

Summary of

Basics of Biblical Greek

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printing 10/19/2000

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English Noun Grammar

Issues effecting inflection

S.1 Cases.

- If a word is the **subject** of the sentence, it is in the **subjective** case.
- If a word shows possession, it is in the **possessive** case. You can either put “of” in front of the word, an “apostrophe s” after the word, or just apostrophe if the word ends in “s”.
- If a word is the **direct object**, it is in the **objective** case.
- The **indirect object** is the person/thing that is “indirectly” affected by the action of the verb.

S.2 Number. Words can be either **singular** or **plural**, depending upon whether they refer to one, or more than one.

S.3 Gender. Some words, mostly pronouns, change their form depending upon whether they are referring to a **masculine**, **feminine**, or **neuter** object.

- **Natural gender** means that a word takes on the gender of the object it represents.

Parts of Speech

S.4 Noun. A noun is a word that stands for someone or something.

S.5 Adjective. An adjective is a word that modifies a noun (or another adjective).

S.6 Prepositions. A preposition is a word that indicates the relationship between two words. The word that follows the preposition is called the **object of the preposition**. The object of the preposition is always in the **objective** case. The preposition together with its object and modifiers is called a **prepositional phrase**.

General Issues

S.7 Lexical form. Whereas most people call them “dictionaries,” scholars call them **lexicons**. The form of the word found in the lexicon is called the “lexical form.”

S.8 Definite article. The definite article is the word “the.”

S.9 Indefinite article. In English, the indefinite article is the word “a.” Greek does not have an indefinite article, although in certain circumstances you will be able to add “a” to your translation.

S.10 Subject and Predicate. A sentence can be broken down into two parts. The term **subject** describes the subject of the verb and what modifies it. **Predicate** describes the rest of the sentence, including verb, direct object, etc.

- S.11** An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. They can function **adjectivally** or **substantivally** and be in one of three positions.
- An **attributive** adjective gives a quality—an attribute—to the word it is modifying. It is normally articular, agreeing with the noun it modifies in case, number, and gender.
 - A **substantival** adjective has no word to modify but rather stands on its own and performs a function in the sentence. Its gender and number are determined by what it stands for, its case by its function in the sentence.
 - An adjective in the **predicate** position tells us—predicates—something about the word. A predicate adjective can function either adjectivally or substantivally and is always anarthrous.
 - When there is no article with the noun or the adjective, context decides its function.
- S.12** A **pronoun** is a word that replaces a noun.
- A **personal pronoun** is a pronoun that replaces a noun referring to a person.
 - The word that a pronoun refers back to is the **antecedent**.
 - The same word can be either a pronoun (“*That* is mine.”) or an adjective (“*That* car is mine.”).
- S.13** **Personal Pronouns.** Pronouns can be first person, second person, or third person.
- First person refers to the person speaking (“I”, “we”).
 - Second person refers to the person being spoken to (“you”).
 - Third person refers to all others (“he,” “she,” “it,” “they”).
- S.14** **Demonstrative Ponouns.** Demonstratives in English are “this/these” and “that/those” (singular/plural).
- S.15** **Relative Pronouns.** The relative pronouns in English are “who,” “whom,” “that,” “which,” and “whose.”
- A relative pronoun introduces a clause that usually modifies a noun.
 - A **relative clause** is the relative pronoun and the clause it introduces. “The teacher *who has a halo around his head* teaches Greek.”
- S.16** **Clauses.** Clauses can perform many of the same functions as nouns and adjectives.
- Subject (“*Whoever is with me is not against me.*”)
 - Direct object (“I eat *what is placed before me.*”)
 - Object of a preposition (“Give the Bible to *whomever asks for it.*”)

Alphabet & Diphthongs

Alphabet

Alpha	ἄλφα	a	A	α	a as in <u>fa</u> ther
Beta	βῆτα	b	B	β	b as in <u>B</u> ible
Gamma	γάμμα	g	Γ	γ	g as in <u>g</u> one
Delta	δέλτα	d	Δ	δ	d as in <u>d</u> og
Epsilon	ἒ ψιλόν	e	E	ε	e as in <u>me</u> t
Zeta	ζῆτα	z	Z	ζ	z as in <u>za</u> ze
Eta	ἦτα	e	H	η	e as in <u>obe</u> y
Theta	θῆτα	th	Θ	θ	th as in <u>th</u> ing
Iota	ἰῶτα	i	I	ι	i as in <u>intr</u> igue
Kappa	κάππα	k	K	κ	k as in <u>k</u> itchen
Lambda	λάμβδα	l	Λ	λ	l as in <u>la</u> w
Mu	μῦ	m	M	μ	m as in <u>m</u> other
Nu	νῦ	n	N	ν	n as in <u>n</u> ew
Xsi (xi)	ξῖ	xs	Ξ	ξ	x as in <u>ax</u> iom
Omicron	ὀ μικρόν	o	O	ο	o as in <u>no</u> t
Pi	πί	p	Π	π	p as in <u>pe</u> ach
Rho	ῥῶ	r	P	ρ	r as in <u>ro</u> d
Sigma	σίγμα	s	Σ	σ/ς	s as in <u>st</u> udy
Tau	ταῦ	t	T	τ	t as in <u>ta</u> lk
Upsilon	ῦ ψιλόν	u/y	Υ	υ	u as the German <u>ü</u>
Phi	φῖ	ph	Φ	φ	ph as in <u>ph</u> one
Chi	χῖ	ch	X	χ	ch as in <u>lo</u> ch
Psi	ψῖ	ps	Ψ	ψ	ps as in <u>li</u> ps
Omega	ὦ μέγα	ō	Ω	ω	o as in <u>to</u> ne

Diphthongs

αι	as in <u>ai</u> le	αἶρω
ει	as in <u>ei</u> ght	εἶ
οι	as in <u>oi</u> l	οἰκία
αυ	as in <u>sa</u> uerkra <u>u</u> t	αὐτός
ου	as in <u>so</u> u <u>p</u>	οὐδέ
υι	as in <u>su</u> i <u>t</u> e	υἰός
ευ, ηυ	as in <u>fe</u> u <u>d</u>	εὐθύς / ἠϋξανε <u>υ</u>

Greek Noun Grammar

Issues effecting inflection

- S.17 Stem.** If you take the case ending off a noun you are left with the stem. If it is a third declension stem, drop the genitive case ending.
- S.18 Gender.** A noun is either masculine, feminine, or neuter. A noun has only one gender and it never varies.
- S.19 Case endings.** The case of a word in Greek is indicated by the “case ending.” This is a suffix added to the end of the word.
- S.20 Declensions.** There are three basic inflectional patterns that a word can follow. Each of these patterns is called a “declension.” Which pattern a word follows has no effect on its meaning, only its form
- Nouns that have a stem ending in an alpha or eta are **first declension**, take first declension endings, and are primarily feminine (e.g., γραφή).
 - Nouns that have a stem ending in an omicron are **second declension**, take second declension endings, and are mostly masculine or neuter (e.g., απόστολος; ἔργον).
 - If the stem of a word ends in a consonant it is **third declension** (e.g., σάρξ).

Cases

- S.21 Nominative.** The nominative case is used to indicate the **subject** of a verb and the **predicate nominative**.
- S.22 Genitive.** The genitive case indicates **possession**. The word in the genitive usually follows the word it is modifying (νόμοι τοῦ θεοῦ).
- S.23 Dative.** The dative case is used to indicate an **indirect object**.
- S.24 Accusative.** If a word is the **direct object** of the verb it will be in the accusative case.
- S.25 Vocative.** The vocative case is the case of direct address.
- S.26 Word order.** Grammatical function is not determined by word order but by case endings.
- As a general rule, try to maintain the same order of the Greek words in your translation if possible.
- S.27 Lexical form.** The lexical form of a noun is its nominative singular form.
- S.28 Parse.** When asked to “parse” a word, you are to specify the case, number, gender, lexical form, and meaning of the inflected form.

