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NEW TESTAMENT GREEK

PLAIN AND SIMPLE

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Introduction

The approach of *New Testament Greek Plain and Simple* is to begin with the big picture, to learn essential principles. Then proceed from the more common to the less common, from the more frequent to the less frequent. Students will learn to use “tools” and helps which open the language. Among these tools are the charts found in the “yellow” pages of this book and the *Concise Greek-English Dictionary of New Testament Greek* by Barclay M. Newman (New York: United Bible Societies, 1972).

Students will first learn the alphabet and diacritical marks. Next comes analysis of the Greek verb, how to identify its various facets, and how to render these into English. The Greek definite article will be used as the key to nouns, pronouns and adjectives. Little, indispensable nuisance words, like prepositions, conjunctions and particles, must be easily recognized. Irregular verbs, which are really the more common verbs, are not postponed. Participles, a common phenomenon in the Greek New Testament, are not set aside until near the end because of their complexity. It is better to attack that which is frequent from the get go. Common idioms, such as the genitive absolute and the use of the article and/or prepositions with infinitive will be noted, but detailed analysis of syntactical/grammatical categories is tabled.

Memorization of extensive vocabulary and forms is deferred until students are more comfortable with the basic design of Greek forms and syntax. Ultimately vocabulary is best learned by reading and will be soon forgotten if the student does not continue to read the Greek New Testament. Many students discontinue using the Greek because they cannot easily get from a word in the text to the *Dictionary* and back again. If, on the other hand, students are able to identify words with confidence and easily find their way from the word in the text to the *Dictionary* and back again with understanding, they will go on to use New Testament Greek.

The use of *A Reader's Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and a Beginner's Guide for the Translation of New Testament Greek* by Sakae Kubo (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1975) will save much time. To use this work, students need to know how the word in the text might be derived from the root form (the first principal part, in the case of a verb; the nominative singular, in case of a noun; the nominative singular, masculine, in case of an adjective) as found in Kubo's list or in the *Dictionary*. If one cannot do this, one might better just read a good translation.

No book in history has had a greater influence on the world than the Greek Testament. Christians believe it is God's final revelation and trustworthy in its communication. Many good translations of the Word have been made through the centuries, but nothing is more rewarding than reading the original text for oneself. It is with great love for the Greek Testament that this book has been prepared as an introduction to the language the apostles utilized to convey the Good News.

So let's dig in! *Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος . . .*

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THE GREEK ALPHABET

The Greek alphabet (τὸ ἀλφάβητον) consists of twenty-four letters:

<i>capitals</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>name</i>		<i>pronunciation</i>	<i>number</i> ¹
A	α	ἄλφα	alpha	a in father	1
B	β	βῆτα	bēta	b in baby	2
Γ	γ	γάμμα	gamma	g in girl ²	3
Δ	δ	δέλτα	delta	d in duck	4
E	ε	ἒ ψιλόν	epsilon	e in egg	5
Z	ζ	ζῆτα	zēta	z in zoo	7
H	η	ἦτα	ēta	e in obey	8
Θ	θ	θῆτα	thēta	th in thin	9
I	ι	ιώτα	iōta	i in slim	10
K	κ	κάππα	kappa	k in key	20
L	λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l in love	30
M	μ	μῦ	mu	m in mud	40
N	ν	νῦ	nu	n in no	50
Ξ	ξ	ξί	xi	x in sox	60
O	ο	ὀ μικρόν	omicron	o in dog	70
Π	π	πί	pi	p in pet	80
P	ρ	ῥῶ	rhō	r in road	100
Σ	σ, ς	σίγμα	sigma	s in see	200
T	τ	ταῦ	tau	t in top	300
Υ	υ	ῦ ψιλόν	upsilon	Ger. ū, Fr. u	400
Φ	φ	φί	phi	ph in photo	500
X	χ	χί	chi	ch in ach, Bach	600
Υ	ψ	ψί	psi	ps in lips	700
Ω	ω	ὦ μέγα	ōmega	o in bone	800

Script:

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν
ξ ο π ρ σ / ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

¹ Greek numbers were made from the letters of the alphabet with a marker, e.g. β' was 2, ιβ' was 12. Obsolete letters were retained as numbers: ζ' (stigma / σταυ) was 6; ϑ' (koppa), 90; Ϟ' (sampi), 900. One thousand was ,α

² Gamma with certain letters sounds like *n*, i.e., γγ, γκ, γξ, γχ, as in *ring, rink, rinks, rinkhs* (cf., *anchor*)

TRANSLITERATION

In transliteration the Greek letters are replaced by English letters, usually the first letter or two of the name, or as qualified by $\bar{\quad}$, or $\underline{\quad}$, e.g., $\bar{\epsilon}$, $\underline{\theta}$. One helpful way to determine the pronunciation of a Greek word is to put the word into English letters. Moreover, many English words have been borrowed from Greek.³

VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS AND DIACRITICAL MARKS

The Greek *vowels* are: α , ϵ , η , ι , \omicron , υ , ω .

A *diphthong* consists of two vowels sounded as one. The ten common Greek diphthongs and their sounds⁴ are:

$\alpha\iota$	aisle	$\alpha\upsilon$	av / af Slavic / Africa	α	ah (hard)
$\epsilon\iota$	eight	$\epsilon\upsilon$	ev / ef ever / effort	η	ey (grey)
$\omicron\iota$	oil	$\omicron\upsilon$	soup, move	ω	oh (only)
$\upsilon\iota$	Louise, Fr. <i>lui</i>				

α , η and ω are called "improper diphthongs." The iota subscript, though important in function, does not affect the sound.

There are two other diphthongs that are not common: $\eta\upsilon$ cave, $\omega\upsilon$ cove

Note: the *dieresis* ($\ddot{\quad}$) separates two adjacent vowels, e.g. coop, coöb; Nairobi, naïve.

The *accent marks* are *acute* ($\acute{\quad}$), *circumflex* ($\hat{\quad}$) and *grave* ($\grave{\quad}$). Rules for accenting are complex. At the outset, simply put the stress on the syllable with the accent mark.

The *breathing marks* are *rough* (ρ), which adds the sound of an "h" to the vowel, and *smooth* (σ) which adds nothing.

The *punctuation marks* are *period* (\cdot), *comma* ($,$), *question mark* ($;$), and *colon* or *semicolon* ($:$) -- the "high point."

PARTS OF SPEECH

Students of New Testament Greek must be able to recognize the words they encounter in the

³ Some English words have come directly from Greek; others have come through Latin. Note that words with an υ are usually transliterated by **u**, sometimes by **v**, when in a diphthong, e.g. eulogy or evangel. Otherwise υ usually becomes **y**. Words that were Latinized before entering the English language use the same scheme of transliteration, except for the following: κ becomes **c** as in cryptic; $\alpha\iota$ becomes **ae** as in aeon; $\omicron\upsilon$ becomes **u** as in music; $\epsilon\iota$ becomes **i** or **e** as in irenic or museum; $\omicron\iota$ becomes **oe** or **e** as in Oedipus or economy.

⁴ The suggested sounds for $\alpha\upsilon$ and $\epsilon\upsilon$ are modern Greek. The traditional, Latinized sounds are: for $\alpha\upsilon$ the *au* in *kraut* or the *ow* in *now*; for $\epsilon\upsilon$, *eh oo*, the *eu* in *feud*, or the *ou* in *you*. For $\alpha\iota$ some use the word *eye*. For $\eta\upsilon$ the *ê* in *fête* (or the *a* in *late*) plus the *oo* in *soon*.

