

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
Bibliography	v
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Declension of Nouns.....	3
2.1 Definite Article.....	3
2.2 First Declension Nouns	3
2.3 Second Declension Nouns.....	4
2.4 Third Declension Nouns.....	4
2.4.1 Guttural and Labial Stems (Masculine and Feminine).....	4
2.4.2 Dental Stems in τ, δ, θ and ν (Masculine and Feminine).....	5
2.4.3 Stems in ντ, κτ and Liquid (λ, ρ) stems (Masculine and Feminine)	5
2.4.4 Stems in Vowels.....	6
2.4.5 Neuter Nouns	6
2.4.6 Irregular Nouns	7
2.5 Demonstrative Pronouns	8
2.6 Personal Pronouns	9
2.6.1 1 st and 2 nd Personal Pronouns	9
2.6.2 3 rd Person Pronouns	9
2.7 Possessive Pronouns.....	9
2.8 Reflexive Pronouns - ἐμαυτόν, σεαυτόν, ἑαυτόν	10
2.9 Relative Pronoun - ὅς, ἥ, ὃ	10
2.10 Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns - τίς, τί.....	11
3. Declension of Adjectives	13
3.1 Adjectives of Three Terminations.....	13
3.1.1 Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions	13
3.1.2 Adjectives of the First and Third Declensions.....	14
3.2 Adjectives of Two Terminations.....	15
3.3 Adjectives of one termination	16
3.4 Comparative and Superlatives.....	16
3.4.1 First Formation.....	16
3.4.2 Second Formation.....	17
3.4.3 Irregular Comparison.....	18
3.5 Adverbs	18
3.5.1 Accidence	18
3.5.2 Comparision of Adverbs	18
3.6 Numbers	19
3.7 Cardinals, Ordinals and Adverbs	19
3.8 Notes regarding Cardinals, Ordinals and Compound numbers.....	21
3.9 οὐδείς and μηδείς	21
4. Conjugation of Verbs.....	23
4.1 -ω Verbs.....	23
4.1.1 Active Voice	23
4.1.2 Passive Voice	24
4.1.3 Middle Voice	25
4.1.4 Future of Liquid and Nasal Verbs (Contracted Future).....	26
4.1.5 βαίνω and γινώσκω.....	26
4.1.6 οἶδα	27
4.1.7 δύναμαι.....	27
4.2 Contracted Verbs.....	28

4.2.1	τιμάω	28
4.2.2	φιλέω	30
4.2.3	δηλόω	31
4.2.4	Examples	32
4.3	–μι Verbs	35
4.3.1	εἶμι – Verb-stem ες	35
4.3.2	τίθημι – Verb-stem θε	36
4.3.3	ἵημι – Verb-stem ε	39
4.3.4	ἴστημι – Verb-stem στα	42
4.3.5	δίδωμι – Verb-stem δο	48
4.3.6	δείκνυμι – Verb-stem δεικ	51
4.3.7	φημί – Verb-stem φα	54
4.3.8	εἶμι I shall go – Verb-stem ἰ	55
4.4	Deponent Verbs	55
4.5	Participles	56
4.5.1	Type 1: -ων, -ουσα, -ον	56
4.5.2	Type 2: -ας, -ασα, -αν	58
4.5.3	Type 3: -εις, -εισα, -εν	59
4.5.4	Type 4: -ως, -υια, -ος	60
4.5.5	Type 5: -ους, ουσα, -ον	61
4.5.6	Type 6: -υς, -υσα, -υν	61
4.5.7	First and Second Declension Endings	61
5.	Principal Parts.....	63
6.	Stems of Verbs.....	73
6.1	Formation 1 – Unenlarged Formation	73
6.2	Formation 2 – Lengthened Formation	73
6.3	Formation 3 – τ Formation	73
6.4	Formation 4 – ι Formation	74
6.5	Formation 5 – Inceptive Formation	74
6.6	Formation 6 – Nasal Formation	75
7.	Prepositions	77
8.	The Cases	79
8.1	Agreement	79
8.2	Nominative	79
8.3	Vocative	79
8.4	Accusative	79
8.4.1	Accusative of Motion to	79
8.4.2	Accusative of Extent	80
8.5	Genitive	80
8.5.1	Genitive of Aim	80
8.5.2	Genitive of Relation	81
8.5.3	Genitive implying point of departure	82
8.5.4	Subjective and Objective Genitive	83
8.6	Dative	83
8.6.1	Dative of Contact	83
8.6.2	Dative of the Recipient	84
9.	Summary of the uses of οὐ and μή	87
10.	The Verb Finite	89
10.1	The Tenses	89
10.2	Tenses and Moods	90
10.3	Rules for Sequence	90

10.3.1	Primary Tenses	90
10.3.2	Historic Tenses.....	90
10.4	Impersonal Verbs.....	91
10.5	Summary of the Uses of the Subjunctive	92
10.6	Summary of the Uses of the Optative	93
11.	The Verb Infinitive.....	95
11.1	Infinitive with the Article	95
11.1.1	Used as a noun.....	95
11.1.2	It may be preceded by prepositions	95
11.1.3	Since it is a verb it may also govern an object and have a subject.....	96
11.1.4	Other uses of the Articular Infinitive with the Genitive.....	96
11.2	Infinitive without the Article	97
11.2.1	Indirect Statement	97
11.2.2	Indirect Command	97
11.2.3	After verbs of Preventing	97
11.2.4	Consecutive clauses with ὥστε.....	97
11.2.5	After πρίν.....	97
11.2.6	As Prolate and Object Infinitives.....	97
11.2.7	After adjectives.....	97
11.2.8	An Infinitive of Purpose	97
11.3	Participles	97
12.	Compound Sentence	99
13.	Substantival Clauses	101
13.1	Indirect Statement.....	101
13.1.1	ὅτι followed by the Indicative or Optative	101
13.1.2	Accusative and Infinitive	101
13.1.3	Verbs of Knowing and Perceiving	101
13.2	Indirect Command	101
13.3	Indirect Question	101
14.	Adjectival Clauses.....	103
14.1	Definite	103
14.2	Indefinite.....	103
15.	Adverbial Clauses	105
15.1	Introduction	105
15.2	Final Clauses.....	105
15.2.1	Using the Articular Infinitive	105
15.2.2	Using the Subjunctive	105
15.2.3	Using a Future Participle	106
15.2.4	Using the Future Indicative	106
15.2.5	Using an Infinitive.....	106
15.3	Consecutive Clauses	106
15.4	Temporal Clauses	107
15.5	Conditional Clauses.....	107
15.6	Concessive Clauses.....	107
15.7	Causal Clauses.....	107
16.	Chief rules for Accents	109
16.1	The Accents	109
16.2	General Rules	109
16.2.1	Position	109
16.2.2	σωτήρα rule.....	109

16.2.3	<i>Contracted Syllables</i>	109
16.2.4	<i>Enclitics</i>	110
16.2.5	<i>Atonics</i>	110
16.2.6	<i>Anastrophe (throwing back)</i>	110
16.3	Verbs	110
16.3.1	<i>Main rules</i>	110
16.3.2	<i>Contracted Forms</i>	111
16.3.3	<i>Imperatives</i>	111
16.3.4	<i>Infinitives and Participles</i>	111
16.3.5	<i>Compound Verbs</i>	111
16.4	Nouns and Adjectives	112
16.4.1	<i>General Rules</i>	112
16.4.2	<i>Rules for the Accentuation of the Nominative Singular</i>	113
	Document Control	114

Bibliography

Ref	Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
1	Abbott & Mansfield	A Primer of Greek Grammar	Duckworth	0 7156 1258 1
2	Gildersleeve and Lodge	Latin Grammar	Macmillan, 3 rd edition	
3	Goodwin, W. W.	A Greek Grammar	Bristol Classical Press	1853995223 978 1853995224
4	Kennedy B. H.	Kennedy's Revised Latin Primer	Longman	0 582 36240 7
5	Lampe G. W. H	A Patristic Greek Lexicon	Oxford University Press	978 0 19 864213 8
6	Lewis & Short	A Latin Dictionary	Oxford University Press	978 0 19 864201 5
7	Lewis & Short	Elementary Latin Dictionary	Oxford University Press	978 0 19 910205 1
8	Lejeune, Michel	Précis d'Accentuation Grecque 6ème tirage	Librairie Hachette 1953	
9	Liddell & Scott	Greek-English Lexicon 9 th Edition, 1996	Oxford University Press	0 19 864226 1
10	Liddell & Scott	Intermediate Greek Lexicon	Oxford University Press	978 0 19 901206 8
11	Marinone, N	All the Greek Verbs	Duckworth	0 7156 1772 9
12	Moule, C. F. D.	An Idiom-Book of New Testament Greek 2 nd Edition	Cambridge University Presss	
13	Moulton, J. H	A Grammar of New Testament Greek	T & T. Clark, 3 rd Edition 1908	
14	Moulton and Geden	Concordance to the Greek New Testament 6 th Edition	T & T Clark	0 567 08571 6
15	Nestle-Aland	Novum Testamentum Graece 28 th Edition	Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft	978 3 438 05156-1
16	Probert, Philomen	A New Short Guide to the Accentuation of Ancient Greek	Bristol Classical Press 2003	1 8539959 9 1
17	Rahlfs-Hanhart	Septuaginta Editio Altera	Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft	978 3 438 05119 6
18	Stelten, Leo F.	Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Latin	Hendrickson	978 1 56563 131 1
19	Souter, Alexander	A Pocket Lexicon to the New Testament	Oxford University Press	
20	Thackeray, Henry St. John	A Grammar of the Old Testament in Greek	Forgotten Books (Reprinted, orig. 1909)	978 1 330 60844 9
21	Zerwyck Maximilian S. J.	Biblical Greek	Scripta Pontificii Instituti Biblici	

1. Introduction

The object of the first part of this booklet is to provide a handy reference to the *Accidence* of Greek Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs. All of the New Testament Greek books contain such reference material so it was considered advisable to include this reference material in this course. Though this booklet aims at being comprehensive, it is not intended to be a substitute for the larger works such as Abbot & Mansfield, *A Primer of Greek Grammar*, or Goodwin 'Greek Grammar'. Furthermore, this is intended to describe the accidence of *Koine* Greek, not Attic.

The second part is devoted to Syntax; this is covered in sections 8 – 16.

2. Declension of Nouns

2.1 Definite Article

The Definite Article in Greek is declined thus:

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό
	Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Plural	Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	Accusative	τούς	τάς	τά
	Genitive	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	Dative	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

2.2 First Declension Nouns

Nouns of the First Declension are declined thus:

		Feminine			Masculine		
		ἀρχή rule, beginning	ἡμέρα day	δόξα glory	προφήτης prophet	νεανίας young man	
Singular	Nominative	ἀρχ-ή	ἡμέρ-α	δόξ-α	προφήτ-ης	νεανί-ας	
	Vocative	ἀρχ-ή	ἡμέρ-α	δόξ-α	προφήτ-α	νεαν-ία	
	Accusative	ἀρχ-ήν	ἡμέρ-αν	δόξ-αν	προφήτ-ην	νεανί-αν	
	Genitive	ἀρχ-ῆς	ἡμέρ-ας	δόξ-ης	προφήτ-ου	νεανί-ου	
	Dative	ἀρχ-ῇ	ἡμέρ-α	δόξ-η	προφήτ-η	νεανί-α	
Plural	Nominative	ἀρχ-αί	ἡμέρ-αι	δόξ-αι	προφήτ-αι	νεανί-αι	
	Vocative	ἀρχ-αί	ἡμέρ-αι	δόξ-αι	προφήτ-αι	νεανί-αι	
	Accusative	ἀρχ-άς	ἡμέρ-ας	δόξ-ας	προφήτ-ας	νεανί-ας	
	Genitive	ἀρχ-ῶν	ἡμέρ-ων	δόξ-ων	προφήτ-ων	νεανί-ων	
	Dative	ἀρχ-αῖς	ἡμέρ-αις	δόξ-αις	προφήτ-αις	νεανί-αις	

Notes:

There are no neuter nouns of the First Declension.

Examples:

Feminine	ἀρχή	ἀγάπη (love), γῆ (earth, land), βροντή (thunder), εἰρήνη (peace)
	ἡμέρα	ἀλήθεια (truth), βασιλεία (kingdom), θύρα (door)
	δόξα	γλῶσσα (tongue), τραπέζα (table)
Masculine	προφήτης	μαθητής (student, disciple), στρατιώτης (soldier), ἐργατής (workman)
	νεανίας	Ἀνδρέας (Andrew), Βορρᾶς (North <i>or</i> North wind), ταμίας (steward)

2.3 Second Declension Nouns

Nouns of the Second Declension are declined thus:

		Masculine	Neuter
		λόγος (word)	ἔργον (work)
Singular	Nominative	λόγ-ος	ἔργ-ον
	Vocative	λόγ-ε	ἔργ-ον
	Accusative	λόγ-ον	ἔργ-ον
	Genitive	λόγ-ου	ἔργ-ου
	Dative	λόγ-ω	ἔργ-ω
Plural	Nominative	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α
	Vocative	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α
	Accusative	λόγ-ους	ἔργ-α
	Genitive	λόγ-ων	ἔργ-ων
	Dative	λόγ-οις	ἔργ-οις

Examples:

Masculine	λόγος	ἄγγελος (messenger), ἀγρός (field), ἄνθρωπος (man), δοῦλος (slave)
Feminine	παρθένος	ἄμπελος (vine), ἔρημος (desert), ὁδός (way, road)
Neuter	ἔργον	δεῖπνον (dinner, supper), δένδρον (tree), ἱερόν (temple)

2.4 Third Declension Nouns

2.4.1 Guttural and Labial Stems (Masculine and Feminine)

Gutturals				Labials	
	σάρξ, ὁ flesh	σάλπιγξ ὁ trumpet	ὄνυξ nail	γύψ ὁ vulture	φλέψ ἡ vein
Sing. N., V.	σάρξ	σάλπιγξ	ὄνυξ	γύψ	φλέψ
Sing. Acc	σάρκα	σάλπιγγα	ὄνυχα	γύπα	φλέβα
Sing. Gen	σαρκός	σάλπιγγος	ὄνυχος	γυπός	φλεβός
Sing. Dat	σαρκί	σάλπιγγι	ὄνυχι	γυπί	φλεβί
Plur. N., V.	σάρκες	σάλπιγγες	ὄνυχες	γύπες	φλέβες
Plur. Acc	σάρκας	σάλπιγγας	ὄνυχας	γύπας	φλάβας
Plur. Gen	σαρκῶν	σαλπίγγων	ὀνύχων	γυπῶν	φλεβῶν
Plur. Dat	σαρξί(ν)	σάλπιγγι(ν)	ὄνυξι(ν)	γυψί(ν)	φλεψί(ν)

Examples:

-κ	θώραξ, θώρακος (breastplate), κόραξ, κόρακος (raven)
-γ	φλόξ, φλόγος (fire, flame), αἶξ, αἰγός (goat)
-χ	
-π	κώνωψ, κώνοπος (gnat)
-β	Ἄραψ, Ἀραβος (Arab)

2.4.2 Dental Stems in τ, δ, θ and ν (Masculine and Feminine)

Dentals and -ν				
	χάρις, ἡ grace	ἐλπίς ἡ hope	ὄρνις ὁ, ἡ bird	ἀμπελὼν ὁ vineyard
Sing. Nom, Voc	χάρις	ἐλπίς	ὄρνις	ἀμπελὼν
Sing. Acc	χάριν	ἐλπίδα	ὄρνιθα	ἀμπελῶνα
Sing. Gen	χάριτος	ἐλπίδος	ὄρνιθος	ἀμπελῶνος
Sing. Dat	χάριτι	ἐλπίδι	ὄρνιθι	ἀμπελῶνι
Plur. Nom, Voc	χάριτες	ἐλπίδες	ὄρνιθες	ἀμπελῶνες
Plur. Acc	χάριτας	ἐλπίδας	ὄρνιθας	ἀμπελῶνας
Plur. Gen	χαρίτων	ἐλπίδων	ὀρνίθων	ἀμπελώνων
Plur. Dat	χάρισι(ν)	ἐλπίσι(ν)	ὀρνισι(ν)	ἀμπελῶσι(ν)

Examples

-τ	
-δ	ὁ, ἡ, παῖς, παιδός (child), ἡ λαμπάς, λαμπάδος (torch), ἡ πατρίς, πατρίδος (fatherland)
-θ	
-ν	ὁ κανὼν, κανόνος (rule, rod, regulation)

2.4.3 Stems in ντ, κτ and Liquid (λ, ρ) stems (Masculine and Feminine)

Stems in -ντ, -κτ				Stems in Liquids λ, ρ	
	ἐλέφας, ὁ, ἡ elephant	ἄρχων ὁ ruler	νύξ, ἡ night	ἅλς ὁ salt	ρήτωρ ὁ orator
Sing. N., V.	ἐλέφας	ἄρχων	νύξ	ἅλς	ρήτωρ
Sing. Acc	ἐλέφαντα	ἄρχοντα	νύκτα	ἅλα	ρήτορα
Sing. Gen	ἐλέφαντος	ἄρχοντος	νυκτός	ἁλός	ρήτορος
Sing. Dat	ἐλέφαντι	ἄρχοντι	νυκτί	ἁλί	ρήτορι
Plur. N., V.	ἐλέφαντες	ἄρχοντες	νύκτες	ἅλες	ρήτορες
Plur. Acc	ἐλέφαντας	ἄρχοντας	νύκτας	ἅλας	ρήτορας
Plur. Gen	ἐλεφάντων	ἀρχόντων	νυκτῶν	ἁλῶν	ρήτορων
Plur. Dat	ἐλεφασι(ν)	ἄρχουσι(ν)	νυξί(ν)	ἁλσί(ν)	ρήτορσι(ν)

Examples

-αντ	ὁ γίγας, γίγαντος (giant)
-οντ	ὁ γέρων, γέροντος (old man), ὁ, ἡ λέων, λέοντος (lion)
-κτ	τὸ γάλα, γάλακτος (milk)
-λ	
-ρ	ὁ σωτήρ, σωτήρος (saviour), ἡ χεῖρ, χειρός (hand)

2.4.4 Stems in Vowels

	Stems in -υ	Stems in -ι	Stems in -ευ
	ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος fish	πόλις πόλεως ἡ city	βασιλεύς, βασιλέως ὁ king
Singular Nom.	ἰχθύς	πόλις	βασιλεύς
Singular Voc.	ἰχθύς	πόλι	βασιλεῦ
Singular Accusative	ἰχθύν	πόλιν	βασιλέα
Singular Genitive	ἰχθύος	πόλεως	βασιλέως
Singular Dative	ἰχθυί	πόλει	βασιλεῖ
Plural Nom. Voc.	ἰχθύες	πόλεις	βασιλεῖς
Plural Accusative	ἰχθύας	πόλεις	βασιλεῖς
Plural Genitive	ἰχθυῶν	πόλεων	βασιλέων
Plural Dative	ἰχθυσί(ν)	πόλεσι(ν)	βασιλεῦσι(ν)

Examples

-υ	ὁ βότρυς, βότρυος (bunch of grapes), ἡ ἰσχύς, ἰσχύος (strength)
-ι	ἡ ἄφεσις, ἄφεσεως (forgiveness), ἡ θλίψις, θλίψεως (tribulation)
-ευ	ὁ ἀλιεύς, ἀλιέως (fisherman), ὁ γραμματεὺς, γραμματέως (scribe)

2.4.5 Neuter Nouns

There are three types of neuter noun as the following table shows:

	Nom in -α and stem in -ατ	Nom in -ας and stem in -ατ	Nom in -ος and stem in -εσ
	σῶμα body	κέρας horn	γένος race
Sing. Nom, Voc, Acc	σῶμα	κέρας	γένος
Sing. Genitive	σώματος	κέρατος	γένους
Sing. Dative	σώματι	κέρατι	γένει
Plur. Nom, Voc, Acc	σώματα	κέρατα	γένη
Plur. Genitive	σωμάτων	κεράτων	γενῶν
Plur. Dative	σώμασι(ν)	κέρασι(ν)	γένεσι(ν)

Notes

Neuter nouns ending in **-ος** are subject to contraction as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Nom, Voc, Acc		γενε(σ)α → γενη
Genitive	γενε(σ)ος → γενους	γενε(σ)ων → γενων
Dative	γενε(σ)ι → γενει	γενε(σ)σιν → γενεσι(ν)

Examples

-α	πνεῦμα, πνεύματος (spirit, breath), αἷμα, αἵματος (blood), ῥῆμα, ῥήματος (word, thing)
-ας	κρέας, κρέατος (meat, flesh)
-ος	σκέλος, σκέλους (leg), στήθος, θήθους (breast), σκότος, σκότους (darkness)

2.4.6 Irregular Nouns

The various irregularities are shown as an underline.

	χάρις, ἡ grace	γύνη ἡ woman	οὖς ear	πατήρ ὁ father	μήτηρ ἡ mother	θυγατήρ, ἡ daughter
Sing. Nom	χάρις	<u>γυνή</u>	οὖς	πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγατήρ
Sing. Voc	χάρις	<u>γύναι</u>	οὖς	<u>πάτερ</u>	<u>μητερ</u>	<u>θύγατερ</u>
Sing. Acc	<u>χάριν</u>	γυναῖκα	οὖς	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγατέρα
Sing. Gen	χάριτος	γυναικός	ωτός	πατρός	μητρός	θυγατρός
Sing. Dat	χάριτι	γυναικί	ώτί	πατρί	μητρί	θυγατρί
Plur. N., V.	χάριτες	γυναῖκες	ᾠτα	πατέρες	μήτερες	θυγατέρες
Plur. Acc	χάριτας	γυναῖκας	ᾠτα	πατέρας	μήτερας	θυγατέρας
Plur. Gen	χαρίτων	γυναικῶν	ᾠτων	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων
Plur. Dat	χαρίσι(ν)	γυναιξί(ν)	ᾠσί(ν)	πατράσι(ν)	μήτρασι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)

2.5 Demonstrative Pronouns

‘This’ in Greek is declined as follows:

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

‘That’ in Greek is declined as follows:

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative/Voc	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
	Accusative	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
	Genitive	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
	Dative	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Plural	Nominative/Voc	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκείναι	ἐκεῖνα
	Accusative	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα
	Genitive	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
	Dative	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις

Notes

1. ἐκεῖνος (that) is declined in the same way as adjectives like ἀγαθός.
2. οὗτος has some peculiarities, but as an aid to memory:
 - a. The initial sound (either τ or a rough breathing) is the same as the definite article
 - b. The first syllable can be either ου or αυ. An initial glance might lead one to think that ου is for masculine and neuter and αυ for feminine. This is not quite right; the rule is that when there is an ο or an ω in the ending, there is an ο in the stem. So we have ταῦτα in the neuter nominative and accusative plural (α in the ending) and τούτων (ω in the ending) for the feminine genitive plural.

Another word that is used for ‘this’ is ὅδε declined as follows:

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative/Voc	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
	Accusative	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
	Genitive	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε
	Dative	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
Plural	Nominative/Voc	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
	Accusative	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
	Genitive	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
	Dative	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε

2.6 Personal Pronouns

2.6.1 1st and 2nd Personal Pronouns

		First Person		Second Person	
Singular	Nominative	ἐγώ	I	σύ	thou
	Accusative	ἐμέ, με	me	σέ	thee
	Genitive	ἐμοῦ, μου	my	σοῦ	thy
	Dative	ἐμοί, μοι	to me	σοί	to thee
Plural	Nominative	ἡμεῖς	we	ὕμεῖς	you
	Accusative	ἡμᾶς	us	ὕμᾶς	you
	Genitive	ἡμῶν	our	ὕμῶν	your
	Dative	ἡμῖν	to us	ὕμῖν	to you

2.6.2 3rd Person Pronouns

		Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
Singular	Nom/Voc	αὐτός	he	αὐτή	she	αὐτό	it
	Acc	αὐτόν	him	αὐτήν	her	αὐτό	it
	Gen	αὐτοῦ	his/of him	αὐτῆς	hers/of her	αὐτοῦ	its/of it
	Dat	αὐτῷ	to/for him	αὐτῇ	to/for her	αὐτῷ	to/for it
Plural	Nom/Voc	αὐτοί	they	αὐταί	they	αὐτά	they
	Acc	αὐτούς	them	αὐτάς	them	αὐτά	them
	Gen	αὐτῶν	their	αὐτῶν	their	αὐτῶν	their
	Dat	αὐτοῖς	to/for them	αὐταῖς	to/for them	αὐτοῖς	to/for them

2.7 Possessive Pronouns

		First Person			Second Person		
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom	ἐμός	ἐμή	ἐμόν	σός	σή	σόν
	Voc	ἐμέ	ἐμή	ἐμόν			
	Acc	ἐμόν	ἐμής	ἐμόν	σόν	σὴν	σόν
	Gen	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῆς	ἐμοῦ	σοῦ	σῆς	σοῦ
	Dat	ἐμῷ	ἐμῇ	ἐμῷ	σῷ	σῇ	σῷ
Plural	Nom	ἡμέτερος	ἡμέτερα	ἡμέτερον	ὕμέτερος	ὕμέτερα	ὕμέτερον
	Voc	ἡμέτερε	ἡμέτερα	ἡμέτερον			
	Acc	ἡμέτερον	ἡμέτεραν	ἡμέτερον	ὕμέτερον	ὕμέτεραν	ὕμέτερον
	Gen	ἡμετέρου	ἡμετέρας	ἡμετέρου	ὕμετέρου	ὕμετέρας	ὕμετέρου
	Dat	ἡμετέρῳ	ἡμετέρα	ἡμετέρῳ	ὕμετέρῳ	ὕμετέρα	ὕμετέρῳ

2.8 Reflexive Pronouns - ἐμαυτόν, σεαυτόν, ἑαυτόν

		First Person		Second Person		Third Person		
		Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Acc	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτό
	Gen	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ
	Dat	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ
Plural	Acc	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτά
	Gen	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν
	Dat	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυταῖς

In Classical Attic Greek there was a distinction between the 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons in the plural; this has disappeared in Koine.

