

# CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR #1: BASICS WITH *BIBLEGRAMMING*®

## PARTS OF SPEECH<sup>1</sup>

### NOUNS

- Name a person, place, thing, or idea
- May be variously divided:
  - Singular (*report*) or plural (*elders*)
  - Proper (*Noah*) or common (*things*)
  - Concrete (*substance*) or abstract (*faith*)
  - Collective (*church*)

### PRONOUNS

- Words used in place of nouns or other pronouns
- Refer to antecedents (which at times are understood, but generally are expressed)
- There are various forms:
  - Personal (*it*)
  - Possessive (*his*)
  - Relative (*which*)
  - Interrogative (*what*)
  - Demonstrative (*that*)
  - Indefinite (*most*)
  - Reflexive or intensive (*ourselves*)

### ADJECTIVES

- Modify—describe or complement—nouns (*the sand*) or pronouns (*these* all)
- Generally, adjectives precede the word modified (*excellent sacrifice*); however, at other times, adjectives are separated from the words they modify by linking verbs (*it is impossible*)
- Nouns (*king's commandment*) and pronouns (*his bones*) may serve as adjectives
- The **ARTICLES** (*a, an, the*) are only adjectives

### VERBS

- Express action or state of being or help to do one or the other
- Verbs may be classified in these ways:
  - Action (*obtained*), linking (*is*), or helping (*was translated*)
  - Transitive (*might have had opportunity*) or intransitive (*went*)

### ADVERBS

- Modify verbs (*diligently seek*), adjectives (*only begotten son*), or other adverbs (*afar off*)
- Most words ending in *-ly* are adverbs (*declare plainly*), but not all (*heavenly country*)

### PREPOSITIONS

- Show the relation of a noun or pronoun to some word in the sentence (*substance of things*)
- Are always grouped together in phrases with following and expressed objects (*by the word*)

### CONJUNCTIONS

- Join words or groups of words to others
- Are variously grouped:
  - Coordinating (*and*)
  - Subordinating (*so that*)
  - Correlative (*either ... or*)

### INTERJECTIONS

- Express emotion which may be strong (*Alas!*) or weak (*Ah, ...*)
- Have no grammatical relation to other words in the sentence

## SENTENCE BASICS

### SENTENCE

- A group of words which expresses a complete thought
- May be of four forms:
  - A **SIMPLE SENTENCE** contains one independent clause
  - A **COMPOUND SENTENCE** contains two or more independent clauses
  - A **COMPLEX SENTENCE** contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses
  - A **COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE** contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses
- May have one of four uses:
  - A **DECLARATIVE SENTENCE** makes a statement
  - An **IMPERATIVE SENTENCE** issues a command
  - An **EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE** expresses strong feeling
  - An **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE** asks a question

### CLAUSE

- Contains a subject and a verb
- Could be a sentence, or one part of speech

### INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

- Contains a subject and a verb and makes a complete thought

### DEPENDENT OR SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

- Contains a subject and a verb but does not make a complete thought

### PHRASE

- A group of words not containing a subject and a verb
- Used as one part of speech

### SUBJECT

- The thing about which something is being said
- When **ACTIVE** will be that performing an action
- When **PASSIVE** will be that receiving the action
- It may be that being described

### PREDICATE

- The verb and its complements

### MODIFIER

- A word which describes other words

### COMPLEMENT

- A word which completes action or supplies comparison
- Subject complements follow linking verbs
- Object complements follow action verbs

<sup>1</sup> Most of these examples are from Hebrews 11

# CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR #1

## PARTS OF SPEECH QUESTIONS<sup>2</sup>

### NOUNS

- Who? (*Who* was dwelling at Jerusalem? *Jews*)
- Whom? (God hath raised up whom? *Jesus*)
- To/for whom? (Paul's sister's son told to whom? *Paul*)
- What? (*What* received him? *Cloud*)
- What? (They gave forth *what*? Their *lots*)

### PRONOUNS

- Who? (*Who* were all amazed? *They*)
- Whom? (David speaketh concerning whom? *Him*)
- To/for whom? (One came and told to whom? *Them*)
- What? (*What* was noised abroad? *This*)
- What? (He hath so fulfilled *what*? *Those things*)

### ADJECTIVES

- Whose? (*Whose* own company? *Their*)
- Which one? (*Which* Jesus shall so come? *This same*)
- What kind? (*What kind* of counsel? *The determinate*)
- How many? (*How many* souls? *Every*)

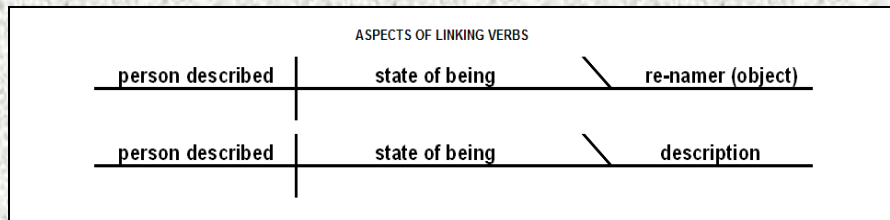
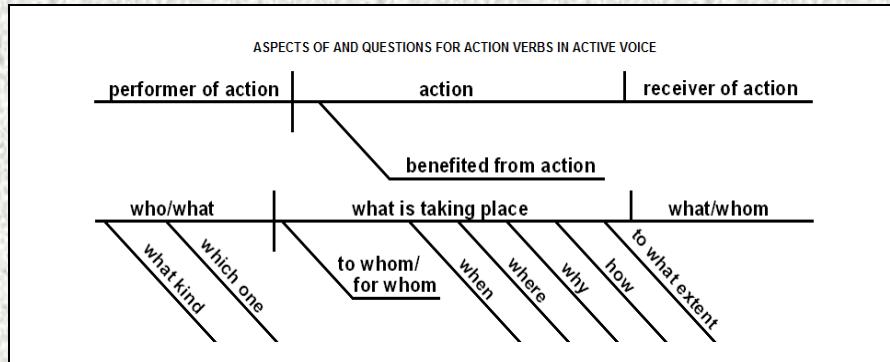
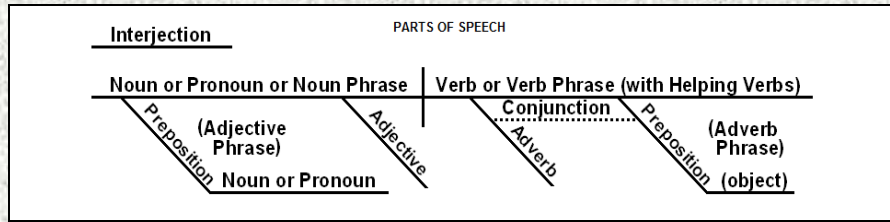
### ADVERBS

- When? (The Lord added *when*? *Daily*)
- Where? (*Where* do those follow? *After*)
- Why? (*Why* let all the house of Israel know? *Therefore*)
- How? (*How* did Moses say? *Truly*)
- To what extent? (*To what extent* had Pentecost come? *Fully*)

### PREPOSITIONS

- Who? (*Who* sold lands or homes? *As many*)
- Which one? (*Which* remission? *Of sins*)
- What kind? (*What kind* of tongues? *As of fire*)
- How many? (*How many* were added? *About three thousand souls*)
- When? (Ye shall receive power *when*? *After that the Holy Ghost is come ...*)
- Where? (Sit thou *where*? *On my right hand*)
- Why? (*Why* repent, and be baptized? *For the remission*)
- How? (*How* did John truly baptize? *With water*)

<sup>2</sup> Most of these examples are from Acts 1-5



## VERB VOICE<sup>3</sup>

### ACTIVE VOICE

- The subject is the performer of the action (*He went*)

### PASSIVE VOICE

- The subject is the recipient of the action (*Eight souls were saved by water*)

<sup>3</sup> These examples are from I Peter 3

## PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

### NOUN PHRASE

- The phrase serves as noun

### ADJECTIVE PHRASE

- The phrase modifies a noun or pronoun

### ADVERB PHRASE

- The phrase modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb

## SENTENCE PARTS

### DIRECT OBJECT

- An object complement identifying who or what is receiving the action of the verb

### INDIRECT OBJECT

- An object complement telling to whom or for whom an action is being performed
- Cannot be found without direct objects
- If there is no direct object, where appropriate the thought of the indirect object is expressed by a prepositional phrase

### OBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT

- An object complement describing the direct object

### PREDICATE NOMINATIVE

- A subject complement using a noun to rename the subject

### PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

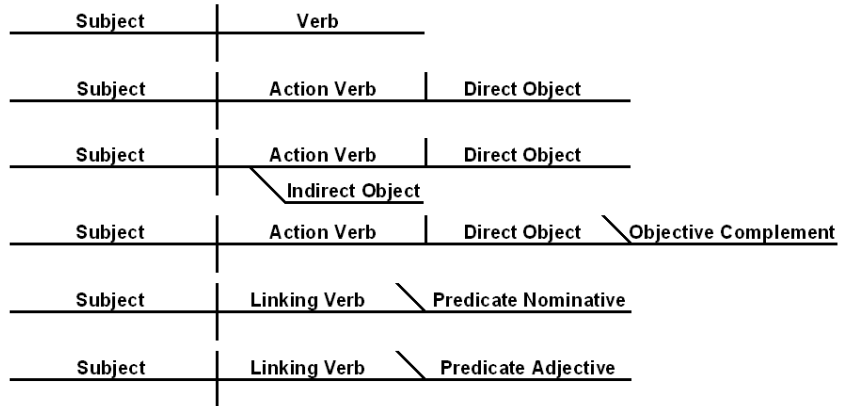
- A subject complement using an adjective to describe the subject

# CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR #1

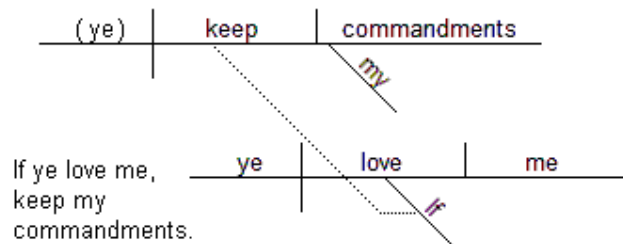
## A RATIONALE FOR BIBLEGRAMMING

- **BIBLEGRAMMING**® (applying principles of sentence diagramming to Bible study) is an excellent tool not only for increasing one's ability to use English grammar, but also for gaining a greater appreciation of the way Scripture is presented
- **BIBLEGRAMMING**® is a way to appreciate the logical arrangement of Scripture
- Very simply, if one can diagram the Bible, he can work his way through virtually any form of writing

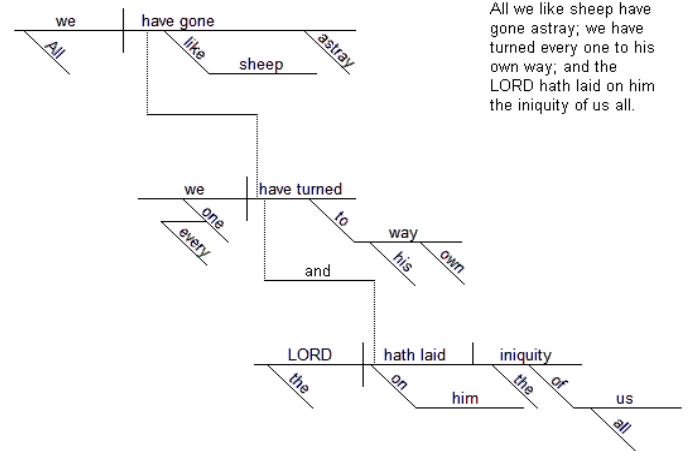
### VARIOUS SIMPLE SENTENCE TYPES



John 14:15



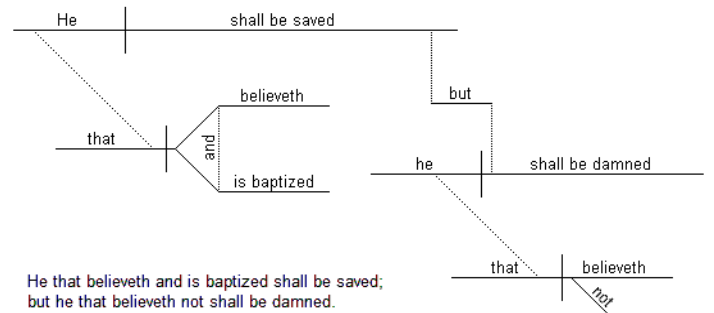
Isaiah 53:6



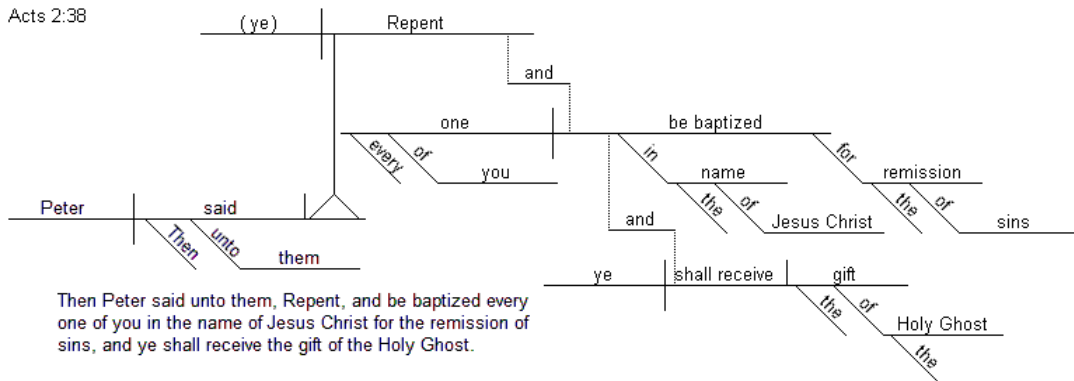
## NOTEWORTHY IN THE BIBLEGRAMMING

- **JOHN 14:15**~One will note that this is a **COMPLEX SENTENCE** which uses a subordinating conjunction to join its clauses and which contains in its independent clause an understood subject
- **ISAIAH 53:6**~One will note that this is a **COMPOUND SENTENCE** containing three independent clauses joined in the text with semi-colons and one "and"
- **MARK 16:16**~One will note that this is a **COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE** with two subordinate clauses—each beginning with a relative pronoun, and one will note that one of the clauses contains compound verbs
- **ACTS 2:38**~One will note that this is a **COMPOUND SENTENCE** in which the direct object of the first clause is a quote containing three independent clauses, the first of which contains an understood subject

Mark 16:16



Acts 2:38



## DIAGRAMMING FROM DIFFERENT VERSIONS

These charts have been prepared using the King James Version of the Bible; due to the consistency of the rules of grammar—even through languages—other English versions and the Greek are diagrammed in the same manner and appear similar



# CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR #1

## SUBJECTS AND VERBS

- Generally every subject will have only one verb, and every verb will have only one subject
- Sometimes a verb will have no *expressed* subject
  - An “understood ‘you’” may be the subject in imperative statements
- Sometimes a subject will have no *expressed* verb
  - A subject in an elliptical clause has an understood verb
- Sometimes a subject will have multiple verbs
  - Multiple verbs showing the action or state of one subject are compound verbs
- Sometimes a verb will have multiple subjects
  - Multiple subjects performing the same action are compound subjects

## CAPITALIZATION

### CAPITALIZE

- First words in sentences
- Names of people, places, and important times or events
- Job titles preceding a name
- First and important words in titles
- First words of a direct quotes
- First words in formal statements following colons
- Words referring to Deity (Holy, Thee, Thou, Him) or the product of Deity (Scripture, Word)

### DO NOT CAPITALIZE

- First words in lists following colons
- First words after semi-colons
- First words of quoted fragments
- Words referring generally to false gods