Greek New Testament. In addition to the definition of words, students need to understand the nature and function of each part of speech as well as be able to translate the various aspects of the word into an English equivalent. It is important to develop a facility in the use of the *Concise Greek-English Dictionary*.⁵ Real textual analysis can begin when the student can identify substantive (noun, pronoun, adjective) and verb forms and knows the meanings of about 100 verbs, 15 prepositions, 15 adverbs and/or particles, and 15 conjunctions. In interpretation the *context* will always be the most important factor.

VERBS

A verb is a word that expresses *action* or *state of being*. Verbs can be recognized in the *Dictionary* by their endings (ω, μαι, or μι). In Greek the verb has *tense*, voice and *mood* and usually also *person* and *number*. The student must identify each of these facets of the verb along with the meaning.

TENSE

In Greek the verb tense indicates *aspect* or *kind* of action (i.e., progressive/continuing, aoristic/simple, and accomplished/completed) and *sequential relation* or *time* of action (past, present, and future). Although tense may also indicate time of action, aspect or kind of action is more important than time of action in the Greek verb. Time, as past, present or future, appears only in the indicative mood; in other moods the sequential relation is relative to the context. The following chart illustrates the combination of aspect and time of action in the indicative mood, active voice.

TIME OF ACTION (Indicative mood only.)	ASPECT or KIND OF ACTION (Found in all moods.)		
	Progressive/continuing (believing) (----)	Aoristic/simple (believe) (●)	Accomplished/completed (believed) ---●---
Past	IMPERFECT "was/were believing" ἐπίστευον	AORIST "believed" ἐπίστευσα	(pluperfect) "had believed"
Present	PRESENT "am/are/is believing" πιστεύω	[aoristic present] "believe(s)"	PERFECT "have/has believed" πεπιστεύκα
Future	[progressive future] "will be believing"	FUTURE "will believe" πιστεύσω	(future perfect) "will have believed"

Most of the verbs in the "Reader" will be in one of the five tenses in capital letters in the chart.⁶ Note: In the other moods (subjunctive, optative, imperative, infinitive and participle) tense indicates only kind of action. Action is usually simple (aorist tense) or continuing (present tense). Occasionally the perfect tense is used when the action is completed. On rare occasions the future is used to express what is going to be.

⁵ Barclay M. Newman, *A Concise Greek-English Dictionary of New Testament Greek* (New York et al: United Bible Societies, 1971). All references are to this *Dictionary* unless otherwise noted.

⁶ The "Reader" is found in Ernest C. Colwell and Ernest W. Tune, *A Beginner's Reader-Grammar for New Testament Greek* (New York: Harper and Row, 1965 O.P.), 65-99.

VOICE

Greek has three voices: *active*, *middle* and *passive*.

In the *active* voice (the usual voice) the subject produces the action or state of being of the verb.

In the *middle* voice the subject acts *on* or *for* itself. It is involved in the action of the verb, either directly (*s/he loosed herself/himself* [using the reflexive pronoun in translation]) or indirectly (*s/he herself/himself loosed the animal* [using the intensive pronoun]). The true middle is not common; many verb forms that are middle in form are either active (deponent) or passive in function.

In the *passive* voice the subject is acted upon (by another).

A *deponent* verb is middle or passive in *form* but active in *function*. A deponent can be recognized by referring to the *Greek-English Dictionary* where the first form of the verb uses a middle or passive "I" ending (- $\mu\alpha\iota$) rather than an active ending ($\omega / \mu\iota$).⁷

Forms: the aorist passive uses active personal endings; other passives use the same personal endings as the middle.

MOOD

In Greek, mood (or mode) refers to the manner in which an action is perceived by the writer or speaker, whether it is real (the indicative) or potential (the other moods).

The following table illustrates mood and aspect or kind of action (German: *aktionsart*).

KIND:	<i>Progressive</i>	<i>Aoristic</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
MOOD:	DOING	DO / DID	DONE
<i>Indicative</i>			
(Past)	was/were doing	did	had done
(Present)	am/are/is doing	do	have/has done
(Future)	will be doing	will do	will have done
<i>Subjunctive</i>	should be doing	should do	
<i>Optative</i>	might be doing	might do	
<i>Imperative</i>	(must) be doing	(must) do	
<i>Infinitive</i>	to be doing	to do	to have done
<i>Participle</i>	(while) doing or (the one) doing	(after) having done or (the one) having done [future--going to do]	(the one) having done

Indicative mood. The indicative mood indicates an ordinary *objective* statement, question, or state of being. What they *do*, *did*, or *will do*; what *is*, *was*, or *will be*.

Subjunctive mood. The subjunctive mood expresses a *probability*, that which they *should do* / *be*.

⁷The most common deponent verbs are γίνομαι -- I become, έρχομαι -- I come, άποκρίνομαι -- I answer, and δύναμαι -- I am able to. Each is used more than 200 times in the New Testament.

Optative mood. The optative mood expresses a *possibility*, that which they *might do / be*.

Imperative mood. The imperative mood expresses a *command*, that which one *must (or ought) do / be*.

Note: The indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative mood forms all add personal endings to the verb stem. These endings indicate person (first, second, or third), number (singular or plural), and voice (active, middle, or passive). (See Table A, page 14.)

Infinitive (mode). The infinitive is a *verbal noun*, that which one is *to do* or *to be*. Since its form has verb characteristics (tense and voice), it is considered a mood (or mode). The infinitive does not have personal endings. The infinitive may function in any way a noun functions (subject, object/complement, apposition) or as an adverbial clause (purpose, result, time, cause and command). The infinitive may take a definite article.

Participle (mode). The participle is a *verbal adjective*, like *doing*, or *being*. As a verb (or verbal) it has tense and voice. As an adjective it has number, gender and case and may take a definite article. The participle has five essential functions: 1. verbal adjective, 2. verbal noun, 3. adverbial or circumstantial modifier, 4. supplementary, and 5. as a periphrastic. The following illustrate what one might find:

1. Verbal adjective: *ὁ πιστευων ἀπόστολος ἀπῆλθεν*, "The believing apostle went away."
(As an adjective it tells: *which, what kind, how many, whose.*)
2. Verbal noun: *ὁ πιστεύων ἀπῆλθεν*, "The [one] believing (he) went away."
(As a noun it tells: *who, whom.*)
3. Adverbial or Circumstantial modifier: *πιστεύων ἀπῆλθεν*, "[While] believing he went away."
(As an adverb it tells: *when, where, how, how much, why.*) (Its case is usually nominative)
4. Supplementary: *θεωροῦσιν τὸν Ἰησοῦν περιπατοῦντα ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης*, "They see Jesus [doing what?] walking on the sea." (The supplementary participle adds an additional thought.)
5. Periphrastic: *ὁ ἀπόστολος ἦν πιστεύων*, (cf. *ἐπίστευε*), "The apostle was believing."
(The periphrastic is part of the verb, usually with a form of *εἰμί*.)

Genitive Absolute. The *genitive absolute* is a special use of the circumstantial (adverbial) participle. It consists of a participle in the genitive case and a noun or pronoun in the genitive case, grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence.

