

# *GREEK I: DR. C MKOMBE*

## *Lecture 1: The Greek Language (Pg 128 - 129 vocabulary list)*

New Testament (NT) Greek belongs to a large language family known as the Indo-European languages. This history can be traced from the 14<sup>th</sup> century B.C to the present day. It includes such languages as, Latin and all the Latin derivatives, plus German and English.

### **Importance of Greek Language**

We study Greek not as a spiritual language or exercise, but we study Greek as a tool. Why Greek in particular? The NT was originally written in Greek and thus, the thought of writers as they wrote are best understood as one explores the language in which they wrote.

### **Stages of the Development of the Greek Language**

There are five (5) stages through which the Greek language passed through in its development:

1. ***Pre-Homeric Stage 1000 B.C.E*** – traced from as far back as 1000B.C.E.

As early as third millennium B.C.E (3000B.C.E), tribes of Indo-European peoples wandered into Greece, unfortunately because we lack literary remains, we know little about the Greek language then.

2. ***Age of Dialects/ Classical Era (1000B.C.E- 330B.C.E)***

Geography (plateaus prominent in Greece) and politics caused Greek to fracture into several dialects, four of which were predominant and these predominant ones are:

- I. Aeolic
- II. Doric
- III. Ionic

#### IV. Attic; the most influential one.

- Attic Greek was an offspring of Ionic. It was the dialect of Athens, the political and literary centre of Greece during the Golden age. Attic is often associated with Classical Greek.

#### 3. *Koine Greek (κοινή) 330 B.C.E – 330 C.E (A.D)*

Koine was born out of Alexander the Great's conquests. First his troops which came from Athens as well as other Greek cities and regions had to communicate/ speak to one another. This close contact produced a melting pot Greek which inevitably softened the rough edges of some dialects and lost the subtleties of others. (As Alexander went on his conquests he brought the different groups, with different dialects and as they were incorporated into the Greek army it was needful for them to communicate and this resulted in the common language.

The conquered cities and colonies learnt Greek as a second language. By the first century (1<sup>st</sup>) A.D Koine Greek was the Lingua-Franca (common language) of the whole Mediterranean region and beyond.

#### 4. *Byzantine / Medieval Greek 330 A.D – 1453 A.D*

When the Roman Empire split between the East and the West, Greek lost its status. Latin was used in the West and Greek was used in the East.

#### 5. *Modern Greek 1453 A.D – Present*

In 1453 A.D the Turks invaded Byzantium, when this happened Greek was no longer isolated from the world.

- Renaissance (the rebirth) was born in the world as scholars fled with copies of the Greek classics (among them NT manuscripts) under their arms. The reformation developed in Northern Europe as NT Christian scholars became aware of the NT Greek manuscripts.

- Although Greek got out of the East, Europe did not get in i.e. Copies of Ancient Greek literature finally brought Europe out of the Dark Ages, but Europe had no impact on the living language and the net effect is that the Modern Greek popular speech does not differ materially from the vernacular byzantine and this connects directly with vernacular Koine. The Greek language has changed less over 3 millennia than English has in one. Today there are two levels of Greek:
  - i. Katherevousa – is the literary language.
  - ii. Demotic – is the popular language.

**NB.** Katherevousa is not a historical development of the language but is a book Greek and an artificial attempt to resurrect Attic Greek. Since 1977 Demotic Greek has been the official language of Greece tracing its roots directly back to Koine. Koine is the Feminine adjective of Koinos, the synonyms of Koine are, Common Greek or Hellenistic Greek.

<b>Transliteration</b>	<b>Greek</b>
Koine	κοινη
Koinos	κοινος

### **Types of Κοινη Greek**

- At least three types exist, and these are:

#### **a) Vernacular/vulgar Koine Greek**

This was the language of the streets, a colloquial (informal and not grammatically correct) popular speech, found principally in the papyrus excavated from Egypt which was the Lingua franca of that day.

**b) *Literary Koine Greek***

Literary Koine is a more polished Koine, a language of the Scholars and Writers, of Academics and Historians. In comparing it to the English language, differences existing between Literary and vernacular are similar to the differences between English spoken in the streets and that in the places of higher learning.

**c) *Conversational Koine Greek***

This is the spoken language of the educated people. It is grammatically correct for the most part, but not on the same literary levels as literary Koine.

*It is the one which was used to write the Greek New Testament.*

**d) *Atticistic Koine***

This is the artificial language which is used by writers who are trying to go back to the Golden age of Greek language (Attic of the age of Dialects)

## **GREEK ALPHABET**

- The alphabet used back then is still the same alphabet used today in Greece. It is similar to the English alphabet.
- In Greek writings, sentences do not normally begin with the capital letters; instead capitals are usually reserved for proper names like, Peter, Galilee and many other proper names.
- Due to this, capitals are less frequently used than small letters. The small letters are referred to as *minuscules*. The capital letters are referred to as *majuscules*.

NAME	FORM		SOUND
	Small	Caps	
Alpha	α	Α	a father
Beta	β	Β	b boy
Gamma	γ	Γ	g game
Delta	δ	Δ	d dog
Epsilon	ε	Ε	e etch
Zeta	ζ	Ζ	z daze
Eta	η	Η	e obey
Theta	θ	Θ	th theology
iota	ι	Ι	i immediately
kappa	κ	Κ	k keep
Lamda	λ	Λ	l lamb
Mu	μ	Μ	m mother
Nu	ν	Ν	n now
Xi	ξ	Ξ	x lax
Omicron	ο	Ο	o omelette
Pi	π	Π	p papa
Rho	ρ	Ρ	r rose
Sigma	ς, σ	Σ	s same
Tau	τ	Τ	t take
Upsilon	υ	Υ	u tulip
Phi	φ	Φ	ph phone
Chi	χ	Χ	ch Christ
Psi	ψ	Ψ	ps tops, pseudonym
Omega	ω	Ω	o told

*This is the conventional order. Capital letters need not be learned at this time; they are picked up quite naturally because many of the capitals are more like the English letters than the cursive form and the remaining letters are easy to pick up by simply sounding out the remaining letters in the word.*

## Vocabulary list

ό, ή, τό	the
καί,	and
αὐτός	he
αὐτο,	it
αὐτή	she
σύ	you (singular)
σου	of you, yours
σοί	to you
σέ	you
ὕμεις	you (plural
ὕμών	yours (plural)
ὕμιν	to you
ὕμάς	you
δέ,	and
έν,	in
έγώ	I
έμού, μου	my, of me
έμοι, μοι	to me
έμε, μέ	me
ήμεις	we
ήμών	our of us
ήμιν,	to us
ήμας	us
είμί	I am
λέγω	I say
είς	into

οὐ	not
ὅς	who
οὗτος	this (masculine)
αὕτη	this (feminine)
τοῦτο	this (neuter)
θεός	God
ὅτι	that, so that, because
πάς	all, every
μή	not
γάρ	for
Ἰησοῦς	Jesus, Joshua
ἐκ	from, out of
ἐπί	on, over
κύριος	Lord, lord, master
έχω	I have, hold
προς	for
γίνομαι	I become, am born or made
διά	through, during
ίνα	in order that, that
ἀπό	from, away from
ἀλλά	but, yet, rather
έρχομαι	I come, appear, go

## **Lecture 2 (pg 130 of vocabulary list)**

### **Comparisons with the English Alphabet**

1. The Greek Alphabet has 24 letters whereas the English has 26.
2. Eleven (11) of the Greek letters are already known because they are identical to the English letters even in their appearance.
3. Four (4) letters have the same sound as English even though the form of the letter is different.
4. Six (6) letters of the Greek Alphabet look like the English but are completely different.
5. The three (3) remaining Greek letters are new to us, both in sound and form.

#### **Those similar in form:**

Alpha,  $\alpha$  – is similar to “A, a” in English.

Beta,  $\beta$  – is similar to “B, b”

Delta,  $\delta$  - is similar to “D, d”

Epsilon,  $\epsilon$  - is similar to “E, e”

Zeta,  $\zeta$  - is similar to “Z, z”

Iota,  $\iota$  - is similar to “I, i”

Kappa,  $\kappa$  - is similar to “K, k”

Omicron,  $\omicron$  - is similar to “O, o”

Sigma,  $\varsigma, \sigma$  - is similar to “S, s”

Tau,  $\tau$  - is similar to “T, t”



Upsilon, υ - is similar to “U,u”

**Those similar in sound, but different in form:**

Theta, θ - th

Lambda, λ - L

Pi, π - P

Phi, φ - ph

**False friends; have similar sound to the English letter and even look like the English letter, but means something different:**

Gamma, γ - g. Not English y, Y

Eta, η - ē long or lengthened e. Not English n

Mu, μ - m, not English U.