Greek Cases

<i>English cases</i>	<i>Greek cases and uses</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Key word</i>
1. Subjective (he)	1. <i>NOMINATIVE</i> a. Subject of the verb b. Predicate of "is"	Who? What?	
	<i>VOCATIVE</i> (direct address)		"O"
2. Possessive (his)	2. <i>GENITIVE</i> a. Possessive b. Object of Preposition c. Direct object d. Ablative (separation)	Whose?	"of" "from"
3. Objective (him)	3. <i>DATIVE</i> a. Indirect object b. Object of Preposition c. Direct object d. Instrumental (means) e. Locative (place)	to whom? to what? by what? where?	"to" / "for" "by" / "with" "in"
4. Objective (him)	4. <i>ACCUSATIVE</i> a. Direct object of the verb b. Object of preposition	whom? what?	

Formula for key word usage:

The word has the ____ case ending, so I know that it functions as the _____ in the sentence; therefore I translate it with the key word _____ .

Master Case Ending Chart

A dash means that no case ending is used. An underline means that the final stem vowel changes to the one listed in the chart (rule 5).

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

The Basic Rules Governing Case Endings

- S.29** Rule 1. Stems ending in alpha or eta are in the first declension, stems in omicron are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third.
- S.30** Rule 2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative.
- S.31** Rule 3. Almost all neuter words end in alpha in the nominative and accusative plural.
- In the second declension the alpha is the changed stem vowel; in the third it is the case ending.
- S.32** Rule 4. In the dative singular, the iota subscript if possible.
- Because an iota can subscript only under a vowel (in which case the vowel lengthens), it subscripts only in the first and second declensions.
- S.33** Rule 5. Vowels often change their length (“ablaut”).
- “Contraction” occurs when two vowels meet and form a different vowel or diphthong (λογο + ι › λόγω).
 - “Compensatory lengthening” occurs when a vowel is lengthened to compensate for the loss of another letter (λογο + νς › λόγος › λόγους).
- S.34** Rule 6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical.

S.35 Rule 7. The Square of Stops (showing what happens when joined with σ).

<i>Labials</i>	π	β	φ	›	ψ
<i>Velars</i>	κ	γ	χ	›	ξ
<i>Dentals</i>	τ	δ	θ	›	σ

- The ντ combination drops out when followed by sigma (παντ + σ › πα̂ς).
- Whatever happens in the nominative singular third declension also happens in the dative plural. σαρκ + σ › σαρξ, σαρκ + σι › σάρξι.

S.36 Rule 8. A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.

- When no case ending is used in stems ending in -ματ, the tau drops out (ὄνοματ + - › ὄνοματ › ὄνομα).

Select Paradigms**S.37 First and second declension**

	2 masc	1 fem	2 neut
<i>nom sg</i>	ὁ λόγος	ἡ γραφή ἡ ὥρα	τὸ ἔργον
<i>gen sg</i>	τοῦ λόγου	τῆς γραφῆς τῆς ὥρας	τοῦ ἔργου
<i>dat sg</i>	τῷ λόγῳ	τῇ γραφῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ	τῷ ἔργῳ
<i>acc sg</i>	τὸν λόγον	τὴν γραφήν τὴν ὥραν	τὸ ἔργον
<i>nom pl</i>	οἱ λόγοι	αἱ γραφαί	τὰ ἔργα
<i>gen pl</i>	τῶν λόγων	τῶν γραφῶν	τῶν ἔργων
<i>dat pl</i>	τοῖς λόγοις	ταῖς γραφαῖς	τοῖς ἔργοις
<i>acc pl</i>	τοὺς λόγους	τὰς γραφάς	τὰ ἔργα

S.38 Third declension forms

	*σᾶρκ	*χαριτ	*ὀνοματ	*πιστι
<i>nom sg:</i>	σάρξ	χάρις	ὄνομα	πίστις
<i>gen sg:</i>	σάρκός	χαρίτος	ὀνόματος	πίστεως
<i>dat sg:</i>	σάρκι	χαρίτι	ὀνόματι	πίστι
<i>acc sg:</i>	σάρκα	χάριτα	ὄνομα	πίστιν
<i>nom pl:</i>	σάρκες	χαρίτες	ὀνόματα	πίστες
<i>gen pl:</i>	σάρκων	χαρίτων	ὀνομάτων	πίστεων
<i>dat pl:</i>	σάρξιν(ν)	χαρίσιν(ν)	ὀνόμασιν(ν)	πίστισιν(ν)
<i>acc pl:</i>	σάρκας	χάριτας	ὀνόματα	πίστες

S.39 πᾶς

	3	1	3
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	πᾶς	πάσα	πᾶν
<i>gen sg</i>	παντός	πάσης	παντός
<i>dat sg</i>	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
<i>acc sg</i>	πάντα	πάσαν	πᾶν
<i>nom pl</i>	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
<i>gen pl</i>	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
<i>dat pl</i>	πᾶσιν(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσιν(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

S.40 Vocative.

- In the plural, the vocative is always identical to the nominative plural (ἄνθρωποι).
- In the singular first declension, the vocative is the same as the nominative (ἀδελφή).
- In the singular second declension, the vocative ending is usually epsilon. If you were speaking directly to a man you would say, ἄνθρωπε.
- In the singular third declension, the vocative is usually the bare stem of the word, sometimes with the stem vowel being changed due to ablaut. The vocative of πατήρ is πάτερ.

Definite Article

S.41 Agreement. The article has case, number, and gender. The article always agrees with the noun that it modifies in case, number, and gender.

S.42 Article. The Greek article is usually translated “the.” The general rule is to translate according to the presence or absence of the article. If an article is present, translate it. If there is no article, do not use “the.”

- There are times when the meaning of the article seems to shift. ὁ δέ means, “but he.”

Preposition

S.43 The meaning of a preposition depends upon the case of its object. For example,

- *διὰ* with the genitive means “through.”
- *διὰ* with the accusative means “on account of” if its object is in the accusative.

The object almost always immediately follows the preposition.

S.44 If a word is the object of a preposition, do not use the key word.

S.45 The form of a preposition does not vary depending on the case of its object.

- When a preposition ends in a vowel and the following word begins with a vowel, the final vowel of the preposition may be dropped and marked with an apostrophe (“elision”).

μετὰ αὐτόν › μετ' αὐτόν

- When a preposition ends in a vowel and the following word begins with a vowel and rough breathing, the consonant before the vowel in the preposition often changes as well.

μετὰ ὦν › μεθ' ὦν

Adjectives

S.46 **Function.** Adjectives can function one of two ways.

- When an adjective functions **adjectivally**, the adjective agrees with the noun it modifies in case, number, and gender.
- When an adjective functions **substantivally**, its case is determined by its function. Its gender and number are determined by what it stands for.

S.47 **Positions.** Adjectives can occur in one of three positions.

- An adjective in the **attributive** position is immediately preceded by the article.
- An adjective in the **predicate** position is not immediately preceded by the article. The noun is modified by the article.
- If there is no noun for the adjective to modify, the adjective must be functioning substantivally. Adjectives used substantivally are regularly (but not always) preceded by the article.

S.48 When there is **no article** before the noun or adjective (“independent position”), check the context to determine your translation.

S.49 Adjectives fall into four basic categories, depending on which declension they follow and whether the feminine and masculine forms are the same or different. The masculine and neuter always follow the same declension.

<i>category</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
2-1-2	2 declension	1 declension	2 declension
3-1-3	3 declension	1 declension	3 declension
2-2	2 declension	2 declension	2 declension
3-3	3 declension	3 declension	3 declension

Pronouns

S.50 Form

- A pronoun always takes its number and gender from another word, either the word it is modifying or its antecedent.
- A pronoun takes its case from two possible sources. (1) If it is modifying a word (like an adjective), it agrees with that word in case (as well as number and gender). (2) Otherwise, it takes its case from its function in the relative clause.
- Pronouns, other than personal pronouns, always introduce a dependent clause.

