Greek Notes

Verbs	**Nouns/Adjectives** **Pronouns/Articles** **Cases**	
Prepositions	Particles	**Demonstratives**
Vocabulary	**Interrogative Particles**	

Verb Forms:

Present Active Indicative	**Present Middle Indicative**	**Present Passive Indicative**
Present Active Imperative	**Present Middle Imperative**	**Present Passive Imperative**
Imperfect Active Indicative	**Imperfect Middle Indicative**	**Imperfect Passive Indicative**
Aorist Active Indicative	**Aorist Middle Indicative**	
Future Active Indicative	Future Middle Indicative	Future Passive Indicative
Verb Endings (Active Voice)	**Verb Endings (Middle Voice)**	Deponent Verbs
Verb Endings for the Imperative		
Present Active Indicative of to be	**Imperfect Active Indicative of to be**	**Future Active Indicative of to be**

Present Active Indicative		
	singular	plural
1	λύω	λύομεν
2	λύεις	λύετε
3	λύει	λύουσι (ν)
Present Active Infinitive = λύειν		

Present Middle/Passive Indicative

	singular	plural
1	λύομαι	λυόμεθα
2	λύῃ or λύει	λύεσθε
3	λύεται	λύονται
Present Middle/Passive **Infinitive** = λύεσθαι?		

Present Active Imperative / Present Middle/Passive Imperative

Present Active Imperative			**Present Middle/Passive Imperative**		
	singular	plural		singular	plural
2	λέγε	λέγετε		λέγου	λέγεσθε
3	λεγέτω	λεγόντων		λεγέσθω	λεγέσθων
λέγω = I am speaking					

First Aorist Active Imperative / First Aorist Middle Imperative

First Aorist Active Imperative			**First Aorist Middle Imperative**		
	singular	plural		singular	plural
2	λέξον	λέξατε		λέξαι	λέξασθε
3	λεξάτω	λεξά, –σάντων		λεξάσθω	λεξάσθων, λεξάσθωσαν
λέγω = I am speaking					

Imperfect Active Indicative

	singular	plural
1	ἔλυον	ἐλύομεν
2	ἔλυες	ἐλύετε
3	ἔλυε	ἔλυον
No Imperfect Active **Infinitive**		

Imperfect Middle/Passive Indicative

	singular	plural
1	ἐλυόμην	ἐλυόμεθα
2	ἐλύου (it was ἔλυσο)	ἐλύεσθε
3	ἐλύετο	ἐλύοντο

Imperfect Middle/Passive **Infinitive** = ἐλύειν ?

First Aorist Active Indicative / First Aorist Middle Indicative

	singular	plural		singular	plural
1	ἔπαυσα	ἐπαύσαμεν	1	ἐπαυσάμην	ἐπαυσόμεθα
2	ἔπαυσας	ἐπαύσατε	2	ἐπαύσω	ἐπαύσασθε
3	ἔπαυσε	ἔπαυσαν	3	ἐπαύσατο	ἐπαύσαντο

Aorist Active Infinitive: παύσαι / Aorist Middle Infinitive: παύσασθαι

Future Active Indicative

	singular			plural		
1	λείψω	παρέξω	λύσω	λείψομεν	παρέξομεν	λύσομεν
2	λείψεις	παρέξεις	λύσεις	λείψετε	παρέξετε	λύσετε
3	λείψει	παρέξει	λύσει	λείψουσι (ν)	παρέξουσι	λύσουσι (ν)

λείβω = to pour; Future active infinitive = λείψειν = to be about to pour, to be going to pour

παρέχω = to provide; Future active infinitive = παρέξειν = to to about to provide; to be going to provide

Palatal consonants (κ, γ, χ) combine with σ to yield ξ which sounds like a**cc**ent and not e**x**am / Labials (π, β, φ) combine with σ to give ψ

Future Active Indicative

	singular	plural
1	πείσω	πείσομεν
2	πείσεις	πείσετε
3	πείσει	πείσουσι (ν)

The dentals τ, δ, θ, ζ and the nasal dental ν are dropped altogether

Future Middle Indicative		
	singular	plural
1	λύσομαι	λυσόμεθα
2	λύσῃ	λύσεσθαι
3	λύσεται	λύσονται
Future Middle Infinitive = λύσεσθαι		