## PUNCTUATION

- **PERIOD**
  - Used to end sentences which are not questions or exclamations
  - Used in Bible references in some books, usually older ones, to separate chapter and verse (John 3:16)
- ? **QUESTION MARK**
  - Used to end sentences which are questions
- ! **EXCLAMATION POINT**
  - Used to end sentences which are exclamations
  - Used after interjections which display strong emotion
- , **COMMA**
  - Used with co-coordinating conjunctions to join independent clauses
  - Used to join items in a series
  - Used in couples to insert supplementary material
  - Used to separate verses from the same chapter in references (John 1:1,14)
  - Used after interjections which display less emotion
- ;  
; **SEMICOLON**
  - Used to join independent clauses
  - Used with subordinating conjunctions to join independent clauses and subordinate clauses
  - Used to separate items in a series when commas are included in the items
  - Used to separate verses from different chapters in references (John 3:3; 4:1)
- :  
: **COLON**
  - Used to indicate “Note what follows”
  - Used to introduce formal statements
  - Used to introduce formal lists
  - Used to separate chapter and verse in Bible references (John 3:16)
- UNDERLINING**
  - Used for titles of books, periodicals, etc.
  - Used to denote foreign words
- / **ITALICS**
  - Used in the same way as underlining
- “ ” **DOUBLE QUOTATION MARKS**
  - Used to enclose a persons exact words in a quotation
  - Used for titles of poems, short stories, chapters, and other short matter
  - Used to show that a word, term, or symbol is being defined or explained
  - Used to denote words which are not part of regular English usage
- ‘ ’ **SINGLE QUOTATION MARKS**
  - Used to enclose quotations within other quotations
- ’ **APOSTROPHE**
  - Used to show possession
  - Used in the place of letters omitted in contractions (except in formal writing)
- **HYPHEN**
  - Used to join words connected as if they were just one word
  - Used to carry a long word over onto the next line (except in formal writing)
  - Used to join connecting verses in Bible references (John 3:16-17)
- **DASH**
  - Used to indicate abrupt breaks in thought
  - Used to insert supplementary material
- ( ) **PARENTHESES**
  - Used to insert non-essential supplementary material
- [ ] **BRACKETS**
  - Used to insert additional material within parentheses
  - Used to insert one’s own thoughts into quotations of others
  - Used to provide explanation
- ... **ELLIPSIS**
  - Used to indicate that a word or group of words is missing or understood

## CATES PUBLICATIONS

- Look for “Concise English Grammar #2: Advanced with Biblegramming®”
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# CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR #2: ADVANCED WITH *BIBLEGRAMMING*®

## PERSONAL PRONOUN USE

- **NOMINATIVE** case pronouns are used for subjects and predicate nominatives
  - Nominative case *I* as subject and *he* as predicate nominative following linking verb (“... *I* am *he* which searcheth the reigns and hearts” [Revelation 2:23])
- **OBJECTIVE** case pronouns are used for direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, and objects in verbal<sup>1</sup> phrases
  - Objective case *her* as direct object (“Let *her* alone.” [John 12:7])
  - Objective case *him* as indirect object (“... the Lord ... forgave *him* the debt” [Matthew 18:27])
  - Objective case *them* as object of the preposition (“... we should walk in *them*” [Ephesians 2:10])
  - Objective case *us* as indirect object of a verbal—specifically a participle<sup>1</sup> (“leaving *us* an example” [1 Peter 2:21])

<sup>1</sup> See next page for identification of **VERBALS**

## PERSONAL PRONOUN CHART

	CASE: Nominative	Objective	Possessive <sup>2,3</sup>
<b>PERSON/NUMBER:</b>			
First person singular	I	me	my/mine
Second person singular	you	you	your/yours
Third person singular	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her/hers, its
First person plural	we	us	our/ours
Second person plural	you	you	your/yours
Third person plural	they	them	their/theirs

<sup>2</sup> The first form of the possessive is attributive, the second is predicative (see page 3)

<sup>3</sup> Possessive personal pronouns do not contain apostrophes

## PRONOUN REFERENCE

- This rule regarding pronoun use is generally given: “The pronoun refers to the nearest **ANTECEDENT**”
  - The problem with this rule is that the nearest noun or pronoun is not always *the* antecedent
- A better rule is this: “The pronoun refers to the nearest *reasonable* antecedent”
- It should also be understood that one may need to follow a line of pronouns to reach their shared antecedent (an example is found in Acts 2:4 where “*they* were all filled with the Holy Ghost, ...” points back to the *thems* of verse 3, the *theys* of verses 1 and 2, and ultimately *apostles* in Acts 1:26)
- The key to pronoun reference is making sure that the context, gender, and number support the identification of the antecedent

## ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives may be used in an **ATTRIBUTIVE** or a **PREDICATIVE** sense
- Attributive adjectives generally immediately precede the words which they modify; predicative adjectives, also known as **PREDICATE ADJECTIVES**, are separated by linking verbs from the words which they modify
- John 10:14 provides examples of attributive and predicative adjectives
  - “I am *the* [*the* is an article modifying *shepherd*; all articles are attributive] *good* [attributive *good* modifying the predicate nominative *shepherd*] shepherd<sup>4</sup>, and know *my* [attributive *my* modifying the direct object *sheep*] sheep, and am *known* [predicative *known*—which is a participle—modifying the subject *I*] of mine<sup>5</sup>.”
- Some adjectives are similar to predicative adjectives in that they follow the words that they modify, but are not separated from the words they modify by linking verbs; examples include ...
  - ... **POST-POSITIVE** adjectives, as in John 10:7 in which the phrase of *the sheep* describes the predicate nominative *door* (“I am the door of *the sheep*”)
  - ... **OBJECTIVE COMPLEMENTS**, as in Hebrews 11:11 in which the objective complement *faithful* describes the direct object *him* (“... she judged him *faithful* ...”)

<sup>4</sup> *Shepherd* is in a predicative position, but it is a noun which renames the subject *I*—it is a predicate nominative

<sup>5</sup> *Mine* is often used as a predicate adjective; here it is used as a noun serving as the object of the preposition *of*

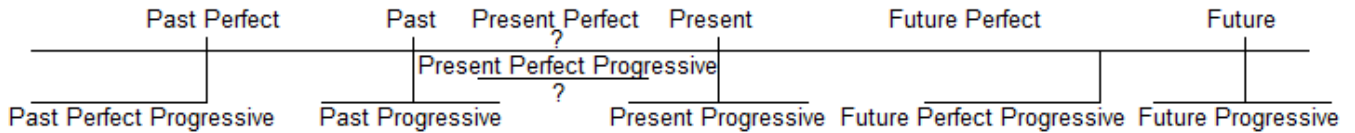
## MODIFIER PROBLEMS

- **MISPLACED MODIFIERS** are adjectives or adverbs—words or phrases—placed too far away from the words which they modify for the description to be recognized; accordingly, modifiers should be placed as near as possible (without altering the meaning) to the words that they modify to alleviate confusion
- **DANGLING MODIFIERS** are adjectives or adverbs which are not or do not appear to be in the same sentences as the words which they modify; respectively, combining or rewording sentences could solve these problems
- **TWO-WAY MODIFIERS** are adjectives or adverbs which could be understood to modify two or more words; generally, moving the modifier solves the problem



# CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR #2

## TENSE TIME LINE



## VERB TENSE

- **TENSE** gives the element of time or even time shifts to a sentence
- The tenses may be represented in a timeline like the one above
- There are six basic tenses:
  - **PRESENT** is for an action currently taking place (I go)
  - **PAST** is for a past action which has not continued into the present (I went)
  - **FUTURE** is for an action which has yet to occur—add *will* (I *will* go)
  - **PRESENT PERFECT**<sup>6</sup> is for a past action which was of an indefinite time—add *have* (I *have* gone)
  - **PAST PERFECT** is for a past action completed before another past action—add *had* (I *had* gone)
  - **FUTURE PERFECT** is for a future action completed before another future action—add *will* to the present perfect (I *will* have gone)
- Each of the tenses may be **PROGRESSIVE**
  - The progressive indicates continuing action
  - The progressive is formed by adding a helping verb to the present participle (the **INFINITIVE** form+ing)
    - **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**—add *am* and *-ing* (I *am* going)
    - **PAST PROGRESSIVE**—add *was* and *-ing* (I *was* going)
    - **FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**—add *will be* and *-ing* (I *will be* going)
    - **PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**—add *have been* and *-ing* (I *have been* going)
    - **PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**—add *had been* and *-ing* (I *had been* going)
    - **FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**—add *will have been* and *-ing* (I *will have been* going)

<sup>6</sup> Perfect implies that an action has been completed

## TROUBLESOME VERBS

- The proper use of some similar verbs is often determined by whether the verbs are used **TRANSITIVELY** (taking an object) or **INTRANSITIVELY** (having no object)
- Such dictates the proper use of the oft confused verbs *lie/lay*, *sit/set*, and *rise/raise*
  - *Lie* is intransitive, while *lay* is transitive (“... he shall *lie* ... thou shalt ... *lay* thee down” [Ruth 3:4])
  - *Sit* is intransitive, while *set* is transitive (“I sit ... thou set thine heart” [Ezekiel 28:2])
  - *Rise* is intransitive, while *raise* is transitive (“... she shall no more *rise* ... there is none to *raise* her up” [Amos 5:2])
- Here are the extended forms (tense wise) of these verbs:
 