S.51 Personal pronouns

	<i>first</i>	<i>second</i>	<i>translation</i>	
<i>nom sg</i>	ἐγώ	σύ	I	you
<i>gen sg</i>	μου (ἐμοῦ)	σου (σοῦ)	my	your
<i>dat sg</i>	μοι (ἐμοί)	σοι (σοί)	to me	to you
<i>acc sg</i>	με (ἐμέ)	σε (σέ)	me	you
<i>nom pl</i>	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	we	you
<i>gen pl</i>	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	our	your
<i>dat pl</i>	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	to us	to you
<i>acc pl</i>	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	us	you

- αὐτός can function as the third person **personal pronoun**.

S.52 Other uses of αὐτός

- **Adjectival intensive.** αὐτός can also function intensively when it is used adjectivally. In this case αὐτός normally modifies another word and is usually in the predicate position. Translate αὐτός with the reflexive pronoun (himself, herself, itself, themselves, etc.). In this case, αὐτός is usually in the nominative case and modifies the subject.
- **Identical adjective.** αὐτός is sometimes used as the identical adjective meaning “same.” It is normally in the attributive position when used this way, but not always.

S.53 Demonstrative pronouns

- The demonstratives in Greek are οὗτος (this/these) and ἐκεῖνος (that/those).

- When a demonstrative functions as a pronoun, its case is determined by its function in the sentence.
- If a demonstrative is functioning as an adjective, it is written in the predicate position although it is translated as an attributive adjective.
- A demonstrative can weaken in force and be used as a personal pronoun.
- The forms of οὗτος

	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom</i>	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
<i>gen</i>	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
<i>dat</i>	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
<i>acc</i>	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

S.54 Relative pronouns

- If the relative clause modifies a word, then the relative pronoun is translated with the simple “who,” “which,” or “that.”

The man *who is sitting at the table* is my pastor.

- Relative clauses can perform almost any function that a noun can. In these cases, it may be necessary to add a pronoun to the clause.

	2	1	2	
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>translation</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	who/which/that
<i>gen sg</i>	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	of whom/which
<i>dat sg</i>	ᾧ	ἧ	ᾧ	to whom/which
<i>acc sg</i>	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	whom/which/that
<i>nom pl</i>	οἱ	αἱ	ἅ	who/which/that
<i>gen pl</i>	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν	of whom/which
<i>dat pl</i>	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς	to whom/which
<i>acc pl</i>	οὓς	ἄς	ἅ	whom/which/that

Dependent Clauses

S.55 A dependent clause is a collection of words that cannot stand alone. It has meaning only when it is part of a complete sentence; it is dependent upon that sentence. As you are looking for the main subject and verb in a sentence, you will never find them in the dependent clause.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|------------|
| • ἵνα | • ἐάν | • εἰ | • ὅπως |
| • ὅτι | • ὥστε | • καθώς | • ὅς, ἥ, ὅ |

S.56 **Personal pronouns in the nominative.** When a personal pronoun occurs in the nominative, it is for *emphasis* or to clarify the *gender* of the subject. Often the emphasis is by way of contrast.

οὐχ ὡς ἐγὼ θέλω ἀλλ' ὡς σύ (Matt 26:39).

Not as I will but as you (will).

English Verbal Grammar

Terms

S.57 Verb. A verb is a word that describes action or state of being. “I *am studying* Greek.” “Greek *is* the heavenly language.”

S.58 Agreement. A verb must agree with its subject in person (first, second, or third) and number (singular or plural). A Greek verb accomplishes this by using personal endings.

- The Greek sentence does not require an expressed subject.

S.59 Tense. “Tense” in English refers to the **time** when the action of the verb takes place. English verbs are centered on three different tenses (present, past, past perfect). From these three forms all the variations of the verb are formed.

- If you study your Greek right now, then the verb is in the **present tense** (“study”).
- If you are planning on studying tomorrow, then the verb is in the **future tense** (“will study”).
- If you studied last night, then the verb is in the **past tense** (“studied”).
- When you use the helping verbs “have” or “has” (**past perfect**), the action described was done in the (recent) past and the statement is accurate up to now.
- The English present can describe an action with current consequences (“It is written”). This is close to the Greek perfect.

S.60 Formation of English Tenses

	<i>Past simple</i>	<i>Past progressive</i>	<i>Past perfect</i>
<i>regular active</i>	I studied	I was studying	I had studied
<i>irregular active</i>	I ate	I was eating	I had eaten
<i>regular passive</i>	I was studied	I was being studied	I had been studied
<i>irregular passive</i>	I was eaten	I was being eaten	I had been eaten
	<i>Present simple</i>	<i>Present progressive</i>	<i>Present perfect</i>
<i>regular active</i>	I study	I am studying	I have studied
<i>irregular active</i>	I eat	I am eating	I have eaten
<i>regular passive</i>	I am studied	I am being studied	I have been studied
<i>irregular passive</i>	I am eaten	I am being eaten	I have been eaten
	<i>Future simple</i>	<i>Future progressive</i>	<i>Future perfect</i>
<i>regular active</i>	I will study	I will be studying	I will have studied
<i>irregular active</i>	I will eat	I will be eating	I will have eaten
<i>regular passive</i>	I will be studied	I will be being studied	I will have been studied
<i>irregular passive</i>	I will be eaten	I will be being eaten	I will have been eaten

- The past tense of an English verb is formed one of two ways. A **regular** verb forms its past tense by adding “-ed.” “I *study* all the time.” “I *studied* all last night.” An **irregular** verb

forms its past tense by altering its actual stem. Usually the vowel is changed. “I *eat* breakfast every morning.” “I *ate* last night as well.”

S.61 Voice. “Voice” refers to the relationship between the subject and the verb.

- If the subject *does* the action of the verb, then the verb is in the **active** voice. “Bill hit the ball.
- If the subject *receives* the action of the verb, the verb is in the **passive** voice. “Bill was hit by the ball.” Sometimes there will be a prepositional phrase specifying who or what is doing the action of the verb (e.g., “by the ball”).
- Greek has a third voice called the **middle** (see below).

S.62 Mood. Mood refers to the relationship between the verb and reality.

- A verb is in the **indicative** if it is describing something that is, as opposed to something that may or might be (including statements and questions).

Greek Verbal Grammar

Formation

- S.63 Augment.** Greek indicates that a verb is in the past time by adding an “augment.”
- If the verb begins with a consonant, the augment is an epsilon, always with smooth breathing (λύω › ἔλυνον).
 - If a word begins with a single vowel, the augment is formed by lengthening that vowel (α › η, ε › η, ο › ω).
 - If a verb begins with a diphthong, either the first letter of the diphthong lengthens (εὐχαριστέω › ηὐχαρίστουν), or the diphthong is not changed at all (εὐρίσκω › εὐρίσκον).
- S.64 Consonantal reduplication.** If a verb begins with a single consonant, that consonant is reduplicated and the two consonants are separated by an epsilon (λυ › λελυ › λέλυκα).
- If the consonant that was reduplicated is φ, χ, or θ, the reduplicated consonant will change to π, κ, or τ, respectively (φανερόω › φεφανερο › πεφάνερωκα).
- S.65 Vocalic reduplication.** If a verb begins with a vowel or diphthong, the vowel is lengthened. The vocalic reduplication is identical in form to the augment in the imperfect and aorist (ἀγαπάω › ἠγάπηκα).
- If the verb begins with two consonants, the verb will usually undergo vocalic reduplication and not consonantal reduplication (*γνο (γινώσκω) › ἔγνωκα).
- S.66 Stem.** The stem of a verb is the part of the verb that carries its basic meaning. The form λύομεν means “We destroy.” The stem is *λυ. Lexicons list up to six different tense forms of a verb.
- ἀγαπάω, ἀγαπήσω, ἠγάπησα, ἠγάπηκα, ἠγαπήμαι, ἀγαπηθήσομαι
- They are: present; future active middle; aorist active/middle, perfect active; perfect middle passive; aorist passive (future passive). If the verb occurs in the New Testament in the imperfect, we have included the imperfect as well, but in parentheses.
- ἔρχομαι, (ἤρχομην), ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον or ἦλθα, ἐλήλυθα, -, -
- If the aorist passive does not occur but the future passive does, then we list the future passive as the sixth form (e.g., ἀγαπηθήσομαι).
- S.67 Tense formative.** The tense formative is a letter or group of letters added to the end of the tense stem to form a specific tense.
- S.68 Connecting vowel.** A connecting vowel is added between the tense stem and a suffix (e.g., tense formative, personal ending) to aid in pronunciation.
- In the indicative mood, if the personal ending begins with mu or nu, the connecting vowel is omicron (λεγ + ο + μεν › λέγομεν); the connecting vowel in every other case is epsilon (λεγ + ε + τε › λέγετε). If no personal ending is used, the connecting vowel can be either omicron or epsilon.
- S.69 Lexical form.** The lexical form of verbs is the first person singular, present indicative.
- Deponent verbs will show a present middle/passive lexical form.