2.9 Relative Pronoun - ὅς, ἥ, ὅ

The Relative Pronoun (who, whom, whose, what, that) is declined thus:

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	Accusative	ὃν	ἥν	ὅ
	Genitive	οὗ	ῆς	οὗ
	Dative	ῷ	ῇ	ῷ
Plural	Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ
	Accusative	οὓς	ἄς	ἃ
	Genitive	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
	Dative	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς

In Classical Attic Greek there was another Relative Pronoun ὅστις; in Koine Greek this has become synonymous with ὅς. The declension of ὅστις is as follows, but note that not all cases of this pronoun are used in the New Testament.

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅτι
	Accusative	ὃντινα	ἥντινα	ὅτι
	Genitive	οὗτινος	ῆστινος	οὗτινος
	Dative	ῷτινι	ῇτινι	ῷτινι
Plural	Nominative	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα
	Accusative	οὓστινας	ἄστινας	ἅτινα
	Genitive	ῶντινων	ῶντινων	ῶντινων
	Dative	οῖσισι(ν)	αἰσισι(ν)	οῖσισι(ν)

It will be observed that ὅστις is a conflation of ὅς and τις, *both* parts of which decline.

2.10 Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns - τίς, τί

	Interrogative		Indefinite	
	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Singular Nom	τίς	τί	τίς	τί
Singular Acc	τίνα	τί	τινά	τί
Singular Gen	τίνος	τίνος	τινός	τινός
Singular Dat	τίνι	τίνι	τινί	τινί
Plural Nom	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
Plural Acc	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά
Plural Gen	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
Plural Dat	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)

Note that the interrogative pronoun **τίς** has an accent, but the indefinite pronoun is enclitic, see Introduction to Greek Accentuation for more information about this.

3. Declension of Adjectives

3.1 Adjectives of Three Terminations

3.1.1 Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν				
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
	Vocative	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
	Accusative	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
	Genitive	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
	Dative	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
Plural	Nominative	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
	Vocative	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
	Accusative	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
	Genitive	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
	Dative	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς

ἅγιος, ἅγια, ἅγιον				
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative	ἅγιος	ἅγια	ἅγιον
	Vocative	ἅγιε	ἅγια	ἅγιον
	Accusative	ἅγιον	ἅγιαν	ἅγιον
	Genitive	ἀγίου	ἁγίας	ἀγίου
	Dative	ἀγίῳ	ἀγίᾳ	ἀγίῳ
Plural	Nominative	ἅγιοι	ἅγαι	ἅγια
	Vocative	ἅγιοι	ἅγαι	ἅγια
	Accusative	ἀγίους	ἀγίας	ἅγια
	Genitive	ἀγίων	ἀγίων	ἀγίων
	Dative	ἀγίοις	ἀγίαις	ἀγίοις

Examples

ἀγαθός	καινός, -ή, -όν (new), ὀρθός, ή, όν (straight, erect)
ἅγιος	ἄξιος, -α, -ον (worthy), δεξιός, ά, όν (on the right)

3.1.2 Adjectives of the First and Third Declensions

3.1.2.1 *πᾶς and ἡδύς*

Some adjectives have the masculine and neuter of the Third Declension and the feminine of the First Declension; two such are *πᾶς* (all, every) and *ἡδύς* (sweet). They are declined thus:

		<i>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν</i> (all, every)			<i>ἡδύς</i> (sweet)		
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom. Voc.	<i>πᾶς</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>ἡδύς</i>	<i>ἡδεῖα</i>	<i>ἡδύ</i>
	Accusative	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>πᾶσαν</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>ἡδύν</i>	<i>ἡδεῖαν</i>	<i>ἡδύ</i>
	Genitive	<i>παντός</i>	<i>πάσης</i>	<i>παντός</i>	<i>ἡδέος</i>	<i>ἡδείας</i>	<i>ἡδέος</i>
	Dative	<i>παντί</i>	<i>πάσῃ</i>	<i>παντί</i>	<i>ἡδεῖ</i>	<i>ἡδεῖα</i>	<i>ἡδεῖ</i>
Plural	Nom. Voc.	<i>πάντες</i>	<i>πάσαι</i>	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>ἡδεῖς</i>	<i>ἡδεῖαι</i>	<i>ἡδέα</i>
	Accusative	<i>πάντας</i>	<i>πάσας</i>	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>ἡδεῖς</i>	<i>ἡδείας</i>	<i>ἡδέα</i>
	Genitive	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πασῶν</i>	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>ἡδέων</i>	<i>ἡδειῶν</i>	<i>ἡδέων</i>
	Dative	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>πάσαις</i>	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>ἡδέσι(ν)</i>	<i>ἡδείαις</i>	<i>ἡδέσι(ν)</i>

Notes

1. *ἡδύς* does not occur in the New Testament, but it does occur in the LXX and in writers like Philo. Furthermore, adjectives such as *βαθύς* *deep*, *βαρύς* *heavy*, and *γλυκύς* *sweet* all occur in the New Testament.
2. The masculine declension is similar to *ἰχθύς*, the feminine is the same as the 1st declension.

Examples

<i>ἡδύς</i>	<i>βαθύς, εἶα, ὕ</i> (heavy), <i>γλυκύς, εἶα, ὕ</i> (sweet), <i>παχύς, εἶα, ὕ</i> (thick)
-------------	---

3.1.2.2 *πολύς (much, many) and μέγας (big)*

These are two irregular adjectives that occur frequently:

		<i>πολύς, πολλή, πολύ</i> (much, many)			<i>μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα</i> (big)		
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom. Voc.	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολύ</i>	<i>μέγας</i>	<i>μεγάλη</i>	<i>μέγα</i>
	Accusative	<i>πολύν</i>	<i>πολλήν</i>	<i>πολύ</i>	<i>μέγαν</i>	<i>μεγάλην</i>	<i>μέγα</i>
	Genitive	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>πολλῆς</i>	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>μεγάλου</i>	<i>μεγάλης</i>	<i>μεγάλου</i>
	Dative	<i>πολλῷ</i>	<i>πολλῇ</i>	<i>πολλῷ</i>	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	<i>μεγάλῃ</i>	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>
Plural	Nom. Voc.	<i>πολλοί</i>	<i>πολλαί</i>	<i>πολλά</i>	<i>μεγάλοι</i>	<i>μεγάλαι</i>	<i>μεγάλα</i>
	Accusative	<i>πολλούς</i>	<i>πολλάς</i>	<i>πολλά</i>	<i>μεγάλους</i>	<i>μεγάλας</i>	<i>μεγάλα</i>
	Genitive	<i>πολλῶν</i>	<i>πολλῶν</i>	<i>πολλῶν</i>	<i>μεγάλων</i>	<i>μεγάλων</i>	<i>μεγάλων</i>
	Dative	<i>πολλοῖς</i>	<i>πολλαῖς</i>	<i>πολλοῖς</i>	<i>μεγάλοις</i>	<i>μεγάλαις</i>	<i>μεγάλοις</i>

Notes

1. The feminines are like *ἀρχή* throughout.
2. After the genitive singular (*πολλῆς, πολλοῦ, μεγάλου, μεγάλης, μεγάλου*) they are exactly like *ἀγαθος*.

3. When the nominative and genitive singular have been learnt, only the accusative singular masculine need be noted:

πολύς, πολύν is like ἰχθύς, ἰχθύν

μέγας, μέγαν is like νεανίας, νεανίαν

3.1.2.3 μέλας (black) and τάλας (wretched)

These two adjectives occur but rarely in the New Testament (μέλας 6 times, τάλας not at all) but they may be useful to learn especially as μέλας is opposite to λεύκος.

They are declined thus:

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom. Voc.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	Accusative	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
	Genitive	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
	Dative	μέλανι	μελαίνη	μέλανι
Plural	Nom. Voc.	μέλανεσ	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
	Accusative	μέλανάς	μέλαινας	μέλανα
	Genitive	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
	Dative	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)

3.2 Adjectives of Two Terminations

In some respects, these correspond closely to the two neuter noun declensions. The common words of the first group are comparative adjectives.

		πλείων, πλεῖον (more)		ἀληθής, ἀληθές (true)	
		Masc/Fem	Neuter	Masc/Fem	Neuter
Singular	Nom. Voc.	πλείων	πλεῖον	ἀληθής	ἀληθές
	Accusative	πλείονα	πλεῖον	ἀληθῆ (ε-α)	ἀληθές
	Genitive	πλείονος	πλείονος	ἀληθοῦς (ε-ος)	ἀληθοῦς (ε-ος)
	Dative	πλείονι	πλείονι	ἀληθεῖ (ει)	ἀληθεῖ (ει)
Plural	Nom. Voc.	πλείονες	πλείονα	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθῆ (ε-α)
	Accusative	πλείονας	πλείονα	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθῆ (ε-α)
	Genitive	πλειόνων	πλειόνων	ἀληθῶν (ε-ων)	ἀληθῶν (ε-ων)
	Dative	πλείοσι(ν)	πλείοσι(ν)	ἀληθέσι(ν)	ἀληθέσι(ν)

Adjectives of the form ἀληθής, ἀληθές have a stem ending in –ες and undergoes contractions similar to γένος (Lesson 31).

Examples

πλείων	ἀμείνων, -ον (better), μείζων, -ον (greater)
ἀληθής	εὐγενής, εὐγενές (well-born), εὐσεβής, εὐσεβές (pious)

3.3 Adjectives of one termination

There are also adjectives with *one* termination; this is either because the terminations are the same for all genders or the nature of the adjective is such that a neuter does not exist or does not make sense. Abbot and Mansfield (A Primer of Greek Grammar) state (page 45 section 73) that ‘there is a large number adjectives’ with one termination. The declension of such adjectives is the same as a similar noun, for example, ἄρπαξ, rapacious, declines like a guttural 3rd declension noun.

Some of these do occur in the New Testament, here is an example:

Προσέχετε ἀπὸ τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν, οἵτινες ἔρχονται πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐν ἐνδύμασιν προβάτων, ἔσωθεν δέ εἰσιν λύκοι ἄρπαγες.

Κατὰ Μαθθαῖον 7:15

Be on your guard against false prophets who come upon you in sheep’s clothing, but inside they are rapacious wolves.

3.4 Comparative and Superlatives

3.4.1 First Formation

The main rule is that –τερος is added for the comparative and –τατος is added for the superlative. The adjective thus formed is declined with three terminations –τερος, -τερα, τερον and –τατος, –τατη, –τατον. For the full declension please refer to section 3.1.1.

Here are some examples:

Adjective	English	Stem	Comparative	Superlative
δεινός	strange	δεινο	δεινό-τερος	δεινό-τατος
μέλας	black	μελαν	μέλαν-τερος	μέλαν-τατος
λεπτός	thin	λεπτο	λεπτό-τερος	λεπτό-τατος
ἀληθής	true	ἀληθες	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
σοφός	wise	σοφο	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
φρόνιμος	prudent	φρονιμο	φρονιμώ-τερος	φρονιμώ-τατος
γλυκύς	sweet	γλυκυ	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος

Notes:

1. In **ο** stems the character **ο** is lengthened to **ω** if the preceding syllable is short.
2. Some stems in –αιο drop the ο as:

ἡσυχᾶιος	quiet	ἡσυχαιο	ἡσυχαίτερος	ἡσυχαίτατος
----------	-------	---------	-------------	-------------

But these follow the main rule:

ἀρχαῖος	ancient	ἀρχαῖος	ἀρχαῖο-τερος	ἀρχαῖο-τατος
ἀναγκαῖος	necessary	ἀναγκαῖος	ἀναγκαῖο-τερος	ἀναγκαῖο-τατος
βέβαιος	firm	βέβαιος	βεβαῖο-τερος	βεβαῖο-τατος
δίκαιος	just	δικαῖος	δικαῖο-τερος	δικαῖο-τατος
σπουδαῖος	earnest	σπουδαῖος	σπουδαῖο-τερος	σπουδαῖο-τατος

3. Some stems change o into αι:

μέσος	middle	μεσο	μεσαί-τερος	μεσαί-τατος
ἴσος	equal	ἴσο	ἰσαί-τερος	ἰσαί-τατος
εὐδιος	calm	εὐδίο	εὐδιαί-τερος	εὐδιαί-τατος
φίλος	friendly	φιλο	φιλαί-τερος	φιλαί-τατος
		φίλο	φίλ-τερος	φίλτατος

As can be seen, φίλος has *two* forms

4. Stems in –ον and some others strengthen –τερος, –τατος into –εστερος and –εστατος and a final o is dropped:

εὐδαίμων	fortunate	εὐδαιμον	εὐδαίμον- εστερος	εὐδαίμον- εστατος
εὖνους	kindly	εὖνοο	εὖνούστερος	εὖνούστατος
ἀφῆλιξ	aged	ἀφηλικ	ἀφῆλικ-εστερος	ἀφῆλικ-έστατος
αἰδοίος	revered	αἰδοιο	αἰδοι-εστερος	αἰδοι-έστατος
ἄκρατος	unmixed	ἄκρατο	ἄκρατ-εστερος	ἄκρατ-έστατος

5. A few add –ιστερος and –ιστατος, dropping the vowel:

λάλος	talkative	λαλο	λάλ-ιστερος	λάλ-ιστατος
κλέπτης	thievish	κλεπτα	κλέπτ-ιστερος	κλέπτ-ιστατος

3.4.2 Second Formation

The final vowel of the stem is dropped and –ίων is added for the comparative and –ιστος for the superlative. The comparatives are declined as πλείων (see section 3.2) and the superlatives as ἀγαθός (see section 3.1)

ἡδύς	sweet	ἡδυ	ἡδυ-ίων	ἡδ-ιστος
μέγας	great	μεγα	μείζων (for μεγ-ίων)	μέγ-ιστος
ταχύς	swift	ταχυ	θάσσων (for ταχ-ίων)	τάχ-ιστος
αἰσχρός	shameful	αἰσχρο	αἰσχ-ίων	αἷσχ-ιστος
ἐχθρός	hostile	ἐχθρο	ἐχθ-ίων	ἐχθ-ιστος

Note

1. Stems in –πο lose –πο.

3.4.3 Irregular Comparison

Adjective	English	Comparative	Superlative
ἀγαθός	good	βελτίων ἀμείνων κρείσσων (κρείττων)	βέλτιος ἄριστος
κακός	bad	κακίων χείρων	κάκιστος χείριστος
καλός	beautiful	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
μικρός	small	μικρότερος μείων	μικρότατος
ὀλίγος	few	ἥσσων ἐλάσσων	ὀλίγιστος ἐλάχιστος
πολύς	much	πλείων πλέων	πλεῖστος
πίων	fat	πιότερος	πιότατος
ῥάδιος	easy	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος

3.5 Adverbs

3.5.1 Accidence

Adverbs may be formed from adjectives by changing the last syllable of the genitive case singular into –ως:

Adjective	English	Genitive	Adverb
φίλος	friendly	φίλου	φίλως
σώφρων	sober	σώφρονος	σωφρόνως
εὐμενής	kindly	εὐμενοῦς	εὐμενῶς
ταχύς	swift	ταχέος	ταχέως

3.5.2 Comparison of Adverbs

For the comparative degree the neuter singular of the comparative adjective is used and for the superlative degree the neuter singular of the superlative adjective is used:

Adverb		Comparative		Superlative	
σοφῶς	wisely	σοφώτερον	more wisely	σοφώτατα	most wisely
ταχέως	swiftly	θᾶσσον	more swiftly	τάχιστα	most swiftly
ἄγχι	near	ἄσσον	nearer	ἄγχιστα	most near
μάλα	much	μᾶλλον	more	μάλιστα	most
εὖ	well	ἄμεινον	more well	ἄριστα	most well

1. Sometimes the comparative and superlative have the termination -ως.
2. Adverbs ending in -ω preserve ω in both the comparative and superlative: for example, ἄνω, up, ἀνώτερον, ἀνωτάτω.

3.6 Numbers

The numbers 1 – 4 are declined but the number 5 – 99 are indeclinable.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative, Vocative	εἷς	μία	ἓν
Accusative	ἕνα	μίαν	ἓν
Genitive	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός
Dative	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί

In the New Testament (Koine) and Classical Greek (Attic) the number two is declined as follows:

	Koine	Attic	Attic Dual
Nominative, Vocative	δύο	δύο	τὼ ὀφθαλμῷ
Accusative	δύο	δύο	τὼ ὀφθαλμῷ
Genitive	δύο	δυοῖν	τοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν
Dative	δυσί(ν)	δυοῖν	τοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν

Note that the Classical Greek declension of δύο is actually very similar to the dual declension, and ὁ ὀφθαλμος is given as an example:

The numbers three and four are declined as follows:

	τρεῖς, three		τέσσαρες, four	
	M, F	Neuter	M, F	Neuter
Nominative, Vocative	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
Accusative	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα
Genitive	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
Dative	τρισί(ν)	τρισί(ν)	τεσσαρσί(ν)	τεσσαρσί(ν)

These are same in Classical (Attic) Greek.

3.7 Cardinals, Ordinals and Adverbs

The numbers 5 – 199 are not declined and here is a table of Cardinals (one, two, three ...) Ordinals (first, second, third ...) and adverbs (once, twice, thrice ...)

	Cardinal (one, two, three)	Ordinal (first, second, third)	Adverb (once, twice, thrice)
1	α' εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η -ον	ἅπαξ
2	β' δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3	γ' τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς

4	δ´	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε´	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς´	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ´	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	η´	ὀκτώ	ὀγδόος	ὀκάκις
9	θ´	ἐννέα	ἑνατος, ἑννατος	ἐνάκις. ἐννάκις
10	ι´	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια´	ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	ιβ´	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ´	τρεῖς (τρία) καὶ δέκα	τρισκαιδέκατος	τρискаιδεάκις
14	ιδ´	τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα τεσσαρακαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος	τεσσαρακαιδεκάκις
15	ιε´	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16	ις´	ἐκκαίδεκα	ἐκκαιδέκατος	ἐκκαιδεκάκις
17	ιζ´	ἐπτακαίδεκα	ἐπτακαιδέκατος	ἐπτακαιδεκάκις
18	ιη´	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις
19	ιθ´	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος	ἐννεακαιδεκάκις
20	κ´	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
30	λ´	τριάκοντα	τριακοστός	τριακονάκις
40	μ´	τεσσαρακόντα	τεσσαρακοστός	εσσαρακοντάκις
50	ν´	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκονάκις
60	ξ´	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ο´	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π´	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	φ	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ρ´	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	σ´	διακόσιοι	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τ´	τριάκόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός	τριακοσιάκις
400	υ´	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός	τετρακοσιάκις
500	φ´	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις
600	χ´	ἑξακόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιοάκις
700	ψ´	ἐπτακόσιοι	ἐπτακοσιοστός	ἐπτακοσιάκις
800	ω´	ὀκτακόσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις
900	ῥ´	ἐνακόσιοι	ἐνακοσιοστός	ἐνακοσιάκις
1,000	α´	χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2,000	β´	δισχίλιοι	δισχιλιοστός	δισχιλιάκις
10,000	ι´	μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

3.8 Notes regarding Cardinals, Ordinals and Compound numbers

Cardinal numbers are not generally declined, though some, διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι, etc. are declined.

Ordinals are declined like adjectives in -ός, -ά, -όν

Compound numbers are expressed in three ways:

- The larger precedes the smaller with καί, e.g. εἴκοσι καὶ δύο
- The smaller precedes the larger with καί, e.g. δύο καὶ εἴκοσι
- The larger precedes the smaller without καί, e.g. εἴκοσι δύο

In compound ordinals the ordinal is generally used in each part, e.g. εικοστὸς τρίτος (twenty third)

In compound numbers with 8 or 9, it is common to use the next decimal and one or two subtracted from it, so 18 ships is expressed as νῆες εἴκοσι δύοιν δέουσαι, or 20 ships 2 lacking.

3.9 οὐδείς and μηδείς

‘No one’ and ‘nothing’ is expressed by οὐδείς when used with the Indicative and μηδείς when used with other moods. These are declined like εἷς except that the prefix οὐδ- or μηδ- is added in the masculine and neuter and οὐδε- or μηδε- in the feminine. The declension is thus as follows:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom, Voc	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	μηδείς	μηδεμία	μηδέν
Acc	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν	μηδένα	μηδεμίαν	μηδέν
Gen	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός	μηδενός	μηδεμιᾶς	μηδενός
Dat	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί	μηδενί	μηδεμιᾷ	μηδενί

Note: in the Hellenistic period a change occurred in that οὐδείς was spelt as οὐθείς with the same declension. This started in 378 BC and continued until about 200 BC when occurrences of οὐδείς and οὐθείς were about equal. Both forms occur in the LXX; see for example Ἰσαΐας 63:5 where both forms occur in the same verse. οὐδείς then started to come back so that by New Testament times, οὐθείς had virtually disappeared though it still exists in Κατὰ Λοῦκαν, see, for example 22:35 and 23:14. There are some other examples in Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων, Πρὸς Κορινθίους A and B.

4. Conjugation of Verbs

4.1 -ω Verbs

4.1.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	λύω	ἔλυον		λύω	λύοιμι
I am loosing	S 2	λύεις	ἔλυες	λύε	λύῃς	λύοις
	S 3	λύει	ἔλυε	λύέτω	λύῃ	λύοι
Imperfect	P 1	λύομεν	ἐλύομεν		λύωμεν	λύοιμεν
I was loosing	P 2	λύετε	ἐλύετε	λύετε	λύῃτε	λύοιτε
	P 3	λύουσι(ν)	ἔλυον	λύέτωσαν	λύωσι(ν)	λύοιεν
Future	S 1	λύσω				λύσοιμι
I shall loose	S 2	λύσεις				λύοις
	S 3	λύσει				λύοι
	P 1	λύσομεν				λύσοιμεν
	P 2	λύσετε				λύοιτε
	P 3	λύσουσι(ν)				λύοιεν
Aorist	S 1		ἔλυσα		λύσω	λύσαιμι
I loosed	S 2		ἔλυσας	λῦσον	λύσῃς	λύσαις
	S 3		ἔλυσε(ν)	λυσάτω	λύσῃ	λύσαι
	P 1		ἐλύσαμεν		λύσωμεν	λύσαιμεν
	P 2		ἐλύσατε	λύσατε	λύσῃτε	λύσαιτε
	P 3		ἔλυσαν	λυσάτωσαν	λύσωσι(ν)	λύσαιεν
Perfect	S 1	λέλυκα	ἐλέλυkein		λελύκω	λελύκοιμι
I have loosed	S 2	λέλυκας	ἐλέλυkeis		λελύκης	λελύκοις
	S 3	λέλυκε	ἐλέλυκει		λελύκη	λελύκοι
Pluperfect	P 1	λέλυκαμεν	ἐλέλυκειμεν		λελύκωμεν	λελύκοιμεν
I had loosed	P 2	λέλυκατε	ἐλέλυκειτε		λελύκητε	λελύκοιτε
	P 3	λέλυκασι(ν)	ἐλέλυκεισαν		λελύκῳσι(ν)	λελύκοιεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	λύειν	λῦσαι	λελυκέναι	λύσειν
Participle - M	λύων	λύσας	λελυκώς	λύσων
Participle - F	λύουσα	λύσασα	λελυκυῖα	λύσουσα
Participle - N	λύον	λύσαν	λελυκός	λύσον
Root	λυοντ	λυσαντ	λελυκοτ	λυσοντ

4.1.2 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	λύομαι	ἐλύομην		λύωμαι	λυοίμην
I am loosed	S 2	λύη	ἐλύου	λύου	λύη	λύοιο
	S 3	λύεται	ἐλύετο	λύεσθω	λύηται	λύοιτο
Imperfect	P 1	λύομεθα	ἐλύόμεθα		λύώμεθα	λυοίμεθα
I was being loosed	P 2	λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε	λύεσθε	λύησθε	λύοισθε
	P 3	λύονται	ἐλύοντο	λύεσθωσαν	λύωνται	λύοιντο
Future	S 1	λυθήσομαι				λυθησοίμην
I shall be loosed	S 2	λυθήσῃ				λυθήσοιο
	S 3	λυθήσεται				λυθήσοιτο
	P 1	λυθήσομεθα				λυθησοίμεθα
	P 2	λυθήσεσθε				λυθησοίσθε
	P 3	λυθήσονται				λυθήσονται
Aorist	S 1		ἐλύθην		λυθῶ	λυθείην
I was loosed	S 2		ἐλύθης	λύθητι	λυθῆς	λυθείης
	S 3		ἐλύθη	λυθήτω	λυθῇ	λυθείη
	P 1		ἐλύθημεν		λυθῶμεν	λυθείημεν
	P 2		ἐλύθητε	λύθητε	λυθῆσθε	λυθείητε
	P 3		ἐλύθησαν	λυθήτωσαν	λυθῶσι(ν)	λυθείεν
Perfect	S 1	λέλυμαι	ἐλέλυμην		λελυμένος ᾧ	λελυμένος εἶην
I have been loosed	S 2	λέλυσαι	ἐλέλυσσο		λελυμένος ᾗς	λελυμένος εἶης
	S 3	λέλυσται	ἐλέλυτο		λελυμένος ᾗ	λελυμένος εἶη
Pluperfect	P 1	λελύμεθα	ἐλελύμεθα		λελυμένοι ᾗμεν	λελυμένοι εἶμεν
I had been loosed	P 2	λέλυσθε	ἐλελυσθε		λελυμένοι ᾗτε	λελυμένοι εἶτε
	P 3	λέλυνται	ἐλέλυντο		λελυμένοι ᾧσι(ν)	λελυμένοι εἶεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	λύεσθαι	λυθῆναι	λελύσθαι	λυθήσεσθαι
Participle - M	λύόμενος	λυθείς	λελύμενος	λυθησόμενος
Participle - F	λυομένη	λυθείσα	λελυμένη	λυθησομένη
Participle - N	λύομενον	λυθέν	λελύμενον	λυθησόμενον
Root	λυομενο	λυθεντ	λελυμενο	λυθησομενο

4.1.3 Middle Voice

The Middle Voice differs from the Passive (or the Passive differs from the Middle, depending on the point of view) only in the Future and Aorist.