Generally the "subject" of the genitive absolute is not the subject or object of the main verb, although the genitive absolute is logically related to that main verb. The genitive absolute usually occurs before the main verb of the sentence (or main verb of the clause to which it relates) and has a circumstantial (or adverbial) relationship to it. In translation, the noun or pronoun of the genitive absolute becomes the subject of the (new) adverbial clause; the participle becomes the verb or predicate. The *kind* of action derives from the *participle* itself; the *time* of action, from the *main verb* of the sentence.

Note the following example, translated two times to show the steps in translation of this idiom:

λαλοῦντος τοῦ Παύλου ταῦτα, ἐπεπεσεν τὸ πνεῦμα ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

(a) of [while] speaking of (the) Paul these [things], (s/he) fell the Spirit on the people.

(b) While Paul was / is / will be speaking these things, the Spirit fell on the people.

IDENTIFICATION OF VERBS

It is most important that students be able to find a verb in a sentence, identify its parts -- tense, voice, mood/mode, person and number (or in the case of a participle, number, gender and case), *Dictionary* form, and basic definition -- and then provide a translation that takes all these aspects into account.⁸ See *Translation Models: Guide for Literal Translation*, page 21.

Students must look at suffixes, infixes, and prefixes. Charts are provided (Tables A and B, page 15) to guide in this process. The suffixes (Table A) indicate person, number, and voice; the infixes (σ, κ, or θ, Table B) indicate tense--kind of action (these are found in all moods); the ε prefix (or its equivalent) also indicates tense--time of action (this is found only in the indicative mood). Modification of the verb stem also indicates change in tense.

A verb may also have a prepositional prefix. This comes before the ε prefix if there is one. A verb that adds a prepositional prefix is called a *compound verb*. The compound verb must be identified with the preposition attached to the stem of the verb.

A verb may have a vowel or diphthong infix after the consonant infix, if any, and before the personal ending.

The student thus looks for: (5) prepositional prefix / (4) ε -prefix // stem // (3) consonant-infix (σ, κ, or θ) / (2) vowel-infix / (1) personal ending (e.g. ἀπ / ε // λυ // σ / α / μεν : 5 / 4 // stem // 3 / 2 / 1). One should look for these starting with number one, the personal ending. Not all of these are found with every verb stem. There may be only a personal ending, or an ending indicating the mood. With practice the student can master this essential skill of verb identification.

The *subjunctive* mood uses the same person, number, and voice endings as the indicative mood (Table A); however, the vowel infix will always be long (i.e., η or ω).⁹ There is no ε prefix. (This is true of all the other moods except infinitive.) Certain conjunctions are signal words for the subjunctive mood, e.g. ἐάν, ἵνα, ὅταν, ὅπως, ἄν (see page 13).

The *imperative* mood has endings that parallel the indicative endings in the second person plural, but otherwise have their own distinct endings. These endings need to be learned. See suffixes on Table A (page 15) and Table D (page 17).

The *infinitive mode* has its own endings. These endings, which always end in ειν or αι, i.e., present: ειν, εσθαι; aorist: σαι, σασθαι, θηναι, must be learned. Note: εἶναι--"to be".

⁸ The verb εἰμί, "I am", needs to be memorized since εἰμί deviates considerably from the usual pattern of verbs which are identified from the personal endings on Table A. These are found on Table D (page 17). Many irregular verbs can be found in the *Dictionary* (see note in "preface", paragraph 3).

⁹ For the *optative mood* similarly, but vowel infix is οι or αι.

The *participle* mode as a verbal adjective uses substantival endings; it is declined like an adjective. These endings must be mastered.

To identify a participle first isolate the number-gender-case suffix and then look for tense identifiers.

In the active voice and the aorist passive, the suffixes / endings parallel the endings of the participle of εἶμι: ὄν, οὔσα, ὄν (Table D, page 17). These endings will identify the number, gender, and case, and also assist in the identification of the voice.

In the middle and other passive participles there is a -μεν- infix followed by endings (suffixes) that parallel the endings of the definite article and common adjectives like ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν (Declension: II A, I B, II B).

The tense of a participle is identified by the same tense signs or infixes used with the other moods, i.e., σ, κ, or θ, or a change in the verb stem itself (Table B, page 15).

VERB IDENTIFICATION IN SUMMARY:

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Voice</i>	<i>Mood</i>	<i>Pers.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Case</i> ¹⁰	<i>1st Principal Part</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Translation</i>
pres.	act.	ind.	1	sg	m	nom.	(ω / - μαι / μι)		
impf.	midd.	subj.	2	pl	f	gen.			
fut.	pass.	opt.	3		n	dat.			
aor.	(deponent)	impv.				acc.			
pf.		inf.							
plpf.		part.							

Note: All verb forms in the *Dictionary* will be pres., act. (or deponent), ind., first person, sg., unless otherwise qualified. Imperatives will be second person, sg. Infinitives will be pres., act. Participles will be pres., act., sg., masc., nom. (*Dictionary*, iii). (Abbreviations above as in *Dictionary*.)

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

Greek verbs have six (6) principal parts. From these six all forms are derived.¹¹

	present (imperfect)	future	aorist	perfect (pluperfect)
active	1. πιστεύω	2. πιστεύσω	3. ἐπίστευσα	4. πεπιστεύκα
middle				5. πεπιστεύμαι
passive			6. ἐπιστεύθην	

¹⁰ Remember: person and number with the indicative, subjunctive, optative, and imperative moods; number, gender and case with the participle; no person, number, gender or case with the infinitive.

¹¹ In English a verb has three principal parts, e.g. go (present), went (past), gone (past participle). Greek verbs have six principle parts, i.e., present active, future active, aorist active, perfect active, perfect middle-passive and aorist passive. All of these will be first person singular, indicative. Also note the following: s/he writes -- γράφει, s/he wrote -- ἔγραψε, it is written -- γέγραπται, writer -- γραμματεύς, writing -- γραφή, written -- γραπτός, letter -- γράμμα (*Dictionary*, 38).

Verb forms are identified in the *Dictionary* following the system of the principal parts above. A semicolon (usually) separates forms belonging to a given principal part.

NOUNS

A noun is the name of a *person, place, thing, or action*. The *Dictionary* form of a noun will be the whole nominative form, the genitive ending, followed by *m* or *f* or *n*, to indicate gender.

A noun may *function* as a *subject*, an *object/complement*, or in *apposition* to another noun. As a substantive (a noun or noun equivalent), it has *number* (singular or plural), *gender* (masculine, feminine or neuter), and *case* (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative and vocative). The number, gender and case of a noun is determined by its ending. A complete list of all the endings of a substantive is called a declension. See Table F (page 16).

Gender is indicated in the *Dictionary* by *m, f, or n*. Gender is grammatical, not necessarily biological. E.g., *merchant* is masculine, *business* is feminine, and *market* is neuter (*Dictionary*, 59); *life* is feminine, *death* is masculine, but the *end* is neuter; *philadelphia*, "brotherly love," is feminine.

Case has to do with the relation of a word to other words in a sentence. What is done in English by location in the sentence and by prepositions is done in Greek by the ending of the noun (Greek also uses prepositions). A brief explanation of the typical function of the cases follows:

1. Nominative The subject or doer of the action
(also subjective complement/ predicate nominative)
2. Genitive¹² Possession or description, *of* or *from*
3. Dative¹³ Indirect object or interest, *to, by, for, with, or in*. [2x4w/in]
4. Accusative Direct object (objective complement) or extension/limitation
5. Vocative¹⁴ Direct address ("O")

To identify the case of a noun compare its ending with the endings of the definite article Table C (page 23). This works for nouns in the first and second declension--the majority of nouns. For a complete set of endings see "Declensions," Table F (page 23).