S.70 Parse. When you parse verbs, specify the verb's tense, voice, mood, person, number, lexical form, definition of inflected form.

S.71 Deponent. A deponent verb is middle or passive in form but active in meaning. You can tell if a verb is deponent in a particular tense by looking at its lexical form.

- If a verb is a present middle or passive deponent (and therefore the imperfect), its lexical form will end in ομοι.
- If a verb is a future middle deponent, its second tense form will end in -ομοι. If a verb has a future passive deponent, it will not have a second tense form but it will have a sixth.
- If a verb is an aorist middle deponent, its third tense form will end in -ημην.
- If a verb is a perfect middle or passive deponent, it will not have a fourth tense form but it will have a fifth.
- If a verb is an aorist passive deponent, it will not have a third tense form but it will have a sixth.

S.72 Personal endings. Personal endings are suffixes that are added to the end of the verb and indicate person and number. **Primary** personal endings are used in the unaugmented tenses, and the **secondary** are used in the augmented tenses.

	primary tenses		secondary tenses	
active voice	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 voice	λύομαι	(μαι)	ἐλύομην	(μην)
	λύῃ	(σαι)	ἐλύου	(σο)
	λύεται	(ται)	ἐλύετο	(το)
	λύομεθα	(μεθα)	ἐλύομεθα	(μεθα)
	λύεσθε	(σθε)	ἐλύεσθε	(σθε)
	λύονται	(νται)	ἐλύοντο	(ντο)

	primary			secondary		
	regular	alternate	alternate	regular	alternate	alternate
	active					
1 sg	λύω	ο -	μι	ἔλυον	ο ν	
2 sg	λύεις	ε ς		ἔλυες	ε ς	
3 sg	λύει	ε ι	σι(ν)	ἔλυε	ε -	
1 pl	λύομεν	ο μεν		ἐλύομεν	ο μεν	
2 pl	λύετε	ε τε		ἐλύετε	ε τε	
3 pl	λύουσι(ν)	ο νσι(ν)	ασι(ν)	ἔλυον	ο ν	σαν
	middle/passive					
1 sg	λύομαι	ο μαι		ἐλύομην	ο μην	
2 sg	λύῃ	ε σαι		ἐλύου	ε σο	
3 sg	λύεται	ε ται		ἐλύετο	ε το	
1 pl	λύομεθα	ο μεθα		ἐλύομεθα	ο μεθα	
2 pl	λύεσθε	ε σθε		ἐλύεσθε	ε σθε	
3 pl	λύονται	ο νται		ἐλύοντο	ο ντο	

S.73 The **Master Verb Chart** summarizes all these issues. It must be learned perfectly.

Master Verb Chart						
<i>Tense</i>	<i>Aug/ Redup</i>	<i>Tense stem</i>	<i>Tense form.</i>	<i>Conn. vowel</i>	<i>Personal endings</i>	<i>1st sing paradigm</i>
<i>Present act</i>		pres		ο/ε	prim act	λύω
<i>Present mid/pas</i>		pres		ο/ε	prim mid/pas	λύομαι
<i>Imperfect act</i>	ε	pres		ο/ε	sec act	ἔλυνον
<i>Imperfect mid/pas</i>	ε	pres		ο/ε	sec mid/pas	ἐλύομην
<i>Future act</i>		fut act	σ	ο/ε	prim act	λύσω
<i>Liquid fut act</i>		fut act	εσ	ο/ε	prim act	μενώ
<i>Future mid</i>		fut act	σ	ο/ε	prim mid/pas	πορεύσομαι
<i>1st future pas</i>		aor pas	θησ	ο/ε	prim mid/pas	λυθήσομαι
<i>2nd future pas</i>		aor pas	ησ	ο/ε	prim mid/pas	ἀποσταλήσομαι
<i>1st aorist act</i>	ε	aor act	σα		sec act	ἔλυσα
<i>Liquid aorist act</i>	ε	aor act	α		sec act	ἔμεινα
<i>2nd aorist act</i>	ε	aor act		ο/ε	sec act	ἔλαβον
<i>1st aorist mid</i>	ε	aor act	σα		sec mid/pas	ἐλύσάμην
<i>2nd aorist mid</i>	ε	aor act		ο/ε	sec mid/pas	ἐγενόμην
<i>1st aorist pas</i>	ε	aor pas	θη		sec act	ἐλύθην
<i>2nd aorist pas</i>	ε	aor pas	η		sec act	ἐγράφη
<i>1st perfect act</i>	λε	perf act	κα		prim act	ἔλυκα
<i>2nd perfect act</i>	λε	perf act	α		prim act	γέγονα
<i>Perfect mid/pas</i>	λε	perf pas			prim mid/pas	ἔλυμαι
<i>pres act subj</i>		pres		ω/η	prim act	λύσω
<i>pres mid/pas subj</i>		pres		ω/η	prim mid/pas	λύομαι
<i>1 aorist act subj</i>		aor act	σα	ω/η	prim act	λύω
<i>1 aorist mid subj</i>		aor act	σα	ω/η	prim mid/pas	λύσωμαι
<i>1 aorist pas subj</i>		aor pas	θη	ω/η	prim act	λυθῶ
<i>2 aorist act subj</i>		aor act		ω/η	prim act	λάβω
<i>2 aorist mid subj</i>		aor act		ω/η	prim mid/pas	γένωμαι
<i>2 aorist pas subj</i>		aor pas		ω/η	prim act	γραφῶ

Other Verbal Issues

Aspect and Time

- S.74 Aspect.** The basic genius of the Greek verb is not its ability to indicate *when* the action of the verb occurs (time), but *what type of action* it describes, or what we call “aspect.”
- The **continuous** (“imperfective”) aspect means that the action of the verb is thought of as an ongoing *process*.
 - The **undefined** (“perfective”) aspect means that the action of the verb is thought of as a *simple event*, without commenting on whether or not it is a process.
 - The **perfect** aspect describes an action that was brought to completion but has effects carrying into the present. “Jesus *has died* for our sins.” “It *is written*.” Because it describes a completed action, by implication the action normally occurred in the past.
- S.75 Tense.** A Greek tense carries two connotations: aspect and time. We use the term “tense” to refer only to the *form* of the verb (e.g., present tense, future tense, aorist tense), and we do not use the term to designate *when* the action of a verb occurs. We always use the term “time” to describe “when” the action of that verb occurs.
- S.76 Time.** The time of a Greek verb is always from the standpoint of the writer, not the reader.