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Future I shall be loosed	S 1	λύσομαι				λυσοίμην
	S 2	λύση				λύσοιο
	S 3	λύσεται				λύσοιτο
	P 1	λύσομεθα				λυσοίμεθα
	P 2	λύσεσθε				λύσοισθε
	P 3	λύσονται				λύσوينτο
Aorist I was loosed	S 1		ἐλυσάμην		λύσωμαι	λυσαίμην
	S 2		ἐλύσω	λῦσαι	λύση	λύσαιο
	S 3		ἐλύσατο	λυσάσθω	λύσηται	λύσαιτο
	P 1		ἐλυσάμεθα		λυσώμεθα	λυσαίμεθα
	P 2		ἐλύσασθε	λύσασθε	λύσησθε	λύσαισθε
	P 3		ἐλύσαντο	λυσάσθωσαν	λύσωνται	λύσαιντο

	Aorist	Future
Infinitive	λύσασθαι	λύσεσθαι
Participle - M	λυσάμενος	λυσόμενος
Participle - F	λυσάμενη	λυσομένη
Participle - N	λυσάμενον	λυσόμενον
Root	λυσάμενο	λυσόμενο

Verbs conjugated like λύω

	Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perf. Passive	Aor. Passive
ἀκούω I hear	ἀκούω	ἀκούσομαι ἀκούσω	ἤκουσα			
βασιλεύω I reign	βασιλεύω	βασιλεύσω	ἐβασίλευσα	βεβασίλευκα	βεβασίλευμαι	ἐβασιλεύθην
γεύω I taste	γεύω	γεύσω	ἔγευσα			
θεραπεύω I heal	θεραπεύω	θεραπεύσω	ἐθεράπευσα	τεθεράπευκα	τεθεράπευμαι	ἐθεραπεύθην
λούω I wash	λούω	λούσω	ἐλούσα	λέλουκα	λέλουμαι	ἐλούθην
πιστεύω I believe	πιστεύω	πιστεύω	ἐπίστευσα	πεπίστευκα	πεπίστευμαι	ἐπιστεύθην

4.1.4 Future of Liquid and Nasal Verbs (Contracted Future)

Liquid and Nasal Verbs (stems ending in λ, ρ, μ, or ν) form the Future tense in a similar way to the present tense of φιλέω:

ἀγγέλλω	βάλλω	μένω	σπείρω	τέμνω
ἀγγελῶ	βαλῶ	μενῶ	σπειρῶ	τεμῶ
ἀγγελεῖς	βαλεῖς	μενεῖς	σπειρεῖς	τεμεῖς
ἀγγελεῖ	βαλεῖ	μενεῖ	σπειρεῖ	τεμεῖ
ἀγγελοῦμεν	βαλοῦμεν	μενοῦμεν	σπειροῦμεν	τεμοῦμεν
ἀγγελεῖτε	βαλεῖτε	μενεῖτε	σπειρεῖτε	τεμεῖτε
ἀγγελοῦσι(ν)	βαλοῦσι(ν)	μενοῦσι(ν)	σπειροῦσι(ν)	τεμοῦσι(ν)

This different conjugation is due to the loss of σ as in (hypothetically) ἀγγελέσω to ἀγγελέω and subsequent contraction of -έω to -ῶ, as in φιλέω. The endings, -ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ, -οῦμεν, -εῖτε, and -οῦσι(ν) are the same as φιλέω.

4.1.5 βαίνω and γινώσκω

βαίνω and γινώσκω are conjugated somewhat differently in the Aorist

βαίνω				
	Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
1 st Person Sing	ἔβην		βῶ	βαίην
2 nd Person Sing	ἔβης	βῆθι	βῆς	βαίης
3 rd Person Sing	ἔβη	βάτω	βῆ	βαίη
1 st Person Plur	ἔβημεν		βῶμεν	βαίμεν
2 nd Person Plur	ἔβητε	βάτε	βῆτε	βαίτε
3 rd Person Plur	ἔβησαν	βάτωσαν	βῶσι(ν)	βαῖεν
Infinitive	βῆναι			
Participle	βάς			

γινώσκω				
	Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
1 st Person Sing	ἔγνων		γνῶ	γνοίην
2 nd Person Sing	ἔγnows	γνῶθι	γνῆς	γνοίης
3 rd Person Sing	ἔγνω	γνώτω	γνῆ	γνοίη
1 st Person Plur	ἔγνωμεν		γνῶμεν	γνοῖμεν
2 nd Person Plur	ἔγνωτε	γνῶτε	γνῆτε	γνοῖτε
3 rd Person Plur	ἔγνωσαν	γνώτωσαν	γνῶσι(ν)	γνοῖεν
Infinitive	γνῶναι			
Participle	γνούς			

4.1.6 οἶδα

οἶδα, the Perfect of the stem ἰδ (Strong Aorist εἶδον) is conjugated as follows:

	Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
	Primary <i>Perfect</i>	Historic <i>Pluperfect</i>		Primary <i>Subjunctive</i>	(Historic) <i>(Optative)</i>
Singular 1	οἶδα	ἤδειν		εἰδῶ	(εἰδείην)
Singular 2	οἶδας	ἤδεις	ἴσθι	εἰδῆς	(εἰδείης)
Singular 3	οἶδε(ν)	ἤδει	ἴτω	εἰδῇ	(εἰδείη)
Plural 1	οἶδαμεν	ἤδεῖμεν		εἰδῶμεν	(εἰδείμεν)
Plural 2	οἶδατε	ἤδειτε	ἴστι	εἰδῆτε	(εἰδείτε)
Plural 3	οἶδασι(ν)	ἤδειςαν	ἴτωσαν	εἰδῶσι(ν)	(εἰδείεν)
Infinitive	εἰδέναι				
Participle	εἰδώς (M)	εἰδυῖα (F)	εἰδός (N)	εἰδοτ-	

The Optative has been taken from Attic Greek; it does not occur in the New Testament, though it *may* occur in the Patristics.

4.1.7 δύναμαι

δύναμαι (I am able *or* I can) is conjugated as follows:

		Present	Imperfect	Future	Aorist
Singular	1	δύναμαι	ἐδυνάμην	δυνήσομαι	ἐδυνησάμην
	2	δύνασαι	ἐδύνασο	δυνήσῃ	ἐδυνήσω
	3	δύναται	ἐδύνατο	δυνήσεται	ἐδυνήσατο
Plural	1	δυνάμεθα	ἐδυνάμεθα	δυνησόμεθα	ἐδυνησάμεθα
	2	δύνασθε	ἐδύνασθε	δυνήσεσθε	ἐδυνήσασθε
	3	δύνανται	ἐδύναντο	δυνήσονται	ἐδυνήσαντο

4.2 Contracted Verbs

Contracted verbs form the Future, Aorist, Perfect and Pluperfect in a regular manner, changing the *α* and *ε* to an *η* and the *ο* to an *ω*. Consequently, only the Present and Imperfect tenses are shown here, but for simplicity all tenses in the Infinitive and Participles are shown.

4.2.1 τιμάω

4.2.1.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	τιμῶ	ἐτίμων		τιμῶ	τιμῶην ¹
I am honouring	S 2	τιμᾷς	ἐτίμας	τίμα	τιμᾷς	τιμῶης
	S 3	τιμᾷ	ἐτίμα	τιμάτω	τιμᾷ	τιμῶη
	P 1	τιμῶμεν	ἐτιμῶμεν		τιμῶμεν	τιμῶμεν
Imperfect	P 2	τιμᾶτε	ἐτιμᾶτε	τιμᾶτε	τιμᾶτε	τιμῶτε
I was honouring	P 3	τιμῶσι(ν)	ἐτίμων	τιμώντων	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμῶεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	τιμᾶν	τιμῆσαι	τετιμήκεναι	τιμήσειν
Participle - M	τιμῶν	τιμήσας	τετιμηκώς	τιμήσων
Participle - F	τιμῶσα	τιμήσασα	τετιμηκυῖα	τιμήσουσα
Participle - N	τιμῶν	τιμήσαν	τετιμηκός	τιμήσον
Root	τιμῶντ	τιμησαντ	τετιμηκοτ	τιμήσοντ

4.2.1.2 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	τιμῶμαι	ἐτιμώμην		τιμῶμαι	τιμώμην
I am honoured	S 2	τιμᾷ	ἐτιμῶ	τιμῶ	τιμῇ	τιμῶο
	S 3	τιμᾶται	ἐτιμᾶτο	τιμάσθω	τιμᾶται	τιμῶτο
Imperfect	P 1	τιμώμεθα	ἐτιμώμεθα		τιμώμεθα	τιμώμεθα
I was being honoured	P 2	τιμᾶσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε	τιμᾶσθε	τιμᾶσθε	τιμῶσθε
	P 3	τιμῶνται	ἐτιμῶντο	τιμάσθων	τιμῶνται	τιμῶντο

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	τιμᾶσθαι	τιμηθῆναι	τετιμήσθαι	-
Participle - M	τιμώμενος	τιμηθεὶς	τετιμημένος	-
Participle - F	τιμωμένη	τιμηθεῖσα	τετιμημένη	-
Participle - N	τιμώμενον	τιμηθέν	τετιμημένον	-
Root	τιμωμενο	τιμηθεντ	τετιμημεν	-

Notes

1. In Abbot and Mansfield the Present Optative of **τιμάω** (and **φιλέω** and **δηλόω**) is shown as **-οιην** whereas Goodwin has the more usual **-μι** form. The reason for this (see Smyth - Greek Grammar p. 393) is that there are *two* forms of the Present Optative Active; the one shown here (also in Abbot and Mansfield) is much the more common one. This comment also applies to **φιλέω** and **δηλόω**.
2. An alternative form **-σειας** is also in use.
3. Some verbs in **-άω** contract to **-η** instead of **-ᾱ**, ζάω (I live, ζῆς, ζῆ, ζῆτε), πεινάω (I hunger), διψάω (I thirst), χράομαι (I use), κνάω (I scrape), σμάω (I smear), χράω (I give oracles) and ψάω (I rub).

4.2.2 φιλέω

4.2.2.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	φιλῶ	ἐφίλουν		φιλῶ	φιλοίην ¹
I am loving	S 2	φιλεῖς	ἐφίλεις	φίλει	φιλήῃς	φιλοίῃς
	S 3	φιλεῖ	ἐφίλει	φιλέτω	φιλήῃ	φιλοίῃ
Imperfect	P 1	φιλοῦμεν	ἐφιλοῦμεν		φιλῶμεν	φιλοῖμεν
I was loving	P 2	φιλεῖτε	ἐφιλεῖτε	φιλεῖτε	φιλήῃτε	φιλοῖτε
	P 3	φιλοῦσι(ν)	ἐφίλουν	φιλοῦντων	φιλῶσι(ν)	φιλοῖεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	φιλεῖν	φιλήσαι	πεφιληκέναι	φιλήσein
Participle - M	φιλῶν	φιλήσας	πεφιληκώς	φιλήσων
Participle - F	φιλοῦσα	φιλήσασα	πεφιληκυία	φιλήσουσα
Participle - N	φιλοῦν	φιλήσαν	πεφιληκός	φιλήσον
Root	φιλουντ	φιλησαντ	πεφιληκοτ	φιλησοντ

4.2.2.2 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	φιλοῦμαι	ἐφιλούμην		φιλῶμαι	φιλοίμην
I am loved	S 2	φιλή	ἐφιλοῦ	φιλοῦ	φιλή	φιλοῖο
	S 3	φιλεῖται	ἐφιλεῖτο	φιλείσθω	φιλήται	φιλοῖτο
Imperfect	P 1	φιλοῦμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα		φιλώμεθα	φιλοίμεθα
I was being loved	P 2	φιλεῖσθε	ἐφιλεῖσθε	φιλεῖσθε	φιλήσθε	φιλοῖσθε
	P 3	φιλοῦνται	ἐφιλοῦντο	φιλείσθων	φιλῶνται	φιλοῖντο

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	φιλεῖσθαι	φιληθῆναι	πεφιλήσθαι	-
Participle - M	φιλούμενος	φιληθείς	πεφιλημένος	-
Participle - F	φιλουμένη	φιληθεῖσα	πεφιλημένη	-
Participle - N	φιλούμενον	φιληθέν	πεφιλημένον	-
Root	φιλουμενο	φιληθεντ	πεφιλημέν	-

4.2.3 δηλώω

4.2.3.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	δηλῶ	ἐδήλουν		δηλῶ	δηλοῖην ¹
I am showing	S 2	δηλοῖς	ἐδήλους	δηλοῦ	δηλοῖς	δηλοῖης
	S 3	δηλοῖ	ἐδήλου	δηλούτω	δηλοῖ	δηλοῖη
Imperfect	P 1	δηλοῦμεν	ἐδηλοῦμεν		δηλῶμεν	δηλοῖμεν
I was showing	P 2	δηλοῦτε	ἐδηλοῦτε	δηλοῦτε	δηλῶτε	δηλοῖτε
	P 3	δηλοῦσι(ν)	ἐδήλουν	δηλοῦντων	δηλῶσι(ν)	δηλοῖεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	δηλοῦν	δηλῶσαι	δεδηλωκέναι	δηλώσειν
Participle - M	δηλῶν	δηλώσας	δεδηλωκώς	δηλώσων
Participle - F	δηλοῦσα	δηλώσασα	δεδηλωκυῖα	δηλώσουσα
Participle - N	δηλοῦν	δηλώσαν	δεδηλωκός	δηλώσον
Root	δηλουντ	δηλωσαντ	δεδηλωκοτ	δηλώσοντ

4.2.3.2 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	δηλῶμαι	ἐδηλούμην		δηλῶμαι	δηλοίμην
I am shown	S 2	δηλοῖ	ἐδηλοῦ	δηλοῦ	δηλοῖ	δηλοῖο
	S 3	δηλοῦται	ἐδηλοῦτο	δηλούσθω	δηλῶται	δηλοῖτο
Imperfect	P 1	δηλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα		δηλώμεθα	δηλοίμεθα
I was being shown	P 2	δηλοῦσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε	δηλοῦσθε	δηλῶσθε	δηλοῖσθε
	P 3	δηλοῦνται	ἐδηλοῦντο	δηλούσθων	δηλῶνται	δηλοῖντο

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	δηλοῦσθαι	δηλωθῆναι	δεδηλωσθαι	δηλωθήσεσθαι
Participle - M	δηλούμενος	δηλωθεὶς	δεδηλωμένος	δηλωθησόμενος
Participle - F	δηλουμένη	δηλωθεῖσα	δεδηλωμένη	δηλωθησομένη
Participle - N	δηλούμενον	δηλωθέν	δεδηλωμένον	δηλωθησόμενον
Root	δηλουμενο	δηλωθεντ	δεδηλωμεν	δηλωθησομενο

4.2.4 Examples

4.2.4.1 τιμάω

Verbs conjugated like **τιμάω**

	Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perf. Passive	Aor. Passive
ἀγαπάω I love	ἀγαπῶ	ἀγαπήσω	ἠγάπησα	ἠγάπηκα	ἠγάπημαι	ἠγαπήθην
γελάω I laugh	γελῶ	γελήσω	ἐγέλησα			
γεννάω I beget, bear	γεννῶ	γεννήσω	ἐγεννήσα	γεγέννηκα		
ἐπιτιμάω I warn	ἐπιτιμῶ	ἐπιτιμήσω	ἐπετίμησα	ἐπιτετίμηκα	ἐπιτετίμημαι	ἐπετιμήθην
ἐρωτάω I ask	ἐρωτῶ	ἐρωτήσω	ἠρώτησα	ἠρώτηκα		
ζάω I live	ζῶ	ζήσω	ἔζησα	ἔζηκα		
καυχάομαι I boast	καυχῶμαι	καυχήσομαι	ἐκαυκεσάμην	κεκαύχημαι		
ὁράω I see	ὁρῶ	ὄψομαι	εἶδον	έόρακα	έόραμαι	ὄφθην
πλανάω I wander	πλανῶ	πλανήσω	ἐπλάνησα	πεπλάνηκα		
προτιμάω I prefer	προτιμῶ	προτιμήσω	προετίμασα	προτετίμηκα	προτετίμημαι	προετιμήθην
συναντάω I meet with	συναντῶ	συναντήσω	συνήντησα	συνήντηκα		

4.2.4.2 φιλέω

Verbs conjugated like **φιλέω**

	Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perf. Passive	Aor. Passive
αἰτέω I ask	αἰτῶ	αἰτήσῶ	ἤτησα	ἤτηκα	ἤτημαι	ἤτήθην
βλασθημέω I blaspheme	βλασφημῶ	βλασφημήσω	έβλασφημήσα	βεβλασφήμηκα		
εὐλογέω I bless	εὐλογῶ	εὐλογήσω	ηὐλόγησα	εὐλόγηκα		εὐλογήθην
ζητέω I seek	ζητῶ	ζητήσω	έζητησα	έζητηκα	έζητημαι	έζητήθην
θεωρέω I look at, see	θεωρῶ	θεωρήσω	έθεώρησα	τεθεώρηκα	τεθεώρημαι	έθεωρήθην

καλέω I call	καλῶ	καλέσω	ἐκαλέσα	κέκληκα	κέκλημαι	ἐκαλεσάμην
λαλέω I speak, say	λαλῶ	λαλήσω	ἐλαλήσα			
μαρτυρέω I bear witness	μαρτυρῶ	μαρτυρήσω	ἐμαρτυρήσα		μεμαρτύρημαι	ἐμαρτυρήθην
μετανοέω I repent	μετανοῶ	μετανοήσω	ἐμετανοήσα	μετανενόηκα		μετενοήθην
μισέω I hate	μισῶ	μισήσω	ἐμισήσα	μεμίσηκα	μεμίσμαι	ἐμίσθην
νοέω I think	νοήσω	ἐνόησα	ἐνόησα	νενόηκα		ἐνοήθην
περιπατέω I walk around	περιπατῶ	περιπατήσω	ἐπεριπατήσα			
ποιέω I do, make	ποιῶ	ποιήσω	ἐποίησα	πεποίηκα	πεποίημαι	ἐποίηθην
τηρέω I keep	τηρῶ	τηρήσω	ἐτηρήσα	τετήρηκα	τετήρημαι	ἐτηρήθην
φρουρέω I guard	φρουρῶ	φρουρήσω	ἐφρουρήσα	πεφρούρηκα	πεφρούρημαι	ἐφρουρήθην

4.2.4.3 δηλόω

Verbs conjugated like δηλόω

	Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perf. Passive	Aor. Passive
ἀκριβόω I investigate	ἀκριβῶ	ἀκριβώσω	ἠκρίβωσα	ἠκρίβωκα	ἠκρίβωμαι	ἠκρίβόθην
δικαιόω I justify	δικαιῶ	δικαιώσω	ἐδικαίωσα	δεδικαίωκα	δεδικαίωμαι	ἐδικαίωθην
δουλόω I enslave	δουλῶ	δουλώσω	ἐδούλωσα	δεδούλωκα	δεδούλωμαι	ἐδουλώθην
ζηλόω I am jealous	ζηλῶ	ζηλώσω	ἐζήλωσα	ἐζήλωκα	ἐζήλωμαι	ἐζηλώθην
ζημιόω I harm	ζημιῶ	ζημιώσω	ἐζημίωσα	ἐζημίωκα	ἐζημίωμαι	ἐζημιώθην
θανατόω I sentence to death	θανατῶ	θανατώσω	ἐθανάτωσα	τεθανάτωκα	τεθανάτωμαι	ἐθανατώθην
ὀρθόω I set straight	ὀρθῶ	ὀρθώσω	ᾠρθωσα	ᾠρθωκα	ᾠρθωμαι	ᾠρθώθην

πληρόω I fill, fulfill	πληρῶ	πληρώσω	ἐπλήρωσα	πεπλήρωκα	πεπλήρωμαι	ἐπληρώθην
πολεμόω I make an enemy	πολεμῶ	πολεμώσω	ἐπολέμωσα	πεπολέμωκα	πεπολέμωμαι	ἐπολεμώθην
σταυρόω I crucify	σταυρῶ	σταυρώσω	ἐσταύρωσα	ἐσταύρωκα	ἐσταύρωμαι	ἐσαυτρώθην
φανερόω I make clear	φανερῶ	φανερώσω	ἐφάνέρωσα	πεφανέρωκα	πεφανέρωμαι	ἐφανερώθην

4.3 –μι Verbs

4.3.1 εἰμί – Verb-stem εἰς

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present I am	S 1	εἰμί	ἦν or ἦ		ᾔ	εἴην
	S 2	εἶ	ἦσθα	ἴσθι	ἦς	εἴης
	S 3	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἔστω	ἦ	εἴη
Imperfect I was	P 1	ἔσμεν	ἦμεν or ἤμεθα		ᾔμεν	εἶμεν
	P 2	ἐστέ	ἦτε	ἔστε	ἦτε	εἴτε
	P 3	εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ὄντωνσαν	ᾔσι(ν)	εἴεν
Future I shall be	S 1	ἔσομαι				ἔσοίμην
	S 2	ἔσῃ or ἔσει				ἔσοιο
	S 3	ἔσται				ἔσοιτο
	P 1	ἐσόμεθα				ἐσοίμεθα
	P 2	ἔσεσθε				ἔσοισθε
	P 3	ἔσονται				ἔσοιεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	εἶναι	-	-	ἔσεσθαι
Participle - M	ὢν	-	-	ἐσόμενος
Participle - F	οὔσα	-	-	ἐσομένη
Participle - N	ὄν	-	-	ἐσόμενον
Root	οντ	-	-	ἐσομενο

Notes

1. The Present Indicative, with the exception of the 2nd person singular, is enclitic.

Verbs conjugated like εἰμί

		Present	Future	Imperfect
ἄπειμι	I am apart from	ἄπειμι	ἀπέσομαι	ἀπῆν
ἔξεστι(ν)	It is allowed	ἔξεστι(ν)	ἔξεσται	ἐξῆν
ἔνειμι	I am in or among	ἔνειμι	ἐνέσομαι	ἐνῆν
ἔπειμι	I set upon	ἔπειμι	ἐπέσομαι	ἐπῆν
πρόσειμι	I added to, belong	πρόσειμι	-	προσῆν
σύνειμι	I am with	σύνειμι	συνέσομαι	συνῆν

4.3.2 τίθημι – Verb-stem θε

4.3.2.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	τίθημι	ἐτίθην		τιθῶ	τιθείην
I am placing	S 2	τίθης	ἐτίθεις	τίθει	τιθῇς	τιθείης
	S 3	τίθῃσι(ν)	ἐτίθει	τιθέτω	τιθῇ	τιθείη
Imperfect	P 1	τίθεμεν	ἐτίθεμεν		τιθῶμεν	τιθεῖμεν
I was placing	P 2	τίθετε	ἐτίθετε	τίθετε	τιθῆτε	τιθεῖτε
	P 3	τιθέασι(ν)	ἐτίθесαν	τιθέτωσαν	τιθῶσι(ν)	τιθεῖεν
Future	S 1	θήσω				θήσοιμι
I shall place	S 2	θήσεις				θήσοις
	S 3	θήσει				θήσοι
	P 1	θήσομεν				θήσοιμεν
	P 2	θήσετε				θήσοιτε
	P 3	θήσουσι(ν)				θήσοιεν
Aorist	S 1		ἔθηκα		θῶ	θείην
I placed	S 2		ἔθηκας	θές	θῇς	θείης
	S 3		ἔθηκε(ν)	θέτω	θῇ	θείη
	P 1		ἔθεμεν		θῶμεν	θεῖμεν
	P 2		ἔθετε	θέτε	θῆτε	θεῖτε
	P 3		ἔθесαν	θέτωσαν	θῶσι(ν)	θεῖεν
Perfect	S 1	τέθηκα	ἐτεθήκη		τεθήκω	τεθήκοιμι
I have placed	S 2	τέθηκας	ἐτεθήκης		τεθήκης	τεθήκοις
	S 3	τέθηκε(ν)	ἐτεθήκει		τεθήκη	τεθήκοι
Pluperfect	P 1	τεθήκαμεν	ἐτεθήκειμεν		τεθήκωμεν	τεθήκοιμεν
I had placed	P 2	τεθήκατε	ἐτεθήκειτε		τεθήκητε	τεθήκοιτε
	P 3	τεθήκεσαν	ἐτεθήκεσαν		τεθήκωσι(ν)	τεθήκοιεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	τιθέναι	θεῖναι	τεθηκέναι	θήσειν
Participle - M	τιθείς	θείς	τεθηκώς	θήσων
Participle - F	τιθείσα	θεῖσα	τεθηκυῖα	θήσουσα
Participle - N	τιθέν	θέν	τεθηκός	θήσον
Root	τιθεντ	θεντ	τεθηκοτ	θησοντ