Future Passive Indicative		
	singular	plural
1	λυθήσομαι	λυθησόμεθα
2	λυθήσῃ	λυθήσεσθαι
3	λυθήσεται	λυθήσονται
Future Passive Infinitive = λυθήσεσθαι		

Various forms of the verb *to be*			
	Present Active Indicative	Future Active Indicative	Imperfect Active Indicative
1 sgl	εἰμί	ἔσομαι	ἦν, ἤμην
2 sgl	εἶ	ἔσῃ or ἔσει	ἦσθα or ἦς
3 sgl	ἐστίν	ἔσται	ἦν
1 pl	ἐσμέν	ἐσόμεθα	ἦμεν
2 pl	ἐστέ	ἔσεσθε	ἦτε
3 pl	εἰσίν	ἔσονται	ἦσαν
infinitive	εἶναι	ἔσεσθαι	

Verb Endings for the Active Voice

		Present	Future	Imperfect	Aorist
Singular	1	λύ ω	λύ σω	ἔ λυ ον	ἔ λυ σα
	2	λύ εις	λύ σεις	ἔ λυ ες	ἔ λυ σας
	3	λύ ει	λύ σει	ἔ λυ ε	ἔ λυ σε
Plural	1	λύ ομεν	λύ σομεν	ἐ λύ ομεν	ἐ λύ σαμεν
	2	λύ ετε	λύ σετε	ἐ λύ ετε	ἐ λύ σατε
	3	λύ ουσι (ν)	λύ σουσι	ἔλυ ον	ἔ λυ σαν
Infinitive		λύ ειν	λύ σειν		λύ σαι

Verb Endings for the Middle Voice (and Passive for Present)

		Present	Future	Imperfect	Aorist
Singular	1	λύ ομαι	λύ σομαι	ἐ λυ όμην	ἐ λυ σάμην
	2	λύ ῃ	λύ σῃ	ἐ λύ ου	ἐ λύ σω
	3	λύ εται	λύ σεται	ἐ λύ ετο	ἐ λύ σατο
Plural	1	λυ όμεθα	λυ σόμεθα	ἐ λυ όμεθα	ἐ λυ σάμεθα
	2	λύ εσθε	λύ σεσθε	ἐ λύ εσθε	ἐ λύ σασθε
	3	λύ ονται	λύ σοντσι	ἐ λύ οντο	ἔ λύ σαντο

Verb Endings for the Imperative

		Active		Middle	
		Present	Aorist	Present	Aorist
Singular	2	λῦ ε	λῦ σον	λύ ου	λῦ σαι
	3	λυ έτω	λυ σάτω	λυ έσθω	λυ σάσθω
Plural	2	λύ ετε	λύ σατε	λύ εσθε	λύ σασθε
	3	λυ έτωσαν	λυ σάτοσαν	λυ έσθωσαν	λυ σάσθωσαν

Common Deponent Verbs

αἰσθανομαι	*to perceive through the senses*
βούλομαι	*to want, to desire*
γίνομαι	*to become*
ἔρχομαι	*to come, to go*
εὔχομαι	*to pray*
οἴομαι	*to suppose, to think, to believe*

Cases

Genitive	
Ablative	Same ending as genitive. Some grammarians hold that this should not be seen as a separate case. This occurs much less often in the New Testament than the genitive.

Noun Declension (1st and 2nd Declension)

λόγος = word   κόρη = girl   χαρά = joy   δῶρον = gift

		Masculine	Feminine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom	λόγος	κόρη	χαρά	δῶρον
	Gen	λόγου	κόρης	χαράς	δώρου
	Dat	λόγῳ	κόρῃ	χαρᾷ	δώρῳ
	Acc	λόγον	κόρην	χαράν	δῶρον
	Voc	λόγε	κόρη	χαρά	δῶρον
Plural	Nom	λόγοι	κόραι	χαραί	δῶρα
	Gen	λόγων	κόρων	χαρῶν	δώρων
	Dat	λόγοις	κόραις	χαραῖς	δώροις
	Acc	λόγους	κόρας	χαράς	δῶρα
	Voc	λόγοι	κόραι	χαραί	δῶρα

Note: **First Declension** nouns end in α or η (there is also the **Impure 1st Declension**)