Nu, ν - n, not English V.

Rho, ρ - r, not English P.

Omega, ω - o long o and not English w.

**Completely new in form**

Ξ, ξ - X

Χ, χ - Ch

Ψ, ψ - Ps.

## Vowels and their combinations (Diphthongs)

Q. what two types of letters are found in the alphabet?

A. Consonants and Vowels.

### Diphthongs

A. A diphthong is defined as two vowels next to each other that are treated as one.

An example from the English may be seen in the word, “**group**”. There are two vowels side by side in this word: the “o” and the “u”. But we treat them as *one* (a diphthong), giving them the sound of the “oo” rather than “oh – oo”.

B. In the majority of words in the Greek NT, two vowels side by side diphthongs.

C. The most frequently used diphthongs in the NT, with their pronunciations are :

ui, υι – pronounced “we” in υιος, υιος – translated, son.

ou, ου – pronounced “ou” as in ακουσας, ακουσας – translated, you heard.

eu, ευ – pronounced “eu” as in **feud** example ευλογεω translated i speak well of.

au, αυ – pronounced “ou” in **out**.

ei, ει - pronounced as the “ei” in **eight**.

oi, οι – pronounced as “oi” in **oil**.

ai, αι – pronounced as “ai” in **aisle**.

Another form of Diphthongs are called iota subscripts. In many instances the final iota of a word is not written at the end but under the preceding vowel. In such cases the preceding diphthongs are written:

αι - αι<sub>ι</sub>

ηι - ηι<sub>ι</sub>

ωι - ωι<sub>ι</sub>

## Accents and Syllables

Just as in all languages, words have one or more syllables (divisions in words that must be pronounced clearly and distinctly) and in Greek, words with more than one syllable have one of the syllables accented.

### **Example**

In the English language, a word like, **Go** has one syllable, while **na<sup>1</sup>me** has 2 syllables.

In English words are not accented, while in Greek they accent the words to know or indicate when to stress or emphasize the sound of letters. In Greek you do not have to guess, the syllable that has to be stressed is accented.

There are three forms of Greek accents used:

- i) Acute accent - ´ , e.g. Ἰωάννης – “John” alpha bears the acute accent in this example.
- ii) Grave accent - ` , e.g. δὲ – “and”
- iii) Circumflex accent - ~ e.g. αὐτοῦ – “his”, Χριστοῦ – of Christ or Christ’s.

The three different forms all perform the same function. In Greek, even in one syllable words, you may find an accent.

## Syllables

*Principle: Divide a words syllable immediately following a vowel unless there are two consonants following one after the other, In which case the first of the two consonants is added to the preceding vowel. A consonant cannot stand on its own.*

### Example 1

**α | κ ο υ | σ α ς** – there are three syllables. Note after the vowel alpha is the first division and after alpha is one consonant. After the consonant kappa there are two vowels which are or constitute a diphthong and by definition are treated as one and therefore cannot be divided. The final division is after the diphthong but before the consonant sigma. Note that there is no division after the final vowel alpha for the simple reason that a consonant cannot alone make up a syllable.

### Example 2

**π ε μ | ψ α ς** - there are two syllables. Notice the division is placed in-between two consonants which are preceded by a vowel.

### Example 3

**δ ε σ | μ ω | τ η | ρ ι | ω** – there are five (5) syllables. Note the separation of the two consonants, σ and μ which are preceded by a vowel ε. worth noting also is the division effected between vowels which follow each other complying with the principle, which says to divide immediately after a vowel.

### Vocabulary List

Ποιέω

I do, make

τίς (acute accent)

who? Which? What?

άνθρωπος

man, human being

Χριστος

Christ, Anointed One, Messiah

τις (grave accent)	someone, anyone, something
ὡς	as
εἰ	if, that, whether
οὖν	so, therefore
κατά	down from
μετά	with, among, against
ὁράω	I see, notice, experience, perceive
ἀκούω	I hear, listen to
πολύς	much, many, large
δίδωμι	I give
πατήρ	father, ancestor, Father
ἡμέρα	day, daylight
πνεῦμα	wind, breath, spirit
υἱός	son, male offspring
ἐάν	if, when
εἷς (rough breathing mark)	one, a, single, anyone, someone
ἀδελφός	brother, fellow believer
ἢ (smooth breathing mark)	or, either, nor
περί	about, concerning, around

λόγος	word, statement, message
ἑαυτοῦ	(of) himself, herself, itself
οἶδα	I know, am acquainted with, understand
λαλέω	I speak
οὐρανός	heaven, sky
ἐκεῖνος	that
μαθητής	disciple, learner, pupil
λαμβάνω	I take, receive, collect, seize
γῆ	earth, soil
μέγας	large, great, loud
πίστις	faith, trust, belief, faithfulness
πιστεύω	i belief (in), have faith (in)
οὐδείς	no
ἅγιος	holy, dedicated to God, pure
ἀποκρίνομαι	i answer, reply,
ὄνομα	name, title
γινώσκω	I know, learn, understand
ὑπό	by, at the hands of
ἐξέρχομαι	I go out or away, come out

άνήρ, άνδρός

husband, male (male)

γυνή

woman, wife, bride

τέ

and, and so, so

δύναμαι

I can, am able

θέλω

I wish, will, desire, want

ούτως (rough breathing mark)

in this manner, thus, so

ίδού

look, behold, see

Ίουδαίος

Jewish,

**Lecture 3** (pg 130 of vocabulary list)

**Example 4**

ν ο μ ο ζ - there are only two syllables.

**Example 5**

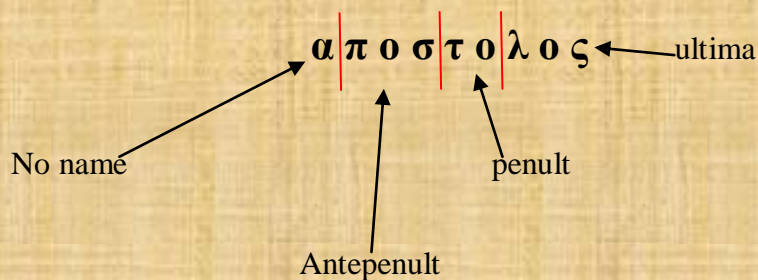
σ α β β α τ ο ν - there are only three (3) syllables.

**Example 6**

α π ο σ τ ο λ ο ζ - there are four syllables.

**N.B** for convenience special names have been devised for the last three (3) syllables for any given word. The last syllable of a Greek word is termed the *Ultima*, the second to the last is called the *Penult*, and the third syllable from the end is called the *Antepenult*.

**Example**





## Accents of Nouns

As you study nouns, for example ἀνθρώπος you will notice that its accents follow a certain pattern. The various cases attempt to keep their accents on the same syllable, but whenever the *ultima* exhibits a *long vowel* or a diphthong (which by nature is long in sounding) the accent is moved to the penult syllable. *In fact a rule of accents to learn is as follows:*

- *If the ultima has a long sounding vowel like, η or ω or a diphthong, the accent may not go further than the penult. This applies also to the verbs*
- *If the ultima has no diphthong or long sounding vowel, then the accent will go to the same syllables as in the nominative case.*

### Example

#### Nominative case

ἄνθρωπος – translated man or human being.

ο, omicron is a short vowel therefore the accent must go to the antepenult. If it had been ω, omega a long vowel or a diphthong then the accent would have been relegated to the penult.

#### Genitive case

ἀνθρώπου – translated of man or man's indicative of the possessive element.

Since the vowel(s) in the ultima by virtue of being a diphthong and consequently long, have the effect of relegating the accent to the penult as observed in the above example.

### **Dative case**

'α ν θ ρ ω π ω – the iota subscript diphthong has the effect of long vowels and thus relegates the accent to the penult syllable.

### **Accusative case**

'ά ν | θ ρ ω | π ο ν - a short vowel in the ultima thus the accent goes as far as the antepenult.

#### Lecture 4: (pg 131 of vocabulary list)

##### Accents of Verbs

**Rule/ Principle:** The general rule which applies to verbs is that the accent will move away from the end of the word as far as the vowel will permit. The **last vowel** in the word is the **crucial point to watch**. If the last vowel is long e.g. η or ω, or if the final vowels make a diphthong, then the accent is not permitted to move away from the end further than the penult.

##### Example 1

μ ε | ν ω – is first person singular and is translated, “i remain”. Since final vowel is long the accent is restricted to the penult.

##### Example 2

π ι σ τ ε | υ ω – is a first person singular verb and is translated, “i believe”. Just like in example 1 above final vowel is long and thus accent is restricted to the penult syllable.

### Example 3

᾿α|γ ε ι ς – is a second person singular verb and is translated “you go”. The last vowels are a diphthong and imply the accent be restricted to the penult.