¹² The genitive form may be two case functions, the genitive proper "of" (the case of description) and the ablative or ablatival genitive "from" (the case of separation).

¹³ The dative case form may include the dative proper (the case of interest), the locative or local dative (the case of location), and the instrumental or instrumental dative (the case of means or manner).

¹⁴ The vocative case is not nearly so common as the other cases. Often it uses the same form as the nominative. When it has its own form, it tends to be a shorter form of the nominative, e.g. *υιέ* (from *υιός*); *κύριε* (from *κύριος*); *πάτερ* (from *πατήρ*), where the long e changed to the short e. Sometimes the vocative is accompanied by the letter omega, "O."

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

The Greek definite article (ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the; this, that*) has number, gender and case. The definite article is used with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, infinitives, participles, prepositional phrases; it is used as a pronoun and as an indicator of grammatical relationships. Since the article is used so frequently (nearly 20,000 times in the New Testament), and so many nouns, pronouns and adjectives are similar to it, it must be memorized, Table C (page 23).

A noun *without* an article (anarthrous) may be either *indefinite* or *qualitative*; a noun *with* an article may be *definite* or *generic*.

Additional notes on the article:

The article with δέ : the article with δέ can clarify the implied subject of a verb. E.g., εἶπεν, "she said" or "he said", but οἱ δέ εἶπεν "he said", and ἡ δέ εἶπεν "she said."

εἶπον, "I said" or "they said", but οἱ δέ εἶπεν "they said" (not "I said").

οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ . . . "some . . . others . . ." (Acts 17:32)

ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ . . . "the one . . . the other . . ."

"Sharp's Rule": When two substantives are connected by καί and the article is before the first substantive, but not the second, the two are treated as a unit.

The *"Onion"* When two or more articles stand before two or more substantives the articles apply in reverse order. E.g.,

τῷ τοῦ ἔθνους παραπτώματι [τῷ παραπτώματι (and) τοῦ ἔθνους]
"by the transgression of the one" (Rom. 5:17).

The Article with an Infinitive:

The article (and a preposition) before an infinitive may indicate certain adverbial relations. E.g.

<i>Time</i>		<i>Purpose (or Result)</i>		<i>Cause</i>	
πρὸ τοῦ	<i>before</i>	πρὸς τὸ	<i>in order to</i>	διὰ τὸ	<i>because</i>
ἐν τῇ	<i>while</i>	εἰς τὸ	<i>in order to</i>		
μετὰ τὸ	<i>after</i>	τοῦ	<i>in order to</i>		

See also the conjunction: πρίν (πρίν ἢ) *before*

PRONOUNS

The pronoun is a word that is used in *place* of a *noun*. A pronoun may be *personal*, *intensive*, *possessive*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *indefinite*, *indefinite relative*, *demonstrative*, *reflexive*, or *reciprocal*. Generally the *Dictionary* identifies the kind of pronoun (or adjective).

To identify the case of a pronoun look at the ending of the word and compare it with the article or other declined words (or the declension lists in Table F, page 16.).

Certain pronouns such as ἐγώ *I*, ἡμεῖς *we*, and σύ, ὑμεῖς *you* (sg. and pl.), must be memorized (Table G, page 23). Others need to be recognized on sight.

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that *modifies a noun*. It tells *which, what kind, how many, whose*. An adjective agrees with the word it modifies in number, gender and case. The adjective is declined using the same patterns as the noun. See the declension lists (Table F, page 23).

The three most common adjectives are πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν -- every, each, all; πολὺς, πολλή, πολὺ -- much, many, much; and μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα -- large, great.

An adjective is identified in the *Dictionary* by the whole nominative singular masculine form, to which are added the feminine singular and neuter singular nominative endings.¹⁵ In comparisons, the comparative adjective usually has the ending -τερος, -η, -ον; the superlative, -τατος, -η, -ον.

In function an adjective may be *attributive, predicate, substantival* or *adverbial*. For example:

- Attributive: ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀπόστολος ἀπῆλθεν -- the good apostle (he) went away. [Which? What kind?]
- Predicate: ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀπόστολος-- good the apostle, i.e., the apostle [is] good. ["is" implied]
- Substantive: ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀπῆλθεν -- the good [man] went away. [Who? Whom?]
- Adverbial: ἀγαθὸν ἐποίησαν -- good they did, i.e., they did well. [How?]

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions, little words in the *pre-position*, help substantives express *case relations*.

Prepositions are identified in the *Dictionary* by "prep." Prepositional phrases are adverbial or adjectival in function. (Prepositions are also prefixed to verbs. These verbs are called compound verbs.)

Greek commonly uses fifteen prepositions.¹⁶ Students need a working definition for each case with which the preposition and to be aware of possible changes in spelling before vowels (and certain consonants). The following chart provides basic definitions. For more definitions and spelling changes see the *Dictionary*. Note that a preposition may be used with one case or two cases or three cases. If a

¹⁵ When the feminine ending is the same as the masculine, it is not repeated. In this case only the complete masculine form and the neuter singular ending will appear. When the feminine form is different from the masculine it is always in the first declension. Compare ἀληθής, -ές, "true", with ἀληθινός, ή, όν, "real", *Dictionary*, page 7. Masculine and neuter forms of adjectives will always be in the same declension.

¹⁶ Two other prepositions appear in the New Testament, but are not common: ἀντί (with gen.) *for* (22x), and ἀνά (with acc.) *upwards* (13x).

preposition is used with two cases it will always be with the genitive and accusative cases; if three cases, they will be genitive, dative and accusative. The following chart provides working definitions by case and certain spelling changes for these prepositions:

<i>Prep.</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Spelling changes</i>
ἀπό	gen	from	ἀπ' ἀφ'
ἐκ	gen	out of	ἐξ
πρό	gen	before	ὑπό
ἐν	dat	in	ἐγ ἐλ' ἐμ' ἐσ
σύν	dat	with	συγ συλ συμ συσ
εἰς	acc	into	ἐπί
διά	gen	through	δι'
	acc	because of	παρά
κατά	gen	against	κατ' καθ'
	acc	according to	πρός
μετά	gen	with	μετ' μεθ'
	acc	after	
περί	gen	about	
	acc	around	

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb or an adverbial phrase. It tells *when, where, how, how much, why* (time, place, manner, degree, comparison, negation). Adverbs are identified in the *Dictionary* by "adv." Other words or phrases may function as adverbs, e.g., a prepositional phrase, an adjective, a participle. Some so-called adverbs may actually be emphatic or interrogative particles. The line between a small adverb and a particle is fuzzy. Similarly, the distinction between a conjunction and a particle may not be clear. Adverbs sometimes function as conjunctions before clauses or as prepositions before substantives.

The following are some of the more common adverbs:

ἐκεῖ	there	ἤδη	already	πῶς	how?, in what way?
ἔτι	still, yet, longer, more	καθώς	just as	τότε	then
οὐκέτι	no longer, no more	νῦν	now	ᾧδε	here
μηκέτι	no longer, no more	οὕτως	thus so	ὡς	as, when
εὐθύς	immediately, at once	πάλιν	again		

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions join clauses, phrases and words. Conjunctions are identified in the *Dictionary* by "conj." They may be continuative (and), transitional (then), disjunctive (or), adversative (but), conditional (if), temporal (when), causal (for), inferential (therefore), purpose (in order that), result (so that), or emphatic (certainly).