4.3.2.2 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	τίθμαι	ἐτιθέμην		τιθῶμαι	τιθείμην
I am placed	S 2	τίθεσαι	ἐτίθεσο	τίθεσο	τιθῇ	τιθεῖο
	S 3	τίθεται	ἐτίθετο	τιθέσθω	τιθῇται	τιθεῖτο
Imperfect	P 1	τιθέμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα		τιθώμεθα	τιθείμεθα
I was being placed	P 2	τίθεσθε	ἐτίθεσθε	τίθεσθε	τιθῆσθε	τιθεῖσθε
	P 3	τίθενται	ἐτίθεντο	τιθέσθωσαν	τιθῶνται	τιθεῖντο
Future	S 1	τεθήσομαι				τεθησοίμην
I shall be placed	S 2	τεθήσει				τεθησοῖο
	S 3	τεθήσεται				τεθησοιτο
	P 1	τεθησόμεθα				τεθησοίμεθα
	P 2	τεθήσεσθε				τεθησοῖσθε
	P 3	τεθήσονται				τεθησοῖντο
Aorist	S 1		ἐθέμην		-	-
I was placed	S 2		ἔθου	-	-	-
	S 3		ἔθετο	-	-	-
	P 1		ἐθέμεθα		-	-
	P 2		ἔθεσθε	-	-	-
	P 3		ἔθεντο	-	-	-
Perfect	S 1	τέθηναι	ἐτεθήμην		τεθήμενος ᾧ	τεθήμενος εἶην
I have been placed	S 2	τέθηςαι	ἐτεθήσο		τεθήμενος ἧς	τεθήμενος εἶης
	S 3	τέθηται	ἐτέθητο		τεθήμενος ἧ	τεθήμενος εἶη
Pluperfect	P 1	τεθήμεθα	ἐτεθήμεθα		τεθήμενοι ᾧμεν	τεθήμενοι εἶμεν
I had been placed	P 2	τέθησθε	ἐτέθησθε		τεθήμενοι ἧτε	τεθήμενοι εἶτε
	P 3	τέθηνται	ἐτέθηντο		τεθήμενοι ᾧσι(ν)	τεθήμενοι εἶεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	τίθεσθαι	-	τεθῆσθαι	τεθήσεσθαι
Participle - M	τιθέμενος	τεθείς	τεθήμενος	τεθησόμενος
Participle - F	τιθεμένη	τεθεισα	τεθιμένη	τεθησομένη
Participle - N	τιθέμενον	τεθέν	τεθημένον	τεθησόμενον
Root	τιθεμενο	τεθεντ	τεθημενο	τεθησομενο

4.3.2.3 Middle Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Future	S 1	θήσομαι				θησοίμην
	S 2	θήσει				θήσοιο
	S 3	θήσεται				θήσοιτο
	P 1	θησόμεθα				θησοίμεθα
	P 2	θήσεσθε				θήσοισθε
	P 3	θήσονται				θήσوينτο
Aorist I was putting for myself	S 1		ἔθέμην		θῶμαι	θείμην
	S 2		ἔθου	θοῦ	θῆ	θεῖο
	S 3		ἔθετο	θέσθω	θῆται	θεῖτο
	P 1		ἐθέμεθα		θώμεθα	θείμεθα
	P 2		ἔθεσθε	θέσθε	θῆσθε	θεῖσθε
	P 3		ἔθεντο	θέσθων	θῶνται	θεῖντο

	Aorist	Future
Infinitive	θέσθαι	θήθεσθαι
Participle - M	θέμενος	θησόμενος
Participle - F	θεμένη	θησόμενη
Participle - N	θέμενον	θησόμενον
Root	θεμενο	θησομενο

English	
ἀνατίθημι	I lay upon
ἀποτίθημι	I put away, I stow
διατίθημι	I place separately
ἐκτίθημι	I put outside
ἐντίθημι	I put in, into
ἐπιτίθημι	I lay or put on
κατατίθημι	I put down
μετατίθημι	I place differently
περιτίθημι	I place around
προστίθημι	I place to, hand over, deliver
προτίθημι	I place before
συντίθημι	I place together
ὑποτίθημι	I place under

4.3.3 ἵημι – Verb-stem ε

4.3.3.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	ἵημι	ἵειν		ἰῶ	ἰείην
I am sending	S 2	ἵης	ἵεις	ἵει	ἰῆς	ἰείης
	S 3	ἵησι(ν)	ἵει	ἰέτω	ἰῆ	ἰείη
Imperfect	P 1	ἵεμεν	ἵεμεν		ἰῶμεν	ἰεῖμεν
I was sending	P 2	ἵετε	ἵετε	ἵετε	ἰῆτε	ἰεῖτε
	P 3	ἰᾶσι(ν)	ἵεσαν	ἰέντων	ἰῶσι(ν)	ἰεῖεν
Future	S 1	ἵσω				ἵσοιμι
I shall send	S 2	ἵσεις				ἵσοις
	S 3	ἵσει				ἵσοι
	P 1	ἵσομεν				ἵσοιμεν
	P 2	ἵσετε				ἵσοιτε
	P 3	ἵσουσι(ν)				ἵσοιεν
Aorist ¹	S 1		ἥκα		ῶ	εἶην
I sent	S 2		ἥκας	ἔς	ῆς	εἶης
	S 3		ἥκε(ν)	ἔτω	ῆ	εἶη
	P 1		εἶμεν		ῶμεν	εἶμεν
	P 2		εἶτε	ἔτε	ῆτε	εἶτε
	P 3		εἶσαν (ἥκαν)	ἔντων	ῶσι(ν)	εἶεν
Perfect	S 1	εἶκα	εἶκη		εἶκω	εἶκοιμι
I have sent	S 2	εἶκας	εἶκης	εἶκε	εἶκης	εἶκοις
	S 3	εἶκε(ν)	εἶκη	εἶκάτω	εἶκη	εἶκοι
Pluperfect	P 1	εἶκαμεν	εἶκημεν		εἶκωμεν	εἶκοιμεν
I had sent	P 2	εἶκατε	εἶκετε	εἶκατε	εἶκητε	εἶκοιτε
	P 3	εἶκεσαν	εἶκεσαν	εἶκόντων	εἶκωσι(ν)	εἶκοιεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	ἰέναι	εἶναι	εἰκέναι	ἵσειν
Participle - M	ἰεῖς	εἶς	εἰκώς	ἵσων
Participle - F	ἰεῖσα	εἶσα	εἰκυῖα	ἵσουσα
Participle - N	ἰέν	ἔν	εἰκός	ἵσον
Root	ἰεντ	έντ	εἰκοτ	ἵσοντ

Notes

¹ The forms in -κ- are the *weak* aorist forms

4.3.3.2 Middle Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	ἵεμαι	ιέμην		ιδῶμαι	ειίμην
I am sent	S 2	ἵεσαι	ἴεσο	ἴεσο	ιῆ	ειῖο
	S 3	ἵεται	ἴετο	ιέσθω	ιῆται	ειῖτο
Imperfect	P 1	τιθέμεθα	ἴεμεθα		ιώμεθα	ειίμεθα
I was being sent	P 2	ἴεσθε	ἴεσθε	ἴεσθε	ιῆσθε	ειῖσθε
	P 3	ἵενται	ἴεντο	ιέσθων	ιδῶνται	ειῖντο
Future	S 1	ἥσομαι				ήσοίμην
I shall be sent for myself	S 2	ἥσει				ήσοιο
	S 3	ἥσεται				ήσοιτο
	P 1	ἥσόμεθα				ήσοίμεθα
	P 2	ἥσεσθε				ήσοισθε
	P 3	ἥσονται				ήσoinτο
Aorist	S 1		εἵμην		ῶμαι	εἵμην
I was sent for myself	S 2		εἴσο	οὔ	ῆ	εῖο
	S 3		εἴτο	εῖσθω	ῆται	εἴτο
	P 1		εἴμεθα		ῶμεθα	εἴμεθα
	P 2		εἴσθε	εῖσθε	ῆσθε	εἴσθε
	P 3		εἴντο	εῖσθωσαν	ῶνται	εἴντο
Perfect	S 1	εἵμαι	εἵμην		εἰμένος ῶ	εἰμένος εἶην
I have been sent	S 2	εἴσαι	εἴσο	εἴσο	εἰμένος ῆς	εἰμένος εἶης
	S 3	εἴται	εἴτο	εἴσθω	εἰμένος ῆ	εἰμένος εἶη
Pluperfect	P 1	εἴμεθα	εἴμεθα		εἰμένοι ῶμεν	εἰμένοι εἶμεν
I had been sent	P 2	εἴσθε	εἴσθε	εἴσθε	εἰμένοι ῆτε	εἰμένοι εἶτε
	P 3	εἴνται	εἴντο	εἴσθωσαν	εἰμένοι ῶσι(ν)	εἰμένοι εἶεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	ἵεσθαι	εἴσθαι	εἴσθαι	ἥσεσθαι
Participle - M	ιέμενος	έσάμενος	εἰμένος	ήσόμενος
Participle - F	ιέμένη	έσαμένη	εἰμένη	ήσομένη
Participle - N	ιέμενον	έσάμενον	εἴμενον	ήσόμενον
Root	ιεμενο	έσαμενος	εἴμενο	ήσομενο

4.3.3.3 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Future I shall be sent	S 1	ἐθήσομαι				ἐθησοίμην
	S 2	ἐθήσει				ἐθησοῖτο
	S 3	ἐθήσεται				ἐθησοιτο
	P 1	ἐθησόμεθα				ἐθησοίμεθα
	P 2	ἐθήσεσθε				ἐθησοῖσθε
	P 3	τεθήσονται				ἐθησοῖντο
Aorist I was sent	S 1		εἶθην			
	S 2		εἶθης			
	S 3		εἶθη			
	P 1		εἶθημεν			
	P 2		εἶθητε			
	P 3		εἶθισαν			

	Aorist	Future
Infinitive	ἐθῆναι	ἐθήσεσθαι
Participle - M	ἐθείς	ἐθησόμενος
Participle - F	ἐθείσα	ἐθησομένη
Participle - N	ἐθέν	ἐθησόμενον
Root	έθεντ	έθησομενο

Verbs derived from ἵημι

English	
ἀνίημι	I send forth, produce
ἀφίημι	I send forth, discharge, forgive
δίημι	I drive or thrust through
ένίημι	I send in or into
έξίημι	I send out, let go, dismiss
έφίημι	I set on, incite
καθίημι	I send down, I let fall
μεθίημι	I let go, I loose, dismiss
προίημι	I set before or in front.
προσίημι	I send to or towards
συνίημι	I bring or set together, usually in a hostile sense
ύφίημι	I let down, I put under

4.3.4 ἵστημι – Verb-stem στα

4.3.4.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present I make to stand	S 1	ἵστημι	ἵστην		ἵστω	ἵσταίην
	S 2	ἵστης	ἵστης	ἵστη	ἵσῃς	ἵσταίης
	S 3	ἵστησι(ν)	ἵστη	ἵσάτω	ἵσῃ	ἵσταίη
Imperfect I was placing	P 1	ἵσταμεν	ἵσταμεν		ἵσῶμεν	ἵσταίμεν
	P 2	ἵσατε	ἵσατε	ἵσατε	ἵσῃτε	ἵσταίτε
	P 3	ἵστασιν(ν)	ἵστασαν	ἵσάντων	ἵσῶσιν(ν)	ἵσταίεν
Future I shall make to stand	S 1	στήσω				στήσοιμι
	S 2	στήσεις				στήσεις
	S 3	στήσει				στήσοι
	P 1	στήσομεν				στήσοιμεν
	P 2	στήσετε				στήσοιτε
	P 3	στήσουσιν(ν)				στήσοιεν
Strong Aorist I stand	S 1		ἕστην		στω	σταίην
	S 2		ἕστης	στήθι	σῆς	σταίης
	S 3		ἕστη	στήτω	σῇ	σταίη
	P 1		ἕστημεν		σῶμεν	σταίμεν
	P 2		ἕστητε	στήτε	σῃτε	σταίτε
	P 3		ἕστησαν	σάντων	σῶσιν(ν)	σταίεν
Weak Aorist I make to stand	S 1		ἕστησα			
	S 2		ἕστησας			
	S 3		ἕστησε			
	P 1		ἕστησαμεν			
	P 2		ἕστησατε			
	P 3		ἕστησαν			
1 st (Weak) Perfect I stood Pluperfect I had stood	S 1	ἕστηκα	εἶκη		ἕσθῃκω	ἕσθῃκοιμι
	S 2	ἕστηκας	εἶκης	ἕστηκε	ἕσθῃκης	ἕσθῃκοις
	S 3	ἕστηκε(ν)	εἶκη	ἕστηκετό	ἕσθῃκη	ἕσθῃκοι
	P 1	ἕστηκαμεν	εἶκημεν		ἕσθῃκωμεν	ἕσθῃκοιμεν
	P 2	ἕστηκατε	εἶκετε	ἕστηκατε	ἕσθῃκητε	ἕσθῃκοιτε
	P 3	ἕστηκεσαν	εἶκεσαν	ἕστηκόντων	ἕσθῃκωσιν(ν)	ἕσθῃκοιεν
2 nd (Strong) Perfect I stood	P 1	ἕσταμεν			ἕσῳμεν	
	P 2	ἕστατε				
	P 3	ἕστασιν(ν)			ἕσῳσιν(ν)	

	Present	Strong Aorist	Weak Aorist	1 st (Weak) Perfect	2 nd (Strong) Perfect	Future
Infinitive	ιστάναι	στήναι		έστηκέναι		στήσειν
Participle - M	ιστάς	στάς		έστηκώς	έστώς	στήσων
Participle - F	ιστᾶσα	σᾶσα		έστηκυῖα	έσῶσα	στήσουσα
Participle - N	ισταν	σάν		έστηκός	έστός	στήσον
Root	ισταντ	σταντ		έστηκοτ	έστοτ	στησοντ

4.3.4.2 Middle Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present I place myself	S 1	ἵσταμαι	ιστάμην		ιστῶμαι	ισταίμην
	S 2	ἵτασαι	ἵτασο	ἵτασο	ιστῇ	ισταῖο
	S 3	ἵσεται	ἵτατο	ιστάσθω	ιστῆται	ισταῖτο
Imperfect I was placed myself	P 1	ἱστάμεθα	ιστάμεθα		ιστῶμεθα	ισταίμεθα
	P 2	ἵτασθε	ἵτασθε	ἵτασθε	ιστῆσθε	ισταῖσθε
	P 3	ἵστανται	ἵταντο	ιστάσθων	ιστῶνται	ισταῖντο
Future I shall place myself	S 1	στήσομαι				στησοίμην
	S 2	στήσει				στήσοιο
	S 3	στήσεται				στήσοιτο
	P 1	στήσόμεθα				στησοίμεθα
	P 2	στήσεσθε				στήσοισθε
	P 3	στήσονται				στήσوينτο
Weak Aorist I placed myself	S 1		έστησάμην		στήσωμαι	στησαίμην
	S 2		έστήσω	στήσαι	στήση	στήσαιο
	S 3		έστήσατο	στησάσθω	στήσηται	στσαιτο
	P 1		έστησάμεθα		στησώμεθα	στησαίμεθα
	P 2		έστήσεσθε	στήσασθε	στήσησθε	στήσαισθε
	P 3		έστήσαντο	στησάσθωσαν	στήσωνται	στήσαιντο
Perfect I have placed myself Pluperfect I had placed myself	S 1	ἔσταμαι	ἔσταμην			
	S 2	ἔτασαι	ἔτασο			
	S 3	ἔσεται	ἔτατο			
	P 1	ἐστάμεθα	ἐστάμεθα			
	P 2	ἐτασθε	ἐτασθε			
	P 3	ἐστανται	ἐσαντο			

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	ἵστασθαι	στήσασθαι	ἐστάσθαι	στήσεσθαι
Participle - M	ιστάμενος	στησάμενος	ἐσταμένος	στησόμενος
Participle - F	ισταμένη	στησαμένη	ἐσταμένη	στησομένη
Participle - N	ιστάμενον	στησάμενον	ἐσταμένον	στησόμενον
Root	ιστάμενο	στησαμενο	ἐσταμενο	στησομενο

4.3.4.3 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Future I shall be placed	S 1	σταθήσομαι				
	S 2	σταθήσει				
	S 3	σταθήσεται				
	P 1	σταθησόμεθα				
	P 2	σταθήσεσθε				
	P 3	σταθήσονται				
Aorist I was placed	S 1		ἐστάθην			
	S 2		ἐστάθης			
	S 3		ἐστάθη			
	P 1		ἐστάθημεν			
	P 2		ἐστάθητε			
	P 3		ἐστάθησαν			

	Aorist	Future
Infinitive	σταθῆναι	σταθήσεσθαι
Participle - M	σταθείς	σταθησόμενος
Participle - F	σταθεῖσα	σταθησομένη
Participle - N	σταθέν	σταθησόμενον
Root	σταθεντ	σταθησομενο

Verbs derived from ἵστημι

Greek	English
ἀνθίστημι	I set against, oppose
ἀνίστημι	I make to stand up, raise
ἀφίστημι	I put away, I stow
δύστημι	I set apart, I place separately
ἐνίστημι	I set in, I stand in
ἐξίστημι	I put out of place, change utterly
ἐπιτίθημι	I lay or put on
καθίστημι	I set down, set in order, appoint, establish

μεθίστημι	I place in another way, I change
παρίστημι	I place, by, beside, near
περίστημι	I place around, bring around
προίστημι	I set in or in front, choose as leader
προσίστημι	I place near, bring near
συνίστημι	I set together, combine, associate
ὕφιστημι	I place or set under, place oneself under an engagement

4.3.4.4 Principal Parts of Compounds of ἵστημι – Indicative

Present	Future	St. Aorist	Wk. Aorist	Perfect	Aorist Pass.
ἀνθίστημι (ἀντί)	ἀντιστήσω	ἀντέστην	ἀντέστησα	ἀνθέστηκα	ἀντεστάθην
ἀνίστημι (ἀνά)	ἀναστήσω	ἀνέστην	ἀνέστησα	ἀνέστηκα	ἀνεστάθην
ἀφίστημι (ἀπό)	ἀποστήσω	ἀπέστην	ἀπέστησα	ἀφέστηκα	ἀπεστάθην
δίστημι (διά)	διαστήσω	διέστην	διέστησα	διέστηκα	διεστάθην
ἐνίστημι (ἐν)	ἐνιστήσω	ἐνέστην	ἐνέστησα	ἐνέστηκα	ἐνεστάθην
ἐξίστημι (ἐκ)	ἐκστήσω	ἐξέστην	ἐξέστησα	ἐξέστηκα	ἐξεστάθην
ἐφίστημι (ἐπί)	ἐπιστήσω	ἐπέστην	ἐπέστησα	ἐφέστηκα	ἐπεστάθην
καθίστημι (κατά)	καταστήσω	κατέστην	κατέστησα	καθέστηκα	κατεστάθην
μεθίστημι (μετά)	μεταστήσω	μετέστην	μετέστησα	μεθέστηκα	μετεστάθην
παρίστημι (παρά)	παραστήσω	παρέστην	παρέστησα	παρέστηκα	παρεστάθην
περίστημι (περί)	περιστήσω	περέστην	περέστησα	περέστηκα	περεστάθην
προΐστημι (πρό)	προστήσω	προὔστην	προὔστησα	προέστηκα	προεστάθην
προσίστημι (πρός)	προστήσω	προσέστην	προσέστησα	προσέστηκα	προσεστάθην
συνίστημι (σύν)	συστήσω	συνέστην	συνέστησα	συνέστηκα	συνεστάθην
ὕφιστημι (ὕπο)	ὕποστήσω	ὕπέστην	ὕπέστησα	ὕφέστηκα	ὕπεστάθην

4.3.4.5 Principal Parts of Compounds of ἵστημι – Imperative

	Present	St Aorist	Wk Aorist	Perfect	Aorist Pass
ἀνθίστημι	ἀνθίστη	ἀντίστηθι	ἀντίστησον	ἀνθέστηκε	ἀντιστάθητι
ἀνίστημι	ἀνίστη	ἀναστήθι	ἀνάστησον	ἀνέστηκε	ἀναστάθητι
ἀφίστημι	ἀφίστη	ἀπόστηθι	ἀπόστησον	ἀφέστηκε	ἀποστάθητι
ἐξίστημι	ἐξίστη	ἔκστηθι	ἔκστησον	ἐξέστηκε	ἐκστάθητι
ἐφίστημι	ἐφίστη	ἐπίστηθι	ἐπίστησον	ἐφέστηκε	ἐπιστάθητι
καθίστημι	καθίστη	κατάστηθι	κατάστησον	καθέστηκε	καταστάθητι
μεθίστημι	μεθίστη	μετάστηθι	μετάστησον	μεθέστηκε	μεταστάθητι
παρίστημι	παρίστη	παράστηθι	παράστησον	παρέστηκε	παραστάθητι
προΐστημι	προΐστη	πρόστηθι	πρόστησον	προέστηκε	προστάθητι
συνίστημι	συνίστη	σύστηθι	σύστησον	συνέστηκε	συστάθητι

4.3.4.6 Principal Parts of Compounds of ἵστημι – Infinitive

	Present	Future	St Aorist	Wk Aorist	Perfect	Aor. Pass
ἀνθίστημι	ἀνθιστάναι	ἀντιστήσιν	στῆναι	σῆσαι	ἀνθιστηκέναι	ἀντιστήσασθαι
ἀνίστημι	ἀνιστάναι	ἀναστήσιν	ἀναστῆναι	ἀναστῆσαι	ἀνεστηκέναι	ἀναστήσασθαι
ἀφίστημι	ἀφιστάναι	ἀποστήσιν	ἀποστῆναι	ἀποστῆσαι	ἀφεστηκέναι	ἀποστήσασθαι
ἐξίστημι	ἐξιστάναι	ἐκστήσιν	ἐκστῆναι	ἐκστῆσαι	ἐξεστηκέναι	ἐκστήσασθαι
ἐφίστημι	ἐφιστάναι	ἐπιστήσιν	ἐπιστῆναι	ἐπιστῆσαι	ἐφεστηκέναι	ἐπιστήσασθαι
καθίστημι	καθιστάναι	καταστήσιν	καταστῆναι	καταστῆσαι	καθεστηκέναι	καταστήσασθαι
μεθίστημι	μεθιστάναι	μεταστήσιν	ματαστῆναι	μεταστῆσαι	μεθστηκέναι	μεταστήσασθαι
παρίστημι	παριστάναι	παραστήσιν	παραστῆναι	παραστῆσαι	παραστηκέναι	παραστήσασθαι
προΐστημι	προΐσταναι	προστήσιν	προστῆναι	προστῆσαι	προστηκέναι	προστήσασθαι
συνίστημι	συνιστάναι	συστήσιν	συστῆναι	συστῆσαι	συστηκέναι	συστήσασθαι

4.3.4.7 Principal Parts of Compounds of ἵστημι - Subjunctive

	Present	St. Aorist	Wk. Aorist	Aorist Middle	Aorist Pass.
ἀνθίστημι	ἀνθιστῶ	ἀντιστῶ	ἀντιστήσω	ἀντιστήσωμαι	ἀντισταθῶ
ἀνίστημι	ἀνιστῶ	ἀναστῶ	ἀναστήσω	ἀναστήσωμαι	ἀνασταθῶ
ἀφίστημι	ἀφιστῶ	ἀποστῶ	ἀποστήσω	ἀποστήσωμαι	ἀποσταθῶ
ἐξίστημι	ἐξιστῶ	ἐκστῶ	ἐκστήσω	ἐκστήσωμαι	ἐκσταθῶ
ἐφίστημι	ἐφιστῶ	ἐπιστῶ	ἐπιστήσω	ἐπιστήσωμαι	ἐπισταθῶ
καθίστημι	καθιστῶ	καταστῶ	κατστήσω	καταστήσωμαι	κατασταθῶ
μεθίστημι	μεθιστῶ	μεταστῶ	μεταστήσω	μεταστήσωμαι	μετασταθῶ
παρίστημι	παριστῶ	παραστῶ	παραστήσω	παραστήσωμαι	παρασταθῶ
προΐστημι	προΐστῶ	προστῶ	προστήσω	προστήσωμαι	προσταθῶ
συνίστημι	συνιστῶ	συστῶ	συστήσω	συστήσωμαι	συσταθῶ

4.3.4.8 Principal Parts of Compounds of ἵστημι – Optative

	Present	St. Aorist	Wk. Aorist	Aorist Middle	Aorist Pass.
ἀνθίστημι	ἀνθισταίην	ἀντισταίην	ἀντιστήσαιμι	ἀντιστησαίμην	ἀντισταθείην
ἀνίστημι	ἀνισταίην	ἀνασταίην	ἀναστήσαιμι	ἀναστησαίμην	ἀνασταθείην
ἀφίστημι	ἀφισταίην	ἀποσταίην	ἀποστήσαιμι	ἀποστησαίμην	ἀποσταθείην
ἐξίστημι	ἐξισταίην	ἐκσταίην	ἐκστήσαιμι	ἐκστησαίμην	ἐκσταθείην
ἐφίστημι	ἐφισταίην	ἐπισταίην	ἐπιστήσαιμι	ἐπιστησαίμην	ἐπιτισταθείην
καθίστημι	καθισταίην	κατασταίην	καταστήσαιμι	καταστησαίμην	κατασταθείην
μεθίστημι	μεθισταίην	μετασταίην	μεταστήσαιμι	μεταστησαίμην	μετασταθείην
παρίστημι	παρισταίην	παρασταίην	παριστήσαιμι	παραστησαίμην	παρισταθείην
προΐστημι	προΐσταίην	προσταίην	προϊστήσαιμι	προϊστησαίμην	προϊσταθείην
συνίστημι	συνισταίην	συσταίην	συστήσαιμι	συστησαίμην	συσταθείην

Note:

There is also a *Future Optative*, but this is unusual

4.3.5 δίδωμι – Verb-stem δο

4.3.5.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present I am giving	S 1	δίδωμι	ἐδίδουν		διδῶ	διδοίην
	S 2	δίδως	ἐδίδους	δίδου	διδῷς	διδοίης
	S 3	δίδωσι(ν)	ἐδίδου	διδότω	διδῷ	διδοίη
Imperfect I was giving	P 1	δίδομεν	ἐδίδομεν		διδῶμεν	διδοῖμεν
	P 2	δίδοτε	ἐδίδοτε	δίδοτε	διδῶτε	διδοῖτε
	P 3	διδάσσι(ν)	ἐδίδοσαν	διδότοσαν	διδῶσι(ν)	διδοῖεν
Future I shall give	S 1	δώσω				δώσοιμι
	S 2	δώσεις				δώσοις
	S 3	δώσει				δώσοι
	P 1	δώσομεν				δώσοιμεν
	P 2	δώσετε				δώσοιτε
	P 3	δώσουσι(ν)				δώσοιεν
Aorist I gave	S 1		ἔδωκα		δῶ	δοίην
	S 2		ἔδωκας	δός	δῷς	δοίης
	S 3		ἔδωκε	δότω	δῷ	δοίη
	P 1		ἔδομεν		δῶμεν	δοῖμεν
	P 2		ἔδοτε	δότε	δῶτε	δοῖτε
	P 3		ἔδοσαν	δότωσαν	δῶσι(ν)	δοῖεν
Perfect I have given Pluperfect I had given	S 1	δέδωκα	ἐδεδώκη		δεδώκω	δεδώκοιμι
	S 2	δέδωκας	ἐδεδώκης	δέδωκε	δεδώκης	δεδώκοις
	S 3	δέδωκε(ν)	ἐδεδώκη	δεδωκέτω	δεδώκη	δεδώκοι
	P 1	δεδώκαμεν	ἐδεδώκεμεν		δεδώκωμεν	δεδώκοιμεν
	P 2	δεδώκατε	ἐδεδώκετε	δεδώκατε	δεδώκητε	δεδώκοιτε
	P 3	δέδωκεσαν	ἐδεδώκεσαν	δεδωκόντων	δεδώκωσι(ν)	δεδώκοιεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	διδόναι	δοῦναι	δεδωκέναι	δόσειν
Participle – M	διδούς	δούς	δεδωκώς	δώσων
Participle – F	διδούσα	δοῦσα	δεδωκυῖα	δώσουσα
Participle – N	διδόν	δόν	δεδωκός	δώσον
Root	διδοντ	δοντ	δεδωκοτ	δωσοντ

Notes

In the Aorist Active Indicative of δίδωμι, the singular shows the *Weak* Aorist forms, the plural shows the *Strong* Aorist forms. In Attic, the Weak Aorist forms for the plural (ἐδώκαμεν, ἐδώκατε, ἔδωκαν) are described as ‘rare’ but they do occur in the New Testament; see for example Πρὸς Γαλάτας 4:16.

4.3.5.2 Middle Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present I am given	S 1	δίδομαι	ἐδίδόμην		διδῶμαι	διδοίμην
	S 2	δίδοσαι	ἐδίδοσο	δίδοσο	διδῷ	διδοῖο
	S 3	δίδοται	ἐδίδοτο	διδόσθω	διδῶται	διδοῖτο
Imperfect I was being given	P 1	διδόμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα		διδώμεθα	διδοίμεθα
	P 2	δίδοσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	δίδοσθε	διδῶσθε	διδοῖσθε
	P 3	δίδονται	ἐδίδοντο	διδόσθων	διδῶνται	διδοῖντο
Future I shall be given for myself	S 1	δώσομαι				δωσοίμην
	S 2	δώσει				δώσοιο
	S 3	δώσεται				δώσοιτο
	P 1	δωσόμεθα				δωσοίμεθα
	P 2	δώσεσθε				δώσοισθε
	P 3	δώσονται				δώσوينτο
Aorist I was given for myself	S 1		ἐδόμην		δῶμαι	δοίμην
	S 2		ἔδου	δοῦ	δῷ	δοῖο
	S 3		έδοσατο	δόσθω	δῶται	δοῖτο
	P 1		ἐδόμεθα		δώμεθα	δοίμεθα
	P 2		ἔδοσθε	δόσθε	δῶσθε	δοῖσθε
	P 3		ἔδοντο	δόσθων	δῶνται	δοῖντο
Perfect I have been given for myself Pluperfect I had been given for myself	S 1	δέδωμαι	ἐδεδώμην			
	S 2	δέδωσαι	ἐδεδώσο	δέδωσο		
	S 3	δέδωται	ἐδεδώτο	δεδώσθω		
	P 1	δεδώμεθα	ἐδεδώμεθα			
	P 2	δέδωσθε	ἐδέδωσθε	δέδωσθε		
	P 3	δέδωνται	ἐδέδωντο	δεδώσθων		

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	δίδοσθαι	δόσθαι	δεδῶσθαι	δώσεσθαι
Participle – M	διδόμενος	δόμενος	δεδωμένος	δωσόμενος
Participle – F	διδομένη	δομένη	δεδωμένη	δωσομένη
Participle – N	διδόμενον	δόμενον	δεδωμένον	δωσόμενον
Root	διδομενο	δομενο	δεδωμενο	δωσομενο

4.3.5.3 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Future I shall be given	S 1	δοθήσομαι				
	S 2	δοθήσει				
	S 3	δοθήσεται				
	P 1	δοθησόμεθα				
	P 2	δοθήσεσθε				
	P 3	δοθήσονται				
Aorist I was being given	S 1		ἐδόθην			
	S 2		ἐδόθης			
	S 3		ἐδόθη			
	P 1		ἐδόθημεν			
	P 2		ἐδόθητε			
	P 3		ἐδόθησαν			

	Aorist	Future
Infinitive	δοθῆναι	δοθήσεσθαι
Participle – M	δοθείς	δωθησόμενος
Participle – F	δοθείσα	δωθησομένη
Participle – N	δοθέν	δωθησόμενον
Root	δοθεντ	δωθησομενο

Verbs derived from **δίδωμι**

Greek	English
ἀναδίδωμι	I hold up and give
ἀποδίδωμι	I give back or restore, return
διαδίδωμι	I give from hand to hand, I pass over
ἐνδίδωμι	I give into someone's hands, give up
ἐκδίδωμι	I give up, I surrender
ἐπιδίδωμι	I give besides, I give a dowry
καταδίδωμι	I give away, intransitively, open into
μεταδίδωμι	I give part of, I give a share of
περιδίδωμι	Midd. from περιδίδωμι which does not occur, I stake or wager
προδίδωμι	I give beforehand, pay in advance, also give up to the enemy, forsake in distress, abandon, betray
προσδίδωμι	I give besides
ὑποδίδωμι	I give away

4.3.6 δείκνυμι – Verb-stem δεικ

4.3.6.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	δείκνυμι	ἐδείκνυν		δεικνύω	δεικνύοιμι
I am showing	S 2	δείκνυς	ἐδείκνυς	δείκνυ	δεικνύης	δεικνύοις
	S 3	δείκνυσσι(ν)	ἐδείκνυ	δεικνύτω	δεικνύῃ	δεικνύοι
Imperfect	P 1	δείκνυμεν	ἐδείκνυμεν		δεικνύωμεν	δεικνύοιμεν
I was showing	P 2	δείκνυτε	ἐδείκνυτε	δείκνυτε	δεικνύητε	δεικνύοιτε
	P 3	δείκνυσσι(ν)	ἐδείκνυσαν	δεικνύτων	δεικνύωσι(ν)	δεικνύοιεν
Future	S 1	δείξω				δείξοιμι
I shall show	S 2	δείξεις				δώσοις
	S 3	δείξει				δώσοι
	P 1	δείξομεν				δώσοιμεν
	P 2	δείξετε				δώσοιτε
	P 3	δείξουσσι(ν)				δώσοιεν
Aorist	S 1		ἔδειξα		δείξω	δείξαιμι
I showed	S 2		ἔδειξας	δός	δείξῃς	δείξαιας
	S 3		ἔδειξε	δότη	δείξῃ	δείξαιε
	P 1		ἐδείξαμεν		δείξωμεν	δείξαιμεν
	P 2		ἔδειξατε	δότε	δείητε	δείξαιτε
	P 3		ἔδειξαν	δόντων	δείξωσι(ν)	δείξαιεν
Perfect	S 1	δέδειχα	ἐδεδώκη		δεδείχω	δεδείχοιμι
I have shown	S 2	δέδειξας	ἐδεδώκης	δέδειχε	δεδείχῃς	δεδείχοις
	S 3	δέδειχε(ν)	ἐδεδώκη	δεδειχέτω	δεδείχῃ	δεδείχοι
Pluperfect	P 1	δεδείχαμεν	ἐδεδώκεμεν		δεδείχωμεν	δεδείχοιμεν
I had shown	P 2	δεδείχατε	ἐδεδώκετε	δεδείχατε	δεδείχητε	δεδείχοιτε
	P 3	δέδωχασσι(ν)	ἐδεδώκεσαν	δεδειχόντων	δεδείχωσι(ν)	δεδείχοιεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	δεικνύναι	δείξαι	δεδειχέναι	δείξαιεν
Participle – M	δεικνύς	δείξας	δεδειχώς	δείξων
Participle – F	δεικνύσα	δείξασα	δεδειχυῖα	δείξουσα
Participle – N	δεικνύν	δείξαν	δεδειχός	δείξον
Root	δεικνυντ	δείξαντ	δεδειχουσ	δείξουσ

4.3.6.2 Middle Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present I am shown for myself Imperfect I was being shown for myself	S 1	δείκνυμαι	ἐδείκνυμην		δεικνύωμαι	δεικνυοίμην
	S 2	δείκνυσαι	ἐδείκνυσο	δείκνυσο	δεικνύῃ	δεικνύοιο
	S 3	δείκνυται	ἐδείκνυτο	δεικνύσθω	δεικνύηται	δεικνύοιτο
	P 1	δεικνύμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα		δεικνύωμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα
	P 2	δείκνυσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε	δείκνυσθε	δεικνύησθε	δεικνυοισθε
	P 3	δείκνυνται	ἐδείκνυντο	δεικνύσθων	δεικνύωνται	δεικνύοιντο
Future I shall be shown for myself	S 1	δείξομαι				δείξοίμην
	S 2	δείξει				δείξοιο
	S 3	δείξεται				δείξοιτο
	P 1	δείξόμεθα				δείξοίμεθα
	P 2	δείξεσθε				δείξοισθε
	P 3	δείξονται				δείξοιντο
Aorist I was shown for myself	S 1		ἐδείξαμην		δείξωμαι	δείξαιμην
	S 2		ἐδείξω	δοῦ	δείξῃ	δείξαιο
	S 3		ἐδείξατο	δόσθω	δείξηται	δείξαιτο
	P 1		ἐδείξαμεθα		δείξώμεθα	δείξαίμεθα
	P 2		ἐδείξασθε	δόσθε	δείξησθε	δείξαισθε
	P 3		ἐδείξαντο	δόσθων	δείξωνται	δείξαιντο
Perfect I have been shown for myself Pluperfect I had been shown for myself	S 1	δέδειγμαι	ἐδεδείγμην			
	S 2	δέδειξαι	ἐδέδειξο	δέδειξο		
	S 3	δέδεικται	ἐδεδείκτο	δεδείχθω		
	P 1	δεδείγμεθα	ἐδεδείγμεθα			
	P 2	δέδειχθε	ἐδέδειχθε	δέδειχθε		
	P 3	δεδειγμένοι εἰσι(ν)	δεδειγμένοι ἦσαν	δεδείχθων		

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	δείκνυσθαι	δείξασθαι	δεδείχθαι	δείξεσθαι
Participle – M	δεικνύμενος	δειξάμενος	δεδειγμένος	δειξόμενος
Participle – F	δεικνυμένη	δειξαμένη	δεδειγμένη	δειξομένη
Participle – N	δεικνύμενον	δειξάμενον	δεδειγμένον	δειξόμενον
Root	δεικνυμενο	δειξαμενο	δεδειγμενο	δειξομενο

4.3.6.3 Passive Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Future I shall be shown	S 1	δειχθήσομαι				δειχθῶμαι
	S 2	δειχθήσῃ				δειχθῆσοιο
	S 3	δειχθήσεται				δειχθήσοιτο
	P 1	δειχθησόμεθα				δειχθήσοιμεν
	P 2	δειχθήσεσθε				δειχθήσοιτε
	P 3	δειχθήσονται				δειχθήσοιεν
Aorist I was shown	S 1		ἐδείχθην		δειχθῶ	δειχθείην
	S 2		ἐδείχθης	δείχθητι	δειχθῆς	δειχθείης
	S 3		ἐδείχθη	δείχθῃτω	δειχθῇ	δειχθείῃ
	P 1		ἐδείχθημεν		δειχθῶμεν	δειχθείημεν
	P 2		ἐδείχθητε	δείχθητε	δειχθῆτε	δειχθείητε
	P 3		ἐδείχθησαν	δείχθετωσαν	δειχθῶσι(ν)	δειχθείεν

	Aorist	Future
Infinitive	δειχθῆναι	δειχθήσεσθαι
Participle – M	δειχθείς	δειχθησόμενος
Participle – F	δειχθεῖσα	δειχθησομένη
Participle – N	δειχθέν	δειχθησόμενον
Root	δειχθεντ	δειχθησομενο

Verbs conjugated like **δείκνυμι**

	Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perf. Passive	Aor. Passive
ἄγνυμι I break	ἄγνυμι	ἄξω	ἔαξα			
ἀμφιέννυμι I clothe	ἀμφιέννυμι	ἀμφιῶ	ἤμφιεσα		ἤμφιεσμαι	
ἀνοίγνυμι I open	ἀνοίγνυμι	ἀνοίξω	ἀνέφρα	ἀνέφρα	ἀνέφραμαι	ἀνεώχθην
ζεύγνυμι I yoke	ζεύγνυμι	ζεύξω	ἔζευξα		ἔζευγμαι	ἐζεύχθην
κεράννυμι I mix	κεράννυμι		ἐκέρασα		κέκραμαι	ἐκράθην
μίγνυμι I mix	μίγνυμι	μίξω	ἔμιξα		μέμιγμαι	ἐμίχθην
σβέννυμι I extinguish	σβέννυμι	σβέσω	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβηκα	ἔβεσμαι	ἐσβέσθην

σκεδάννυμι I scatter	σκεδάννυμι	σκεδῶ	ἐσκεδάσα		ἐσκεδάσμαι	ἐσκεδάσθην
--------------------------------	------------	-------	----------	--	------------	------------

4.3.7 φημί – Verb-stem φα

4.3.7.1 Active Voice

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present I am saying	S 1	φημί	ἔφην		φῶ	φαίην
	S 2	φῆς	ἔφησθα	φαθί	φῆς	φαίης
	S 3	φησί(ν)	ἔφη	φάτω	φῆ	φαίη
Imperfect I was saying	P 1	φαμέν	ἔφαμεν		φῶμεν	φαῖμεν
	P 2	φατέ	ἔφατε	φάτε	φῆτε	φαῖτε
	P 3	φασί(ν)	ἔφασαν		φῶσι(ν)	φαῖεν
Future I shall say	S 1	φήσω				φήσοιμι
	S 2	φήσεις				φήσεις
	S 3	φήσει				φήσει
	P 1	φήσομεν				φήσοιμεν
	P 2	φήσετε				φήσοιτε
	P 3	φήσουσι(ν)				φήσοιεν
Aorist I said	S 1		ἔφησα		φήσω	φήσαιμι
	S 2		ἔφησας	φήσον	φήσης	φήσειας
	S 3		ἔφησε	φησάτω	φήση	φήσειε
	P 1		ἔφησαμεν		φήσωμεν	φήσαιμεν
	P 2		ἔφησατε	φήσατε	φήσητε	φήσαιτε
	P 3		ἔφησαν	φησόντων	φησωσι(ν)	φήσαιεν

	Present	Aorist	Perfect	Future
Infinitive	φάναι	φήσαι		φήσειν
Participle – M	φάς	φήσας		φήσων
Participle – F	φᾶσα	φήσασα		φήσουσα
Participle – N	φάν	φήσαν		φήσον
Root	φαντ	φησαντ		φησοντ

4.3.8 εἶμι I shall go – Verb-stem i

In Attic the future tense of ἔρχομαι, I come/go was supplied by εἶμι; the form ἐλεύσομαι ‘was poetic and rare’. In Koine this use of εἶμι for the future ἔρχομαι has largely disappeared and ἐλεύσομαι is used as the future tense, but the older form is still used in the New Testament in compound verbs, ἄπειμι and ἔξειμι, but this is only used in Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων.

		Indicative		Imperative	Conjunctive	
		Primary	Historic		Subjunctive	Optative
Present	S 1	εἶμι	ἦεν or ἦα		ἴω	ἴοιμι
I shall go	S 2	εἶ	ἦισθα	ἴθι	ἴῃης	ἴοις
	S 3	εἴσι(ν)	ἦει	ἴτω	ἴῃ	ἴοι
Imperfect	P 1	ἴμεν	ἦμεν		ἴωμεν	ἴοιμεν
I was going	P 2	ἴτε	ἦτε	ἴτε	ἴητε	ἴοιτε
	P 3	ἴασι(ν)	ἦσαν or ἦσαν	ἴοντων	ἴωσι(ν)	ἴοιεν

Infinitive	Participle – M	Participle – F	Participle – N	Root
ιέναι	ιών	ιοῦσα	ίόν	ιοντ

4.4 Deponent Verbs

The term ‘deponent’ is derived from the Latin verb ‘depono’ I set aside, in that the verbs have apparently ‘set aside’ the Active voice; the Middle voice (and sometimes the Passive) is used in an active sense. They are often referred to as ‘passive in form but active in meaning’. Frequently, such verbs have the sense of doing something for oneself or for one’s own advantage.

Deponent verbs have the Principal Parts (see section 5), Present, Future, Perfect and Aorist. They are shown in **red** in the Principal Parts table.

4.5 Participles

Although Participles in Greek decline like adjectives, it is more convenient to describe their declension under the heading of verbs.

4.5.1 Type 1: -ων, -ουσα, -ον

This covers:

- the Present and Future Active of verbs like λύω
- the Present and Future Active of verbs like φιλέω
- the Strong Aorist Active (e.g. βάλλω)
- the Present of εἰμί

4.5.1.1 Present Participle Active of λύω: loosing

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	λύων	λύουσα	λύον
	Accusative	λύοντα	λύουσιν	λύον
	Genitive	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
	Dative	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
	Accusative	λύοντας	λυουσας	λύοντα
	Genitive	λυόντων	λυούσων	λυόντων
	Dative	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)

4.5.1.2 Future Participle Active of λύω: about to be loosing

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	λύσων	λύσουσα	λύσον
	Accusative	λύσοντα	λύσουσιν	λύσον
	Genitive	λύσοντος	λυσούσης	λύσοντος
	Dative	λύσοντι	λυσούσῃ	λύσοντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	λύσοντες	λύσουσαι	λύσοντα
	Accusative	λύσοντας	λύσουσας	λύσοντα
	Genitive	λυσόντων	λυσούσων	λυσόντων
	Dative	λύσων	λύσουσα	λύσον

4.5.1.3 Present Participle of τιμάω: honouring

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	τιμῶν	τιμῶσα	τιμῶν
	Accusative	τιμῶντα	τιμῶσαν	τιμῶν
	Genitive	τιμῶντος	τιμῶσης	τιμῶντος
	Dative	τιμῶντι	τιμῶσῃ	τιμῶντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	τιμῶντες	τιμῶσαι	τιμῶντα
	Accusative	τιμῶντας	τιμῶσας	τιμῶντα
	Genitive	τιμώντων	τιμώντων	τιμώντων
	Dative	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμώνσαις	τιμῶσι(ν)

4.5.1.4 Future Participle of τιμάω: to be about to be honouring

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	τιμήσων	τιμήσουσα	τιμήσον
	Accusative	τιμήσοντα	τιμήσουσαν	τιμήσον
	Genitive	τιμήσοντος	τιμησούσης	τιμήσοντος
	Dative	τιμήσοντι	τιμησούσῃ	τιμήσοντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	τιμήσοντες	τιμήσουσαι	τιμήσοντα
	Accusative	τιμήσοντας	τιμήσουσας	τιμήσοντα
	Genitive	τιμησόντων	τιμησούσων	τιμησόντων
	Dative	τιμήσουσι(ν)	τιμησούσαις	τιμήσουσι(ν)

4.5.1.5 Present Participle of φιλέω: loving

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	φιλῶν	φιλοῦσα	φιλοῦν
	Accusative	φιλοῦντα	φιλοῦσαν	φιλοῦν
	Genitive	φιλοῦντος	φιλούσης	φιλοῦντος
	Dative	φιλοῦντι	φιλούσῃ	φιλοῦντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	φιλοῦντες	φιλᾶσαι	φιλοῦντα
	Accusative	φιλοῦντας	φιλᾶσας	φιλοῦντα
	Genitive	φιλούντων	φιλώσων	φιλοῦντων
	Dative	φιλοῦσι(ν)	φιλούσαις	φιλοῦσι(ν)

4.5.1.6 Future Participle of φιλέω: about to be loving

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	φιλήσων	φιλήσουσα	φιλήσον
	Accusative	φιλήσοντα	φιλήσουσαν	φιλήσον
	Genitive	φιλήσοντος	φιλησούσης	φιλήσοντος
	Dative	φιλήσοντι	φιλησούσῃ	φιλήσοντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	φιλήσοντες	φιλήσουσαι	φιλήσοντα
	Accusative	φιλήσοντας	φιλήσουσας	φιλήσοντα
	Genitive	φιλησόντων	φιλησούσων	φιλησόντων
	Dative	φιλήσουσι(ν)	φιλήσούσαις	φιλήσουσι(ν)

4.5.1.7 Present Participle of δηλόω: showing

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	δηλῶν	δηλοῦσα	δηλοῦν
	Accusative	δηλοῦντα	δηλοῦσαν	δηλώσον
	Genitive	δηλοῦντος	δηλούσης	δηλώσοντος
	Dative	δηλοῦντι	δηλούσῃ	δηλώσοντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	δηλοῦντες	δηλῶσαι	δηλοῦντα
	Accusative	δηλοῦντας	δηλῶσας	δηλοῦντα
	Genitive	δηλούντων	δηλώσων	δηλούντων
	Dative	δηλοῦσι(ν)	δηλούσαις	δηλοῦσι(ν)

4.5.1.8 Future Participle of δηλόω: about to be showing

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	δηλώσων	δηλώσουσα	δηλώσον
	Accusative	δηλώσοντα	δηλώσουσαν	δηλώσον
	Genitive	δηλώσοντος	δηλωσούσης	δηλώσοντος
	Dative	δηλώσοντι	δηλωσούσῃ	δηλώσοντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	δηλώσοντες	δηλώσουσαι	δηλώσοντα
	Accusative	δηλώσοντας	δηλώσουσας	δηλώσοντα
	Genitive	δηλωσόντων	δηλωσούσων	δηλωσόντων
	Dative	δηλώσουσι(ν)	δηλώσούσαις	δηλώσουσι(ν)

4.5.1.9 Strong Aorist Active of βάλλω: βαλὼν, βαλοῦσα, βαλόν

This is declined in the same way as λύων λύουσα, λύον, section 4.5.1.1.

4.5.1.10 Present of εἰμί: ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν (whence ontology, the study of being)

These two are declined exactly like λύων λύουσα, λύον, section 4.5.1.1.

4.5.2 Type 2: -ας, -ασα, -αν

Weak Aorist Active Participle of λύω: having loosed

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
	Accusative	λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λύσαν
	Genitive	λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος
	Dative	λύσαντι	λύσαση	λύσαντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα
	Accusative	λύσαντας	λύσασας	λύσαντα
	Genitive	λυσάντων	λυσασῶν	λυσάντων
	Dative	λύσασι(ν)	λύσασαις	λύσασι(ν)

The verb ἵστημι is also declined in this way for the Present and Aorist Tenses, Active Voice.

4.5.3 Type 3: -εις, -εισα, -εν

This covers two tenses and two –μι verbs:

- The Weak Aorist Passive of verbs like λύω
- The related Strong Aorist passive (e.g. γράφω)
- Present and Aorist Active Voice of τίθημι and ἵημι

4.5.3.1 The Weak Aorist Passive of verbs like λύω: having been loosed

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	λυθείς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν
	Accusative	λυθέντα	λυθεῖσαν	λυθέν
	Genitive	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
	Dative	λυθέντι	λυθείση	λυθέντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	λυθέντες	λυθεῖσαι	λυθέντα
	Accusative	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα
	Genitive	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
	Dative	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)

4.5.3.2 The related Strong Aorist passive (e.g. γράφω): having been written

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	γραφείς	γραφεῖσα	γραφέν
	Accusative	γραφέντα	γραφεῖσαν	γραφέν
	Genitive	γραφέντος	γραφείσης	γραφέντος
	Dative	γραφέντι	γραφείσῃ	γραφέντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	γραφέντες	γραφείσαι	γραφέντα
	Accusative	γραφέντας	γραφείσας	γραφέντα
	Genitive	γραφέντων	γραφεισῶν	γραφέντων
	Dative	γραφεῖσι(ν)	γραφεῖσαις	γραφεῖσι(ν)

4.5.3.3 Present and Aorist Active Voice of τίθημι and ἵημι

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν
	Accusative	τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν
	Genitive	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
	Dative	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα
	Accusative	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
	Genitive	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
	Dative	τιθεῖσι(ν)	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι(ν)

4.5.4 Type 4: -ως, -υια, -ος

This covers the Perfect Active participle of λύω

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
	Accusative	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
	Genitive	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος
	Dative	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖα	λελυκότι
Plural	Nom, Voc	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
	Accusative	λελυκότας	λελυκυίας	λελυκότα
	Genitive	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων	λελυκότων
	Dative	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

4.5.5 Type 5: -ους, ουσα, -ον

This covers the Present and Aorist Active of δίδωμι.