Middle Voice

- S.77** The vast majority of middle forms in the New Testament are deponent.
- S.78** Some words, even in the middle, have basically the same meaning as they have in the active.
- S.79** A few verbs have one meaning in the active and a totally different meaning in the middle. The most common example of this is ἄρχω, which in the active means “I rule” but in the middle (ἄρχομαι) means “I begin.”
- S.80** The classical definition of the middle voice is that the action of a verb in the middle voice in some way affects the subject. We will call this the “self-interest” nuance of the middle.
- This is not necessarily the reflexive idea. If the subject of the verb performs an action to itself, Hellenistic Greek normally requires the reflexive pronoun (ἐαυτοῦ). Rather, in the middle the subject does the action of the verb to the direct object, and yet the action of the verb in some way affects the subject.
- | | | |
|-------|---------|--------------------|
| αἰτέω | active: | I ask |
| | middle: | I ask (for myself) |

Roots and Stems

S.81 The “**root**” of a verb is its most basic form. The “**stem**” of a verb is the basic form of that verb in a particular tense.

S.82 The verbal root and the present tense stem can be the same, or the root can be altered when forming the present tense stem.

- The present tense stem is never altered to form another tense stem; the present tense stem is often a modified form of the verbal root.
- All tenses are formed from the root, never the present tense stem (except for the imperfect).

S.83 Patterns

- **Pattern 1. Verbal Root and the Present Tense Stem are the same.**
 - roots ending in an iota or upsilon (e.g., ●ἀκου › ἀκούω; ●ἀκου › ἀκούσω);
 - contract verbs (●ποιε › ποιεῶ; ●ποιε › ποιήσω);
 - roots ending in a stop (●βλεπ › βλέπω; ●βλεπ › βλέψω).
- **Pattern 2. Roots ending in a stop.**
 - **ιζω/αζω verbs.** The present tense stems of verbs that end in ιζω or αζω are generally formed from roots that actually end in a **dental**.
 - **ασσω verbs.** The present tense stem of verbs that end in ασσω are generally formed from roots that actually end in a **velar**.
- **Pattern 3. Double consonants.** Present tense stems that end in a double consonant are often from roots with a single consonant.
- **Pattern 4. Letter(s) added.** Some roots add a letter or letters to form the present tense stem. The added letter will not appear in the other tenses.
 - **Iota.** Some roots add an iota to form the present tense stem.
 - ●αρ + ι › αἶρω (present)
 - ●αρ › ἄρω (future)
 - **(ι)σκ.** Some roots add σκ (or ισκ if the stem ends in a consonant) to form the present tense stem.
 - ●γνο + σκ › γινώσκω (present)
 - ●γνο › γνώσομαι (future)
- **Pattern 5. Different roots altogether.** Some verbs have totally different forms in the future.
 - *όρα › ὄράω I see
 - *ὀπ › ὄψομαι I will see

Tenses

Present

S.84 The present active indicative verb describes an action that usually occurs in the present. It can be either a continuous (“I am studying”) or undefined (“I study”) action.

- Greek differentiates the present active from the present middle and passive by using two different sets of personal endings.

Active

1 sg	λύ ω	I am loosing	ο -
2 sg	λύ εις	You are loosing	ε ς
3 sg	λύ ει	He/she/it is loosing	ε ι
1 pl	λύ ο μεν	We are loosing	ο μεν
2 pl	λύ ε τε	You are loosing	ε τε
3 pl	λύ ουσι(ν)	They are loosing	ο νσι

Middle/Passive

1 sg	λύ ο μαι	I am being loosed	ο μαι
2 sg	λύ η	You are being loosed	ε σαι
3 sg	λύ ε ται	He, she, it is being loosed	ε ται
1 pl	λυ ό μεθα	We are being loosed	ο μεθα
2 pl	λύ ε σθε	You are being loosed	ε σθε
3 pl	λύ ο νται	They are being loosed	ο νται)

Future

S.85 Meaning. The future tense describes an action that will occur in the future.

S.86 Form. The future active and middle are the same form. The future passive is formed from the unaugmented aorist passive stem.

S.87 Translation. As a general rule, translate the future with the undefined aspect (“I will eat”) rather than the continuous (“I will be eating”).

future active

1 sg	λύ σ ω	I will loose	ο -	λύω
2 sg	λύ σ εις	You will loose	ε ς	λύεις
3 sg	λύ σ ει	He/she/it will loose	ε ι	λύει
1 pl	λύ σ ομεν	We will loose	ο μεν	λύομεν
2 pl	λύ σ ετε	You will loose	ε τε	λύετε
3 pl	λύ σ ουσι(ν)	They will loose	ο νσι	λύουσι(ν)

future middle

1 sg	πορεύ σ ο μαι	I will go	ο μαι	λύομαι
2 sg	πορεύ σ η	You will go	ε σαι	λύη
3 sg	πορεύ σ ε ται	He/she/it will go	ε ται	λύεται
1 pl	πορευ σ ό μεθα	We will go	ο μεθα	λύόμεθα
2 pl	πορεύ σ ε σθε	You will go	ε σθε	λύεσθε
3 pl	πορεύ σ ο νται	They will go	ο νται	λύονται

first future passive

1 sg	λυ θήσ ο μαι	I will be loosed	ο μαι
2 sg	λυ θήσ η	You will be loosed	ε σαι
3 sg	λυ θήσ ε ται	He/she/it will be loosed	ε ται
1 pl	λυ θησ ό μεθα	We will be loosed	ο μεθα
2 pl	λυ θήσ ε σθε	You will be loosed	ε σθε
3 pl	λυ θήσ ο νται	They will be loosed	ο νται

Second future passive

1 sg	ἀποσταλ ήσ ο μαι	I will be sent	ο μαι
2 sg	ἀποσταλ ήσ η	You will be sent	ε σαι
3 sg	ἀποσταλ ήσ ε ται	He/she/it will be sent	ε ται
1 pl	ἀποσταλ ησ ό μεθα	We will be sent	ο μεθα
2 pl	ἀποσταλ ήσ ε σθε	You will be sent	ε σθε
3 pl	ἀποσταλ ήσ ο νται	They will be sent	ο νται

Imperfect

S.88 The imperfect tense is generally translated as a past tense, always with continuous aspect.

Imperfect active

1 sg	ἔλυον	I was loosing	ο ν	λύω
2 sg	ἔλυες	You were loosing	ε ς	λύεις
3 sg	ἔλυε(ν)	He/she/it was loosing	ε - (ν)	λύει
1 pl	ἐλύομεν	We were loosing	ο μεν	λύομεν
2 pl	ἐλύετε	You were loosing	ε τε	λύετε
3 pl	ἔλυον	They were loosing	ο ν\	λύουσι(ν)

Imperfect middle/passive

1 sg	ἐλύομην	I was being loosed	ο μην	λύομαι
2 sg	ἐλύου	You were being loosed	ε σο	λύῃ
3 sg	ἐλύετο	He/she/it was being loosed	ε το	λύεται
1 pl	ἐλύομεθα	We were being loosed	ο μεθα	λύομεθα
2 pl	ἐλύεσθε	You were being loosed	ε σθε	λύεσθε
3 pl	ἐλύοντο	They were being loosed	ο ντο	λύονται

Aorist

S.89 The aorist tense describes an **undefined** action that normally occurs in the past.

- The aorist is always undefined. In translation you use the simple form of the English past tense: “I studied”; not, “I was studying.”

S.90 The Greek tense parallel to the English “regular” formation is called the **first aorist** while the “irregular” is called the **second aorist**.