The most common conjunctions, arranged in a more or less logical order, follow:

καί	and, also, even	εἰ	if	γάρ	for, since, then
δέ	and, but	ἐάν	if (subjunctive)	οὖν	therefore, then
ἀλλά	but, rather	εἴτε	if, whether	διό	therefore, for this reason
τέ	and, and so	εἰ μή	except, unless	ὅτι	that, because, "quote"
καί ... καί	both ... and	ἐάν μή	except, unless (subj.)	ἵνα	in order that, so that that (subjunct.)
τέ ... τέ	both ... and	ἕως	until, while, as far as	ἵνα μή	lest (subjunct.)
ἢ	or	ὅτε	when	ὥστε	that, so that, therefore
		ὅταν	whenever (subj.)	ὅπως	that, in order that (subjunct.)

Note: δέ, γάρ, οὖν are postpositive, i.e., they never appear first in a clause.

PARTICLES

Particles are small words that are difficult to classify. Particles function as adverbs or conjunctions. A particle may indicate emphasis, e.g., μέν (*indeed*); continuation; contingency e.g., ἀντί or contrast.

Interjections like ἴδε, ἰδοῦ *look! behold!* and ὦ *O!* convey emotion.

The negative particles οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ) and μή, *no, not* are usually *adverbial* in function.

Generally, οὐ is used with the indicative mood, μή with the other moods.

Οὐ μή together with a subjunctive verb imply *emphatic negation*.

In questions: οὐ anticipates a *positive* answer ("You do, don't you?");

μή anticipates a *negative* answer ("You don't, do you?").

BASIC STEPS IN TRANSLATION

I. Preparatory steps:

- 1st Always read the passage in Greek first. Aloud!
- 2nd Look for words you recognize. This will provide some context.

II. The actual translation process, clause by clause.

- 1st Find the main verb. See what is happening (the stem of the verb) and how (tense, voice and mood), and who or what caused it (the subject in the verb suffix).
- 2nd Look for a subject, in addition to and agreeing with the subject in the main verb.
- 3rd Look for a complement (word or words used to complete the predicate).
 - a. Objective complement (direct object), usually accusative case.
 - b. Subjective complement (predicate noun or predicate adjective), usually nominative case.
- 4th Attach the modifiers (adjectival or adverbial) to the words modified. These modifiers are words, phrases and clauses; they may modify the main verb, the subject, the complement or other modifiers.
- 5th Tie things together with "button" words -- conjunctions and relative pronouns/adjectives.
- 6th Put the words into everyday English word order.

ACCENTS

Although the authors of the New Testament certainly knew how to stress the syllable with the accent, accents are not found in the earliest manuscripts. Accents were added later. The rules for accenting are complex, but the following general principles may be helpful:

1. In Greek there are three accent marks, *acute* ' , *circumflex* ^ , and *grave* ` .
2. Only the last three syllables -- *antepenult* (third from the end), *penult* (second last), and *ultima* (last syllable) - -are accented. The acute accent may be on the last three syllables, the grave on the last two, and the grave only on the last.
3. A syllable is *short* if it contains a *short vowel*. A syllable is long if it contains a long vowel or *diphthong*. All diphthongs are long except *oi* and *ai* when they are the *last two letters* of a word.
4. The acute and grave accents are used on long or short vowels; the circumflex accent, only on long vowels.
5. If the ultima is long, the antepenult may not be accented and the circumflex accent may be used only on the ultima.
6. A long penult before a short ultima, if accented, requires the *circumflex* accent.
7. A final acute accent, before other accented words, usually becomes a *grave* accent.
8. The accent on a verb is *recessive*, i.e., tending to recede (go back) to the antepenult.
9. The accent on a noun or substantive is *persistent*, i.e., tending to persist (or remain) on the same syllable as the nominative singular form as far as the general rules allow.
10. Proclitics and most enclitics are words that usually have no accent of their own.
 - a. A proclitic is accented with the word it *precedes*, i.e., the next word. Some common proclitics are *oi, ai, ev, eis, ws, ou*.
 - b. An enclitic is inclined to be accented with the word it *follows* or "inclines or leans back into" the word it follows.
The indefinite pronoun *tis, ti* and person pronouns like *μου, μοι, με* are common enclitics.

IDENTIFICATION TABLES

The following pages consist of tables and some explanations that will help students of New Testament Greek identify words in the text. The first set of tables relate primarily to verb forms; the second set relate to substantives (nouns, pronouns, adjectives and participles). A complete list of all the forms of a verb is called a conjugation; the complete list of all forms of a substantive is called a declension.

THE VERB

Tables A and B¹ are used to identify verbs and verbals (infinitives and participles). This process is called *parsing*, from the verb *parse*, "to resolve into its elements . . . to analyze and describe grammatically" (Merriam-Webster).

Table A: Subject / Voice Identifiers* (person, number, voice suffixes)²

Active Endings (and Aorist Passive)		Middle, Passive or Deponent Endings (except Aor Pass)	
I	α	I	η
N	ε(ν)	he, she, it	you (sg)
D	ει	he, she, it	- μαι
/	η	he, she, it	I
/	- μεν	we	- μεθα
/	- μι	I	- μην
S	- ν **	they or I	- νται
U	- σ	you (sg)	they
B	- σαν	they (after	- ντο
J	- σι(ν)	θη)	ου
/	- τε	they or he,	- σαι
/	ω	she, it	- σθε
O	- ται	you (pl)	he, she, it
P	ω	I	he, she, it
T	The following also occur, but are not common:		
T	α, α, η	he, she, it	α, οι, σο, you (sg)
T	οι, ου,		ω, ω
T	υ, ω, ω		

I	ε	you (sg)	ου	you (sg)
M	(θη)τι	you (sg)	σαι	you (sg)
P	σου	you (sg)	-σθε	you (pl)
V	-τε	you (pl)	-σθα	he, she, it
V	-τω	he, she, it	-σθωσαν	they
V	-τωσαν	they		

I	ειν	pres / 2° Aor	εσθαι	
N	σαι	1° Aor	σασθαι	
F	κεναι	Pf	σθαι	
F	θηναι	Aor Pass		
F	σειν	Future	σεσθαι	
F		Future Pass	θησθαι	

P	Declension Ending similar to participle of ειμι:		Declension Ending similar to definite article after -μεν-:	
T	ων, ουσα, ον		μενος, μενη, μενον	
C	οντος . . . ("being" - Table D)		μενου . . . ("article" - Table C)	

¹ Tables A and B adapted from Ernest C. Colwell and Ernest A. Tune, *A Beginner's Reader-Grammar for New Testament Greek* (New York: Harper, 1965), 28-29.

²The notes at the bottom of Table A must not be disregarded.

*The first note relates to the hyphen which is in the place of a thematic vowel. The ω or η "in the hyphen location" usually indicates that the verb is subjunctive. The presence of οι or αι at the "hyphen location" usually indicates optative mood.

**The second note is a reminder that a final ν must be scrutinized very carefully.

The ν is ignored after ε or σι. Here it is a so-called moveable ν, it is used for the sake of euphony; it just sounds better. A ν after ει (ειν) suggests infinitive. A ν after an ω (ων) indicates participle.