Note: The **Genitive** form of nouns of the **Second Declension** ends in –ου

Note: **Third Declension** nouns end in a variety of consonants or in ι or υ

Masculine Nouns of the 1ˢᵗ Declension
Plus two feminine nouns (1ˢᵗ declension) and a neuter noun (2ⁿᵈ declension)

ποιητής = poet   νεανίας = young man   κόρη = girl   χαρά = joy   δῶρον = gift

		Masculine	Masculine	Feminine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom	ποιητής	νεανίας	κόρη	χαρά	δῶρον
	Gen	ποιητοῦ	νεανίου	κόρης	χαρᾶς	δώρου
	Dat	ποιητῆ	νεανία	κόρη	χαρᾷ	δώρῳ
	Acc	ποιητήν	νεανίαν	κόρην	χαράν	δῶρον
	Voc	ποιητά	νεανία	κόρη	χαρά	δῶρον
Plural	Nom	ποιηται	νεανίαι	κόραι	χαραί	δῶρα
	Gen	ποιητῶν	νεανίων	κόρων	χαρῶν	δώρων
	Dat	ποιηταῖς	νεανίαις	κόραις	χαραῖς	δώροις
	Acc	ποιητάς	νεανίας	κόρας	χαράς	δῶρα
	Voc	ποιηταί	νεανίαι	κόραι	χαραί	δῶρα

Feminine Nouns of the 1ˢᵗ Declension
Pure and Impure

τέκνη = art   Θέα = goddess   δόξα = glory, reputation

		Feminine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom	τέκνη	θεά	δόξα
	Gen	τέκνης	θεᾶς	δόξης
	Dat	τέκνη	θεᾷ	δόξη
	Acc	τέκνην	θεάν	δόξαν
	Voc	τέκνη	θεά	δόξα

Third Declension Nouns with Consonant Endings

Types of Consonants	Nominative	Genitive	Mark of the Nominative	Citation
Liquids: λ or ρ	ῥήτωρ	ῥήτορος	long vowel	ὁ ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος
	ἐλπιδς -> ἐλπίς[1]	ἐλπίδος	+ ς	ἡ ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος
Dental Stops: τ, δ, θ	πρᾶγμα[2]	πράγματος	Neuter, no mark	τὸ πρᾶγμα, πράγματος
The Dental Nasal ν	αἰών	αἰῶνος	no mark, vowel is long throughout	ὁ αἰών, αἰῶνος
	δαίμων	δαίμονος	long vowel	ὁ δαίμων, δαίμονος
Labial Stops: π, β, φ	κλώψ	κλωπός	+ ς	ὁ κλώψ, κλωπός
Palatal Stops: κ, γ, χ	φάλαγξ	φάλαγγος	+ ς	ἡ φάλαγξ, φάλαννος
The group ντ	λέων[2]	λέοντος	long vowel	ὁ λέων, λέοντος
Sibilant σ	γένος[3]	νένεσος -> γένεος -> γένους	different vowel	τὸ γένος, νένους

[1] Dentals drop out before a σ
[2] τ at the end of the word is dropped
[3] The general stem γενεσ– conrasts with the nominative γένος. This is called "graduation of the vowel."

Third Declension Liquid Stems

	singular	plural
Nominative	ὁ κακὸς ῥήτωρ	οἱ κσκοὶ ῥήτορες
Genitive	τοῦ κακοῦ ῥήτορος	τῶν κακῶν ῥήτορων
Dative	ῥήτορι	τοῖς κακοῖς ῥήτορσι (ν)
Accusative	ῥήτορα	τοὺς κακοὺς ῥήτορας
ὁ κακὸς ῥήτωρ = *the bad politician*		

Articles

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	ὁ	ἡ	τό	ὁι	αί	τά
Gen	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc	τό	τήν	τό	τά	τάς	τά
Voc	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ

The bottom row are not articles but interjections

ὁ, ἡ, τό was originally a demonstrative pronoun, but, as the language developed, weakened into becoming an article; however, it retain some of its demonstrative use throughout. In the English, *the* is a weakened form of *this*.[1] One use of the article is as a mild, relative pronoun.[2]

Personal Pronouns

Nominative	1st and 2nd Person	3rd Person

Personal Pronouns

	singular	plural
1	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς
2	σύ	ὑμεῖς
3	αὔτος or ἐκείνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο	αὔτοι or ἐκεῖνοι, ἐκεῖναι

Imperfect Active **Infinitive** = ἐύειν ?

