυ-ο-μαι
λυ-η
λυ-ε-ται
etc
- 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 διδάσκεται ἐν (“in”) τοῖς λόγοις τοῦ ἀποστόλου.
2. ὁ ἀδελφὸς σώζεται ὑπὸ (“by”) τοῦ μαθητοῦ τοῦ ἡυπίου.
3. φωνὴ ἀκούεται ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ θεοῦ.
4. οἱ μαθηταὶ διδάσκονται (use the middle) τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας.
5. αἶρουσιν λίθους καὶ βάλλουσιν τοὺς ἀποστόλους ἐκ (“out of”) τοῦ ἱεροῦ.
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 | καινός | new |
| ἅγιος | holy | κακός | bad |
| ἀγαπητός | beloved | καλός | good, beautiful |
| ἄλλος | other, “another of the same kind” usually | μικρός | small |
| βασιλικός | royal | νεκρός | dead |
| δίκαιος | righteous | πιστός | faithful |
| ἔσχατος | last | πονηρός | evil |
| ἕτερος | another, “of a different kind” usually | πρῶτος | 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 | καλοῦ | 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 | καλοῦς | 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 καλὸς 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 ἄνθρωπος ἀκούει τὰς παραβολὰς τῆς βασιλείας.
4. ὁ ἄνθρωπος 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:

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

Prepositions used with two different cases:

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

Prepositions used with three different cases:

| | |
|------|---|
| διά | with the genitive: through with the ablative: through, by with the accusative: because of, on account of |
| ἐπί | 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) |
| κατά | with the genitive: down upon, against with the ablative: down from with the accusative: along, according to |
| παρά | 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 πρὸς do not change.

Examples of those which do not change:

- ἀντί has the form ἀντ' before a smooth breathing, but ἀνθ' before a rough breathing mark.
- ἄπό has the form ἄπ' before the smooth breathing, but ἄφ' before the rough breathing mark.
- ἐπί has the form ἐπ' before the smooth breathing, but ἐφ' before the rough breathing mark.
- κατά has the form κατ' before the smooth breathing, but καθ' before the rough breathing mark.
- μετά has the form μετ' before the smooth breathing, but μεθ' before the rough breathing mark.
- ὑπό has the form ὑπ' before the smooth breathing, but ὑφ' 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 ἱερῷ.
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 εἶ, 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 υἱός 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. εἰς 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 μου | of me | ἡμῶν | of us |
| Ablative | ἐμοῦ or μου | of me | ἡμῶν | of us |
| Locative | ἐμοί or μοι | in me | ἡμῖν | in us |
| Instrumental | ἐμοί or μοι | by me | ἡμῖν | by us |
| Dative | ἐμοί or μοι | 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 πρὸς which normally has πρὸς 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 | αὐτοῦ | 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. |
| | |
| ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ. | ἡ οἰκία μου. |
| His brother | My house |
| | |
| ὁ 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: ἐγὼ 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: εἶναι to be | | | |

All these forms of εἰμί are enclitic except the second person singular (εἶ) and the infinitive (εἶναι). 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 ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶν ἀγαθός, The man is good. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶν δοῦλος, the man is a slave. Note that not all uses of εἰμι 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, αὐτί, 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 αὐτὸ 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. γινώσκουμεν τὸν ἀδελφόν μου καὶ διδάσκει ἡμᾶς.
3. ἡ ἐκκλησία ἀγαθή ἐστίν, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἄγομεν αὐτὴν εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
4. ὁ ἀδελφός μου βλέπει τὸ ἱερὸν μεθ' ἡμῶν.
5. λαμβάνω τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀποστόλου.
6. εἰ ὁ ἀδελφός.
7. ὁ λόγος ἐστὶς θεός.
8. ὁ ἀπόστολος ὁ αὐτὸς πιστεύει τὰς παραβολὰς.
9. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἡμῶν βαλτίζουν 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:

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ἁμαρτάνω | I sin | νῶν | adverb: now |
| ἁμαρτωλός | sinner | οἶκος, ὁ | house |
| ἀμήν | amen, truly, so let it be | οἶνος, ὁ | wine |
| εἰ | if | οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο | this |
| διαθήκη, ἡ | covenant, testament | οὕτως | adverb: thus. so |
| διδάσκαλος, ὁ | teacher | ὀφθαλμός, ὁ | eye |
| δικαιοσύνη, ἡ | righteousness | πλοῖον, τό | boat |
| ἐκεῖνος, -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 | τούτα |
| 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 | ἐκεῖνη | ἐκεῖνο |
| Genitive | ἐκεῖνου | ἐκεῖνης | ἐκεῖνου |
| Ablative | ἐκεῖνου | ἐκεῖνης | ἐκεῖνου |
| Locative | ἐκεῖνῳ | ἐκεῖνῃ | ἐκεῖνῳ |
| Instrumental | ἐκεῖνῳ | ἐκεῖνῃ | ἐκεῖνῳ |
| Dative | ἐκεῖνῳ | ἐκεῖνῃ | ἐκεῖνῳ |
| Accusative | ἐκεῖνον | ἐκεῖνην | ἐκεῖνο |
| Plural | | | |
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nominative | ἐκεῖνοι | ἐκεῖναι | ἐκεῖνα |
| Genitive | ἐκεῖνων | ἐκεῖνων | ἐκεῖνων |
| Ablative | ἐκεῖνων | ἐκεῖνων | ἐκεῖνων |
| Locative | ἐκεῖνοις | ἐκεῖναις | ἐκεῖνοις |
| Instrumental | ἐκεῖνοις | ἐκεῖναις | ἐκεῖνοις |
| Dative | ἐκεῖνοις | ἐκεῖναις | ἐκεῖνοις |
| Accusative | ἐκεῖνους | ἐκεῖνας | ἐκεῖνα |

Notice that in the nominative and accusative neuter singular the v 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, ἥδε, 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 τούτην τὴν παραβολήν, he speaks this parable.

ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, this man

λέγει τὴν παραβολήν τούτην, 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. ἡ αὕτη ἀκούει τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ κυρίου.
3. ὁ κύριος αὐτὸς λέγει τοὺς λόγους τῆς ζωῆς πρὸς τὸν ἁμαρτωλόν.
4. ἡ ἀλήθεια διδάσκεται ἐν τοῖς λόγοις τοῦ ἀποστόλου.
5. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν μαθηταὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου.
6. οὗτος ὁ ἁμαρτωλὸς οὐ ἔχει εἰρήνην ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ.
7. σὺ ἀκούεις τοῦ προφητοῦ ἐκείνου;
8. οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱός μου.
9. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ μαθηταὶ ἄγουσιν τοὺς δούλους αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
10. οὗτος ὁ μαθητὴς γινώσκει ἐκεῖνον 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 | ἐξέρχομαι | 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); λύομαι 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 ἀγαθός 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 διὰ 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 -εῖν. 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 ἄνθρωπον, 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 εἶμι is εἶναι.