Table B: Tense Identifiers

This table relates to prefixes, infixes and suffixes. These are indicators of tense and voice

• Dictionary form (except for personal ending) =>		present
• ε prefix with (Ind only) (See note 2.)	1. no infix = 2. σ infix = 3. κ infix = 4. θη infix =	impf / 2° aor (See note 1.) 1° aor pf act aor pass
• σ infix with (See note 3.)	1. no prefix = 2. ε prefix = 3. θη infix (θησ) =	fut 1° aor fut pass
• θη infix with (Ptc θε)	1. ε prefix = 2. σ infix (θησ) =	aor pass fut pass
• κ infix --also has an ε prefix, and if the verb stem begins with a consonant, that consonant is repeated before the ε	=	pf act
• βεβ, γεγ, δεδ, κεκ, λελ, μεμ, πεπ, σεσ, or τετ (redup.) with:	1. no infix = 2. κ infix =	pf m/p pf act
• If a verb has a prepositional prefix , it comes <i>before</i> the ε prefix or reduplication.		

Notes:

1. The imperfect tense uses the same *stem* as the present tense; the 2nd aorist tense has a different stem. In the indicative mood, the 2nd aorist uses the same endings as the imperfect; in other moods, the 2nd aorist uses the same endings as the present tense.

2. If an η is found in place of the ε prefix, look for the verb stem to begin with an α or ε. If an η is found immediately before a σ, κ or θη infix, look for the verb stem to end with an α or ε. If an ω is found immediately before a σ, κ or θη infix, look for the verb stem to end with an ο.

3. If a ξ is found in place of the σ, look for the verb stem to end in γ, κ, σκ, σσ or χ. If a ψ is found in the place of the σ, look for the verb stem to end in π or φ. The addition of the σ infix can also cause a ζ to disappear from the end of a verb stem.

Table D (1&2). These tables concern the forms of the verb εἰμί, "I am." (Inf. - εἶναι - "to be")

Table D-1, Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative and Imperative forms of εἰμί.

	Pres Ind <i>am/are/is</i>	Impf Ind <i>was/were</i>	Fut Ind <i>shall/will be</i>	Subj <i>should be</i>	Opt <i>might be</i>	Impv <i>must be</i>
1 sg <i>I</i>	εἰμί	ἦμην	ἔσομαι	ᾶ	εἶην	ἴσθι ἔστω / ἦτω
2 sg <i>you</i>	εἶ	ἦς / ἦσθα	ἔσῃ	ἦς	εἶης	
3 sg <i>s/he, it</i>	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἔσται	ἦ	εἶη	
1 pl <i>we</i>	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν / ἦμεθα	ἐσόμεθα	ᾶμεν	εἶημεν	ἔστε ἔστωσαν
2 pl <i>you</i>	ἐστέ	ἦτε	ἔσεσθε	ἦτε	εἶητε	
3 pl <i>they</i>	εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ἔσονται	ᾶσι(ν)	εἶησαν	

Table D-2, the Participle (mode) of εἰμί. (Also the pattern for active participle. Cf., "-ing.")

	sing-masc	sing-fem	sing-neut	pl-masc	pl-fem	pl-neut
nominative	ὄν [-ς]	οὔσα	ὄν [-ς]	ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα
genitive	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	ὄντων	οὐσῶν	ὄντων
dative	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	οὔσι (ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσι (ν)
accusative	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν [-ς]	ὄντας	οὔσας	ὄντα

Table E (1&2), Verb Conjugations.

Table E (E-1 & E-2) contains the verb same endings as Table A. On Table A endings are arranged alphabetically; on Table E they are arranged logically as they would be in a conjugation. This table, which refers to the indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative moods, helps the student parse personal endings more systematically. As in Table A, endings are divided between "active" and "middle." A further division occurs between primary and secondary personal endings. Primary endings are used in the indicative mood with present, future and perfect tenses and in the subjunctive mood. Secondary endings are used with those tenses that are past time in the indicative mood and therefore use an ε prefix or its equivalent. The optative mood, as a secondary contingent mood, uses the secondary endings. The imperative mood seems to have its own endings which have a faint resemblance to the secondary endings.

Table E-1: Verb Endings (Ind - primary & secondary, Subj - primary, Opt - secondary; and Impv.)³

	Active (& aorist passive)			Middle (deponent & passive)		
	Primary	Secondary	Imperative	Primary	Secondary	Imperative
1 sg <i>I</i>	ω, -μι	-ν, α, μι		-μαι	-μην	
2 sg <i>you</i>	-ς	-ς	ε, σον, -τι, -ς, θι	η, σαι	ου, σο, ο, ω	ου, σαι
3 sg <i>s/he, it</i>	ει, -σι	ε(ν), #	-τω,	-ται	-το	-σθω
1 pl <i>we</i>	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθα	-μεθα	
2 pl <i>you</i>	-τε	-τε	-τε	-σθε	-σθε	-σθε
3 pl <i>they</i>	-σι(ν)	-ν, σαν, εν	-τωσαν	-νται	-ντο	-σθωσαν

³Some less common forms such as ω in the secondary middle, 2 sg., and εν in the secondary active, 3 pl. are included for completeness. The symbol # is a "zero" or "null" ending; no person-number suffix is added.

Table E-2: Infinitive Endings including infixes. (Note: all infinitives end in ειν or αι..)

	Active (& aorist passive)	Middle (+ deponent & passive)
Present & 2 nd Aorist	ειν	εσθαι
Future	σειν	σεσθαι
1 st Aorist	σαι	σασθαι
Perfect	κεναι	σθαι
Aorist Passive	θηναι	
Future Passive		θησεσθαι

Steps in Verb Identification (1. Table A, 2. Table B, 3. definition, 4. translation)

Step One: Table A. Here ascertain probable person, number (gender, case), voice, and mood/mode. The first step in verb identification is to match the ending of the verb--the suffix--with a suffix on Table A (or Table E). Take as many letters as possible from the ending of the verb form including the thematic vowel or diphthong [-]. The hyphen is used in Table A to note the presence of a vowel or diphthong before a consonant in a personal ending. Endings on Table A (and E-1) indicates the person, number and voice of verbs in the **indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative** moods. For the **participle** mode, the table points the student to other tables (D & C) to determine number, gender, case (not person and number), and voice. For the **infinitive** mode, Table A (and E-2) will suggest tense and voice.

In the participle section, Table A directs the student (1) to Tables D -- the participle forms of εἰμί - or (2) to Table C -- the definite article -- (p.23) to determine the number, gender, case, and voice of the participle.⁴ If the ending of a participle is found on Table D (the participle of εἰμί), or is similar to these endings, the participle is active (or aorist passive). If the ending of a participle is like one of the endings on Table C (the definite article) and follows a -μεν- infix, the participle form is middle.⁵

Step Two: on to Table B. Here determine the tense of the verb. After all the factors (person, number, gender, voice and possible mode) have been gleaned from Table A (or Table E), as well as Table D or C for the participle, refer to Table B to determine the tense of the verb form.

⁴Table C, the definite article, and Table D, the participle of εἰμί, have several additions in brackets []. These additions are to help students recognize words that follow their patterns, but may differ in one, two or three gender and case endings. Note: when Table C is used as a pattern, the τ of the article is not part of the ending, e.g., -μενος, -μενη, -μενον.