Personal Pronouns

	1st Person		2nd Person	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
nom	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	σύ	ὑμεις
gen/ablative	ἐμοῦ, μου	ἡμων	σοῦ, σου	ὑμῶν

[1] *A Greek Grammar of the New Testament,* Curtis Vaughan and Virtus E. Gideon; Broadman Press, Nashville; ©1979; p. 80.

[2] Op. cit., p. 83. See also Wesley Perschbacher, *New Testament Greek Syntax;* Moody Press; ©1995; p. 54.

dative	ἐμοι, μοι		ἡμῖν	σοί, σοι		ὑμῖν
accusative	ἐμέ, με		ἡμᾶς	σέ, σε		ὑμᾶς

Personal Pronouns

	3rd Person			3rd Person		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
gen/ablative				αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
dative				αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
accusative				αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
nom						
gen/ablative				αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
dative				αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
accusative				αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Adjective

2nd Declension χρήσιμος, η, ον	

Adjective Declension			
χρήσιμος, η, ον = useful			
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nom	χρήσιμος	χρησίμη	χρήσιμον
	Gen	χρησίμου	χρησίμης	χρησίμου
	Dat	χρησίμω	χρησίμη	χρησίμῳ
	Acc	χρήσιμον	χρησίμην	χρήσιμον
	Voc	χρήσιμε	χρησίμη	χρήσιμον
Plural	Nom	χρήσιμοι	χρήσιμαι	χρήσιμα
	Gen	χρησίμων	χρησίμων	χρησίμων
	Dat	χρησίμοις	χρησίμαις	χρησίμοις
	Acc	χρησίμους	χρησίμας	χρήσιμα
	Voc	χρήσιμοι	χρήσιμαι	χρήσιμα

The article when next to the adjective is called the attributive position. When the adjective is between the article and the noun, this is called the **first attributive position**. No statement is being made in the attributive position.
Example: ὁ κακὸς νεανίας = the bad youth

In the **second attributive position**, the article follows the noun and is often repeated. Again, no statement is being made.
Example: ὁ νεανίας ὁ κακὸς = the bad youth

When the adjective follows the noun and there is no definite article on the adjective, this is called the **predicative position** and a statement is being made.
Example: ἡ κόρη καλή = the girl [is] pretty (or beautiful)

Near Demonstrative	**Immediate Demonstrative**	**Remote Demonstrative**

Near Demonstrative Forms (*this*)					

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε
Gen	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
Dat	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
Acc	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	τούσδε	τάσδε	τόδε

Note that all we really have here is the article + δε
According to MacDonald, these are archaic

Notes: demonstratives are placed in the predicative position:
ὅδε ὁ ἄθρωπος or ὁ ἄθρωπος ὅδε = *this man*

Immediate Demonstrative Forms (*this* or *these*)

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dat	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτους	ταύας	τούτα

Remote Demonstrative Forms (*that*); also used as a pronoun

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
Gen	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
Dat	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
Acc	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

General Rules of Demonstrative Translation

ὅδε + οὗτος = *this, that*		οὗτος + ἐκεῖνος = *this, that*	
ὅδε= *this*	οὗτος = *that*		ἐκεῖνος = *that*
ταῦτα = *those things* (referring to words which preceded)		τάδε = *these things* (referring to or anticipating what will follow)	

Interrogative Particles (τίς, τί) Declined

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine & Feminine	Neuter	Masculine & Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα
Genitive	τίνος	τίνος	τίνων	τίνων
Dative	τίνι	τίνι	τίσι (ν)	τίσι (ν)
Accusative	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίναΦιρστ

Prepositions

The general affect of cases	
ἀνά + accusative = up εἰς + accusative = toward, into κατά + accusitive = down ὑπό + accusative = toward the foot of the ἀπό + genitive/ablative = away from διά + genitive = across ἐκ + genitive/ablative = out of, out from κατά + genitive/ablative = down from	ἀνά + locative/date = in ἐν + locative (dative) = in, at ὑπό + locative/dative = at the foot of