### N.B

- All words beginning with a vowel must have the vowel bearing a breathing mark which can be either, rough or smooth.
- If the final vowel is short, especially when you have, α, ο, ι, ε, or υ, the accent will recede to the antepenult.

### Example 4

μ ἔ|ν ο|μ ε ν – is a first person plural verb translated “we remain”. It has three syllables and a short vowel in the ultima hence the accent will recede to the antepenult.

### Example 5

π ι σ|τ ε ῦ|ο υ|σ ι ν – is a third person plural verb, translated “they believe”. It has four syllables and since the final vowel is short the accent is located on the antepenult.

NB – the diphthongs, αι and οι are regarded **as short unless** they are followed by a consonant, e.g. **αις** and **οις** are long since they are followed by sigma (ς).

- If an accent falls on a diphthong it is placed over the second vowel of that diphthong, (see Example 5).

## Accents of Nouns

A new rule which applies to the accenting of Greek nouns and all other words is as follows:

**RULE:** *If a word has a long vowel for its penult vowel and at the same time the penult vowel is the one to be accented (or to receive the accent), the accent will change to a circumflex whenever the ultima has a short vowel. If the ultima has a long vowel or a diphthong then this rule does not apply.*

### Example 1

τ ὀ δ ε ἰ π | ν ο ν – the two words are translated “the feast”. The final vowel of the ultima is short and since there are only two syllables the accent must be placed on the penult vowel, in this example a diphthong (which is a long sounding combination of vowels) and so the accent changes from the acute accent to the circumflex in accordance with the rule or principle of accents. δεῖπνον is a singular noun of neuter gender and of the nominative case.

### Example 2

τ ο ὺ δ ε ί π | ν ο υ – translated, “of the feast” its case is genitive, singular and of neuter gender. Above rule does not apply since the ultima has a diphthong, therefore an acute accent is placed on the second letter of the diphthong in the penult.

### Example 3

τ ω δ ε ί π ν ω – translated, “to the feast”. Case is Dative, singular in number and gender is neuter.

#### Example 4

**τὸ δέξιν** – singular noun of the accusative case and neuter gender.

Translated “the feast”.

#### Examples using plural nouns

**τὰ δεῖπνα** – nominative case, translates to, “the feasts”.

**Τῶν δεῖπνων** – genitive case, translates to, “of the feasts.”

**Τοῖς δεῖπνοῖς** – Dative case, translates to, “to the feasts”. An earlier rule

stated that **-οῖς** is long sounding therefore thus the acute accent is placed on the penult diphthong.

**Τὰ δεῖπνα** – Accusative case, translates to, “the feasts”.

#### ENCLITICS

A few Greek words regularly omit their accents and are pronounced as though they were a continued syllable of the word before them. Such words are called enclitic words or enclitics.

These are in simple terms words without accents.

The unaccented forms of the personal pronouns like;

**μοι, μου, με, σου, σοι**, are enclitics. The present tenses of **εἰμι** are the most commonly found enclitics. Enclitics sometimes influence the accenting of the preceding word, and the rules governing this are as follows;

## Lecture 5 (pg 131 of the vocabulary list)

**RULE:** A word that is accented on its antepenult will receive another accent on its ultima if it is followed by an enclitic.

### Example 1

ὁ δὲ δάσκαλός μου – translated “my teacher”.

**RULE:** If a word has a circumflex accent on its penult, it will receive another accent on its ultima when followed by an enclitic.

### Example 1

ὁ δοῦλος μου – translated, “my servant or slave”.

## THE BREATHING MARK

῀ - rough breathing mark.

ῶ - smooth breathing mark.

Greek words that begin with a vowel or a diphthong always have a breathing mark. The breathing mark goes over any vowel letter beginning a word and over the second letter in a diphthong. It must always be over the vowel and in a diphthong over the second letter.

### Example1

ὁ → rough breathing mark. This stands for “h” and thus the word is pronounced –“ho”

which is the definite article “the”.

## Example 2

᾿**ακουσας** – is a second person, singular, first aorist verb which is translated “you heard”.



A Smooth breathing mark. Its contribution is silent in pronouncing and spelling words.

### Significance of the breathing mark

**εἰς** - transliterated, “eis” is translated “into”  
**εἷς** - transliterated, “ehis” is translated, “one”.

## VOCABULARY BUILDING

This can be done in different ways which among others include:

1. *Combining know words to form a new word.*

### Example

**συν + δουλος = συνδουλος**

**συν** – translated , “with or together”.

**δουλος** – translated, “servant or slave”.

**συνδουλος** – translated , “ fellow servant”.

2. *Through forming opposites, by inserting the **a** at the beginning of the word.*

### Example

I) **δικαιος** – righteous or just    **αδικια** - wrongdoing, unrighteousness

**αδικεω** – i do wrong, i am in the wrong or treat unjustly

II) **καθαρος** – clean, pure.    **ακαθαρτος** - impure, unclean.



In English we have similar formation, with examples like,

**Gnostic** - where **agnostic** is derived by simple inserting “a” at the beginning.

**Theist** and **atheist**

3. **δικ-** root which in the Sanskrit has the idea ‘to show’ this root appears in the Greek verb **δεικνυμι**, ‘i point out’. It is common in the present tense stem of the Greek verb to lengthen a root, as from **δικ-** to **δεικ-**. This had the effect of showing repeated action in the present tense form.

From **δικ-**, ‘to show’, ‘point out’, we get **δικ-η**, ‘the way pointed out,’ i.e. ‘the thing which is right,’ justice.

**Examples of other words**

**δικ-η** - ‘right’, ‘justice’

**δικ-αζω** – ‘i render justice’

**δικ-ασ-της** - ‘a judge’

**δικ-ασ-μος** – ‘a giving of justice’

**δικ-ασ-ι-μος** – ‘judicial’

**δικ-ασ-τικός** – ‘pertaining to the courts’, ‘the jurors fee’

**δικ-αι-ος** – ‘one observant of the rules’, ‘righteous’

**δικ-αι-οω** – ‘i declare righteous’

**δικ-αι-ω-μα** – ‘a righteous act’, ‘an ordinance, decree’

**δικ-αι-ω-σις** – ‘doing justice’,

‘the act of setting right’

**δικ-αι-ω-της**- ‘a judge’

**δικ-ασ-τηριον** – ‘a place of judgment’, ‘a house of correction’.

**Words with the longer root –δεικ-**

- **δεικνυμι** – ‘i show,’ ‘i point out’.
- **δειγμα** - ‘a thing shown’, ‘a pattern,’ ‘a sample’.
- **δειγματιζω** – ‘I make a show of.’
- **δειγματισμος** – ‘an exhibition,’ ‘a public show.’
- **δεικτηριον** – ‘a place for showing.’

- **δεικτης** – ‘an exhibitor.’
- **δεικτικός** – ‘able to show’
- **δειξίς** – ‘a showing,’ ‘displaying.’

This list could be indefinitely expanded by bringing compound words where two nouns are united, δικ-αι-ο-σ-της, ‘one who gives justice,’ and by compound verb formed by prefixes. A single letter added to a Greek root adds something to the idea expressed by the root. It will be necessary to give the meanings of the various elements used in word building.

## **SUFFIXES**

### ***Noun Suffixes and their Meanings***

For convenience to the learner, the noun suffixes will be listed in the form in which they occur in the NT. The declension to which these nouns belong is indicated by the parentheses, (1), (2), (3).

#### *1. Agent endings.*

- a. – της, προ-φή-**της**, (1), ‘one who speaks for another,’ ‘a prophet.’ The corresponding feminine is προφητις (3), ‘a prophetess.’
- b. – τηρ, φωσ-**τήρ**, (3), ‘a luminary.’
- c. – τωρ, ρή-**τωρ**, (3), ‘an orator.’
- d. – εως, (εF), γραμματ-**εός**, ‘a writer,’ ‘a scribe,’; from γράφω, ‘I write’.
- e. –ισσα, βασίλ-**ισσα**, (1), ‘a queen’; the feminine of βασιλεύς, ‘a king.’

#### *2. Action endings.*

- a. – σις, διαίω-**σις**, (3), ‘an act of justifying.’
- b. – μος, κλαυθ-, (2), ‘a weeping’; from κλαίω, ‘I weep.’ Root κλαF.

### 3. *Instrumental endings.*

- - τρον, λύ-**τρον**, (2), ‘an instrument for loosing’; from the verb λύω, ‘i loose.’

Compounded with ’αντι, we get ’αντι-λυ-**τρον**, ‘a ransom,’ ‘something given instead of a person to loose (free) him.’