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 φωνήν 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:

ἡ 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 ἁμαρτωλοῦ.
3. πορεύομαι ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου καὶ εἰς τὸν κόσμον.
4. οὗτος εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
5. οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ οὐ διδάσκονται ὑπὸ τοῦ προφήτου.
6. ὁ λόγος γίνεται ἄνθρωπος.
7. εἰσέρχεται τὸν οἶκον τοῦ κυριοῦ λέγειν.
8. διδάσκεται ὑπὸ τοῦ πιστοῦ μαθητοῦ τοῦ κυρίου.
9. οἱ ἀπόστολοι διέρχονται τοῦ κοσμοῦ καὶ εἰσέρχονται εἰς τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς οἴκους.
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 | ὁδός, ἡ | 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 | |
|----------|--|---------|-------------------|
| ἔλυον | I was loosing | ἐλύομεν | we were loosing |
| ἔλυες | you were loosing | ἐλύετε | you were loosing |
| ἔλυε(ν) | he (she, it) was loosing ¹⁰ | ἔλυον | they were loosing |

There is no infinitive in the imperfect.

4. Formation of the Imperfect Tense:

- The stem λυ- is the same in all forms.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 | αι becomes η |
| ε becomes η | α becomes η |
| ο becomes ω ¹¹ | αυ becomes ηυ |
| ι becomes long ι | ευ becomes ηυ |
| υ becomes long υ | οι becomes ω |

e. Note the secondary endings:

| | |
|----------|--------|
| ἔ-λυ-ο-ν | -ο-μεν |
| -ε-ς | -ε-τε |
| -ε | -ο-ν |

| | | | |
|---------|------|----------------|-----------------|
| ε | λυ | ο | ν |
| 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 *περί* and *πρό*) 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:

ἀσανβείνω = ἀνέβαινον ἀποτέλλω = ἀπέστελλον ἐκβάλλω = ἐξέβαλλον.
ἐκ becomes ἐξ before a vowel; εὐρίσκω = ἤυρισκον (remains ἤυρισκον 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 εἰμί:

| Singular | | Plural | |
|----------|------------------|--------|----------------|
| ἦμην | I was | ἦμεν | we were |
| ἦς | you (sing.) were | ἦτε | you (pl.) were |
| ἦν | he (she, it) was | ἦσαν | they were |

¹¹ Certain verbs beginning with ε change the ε to ει when augmented: ἔχω = εἶχον.

8. Exercises:

Translate from Greek into English:

1. ἔλυες τὸν δοῦλον καὶ τὸ πρόβατον.
2. ὁ ἀπόστολος ἔλεγε παραβολὴν τοῖς δούλοις τοῦ κυρίου.
3. ἠύρίσκετε τὸν θρόνον τοῦ θεοῦ
4. εἶχεν τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἔγραφε βιβλίον ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
5. ὁ πιστὸς ἄνθρωπος ἀποστέλλεται ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.
6. ἤκουον οἱ προφῆται τοὺς λόγους τοῦ ζόμου καὶ ἀκούουσιν τὴν φωνὴν τοῦ θεοῦ.
7. ὁ ὄχλος ἀπέστελλον ὑπὸ τοῦ χριστοῦ εἰς τὸν δίκον αὐτοῦ.
8. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἠγεῖρον 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 |
| διώκω | I follow after, pursue, persecute | οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ | neither . . . nor |
| 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-ου | 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: ἐλϋόμην 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 ἤρχομεν 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 ἄνθρωπος εἰμι ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν, “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 γινώσκεις 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 ἐστιν.
3. ἐλέγετο ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ καλὸς λόγος μερὶ τούτου τοῦ ἀποστόλου.
4. περὶ αὐτὸν ἐβλέπετο ἡ δόξα αὐτοῦ.
5. ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις καὶ ἐδιδασκόμεθα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐδιδάσκομεν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀλλὰ νῦν οὐδὲ διδασκόμεθα οὐδὲ διδάσκομεν.
6. ὁ κύριος ἀπέστειλεν 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 ἀπέστειλεν 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 |
| λύση | 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 |
| ἔση | 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: βλέπω = βλέψω
γράφω = γράψω.

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: διώκω = διώξω ἄγω = ἄξω
ἄρχω = ἄρξω.

c. τ , δ , θ (called lingual mutes because their sound is formed by using the tongue) drop out before the σ . Example: πείθω = πείσω.

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 βαπτίζω is not βαπτιζ- but βαπτιδ (ζ is sounded dz so in such verbs the stem ends with the first sound of the double consonant). The future is βαπτίσω. σώζω works the same, the stem is σωδ- and the future is σώσω. Another type of stem is in κηρύσσω where the stem is κηρυκ- and the future is κηρύξω.

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 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| λύω | λύσω | ἔλυσα | λέλυκα | λέλυμαι | ἐλύθην |
| 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:

θέλω θελήσω ἠθέλησα ----- 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:

1. ἄξει ὁ κύριος τοὺς μαθητάς αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον.
2. λύσουσιν τοὺς δούλους τοῦ κυρίου.
3. κηρύξουσιν καὶ αὐτοὶ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον.
4. ὁ κύριος ἐλεύσεται ἀπὸ τῶν οὐπανῶν μετὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων αὐτοῦ.
5. ἐκεῖνος ὁ δίκαιος δούλος διδάξει τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
6. γνώσομαι τὴν ἀλήθειαν θεοῦ.
7. λήμψομαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εἰς τὸν οἶκον.
8. ὁ ἄνθρωπος διδάξει τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου.
9. γινώσκω τὸν κύριον καὶ γενήσομαι ὁ μαθητὴς αὐτοῦ.
10. τὰ τέκνα βλέπει τὸν ἄγγελον τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.

Translate from English into Greek:

1. He will baptize the faithful brothers in the sea.
2. The church will have men to preach the word.
3. I shall take the word to men in the world.
4. They will hear the voice of God and believe it.
5. 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 | ἠτοίμασα | I prepared |
| θαυμάζω | I wonder at, marvel | ἐθαύμασα | I wondered at, marveled |
| πειράζω | I tempt | ἐπείρασα | I tempted |
| πέμπω | I send | ἔπεμψα | 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 | |
|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------|
| ἔλυσα | I loosed | ἐλύσαμεν | we loosed |
| ἔλυσας | you loosed | ἐλύσατε | you loosed |
| ἔλυσε(ν) | he (she/it) loosed | ἔλυσαν | they loosed |

First Aorist 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 ν 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 -αι 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 ἐλύσσαο but the last σ dropped out and the resulting αο 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 | ἠγάπησα |
| ποιέω | I do, make | first aorist | ἐποίησας |
| πληρόω | I fill | first aorist | ἐπλήρωσα |

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 ἱεροῦ καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
4. ἤκουσαν τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπίστευσαν.
5. ἔσωσε τὸν ἀδελφόν μου, ἐπίστευσε γὰρ εἰς αὐτόν.
6. ἔγραψε παραβολὴν καὶ ἔπεμψεν αὐτὴν πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
7. ἐπιστεύσαμεν εἰς τὸν κύριον καὶ σώσει ἡμᾶς.
8. ἤκουσαν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐθαύμασαν.
9. οὐδὲ ἠκούσαμεν 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 |
| ἁμαρτάνω | 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 |
| έρχομαι | I come, go | ἦλθον | I came, went |
| ἐσθίω | I eat | ἔφαγον | I ate |
| εὕρισκω | I find | εὔρον | 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 | ἐλάβομεν | we took |
| ἔλαβες | you took | ἐλάβετε | 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 | |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| ἐλαβόμην | I took myself | ἐλαβόμεθα | we took ourselves |
| ἐλάβου | you took yourself | ἐλάβεσθε | you took yourselves |
| ἐλάβετο | he (she/it) took himself | ἐλάβοντο | they took themselves |

Second aorist middle infinitive, λαβέσθαι

¹ ἁμαρτάνω also has a first aorist, ἡμάρτησα.