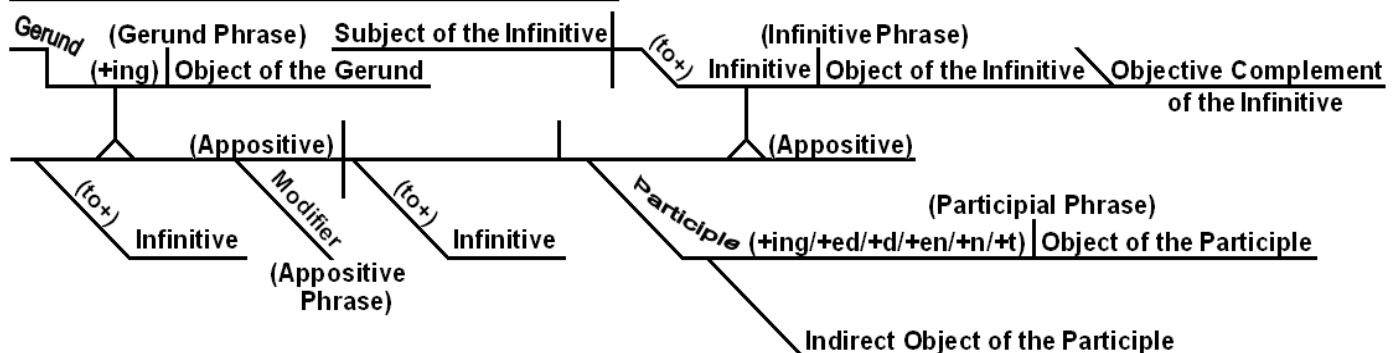
• Lie	Is lying	Lay	Have lain
• Lay	Is laying	Laid	Have laid
• Sit	Is sitting	Sat	Have sat
• Set	Is setting	Set	Have set
• Rise	Is rising	Rose	Have risen
• Raise	Is raising	Raised	Have raised

## VERB MOOD

- **MOOD** shows how the speaker feels about the sentence (This is a fact. This is an order. This is a desire.)
- In English, there are at least three moods used thus: making statements (**INDICATIVE**), showing necessity (**IMPERATIVE**), and expressing wishes or things contrary to fact (**SUBJUNCTIVE**)
- Some argue that a mood can also ask questions (**INTERROGATIVE**)

## Independent Element (e.g. Noun of Direct Address)

## DIAGRAMMING ADVANCED ELEMENTS







# CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR #2

## CHART FOR SOLEMN STYLE<sup>9</sup> PERSONAL PRONOUNS<sup>10</sup>

<b>CASE:</b> Nominative	Objective	Possessive <sup>11</sup>
Thou	Thee	Thy/Thine <sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Solemn style is usually associated with wording used with reference to Deity, especially in prayer

<sup>10</sup> Not included on this chart, *Thyself* is a reflexive or intensive form which may be used to give special emphasis to the nominative or objective forms

<sup>11</sup> The first form of the possessive is attributive, the second is predicative

<sup>12</sup> Thine may be used attributively to precede words beginning with vowels or with the letter age

## SENTENCE FRAGMENTS AND RUN-ON SENTENCES

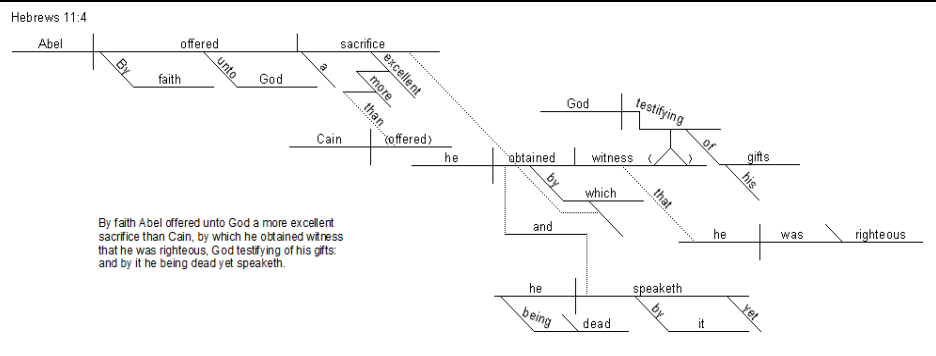
- **SENTENCE FRAGMENTS**, groups of words which do not form a sentence but are followed by end marks, usually result from one's mistaking a phrase or subordinate clause for something containing a subject, verb, and complete thought
- **RUN-ON SENTENCES**, sentences which contain multiple clauses without appropriate connecting words or punctuation, usually result from one's misuse of commas (hence their occasional identification as **COMMA FAULTS** or **COMMA SPLICES**)—putting commas where end marks, colons, or semi-colons should be
- Both of these errors are typically the result of carelessness, accentuating the need for proof reading
- One who has difficulty with sentence fragments might consider re-reading each sentence out of its context to verify clarity
- One who has difficulty with run-on sentences might stress simpler sentence forms

## APPOSITIVES

- **APPOSITIVES** are nouns or pronouns which rename other nouns or pronouns<sup>13,14</sup>
- Appositives with their modifiers form **APPOSITIVE PHRASES**
- Pronouns used as appositives will agree with the words to which they are in apposition in case, gender, and number
- An appositive is recognized easily if one can remove the word renamed and the meaning not change

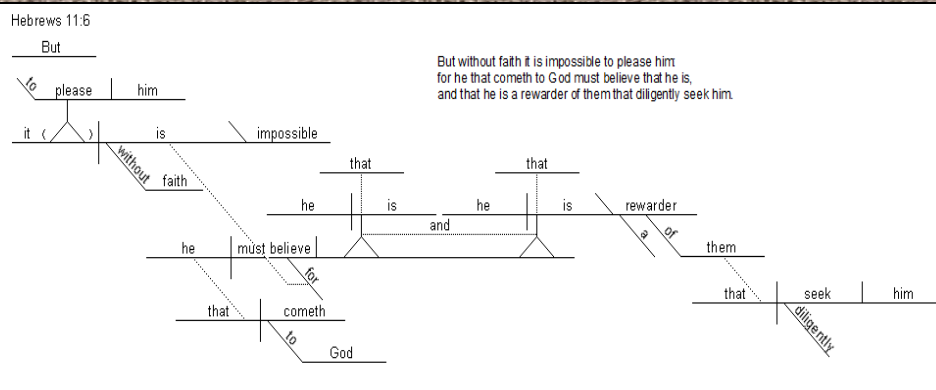
<sup>13</sup> While predicate nominatives serve the same purpose as appositives, linking verbs separate predicate nominatives from the words which they rename

<sup>14</sup> Occasionally one may find reference to adjectives or even adverbs serving as appositives of other adjectives or adverbs, respectively—such use is rare



## NOTEWORTHY IN THE BIBLEGRAMMING

- **HEBREWS 11:4**~This verse has three advanced elements in it; *testifying* is a gerund which is an appositive of *witness*, and *being* is a participle modifying *he*. *Testifying* has a subject, while *being* precedes a peculiarly placed predicate adjective. The appositive phrase (*testifying* with its subject and modifiers) is especially interesting—the clause could be worded, "... he obtained God testifying of his gifts"
- **HEBREWS 11:6**~To please is an infinitive who with its object him serves as an appositive of it. The clause could be worded, "But without faith to please Him is impossible"



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# NEW TESTAMENT GREEK #1: INTRODUCTION, ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS

## ALPHABET

A α (alpha) 'ah'	N ν (nu) 'n'
B β (beta) 'b'	Ξ ξ (xi) 'x'
Γ γ (gamma) 'g' or 'n' <sup>1</sup>	Ο ο (omicron) 'ah'
Δ δ (delta) 'd'	Π π (pi) 'p'
E ε (epsilon) 'eh'	Ρ ρ (rho) 'r'
Z ζ (zeta) 'z' or 'dz' <sup>2</sup>	Σ σ/ς <sup>4</sup> (sigma) 's'
H η (eta) 'ay'	T τ (tau) 't'
Θ θ (theta) 'th'	Υ υ (upsilon) 'oo'
I ι <sup>3</sup> (iota) 'ih' or 'e'	Φ φ (phi) 'f'
K κ (kappa) 'k'	Χ χ (chi) hard 'ch'
Λ λ (lambda) 'l'	Ψ ψ (psi) 'ps'
M μ (mu) 'm'	Ω ω (omega) 'oh'