⁵The term "middle" refers to the middle form. Middle forms are used for all passive verbs except the aorist passive (the aorist passive uses active endings). Middle and passive forms may also be deponent. A deponent is a verb which is middle or passive in form, but active in function. Thus a middle form may be (1) a true middle, which is not common, or (2) a passive, or (3) a deponent. A deponent verb is identified by the middle suffix/personal ending μαι in the first form of the verb in the *Dictionary*.

Using **Table B** the student looks (1) for prefixes, (2) for infixes, and (3) for changes in the stem of the verb. NB, the *Dictionary*⁶ must be used along with the table B.

• **Present tense.** The first possibility, when there is no infix or prefix or change in the stem of the verb, is that the verb is present tense. In that case, the only difference between the verb as found in the *Dictionary* and the verb being parsed is the personal ending identified from Table A (or Table E). Remember, the *Dictionary* form of a verb is generally first person, singular “I” (i.e., ends in ω, or μι, or μι).

If the verb is not present tense, one must look for *prefixes* and *infixes* and/or changes in the stem of the verb, i.e., a stem that is different from the stem of the present tense. Changes in the stem will be found in the *Dictionary*.

• **Prefix.** First look for an ε prefix or its equivalent (η or ω, see Table B, note 2). This prefix indicates that the verb is past time, which may be imperfect, aorist or pluperfect. If the stem is the same as the present and **no infix** (σ /κ /θ) has been added, the verb is **imperfect**.

• **Infix.** There are three primary infixes, σ, κ, and θ.

• The σ is used with the **future** and **aorist** (active and middle voice) tenses. The **future** tense does not add an ε prefix.

• If a σ infix has been added to the stem of the verb with an ε prefix, or the stem is different from the present stem, the verb is probably **aorist**. NB, the aorist uses an ε prefix only in the indicative mood.

• The κ infix is used with the **perfect** and **pluperfect** tenses, active voice. These tenses also require reduplication (below). The **pluperfect** uses secondary endings and may also have an ε prefix.

• If there is a θ infix, the verb is likely **aorist passive**. The aorist passive tense uses the θ infix, usually θη, but θε with the aorist passive participle.

• The future passive also uses the θη infix as well as the σ infix, i.e., -θησ--.

• Perfect middle and passive forms use no infixes; they add the person and number suffix directly to the stem. The perfect tense uses primary middle endings; the pluperfect uses secondary middle endings (See Table E).

• **Reduplication.** The **perfect** tense has its own type of prefix. This is called reduplication. It consists of the duplication of the initial consonant of the stem and an ε before the initial consonant of the verb stem, e.g., λυ- becomes λελυ-. If a verb begins with a double consonant such as θ [th], the reduplication take the form of τεθ [teth]. Reduplication for two consonants like γυ- become εγγυ-. If a verb begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened, i.e., initial α becomes η, ε becomes η, ο becomes ω.

Notes for Table B. The notes at the bottom of Table B are important to understand in the process of parsing a verb.

• **Note 1** describes the difference between present, aorist and imperfect tenses according to the stem of the verb. The stem of a verb is what remains of the verb when all personal ending suffixes

⁶Newman, Barclay M. *A Concise Greek-English Dictionary of the New Testament*. London: United Bible Societies. 1971.

(letters added at the end of a word), infixes (letters inserted within a word), and prefixes (letters added at the beginning of a word) have been removed.

- **Note 2** describes how an ε prefix might be "hiding" in a verb in the form of an η or an ω. It also explains that a stem vowel--the vowel at the end of the stem of a verb is lengthened before a consonant infix, that an ε or an α becomes an η, or an ο becomes an ω.
- **Note 3** describes how the consonant σ might be hidden in ξ, or ψ.
- **Note 4** describes the location of a prepositional prefix. The prepositional prefix will always precede any other tense prefix such as an ε or its equivalent or reduplication.

Irregular Verbs. Students must understand irregular verbs since many of the more common verbs in the Greek New Testament are irregular. Some verbs seem to defy analysis by the use of Table B. So, if all else fails, pick up the *Dictionary* and look up the word just as it is. The *Dictionary* should reveal all the pertinent information you need except for person and number (or gender, number and case for a participle). NB, unless otherwise identified, verbs in the *Dictionary* are present tense, active (or deponent) voice, indicative mood, first person, and singular number. These categories are the first line on the "Parsing Guide" (below) under the name of the categories printed in *italics*. Note, however, that the imperative, infinite and participle modes do not have a first person singular. They are identified accordingly. Imperatives are present, active, second person singular. Infinitives are simply present, active. Participles are present, active, singular, masculine, nominative.

Step Three, Definition. Locate the first form of the verb (usually present, active, indicative, 1st person, singular) and identify its basic definition from the *Dictionary*.

Step Four, Translation. Translate the verb according to all the data you have gathered using Table N.⁷ This table provides a guide for translating verbs as identified through the process described above. Of course, the final translation must fit the context.

All of the information gleaned from the the tables following the above steps will find a place on the "Parsing Guide" which follows:

PARSING GUIDE

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Voice</i>	<i>Mood</i>	<i>Pers. No.</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>1° Prin. Part</i>	<i>1st Definition & Translation</i>
pres.	act.	ind.	1	sing.	masc.	nom.	(ω / - μαι / μι)	
impf.	midd.	subj.	2	plur.	fem.	gen.		
fut.	pass.	opt.	3		neut.	dat.		
aor.	(dep.)	impv.				acc.		
pf.		inf.						
plpf.		ptc.						

Table N. Now, finally, put it all together. Table N provides translation possibilities for the identified verbs. Having identified tense, voice and mood or mode, find the "box" that corresponds to the right categories of tense, voice and mood/mode. Add the correct person and number pronoun as necessary. Replace "blank" with the first one-word definition from the *Dictionary*. If the first definition does not fit the context, try another definition.

⁷Information gathered from Tables A and B (and D or C, in the case of a participle), and the *Dictionary* will coincide with the categories on the "Parsing Guide" and Table N.

Table N : Translation Models (Guide for Literal Translation)

Tense ↓	Active/Deponent Voice (Middle ⁸)	Passive Voice
Indicative Mood		
Present	am/are/is blanking blank(s) do/does blank	am/are/is being blanked [by...] am/are/is blanked [by...]
Imperfect	was/were blanking	was/were being blanked [by...]
Future	shall/will blank	shall/will be blanked [by...]
Aorist	blanked did blank	was/were blanked [by...]
Perfect	have/has blanked	have/has been blanked [by...]
Pluperfect	had blanked	had been blanked [by...]
Subjunctive Mood (and Optative ⁹)		
Present	should be blanking	should be being blanked [by...] should be blanked [by...]
Aorist	should blank	should be blanked [by...]
Imperative Mood		
Present	(must) be blanking let be blanking	(must) be being blanked [by...] let be being blanked [by...]
Aorist	(must) blank let blank	(must) be blanked [by...] let be blanked [by...]
Infinitive		
Present	to be blanking	to be being blanked [by...]
Aorist	to blank	to be blanked [by...]
Future	to be going to blank	to be going to be blanked [by...]
Participle ¹⁰		
Present	(while/the one[s]) blanking	(while/the one[s]) being blanked [by...]
Aorist (& Perfect ¹¹)	(after/the one[s]) having blanked	(after/the one[s]) having been blanked [by...]

⁸ The middle voice is translated as the active voice, but with the addition of the appropriate intensive or reflexive pronoun. E.g. *I myself blank* or *I blank myself*.