² εἶδον is from εἶδω 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 παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ κηρύσσει αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
3. καὶ εἶδομεν τὸν κύριον καὶ ἠκούσαμεν 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, οἱ γὰρ μαθηταὶ ἤγαγον ἡμᾶς πρὸς αὐτόν.
9. ἤλθετε πρὸς τὸν κύριον καὶ ἠκούσατε 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 |
| ἐλείθην | 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 |
| ἠκούσθην | I was heard, 1st aorist passive of ἀκούω |
| ἤχθην | I was led, 1st aorist passive of ἄγω |
| σκοτία | darkness |
| τόπος | place |
| ὤφθην | I was seen, 1st aorist passive of βλέπω or ὁράω |

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: $\lambdaείπω$ has the aorist passive indicative $ἐλείφθην$. 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: $δίωκω$ has the first aorist passive indicative form $ἐδιώχθην$ and $ἄγω$ has $ἤχθην$.
- If the stem ending is τ , δ or θ it becomes σ before the θ . Example: $πείθω$ has the first aorist passive indicative $ἐπείσθην$.
- 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: $βαπτίζω$ has the first aorist passive $ἐβαπτίσθην$. Note an exception that $σώζω$ becomes $ἐκρίθην$.
- The liquid consonants are λ , μ , ν , ρ .
 ν drops out before θ . Example: $κρίνω$, becomes $ἐκρίθην$.
 λ , ρ are retained before θ . Example: $ἄγγέλω$ becomes $ἡγγέλην$ and $αἵρω$ becomes $ἥρθην$.
 μ calls for an η to be inserted before the θ . Example: $νέμω$ (I dispense, I bestow) has the aorist passive form $ἐνεμήθην$.

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 $ο/ε$. The future passive indicative is conjugated like the future middle indicative except it has a different stem.

6. Conjugation of λύω in the Future Passive Indicative:

| Singular | | Plural | |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| λυθήσομαι | I shall be loosed | λυθησόμεθα | we shall be loosed |
| λυθήσῃ | you will be loosed | λυθήσεσθε | you will be loosed |
| λυθήσεται | he (she/it) will be loosed | λυθήσονται | they will be loosed |

Future Passive Infinitive $λυθήσεσθαι$

7. Aorist and Future of Deponent Verbs:

Some deponent verbs have middle endings, some have passive endings and a few have both. Example: $ἀποκρίνομαι$ is $ἀπεκρίθην$ 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.” $γίνομαι$ is found in both the middle $ἐγενόμην$ and the passive $ἐγενήθην$ 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 ἐγγραφήσαν ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ
3. ὁ κύριος τῆς ζωῆς ἠγέρθη ἐν δόξῃ.
4. ἐδιδάχθη τὸς λόγους τοῦ νόμου ὑπὸ ἀποστόλου τοῦ χριστοῦ.
5. ἐξεβλήθη τὰ δαιμόνια· ὁ γὰρ κύριος ἐξεβαλεν αὐτά.
6. εἰσηλθὲς εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ἐδιδάχθη.
7. ἐγγὺς ἦς ὁ τόπος τῆς πόλεως ὅπου ἐσταυρώθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς.
8. ὁ κύριος ἀπεστάλη εἰς τὸν κόσμον σῶζειν ἄνθρώπους.
9. οἱ λίθοι ἐξεβλήθησαν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ ἐλήμφθησαν εἰς ἄλλον τόπον.
10. ὁψόμεθα τοὺς 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:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| αἷμα, αἵματος, τό | Blood | κρίσις, κρίσεως, ἡ | judgment |
| αἶων, αἰῶνος, ὁ | Age | νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ | night |
| ἀμπελών, ἀμπελῶνος, ὁ | Vineyard | ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό | name |
| ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος, ὁ | Ruler | πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, τό | wind, breath, spirit |
| εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα | for ever | ποιμήν, ποιμένος, ὁ | shepherd |
| εἰς τὸν αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων | for ever and ever | ῥῆμα, ῥήματος, τό | word |
| ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ | Hope | σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ | flesh |
| ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόνος, ὁ | governor, leader | σῶμα, σώματος, τό | body |
| ἥλιος, ἡλίου, ὁ | Sun | σωτήρ, σωτήρος, ὁ | savior |
| κάρπος, κάρπου, ὁ | Fruit | χαρά, χαράς, 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 ἄρχοντ- | νύξ, ἡ, stem νυκτ- |
| Nominative | ἐλπίς | ἄρχων | νύξ |
| Genitive | ἐλπίδος | ἄρχοντος | νυκτός |
| Ablative | ἐλπίδος | ἄρχοντος | νυκτός |
| Locative | ἐλπίδι | ἄρχοντι | νυκτί |
| Instrumental | ἐλπίδι | ἄρχοντι | νυκτί |
| Dative | ἐλπίδι | ἄρχοντι | νυκτί |

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|---------|
| Accusative | ἐλπίδα ¹⁵ | ἄρχοντα | νύκτα |
| Vocative | ἐλπί | ἄρχων | νύξ |
| Plural | | | |
| Nominative | ἐλπίδες | ἄρχοντες | νύκτες |
| Genitive | ἐλπίδων | ἀρχόντων | νυκτῶν |
| Ablative | ἐλπίδων | ἀρχόντων | νυκτῶν |
| Locative | ἐλπίσι(ν) | ἀρχουσι(ν) | νυξί(ν) |
| Instrumental | ἐλπίσι(ν) | ἀρχουσι(ν) | νυξί(ν) |
| Dative | ἐλπίσι(ν) | ἀρχουσι(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 ν 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.

ντ also drops out leaving the σι, but because two consonants are lost the vowel preceding ντ is lengthened; ο lengthens to ου rather than to ω. Example: ἄρχοντι(ν) becomes ἄρχουσι(ν). All these plural forms of the locative, instrumental and dative cases may take a movable ν as indicated in the paradigms above.

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

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| αἰών | αἰῶνα | πατήρ | πατέρες |
| αἰῶνος | αἰώνων | πατρός | πατέρων |
| αἰῶνος | αἰώνων | πατρός | πατέρων |
| αἰῶνι | αἰῶσι(ν) | πατρί | πατράσι(ν) |
| αἰῶνι | αἰῶσι(ν) | πατρί | πατράσι(ν) |
| αἰῶνι | αἰῶσι(ν) | πατρί | πατράσι(ν) |
| αἰῶνα | αἰῶνας | πατέρα | πατέρας |
| αἰών | αἰῶνα | 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 ἀνὴρ (man) which is irregular. μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ, mother and θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ, daughter are both declined like πατήρ father.