### DIPHTHONGS<sup>5</sup>

αι as in aisle	αυ as in <b>kraut</b> <sup>6</sup>
ει as in <b>eight</b> <sup>7</sup>	ευ as in <b>feud</b>
ηυ as in <b>feud</b>	οι as in <b>oil</b>
ου as in <b>group</b> <sup>8</sup>	υι as in <b>suite</b>

Key: Consonant, Vowel

<sup>1</sup> γ is pronounced 'n' when followed by γ, κ, or χ

<sup>2</sup> ζ is pronounced 'dz' when within a word

<sup>3</sup> ι as an "iota subscript" or "improper diphthong" is often seen under another letter (α, η, ω); pronunciation is not affected (e.g., τέκνω)

<sup>4</sup> The ς form of sigma is only used to end words (e.g., σός)

<sup>5</sup> Diphthongs are vowel combinations pronounced by a single sound

<sup>6</sup> Sometimes αυ will be seen pronounced as in **author**

<sup>7</sup> Sometimes ει will be seen pronounced as in **height**

<sup>8</sup> Sometimes ου will be seen pronounced as in **noun**

## PUNCTUATION

Period (.)	Question mark (;)
Comma (,)	Colon or Semi-colon (·)

## HELPFUL HINTS

### HELPFUL HINTS FOR LEARNING GREEK

Set aside time every day for the study of any foreign language (15 minutes daily beats 3 hours once a week)

Do not give in to frustration

### HELPFUL HINT FOR PRONUNCIATION

When struggling, sound out the word syllable by syllable ignoring syllables that follow

### HELPFUL HINT FOR SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Translate small words first, in this order: articles, prepositions, pronouns; then move to verbs et al.

Keep paradigms and vocabulary at hand

## PRONUNCIATION AIDS

<b>LONG</b>	<b>SHORT</b>	<b>DICHONS (EITHER)</b>
η, ω, diphthongs <sup>9</sup>	ε, ο	α, ι, υ

### CONSONANT CLASSIFICATION

β, π, and φ are labial (formed by the lips)  
 δ, θ, and τ are dental (formed by the teeth)  
 γ, κ, and χ are guttural (formed in the throat)  
 μ and ν are nasal (pronounced in the nose)  
 λ and ρ are liquid (pronounced smoothly)

### BREATHING MARKS WITH GENERAL RULES

Smooth (´)-Pronounced as vowel/diphthong alone [e.g., οὐ]

Rough (´)-Pronounced as h+word [e.g., ὀ]

υ always takes the rough breathing mark [e.g., ὕ], even if diphthong [e.g., υἱ]

A vowel or diphthong as an article takes the rough breathing mark [e.g., ὁ or οἱ]

ρ takes the rough breathing mark when it begins a word [e.g., ῥ]

### SYLLABLES<sup>10</sup>

Antepenult-Penult-Ultima

### ACCENT MARKS WITH GENERAL RULES<sup>11</sup>

Acute (´)-Placed on any of last three syllables [e.g., λύω]

May be placed on any of last three syllables

May be on long or short syllables

If the ultima is long, then there is no acute on the antepenult [e.g., ἀγγέλων]

If ultima is short, then there is no acute on long penult [e.g., βλέπομεν]

Circumflex (˘)-Placed on either of last two syllables [e.g., δῶρα]

May be on either of the last two syllables

Only on long syllables

If the ultima is long, there is no circumflex on the penult [e.g., ἀδελφῶν]

If the ultima is short and the penult is long, then there is a circumflex [e.g., οἶκον]

Grave (`)-Last syllable only; pronounced w/next word [e.g., καὶ]

Only on the last syllable

An acute on the ultima turns into a grave if another word follows [e.g., ζωήν]

### DIAERESIS

Diaeresis (¨)-Makes vowels of a diphthong be pronounced separately [e.g., Δαυῖδ]

### OTHER ACCENT GENERAL RULES<sup>11</sup>

In nouns, the accent wants to remain on the original syllable

In verbs, the accent wants to be away from the ultima

<sup>9</sup> αι and οι at the beginning of a word are short

<sup>10</sup> Each vowel or diphthong marks new syllable in Greek words; only the last three syllables may receive an accent and are therefore labeled

<sup>11</sup> Under some circumstances, a word may have less (e.g., εἶς) or more (e.g., Πνεύματός) than the usual one accent per word

# NEW TESTAMENT GREEK #1

## CHARACTERISTICS OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

### DECLENSION (EFFECTIVELY NOUNS ONLY)

- 1-1<sup>st</sup>-Largely feminine in three groups and masculine
- 2-2<sup>nd</sup>-Largely masculine, but also some feminine and neuter
- 3-3<sup>rd</sup>-Masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns

### CASE

- N-Nominative-Subject
- G-Genitive-Possessive ("of")
- A-Ablative-Origin/Separation ("from")
- D-Dative-Indirect Object ("to/for")
- L-Locative-Definite time ("in")
- I-Instrumental-Cause ("by means of"/"with")
- Ac-Accusative-Direct object
- V-Vocative<sup>12</sup>-Nouns of direct address

### GENDER

- M-Masculine-Though not necessarily male, characteristically symbolic of such
- F-Feminine-Though not necessarily female, characteristically symbolic of such
- N-Neuter-Implicit of neither male nor female characteristics

### NUMBER

- S-Singular-One
- P-Plural-Two or more

### PERSON (PRONOUNS ONLY)

- 1-1<sup>st</sup>-Speaker ("I")
- 2-2<sup>nd</sup>-Audience ("you")
- 3-3<sup>rd</sup>-Uninvolved ("he")

<sup>12</sup> Vocative is not found in pronoun paradigms

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ADJECTIVES

- The most common adjectives are articles; indefinite (a, an) are built in, while definite (the) are separate
- Adjectives must match antecedents in case, gender, and number
- Adjectives may be predicative (the man is good) or attributive (the good man); if an article directly precedes the adjective, then the adjective is attributive, else it is predicative
- Adjectives may be used to show comparison
- Adjectives may serve in the place of nouns, that is, as substantives (e.g., καλός is "a good one")

## CHARACTERISTICS OF VERBS

### TENSE

- P-Present-Action currently taking place ("I say/am saying")
- I-Imperfect-Continual past action ("I was saying")
- F-Future-Action yet to take place ("I will say")
- A-First or Second (strong) Aorist-Non-continual action, past or otherwise ("I said")
- Pe-Perfect-Completed action with abiding result ("I have said")
- PI-Pluperfect-Completed action with completed result ("I had said")

### VOICE

- A-Active-Focuses on Action
- P-Passive-Focuses on Result
- M-Middle-Focuses on Action Returned to Self (Reflexive)

### MOOD

- I-Indicative-Statement
- S-Subjunctive-Contrary to Fact
- Im-Imperative-Command
- P-Participle -Attributive
- In-Infinitive-Descriptive
- O-Optative-Wish or Desire

### PERSON

- 1-1<sup>st</sup>-Speaker ("I")
- 2-2<sup>nd</sup>-Audience ("you")
- 3-3<sup>rd</sup>-Uninvolved ("he")

### NUMBER

- S-Singular-One
- P-Plural-Two or more

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ADVERBS

### USE

- Place-Show where
- Time-Show when
- Manner-Show how

### FORMATION:

- Often slightly vary from adjective (e.g., καλώς is "well"; καλός is "good")

## PARADIGMS: DEFINITE ARTICLES

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N (the)	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
GA (of/from...)	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
DLI (to/for/in...)	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A (the)	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά

## ENDINGS FOR ADJECTIVE COMPARISON

### POSITIVE [good; i.e., the basic form]

This is the adjective's basic first or second declension form

### COMPARATIVE [better]

		Singular		Plural	
		Masc.	Fem.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	stem+	-ότερος	e.g., μικρότερος (smaller)	-οτέρα	-ότερον

### SUPERLATIVE [best]

		Singular		Plural	
		Masc.	Fem.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	stem+	-ότατος	e.g., σοφώτατος <sup>13</sup> (wisest)	-οτάτη	-ότατον

<sup>13</sup> The o following the stem is lengthened to ω when the positive penult is short



# NEW TESTAMENT GREEK #1

## PARADIGMS: PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1 <sup>st</sup> Person			
	Singular	Plural	
N (I; we)	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	
GA (of/from me/my; us/our/ours)	ἐμοῦ/μου	ἡμῶν	
DLI (to/for/in/with me; us)	ἐμοί/μοι	ἡμῖν	
Ac (me; us)	ἐμέ/με	ἡμᾶς	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person			
	Singular	Plural	
N (you)	σύ	ὑμεῖς	
GA (of/from you/your)	σοῦ/σου	ὑμῶν	
DLI (to/for/in with you)	σοί/σοι	ὑμῖν	
Ac (you)	σέ/σε	ὑμᾶς	
Masculine 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person			
	Singular	Plural	
N (he; they)	αὐτός	αὐτοί	
GA (of/from him/his; them/their)	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	
DLI (to/for/by/with him; them)	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	
Ac (him; them)	αὐτόν	αὐτούς	
Feminine 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person			
	Singular	Plural	
N (she; they)	αὐτή	αὐταί	
GA (of/from her/her; them/their)	αὐτῆς	αὐτῶν	
DLI (to/for/by/with her; them)	αὐτῇ	αὐταῖς	
Ac (her; them)	αὐτήν	αὐτάς	
Neuter 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person			
	Singular	Plural	
N (it; they)	αὐτό	αὐτά	
GA (of/from it/its; them...)	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	
DLI (to/for/by/with it; them)	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	
Ac (it; them)	αὐτό	αὐτά	

## PARADIGMS: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter (which)
Singular			
N (who)	ὃς	ἥ	ὃ
GA (of whom)	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
DLI (to whom)	ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ
Ac (whom)	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter (which)
Plural			
N (who)	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ
GA (of whom)	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν
DLI (to whom)	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
Ac (whom)	οὓς	ἃς	ἃ

- The familiar ἀμὴν means "verily," "truly," or "so be it"

## PARADIGMS: DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
N (this)	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
GA (of this)	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
DLI (to this)	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Ac (this)	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
These			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neut.
Plural			
N (these)	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
GA (of these)	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων
DLI (to these)	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Ac (these)	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
That			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
N (that)	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
GA (of that)	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
DLI (to that)	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
Ac (that)	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
Those			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Plural			
N (those)	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
GA (of those)	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
DLI (to those)	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείοις
Ac (those)	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

## CONJUNCTIONS, NEGATIVES, AND PARTICLES

ἀλλά means "but"  
 γάρ means "for"  
 δέ means "and," "but," "now," or "then"  
 εἰ means "if"  
 ἢ means "either," "or," or "than"  
 καί means "and," "even," "also"; two mean "both...and"  
 μέν means "indeed"; μέν...δέ may be expressed "on the one hand...on the other hand" or "...but"  
 μή negates words which follow it  
 ὅτι means "because," "that," or "for"; it also quotes  
 οὐ, οὐκ, or οὐχ<sup>14</sup> negate indicative verbs or other words which follow them  
 οὐ means "no" or "not"; οὐχί emphatically means "no"  
 οὐδέ means "and not," "nor," or emphatically "not even"  
 οὐδέ...οὐδέ means "neither...nor"  
 οὖν means "therefore" or "accordingly"  
 οὔτε means "no," "not," or "nor"  
 τέ means "and" or "both" when with καί or another τέ  
 ὡς means "as," "how," "about" or "like"  
 ὦ means "O"

<sup>14</sup> οὐκ and οὐχ are used before words beginning with a vowel

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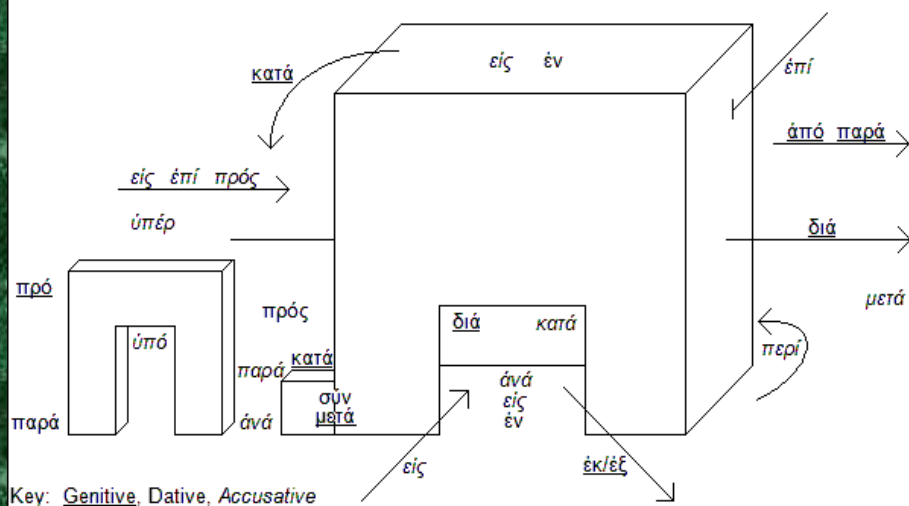
# NEW TESTAMENT GREEK #1

## PREPOSITIONS<sup>15</sup>

	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
ανά	x	x	among/apiece/in/every...
ἀντί	because/for/instead of...	x	x
ἀπό	at/away from/from/on/since...	x	x
διά	all/through/throughout...	x	because of/for/on account of...
εἰς	x	x	for/in/into/on/toward/upon...
ἐκ/ἐξ	among/at/from/out of/on...	x	x
ἐν	x	among/at/by/in/on/with...	x
ἐπί	in the time of/on/upon...	at/in/upon...	against...
κατά	against/down/down from...	x	according to/throughout...
μετά	with...	x	after...
παρά	from...	beside/by/nearby...	along/at/beside/contrary to...
περί	about/concerning...	x	about/around...
πρό	above/ago/before/or ever...	x	x
πρός	x	at/near...	to/towards/unto/with...
σύν	x	beside/with...	x
ὑπέρ	in behalf of/instead of...	x	above...
ὑπό	by/of...	x	under...

<sup>15</sup> Prepositions may have case; here common meanings for each preposition are listed according to case; an x signifies that a preposition cannot appear in that case

### PLACEMENT OF PREPOSITIONS



### ELISION OF PREPOSITIONS

A number of prepositions undergo a change before a word beginning with a vowel: If the vowel has a smooth breathing mark, then the last letter is replaced with a ' except in the case of ἀντί; however, if the vowel has a rough breathing mark, then the end of the preposition usually takes another form. Here is an incomplete list of examples:

Preposition	pre-Smooth	pre-Rough
ἀντί	no change	ἀνθ'
ἀπό	ἀπ'	ἀφ'
διά	δι'	δι'
ἐπί	ἐπ'	ἐφ'
κατά	κατ'	καθ'
παρά	παρ'	παρ'
ὑπό	ὑπ'	ὑφ'

## NUMERALS

**CARDINALS:** 1-m. εἷς/f. μία/n. ἓν, 2-δύο, 3-m. & f. τρεῖς/n. τρία, 4-m. & f. τέσσαρες/n. τέσσαρα, 5-πέντε, 6-ἕξ, 7-ἑπτά, 8-ὀκτώ, 9-ἐννέα, 10-δέκα, 11-ἐνδέκα, 12-δώδεκα, 20-εἴκοσι, 100-ἑκατὸν, 1000-χιλιάς

**ORDINALS:** 1<sup>st</sup>-m. πρῶτος/f. πρώτη/n. πρῶτον, 2<sup>nd</sup>-m. δεύτερος/f. δεύτερα/n. δεύτερον, 3<sup>rd</sup>-m. τρίτος/f. τρίτη/n. τρίτον, 4<sup>th</sup>-m. τέταρτος/f. τέταρτη/n. τέταρτον, 5<sup>th</sup>-m. πέμπτος/f. πέμπτη/n. πέμπτον, 7<sup>th</sup>-m. ἕβδομος/f. ἕβδομη/n. ἕβδομον, 10<sup>th</sup>-m. δέκατος/f. δέκατη/n. δέκατον, 100<sup>th</sup>-m. & f. ἑκατονταπλασίων/n. ἑκατονταπλασίον

**ADVERBIAL:** once-ἅπαξ, twice-δίς, thrice-τρίς, seven times-ἑπτάκις, seventy times-ἑβδομηκοντάκις

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# NEW TESTAMENT GREEK #2: VERBS, NOUNS, ADVERBS, ADVANCED MISCELLANEOUS

## PARADIGMS: LINKING VERBS

### PRESENT INDICATIVE OF εἶμι [to be]

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	εἶμι [I am]	ἐσμέν [we are]
2 <sup>nd</sup>	εἶ [you are]	ἐστέ [you are]
3 <sup>rd</sup>	ἐστί(v) <sup>1</sup> [he/she/it is]	εἰσί(v) [they are]

### IMPERFECT INDICATIVE OF εἶμι [to be]

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	ἦμην [I was]	ἦμεν/ἦμεθα [we were]
2 <sup>nd</sup>	ἦς [you were]	ἦτε [you were]
3 <sup>rd</sup>	ἦν [he/she/it was]	ἦσαν [they were]

### FUTURE INDICATIVE OF εἶμι [to be]

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	ἔσομαι [I will be]	ἔσόμεθα [we will be]
2 <sup>nd</sup>	ἔσῃ [you will be]	ἔσεσθε [you will be]
3 <sup>rd</sup>	ἔσται [he/she/it will be]	ἔσονται [they will be]

### PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF εἶμι [to be]

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	ᾗ [I may be]	ᾶμεν [we may be]
2 <sup>nd</sup>	ᾗς [you may be]	ᾗτε [you may be]
3 <sup>rd</sup>	ᾗ [he/she/it may be]	ᾶσι(v) [they may be]

### PRESENT IMPERATIVE OF εἶμι [to be]

	Singular	Plural
2 <sup>nd</sup>	ἴσθι [you, be!]	ἔσθε [you, be!]

### PRESENT OPTATIVE OF εἶμι [to be]

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	εἶην [I might be]	εἶμεν [we might be]
2 <sup>nd</sup>	εἶης [you might be]	εἶητε [you might be]
3 <sup>rd</sup>	εἶη [he/she/it might be]	εἶησαν [they might be]

<sup>1</sup> (v) represents a "moveable v": When a word which may end with the "moveable v" precedes a word beginning with a vowel or ends a sentence, then the v is present; otherwise, the v is omitted

## PARADIGMS: PRESENT TENSE ACTION VERBS

### PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ω	-ομεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-εις	-ετε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ει	-ουσι(v) <sup>1</sup>
	λύω [I loose/am loosing] <sup>2</sup>	λύομεν [we...]
	λύεις [you...]	λύετε [you...]
	λύει [he/she/it...]	λύουσι(v) [they...]

### PRESENT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ω	-ωμεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ῃς	-ῃτε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ῃ	-ωσι(v)
	λύω [I may loose]	λύωμεν
	λύῃς	λύῃτε
	λύῃ	λύωσι(v)

### PRESENT ACTIVE IMPERATIVE<sup>3</sup>

	Singular	Plural
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ε	-ετε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ετω	-ετωσαν/οντων
	λύε [you, loose!]	λύετε
	λύέτω	λύέτωσαν/λυόντων

### PRESENT ACTIVE OPTATIVE

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-οιμι	-οιμεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-οις	-οιτε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-οι	-οιεν
	λύοιμι [I might loose]	λύοιμεν
	λύοις	λύοιτε
	λύοι	λύοιεν

<sup>1</sup> See note in "Paradigms: Linking Verbs"

<sup>2</sup> Due to its remaining true to form throughout its conjugation, the verb λύω (to loose) is often used as the benchmark for verb form as it is here

<sup>3</sup> Note that there is no first person in the imperative mood

## PRESENT TENSE ACTION VERBS (Continued)

### PRESENT MIDDLE INDICATIVE (SAME ENDINGS AS PPI)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ῃ	-εσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-εται	-ονται
	λύομαι [I loose for myself]	λύόμεθα
	λύῃ	λύεσθε
	λύεται	λύονται

### PRESENT MIDDLE SUBJUNCTIVE (SAME ENDINGS AS PPS)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-οιμην	-οιμεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-οιο	-οισθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-οιτο	-οιεντο
	λυοίμην [I may loose for myself]	λυοίμεθα
	λύοιο	λύοισθε
	λύοιτο	λύοιεντο

### PRESENT PASSIVE INDICATIVE (SAME ENDINGS AS PMI)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ῃ	-εσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-εται	-ονται
	λύομαι [I am being loosed]	λύόμεθα
	λύῃ	λύεσθε
	λύεται	λύονται

### PRESENT PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE (SAME ENDINGS AS PMS)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-οιμην	-οιμεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-οιο	-οισθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-οιτο	-οιεντο
	λυοίμην [I may be loosed]	λυοίμεθα
	λύοιο	λύοισθε
	λύοιτο	λύοιεντο

# NEW TESTAMENT GREEK #2

## PARADIGMS: IMPERFECT TENSE ACTION VERBS

### IMPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH $\acute{\epsilon}$ )

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ον	-ομεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-εις	-ετε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ε(ν) ἔλυον [I was loosing]	-ον ἐλύομεν
	ἔλυες	ἐλύετε
	ἔλυε(ν)	ἔλυον

### IMPERFECT MIDDLE INDICATIVE ( $\acute{\epsilon}$ +STEM+END; SAME AS IPI)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-όμεν	-όμεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ου	-εσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ετο ἐλύομην [I was loosing for myself]	-οντο ἐλύομεθα
	ἐλύου	ἐλύεσθε
	ἐλύετο	ἐλύοντο

### IMPERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE ( $\acute{\epsilon}$ +STEM+END; SAME AS IMI)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-όμεν	-όμεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ου	-εσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ετο ἐλύομην [I was being loosed]	-οντο ἐλύομεθα
	ἐλύου	ἐλύεσθε
	ἐλύετο	ἐλύοντο

## PARADIGMS: FUTURE TENSE ACTION VERBS

### FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE (STEM+σ+PAI)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ω	-ομεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-εις	-ετε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ει λύσω [I shall loose]	-ουσι(ν) <sup>1</sup> λύσομεν
	λύσεις	λύσετε
	λύσει	λύσουσι(ν)

### FUTURE MIDDLE INDICATIVE (STEM+σ+PMI)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-η	-εσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-εται λύσομαι [I shall loose for myself]	-ονται λύσόμεθα
	λύση	λύσεσθε
	λύσεται	λύσονται

### FUTURE PASSIVE INDICATIVE (STEM+θησ+PMI)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-η	-εσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-εται λυθήσομαι [I shall be loosed]	-ονται λυθήσόμεθα
	λυθήση	λυθήσεσθε
	λυθήσεται	λυθήσονται

## PARADIGMS: AORIST TENSE ACTION VERBS

### FIRST AORIST ACTIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH $\acute{\epsilon}$ )

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-σα	-σαμεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-σας	-σατε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-σε(ν) ἔλυσα [I loosed]	-σαν ἐλύσαμεν
	ἔλυσας	ἐλύσατε
	ἔλυσε(ν)	ἔλυσαν

### AORIST MIDDLE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH $\acute{\epsilon}$ )

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-σαμην	-σαμεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-σω	-σασθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-σατο ἐλύσαμην [I loosed for myself]	-σαντο ἐλύσαμεθα
	ἐλύσω	ἐλύσασθε
	ἐλύσατο	ἐλύσαντο

### SECOND AORIST ACTIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH $\acute{\epsilon}$ )

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ον	-ομεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-εις	-ετε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ε ἔβαλον [I threw]	-ον ἐβάλομεν
	ἔβαλες	ἐβάλετε
	ἔβαλε	ἔβαλον

### AORIST PASSIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH $\acute{\epsilon}$ )

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-θην	-θημεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-θης	-θητα
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-θη ἐλύθην [I was loosed]	-θησαν ἐλύθημεν
	ἐλύθης	ἐλύθητα
	ἐλύθη	ἐλύθησαν

## VERB ISSUES: AUGMENTING

- In the Imperfect and Aorist tenses, to augment is either to add something before the verb stem in the same way that one adds an ending after the verb stem or to lengthen the vowel or diphthong which begins the verbs stem
- If the verb stem begins with a consonant, an  $\acute{\epsilon}$  is added—this is a “syllabic augment”; however, if it begins with a vowel then a “temporal augment” is used thus:  $\acute{\alpha}$  or  $\acute{\epsilon}$  are replaced with  $\acute{\eta}$ ;  $\acute{\omicron}$  is replaced with  $\acute{\omega}$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}$ i or  $\acute{\epsilon}$ i are replaced with  $\acute{\eta}$ ;  $\acute{\omicron}$ i is replaced with  $\acute{\omega}$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\upsilon}$  or  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}$  are replaced with  $\acute{\eta}\acute{\upsilon}$

## VERB ISSUES: STEM CHANGES

- The ending of the verb stem and the characteristic  $\sigma$  may change in the Future Active and Middle and First Aorist Active and Aorist Middle
- If the verb stem ends in a labial ( $\beta$ ,  $\pi$ , or  $\phi$ ), then it and the  $\sigma$  become  $\psi$
- If the verb stem ends in a guttural ( $\gamma$ ,  $\kappa$ , or  $\chi$ ), then it and the  $\sigma$  become  $\xi$
- If the verb stem is a dental ( $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ , or  $\tau$ ), then it is lost and just  $\sigma$  remains