S.91 The middle and passive are distinctly different forms

S.92 First aorist

- The aorist active is formed from the first aorist tense stem, which is generally the same form as the present tense stem

First aorist active

1 sg	ἔ λυ σα	I loosed	σα	–	ἔλαβον
2 sg	ἔ λυ σα ς	You loosed	σα	ς	ἔλαβες
3 sg	ἔ λυ σε (ν)	He/she/it loosed	σα	– (ν)	ἔλαβε(ν)
1 pl	ἐ λύ σα μεν	We loosed	σα	μεν	ἐλάβομεν
2 pl	ἐ λύ σα τε	You loosed	σα	τε	ἐλάβετε
3 pl	ἔ λυ σα ν	They loosed	σα	ν	ἔλαβον

First aorist middle

1 sg	ἐ λυ σά μην	I loosed	σα	μην	ἐγενόμην
2 sg	ἐ λύ σ ω	You loosed	σα	σο	ἐγένου
3 sg	ἐ λύ σα το	He/she/it loosed	σα	το	ἐγένετο
1 pl	ἐ λυ σά μεθα	We loosed	σα	μεθα	ἐγενόμεθα
2 pl	ἐ λύ σα σθε	You loosed	σα	σθε	ἐγένεσθε
3 pl	ἐ λύ σα ντο	They loosed	σα	ντο	ἐγένοντο

First aorist passive

1 sg	ἐ λύ θη ν	I was loosed	θη	ν	ἔλυον
2 sg	ἐ λύ θη ς	You were loosed	θη	ς	ἔλυες
3 sg	ἐ λύ θη	He/she/it was loosed	θη	–	ἔλυε
1 pl	ἐ λύ θη μεν	We were loosed	θη	μεν	ἐλύομεν
2 pl	ἐ λύ θη τε	You were loosed	θη	τε	ἐλύετε
3 pl	ἐ λύ θη σαν	They were loosed	θη	σαν	ἔλυον

- **Stems ending in a stop (aorist active/middle).** First aorist stems ending in a labial form a psi when joined to the tense formative. Stems ending in a velar (including ασσω verbs) form a xsi. Stems ending in a dental (including ιζω and αζω verbs) lose the dental.

- **Stems ending in a stop (aorist passive).** If the final stem consonant is a stop, it changes to its corresponding aspirate before the θ in the aorist passive ($\pi/\phi \rightarrow \theta$; $\kappa/\gamma \rightarrow \chi$; $\tau/\delta \rightarrow \sigma$).
- **Second aorist stems with first aorist endings.** Occasionally you will find certain second aorist forms with an alpha instead of an omicron as the connecting vowel ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\nu \rightarrow \epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha\nu$; $\eta\lambda\theta\omicron\nu \rightarrow \eta\lambda\theta\alpha\nu$).

S.93 Second aorist

- **Stem.** In the active voice, a second aorist will always have a different stem from the present because the root will always have been modified to form the present tense stem. The only difference between the imperfect and second aorist active is the tense stem (e.g., $\epsilon\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ vs. $\epsilon\beta\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$).

Second aorist active

1 sg	$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\beta\omicron\nu$	I took	$\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$
2 sg	$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\varsigma$	You took	$\epsilon\varsigma$	$\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$
3 sg	$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon(\nu)$	He/she/it took	$\epsilon - (\nu)$	$\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\epsilon(\nu)$
1 pl	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	We took	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$
2 pl	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	You took	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
3 pl	$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\beta\omicron\nu$	They took	$\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$

Second aorist middle

1 sg	$\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$	I became	$\omicron\mu\eta\nu$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\mu\eta\nu$
2 sg	$\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon$	You became	$\epsilon\sigma\omicron$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\upsilon$
3 sg	$\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\tau\omicron$	He/she/it became	$\epsilon\tau\omicron$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\omicron$
1 pl	$\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	We became	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$
2 pl	$\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$	You became	$\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$
3 pl	$\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$	They became	$\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$

Second aorist passive

1 sg	$\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\nu$	I was written	$\eta\nu$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\nu$
2 sg	$\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\varsigma$	You were written	$\eta\varsigma$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\varsigma$
3 sg	$\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$	He/she/it was written	$\eta -$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta$
1 pl	$\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$	We were written	$\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$
2 pl	$\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\tau\epsilon$	You were written	$\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\tau\epsilon$
3 pl	$\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$	They were written	$\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$	$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$

Perfect

S.94 Translation. The perfect can be translated two basic ways.

- If the emphasis of the context is on the completion of the event, use the helping verbs “have/has” and the past participle form of the verb (e.g., “has eaten”).
- If the emphasis of the context is on the current implications of the action, use the English present tense (“It is written.”)

First perfect active

1 sg	λέλυκα	I have loosed	κα	-	ἔλυσα
2 sg	λέλυκας	You have loosed	κα	ς	ἔλυσας
3 sg	λέλυκε(ν)	He/she/it has loosed	κε	- (ν)	ἔλυσε(ν)
1 pl	λέλύκαμεν	We have loosed	κα	μεν	ἐλύσαμεν
2 pl	λέλύκατε	You have loosed	κα	τε	ἐλύσατε
3 pl	λέλύκασι(ν)	They have loosed	κα	σι (ν)	ἔλυσαν

First perfect middle/passive

1 sg	λέλυμαι	I have been loosed	μαι		λύομαι
2 sg	λέλυσαι	You have been loosed	σαι		λύῃ
3 sg	λέλυται	He/she/it has been loosed	ται		λύεται
1 pl	λελύμεθα	We have been loosed	μεθα		λυόμεθα
2 pl	λέλυσθε	You have been loosed	σθε		λύεσθε
3 pl	λέλυνται	They have been loosed	νται		λύονται

Overview of 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	ἐλύομην	λύσομαι	ἐλυσάμην	ἐγενόμην	λέλυμαι
2 sg	λύῃ	ἐλύου	λύσῃ	ἐλύσω	ἐγένου	λέλυσαι
3 sg	λύεται	ἐλύετο	λύσεται	ἐλύσατο	ἐγένετο	λέλυται
1 pl	λύομεθα	ἐλύομεθα	λυσόμεθα	ἐλυσάμεθα	ἐγενόμεθα	λελύμεθα
2 pl	λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε	λύσεσθε	ἐλύσασθε	ἐγένεσθε	λέλυσθε
3 pl	λύονται	ἐλύοντο	λύσονται	ἐλύσαντο	ἐγένοντο	λέλυνται

passive indicative

1 sg	λύομαι	ἐλύομην	λυθήσομαι	ἐλύθην	ἐγράφην	λέλυμαι
2 sg	λύῃ	ἐλύου	λυθήσῃ	ἐλύθῃς	εγράφης	λέλυσαι
3 sg	λύεται	ἐλύετο	λυθήσεται	ἐλύθη	ἐγράφη	λέλυται
1 pl	λύομεθα	ἐλύομεθα	λυθησόμεθα	ἐλύθημεν	ἐγράφημεν	λελύμεθα
2 pl	λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε	λυθησεσθε	ἐλύθητε	ἐγράφητε	λέλυσθε
3 pl	λύονται	ἐλύοντο	λυθήσονται	ἐλύθησαν	ἐγράφησαν	λέλυνται

εἰμί

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

- εἰμί will be followed by a predicate nominative, not a direct object.

Specialty Verbs

S.95 For the paradigms of the following forms, see your textbook.

Compound Verbs

S.96 A compound verb is a verb that is made up of two parts, a preposition and a verb. For example, ἐκβάλλω (“I throw out”) is a compound of the preposition ἐκ (“out”) and the verb βάλλω (“I throw”).

S.97 Compound verbs form their tense stems the same way as the simple verb. For example, the future of βάλλω is βαλῶ, and the future of ἐκβάλλω is ἐκβαλῶ.

S.98 The augment comes after the preposition and before the stem of the verb. The imperfect of καταβαίνω is κατέβαινον.

- Whenever the preposition ends in a vowel, that final vowel will either drop out before the augment or in a few cases (such as compounds with περί) it stays but will not contract (e.g., περιπατέω › περιεπάτου).

S.99 A compound verb reduplicates the verbal part of a compound verb, just like the imperfect and aorist augment the verbal part of a compound.

ἐκβάλλω † ἐκβέβληκα

Contract Verbs

S.100 Contract verbs are verbs whose stems end in alpha, epsilon, or omicron. When that final stem vowel comes into contact with the connecting vowel, the two vowels contract.

- There always will be a circumflex over the contracted vowels in the present active indicative.
- The lexical form shows the contract vowel (ἀγαπάω), but if that form actually occurs in the text the contract vowel and omicron will have contracted (ἀγαπῶ, ποιῶ, πληρῶ).
- In the first person singular, no personal ending is used so the connecting vowel lengthens to omega.
- The second person singular seems to follow its own rules.