### 4. *Result endings.*

- a. -μα, πράγ-**μα**, (3), ‘a thing done,’ ‘a deed’; from, πράσσω, ‘i do.’
- b. -εια, βασιλ-**εία**, (1), ‘a thing ruled,’ ‘a kingdom’; from βασιλεύω, ‘i rule.’
- c. -ος, είδ-**ος**, ‘a thing seen,’ ‘appearance’; from είδον, ‘i saw.’

### 5. *Quality endings*

- a. -οτης, άγι-**ότης**, ‘holiness’; from άγιος, ‘holy.’ This ending should not be confused with the agent ending -της.
- b. -ια, σοφ-**ία**, (1), ‘wisdom’; from sóφος, ‘wise.’
- c. -συνη, σωφρο-**σύνη**, (1), ‘sound mindedness,’ ‘good sense’; from σως, ‘sound,’ ‘whole + φρην, ‘mind,’ + συνη, ‘ness.’
- d. -ος, βάθ-**ος**, (2), ‘depth’; from βαθύς, ‘deep.’

### 6. *Diminutive endings*

- a. -ιον, παιδ-**ίον**, ‘a young boy’; from παίς, ‘a boy.’
- b. -ισκος, νεαν-**ισκος**, (2), ‘a lad’; from νεανίας, ‘a young man.’
- c. -ισκη, παιδ-**ίσκη**, (1), ‘a damsel.’

### 7. *Place endings*

- a. -τηριον, δικασ-**τήριον**, (2), ‘a place where justice is dispensed’; from δικάζω, ‘i judge.’
- b. -ειον, μνημ-**είον**, (2), ‘a place of memorial,’ ‘a tomb’; from the root μνη, ‘to remember.’

8. *Abundance, custom, chief characteristic.*

- - ολος, ἄμαρτ-**ωλος**, (2), ‘a man completely given up to sin,’ ‘a sinner’; from ἄμαρτία, ‘sin.’

- - εἶδ-**ωλος**, (2), ‘an idol or image’; from εἶδον, ‘i saw.’

- - δούλος, (2), ‘a bondman,’ ‘slave,’ or ‘minister’; from δέω, ‘i bind,’ + -ολος.

δε + ολος = δούλος (where ε + ο = ου and to show that a contraction took place a circumflex accent is placed over upsilon.)

## MAJOR PARTS OF SPEECH

The major parts of speech in Greek are the same as in English. They are as follows:

1. **NOUN** – refers to a name of a person, a place or a thing.
2. **PRONOUN** – is a substitute for a noun.
3. **ADJECTIVE** – is a modifier of a noun or pronoun.
4. **PARTICIPLE** – is a verbal adjective, and usually ends with ‘-ing’ in English, e.g. eating or running.
5. **VERB** – is an action word.
6. **ADVERB** – is a word used to modify a verb, adjectives or another adverb, e.g. they usually end with ‘-ly’, firmly illustrates this in the following sentence:  
The boy *stood* **firmly**. Stood is the verb that is being modified.
7. **PREPOSITION** – is a small word showing relation or function to the word positioned after it, e.g.  
A book on the table with initials FM is worth buying. On is a preposition.
8. **Conjunction** – is a word connecting words and phrases, e.g. and, but, if.

## Lecture 6 (pg 132 of the vocabulary list)

### GENDER

In English we have three (3) genders and the gender is recognized solely from the definition and not by its spelling forms, e.g.

**Boy** is masculine by definition.

**Girl** is feminine by definition.

**Tree** is neuter by definition.

When you come to Greek, genders are recognized not only by definition, but also by spelling patterns. When three (3) forms of a word appear in a vocabulary list, the three variations in spelling are due to the three genders and these are always:

- i. Masculine
- ii. Feminine
- iii. Neuter

### Important points about Greek

Greek nouns, pronouns and adjectives have gender and both pronouns and adjectives must agree in gender with the noun to which they refer. If a noun is feminine in gender the pronoun describing it must also be feminine.

### Example

**House** – is a noun and ‘**It**’ is the appropriate pronoun, **He** or **She** are not appropriate in this case.

**Declension** – (derived from the word decline.)

Declension is a variation of the form of a noun, pronoun, participles or adjective to show its grammatical case. These parts of speech have varying functions within a sentence.

**Example 1 (English)**

1. The **house** is near the city. *House is the subject (in Greek – Nominative case).*
2. He stole the door **of the house**. *'Of the house' is possessive case (Genitive case in Greek).*
3. The man went **into the house**. *'Into the house' is the Indirect object being referred to – Dative case in Greek.*
4. Lightning struck **the house**. *'The house' is the Direct object – Accusative case in Greek.*

**Sentence with all four Greek cases**

5. **The Teacher** took **her book** and handed **it to the student**.
  - i. 'The Teacher' – subject, Nominative case
  - ii. 'Her' – possession, Genitive case.
  - iii. 'Book' and 'it' – direct object, Accusative case.
  - iv. 'to the student' – indirect object, Dative case.

**CONJUGATION** – derived from the word 'conjugate'

Conjugation is a system of verbal inflection (inflection is a change in the form of (a word) to express grammatical relation. The term applies only to verbs. When conjugating a verb, information about tense, mode (or mood), voice, person and number is given. Depending on the person spellings vary across 1<sup>st</sup> person to 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

## Tense

In most instances in Greek, tense refers to time i.e. past present and future time. In Greek the most important time *is the kind of action* linked with it i.e. *is the action continuing* (present) or *is it completed* (past) or *yet to be done* (future).

## Mode/ Mood

Mode is that aspect of Greek that indicates whether action in the verb is factual, uncertain or commanded. The three modes are:

- i. Factual (certain) means or indicates a fact and is called the *indicative mode*.
- ii. Uncertain –e.g. The man may go to town. It is referred to as the *Subjunctive mode*.
- iii. Commanded – this is the *imperative mode*. ‘Go to town’ is a command

## Voice

Here there are three basic voices which are distinguished one from the other by noting whether the subject in a given sentence is the doer of the action or the receiver of the action or is doing the action to himself or for himself.

- i. **Active voice** – the subject is the doer of the action, e.g. John is singing.
- ii. **Middle voice** – the subject is the doer of the action and is doing it to himself, e.g.  
Judas hanged himself.
- iii. **Passive voice** – the subject is recipient of the action, in other words something is being done to him by another. E.g. Steven was stoned for his faith or ‘The song was sung for the man.’

## Person

The words I, we, you, he, she or it refer to person.

**First person:** 'I' is first person singular and 'we' is first person plural.

**Second person:** 'you' is second person singular and plural.

**Third person:** 'he', 'she' or 'it' is third person singular and they is third person plural.

## Number

Number refers to the quantity being spoken of or referred to i.e. singular or plural.

**Parsing** - derived from parse

Parsing is to describe (a word in context) grammatically, stating its inflection, relation to the sentence, etc. It deals with both conjugation and declension, and means that given a verb to parse one must give the information about the, voice, mode, tense etc. Also when parsing a given noun you decline.

## Guideline to Parsing

Word	Tense	Voice	Mode	Person	Case	Number	Gender	Dictionary Form	Translation
Verb	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Noun					X	X	X	X	X
Infinitive	X	X	X					X	X
Participle	X	X			X	X	X	X	X



## Examples

### A. Verbs

	Word	Tense	Voice	Mode	Person	Number	Dictionary form	Translation
1.	μένω	present	Active	indicative	1 <sup>st</sup>	singular	μένω	I remain
2.	λύομεν	present	Active	indicative	1 <sup>st</sup>	plural	λύω	we loose
3.	μένομεν	present	Active	indicative	1 <sup>st</sup>	plural	μένω	we remain

### B. Nouns

	Word	Case	Number	Gender	Dictionary form	Translation
	πατήρ	Nominative	Singular	Masculine	πάτήρ	Father

## **Lecture 7 (Pg 134 of the vocabulary list)**

### **Endings of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Declensions**

The designation 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declensions are merely terms to account for the various patterns of spelling and not function.

#### **First Declension**

Here we find spelling patterns that consist mostly of the feminine gender, whose ending is either *-α* or *-η* e.g. *γάπη*.

#### **Second Declension**

These are words whose spelling patterns consist of masculine and neuter genders.

#### **Third Declension**

This includes spelling patterns that consist of all three genders with the masculine and feminine being identical - a large noun group whose stem ends in a consonant falls in this class. A nominative in the 1<sup>st</sup> declension is precisely the same nominative in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. It simply has a different pattern for the spelling. The same applies for all the other cases, genitive, dative and accusative. This one is clear when the patterns of spelling are observed in the endings of *-αγαθός* - 'good'. The endings of *αγαθός* in all three genders must be mastered as they represent 43 declensions in spelling patterns for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions.

## Singular Endings

Cases	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nominative	-ος	-ον *	-η
Genitive	-ου	-ου	-ης
Dative	-ω	-ω	-η
Accusative	-ον *	-ον *	-ην

\* Endings for the Masculine Accusative and the Neuter Accusative and nominative are identical. Context will determine if the word is Acc, Masculine or Neuter.

## Plural Endings

Cases	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nom	-οι	-α	-αι
Gen	-ων	-ων	-ων
Dat	-οις	-οις	-αις
Acc	-ους	-α	-ας

- These endings are endings for all 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns, pronouns, adjectives and middle and passive participles.
- In the neuter gender the nominative and accusative both singular and plural are always identical.
- The neuter gender is similar to the masculine, so much that there are only two (2) endings to learn, nominative singular and nominative plural.

## Nouns

### Endings of ἀγαθός: Singular

Case	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
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Nom	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθή
Gen	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς
Dat	ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθῇ
Acc	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν

### Plural

Case	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nom	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθά	ἀγαθαί
Gen	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
Dat	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς
Acc	ἀγαθοὺς	ἀγαθά	ἀγαθὰς

### Examples

1. λογός – translated ‘word’ is masculine noun and follows the same pattern as ἀγαθος.
2. ἔργον – translated ‘work’ is neuter noun and follows the same pattern as ἀγαθον
3. φωνή – translated ‘voice or sound’ is feminine noun and follows the same pattern as ἀγαθή.

## Masculine Pronouns

Masc.	Translation	Neut.	Translation	Fem.	Translation	Case
αὐτός	He	αὐτό	it	αὐτή	She	Nom
οὗτος	this	τούτο	this	αὕτη	this	Nom
ἐκεῖνος	that	ἐκεῖνο	that	ἐκεῖνη	that	Nom
ὅς	who/ which	ὅ	which	ή	who	Nom

N.B neuter pronouns have the same endings as the neuter adjective ἀγαθόν and neuter nouns except for 'ν' in the nominative and accusative singular.

## Lecture 8 (pg 132 of the vocabulary list)

### Masculine Pronouns (cont')

There are times when the third personal pronoun *αὐτός* (He) is used as an adjective or to show emphasis.

1. When there is no definite article in front of this pronoun the purpose is to show emphasis e.g.

*ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτός* (translated, 'The man himself) notice the absence of an article before the personal pronoun.

2. If an article precedes a pronoun, it is translated "the same" e.g.

*ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ αὐτός* (translated the same man) notice the present article before the pronoun.

*ὁ αὐτός ὁ ἄνθρωπος* translated as the above (word order does not mean anything in Greek).

### The Definite article 'ὁ' – 'the'

The endings of *ἀγαθός* also form the endings of the definite article 'the'.

1. Just add a rough breathing mark to the masculine and feminine nominative endings, both singular and plural.
2. Add the letter 'τ' to all the other endings.

### Singular forms of the definite article 'the'

Case	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom	ὁ	τό	ἡ
Gen	τοῦ	τού	τῆς

<b>Dat</b>	<b>τω</b>	<b>τω</b>	<b>τή</b>
<b>Acc</b>	<b>τόν</b>	<b>τό</b>	<b>τήν</b>

### Plural forms of the definite article ‘the’

<b>Case</b>	<b>Masc.</b>	<b>Neut.</b>	<b>Fem.</b>
Nom.	οί	τά	αί
Gen.	τόν	τόν	τόν
Dat	τοίς	τοίς	ταίς
Acc	τούς	τά	τάς

Articles are those little words in front of the noun. In English, there are two articles; ‘the’ is the definite article and ‘a’ is the indefinite article. Greek has only one article since there are 24 forms for it and its the definite article ‘the.’

### NOTE the following about endings of first declension;

1. There are 3 variations in the endings of the *singular* of ἀγαθή. You have a long -η (eta) and alpha –α. You can also have a –ης
2. There is no variation in the *plural*. It is always the same but the singular has three variations.
3. The first 3 patterns are feminine and the 4<sup>th</sup> pattern is strangely masculine.
4. Only φωνή follows the feminine endings of ἀγαθή.

## Singular

Case	feminine	feminine	feminine	Masculine
Nom	φώνη	καρδια	γλώσσα	προφητης
Gen	φώνης	καρδιας	γλώσσας	προφητου
Dat	φώνη	καρδιά	γλώσσά	πρφητή
Acc	φώνην	καρδιαν	γλωσσαν	προφητην

## The Question mark

The Greek question mark is written exactly like the English semi-colon ; therefore a statement ending with it implies a question.

## Example

1. εἰ Χριστός ; **‘are you Christ?’**
2. εἰ Χριστός. **‘you are Christ.’**
3. οὐκ Πητρος ἐστιν; **‘is he not Peter?’**
4. οὐκ Πητρος ἐστιν. **‘He is not Peter.’**
5. ἐστιν Πητρος οὐκ; **‘is he not Peter?’**

As you read and encounter, ‘γγ’ two gamma’s following each other they are to be pronounced as **-ng** e.g.

**εὐαγγελιον**



## Personal Pronouns

### First Person

Case	Singular	Tranlation	Plural	Translation
Nom	ἐγώ	I	ἡμεῖς	we
Gen	ἐμοῦ, μου	my or of me	ἡμῶν	our or of us
Dat	ἐμοί, μοι	to me, in me	ἡμῖν	to us
Acc	ἐμε, μέ	me	ἡμᾶς	us

### TAKE NOTE:

- In the singular the genitive, dative and accusative cases may be found in either of the two forms listed.
- The nominatives are used for emphasis when they occur with a verb of the same person e.g.  
**ἐγώ μένω** – translates to, ‘I myself remain’ yet literally it would be ‘I, I remain’.  
Another example would be,  
**ἡμεῖς μένομεν** which translates to, ‘we ourselves remain’.
- The other cases are used in usual pronoun sense.

## Second Person

Case	Singular	Translation	Plural	Translation
Nom	σου	you	υμεις	you
Gen	σου	your(s), of you	υμων	yours or of you
Dat	σοι	to you, in you	υμιν	to you, in you
Acc	σε	you	υμας	you

## Third Person

For the third (3<sup>rd</sup>) person the declensions have the endings of αγαθος.

Case	Singular	Translation	Plural	Translation
Nom	αυτος	He	αυτοι	Them
Gen	αυτου	his, of he	αυτων	their(s),of them
Dat	αυτω	to him, in him	αυτοις	to them, in them
Acc	αυτον	him	αυτους	them

## The Name of Jesus

The name 'Jesus' is irregular in Greek, it occurs in the following forms:

## Singular

Case	Masculine	Translation
Nom	Ἰησοῦς	Jesus
Gen	Ἰησοῦ	of Jesus
Dat	Ἰησοῦ	to Jesus
Acc	Ἰησοῦν	Jesus

## The Conjunction 'ὅτι'

1. After verbs of communication, such as, saying, thinking, hearing, understanding, seeing etc. The conjunction - 'ὅτι' is translated – 'that' e.g.

εἶδον ὅτι ἦλθεν – 'I saw that he came'

2. Elsewhere ὅτι should introduce a reason and be translated 'because', e.g.

ἦλθον ὅτι ἐφιλησα σε, - 'I came because I loved you'

## Pronoun 'πας' – all or every

The Greek word πᾶς is translated every or all in the plural appears in the masculine form as:

Case	Singular		Plural	
	word	Translation	word	Translation
Nom	πᾶς	all,	πάντες	every
Gen	πάντος	of all	πάντων	of every
Dat	πάντι	to all	πάσιν	to every
Acc	πάντας	all	πάντας	every

εἶπον πάντι τώ ἀνθρωπώ – translated, ‘I spoke to every man’

The nominative singular and dative plural of πᾶς exhibit an irregular stem. The following principles explain how they finally arrive to that stem.

### **IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES**

#### 1. **Dentals** – pronounced from the teeth

Dental letters are τ, δ, and θ. When a σ is joined to any of these letters the result is σ,

ς.

$$\tau + \sigma = \sigma \text{ or } \varsigma$$

$$\delta + \varsigma = \sigma \text{ or } \varsigma$$

$$\theta + \varsigma = \sigma \text{ or } \varsigma$$

#### 2. **Labials** – pronounced from the lips

These include π, β and φ. When σ is joined to these the result is ψ.

$$\pi + \varsigma = \psi$$

$$\beta + \varsigma = \psi$$

$$\phi + \varsigma = \psi$$

#### 3. **Liquids** – λ, μ, ν, ρ

When a σ is added to these they don't accept it and the stem of the word is completely changed /changes altogether.

#### 4. **Palatals** - γ, κ, χ

When a σ is joined to the above the result is ξ.

$$\gamma + \varsigma = \xi$$

$$\kappa + \varsigma = \xi$$

$$\chi + \varsigma = \xi$$

### **Third Declension Endings**

Only two forms exist in the third declension, the masculine and feminine forms of this declension are identical. The neuter form is also similar, so we have two forms.

#### **Singular**

<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine/Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
<b>Nom</b>	- ζ or none	- none
<b>Gen</b>	- ος	- ος
<b>Dat</b>	- ι	- ι
<b>Acc</b>	- α	- none

#### **Plural**

<b>Case</b>	<b>Masculine/Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
<b>Nom</b>	- ες	- α
<b>Gen</b>	- ων	- ων
<b>Dat</b>	- σι(ν)	- σι(ν)
<b>Acc</b>	- ας	- α

#### **NB:**

- 1. The stem of a third declension noun occurs in all the forms except the nominative singular and dative plural.**
- 2. The third declension words are known by the genitive singular forms which have the full genitive stem and the endings.**

## Example

πας is a third declension word that is masculine in gender. Its full stem is παντ therefore its declensions are as follows;

### Singular

**Nominative case: παντ + ς (nominative ending) = παντς**

Though this would be the expected nominative form, because of the principles previously outlined it is not the nominative form. First combining dental endings with sigma yields sigma and thus the result would be: παντ + ς where τ + ς = ς therefore result is **πανς**. From the same principles Liquid stems like 'nu' either reject the sigma or change stem form altogether and in this case 'nu' is rejected and the resultant nominative case is **πας**.

**Genitive case: παντ + ος = παντος**

**Dative case: παντ + ι = παντι**

**Accusative case: παντ + α = παντα**

### Plural

**Nom**            **παντες**

**Gen**            **παντων**

**Dat**            **πασιν**

**Acc**            **παντας**

**ελπις** is a feminine noun which is a third declension word that is translated, ‘hope’. Its full stem according to the genitive case is, **ελπιδ-**.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Nominative	ελπις	ελπιδες
Genitive	ελπιδος	ελπιδων
Dative	ελπιδι	ελπισι
Accusative	ελπιδα	ελπιδας

**νυξ** is a feminine noun which is a 3<sup>rd</sup> declension word that is translated ‘night’. Its full stem is **νυκτ-**.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Nominative	νυξ	νυκτες
Genitive	νυκτος	νυκτων
Dative	νυκτι	νυξιν
Accusative	νυκτα	νυκτας

**γυνή** is a feminine noun translated ‘woman, wife or bride.’ Its full stem is **γυναικ-**.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	γυνή	γυναικες
<b>Genitive</b>	γυναικος	γυναικων
<b>Dative</b>	γυναικι	γυναιξι
<b>Accusative</b>	γυναικα	γυναικας

**Όνομα** is neuter in gender and is translated, 'name'. Its full stem is **ονοματ-**.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Nominative	ονομα	ονοματα
Genitive	ονοματος	ονομαων
Dative	ονοματι	ονομασι
Accusative	ονομα	ονοματα

**NB:** The Greek word cannot end with a τ and since there is no ending, the τ drops and the resultant word is **ονομα** in both the nominative and the accusative singular.

Note also the dative plural, τ and σ join and result in σ hence we have ονομασι.



## LECTURE 9 (pg 133 of the vocabulary list)

### GREEK ADJECTIVES

Greek adjectives utilise endings like those of **αγαθος**, unlike English the adjectives in Greek changes its endings to agree with the noun it modifies. It must agree in Gender i.e. Masculine, Feminine and Neuter in Number (singular or plural) and in case. Masculine adjectives generally have the same endings as the second declension noun **λογος**. Feminine adjectives usually resemble **φωνή**, but some may take endings like **καρδία** and then, Neuter adjectives are like the noun **τέκνον**.

#### Use of the Greek Adjectives

When a noun has an article, 'ο' 'the', the adjective that modifies it must be preceded by an article. Occasionally the article is written only before the adjective if the adjective appears directly before the noun. In such a case the article does a double duty. The adjective may precede or follow its noun, thus, 'The good man' may be written in the following ways alike;

- i. **ό αγαθός ό άνθρωπος or ό άνθρωπος ό αγαθός** (word order does not matter)

Translated; 'the good man'.

- ii. **ό αγαθός άνθρωπος**. The good man

When the noun is not articular, the adjective also appears without an article as follows;

- iii. **άγαθός άνθρωπος or άνθρωπος άγαθός** a good man.

When the noun is articular but the adjective is not, the Greek intends the adjective to be a predicate adjective and a verb like 'is', 'was', 'are', 'were' must be supplied.

- iv. **ό άνθρωπος άγαθός or άγαθός ό άνθρωπος** - The man is good.

## **Demonstrative Pronoun “This” singular, “these” plural.**

The word, οὗτος translated ‘this’, with plural ‘these’ makes use of the same endings as the adjective except in the neuter singular nominative and accusative. In most of its forms it is prefixed by the letter ‘τ’. It exhibits the peculiarity that every time the ending contains either α or η the first syllable changes its diphthong from ου to αυ.

### **Singular**

	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
Nominative	οὗτος	τούτο	αὕτη
Genitive	τουτου	τουτου	ταυτης
Dative	τουτω	τουτω	ταυτή
Accusative	τουτον	τουτο	ταυτην

### **Plural**

Nominative	οὗτοί	ταυτα	αὐται
Genitive	τούτων	τούτων	ταυτων
Dative	τουτοις	τουτοις	ταυταις
Accusative	τουταις	ταυτα	ταυταις

In its usage οὗτος differs from the adjective in that it will never appear with an article preceding it, but it does resemble the adjective in the fact that it must agree with its noun in gender, number and case just as the adjective does.

## Examples

- i. ούτος ό λογός - This word
- ii. τουτο τό πλοιον - This boat/ ship.
- iii. ταυτης της φωνης – of this voice
- iv. τουτοις τοις άνθρωποις – to these men

The various forms of ούτος may be used without nouns and in such cases the word can be rendered with the word, one, man, thing, woman etc.

## Examples

- i. λεγει τουτώ – he says to this one
- ii. λεγετε ταυτα – you say/speak these things
- iii. τουτο θελω – i wish this thing
- iv. είδον ταυτην – i saw this lady

## Lecture 10 (pg 133 of vocabulary list)

### VERBS

#### “To be” είναι

It is important to know that this so called verb “to be” είναι, is equivalent to an equal sign (=).

This means that the nominative case is always on both sides of the verb.

#### Example

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶν ὁ βασιλεὺς – the man is the king.

Both ἄνθρωπος and βασιλεὺς are nominative. In this case ‘the king is the man’ is the same as ‘the man is the king’.

ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐστὶν ὁ ἄνθρωπος – the king he is the man

#### The present tense of είναι

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	εἶμι – I am	ἐσμεν – we are
2 <sup>nd</sup>	εἶ – you are	ἐστέ – you are
3 <sup>rd</sup>	ἐστὶν – he/she or it is	εἰσιν – they are

#### The imperfect tense of είναι

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	ἤμην – I was	ἤμεν – we were
2 <sup>nd</sup>	ἦς – you were	ἦτε – you were

3<sup>rd</sup> ἦν – he/ she or it was

ἦσαν – they were

### Future tense of εἶναι`

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	ἔσομαι – I will/shall be	έσομεθα – we will/shall be
2 <sup>nd</sup>	έση – you will/shall be	έσεσθε – you will/shall be
3 <sup>rd</sup>	έσται – he/she or it will/shall be	έσονται – they will/shall be

### **N.B**

1. The future tense of εἶναι is simple the primary, middle or passive endings and these are the ones in bold above. The italicised vowels are connecting vowels.
2. The letters **εσ**, are added as prefixes.
3. The connecting vowel is deleted in the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) and third (3<sup>rd</sup>) person singular

### **Other Verbs**

#### **Tense in the indicative mode (mood)**

The most used mode in the New Testament (NT) is the indicative mode. There are over 15000 verbs in the NT in the indicative mode, less than 2000 forms in the subjunctive mode and also less than 2000 in the imperative mode is concerned with manner in which the action of the verb is stated, such as; is it factual, possible or commanded?

#### **Indicative mode**

- is straight forward, verb indicates that what is said is real e.g. ‘it is raining’ or ‘it is not raining.’

## Subjunctive mode

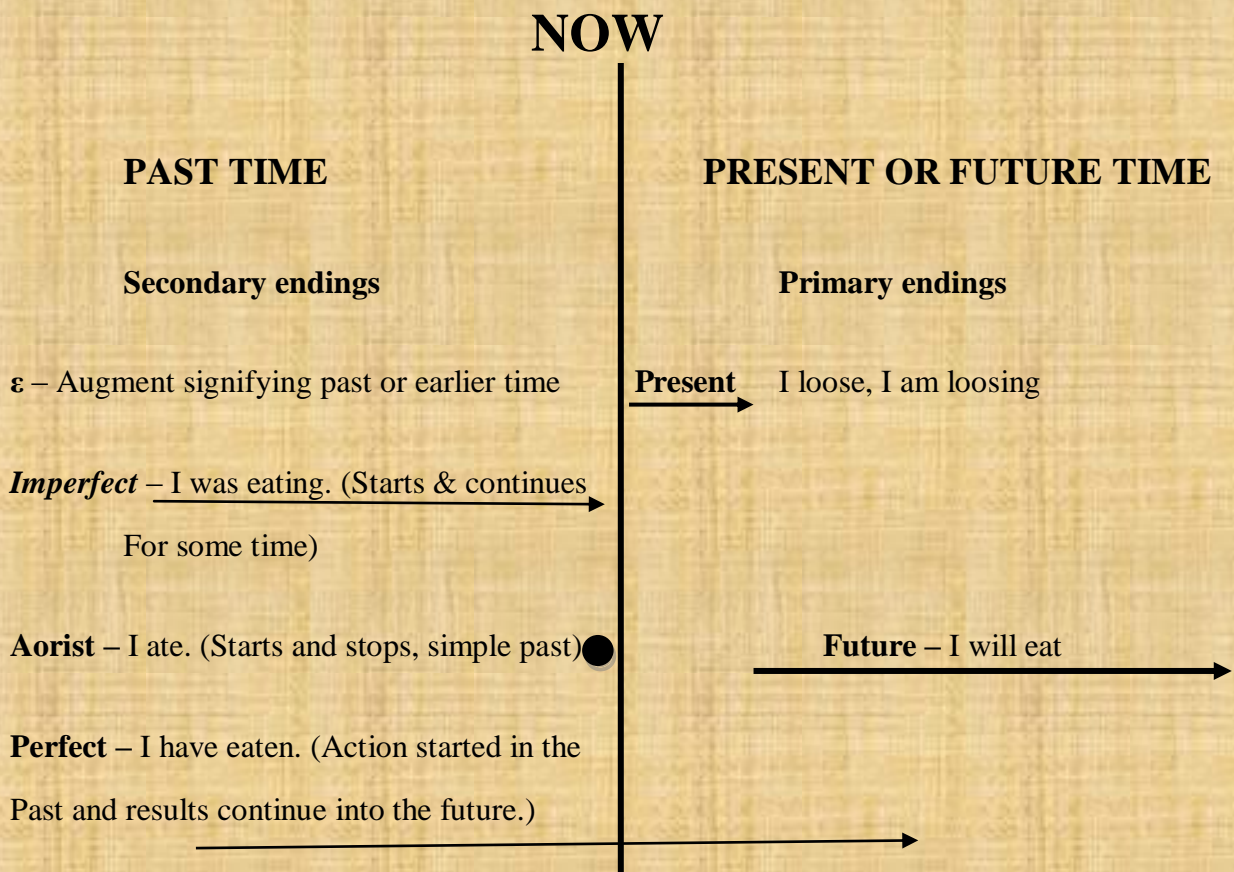
- is the mode of uncertainty. This mode indicates that something may occur e.g. 'it may/might or could rain' or 'it may not rain'

## Imperative mode

- shows a command e.g. 'Rain' or 'do not rain'

## Indicative Mode

It is in the indicative mode where time is concerned.



1. The line under the tenses named, indicates ongoing action.
2. The circle or dot for the Aorist represents a completed action in its simplest form.

3. The circle with the perfect tense accompanied by a line represents both a completed action and the results of that action continuing into the present.

#### Four Basic verb forms

Earlier than now				Now	Present or Future
Secondary endings = All past tenses + ε- augment. Imperfect tense endings.				Primary = all non-past tenses. Present tense endings	
Number	Person	active voice	middle/passive voices	Active Voice	Middle/Passive voices
singular	1	-ov or none	-ομην	ω	ομαι
	2	ες	ου	εις	η or σαι
	3	εν	ετο	ει	εται
Plural	1	ομεν	ομεθα	ομεν	ομεθα
	2	ετε	εσθε	ετε	εσθε
	3	ον	οντο	ουσιν or ουσι(ν)	ονται

- Where the ending begins with a **μ** or **ν**, the joining or connecting vowel is always **-ο** omicron. Anywhere else the connecting vowel is **-ε**.
- Primary ending refers to or means that the time element is either present or future.
- Secondary ending refers to or means that the time element is some point in the past and thus beyond any change. Since this term represents a time period in the past, its verb form always includes an **ε-** augment and in Greek this means at the beginning of the word.

## The meaning of ε - augment

1. The ε-augment is easily remembered by associating it with E for earlier i.e. earlier than **'now'** (present and or future).
2. Thus the present and the future tenses are primary and they do not have the ε-augment. All the other Greek tenses in the indicative mode have an augment in perfect Aorist, perfect and plu-perfect – all begin with ε.
3. The ε may appear as an η or an ει, when the verb begins with a vowel e.g. we have the verb άκουω – I hear  
  
ε + α-κου (stem) ε + α = η therefore the stem changes to **ηκου-**  
  
The first person singular verb is therefore – **ηκουσα** – ‘I heard’
4. The imperfect tense endings are also the endings of the Aorist i.e. the first and second aorist.

## First Person

<b>Present</b>	<b>Active</b>	λύω	I loose/ I am loosing
	<b>Middle</b>	λύομαι	I loose myself or for myself
	<b>Passive</b>	λύομαι	I am being loosed
<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Active</b>	έλύον	I was loosing
	<b>Middle</b>	έλυομην	I was loosing (for) myself
	<b>Passive</b>	έλυομην	I was loosed
<b>Future</b>	<b>Active</b>	λυσω	I will loose
	<b>Middle</b>	λυσομαι	I will loose (for) myself
	<b>Passive</b>	λυθησομαι	I will be loosed
<b>Aorist</b>	<b>Active</b>	έλυσα	I loosed
	<b>Middle</b>	έλυσαμην	I loosed (for) myself
	<b>Passive</b>	έλυθην	I was loosed



<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Active</b>	<b>λέλυκα</b>	I have loosed
	<b>Middle</b>	<b>λελυκαμαι</b>	I have loosed (for) myself
	<b>Passive</b>	<b>λελυκαμαι</b>	I have been loosed

## Lecture 11 (pg 134 of the vocabulary list)

### Present Active Tense of Verbs

In the present tense and in all tenses and forms of verbs the Greek language indicates the pronoun or person of verb by adding it to the verb stem.

Endings are as follows;

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ω - I	-ομεν - we
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-εις - you	-ετε - you
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ει - he, she or it	-ουσιν - they

**N.B These endings must be mastered.**

Greek dictionaries or Lexicons usually list verbs under the form which they have in the first person singular of the present tense.

### **Example**

Conjugation of μένω – I remain

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	μένω – I remain	μένομεν - we remain
2 <sup>nd</sup>	μένεις - you remain	μένετε - you remain
3 <sup>rd</sup>	μένει - he, she or it remains	μένουσιν - they remain

**N.B** In translating these forms the pronouns are not repeated if the verb is used with a noun in the nominative case.

### **Example**

## ὁ ἄνθρωπος μένει

Literal translation – ‘The man **he** remains’, but properly translated, ‘the man remains’ since the verb he remains is used with a noun man, the pronoun is dropped.

### Frequently Used Verbs

ἄγω - I lead, go

βαλλω - I throw

γινωσκω - I know

έξω - I will have

βλέπω I see

εύρισκω -I find or discover

λαμβάνω - I take, receive

μένω - I remain

πιστευω - believe

λέγω - I say, speak

### Aorist Tense

In Greek the simple past tense, emphatic past tense, and negative past tense are all expressed by one single tense called the Aorist tense. And like English the Greek Aorist tense is subdivided into a regular form which merely adds a brief short suffix and an irregular form which changes the spelling of the verb stem. The regular form for convenience is labelled the first (1<sup>st</sup>) Aorist, usually written as Aorist1. The irregular form is called second Aorist/Aorist2.

### Examples

## Present

- Walk + **ed** = **Walked** - Regular form synonymous with the first aorist.
- Buy = Bought (in this case the stem changes completely) no suffix **-ed** is added.

This is irregular and synonymous to the second aorist.

- Run = Ran – instead of I **runned**

## Aorist Endings

The endings used by the aorist to indicate various persons are as follows;

	Singular	pronoun	Plural	pronoun
1 <sup>st</sup>	-none or ν	I	-μεν	we
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ς	You	-τε	you
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-εν, (σεν)	He, she or it	-ν or σαν	they

- In addition to the endings above, the aorist tense place the letter **ε-** at the beginning of the word. This letter is designated an augment by grammarians.

## First Aorist (Aorist1)

The sign of Aorist-1 is the suffix **σα** which is added to the verbal stem. The personal endings are then added to this tense suffix. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular the resultant combination will be **-σεν**, from **σα**(suffix) + **εν**(ending) = **σεν**.

## Four Identifying marks of the First Aorist

1. Secondary endings of the Aorist.
2. Sign or Suffix **-σα**.
3. **ε**-Augment.

#### 4. Regular stem.

##### Example of 1<sup>st</sup> Aorist

<b>πιστεύω</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>έπιστευσα</b> – I believed	<b>έπιστευσαμεν</b> – we believed
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>έπιστευσας</b> – You believed	<b>έπιστευσατε</b> – You believed
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>έπιστευσεν</b> – He, She or It believed	<b>έπιστευσαν</b> – They believed

## LECTURE 12 (pg134 of vocabulary list)

Verbs whose stem ends in a short vowel such as φιλέω – I love or έρωτάω – I ask, lengthen the short vowel to –η except –οω stem verbs which lengthen –ο to –ω before adding –σα.

### Example

φιλέω – I love

**έ + φιλ-η + σα + ending**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	έφιλησα – I loved	έφιλησαμεν – we loved
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	έφιλησας – You loved	έφιλησατε – you loved
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	έφιλησεν – He, She, or it loved	έφιλησαν – they loved

If a word begins with a vowel, the augment will contract with it to produce a new initial long vowel. if the original vowel was α or ε, the result will be η. If the first vowel was –ο, the result will be –ω. If the initial vowel was already long or was a diphthong, the augment will introduce no change.

έρωτάω – I ask

**η-ρωτ-η-σα – I asked**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	ήρωτησα - I asked	ήρωτησαμεν – We asked
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	ήρωτησας – You asked	ήρωτησατε – You asked
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	ήρωτησεν – He, She, It asked	ήρωτησαν – They asked

ἀκούω – I hear

**NOTE:** Initial vowel is alpha –α and is short therefore will contract to –η. The stem end is a diphthong thus no change is introduced.

**ἤ-κου-σα - I heard**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>ἤκουσα</b> – I heard	<b>ἤκουσαμεν</b> - We heard
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>ἤκουσας</b> – You heard	<b>ἤκουσατε</b> – You heard
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>ἤκουσεν</b> – He, She, It heard	<b>ἤκουσαν</b> – They heard

οἰκοδομέω – I build, erect or restore

### **Negative Past Tense**

To indicate a negative past tense, the Greek simply places –ου or –ουκ before the aorist tense.

In rendering this into English, the word “did” must usually be employed.

οὐκ ἐφίλησας αὐτόν; - Did you not love him?

οὐκ ἐφίλησα αὐτόν – I didn't love him

### **Second Aorist Tense**

The second Aorist forms use essentially the same personal endings as are found in the first aorist, and they use the same prefixed augment. But the second aorist does not have the tense suffix of –σα-. Instead, the aorist-2 depends upon a changing of the spelling of the verb stem to indicate its tense. In this way, it may be compared with such irregular English verbs as

buy, (past tense bought), run (past tense ran), see, (past tense saw). Between the aorist-2 stem and the endings, these seemingly irregular verbs place a helping vowel called a thematic vowel. When the endings begin with –μ or –ν, the thematic vowel is –ο. Everywhere else it is ε. In the third person singular, the final –ν is not a true ending but was originally intended to be used for euphony whenever the next word began with a vowel. By NT times, it was usually added regardless of whether the next word began with a vowel or not. But the original thematic vowel –ε was retained. A typical second aorist is **έβαλον** which is the simple past tense of **βάλλω**:

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>έβαλον</b> – I threw	<b>έβαλομεν</b> – We threw
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>έβάλες</b> – you threw	<b>έβάλετε</b> – you threw
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>έβάλεν</b> – He, She, It threw	<b>έβαλον</b> – they threw

Context will usually guide the translator in determining which of the first and last forms is intended.

**Typical Aorist-2** (The following basic aorist-2 should be committed to memory)

**έβαλον** – I threw (βαλλω)

**είδον** – I saw (οράω or βλέπω)

**είπον** – I said (λέγω)

**έλαβον** – I took or received (λαμβάνω)

**εύρον** – I found or discovered (ευρίσκω)

**ήλθον** – I came (έρχομαι)



### **Imperfect Tense (Past Progressive)**

In addition to the aorist tense, which is used to describe a simple action in past time, the Greek employs another past tense called the imperfect tense. The imperfect tense uses the same endings as the aorist and has the same prefixed augment, but it is built upon the present tense stem. Its **sign**, therefore is the present stem; and in this it contrasts with the first aorist (with its suffix  $-\sigma\alpha$ ) and with the second aorist (with its changed stem). The significance of the imperfect is that it denotes a past action that continued over a period of time. In this respect, it corresponds to the English past progressive. (e.g., “I was running”). While the aorist in its simplicity has often been compared to a photographic snapshot of an action taken at one moment, the imperfect may be compared to a moving picture of an action. The imperfect is not often used in the NT; but when it is used, it gives a dramatic touch that should not be overlooked. The imperfect of  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$  should be compared with the aorist-2 of the same verb.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ – I was throwing	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ – We were throwing
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ – You were throwing	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ – You were throwing
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu$ – He, She, It was throwing	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ – They were throwing

**Note;** Both imperfect and aorist-2 omit  $-\sigma\alpha$  suffix and both employ secondary active endings. On the contrary while the aorist-2 changes completely its verb stem the imperfect retains its verb stem.

### **FUTURE TENSE**

*Future active of regular verbs:* In forming the future tense, Greek makes use of the same set of endings found in the present tense but between the verb stem and the thematic vowel, the letter –σ- is inserted as the sign for the future. Thus the future active of the verb πιστεύω is formed as follows:

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	πιστεύσω – I will believe	πιστεύσομεν – We will believe
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	πιστεύσεις – You will believe	πιστεύσετε – You will believe
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	πιστεύσει – He, She, It will believe	πιστεύσουσιν – They will believe

### Perfect active Tense

The perfect active corresponds nearly to the English “I have...” It exhibits two peculiarities in form. First, it employs the syllable –κα- in place of the thematic vowel. And second it doubles or reduplicates the initial consonant of the verb stem with the letter –ε- to separate the two similar consonants. Thus the verb λύω, ‘I loose’ or ‘I set free’ in the perfect active appears as:

- i. Identify the verb stem and thus the initial consonant –  
Verb stem – λυ –  
Initial consonant - λ
- ii. Reduplicate the initial consonant – λ-λυ
- iii. Separate the doubled consonant with –ε – λελυ-
- iv. Add syllable κα and the secondary active ending – λελυκα

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	λελυκα – I have loosed	λελυκαμεν – We have loosed

2 <sup>nd</sup>	λελυκας – You have loosed	λελυκατε – You have loosed
3 <sup>rd</sup>	λελυκεν – He, She, It has loosed	λελυκαν or λελυκασιν – They have loosed

### **Deponent verbs**

A strange situation is found with some Greek verbs. A few rather common Greek verbs are always found with endings of the middle and passive, but have given up the force of those endings and over a long period of development have taken on purely active meanings. This peculiar group of verbs includes also a few verbs which because of difference in idiom between Greek and English have a middle or passive significance to the Greek mind, but seem to be active in thought to the English language. Regardless of the explanation of just how such verbs came to exist or why, **the student will have to accept them with a flexible mind.** It will be sufficient to treat them as an irregular cluster of verbs that exhibit middle and passive endings but possess an active meaning. Such verbs are referred to as “**Deponent verbs**” They can be recognized by the fact that they are always listed in vocabularies and in dictionaries with the middle and passive endings of –ομαι.

List of common deponent verbs – the following list of frequently used verbs should be mastered:

ἀποκρίνομαι – I answer

ἀρχομαι – I begin

γίνομαι – I become

δύναμαι – I can or I am able

έρχομαι – I come

πορευομαι – I go, journey

The following derived compounds should also be memorized:

ἀπέρχομαι – I go away, depart

διέρχομαι – I go through

εἰσέρχομαι – I go in, enter

ἐξέρχομαι – I go out, come out

προσέρχομαι – I go towards, approach

### **The Verb δύναμαι –I can or am able**

The Greek verb δύναμαι - *I am able*, also expressed in English as “*I can*” shows some peculiarities. In the first place, it employs no thematic vowel. The middle and passive endings for this deponent verb are added directly to the verb stem δυνά-. In the second person singular, contraction often takes place, resulting in δύνῃ. Occasionally, an uncontracted form is found which exhibits the primitive ending of the second person singular: δύνασαι. In its usage, δύναμαι is normally followed by an infinitive, and this infinitive may at times be translated without the English word “to.”

Thus: δύναται ἰδεῖν the infinitive of εἶδον is ; *He is able to see.*