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
	Accusative	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν
	Genitive	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
	Dative	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
	Accusative	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα
	Genitive	διδόντων	διδούσων	διδόντων
	Dative	διδούσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδούσι(ν)

4.5.6 Type 6: -υς, -υσα, -υν

This covers the Present tense Active Voice of verbs like δείκνυμι.

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
	Accusative	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
	Genitive	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
	Dative	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
Plural	Nom, Voc	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
	Accusative	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
	Genitive	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσων	δεικνύντων
	Dative	δεικνύσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι(ν)

4.5.7 First and Second Declension Endings

There are seven tenses in this group, and all have the following endings:

-μενος, -μενη, μενον

There are seven tenses of verbs like λύω (the meaning is given in brackets):

- Present Middle and Present Passive (λυόμενος, -η, -ον, ransoming, being loosed)
- Weak or First Aorist Middle (λυσάμενος, -η, -ον, having ransomed, having been loosed)
- Perfect Middle and Passive (λελύμενος, -η, -ον, having ransomed, having been loosed)
- Strong or Second Aorist Middle (e.g. γίγνομαι) (γενόμενος, -η, -ον, having become)
- Future Passive (λυθησόμενος, -η, -ον, about to be being loosed)
- Future Middle (λυσόμενος, -η, -ον, being about to ransom)
- The participle of δύναμαι (δυνάμενος, -η, -ον, being able)
- The Present and Aorist Middle of τίθημι (τιθέμενος, θέμενος), ἵστημι (ιστάμενος), δίδωμι (διδόμενος, δόμενος) and δείκνυμι (δεικνύμενος)
- They are all declined like ἀγαθός thus:

	Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom, Voc	λυόμενος	λυομένη	λύομενον

	Accusative	λυόμενον	λυομένην	λυόμενον
	Genitive	λυομένου	λυομένης	λυομένου
	Dative	λυομένῳ	λυομένῃ	λυομένῳ
Plural	Nom, Voc	λυόμενοι	λυόμεναι	λυόμενα
	Accusative	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυόμενα
	Genitive	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
	Dative	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις

This might seem rather forbidding but it is worth noticing that there is a close correspondence between the Indicative and Participles, as this table shows:

	Present Active	Aorist Active	Aorist Middle	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
Principal Parts	λύω	ἔ <u>λυ</u> σα	ἐ <u>λυ</u> σάμην	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	ἐ <u>λύ</u> θην
Participle	<u>λύ</u> ων	λύσας	<u>λυ</u> σάμενος	λελυκώς	<u>λελύ</u> μενος	<u>λύθ</u> εις

5. Principal Parts

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
ἀγγέλλω I announce	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγειλα	ἤγγελκα	ἤγγελμαι	ἠγγέλθην
ἄγω I lead, I bring	ἄξω	ἤγαγον		ἤγμαι	ἤχθην
αἰρέω I take	έλῶ	εἶλον		ἤρημαι	ἠρέθην
αἶρω I raise, I lift up	ἄρῶ	ἤρα	ἤρκα	ἤρμαι	ἤρθην
αἰσθάνομαι I perceive	αἰσθήσομαι	ἤσθόμην			
αἰσχύνομαι I am ashamed	αἰσχυνοῦμαι αἰσχυνθήσομαι				
ἀκούω I hear	ἀκούσω ἀκούσομαι	ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα		ἠκούσθην
ἄλλομαι I jump					
ἀμαρτάνω I sin		ἤμαρτον			
ἀναλίσκω ἀναλόω destroy	ἀναλώσω	ἀνήλωσα			ἀνηλώθην
ἀνευρίσκω		ἀνεῦρον			
ἀνέχομαι I endure	ἀνέξομαι	ἀνεσχόμην			
ἀνοίγω I open	ἀνοίξω	ἤνοιξα	ἀνέωγα	ἀνέωγμαι	ἠνοιχθην
ἀπαντάω I meet	ἀπαντήσω ἀμαντήσομαι	ἀπήντησα			
ἀποθνήσκω I die		ἀπέθανον			
ἀποκρίνομαι I answer	ἀποκρινοῦμαι	ἀπεκρίθη ἀπεκρινάμην			
ἀπόλλυμι I destroy (trans)	ἀπολέσω ἀπόλω	ἀπώλεσα			
ἀπόλλυμαι I perish (intrans)	ἀπόλουμαι	ἀπωλόμην	ἀπόλωλα		

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
αὐλίζομαι I encamp		ἠύλισάμην			ἠύλίσθην
αὐξάνω I increase	αὐξήσω	ἠύξησα	ἠϋξηκα	ἠϋξημαι	ἠϋξήθην
ἀφίημι I forgive	ἀφής	ἄφηκα	-	ἀφέωνται	ἀφέθην
ἄφικνέομαι I arrive	ἀφίξομαι	ἄφικόμην		ἄφῖγμαι	
βαίνω I go	βήσομαι	έβην ¹	βεβηκα		
βάλλω I throw	βαλῶ	έβαλον	βέβληκα	βέβλημαι	έβλήθην
βούλομαι I wish	βουλήσομαι			βεβούλημαι	έβουλήθην
γαμέω ² I marry	γαμῶ	έγημα	γεγάμηκα	γεγάμημαι	
γαμίζω I marry					
γαμίσκομαι I marry					
γίνομαι I become	γενήσομαι	έγενόμην έγενήθην	γέγονα γεγένημαι		
γινώσκω I know	γνώσομαι	έγνων ³	έγνωκα	έγνωσμαι	έγνώσθην
γογγύζω I grumble, murmur	γογγύσω	έγόγγυσα			
γράφω I write	γράψω	έγραφα	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι	έγράφην
δάκνω I bite	δήξομαι	έδακον		δέδηγμαι	έδήχθην
δείκνυμι I show	δείξω	έδειξα	δέδειχα	δέδειγμαι	έδείχθην
δεῖ it is necessary	δεήσει	έδέησε			
δέομαι I need, beseech		έδεήθην			
δέχομαι I receive	δέξομαι	έδεξάμην		δέδεγμαι	έδέχθην

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
δέω I bind	δήσω	ἔδησα	δέδεκα	δέδεμαι	ἐδέθην
διαλέγομαι I discuss	διαλέξομαι	διελεξάμην		διείλεγμαι	διελέχθην
διδάσκω I teach	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα	δεδίδαγμαι	ἐδίδαχθην
δίδωμι I give	δώσω	ἔδωκα	δέδωκα	δέδομαι	ἐδόθην
δοκέω I seem	δόξω	ἔδοξα		δέδογμαι	
δύναμαι I am able	δυνήσομαι			δεδύνημαι	ἐδυνήθην ἡδυνήθην
δύνω I set (of sun)		ἔδυσσα ἔδυν		δέδυμαι	
ἐάω I allow	ἐάσω	εἵασα	εἵακα	εἵαμαι	εἵάθην
ἐγείρω I raise	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα		ἐγγέγρμαι	ἠγέρθην
ἐθέλω I wish	ἐθελήσω	ἠθέλησα	ἠθέληκα		
ἐθίζω I accustom			εἴωθα		
-εἵκω I yield		εἵξα			
εἰμί I am	ἔσομαι	ἦν <i>or</i> ἦ			
εἶμι I shall go	εἶμι	ἦειν <i>or</i> ἦα			
ἐκπλήσσω I terrify	ἐκπλήξω	ἐξέπληξα		ἐκπέπληγμαι	ἐξεπλάγην
ἐλαύνω, I drive	ἐλῶ	ἤλασα	ἀλήλακα	ἐλήλαμαι ἐλήλεγμαι	ἠλάθην ἠλέγχθην
ἐλέγχω I convict	ἐλέγξω	ἤλεγξα		ἐλήλεγμαι	ἠλέγχθην
ἐλκόω I make sore				εἴλκωμαι	
ἔλκω I drag	ἔλκύσω	εἴλκυσα	εἴλκυκα	εἴλκυσμαι	εἰλκύσθην

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
ἐλπίζω I hope	ἐλπύω	ἤλπισα	ἤλπικα		
ἐντέλλω ⁴ I command	τελοῦμαι	ἔτειλα	τέταλκα	τέταλμαι	
ἐπαινέω I praise	ἐπαινέσω ἐπαινέσομαι	ἐπῆνεσα	ἐπῆνεκα		
ἐπιλαμβάνομαι I take hold of		ἐπελαβόμην			
ἐπιλανθάνομαι I forget	ἐπιλήσομαι	ἐπελαθόμην		ἐπιελήσομαι	
ἐπίσταμαι I understand	ἐπιστήσομαι				ἠπιστήθην
ἐραυνάω I search		ἠραύνησα			
ἐργάζομαι I work		ἠργασάμην	εἵργασμαι		εἰργάσθην
ἔρχομαι I come, go	ἐλεύσομαι	ἦλθον	ἐλήλυθα		
ἐρωτάω I ask, question	ἐρωτήσω ἐρήσομαι	ἠρόμην	ἠρώτηκα	ἠρώτημαι	ἠρωτήθην
ἐσθίω I eat	φάγομαι (Koine) ἔδομαι (Attic)	ἔφαγον			
εὐλαβέομαι I beware	εὐλαβήσομαι				ἠὐλαβήθην
εὐρίσκω I find	εὐρήσω	εὔρον	εὔρηκα	ἠύρημαι	εὐρέθην
ἔχω I have	ἔξω	ἔσχον	ἔσχηκα		
ζάω I live	ζήσω, ζήσομαι	ἔζησα			
ἵκω I come	ἵξω				
θάπτω I bury	θάψω	ἔθαψα		τέθαμμαι	έτάφην
θαυμάζω I wonder (at)	θαυμάσομαι	ἐθαύμασα	τεθαύμακα	τεθαύμασμαι	έθαυμάσθην
θέλω I wish	θελήσω	ἠθέλησα			

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
θιγγανω I touch		ἔθιγον			
-θνησκω I die	-θανουμαι	-εθανον	τέθνηκα		
ἵημι I send	ἵσω	ἵκα	εἵκα	ἕωμαι	ἔθην
ἱλάσκομαι I propitiate		ἱλάσθην			
ιστήμι I stand	στήσω	ἕστησα ἕστην	ἑστήκα	ἕσταμαι	ἑστάθην
καθαίρω I purify		ἐκάθαρα		κεκάθαρμαι	
καθαρίζω I purify	καθαρίω	ἐκαθέρισα		κεκαθέρισμαι	ἐκαθερίσθην
κάθημαι I sit	καθήσομαι				
καίω I burn	καύσω	ἔκαυσα		κέκαυμαι	ἔκαην (strong) ἔκαύθην (weak)
καλέω I call	καλέσω	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα	κέκλημαι	ἐκλήθην
κάμνω I toil	καμοῦμαι	ἔκαμον	κέκμηκα		
καταγελάω I scorn, laugh at	καταγελάσομαι	κατεγέλασα			κατεγελάσθην
κεῖμαι I lie (down)	καίσομαι				
κελεύω I bid, order	κελεύσω	ἐκέλευσα	κεκέλευκα	κεκέλευσμαι	ἐκελεύσθην
κηρύσσω I proclaim	κηρύξω	ἐκήρυξα	κεκήρυχα	κεκήρυγμαι	ἐκηρύχθην
κίχρημι I lend		ἔχρησα			
κλαίω I weep	κλαύσω κλαύσομαι	ἔκλαυσα			
κλάω I break		ἔκλασα ἔκλεισα			
κλείω I shut	κλείσω	ἔκλεισα		κέκλεισμαι	ἐκλείσθην

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
κλέπτω I steal	κλέψω	ἔκλεψα	κέκλοφα	κέκλεμμαι	ἐκλάπην
κομίζω I convey, bring	κομιῶ	ἐκόμισα	κεκόμικα	κεκόμισμαι	ἐκομίσθην
κρέμαμαι I hang		ἐκρέμασα			ἐκρεμάσθην
κράζω I cry out	κράξω	ἔκραξα	κέκραγα		
κρίνω I judge	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	κέκρινα	κέκριμαι	ἐκρίθην
κρύπτω I hide	κρύψω	ἔκρυψα	κέκρυφα	κέκρυμμαι	ἐκρύβην
κτάομαι I get, obtain	κτήσομαι	ἐκτησάμην		κέκτημαι	ἐκτήθην
λαμβάνω I take	λήμψομαι	ἔλαβον	εἵληφα	εἵλημμαι	ἐλήφθην
λανθάνω I lie hid, escape notice	λήσω	ἔλαθον	λέληθα		
λέγω I say	ἐρῶ	εἶπον ⁵	εἵρηκα	εἴρημαι	ἐρρήθην ἐρρέθην
λέγω I collect	λέξω	ἔλεξα		λέλεγμαι	
λείπω I leave	λείψω	ἔλιπον	λέλοιπα	λέλειμμαι	ἐλείφθην
λούω I wash	λούσομαι	ἔλουσα		λέλουμαι λέλουσμαι	
μανθάνω I learn	μαθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα		
μάχομαι I fight	μαχοῦμαι	ἐμαχεσάμην		μεμάχημαι	
μέλλω I intend	μελλήσω	ἐμέλλησα			
μέλω I am a care	μελήσομαι				ἐμελήθην
μέμφομαι I blame	μέμψομαι	ἐμεμψάμην			
μένω I stay, remain	μενῶ	ἔμεινα	μεμένηκα		

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
μιμνήσκομαι I remember	μνησθήσομαι	ἐμνήσθην			
μνηστεύω I betroth				ἐμνήστευμαι	ἐμνηστεύθην
νέμομαι I graze, feed					ἐνεμήθην
νομίζω I think, consider	νομιῶ	ἐνόμισα	νενόμικα	νενόμισμαι	ἐνομίσθην
οἶδα I know	εἴσομαι	ἤδειν			
οἰκτείρω I pity	οἰκτειρήσω	ᾠκτ(ε)ῖρα			
οἶομαι I think	οἰήσομαι				ὤήθην
ὀλλυμι I destroy	ὀλέσω ὀλῶ	ᾠλεσα	ὀλολα		
ὀνίνημι I profit		ὠνάμην			
ὁράω I see	ὄψομαι	εἶδον	έώρακα έόρακα		ὤφθην
ὀφείλω I owe, ought		ὤφειλον			
παίω I strike		ἔπαισα			
παραινέω I advise	παραινέσομαι	παρήωεσα	παρήνεκα		παρηνέθην
παρέχω I provide	παρέξω	παρέσχον			
πάσχω I suffer	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα		
πείθω I persuade	πείσω	ἔπεισα	πέποιθα	πέπεισμαι	ἐπείσθην
πέμπω I send	πέμψω	ἔπεμψα	πέπομφα	πέπεμμαι	ἐπέμφθην
πέτομαι I fly	πτήσομαι	ἐπτόμην			
πίμπλημι I fill	πλήσω	ἔπλησα	πέπληκα	πέπλησμαι	ἐπλήσθην

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
πίμπρημι I place		ἔπρησα			
πίνω I drink	πίομαι	ἔπιον	πέπωκα		ἐπόθην
πίπτω I fall	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα		
πλέω I sail	πλεύσομαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα		
πράσσω I do	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραχα	πέπραγμαι	ἐπράχθην
προφητεῦω I prophesy	προφητεύσω	ἐπροφήτευσα			
πτύω I spit	πτύσω	ἔπτυσα			ἐπτύσθην
πυνθάνομαι I ascertain	πεύσομαι	ἐπυθόμην		πέπυσμαι	
πωλέω I sell	πωλήσω	ἐπώλεσα	πέπρακα	πέπραμαι	ἔπρώθην
ρήγνυμι I break	ρήξω	ἔρ(ρ)ηξα ^δ	ἔρρογα		ἐρράγην
ρίπτω I throw, hurl	ρίψω	ἔρ(ρ)ιψα ^δ	ἔρριφα	ἔρριμμαι	ἐρρίφθην
ρύομαι I deliver	ρύσομαι	ἐρυσάμην ἐρρυσάμην			ἐρύσθην
σείω I shake	σείσω	ἔσεισα			ἐσείσθην
σπείρω I sow	σπερῶ	ἔσπειρα		ἔσπαρμαι	ἐσπάρην
στέλλω I send	στελῶ	ἔστειλα	ἔσταλκα	ἔσταλμαι	ἐστάλην
στρέφω I turn	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα		ἔστραμμαι	ἐστράφην
σώζω I save	σώσω	ἔσωσα	σέσωκα	σέσωσμαι	ἐσώθην
τείνω I stretch	τενῶ	ἔτεινα	τέτακα	τέταμαι	ἐτάθην
τελέω I accomplish	τελέσω	ἐτέλεσα	τετέλεκα	τετέλεσμαι	ἐτελέσθην

Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Perfect Passive	Aorist Passive
τίθῃμι I place	θήσω	ἔθηκα	τέθεικα	τέθειμαι	έτέθην
τρέφω I nourish	θρέψω	ἔθρεψα	τέτροφα	τέθραμμαι	έτράφην
τρέχω I run	δραμοῦμαι	ἔδραμον	δεδράμῃκα		
τυγχάνω I hit, happen	τεῦξομαι	ἔτυχον	τετύχηκα		
τύπτω I strike	πατάξω	ἔπαισα ἐπάταξα			ἐπλήγην
ὕπισχνέομαι I promise	ὕποσχέσομαι	ὕπεσχύμην		ὕπέσχημαι	
φαίνω ⁷ I shine, give light	φανήσομαι φανῶ	ἔφανα ἔφηνα	πέφαγκα (tr.) πέφηνα (intr.)	πέφασμαι	ἐφάνην ἐφανθην
φέρω I carry	οἴσω	ἤνεγκον	ἐνήνοχα		ἤνέχθην
φεύγω I flee	φεύξομαι	ἔφυγον	πέφευγα		
φθάνω I anticipate	φθήσομαι	ἔφθασα ἔφθην	ἔθακα		
φοβέομαι ⁸ I fear	φοβήσομαι			πεφόβημαι	έφοβήθην
χαίρω I rejoice	χαρήσομαι χαιρήσω ⁷				έχάρην
χράομαι I use	χρήσομαι	έχρησάμην	κέχρημαι		
χρή it is necessary	χρήσει	χρήν έχρήν			
χρίω I anoint		έχρισα			
ψεύδομαι ⁸ I lie	ψεύσομαι	έψευσάμην			
ώνέομαι ⁹ I buy	ώνήσομαι	ώνησάμην έπριάμην		έώνημαι	έωνήθην

Notes

¹ The moods are ἔβην, βῆθι, βῶ, βαίην, βῆναι, βάς

² In Attic γαμέω is used by the man, γομοῦμαι is used by the woman

³ The moods are ἔγνων, γνῶθι, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶναι, γνούς

⁴ From the verb τέλλω, I make to arise. τέλλω is not used in the New Testament.

⁵ There are Weak Aorist forms, εἶπα, εἶπας, εἶπε, εἶπαμεν, εἶπατε, εἶπαν

⁶ The ρ is sometimes doubled, sometimes not

⁷ The first line gives the Koine forms; the second and third lines, Attic

⁸ In Attic there were active forms for these verbs

⁹ Attic form

6. Stems of Verbs

Lexica always list Greek verbs (like Latin) with the first person singular present tense which might lead one to suppose that the main *stem* of the verb is the ‘present stem’. In point of fact this is not so; the verb stem is actually found from the stem of the aorist; the *present* stem is derived from it. It is not always straightforward to determine the present stem from the verb stem; there are some rules or patterns as the table below shows.

	Verb Stem	Present Stem	Present	Imperfect	Aorist
1	τιμα λυ	τιμα- λυ-	τιμά-ω λύ-ω	ἐ-τιμ-α-ον ἐ-λύ-ον	ἐ-τίμ-η-σα ἐ-λυ-σα
2	λιπ φυγ τακ	λειπ- φευγ- τηκ-	λείπ-ω φεύγ-ω τήκ-ω	ἔ-λειπ-ον ἔ-φευ-ον ἔ-τηκ-ον	ἔ-λιπ-ον ἔ-φυγ-ον ἔ-τηξ-α
3	τυπ βλαβ	τυπ-τ βλαπ-τ	τύπ-τ-ω βλάπ-τ-ω	ἔ-τυπ-τ-ον ἔ-βλαπ-τ-ον	ἔ-τυψ-α ἔ-βλαψ-α
4	φυλακ κραγ φραδ βαλ	φυλασσ- κραζ- φραζ- βαλλ-	φυλάσσ-ω κράζ-ω φράζ-ω βαλλ-ω	ἐ-φύλασσ-ον ἔ-κραζ-ον ἔ-φραζ-ον ἔ-βαλλ-ον	ἐ-φύλαξ-α ἔ-κραξ-α ἔ-φρα-σα ἔ-βαλ-ον
5	ευρ	ευρ-ι-σκ-	εὐρίσκ-ω	ἠϋ-ρίσκ-ον	εὕρ-ον
6	λαβ	λαμβαν-	λαμβάν-ω	ἐ-λάμβαν-ον	ἔ-λαβ-ον

6.1 Formation 1 – Unenlarged Formation

The verb-stem is used for the present stem without any alteration. Note, however, that *ι* and *υ* become *ῑ* and *ῡ*, as in *λύω*.

6.2 Formation 2 – Lengthened Formation

The verb-stem is lengthened by ‘flexional’ lengthening whereby vowels are lengthened or extended into diphthongs for the purposes of inflexion. Some examples:

Verb	English	Verb-stem
διδρά-σκω	I run	δρα
λείπ-ω	I leave	λιπ
πειθ-ω	I persuade	πιθ

6.3 Formation 3 – τ Formation

The verb-stem is lengthened by the addition of *τ*. Some examples:

Verb	English	Verb-stem
βάπτ-ω	I dip	βαπ
βλάπτ-ω	I harm	βλαβ
κόπτ-ω	I beat	κοπ

With the exception of τίκτω, I bear (a child) this formation is confined to *labial* (β, π, φ) stems.

6.4 Formation 4 – ι Formation

The verb-stem is lengthened by the addition of ι, which then coalesces with the final consonant of the stem. There are several different types within this formation. Some examples:

γ, κ, or χ + ι gives	σσ	φυλάσσω	I guard	φυλακι-ω
γ + ι gives	ζ	κράζω	I cry	κρακι-ω
τ + ι gives	σς	πλάσσω	I mould	πλατι-ω
δ + ι gives	ζ	φράζω	I tell	φραδι-ω
λ + ι gives	λλ	βάλλω	I throw	βαλι-ω

ν and ρ transfer the ι into the *preceding* syllable, a process called *epenthesis*. Some examples of this:

Verb	English	Verb-stem
κτείν-ω	I slay	κτενι-ω
φθείρ-ω	I destroy	φθερι-ω
κρίν-ω	I judge	κρινι-ω

Some more examples of this:

Verb	English	Verb-stem
ἀγγέλλ-ω	I announce	ἀγγελι-ω
βράσσω	I roast	βρατι-ω
ἐρέσσω	I row	ἐρετι-ω
σαλπίζ-ω	I blow a trumpet	σαλπιγγι-ω
στάζ-ω	I drop	σταγι-ω
ταράσσω	I disturb	ταραχι-ω
τάσσω	I arrange	ταγι-ω

6.5 Formation 5 – Inceptive Formation

The letters σκ are added to the verb-stem and sometimes the verb stem is reduplicated as in διδράσκω (I run, not in the New Testament). Some examples:

Verb	English	Verb-stem
ἡβά-σκω	I grow young	ἡβα
διδρά-σκω	I run	δρα

From the meaning of beginning to do or to be, the name is derived from Latin *incipere*, to begin.

6.6 Formation 6 – Nasal Formation

The letters ν, αν, νε (νι) are added to the verb-stem. Some examples:

Verb	English	Verb-stem
ἀμαρτάν-ω	I bite	ἀμαρτ
βαίν-ω	I come, go	βα
δάκν-ω	I bite	δακ

Sometimes γ or μ is inserted into the stem and then αν added:

Verb	English	Verb-stem
λαμβάν-ω	I take	λαβ
τυγχαν-ω	I chance	τυχ

7. Prepositions

The object of this table is to provide a greater overview of the prepositions. Those prepositions that are bracketed do not occur in the New Testament.