S.101 Rules of Contraction

1. ου is formed by εο, οε, and οο.

ου	◄	εο	ποιοῦμεν	◄	ποιεομεν
ου	◄	οε	πληροῦτε	◄	πληροετε

2. ει is formed by εε.

ει	◄	εε	ποιεῖτε	◄	ποιεετε
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3. ω is formed from almost any combination of omicron or omega with any other vowel, except for rule #1.

ω	◄	αο	ἀγαπῶμεν	◄	ἀγαπαομεν
ω	◄	αου	ἀγαπῶσι	◄	ἀγαπαουσι

4. α is formed from αε.

α	◀	αε	ἀγαπᾶτε	◀	ἀγαπαετε
α	◀	αει	ἀγαπᾶ	◀	ἀγαπαει

5. η is formed from εα.

η	◀	εαι	ποιῆ	◀	ποιηι ◀ ποιεαι ◀ ποιεσαι
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6. Miscellaneous

οι	◀	οει	πληροῖς	◀	πληροεις
			πληροῖ	◀	πληροει

7. The contraction of diphthongs

a. If the contract vowel and the first vowel of the diphthong are the same, they simplify.

ει	◀	εει	ποιεῖς	◀	ποιεεις
ου	◀	οου	πληροῦσι	◀	πληροουσι

b. If the contract vowel and the first vowel of the diphthong are different, they contract. If the second vowel of the diphthong is an iota, it subscript if possible; if it is an upsilon it drops off.

ου	◀	εου	ποιοῦσιν	◀	ποιεουσι
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8. Contract verbs contract as if the true personal endings are those visible in the present active indicative.

S.102 Lengthening. The contract vowel lengthens before a tense formative. Alpha and epsilon both lengthen to eta while omicron lengthens to omega.

*ἀγαπα + σ + ω › ἀγαπήσω

Stems ending in a stop

S.103 If the stem of a verb ends in a stop, when the sigma of the **future/aorist** tense formative is added to the stem, the following changes occur.

<i>Labial</i>	πσ	▷	ψ	βλεπ	+	σω	▷	βλέψω
	βσ	▷	ψ					
	φσ	▷	ψ	γραφ	+	σω	▷	γράψω
<i>Velar</i>	κσ	▷	ξ	διωκ	+	σω	▷	διώξω
	γσ	▷	ξ	αγ	+	σω	▷	ἄξω
	χσ	▷	ξ	ἐλεγχ	+	σω	▷	ἐλέγξω
<i>Dental</i>	τσ	▷	σ					
	δσ	▷	σ	βαπτιδ	+	σω	▷	βαπτίσω
	θσ	▷	σ	πειθ	+	σω	▷	πείσω

S.104 Verbal roots that end in a stop undergo significant change in the **perfect middle/passive** because they are placed immediately next to the consonant of the personal ending.

	<i>labial</i> (π β φ)	<i>velar</i> (κ γ χ)	<i>dental</i> (τ δ θ)
	γράφω	διώκω	πείθω
μαι	γέγραμμαι	δεδιώγμαι	πέπεισμαι
σαι	γέγραψαι	δεδιώξαι	πέπεισαι
ται	γέγραπται	δεδιώκται	πέπεισται
μεθα	γεγράμμεθα	δεδιώγμεθα	πεπείσμεθα
σθε	γέγραψε	δεδιώχθε	πέπεισθε
νται	εἰσὶ γεγραμμένοι	εἰσὶ δεδιωγμένοι	εἰσὶ πεπεισμένοι

S.105 Stops change when immediately followed by a theta in the aorist pasive.

πθ	▷	φθ	●βλεπ + θη	▷	ἐβλέφθην
βθ	▷	φθ	●ἐλημβ + θην	▷	ἐλήμφθην
κθ	▷	χθ	●διωκ + θη	▷	ἐδιώχθην
γθ	▷	χθ	●αγ + θη	▷	ἤχθην
τθ	▷	σθ ¹			
δθ	▷	σθ	●βαπτιδ+ θη	▷	ἐβαπτίσθην
θθ	▷	σθ	●πειθ + θη	▷	ἐπείσθην

¹ There is no example of this combination in aorist verbs in the New Testament.

Liquid Verbs

S.106 The consonants λ, μ, ν, and ρ are called “liquids.”

S.107 Liquid Future. A liquid future adds εσ and then the connecting vowel. However, a sigma does not like to stand between two vowels so it drops out, and the epsilon and connecting vowel contract (μεν + εσ + ο + μεν › μενεομεν › μενοῦμεν).

1 sg	μενοῶ	I will remain	ποιῶ	μένω
2 sg	μενεῖς	You will remain	ποιεῖς	μένεις
3 sg	μενεῖ	He/she/it will remain	ποιεῖ	μένει
1 pl	μενοῦμεν	We will remain	ποιοῦμεν	μένομεν
2 pl	μενεῖτε	You will remain	ποιεῖτε	μένετε
3 pl	μενοῦσι(ν)	They will remain	ποιοῦσι(ν)	μένουσι(ν)
1 sg	μενοῦμαι	I will remain	ποιοῦμαι	μένομαι
2 sg	μενηῖ	You will remain	ποιηῖ	μένη
3 sg	μενεῖται	He/she/it will remain	ποιεῖται	μένεται
1 pl	μενούμεθα	We will remain	ποιούμεθα	μενόμεθα
2 pl	μενεῖσθε	You will remain	ποιεῖσθε	μένεσθε
3 pl	μενοῦνται	They will remain	ποιοῦνται	μένονται

- The future of a liquid verb looks just like the present tense epsilon contract verb.
- **Accents.** The accent can also be helpful in identifying a liquid verb (but not in distinguishing it from an epsilon contract). A liquid future always has a circumflex over the contracted vowels.
- **Stem changes.** Along with the different tense formative, the stems of liquid verbs sometimes undergo a change in the present. For example, βαλῶ is the future form of the verbal root *βαλ, which has the present tense form βάλλω.

S.108 Liquid aorists. Instead of adding σα as the tense formative, liquid verbs add only alpha and then sometimes modify the tense stem.

Tense Stems of Verbs Occurring Fifty Times or More in the New Testament

The following forms that are underlined should probably be memorized. See *BBG* for a fuller discussion of this chart and the explanations for each individual form.