7. Declension of ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ Man and γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ Woman or Wife:

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| ἀνὴρ | ἄνδρες | γυνή | γυναῖκες |
| ἀνδρός | ἄνδρῶν | γυναικός | γυναικῶν |
| ἀνδρός | ἄνδρῶν | γυναικός | γυναικῶν |
| ἀνδρί | ἄνδράσι(ν) | γυναικί | γυναιξί(ν) |
| ἀνδρί | ἄνδράσι(ν) | γυναικί | γυναιξί(ν) |
| ἀνδρί | ἄνδράσι(ν) | γυναικί | γυναιξί(ν) |
| ἄνδρα | ἄνδρας | γυναῖκα | γυναῖκας |
| ἄνερ | ἄνδρες | γύναι | γυναῖκες |

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 ὀνόματα ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν τῷ βιβλέῳ τῆς ζωῆς.
3. ὄψεσθε (ὄψομαι used for future indicative of βλέπω, and is deponent) ὑμεῖς τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ κυρίου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, ἀλλ' οὐκ ὄπονται αὐτὸ οἱ πονηροί, ὅτι οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ.
4. ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ νυκτὶ εἶδετε τὸν ἄρχοντα τὸν πονηρόν.
5. ἠγέρθησαν τὰ σώματα τῶν ἁγίων.
6. τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ κυρίου ἔσωσεν ἡμᾶς ὁ θεός.
7. ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα εἰς τὸ ἱερόν.
8. τοῦτό μου ἐστὶν τὸ σῶμα.
9. τὰ ῥήματα ἔχεις ζωῆς αἰωνίου.
10. θέλετε ἄγειν ἐφ' 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 |
| βασιλεύς, βασιλέως, ὁ | king |
| γνῶσις, γνώσεως, ἡ | knowledge |
| γόνυ, γόνατος, τό | knee |
| γράμμα, γράματος, τό | letter, writing |
| δύναμις, δυνάμεως, ἡ | power |
| θέλημα, θελήματος, τό | will |
| θλίψις, θλίψεως, ἡ | tribulation, distress |
| ἱερεύς, ἱερέως, ὁ | priest |
| ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, ὁ | fish |
| κύων, κυνός, ὁ | dog |
| οὔς, ὠτός, 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 |
| ὔδωρ, 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, ἡ | |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|
| 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 -ευ- Stem Third Declension Nouns:

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

| ἱερεύς, ἱερέως, ὅ | | βασιλεύς, βασιλέως, ὅ | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| ἱερεύς | ἱερεῖς | βασιλεύς | βασιλεῖς |
| ἱερέως | ἱερέων | βασιλέως | βασιλέων |
| ἱερέως | ἱερέων | βασιλέως | βασιλέων |
| ἱερεῖ | ἱερεῦσι(ν) | βασιλεῖ | βασιλεῦσι(ν) |
| ἱερεῖ | ἱερεῦσι(ν) | βασιλεῖ | βασιλεῦσι(ν) |
| ἱερεῖ | ἱερεῦσι(ν) | βασιλεῖ | βασιλεῦσι(ν) |
| ἱερέα | ἱερεῖς | βασιλέα | βασιλεῖς |
| ἱερεῦ | ἱερεῖς | βασιλεῦ | βασιλεῖς |

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

1. Learn the stem by dropping the ς 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 |
|----------|-------------------|
| ἰχθύς | ἰχθύες |
| ἰχθύος | ἰχθύων |
| ἰχθύος | ἰχθύων |
| ἰχθύι | ἰχθύσι |
| ἰχθύι | ἰχθύσι |
| ἰχθύι | ἰχθύσι |
| ἰχθύν | ἰχθυας (or ἰχθῦς) |
| ἰχθύ | ἰχθύες |

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 γένοςσος; 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 ὀνόματι τοῦ χριστοῦ ἔχομεν ἐλπίδα τῆς ζωῆς.
3. οἱ μαθηταὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἐσθίουσιν ἄρτον καὶ ἰχθύν.
4. ἐν τῇ πόλει ὁ βασιλεύς 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 ἔσωσεν ἀμαρτωλούς.
8. ὁ κύριος λέγει τὰ ῥήματα τῆς ζωῆς.
9. ὁ ἄρχων ἦλθεν πρὸς τὸν κύριον καὶ ἔβλεψεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
10. οἱ ἅγιοι 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 | Jesus ¹⁶ | προσεύχομαι | I pray (takes dative or accusative) |
| μή | (negative used with participles, etc.) | φαίνω | I shine, cause to shine |
| ὀφείλω | 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 | λύουσάν | λύον |

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

| Plural | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nom. & Voc. | λύοντες | λύουσσαι | λύοντα |
| Gen & Abl. | λύοντων | λυουσῶν | λύόντων |
| 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 εἶμι:

| Singular | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nom. & Voc. | ὄν | οὔσα | ὄν |
| Gen & Abl. | όντος | ούσης | όντος |
| Loc., Inst., Dat. | όντι | ούση | όντι |
| Acc. | όντα | ούσαν | όν |
| Plural | | | |
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nom. & Voc. | όντες | ούσαι | όντα |
| Gen & Abl. | όντων | ουσῶν | όντων |
| Loc., Inst., Dat. | ούσι(ν) | ούσαις | ούσι(ν) |
| Acc. | όντας | ούσας | όντα |

The present participle of εἶμι 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. | λυομένου | λυομένης | λυομένου |
| Loc., Inst., Dat. | λυομένῳ | λυομένη | λυομένῳ |
| Acc. | λυόμενον | λυομένην | λυόμενον |
| Plural | | | |
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nom. & Voc. | λυόμενοι | λυόμεναι | 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 -ο. 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, λῦσον. 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:

- a. ἡ μένουσα ἐλπίς = the abiding hope, or the hope which abides.
- b. ὁ ἀπόστολος ὁ λέγων ταῦτα = “the apostle saying these things,” or “the apostle who says these things.”
- c. ἤκουσα 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:

- a. ἀναβαίνων ἑβλεψε τὸν κύριον = “As he was coming he saw the Lord,” or “While he was coming he saw the Lord.”
- b. ἑβλεψα 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. ὥς 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 of 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 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐστὶν 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 αὐτόν 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 ἐστὶν, καὶ ὁ μένων ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ ἐν τῷ θεῷ μένει καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἐν αὐτῷ μένει.
8. οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶδον τοὺς λέγοντας ταῦτα.
9. εἶδομεν τὸν δοῦλον ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ λυομένῳ ὑπ' ἐκείνων τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων.
10. ὁ πιστεύων εἰς τὸν υἱὸν ἔχει τὴν ζωὴν.