	Accusative	Genitive	Dative
(ἀμφί), about, around	οἱ ἀμφί τὸν Παῦλον, those around Paul		
ἀνά, up.	ἀνὰ ποταμόν, upstream ἀνὰ μέσον, in the midst ἀνὰ δύο, by twos		
εἰς, movement into	εἰς γῆν Ἰσραηλ, into the land of Israel		
(ὥς), to (only of persons)	ὥς τὸν Παῦλον, to Paul		
ἀντί, instead of, opposite		εἰρήνην ἔχομεν ἀντὶ πολέμου, we have peace instead of war	
ἄνευ, without		ἄνευ θεοῦ, without God	
ἀπό, from		ἀπὸ ὧν Ἀθηνῶν, from Athens	
ἄχρι, until, as far as		ἄχρι καιροῦ until the right time	
(ἐγγύς), near		ἐγγύς τῆς κώμης, near the village	
ἐκ, ἐξ, out of		ἐξ Αἰγύπτου, out of Egypt	
ἐνεκα, on account of also, ἐνεκεν		ἐνεκεν δικαιοσύνης, on account of righteousness	
ἐνώπιον, before ἔμπροσθεν, before		ἔσται γὰρ μέγας ἐνώπιον τοῦ κυρίου, he will be great before the Lord	
ἔξω, outside, out of		ἔξω τοῦ οἴκου, outside the house	
ἕως, until, as far as		ἀπὸ Ἀβραὰμ ἕως Δαβὶδ, from Abraham to David	
ὀπίσω, behind, after		ὁ ὀπίσω μου, the one after me	
μεταξύ, between		μεταξύ τῆς κώμης καὶ τοῦ ἀγροῦ, between the village and the field	
μέχρι, until		μέχρι θανάτου, until death	
πρό, before		πρὸ προσώπου σου, before thy face	

	Accusative	Genitive	Dative
χωρίς , apart from		χωρὶς αὐτοῦ , without him	
ἐν , in			ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις , in Athens
σύν , with			σὺν τῷ Παύλῳ with Paul
διὰ , Acc: because of Gen: through	διὰ τοῦτο , because of this	διὰ τῆς χώρας , through the country	
κατά , Acc: according to Gen: against	καθ' ἡμέραν , daily κατ' ἴδιαν , privately	οἱ Φαρισαῖοι συμβούλιον ἔλαβον κατ' αὐτοῦ , and the Pharisees took counsel against him	
μετά , Acc: after, Gen: with	μετὰ ταῦτα , after these things	μετὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ , with Christ	
ὕπερ , Acc: above Gen: on behalf of	ὕπερ τὸν διδάσκολον , above the teacher	ὕπερ τοῦ λαοῦ , on behalf of the people	
ἐπὶ, ἐπ', ἐφ' Acc: motion towards Gen: up to, in the time of Dat: rest upon or at	ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν Γεννησαρετ , to the land of Gennesaret.	ἐπ' ἐσχάτου τούτων ἡμέρων , in these last days	γινώσκετε ὅτι ἐγγὺς ταῖς θύραις , you know that it is near the doors
παρά, παρ' Acc: to beside Gen: from beside, from Dat: beside with	παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν τῆς Γαλιλαίας , beside the sea of Galilee	παρ' αὐτοῦ , from him	παρ' ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν , with men this is impossible
πρὸς Acc. to, towards Gen. for, in favour of Dat. near	πρὸς τὴν κώμην , towards the village	πρὸς τῆς σωτηρίας , for (your) health (only occurs once in the NT in this usage)	πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ , near the door

Notes

ἐνώπιον, ἔμπροσθεν, ὀπίσω, ἔξω, χωρίς are usually classified as Adverbs, but they are frequently used as prepositions as above.

ἄχρι and **ἕως** are sometimes prepositions, and sometimes conjunctions depending on their function within the grammar and syntax of a Greek sentence.

8. The Cases

8.1 Agreement

The main rules for agreement are the same in most Indo-European languages, that is:

- A noun agrees with adjective in number, case and gender
- Plural subjects take a plural verb, *but see below*
- In a relative clause the relative pronoun introducing the clause agrees with the subject, direct object or indirect object of the clause itself, *but see below*

There are two exceptions to this:

- Neuter plurals take a singular verb thus:
τὰ δένδρα καλὰ ἐστίν.
The trees are (is) beautiful
However, neuter plurals which refer to living things, such as τὰ τέκνα, the children, often take a plural verb.
- The Accusative of a Relative is often attracted into the case of its antecedent when that is a Genitive or a Dative:
χρῶμαι βιβλίοις οἷς ἔχω (for ἃ ἔχω)
I use the books which I have

8.2 Nominative

The Nominative is the case of the Subject of the Finite Verb.

8.3 Vocative

The Vocative is the case of the person addressed:

ὦ παῖ, O boy, ὦ βασιλεῦ, O king!

8.4 Accusative

Two main uses may be noted:

- Accusative of Motion to
- Accusative of Extent

8.4.1 Accusative of Motion to

8.4.1.1 Direct Object

Transitive verbs take an Accusative of the Object:

τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔπεμψε
He sent the letter

8.4.1.2 Double Accusative

Some transitive verbs, such as αἰτέω, I ask, διδάσκω, I teach, ἐνδύω, I put on, take two accusatives:

Θηβαίους χρήματα ἤτησαν
They asked the Thebans for money
διδάσκει τοὺς παῖδας τὴν μουσικὴν
He is teaching the boys music

8.4.1.3 *An Accusative of the Complement*

An accusative of the complement in agreement with the object is added to complete the sense of Factitive verbs, that is, verbs of making, calling, thinking and the like:

Ὁ Κῦρος τὸν Γωβρύαν ἀπέδειξε στρατηγὸν.

Cyrus appointed Gobryas as general

8.4.2 *Accusative of Extent*

8.4.2.1 *Extent of Space*

Extent of Space is put in the Accusative is put in the Accusative in answer to the question 'How far?'.

ἀπέχει ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα.

Plataea is seventy stades from Thebes.

8.4.2.2 *Extent of Time*

Extent of Time is put in the Accusative is put in the Accusative in answer to the question 'How long?'

ἐμείναμεν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἡμέρας τέσσαρας.

We stayed in the city for four days.

8.4.2.3 *Extent of Action or Predication*

Extent of Action or Predication is expressed by the Accusative of Respect, liiting a Verb or an adjective:

ἀλγῶ τὴν κεφαλὴν.

I have a pain in the head.

θαυμαστός ἐστι τὸν γνῶσιν.

He is marvellous in his knowledge.

8.4.2.4 *An Accusative of kindred meaning*

An accusative of kindred meaning is used with Intransitive verbs to define the action more closely:

κίνδυνον κινδυνεύει.

He runs a risk.

νίκην καλλίστην νικήσομεν

We shall win a glorious victory

8.5 *Genitive*

There are several distinct uses of the Genitive case:

- Genitive of Aim
- Genitive of Relation
- Genitive implying point of departure
- Subjective and Objective Genitive

These are discussed in sub headings below.

8.5.1 *Genitive of Aim*

A Genitive of the object aimed at follows Substantives and Adjectives (and some verbs) that imply a direction of energy:

τοξεύειν σκοποῦ

To shoot at a mark

τῶν ἡδέων ἐφίενται

They aim at pleasure
ἐπιθυμία χρημάτων
Desire for wealth
ἀκούει τοῦ Ἰησοῦ
He listens to Jesus

8.5.2 Genitive of Relation

8.5.2.1 Genitive of Reference

This is found:

- with many Substantives and Adjectives:
ἐπιστήμονες τοῦ ναυτικοῦ
skilled in naval matters
πόνου μνήμων
mindful of toil
- after Verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting:
διώκει αὐτοὺς φόνου
he prosecutes them for murder
- after verbs that express emotion:
ζηλῶ σε τοῦ νοῦ, τῆς δὲ δειλίας στυγῶ
I envy you for your prudence, but for your cowardice I detest you
- in exclamations:
φεῦ, τῆς ἀνοίας
Alas! for the folly
τοῦ σχήματος
What a figure!

8.5.2.2 Genitive of Possessor or Author

τοῦτο τὸ πεδῖον ἦν ποτε Χωρασμίων
This plain belonged once to the Chorasians
στρατηλάτου χρηστοῦ τὰ κρείσσω λέγειν
It is the part of a good general to talk of success

8.5.2.3 Genitive with Partitive words

τρία μέρη τῆς ἡμέρας
Three parts of the day
ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν
Best of the Achaeans

Similarly, the Genitive expresses that within which a point is taken:

ἐγένετο τῆς νυκτός
It happened during the night
πόλις τῆς Βοιωτίας
A city in Boeotia

8.5.2.4 Genitive Absolute

In Greek, the Absolute clause (shown in **bold** in the example) is put into the Genitive case and the noun, agreeing with the participle, is also put into the Genitive. Here are two examples from the New Testament:

καὶ **πορευομένων αὐτῶν** ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, εἶπέν τις πρὸς αὐτὸν

Κατὰ Λουκᾶν 9:57

And as they were walking on the way, a certain man said to him.

καὶ **ἐκβληθέντος τοῦ δαιμονίου** ἐλαλήσεν ὁ κωφός.

Κατὰ Μαθθαῖον 9:33

And the demon having been thrown out, the dumb man spoke.

8.5.2.5 Genitive of Quality

The Genitive of Quality is only used for expressions of magnitude and value:

ὁδὸς τριῶν ἡμερῶν.

A journey of three days.

οὐσία τεττάρων καὶ δέκα ταλάντων.

A property of fourteen talents.

8.5.3 Genitive implying point of departure

8.5.3.1 Genitive of Separation

τῆς οἰκίας ἐξῆι

He went out of the house

ἀποστερεῖ αὐτὸν **τῶν χρημάτων**

He deprives him of his money

κενὸς **φρονήσεως**

Void of sense

παύομαι **τοῦ πόνου**

I cease from toil

8.5.3.2 Genitive of Origin

πατρὸς λέγεται ὁ Κῦρος γενέσθαι **Καμβύσου**.

Cyrus is said to have been the son of Cambyses.

8.5.3.3 Genitive of Comparison

The Genitive of Comparison follows Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs and a few verbs that imply a comparison:

μείζων ἐκείνου.

Greater than he.

πολλῷ διήνεγκε τῶν ἄλλων.

He far surpassed the others.

8.5.3.4 Genitive of Agent

The Agent is expressed by the Genitive with ὑπό:

κωλυθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν ἔχθρων, οὐ δυνήσαμεθα καταστήσαι τὸ στρατόπεδον τῇ ἐκείνῃ ἡμέρᾳ

Having been hindered by the enemy, we were not able to establish the camp on that day.

8.5.3.5 *Genitive of Material*

Some examples of this:

οἴνου πίμπλήσι τὸν κρατῆρα

He fills the bowl with wine

λίθων μεγάλων ὠκοδομήθη

He built of great stones.

8.5.3.6 *Genitive of Price*

Some examples of this:

μεγάλῃς ἐπρίατο τιμῇς

He purchased it at great price

πολλοῦ ἄξιόν ἐστι

It is worth much

8.5.4 *Subjective and Objective Genitive*

The subjective and objective genitive refer to two different relations of the Genitive to a noun on which it depends.

8.5.4.1 *Subjective Genitive*

The Subjective Genitive represents what would be the subject of a verb corresponding to the noun on which the Genitive depends. Thus, ἀγαπῇ πατρός, the love of a father, could be *either* ‘the love felt by a father’ where πατρός is a *Subjective Genitive*, πατὴρ ἀγαπῶ, or ‘the love felt for a father’ where πατρός is an *Objective Genitive*, ἀγαπῶ πατρά.

8.5.4.2 *Objective Genitive*

An Objective Genitive is used with Substantives and Adjectives in which a verbal notion is prominent and with Participles which have the meaning of love, desire, hope, fear, care, knowledge, ignorance, skill or power.

8.5.4.3 *Example*

In Πρὸς Ἑφεσίους 3:12 the following phrase occurs:

διὰ τῆς πίστεως αὐτοῦ

‘αὐτοῦ’ here refers to Christ and the meaning *cannot* be ‘through the faith of Christ’ which is the Subjective Genitive. A better version would be ‘through the faith of him’, but this is often translated as ‘in his faith’.

8.6 *Dative*

8.6.1 *Dative of Contact*

8.6.1.1 *Actual Contact*

A Dative of Actual Contact is found, but is generally expressed by a Preposition.

ἔπεσθαι τῷ στρατῷ.

To follow the army.

8.6.1.2 *A point in Time or Space*

εὐρεῖ πόντῳ

On the broad sea.

τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ

On the third day.

τρισὶν ἡμέραις ὕστερον

Three days afterward.

A preposition is very commonly used to express a point in space.

ἐν τῇ πόλει, in the city.

This is also very common in the New Testament:

ἐν τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ

On the third day.

8.6.1.3 Dative of Resemblance

The Dative of Resemblance and its opposite:

τούτῳ οὐδὲν ὅμοιος.

He is not at all like this man.

The same is used after ἴσος, ὁ αὐτός, ὅμοιος

8.6.1.4 Dative of Instrument, Cause, Manner and Measure

Dative of Instrument

ξίφει αὐτὴν ἀπέκτεινεν.

He slew her with a sword.

Dative of cause

ἀγνοία ἥμαρτεν.

He erred through ignorance.

Dative of Manner

πολλῷ θορύβῳ ἐπεξῆλθον.

They came on with a great tumult.

Dative of Measure

πολλῷ μείζων.

Much greater.

8.6.2 Dative of the Recipient

The Dative is the case of the Person or Thing for whose advantage or disadvantage anything exists or is done:

ἔδοκε τήνδε τὴν δωρεὰν ἐμοί.

He gave me this gift.

Ο Σόλων Ἀθηναίοις νόμους ἔθηκεν.

Solon made laws for the Athenians.

πολλαὶ ἡμῖν νῆες εἰσιν.

We have many ships.

οὐδὲν μέλει μοι.

It is no matter to me.

Notes

1. A Dative of the Agent is often found with the Perfects and Pluperfects of Passive Verbs, and generally with Verbals in -τεος.

τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ πέπρακται, This has been done by me.

2. Hence also the Ethic Dative, expressive of interest in a thing said or done:
τί μοι λέγει; What is he saying, I should like to know.
χαῖρέ μοι. I wish you good day.

9. Summary of the uses of οὐ and μή

οὐ and μή have been introduced for different contexts. Here is summary of the ways in which οὐ and μή can be used.

οὐ is used in	μή is used in
Direct Statements	Commands
Indirect Statements (including Accusative and Infinitive)	Exhortations
	Wishes
Direct questions that expect the answer 'yes' Ordinary direct questions	Direct questions that expect the answer 'no' Deliberative questions
Definite relative clauses	Indefinite relative clauses
Definite temporal clauses	Indefinite temporal clauses
Consecutive clauses with Indicative	Consecutive clause with Accusative and Infinitive
	Final clauses
	All conditions (Lesson 53)
	Participles ¹

¹ In Attic Greek participles in *statements* used οὐ as the negative, and there are about twenty examples in the New Testament where a participle is negated by οὐ. According to C. F. D. Moule (An Idiom book of New Testament Greek) 'It is difficult to account for the variations, but in some instances where οὐ is found, it seems to coalesce very closely with the participle, almost, it is said, as though it were an *alpha privative*'.

Here are some quotations using (variously) οὐ and μή:

Ἕμεῖς ἐστε τὸ ἅλας τῆς γῆς. οὐ δύναται πόλις κρυβῆναι ἐπάνω ὄρους κειμένη.

Κατὰ Μαθθαῖον 5:14

You are the salt of the earth. A city on a hill cannot be hidden.

καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν.

Κατὰ Ἰωάννην 1:5

And the light shines in the darkness and the darkness did not overcome it.

εὐλογεῖτε τοὺς διώκοντας ὑμᾶς, εὐλογεῖτε καὶ μὴ καταρᾶσθε.

Πρὸς Ῥωμαίους 12:14

Bless your persecutors, bless and do not curse.

μεμέρισται ὁ Χριστός; μὴ Παῦλος ἐσταυρώθη ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, ἢ εἰς τὸ ὄνομα Παύλου ἐβαπτίσθητε;

Πρὸς Ῥωμαίους 1:13

Is Christ divided? Was Paul crucified for you or were you baptised in the name of Paul?

10. The Verb Finite

10.1 The Tenses

The tense of the verb describes (in the Indicative, see below) the time at which an action takes place. Although the concept of tense refers to time, and hence to Past, Present and Future, there are in fact nine tenses in English as the table shows below. In Greek there are only six tenses (there is a seventh, the Future perfect, which occurs in Homeric and Classical Greek, but this does not appear in the New Testament) and in Latin there are also six tenses.

In the following table I have used 'I love' in English, 'amo' in Latin and 'φιλέω' in Greek. The first table is for the Active Voice, the second table is for the Passive Voice. See the section on 'Voice' next.

The correspondence between the tenses in English, Latin and Greek is not as precise as one might expect. These tables are at best a guide.

Active Voice			
	Past	Present	Future
Continuous	(Imperfect) I was loving amabam ἐφίλουν	(Present Continuous) I am loving amo φιλῶ	(Future Continuous) I shall be loving - -
Momentary	(Past or Aorist) I loved amavi ἐφίλησα	(Present) I love - -	(Future) I shall love amabo φίλησω
State	(Pluperfect) I had loved amaveram ἐπεφίληκειν	(Perfect) I have loved amavi πεφίληκα	(Future Perfect) I shall have loved amavero -

Passive Voice			
	Past	Present	Future
Continuous	(Imperfect) I was being loved amabar ἐφιλούμην	(Present Continuous) I am loved amor φιλοῦμαι	(Future Continuous) I shall be being loved - -
Momentary	(Past or Aorist) I was loved amatus sum ἐφιλῆθην	(Present) I am loved - -	(Future) I shall be loved amabor -
State	(Pluperfect) I had been loved amatus eram ἐπεφίλημην	(Perfect) I have been loved amatus sum πεφίλημαι	(Future Perfect) I shall have been loved amatus ero -

Notes:

It will be observed that not all tenses exist in Latin and Greek. There are also some other Indo-European languages that distinguish between the Present Continuous and Present Momentary; Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese and Irish are some examples.

Because English forms its tenses by the use of auxiliary verbs, many more combinations are possible. There are other tenses besides these in English. For example, we would often say 'I do love' which has an emphatic sense. Another tense is shown by 'I used to love' with the implication that I no longer do so. In Latin and Greek this is usually rendered by the Imperfect.

For Latin notice that the Perfect of *amo*, (*amaui*) is shown both as a Past and a Perfect tense; Greek does not have this problem. In Latin, the Perfect tense can be either Primary or Historic.

10.2 Tenses and Moods

The following table shows the possible tenses for each mood. Note that not all tense/mood combinations exist in the New Testament, and some combinations (for example the Future Participle and Perfect Subjunctive) are rare. Tenses that are rare in the New Testament are shown in italics; those that do not occur at all are in brackets.

Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Imperfect					
Future			(Future)	<i>Future</i>	<i>Future</i>
Aorist	Aorist	Aorist	Aorist	Aorist	Aorist
Perfect	(Perfect)	<i>Perfect</i>	(Perfect)	(Perfect)	Perfect
Pluperfect					

10.3 Rules for Sequence

10.3.1 Primary Tenses

Primary Tenses { Present
Future
Perfect } are followed by the Primary Conjunctive (Subjunctive)

10.3.2 Historic Tenses

Historic Tenses { Imperfect
Aorist
Pluperfect } are followed by the Historic Conjunctive (Optative)

10.4 Impersonal Verbs

In both Latin and Greek some verbs are used impersonally; there have been a few examples of these already, such as δεῖ, it is necessary or ἔξεστι it is possible. The construction with δεῖ is the accusative and infinitive, but with ἔξεστι it is the Dative and Infinitive so in Greek they are expressed as:

δεῖ σε ἀκοῦσαι τοῦ Παύλου

ἔξεστί σοι ἀκοῦσαι τοῦ Παύλου

in literal English this becomes:

it is necessary for you to hear Paul *or* it is possible for you to hear Paul

more idiomatically:

you must hear Paul *or* you may hear Paul (in the sense of ‘can’ not the sense of permission)

In Lesson 52 these verbs will be explained in greater detail, this note is intended as an overview or advance notice.

In common usage there are thirteen of these verbs and here they are:

Verb	English meaning	Construction
ἀρέσκει μοι	It pleases me	Dative and Infinitive
δεῖ με	It is necessary for me, I must	Accusative and Infinitive
δοκεῖ μοι	It seems to me, I am resolved	Dative and Infinitive
ἔξεστί μοι	It is possible for me, I may	Dative and Infinitive
λυσιτελεῖ μοι	It is profitable for me	Dative and Infinitive
μελεῖ μοι τούτου	I care for this	Dative of the Person, Genitive of the thing and Infinitive
μεταμελεῖ μοι τούτου	I repent of this	Dative of the Person, Genitive of the thing and Infinitive
μέτεστί μοι τούτου	I have a share in this	Dative of the Person, Genitive of the thing and Infinitive
πάρεστί μοι	It is possible for me, I may	Dative and Infinitive
πρέπει μοι	It becomes me, it is fitting for me	Dative and Infinitive
προσήκει μοι	It concerns me	Dative and Infinitive
συμφέρει μοι	It is expedient for me	Dative and Infinitive
χρὴ με	I ought	Accusative and Infinitive
ἐχρῆν με	I did ought, I ought to have...	Accusative and Infinitive

10.5 Summary of the Uses of the Subjunctive

Usage	Examples
<i>Independent Clauses</i>	
Exhortations (1st Person)	<u>βαίνωμεν</u> πρὸς τὴν ἀγοράν. Let us go the market
Prohibitions (2 nd person Aorist)	μὴ εἰσέλθῃς εἰς ἐκείνην οἰκίαν Do not enter that house.
Deliberative questions,	τὶ ποιῶμεν; What are we to do?
<i>Dependent Clauses</i>	
Final sentences after a Primary Tense	πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν βησόμεθα ἵνα <u>προσκυνήσωμεν</u> τῷ θεῷ We shall go to church in order to worship God.
Final sentences after an Historic Tense – the ‘Graphic Construction’	πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἔβημεν ἵνα <u>προσκυνήσοιμεν</u> τῷ θεῷ We went to church in order to worship God.
With verbs of fearing after a Primary Tense	<u>φοβοῦμαι</u> μὴ οὐκ ἔλθῃς I fear that you may not come.
With verbs of fearing after an Historic Tense – the ‘Graphic Construction’	ἐφόβησα μὴ οὐκ ἔλθῃς I was afraid that you might not come.
Conditional sentences with ἐάν	<u>ἐάν</u> ἐμοὶ οἶνον <u>δῶς</u> , αὐτόν πίομαι If you give me wine, I will drink it.
Indefinite Relative and Temporal sentences with ἅν (Primary tense)	ὅσα <u>ἅν</u> νόμιζῃ, λέγει Whatever he thinks, he says

10.6 Summary of the Uses of the Optative

Usage	Examples
<i>Independent Clauses</i>	
Wishes referring to the future	ἔχ οις εἰρήνην καὶ χάραν May you have peace and joy
To make a modified statement or command, the sentence resembling the apodosis of a future condition	ἀρέσ κοι ἂν ἐμοί σου ἀκοῦσαι It would be pleasing to me to hear you (literally) I would like to hear you (idiomatically)
<i>Dependent Clauses</i>	
Final sentences after an Historic Tense	πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἔβημεν ἵνα προσκυνήσωμεν τῷ θεῷ We went to church in order to worship God.
With verbs of fearing after an Historic Tense	ἐφόβησα μὴ οὐκ ἔλθοις I was afraid that you might not come.
Conditional sentences with εἰ in the Protasis and ἂν in the Apodosis	εἰ δοίης ἐμοὶ οἶνον, αὐτόν πίνοιμι ἂν If you were to give me wine, I would drink it.
Indefinite Relative and Temporal sentences (Historic tense)	ὅσα νόμιζοι, εἶπε Whatever he thought, he said
Indirect statements after Historic tense	ὁ Πέτρος εἶπε ὅτι Ἰησοῦς εἶναι υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. Peter said that Jesus was the son of God.
Indirect questions after Historic tense	ὁ βασιλεὺς ἠθέλησε γινῶναι ὅσα παιδιά παρῆν The king wanted to know how many children were present.

Note:

The Optative is not much used in the New Testament, so NT Beginners' books do not say very much about it. In the list above, only 2 of the constructions shown above, Wishes for the Future and Indirect Questions are usually included. However, the Optative is used more widely than the beginners' books would have one believe; see Πέτρου Α 3:14 ff as an example (πάσχοιτε).

11. The Verb Infinitive

In Greek, two main uses of the Infinitive can be noted:

- With the Article
- Without the Article

11.1 Infinitive with the Article

When ‘declined’ with article the Infinitive can be:

- Used as a noun
- It may be preceded by prepositions
- Since it is a verb it may also govern an object and have a subject

The article, used with the Infinitive, is singular neuter and can be used with any case of the article. In this use it is also called ‘the Articular Infinitive’

11.1.1 Used as a noun

Here are some examples where the Infinitive is used substantively:

τὸ δὲ ἐπιμένειν ἐν τῇ σαρκὶ ἀναγκαιοτερον δι’ ὑμᾶς.

Πρὸς Φιλιππησίους 1:24

To remain in the flesh is more necessary for you.

Μηκέτι οὖν ἀλλήλους κρίνωμεν· ἀλλὰ τοῦτο κρίνατε μᾶλλον, **τὸ μὴ τιθέναι** πρόσκομμα τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἢ σκάνδαλον.

Πρὸς Ρωμαίους 14:13

Let us no longer judge each other; but rather choose this: not to put a stumbling block or a trap for a brother.

11.1.2 It may be preceded by prepositions

The exact usage here depends upon the preposition. There are several usages:

- Purpose Clauses
- Temporal Clauses
- Causal Clauses

11.1.2.1 Purpose Clauses

The Articular Infinitive is preceded by **εἰς** or **πρός** as in the following examples:

ὁ παρακαλῶν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ θλίψει ἡμῶν **εἰς τὸ δύνασθαι** ἡμᾶς παρακαλεῖν

Πρὸς Ρωμαίους 1:4

Who encourages us in all adversities to enable us to encourage ...