<i>present</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist act</i>	<i>perfect act</i>	<i>perfect mid/pas</i>	<i>aorist pas</i>
ἀγαπάω	ἀγαπήσω	ἠγάπησα	ἠγάπηκα	ἠγάπημαι	ἠγαπήθην
ἄγω	ἄξω	<u>ἤγαγον</u>	–	ἤγμαι	ἤχθην
αἶρω	ἀρώ	ἤρα	ἤρκα	ἤρμαι	ἤρθην
αἰτέω	αἰτήσω	ἤτησα	ἤτηκα	ἤτημαι	–
ἀκολουθέω	ἀκολουθήσω	ἠκολούθησα	ἠκολούθηκα	–	–
ἀκούω	ἀκούσω	ἤκουσα	<u>ἀκήκοα</u>	–	ἠκούσθην
ἀναβαίνω	ἀναβήσομαι	ἀνέβην	ἀναβέβηκα	–	–
ἀνίστημι	ἀναστήσω	ἀνέστησα	ἀνέστηκα	ἀνέστημαι	ἀνεστάθην
ἀνοίγω	ἀνοίξω	<u>ἀνέωξα</u>	–	–	<u>ἀνεώχθην</u>
ἀπέρχομαι	ἀπελεύσομαι	ἀπῆλθον	ἀπελήλυθα	–	–
ἀποθνήσκω	ἀποθανοῦμαι	ἀπέθανον	–	–	–
ἀποκρίνομαι	–	ἀπεκρινάμην	–	–	<u>ἀπεκρίθην</u>
ἀποκτείνω	ἀποκτενῶ	ἀπέτεινα	–	–	ἀπεκτάνθην
<u>ἀπόλλυμι</u>	ἀπολέσω	ἀπόλεσα	<u>ἀπόλωλα</u>	–	–
ἀπολύω	ἀπολύσω	ἀπέλυσα	–	ἀπολέλυμαι	ἀπελύθην
ἀποστέλλω	ἀποστελῶ	ἀπέστειλα	ἀπέσταλκα	ἀπέσταλμαι	ἀπεστάλην
ἄρχω	ἄρξομαι	ἠρξάμην	–	–	–
ἀσπάζομαι	–	ἠσπασάμην	–	–	–
<u>ἀφήμι</u>	ἀφήσω	ἀφήκα	–	ἀφέωμαι	ἀφέθην
βάλλω	βαλῶ	<u>ἔβαλον</u>	<u>βέβληκα</u>	<u>βέβλημαι</u>	<u>ἐβλήθην</u>
βαπτίζω	βαπτίσω	ἐβάπτισα	–	βεβάπτισμαι	ἐβαπτίσθην
βλέπω	βλέψω	ἔβλεψα	–	–	–
γεννάω	γεννήσω	ἐγέννησα	γεγέννηκα	γεγέννημαι	ἐγεννήθην
γίνομαι	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	<u>γέγονα</u>	γεγένημαι	ἐγενήθην
γινώσκω	γνώσομαι	ἔγνων	ἔγνωκα	ἔγνωσμαι	ἐγνώσθην
γράφω	γράψω	ἔγραψα	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι	ἐγράφην
δεῖ	–	–	–	–	–
δέχομαι	δέξομαι	ἐδεξάμην	–	δέδεγμαι	ἐδέχθην
<i>present</i>	<i>future</i>	<i>aorist act</i>	<i>perfect act</i>	<i>perfect mid/pas</i>	<i>aorist pas</i>
διδάσκω	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	–	–	ἐδιδάχθην

δίδομι	δώσω	ἔδωκα	δέδωκα	δέδομαι	ἐδόθην
δοκέω	δόξω	ἔδοξα	–	–	–
δοξάζω	δοξάσω	ἐδόξασα	–	δεδοξασμαι	ἐδοξάσθην
δύναμαι	δυνήσομαι	–	–	–	ἠδυνήθην
ἐγείρω	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα	–	<u>ἐγήγευμαι</u>	ἠγέρθην
εἰμί	<u>ἔσομαι</u>	<u>ἦμην</u>	–	–	–
εἰσέρχομαι	εἰσελεύσομαι	εἰσηλθον	εἰσελήλυθα	–	–
ἐκβάλλω	ἐκβαλῶ	ἐξέβαλον	ἐκβέβληκα	ἐκβέβλημαι	ἐξεβλήθην
ἐξέρχομαι	ἐξελεύσομαι	ἐξηλθον	ἐξελήλυθα	–	–
ἐπερωτάω	ἐπερωτήσω	ἐπηρώτησα	–	–	–
ἔρχομαι	<u>ἔλεύσομαι</u>	<u>ἦλθον</u>	<u>ἐλήλυθα</u>	–	–
ἐρωτάω	ἐρωτήσω	ἠρώτησα	–	–	–
ἐσθίω	<u>φάγομαι</u>	<u>ἔφαγον</u>	–	–	–
εὐαγγελίζω	–	εὐηγγέλισα	–	εὐηγγέλισμαι	εὐηγγελίσθην
εὐρίσκω	εὐρήσω	εὕρον	εὕρηκα	–	εὐρέθην
ἔχω	<u>ἔξω</u>	<u>ἔσχον</u>	<u>ἔσχηκα</u>	–	–
ζάω	ζήσω	ἔζησα	–	–	–
ζητέω	ζητήσω	ἐζήτησα	–	–	ἐζητήθην
θέλω	θελήσω	ἠθέλησα	–	–	ἠθελήθην
θεωρέω	–	ἐθεώρησα	–	–	–
ἵστημι	στήσω	ἔστησα	ἔστηκα	ἔσταμαι	ἐστάθην
κάθημαι	καθήσομαι	–	–	–	–
καλέω	καλέσω	ἐκάλεσα	<u>κέκληκα</u>	<u>κέκλημαι</u>	<u>ἐκλήθην</u>
καταβαίνω	καταβήσομαι	κατέβην	καταβέβηκα	–	–
κηρύσσω	κηρύξω	ἐκήρυξα	–	κεκήρυγμαι	ἐκηρύχθην
κράζω	κράξω	ἔκραξα	κέκραγα	–	–
κρατέω	κρατήσω	ἐκράτησα	κεκράτηκα	κεκράτημαι	–
κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	<u>κέκρικα</u>	<u>κέκριμαι</u>	<u>ἐκρίθην</u>
λαλέω	λαλήσω	ἐλάλησα	λελάληκα	λελάλημαι	ἐλαλήθην
λαμβάνω	<u>λήμψομαι</u>	<u>ἔλαβον</u>	<u>εἴληψα</u>	<u>εἴλημμαι</u>	<u>ἐλήμψθην</u>
λέγω	<u>ἔρω</u>	<u>εἶπον</u>	<u>εἶρηκα</u>	<u>εἶρημαι</u>	<u>ἔρρηθην</u>
μαρτυρέω	μαρτυρήσω	ἐμαρτύρησα	μεμαρτύρηκα	μεμαρτύρημαι	ἐμαρτυρήθην
present	future	aorist act	perfect act	perfect mid/pas	aorist pas
μέλλω	μελλήσω	–	–	–	–
μένω	μενῶ	ἔμεινα	μεμένηκα	–	–
οἶδα	<u>εἰδήσω</u>	<u>ἤδειν</u>	–	–	–

όράω	ὄψομαι	<u>εἶδον</u>	<u>έώρακα</u>	-	ὤφθην
ὀφείλω	-	-	-	-	-
παραδίδωμι	παραδώσω	παρέδωκα	παραδέδωκα	παραδέδομαι	παρεδόθην
παρακαλέω	παρακαλέσω	παρεκάλεσα	παρακέκληκα	παρακέκλημαι	παρεκλήθην
πείθω	πείσω	ἔπεισα	πέποιθα	πέπεισμαι	ἐπέισθην
πέμπω	πέμψω	ἔπεμψα	-	-	ἐπέμφθην
περιπατέω	περιπατήσω	περιπάτησα	-	-	περιπατήθην
πίνω	πίομαι	ἔπιον	<u>πέπωκα</u>	-	<u>ἐπόθην</u>
πίπτω	<u>πεσοῦμαι</u>	<u>ἔπεσον</u>	<u>πέπτωκα</u>	-	-
πιστεύω	πιστεύσω	ἐπίστευσα	πεπίστευκα	πεπίστευμαι	ἐπιστεύθην
πληρώω	πληρώσω	ἐπλήρωσα	πεπλήρωκα	πεπλήρωμαι	ἐπλήρωθην
ποιέω	ποιήσω	ἐποίησα	πεποίηκα	πεποίημαι	ἐποιήθην
πορεύομαι	πορεύσομαι	-	-	πεπόρευμαι	ἐπορεύθην
προσέρχομαι	προσελεύσομαι	προσῆλθον	προσελήλυθα	-	-
προσεύχομαι	προσεύξομαι	προσηξάμην	-	-	-
προσκυνέω	προσκυνήσω	προσεκύνησα	-	-	-
συνάγω	συνάξω	συνήγαγον	-	συνήγμαι	συνήχθην
σώζω	σώσω	ἔσωσα	σέσωκα	σέσωσμαι	ἐσώθην
τηρέω	τηρήσω	ἐτήρησα	τετήρηκα	τετήρημαι	ἐτηρήθην
τίθημι	θήσω	ἔθηκα	<u>τέθεικα</u>	<u>τέθειμαι</u>	<u>ἐτέθην</u>
ὑπάγω	ὑπάξω	ὑπήγαγον	-	ὑπήγμαι	ὑπήχθην
ὑπάρχω	ὑπάρξομαι	ὑπηρξάμην	-	-	-