How to Use the *Greek Enchiridion*

This *Enchiridion* (ἐν + χείρ + ἴδιον — 'in one's own hand') summarizes the fundamentals of Greek grammar and syntax in handbook format. It is serves as a concise reference manual for anyone who has been introduced to Greek by an introductory textbook and is ready to work at translation and exegesis.

Paradigms, principal parts of verbs, charts, systematic statements about usage, and the technique of *textual transcription* are featured. Placed within easy reach, the *Greek Enchiridion* will teach only when the one wanting to contemplate the grammatical structures accesses its help. This manual is designed to make it easy to look up grammatical relations about which one is uncertain. In many ways this grammatical compilation meets the expositor's need to have before one's eyes a compact summary of grammatical and exegetical supports. It is no shame to view in electronic memory rules and forms one does not use often enough to carry fully in one's head. This *Enchiridion* justifies itself on the same principle as that of a dictionary. It is meant to be consulted as a grammatical dictionary. (See the concluding, extensive Index of Key Terms and Paradigms.)

The *Greek Enchiridion* is designed for both deductive and inductive study. That is, following the presentation of each grammatical principle, illustrations in Greek texts are provided so that one can inspect and analyze the grammar (inductively), and not just hear it (deductively) in the stated principles.

For three cogent reasons, 96% of the illustrations provide only the Greek text and its biblical reference: (1) If translation is provided immediately following each line of Greek text, there exists the danger of forming a dependency relationship with it, thwarting the inductive value to be had in tracing out the meaning for oneself. All the while the safety net of the exact location of the translations in English Bibles is there should one really need to use them.

(2) Inclusions of translations would have the disadvantage of increasing the volume by about 36%, and even more disadvantageously, of separating grammatical captions by about twice the space, making it all the more difficult to see the entire configuration of a topical section at once. The practice of miniaturization is the key to visualization; it produces a greater "depth of field" as in photography. (3) The examples chosen as far as possible employ easy vocabulary.

Most people seem to be taught beginning Greek from the same grammar from which their own teacher originally studied. For those whose introductory studies were from J. Gresham *Machen's New Testament Greek for Beginners,* the following components of this handbook will be new material: anarthrous constructions, the ablative, instrumental, and locative cases, the pluperfect tense, usage within tenses, the optative mood, and the grammar of conditions.

In the analysis of cases, the designations of both the Sanskritic eight-case and the Germanic five-case systems have been given on opposite ends of the same line. One can designate cases by the appropriate terms with which one feels most comfortable.

Considerable attention has been given to *textual transcription* because this process of making the text flow into its natural subordinations and parallels both requires grammatical understanding and further clarifies syntactical relationships in the process of detection.

This work has been influenced not a little by my Greek teachers of the mid-50s: Clarence B. Hale, Merrill C. Tenney, A. Berkeley Mickelsen, and Gerald F. Hawthorne, and a decade later, Frank Stagg. To each of these men I owe special thanks and appreciation.

Verb-Form Families:

-μι **verbs:**	δίδωμί τίθημί ἀπόλλυμι
	Theseare very old verbs; they have disappeared from modern Greek.

-ω **verbs:**	λύώ βλέπώ παιδεύω
	This is the most common verb family in biblical Greek.

Clans within the -ω Verb Family:

-λύω,-έω and -όω *Contract Verbs*:	ἀγαπάω φιλέω τυφλόω
	The short vowels are contracted out so that the dictionary form φιλέω becomes φιλῶ in the present indicative.

-λω, -ρω *Liquid Verbs* (having a frictionless consonant —λ, ρ—capableof being prolonged like a vowel):	ἀποστέλλω. Note the change in the liquid verb in the future tense: ἀποστέλλω, fut. = ἀποστελῶ; αἴρω, fut. = ἀρῶ.

-νω *Nasal Verbs* (a variation within liquid verbs)	μένω, fut. = μενῶ.

Voice

The form indicating voice tells what to expect as to the relationship of the verb to its subject.

ActiveVoice:

*The subject produces the action.*The subject may be a noun, pronoun, or a proper noun, or be found in the *person* and *number* of the verb itself as seen in the following examples respectively:

ἡ γὰρ **αὔριον** μεριμνήσει ἑαυτῆς· (Matt 6:34)
ἐκεῖνος[= ὁ παράκλητος]μαρτυρήσει περὶ ἐμοῦ· (John 15:26)
ἀνέβη **Πέτρος** εἰς Ἰερουσαλήμ (Acts 11:2)
Τί οὖν **ἐροῦμεν** πρὸς ταῦτα; (Rom 8:31)

Passive Voice:

The subject is acted upon or receives the action. The verb has a different ending from the active voice, and this alerts the reader to the passive meaning.

δὲ Χριστὸς **κηρύσσεται** (1 Cor 15:12); **ἐδιδάχθητε** (2 Thes 2:15)

The divine passive implies that God is the unspecified doer of the action.
κατὰ ἀποκάλυψιν ἐγνωρίσθη μοι τὸ μυστήριον (Eph 3:3)

Middle Voice:

Found in Greek but not in English, the middle voice seems to be a hybrid of the active and passive voices. *With a reflexive force the subject produces and receives the action.* The middle voice is to verbs what the dative case is to nouns; it has an interest "to" or "for" the subject, involving the subject in the consequences of the action. Compare the Hebrew Hithpael conjugation.

The middle forms are the same as the passive voice except in the future, future perfect, and first and second aorist. The ambiguity of the middle or passive forms of the present and perfect must be resolved from the context.

Contrast of the Active and Middle Voices of the Same Verb:

πείθω: persuade, Matt 27:20	πείθομαι: obey, believe ['persuade oneself'] Heb 13:17,18
ἀπέχω: receive ['have from'] Matt 6:2	ἀπέχομαι: abstain ['keep oneself from'] 1 Thes 4:3

ἀποδίωμι: pay ['give from']	ἀποδίδομαι: sell ['give for one's own profit']
Matt 20:8	Acts 5:8
ἀπόλλυμι: destroy,	ἀπόλλυμαι: commit suicide ['destroy oneself']
Mark 1:24	Mark 4:38
φαίνω: shine, give light,	φαίνομαι: appear ['give light to oneself']
John 5:35	Matt 2:7

Regular Verbs:

A regular verb has six principal parts formed from the same root.

	Present	*Future*	*Aorist*	*Perfect-Active*	*Perfect-Middle*	*Passive*
e.g.,	λύω	λύσω	ἔλυσα	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	ἐλύθην

From these six principal parts all the tenses of the verb can be constructed or recognized.
For instance, the imperfect is built on the present stem, and the pluperfect is built on the perfect base.

Irregular Verbs:

An irregular Greek verb may have more than one way to spell a principal part, or in those principal parts it does have, it shows they were derived from different roots. For example, like English verbal irregularity in go, went, gone [went originating from a different root], the Greek word φέρω illustrates irregularity: φέρω οἴσω ἤνεγκα ἐνήνοχα ἐνήνεγμαι ἠνέχθην.
(The first three principal parts are heterogeneous, and the last four are homogeneous.)

Defective Verbs: These lack the forms for one or more voices. Numerous verbs are defective: ἔρχομαί ἀγωνίζομαί σεβάζομαί δέχομαι.

Deponent Verbs: These verbs are defective in the active voice *but have an active meaning although they are middle or passive in form*: ἔρχομαι μάχομαι ἐπισταμαι.

Equative Verbs: Linking a noun with another noun or modifier, an equative verb (like εἰμί or γίνομαι):
(1) does not take an object; (2) is not used in the passive voice.

Nominal Clauses: Sometimes the key nonverbal words of a clause or sentence are placed together without writing the implied verb *to be* that the translator can easily surmise.

καὶ ἡ ἐλπὶς ἡμῶν βεβαία ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν (2 Cor 1:7)

πιστεύετέ μοι ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ἐν ἐμοί· (John 14:11)

Kinds of Verbal Action

Kind of action is the major consideration in Greek tenses. In English the time of the action (past, present, future) is primary. But in Greek a tense denotes *how* the action happens in terms of its being linear, punctiliar, completed, or undefined. It also indicates the *time* of the action in the indicative mood. Other moods determine the time for translational purposes from the context.

Simple Action: **Aorist Tense**

English has no aorist tense with which to compare it. The Greek aorist simply predicates action without indication of initiation or termination, completeness or incompleteness. This simplicity is sometimes described as being punctiliar, as seeing the action as a whole:

πραγματεύσασθε ἐν ᾧ ἔρχομαι. ("Trade [the assets] until I come"—Luke 19:13).

Symbol: a large **F**

Note: The fallacy of thinking of the aorist as being a point in time (rather than a circle) can be seen in the following example:

τεσσεράκοντα καὶ ἓξ ἔτεσιν οἰκοδομήθη ὁ ναὸς οὗτος (John 2:20).

Linear Action:

Imperfect tense and Present tense; sometimes the Future tense.

1. Continuous, progressive action:

τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει (John 1:5).   Symbol: —————

2. Repeated action in a series, i.e., iterative: Symbol: . . . .

χήρα δὲ ἦν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἤρχετο πρὸς αὐτὸν (Luke 18:3).

Punctiliar Action:

Context may indicate an Aorist, Present, or Future to be squeezed down to a temporal point. Symbol: •

Εἰσῆλθεν δὲ σατανᾶς εἰς Ἰούδαν (Luke 22:3)
ἀκούων εἰπάτω· ἔρχου. καὶ ὁ διψῶν ἐρχέσθω (Rev 22:17)
ἐλεύσομαι δὲ ταχέως πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐὰν ὁ κύριος θελήσῃ (1 Cor 4:19)

Completed Action:
Perfect and Pluperfect tenses; the action is culminated and endures as accomplished. Symbol: •—————

 Aorist Tense

Structure of the Aorist Indicative:

First Aorist

act.:	augment + pres. stem + σά (3s =σε) + secondary endings:	ἔ λυ σ α
mid.:	augment + pres. stem + σά (2s =σω) + secondary endings:	ἔ λυ σά μην
pass.	augment + pres. stem + θη + secondary act. ends. ν, σ, -, μεν, τε, σαν:	ἐ λύ θη ν

Second Aorist

act.:	augment + aorist stem + variable vowel + secondary **act**. ends.: | same as imperfect after stem; ex. from λείπω, not λύω.	ἔ λιπ ον
mid.:	augment + aorist stem + variable vowel + secondary **mid**. ends.: | same as imperfect after stem.	ἐ λιπ ό μην
pass.:	augment + aorist stem + η + secondary act. ends. ν, σ, -, μεν, τε, σαν:	ἐ λίπ η ν

Translational Options of the Indicative Mood into English:

Because the aorist tense simply denotes occurrence without reference to initiation, progress, completion, it is usually translated from the indicative mood by a past tense. (The other moods will not be bound to show this past aspect of the aorist indicative).

Active:	ἔλυσε—he loosed;	ἔλιπε—he lacked
Middle:	ἐλύσατο—he loosed himself;	ἐλίπετο—he fell short of himself
Passive:	ἐλύθη—he was loosed;	ἐλίπη—he was in need.

 Uses of the Aorist Tense:
1. *Pure Aorist*:
The action is characteristically viewed as a whole.

The action may have endured over a period of time seen as a whole:

[Ἡρῴδης] ἐφοβήθη τὸν ὄχλον, ὅτι ὡς προφήτην αὐτὸν [Ἰωάννης] εἶχον (Matt 14:5).

The action may have comprised telescoped events seen as a whole:

ὁ θεὸς λαλήσας τοῖς πατράσιν ἐν τοῖς προφήταις ² ἐπ' ἐσχάτου τῶν ἡμερῶν τούτων ἐλάλησεν ἡμῖν ἐν υἱῷ (Heb 1:1-2).

The whole action may have taken only an instant: ἐπαύσατο λαλῶν (Luke 5:4)

Action not yet accomplished may be viewed as a whole:

ἆρον τὸ σὸν καὶ ὕπαγε. (Matt 20:14).

2. *Literary Aorist*:

A writer writes with the perspective of the reader after a letter arrives:

Ταῦτα ἔγραψα ὑμῖν περὶ τῶν πλανώντων ὑμᾶς. (1 John 2:26).

3. *Periphrastic Aorist Construction*:

This is a construction rather than a use and occurs only once in the NT—Luke 23:19 (Robertson, *GGNTLHR,* p. 375).

Paradigms of the Aorist Indicative Active

First Aorist: λύω			Second Aorist: λείπω		
Active	Middle	Passive	Active	Middle	Passive
ἔλυσα	ἐλυσάμην	ἐλύθην	ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμην	ἐλίπην
ἔλυσας	ἐλύσω	ἐλύθης	ἔλιπες	ἐλίπου	ἐλίπης
ἔλυσε	ἐλύσατο	ἐλύθη	ἔλιπε	ἐλίπετο	ἐλίπη
ἐλύσαμεν	ἐλυσάμεθα	ἐλύθημεν	ἐλίπομεν	ἐλιπόμεθα	ἐλίπημεν
ἐλύσατε	ἐλύσασθε	ἐλύθητε	ἐλίπετε	ἐλίπεσθε	ἐλίπητε
ἔλυσαν	ἐλύσαντο	ἐλύθησαν	ἔλιπον	ἐλίποντο	ἐλίπησαν

Liquid-Nasal Aorist: φαίνω		
Active	Middle	Passive
ἔφηνα	ἐφηνάμην	ἐφάνην
ἔφηνας	ἐφήνω	ἐφάνης
ἔφηνε	ἐφήνατο	ἐφάνη
ἐφήναμεν	ἐφηνάμεθα	ἐφάνημεν
ἐφήνατε	ἐφήνασθε	ἐφάνησαν
ἔφηναν	ἐφήναντο	ἐφάνησαν

The third letter of the Active and Middle voices is often α as it is in the Passive voice.

More Paradigms of the First Aorist:

Active Voice (λύω)					
Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
λύσω	λύσαιμι			λύσας	nom. s. m
λύσῃς	λύσαις	λῦσον		λύσασα	nom. s. f
λύσῃ	λύσαι	λυσάτω		λῦσαν	nom. s. n.

λύσωμεν	λύσαιμεν				
λύσητε	λύσαιτε	λύσατε			
λύσωσι	λύσαιεν	λυσάντων σάτωσαν	λῦσαι		

First Aorist: Middle Voice					
Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
λύσωμαι	λυσαίμην			λυσάμενος	nom. s. m
λύση	λύσαιο	λῦσαι		λυσαμένη	nom. s. f
λύσηται	λύσαιτο	λυσάσθω		λυσάμενον	nom. s. n.
λυσώμεθα	λυσαίμεθα				
λύσησθε	λύσαισθε	λύσασθε			
λύσωνται	λύσαιντο	λυσάσθων σθωσαν	λύσασθαι		

Additional Paradigms of the Second Aorist: Active Voice (λείπω)

First Aorist: Middle Voice					
Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
λίπω	λίποιμι			λιπών	nom. s. m
λίπης	λίποις	λίπε		λιποῦσα	nom. s. f
λίπη	λίποι	λιπέτω		λίπον	nom. s. n.
λίπωμεν	λίποιμεν				
λίπητε	λίποιτε	λίπετε			
λίπωσι	λίποιεν	λιπόντων έτωσαν	λιπεῖν		

Second Aorist: Middle Voice (λείπω)					
Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
λίπωμαι	λιποίμην			λιπόμενος	nom. s. m
λίπη	λίποιο	λιποῦ		λιπομένη	nom. s. f
λίπηται	λίποιτο	λιπέσθω		λιπόμενον	nom. s. n.
λιπώμεθα	λιποίμεθα				
λίπησθε	λίποισθε	λίπεσθε			
λίπωνται	λίποιντο	λιπέσθων στωσαν	λιπέσθαι		

Additional Paradigms of the *First* Aorist: Passive Voice

First Aorist: Passive Voice					
Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
λυθῶ	λυθείην			λυθείς	nom. s. m
λυθῆς	λυθείης	λύθητι		λυθεῖσα	nom. s. f

λυθῇ	λυθείη	λυθήτω		λυθέν	nom. s. n.
λυθῶμεν	λυθείημεν				
λυθῆτε	λυθείητε	λύθητε			
λυθῶσι	λυθείησαν	λυθέντων θήτωσαν	λυθῆναι		

Additional Paradigms of the *Second* Aorist: Passive Voice

Second Aorist: Passive Voice					
Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
λιπῶ				λιπείς	nom. s. m
λιπῆς		λίπηθι		λιπεῖσα	nom. s. f
λιπῇ		λιπήτω		λιπέν	nom. s. n.
λιπῶμεν					
λιπῆτε		λίπητε			
λιπῶσι		λιπέντων ήτωσαν	λιπῆναι		

Paradigms of the μι Conjugation (δίδωμι)

Second Aorist Active					
Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
ἔδωκα	δῶ			δούς	nom. s. m
ἔδωκας	δῷς	δός		δοῦσα	nom. s. f
ἔδωκε	δῷ	δότω		δόν	nom. s. n.
ἐδώκαμεν	δῶμεν				
ἐδώκατε	δῶτε	δότε			
ἔδωκαν	δῶσι	δόντων τωσαν	δοῦναι		

Second Aorist Middle					
Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
εδόμην	δῶμαι			δόμενος	nom. s. m
ἔδου	δῷ	δοῦ		δομένη	nom. s. f
ἔδοτο	δῶται	δόσθω		δόμενον	nom. s. n.
ἐδόμεθα	δώμεθα				
ἔδοσθε	δῶσθε	δόσθε			
ἔδοντο	δῶνται	δόσθων σθωσαν	δόσθαι		

Paradigms of the μι Conjugation: [Second] Aorist Passive

[Second Aorist] Passive				
Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle

ἐδόθην	δοθῶ			δοθείς	nom. s. m
ἐδόθης	δοθῇς	δόθητι		δοθεῖσα	nom. s. f
ἐδόθη	δοθῇ	δοθήτω		δοθέν	nom. s. n.
ἐδόθημεν	δοθῶμεν				
ἐδόθητε	δοθῆτε	δόθητε			
ἐδόθησαν	δοθῶσι	δοθέντων ήτωσαν	δοθῆναι		

Paradigms of Liquid-Nasal Aorist Passive in the Oblique Moods (φαίνω)

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
	φανῶ			φανείς	nom. s. m
	φάνῇς	φάνηθι		φάνεῖσα	nom. s. f
	φάῇ	φανήτω		φανέν	nom. s. n.
	φανῶμεν				
	φανῆτε	φάνητε			
	φανῶσι	φανέντων ῆτωσαν	φανῆναι		

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Paradigms of the Liquid-Nasal Aorist Oblique Moods

Active Voice (φαίνω)					
Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
	φήνω			φήνας	nom. s. m
	φήνῃς	φῆνον		φήνασα	nom. s. f
	φήνῃ	φηνάτω		φῆναν	nom. s. n.
	φήνωμεν				
	φήνητε	φήνατε			
	φήνωσι	φηνάντων άτωσαν	φῆναι		

Middle Voice (φαίνω)					
Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
	φήνωμαι			φηνάμενος	nom. s. m
	φήνῃ			φηναμένη	nom. s. f
	φήνηται	φῆναι		φηνάμενον	nom. s. n.
	φηνώμεθα	φηάσθω			
	φήνησθε	φήνασθε			
	φήνωνται	φηνάσθων άσθωσαν	φήνασθαι		

Present Tense

Structure:	present stem	+ variable vowel (if any)	+ *primary* endings: λύ ω				
	(dictionary form less endings)	o or ε (before consonants)	Active	1s	[ω]	1p	μεν
				2s	[ει]ς	2p	τε

				3s	[ει]	3p	σι
			Passive	1s 2s 3s	μαι [σαι] ται	1p 2p 3p	μεθα σθε νται

Translational Options of the Indicative Mood in English:

Active	λύει	Middle	λύεται
regular	he looses	regular	he looses himself
progressive	he is loosing	progressive	he is loosing himself
emphatic	he does loose	emphatic	he does loose himself
iterative	he keeps loosing	iterative	he keeps loosing himself
historical	he loosed	historical	he loosed himself
futuristic	he will loose	futuristic	he will loose himself
		Passive	
		regular	he is loosed
		progressive	he is being loosed
		iterative	he keeps being loosed
		historical	he was loosed
		futuristic	he will be loosed

Uses of the Present Tense:

1. *Continuous Present*: The action endures without cessation:

 ὁ κόσμος οὐ γινώσκει ἡμᾶς (1 John 3:1).

2. *Iterative Present*: Continual action under the right conditions is predicated. This use may also be called the *Proverbial Present*:

 ἕκαστος δὲ πειράζεται ὑπὸ τῆς ἰδίας ἐπιθυμίας (James 1:14).

3. *Historical Present*: With the excitement of present action, a present verb can narrate what actually transpired in antecedent time:

 ἔρχεται ὁ Φίλιππος καὶ λέγει τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ (John 12:22).

4. *Futuristic Present*: A future act is so certain in the writer's thought that it is contemplated by him as if it were going on at the time of speaking:

 ἴδε ἄγω ὑμῖν αὐτὸν ἔξω, . . . [5] ἐξῆλθεν οὖν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἔξω (John 19:4-5).

5. *Immediate Present*: The action continues momentarily:

 Αἰνέα, ἰᾶταί σε Ἰησοῦς Χριστός· (Acts 9:34)

6. *Periphrastic Present Construction*: present of εἰμί + present participle

 εὑρήκαμεν τὸν Μεσσίαν, ὅ ἐστιν μεθερμηνευόμενον χριστός. (John 1:41)

Paradigms of the Present Tense

Active Voice λύω				
	Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infinitive
1s	λύ ω	λύ ω	λύ οι μι		

2s	λύ εις	λύ ῃς	λύ οι ς	λῦ ε
3s	λύ ει	λύ ῃ	λύ οι	λυ έ τω
1p	λύ ο μεν	λύ ω μεν	λύ οι μεν	
2p	λύ ε τε	λύ η τε	λύ οι τε	λύ ε τε
3p	λύ ουσι	λύ ω σι	λύ οι εν	λυ ό ντων έ τωσαν
				λύ ειν

Participle: λύων, λύουσα, λύον, etc., 'loosing' (full paradigm, p. 61)

	Indicative	Subjunctive
I loose		I should loose I may loose I might loose 1p let us loose s.o. or s.t.

Optative	Imperative	Infinitive
I ought to loose I would loose	2s loose 3s cause him to loose let [= make] him loose s.o. or s.t. 2p [all of you] loose 3p make them loose s.o. or s.t. cause them to loose	to loose

Middle and Passive Voice of the Present Tense: λύω

Middle and Passive Voice λύω					
	Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative	Imperative	Infinitive
1s	λύ ο μαι	λύ ω μαι	λυ οί μην		
2s	λύ ῃ	λύ ῃ	λύ οι ο	λύ ου	
3s	λύ ε ται	λύ η ται	λύ οι το	λυ έ σθω	
1p	λυ ό μεθα	λυ ώ μεθα	λυ οί μεθα		
2p	λύ ε σθε	λύ η σθε	λύ οι σθε	λύ ε σθε	
3p	λύ ο νται	λύ ω νται	λύ οι ντο	λυ έ σθων σθωσαν	
					λύ ε σθαι

Participles (paradigm, p. 62)

	Indicative	Subjunctive
	I am loosing myself I am being loosed	I might loose myself I may loose myself I should loose myself 1p Let us loose ourselves 3s let/make him loose himself [Pres. subjn. is rare in NT]

Optative	Imperative	Infinitive
I would loose myself [Pres. opt. is rare in NT]	2s loose yourself , be loose 2p loose yourselves; be loose 3p cause them to loose themselves	to loose oneself to be loose

More Paradigms of the Present Tense: Contract Verbs

Active Voice of the Contract Verbs: πλανάω, λαλέω					
Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
πλανῶ	πλανῶ			πλανῶν	nom. s. m
πλανᾷς	πλανᾷς	πλάνα		πλανῶσα	nom. s. f
πλανᾷ	πλανᾷ	πλανάτω		πλανῶν	nom. s. n.
πλανῶμεν	πλανῶμεν				
πλανᾶτε	πλανᾶτε	πλανᾶτε			
πλανῶσι	πλανῶσι	πλανώντων άτωσαν	πλανᾶν		
λαλῶ	λαλῶ			λαλῶν	nom. s. m.
λαλεῖς	λαλῇς	λάλει		λαλοῦσα	nom. s. f.
λαλεῖ	λαλῇ	λαλείτω		λαλοῦν	nom. s. n.
λαλοῦμεν	λαλῶμεν				
λαλεῖτε	λαλῆτε	λαλεῖτε			
λαλοῦσι	λαλῶσι	λαλούντων είτωσαν	λαλεῖν		

Present Tense of an Omicron Contract Verb in the Active Voice: πληρόω

Active Voice of the Contract Verbs: πλανάω, λαλέω					
Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
πληρῶ	πληρῶ			πληρῶν	nom. s. m
πληροῖς	πληροῖς	πλήρου		πληροῦσα	nom. s. f
πληποῖ	πληποῖ	πληπούτω		πληροῦν	nom. s. n.
πληροῦμεν	πληρῶμεν				
πληροῦτε	πληρῶτε	πληροῦτε			
πληροῦσι	πληρῶσι	πληροῦντων οὔτωσαν			
			πληροῦν (Luke 9:31)		

Present Tense of a μι Verb in the Active Voice: δίδωμι

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
δίδωμι	διδῶ			διδούς	nom. s. m
δίδως	διδῷς	δίδου		διδοῦσα	nom. s. f
δίωσι	διδῷ	διδότω		διδόν	nom. s. n.
δίδομεν	διδῶμεν				
δίδοτε	διδῶτε	δίδοτε			
διδόασι	διδῶσι	διδόντων ότωσαν	διδόναι		

Present Tense of Alpha Contract Verb—Middle or Passive Voice: πλανάω

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
πλανῶμαι	*same* as *ind.*			πλανώμενος	nom. s. m
πλανᾷ	←	πλανῶ		πλανωμένη	nom. s. f
πλανᾶται	←	πλανάσθω		πλανώμενον	nom. s. n.
πλανώμεθα	←				
πλανᾶσθε	←	πλανᾶσθε			
πλανῶνται	←	πλανάσθων άσθωσαν	πλανᾶσθαι		

Present Tense of Epsilon Contract Verb—Middle or Passive Voice: λαλέω

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
λαλοῦμαι	λαλῶμαι			λαλούμενος	nom. s. m
λαλῇ	λαλῇ	λαλοῦ		λαλουμένη	nom. s. f
λαλεῖται	λαλῆται	λαλείσθω		λαλούμενον	nom. s. n.
λαλούμεθα	λαλώμεθα				
λαλεῖσθε	λαλῆσθε	λαλεῖσθε			
λαλοῦνται	λαλῶνται	λαλείσθων είσθωσαν	λαλεῖσθαι		

Present Tense of Omicron Contract Verb Middle or Passive Voice: πληρόω

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
πληροῦμαι	πληρῶμαι			πληρούμενος	nom. s. m
πληροῖ	πληροῖ	πληροῦ		πληρουμένη	nom. s. f
πληροῦται	πληρῶται	πληρούσθω		πληρούμενον	nom. s. n.
πληρούμεθα	πληρώμεθα				
πληροῦσθε	πληρῶσθε	πληροῦσθε			
πληροῦνται	πληρῶνται	πληρούσθων ούσθωσαν	πληροῦσθαι		

Present Tense of a μι **Verb Middle or Passive Voice:** δίδωμι

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	
δίδομαι	διδῶμαι			διδόμενος	nom. s. m
δίδοσαι	διδῷ	δίδοσο		διδομένη	nom. s. f
δίδοται	διδῶται	διδόσθω		διδόμενον	nom. s. n.
διδόμεθα	διδώμεθα				
δίδοσθε	διδῶσθε	δίδοσθε			
δίδονται	διδῶνται	διδόσθων σωσαν	δίδοσθαι		

Imperfect Tense

Structure:	augment	+ present stem	+ any variable vowels	+ secondary endings: ἔ λυ ον
	ε	(lex. form less ending)	ο or ε (before consonants)	act. = ν, ς, -, μεν, τε, ν. pass. = μην, [ou], το, μεθα, σθε, ντο.

Translation Options of the Imperfect Indicative:

Active: ἔλυε	Middle: ἐλύετο	Passive: ἐλύετο
he was loosing he kept on loosing he used to loose he loosed and loosed and loosed	he was loosing himself he kept loosing himself he used to loose himself	he was being loosed he kept being loosed

Uses of the Imperfect Tense:

1. *Continuous Imperfect* The action continues in the past to a less remote past—often right up to the present :

ἡμεῖς δὲ ἠλπίζομεν ὅτι αὐτός ἐστιν (Luke 24:21).

2. *Iterative Imperfect*: Continual action (i.e., repeated) is predicated as contrasted with continuous action.

καθ᾽ ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐκαθεζόμην διδάσκων (Matt 26:55).

3. *Inceptive Imperfect*: Continued action was begun in the past:

[εὐθέως] . . . ἐλύθη ὁ δεσμὸς τῆς γλώσσης αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐλάλει ὀρθῶς. (Mark 7:35).

4. *Inferential Imperfect*: A second class conditional sentence translates the imperfect in the apodosis by "could" or "would" as most apropriate:

εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς· εἰ ὁ θεὸς πατὴρ ὑμῶν ἦν, ἠγαπᾶτε ἂν ἐμέ (John 8:42).

5. *Periphrastic Imperfect Construction*: imperfect of εἰμί + present participle. This use expresses continued action in the past.

εὑρήκαμεν τὸν Μεσσίαν, ὅ ἐστιν μεθερμηνευόμενον χριστός. (Luke 1:21)

Paradigms of the Imperfect:

	Active Voice			Middle or Passive Voice	
1s	ἔ λυ ο ν	1p	ἐ λύ ο μεν	ἐ λυ ό μην	ἐ λυ ό μεθα
2s	ἔ λυ ε ς	2p	ἐ λύ ε τε	ἐ λύ ου	ἐ λύ ε σθε
3s	ἔ λυ ε	3p	ἔ λυ ο ν	ἐ λύ ε το	ἐ λύ ο ντο
I was loosing				I was loosing myself [or] I was being loosed	

Imperfect of Contract Verbs

Structure: augment + present stem + lengthened vowel or diphthong + secondary endings

Imperfect Active			Imperfect Middle or Passive		
ἐπλάνων	ἐλάλουν	ἐπλήρουν	ἐπληνώμην	ἐλαλούμην	ἐπληρούμην
ἐπλάνας	ἐλάλεις	ἐπλήρους	ἐπλανῶ	ἐλαλοῦ	ἐπληροῦ
ἐπλάνα	ἐλάλει	ἐπλήρου	ἐπλανᾶτο	ἐλαλεῖτο	ἐπληροῦτο
ἐπλανῶμεν	ἐλαλοῦμεν	ἐπληροῦμεν	ἐπλανώμεθα	ἐλαλούμεθα	ἐπληρούμεθα
ἐπλανᾶτε	ἐλαλεῖτε	ἐπληροῦτε	ἐπλανᾶσθε	ἐλαλεῖσθε	ἐπληροῦσθε
ἐπλάνων	ἐλάλουν	ἐπλήρουν	ἐπλανῶντο	ἐλαλοῦντο	ἐπληροῦντο

Imperfect of μι Verbs

Structure: augment + present stem (ending usually in a short vowel) + secondary endings

Imperfect Active			Imperfect Middle or Passive		
ἐπλάνων	ἐλάλουν	ἐπλήρουν	ἐπληνώμην	ἐλαλούμην	ἐπληρούμην
ἐπλάνας	ἐλάλεις	ἐπλήρους	ἐπλανῶ	ἐλαλοῦ	ἐπληροῦ
ἐπλάνα	ἐλάλει	ἐπλήρου	ἐπλανᾶτο	ἐλαλεῖτο	ἐπληροῦτο
ἐπλανῶμεν	ἐλαλοῦμεν	ἐπληροῦμεν	ἐπλανώμεθα	ἐλαλούμεθα	ἐπληρούμεθα
ἐπλανᾶτε	ἐλαλεῖτε	ἐπληροῦτε	ἐπλανᾶσθε	ἐλαλεῖσθε	ἐπληροῦσθε
ἐπλάνων	ἐλάλουν	ἐπλήρουν	ἐπλανῶντο	ἐλαλοῦντο	ἐπληροῦντο

Imperfect Active		Imperfect Middle or Passive	
ἐδίδουν	ἐτίθην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐτιθέμην
ἐδίδους	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδοσο	ἐτίθεσο
ἐδίδου	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδοτο	ἐτίθετο
ἐδίδομεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα
ἐδίδοτε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐτίθεσθε
ἐδίδοσαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοντο	ἐτίθεντο

Future Tense

Structures of the Regular λύω type Futures	
Active:	A "σ" occurs post-stem in the present active: λύ σ ω
Middle:	A "σ" occurs post-stem in the present middle: λύ σ ο μαι
Passive:	A "θη" occurs post-stem in the future middle: λυ θή σ ο μαι
Future-Perfect Passive:	Reduplication precedes the future middle: λε λύ σ ο μαι

Translational Options for the Future Indicative:	
Active	Middle
λύσει	λύσεται
he will loose	he will loose himself
he will continue to loose	he will continue to loose himself
(i.e., he will be loosing)	(i.e., he will be loosing himself)

Passive	Future-Perfect Passive
λυθήσεται	λελύσεται
he will be loosed	he will have been loosed

Uses of the Future Tense:

1. *Punctiliar Future*: The action is conceived as one event yet to happen:

τότε φανήσεται τὸ σημεῖον ([Matt 24:30](#))

2. *Linear Future*: The action will continue throughout a future time:

ὁ ἐναρξάμενος ἐν ὑμῖν ἔργον ἀγαθὸν ἐπιτελέσει ἄχρι ἡμέρας Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ([Phil 1:6](#))

3. *Aphoristic Future*: The wisdom of proverbs often is expressed with a future outlook:

ὃ γὰρ ἐὰν σπείρῃ ἄνθρωπος, τοῦτο καὶ θερίσει· ([Gal 6:7](#))
ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει ὑμᾶς. ([John 8:32](#))

4. *Volitional Future*: The will of someone is expressed as intention or command. This use— frequent in the LXX—occurs in the NT mostly in quotations from the OT.

προσεύξομαι τῷ πνεύματι ([1 Cor 14:15](#)); οὐκ ἐπιθυμήσεις. ([Rom 7:7](#))

5. *Periphrastic Future Construction*:
    (1) The future tense of εἰμί + a present participle:

καὶ ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι ὑπὸ πάντων ([Luke 21:17](#))

    (2) The use of some form of μέλλω + an infinitive:

σημαίνων ποίῳ θανάτῳ ἤμελλεν ἀποθνήσκειν ([John 12:33](#))

Paradigms of the Future Tense Indicative

Active	Middle	Passive	Future-Perfect Passive
λύ σ ω	λύ σ ο μαι	λυ θή σ ο μαι	λε λύ σ ο μαι
λύ σ εις	λύ σ ῃ	λυ θή σ ῃ	λε λύ σ ῃ
λύ σ ει	λύ σ ε ται	λυ θή σ ε ται	λε λύ σ ε ται
λύ σ ο μεν	λυ σ ό μεθα	λυ θη σ ό μεθα	λε λύ σ ό μεθα
λύ σ ε τε	λύ σ ε σθε	λυ θή σ ε σθε	λε λύ σ ε σθε
λύ σ ουσι	λύ σ ο νται	λυ θή σ ο νται	λε λύ σ ο νται
I shall loose	I shall loose myself	I shall be loosed	I shall have been loosed

Paradigms of the Future Tense Optative

λύ σ οι μι	λύ σ οι μην	λυ θη σ οί μην	λε λυ σ οί μην
λύ σ οις	λύ σ οι ο	λύ θή σ οι ο	λε λύ σ οι ο
λύ σ οι	λύ σ οι το	λυ θή σ οι το	λε λύ σ οι το
λύ σ οι μεν	λυ σ οί μεθα	λυ θη σ οί μεθα	λε λυ σ οί μεθα
λύ σ οι τε	λύ σ οι σθε	λυ θή σ οι σθε	λε λύ σ οι σθε
λύ σ οι εν	λύ σ οι ντο	λυ θή σ οι ντο	λε λύ σ οι ντο
I would loose	I would loose myself	I would be loosed	I would have been loosed
(All of these optative meanings are those used in *indirect discourse*.)			

More Paradigms of the Future Tense:

Infinitive:

Active	Middle	Passive	Future-Perfect Passive
λύ σ ειν	λύ σ ε σθαι	λυ θή σ ε σθαι	λε λύ σ ε σθαι

Participle:

nom. s. m.	λύ σ ων	λυ σ ό μενος	λυ θη σ ό μενος	λε λυ σ ό μενος
nom. s. f.	λύ σ ουσα	λυ σ ο μένη	λυ θη σ ο μένη	λε λυ σ ο μένη
nom. s. n.	λῦ σ ον	λυ σ ό μενος	λυ θη σ ό μενον	λε λυ σ ό μενον

Note: The endings of all the future participles in all cases both singular and plural are exactly like those of the present participles.

Liquid-Nasal Future Tense

Structure: The liquid-nasal future is like the regular future except for the following:

1. omission of "σ" in the active and middle voices and "θ" in the passive.
2. lengthening of the variable vowels "ο" to "ου" in active and middle; "ε" to "ου" in active and middle.
3. use of circumflex with any ῶ, ῇ, εῖ, or οῦ after the stem (exception: μενούμεθα— 1p fut. mid. μένω).

Paradigms:

Active		Middle		Passive	
μένω	**μενοῦμεν**	**μενοῦμαι**	**μενούμεθα**	**μενήσομαι**	μενησόμεθα
μενεῖς	μενεῖτε	μενῇ	μενεῖσθε	μενήσῃ	μενήσεσθε
μενεῖ	μενοῦσι	μενεῖται	μενοῦνται	μενήσεται	μενήσονται

Perfect Tense

Structure of the Perfect Indicative:

First Perfect:

> *Active*: reduplication + present stem + κα (3s = κε) + primary act. ends:
> λέ λυ κα (1s)
> -, ς, -[ε], μεν, τε, σι or ν.

> *Middle/Passive*: reduplication + present stem + primary endings:
> λέ λυ μαι
> μαι, σαι, ται, μεθα, σθε, νται.

Second Perfect:

> *Active*: reduplication + perfect stem + α (3s = ε) + primary endings:

> πέ πονθ α < πάσχω

> The second perfect occurs only in the active voice.

Translational Options for the Perfect Indicative:

> λέλυκε   he has loosed
> λέλυται   he has loosed himself (active); he has been loosed (passive).
> πέπονθε   he has suffered; (or) he suffers (intensive)

Uses of the Perfect Tense:

1. *Pure Perfect*:   Completed action with lasting effects is emphasized:

> πεπληρώκατε τὴν Ἰερουσαλὴμ τῆς διδαχῆς ὑμῶν (Acts 5:28)

2. *Intensive Perfect*: This is the strongest way of saying something exists or some state *is*. This use recognizes the existing-result character of the perfect tense. It normally, therefore, will be translated into English by the *present* tense.

ἡμεῖς πεπιστεύκαμεν καὶ ἐγνώκαμεν ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ ἅγιος τοῦ θεοῦ. (<u>John 6:69</u>).

3. *Periphrastic Perfect Construction*: present tense of εἰμί + perfect participle

πεπεισμένος γάρ ἐστιν Ἰωάννην προφήτην εἶναι. (<u>Luke 20:6</u>)

This periphrastic construction (pres. εἰμί + pf. ptc.) is retained when εἰμί is in the subjunctive mood.

οὐδεὶς δύναται ἐλθεῖν πρός με ἐὰν μὴ ᾖ δεδομένον αὐτῷ ἐκ τοῦ πατρός. (<u>John 6:65</u>)

4. *Periphrastic Future-Perfect Construction*: future of εἰμι + perfect participle:

"The simple Future Perfect [Active] does not occur in the NT." (Burton, NTMT, p. 45).

ὅσα ἐὰν λύσητε ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἔσται λελυμένα ἐν οὐρανῷ. (<u>Matt 18:18</u>).

Paradigms of the Regular (or First) Perfect Active:

Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative	Infinitive	
λέ λυ κα	λε λύ κ ω	λε λύ κ οι μι	λε λυ κ έ ναι	
λέ λυ κας	λε λύ κ ῃς	λε λύ κ οι ς	—to have loosed	
λέ λυ κε	λε λύ κ ῃ	λε λύ κ οι		
λε λύ κ α μεν	λε λύ κ ω μεν	λε λύ κ οι μεν	Participle —having loosed	
λε λύ κ α τε	λε λύ κ η τε	λε λύ κ οι τε	λε λυ κ ώς	nom. s. m.
λε λύ κ α σι κ α ν	λε λύ κ ω σι	λε λύ κ οι εν	λε λυ κ υῖα	nom. s. f.
			λε λυ κ ός	nom. s. n.
I have loosed	I should have loosed may/might	I would have loosed [No ex. of pf. opt. (reg. or periph.) in NT]		

Paradigms of the Regular (or First) Perfect Middle or Passive:

λέ λυ μαι λέ λυ σαι λέ λυ ται λε λύ μεθα λέ λυ σθε λέ λυ νται	λε λυ μένος (ptc.) + pres. subjn. of εἰμί (= ὦ ᾖς, ᾖ, ὦμεν, ᾖτε, ὦσι)	λε λυ μένος + pres. opt. of εἰμί (= εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν)
I have loosed myself I have been loosed	I should/might have been loosed [or] May I be loosed	I would have been loosed [or] Would that I be loosed

Second (κ-less) Perfect of the Active Verb (πείθω)

Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative	Participle	
πέ ποιθ α	πε ποίθ ω	πε ποίθ οι μι	πε ποιθ ώς	nom. s. m
πέ ποιθ ας	πε ποίθ ῃς	πε ποίθ οι ς	πε ποιθ υῖα	nom. s. f.
πέ ποιθ ε	πε ποίθ ῃ	πε ποίθ οι	πε ποιθ ός	nom. s. n.
πε ποίθ α μεν	πε ποίθ ω μεν	πε ποίθ οι μεν	having trusted in . . .	
πε ποίθ α τε	πε ποίθ η τε	πε ποίθ oi τε		

πε ποίθ α σι	πε ποίθ ω σι	πε ποίθ οι εν	
I have trusted in . . .	I should have trusted in . . .	I would have trusted in . . .	

Rules for Reduplication:		
χ	reduplicates as	κεχ
φ	" "	πεφ
θ	" "	τεθ
σ	" "	ἑσ [exception: σέσωκα < σῴζω]
ζ	" "	ἐζ
ξ	" "	ἐξ

Contractions: verb stems ending in a mute			
at soft palate (velar)	κ, γ, χ + σ	=	ξ
at teeth (dental)	τ, δ, θ, ζ + σ	=	σ
at lips (labial)	π, β, φ + σ	=	ψ
	κ, γ, χ + θ	=	χθ
	τ, δ, θ, ζ + θ	=	σθ
	π, ν, γ + θ	=	φθ

Pluperfect Tense

Structure of the Pluperfect Indicative:

Active: augment + reduplication + present stem + κει + secondary act. ends.: ἐ λε λύ κει ν (1s)
-, ς, -, μεν, τε, σι or ν.

Middle/*Passive*: augment + reduplication + present stem + secondary mid. endings: ἐ λε λύ μην
μην, σο, το, μεθα, σθε, ντο.

Second Pluperfect: In analogy to the second perfect, certain irregular verbs like οἶδα [second
perfect], ᾔδειν [second pluperfect] omit or compress the augment and reduplication, have a
perfect stem (instead of present), and omit the κ before the secondary endings.

Pluperfects occur *only* in the indicative mood.

Translational Options with the Complete Paradigms of the Pluperfect:

Active:		*Middle*/*Passive*:	
ἐ λε λύ κει ν		ἐ λε λύ μην	
ἐ λε λύ κει ς		ἐ λέ λυ σο	
ἐ λε λύ κει	he had loosed	ἐ λέ λυ το	he had loosed himself
ἐ λε λύ κει μεν		ἐ λε λύ μεθα	[or] he had been loosed
ἐ λε λύ κει τε		ἐ λέ λυ σθε	
ἐ λε λύ κει σαν		ἐ λέ λυ ντο	

Uses of the Pluperfect Tense:

The pluperfect is the *perfect indicative of past time*; therefore, the uses of this tense are comparable to
those of the perfect tense.

1. *Pure Pluperfect*: The basic pluperfect expresses completed action with a resultant state as
occurring in past time.

Μαρίᾳ τῇ Μαγδαληνῇ, παρ᾽ ἧς ἐκβεβλήκει ἑπτὰ δαιμόνια. (Mark 16:9).

2. *Intensive Pluperfect:*As does the perfect, this use emphasizes a completion whose continued state still stands, making a translation into English in the *present* tense appropriate. It suits well verbs of *seeing*, *knowing*, *understanding*, and *believing*.

παρέθεντο αὐτοὺς τῷ κυρίῳ εἰς ὃν πεπιστεύκεισαν. (Acts 14:23).

3. *Periphrastic Pluperfect Construction*: imperfect tense of εἰμί + perfect participle. The pluperfect meaning (pure or intensive) is achieved without the use of the pluperfect tense:

γυναῖκές τινες αἳ ἦσαν τεθεραπευμέναι (Luke 8:2).

Mood

Mood signifies (by its conjugational forms) the *manner* by which predication is made.

1. *Definite predication* is made by the **indicative** mood in any tense.

ἔρχονται πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν (Mark 5:15); οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐξουσία . . . (Rom 13:1).

2. *Indefinite predication* is uncertain and contingent:

    (1) **Subjunctive** mood: used only in the present, aorist, and perfect tenses:

        ἐὰν ὑμεῖς μείνητε ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ . . . (John 8:31).

    (2) **Optative** mood:
        ① is found infrequently in the NT ; it shows even more remote indefiniteness than the subjunctive;

        ② is used in the present, future, aorist, perfect, and future-perfect tenses.

    γένοιτό μοι κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμά σου. (Luke 1:38).

3. *Volitional predication*: found in the **optative** mood occasionally (as in the example above); found in the **imperative** mood, only in the present and aorist tenses:

    χαίρετε ἐν κυρίῳ. (Phil 3:1); μηκέτι ἁμάρτανε (John 5:14).

Although numbers four and five below, the next two categories of mood analysis, are not properly "moods" in the strictest grammatical sense, they exist as forms of predication not altogether different from moods. When parsing, one recognizes them as if they were moods of the verb by identifying them as *Infinitive* or *Participle*, instead of Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, or Imperative.

4. *Unlimited predication*: The form denoting the unlimited basic verb is the **Infinitive** (i.e., 'not finite'), whose form nevertheless can have temporal aspects, being used in the present, future, aorist, perfect, and future-perfect tenses:

ἰδοὺ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ σπείρων τοῦ σπείρειν. (Matt 13:3).

5. *Associated predication*: Like a verb, the **Participle** is formed to predicate action in every tense except the imperfect and pluperfect, but like a noun, pronoun, or adjective it has declensional endings instead of verbal endings:

περὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ τοῦ γενομένου ἐκ σπέρματος Δαυὶδ κατὰ σάρκα (Rom 1:3).

Because of the versatility of the participle, the verbal idea may be expressed not as action but substantivally as *one* who acts or is acted upon:

πᾶς ὁ θεωρῶν τὸν υἱὸν καὶ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον (John 6:40).

Ηκουσεν δὲ Ἡρῴδης ὁ τετραάρχης τὰ γινόμενα πάντα (Luke 9:7).

The Functions of Mood

Indicative Mood:

Basic idea: real, objective, definite predication—certainty of assertion

1. *Statement*:

   Οὐ θέλομεν δὲ ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν (1 Thes 4:13)

2. *Interrogation*:

   κύριε, ποῦ ὑπάγεις; (John 13:36).

3. *Imperative*: The future tense in the *second person* can provide a command (e.g., the Decalogue in the LXX):

   οὐκ ἐκπειράσεις κύριον τὸν θεόν σου. (Matt 4:7).

4. *Assumption*: Reality is assumed for the sake of argument. In first and second class conditions (either protasis or apodosis) the indicative mood operates with "real" assumptions, but the contingency of the conditional structure predominates in translation:

   εἰ ἐγνώκατέ [p66, ℵ] με, καὶ τὸν πατέρα μου γνώσεσθε [p66, ℵ, D, W] (John 14:7)
   ἐγνώκειτε [A,B,C]   ᾔδειτε [B,C*] .

Note this basic parsing principle: **Only** *the Indicative has augments*.

Subjunctive Mood:

Basic idea: contingency**—**uncertain fulfillment

1. **Subjunctive with ἵνα and ὅπως clauses:** The subjunctive occurs characteristically with these two conjunctions. Yet ἵνα occurs with the indicative about two dozen times in the NT.

   (1) *Purpose*:

   ἐκζητήσατε τὸ καλὸν καὶ μὴ τὸ πονηρόν ὅπως ζήσητε (Amos 5:14, LXX).
   Ἐβάστασαν πάλιν λίθους οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι ἵνα λιθάσωσιν αὐτόν. (John 10:31).

      Negative Purpose: ἵνα μή + subjunctive = "lest"

   γρηγορεῖτε καὶ προσεύχεσθε, ἵνα μὴ ἔλθητε εἰς πειρασμόν· (Mark 14:38)

   (2) *Result*:

   τίς ἥμαρτεν, οὗτος . . . ἵνα τυφλὸς γεννηθῇ; (John 9:2)

   (3) *Indirect Command*:

   Διαμαρτύρομαι . . . ἵνα ταῦτα φυλάξῃς   (1 Tim 5:21)

      Indirect Command (*Negative*) = *Prohibition*: ἵνα + neg. pron. + subjn. + neg.

   παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς ἵνα μηδὲν αἴρωσιν εἰς ὁδὸν . . ., μὴ ἄρτον   (Mark 6:8)

   (4) *Wish*:

   πληρώσατέ μου τὴν χαρὰν ἵνα τὸ αὐτὸ φρονῆτε   (Phil 2:2)

Subjunctive Mood (con'd)**:**

2. **Subjunctive with Protases of Class Three Conditions** (ἐὰν and ἐὰν μή):

   κἀγὼ ἐὰν ὑψωθῶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς, πάντας ἑλκύσω πρὸς ἐμαυτόν. (John 12:32).
   σὺ ὃ σπείρεις, οὐ ζωοποιεῖται ἐὰν μὴ ἀποθάνῃ· (1 Cor 15:36)

3. **Subjunctive with Indefinite Relative Clauses with ἄν or ἐάν:**

   ὅ τι ἂν λέγῃ ὑμῖν ποιήσατε. (John 2:5)
   ὅσα ἂν αἰτήσῃ τὸν θεὸν δώσει σοι ὁ θεός. (John 11:22)

εἰς ἣν δ' ἂν πόλιν ἢ κώμην εἰσέλθητε . . . . (Matt 10:11)
ὅπου ἐὰν κηρυχθῇ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον . . , καὶ ὃ ἐποίησεν αὕτη λαληθήσεται (Mark 14:9)

4. *Subjunctive with Temporal Clauses with* ἄν:

ὅταν [ὅτε + ἄν] ἔλθῃ ἐκεῖνος, ἀναγγελεῖ ἡμῖν ἅπαντα. (John 4:25)
ἕως ἂν ἴδωσιν τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. (Matt 16:28)
τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ὡς ἂν ἔλθω διατάξομαι. (1 Cor 11:34)
μὴ ἰδεῖν θάνατον πρὶν [ἢ] ἂν ἴδῃ τὸν χριστὸν κυρίου. (Luke 2:26)

5. *Hortatory Subjunctive*: *First Person Plural Exhortations*: "Let us . . ."

Μηκέτι οὖν ἀλλήλους κρίνωμεν· (Rom 14:13)
Σπουδάσωμεν οὖν εἰσελθεῖν εἰς ἐκείνην τὴν κατάπαυσιν (Heb 4:11)

6. *Subjunctive with Second and Third Person Prohibitions of the Aorist Tense*:
This use of the subjunctive forbids in advance the contemplated action: "Do not begin to . . ."

μὴ σκληρύνητε τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν (Heb 3:8)
μή τίς με δόξῃ ἄφρονα εἶναι· (2 Cor 11:16)
καὶ μὴ ὑπερίδῃς τὴν μητέρα σου (Tobit 4:3)

7. *Subjunctive with Emphatic Denials of Futurity* (οὐ μή always used):

οὐ μή with the aorist subjunctive occurs in 86% of the NT uses, and οὐ μή with the future indicative for the rest; Job 23:11 LXX has οὐ μὴ ἐκκλίνω (a futuristic present) ἀπο ἐνταλμάτων αὐτοῦ.

The aorist subjunctive and future indicative are used interchangeably:

ὁ ἐρχόμενος πρὸς ἐμὲ οὐ μὴ πεινάσῃ,
καὶ ὁ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμὲ οὐ μὴ διψήσει πώποτε. (John 6:35)

8. *Subjunctive with Deliberations*:

The subjunctive is ideal for consideration of a future course of action and the decisions those action will involve. (The future indicative also can be used for contemplation of the future, but with more certainty—Rom 8:31,33.)

Νῦν ἡ ψυχή μου τετάρακται, καὶ τί εἴπω; (John 12:27).
Τί οὖν; ἁμαρτήσωμεν, ὅτι οὐκ ἐσμὲν ὑπὸ νόμον ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ χάριν. (Rom 6:15).

Optative Mood:
Basic Idea: contingent possibility weaker than the subjunctive; only about 68 optatives are in NT.

1. *Volition*: (expression of a wish or judgment). About 38 optative *volitions* occur in the NT.

μὴ γένοιτο (Rom 6:2 and in 14 other instances)
"May it never be!" "By no means!" "Let it never happen!" "Of course not!" "Not so!"

χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη πληθυνθείη. (1 Peter 1:2)

2. *Imprecation*: (a negative volition tantamount to a curse)

μηκέτι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἐκ σοῦ μηδεὶς καρπὸν φάγοι. (Mark 11:14)
τὸ ἀργύριόν σου σὺν σοὶ εἴη [pres. opt. act. 3s εἰμί] εἰς ἀπώλειαν (Acts 8:20)

3. *Ptotasis of a Class 4 Condition*: ("should" or "would")

ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ πάσχοιτε διὰ δικαιοσύνην, μακάριοι. (1 Peter 3:14)

4. *Potentiality*: ("could" or "would"). This use expressive of potentiality as a weakened subjunctive will sometimes be expressed instead by the subjunctive or the future indicative.

πῶς γὰρ ἂν δυναίμην ἐὰν μή τις ὁδηγήσει με; (Acts 8:31)

εἴ πως δύναιντο καταντήσαντες εἰς Φοίνικα (Acts 27:12)

5. *Deliberation*: ("might" "would" "could**"**)

τινὲς ἔλεγον· τί ἂν θέλοι ὁ σπερμολόγος οὗτος λέγειν; (Acts 17:18)

Imperative Mood

Basic Idea: The first person expresses volition toward the second person, and sometimes [in Greek, but not in English] toward the third person.

1. *Command*: σεαυτὸν ἁγνὸν τήρει. (1 Tim 5:22).

2. *Prohibition*: (μή + imperative [usually present tense])

εἴ τις οὐ θέλει ἐργάζεσθαι μηδὲ ἐσθιέτω. (2 Thes 3:10)

3. *Request*: ποίησόν με ὡς ἕνα τῶν μισθίων σου. (Luke 15:19)

4. *Permission*: εἰ δὲ ὁ ἄπιστος χωρίζεται, χωριζέσθω· (1 Cor 7:15)

5. *Admonition* (warning): Βλέπετε τοὺς κύνας, βλέπετε τοὺς κακοὺς ἐργάτας. (Phil 3:2)

6. *Exhortation* (encouragement): δίδοτε, καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν· (Luke 6:38)

7. *Confrontation*: δεῖξόν μοι τὴν πίστιν σου χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων (Jas 2:18)

Translational Options for Third Person Imperatives:

ἀσθενεῖ τις . . . προσκαλεσάσθω τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους . . . καὶ προσευξάσθωσαν (Jas 5:14)

"have him call," 'he should call," "he must call," "let him call" . . . "have them pray."

Imperative Mood (con'd)**:**

Possible Alternatives to the Imperative Mood:

1. *Use of the Future Indicative as a Command*:

κύριον τὸν θεόν σου προσκυνήσεις καὶ αὐτῷ μόνῳ λατρεύσεις. (Luke 4:8)

2. *Use of* μή *and 2nd or 3rd Aorist Subjunctive as a Prohibition*:

μή τις οὖν αὐτὸν ἐξουθενήσῃ. (1 Cor 16:11)

3. *Use of a Volitional Optative, Especially in an Imprecation*:

μηκέτι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἐκ σοῦ μηδεὶς καρπὸν φάγοι. (Mark 11:14)

4. *Use of the Infinitive as a Command*:

Δούλους ἰδίοις δεσπόταις ὑποτάσσεσθαι ἐν πᾶσιν (Titus 2:9)

5. *Use of the Participle as a*n *Exhortation*:

τῇ ἐλπίδι χαίροντες [see context.] (Rom 12:12)

Catchy Imperatives Parsed and Correlated:

λύου	Prs/Mid 2s	λιποῦ	—2 Aor/Mid 2s
λῦσαι	1 Aor/Mid 2s (or 1 Aor/Inf/Act)	λῦσον	1 Aor/Act 2s (or Fut/Ptc/Act Nom s n)
λίπηθι	2 Aor/Pas 2s	λάλει	Prs/Act 2s < λαλέω
λύθητι	1 Aor/Pas 2s	πλάνα	Prs/Act 2s < πλανάω
λιπήτω	2 Aor/Pas 3s	πλανῶ	Prs/Mid 2s < πλανάω
λυθήτω	1 Aor/Pas 3s		

Prohibitions

Two different perspectives are possible when prohibitions begin with μή:

1. *Cease from an action in progress*: **μή + present imperative:**
"Do not continue . . . Stop . . . Cease . . . Quit . . . "

μὴ φοβοῦ, μόνον πίστευσον, καὶ σωθήσεται. (Luke 8:50)
Μὴ δοκεῖτε ὅτι ἐγὼ κατηγορήσω ὑμῶν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα· (John 5:45)

2. *Do not begin an anticipated action*: **μή + aorist subjunctive**
"Do not begin to . . . Do not start to . . ."

Μὴ νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλῦσαι τὸν νόμον ἢ τοὺς προφήτας· (Matt 5:17)
Μὴ οὖν φοβηθῆτε αὐτούς· (Matt 10:26)

Note on other prohibitions: If μή comes after the imperative, the fine distinctions above do not apply. In such a case μή makes negative what follows it, rather than keying directly on the verb.

ἐργάζεσθε μὴ τὴν βρῶσιν τὴν ἀπολλυμένην ἀλλὰ . . . (John 6:27)

The translation of such a construction is necessarily more ambiguous:
"Work not for . . ." or " Do not labor for . . ." If μή precedes a verb other than the present imperative or the aorist subjunctive, the ambiguity follows:

μή ὀμόσαι [Aor/Inf/Act] "Do not take an oath." (Matt 5:34)

Infinitive

Not properly a mood, the infinitive, nevertheless, has voice and tense and is parsed as a mood. It functions to express action without the limitations of personal endings. About one in 60 words in the NT is an infinitive.

Uses of the Infinitive:

1. **Substantival**:

(1) *Subject of a finite verb*: ἀπόκειται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἅπαξ ἀποθανεῖν (Heb 9:27)

(2) Object *of a finite verb*: μή τις ἤνεγκεν αὐτῷ φαγεῖν; (John 4:33)

(3) *Predicate compliment*: Σίμων, ἔχω σοί τι εἰπεῖν. (Luke 7:40)

(4) *Object of a preposition*: λέγω ὑμῖν πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι (John 13:19)

(5) *Appositive*: Τοῦτο γάρ ἐστιν θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, ὁ ἁγιασμὸς ὑμῶν, ἀπέχεσθαι ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τῆς πορνείας (1 Thes 4:3)

(6) Salutation = formal greetings = English "Greetings"—"Good day!"

Ἰάκωβος . . . ταῖς δώδεκα φυλαῖς ταῖς ἐν τῇ διασπορᾷ χαίρειν. (Jas 1:1)

2. **Adverbial:**

(1) *Purpose*: ἵνα ἀποστέλλῃ αὐτοὺς κηρύσσειν (Mark 3:14)

(2) *Result*: ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν πνευμάτων ἀκαθάρτων ὥστε ἐκβάλλειν αὐτὰ (Matt 10:1)
θεὸς γάρ ἐστιν ὁ ἐνεργῶν ἐν ὑμῖν καὶ τὸ θέλειν καὶ τὸ ἐνεργεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς εὐδοκίας. (Phil 2:13)

(3) *Adjective Complement*: οὐκέτι εἰμὶ ἄξιος κληθῆναι υἱός σου· (Luke 15:19)

3. **Verbal Complement**: Certain verbs need an infinitive to complete them:
μέλλω • δύναμαι • ὀφείλω • δει,• θέλω • ζητέω • ἔξεστιν • ἄρχω • πρέπω.

πῶς δύνασθε ἀγαθὰ λαλεῖν πονηροὶ ὄντες; (Matt 12:34)

4. **Finite Verb:** When so used, as in *indirect discourse*, the person and number can be supplied from the context.

πᾶς ὁ ἀποκτείνας ὑμᾶς δόξῃ λατρείαν προσφέρειν τῷ θεῷ. (John 16:2)

οὐκ ἔσχηκα ἄνεσιν τῷ πνεύματί μου τῷ μὴ εὑρεῖν με Τίτον (2 Cor 2:13)

5. **Imperative:** κλαίειν μετὰ κλαιόντων. (Rom 12:15) [rare in NT, e.g., Eph 4:22,23,24]

6. **Adjectival**: καθὼς ἔθος ἐστὶν τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις ἐνταφιάζειν [modifies ″θος]. (John 19:40). [rare in NT]

7. **Infinitive Absolute:** καὶ ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν (Heb 7:9) [rare in NT].

Special Construction of an Infinitive with a Referential Accusative:

Frequently the infinitive is accompanied by an *accusative of general reference.* What seems strange about this is that such a referenced accusative functions as the **subject** of the infinitival action. Subjects of infinitives occur only in the accusative case.

ὥστε δουλεύειν ἡμᾶς ἐν καινότητι πνεύματος (Rom 7:6) [use: *result clause*].

Τοῖς δὲ γεγαμηκόσιν παραγγέλλω . . . γυναῖκα ἀπὸ ἀνδρὸς μὴ χωρισθῆναι (1 Cor 7:10) [use: *imperative*].

καὶ ἐν τῷ σπείρειν αὐτὸν . . . (Luke 8:5) [use: *temporal clause*]

ἐκεῖνον δεῖ αὐξάνειν, ἐμὲ δὲ ἐλαττοῦσθαι. (John 3:30) [use: *verbal complement*]

ὁ οὖν ὄχλος ὁ ἑστὼς καὶ ἀκούσας ἔλεγεν βροντὴν γεγονέναι (John 12:29) [use: *finite verb in an indirect statement*].

Caution: Not every accusative noun with an infinitive is an *accusative of general reference*. The use may be that of direct object of the verbal idea in the infinitive as in John 6:21: ἤθελον οὖν λαβεῖν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον . . . or Matthew 23:23: ταῦτα [δὲ] ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

The *accusative of general reference*, the direct object accusative, and the accusative of double direct object can all accompany the same infinitive:

διαπονούμενοι διὰ τὸ διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς τὸν λαὸν . . . τὴν ἀνάστασιν τὴν ἐκ νεκρῶν (Acts 4:2)

<div style="text-align:center">acc. gen. ref.   dir. obj.   double dir. obj.</div>

Infinitival Forms:

Infinitives are easy to recognize structurally because, taking the form appropriate to their tense and voice, they all have one of the following endings:

-ειν, -αι, -ναι, -σθαι

except for *contract* verbs that have in the *present tense*:

alpha *contract* = ᾶν
epsilon *contract* = εῖν
omicron *contract* = οῦν

Active Voice Infinitive:

Present	Future	1 Aorist	2 Aorist	Perfect
λύ ειν	λύσ ειν	λῦσ αι	λιπ εῖν	λελυκέ ναι

Middle Voice:

Present	Future	1 Aorist	2 Aorist	Perfect
λύε σθαι	λύσε σθαι	λύσα σθαι	λιπέ σθαι	λελύ σθαι

Passive Voice:

Present	Future	1 Aorist	2 Aorist	Future Perfect
	λυθήσε σθαι	λυθῆ ναι	λιπῆ ναι	λελύσε σθαι

There are no augments of infinitives because *only the indicative has an augment.*

Functions of the Participle

Substantival Participles:

1. *Subject*: ὁ τὸν λόγον μου ἀκούων καὶ πιστεύων τῷ πέμψαντί με ἔχει ζωὴν αἰώνιον ([John 5:24](#))

2. *Predicate Nominative*: τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστιν τὸ ζῳοποιοῦν ([John 6:63](#))

3. *Direct Object*: τὸν ἐρχόμενον πρὸς ἐμὲ οὐ μὴ ἐκβάλω ἔξω ([John 6:37](#))

4. *Objective Complement*: This use indicates the *action itself*, especially after verbs of perception. (Do **not** confuse this use, complementing the *object* of the finite verb, with that use complementing the verb—i.e., *Verbal Complement*.)

Ἰησοῦς οὖν ὡς εἶδεν αὐτὴν κλαίουσαν καὶ τοὺς συνελθόντας αὐτῇ Ἰουδαίους κλαίοντας ([John 11:33](#))

5. *Indirect Object*: τῷ δὲ ἐργαζομένῳ ὁ μισθὸς οὐ λογίζεται κατὰ χάριν ([Rom 4:4](#))

6. *Object of a Preposition*: διὰ τοῦ ἐνοικοῦντος αὐτοῦ πνεύματος ἐν ὑμῖν. ([Rom 8:11](#))

7. *Appositive*: λέγει κύριος ὁ θεός, ὁ ὢν . . . καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος, ὁ παντοκράτωρ. ([Rev 1:8](#))

Adverbial Participles:

The adverbial participle modifies the main verb of the sentence in a manner that can be deduced from the context. *Proper supporting terms can be supplied in an English translation in order to indicate such an adverbial relationship.*

1. *Purpose*: ("for, for the purpose of, in order that/to, to")

γυναῖκες . . . ἠκολούθησαν τῷ Ἰησοῦ . . . διακονοῦσαι αὐτῷ· ([Matt 27:55](#))

2. *Result*: ("so as to, with the effect of, resulting in")

αὐτὸς ἐδίδασκεν ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς αὐτῶν δοξαζόμενος ὑπὸ πάντων. ([Luke 4:15](#))

3. *Time*: ("when, while, after, as")

Ἀπολυθέντες δὲ ἦλθον πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους ([Acts 4:23](#))

4. *Cause*: ("because")

ἐχάρησαν οὖν οἱ μαθηταὶ ἰδόντες τὸν κύριον. ([John 20:20](#))

5. *Condition*: ("if")

Ταῦτα ὑποτιθέμενος τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς καλὸς ἔσῃ διάκονος Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ([1 Tim 4](#):6)
ἐλπὶς δὲ βλεπομένη οὐκ ἔστιν ἐλπίς· ([Rom 8:24](#))

6. *Concession*: ("though, although")

δι᾽ ὅλης νυκτὸς κοπιάσαντες οὐδὲν ἐλάβομεν· ([Luke 5:5](#))

7. *Means*: ("by, by means of")

μᾶλλον δὲ προσετίθεντο πιστεύοντες τῷ κυρίῳ ([Acts 5:14](#))

8. Manner: ("in, in a manner of, _____ly")

καὶ ἕτερα πολλὰ βλασφημοῦντες ἔλεγον εἰς αὐτόν. (Luke 22:65)

Note: Some grammarians prefer to combine means and manner as a composite category. Likewise, this use is somewhat ambiguous with the *Unrestricted* category that follows because *manner* is practically synonymous with the pure adverbial idea.

9. *Unrestricted*: (uses no adverbial auxiliaries)

The adverbial use of the participial clause converts into good English satisfactorily without any of the supplementary words common to uses 1-8 above. This adverbially unrestricted use of the participle is not far from the *Verbal Use*: *Coordinate with a Finite Verb*.

Κατὰ πίστιν ἀπέθανον οὗτοι πάντες, μὴ λαβόντες τὰς ἐπαγγελίας ἀλλὰ πόρρωθεν αὐτὰς ἰδόντες καὶ ἀσπασάμενοι καὶ ὁμολογήσαντες ὅτι ξένοι καὶ παρεπίδημοί εἰσιν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. (Heb 11:13).

Note on the Adverbial Use in Genitive Absolutes:

> *Genitive absolutes* regularly employ an adverbial use of the participle as per one of the nine ways stated above.

Adjectival Participles:

1. *Ascriptive Attributive*: The adjectival participle occurs anarthrously somewhere after the word it modifies, or it comes before the word it modifies, but always without an *intervening* article.

> ὅμοιός ἐστιν ἀνθρώπῳ οἰκοδομοῦντι οἰκίαν (Luke 6:48)

> καθὼς ἀπέστειλέν με ὁ ζῶν πατὴρ (John 6:57)

2. *Restrictive Attributive*: The order for emphatic distinctiveness is:
>   article + noun + article + participle
> Translate this construction by a restrictive relative clause or by an adjective.

> ἐργάζεσθε μὴ τὴν βρῶσιν τὴν ἀπολλυμένην ἀλλὰ τὴν βρῶσιν τὴν μένουσαν εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον (John 6:27)

3. *Predicate Attributive*: With the verb "to be" the participle functions in the predicate as a predicate adjective.

> ἄνδρες φέροντες ἐπὶ κλίνης ἄνθρωπον ὃς ἦν παραλελυμένος (Luke 5:18)

Verbal Participles:

1. *Coordinate with a Finite Verb*: The participle is translated as a finite verb in parallel to the main verb of the sentence.

> Ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης ἀκούσας ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Χριστοῦ πέμψας διὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ ³ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· (Matt 11:2-3)

2. *Complementary with certain verbs*: The participle is necessary to complete the idea of the main verb.

> (1) *Complement proper*: οὐ παυόμεθα ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν προσευχόμενοι καὶ αἰτούμενοι (Col 1:9)

> (2) *Complementary periphrastic*: The participle complements the verb *to be* in one of its tenses. Examples are found in this *Enchiridion* under the Periphrastic Present, Periphrastic Imperfect, Periphrastic Future, Periphrastic Perfect, and Periphrastic Pluperfect.

3. *Imperatival*: The participle also has an imperatival function, not frequently used.

> (1) *Single imperative*:

> εἰ δυνατὸν τὸ ἐξ ὑμῶν, μετὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων εἰρηνεύοντες· (Rom 12:18)

> (2) *Coordinate imperative*: The participle is coordinate with an imperative:

> πορευθέντες ἀπαγγείλατε Ἰωάννῃ ἃ ἀκούετε καὶ βλέπετε· (Matt 11:4)

Sample Text from Codex Vaticanus (Fourth Century)

Key Declensions of the Active Participle

Present Tense:

λύων	λύουσα	λῦον	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων
λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι	λύουσι	λυούσαις	λύουσι
λύοντα	λύουσαν	λῦον	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα

First Aorist Tense:

λύσας	λύσασα	λῦσαν	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα
λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος	λυσάντων	λυσασῶν	λυσάντων
λύσαντι	λυσάσῃ	λύσαντι	λύσασι	λυσάσαις	λύσασι
λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λῦσαν	λύσαντας	λυσάσας	λύσαντα

First Perfect Tense:

λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
λελυκότι	λελυκυίᾳ	λελυκότι	λελυκόσι	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι
λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός	λελυκότας	λελυκυίας	λελυκότα

Key Declension of the Middle Participle—*Present Tense*:

λυόμενος	λυομένη	λυόμενον	λυόμενοι	λυόμεναι	λυόμενα
λυομένου	λυομένης	λυομένου	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
λυομένῳ	λυομένη	λυομέν	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις
λυόμενον	λυομένην	λυόμενον	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυόμενα

Key Declension of the Passive Participle— *First Aorist Tense:*

λυθείς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν	λυθέντες	λυθεῖσαι	λυθέντα
λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων

λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι	λυθεῖσι	λυθείσαις	λυθεῖσι
λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα

Parsing Participial Forms:

1. Using the key declensions with the characteristic tense structures, one can parse any participle.
2. Ambiguous participles on the last pages have been highlighted in red.
3. The future participle is very rare (e.g., <u>Matt 27:49</u>) in the NT (Robertson, GGNTLHR, p. 374).

Declensions of Nouns

Key to the lines below: 1 = nominative; 2 = genitive; 3 = dative; 4 = accusative; 5 = vocative. Vocative forms are included only if different from the nominative. Plurals follow their singular form on the line. Articles used denote gender. One space is skipped before each ending to differentiate it. Certain endings are featured in red to denote their distinctiveness.

Second Declension:

1	ὁ	φίλ ος	φίλ οι	ἡ	ὁδ ός	ὁδ οί	τὸ	ἔργ ον	ἔργ α
2		φίλ ου	φίλ ων		ὁδ οῦ	ὁδ ῶν		ἔργ ου	ἔργ ων
3		φίλ ῳ	φίλ οις		ὁδ ῷ	ὁδ οῖς		ἔργ ῳ	ἔργ οις
4		φίλ ον	φίλ ους		ὁδ όν	ὁδ ούς		ἔργ ον	ἔργ α
5		φίλ ε	*friend*		*way*			*work*	

Compare variations in irregular *adjective* (masc. and neut.) διπλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν.

1	διπλ οῦς	διπλ οῖ	διπλ οῦν	διπλ ᾶ
2	διπλ οῦ	διπλ ῶν	διπλ οῦ	διπλ ῶν
3	διπλ ῷ	διπλ οῖς	διπλ ῷ	διπλ οῖς
4	διπλ οῦν	διπλ οῦς	διπλ οῦν	διπλ α
double, *twofold*, *twice*				

First Declension:

nom. s. in α:						
1	ἡ	γλῶσσ α	γλῶσσ αι	ἡ	ἡμέρ α	ἡμέρ αι
2		γλώσσ ης	γλωσσ ῶν		ἡμέρ ας	ἡμερ ῶν
3		γλώσσ ῃ	γλώσσ αις		ἡμέρ ᾳ	ἡμέρ αις
4		γλῶσσ αν	γλώσσ ας		ἡμέρ αν	ἡμέρ ας
		tongue, *language*			*day*	

nom. s. in ας:			**nom. s. in η:**		**nom. s. in ης:**		
1	νεανί ας	νεανί αι	ἡ	γῆ	____	ὁ	κριτ ής	κριτ αί
2	νεανί ου	νεανι ῶν		γῆς	____		κριτ οῦ	κριτ ῶν
3	νεανί ᾳ	νεανί αις		γῇ	____		κριτ ῇ	κριτ αῖς
4	νεανί αν	νεανί ας		γῆν	____		κριτ ήν	κριτ άς
5	νεανί α	*young man*		*earth*			*judge*	

Third Declension Nouns:

The base (or stem) is determined from the genitive singular less the ending.

Base ending in λ *or* ρ:					*Base ending in* μ *or* ν:	
1 ὁ ἀνήρ	ἄνδρ ες	ἡ χείρ	χεῖρ ες		ὁ κανών	κανόν ες
2 ἀνδρ ός	ἀνδρ ῶν	χειρ ός	χειρ ῶν		κανόν ος	κανόν ων
3 ἀνδρ ί	ἀνδρ άσι	χειρ ί	χερ σί		κανόν ι	κανό σι
4 ἄνδρ α	ἄνδρ ας	χεῖρ α	χεῖρ ας		κανόν α	κανόν ας
5 ἄνερ	man		hand		standard, rule	

	Base ending in γ, κ, *or* χ:		*Base ending in* δ:	
1 ἡ γυνή	γυναῖκ ες	ὁ παῖς	παῖδ ες
2 γυναικ ός	γυναικ ῶν	παῖδ ος	παίδ ων
3 γυναικ ί	γυναι ξί	παιδ ί	παι σί
4 γυναῖκ α	γυναῖκ ας	παῖδ α	παῖδ ας
5 γύναι	woman	boy, servant	

3d plural consonant combinations:

ρ + σι	= ρασι or ρσι
ν + σι	= σι
γ, κ, χ + σι	= ξι
δ, θ, τ + σι	= σι
οντ + σι	= ουσι

Third Declension Nouns (Con'd):

Base ending in θ *or* τ:						
1 τὸ πνεῦμα	πνεύματ α	ὁ ἄρχων	ἄρχοντ ες	τὸ κέρας	κέρατ α
2 πνεύματ ος	πνευμάτ ων	ἄρχοντ ος	ἀρχόντ ων	κέρατ ος	κερατ ῶν
3 πνεύματ ι	πνεύμα σι	ἄρχοντ ι	ἄχου σι	κέρατ ι	κέρα σι
4 πνεῦμα	πνεύματ α	ἄρχοντ α	ἄρχοντ ας	κέρας	κέρατ α
spirit		ruler		horn	

Base ending in a vowel: (Some endings show influence of the stem vowel.)						
1 τὸ ἔθνο ς	ἔθν η	ἡ πόλι ς	πόλε ις	ὁ ἰχθύ ς	ἰχθύ ες
2 ἔθνο υς	ἐθν ῶν	πόλε ως	πόλε ων	ἰχθύ ος	ἰχθύ ων
3 ἔθνε ι	ἔθνε σι	πόλε ι	πόλε σι	ἰχθύ ι	ἰχθύ σι
4 ἔθνο ς	ἔθν η	πόλι ν	πόλε ις	ἰχθύ ν	ἰχθύ ας
nation		city		fish	

1 ὁ βασιλεύ ς	βασιλε ῖς	ἡ δέησι ς	δεήσε ις
2 βασιλέ ως	βασιλέ ων	δεήσε ως	δεήσε ων

3	βασιλε ῖ	βασιλεῦ σι	δεήσε ι	δεήσε σι
4	βασιλέ α	βασιλε ῖς	δεήσι ν	δεήσε ις
	king		*prayer*	

Third Declension Irregularities:

It is apparent that several sets of endings are grouped under the third declension because they show similarities. For some words it is easier to memorize their paradigms than to analyze the route of change that lies behind their formation. There may be no other word formed exactly by the same process.

1	ὁ	νοῦς	νοῖ	ὁ	βοῦς	βόες
2		νοῦ	νῶν		βοός	βοῶν
3		νῷ	νοῖς		βοῖ	βουσί
4		νοῦν	νοῦς		βοῦν	βόας/βοῦς
		mind			*ox, bull*—ἡ βοῦς *cow*	

An irregular adjective that builds with the Genitive Singular Base:

1	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
2	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
3	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλη	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
4	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
	great					

Only three consonants—ν, ρ, and ς —can be the final letter of *any Greek word.* [The only exception is the preposition ἐκ and its variation ἐξ.] Hence, in the μέγας paradigm above the final λ of the genitive singular base, μεγαλ, changed to ς (nom. s. m.), was kept and followed by a vowel (nom. s. f.), and was dropped altogether (nom. s. n.).

Third Declension Adjectives:

Note that the feminine adjectives (columns 2 and 5) use the first declension:

1	πᾶς	πᾶσ α	πᾶν	πάντ ες	πᾶσ αι	πάντ α
2	παντ ός	πάσ ης	παντ ός	πάντ ων	πασ ῶν	πάντ ων
3	παντ ί	πάσ η	παντ ί	πᾶ σι	πάσ αις	πᾶ σι
4	πάντ α	πᾶσ αν	πᾶν	πάντ ας	πάσ ας	πάντ α
	all, each, every					

1	πλατύ ς	πλατεῖ α	πλατ ύ	πλατε ῖς	πλατεῖ αι	πλατέ α
2	πλατέ ως	πλατεί ας	πλατέ ως	πλατέ ων	πλατει ῶν	πλατέ ων
3	πλατε ῖ	πλατεί ᾳ	πλατε ῖ	πλατέ σι	πλατεί αις	πλατέ σι
4	πλατύ ν	πλατεῖ αν	πλατ ύ	πλατε ῖς	πλατεί ας	πλατέ α
	wide, broad					

Third Declension Adjectives (Con'd):

	masc./fem. s.	masc./fem. pl.	neut. s.	neut. pl.
1	μονογεν ής	μονογεν εῖς	μονογεν ές	μονογεν ῆ
2	μονογεν οῦς	μονογεν ῶν	μονογεν οῦς	μονογεν ῶν
3	μονογεν εῖ	μονογεν έσι	μονογεν εῖ	μονογεν έσι
4	μονογεν ῆ	μονογεν εῖς	μονογεν ές	μονογεν ῆ
5	μονογεν ές	*only, unique*		

Cardinal Numbers One Through Four Declined:

	masc.	*fem.*	*neut.*		*masc./fem.*	*neut.*	*masc./fem.*	*neut.*
1	εἷς	μία	ἕν	δύο	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
2	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	δύο	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
3	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	δυσί	τρισί	τρισί	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
4	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕν	δύο	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα
	one	*one*	*one*	*two*	*three*	*three*	*four*	*four*

None of the cardinals 5-199 is declined until διακόσιοι = 200.

Declensional Inflections for Parsing

Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives

The charts below are designed as visual cues to enable one to identify syntactical relationship, or case, from the endings of the inflected words. Read across and down columns.

		First Declension				*Second Decl.*		*Third Decl. (most, not all forms of 3d decl.)*						
Nominative	(s)	α	η	ας	ης	ος	ον	ων	η	ος	ος	ευς	ις	α
	(pl)	χι	χι	χι	χι	οι	α	ες	ες	α	η	εις	εις	ατα
Gen./Abl.	(s)	χς	ης	ου		ου		ος	ους	εως	ατος			
	(pl)	ων	ων	ων		ων		ων	ων	εων	ατων			
Dat.Inst.Loc.	(s)	ᾳ	η			ῳ		ι	ει	ει	ατι			
	(pl)	χις	χις			οις		[ου]σι	εσι	εύσι	ασι			
Accusative	(s)	χν	ην			ον	ον	α	ος	ος	εα	ιν	α	
	(pl)	χς	χς			ους	α	ας	α	η	εις	εις	ατα	
Vocative	(s)	χ				ε		αι	ευ					
	(pl)	identical to the Nominative plural in all declensions.												

α	nom s, pl, acc s, pl, voc s	**A**	ευσι	d-i-l pl
ᾳ	d-i-l s,	**L**		
αι	nom pl, voc s	**P**	εῶν	g-a pl
αν	acc s	**H**	έως	g-a s
ας	nom s g-a s, acc pl	**A**	η	nom s, pl, acc pl
ασι	d-i-l pl	**B**	ῃ	d-i-l s
ατα	nom pl, acc pl	**E**	ης	nom s, g-a s
ατι	d-i-l s	**T**	ι	d-i-l s
ατος	g-a s	**I**	ιν	acc s
		C	ις	nom s
		A		
		ANALYSIS		

ατων	g-a pl		οι	nom pl
ε	voc s	**of Inflections**	οις	d-i-l pl
εα	acc s	g-a = genitive or ablative	ο	nom s, acc s
ει	d-i-l s	d-i-l = dative, instrumental, or locative	ος	nom s g-a s, acc s
εῖς	nom pl, acc pl	Any nom pl listed here could also be a vocative plural.	ου	g-a s
ες	nom pl		ους	g-a s, acc pl
εσι	d-i-l pl		[ου]σι	d-i-l pl
εῦ	voc s		ῳ	d-i-l s
ευς	nom s		ων	nom s, g-a pl

Case Distinctions

All grammarians agree that the case of a word that can be defined provides—by its ending—an indication of the relation of that word to the sentence in which it occurs. Some grammarians abstract five cases and some eight. The former method attaches importance to the *form* of a word and the latter to the *general function* of a word; but neither method of counting cases can exist without depending to some degree on the other element, whether it be function or form. At the level of practical exegesis, which method of case analysis one employs has less than critical importance. This is so because a further distinction—the precise *use* of the case—is also abstracted to specify one's understanding of the writer's intention for that word.

Basic Ideas of the Case Appellations:

Nominative:	subject/specific designation
Genitive:	description/identification/attribution
Ablative:	separation/source
Dative:	personal interest
Instrumental:	means
Locative:	location
Accusative:	extension/termination
Vocative:	direct address

In the designations of case usages that follow for the Ablative, Instrumental, and Locative, these identifications will be given as a left heading *and the comparable five-case designations will be given on the same line at the right.*

Vocative Case

Basic Idea: direct address

The one being addressed is being *called* [from the Latin past participle, *vocatus*] . The only use of the vocative is *direct address*, but both nominative and vocative forms are used.

πάτερ Ἀβραάμ, ἐλέησόν με (Luke 16:24); ἡ παῖς, ἔγειρε. (Luke 8:54)

ἄγγελον τοῦ θεοῦ . . . εἰπόντα αὐτῷ· Κορνήλιε. (Acts 10:3)

τί γὰρ οἶδας, γύναι, εἰ τὸν ἄνδρα σώσεις; (1 Cor 7:16)

Σὺ δέ, ὦ ἄνθρωπε θεοῦ, ταῦτα φεῦγε· (1 Tim 6:11)

There are no vocative plural forms; the nominative plural is used instead. Nor are there any vocative forms for neuter nouns.

Ἄνδρες ἀδελφοὶ καὶ πατέρες, ἀκούσατέ μου . . . ἀπολογίας. (Acts 22:1)

Nominative Case

Basic Idea: specific designation

Because in Greek the verb of the sentence always includes its own subject as far as person and number, the noun in the nominative is appositional to the verb in naming the subject.

Uses within the Nominative Case:

1. The *Subject Nominative* designates the subject.

   καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἐφανερώθη (1 John 1:2)

2. The *Predicate Nominative* demarcates the less definite of two nominatives linked by an equative (i.e., copulative) verb such as: εἰμί, γίνομαι, or ὑπάρχω. (The other, more definite nominative, is the subject nominative.) Though called *predicate*, the predicate nominative cannot be ascertained from its position in the sentence, coming sometimes before the verb.

   Ascertain the predicate nominative by comparing the two nominatives:

   (1) The **predicate** nominative will be the one *without the article* in most—**not** all—instances.

   ὥστε κύριός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ σαββάτου. (Mark 2:28)

   Καὶ ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο (John 1:14)

   (2) The **predicate** nominative will be *the one that is not anaphoric.* (The nominative that continues the mention made [of it] in the immediately preceding context is anaphoric, and

   therefore, is the subject nominative of the new clause.) *A pronoun is characteristically anaphoric and will always be the subject when used with an equative verb.*

   ἐκ πνευματικῆς . . . πέτρας, ἡ πέτρα δὲ ἦν ὁ Χριστός. (1 Cor 10:4)

   τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Αὐτὸς γάρ ἐστιν ἡ εἰρήνη ἡμῶν (Eph 2:13-14). [The pronoun, Αὐτὸς, refers to Christ and serves as the subject, causing ἡ εἰρήνη—even though it is articular—   to become the predicate nominative.]

   ἐκήρυσσεν τὸν Ἰησοῦν ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. (Acts 9:20)

   (3) The predicate nominative will be the *adjective* whenever one of the two nominatives is an adjective, whether articular or anarthrous.

   τὸ φρέαρ ἐστὶν βαθύ [nom. s. neut.] (John 4:11)

   Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν (John 1:9)

3. The *Nominative of Apposition* restates, identifies, or complements the associated subject with which it occurs.

   καθὼς εἶπεν Ἡσαΐας ὁ προφήτης. (John 1:23)

   ἀσπάζεται ὑμᾶς Λουκᾶς ὁ ἰατρὸς ὁ ἀγαπητὸς (Col 4:14)

4. *Independent* or *Absolute Nominative* stands alone grammatically as a nominative either as the expectation of its context or in spite of its context.

   (1) Like a picture hung on the wall, about which an assertion is possible:

   ἴδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ αἴρων τὴν ἁμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου. (John 1:29)
   [The nominative rather than accusative (as object of ἴδε) occurs here.]

   Ὁ νικῶν δώσω αὐτῷ καθίσαι μετ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ μου (Rev 3:21)

(2) As the free-standing form for names and titles:

ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης· (John 1:6)

ὑμεῖς φωνεῖτέ με· ὁ διδάσκαλος, καί· ὁ κύριος (John 13:13)

Παῦλος καὶ Τιμόθεος δοῦλοι Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ πᾶσιν τοῖς ἁγίοις (Phil 1:1)
[The two *independent nominatives* at the beginning tell who wrote the letter.]

ὁ οἶκός μου οἶκος προσευχῆς κληθήσεται (Matt 21:13)

(3) As the customary case of exclamations:

λέγετε· εὐδία ["fair weather!"], πυρράζει γὰρ ὁ οὐρανός· (Matt 16:2)

Ὦ βάθος πλούτου καὶ σοφίας καὶ γνώσεως θεοῦ· (Rom 11:33)

(4) The absolute nominative as the anomalous transcender of grammatical regularities:

- resisting conformity to the noun with which it is in apposition: ἀπὸ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ μάρτυς, ὁ πιστός, ὁ πρωτότοκος τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ὁ ἄρχων τῶν βασιλέων τῆς γῆς. (Rev 1:5)

- resisting the influence of a preposition that takes another case: εἰρήνη ἀπὸ ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος (Rev 1:4) [Note the next phrase that does conform to the grammar of the preposition: καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἑπτὰ πνευμάτων . . . (Rev 1:4).]

- resisting the case (accusative of specification) expected when telling how much: ἐξήρχοντο εἷς καθ᾽ εἷς [instead of ἕνα with κατά] (John 8:9)

Genitive Case

Basic Idea: description, identification, attribution

The characteristic translational word is "of." The genitive case qualifies or specifies an idea as to its identity or characteristics. Its root meaning is attribution—either of essential relationship or quality.

1. *Adjectival Genitive asserts attributively a relationship between a genitive* noun or pronoun and the noun it modifies. Also called the *Genitive of Description*, this is the characteristic adnomial genitive use.

καὶ ἑρπετὰ τῆς γῆς καὶ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. (Acts 10:12)

2. *Possessive Genitive* identifies an owner:

ἐν τῷ σώματι ὑμῶν. (1 Cor 6:20)

3. *Subjective Genitive.* The noun in the genitive produces the action (or is the "subject" of the action) *implied in the noun it modifies.*

ὄψεται πᾶσα σὰρξ τὸ σωτήριον τοῦ θεοῦ. (Luke 3:6)

4. *Objective Genitive.* The noun in the genitive receives the action (or is the "object" of the action) *implied in the noun it modifies.*

τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ θεοῦ ἀπεκδέχεται. (Rom 8:19)

αὐξανόμενοι τῇ ἐπιγνώσει τοῦ θεοῦ (Col 1:10)

5. *Genitive of Apposition* or *Epexegetic Genitive* defines by equation.

θεός, ὁ δοὺς ἡμῖν τὸν ἀρραβῶνα τοῦ πνεύματος. (2 Cor 5:5)

6. *Adverbial Genitive of Time* identifies a temporal occasion, telling when something occurred.

οὗτος ἦλθεν πρὸς αὐτὸν νυκτὸς (<u>John 3:2</u>)

7. *Adverbial Genitive of Reference* qualifies an adjective "with reference to" that noun in the genitive.

τοῖς ἀνόμοις ὡς ἄνομος, μὴ ὢν ἄνομος θεοῦ ἀλλ' ἔννομος Χριστοῦ (<u>1 Cor 9:21</u>)

The *Adverbial Genitive of Reference* may also key upon an adjective hidden in a verb, as "worthy" in καταξιόω ('consider worthy').

καταξιωθῆναι ὑμᾶς τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ (<u>2 Thes 1:5</u>)

8. *Adverbial Genitive of Purpose* tells "why."

ἰδοὺ ἐξῆλθεν ὁ σπείρων τοῦ σπείρειν. (<u>Matt 13:3</u>)

οἱ δὲ τὰ φαῦλα πράξαντες εἰς ἀνάστασιν κρίσεως. (<u>John 5:29</u>)

9. *Genitive of Content* depicts what fills the interior of something or someone.

γεμίσατε τὰς ὑδρίας ὕδατος. (<u>John 2:7</u>)

ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τοὺς ὄχλους ἐπλήσθησαν ζήλου (<u>Acts 13:45</u>)

10. *Genitive of Apparent Object.* Certain verbs have what seem to be their objects in the genitive instead of the accusative case. This construction happens because they have a built-in "of"or genitival, descriptive, or identifying element in their idiomatic structure. Such are the following verbs:

(1) *Of Sensation* (e.g., hear of, taste of, lay hold of: ἀκούω • γεύομαί • ἐπιλαμβάνομαι • ἅπτω):

ἐάν τίς μου ἀκούσῃ τῶν ῥημάτων (<u>John 12:47</u>)

γευσαμένους τε τῆς δωρεᾶς τῆς ἐπουρανίου (<u>Heb 6:4</u>)

ἐπιλαβοῦ τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς (<u>1 Tim 6:12</u>)

(2) *Of Desiring or Aspiring* (ἐπιθυμέω • ὀρέγομαι):

Εἴ τις ἐπισκοπῆς ὀρέγεται (<u>1 Tim 3:1</u>)

(3) *Of Sharing or Partaking* (μετέχω • μεταλαμβάνω).

Εἰ ἄλλοι τῆς ὑμῶν ἐξουσίας μετέχουσιν (<u>1 Cor 9:12</u>)

(4) *Of Memory* (μνημονεύω • μιμνήσκομαι).

μνημονεύετε τῆς γυναικὸς Λώτ. (<u>Luke 17:32</u>)

(5) *Of Taking Charge of, Ruling Over* (ἄρχω • κυριεύω • κατισχύω)

ἵνα καὶ νεκρῶν καὶ ζώντων κυριεύσῃ. (<u>Rom 14:9</u>)

(6) *Of Accusing or Treating with Contempt* (κατηγορέω):

καὶ κατηγόρουν αὐτοῦ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς πολλά. (<u>Mark 15:3</u>)

(7) *Of Bearing with or Neglecting* (ἀνέχω • ἀμελέω)

ἀνεχόμενοι ἀλλήλων ἐν ἀγάπῃ (<u>Eph 4:2</u>)

11. *Genitive Absolute* consists of a noun or pronoun in the genitive and a participle in the genitive connected to the rest of the sentence adverbially. If the participle takes an object, that object will be in the accusative case.

καὶ καθίσαντος αὐτοῦ προσῆλθαν αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ· (<u>Matt 5:1</u>)

ὁ λαὸς γὰρ ἅπας ἐξεκρέματο αὐτοῦ ἀκούων. (Luke 19:48)

ὅτι ἔτι ἁμαρτωλῶν ὄντων ἡμῶν Χριστὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀπέθανεν. (Rom 5:8)

σοῦ δὲ ποιοῦντος ἐλεημοσύνην μὴ γνώτω ἡ ἀριστερά σου τί ποιεῖ ἡ δεξιά σου (Matt 6:3)

12. *Prepositional Genitive.* A number of prepositions take their objects in the genitive, telling where, in what manner, for whose benefit, etc. This use, were it not for the prepositions, could be subsumed under the *Adverbial Genitive.* Such prepositions that will occur with the genitive are: ἐπί • μετά • περί • ἀμφί • διά • ὑπέρ • κατά [73 times in NT].

καθήσεσθε ἐπὶ θρόνων (Luke 22:30)

Ablative Case

Basic Idea: separation (Latin: *ablativus*—that which is removed by separation)

Characteristic translational word: "from"

1. *Ablative of Separation*:	*Genitive of Separation*
This basic ablative indicates either a physical or logical removal or distance.	
ξένοι τῶν διαθηκῶν (Eph 2:12) γύναι, ἀπολέλυσαι τῆς ἀσθενείας σου (Luke 13:12)	

2. *Ablative of Source*:	*Genitive of* Source
The origination of something is traced back to that from which it came.	
τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ πατρὸς ἣν ἠκούσατέ μου (Acts 1:4)	

3. *Ablative of Comparison:*	*Genitive of Comparison*
This use states that from which there was a separation in an unequal comparison. When translating into English this construction requires "than" instead of "from."	
μείζω τούτων ὄψῃ. (John 1:50) πόσῳ οὖν διαφέρει ἄνθρωπος προβάτου. (Matt 12:12)	

4. *Ablative of the Whole*:	*Partitive Genitive*
The word in the ablative indicates that from which a part has been taken.	
τὰ πρόβατα τὰ ἀπολωλότα οἴκου Ἰσραήλ. (Matt 15:24)	

5. *Prepositional Ablative*:	*Genitive of Agent*
Certain prepositions take their objects in the ablative. Therefore, the use of the case is implicit in the meaning of the preposition.	
The prepositions of the ablative are predominantly: ἐκ • ἀπό • χωρίς • ὑπό • παρά.:	

from what/whom: ἀπὸ τῆς συναγωγῆς   (Luke 4:38) [separation]

apart from what/whom: χωρὶς νόμου   (Rom 3:21) [separation]

out of what/whom: ἐκ θελήματος σαρκὸς   (John 1:13) [source]

by means of what/whom: μαρτυρουμένη ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου   (Rom 3:21) [source]

of what/whom: ἐξ ὧν οἱ πλείονες μένουσιν   (1 Cor 15:6) [separation from whole]

Dative Case

Basic Idea: personal interest

Characteristic translational words: "to" "for"

1. *Dative of Indirect Object* indicates the indirect recipient of the action of a transitive verb

οἴδατε δόματα ἀγαθὰ διδόναι τοῖς τέκνοις ὑμῶν (Luke 11:13)

2. *Dative of Advantage* shows "for" whose benefit something exists or is done.

τὸ δὲ σῶμα οὐ τῇ πορνείᾳ ἀλλὰ τῷ κυρίῳ, καὶ ὁ κύριος τῷ σώματι· (1 Cor 6:13)

ἑαυτοῖς ποιήσατε φίλους (Luke 16:9)

3. *Dative of Disadvantage* shows to whose detriment something exists. Supply the word "against" whenever suitable.

ὥστε μαρτυρεῖτε ἑαυτοῖς (Matt 23:31)

4. *Possessive Dative* reveals to whom some one/thing belongs; this approximates a special dative of advantage.

εἰσὶν ἡμῖν ἄνδρες τέσσαρες (Acts 21:23)

5. *Dative of Reference* indicates the person or personified idea to which the action of an intransitive verb refers.

ἤρξατο αὐτοῖς λέγειν τὰ μέλλοντα αὐτῷ συμβαίνειν (Mark 10:32)

οὐκ ἐψεύσω [2 p s aor. mid.] ἀνθρώποις ἀλλὰ τῷ θεῷ. (Acts 5:4)

6. *Dative of Apparent Object.* Though the accusative case is the case of the direct object, certain verbs are internally constructed with personal implications so as to require their objects to be in the dative case.

ὁ δὲ ἀπειθῶν τῷ υἱῷ οὐκ ὄψεται ζωήν (John 3:36)

λατρεύειν αὐτῷ (Luke 1:74)

οἱ δὲ ἐν σαρκὶ ὄντες θεῷ ἀρέσαι οὐ δύνανται. (Rom 8:8)

καὶ ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγων· (Luke 4:35)

οἱ δὲ εὐθέως ἀφέντες τὰ δίκτυα ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ. (Matt 4:20)

Instrumental Case

Basic Idea: means; characteristic translational words: "by" or "with" and sometimes "__ly."

1. *Instrumental of Means*:	*Instrumental Dative*
This use indicates the cause by which an effect is produced.	
χάριτί ἐστε σεσῳσμένοι (Eph 2:5)	

2. *Instrumental Agent*.	*Dative Agent*
This use tells the person by whom an effect is produced.	
ὅσοι γὰρ πνεύματι θεοῦ ἄγονται (Rom 8:14)	
Note three ways to express *agency*:	

	(1) *Instrumental Agent* (as exampled here) = by	(1) *Dative Agent* (by)
	(2) διά + genitive = "through" someone/something	(2) διά + gen.(through)
	(3) ὑπό + ablative = "by" someone/something	(3) ὑπό + gen. (by)

3. *Instrumental of Manner* tells how something is done.	*Dative of Manner*
διδάξαι ὑμᾶς δημοσίᾳ καὶ κατ᾽ οἴκους (Acts 20:20)	

4. *Cognate Emphatic Instrumental*:	*Cognate Emphatic Dative*
Reproducing a Hebrew idiom, this use emphasizes the verb content in the cognate noun.	
ἐπιθυμίᾳ ἐπεθύμησα (Luke 22:15); χαρᾷ χαίρει (John 3:29).	

Locative Case

Basic Idea: *location*; characteristic translational word: "in"

1. *Locative of Place* designates spatial location.	*Locative Dative*
ἔγνω τῷ σώματι ὅτι ἴαται (Mark 5:29)	

2. *Locative of Time* locates the action at or during a period(s) of time. {General time is expressed by the genitive and duration of time by the accusative.}	*Dative of Time*
εἰ τοῖς σάββασιν θεραπεύσει αὐτόν (Mark 3:2)	

3. *Locative of Sphere* indicates an abstract realm.	*Locative Dative*
ψαλῶ τῷ πνεύματι, ψαλῶ δὲ καὶ τῷ νοί (1 Cor 14:15)	

4. *Locative Absolute*: A noun/pronoun in this case together with a participle in the same case is connected with the rest of the sentence adverbially. This use is rare in the NT: e.g., Luke 8:27.	*Dative Absolute*

5. *Prepositional Locative*: Whenever ἐν means "in" rather than "by," it takes this case: ἐν πάσῃ σοφίᾳ (Eph 1:8).	*Prepositional Dative*

Accusative Case

Basic Idea: *extension/termination*

Characteristic translational word: none

1. *Accusative of Direct Object* indicates who/what is acted upon by a transitive verb, participle, or infinitive, as illustrated respectively below:

ὁ πατὴρ ἀγαπᾷ τὸν υἱόν (John 3:35)

ὁ θεὸς . . . ὁ εὐλογήσας ἡμᾶς ἐν . . . Χριστῷ (Eph 1:3)

οἴδατε δόματα ἀγαθὰ διδόναι τοῖς τέκνοις ὑμῶν (Matt 7:11)

2. *Accusative of Double Direct Object.*
Certain verbs such as those of teaching, asking, reminding, and dressing can take both a personal and an impersonal direct object, neither of which is an object complement. The personal object acts like an indirct object logically, but not literally.

ἐδίδασκεν αὐτοὺς ἐν παραβολαῖς πολλὰ (Mark 4:2)

τὸν πατέρα αἰτήσει ὁ υἱὸς ἰχθύν (Luke 11:11)

ἐπωτήσω ὑμᾶς κἀγὼ λόγον ἕνα (Matt 21:24)

ἐκεῖνος . . . ὑπομνήσει ὑμᾶς πάντα ἃ εἶπον ὑμῖν [ἐγώ]. (John 14:26)

ἐξέδυσαν αὐτὸν τὴν πορφύραν καὶ ἐνέδυσαν αὐτὸν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ (Mark 15:20)

3. *Accusative of General Reference* extends the basic verbal activity "with reference to" or "toward" some terminal other than a direct object.

αὐξήσωμεν εἰς αὐτὸν τὰ πάντα (Eph 4:15)

μὴ ὀμνύετε μήτε τὸν οὐρανὸν μήτε τὴν γῆν (Jas 5:12)

The *accusative of general reference* occurs regularly with oaths:

ὁρκίζω ὑμᾶς τὸν Ἰησοῦν ὃν Παῦλος κηρύσσει. (Acts 19:13)

The *accusative of general reference* occurs frequently with infinitives, in which the extension is in the direction of affording a **subject** for the verbal idea of the infinitive. The infinitive usually is in an objective status as regards the main verb of the sentence. For more examples see p. 53.

ὁ ὄχλος . . . ἤκουσαν τοῦτο αὐτὸν πεποιηκέναι τὸ σημεῖον. (John 12:18)

ὁ δὲ θεός, ἃ προκατήγγειλεν. . .παθεῖν τὸν χριστὸν αὐτοῦ, ἐπλήρωσεν οὕτως (Acts 3:18)

The *accusative of general reference* also occurs with participles, in which the accusative word functions as the agent or **subject** of the verbal action in the participle:

τὸ δαιμόνιον . . .ἐξῆλθεν ἀπ᾽ αὐτοῦ μηδὲν βλάψαν [βλάπτω = harm] αὐτόν. (Luke 4:35)

καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ καταρτίζοντας τὰ δίκτυα (Mark 1:19)

 4. *Cognate Accusative* consists of an object derived from the verb it completes, emphasizing in a secondary way and Hebraically what is already set forth in the verb itself. The cognate object may also have with it an adjective that is not cognate.

ἀγωνίζου τὸν καλὸν ἀγῶνα τῆς πίστεως   (1 Tim 6:12)

5. *Complementary Accusative* serves as an objective complement explaining or completing the objects of verbs of making, calling, naming, taking to be, and proving to be.

ἐποίησεν τὸ ὕδωρ ὄνον (John 4:46)

Δαυὶδ οὖν κύριον αὐτὸν καλεῖ (Luke 20:44)

μὴ φοβηθῇς παραλαβεῖν Μαρίαν τὴν γυναῖκά σου· (Matt 1:20)

ἐν ᾧ ὑμᾶς τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον ἔθετο ἐπισκόπους (Acts 20:28)

εἰ γὰρ ἃ κατέλυσα ταῦτα πάλιν οἰκοδομῶ, παραβάτην ἐμαυτὸν συνιστάνω. (Gal 2:18)

6. *Adverbial Accusative.*

In certain nouns the accusative case makes it virtually become an adverb.

δωρεὰν ἐλάβετε, δωρεὰν δότε (Matt 10:8)

Τὸ λοιπόν, ἀδελφοί μου, χαίρετε ἐν κυρίῳ. (Phil 3:1)

τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀναβαίνοντα ὅπου ἦν τὸ **πρότερον**; (John 6:62)

7. *Accusative of Extent of Time* indicates a temporal duration.

τί ὧδε ἑστήκατε **ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν** ἀργοί; (Matt 20:6)

ἰδοὺ **τοσαῦτα ἔτη** δουλεύω σοι (Luke 15:29)

8. *Accusative of Specification* tells how many (items, individuals), or how much (space, quantity), or where something is located.

ἀνέπεσαν οὖν οἱ ἄνδρες τὸν **ἀριθμὸν** ὡς πεντακισχίλιοι. (John 6:10)

αὐτὸς ἀπεσπάσθη ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ὡσεὶ λίθου **βολὴν** (Luke 22:41)

γῆ Ζαβουλὼν καὶ γῆ Νεφθαλίμ, **ὁδὸν** θαλάσσης, πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου (Matt 4:15)

9. *Prepositional Accusative*.

Certain prepositions, especially εἰς and ἀνά, take the accusative—and *only* the accusative.

εἰς τὸν κόσμον [place to which] (John 1:9); **ἀνὰ** μέσον (1 Cor 6:5)

The following prepositions occur with the accusative more than with other cases:

πρὸς καιρὸν [extent of time] (Luke 8:13)

καθ’ ὅλην τὴν πόλιν [extent of space] (Luke 8:39)

ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν [place to which] (Matt 15:35)

The following prepositions occur with the accusative, but not as much as with the genitive and ablative: διά • μετά • περί • ὑπέρ • ὑπό.

διὰ τὴν χάριν [cause] (Rom 15:15)

μετ’ οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας [extent of time] (Luke 15:13)

περὶ τὸν τόπον [extent of space] (Acts 28:7)

κεφαλὴν **ὑπὲρ** πάντα [extent of power] (Eph 1:22)

ὑπὸ τὴν κραταιὰν χεῖρα τοῦ θεοῦ [place] (1 Peter 5:6)

Case and Use Analysis Illustrated

Luke 8:26-29 Καὶ κατέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν χώραν[1] τῶν Γερασηνῶν,[2] ἥτις ἐστὶν ἀντιπέρα τῆς Γαλιλαίας.[3] ἐξελθόντι[4] δὲ αὐτῷ[5] ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν[6] ὑπήντησεν ἀνήρ[7] τις[8] ἐκ τῆς πόλεως[9] ἔχων δαιμόνια[10] καὶ χρόνῳ[11] ἱκανῷ οὐκ ἐνεδύσατο ἱμάτιον[12] καὶ ἐν οἰκίᾳ[13] οὐκ ἔμενεν ἀλλ’ ἐν τοῖς μνήμασιν.[14] ἰδὼν[15] δὲ τὸν Ἰησοῦν[16] ἀνακράξας[17] προσέπεσεν αὐτῷ[18] καὶ φωνῇ[19] μεγάλῃ εἶπεν· τί[20] ἐμοὶ[21] καὶ σοί,[22] Ἰησοῦ[23] υἱε[24] τοῦ θεου[25] τοῦ ὑψίστου;[26] δέομαί σου,[27] μή με[28] βασανίσῃς.

παρήγγειλεν γὰρ τῷ πνεύματι[29] τῷ ἀκαθάρτῳ[30] ἐξελθεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.[31] πολλοῖς[32] γὰρ χρόνοις[33] συνηρπάκει αὐτὸν[34] καὶ ἐδεσμεύετο ἁλύσεσιν[35] καὶ πέδαις[36] φυλασσόμενος καὶ διαρρήσσων τὰ δεσμα[37] ἠλαύνετο ὑπὸ τοῦ δαιμονίου[38] εἰς τὰς ἐρήμους.[39]

Case abbreviations for the superscripted words are designated by the *Enchiridion* use numbers:

1. Ac-9	2. G-2	3. G-12	4. L-4	5. L-4	6. Ac-9	7. N-1	8. N-3
9. Ab-5	10. Ac-1	11. L-2	12. Ac-1	13. L-5	14. L-5	15. N-1	16. Ac-1
17. N-1	18. D-5	19. I-1	20. N-1	21. D-5	22. D-5	23. V	24. V
25. G-2	26. G-1	27. G-10(2)	28. Ac-1	29. D-6	30. D-6 appos.	31. Ab-5	32 L-2 appos.
33. L-2	34. Ac-1	35. I-1	36. I-1	37. Ac-1	38. Ab-5	39. Ac-9	

Personal Pronouns: Inflectional forms are numbered: e.g., (1) = nominative.

First Person	(1)	ἐγώ	I	ἡμεῖς	we
	(2)	ἐμοῦ, μου	my	ἡμῶν	our
	(3)	ἐμοί, μοι	to/for me	ἡμῖν	to/for us
	(4)	ἐμέ, με	me	ἡμᾶς	us
Second Person	(1)	σύ,	you	ὑμεῖς	you
	(2)	σοῦ, σου	your	ὑμῶν	your
	(3)	σοί, σοι	to/for you	ὑμῖν	to/for you
	(4)	σέ, σε	you	ὑμᾶς	you
Third Person	In the NT the *intensive* pronoun αὐτός, listed next, replaced the Attic third-person pronouns of classical Greek.				

Intensive Pronouns: order: *singular* m. f. n., then *plural* m. f. n.

(1)	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
(2)	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
(3)	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
(4)	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Translations and Uses of the Intensive Pronouns:

1. As the personal pronoun in the third person—he, his, to/for him, him, she, her, it, they, their ....

   Εἶπεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς· He said to them . . . (Luke 24:44)

2. To emphasize a noun or pronoun with which it agrees (-self, even); it never comes between a noun and its definite article when it has this meaning.

   αὐτός Δαυὶδ εἶπεν . . . David *himself* said . . . (Mark 12:36)

3. To identify a noun or pronoun with something already mentioned as being *the same*. It comes *between* the noun and its definite article, or it may stand as a pronoun with the article alone.

   τὸ *αὐτὸ* πνεῦμα—the *same* spirit (2 Cor 4:13)

   οἱ ἐθνικοὶ τὸ *αὐτὸ* ποιοῦσιν—The nations do the same.

4. As a demonstrative {this, these, that, those}

   ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ-in *that* hour (Luke 12:12); ἡ ἐπιτιμία αὕτη—*this* punishment 2 Cor 2:6

Possessive Pronouns : order: *singular* m. f. n., then *plural* m. f. n.

1st per. s.	(1)	ἐμός	ἐμή	ἐμόν	ἐμοί	ἐμαί	ἐμά	my
	(2)	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῆς	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῶν	ἐμῶν	ἐμῶν	
	(3)	ἐμῷ	ἐμῇ	ἐμῷ	ἐμοῖς	ἐμαῖς	ἐμοῖς	
	(4)	ἐμόν	ἐμήν	ἐμόν	ἐμοῦς	ἐμάς	ἐμά	

1st per. pl.	(1)	ἡμέτερος	ἡμετέρα	ἡμέτερον	ἡμέτεροι	ἡμέτεραι	ἡμέτερα	our
	(2)	ἡμετέρου	ἡμετέρας	ἡμετέρου	ἡμετέρων	ἡμετέρων	ἡμετέρων	
	(3)	ἡμετέρῳ	ἡμετέρα	ἡμετέρῳ	ἡμετέροις	ἡμετέραις	ἡμετέροις	
	(4)	ἡμέτερον	ἡμετέραν	ἡμέτερον	ἡμετέροῦς	ἡμέτερας	ἡμέτερα	

2nd per. s.	(1)	σός	σή	σόν	σοί	σαί	σά	your
	(2)	σοῦ	σῆς	σοῦ	σῶν	σῶν	σῶν	
	(3)	σῷ	σῇ	σῷ	σοῖς	σαῖς	σοῖς	
	(4)	σόν	σήν	σόν	σοῦς	σάς	σά	

2nd per. pl.	(1)	ὑμέτερος	ὑμετέρα	ὑμέτερον	ὑμέτεροι	ὑμέτεραι	ὑμέτερα	your
	(2)	ὑμετέρου	ὑμετέρας	ὑμετέρου	ὑμετέρων	ὑμετέρων	ὑμετέρων	
	(3)	ὑμετέρῳ	ὑμετέρα	ὑμετέρῳ	ὑμετέροις	ὑμετέραις	ὑμετέροις	
	(4)	ὑμέτερον	ὑμετέραν	ὑμέτερον	ὑμετέροῦς	ὑμέτερας	ὑμέτερα	

3rd per. s./pl.: Second [i.e*., Gen.*] and third [i.e*., Dat.*] forms of αὐτός are used (his, their, etc.)

Possessive pronouns agree in gender with that *possessed*—not the possessor.

τὸν ἄνδρα sou [masc. s. "your husband"] ([John 4:16](#))

Possession is denoted in all the following ways:

1. By the use of possessive pronouns.

2. By merely the article when the context clearly indicates the possessor.

3. By the *possessive genitive* of the personal pronoun.

4. By the *possessive genitive* of the reflexive pronoun.

5. By the *possessive dative* of the personal pronoun.

6. By ἴδιος when the idea of possession is emphatic**.**

Demonstrative Pronouns

Immediate Demonstrative (this, these)

(1)	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
(2)	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
(3)	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
(4)	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Remote Demonstrative (that, those)

(1)	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
(2)	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
(3)	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνη	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
(4)	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

Archaic Demonstratives: (this-here one)

ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
	τῇδε	

Indefinite Pronouns:

The indefinite pronoun points out persons and things less clearly than demonstratives. Characteristic translations are: *someone, anyone, some, any, somebody, a certain one, anything, something*. Τίς is enclitic in all its forms, so the following paradigm has been given just as if each word were surrounded by text and therefore *without* the accent expected on any word that stands alone. When the indefinite pronoun retains an accent as at the beginning of a sentence, the forms are accented like the interrogative pronouns.

(1)	τις	τις	τι	τινες	τινες	τινα
(2)	τινος	τινος	τινος	τινων	τινων	τινων
(3)	τινι	τινι	τινι	τισι	τισι	τισι
(4)	τινα	τινα	τι	τινας	τινας	τινα

Interrogative Pronouns:

(1)	τίς	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνες	τίνα
(2)	τίνος	τίνος	τίνος	τίνων	τίνων	τίνων
(3)	τίνι	τίνι	τίνι	τίσι	τίσι	τίσι
(4)	τίνα	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνας	τίνα

Qualitative Interrogative Pronouns: ποῖος, α, ον—what sort of?

Quantitative Interrogative Pronouns: πόσος, η, ον—how much/many?

Relative Pronouns:

A relative pronoun connects a subordinate clause with a main clause and qualifies or refers to a substantive, called its antecedent. It must agree with its antecedent in *gender* and *number* but is free to determine its case according to its use in the clause in which it occurs. In some instances the case of the relative is attracted to correspond to that of its antecedent, and sometimes vice versa. When the relative pronoun is used substantivally there may be no antecedent. Usually, the relative clause is adjectival, however.

The Relative Pronoun

(1)	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
(2)	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
(3)	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
(4)	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

The Indefinite Relative Pronoun

(1)	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	αἵτινα
(2)	ὅτου	___	___	___	___	___
(3)	___	___	___	___	___	___
(4)	___	___	ὅ τι	___	___	___

The indefinite relative pronoun may act as a regular simple relative (Luke 2:4).

Coordination of Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun begins a clause qualifying a (preceding) substantive. The case of the relative pronoun will normally be determined by its function in the clause it introduces. As a pronoun it ordinarily has an antecedent—a word in the preceding context to which it refers and agrees in gender and number.

Normal Determination of Case (ex. = nom. subject of its clause):

νῦν δὲ ζητεῖτέ με ἀποκτεῖναι ἄνθρωπον ὃς τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὑμῖν λελάληκα (John 8:40)

Attraction of the Relative Pronoun to the Case of its Antecedent (ex. = gen., not acc.)

περὶ πάντων ὧν ἐποίησεν (Luke 3:19)

Attraction of the Relative Pronoun Sometimes to the Gender of Its Predicate (not its Antecedent).

τὴν μάχαιραν τοῦ πνεύματος, ὅ ἐστιν ῥῆμα θεοῦ   (Eph 6:17)

Self-containment of the Relative Pronoun Without an Antecedent:

ἃ ἐγὼ ἑώρακα παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ λαλῶ (John 8:38, ἃ = *the things that*).

Quantitative Relative Pronouns:

ὅσος, -η, -ον: as much, as far, as many, as great, as long

πόσος, -η, -ον: how great, how much, how many

τοσοῦτος, -αύτη, -οῦτον: so great, so large, so far, so strong

Qualitative Relative Pronouns:

οἷος, -α, -ον: of what sort, such as

ὁποῖος, -οία, -οῖον: of what sort

ποταπός, -ή, -όν: of what sort, of what kind

τοιοῦτος, -αύτη, -οῦτον: of such a kind, such

Negative Pronouns: These are always singular: *no one, nothing*, etc.

(1)	μηδείς	μηδεμία	μηδέν	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
(2)	μηδενός	μηδεμιᾶς	μηδενός	οὐδενός	οὐδεμᾶς	οὐδενός
(3)	μηδενί	μηδεμιᾷ	μηδενί	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί
(4)	μηδένα	μηδεμίαν	μηδέν	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

Reflexive Pronouns:

The action reflects back to the subject (*of myself, to yourselves, himself, themselves*, etc.), but does **not** occur in the nominative.

(2)	ἐμαυτοῦ	**ἐμαυτῆς**	(of myself)	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	(of ourselves)
(3)	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	(for myself)	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	(for ourselves)
(4)	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	(myself)	ἑαυτοῦς	ἑαυτάς	(ourselves)

(2)	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	(of yourself)	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	(of yourselves)
(3)	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	(for yourself)	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	(for yourselves)
(4)	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	(yourself)	ἑαυτοῦς	ἑαυτάς	(yourselves)

(2)	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ	(of himself)	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	(of themselves)
(3)	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ	(for himself)	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς	(for themselves)
(4)	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτό	(himself)	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτά	(themselves)

Reciprocal Pronouns:

A plural subject interacts. Hence, the pronoun is only in the plural (*one another, each other*); it cannot be in the nominative.

	masc.	fem.	neut.	
(2)	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	(of one another)
(3)	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις	(to one another)
(4)	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἄλλήλα	(one another)

Other Ways to Show Reciprocity:

1. The use of the middle voice with a plural subject:

ἐβουλεύσαντο δὲ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς (John 12:10)

Αἱ γυναῖκες, ὑποτάσσεσθε τοῖς ἀνδράσιν (Col 3:18)

2. The use of a reflexive pronoun in the plural:

λέγοντες πρὸς ἑαυτούς (Mark 10:26)

εἰρηνεύετε ἐν ἑαυτοῖς (1 Thes 5:13)

דְּבַר־אֱלֹהֵינוּ יָקוּם לְעוֹלָם׃

τὸ δὲ ῥῆμα κυρίου μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

Isaiah 40:8 quoted in 1 Peter 1:25

An excellent set of references for OT quotations and allusuons—perhaps the best to be found anywhere—is located in the margins of the Nestle-Aland text of the NT.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Comparative Adjectives:

The Greek comparative adjective is usually translated into English by "-er" or "more...."

ἰσχυρός, -ά, -όν: *strong, mighty, powerful*

ἰσχυρότερος, ἰσχυροτέρα, ἰσχυρότερον nom. s. m. f. n. + s. noun: *stronger*
ἰσχυρότεροι, ἰσχυρότεραι, ἰσχυρότερα nom. pl. m. f. n. + pl. noun: *stronger*

An adjective like σοφός, -ή, -όν (*wise*) lengthens the vowel before the ending:

σοφώτερος, σοφωτέρα, σοφώτερον nom. s. m. f. n. + s. noun: *wiser*

An adjective like ἄφρων, [ων], -ον (*foolish, ignorant*) takes its stem < ἄφρονος—gen.s.

ἀφρονέστερος ἀφρονεστέρα, ἀφρονέστερον nom. s. m. f. n. + s. noun: *more ignorant*

An irregular adjective like μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (*great*) uses a third declension paradigm instead of the regular comparative endings. Contracted forms are in **blue** bold:

m.f., s.		n. s.	m. f., pl.		n. pl.	
μείζων		μεῖζον	μείζονες	**μείζους**	μείζονα	**μείζω**
μείζονος		μείζονος	μειζόνων		μειζόνων	
μείζονι		μείζονι	μείζοσι		μείζουσι	
μείζονα	**μείζω**	μεῖζον	μείζονας	**μείζους**	μείζονα	**μείζω**
greater **+** s. noun			*greater* **+** pl. noun			

Comparative Constructions:

1. The comparative adjective—in the ascriptive or restrictive position—plus a noun:

> κρείττονος ἐλπίδος δι᾽ ἧς ἐγγίζομεν τῷ θεῷ. (Heb 7:19)
> ἐκβληθήσονται εἰς τὸ σκότος τὸ ἐξώτερον· (Matt 8:12)

2. The comparative adjective used as a substantive:

> χωρὶς δὲ πάσης ἀντιλογίας τὸ ἔλαττον ὑπὸ τοῦ κρείττονος εὐλογεῖται. (Heb 7:7)

3. The simple or the comparative adjective plus the particle ἤ:

> καλόν σοί ἐστιν εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ζωὴν κυλλὸν ἢ χωλὸν ἢ δύο χεῖρας ἢ δύο πόδας ἔχοντα βληθῆναι εἰς τὸ πῦρ τὸ αἰώνιον. (Matt 18:8)

> [Often the use of the simple adjective plus ἤ for comparison has resulted from a Hebraism because neither Hebrew nor Aramaic had a comparative form: λευκοὶ οἱ ὀδόντες αὐτοῦ ἢ γάλα (Gen 49:12b).]

> κρεῖττον γάρ ἐστιν γαμῆσαι ἢ πυροῦσθαι (1 Cor 7:9)

4. The comparative adjective plus preposition followed by the accusative case:

> ὅτι οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ φωτὸς (Luke 16:8)
> τὸ δὲ ἐπιμένειν [ἐν] τῇ σαρκὶ ἀναγκαιότερον δι᾽ ὑμᾶς. (Phil 1:24)

5. The comparative adjective plus the ablative [genitive] of comparison: "than"

> ὁ δὲ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος ἰσχυρότερός μού ἐστιν   (Matt 3:11)

6. The comparative adjective is sometimes used for the rarer superlative:

> μικρότερον ὂν πάντων τῶν σπερμάτων τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς   (Mark 4:31)

Superlative Adjectives:

> The Greek superlative adjective is usually translated by "-est" or "most . . . ."

> ἰσχυρότατος, ἰσχυροτάτα, ἰσχυρότατον nom. s. m. f. n. with s. noun: *strongest*
> ἰσχυρότατοι, ἰσχυρότεραι, ἰσχυρότατα nom. pl. m. f. n. with pl. noun: *strongest*

> An adjective like σοφός, -ή, -όν (*wise*) lengthens the vowel before the ending:

> σοφώτατος, σοφωτάτα, σοφώτατον nom. s. m. f. n. with s. noun: *wisest*

> An adjective like ἄφρων, [ων], -ον (*foolish, ignorant*) takes its stem < ἄφρονος—gen.s.

> ἀφρονέστατος ἀφρονέστατα, ἀφρονέστατον nom. s. m. f. n. with s. noun: *most foolish*

Important Irregular Superlatives:

> simple: μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (*great*); comparative: μείζων, -ον   *greater*

μέγιστος, μεγίστη, μέγιστον, μέγιστοι, μέγισται, μέγιστα: *greatest*

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ (*many, much*); comparative: πλείων, -ον [or πλέων] *more*
πλεῖστος, πλεῖστη, πλεῖστον, πλεῖστοι, πλεῖσται, πλεῖστα: *most*

[ἀγαθός], comparative: κρείττων, -ον (*better*); superlative: κράτιστος, -η, -ον: *best*
κρείσσων, -ον (*better*); superlative: κράτιστε = voc. (Luke 1:3)

Adverbs
Comparative and Superlative Adverbs:

Just as adverbs are regularly formed by replacing the corresponding adjectival ending of the second inflectional form plural (-ων) with -ως (e.g., καλών becomes καλῶς), in similar fashion the regular -τερος of the comparative adjective becomes -τέρως in the comparative adverb: δεῖ περισσοτέρως προσέχειν ἡμᾶς τοῖς ἀκουσθεῖσιν (Heb 2:1).
Also the comparative adverb is formed by using the *comparative adjective* in the *accusative singular neuter*: αἵματι ῥαντισμοῦ κρεῖττον λαλοῦντι παρὰ τὸν Ἄβελ. (Heb 12:24)
The superlative adverb likewise uses the *accusative*, but *in the plural of the neuter gender* of the superlative adjective. ἵνα ὡς τάχιστα ἔλθωσιν πρὸς αὐτόν. (Acts 17:15)

Comparatives and Superlatives of Certain Adverbs:

Simple	*Comparative*	*Superlative*
μάλα *very*	μᾶλλον *more, rather*	μάλιστα *most, especially*
πολλά, πολύ, *greatly,*	πλεῖον *more*	
very much	πλέον *more*	
εὖ (adv.) *well*	κρεῖττον *better*	
	κρεῖσσον *better*	
	βελτίον *better*	
ἡδέως *gladly*	ἥδιον *more gladly*	ἥδιστα *very gladly*
ἐγγύς *near*	ἐγγύτερον *nearer*	ἔγγιστα *nearest*
ταχυ, *quickly*	ταχίον *more quickly*	τάχιστα *most quickly*
ταξέως *at once*		

Distinctive Correlative Adverbs:

	Time	*Place*	*Manner*
relative:	ὅτε *when*	οὗ *where*	ὡς *as*
specific:	τότε *then*	ὧδε *here* ἐκεῖ *there*	οὕτως *thus, in such a manner*
interrogative:	πότε; *when?* πότε when	ποῦ; *where?* ποῦ where	πῶς; *how?* πῶς how (indirect question)
indefinite:	ποτέ once ποτε (enclitic form)	πού somewhere που (enclitic form)	πώς somehow πως (enclitic form)

Adjectives

An adjectives agrees in case, number, and gender with the substantive it modifies.
Greek adjectives occur in one of three degrees: (1) simple; (2) comparative; (3) superlative.

Simple Adjectives: πιστός, -ή, -όν (m.f.n.): *faithful, believing*; ξένος, -η, -ον: *strange, foreign*

Third Declension Simple Adjectives

	m.s.	m.pl.	n.s.	n.pl.	m.s.	m.pl.	f.s.	f.pl.	n.s.	n.pl.

(1)	σώφρων	σώφροντες	σῶφρον	σώφρονα	εὐθύς	εὐθεῖς	εὐθεῖα	εὐθεῖαι	εὐθύ	εὐθέα
(2)	σώφρονος	σωφρόνων	σώφρονος	σωφρόνων	εὐθέος	εὐθέων	εὐθείας	εὐθειῶν	εὐθέος	εὐθέων
(3)	σώφρονι	σώφροσι	σώφρονι	σώφροσι	εὐθεῖ	εὐθέσι	εὐθείᾳ	εὐθείαις	εὐθεῖ	εὐθέσι
(4)	σώφρονα	σώφρονας	σῶφρον	σώφρονα	εὐθύν	εὐθεῖς	εὐθείαν	εὐθείας	εὐθύ	εὐθέα

	m.s.	m.pl.	n.s.	n.pl.
(1)	ἀληθής	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθές	ἀληθῆ
(2)	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθῶν
(3)	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέσι	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέσι
(4)	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθές	ἀληθῆ
(5)	ἀληθές			

σώφρων, -ον: *prudent*
εὐθύς, -εῖα, -ύ: *straight*
ἀληθής, -ές: *true*

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μείζονι		μείζονι	μείζοσι		μείζουσι	
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[ἀγαθός], comparative: κρείττων, -ον (*better*); superlative: κράτιστος, -η, -ον: *best*
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specific:	τóte *then*	ὧδε *here* ἐκεῖ *there*	**οὕτως** *thus, in such a manner*
interrogative:	πότε; *when?* πότε *when*	ποῦ; *where?* ποῦ *where*	πῶς; *how?* πῶς *how (indirect question)*
indefinite:	ποτέ *once* ποτε *(enclitic form)*	πού *somewhere* που *(enclitic form)*	πώς *somehow* πως *(enclitic form)*

Articles

The Greek article is a linguistic *handle* for holding a word or group of words in thought. On average every seventh word is the article.

Absence of an Indefinite Article: such as "a/an" in English

Although there is no indefinite article in Greek, one should be supplied in English translation wherever it is needed to preserve the idiom: ἰδὼν συκῆν ἀπὸ μακρόθεν ([Mark 11:13](#))

When the NT writers just had to have the equivalent of an indefinite article, they had two options:

1. They used the cardinal number *one*: εἷς, μία, ἕν.

ἰδὼν συκῆν μίαν ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ ([Matt 21:19](#))

2. They used the indefinite pronoun τίς *a certain . . . , some*

ἄνθρωπός τις ἦν πλούσιος. ([Luke 16:1](#))

Paradigm of the Definite Article: *the* (m., f., n., singular and plural)

1.	ὁ	ἡ	τó	οἱ	αἱ	τά
2.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
3.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
4.	τόν	τήν	τó	τοὺς	τάς	τά

Articular Constructions:

Use of the Greek article indicates particularity. The article points out or demonstrates less emphatically than the demonstratives (this/these; that/those) p. 99. The article elevates for consideration as little as one letter or as much as a lengthy clause: τὸ ὦ ([Rev 22:13](#));

ἐν τῷ· ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν. (Gal 5:14)

Versatility of the Greek Article:

In English, articles occur **only** before nouns, gerunds, adjectives, and adverbs. In Greek in addition to these, the article **also** may be used with:

pronouns: τῶν γὰρ τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν. (Matt 19:14)
proper names: εἶπεν πρὸς τὸν Σίμωνα (Luke 5:4)
participles: οἱ γεγραμμένοι ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῆς ζωῆς (Rev 21:27)
infinitives: τοῦ μὴ ἐπιγνῶναι αὐτόν. (Luke 24:16)
prepositional and other phrases: ἡ πίστις ὑμῶν ἡ πρὸς τὸν θεὸν (1 Thes 1:8)
clauses, both short and long: τὸ τί ἂν θέλοι καλεῖσθαι αὐτό. (Luke 1:62)

The Bracketing Force of the Article:

When the Greek article is used with more than one word, it *brackets* everything following it up to and inclusive of the word(s) it directly modifies.

ἡ οἰκοῦσα ἐν ἐμοὶ ἁμαρτία. = ἡ [οἰκοῦσα ἐν ἐμοὶ ἁμαρτία] "the dwelling-in-me sin" (Rom 7:17)

Functions of the Article:

1. *Featuring a particular word or group of words for syntactical relations*:

κηρύσσων τὸ εὐαγγέλιον (Matt 9:35)

2. *Indication of previous mention—the anaphoric use*:

ἀπέστειλαν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς . . . ὑπηρέτας . . .
Ἦλθον οὖν οἱ ὑπηρέται πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς (John 7:32, 45)

3. *Intensification of the demonstrative adjective/pronoun*:

οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος (Luke 14:30)

4. *Designation of a class, group, or a representative individual—the generic use*:

αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν τοὺς μὲν ἀποστόλους, τοὺς δὲ προφήτας, τοὺς δὲ εὐαγγελιστάς (Eph 4:11)
ἄξιος ὁ ἐργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ. (1 Tim 5:18)

5. *Substitution for a possessive pronoun* (as in French and German):

οὐδεὶς ἐπέβαλεν ἐπ᾽ αὐτὸν τὰς χεῖρας. (John 7:44)

6. *Substitution for a personal pronoun*:

λέγει αὐτοῖς· τί ζητεῖτε; οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ· ῥαββί . . . (John 1:38)
πάντες οἱ ἅγιοι, μάλιστα δὲ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Καίσαρος οἰκίας. (Phil 4:22)
οὐ μόνον τὸ τῆς συκῆς ποιήσετε, ἀλλὰ . . . (Matt 21:21)

7. *Emphasis upon the accompanying adjective*:

(1) in the ascriptive attributive position—

καὶ τὰ ἴδια πρόβατα φωνεῖ (John 10:3)

(2) in the restrictive attributive position—

Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός. (John 10:11)

8. *Alternative to the vocative*:

ἐφώνησεν λέγων· ἡ παῖς, ἔγειρε. (Luke 8:54)

9. Concretion for abstractions:

ἐκζητήσατε τὸ καλὸν καὶ μὴ τὸ πονηρόν (Amos 5:14 LXX)

10. *Hendiadys* ('one through [joining] two'—ἕν + διά + δυσί [δύο])

    Construction: **article** + **noun** + **καὶ** + **noun** = one unit

        Both nouns must be of the same gender and number. No adjective can be added to either noun within this sequence and the *hendiadys* remain.

ὁ θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ: translated: "God, the father" • "the God who is father" (Eph 1:3)

τοὺς δὲ ποιμένας καὶ διδασκάλους: "pastor-teachers" • "teaching shepherds" (Eph 4:11)
The article above, τοὺς, is used generically as well as being the handle for the *hendiadys*.

Additional nouns can be added in sequence with καὶ: *hendiatrisin* (Matt 17:1)
                                        hendiatessarin (Eph 3:18)

Exegetical Note: The coalescing function of a hendiadys does **not** identify *absolutely* the two nouns as one, but *functionally* as illustrated below:

τῷ θεμελίῳ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ προφητῶν (Eph 2:20)
τοὺς ἀποστόλους καὶ πρεσβυτέρους εἰς Ἰερουσαλὴμ (Acts 15:2)
μετέβη ἐκεῖθεν τοῦ διδάσκειν καὶ κηρύσσειν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν αὐτῶν. (Matt 11:1)

Anarthrous Construction:

Anarthrous [Greek: *an* (not) **+** *arthron* (joint, article)] means the absence of the article where it could have been used if another meaning were intended. The article is **not** found in the following constructions:

1. When a personal word designates a general concept more than a specific individual:

παραδώσει ἀδελφὸς ἀδελφὸν εἰς θάνατον καὶ πατὴρ τέκνον (Mark 13:12)
εἰ ἔξεστιν ἀνδρὶ γυναῖκα ἀπολῦσαι (Mark 10:2)

2. When a proper name, construed to be definite in itself, occurs:

Θωμᾶς δὲ εἷς ἐκ τῶν δώδεκα (John 20:24)

[But, in Greek a proper name *may* have the article for emphasis, or for some contextual reason like anaphora: ἔρχεται ὁ Ἰησοῦς (John 20:26)

3. When used with a preposition, a word is far less likely to have the article than when no preposition occurs:

τοῦ κόσμου . . . ἐν κόσμῳ (Col 2:20)

4. When a predicate noun precedes an equative verb [εἰμί or γίνομαι]:

φῶς εἰμι τοῦ κόσμου (John 9:5)

Contrast: ἐγώ εἰμι τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου (John 8:12)

The equative verb when elliptical can be supplied from the context:

κεφαλὴ δὲ γυναικὸς ὁ ἀνήρ (1 Cor 11:3)

5. When there is an imitation of a Hebraism, as in the *Hebrew construct state* in uses of Yahveh's name genitivally, e.g., ". . . of Yahveh"

λέγομεν ἐν λόγῳ κυρίου (1 Thes 4:15)

καὶ νῦν ἰδοὺ χεὶρ κυρίου ἐπὶ σὲ (Acts 13:11)
ἐγένετο φωνὴ κυρίου· (Acts 7:31)
ποτήριον κυρίου πίνειν (1 Cor 10:21)

Translation of the Greek Article into English:

One dares not set up a simple rule of correspondences, translating with "the" only and always when the Greek article occurs, and never translating "a" or "an" because there is no indefinite article in Greek. It is much more complex than that. Here are the articular principles:

1. *Sometimes to fit the English idiom, one must not translate the Greek article*:

   δός μοι τοῦτο τὸ ὕδωρ   (John 4:15)
   τὸν Ἰακὼβ ἠγάπησα   (Rom 9:13)
   ἀπὸ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ μάρτυς, ὁ πιστός (Rev 1:5)
   ὅτι ὁ θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν   (1 John 4:8)
   καὶ τὰ νῦν, κύριε (Acts 4:29)

2. *Sometimes the Greek article is better translated by the English indefinite article. This procedure is customary with the generic use of the article*.

   σὺ εἶ ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ   (John 3:10)
   οὐκ ἔχει ἐξουσίαν ὁ κεραμεὺς τοῦ πηλοῦ (Rom 9:21)
   οὐδεὶς ἐπέβαλεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὴν χεῖρα (John 7:30)

3. *Sometimes the article will be better translated by* :

   a possessive pronoun:

   Ἰησοῦς οὖν ἰδὼν τὴν μητέρα   (John 19:26)

   a relative pronoun:

   ὁ ἄρτος ὁ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβαίνων (John 6:50)

   a personal pronoun:

   ὁ δὲ ἔφη αὐτοῖς· (Matt 13:28)

4. *Sometimes the **anarthrous** construction in Greek will permit an articular translation in English*. {See the preceding section (pages 118-119) on Anarthrous Construction, numbers 3,4,5 for examples of expressions that normally will be more satisfactorily put into English by inclusion of the definite article.} Just one example will be given here—a Hebraism, given in translation first without and then with the supplied article:

πνεῦμα κυρίου ἐπ' ἐμὲ (Luke 4:18)

"Yahveh's spirit is upon me."

"The spirit of Yahveh is upon me."

Attributive Position

Positions of Attributive Adjectives, Adjectival Participles, and Adjectival Pronouns:

*The **ascriptive** attributive possible positions*:

- article + adjective + noun
- article + noun + adjective
- adjective + article + noun
- adjective + noun
- noun + adjective
- noun + article + adjective

καινοὺς δὲ οὐρανοὺς καὶ γῆν καινὴν κατὰ τὸ ἐπάγγελμα αὐτοῦ (2 Peter 3:13)
πᾶς γὰρ ὁ αἰτῶν (Luke 11:10)   ὁ κρατῶν τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἀστέρας (Rev 2:1)
 εἰρήνην τὴν ἐμὴν (John 14:27)   διαμεριζόμεναι γλῶσσαι (Acts 2:3)

*The **restrictive** attributive position*: article + noun + article + adjective

τοῦ λόγου τῆς ζωῆς   (1 John 1:1)

*The **predicative** attributive is used in the predicate with an equative verb, written or implied*:

μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ (Matt 5:8)

Negatives:

1. *In general*: οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχι) is used with the Indicative mood as the objective negative adverb.
     μή (μήτι) is used with the Subjn., Opt., Imv., Inf., and Ptc.

οὐ δυνάμεθα γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἃ εἴδαμεν καὶ ἠκούσαμεν μὴ λαλεῖν. (Acts 4:20)

2. *In questions*: οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχι) is used when an **affirmative** response is expected.

οὐκ οἴδατε ὅτι . . . ; "Do not you know that . . . ? [*yes* assumed] (Rom 6:16)

μή (μήτι) is used when an **negative** response is expected.

μήτι ἐγώ εἰμι, κύριε; "It is not I, Lord, is it? [*no* assumed] (Matt 26:22)

In the example that follows, the main verb is already negative, to which μή has been added so as to question doubtfully the whole negative idea:

μὴ οὐκ ἤκουσαν; [μή was used here with the negative indicative clause.]
"It is not that they have not heard, is it?" [*no* assumed] (Rom 10:18)

3. *In syntax*: The double negative = ordinary negative in English—not a double negative reversal.

ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐμὲ οὐκ ἐρωτήσετε οὐδέν [neg. + neg. pronoun] (John 16:23)
ἔθηκεν αὐτὸν ἐν μνήματι . . . οὗ οὐκ ἦν οὐδεὶς οὔπω κείμενος. (Luke 23:53)

4. *In emphasis*: οὐ μή is used with the *aorist subjunctive* or *future indicative* to deny a possibility:

ὁ πιστεύων ἐπ' αὐτῷ οὐ μὴ καταισχυνθῇ. (1 Peter 2:6)

The negative conjunction οὐδέ can result in a triple negative in form, but intends only emphatic denial: οὐ μή σε ἀνῶ οὐδ' οὐ μή σε ἐγκαταλίπω (Heb 13:5)

5. *In conditions*: οὐ is used in the protasis of Class1. (example: p. 127—Luke 18:4b)
     μή is used in the protasis of Classes 2 and 3 (Class 2, p. 128—John 18:30)

6. *In exceptions*: μή is regularly used (εἰ + μή = "except") μηδὲν εἰ μὴ ῥάβδον μόνον (Mark 6:8)

7. *In single words*:

α (alpha privitive) + noun or verb = un-, not (e.g., ἄκαρπος, ἀκαιρέομαι)
οὐδαμῶς by no means
οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν = neg. pronoun and adjective: none, no
οὐδέ (neg. conjunction) and not, nor, also not, neither, not even
οὐδέποτε (adverb) never
οὐδέπω (adverb) not yet
οὐκέτι (adverb) no more, no longer, no further
οὔπω (adverb) not yet

Negative words (con'd):

οὔτε (adverb) and not; οὔτε . . . οὔτε neither . . . nor

οὐχι (intensive of οὐ) not, no, by no means

οὔ (particle) no: ὁ δέ φησιν· οὔ ([Matt 13:29](#))

μηδαμῶς and μηθαμῶς (adverb) by no means, certainly not, no

μηδέ (neg. disjunctive particle) and not, nor, but not, not even

μηδείς, μηδεμία μηδέν = neg. pronoun and adj.: nobody, nothing, no

μηδέποτε (adverb) never

μηδέπω (adverb) not yet

μηκέτι (adverb) no longer, not from now on

μήποτε (conjunction and particle) never, not . . . lest, whether perhaps

μήπου or μή που (conjunction) lest

μήπω (adverb) not yet

μήπως or μή πως (conjunction) not, lest somehow

μήτε (copula) and not; μήτε . . . μήτε neither . . . nor

μήτι (interrogative particle expecting a negative answer) not

Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentence: a complex sentence having a main clause and a subordinate "if" clause.

Protasis: the condition itself, i.e., the "if" clause.

Apodosis: the concluding result, i.e., the main clause of the sentence.

Order of Protasis and Apodosis: Either clause may come first.

Mood: basic determinant of the nature of the condition.

Types: There are four basic types of conditional sentences:

Class 1: The "if" clause is assumed to be true.

Class 2: The "if" clause is assumed to be contrary to the fact.
If it contains a negative, the negative text is treated as untrue.

Class 3: The "if" clause is assumed to be a possibility that could go either way.

Class 4: The "if" clause is assumed to be remotely possible.

Construction of Class 1 Conditions:

Protasis	Apodosis
εἰ (normally) + **Ind.** mood (any tense) ἐάν (occasionally) *negative* whenever used: οὐ	**Ind.** (any tense)—normally. But the mood may be: **Imv.** [John 7:4](#); [8:39](#); [10:24](#); [20:15](#);[Ac 4:9-10](#) **Subjn.** [John 7:23](#)—λυθῇ

Assumptions of the Conditional Clauses:

Class 1 — Assumed to be actual, fulfilled, or correct:

The argument builds on the indicative mood as *stating* a fact whether actual or hypothetical: "determined as fulfilled" (Robertson). In **Class 1**, "if" often means *because*, or *even though* i.e., although. **Class 1** illustrations with translations for some of these follow:

εἰ δὲ ἐν πνεύματι θεοῦ ἐγὼ ἐκβάλλω τὰ δαιμόνια, ἄρα ἔφθασεν ἐφ᾽ ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ. ([Matt 12:28](#)) "But if I by God's spirit expel demons—*and I do*—then . . ." or "Because I expel demons by God's spirit, therefore . . . ."

εἴ τις ἔχει ὦτα ἀκούειν (*protasis*) ἀκουέτω (*apodosis*). ([Mark 4:23](#))

εἰ καὶ τὸν θεὸν οὐ φοβοῦμαι οὐδὲ ἄνθρωπον ἐντρέπομαι, . . . ἐκδικήσω αὐτήν (<u>Luke 18:4-5</u>) Although I am an atheist and no humanitarian . . . I will adjudicate her case . . ." [When the protasis has negatives as here (οὐ, οὐδὲ) it is assumed that the *negative* statements are correct as negatively expressed. The judge was accurate in saying he does **not** fear God.] Other examples assuming the correctness of a *negative* condition: <u>John 10:37</u>; <u>Rev 20:15</u>.

Additional Class 1 examples: future tense in both clauses (<u>Matt 26:33</u>); past tenses in both clauses —aorist and imperfect (<u>Acts 11:17</u>); aorist tense in protasis, future in apodosis (<u>Rom 3:3</u>).

Construction of Class 2 Conditions:

Protasis	Apodosis
εἰ + **Ind.** mood in a ***past tense*** *negative*: μή whenever used in protasis; in apodosis οὐ may be used (<u>Gal 1:10</u>).	ἄν (never first in clause) + **Ind.** in ***past tense*** ἄν sometimes is omitted (<u>John 15:22</u>) if context requires a **Class 2** understanding.

Assumption of the Class 2 Conditions—assumed to be inaccurate and unsustainable. The argument states a premise whether actual or hypothetical, assumed to be ***contrary to fact*** or "determined as unfulfilled" (Robertson).

Time-Assumptions of Class 2 Conditions:
imperfect in protasis and apodosis = present time
aorist or pluperfect in protasis and apodosis = past time

Illustrations:

εἰ ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου ἦτε, ὁ κόσμος ἂν τὸ ἴδιον ἐφίλει· (<u>John 15:19</u>) "If you [right now] were the product of the world, it would like its own."

εἰ ἐν Τύρῳ καὶ Σιδῶνι ἐγένοντο αἱ δυνάμεις αἱ γενόμεναι ἐν ὑμῖν, πάλαι ἂν ἐν σάκκῳ καὶ σποδῷ μετενόησαν. (<u>Matt 11:21</u>) "For if the miracles done among you had occurred in Tyre and Sidon, those cities long ago would have repented, garbed in burlap and covered with ashes."

εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος κακὸν ποιῶν, οὐκ ἄν σοι παρεδώκαμεν αὐτόν. (<u>John 18:30</u>) [It is assumed in the protasis that it is **not** that he was *not* doing evil; thus it is assumed he was doing evil. This assumption was inaccurate in itself, but it illustrates that grammatical constructions permit anything to be assumed. Note also the different negatives used in each clause. Finally note that no negatives are needed to have a contrary-to-fact, i.e., **Class 2** conditional sentence.

Construction of Class 3 Conditions:

Protasis	Apodosis
ἐάν (regularly) + **Subjn.** ἄν (shortened ἐάν, found in John occasionally) εἰ (rare); ἐάνπερ (<u>Heb 3:14</u>; <u>6:3</u>) *negative*: always μή whenever used in protasis	any form of verb, but usually featuring the futuristic present Ind., future Ind., or the Imv.

Assumption of the Class 3 Conditions—assumed to be an open question as to whether the condition will be met; the argument states an uncertainty; it is "undetermined with prospect of determination" (Robertson).

Translation: "If" suffices for translation in most cases. *Illustrations*:

ἐάν τις διψᾷ ἐρχέσθω πρός με καὶ πινέτω. ([John 7:37](#))
Περιτομὴ μὲν γὰρ ὠφελεῖ ἐὰν νόμον πράσσῃς· ([Rom 2:25](#))
ἐὰν ὁμολογήσῃς ... καὶ πιστεύσῃς ... σωθήσῃ· ([Rom 10:9](#))
ἐάν τις ἀγαπᾷ τὸν κόσμον, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν αὐτῷ· (1 John [2:15](#))

Construction of Class 4 Conditions:

Protasis	Apodosis
εἰ + **Opt.**	ἄν (never first in clause) + **Opt**.

Assumption of the Class 4 Conditions—"remote prospect of determination" (Robertson)

Rarity: There is no *complete* example of a **Class 4** condition in the LXX or NT.

ἀλλ᾽ εἰ καὶ πάσχοιτε διὰ δικαιοσύνην, μακάριοι. ([1 Peter 3:14](#)); see also [Acts 20:16](#)b.

Informal Implied Conditions:

1. The *condition* can be stated without using one of the four formal structures. An imperative with *and* is substituted.

πνεύματι περιπατεῖτε καὶ ἐπιθυμίαν σαρκὸς οὐ μὴ τελέσητε. ([Gal 5:16](#))
[equivalent protasis]   [apodosis]

2. The *condition* may be implicit in the *adverbial use of the participle.*

πᾶν κτίσμα θεοῦ καλὸν καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπόβλητον μετὰ εὐχαριστίας λαμβανόμενον·([1 Tim 4:4](#))
[apodosis]   [protasis]

Irregularities in the Use of Conditions:

Mixed Conditions:

The protasis of one class may sometimes be found with the apodosis of another class.

εἰ ἔχετε πίστιν ὡς κόκκον σινάπεως, ἐλέγετε ἂν τῇ συκαμίνῳ [ταύτῃ]· ([Luke 17:6](#))
[**Class 1** protasis]   [**Class 2** apodosis]

Ἰουδαῖοι, οὓς ἔδει ἐπὶ σοῦ παρεῖναι καὶ κατηγορεῖν εἴ τι ἔχοιεν πρὸς ἐμέ. ([Acts 24:19](#))
          [**Class 1** or **2** apodosis]   [**Class 4** protasis]

Elliptical Apodoses:

Only the ptotasis is stated because the apodosis is obviously implied.

[οὐδὲν κακὸν εὑρίσκομεν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τούτῳ·] εἰ δὲ πνεῦμα ἐλάλησεν αὐτῷ ἢ ἄγγελος; [apodosis = what could we do about it anyway?] ([Acts 23:9](#))

ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, εἰ δοθήσεται τῇ γενεᾷ ταύτῃ σημεῖον ... [apodosis = it would contradict all that I am and stand for] ([Mark 8:12](#)). This elliptical apodosis in [Mark 8:12](#) reproduces the Hebrew oath-type formula observed in [2 Sam 11:11](#)c; [Gen 42:15](#); [Isa 22:14](#).

This Hebrew idiom means emphatic negation. The closest parallel in English is the American frontier idiom, a pledge of performance: "I cross my heart and hope to die **if** . . . so and so that the speaker has control over does not happen."

Prepositions

A Configuration of the *Spacial* Basics of Prepositions

Accents

Three Single Accents:	
´	acute
`	grave
ˆ	circumflex

Backspacing Key to Numbered Order of Syllables:

ultima	1 = first	syllable right to left
penult	2 = second	syllable right to left
antepenult	3 = third	syllable right to left
	4 = fourth	syllable right to left
	5 = fifth	syllable right to left

General Rule for Nouns and Adjectives:

If the numbered syllable carries the accent, that accent will be (as marked with scarlet):

5 none	4 none	3 short	2 short	1 short
		´ if 1 is short	´	´ punctuation or nothing follows
				` another word, not an enclitic, follows
5 none	4 none	3 long	2 long	1 long
		` if 1 is short;	ˆ or ´ if 1 is short;	ˆ or ´ pulled forward from 2 to 1
				` another word, not an enclitic, follows

Recessive Accents in Verbs:

Syllables:	4	3	2	1	backspace order
	none	short or long		short	λέ λυ κα ἐ πο ρεύ ον το
			short or long	long	λυ έ τω ἐ πο ρεύ θη
			long	short	λῦ ε εὗ ρον
			all other instances		εἰ δό τες λύ ῃ
				long	ἦν, ἐλ θεῖν
			only use of: εἰπέ λόγῳ	`	when followed by another word, not an enclitic:
				´	when followed by punctuation or an enclitic: . . . εἰσίν. ἠπίστησάν τινες

Read "when" with each section of the chart. For example, (top line): When the ultima is short, the acute accent falls on the antepenult; but see λυέτω on the third line of Greek down, where the ultima is long and the acute accent, therefore, falls on the penult.
Note: Rules of recessive accent do not apply to infinitives.
Note: Final -αι and -οι are considered short.

Proclitics and Enclitics

Proclitics are those few short words that normally have no accent and 'lean forward' to be pronounced with the word that follows them:

ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐκ, ἐξ, ὡς, εἰ, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ.

Proclitics pick up an acute accent only in the rare instances when they receive one from a following enclitic, or when they occur as the last word in the sentence.

Enclitics consist of a small number of one- and two-syllable words that usually '*lean back*' their accent to the word that precedes them. In a case where they cannot give their accent to the preceding word [*two acutes cannot be placed on adjacent syllables*], they may keep their accent, or lose it altogether. Many enclitics are found among the personal pronouns—μου [μή μου ἅπτου (John 20:17)], μοι, με, σου, σοι, σε—and the indefinite pronouns—τις τι, in all their forms (paradigm, p. 100). Other enclitics include most of the present-tense forms of the verb "to be": εἰμί, ἐστί(ν), ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσί(ν) and the verb φημί, φησί(ν). Besides these there are the enclitic particles: ποτέ, πώς, γέ, τέ, and the enclitic adverb πού.

Illustrations of Enclitics:

An acute is added to the ultima of the leaned-on word:

when the antepenult is accented: Ἕλληνές τινες (John 12:20)
when a circumflex is on the penult: γυναῖκές τινες (Luke 24:22)
when a proclitic precedes it: εἴς τινα κώμην (Luke 17:12)
when a grave accent otherwise would be on the ultima: ἱλασμός ἐστιν (1 John 2:2) .

An enclitic may keep its accent:

when a word cannot receive successive acutes: ἡμέρας τινὰς ([Acts 9:19](#))
when it begins a sentence: τινὲς δέ τῶν Φαρισαίων ([Luke 6:2](#))
when it precedes another enclitic: εἰ μή τινές εἰσιν [τίνες became τινές] ([Gal 1:7](#)) .

An enclitic will normally lose its accent:

when it is monosyllabic: οὐδὲ τὸν πατέρα τις ἐπιγινώσκει ([Matt 11:27](#))
when it follows a word accented on the ultima: καί τινες ([Mark 7:1](#))

Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions connect words, phrases, and main clauses, including sentences that are on a par with one another:

1. Simple coordinators	καί (*and*), δέ (*and*), τε (*and*), ἤ (*or*), εἴτε (*or*)
2. Negative coordinators:	οὐδέ (*and not, not*), μηδέ (*and not*), οὔτε (*and not, nor*), μητέ (*and not, nor*)
3. Adversative coordinators:	ἀλλά (*but*), δέ (*but*), πλήν (*but, nevertheless, however*), μέντοι (*nevertheless*), καίτοι (*and yet*)
4. Inferential coordinators:	γάρ (*for*), οὖν (*therefore*), διό (*for this reason*), διότι (*therefore*) ἆρα (untranslated; used to introduce direct questions that build on what has gone before = an emotional *thus*?) ἄρα (*then, consequently, as a result*) δή (*indeed, therefore*) ὅθεν (therefore, hence)

Subordinating conjunctions connect dependent sentence elements, especially subordinate clauses to the main clause.

1. Purpose clauses:	ἵνα (*for the purpose of, in order that*) ὅπος (*in order that*)
2. Result clauses:	ὅπος (*with the result that, so that*)
3. Temporal clauses:	ὅτε (*when, while, as long as*) ὅταν (*at the time that, whenever*) ἕως (*until*)
4. Causal clauses:	ὅτι (*because*), διότι (*because*) ἐπεί (*because, since*), ἐπειδέ (*because*)
5. Conditional clauses:	εἰ ('*if*', '*whether*'), ἐάν (*if*), εἴπερ (*if indeed*)
6. Concessional clauses:	κἄν (*even if, even though*)
7. Comparative clauses:	καθώς (*just as*), καθάπερ (*just as*) ὡς (*as*), ὥσπερ ([*just*] *as*)
8. Circumstantial clauses:	ὅπου (*where*), οὖ (*where*)
9. Statement clauses:	ὅτι (*that* for indirect statement; or "..." when construed to be a direct statement—a *quotational* ὅτι)

ἔλεγον ὅτι γλεύκους μεμεστωμένοι εἰσίν. (Acts 2:13)

The Technique of Textual Transcription For Greek Exegesis

Textual transcription is a syntactical technique that finds the joints in a block of Greek text, and keeping the biblical word order, copies the text in a new grammatical format. The grammatical relationships and syntactical transitions are indicated by subordination and showing parallelism. The text always flows left to right, down a line at a time at the appropriate junctures. The great benefit of this method is that it causes the main ideas to appear, hinged by the text's own transitions and highlighted by parallels.

Textual transcription requires about 93% grammatical-syntactical skill and 7% art, in that decisions must be made in reference to allowable alternatives. This technique will not automatically solve the ambiguities in the grammar. However, it will make one acutely aware of them as he painstakingly decides the relationships intended by the biblical author within his texts.

Broad Working Principles for Textual Transcription

1. After having scrutinized the Greek sentence thoroughly, copy it left to right on a page placed in the landscape position. Begin new sentences, unless bound tightly to subordinate or parallel networks, at the left margin.

2. Carefully consider every verb—the strongest element in each sentence. *Give each verb a break*, i.e., its own line on which to stand with its modifiers, objects, and phrases. *Exception*: periphrastic verbs.

3. Decide which segments of the text begin a break and how they are to be lowered:

   (1) by *subordination*—placed down one line immediately after the last word of the preceding text.

   (2) by *parallelism*—placed down one line directly under any word, phrase, or clause with which it fits.

4. As little as one word may stand on a line (e.g., a vocative), or as much as a lengthy coherent simple sentence. The look of one's transposition will be determined by the subject matter of the text. Careful attention to parallels will restrict excessive horizontal flow and not make extensions of paper to the right necessary.

5. Avoid oversegmentation. Find the joints of the bony structure, but do not break any bones in the process. Retrace the author's own syntactical process without the obvious reductionism that he wrote only one word at a time.

6. Usually, restudying of one's copied text will reveal a new insight, an inaccuracy, or an overlooked parallel. Make the changes. Recopying the page is Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) once, twice, or more.

7. Stylistic variations may be developed by the transposer by the use of side brackets, arrows, dotted oblique connections, and ideograms. These, strictly speaking, are not part of the transcription, but useful personal overlays **not** illustrated in the examples below.

2 Timothy 3:16-4:2a Transcribed

```
16 πᾶσα  γραφὴ  θεόπνευστος
καὶ              ὠφέλιμος
                        πρὸς  διδασκαλίαν,
                        πρὸς  ἐλεγμόν,
                        πρὸς  ἐπανόρθωσιν,
                        πρὸς  παιδείαν  τὴν  ἐν  δικαιοσύνῃ,
                                            17 ἵνα  ἄρτιος  ᾖ  ὁ  τοῦ  θεοῦ
ἄνθρωπος,
```

πρὸς πᾶν ἔργον ἀγαθὸν ἐξηρτισμένος.

4:1 Διαμαρτύρομαι ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ
      καὶ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ
         τοῦ μέλλοντος
           κρίνειν ζῶντας
          καὶ νεκρούς,
   καὶ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν αὐτοῦ
   καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ·
      2 κήρυξον τὸν λόγον . . .

1 Corinthians 11:2-5 Transcribed

2 Ἐπαινῶ δὲ ὑμᾶς
    ὅτι πάντα μου μέμνησθε
    καὶ καθὼς παρέδωκα ὑμῖν,
      τὰς παραδόσεις κατέχετε.
3 θέλω δὲ ὑμᾶς
   εἰδέναι
    ὅτι παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἡ κεφαλὴ   ὁ Χριστός ἐστιν,
      κεφαλὴ δὲ γυναικὸς ὁ ἀνήρ,
      κεφαλὴ δὲ   τοῦ Χριστοῦ   ὁ θεός.
       4 πᾶς   ἀνὴρ προσευχόμενος
            ἢ προφητεύων
      κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων
    καταισχύνει τὴν κεφαλὴν   αὐτοῦ.
     5 πᾶσα δὲ γυνὴ   προσευχομένη
          ἢ προφητεύουσα
    ἀκατακαλύπτῳ
      τῇ κεφαλῇ
    καταισχύνει τὴν κεφαλὴν   αὐτῆς·

Technical Guidelines for Textual Transcription:

The basic principles of textual transcription have already been set forth. What follows are guidelines for the specific sequences whose format might not be readily apparent from the basic principles:

1. A participial, like a verb, should have its own line.

Ὁ δὲ Ἡρῴδης ἰδὼν τὸν Ἰησοῦν
         ἐχάρη λίαν (Luke 23:8)
 τοῦτο δὲ ἔλεγεν
    πειράζων αὐτόν· (John 6:6)

2. A *substantival* participle should stay on the line with its verb unless the verb is lowered for other reasons.

ὁ γὰρ ἀποθανὼν δεδικαίωται ἀπὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας. (Rom 6:7)

3. When the independent clause repeats a word in a preceding subordinate clause, honor the   parallelism first.

Εἰ ζῶμεν πνεύματι,
   πνεύματι καὶ στοιχῶμεν. (Gal 5:25)

[Note above how καὶ joins the two words preceding it, not the word before and after it.]

4. Likewise, if a conditional clause keys on a word in a preceding sentence, place it under the key word instead of in the normal left margin position for new sentences.

> ὅτι ἐσμὲν τέκνα θεοῦ.
>   εἰ δὲ τέκνα,
>   καὶ κληρονόμοι [ἐσμέν]· (Rom 8:16-17)

5. When establishing a cognate parallel, let the internal parallel take precedence over that of lining up initial letters.

> καὶ κληρονόμοι·
>   κληρονόμοι μὲν θεοῦ,
> συγκληρονόμοι δὲ Χριστοῦ (Rom. 8:17)

[Note also that the last word above was moved one extra space to the right to establish yet another parallel.]

6. Prepositional phrases that are grammatically joined by a conjunction should be kept parallel   even if their ideas are sequential.

> ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱὸν πέμψας ἐν ὁμοιώματι σαρκὸς ἁμαρτίας
>   καὶ ι   ἁμαρτίας (Rom 8:3)

7. An appositive (the second of juxtaposed nouns or noun equivalents related in the same way to the rest of the sentence and having no coordinating conjunction) should be kept on the same line.

> τὸ δὲ τέλος ζωὴν αἰώνιον. (Rom 6:22)

When there are plural appositives for a singular collective noun, they should be set in parallel, but *coordinately*, so as to reflect that apposition to the collective noun.

> συνήχθη τὸ πρεσβυτέριον τοῦ λαοῦ,
>   ἀρχιερεῖς τε καὶ γραμματεῖς, (Luke 22:66)

8. A clause or phrase set in the restrictive attributive position must **not** be paralleled below or subordinated.

> ὁ ὄχλος πολὺς ὁ ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν ἑορτήν . . . (John 12:12)

9. When a restrictive attributive series contains an appositive of the genitive case, then the appositive alone should be paralleled.

> καὶ αὐτός ἐστιν ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ σώματος
>   τῆς ἐκκλησίας· (Col 1:18)

10. Whenever possible—always, if within a single sentence—keep a formal comparison parallel.

> ἵνα ὥσπερ ἠγέρθη Χριστὸς ἐκ νεκρῶν . . .
>   οὕτως καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐν καινότητι ζωῆς περιπατήσωμεν. (Rom 6:4)

11. Put the relative pronoun **under the end of its antecedent** when it immediately follows it. If a preposition or parallel(s) intervene, let it sit under the antecedent in the regular position at the *beginning* of the word.

ἀνδρὶ   (Luke 1:27) | ἐν πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν   (Rom 1:5,6)
   ᾧ ὄνομα ' Ιωσὴφ | . . .
                                          ἐν οἷς   ἐστε καὶ ὑμεῖς κλητοὶ

12. Subordination separates all subordinate clauses from independent clauses no matter which comes first.

 εἴ τις ἐν λόγῳ οὐ πταίει,
                      οὗτος τέλειος ἀνὴρ δυνατὸς . . . (James 3:2)
καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ
            εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος. (Matt 26:24)

13. A shift in mood from indicative to imperative requires subordination.

   ἃ καὶ ἐμάθετε
      καὶ παρελάβετε
      καὶ ἠκούσατε
      καὶ εἴδετε ἐν ἐμοί,
ταῦτα   πράσσετε· (Phil. 4:9)

14. Keep a periphrastic verb all together on one line.

   ἵνα ἡ χαρὰ ἡμῶν πεπληρωμένη ᾖ.   (2 John 12)

15. If constraints of space are crucial, a subordinate clause may subordinate from its key word in   the preceding clause rather than subordinating in the regular way at the end of it. In so doing, draw a hyphen-downline-hyphen to distinguish the subordination from parallelism.

λέγουσιν -| αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταί·
         |_ῥαββί, νῦν ἐζήτουν σε λιθάσαι οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, (John 11:8)

 16. Show implied ellipsis by leaving space for it under the appropriate words of line one.

     ἔχει καύχημα,
ἀλλ'   οὐ πρὸς θεόν. (Rom 4:2)
τῷ γὰρ νόμῳ τοῦ θεοῦ οὐχ ὑποτάσσεται,
                   οὐδὲ   γὰρ δύναται· (Rom 8:7b)

Note Another time when more than one space between words will be found horizontally on a line occurs in the stretching of either a first or second line to accommodate two parallels:

μόλις γὰρ ὑπὲρ   δικαίου
                              τις ἀποθανεῖται·
      ὑπὲρ γὰρ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ   (Rom 5:7)

Whenever the horizontal space stretches out on a line a little finger's length or more— broken hyphens [- - - - - - -] may be used to direct the eye across the line to the parallel.

17. In a parallel phrase or clause in which only a part of the lowered line is parallel, color the same [or underline] the words in both lines that begin the parallel and let the preceding words of line two backspace from the underlined part.

> διδάσκων αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχων
>   καὶ οὐχ ὡς οἱ γραμματεῖς. (Mark 1:22)

18. *Colors can be used for parallels on screen and underlining for paper transcriptions*:

(1) In a *section* that contains parallels of a term, choose a color to highlight that term *or* underline the parallels on paper and use descender dots (drawn with a straight edge to connect them).

(2) When working off screen, connect parallels by underlining and vertical dots if one line or more intervenes.

> ὅτι τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν τὸν θεὸν
>   :   πάντα συνεργεῖ εἰς ἀγαθόν,
>   τοῖς κατὰ πρόθεσιν κλητοῖς οὖσιν. (Rom 8:28)

(3) When working off screen, underline parallels on successive lines if needed to differentiate them from accompanying words.

> προώρισεν συμμόρφους τῆς εἰκόνος τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ,   (Rom 8:29)
>   εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν
>   πρωτότοκον ἐν πολλοῖς ἀδελφοῖς·

(4) Neither color nor underline transparent successive parallels:

> πέπεισμαι γὰρ
>   ὅτι οὔτε θάνατος
>   οὔτε ζωὴ
>   οὔτε ἄγγελοι
>   οὔτε ἀρχαὶ . . . . (Rom 8:38)

19. Vertical dots connecting parallels are unnecessary when colors are used. One easily looks down the same column for the repetition of royal blue or the chosen color. When working with hand-copied text on paper, connect by descending dots the first letters of parallel terms. Any word with dots descending through the middle of it is not a part of the parallelism.

20. Keep an intensive pronoun side by side with the word it intensifies.

> ἄρα οὖν αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τῷ μὲν νοῒ δουλεύω νόμῳ θεοῦ   (Rom 7:25)

21. Keep a hendiadys in spite of the καί all on the same line as would be expected.

> ἐν αὐτῇ εὐλογοῦμεν τὸν κύριον καὶ πατέρα (Jas 3:9)

22. There are three kinds of parallelism:

synonymous (defining the key word or repeating it)

ἦν δὲ Μαριὰμ
       ἡ ἀλείψασα   τὸν κύριον μύρῳ
    καὶ   ἐκμάξασα τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ ταῖς θριξὶν αὐτῆς (John 11:2)

synthetical parallelism (adding elements, parts, qualities in sequence)

πολλοὶ . . . ἐληλύθεισαν πρὸς τὴν Μάρθαν
                     καὶ   Μαριὰμ (John 11:19)

antithetical parallelism (making any contrast: as of antonyms, negatives, or degrees)

εἰ ὁ θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν,
             τίς
      καθ’ ἡμῶν;   (Rom 8:31)

ὥστε καὶ ὁ   γαμίζων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ παρθένον καλῶς   ποιεῖ
    καὶ ὁ μὴ γαμίζων   κρεῖσσον ποιήσει. (1 Cor 7:38)

23. Beware of superficial parallels.

        καὶ μὴ καθὼς βλασφημούμεθα
        καὶ   καθώς φασίν τινες
. . .
καθὼς γέγραπται . . . (Rom 3:8-10; the third καθὼς is not parallel.)

Philippians 3:17-20 in Transcription:

17 Συμμιμηταί μου γίνεσθε,
          ἀδελφοί,
              καὶ σκοπεῖτε τοὺς οὕτω περιπατοῦντας
           καθὼς ἔχετε τύπον ἡμᾶς.
           18 πολλοὶ γὰρ   περιπατοῦσιν
           οὓς
    πολλάκις ἔλεγον ὑμῖν,
           νῦν δὲ καὶ κλαίων
       λέγω,
          τοὺς ἐχθροὺς τοῦ σταυροῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ,
        19 ὧν   τὸ τέλος ἀπώλεια,
      ὧν   ὁ θεὸς ἡ κοιλία
         καὶ ἡ δόξα
      ἐν τῇ αἰσχύνῃ αὐτῶν,
         οἱ   τὰ ἐπίγεια φρονοῦντες.
20 ἡμῶν γὰρ τὸ πολίτευμα ἐν οὐρανοῖς ὑπάρχει,
          ἐξ οὗ   καὶ   σωτῆρα ἀπεκδεχόμεθα
             κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν

Luke 6:27-31 in Transcription:

27 Ἀλλὰ ὑμῖν   λέγω
    τοῖς ἀκούουσιν,

ἀγαπᾶτε   τοὺς ἐχθροὺς   ὑμῶν,
καλῶς ποιεῖτε   τοῖς μισοῦσιν   ὑμᾶς,
28 εὐλογεῖτε   τοὺς καταρωμένους   ὑμᾶς,
προσεύχεσθε περὶ τῶν ἐπηρεαζόντων   ὑμᾶς.
29 τῷ τύπτοντί   σε   ἐπὶ τὴν σιαγόνα
πάρεχε καὶ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - τὴν ἄλλην,
καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἴροντός   σου τὸ ἱμάτιον
καὶ τὸν χιτῶνα μὴ κωλύσῃς.
30 παντὶ αἰτοῦντί   σε   δίδου,
καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἴροντος   τὰ σὰ   μὴ ἀπαίτει.
31 καὶ καθὼς θέλετε
ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι
ποιεῖτε   αὐτοῖς ὁμοίως.

6 A Verb Bank of Principal Parts

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
(-μαι = Mid.)	(-μαι = Mid.)	(-μην = Mid.)			
ἀγαλλιάω	ἀγαλλιάσομαι	ἠγαλλίασα			ἠγαλλιάθην
exult, be overjoyed					
ἀγαπάω	ἀγαπήσω	ἠγάπησα	ἠγάπηκα	ἠγάπημαι	
love					
ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγειλα	ἤγγελκα	ἤγγελμαι	ἠγγέλθην
announce					
ἁγιάζω		ἡγίασα		ἡγίασμαι	ἡγιάσθην
sanctify					
ἁγνίζω	ἁγνιῶ	ἥγνισα	ἥγνικα	ἥγνισμαι	ἡγνίσθην
purify					
ἀγνοέω	ἀγνοήσω	ἠγνόησα	ἠγνόηκα	ἠγνόημαι	ἠγοήθην
be ignorant					
ἀγοράζω	ἀγοράσω	ἠγόρασα	ἠγόρακα	ἠγόρασμαι	ἠγοράσθην
buy					
ἄγω	ἄξω	ἤγαγον	ἦχα	ἦγμαι	ἤχθην
lead		ἦξα	ἀγήοχα		
ἀγωνίζομαι	ἀγνιοῦμαι	ἠγωνισάμην		ἠγώνισμαι	ἠγωνίσθην
struggle					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἀδικέω	ἀδικήσω	ἠδίκησα	ἠδίκηκα		ἠδικήθην
do wrong					
ἀθετέω	ἀθετήσω	ἠθέτησα			
nullify, reject					
αἱρέω	αἱρήσομαι	εἱλόμην	ᾕρηκα	ᾕρημαι	ᾑρέθην
choose		εἱλάμην			

αἴρω	ἀρῶ	ἦρα	ἦκα	ἦμαι	ἤρθην
take away					
αἰσθάνομαι	αἰσθήσομαι	ἠσθόμην		ἤσθημαι	ἠσθήθην
understand					
αἰτέω	αἰτήσω	ᾔτησα	ᾔτηκα	ᾔτημαι	
ask for					
ἀκολουθέω	ἀκολουθήσω	ἠκολούθηκα	ἠκολούθηκα		
follow					
ἀκούω	ἀκούσω	ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα	ἤκουσμαι	ἠκούσθην
hear, listen					
ἀλείφω	ἀλείψω	ἤλειψα	ἀλήλιφα	ἀλήλιμμαι	ἠλείφθην
anoint (for grooming)					
ἀλλάσσω	ἀλλάξω	ἤλλαξα	ἤλλαχα	ἤλλαγμαι	ἠλλάχθην
change					ἠλλάγην
ἁμαρτάνω	ἁμαρτήσω	ἥμαρτον	ἡμάρτηκα	ἡμάρτημαι	ἡμαρτήθην
sin		ἡμάρτησα			

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἀναβαίνω	ἀναβήσομαι	ἀνέβην	ἀναβέβηκα		
go up					
ἀναβλέπω	ἀναβλέψω	ἀνέβλεψα			
look up, see again					
ἀναγγέλλω	ἀναγγελῶ	ἀνήγγειλα			ἀνηγγέλην
report, announce					
ἀναγινώσκω	ἀναγνώσομαι	ἀνέγνων	ἀνέγνωκα	ἀνέγνωσμαι	ἀνεγνώσθην
read					
ἀναγκάζω	ἀαγκάσω	ἠνάγκασα	ἠνάγκακα		ἠναγκάσθην
compel					
ἀνάγω	ἀνάξω	ἀνήγαγον			ἀνήχθην
lead or bring up					
ἀναιρέω	ἀναιρήσω	ἀνεῖλον	ἀνῄρηκα	ἀνῄρημαι	ἀνῃρέθην
take away	ἀνελῶ	ἀνεῖλα			
ἀνακλίνω	ἀνακλινῶ	ἀνέκλινα			
recline					
ἀνακρίνω	ἀνακρινῶ	ἀνέκρινα			ἀνεκρίθην
examine					
ἀναλαμβάνω	ἀναλήψομαι	ἀνέλεβον	ἀείληφα		ἀνελήμφθην
take up					
ἀναλίσκω	ἀναλώσω	ἀνήλωσα	ἀνήλωκα	ἀνήλωμαι	ἀνηλώθην
ἀναλόω			ἀνάλωκα	ἀνάλωμαι	
consume					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἀναπαύω	ἀναπαύσω	ἀνέπαυσα		ἀναπέπαυμαι	ἀνεπαύθην
rest					
ἀναστρέφω	ἀναστρέψω	ἀνέστρεψα		ἀνέστραμμαι	ἀνεστράφην
behave					
ἀνατέλλω	ἀνατελῶ	ἀνέτειλα	ἀνατέταλκα		
rise					
ἀνατρέφω		ἀνέθρεψα		ἀνατέθραμμαι	ἀνετράφην
train					
ἀναφέρω	ἀνοίσω	ἀνήνεγκα			
bring up		ἀνήνεγκον			
ἀνέχω	ἀνέξομαι	ἀνεσχόμην	ἀνέσχηκα		
endure		ἠνεσχόμην			
ἀνθίστημι		ἀντέστην	ἀνθέστηκα		ἀντεστάθην
withstand					
ἀνίημι	ἀνήσω	ἀνῆκα	ἀνεῖκα	ἀνεῖμαι	ἀνέθην
abandon					
ἀνίστημι	ἀναστήσω	ἀνέστησα	ἀνέστακα		
rise, raise		ἀνέστην			
ἀνοίγω	ἀνοίξω	ἀνέῳξα	ἀνέῳγα	ἀνέῳγμαι	ἀνεῴχθην
open		ἠνέῳξα		ἠνέῳγμαι	ἠνοίχθην
		ἤνοιξα			ἠνεῴχθην
					ἠνοίγην
ἀντιλέγω	ἀντιλέξω	ἀντεῖπον	ἀντείρηκα		
contradict, oppose					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἀξιόω	ἀξιώσω	ἠξίωσα		ἠξίωμαι	ἠξιώθην
		to be [or make] worthy			
ἀπαγγέλλω	ἀπαγγελῶ	ἀπήγγειλα			ἀπηγγέλην
proclaim, announce					
ἀπαλλάσσω	ἀπαλλάξω	ἀπήλλαξα	ἀπήλαχα	ἀπήλλαγμαι	ἀπηλλάγην
release					
ἀπαντάω	ἀπαντήσω	ἀπήντησα	ἀπήντηκα	ἀπήντημαι	
meet					
ἀπαρνέομαι	ἀπαρνήσομαι	ἀπηρνησάμην		ἀπήρνημαι	