παρακαλοῦντες ὑμᾶς καὶ παραμυθούμενοι καὶ μαρτυρόμενοι **εἰς τὸ περιπατεῖν** ὑμᾶς ἀξίως τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ καλοῦντος ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ βασιλείαν καὶ δόξαν.

Πρὸς Θεσσαλονίκεις Α 2:12

Exhorting you and encouraging you and solemnly charging you to walk worthily of the God who has called you into his kingdom and glory.

11.1.2.2 Temporal Clauses

The articular Infinitive can be introduced by either **πρό**, using the Genitive of the Articular Infinitive (with the meaning of *before*), **μετά**, using the Accusative of the Articular Infinitive (with the meaning of *after*) or

ἐν, using the Dative of the Articular Infinitive (with the meaning of *while* or *when*). Here are some examples:

καὶ ἐν τῷ σπεῖρειν αὐτὸν ὁ μὲν ἔπεσεν παρὰ τὸν ὁδόν...

Κατὰ Λουκᾶν 8:5

And while he was sowing, some fell by the way ...

ἡμεῖς δὲ πρὸ τοῦ ἐγγίσει αὐτὸν ἑτοιμοὶ ἐσμεν τοῦ ἀνελεῖν αὐτόν.

Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 23:15

Before he approaches we are ready to kill him.

ὕποδείξω δὲ ὑμῖν τίνα φοβηθῆτε· φοβηθῆτε τὸν μετὰ τὸ ἀποκτεῖναι ἔχοντα ἐξουσίαν ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν γέενναν

Κατὰ Λουκᾶν 12:5

And I will show you whom you should fear; fear the one who, after death, has the power to throw you into Gehenna.

11.1.2.3 Causal Clauses

The Infinitive is preceded by διὰ with the Accusative or ἐκ with the Genitive of the Articular Infinitive. Here are some examples:

διὰ τὸ ξένος εἶναι οὐκ ἠδικήθη

Because he was a stranger he was not harmed.

διὰ τὸ εἶναι φίλον

Because he is a friend

Κατὰ Λουκᾶν 11:8

ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δημηγορεῖν ἐνίους

In consequence of some men's not speaking in public

11.1.3 Since it is a verb it may also govern an object and have a subject

Here is an example:

ἐπέσχον τὸ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν

They put off attacking the Athenians

11.1.4 Other uses of the Articular Infinitive with the Genitive

In the New Testament there are some peculiar uses of the Articular Infinitive with the Genitive.

11.1.4.1 Final

Consider Κατὰ Μαθθαῖον 2:13:

μέλλει γὰρ Ἡρώδης ζητεῖν τὸ παιδίον τοῦ ἀπολέσαι αὐτό.

Here ἀπολέσει would be exact or even the infinitive on its own.

In Κατὰ Λουκᾶν 23, Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 21 and Ἐπιστολαὶ Παύλου with infinitive is relatively common, not elsewhere.

11.1.4.2 Consecutive

Πρὸς Ῥωμαίους 7:3:

ἐλευθέρα ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου, τοῦ μὴ εἶναι...

Here τοῦ μὴ εἶναι is equivalent to ὥστε μὴ εἶναι

Πρὸς Φιλιππησίους 3:10

τοῦ γινῶναι αὐτόν

this example may be Final, Consecutive or even Epexegetic (next)

11.1.4.3 Epexegetic

The Epexegetic Infinitive is explanatory or extensive of a preceding idea. Here are two examples:

Πρὸς Φιλιππησίους 3:21:

κατὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν τοῦ δύνασθαι αὐτόν

by virtue of the power by which he can ... *or* the power, namely his ability to ...

Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 21:12

παρεκαλοῦμεν ... τοῦ μὴ ἀναβαίνειν αὐτόν

we begged him ... not to go up

11.2 Infinitive without the Article

Several uses may be identified:

- Indirect Statement
- Indirect Command
- After verbs of Preventing
- Consecutive clauses with ὥστε
- After πρίν
- As Prolate and Object Infinitives
- After adjectives
- An Infinitive of Purpose

11.2.1 Indirect Statement

11.2.2 Indirect Command

11.2.3 After verbs of Preventing

11.2.4 Consecutive clauses with ὥστε

11.2.5 After πρίν

11.2.6 As Prolate and Object Infinitives

11.2.7 After adjectives

11.2.8 An Infinitive of Purpose

11.3 Participles

12. Compound Sentence

13. Substantival Clauses

13.1 Indirect Statement

Indirect speech can be constructed in five different ways:

- ὅτι followed by the Indicative
- After Historic tenses, ὅτι followed by the Optative
- Accusative and Infinitive
- With verbs of knowing and perceiving using a participle
- With verbs implying the future using a *future* Infinitive

The most common forms of Indirect Statement in the New Testament are the first and third items in this list; there is one example of the second kind. The fifth does not occur in the New Testament.

13.1.1 ὅτι followed by the Indicative or Optative

καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς· πιστεύετε **ὅτι δύναμαι τοῦτο ποιῆσαι**;

Κατὰ Μαθθαῖον 9:28

And Jesus said to them, ‘Do you believe that I am able to do this?’

After Historic Tenses (he said, he announced, etc.) the Indirect speech can be put into the Optative; there is only one example of this usage in the New Testament at Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 25:16:

πρὸς οὓς ἀπεκρίθη ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἔθος Ῥωμαίοις χαριζεσθαι τίνα ἄνθρωπον πρὶν ἢ κατηγορούμενος κατὰ πρόσωπον **ἔχει** τοὺς κατηγοροὺς τόπον τε ἀπολογίας **λάβοι** περὶ τοῦ ἐγκλήματος.

13.1.2 Accusative and Infinitive

This use of the Accusative and Infinitive is not *very* common in the New Testament but here are two examples:

καὶ μὴ εὐροῦσαι τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ ἦλθον λέγουσι καὶ **ὄπτασίαν ἀγγέλων ἑωρακέναι**, οἱ λέγουσιν **αὐτὸν ζῆν**.

Κατὰ Λοῦκαν 24:23

And not finding his body they came saying that they had seen a vision of angels and they said that he was alive.

ἔλεγον αὐτὸν εἶναι θεόν.

Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 28:6

They said that he was a god.

13.1.3 Verbs of Knowing and Perceiving

Indirect speech in Attic Greek could also be constructed with participles after verbs of knowing or perceiving.

Here is an example:

πᾶν πνεῦμα ὃ ὁμολογεῖ **Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἐν σαρκὶ ἐληλυθότα** ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστίν.

Ἰωάννου Ἐπιστολὴ Πρώτη 4:2

Every spirit who agrees that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is from God.

13.2 Indirect Command

13.3 Indirect Question

Direct and Indirect Questions can be introduced by the following conjunctions:

Interrogative		
Direct	Indirect	English
τίς; τί;	ὅστις; ὅτι;	Who?
πόσος	ὅπόσος	How great?
πόσοι	ὅπόσοι	How many?
ποῖος	ὅποῖος	Of what kind?
ποῦ;	ὅπου;	Where?
ποῖ;	ὅποῖ;	Whither?
πόθεν;	ὅπόθεν;	Whence?
πότε;	ὅπότε;	When?
πῶς;	ὅπῳ;	How?

Indirect Questions are formed using the Indirect Pronouns or Adverbs shown above. The verb used in the Indirect Question can be *either* Indicative *or* Optative, and both of these are used in the New Testament. The Indicative is used after Primary tenses (Present, Future or Perfect) and the Optative is used after Historic tenses (Imperfect, Aorist, Pluperfect); however, the Indicative can be used after an Historic tense; this is known as the *vivid* construction.

Here is an example:

θησαυρίζετε δὲ ὑμῖν θησαυροὺς ἐν οὐρανῷ ὅπου οὔτε σῆς οὔτε βρῶσις ἀφανίζει καὶ ὅπου κλέπται οὐ διορύσσουσιν οὐδὲ κλέπτουσιν.

Κατὰ Μαθθαῖον 6:20

Store up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust corrupt and where robbers do not break in and steal

14. Adjectival Clauses

Adjectival Clauses are of two kinds:

- Definite, where the Antecedent of the Relative is some particular Person, Place or Thing, expressed or understood
- Indefinite, where the Antecedent is *not* a particular Person, Place or Thing, but a class of Persons, Places or Things and the relative has the force of the English whoever, whatever, wherever, etc.

14.1 Definite

The relative with a Definite Antecedent takes the Indicative in Direct Speech; the negative is οὐ.

ἄνδρα ἄγω, ὃν εἶρξαι δεῖ.

I bring a man whom it is necessary to lock up.

14.2 Indefinite

With an Indefinite Antecedent:

- in Primary time the Relative has ὅν and its verb is in the Primary Conjunctive (Subjunctive)
- in Historic time the Relative stands without ὅν and its verb is in the Historic Conjunctive (Optative)

The negative is μή.

The Primary construction can also be used in Historic time.

This distinction has been lost in the Koine, though it may still be present in Patristic writers such as Clement of Alexandria.

Primary:

ὅποῖον ἂν συμβῇ τλήσομαι

I will bear whatever happens

Historic:

εἶποντο ὅποι τις ἡγοῖτο

They would follow wherever any one might lead

15. Adverbial Clauses

15.1 Introduction

Adverbial Clauses include all clauses introduced by Conjunctions which attach to the Principia Verb and Adverbial notion.

These are classified as:

- Final *or* Purpose
- Consecutive
- Temporal
- Conditional
- Concessive
- Causal

15.2 Final Clauses

Final Clauses, also called Purpose Clauses, can be formed in five ways:

- Using the Articular Infinitive
- Using the Subjunctive
- Using a Future Participle
- Using the Future Indicative
- Using an Infinitive

15.2.1 Using the Articular Infinitive

For this use see also section 12.1.4

The Articular Infinitive is preceded by **εἰς** or **πρός** as in the following examples:

ὁ παρακαλῶν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ θλίψει ἡμῶν **εἰς τὸ δύνασθαι** ἡμᾶς παρακαλεῖν

Πρὸς Ῥωμαίους 1:4

Who encourages us in all adversities to enable us to encourage ...

παρακαλοῦντες ὑμᾶς καὶ παραμυθούμενοι καὶ μαρτυρόμενοι **εἰς τὸ περιπατεῖν** ὑμᾶς ἀξίως τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ καλοῦντος ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ βασιλείαν καὶ δόξαν.

Πρὸς Θεσσαλονίκεις Α 2:12

Exhorting you and encouraging you and solemnly charging you to walk worthily of the God who has called you into his kingdom and glory.

15.2.2 Using the Subjunctive

In this construction the purpose clause is constructed using the conjunctions **ἵνα** or **ὥπως** (**ἵνα** is much more common in the New Testament than **ὥπως**). Here are two examples:

καὶ εἶπεν ὁ κύριος πρὸς τὸν δοῦλον· ἔξελθε εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς καὶ φραγμοὺς καὶ ἀνάγκασον εἰσελθεῖν **ἵνα γεμισθῇ** μου ὁ οἶκος·

Κατὰ Λουκᾶν 16:23

And the master said to the servant, go out into the roads and fields and compel them to come in, that my house may be full.

καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Πέτρον καὶ Ἰωάννην εἰπών· πορευθέντες ἐτοιμάσατε ἡμῖν τὸ πάσχα **ἵνα φάγωμεν**.

Κατὰ Λουκᾶν 22:8

And he sent Peter and John saying, go and prepare the passover in order that we may eat it.

In Attic Greek the Optative was used in Historic sequence, that is, if the main clause was *historic*; the use of the subjunctive in such a case was called the ‘vivid’ construction. This distinction has disappeared in the Koine.

15.2.3 Using a Future Participle

Here are a couple of examples of this:

... ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ πάσης τῆς γάζης αὐτῆς, ὃς ἐληλύθει **προσκυνήσων** εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ

Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 8:27

who was her chief treasurer who had come to worship in Jerusalem.

δι’ ἐτῶν δὲ πλειόνων ἐλεημοσύνας **ποιήσων** εἰς τὸ ἔθνος μου παρεγενόμην καὶ προσφοράς.

Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 24:17

Now after many years I came to my people to bring alms and offerings

15.2.4 Using the Future Indicative

A construction that was used in Attic Greek is also found in the New Testament:

οἵτινες παρεισῆλθον κατασκοπῆσαι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἡμῶν ἣν ἔχομεν ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, ἵνα ἡμᾶς **καταδουλώσουσιν**

Πρὸς Γαλάτας 2:4

15.2.5 Using an Infinitive

After *some* verbs in Greek it is possible to use an Infinitive of Purpose; such *choose, appoint, give, take, send* and *bring*. Here is an example:

ὅτε δὲ εὐδόκησεν ὁ θεὸς ὁ ἀφορίσας με ἐκ κοιλίας μητρός μου καὶ καλέσας διὰ τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ **ἀποκαλύψαι** τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐμοί ...

Πρὸς Γαλάτας 1:15 – 16

And when it pleased God, who set me apart from my mother’s womb, and called me through his grace **to reveal** his son in me ...

15.3 Consecutive Clauses

Consecutive Clauses are constructed by using ὥστε followed by the accusative and infinitive. In Attic Greek, there was a further construction whereby if one wished to lay emphasis on the *consequence*, ὥστε would be followed by the indicative. This distinction has largely disappeared in Koine Greek, but there are some examples of it, as will be noticed in the sections called ‘Back Translations’.

Here are a couple of examples from the New Testament:

καὶ ἠγέρθη καὶ εὐθὺς ἄρας τὸν κράβαττον ἐξῆλθεν ἔμπροσθεν αὐτῶν, ὥστε ἐξίστασθαι πάντας καὶ δοξάζειν τὸν θεὸν λέγοντας ὅτι οὕτως οὐδέποτε εἶδομεν.

Κατὰ Μάρκον 2:12

And he arose and immediately taking up his bed, he went out in front of them so that all were amazed and glorified God saying, we have never seen the like’.

ἄφνω δὲ σεισμὸς ἐγένετο μέγας ὥστε σαλευθῆναι τὰ θεμέλια τοῦ δεσμωτηρίου·

Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 16:26

Suddenly there was a great earthquake so that the foundations of the prison were shaken.

15.4 Temporal Clauses

15.5 Conditional Clauses

15.6 Concessive Clauses

15.7 Causal Clauses

16. Chief rules for Accents

This is not intended to be an exhaustive guide for the placement of Accents; a fuller treatment may be found in ‘A New Short Guide to the Accentuation of Ancient Greek’ by Philomen Probert, Bristol Classical Press ISBN 1 8539959 9 1.

16.1 The Accents

There are two accents:

- Acute as in λύω
- Circumflex (also called perispomenon) as in ποιεῖτε

These accents occur in one of five places:

- A word with an acute accent on the final syllable is called oxytone as in ἐπιστολή
- A word with an acute accent on the penultimate syllable is called paroxytone as in λύω
- A word with an acute accent on the antepenultimate syllable is called proparoxytone as in ἐλύομεν
- A word with a circumflex on the final syllable is called perispomenon as in φιλῶ
- A word with a circumflex on the penultimate syllable is called properispomenon as in φιλοῦμεν

Generally, a word has *one* accent, but there are some exceptions; see section 16.2.4 on enclitics.

The name ‘oxytone’ comes from ‘ὀξύς τόνος’ – acute tone.

The name ‘perispomenon’ comes from ‘περισπάω’ – I draw in different directions.

16.2 General Rules

16.2.1 Position

The following rules govern the position of Accents:

- The Acute may stand on long *or* short syllables
- The Circumflex may stand *only* on long syllables or diphthongs
- The Acute may stand only any of the last *three* syllables
- The Circumflex may stand only any of the last *two* syllables
- If the last syllable is *long*, the acute may only stand on either of the last *two* syllables

For example:

ἄνθρωπος but ἀνθρώπου

16.2.2 σωτήρα rule

In words of which the last syllable is short and the penultimate syllable long or a diphthong, if the accent is on the penultimate syllable, it must be a circumflex.

For example:

δοῦλος, δοῦλε, δοῦλον, δούλου, δούλω

This is called the σωτήρα rule because of the accentuation of σωτήρ:

σωτήρ, σῶτερ, σωτήρα, σωτήρος, σωτήρι

16.2.3 Contracted Syllables

There are three possibilities:

- Contracted syllables have the Circumflex when the *first* of the two syllables is accented:
 - φιλέω → φίλῶ
- Contracted syllables have the Acute when the *second* of the two syllables is accented:
 - φιλέετω → φιλείτω
- They are unaccented if *neither* of the two syllables is accented:

- φίλεε → φίλει

16.2.4 Enclitics

16.2.4.1 Words that are enclitic

Certain words called Enclitics (leaning words) lose their accent because they are pronounced in close connection with the preceding word. The following words are enclitic:

- All forms of the indefinite τις
- The Indefinite adverbs πως, που, ποτέ
- The following cases of the personal pronouns, με, μου, μοι, σε, σου, σοι
- The Present Indicative of εἰμί, I am, and φημί, I say, except in the 2nd person singular
- The particles τε, γε, τοι, νυν περ

16.2.4.2 Rules for Enclitics

These rules govern the accentuation for enclitics:

- If the *preceding* word is proparoxytone or properispomenon, the accent of the enclitic is thrown back as an acute on the last syllable:
τοῦτό μοι ἔδωκέ τις
- If the *preceding* word is paroxytone an enclitic of *one syllable* loses its accent with no other change; an enclitic of *two syllables* retains its accent.
λόγος τις, λόγοι τινές, a certain word, some words
- If the *preceding* word is perispomenon the enclitic loses its accent with no other change:
ὁδῶν τινων
- If the *preceding* word is oxytone, it retains the acute accent
ἀγαθός τις, a certain good man
- When several enclitics follow one another, each throws its accent back, so that only the last is unaccented:
εἴ ποτέ ποῦ τι εἶδον

16.2.5 Atonics

A few words have no accent, unless they are followed by an enclitic or stand as the last word of a sentence:

- The nominative of the definite article ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ
- οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ
- εἰς, ἐν, ἐκ, ἐξ
- εἰ, ὥς

16.2.6 Anastrophe (throwing back)

- The disyllabic prepositions throw back their accent to the first syllable when they *follow* their case (except ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά):
τούτων περί, concerning these things
- Oxytone words, except indeclinable words, become paroxytone when the final vowel is elided:
δεῖν' ἔπαθε (for δεινὰ ἔπαθε), however
ἐπ' αὐτοῦ (since ἐπί is indeclinable)

16.3 Verbs

16.3.1 Main rules

The accent stands back as far as possible, this is called a *recessive* accent.

ἔλυσε, ἐλύθη, λῦσαι

Final syllables in αι and οι are treated as *short* except in the Optative.

16.3.2 Contracted Forms

Contracted forms are treated as described in 16.2.3.

The following are treated as contracted forms:

- The Subjunctive of all Passive Aorists
- The Subjunctive and Optative of Present, Strong Aorist Active and Middle of verbs in -μι (except verbs in -νυμι)

There is a fuller explanation of this can be found in Probert [16, § 88 – 89]

16.3.3 Imperatives

The Strong Aorist Imperative Middle 2nd person Singular is accented on the final syllable:

λαβοῦ

The following Strong Aorist Imperatives are accented oxytone:

εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, ἰδέ, λαβέ

16.3.4 Infinitives and Participles

The following table shows the accentuation of Infinitives and Participles:

	Infinitive	Participle
Strong Aorist Infinitive in -ειν and corresponding participles	Perispomenon: βαλεῖν	Oxytone: βαλῶν
All infinitives in -ναι and corresponding participles	Accent the penultimate: βεβληκέναι, διδόναι, βληθῆναι, εἶναι, ἰέναι	Oxytone: βεβληκῶς, διδούς, βληθείς, ὄν
Perfect Middle/Passive	Accent the penultimate: βαβλησθαι, λελύσθαι	Paroxytone: βεβλημένος, λελυμένος
Weak Aorist Active	Accent the penultimate: ἀρμόσαι, βοθλεῦσαι	Recessive: ἀρμόσας, βοθλεύσας (final α is long)
Strong aorist middle infinitive in -εσθαι and corresponding participles	Paroxytone: βαλέσθαι	Recessive: βαλόμενος
All other infinitives and corresponding participles	Recessive: βουλεύειν βουλεύσειν βουλεύεσθαι βουλεύσεσθαι βουλεύσασθαι βουλευθήσεσθαι τίθεσθαι, πρίασθαι	Recessive: βουλεύων βουλεύσων βουλεύων βουλεύόμενος βουλευσόμενος βουλευθησόμενος τιθέμενος, πριάμενος

16.3.5 Compound Verbs

Although verbs are generally recessive, the following rules apply to compound verbs:

- The accent cannot go back beyond the augment:

- παρέσχον, κατήγον
- The accent cannot go back beyond the last syllable of the preposition:
ἀπόδος, ἐπίσχες
- The accent cannot go back beyond the verbal part of Infinitives and Participles of verbs in -μι:
ἀποδούς, ἀποδόσθαι
- The accent cannot go back beyond the verbal part of 2nd Person Singular Imperative Middle of verbs in compounded with monosyllabic prepositions:
πρόθοῦ, *but* μετάδου

16.4 Nouns and Adjectives

16.4.1 General Rules

- οι and -αι, Nominative Plural, are treated as *short*.
- Generally, the Accent on the Oblique cases remains on the same syllable as in the Nominative as far as is permitted by the General Rules, see section 16.2. For example:

		ἄνθρωπος	δοῦλος
Singular	Nominative	ἄνθρωπος	δοῦλος
	Vocative	ἄνθρωπε	δοῦλε
	Accusative	ἄνθρωπον	δοῦλον
	Genitive	ἀνθρώπου	δούλου
	Dative	ἀνθρώπῳ	δούλῳ
Plural	Nominative/Vocative	ἄνθρωποι	δοῦλοι
	Accusative	ἀνθρώπους	δούλους
	Genitive	ἀνθρώπων	δούλων
	Dative	ἀνθρώποις	δούλοις

Note how the accent *moves* for ἄνθρωπος but *changes shape* for δοῦλος.

- All Genitives and Datives of Oxytone words of the 1st Declension are perispomena.

		ἐπιστολή	ὁδός
Singular	Nominative	ἐπιστολή	ὁδός
	Vocative	ἐπιστολή	ὁδέ
	Accusative	ἐπιστολήν	ὁδόν
	Genitive	ἐπιστολῆς	ὁδοῦ
	Dative	ἐπιστολῇ	ὁδῷ
Plural	Nominative/Vocative	ἐπιστολαί	ὁδοί
	Accusative	ἐπιστολάς	ὁδούς
	Genitive	ἐπιστολῶν	ὁδῶν
	Dative	ἐπιστολαῖς	ὁδοῖς

- In the 1st declension the Genitive Plural is perispomenon.
- In the 3rd declension the Genitive and Dative of monosyllables are accented on the final syllable.

χείρ, χεῖρ, χεῖρα, χειρός, χειρί, χεῖρες, χεῖρας, χειρῶν, χερσὶ

8. In words like πόλις and πῆχυς the endings -εως and -εων are treated as *one* syllable.

πόλεως, πῆχεων

16.4.2 Rules for the Accentuation of the Nominative Singular

No complete rules can be given for the accentuation of the Nominative Singular, but the following rules are usually true.

16.4.2.1 Oxytone

Nouns in -εως,	βασιλεύς
Nouns in -ω,	πειθώ
Nouns in -ας	(-αδας) φυγάς, φυγάδος
Nouns in -ις,	ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος
Most Adjectives in -ρος,	αἰσχρός
Most Adjectives in -ης,	ἀληθής
Most Adjectives in -υς,	ἡδύς
Most Adjectives in -ικος,	πρακτικός

16.4.2.2 Paroxytone

Most Nouns in -ια,	δειλία
Verbal Nouns in -τωρ,	ρήτωρ
Patronymics	Ἀλκιβιάδης
Verbal Adjective in -τεος,	λυτέος

16.4.2.3 Proparoxytone

Nouns in -εια except those from verbs in -εω, ἀλήθεια, but δουλεία

16.4.2.4 Recessive

Verbals in -μα,	πρᾶγμα
Neuters in -ος,	μέγεθος
Nouns in -ις (Accusative -ιν),	δύναμις
Comparatives and Superlatives,	καλλίων, ἄριστος
Adjectives in -ιμος,	φρόνιμος

Document Control

Document Version Control	
Document Classification:	Language Courses
Document Title	ἐροῦμεν – Koine Greek Accidence and Syntax
Author:	Steve Watkins
Reviewer:	Terry Walsh

Document History			
Issue Number	Date	Issued by	Change Description
0.1	28 Oct 2016	Steve Watkins	Initial Draft
0.2	16 Nov 2016	Steve Watkins	Update after proof reading
0.3	25 Nov 2016	Steve Watkins	Formatting update
0.4	18 Mar 2017	Steve Watkins	Added section 6
0.5	16 Jun 2017	Steve Watkins	Minor Update
0.6	17 Oct 2017	Steve Watkins	Notes added to 4.2.1 (τιμάω)
0.7	25 Oct 2017	Steve Watkins	Notes added about Syntax
0.8	5 Dec 2017	Steve Watkins	Reformatted
0.9	22 Feb 2018	Steve Watkins	Added εἶμι, updated δίδωμι
1.0	2 May 2018	Steve Watkins	Reformatted for book form
1.1	30 Mar 2021	Steve Watkins	Various errors corrected, Principal Parts enhanced
2.0	23 Jul 2023	Steve Watkins	All tables reformatted, Possessive Pronouns added, several errors corrected