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:**

| | |
|-----------|--|
| ἄγαγών | 2nd aorist active participle of ἄγω |
| ἀποθανών | 2nd aorist act participle of ἀποθνήσκω |
| βαλόν | 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 ὁράω (I see) |
| λαβόν | 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 | λιπουσῶν | 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 | λυσάση | λύσαντι |
| Acc. | λύσαντα | λύσασαν | λύσαν |
| Plural | | | |
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nom. & Voc. | λύσαντες | λύσασαι | λύσαντα |
| Gen & Abl. | λυσάντων | λυσασών | 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 **ἀγαθός**. 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 of 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 ἦλθεν 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 ἦλθεν 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:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ἄγγελία, ἡ | message |
| ἀποσταλείς | second aorist passive participle of ἀποστέλλω |
| γραφείς | 2nd aorist passive participle of γράφω |
| δισκονία, ἡ | ministry |
| διάκονος, ὁ | deacon |
| διδαχθείς | 1st aorist passive participle of διδάσκω |
| ἐκεῖ | (adverb) there |
| ἐπιθυμία, ἡ | lust |
| εὐθύς, 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. | λυθείς | λυθείσα | λυθέν |
| Gen & Abl. | λυθέντος | λυθείσης | λυθέντος |
| Loc., Inst., Dat. | λυθέντι | λυθείσῃ | λυθέντι |
| Acc. | λυθέντα | λυθείσαν | λυθέν |
| Plural | | | |
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nom. & Voc. | λυθέντες | λυθείσαι | λυθέντα |
| Gen & Abl. | λυθέντων | λυθεισῶν | λυθέντων |
| Loc., Inst., Dat. | λυθεῖσι(ν) | λυθείσαις | λυθεῖσι(ν) |
| Acc. | λυθέντας | λυθείσας | λυθέντα |

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

3. Second Aorist Passive Participle of γράφω:

| Singular | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nom. & Voc. | γραφείς | γραφείσα | γραφέν |
| Gen & Abl. | γραφέντος | γραφείσης | γραφέντος |
| Loc., Inst., Dat. | γραφέντι | γραφείσῃ | γραφέντι |
| Acc. | γραφέντα | γραφείσαν | γραφέν |
| Plural | | | |
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| Nom. & Voc. | γραφέντες | γραδείσαι | γραφέντα |
| Gen & Abl. | γραφέντων | γραφεισῶν | 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 ἄλλοις 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 αἰῶνα.
4. αὐτοῦ λέγοντος ταῦτα οἱ δούλοι 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 ἐλπίς ἡ κηρυχθεῖσα ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδόντων τὸν κύριον.
8. δικαιωθέντες νῦν ἐν τῷ αἵματι 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 |
| ἄρνέομαι | 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 | φarisαῖος, ὁ | Pharisee |
| | | φοβέομαι | I fear, am afraid |
| ἔξεστι(ν) | (impersonal verb, used only in third person singular) it is lawful | χρίσμα, χρίσματος, τό | anointing |
| | | ψεύδος, ψεύδους, 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 |
|------------|------------|--------|----------|---------|

Infinitive forms for εἶμι:

| | | |
|---------|-------|---------|
| Present | to be | εἶναι |
| 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 losing |
| 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 ἦλθον λύσαι τοὺς δούλους, = "I did not come to loose the slaves."

οὐδεὶς ἐπιθήσεται 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 ἄνθρωπον, = "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 ἄνθρωπον 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: καλὸν ἐστὶν 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 ἐστὶν 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. μετὰ + τό and an infinitive is translated "after." Example: μετὰ τὸ ἐλθεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς τὴν κώμην. . . = after the men came to the village . . .

3. πρὶ + τοῦ and an infinitive is translated "before." Example: πρὶ τοῦ ἐλθεῖν τὴν πίστιν. . . = before faith came. . .

C. Causal clauses:

1. διὰ + τό and an infinitive is translated "because, on account of." Example: διὰ τὸ διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς τὸν ἄνθρωπον. . . = because they were teaching the man.

D. Purpose clauses:

εἰς or πρὸς + 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(ν) 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 βασιλεὺς εἰμι, = 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: λέγουσιν 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 ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν εἰς τό σωθῆναι ἡμᾶς.
4. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ὁ ἄγγελος ὅτι τοῦτο γενήσεται ὑμῖν τὸ σημεῖον.
5. οὐ θέλετε ἐλθεῖν πρὸς με.
6. ἔβλεψε τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ θεοῦ μετὰ τὸ παθεῖν αὐτόν.
7. ἔλεγον οἱ ἄνθρωποι αὐτόν εἶαι τὸν προφήτην.
8. ταῦτα δὲ εἶπον ὑμῖν εἰς τὸ μὴ γενέσθαι ὑμᾶς δούλους τῆς ἁμαρτίας.
9. οὐκ ἔστιν καλὸν λαβεῖν τὸν ἄρτον τῶν τέκνων καὶ ἐκβαλεῖν αὐτόν.
10. καλὸν σοί ἐστιν 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 ἵνα

Conditional Sentences

1. Vocabulary:

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

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: ἵνα λύω (present subjunctive) means “in order that I may loose” or “continue loosing” or “repeatedly loose.” ἵνα 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 | | | |
| λύω | λύω | λύομαι | λύωμαι |
| λύεις | λύῃς | λύῃ | λύῃ |
| λύει | λύῃ | λύεται | λύηται |
| Plural | | | |
| λύομεν | λύωμεν | λυόμεθα | λυώμεθα |
| λύετε | λύητε | λύεσθε | λύησθε |
| λύουσι(ν) | λύωσι(ν) | λύονται | λύωνται |

| Aorist Active | | Aorist Middle | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Indicative | Subjunctive | Indicative | Subjunctive |
| Singular | | | |
| ἔλυσα | λύσω | ἐλυσάμην | λύσωαμι |
| ἔλυσας | λύσης | ἐλύσω | λύση |
| ἔλυσεν(ν) | λύσῃ | ἐλύσατο | λύσῃται |
| Plural | | | |
| ἐλύσαμεν | λύσωμεν | ἐλυσάμεθα | λυσώμεθα |
| ἐλύσατε | λύσητε | ἐλύσασθε | λύσησθε |
| ἔλυσαν | λύσωσι(ν) | ἐλύσαντο | λύσονται |
| Aorist Passive | | | |
| Singular | | Plural | |
| Indicative | Subjunctive | Indicative | Subjunctive |
| ἐλύθην | λυθῶ | ἐλύθημεν | λυθώμεν |
| ἐλύθης | λυθῇς | ἐλύθητε | λυθῆτε |
| ἐλύθε | λυθῇ | ἐλύθησαν | λυθῶσι(ν) |

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 |
|----------|--------|
| ᾧ | ᾧμεν |
| ῇς | ῇτε |
| ῇ | ᾧσι(ν) |

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."

ἐλθωμεν 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 ἐξουθενήσῃ = "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 ποιήσωμεν; = "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 μὴ 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 υἱὸν 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 ὥς 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 ἔλθῃ τὰ ἀγαθὰ = “Let us do evil things in order that good things may come” (Purpose).

λέγω οὖν, μὴ ἔπταισαν 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 | εἰάν with a subjunctive | any tense, mode |
| 4 th Class | Probable Future | εἰ with an adaptive | ἄν with an adaptive |

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

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

Example of 3rd Class: εἰάν 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 ἁμαρτίαν οὐκ ἔχομεν, ἡ 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 ἐξῆλθαν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἦσαν 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 ῥήματα 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 |
| αιτέω | 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 | ὁράω | I see |
| δηλόω | 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 ο 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 καλέω is an exception to this rule; the future of καλέω is καλέσω rather than καλήσω.

The following chart shows the regular contractions of these short vowels (the vertical column) with the connecting vowel (the top line). α + ε = εἰ ; α + εἰ = αἰ, etc.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| | ε | ει | η | η | ο | ου | ω | οι |
| α | α | αἰ | α | αἰ | ω | ω | ω | ωῖ |
| ε | ει | ει | η | η | ου | ου | ω | οι |
| ο | ου | οι | ω | οι | ου | ου | ω | οι |

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) |
| γεννᾷ (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) |
| γενναώμεθα (γενναόμεθα) | φιλούμεθα (φιλέομεθα) | δηλούμεθα (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: λᾶω (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, κρινοῦσι(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 ἐμεινάμην. The first aorist subjunctive is μείνω, the aorist infinitive is μεῖναι 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 ποσηρά 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. ἐφοβοῦντο τὸν λαόν.
6. νῦν δὲ πρὸς σε ἔρχομαι, καὶ τοῦτα λαλῶ ἐν τῷ κοσμῷ.
7. γινώσκουμεν ὅτι ἀληθὴς εἶ καὶ ὅτι τὰ λαλούμενα ὑπὸ σοῦ ἐστὶ ἀληθές.
8. ζητήσωμεν αὐτόν.
9. οὐκ εὐλογήσει ὁ θεὸς τὸν μὴ περιπατοῦντα κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ Ἰησοῦ.
10. ταῦτα ἐποιεῖτε ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν ὑμᾶς τὸν καλέσάτα ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ.

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

KEY FOR BEGINNING 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, βλέπη , βλέπομεν
 - c. λαμβάνομαι, λαμβάνω , λαμβάνει
3. Noun accents:

ἄνθρωπος

 - a. ἀνθρώπου ἄνθρωπον ἄνθρωπε ἀνθρώπους

δοῦλος

 - b. δούλῳ δοῦλον δούλοις δοῦλοι

ἄγγελος

 - c. ἀγγέλου ἀγγέλων ἄγγελον ἄγγελοι

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 (pl) wish; to say
4. He, she, it says; we teach; he, she, it finds; we see

Translate from English into Greek:

1. ἔχεις; εὕρισκει; 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. ἀπόστολος γινώσκει δούλον.
2. ἄνθρωποι γινώσκουσιν τοὺς δούλους θεοῦ.
3. ἀκούομεν λόγους νόμου.
4. λαμβάνει λίθον ἄνθρωπον.
5. ἄνθρωπος βάλλει λίθους τῷ ἱερῷ.
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. ἀκούομεν 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. αἶρει τὸν ἄρτον καὶ ἐσθίει.
3. λαμβάνεσθε τὸν ἄρτον.
4. λίθοι βάλλονται ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων.
5. ὁ υἱὸς ἔχει ἐξουσίαν.
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. ἄνθρωποι 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 εὕρισκει τὸ δῶρον ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ.
3. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀναγινώσκει τὸν νόμον ἀπὸ τῷ κυρίῳ.
4. ἄγει 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 ἀγῆπα λέγεις τὴν ἀληθεία.
2. ὁ οἶκός σου ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ κώμῃ.
3. ἔχομεν τὸν ἄρτον τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου.
4. οἱ μαθηταί 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. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουσιν ἁμαρτίαν ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν.
2. οὗτοι εἰσιν οἱ πιστοὶ μαθηταὶ θεοῦ.
3. ὁ αὐτὸς διδάσκαλος βλέπει τούτους καὶ ἐκείνους.
4. λαμβάνω τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους 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 τοῦ νόμου τοῦ θεοῦ.
4. ὁ κύριος ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, ὁ κόσμος δὲ αὐτὸν οὐκ ᾔγνω.
5. ὁ κύριος ἔσωζε τοὺς ἁμαρτωλοὺς.

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 ἄνθρωποι 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. λήψομαι τὸν λόγον ἀνθρώπῳ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ.
4. ἀκούουσιν τὴν φωνὴν θεοῦ καὶ πιστεύουσιν 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 ἄνθρωπος ἡτοίμασεν δῶρον τῷ κυρίῳ.
2. ἀπεστάλην λῦσαι τὰ ἔργα τοῦ διδασκάλου.
3. ὁ κύριος ἔλυσεν τοὺς δούλους καὶ ἐδίδαξεν αὐτούς.
4. χρίστος ἔσωσε τοὺς μονηροὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν 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. ἔσωσε - 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. ἠκούσαμεν - 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 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ ἔφαγεν αὐτόν.
2. οἱ μαθηταὶ ἤνεγκον τοὺς ἁμαρτωλοὺς πρὸς τὸν κύριον.
3. εἰσῆλθομεν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ εὔρομεν τοὺς μαθητάς.
4. τὰ τέκνα εἶπον κακοὺς λόγους.
5. οὗ ἄνθρωποι λέγουσιν εἶδον τὸν κύριον καὶ ἤκουσαν παραβολὰς ἀπὸ αὐτοῦ.
(one could put in "that" before "εἶδον")

Parse all verb forms:

Greek to English:

1. εὔρεν 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. εἶδομεν 2 aor ind act 1 pl; ἠκούσαμεν 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; ἠκούσατε 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. ἤνεγκον 2 aor ind act 3 pl
3. ἤλθομεν 2 aor ind act 1 pl; εὔρομεν 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 ἡτοιμάσθη τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
4. μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνελήμφθη ἐν δόξῃ.
5. αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι θεοῦ ἠκούσθησαν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ.

Conjugation of λαμβάνω and ἐγείρω in the aorist passive indicative

| | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| ἐλήμφθην | ἐλήμφθημεν | ἠγέρθην | ἠγέρθημεν |
| ἐλήμφθης | ἐλήμφθητε | ἠγέρθης | ἠγέρθητε |
| ἐλήμφθη | ἐλήμφθησαν | ἠγέρθη | ἠγέρθησαν |

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. ἡ σὰρξ ἐστὶν πονηρός, αὐτὴ δὲ καθαρίζεται ἀπ' ἁμαρτίας ὑπὸ θεοῦ.
2. ἡ θυγάτηρ ἐδιδάχθη τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ θεοῦ ὑπὸ τῆς μητέρος αὐτῆς.
3. ἐγράψαμεν ἐκείνους ἀγαθοὺς λόγους τῷ πονηρῷ ἄρχοντι.
4. οὗτὼ αἰὼν ἐστὶν 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 ἤσθιον ἰχθύας καὶ οἱ ἱερεῖς εἶδον αὐτούς.
2. ἐκαθαρίσθητε ἀπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ὑμῶν τῇ χάριτι διὰ πίστεως.
3. ὁ ἐκεῖνος ἐβάπτισεν αὐτοὺς ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ.
4. ἐκαῖνα εἰσὶν τὰ σπέρματα τὰ ἀγαθὰ.
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. εἶδομεν αὐτὸν διδάσκοντα ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ.
2. ὁ κύριος διδάσκων ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ, εἶδον τοὺς μαθηταί.
3. ἐπιστεύσαμεν εἰς τὸν σώσαντα τοὺς ἁμαρτωλούς.
4. ὁ γινώσκων τὸν υἱὸν γινώσκει τὸν ἀποστείλντα αὐτόν.
5. ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀναβαίνων ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος εἶδεν τὸ ἅγία 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 ἄνθρωποι ἤρχοντο εἰς ἄλλον οἶκον.
3. εἰπὼν ταῦτα, εἶδον τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς ἀγάπης θεοῦ.
4. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ λυθεὶς ἐξῆλθε ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου.
5. οἱ μαθηταὶ ἐμβάντες εἰς τὸν πλοῖον, ὁ κύριος ἀπῆλθε εἰς τὸ ὄρος.

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 ἐρχομενος εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἔλεγε παραβολὴν ὑμῖν.
2. ἐξουσίαν ἔχει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου σώζειν.
3. λέγουσιν ὅτι μένει.
4. ἐγὼ χρειαν 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 |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| ἄγγέλω | ἄγγελῶ | ἡγγειλα | ----- | ἡγγέλμαι | ἡγγέλην | announc e |
| ἄγω | ἄξω | ἡγαγον | ἦχα* | ἦγμαι | ἦχθην | lead |
| αἶρω | ἄρῶ | ἦρα | ἦρκα | ἦρμαι | ἦρθην | lift up |
| αἶρέω | εἰλῶ | εἶλον | ἦρηκα | ἦρημαι | ἦρέθην | take |
| ἀκούω | ἀκούσω | ἤκουσα | ἀκήκοα | ἤκουσμαι | ἠκούσθην | hear |
| ἁμαρτάνω | ἁμαρτήσω | ἡμάρτησα or ἡμαρτον | ἡμάρτηκα | ἡμάρτημαι | ἡμαρτήθη ν | sin |
| ἀπόλλυμι | ἀπολέσω | ἀπώλεσα | ἀπώλωλα | ----- | ----- | destroy |
| βαίνω | βήσομαι | ἔβην | βέβηκα | βέβαμαι* | ἐβάθην* | go |
| βάλλω | βαλῶ | ἔβαλον | βέβληκα | βέβλημαι | ἐβλήθην | throw |
| βούλομαι | βουλήσομαι | ἐβουλόμην | ----- | βεβούλημαι * | ἐβουλήθη ν | desire |
| γίνομαι | γενήσομαι | ἐγενόμην | γέγονα | γεγέννημαι | ἐγενήθην | become |
| γινώσκω | γνώσομαι | ἔγνων | ἔγνωκα | ἔγνωσμαι | ἐγνώσθην | know |
| γράφω | γράψω | ἔγραψα | γέγραφα | γέγραμμαι | ἐγράφην | write |
| διδάσκω | διδάξω | ἐδίδαξα | δεδίδαχα * | δεδίδαγμα * | ἐδιδάχθην | teach |
| δίδωμι | δώσω | ἔδωκα | δέδωκα | δέδομαι | ἐδόθην | give |
| δύω | διώξω | ἐδίωξα | δεδίωκα | δεδίωγμα | ἐδιώχθην | pursue |
| δύναμαι | δυνήσομαι | ἐδυνάμην or ἠδυνάμην | ----- | δεδύνημαι* | ἠδυνήθην or ἠδυνάσθη ν | can, able |
| ἐγείρω | ἐγερῶ | ἡγειρα | ἐγήγερκα | ἐγήγερμαι | ἡγέρθην | raise |
| έρχομαι | ἐλεύσομαι | ἦλθον | ἐλήλυθα | ----- | ----- | come |
| ἐσθίω | φάγομαι | ἔφαγον | ----- | ----- | ----- | eat |
| εὑρίσκω | εὑρήσω | εὔρον | εὔρηκα | εὔρημαι* | εὔρέθην | find |
| έχω | έξω | έσχον | έσχηκα | έύρημαι* | ----- | have |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|---------|
| θνήσκω* | θανοῦμαι | ἔθανον* | τέθνηκα | ----- | ----- | die |
| ἵστημι | στήσω | ἔστησα | ἔστηκα | ἕσταμαι | ἐστάθην | stand |
| καλέω | καλέσω | ἐκάλεσα | κέκληκα | κέκλημαι | ἐκλήθην | call |
| κρίνω | κρινῶ | ἔκρινα | κέκρικα | κέκριμαι | ἐκρίθην | judge |
| λαμβάνω | λήμψομαι | ἔλαβον | εἵληφα | εἵλημμαι | ἐλήμφθην | take |
| μένω | μενῶ | ἔμεινα | μεμένηκα | ----- | ----- | remain |
| ὁράω | ὄψομαι | εἶδον | ὥρακα or ἐόρακα | ὤμμαι* | ὥγθην | see |
| πάσχω | πείσομαι* | ἔπαθον | πέπονθα | ----- | ----- | suffer |
| πίπτω | πεσοῦμαι | ἔπεσον or ἔπεσα | πέπτωκα | ----- | ----- | fall |
| στρέφω | στρένω | ἔστρεψα | ----- | ἔστραμμαι | ἐστράφην | turn |
| σώζω | σώσω | ἔσωσα | σέσωκα | σέσωμαι | ἐσώθην | save |
| τάσσω | τάξω | ἔταξα | τέταχα | τέταγμαι | ἐτάγην | arrange |
| τίθημι | θήσω | ἔθηκα | τέθεικα | τέθειμαι | ἐτέθην | place |
| φέρω | οἴσω | ἤνεγκα | ἐνήνοχα | ἐνήνεγμαι* | ἤνέχθην | bear |
| φημί | ἐρῶ | εἶπον | εἶρηκα | εἶρημαι | 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 | ῥα | δόξα |
| G/A | γραφῆς | ῥας | δόξης |
| L/I/D | γραφῇ | ῥα | δόξει |
| A | γραφήν | ῥαν | δόξαν |
| V | γραφή | ῥα | δόξα |
| Plural | | | |
| N | γραφαί | ῥαι | δόξαι |
| G/A | γραφῶν | ῶν | δοξῶν |
| L/I/D | γραφαῖς | ῥαίς | δόξαις |
| A | γραφάς | ῥας | δόξας |
| V | γραφαί | ῥαι | δόξαι |

First Declension Masculine Nouns:

| | Singular | | Plural | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| N | μαθητής | προφήτης | μαθηταί | προφήται |
| G/A | μαθητοῦ | προφήτου | μαθητῶν | προφητῶν |
| L/I/D | μαθητῇ | προφήτῃ | μαθηταῖς | προφήταις |
| A | μαθητήν | προφήτην | μαθητάς | προφήτας |
| V | μαθητά | προφήτα | μαθηταί | προφήται |

Second Declension

Masculine Nouns:

| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|-------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| N | δοῦλος | δοῦλοι | υἱός | υἱοί |
| G/A | δούλου | δούλων | υἱοῦ | υἱῶν |
| L/I/D | δούλῳ | δούλοις | υἱῷ | υἱοῖς |
| A | δούλον | δούλους | υἱόν | υἱούς |
| V | δοῦλε | δοῦλοι | υἱέ | υἱοί |

Neuter Nouns:

| | Singular | Plural |
|-------|----------|--------|
| N | δῶρον | δῶρα |
| G/A | δώρου | δώρων |
| L/I/D | δώρῳ | δώροις |
| A | δῶρον | δῶρον |
| V | δῶρα | δῶρα |

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 | ἄρχόντων |
| L/I/D | ἐλπίσι(ν) | χάρισι(ν) | νυξί(ν) | ἄρχουσι(ν) |
| A | ἐλπίδας | χάριτας | νύκτας | ἄρχοντας |
| V | ἐλπίδες | χάριτες | νύκτες | ἄρχοντες |