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
deny					
ἀπέχω	ἀφέξομαι	ἀπέσχον			
receive, be distant, refrain					
ἀποβάλλω	ἀποβαλῶ	ἀπέβαλον	ἀποβέβληκα		ἀεβλήθην
throw away					
ἀποδίδωμι	ἀποδώσω	ἀπέδωκα			ἀπεδόθην
give away		ἀπεδόμην			
ἀποθνῄσκω	ἀποθανοῦμαι	ἀπέθανον			
die					
ἀποκαθίστημι	ἀποκαταστήσω	ἀπεκατέστην			ἀπεκατεστάθην
ἀποκαθιστάνω					(note: double aug.)
restore					
ἀποκαλύπτω	ἀποκαλύψω	ἀπεκάλυψα			ἀπεκαλύφθην
uncover, reveal					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἀποκρίνομαι	ἀποκρινῶ	ἀπεκρινάμην			ἀπεκρίθην
answer					
ἀποκτείνω	ἀποκτενῶ	ἀπέκτεινα	ἀπέκτονα		ἀπεκτάνθην
ἀποκτέννω		ἀπέκτανον	ἀπεκτόνηκα		
kill		ἀπεκτάμην	ἀπέκτακα		
ἀπολαμβάνω	ἀπολήμψομαι	ἀπέλαβον			
receive					
ἀπόλλυμι	ἀπολέσω	ἀπώλεσα	ἀπολώλεκα		
ἀπόλλυμαι	ἀπολῶ	ἀπωλόμην	ἀπόλωλα		
destroy	ἀπολοῦμαι				
ἀπολογέομαι		ἀπελογησάμην		ἀπολελόγημαι	ἀπελογήθην
speak in defense					
ἀπορέω		ἠπόρησα	ἠπόρηκα	ἠπόρημαι	ἠπορήθην
be in doubt, uncertain					
ἀποστέλλω	ἀποστελῶ	ἀπέστειλα	ἀπέσταλκα	ἀπέσταλμαι	ἀπεστάλην
send out					
ἀποστερέω		ἀπεστέρησα		ἀπεστέρημαι	
rob					
ἀποστρέφω	ἀποστρέψω	ἀπέστρεψα		ἀπέστραμμαι	ἀπεστράφην
turn away					
ἀποτίθημι		ἀπεθέμην			ἀπετέθην
put off					
ἀποφέρω		ἀπήνεγκα			ἀπηνέχθην
carry away					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἅπτω	ἅψω	ἧψα		ἧμμαι	
kindle, touch					
ἀρέσκω	ἀρέσω	ἤρεσα	ἀρήρεκα		ἠρέσθην
please					
ἀρκέω	ἀρκέσω	ἤρκεσα		ἤρκεσμαι	ἠρκέσθην
be sufficient, content					
ἁρμόζω	ἁρμόσω	ἡρμοσάμην	ἥρμοκα	ἥρμοσμαι	ἡρμόσθην
join					ἡρμόχθην
ἀρνέομαι	ἀρνήσομαι	ἠρνησάμην		ἤρνημαι	
deny					
ἁρπάζω	ἁρπάσω	ἥρπασα	ἥρπακα	ἥρπασμαι	ἡρπάσθην
snatch					ἡρπάγην
ἄρχω	ἄρξομαι	ἠρξάμην	ἦρχα	ἦργμαι	ἤρχθην
be first, rule					
ἀσθενέω	[ἀσθενήσω]	ἠσθένησα			
be weak					
ἀτιμάζω	ἀτιμάσω	ἠτίμασα	ἠτίμακα	ἠτίμασμαι	ἠτιμάσθην
dishonor, insult					
αὐλίζομαι		ηὐλισάμην		ηὔλισμαι	ηὐλίσθην
lodge, stay					
αὐξάνω	αὐξήσω	ηὔξησα	ηὔξηκα	ηὔξημαι	ηὐξήθην
αὔξω	αὐξανῶ				
grow					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἀφαιπέω	ἀφελῶ	ἀφεῖλον	ἀφήρηκα	ἀφῄρημαι	ἀφῃρέθην
take away					
ἀφίημι	ἀφήσω	ἀφῆκα	ἀφεῖκα	ἀφεῖμαι	ἀφέθην
let go, forgive					ἀφείθην
ἀφίστημι	ἀποστήσω	ἀπέστησα			
mislead, fall away		ἀπέστην			
ἀφορίζω	ἀφορίσω	ἀφώρισα		ἀφώρισμαι	ἀφοπίσθην
set apart	ἀφριῶ				
βάλλω	βαλῶ	ἔβαλον	βέβληκα	βέβλημαι	ἐβλήθην
throw					
βαπτίζω	βαπτίσω	ἐβάπτισα		βεβάπτισμαι	ἐβαπτίσθην
immerse, baptize					
βάπτω	βάψω	ἔβαψα		βέβαμμαι	ἐβάφθην
dip					
βαρέω	βαρήσω	ἐβάρησα	βεβάρηκα	βεβάρημαι	ἐβαρήθην

weigh down					
βασανίζω	βασανιῶ	ἐβασάνισα		βεβασάνισμαι	ἐβασανίσθην
torture, examine					
βασιλεύω	βασιλεύσω	ἐβασίλευσα			
rule					
βαστάζω	βαστάσω	ἐβάστασα		βεβάσταγμαι	ἐβαστάχθην
bear	βαστάξω	ἐβάσταξα			
βδελύσσομαι	βδελύξομαι	ἐβδελυξάμην		ἐβδέλυγμαι	ἐβδελύcqhn
	abhor, detest				

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
βεβαιόω	βεβαιώσω	ἐβεβαίωσα			ἐβεβαιώθην
make firm					
βιάζω		ἐβιασάμην		βεβίασμαι	ἐβιάσθην
apply force					
βλαστάνω	βλαστήσω	ἔβλασον	βεβλάστηκα		
βλαστάω		ἐβλάστησα			
bud, sprout					
βλασφημέω		ἐβλασφήμησα	βεβλασφήμηκα		ἐβλασφημήθην
revile, insult					
βλέπω	βλέψω	ἔβλεψα	βέβλεφα	βέβλεμμαι	ἐβλέφθην
see			βέβλοφα		
βοάω	βοήσω	ἐβόησα	βεβόηκα	βεβόημαι	ἐβώσθην
shout					
βοηθέω	βοηθήσομαι	ἐβοήθησα			ἐβοήθην
help					
βόσκω	βοσκήσω	ἐβόσκησα	βεβόσκηκα		ἐβοσκήθην
graze, feed, tend					
βουλεύω	βουλεύσομαι	ἐβουλευσάμην	βεβούλευκα	βεβούλευμαι	
resolve					
βούλομαι	βουλήσομαι			βεβούλημαι	ἐβουλήθην
want					
βρέχω	βρέξω	ἔβρεξα		βέβρεγμαι	ἐβρέχθην
send rain					ἐβράχην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
γαμέω	γαμῶ	ἔγημα	γεγάμηκα	γεγάμημαι	ἐγαμήθην
marry	γαμήσω	ἐγάμασα			
γεμίζω		ἐγέμισα			ἐγεμίσθην
fill					
γεννάω	γεννήσω	ἐγέννησα	γεγέννηκα	γεγέννημαι	ἐγεννήθην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
become father to, bear					
γεύομαι	γεύσομαι	ἐγευσάμην		γέγευμαι	
taste					
γίνομαι	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γέγονα	γεγένημαί	ἐγενήθην
become					
γινώσκω	γνώσομαι	ἔγνων	ἔγνωκα	ἔγνωσμαι	ἐγνώσθην
experience					
γνωρίζω	γνωρίσω	ἐγνώρισα	ἐγνώρικα		ἐγνωρίσθην
make known					
γογγύζω	γογγύσω	ἐγόγγυσα			
murmur, whisper in secret					
γράφω	γράψω	ἔγραψα	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι	ἐγράφην
write			γεγράφηκα		ἐγράφθην
γρηγορέω		ἐγρηγόρησα	ἐγρήγορα		ἐγρηγορήθην
keep awake, alert					
δαπανάω	δαπανήσω	ἐδαπάνησα		δεδαπάνημαι	
spend, use up					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
δείκνυμι	δείξω	ἔδειξα	δέδειχα	δέδειγμαι	ἐδείχθην
δεικνύω					
show					
δειπνέω	δειπνήσω	ἐδείπνησα	δεδείπνηκα		
eat a dinner					
δέομαι	δεήσομαι				ἐδεήθην
ask, beg					
δέρω	δερῶ	ἔδειρα		δέδαρμαι	ἐδάρην
beat, skin					
δέχομαι	δέξομαι	ἐδεξάμην		δέδεγμαι	ἐδέχθην
welcome					
δέω	δήσω	ἔδησα	δέδεκα	δέδεμαι	ἐδέθην
bind					
δηλόω	δηλώσω	ἐδήλωσα		δεδήλωμαι	ἐδηλώθην
make clear					
διακονέω	διακονήσω	διηκόνησα			διηκονήθην
serve					
διακρίνω	διακρινῶ				διεκρίθην
distinguish, dispute					
διαλέγομαι	διαλέξομαι	διελεξάμην		διείλεγμαι	διελέχθην
discuss					διελέγην

διαμαρτύρομαι		διεμαρτυράμην		διαμεμαρτύρημαι	
warn, witness					
διαμερίζω		διεμέρισα			διεμερίσθην
divide, διστριβυτε					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
διανοίγω		διήνοιξα			διηνοίχθην
open, explain					
διατάσσω	διατάξομαι	διέταξα	διατέταχα		διετάχθην
command					
διαφέρω	διοίσω	διήνεγκα			
carry through, differ		διήνεγκον			
διδάσκω	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα	δεδίδαγμαι	ἐδιδάχθην
teach					
δίδωμι	δώσω	ἔδωκα	δέδωκα	δέδομαι	ἐδόθην
give					
διέρχομαι	διελεύσομαι	διῆλθον	διελήλυθα		
go through					
δικαιόω	δικαιώσω	ἐδικαίωσα		δεδικαίωμαι	ἐδικαιώθην
justify					
διψάω	διψήσω	ἐδίψησα	δεδίψηκα		
thirst					
διώκω	διώξω	ἐδίωξα	δεδίωχα	δεδίωγμαι	ἐδιώχθην
pursue					
δοκέω	δόξω	ἔδοξα	δέδοχα	δέδογμαι	ἐδόχθην
seem					
δοκιμάζω	δοκιμάσω	ἐδοκίμασα		δεδοκίμασμαι	
test, approve					
δοξάζω	δοξάσω	ἐδόξασα		δεδόξασμαι	ἐδοξάσθην
glorify					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
δουλεύω	δουλεύσω	ἐδούλευσα	δεδούλευκα		
be a slave					
δουλόω	δουλώσω	ἐδούλωσα		δεδούλωμαι	ἐδουλώθην
enslave					
δύναμαι	δυνήσομαι	ἐδυνησάμην		δεδύνημαι	ἐδυνήθην
be able, can						ἠδυνάσθην
ἐάω (ἐῶ)	ἐάσω	εἴασα	εἴακα	εἴαμαι	ειάθην
let, allow					

ἐγγίζω	ἐγγιῶ	ἤγγισα	ἤγγικα		
approach					
ἐγείρω	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα	ἐγήγερκα	ἐγήγερμαι	ἠγέρθην
rouse, raise up					
ἐγκαταλείπω	ἐγκαταλείψω	ἐκατέλιπον			ἐγκατελείφθην
abandon					

εἶδον: used only as 2 aor. of ὁράω: > εἴδαμεν; ἴδω subjn.; ἴδε. imv.
ἴδον   εἶδαν;   ἰδεῖν inf.; ἰδών ptc.
see

Present 1-6	Future 1-6	Imperfect 1-6	Present Infinitive	Imperatives	Subjunctive 1-6
εἰμί—I am	ἔσομαι —I shall be	ἤμην —I was	εἶναι—to be	ἴσθι—be (2s)	ὦ—I might be
εἶ	ἔση	ἦς, ἦσθα	Future Infinitive	ἔστε (2pl)	ᾖς
ἐστί(ν)	ἔσται	ἦν	ἔσεσθαι—going to be	ἔστω, ἤτω (3s)	ᾖ
ἐσμέν	ἐσόμεθα	ἦμεν, ἤμεθα		ἔστωσαν (3pl)	ὦ μεν Opt.
ἐστέ	ἔσεσθε	ἦτε	Ptc. Bases:	Future Participle	ἦ τε (3s)
εἰσί(ν)	ἔσονται	ἦσαν	ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν (m) (f) (n)	ἐσόμενος, -η, -ον	ὦσι εἴη

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
[εἶπον] (λέγω, φημί)	ἐρῶ	εἶπον	εἴρηκα	εἴρημαι	ἐρρέθην
say		εἶπα (takes first or second aorist endings)			
ἐκβάλλω	ἐκβαλῶ	ἐξέβαλον	ἐκβέβληκα		ἐξεβλήθην
expel					
ἐκδικέω	ἐκδικήσω	ἐξεδίκησα			
avenge					
ἐκκόπτω	ἐκκόψω	ἐξέκοψα			ἐξεκόπην
cut off					
ἐκλέγομαι		ἐξελεξάμην		ἐκλέλεγμαι	
choose					
ἐκπίπτω	ἐπεσοῦμαι	ἐξέπεσα	ἐκπέπτωκα		
fall from		ἐξέπεσον			
ἐκπλήσσω		ἐξέπληξα			ἐξεπλάγην
astound					
ἐκτείνω	ἐκτενῶ	ἐξέτεινα			
stretch out					
ἐκχέω	ἐκχεῶ	ἐξέχεα	ἐκκέχυκα	ἐκκέχυμαι	ἐξεχύθην
ἐκχύν(ν)ω		ἐκχευάμην			

pour out					
ἐλέγχω		ἐλέγξω	ἤλεγξα		ἐλήλεγμαι ἤλέγχθην
convince					
ἐλεέω		ἐλεήσω	ἠλέησα		ἠλέημαι ἠλεήθην
have mercy					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἐλευθερόω	ἐλευθερώσω	ἠλευθέρωσα			ἠλευθερώθην
set free					
ἕλκω	ἑλκύσω	εἵκυσα	εἵλκυκα	εἵλκυσμαι	εἱλκύσθην
ἑλκύω	ἕλξω	εἷλξα			εἵλχθην
draw, drag					
ἐλπίζω	ἐλπιῶ	ἤλπισα	ἤλπικα	ἤλπισμαι	ἠλπίσθην
hope	ἐλπίσω				
ἐμβριμάομαι		ἐνεβριμησάμην			ἐνεβριμήθην
ἐμβριμόομαι					
snort, censure, be filled with emotion					
ἐμπαίζω	ἐμπαίξω	ἐνέπαιξα	ἐμπέπαιχα		ἐνεπαίχθην
make fun of					
ἐμπί(μ)πλημι		ἐνέπλησα		ἐμπέπλησμαι	ἐνεπλήσθην
ἐμπι(μ)πλάω					
fill					
ἐμφανίζω	ἐμφανίσω	ἐνεφάνισα	ἐμπεφάνικα		ἐνεφανίσθην
make visible					
ἐνδύω	ἐνδύσομαι	ἐνέδυσα	ἐνδέδυκα	ἐνδέδυμαι	
clothe					
ἐνεργέω		ἐνήργησα	ἐνήργηκα		
work					
ἐτέλλομαι	ἐντελοῦμαι	ἐνετειλάμην		ἐντέταλμαι	
command					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἐξίστημι		ἐξέστησα	ἐξέστακα	ἐξίσταμαι	
ἐξιστάνω		ἐξέστην			
confuse, amaze					
ἐξουθενέω - όω		ἐξουθένησα		ἐξουθένημαι	
ἐξουδενέw -όω					ἐξουδενήθην
dispise, disdain					
ἐπαγγέλλομαι		ἐπηγγειλάμην		ἐπήγγελμαι	ἐπηγγέλθην
promise, profess					
ἐπαίρω	ἐπαρῶ	ἐπῆρα	ἐπῆρκα		ἐπήρθην

lift up					
ἐπερωτάω ask	ἐπερωτήσω	ἐπηρώτησα			ἐπερωτήθην
ἐπιγινώσκω know exactly	ἐπιγνώσομαι	ἐπέγνων	ἐπέγνωκα		ἐπεγνώσθην
ἐπιθυμέω desire	ἐπιθυμήσω	ἐπεθύμησα			
ἐπικαλέω name, call upon	ἐπικαλέσομαι	ἐπεκάλεσα		ἐπικέκλημαι	ἐπεκλήθην
ἐπισκέπτομαι visit, examine	ἐπισκέψομαι	ἐπεσκεψάμην ἐπεσκόπασα		ἐπέσκεμμαι	
ἐπίσταμαι be acquainted with	ἐπιστήσομαι				ἠπιστήθην
ἐπιστρέφω turn around, return	ἐπιστρέψω	ἐπέστρεψα	ἐπέστροφα		ἐπεστράφην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active		Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἐπιτελέω accomplish	ἐπιτελέσω	ἐπετέλεσα				
ἐπιτίθημι put upon	ἐπιθήσω	ἐπέθηκα κ aor. ἐπέθην 2 aor. ἐπεθέμην mid.	ἐπιτέθειμαι		ἐπετέθην	
ἐργάζομαι work, do	ἐργάσομαι	ἠργασάμην			εἴργασμαι	εἰργάσθην
ἔρχομαι come, go	ἐλεύσομαι	ἦλθον ἦλθα	ἐλήλυθα			
ἐρωτάω question, ask	ἐρωτήσω	ἠρώτησα	ἠρώτηκα			
ἐσθίω ἔσθω eat	φάγομαι ἔδομαι	ἔφαγον				
ἑτοιμάζω prepare	ἑτοιμάσω	ἡτοίμασα	ἡτοίμακα	ἡτοίμασμαι	ἡτοιμάσθην	
εὐαγγελίζω bring good news		εὐηγγέλισα			εὐηγγέλισμαι	εὐηγγελίσθην
εὐλογέω praise, bless	εὐλογήσω	εὐλόγησα	εὐλόγηκα		εὐλόγμαι	εὐλογήθην
εὑρίσκω	εὑρήσω	εὗρον	εὕρηκα		ηὕρημαι	εὑρέθην

find		εὑράμην		εὕρημαι	ηὑρέθην
		εὕρησα			

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
εὐφραίνω	εὐφρανῶ	εὔφρανα			εὐφράνθην
cheer, enjoy oneself		ηὔφρανα			ηὐφράνθην
εὐχαριστέω		εὐχαρίστησα			εὐχαριστήθην
give thanks					
ἐφίστημι		ἐπέστην	ἐφέστακα	ἐπίσταμαι	ἐπεστάθην
stand near					
ἔχω	ἕξω	ἔσχον	ἔσχηκα	ἔσχημαι	ἐσχέθην
have, hold		ἔσχησα			
ζάω (ζῶ)	ζήσω	ἔζησα			
live					
ζημιόω	ζημιώσω	ἐζημίωσα	ἐζημίωκα	ἐζημίωμαι	ἐζημιώθην
inflict punishment, injury					
ζητέω	ζητήσω	ἐζήτησα	ἐζήτηκα		
seek					
ζῳοποιέω	ζῳοποιήσω				ἐζῳοποιήθην
make alive					
ἡγέομαι	ἡγήσομαι	ἡγησάμην		ἥγημαι	ἡγήθην
guide					
ἥκω	ἥξω	ἧξα	ἧκα		
be present					
ἡσυχάζω	ἡσυχάσω	ἡσύχασα			
keep quiet, be at rest					
θανατόω	θανατώσω	ἐθανάτωσα	τεθανάτωκα	τεθανάτωμαι	ἐθανατώθην
put to death					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
θάπτω	θάψω	ἔθαψα		τέθαμμαι	ἐθάφθην
bury					ἐτάφην
θαυμάζω	θαυμάσομαι	ἐθαύμασα	τεθαύμακα	τεθαύμασμαι	ἐθαυμάσθην
wonder					
θεάομαι	θεάσομαι	ἐθεασάμην		τεθέαμαι	ἐθεάθην
look at					
θέλω = ἐθέλω	θελήσω	ἠθέλησα	ἠθέληκα		ἐθελήθην
wish, will	ἐθελήσω	ἐθέλησα	τεθέληκα		
θεμελιόω	θεμελιώσω	θεμελίωσα		τεθεμελίωμαι	
lay a foundation					

θεραπεύω	θεραπεύσω	ἐθεράπευσα		τεθεράπευμαι	ἐθεραπεύθην
serve, treat, heal					
θερίζω	θερίσω	ἐθέρισα		τεθέρισμαι	ἐθερίσθην
harvest					
θησαυρίζω		ἐθησαύρισα		τεθησαύρισμαι	
store up					
θλίβω	θλίψω	ἔθλιψα	τέθλιφα	τεθέλιμμαι	ἐθλίβην
press upon, oppress					ἐθλίφθην
θνήσκω	θανοῦμαι	ἔθανον	τέθνηκα		
die, be dead	θνήξομαι				
θριαμβεύω		ἐθριάμβευσα	τεθριάμβευκα		
triumph					
θύω	θύσω	ἔθυσα	τέθυκα	τέθυμαι	ἐτύθην
sacrifice					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ἰάομαι	ἰάσομαι	ἰασάμην		ἴαμαι	ἰάθην
heal, cure					
ἵστημι	στήσω	ἔστησα	ἔστηκα	ἔσταμαι	ἐστάθην
ἱστάνω		ἔστην			
stand					
ἰσχύω	ἰσχύσω	ἴσχυσα	ἴσχυκα		ἰσχύθην
be strong					
καθαιρέω	καθελῶ	καθεῖλον			
take down		καθεῖλα			
καθαρίζω	καθαριῶ	ἐκαθάρισα		κεκαθάρισμαι	ἐκαθαρίσθην
clean					ἐκαθερίσθην
καθεύδω	καθευδήσω	ἐκαθεύδησα			
sleep					
καθίζω	καθίσω	ἐκάθισα	κακάθικα		
sit, seat	καθέσω				
	καθιῶ				
καθίστημι	καταστήσω	κατέστησα	καθέστακα	καθέσταμαι	κατεστάθην
καθιστάνω			καθέστηκα		
appoint					
καίω	καύσω	ἔκαυσα	κέκαυκα	κέκαυμαι	ἐκαύθην
burn				κέκαυσμαι	ἐκάην
καλέω	καλέσω	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα	κέκλημαι	ἐκλήθην
χαλλ					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive

καλύπτω	καλύψω	ἐκάλυψα		κεκάλυμμαι	ἐκαλύφθην
conceal					
κάμπτω	κάμψω	ἔκαμψα			ἐκάμφθην
bend, bow					
καταβαίνω	καταβήσομαι	κατέβην	καταβέβηκα		
go down					
καταγγέλλω		κατήγγειλα	κατήγγελκα		κατηγγέλην
proclaim					
καταισχύνω	καταισχυνῶ			κατῄσχυμμαι	κατῃσχύνθην
disgrace					
κατακαίω	κατακαύσω	κατέκαυσα	κατακέκαυκα		κατεκάην
burn down					κατεκαύθην
κατακρίνω	κατακρινῶ	κατέκρινα			κατεκρίθην
condemn					
καταλαμβάνω	καταλήψομαι	κατέλαβον	κατείληφα	κατείλημμαι	κατελήμφθην
attain				κατείληπμαι	
καταλείπω	καταλείψω	κατέλειψα	καταλέλοιπα	καταλέλειμμαι	κατελείφθην
leave behind		κατέλιπον			
καταλλάσσω		κατήλλαξα			κατηλλάγην
reconcile					
καταντάω		κατήντησα	κατήντηκα		
arrive					
καταπατέω	καταπατήσω	κατεπάτησα			κατεπατήθην
trample					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
καταπίνω	καταπιοῖμαι	κατέπιον	καταπέπωκα		κατεπόθην
swallow					
καταργέω	καταργήσω	κατήργησα	κατήργηκα	κατήργημαι	κατηργήθην
abolish					
καταρτίζω	καταρτίσω	κατήρτισα		κατήρτισμαι	
make complete, create					
κατασκευάζω	κατασκευάσω	κατεσκεύασα		κατεσκεύασμαι	κατεσκευάσθην
prepare, construct					
καταφρονέω	καταφρονήσω	κατεφρόνησα			
κατεφρονήθην					
treat with contempt					
κατεργάζομαι		κατειργασάμην			κατειργάσθην
achieve					
κατεσθίω	καταφάγομαι	κατέφαγον	κατεδήδοκα	κατεδήδεσμαι	κατηδέσθην
κατέσθω	κατέδομαι				

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
consume					
κατέχω	καθέξω	κατέσχον			
hold down	κατασχήσω	κατέσχα			
κατηγορέω	κατηγορήσω	κατηγόρησα			
accuse					
κατηχέω		κατήχησα		κατήχημαι	κατηχήθην
make oneself understood, inform					
κατοικέω	κατοικήσω	κατῴκησα			
inhabit, dwell					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
καυματίζω		ἐκαυμάτισα			ἐκαυματίσθην
burn					
καυχάομαι	καυχήσομαι	ἐκαυχησάμην		κεκαύχημαι	
boast					
κελεύω	κελεύσω	ἐκέλευσα	κεκέλευκα	κεκέλευσμαι	ἐκελεύσθην
command, urge					
κενόω	κενώσω	ἐκένωσα	κεκένωκα	κεκένωμαι	ἐκενώθην
make empty					
κερδαίνω	κερδήσω	ἐκέρδησα	κεκέρδαγκα	κεκέρδημαι	
gain	κερδανῶ	ἐκέρδανα	κεκέρδακα		
κηρύσσω	κηρύξω	ἐκήρυξα	κεκήρυχα	κεκήρυγμαι	ἐκηρύχθην
proclaim					
κινέω	κινήσω	ἐκίνησα			ἐκινήθην
move					
καίω	κλαύσω	ἔκλαυσα		κέκλαυμαι	ἐκλαύσθην
weep				κέκλαυσμαι	
κλάω	κλάσω	ἔκλαυσα		κέκλασμαι	ἐκλάσθην
break					
κλείω	κλείσω	ἔκλεισω	κέκλεικα	κέκλεισμαι	ἐκλείσθην
shut, lock					
κλέπω	κλέψω	ἔκλεψα	κέκλοφα	κέκλεμμαι	ἐκλάπην
steal					ἐκλέφθην
κληρονομέω	κληρονομήσω	ἐκληρονόμησα	κεκληρονόμηκα		
inherit obtain					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
κλίνω	κλινῶ	ἔκλινα	κέκλικα	κέκλιμαι	ἐκλίθην
incline [trans.], decline [intrans.]					
κοιμάω	κοιμήσω	ἐκοίμησα		κεκοίμημαι	ἐκοιμήθην

sleep					
κοινόω	κοινώσω	ἐκοίνωσα	κεκοίνωκα	κεκοίνωμαι	ἐκοινώθην
make common					
κοινωνέω	κοινωνήσω	ἐκοινώνησα	κεκοινώνηκα	κεκοινώνημαι	
share					
κολάζω	κολάσω	ἐκολασάμην		κεκόλασμαι	ἐκολάσθην
punish					
κομίζω	κομιῶ	ἐκόμισα	κεκόμικα	κεκόμισμαι	ἐκομίσθην
get	κομίσω				
	κομιοῦμαι				
κοπιάω	κοπιάσω	ἐκοπίασα	κεκοπίακα		
become tired from struggle					
κόπτω	κόψω	ἔκοψα	κέκοφα	κέκομμαι	ἐκόπην
cut off, beat the breast in mourning					
κοσμέω		ἐκόσμησα		κεκόσμημαι	
put in order, adorn					
κράζω	κράξω	ἔκραξα	κέκραγα		
call out, scream		ἐκέκραξα			
		ἔκραγον			
		ἐκέκραγον			

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
κρατέω	κρατήσω	ἐκράτησα	κεκράτηκα	κεκράτημαι	
take hold of					
κραυγάζω	κραυγάσω	ἐκραύγασα			
utter a loud sound					
κρεμάννυμι	κρεμάσω	ἐκρέμασα	κεκρέμακα		ἐκρεμάσθην
κρεμάω	κρεμῶ				
κρεμνάω					
κρεμάζω					
hang					
κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι	ἐκρίθην
judge					
κρύπτω	κρύψω	ἔκρυψα	κέκρυφα	κέκρυμμαι	ἐκρύφθην
-κρύβω					ἐκύβην
conceal					
κτάομαι	κτήσομαι	ἐκτησάμην		κέκτημαι	
procure, acquire					
κτίζω	κτίσω	ἔκτισα	ἔκτικα	ἔκτισμαι	ἐκτίσθην
create					
κυριεύω	κυριεύσω	ἐκυρίευσα			
control					

κωλύω	κωλύσω	ἐκώλυσα	κεκώλυκα	κεκώλυμαι	ἐκωλύθην
hinder, prevent, forbid					
λαγχάνω	λήξομαι	ἔλαχον	εἴληχα	εἴληγμαι	ἐλήχθην
be chosen by lot	λάξομαι				