# NEW TESTAMENT GREEK #2

## PARADIGMS: PERFECT TENSE ACTION VERBS

### PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH 1<sup>ST</sup>+ε)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-κα	-καμεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-κας	-κατε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-κε(ν) λέλυκα [I have loosed]	-κασι(ν)/καν λελύκαμεν
	λέλυκας	λελύκατε
	έλυκε(ν)	λελύκασι(ν)/λέλυκαν

### PERFECT MIDDLE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH 1<sup>ST</sup>+ε)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-μαι	-μεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-σαι	-σθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ται	-νται
	έλυμαι [I have loosed for myself]	ελύμεθα
	έλυσαι	έλυσθε
	έλυται	έλυνται

### PERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH 1<sup>ST</sup>+ε)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-μαι	-μεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-σαι	-σθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-ται	-νται
	έλυμαι [I have been loosed]	ελύμεθα
	έλυσαι	έλυσθε
	έλυται	έλυνται

<sup>4</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> represents the first letter of the verb at hand

## PARADIGMS: PLUPERFECT TENSE ACTION VERBS

### PLUPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH ε+1<sup>ST</sup>+ε)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-κειν	-κειμεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-κεις	-κειτε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-κει έλελύκειν [I had loosed]	-κεισαν έλελύκειμεν
	έλελύκεις	έλελύκειτε
	έλελύκει	έλελύκεισαν

### PLUPERFECT MIDDLE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH ε+1<sup>ST</sup>+ε)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-μην	-μεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-σο	-σθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-το έλελύμην [I had loosed for myself]	-ντο ελύμεθα
	έλελυσο	έλελυσθε
	έλελυτο	έλελυντο

### PLUPERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH ε+1<sup>ST</sup>+ε)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-μην	-μεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-σο	-σθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-το έλελύμην [I had been loosed]	-ντο ελύμεθα
	έλελυσο	έλελυσθε
	έλελυτο	έλελυντο

<sup>4</sup> See note under Perfect Tense Action Verbs

## VERB ISSUES: CONTRACTION

- Contraction occurs, in the Present and Imperfect Tenses, when a verb stem ending in α, ε, or ο has an ending which begins with a vowel or a diphthong
- When contraction occurs the result is a lengthening of the stem vowel and the ending vowel of diphthong as follows:

	ε	η	ει	η	ο	ω	ου	οι
α:	α	α	α	α	ω	ω	ω	ω
ε:	ει	η	ει	η	ου	ω	ου	οι
ο:	ου	ω	οι	οι	ου	ω	ου	οι

## VERB ISSUES: DEPONENT VERBS

- Dependent verbs are active in meaning though middle in form

## ADVERBS

- Adverbs show where, when, and how
- Many formed from changed adjective (e.g., καλός is good; καλῶς is well)
- May be comparative or superlative

## VERB ISSUES: μι VERBS

- Verbs whose PA1S form end in μι present a peculiar case, for in the Present and Imperfect Indicative, *especially*, they are conjugated in a way not found in verbs which have ω as their PA1S ending
- μι verbs are words which remained in use in Bible times though they were of an antiquated style

### PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-μι	-μεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ς	-τε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-σι/τι(ν) δίδωμι [I give]	-ασι(ν) δίδομεν
	δίδως	δίδοτε
	δίδωσι(ν)	διδάσασι(ν)/διδάσωσι

### IMPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE (AUGMENT WITH ε)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ν	-μεν
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-ς	-τε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	(no ending) έδιδουν [I was given]	-σαν έδιδομεν
	έδιδους	έδίδοτε
	έδιδου	έδίδοσαν/έδίδου

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# NEW TESTAMENT GREEK #2

## SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

### MASCULINE AND FEMININE

	Singular	Plural
N	-ος	-οι
GA	-ου	-ων
DLI	-ω	-οις
Ac	-ον	-ους
V	-ε	-οι

N	Second Declension Masculine ἀπόστολος [apostle]/ἀπόστολοι [apostles]
GA	ἀποστόλου [of apostle]/ἀποστόλων [of apostles]
DLI	ἀποστόλω [to/for road]/ἀποστόλοις [to/for...]
Ac	ἀπόστολον [apostle]/ἀποστόλους [apostles]
V	ἀπόστολε [Apostle,]/ἀπόστολοι [Apostles,]

### NEUTER

	Singular	Plural
N	-ον	-α
GA	-ου	-ων
DLI	-ω	-οις
Ac	-ον	-α
V	-ον	-α

N	Second Declension Feminine ὁδός [road]/ὁδοί [roads]
GA	ὁδοῦ [of road]/ὁδῶν [of roads]
DLI	ὁδῶ [to/for road]/ὁδοῖς [to/for roads]
Ac	ὁδόν [road]/ὁδοῦς [roads]
V	ὁδὲ [Road,]/ὁδοί [Roads,]

N	Second Declension Neuter τέκνον [child]/τέκνα [children]
GA	τέκνου [of child]/τένων [of children]
DLI	τέκνω [to/for child]/τέκνοις [to/for children]
Ac	τέκνον [child]/τέκνα [children]
V	τέκνον [Child,]/τέκνα [Children,]

## FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

### MASCULINE

	Singular	Plural
N	-ης	-αι
GA	-ου	-ων
DLI	-η	-αις
Ac	-ην	-ας
V	-α	-αι

N	τελώνης [tax collector]/τελώναι [tax collectors]
GA	τελώνου [of tax collector]/τελωνῶν [of tax collectors]
DLI	τελώνη [to/for tax collector]/τελώναις [to/for tax collectors]
Ac	τελώνην [tax collector]/τελώνας [tax collectors]
V	τελώνα [Tax collector,]/τελώναι [Tax collectors,]

### FEMININE OF THE FIRST GROUP<sup>5</sup>

	Singular	Plural
N	-α	-αι
GA	-ας	-ων
DLI	-α	-αις
Ac	-αν	-ας
V	-α	-αι

N	ἐκκλησία [church]/ἐκκλησίαι [churches]
GA	ἐκκλησίας [of church]/ἐκκλησιῶν [of churches]
DLI	ἐκκλησία [to/for church]/ἐκκλησίαις [to/for churches]
Ac	ἐκκλησίαν [church]/ἐκκλησίας [churches]
V	ἐκκλησία [Church,]/ ἐκκλησίαι [Churches,]

### FEMININE OF THE SECOND GROUP

	Singular	Plural
N	-α	-αι
GA	-ης	-ων
DLI	-η	-αις
Ac	-αν	-ας
V	-α	-αι

N	γλῶσσα [tongue]/γλῶσσαι [tongues]
GA	γλῶσσης [of tongue]/γλωσσῶν [of tongues]
DLI	γλῶσση [to/for tongue]/γλῶσσαις [to/for tongues]
Ac	γλῶσσαν [tongue]/γλώσσας [tongues]
V	γλῶσσα [Tongue,]/γλώσσαι [Tongues,]

### FEMININE OF THE THIRD GROUP

	Singular	Plural
N	-η	-αι
GA	-ης	-ων
DLI	-η	-αις
Ac	-ην	-ας
V	-η	-αι

N	προσευχή [prayer]/προσευχῆς [prayers]
GA	προσευχῆς [of prayer]/προσευχῶν [of prayers]
DLI	προσευχῆ [to/for prayer]/προσευχῆς [to/for prayers]
Ac	προσευχὴν [prayer]/προσευχάς [prayers]
V	προσευχὴ [Prayer,]/προσευχῆς [Prayers,]

<sup>5</sup> First Declension Feminine Singular nouns have three types; the distinctions are basically cosmetic with the differences being the use of α or η

## THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

	M&F Singular	Plural	Neuter Singular	Plural
N	-ς or (none)	-ες	(none) or -ος	-α or -η
GA	-ος or -ως	-ων	-ος or -ους	-ων
DLI	-ι or -ει	-σι(ν)	-ι or -ει	-σι(ν) or -εσι(ν)
Ac	-α or -ν	-ας	(none) or -ος	-α or -η
V	-ς or (none)	-ες	(none) or -ος	(none) or -η

## INFINITIVES AND PARTICIPLES

- Infinitives are verb forms which may, as nouns, serve as subjects or direct objects
- Participles are verb forms which serve as modifiers (adjectival or adverbial) of actors or actions

## CATES PUBLICATIONS

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