

Numbering system

The numbering system is straightforward. The pattern is as follows.

#30

#31

#32.1

#32.2

#32.3a

#32.3b

#32.3c(1)

#32.3c(2)

#32.3c(3a)

#32.3c(3b)

#32.3d

#32.4

#33

Nouns, adjectives, and verbs follow a similar pattern.

Nouns are prefaced with “n-”

Adjectives are prefaced with “a-”

Simple verbs are prefaced with “v-”

Compound verbs are prefaced with “cv-” (Only compound verbs formed with prepositions are listed as “cv-” verbs; compounds formed with other words such as nouns, adverbs, etc. are listed as “v-” verbs.)

n-1

n-2

n-3a

n-3b

n-3c(1)

n-3c(2)

n-3c(3a)

n-3c(3b)

n-3c(4)

n-3d

n-4

Nouns

- n-1 First declension
- n-2 Second declension
- n-3 Third declension

It is helpful to learn the basic subdivisions of third declension nouns.

- | | | |
|------|---|----------------|
| n-3a | Stems ending in a labial | ἄραψ, ἄραβος |
| n-3b | Stems ending in a velar | σάρξ, σαρκός |
| n-3c | Stems ending in a dental | ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος |
| n-3d | Stems ending in a sibilant | |
| n-3e | Stems ending in a semi-vowel | πόλις |
| n-3f | Stems showing different degrees of ablaut | πατήρ, πατρός |
| n-3g | Irregular nouns | Ἰησοῦς |

Adjectives

Adjectives are divided into five categories, depending on how many endings are used and from which declension.

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| a-1 | 2-1-2 |
| a-2 | 3-1-3 |
| a-3 | 2-2 |
| a-4 | 3-3 |
| a-5 | Irregular and indeclinable roots; |

Verbs

Verbs are divided into v-1 through v-8, depending upon how they modify their verbal root in order to form their present tense stem.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| v-1 | Present tense = verbal root | |
| v-2 | Present tense = verbal root + | |
| v-3 | Present tense = verbal root + ν | *αὔξα → αὐξάνω → αὐξήσω |
| v-4 | Present tense = verbal root + τ | *βαπ → βάπτω → βάψω |
| v-5 | Present tense = verbal root + σκ | *ἄρε → ἀρέσκω → ἀρέσω |
| v-6 | Athematic () verbs | *δο → δίδωμι |
| v-7 | Verbal roots that undergo ablaut | ἀκούω → ἀκήκοα |
| v-8 | Verbs that use more than one verbal root to form their different tense stems. | ἐσθίω → φάγομαι |

Morphology of Biblical Greek

It is helpful to learn the basic subdivisions of v-1 verbs.

v-1a	Roots ending in ι or υ	λύω
v-1b	Roots ending in a stop	βλέπω
v-1c	Roots ending in a liquid/nasal	
v-1d	Roots ending in a vowel	
	v-1d(1) α contracts	ἀγαπάω
	v-1d(2) ε contracts	ποιέω
	v-1d(3) ο contracts	πληρόω