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
λαλέω	λαλήσω	ἐλάλησα	λελάληκα	λελάλημαι	ἐλαλήθην
speak					
λαμβάνω	λήμψομαι	ἔλαβον	εἴληφα	εἴλημμαι	ἐλήφθην
take, receive			λελάβηκα		ἐλήμφθην
λάμπω	λάμψω	ἔλαμψα	λέλαμπα		ἐλάμφθην
shine					
λανθάνω	λήσω	ἔλαθον	λέληθα	λέλησμαι	ἐλήσθην
λήθω		ἔλησα		λέλασμαι	
be hidden, escape notice					
λατρεύω	λατρεύσω	ἐλάτρευσα			
serve = worship					
λέγω	ἐρῶ	εἶπον	εἴρηκα	εἴρημαι	ἐρρέθην
say		εἶπα			
λείπω	λείψω	ἔλιπον	λελοιπα	λέλειμμαι	ἐλείφθην
lack, leave		ἔλειψα			
λειτουργέω		ἐλειτούργησα	λελειτούργηκα		
λητουργέω					
serve publicly					
λιθάζω		ἐλίθασα			ἐλιθάσθην
stone					
λογίζομαι	λογιοῦμαι	ἐλογισάμην		λελόγισμαι	ἐλογίσθην
consider					
λοιδορέω	λοιδορήσω	ἐλοιδόρησα	λελοιδόρηκα		
revile, reproach					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
λούω	λούσω	ἔλουσα		λέλουμαι	ἐλούθην
wash, bathe	λουσῶ				
λυπέω		ἐλύπησα	λελύπηκα		ἐλυπήθην
grieve, be in pain					
λυτρόομαι		ἐλυτρωσάμην			ἐλυτρώθην
redeem					
μαθητεύω		ἐμαθήτευσα			ἐμαθητεύθην
be or make a					

disciple					
μαίνομαι	μανοῦμαι		μέμηνα	μεμάνημαι	ἐμάνην
act crazy					
μανθάνω	μανθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα		
learn	μαθήσω				
μαρτυρέω	μαρτυρήσω	ἐμαρτύρησα	μεμαρτύρηκα	μεμαρτύρημαι	ἐμαρτυρήθην
testify as a witness					
μαστιγόω	μαστιγώσω	ἐμαστίγωσα			ἐμαστιγώθην
whip					
μάχομαι	μαχήσομαι	ἐμαχεσάμην		μεμάχημαι	ἐμαχέσθην
fight	μαχοῦμαι				
μεγαλύνω	μεγαλυνῶ	ἐμεγάλυνα			ἐμεγαλύνθην
magnify					
μεθύσκω	μεθύσω	ἐμέθυσα		μεμέθυσμαι	ἐμεθύσθην
become intoxicated					
μέλλω	μελλήσω	ἐμέλλησα			
to be destined orabout to be	ἠμέλλησα				

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
μένω	μενῶ	ἔμεινα	μεμένηκα		
remain					
μερίζω	μεριῶ	ἐμέρισα	μεμέρικα	μεμέρισμαι	ἐμερίσθην
divide, distribute					
μεριμνάω	μεριμνήσω	ἐμερίμνησα			
be concerned about					
μεταβαίνω	μεταβήσομαι	μετέβην	μεταβέβηκα		
move					
μεταλαμβάνω	μεταλήψομαι	μετέλαβον	μετείληφα		
receive one's share					
μετανοέω	μετανοήσω	μετενόησα			
repent					
μετατίθημι	μεταθήσω	μετέθηκα			μετετέθην
change					
μετέχω		μετέσχον	μετέσχηκα		
participate, share					
μηνύω	μηνύσω	ἐμήνυσα	μεμήνυκα	μεμήνυμαι	ἐμηνύθην
inform					
μιαίνω	μιανῶ	ἐμίανα	μεμίαγκα	μεμίασμαι	ἐμάνθην
stain		ἐμίηνα		μεμίαμμαι	
μιμνήσκομαι	μνήσομαι	ἐμνησάμην		μέμνημαι	ἐμνήσθην
remember	μεμνήσομαι				
μισέω	μισήσω	ἐμίσησα	μεμίσηκα	μεμίσημαι	ἐμισήθην

hate					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
μνημονεύω	μνημονεύσομαι	ἐμνημόνευσα	ἐμνημόνευκα	ἐμνημόνευμαι	ἐμνημονεύθην
remember, mention					
μοιχεύω	μοιχεύσω	ἐμοίχευσα			
commit adultery					
μολύνω	μολυνῶ	ἐμόλυνα	μεμόλυγκα	μεμόλυσμαι	ἐμολύνθην
make impure, stain					
μωραίνω	μωρανῶ	ἐμώρανα			ἐμωράνθην
become foolish, tasteless					
νηστεύω	νηστεύσω	ἐνήστευσα			
fast					
νικάω	νικήσω	ἐνίκησα	νενίκηκα		
overcome					
νίπτω = νίζω	νίψω	ἔνιψα		νένιμμαι	ἐνίφθην
wash					
νοέω		ἐνόησα	νενόηκα	νενόημαι	ἐνοήθην
understand					
νομίζω	νομιῶ	ἐνόμισα	νενόμικα	νενόμισμαι	ἐνομίσθην
to be the custom, consider	νομίσω				
νομοθετέω		ἐνομοθέτησα	νενομοθέτηκα	νένομοθέτημαι	
legislate, ordain					
νουθετέω	νουθετήσω	ἐνουθέτησα			
warn					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ξενίζω	ξενίσω	ἐξένισα			ἐξενίσθην
entertain, surprise					
ξηραίνω	ξηρανῶ	ἐξήρανα		ἐξήραμμαι	ἐξηράνθην
dry up				ἐξήρασμαι	
οἶδα = 2 pf. of εἴδω	εἰδήσω		οἶδα		
	εἴσομαι		ᾔδειν 2 plupf.		
εἴδω (see); used only in 2 aor. εἶδον; ὁράω replaces εἴδω in present tense.					
οἶδα (know)					
οἰκέω	οἰκήσω	ᾤκησα	ᾤκηκα	ᾤκημαι	ᾠκήθην
dwell					
οἰκοδομέω	οἰκοδομήσω	ᾠκοδόμησα	ᾠκοδόμηκα		ᾠκοδομήθην

build					οἰκοδομήθην
ὀμνύω	ὀμοῦμαι	ὤμοσα	ὀμώμοκα	ὀμώμοται (3s)	ὠμόσθην
ὄμνυμι	ὀμόσω				ὠμόθην
take an oath, swear					
ὁμοιόω	ὁμοιώσω	ὡμοίωσα		ὡμοίωμαι	ὡμοιώθην
resemble, compare					
ὁμολογέω	ὁμολογήσω	ὡμολόγησα	ὡμολόγηκα	ὡμολόγημαι	ὡμολογήθην
confess					
ὀνειδίζω	ὀνειδιῶ	ὠνείδισα	ὠνείδικα		ὠνειδίσθην
reproach					
ὀνομάζω	ὀνομάσω	ὠνόμασα	ὠνόμακα	ὠνόμασμαι	ὠνομάσθην
name					
ὁράω	ὄψομαι	[εἶδον]	ἑώρακα	ἑώραμαι	ὤφθην
see					ἑωράθην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ὀργίζομαι	ὀργιοῦμαι	ὤργισα		ὤργισμαι	ὠργίσθην
be angry					
ὁρίζω	ὁριῶ	ὥρισα	ὥρικα	ὥρισμαι	ὡρίσθην
determine, set					
ὁρμάω	ὁρμήσω	ὥρμησα	ὥρμηκα	ὥρμημαι	ὡρμήθην
rush					
ὀρύσσω	ὀρύξω	ὤρυξα	ὀρώρυχα	ὀρώρυγμαι	ὠρύχθην
dig				ὤρυγμαι	ὠρύγην
ὀφείλω	ὀφειλήσω	ὠφείλησα	ὠφείληκα		
owe		ὤφελον			
παιδεύω	παιδεύσω	ἐπαίδευσα	πεπαίδευκα	πεπαίδευμαι	ἐπαιδεύθην
educate					
παίω	παίσω	ἔπαισα	πέπαικα	πέπαισμαι	ἐπαίσθην
hit	παιήσω				
παλαιόω		ἐπαλαίωσα	πεπαλαίωκα		ἐπαλαιώθην
become old					
παραγγέλλω	παραγγελῶ	παρήγγειλα		παρήγγελμαι	
give orders, direct					
παραγίνομαι		παρεγενόμην			παρεγενήθην
be present					
παραδίδωμι	παραδώσω	παρέδωκα	παραδέδωκα		παρεδόθην
hand over					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive

παρακαλέω	παρακαλῶ	παρεκάλεσα		παρεκέκλημαι	παρεκλήθην
invite, encourage	παρακαλέσω				
παρακολουθέω	παρακολουθήσω	παρηκολούθησα παρηκολούθηκα			
follow					
παρατίθημι	παραθήσω	παρέθηκα παρεθέμην	παρατέθεικα		παρετέθην
place beside					
παρέρχομαι	παρελεύσομαι	παρῆλθον	παρελήλυθα		
pass					
παρέχω	παρέξω	παρέσχον	παρέσχηκα		
grant, show					
παρίστημι	παραστήσω	παρέστησα	παρέστηκα		παρεστάθην
παριστάνω		παρέστην			
present					
παρρησιάζομαι	παρρησιάσομαι	ἐπαρρησιασάμην			
speak freely					
πάσχω	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα πέποσχα		
suffer					
πατάσσω	πατάξω	ἐπάταξα		πεπάταγμαι	ἐπατάχθην
hit, strike					
πατέω	πατήσω				ἐπατήθην
tread on trample					
παύω	παύσω	ἔπαυσα	πέπαυκα	πέπαυμαι	ἐπαύθην ἐπαύσθην
cease, stop					ἐπάην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
πείθω	πείσω	ἔπεισα	πέποιθα	πέπεισμαι	ἐπείσθην
persuade					
πεινάω	πεινάσω	ἐπείνασα	πεπείνηκα		
hunger					
πειράζω	πειράσω	ἐπείρασα		πεπείρασμαι	ἐπειράσθην
try, put to the test	πειράξω				
πέμπω	πέμψω	ἔπεμψα	πέπομφα		ἐπέμφθην
send					
πενθέω	πενθήσω	ἐπένθησα	πεπένθηκα		
grieve					
περιβάλλω	περιβαλῶ	περιέβαλον			
put around					
περιζώννυμι	περιζώσομαι	περιεζωσάμην			

περιζωννύω					
bind something around oneself					
περιπατέω	περιπατήσω	περιεπάτησα			
walk around					
περισσεύω	περισσεύσω	ἐπερίσσευσα			
abound					
περιτέμνω		περιέτεμον			πεπιετμήθην
circumcise					
πήγνυμι	πήξω	ἔπηξα	πέπηχα	πέπηγμαι	ἐπήχθην
put together firmly					ἐπάγην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
πιάζω		ἐπίασα			ἐπιάσθην
grasp, arrest					
πίμπλημι	πλήσω	ἔπλησα	πέπληκα	πέπλησμαι	ἐπλήσθην
fill, fulfill					
πίνω	πίομαι	ἔπιον	πέπωκα		ἐπόθην
drink	πιοῦμαι				
πιπράσκω			πέπρακα		ἐπράθην
sell					
πίπτω	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα		
fall		ἔπεσα			
πιστεύω	πιστεύσω	ἐπίστευσα	πεπίστευκα	πεπίστευμαι	ἐπιστεύθην
believe					
πλανάω	πλανήσω	ἐπλάνησα		πεπλάνημαι	ἐπλανήθην
wander away					
πλάσσω	πλάσω	ἔπλασα	πέπλακα	πέπλασμαι	ἐπλάσθην
form, mold					
πλεονάζω	πλεονάσω	ἐπλεόνασα	πεπλεόνακα	πεπλεόνασμαι	ἐπλεονάσθην
increase					
πλεονεκτέω	πλεονεκτήσω	ἐπλεονέκτησα			ἐπλεονεκτήθην
outwit, cheat					
πλέω	πλεύσομαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα	πέπλευσμαι	ἐπλεύσθην
sail	πλευσοῦμαι				

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
πληθύνω	πληθυνῶ	ἐπλήθυνα			ἐπληθύνθην
increase					
πληροφορέω		ἐπληροφόρησα		πεπληροφόρημαι	
fill completely,					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
increase					
πληρόω	πληρώσω	ἐπλήρωσα	πεπλήρωκα	πεπλήρωμαι	ἐπληρώθην
fill, fulfill, finish					
πλήσσω	πλήξω	ἔπληξα	πέπληγα		ἐπλήχθην
strike			πέπληχα		ἐπλήγην
πλουτέω		ἐπλούτησα	πεπλούτηκα		
be rich					
πλουτίζω	πλουτιῶ	ἐπλούτισα			ἐπλουτίσθην
make rich					
πνέω	πνεύσω	ἔπνευσα	πέπνευκα		ἐπνεύσθην
blow	πνευσοῦμαι				
ποιέω	ποιήσω	ἐποίησα	πεποίηκα	πεποίημαι	ἐποιήθην
make, do					
ποιμαίνω	ποιμανῶ	ἐποίμανα			
herd, tend					
πολεμέω	πολεμήσω	ἐπολέμησα	πεπολέμηκα	πεπολέμημαι	ἐπολεμήθην
fight					
πολιτεύομαι		ἐπολιτευσάμην		πεπολίτευμαι	
live one's life					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
πορεύομαι	πορεύσομαι	ἐπόρευσα		πεπόρευμαι	ἐπορεύθην
proceed, travel					
ποτίζω	ποτιῶ	ἐπότισα	πεπότικα		ἐποτίσθην
give a drink, water					
πράσσω	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραχα	πέπραγμαι	ἐπράχθην
accomplish, do					
πρέπω	πρέψω	ἔπρεψα			
be proper, suitable					
προάγω	προάξω	προήγαγον	προῆχα		
lead the way					
προαιρέω	προαιρήσω	προεῖλον		προήρημαι	
choose, prefer					
προγράφω		προέγραψα			προεγράφην
write beforehand, portray publicly					
[προεῖπον]	προερῶ	προεῖπον	προείρηκα		
mention before, foretell					
προέρχομαι	προελεύσομαι	προῆλθον	προελήλυθα		
go (forward, before, out)					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
προΐστημι	προΐστήσω	προΰστησα			
manage, care for					
προσδέχομαι		προσεδεξάμην			προσεδέχθην
welcome, wait for					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
προσέρχομαι	προσελύσομαι	προσῆλθον	προσελήλυθα		
go to, approach					
προσεύχομαι	προσεύξομαι	προσηυξάμην			
pray					
προσέχω		προσέσχον	προσέσχηκα		
pay attention to					
προσκαλέω		προσκαλεσάμην	προσκέκλημαι		
summon					
προσκυνέω	προσκυνήσω	προσεκύνησα	προσκεκύνηκα		προσεκυνήθην
do obeisance to					
προσλαμβάνω		προσέλαβον	προσείληφα		
take (aside, along), accept					
προσπίπτω	προσπεσοῦμαι	προσέπεσον			
fall down, strike against	προσέπεσα				
προστίθημι	προσθήσω	προσέθηκα		προστέθειμαι	προσετέθην
add		προσεθέμην			
προσφέρω	προσοίσω	προσήνεγκον	προσενήνοχα		προσηνέχθην
bring, offer		προσήνεγκα			προσηνείχθην
		προσένεικα			
προφητεύω	προφητεύσω	ἐπροφήτευσα			
prophesy					
πταίω	πταίσω	ἔπταισα	ἔπταικα		
stumble					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
πυνθάνομαι	πεύσομαι	ἐπυθόμην		πέπυσμαι	
inquire, investigate					
πωλέω	πωλήσω	ἐπώλησα			ἐπωλήθην
sell					
πωρόω		ἐπώρωσα	πεπώρωκα		ἐπωρώθην
petrify					
ῥαντίζω	ῥαντιῶ	ἐράντισα			
sprinkle, purify					
ῥήγνυμι	ῥήξω	ἔρρηξα	ἔρρηχα	ἔρρηγμαι	ἐρρήχθην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ῥήσσω tear, burst, break out					
ῥίπτω throw	ῥίψω	ἔρριψα	ἔρριφα	ἔρριμμαι	ἐρρίφθην ἐρρίφην
ῥύομαι rescue, deliver	ῥύσομαι	ἐρρυσάμην			ἐρρύσθην
σαλεύω shake	σαλεύσω	ἐσάλευσα		σεσάλευμαι	ἐσαλεύθην
σαλπίζω trumpet	σαλπίσω σαλπιῶ	εσάλπισα ἐσάλπιγξα		σεσάλπιγκται (3s)	
σβέννυμι extinguish	σβέσω	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβηκα	ἔσβεσμαι	ἐσβέσθην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
σείω shake	σείσω	ἔσεισα	σέσεικα	σέσεισμαι	ἐσείσθην
σημαίνω indicate beforehand, signify	σημανῶ	ἐσήμηνα ἐσήμανα	σεσήμαγκα	σεσήμασμαι	ἐσημάνθην
σιγάω be silent	σιγήσω	ἐσίγησα	σεσίγηκα	σεσίγημαι	ἐσιγήθην
σιωπάω be silent	σιωπήσω	ἐσιώπησα	σεσιώπηκα		
σκανδαλίζω cause to stumble		ἐσκανδάλισα			ἐσκανδαλίσθην
σκηνόω pitch tents, dwell	σκηνώσω	ἐσκήνωσα			
σκληρύνω harden	σκληρυνῶ	ἐσκλήρυνα		ἐσκλήρυσμαι	ἐσκληρύνθην
σκοπέω notice	σκοπήσω	ἐσκόπησα		ἐσκόπημαι	
σκορπίζω scatter	σκορπιῶ	ἐσκόρπισα			ἐσκορπίσθην
σκοτίζομαι become dark				ἐσκότισμαι	ἐσκοτίσθην
σπείρω sow	σπερῶ	ἔσπειρα	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρμαι	ἐσπάρην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
σπεύδω	σπεύσω	ἔσπευσα	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπευσμαι	

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
hurry					
σπουδάζω	σπουδάσω	ἐσπούδασα	ἐσπούδακα	ἐσπούδασμαι	ἐπουδάσθην
be eager					
σταυρόω	σταυρώσω	ἐσταύρωσα		ἐσταύρωμαι	ἐσταυρώθην
crucify					
στενάζω	στενάξω	ἐστέναξα		ἐστέναγμαι	
sigh, groan					
στηρίζω	στηρίξω	ἐστήριξα		ἐστήριγμαι	ἐστηρίχθην
establish	στηριῶ	ἐστήρισα			
στρέφω	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα	ἔστροφα	ἔστραμμαι	ἐστράφην
turn			ἔστραφα		ἐστρέφθην
στρωννύω	στορῶ	ἐστόρεσα	ἔστρωκα	ἐστόρεσμαι	ἐστρώθην
στρώννυμι	στρώσω				
στόρνυμι					
spread out					
συγχέω		συνέχεα		συγκέχυμαι	συνεχύθην
συγχύννω					
[pour together], confuse, trouble					
συλλαμβάνω	συλλήμψομαι	συνέλαβον	συνείληφα	συλείλημμαι	συνελήμφθην
grasp, support					
συμβαίνω	συμβήσομαι	συνέβην	συμβέβηκα		
meet, happen					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
συμβιβάζω	συμβιβάσω	συνεβίβασα			
bring together, conclude, prove, teach [causal form of συμβαίνω]					
συμφέρω		συνήνεγκα	συνενήνοχα		
be beneficial		συνήνεγκον			
συμφωνέω	συμφωνήσω	συνεφώνησα			
agree, harmonize					
συνάγω	συνάξω	συνήγαγον	συνῆχα	συνῆγμαι	συνήχθην
gather		συνῆξα			
συνεργέω		συνήργησα	συνήργηκα		
work with, cooperate					
συνέρχομαι	συνελεύσομαι	συνῆλθον	συνελήλυθα		
assemble, travel together					
συνέχω	συνέξω	συνέσχον			
hold together, press hard					
συνίημι	συνήσω	συνῆκα	συνεῖκα		
συνίω					
understand					

συνίστημι	συντήσω	συνέστησα	συνέστηκα		
συνιστάνω			συνέστακα		
συνιστάω					
present, demonstrate, commend, continue					
συντελέω	συντελέσω				συντελέσθην
complete, accomplish					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
συντρέχω	συνδραμοῦμαι	συνέδραμον	συνδεδράμηκα		
run together					
συντρίβω	συντρίψω	συνέτριψα			συνετρίβην
smash, crush					
σφάζω	σφάξω	ἔσφαξα	ἔσφακα	ἔσφαγμαι	ἐσφάγην
σφάττω					ἐσφάχθην
slaughter					
σφραγίζω		ἐσφράγισα			ἐσφραγίσθην
seal					
σχίζω	σχίσω	ἔσχισα		ἔσχισμαι	ἐσχίσθην
split					
σῴζω	σώσω	ἔσωσα	σέσωκα	σέσωσμαι	ἐσώθην
save				σέσωμαι	
ταπεινόω	ταπεινώσω	ἐταπείνωσα			ἐταπεινώθην
make low					
ταράσσω	ταράξω	ἐτάραξα	τέτρηκα	τετάραγμαι	ἐταράχθην
stir up					
τάσσω	τάξω	ἔταξα	τέταχα	τέταγμαι	ἐτάχθην
place, appoint, determine				ἐτάγην	
τελειόω		ἐτελείωσα	τετελείωκα	τετελείωμαι	ἐτελειώθην
complete					
τελευτάω	τελευτήσω	ἐτελεύτησα	τετελεύτηκα		ἐτελευτήθην
come to an end, die					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
τελέω	τελέσω	ἐτέλεσα	τετέλεκα	τετέλεσμαι	ἐτελέσθην
finish					
τηρέω	τηρήσω	ἐτήρησα	τετήρηκα	τετήρημαι	ἐτηρήθην
keep, guard, preserve					
τίθημι	θήσω	ἔθηκα	τέθεικα	τέθειμαι	ἐτέθην

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
τιθέω		ἐθέμην	τέθηκα		
put, place		ἔθην			
τίκτω	τέξω	ἔτεκον	τέτοκα	τέτεγμαι	ἐτέχθην
give birth to		ἔτεξα			
τιμάω	τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα	τετίμηκα	τετίμημαι	ἐτιμήθην
value, honor					
τολμάω	τολμήσω	ἐτόλμησα	τετόλμηκα		
dare					
τρέφω	θρέψω	ἔθρεψα	τέτροφα	τέθραμμαι	ἐθρέφθην
feed		ἔτραφον	τέτραφα		ἐτράφην
τρέχω	θρέξομαι	ἔδραμον	δεδράμηκα	δεδράμημαι	
run	δραμοῦμαι	ἔθρεξα			
τυγχάνω	τεύξομαι	ἔτυχον	τέτευχα	τέτευγμαι	ἐτεύχθην
meet, experience, happen to be	ἐτύχησα	τετύχηκα			
τύπτω	τύψω	ἔτυψα	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι	ἐτύφθην
strike, beat	τυπτήσω	ἐτύπτησα	τετύπτηκα	τετύπτημαι	ἐτυπτήθην
		ἔτυπον			ἐτύπην

[> πατάσσω 'strike' used in the fut. and aor. in Attic and LXX]

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
τυφλόω		ἐτύφλωσα	τετύφλωκα		
blind					
ὑβρίζω	ὑβριῶ	ὕβρισα	ὕβρικα	ὕβρισμαι	ὑβρίσθην
mistreat					
ὑγιαίνω	ὑγιανῶ	ὑγίανα			
be healthy					
ὑμνέω	ὑμνήσω	ὕμνησα			
sing praise					
ὑπακούω	ὑπακούσομαι	ὑπήκουσα			
obey, grant one's request					
ὑπάρχω	ὑάρξω	ὑπῆρξα		ὕπηργμαι	
exist, be present, be					
ὑπερέχω	ὑπερέξω	ὑπερέσχον			
have power over, surpass					
ὑποδείκνυμι	ὑποδείξω	ὑέδειξα			
ὑποδεικνύω					
show, indicate					
ὑπομένω	ὑπομενῶ	ὑπέμεινα			
remain					
ὑπομιμνῄσκω	ὑπομνήσω	ὑπέμνησα			ὑπεμνήσθην
remind					
ὑποτάσσω	ὑποταγήσομαι	ὑπέταξα		ὑποτέταγμαι	ὑπετάγην

Present/Active					
subject, be subordinated					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ὑστερέω	ὑστερήσω	ὑστέρησα	ὑστέρηκα		ὑστερήθην
miss, lack, be inferior					
ὑψόω	ὑψώσω	ὕψωσα			
ὑψώθην					
lift up					
φαίνω	φανῶ	ἔφανα	πέφαγκα	πέφασμαι	ἐφάνην
shine	φανήσομαι	ἔφηνα	πέφηνα		ἐφάνθην
φανερόω	φανερώσω	ἐφανέρωσα	πεφανέρωκα	πεφανέρωμαι	ἐφανερώθην
reveal					
φείδομαι	φείσομαι	ἐφεισάμην			
spare, refrain from					
φέρω	οἴσω	ἤνεγκα	ἐνήνοχα	ἐνήνεγμαι	ἠνέχθην
bear, carry		ἤνεγκον			
φεύγω	φεύξομαι	ἔφυγον	πέφευγα		
flee, escape					
φήμι	φήσω	ἔφην			ἐφάθην
say		ἔφν			
		ἔφησα			
φθάνω	φθήσομαι	ἔφθασα	ἔφθακα		ἐφθάσθην
precede, arrive			πέφθακα		
φθείρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα	ἔφθαρμαι	ἐφθάρην
destroy, corrupt					
φιλέω	φιλήσω	ἐφίλησα	πεφίληκα	πεφίλημαι	ἐφιλήθην
love					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
φιμόω	φιμώσω	ἐφίμωσα			ἐφιμώθην
tie shut, muzzle					
φοβέω	φοβήσω	ἐφόβησα		πεφόβημαι	ἐφοβήθην
be afraid					
φονεύω	φονεύσω	ἐφόνευσα			
murder					
φορέω	φορέσω	ἐφόρεσα	πεφόρηκα	πεφόρημαι	ἐφορήθην
wear	φορήσω				
φρονέω	φρονήσω	ἐφρόνησα	πεφρόνηκα		
think					
φρουρέω	φρουρήσω	ἐφρούρησα		πεφρούρημαι	ἐφρουρήθην

confine, guard					
φυλάσσω	φυλάξω	ἐφύλαξα	πεφύλαχα	πεφύλαγμαι	ἐφυλάχθην
protect					
φυτεύω	φυτεύσω	ἐφύτευσα	πεφύτευκα	πεφύτευμαι	ἐφυτεύθην
plant					
φύω	φύσω	ἔφυσα	πέφυκα		ἐφύην
grow up	φυήσω				
φωνέω	φωνήσω	ἐφώησα			ἐφωνήθην
call					
φωτίζω	φωτίσω	ἐφώτισα			ἐφωτίσθην
give light	φωτιῶ				

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
χαίρω	χαρήσομαι	ἐχαίρησα	κεχάρηκα	κεχάρημαι	ἐχάρην
rejoice					
χαλάω	χαλάσω	ἐχάλασα		κεχάλασμαι	ἐχαλάσθην
let down, lower					
χαρίζομαι	χαρίσομαι	ἐχαρισάμην		κεχάρισμαι	εχαρίσθην
give freely, forgive					
χορτάζω		ἐχόρτασα			ἐχορτάσθην
feed, satisfy					
χράομαι	χρήσομαι	ἐχρησάμην		κέχρημαι	ἐχρήσθην
use					
χρηματίζω	χρηματίσω	ἐχρημάτισα	κεχρημάτικα	κεχρημάτισμαι	ἐχρηματίσθην
give a revelation or warning, be called or named					
χρίω	χρίσω	ἔχρισα	κέχρικα	κέχριμαι	ἐχρίσθην
anoint				κέχρισμαι	
χωρέω	χωρήσω	ἐχώρησα	κεχώρηκα	κεχώρηται (3s)	ἐχωρήθην
make room, give way					
χωρίζω	χωρίσω	ἐχώρισα		κεχώρισμαι	ἐχπίσθην
divide					
ψάλλω	ψαλῶ	ἔψηλα			
sing		ἔψαλα			
ψεύδομαι	ψεύσομαι	ἐψευσάμην		ἔψευσμαι	ἐψεύσθην
lie					

Present/Active	Future/Active	Aorist/Active	Perfect/Active	Perfect/M.P.	Aorist/Passive
ψηλαφάω	ψηλαφήσω	ἐψηλάφησα			ἐψηλαφήθην
feel, grope after					
ὠδίνω	ὠδινήσω	ὤδινα			

suffer birth pangs		ὠδίνησα			
ὠφελέω	ὠφελήσω	ὠφέλησα	ωφέληκα	ὠφέλημαι	ὠφελήθην
help, benefit, be used to					

All verb entries are based on either Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich-Danker, *Greek-English Lexicon of the NT and Other Early Christian Literature*, second edition, University of Chicago Press, 1980, or on Liddell and Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*, Oxford at the Clarendon Press, ninth edition, reprinted in 1978.

The *principles of inclusion* in the Verb Bank are as follows: All verbs occurring seven times or more combined in the *LXX* and *NT* that have at least two principal parts beyond the lexical form (the present tense) appear in the Verb Bank. A few are included that have less than seven occurrences. Verbs like γέμω ('be full"), κεῖμαι ('lie down') and στήκω ('stand') are not included because they occur only in the present and imperfect built on the present stem. The bank is intended to *provide principal parts for parsing purposes*.

Analytical lexicons are useful occasionally for parsing a difficult verb form. However, the preferred way to recognize correct parsing is achieved by using a verb bank for principal parts, and (if need be) a λύω chart for prefixes and suffixes: (See pages 11-17; 21-26; 28-29; 33-34; 37-39; 54; 61-62.) The Verb Bank enables the eye, revealing all the principal parts of a verb in configuration, and in a visual context of other alphabetically similar spellings. Because of the superiority of visual memory (over an answer book), the more the Verb Bank is used early on, the less it will be needed later on. Not so with analytical lexicons.