⁹ Translate the optative mood as the subjunctive but use *might* instead of *should*.

¹⁰ Without a definite article the participle is translated *while blanking* (present tense) or *after having blanked* (aorist tense). With a definite article and when no noun is modified, *one(s)* or *thing(s)* is added to the definite article, e.g. *the one blanking* or *the things blanking*.

¹¹ Perfect participles are generally translated as the aorist (without *after*) although sometimes they may be translated as the present (without *while*).

Note: Since the middle voice and the optative mood are not common, their translation has been placed in footnotes (8 and 9 above).

Note: The participle is quite complex. Footnote 10 seeks to explain how the context--the presence or absence of an article and/or a noun/substantive which the participle modifies--affects translation. When the participle has no article, it is usually adverbial. "While" or "after" are commonly used to introduce the adverbial participial clause or phrase. Again the context determines the best translation.

Table J: Contraction of Vowels

Verbs whose stems end in α , ϵ or \omicron are called contract verbs. These vowels, which may be found in the *Dictionary*, change/adjust to the vowel or consonant which follow.

STEM VOWEL	SUFFIX VOWEL/DIPHTHONG							
	- ϵ	- $\epsilon\iota$	- \omicron	- $\omicron\upsilon$	- ω	- η	- η	- $\omicron\iota$
α -	α	α	ω	ω	ω	α	α	ω
ϵ -	$\epsilon\iota$	$\epsilon\iota$	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon$	ω	η	η	$\omicron\iota$
\omicron -	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron\iota$	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon$	ω	ω	$\omicron\iota$	$\omicron\iota$

- Before a vowel or diphthong, the stem vowel α , ϵ or \omicron will contract with that vowel or diphthong suffix or infix. (Often the fact that a contraction has taken place is indicated by the circumflex accent in a verb ending.) The table above demonstrates how a stem vowel, i.e., α , ϵ or \omicron , joins to/contracts with the vowel or diphthong of a suffix or infix when the two meet.

- Before a consonant, the stem vowel will lengthen, i.e., α and ϵ become η ; \omicron becomes ω .

SUBSTANTIVES

Tables F to M relate to the declension of substantives. (Remember: substantives are declined; verbs are conjugated.) Substantives include: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and participles.

Declension

A complete list of a substantive (a noun, pronoun, adjective or participle) in all its forms (number, gender and case) is called a *declension*. The variation or change of the form to indicate a different number, gender or case is called *inflection*.

There are three basic sets or patterns for declensions. These are usually called first, second and third declension. (They could be labeled "a," "o" and "consonant" declensions.) The third or consonant declension has three distinct patterns (III, IV, V, Table F below).

For a **noun**, the *Dictionary* provides (1) the whole *nominative* form, (2) the *genitive* ending, and (3) the *gender*. With this information, one can find the complete declension. By placing a noun in the correct column, according to the *nominative* and *genitive* endings and the *gender*, one can create the complete declension of any noun. E.g., the word $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\upsilon$, $\acute{\omicron}$ / *m* follows the pattern in column II A. Thus the complete declension of $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ would be: $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\nu$; $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\iota$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\nu$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

For an **adjective** or **pronoun**, the *Dictionary* provides the *nominative singular* form of *each gender*. The masculine and neuter are always in the same declension; the feminine form is either in the "a"

declension or identical to the masculine form. E.g. ἀληθινός, -ή, -όν (II A, I B, II B); ἀληθής, -ές (V A, V B). Adjectives and pronouns usually include endings from more than one declension. E.g. ὁ, ἡ, τό and ὅς, ἣ, ὅ (II A, I B, II B); ἅγιος, -α, -ον (II A, I A, II B); πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (III A, I C, III B).

Table F: Declensions

		1 st / "a" declension					2 ^d / "o" decl		3 rd / consonant declension						
		IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IIA	IIB	III A	III B	IVA	IVB	VA	VB	VC
s i n g	Nom	α	η	α	ας	ης	ος	ον	#/ς	#	ευς	ις	ης	ες	ος
	Gen	ας	ης	ης	ου	ου	ου	ου	ος	ος	εως	εως	ους	ους	ους
	Dat	α	η	η	α	η	ω	ω	ι	ι	ει	ει	ει	ει	ει
	Acc	αν	ην	αν	αν	ην	ον	ον	α /ν	#	εα	ιν	η	ες	ος
p l	Nom	αι	αι	αι	αι	αι	οι	α	ες	α	εις	εις	εις	η	η
	Gen	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων	εων	εων	ων	ων	ων
	Dat	αις	αις	αις	αις	αις	οις	οις	σι(ν)	σι(ν)	εσι(ν)	εσι(ν)	εσι(ν)	εσι(ν)	εσι(ν)
	Acc	ας	ας	ας	ας	ας	ους	α	ας	α	εις	εις	εις	η	η
gender		f	f	f	m	m	m/f	n	m/f	n	m	f	m/f	n	n

Note: Vocative plural forms are the same as the nominative. Vocative singular forms may be the same as the nominative singular. Otherwise the vocative singular will be a shortened form of the nominative singular. This may take the form of dropping the final sigma and/or shortening the vowel of the nominative singular ending. E.g., θεός becomes θεέ; πατήρ, πατέρ; γυνή, γύναι; κύων, κύον.

Common Substantival Forms

Table C: the Definite Article "the" "this" "that"
(Forms in [brackets] are for words similar to article.)

	singular			plural		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom	ὁ [-ς]	ἡ	τό [-ν]	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc	τόν	τήν	τό [-ν]	τούς	τάς	τά

Table L: Relative Pronoun
"who" "which" "what" "that" etc.

	singular			plural		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
N	ὅς	ἣ	ὅ	οἷ	αἷ	ἅ
G	οὗ	ἣς	οὗ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D	ὧ	ἣ	ὧ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	οὓς	ἅς	ἅ

Table G: Personal Pronouns:
Table G-1 "I" "we" "you"

	I	we	you (pl)	you (pl)
N	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	σύ	ὑμεῖς
G	ἐμοῦ, μου	ἡμῶν	σου	ὑμῶν
D	ἐμοῖ, μοι	ἡμῖν	σοῖ	ὑμῖν
A	ἐμέ, με	ἡμᾶς	σέ	ὑμᾶς

Table K:
"one" "a" "an"

	m	f	n
N	εἷς	μία	ἓν
G	ἐνός	μιᾶς	ἐνός
D	ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί
A	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν

Table G-2 "he" "she" "it" "they"

	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>they (m)</i>	<i>they (f)</i>	<i>they (n)</i>
N	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Table H: near Demonstrative Pronoun and Adjective "this" "these"

(The remote demonstrative ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ον "that" "those" has the same endings.)

	<i>this</i>			<i>these</i>		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
N	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Table I: "every" "each" (plural "all"); "entire"

(Pattern of Aor Act Ptc endings: -σας, -σασα, -σαν.)

	singular			plural		
	m	f	n	m	f	n
N	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G	παντός	πάσης	παντός	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
A	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

Table M: Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective

"who?" "which?" "what?" "why?"

(Without an accent or with the accent on the last syllable of a two syllable form, the word is "someone" "something" "anything.")

	singular		plural	
	m/f	n	m/f	n
N	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα
G	τίνος	τίνος	τίνων	τίνων
D	τίνι	τίνι	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
A	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνα