Biblical Greek
William D. Mounce

Greek Alphabet

Name (English and Greek), transliteration, capital and small form, pronunciation

Alpha	ἄλφα	a	A	α	a as in father
Beta	βῆτα	b	B	β	b as in Bible
Gamma	γάμμα	g	Γ	γ	g as in gone
Delta	δέλτα	d	Δ	δ	d as in dog
Epsilon	ἐ ψιλόν	e	E	ε	e as in met
Zeta	ζῆτα	z	Z	ζ	z as in daze
Eta	ῆτα	e	H	η	e as in obey
Theta	θῆτα	th	Θ	θ	th as in thing
Iota	ἰῶτα	i	I	ι	i as in intrigue
Kappa	κάππα	k	K	κ	k as in kitchen
Lambda	λάμβδα	l	Λ	λ	l as in law
Mu	μῦ	m	M	μ	m as in mother
Nu	νῦ	n	N	ν	n as in new
Xi	ξῖ	x	Ξ	ξ	x as in axiom
Omicron	ὂ μικρόν	o	O	o	o as in not
Pi	πῖ	p	Π	π	p as in peach
Rho	ῥῶ	r	P	ρ	r as in rod
Sigma	σίγμα	s	Σ	σ/ς	s as in study
Tau	ταῦ	t	T	τ	t as in talk
Upsilon	ὖ ψιλόν	u/y	Υ	υ	u as the German ü
Phi	φῖ	ph	Φ	φ	ph as in phone
Chi	χῖ	ch	X	χ	ch as in loch
Psi	ψῖ	ps	Ψ	ψ	ps as in lips
Omega	ὦ μέγα	o	Ω	ω	o as in tone

Definite Article

	masc	fem	neut
nom sg	ὁ	ἡ	τό
gen sg	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
dat sg	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
acc sg	τόν	τήν	τό
nom pl	οἱ	αἱ	τά
gen pl	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
dat pl	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
acc pl	τούς	τάς	τά

Relative Pronoun

	masc	fem	neut
nom sg	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
gen sg	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
dat sg	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ
acc sg	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
nom pl	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
gen pl	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
dat pl	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
acc pl	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

First and Second Declension Nouns

nom sg	ὥρα	γραφή	δόξα	προφήτης	λόγος	ἔργον
gen sg	ὥρας	γραφῆς	δόξης	προφήτου	λόγου	ἔργου
dat sg	ὥρᾳ	γραφῇ	δόξῃ	προφήτῃ	λόγῳ	ἔργῳ
acc sg	ὥραν	γραφήν	δόξαν	προφήτην	λόγον	ἔργον
n/v pl	ὧραι	γραφαί	δόξαι	προφῆται	λόγοι	ἔργα
gen pl	ὡρῶν	γραφῶν	δοξῶν	προφητῶν	λόγων	ἔργων
dat pl	ὥραις	γραφαῖς	δόξαις	προφήταις	λόγοις	ἔργοις
acc pl	ὥρας	γραφάς	δόξας	προφήτας	λόγους	ἔργα

Case Endings and Rules

	first/second declension			third declension	
	masc	fem	neut	masc/fem	neut
nom sg	ς	–	ν	ς	–
gen sg	υ	ς	υ	ος	ος
dat sg	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
acc sg	ν	ν	ν	α/ν	–
nom pl	ι	ι	α	ες	α
gen pl	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
dat pl	ις	ις	ις	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
acc pl	υς	ς	α	ας	α

	first/second declension				third declension	
nom sg	ος	α	η	ον	ς	–	–
gen sg	ου	ας	ης	ου	ος		ος
dat sg	ῳ	ᾳ	ῃ	ῳ	ι		ι
acc sg	ον	αν	ην	ον	α/ν		–
nom pl	οι	αι		α	ες		α
gen pl	ων	ων		ων	ων		ων
dat pl	οις	αις		οις	σι(ν)		σι(ν)
acc pl	ους	ας		α	ας		α

1. Stems ending in α or η are in the first declension, stems ending in o are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third.
2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative.
3. Almost all neuter words end in α in the nominative and accusative plural.
4. In the dative singular, the ι subscripts if possible. (Because an ι can subscript only under a vowel—in which case the vowel lengthens—it subscripts only in the first and second declensions.)
5. Vowels often change their length ("ablaut").
6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical.
7. The Square of Stops

Labial	π	β	φ
Velar	κ	γ	χ
Dental	τ	δ	θ

- Labials + σ form ψ; velars plus σ form ξ; dentals plus σ form σ.
8. A τ cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off (ὀνοματ + - ‣ ὀνοματ ‣ ὄνομα).

Personal Pronouns

							Demonstrative			Interrogative		Indefinite Relative		
nom sg	ἐγώ	σύ	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	τίς	τί	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅτι
gen sg	μου, ἐμοῦ	σου, σοῦ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τίνος	τίνος	οὗτινος	ἧστινος	οὗτινος
dat sg	μοι, ἐμοί	σοι, σοί	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τίνι	τίνι	ᾧτινι	ᾗτινι	ᾧτινι
acc sg	με, ἐμέ	σε, σέ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τίνα	τί	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅτι
nom pl	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	τίνες	τίνα	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα
gen pl	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	τίνων	τίνων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων
dat pl	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	οἷστισι(ν)	αἷστισι(ν)	οἷστισι(ν)
acc pl	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	τίνας	τίνα	οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅτινα

Adjectives

	masc	fem	neut	masc	fem	neut	masc	fem	neut	masc/fem	neut	masc	fem	neut
nom sg	ἅγιος	ἁγία	ἅγιον	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ	ἀληθής	ἀληθές	εἷς	μία	ἕν
gen sg	ἁγίου	ἁγίας	ἁγίου	παντός	πάσης	παντός	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθοῦς	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός
dat sg	ἁγίῳ	ἁγίᾳ	ἁγίῳ	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί
acc sg	ἅγιον	ἁγίαν	ἅγιον	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕν
nom pl	ἅγιοι	ἅγιαι	ἅγια	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθῆ			
gen pl	ἁγίων	ἁγίων	ἁγίων	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθῶν			
dat pl	ἁγίοις	ἁγίαις	ἁγίοις	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς	ἀληθέσι(ν)	ἀληθέσι(ν)			
acc pl	ἁγίους	ἁγίας	ἅγια	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθῆ			

Third Declension

nom sg:	σάρξ	ὄνομα	χάρις	φῶς	ἐλπίς	πίστις	βασιλεύς	πατήρ	ἀνήρ	ὕδωρ	ἄρχων
gen sg:	σαρκός	ὀνόματος	χάριτος	φωτός	ἐλπίδος	πίστεως	βασιλέως	πατρός	ἀνδρός	ὕδατος	ἄρχοντος
dat sg:	σαρκί	ὀνόματι	χάριτι	φωτί	ἐλπίδι	πίστει	βασιλεῖ	πατρί	ἀνδρί	ὕδατι	ἄρχοντι
acc sg:	σάρκα	ὄνομα	χάριτα	φῶς	ἐλπίδα	πίστιν	βασιλέα	πατέρα	ἄνδρα	ὕδωρ	ἄρχοντα
nom pl:	σάρκες	ὀνόματα	χάριτες	φῶτα	ἐλπίδες	πίστεις	βασιλεῖς	πατέρες	ἄνδρες	ὕδατα	ἄρχοντες
gen pl:	σαρκῶν	ὀνομάτων	χαρίτων	φώτων	ἐλπίδων	πίστεων	βασιλέων	πατέρων	ἀνδρῶν	ὑδάτων	ἀρχόντων
dat pl:	σαρξί(ν)	ὀνόμασι(ν)	χάρισι(ν)	φῶσι(ν)	ἐλπίσι(ν)	πίστεσι(ν)	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	πατράσι(ν)	ἀνδράσι(ν)	ὕδασι(ν)	ἄρχουσι(ν)
acc pl:	σάρκας	ὀνόματα	χάριτας	φῶτα	ἐλπίδας	πίστεις	βασιλεῖς	πατέρας	ἄνδρας	ὕδατα	ἄρχοντας

Master Personal Ending Chart

active

primary			secondary	
λύω	(–)		ἔλυον	(ν)
λύεις	(ς)		ἔλυες	(ς)
λύει	(ι)		ἔλυε(ν)	(–)
λύομεν	(μεν)		ἐλύομεν	(μεν)
λύετε	(τε)		ἐλύετε	(τε)
λύουσι(ν)	(νσι)		ἔλυον	(ν)

middle/passive

λύομαι	(μαι)		ἐλυόμην	(μην)
λύῃ	(σαι)		ἐλύου	(σο)
λύεται	(ται)		ἐλύετο	(το)
λυόμεθα	(μεθα)		ἐλυόμεθα	(μεθα)
λύεσθε	(σθε)		ἐλύεσθε	(σθε)
λύονται	(νται)		ἐλύοντο	(ντο)

Verbal Root Patterns

Pattern 1: Root not modified
(ἀκούω, ποιέω, βλέπω, μένω)

Pattern 2: Root modified regularly
(βαπτίζω, ταράσσω, βάλλω, αἴρω)

Pattern 3: Different roots
(ἔρχομαι, λέγω, ὁράω)

Master Verb Chart

Tense	Aug/ Redup	Tense stem	Tense form.	Conn. vowel	Personal endings	1st sing paradigm
Present act		pres		o/ε	prim act	λύω
Present mid/pas		pres		o/ε	prim mid/pas	λύομαι
Imperfect act	ε	pres		o/ε	sec act	ἔλυον
Imperfect mid/pas	ε	pres		o/ε	sec mid/pas	ἐλυόμην
Future act		fut act	σ	o/ε	prim act	λύσω
Liquid fut act		fut act	εσ	o/ε	prim act	μενῶ
Future mid		fut act	σ	o/ε	prim mid/pas	πορεύσομαι
Liquid fut mid		fut act	εσ	o/ε	prim mid/pas	μενοῦμαι
1st future pas		aor pas	θησ	o/ε	prim mid/pas	λυθήσομαι
2nd future pas		aor pas	ησ	o/ε	prim mid/pas	ἀποσταλήσομαι
1st aorist act	ε	aor act	σα		sec act	ἔλυσα
Liquid aorist act	ε	aor act	α		sec act	ἔμεινα
2nd aorist act	ε	aor act		o/ε	sec act	ἔλαβον
1st aorist mid	ε	aor act	σα		sec mid/pas	ἐλυσάμην
2nd aorist mid	ε	aor act		o/ε	sec mid/pas	ἐγενόμην
1st aorist pas	ε	aor pas	θη		sec act	ἐλύθην
2nd aorist pas	ε	aor pas	η		sec act	ἐγράφην
1st perfect act	λε	perf act	κα		prim act	λέλυκα
2nd perfect act	λε	perf act	α		prim act	γέγονα
Perfect mid/pas	λε	perf pas			prim mid/pas	λέλυμαι

Indicative

		present	imperfect	future	1st aorist	2nd aorist	perfect
active indicative							
1 sg		λύω	ἔλυον	λύσω	ἔλυσα	ἔλαβον	λέλυκα
	2 sg	λύεις	ἔλυες	λύσεις	ἔλυσας	ἔλαβες	λέλυκας
	3 sg	λύει	ἔλυε(ν)	λύσει	ἔλυσε(ν)	ἔλαβε(ν)	λέλυκε(ν)
	1 pl	λύομεν	ἐλύομεν	λύσομεν	ἐλύσαμεν	ἐλάβομεν	λελύκαμεν
2 pl		λύετε	ἐλύετε	λύσετε	ἐλύσατε	ἐλάβετε	λελύκατε
3 pl		λύουσι(ν)	ἔλυον	λύσουσι(ν)	ἔλυσαν	ἔλαβον	λελύκασι(ν)
middle indicative							
1 sg		λύομαι	ἐλυόμην	πορεύσομαι	ἐλυσάμην	ἐγενόμην	λέλυμαι
2 sg		λύῃ	ἐλύου	πορεύσῃ	ἐλύσω	ἐγένου	λέλυσαι
3 sg		λύεται	ἐλύετο	πορεύσεται	ἐλύσατο	ἐγένετο	λέλυται
1 pl		λυόμεθα	ἐλυόμεθα	πορευσόμεθα	ἐλυσάμεθα	ἐγενόμεθα	λελύμεθα
2 pl		λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε	πορεύσεσθε	ἐλύσασθε	ἐγένεσθε	λέλυσθε
3 pl		λύονται	ἐλύοντο	πορεύσονται	ἐλύσαντο	ἐγένοντο	λέλυνται
passive indicative							
1 sg		λύομαι	ἐλυόμην	λυθήσομαι	ἐλύθην	ἐγράφην	λέλυμαι
2 sg		λύῃ	ἐλύου	λυθήσῃ	ἐλύθης	ἐγράφης	λέλυσαι
3 sg		λύεται	ἐλύετο	λυθήσεται	ἐλύθη	ἐγράφη	λέλυται
1 pl		λυόμεθα	ἐλυόμεθα	λυθησόμεθα	ἐλύθημεν	ἐγράφημεν	λελύμεθα
2 pl		λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε	λυθήσεσθε	ἐλύθητε	ἐγράφητε	λέλυσθε
3 pl		λύονται	ἐλύοντο	λυθήσονται	ἐλύθησαν	ἐγράφησαν	λέλυνται

εἰμί

	present	imperfect	future
1 sg	εἰμί	ἤμην	ἔσομαι
2 sg	εἶ	ἦς	ἔσῃ
3 sg	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἔσται
1 pl	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν, ἤμεθα	ἐσόμεθα
2 pl	ἐστέ	ἦτε	ἔσεσθε
3 pl	εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ἔσονται

Infinitive: εἶναι. Participle: ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν

Contract Verbs

present active

1 sg	ἀγαπῶ	ποιῶ	πληρῶ
2 sg	ἀγαπᾷς	ποιεῖς	πληροῖς
3 sg	ἀγαπᾷ	ποιεῖ	πληροῖ
1 pl	ἀγαπῶμεν	ποιοῦμεν	πληροῦμεν
2 pl	ἀγαπᾶτε	ποιεῖτε	πληροῦτε
3 pl	ἀγαπῶσι(ν)	ποιοῦσι(ν)	πληροῦσι(ν)

imperfect active

1 sg	ἠγάπων	ἐποίουν	ἐπλήρουν
2 sg	ἠγάπας	ἐποίεις	ἐπλήρους
3 sg	ἠγάπα	ἐποίει	ἐπλήρου
1 pl	ἠγαπῶμεν	ἐποιοῦμεν	ἐπληροῦμεν
2 pl	ἠγαπᾶτε	ἐποιεῖτε	ἐπληροῦτε
3 pl	ἠγάπων	ἐποίουν	ἐπλήρουν

Master Nonindicative Verb Chart

Subjunctive

Tense	Aug/ Redup	Tense stem	Tense form.	Conn. vowel	Personal endings	1st sing paradigm
Present act		pres		ω/η	prim act	λύω
Present mid/pas		pres		ω/η	prim mid/pas	λύωμαι
1st aorist act		aor act	σ(α)	ω/η	prim act	λύσω
1st aorist mid		aor act	σ(α)	ω/η	prim mid/pas	λύσωμαι
1st aorist pas		aor pas	θ(η)	ω/η	prim act	λυθῶ
2nd aorist act		aor act		ω/η	prim act	λάβω
2nd aorist mid		aor act		ω/η	prim mid/pas	γένωμαι
2nd aorist pas		aor pas		ω/η	prim act	γραφῶ

Infinitive

	present	1st aorist	2nd aorist	perfect	present	1 aorist	2 aorist	perfect
active	ειν	σαι	ειν	ναι	λύειν	λῦσαι	λαβεῖν	λελυκέναι
middle	εσθαι	σασθαι	εσθαι	σθαι	λύεσθαι	λύσασθαι	λαβέσθαι	λελύσθαι
passive	εσθαι	θηναι	ηναι	σθαι	λύεσθαι	λυθῆναι	γραφῆναι	λελύσθαι

Imperative

	active	middle/passive			present	1st aorist	2nd aorist
2 sg	?	?	active	2 sg	λῦε	λῦσον	λάβε
3 sg	τω	σθω		3 sg	λυέτω	λυσάτω	λαβέτω
2 pl	τε	σθε		2 pl	λύετε	λύσατε	λάβετε
3 pl	τωσαν	σθωσαν		3 pl	λυέτωσαν	λυσάτωσαν	λαβέτωσαν
			middle	2 sg	λύου	λῦσαι	γενοῦ
				3 sg	λυέσθω	λυσάσθω	γενέσθω
				2 pl	λύεσθε	λύσασθε	γένεσθε
				3 pl	λυέσθωσαν	λυσάσθωσαν	γενέσθωσαν
			passive	2 sg	λύου	λύθητι	γράφητι
				3 sg	λυέσθω	λυθήτων	γραφήτω
				2 pl	λύεσθε	λύθητε	γράφητε
				3 pl	λυέσθωσα	λυθήτωσαν	γραφήτωσαν

Liquid Indicative

	future active	future middle	aorist active
1 sg	μενῶ	μενοῦμαι	ἔμεινα
2 sg	μενεῖς	μενῇ	ἔμεινας
3 sg	μενεῖ	μενεῖται	ἔμεινε(ν)
1 pl	μενοῦμεν	μενούμεθα	ἐμείναμεν
2 pl	μενεῖτε	μενεῖσθε	ἐμείνατε
3 pl	μενοῦσι(ν)	μενοῦνται	ἔμειναν

Overview of Subjunctive

active

	present	1 aorist	2 aorist
1 sg	λύω	λύσω	λάβω
2 sg	λύῃς	λύσῃς	λάβῃς
3 sg	λύῃ	λύσῃ	λάβῃ
1 pl	λύωμεν	λύσωμεν	λάβωμεν
2 pl	λύητε	λύσητε	λάβητε
3 pl	λύωσι(ν)	λύσωσι(ν)	λάβωσι(ν)

	present mid/pas	aorist passive	
1 sg	λύωμαι	λυθῶ	γραφῶ
2 sg	λύῃ	λυθῇς	γραφῇς
3 sg	λύηται	λυθῇ	γραφῇ
1 pl	λυώμεθα	λυθῶμεν	γραφῶμεν
2 pl	λύησθε	λυθῆτε	γραφῆτε
3 pl	λύωνται	λυθῶσι(ν)	γραφῶσι(ν)

present active of contract verbs

1 sg	γεννῶ	ποιῶ	φανερῶ
2 sg	γεννᾷς	ποιῇς	φανεροῖς
3 sg	γεννᾷ	ποιῇ	φανεροῖ
1 pl	γεννῶμεν	ποιῶμεν	φανερῶμεν
2 pl	γεννᾶτε	ποιῆτε	φανερῶτε
3 pl	γεννῶσι(ν)	ποιῶσι(ν)	φανερῶσι(ν)

Principal Parts of Common Verbs

ἀγαπάω, ἀγαπήσω, ἠγάπησα, ἠγάπηκα, ἠγάπημαι, ἠγαπήθην

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον, –, ἦγμαι, ἤχθην

αἴρω, ἀρῶ, ἦρα, ἦρκα, ἦρμαι, ἤρθην

αἰτέω, αἰτήσω, ᾔτησα, ᾔτηκα, ᾔτημαι, –

ἀκολουθέω, ἀκολουθήσω, ἠκολούθησα, ἠκολούθηκα, –, –

ἀκούω, ἀκούσω, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, –, ἠκούσθην

ἀναβαίνω, ἀναβήσομαι, ἀνέβην, –, –, –

ἀνίστημι, ἀναστήσω, ἀνέστησα, ἀνέστηκα, ἀνέσταμαι, ἀνεστάθην

ἀνοίγω, –, ἀνέῳξα, –, –, ἀνεῴχθην

ἀποθνήσκω, ἀποθανοῦμαι, ἀπέθανον, –, –, –

ἀποκρίνομαι, –, ἀπεκρινάμην, –, –, ἀπεκρίθην

ἀποκτείνω, ἀποκτενῶ, ἀπέκτεινα, –, –, ἀπεκτάνθην

ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολέσω, ἀπώλεσα, ἀπόλωλα, –, –

ἀποστέλλω, ἀποστελῶ, ἀπέστειλα, ἀπέσταλκα, ἀπέσταλμαι, ἀπεστάλην

ἄρχω, ἄρξομαι, ἠρξάμην, –, –, –

ἀσπάζομαι, –, ἠσπασάμην, –, –, –

ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφῆκα, –, ἀφέωμαι, ἀφέθην

βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην

βαπτίζω, βαπτίσω, ἐβάπτισα, –, βεβάπτισμαι, ἐβαπτίσθην

βλέπω, βλέψω, ἔβλεψα, –, –, –

γίνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην

γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφην

δέχομαι, δέξομαι, ἐδεξάμην, –, δέδεγμαι, ἐδέχθην

διδάσκω, διδάξω, ἐδίδαξα, –, –, ἐδιδάχθην

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην

δοκέω, δόξω, ἔδοξα, –, –, –

δοξάζω, δοξάσω, ἐδόξασα, –, δεδόξασμαι, ἐδοξάσθην

δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, –, –, –, ἠδυνήθην

ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ, ἤγειρα, –, ἐγήγερμαι, ἠγέρθην

εἰμί, ἔσομαι, ἤμην, –, –, –

ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον, ἐλήλυθα, –, –

ἐσθίω, φάγομαι, ἔφαγον, –, –, –

εὐαγγελίζω, –, εὐηγγέλισα, –, εὐηγγέλισμαι, εὐηγγελίσθην

εὑρίσκω, εὑρήσω, εὗρον, εὕρηκα, –, εὑρέθην

ἔχω, ἕξω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, –, –

ζητέω, ζητήσω, ἐζήτησα, –, –, ἐζητήθην

θέλω, θελήσω, ἠθέλησα, –, –, ἠθελήθην

ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα, ἔστηκα, ἔσταμαι, ἐστάθην

κάθημαι, καθήσομαι, –, –, –, –

καλέω, καλέσω, ἐκάλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην

καταβαίνω, καταβήσομαι, κατέβην, –, –, –

κηρύσσω, κηρύξω, ἐκήρυξα, –, κεκήρυγμαι, ἐκηρύχθην

κράζω, κράξω, ἔκραξα, κέκραγα, –, –

κρατέω, κρατήσω, ἐκράτησα, κεκράτηκα, κεκράτημαι, –

κρίνω, κρινῶ, ἔκρινα, κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην

λαλέω, λαλήσω, ἐλάλησα, λελάληκα, λελάλημαι, ἐλαλήθην

λαμβάνω, λήμψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήμφθην

λέγω, ἐρῶ, εἶπον, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, ἐρρέθην

λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, –, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην

μαρτυρέω, μαρτυρήσω, ἐμαρτύρησα, μεμαρτύρηκα, μεμαρτύρημαι, ἐμαρτυρήθην

μέλλω, μελλήσω, –, –, –, –

μένω, μενῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα, –, –

οἶδα, εἰδήσω, ᾔδειν, –, –, –

ὁράω, ὄψομαι, εἶδον, ἑώρακα, –, ὤφθην

πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα, πέποιθα, πέπεισμαι, ἐπείσθην

πέμπω, πέμψω, ἔπεμψα, –, –, ἐπέμφθην

περιπατέω, περιπατήσω, περιεπάτησα, –, –, περιεπατήθην

πίνω, πίομαι, ἔπιον, πέπωκα, –, ἐπόθην

πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, ἔπεσον, πέπτωκα, –, –

πιστεύω, –, ἐπίστευσα, πεπίστευκα, πεπίστευμαι, ἐπιστεύθην

πληρόω, πληρώσω, ἐπλήρωσα, πεπλήρωκα, πεπλήρωμαι, ἐπληρώθην

ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποιήθην

πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, –, –, πεπόρευμαι, ἐπορεύθην

προσεύχομαι, προσεύξομαι, προσηυξάμην, –, –, –

σῴζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα, σέσωκα, σέσῳσμαι, ἐσώθην

τηρέω, τηρήσω, ἐτήρησα, τετήρηκα, τετήρημαι, ἐτηρήθην

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην

φέρω, οἴσω, ἤνεγκα, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἠνέχθην

φοβέομαι, –, –, –, –, ἐφοβήθην

χαίρω, χαρήσομαι, –, –, –, ἐχάρην

Master Participle Chart

morpheme	tense/voice	case endings
ντ	all active (aorist passive)	3-1-3
οτ	perfect active	3-1-3
μενο/η	all middle/passive (all middle)	2-1-2

tense & voice, reduplication, stem, tense formative or connecting vowel, morpheme, nom. plural, memory forms

tense/voice	redup	stem	formative/vowel	morpheme	nom. plural	memory forms
pres act		pres	ο	ντ/ουσα	λέγοντες	ων, ουσα, ον / οντος, ουσης, οντος
pres mid/pas		pres	ο	μενο/η	λεγόμενοι	ομενος, ομενη, ομενον / ομενου, ομενης, ομενου
1 aor act		aor act	σα	ντ/σα	λύσαντες	σας, σασα, σαν / σαντος, σασης, σαντος
1 aor mid		aor act	σα	μενο/η	λυσάμενοι	σαμενος …
1 aor pas		aor pas	θε	ντ	λυθέντες	θεις, θεισα, θεν / θεντος, θεισης, θεντος
2 aor act		aor act	ο	ντ	βαλόντες	ων …
2 aor mid		aor act	ο	μενο/η	γενόμενοι	ομενος …
2 aor pas		aor pas	ε	ντ	γραφέντες	εις, εισα, εν / εντος, εισης, εντος
perfect active	λε	perf act	κ	οτ	λελυκότες	κως, κυια, κος / κοτος, κυιας, κοτος
perfect mid/pas	λε	perf mid/pas		μενο/η	λελυμένοι	μενος …

Athematic Conjugation

present active indicative

1 sg	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι
2 sg	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως
3 sg	ἵστησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)
1 pl	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν
2 pl	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3 pl	ἱστᾶσι(ν)	τιθέασι(ν)	διδόασι(ν)

second aorist active indicative / 1 aorist

1 sg	ἔστην	ἔθην	ἔδωκα
2 sg	ἔστης	ἔθης	ἔδωκας
3 sg	ἔστη	ἔθη	ἔδωκε(ν)
1 pl	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἐδώκαμεν
2 pl	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἐδώκατε
3 pl	ἔστησαν	ἐθέασαν	ἔδωκαν

perfect active indicative

1 sg	ἕστηκα	τέθεικα	δέδωκα
2 sg	ἕστηκας	τέθεικας	δέδωκας
3 sg	ἕστηκε(ν)	τέθεικε(ν)	δέδωκε(ν)
1 pl	ἑστήκαμεν	τεθείκαμεν	δεδώκαμεν
2 pl	ἑστήκατε	τεθείκατε	δεδώκατε
3 pl	ἑστήκασι(ν)	τεθείκασι(ν)	δεδώκασι(ν)
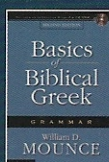
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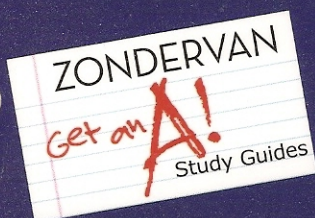
NEW TESTAMENT GREEK SYNTAX

Daniel B. Wallace

Nouns and Nominals

The Cases

Nominative Case
Specific designation
1. **Subject:** subj of finite vb
2. **Predicate Nominative:** refers to same person or thing as subj
3. **Simple Apposition:** 2 adjacent substantives that refer to same thing/person
4. **Nominative Absolute:** in introductory material (not sentences)
5. *Nominativus Pendens:* logical rather than syntactical subj at beg. of sentence
6. **Parenthetic Nominative:** subj of explanatory clause within another clause
7. **Nominative for Vocative:** nom of address

Vocative Case
Direct address (and exclamation)
1. **Simple Address:** without ὦ
2. **Emphatic Address:** w. ὦ
3. **Exclamation:** exclamation w. no gram. connection

Genitive Case
Qualification (and separation)
1. **Descriptive:** *characterized by, described by*
2. **Possessive:** *belonging to, possessed by*
3. **Genitive of Relationship:** indicates family relationship
4. **Partitive ("Wholative"):** *which is a part of*
5. **Attributive:** specifies an *attribute* or innate quality of head substantive; convert gen into attributive adj
6. **Attributed:** semantically opposite of attributive gen; convert head noun into adj modifying gen noun
7. **Content:** *full of, containing*
8. **Simple Apposition:** gen substantive adjacent to another gen substantive, referring to same thing/person; *namely, which is*
9. **Genitive of Apposition (Epexegetical):** states a specific example of which head noun names a category; *namely, which is*
10. **Separation:** related to vbs; *out of, away from, from*
11. **Source:** related to nouns; *out of, derived from, dependent on, "sourced in"*
12. **Comparative:** after comparative adj; *than*
13. **Subjective:** functions as *subj* of verbal idea implicit in head noun
14. **Objective:** functions as *dir obj* of verbal idea implicit in head noun
15. **Time:** kind of time; *within which, during which*
16. **Association:** *in association with*
17. **Direct Object:** esp after vbs of sensation, emotion/volition, sharing, ruling
18. **After Certain Prepositions:** see *Prepositions* below

Dative Case
Personal interest, reference, position, and means
1. **Indirect Object:** that to or for which action of *transitive* vb is performed; *to, for*
2. **Dative of Interest:**
   A. **Advantage:** *for the benefit of, in the interest of*
   B. **Disadvantage:** *for/unto the detriment of, to the disadvantage of, against*
3. **Reference/Respect:** *with reference to*
4. **Simple Apposition:** adjacent to another dat substantive, referring to same thing/person
5. **Sphere:** *in the sphere of*
6. **Time:** usu. a *point in time*
7. **Association/Accompaniment:** *in association with*
8. **Means/Instrument:** *by means of, with*
9. **Cause:** *because of, on the basis of*
10. **Direct Object:** often involving personal relationship
11. **After Certain Prepositions:** see *Prepositions* below

Accusative Case
Extent or limitation
1. **Direct Object:** immediate obj of action of *transitive* vb
2. **Double Accusatives:**
   A. **Person-Thing:** certain vbs (e.g., teaching, anointing, asking) take 2 direct objs., one a person & the other a thing
   B. **Object-Complement:** one acc is obj, the other its complement; equivalent to subj—pred nom
3. **Subject of Infinitive:** acc of ref that functions like subj of inf ('I want *you* to know')
4. **Simple Apposition:** adjacent to another acc substantive, referring to same thing/person
5. **Accusative of Measure** (of extent of space or time): *for the extent of, for the duration of* (rare w. space, common w. time)
6. **After Certain Prepositions:** see *Prepositions* below

The Article

Essentially a conceptualizer; commonly used as identifier

AS A PRONOUN ([partially] Independent Use)
1. **Personal:** functions as *3rd* pers pron in *nom* case in μέν … δέ constructions
2. **Relative:** *who is, which is* (art. w. 2nd & 3rd attrib positions in which modifier is *not* an adj)

WITH SUBSTANTIVES (Dependent or Modifying Use)
Individualizing
1. **Simple Identification:** distinguishes one individual from another

2. **Anaphoric (Previous Reference)**: points out something mentioned earlier in the text, by way of reminder
3. **Deictic ("Pointing" Article)**: points out obj or person which/who is *present* at moment of speaking; demonstrative force; *this*
4. *Par Excellence*: substantive is "in a class by itself"
5. **Monadic**: identifies "one-of-a-kind" noun
6. **Well-Known ("Familiar" Article)**: well known, but for reasons *other* than the above categories
7. **Abstract (or Article with Abstract Nouns)**: identifies quality or abstract concept (e.g., love, salvation, peace, faith); art. is rarely used in translation

Generic (Categorical Article)

Distinguishes one class from another

AS A SUBSTANTIVER

Turns another part of speech into substantive (e.g., adverbs, adjs, ptcpls, infs, gen word or phrase, prep phrase, particles, finite vbs, clauses, statements, quotations)

AS A FUNCTION MARKER

Often has semantic force as well (see above categories)

1. **Denotes Adjectival Positions**: esp 2nd & 3rd attrib positions
2. **With Possessive Pronouns**
3. **In Genitive Phrases**: used w. both head noun & gen noun
4. **With Indeclinable Nouns**: to indicate case of noun
5. **With Participles**: to denote substantival or adj ptcpls
6. **With Demonstratives**: a demonstrative in *pred* position to an *articular* noun has an attrib relation; demonstratives do not modify anarth. nouns
7. **With Nominative Substantives**: to denote subj
8. **Distinguishes Subject from Predicate Nominative, and Object from Complement**: art. w. the former substantive (subj or obj)
9. **With the Infinitive**: to denote various functions (see *Infinitive* below)

ABSENCE OF THE ARTICLE

Indefinite
Refers to one member of a class, without specifying which member; lacks referential identity

Qualitative
Stresses quality, nature, or essence; focuses on class traits

Definite
Stresses individual identity; has unique referential identity

1. **Proper Names**: def. w. or without art.
2. **Object of Preposition**: obj can be def., qualitative, or indef.
3. **With Ordinal Numbers**: number specifies *amount* of substantive, making it def.
4. **Predicate Nominative**: if pred nom *precedes* copula, it *may* be def.
5. **Complement in Obj-Comp Construction**: if complement *precedes* obj, it *may* be def.
6. **Monadic Nouns**: one-of-a-kind nouns do not need art. to be def.
7. **Abstract Nouns**: *love, joy, peace*, etc. are often anarth., but not indef.
8. **Genitive Construction (Apollonius' Corollary)**: anarth. head noun w. anarth. gen noun: both usu. have same semantic force (usu. def. or qualitative)
9. **With Pronominal Adjective**: nouns w. πᾶς, ὅλος, etc. do not need art. to be def., for either the class as a whole ("all") or distributively ("every") is being specified
10. **Generic Nouns**: the whole class is in view
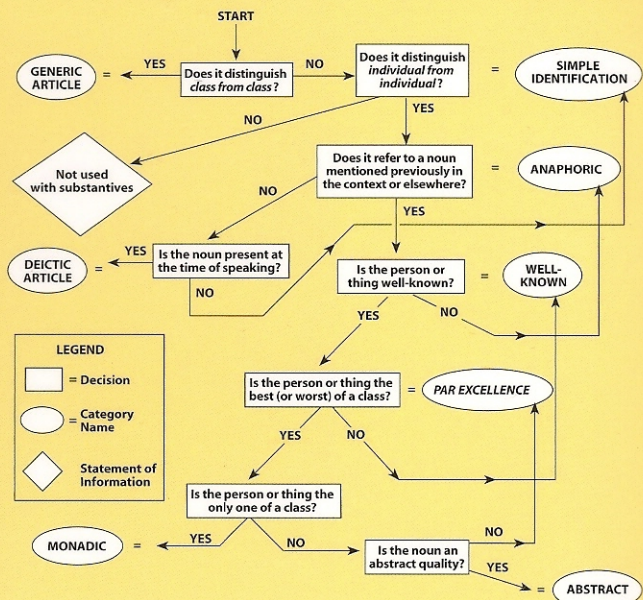
FLOW CHART ON THE ARTICLE WITH SUBSTANTIVES

SPECIAL USES AND NON-USES OF THE ARTICLE

Anarthrous Pre-Verbal Predicate Nominative (Involving Colwell's Rule)

A def. pred nom that precedes vb is usu. anarth.; the converse is *not* true: anarth. pre-verbal pred noms are usu. *qualitative*

The Article with Multiple Substantives Connected by Καί (Granville Sharp Rule and Related Constructions)

1. **Statement of the Rule**: both substantives (nouns, ptcpls, adjs) refer to same person in the art.-substantive-καί-substantive (TSKS) construction when *both* are personal, singular, & not proper names
2. **TSKS Constructions** Involving Impersonal, Plural, & Proper Nouns
   A. **Proper Names**: always distinct individuals
   B. **Plural Personal Constructions**: distinct, identical, or overlapping (noun + noun ≠ identical; ptcpl + ptcpl = identical)
3. **Impersonal Constructions**: distinct, overlapping, identical (identical is quite rare)

Adjectives

"NON-ADJECTIVAL USES"

1. **Adverbial Use**: usually reserved for special terms
2. **Substantival Use**: usually articular

ADJECTIVAL USES

Positive, Comparative, and Superlative Forms

1. **Positive**: can be used for positive (normal use), implicit comparison between 2 substantives (comparative), or implicit comparison between 3 or more substantives (superlative)
2. **Comparative**: explicit comparison between 2; adj followed by gen or ἤ (normal use); comparative for superlative; comparative for elative (translate: *very* + positive form of adj; no comparison is made)
3. **Superlative**: the extreme in comparison of 3 or more; superlative for elative (translate: *very* + positive form of adj); superlative for comparative (only 2 compared; frequent w. πρῶτος, rare w. other terms)

The Relation of Adjective to Noun

1. **When Article is Present**
   A. **Attributive Positions** (adj modifies noun: translated 'the good king'): 1st (art.-adj-noun); 2nd (art.-noun-art.-adj); 3rd (noun-art.-modifier)
   B. **Predicate Positions** (adj makes assertion about noun: translated 'the king is good'): 1st (adj-art.-noun); 2nd (art.-noun-adj)
2. **When Article is Absent**: usu. attrib, sometimes pred (context tells)
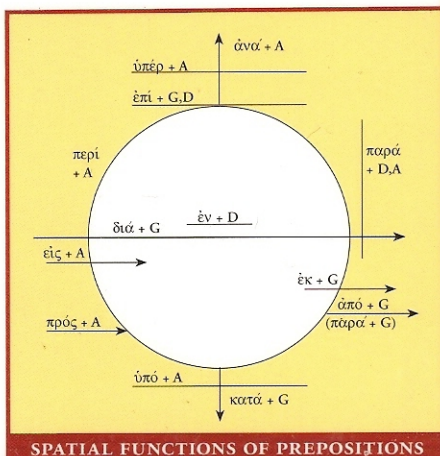
Pronouns

SEMANTIC CATEGORIES: MAJOR CLASSES

1. **Personal** (*I, we, you, he*): ἐγώ (ἡμεῖς), σύ (ὑμεῖς), αὐτός, & sometimes ἐκεῖνος & οὗτος
2. **Demonstrative** (*this, that*): οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, & sometimes ὅδε
3. **Relative** (*who, which*): ὅς, ὅστις
4. **Interrogative** (*Who? What? What sort? How much?*): τίς, τί, & sometimes ποῖος, πόσος
5. **Indefinite** (*anyone, someone, a certain, a[n]*): τις, τι
6. **Possessive "Pronouns"** (= Adjectives): ἐμός, σός, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, & gen of αὐτός
7. **Intensive** (*-self*): αὐτός; as an *identifying adj* (*same*): αὐτός
8. **Reflexive** (*of myself/yourself/himself/themselves*): ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῶν
9. **Reciprocal** (*of one another*): ἀλλήλων

LEXICO-SYNTACTIC CATEGORIES

Major Terms: ἀλλήλων, αὐτός, ἑαυτοῦ, ἐγώ, ἐκεῖνος, ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡμεῖς, ὅδε, ὅς, ὅστις, οὗτος, ποῖος, πόσος, σεαυτοῦ, σύ, τίς, τις, ὑμεῖς

Prepositions

1. **Ἀνά** (A): *each, apiece; up*
2. **Ἀντί** (G): *instead of, in the place of; for, as*
3. **Ἀπό** (G): *from, away from; because of; of; by*
4. **Διά** (G): *by, through, throughout, during;* (A): *because of, on account of, for the sake of*
5. **Εἰς** (A): *into, toward, in; for, throughout; so that*
6. **Ἐκ** (G): *from, out of, away from, of; because of; by*
7. **Ἐν** (D): *in, within, among; when, while; with; because of; by*
8. **Ἐπί** (G): *on, at, near; during; on the basis of;* (D): *on, at, against, near; during; on the basis of;* (A): *on, to, against; for, over a period of*
9. **Κατά** (G): *down from, throughout; against;* (A): *in accordance with; during; for the purpose of; with ref to*
10. **Μετά** (G): *with, among;* (A): *after*
11. **Παρά** (G): *from; by;* (D): *near, beside; in the sight of;* (A): *alongside of, near; in comparison to; against*
12. **Περί** (G): *concerning; on behalf of, for;* (A): *around; with ref to*
13. **Πρό** (G): *before, in front of*
14. **Πρός** (A): *for; toward; with*
15. **Σύν** (D): *with, in assoc with*
16. **Ὑπέρ** (G): *on behalf of, for the sake of; concerning; in place of;* (A): *over, above; more than, beyond*
17. **Ὑπό** (G): *by, through;* (A): *under, below*

SPATIAL FUNCTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS

Verbs and Verbals

VOICE
Indicates how subject is related to the action or state expressed by the verb

Active
Subject performs or experiences the action or exists in the state expressed by the vb
1. **Simple**: subj performs or experiences vb's action
2. **Causative (Ergative)**: subj is ultimate source or cause of vb's action: *cause to* + vb
3. **Stative**: subj exists in state indicated by vb
4. **Reflexive**: subj acts upon himself/herself (reflexive pron is the dir obj)

Middle
Subject performs or experiences action expressed by the vb so as to emphasize the subj's participation
1. **Direct**: subj acts on himself/herself: vb + *self* (as dir obj)
2. **Indirect (Benefactive, Intensive, Dynamic)**: subj acts for himself/herself, or in his/her own interest
3. **Permissive**: subj allows something to be done for or to himself/herself
4. **Deponent**: middle in form but active in meaning

Passive
Subject is acted upon or receives the action expressed by the vb
1. **Simple**: subj receives the action of the vb
2. **Deponent**: passive in form but active in meaning

MOOD
The feature of the verb that presents verbal action or state with reference to its actuality or potentiality

Indicative
The mood of assertion, or presentation of certainty
1. **Declarative**: presents assertion as non-contingent (or unqualified) statement
2. **Interrogative**: asks question that expects assertion
3. **Conditional**: See *Conditional Sentences* below
4. **Potential**: assertion of obligation, wish, or desire (ὀφείλω; δεῖ; βούλομαι; θέλω) + inf
5. **Indicative with Ὅτι**:
   A. **Substantival Ὅτι Clauses** (*that*): Subj, Dir Obj, Direct Discourse, Indirect Discourse, Apposition (*namely, that*)
   B. **Epexegetical**: explains or clarifies or completes previous word or phrase
   C. **Causal (Adverbial)**: *because*

Subjunctive
Represents verbal action (or state) as uncertain but probable; grammaticalizes potentiality (may be cognitive probability or volitional intentionality)

IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES
1. **Hortatory (Volitive)**: exhort oneself & one's associates: *let us* (1st pers pl)

2. **Deliberative (Dubitative)**: asks *real* (cognitive: *How* can we …?) or *rhetorical* question (volitional: *Should* we …?)
3. **Emphatic Negation**: οὐ μή plus the aorist subjunctive (strong negation)
4. **Prohibitive**: like prohibitive imper (usu. μή + aorist subj)

IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES

1. **Subjunctive in Conditional Sentences**: See *Conditional Sentences* below
2. **Ἵνα + Subjunctive**
   A. Purpose Ἵνα Clause (*in order that*)
   B. Result Ἵνα Clause (*so that, with the result that*)
   C. Purpose-Result Ἵνα Clause: indicates *both* intention & accomplishment (*in order that*)
   D. Substantival Ἵνα Clause (Subfinal): subj, pred nom, dir obj, apposition
3. **Subjunctive with Verbs of Fearing**: μή + subj after vbs of fearing, warning, watching out for
4. **Subjunctive in Indirect Questions**: indirect deliberative question
5. **Subjunctive in Indefinite Relative Clause**: subj used after ὅστις (ἄν/ἐάν) or ὅς (δ᾽) ἄν
6. **Subjunctive in Indefinite Temporal Clause**: subj after temporal adverb meaning *until* (e.g., ἕως, ἄχρι, μέχρι) or temporal conjunction ὅταν (*whenever*)

Optative
Represents the verbal action as merely possible (may be cognitive or volitional)

1. **Voluntative (Obtainable Wish) Optative**: opt in independent clause to express obtainable wish or prayer
2. Oblique Optative: used in indirect questions after secondary tense; substitutes for indic or subj of direct question
3. Potential Optative: w. the particle ἄν in the *apodosis* of *incomplete* 4th class condition; see *Conditional Sentences* below
4. Conditional Optative: optative in protasis of 4th class condition; see *Conditional Sentences* below

Imperative
The mood of intention, volition

1. **Command**: commands action as a whole (aorist); commands action as ongoing process (present)
2. **Prohibition**: negative command (μή + imperative, usu. present tense)
3. **Request**: expresses request (usu. when speaker is addressing superior)
4. Conditional: states condition (protasis) on which fulfillment (apodosis) of another vb depends

TENSE
That feature of the verb that involves aspect (internal, external, or perfective-stative) and, in the indicative, time (past, present, future)

Present
Internal aspect and, in the indicative, present time

1. **Instantaneous (Aoristic, Punctiliar)**: used for action that is completed at *moment* of speaking (only in indicative)
2. **Progressive (Descriptive)**: describes scene in progress (*at this present time, right now*)

3. Extending-from-Past: describes action which, begun in the past, continues in the present (usu. translated like English present perfect)
4. **Iterative**: describes event that repeatedly happens (*repeatedly, continuously*)
5. **Customary**: signals either action that regularly occurs or is an ongoing state (*customarily, habitually, continually*)
6. **Gnomic**: makes statement of general, timeless fact (usu. requires generic subj or obj)
7. **Historical**: describes past *event* (present adds vividness; only used w. 3rd pers indic vbs)
8. Perfective: emphasizes that results of past action are still continuing
9. Conative (Tendential, Voluntative): portrays subj as *desiring* to do someth. (voluntative), *attempting* to do someth. (conative), or at the point of *almost doing* someth. (tendential)
10. Futuristic: describes future event, usu. adding connotations of immediacy & certainty
11. Retained in Indirect Discourse: tense in indirect discourse is *retained* from direct discourse (translated as though it were an imperfect)

Imperfect
Internal aspect in past time

1. **Progressive (Descriptive)**: describes action or state that is in progress in past time (*was continually doing*)
2. **Ingressive (Inchoative, Inceptive)**: stresses beginning of action, w. implication that it continued for some time (*began doing*)
3. **Iterative**: used for repeated action in past time (*kept on doing, repeatedly, was continuously doing*)
4. **Customary (Habitual, General)**: indicates regularly recurring activity in past time (habitual) or state that continued for some time (general)
5. Conative (Voluntative, Tendential): portrays action as something that was *desired* (voluntative), *attempted* (conative), or at the point of *almost happening* (tendential)
6. Retained in Indirect Discourse: imperfect retained from direct discourse in the indirect (translate like an English past perfect: *had done, had said*, etc.)

Aorist
External aspect and, in the indicative, past time

1. **Constative (Complexive, Punctiliar, Comprehensive, Global)**: views action as a whole
2. **Ingressive (Inceptive, Inchoative)**: stresses the beginning of action or entrance into a state, w. no implication that action continues (*began to do, became*)
3. **Consummative (Culminative, Ecbatic, Effective)**: stresses cessation of act or state
4. Epistolary: author self-consciously describes his letter from the time frame of readers
5. Proleptic (Futuristic): describes event that is not yet past as though it were already completed
6. Immediate Past/Dramatic: used of event that happened rather recently (*just now* + vb)

Future
External aspect and future (or subsequent) time

1. **Predictive**: indicates that something will take place or come to pass
2. Imperatival: used for command, esp in OT quotations

3. **Deliberative:** asks question that implies some doubt about response (1st pers: cognitive [*How will we?*] or volitional [*Should we?*])

Perfect
Perfective-stative aspect, with internal-continuous state as result; in indicative, result is in present time from the standpoint of the writer

1. **Intensive (Resultative):** emphasizes results or present state produced by past action
2. **Extensive (Consummative):** emphasizes completed action from which present state emerges
3. **Aoristic (Dramatic, Historical):** just like an aorist indic (simple past), but adds vividness (no emphasis on results; contextually determined)
4. **Perfect with Present Force:** translated just like present tense (act & result blend into one; lexically determined)

Pluperfect
Combines the aspects of aorist (for the event) and imperfect (for the results)

1. **Intensive (Resultative):** emphasizes results that existed in past time
2. **Extensive (Consummative):** emphasizes completion of action in past time
3. **Pluperfect with Simple Past Force:** used just like aorist indic (lexically determined)

INFINITIVE
Indeclinable verbal noun

Adverbial
1. **Purpose:** *to, in order to, for the purpose of* (simple inf, τοῦ + inf, εἰς τό + inf, πρὸς τό + inf)
2. **Result:** *so that, so as to, with the result that* (ὥστε + inf, simple inf, τοῦ + inf, εἰς τό + inf)
3. **Time:** (a) Antecedent: *after* (μετὰ τό + inf); (b) Contemporaneous: *while, as, when* (ἐν τῷ + inf); (c) Subsequent: *before* (πρὸ τοῦ, πρίν, or πρὶν ἤ + inf)
4. **Cause:** *because* + finite vb (διὰ τό + inf)
5. **Complementary (Supplementary):** simple inf used w. helper vb such as δύναμαι, θέλω, ἄρχομαι

Substantival
1. **Subject:** subj of finite vb, esp impersonal vbs (simple inf & articular inf)
2. **Direct Object:** dir obj of finite vb (simple inf & articular inf)
3. **Indirect Discourse:** dir obj inf after vb of perception or communication (retains tense of direct discourse & usu. represents imperative or indicative)
4. **Appositional:** *namely* + inf (different from epex inf: appos inf *defines* noun or adj; epex inf *explains* noun or adj)
5. **Epexegetical:** clarifies, explains, or qualifies noun or adj; adjectival in nature

PARTICIPLE
Declinable verbal adjective

Adjectival
1. **Adjectival Proper (Dependent):** modifies substantive (attributive) or asserts something about substantive (predicate) (pred ptcpls always anarth.; attrib may be anarth. or articular)
2. **Substantival (Independent):** functions in place of noun (any case)

Verbal
DEPENDENT VERBAL PARTICIPLES
1. **Adverbial**
   A. **Temporal:** (a) Antecedent: *after doing;* (b) Contemporaneous: *while doing;* (c) Subsequent: *before doing*
   B. **Manner:** indicates manner in which action of finite vb is carried out (*by* + ptcpl of emotion or attitude)
   C. **Means:** *by means of*
   D. **Cause:** *because* + finite vb
   E. **Condition:** *if* + finite vb
   F. **Concession:** *although* + finite vb
   G. **Purpose (Telic):** *with the purpose of*
   H. **Result:** *with the result of*
2. **Attendant Circumstance:** finite vb + *and* (structure: aor ptcpl followed by aor vb [indic or imper])
3. **Indirect Discourse:** indicates indirect discourse after vb of perception or communication (acc ptcpl w. acc noun or pron)
4. **Periphrastic:** used w. vb of being to form finite verbal idea

PERIPHRASTIC USES		
Finite Verb (of εἰμί) +	**Participle** =	**Finite Tense Equivalent**
Present +	Present =	Present
Imperfect +	Present =	Imperfect
Future +	Present =	Future
Present +	Perfect =	Perfect
Imperfect +	Perfect =	Pluperfect

5. **Redundant (Pleonastic):** describes *same* action as main vb (e.g., ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν)

THE PARTICIPLE ABSOLUTE
1. **Nominative Absolute:** substantival ptcpl that is an instance of *nominativus pendens* (see *Nominative Case*)
2. **Genitive Absolute:** adverbial ptcpl (anarthrous) w. gen subj, usu. temporal, unconnected to main clause

Syntax of the Clause

Clauses (in General): unit of thought in compound (2 or more coordinate clauses [paratactic]) or complex (one clause subordinate to the other [hypotactic]) sentence

INDEPENDENT CLAUSES
Clause that is not subordinate to another clause
1. **Introduced by coordinating conjunction**
   A. connective: καί or δέ
   B. contrastive: ἀλλά, δέ, or πλήν
   C. correlative: μέν ... δέ or καί ... καί
   D. disjunctive: ἤ
   E. explanatory: γάρ
   F. inferential: ἄρα, διό, οὖν, or ὥστε
   G. transitional: δέ or οὖν
2. **Introduced by prepositional phrase**
   A. διὰ τί: *why?*
   B. διὰ τοῦτο: *for this reason*
   C. εἰς τί: *why?*

D. ἐκ τούτου: *as a result of this*

E. ἐπὶ τοῦτο: *for this reason*

F. κατὰ τί: *how?*

G. μετὰ τοῦτο: *after this*

3. **Asyndeton (no formal introduction)**: used for emphasis, solemnity, or rhetorical value

DEPENDENT CLAUSES

Clause that is subordinate to another clause

1. **Four basic structures**: infinitival clause, participial clause, conjunctive clause, relative clause

2. **Three broad syntactical functions**: substantival clause, adjectival clause, adverbial clause

CONJUNCTIONS

Word that connects words, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs

Logical Conjunctions

Express logical relationships between connected ideas; usu. coordinate conjunctions

1. **Ascensive**: καί, δέ, μηδέ (*even*)

2. **Connective**: καί, δέ (*and, also*)

3. **Contrastive (Adversative)**: ἀλλά, πλήν, καί, δέ (*but, rather, however*)

4. **Correlative**: μέν…δέ (*on the one hand…on the other hand*); καί…καί (*both…and*); μήτε…μήτε (*neither…nor*); οὔτε…οὔτε (*neither…nor*); οὐκ…ἀλλά or δέ (*not…but*); οὐ…ποτέ (*not…ever*); ποτέ…νῦν (*once…now*); τε…τε (*as…so; not only…but also*); ἤ…ἤ (*either…or*)

5. **Disjunctive (Alternative)**: ἤ (*or*)

6. **Emphatic**: ἀλλά (*certainly*), οὐ μή (*certainly not, by no means*); οὖν (*certainly*); other conjunctions: γε, δή, μενοῦνγε, μέντοι, ναί, νή

7. **Explanatory**: γάρ, δέ, εἰ (after vb of emotion), καί (*for, you see, that is, namely*)

8. **Inferential**: ἄρα, γάρ, διό, διότι, οὖν, πλήν, τοιγαροῦν, τοινῦν, ὥστε (*therefore*)

9. **Transitional**: δέ, οὖν (*now, then*)

Adverbial Conjunctions

Amplify verbal idea; usu. subordinate conjunctions

1. **Causal**: γάρ, διότι, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδήπερ, καθώς, ὅτι, ὡς (*because, since*)

2. **Comparative**: καθάπερ, καθώς, οὕτως, ὡς, ὡσαύτως, ὡσεί, and ὥσπερ (*just as, in the same way, thus*)

3. **Conditional**: εἰ, ἐάν (*if*)

4. **Local**: ὅθεν, ὅπου, οὗ (*where, from where, the place which*)

5. **Purpose**: positive purpose: ἵνα, ὅπως; negative purpose: μήπως, μήπου, μήποτε (*in order that, with the goal that, that*)

6. **Result**: ὥστε, ὡς, ὅτι, ἵνα (*that, so that, with the result that*)

7. **Temporal**: positive: ἄχρι, ἕως, ὅταν, ὅτε, ποτέ, ὡς; negative: οὐδέποτε, οὐκέτι, οὔπω

Substantival Conjunctions

Introduces noun content clause or epexegetical clause

1. **Content**: ἵνα, ὅπως, ὅτι, ὡς: introduces subj, pred nom, dir obj, or appos clause (*that*, untranslated)

2. **Epexegetical**: ἵνα, ὅτι (*that*)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

An "if-then" (protasis-apodosis) clause

1. **First Class**: assumption of truth (for the sake of argument)

2. **Second Class (contrary to fact)**: assumption of untruth (for the sake of argument)

3. **Third Class**: presents condition as *uncertain of fulfillment, but still likely*

4. **Fourth Class (less probable future)**: indicates *possible* condition in the future, usu. a remote possibility

STRUCTURE OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES		
TYPE	PROTASIS ("IF")	APODOSIS ("THEN")
First Class	εἰ + indicative mood any tense (negative: οὐ)	any mood any tense
Second Class	εἰ + indicative mood (past tense) aorist … imperfect … (negative: μή)	(ἄν) + indicative mood (past tense) … aorist (past time) … imperfect (present time)
Third Class	ἐάν + subjunctive mood any tense (negative: μή)	any mood any tense
Fourth Class	εἰ + optative mood present or aorist	ἄν + optative mood present or aorist

VOLITIONAL CLAUSES

Commands

1. **Future Indicative** (Cohortative Indicative, Imperatival Future)

2. **Aorist Imperative**: ingressive, constative

3. **Present Imperative**: ingressive-progressive, customary, iterative

Prohibitions

1. **Future Indicative** + οὐ or sometimes μή

2. **Aorist Subjunctive** + μή
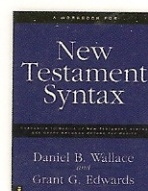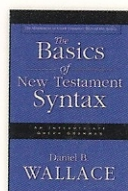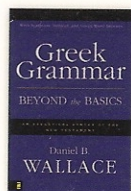
3. **Present Imperative** + μή

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