Syncopated Nouns:

| Singular | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| N | μήτηρ, ἡ | πατήρ, ὁ | άνήρ, ὁ |
| G/A | μητρός | πατρός | άνδρός |
| L/I/D | μητέρα | πατρί | άνδρί |
| A | μητέρα | πατέρα | άνδρα |
| V | μῆτερ | πάτερ | ἄνερ |
| Plural | | | |
| N | μητέρες | πατέρες | ἄνδρες |
| G/A | μητέρων | πατέρων | άνδρῶν |
| L/I/D | μητράσι(ν) | πατάραι(ν) | άνδράσι(ν) |
| A | μητέρας | πατέρας | άνδρας |
| V | μητέρας | πατέρας | ἄνδρες |
| Singular | | | |
| N | βασιλεύς, ὁ | πόλις, ἡ | γυνή, ἡ |
| G/A | βασιλέως | πόλεως | γυναικός |
| L/I/D | βασιλεῖ | πόλει | γυναικί |
| A | βασιλέα | πόλιν | γυναῖκα |
| V | βασιλεῦ | πόλι | γυναι |
| Plural | | | |
| N | βασιλεῖς | πόλεις | γυναῖκες |
| G/A | βασιλέων | πόλεων | γυναικῶν |
| L/I/D | βασιλεῦσι(ν) | πόλεσι | γυναιξί(ν) |
| A | βασιλεῖς | πόλεις | γυναῖκας |
| V | βασιλεῖς | πόλεις | γυναῖκες |

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 | -ου | -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 |
| ἅγιος, -α, -ον | holy |
| ἀγρός, ὁ | field |
| ἄγω | I lead, bring, carry |
| ἀδελθός, ὁ | brother |
| ἀδικία, ἡ | unrighteous |
| αἷμα, αἵματος, τό | blood |
| αἶρω | I take up, away |
| αἰτέω | I ask, request |
| αἰών, αἰῶνος, ὁ | an age |
| αἰώνιος, -ον | eternal |
| ἄκολουθέω | 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 |
| ἁμαρτάνω | I sin |
| ἁμαρτία, ἡ | a sin, sin |
| ἁμαρτωλός, ὁ | a sinner |
| ἀμήν | verily, truly, amen |
| ἀμπελών, -ῶνος, ὁ | a vineyard |
| ἀπολύω | 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 |
| ἄνθρωπος, ὁ | man, husband |
| ἀντίστημι | 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 |
| ἄρνέομαι | 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 |
| γνώσις, -εως, ἡ | knowledge |
| γραφή, ἡ | writing, Scripture |
| γράφω | I write |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ | woman, wife |
| δαίμόνιον, τό | demon |
| δέ | but , and |
| δεῖ | it is necessary (for) |
| δέχομαι | I receive |
| δηλόω | I make, show |
| διά | through, on account of |
| διάβολος, -ον | slandorous |
| 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 |
| δικαίω | 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 |
| ἐγνων | 2nd aorist of ginw>skw |
| ἐγώ, 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, ἓν | 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, -ῆ, -όν | my |
| ἐμπροσθεν | in front of, before |
| ἐν | in |
| ἐντολή, ἡ | commandment |
| ἐνώπιον | before (adv.) |
| ἕξ | six |
| ἐξέρχομαι | I go out |
| ἕξεστι(ν) | 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 |
| ἕτερος, -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 |
| εὐθύς | at once, immediately (adv) |
| εὐλογέω | I bless |
| εὕρισκω | 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 |
| ἡγεμών, -ονος, ὁ | governor, ruler |
| ἦδεν | plpf . of oi+da |
| ἥλιος, ὁ | sun |
| ἡμέρα, 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 |
| θλίψις, -εως, ἡ | tribulation |
| θρόνος, ὁ | throne |
| θύρα, ἡ | door |
| ἴδιος, -α, -ον | one's own |
| ἰδοὺ | look! behold! |
| ἱερεύς, -εως, ὁ | priest |
| ἱερόν, τό | temple |
| Ἰησοῦς, -ου, ὁ | Jesus |
| ἱμάτιον, τό | garment |
| ἵνα | in order that, that |
| Ἰουδαῖος, ὁ | Jew |
| ἵστημι | 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 |
| ὁδός, ἡ | road, way |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| οἶδα | I know |
| οἰκία, ἡ | house |
| οἶκος, ὁ | house |
| οἶνος, ὁ | wine |
| ὀλίγος, -η, -ον | few, little |
| ὅλος, -η, -ον | whole, all |
| ὅμοιος, -α, -ον | like, similar |
| ὁμολογέω | I confess |
| ὄνομα, τό | name |
| ὁράω | I see |
| ὄρος, ὄρους, τό | mountain |
| ὅς, ἡ, ὅ | who, which |
| ὅταν | whenever |
| ὅτε | when (adv.) |
| ὅτι | that, because |
| οὐ | not (with ind.) |
| οὐδέ | see lesson 12 |
| οὐδεῖς | see lesson 28 |
| οὐκέτι | see lesson 23 |
| οὖν | therefore, then |
| οὐδω | not yet (adv.) |
| οὐρανός, ὁ | heaven |
| οὖς, ὠτός, τό | ear |
| οὔτε | see lesson 28 |
| οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο | this |
| οὕτως | thus, so (adv.) |
| ὀφείλω | I owe, ought |
| ὀφθαλμός, ὁ | eye |
| ὄχλος, ὁ | crowd |
| ὀψομαι | fut. of οἶρα>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 |
| πληρόω | I fulfill |
| πλησίον, ὁ | 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, -όν | 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 |
| ταπεινῶ | 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.) |
| τρεις, τρία | three |
| τυφλός, -ή, -όν | blind |
| ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό | water |
| υἱός, ὁ | son |
| ὕπαγω | I go away, depart |
| ὑπερ | for, on behalf of (abl.) above (acc.) |
| ὑπό | by (abl.), under (acc.) |
| ὑποστρέφω | I return |
| φανερῶ | I make known, manifest |
| φανερῶς | 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 |
| ὧν, οὓσα, ὧν | part. of eijmi> |
| ώρα, ἡ | hour |
| ὥς | as (adv.), about (with numbers) |
| ὥσπερ | just as (adv.) |
| ὥστε | so that |

Additional Vocabulary:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| ἀνά | prep. with acc. up |
| βάπτισμος | baptism, washing |
| βασιλικός | royal, royal official |
| γόνυ, -ατος | knee |
| γράμμα, -τος, τό | letter, Scripture |
| δένδρον, τό | tree |
| διδασχί, 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 |



SUNSET INTERNATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE

Video Study Course

New Testament Greek I & II

This video course is designed to help anyone learn New Testament Greek grammar, either in the classroom or through self-study. The lessons are arranged for easy learning and provide the basis for more advanced study.

When both Greek I and Greek II are completed, the student will be able to work through the Gospel and Epistles of John in Greek with relative ease.

About the Instructor: Dr. Leon Crouch taught Bible and Biblical Languages at Lubbock Christian University of 27 years. Before his service at LCU, he served as a missionary in England and other foreign fields.



Lesson Titles in This Course

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



Sunset International Bible Institute
Division of External Studies

3728 34th Street • Lubbock, TX 79410 • 800/687-2121