

New Testament Greek

ἐγὼ τὸ Ἄ καὶ τὸ Ὡ,
ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος,
ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος.

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to New Testament Greek.

The importance of learning New Testament Greek is paramount. It is the language in which the New Testament was originally written. To read the New Testament in any other language is to read both a translation and an interpretation.

Those who discipline themselves enough to learn New Testament Greek will be richly rewarded with depth of insight and a vividness of description and understanding that remain unearthed to all others.

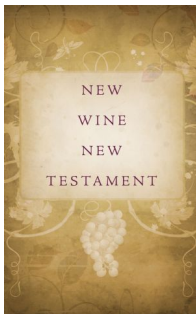
So set forth. Learn. Read. Dig. Sweat. Be inspired. Discover the vast treasures of the Greek New Testament.

This “little Greek grammar” may allow one to become familiar with the biblical language and to build upon this foundation for further study. It is divided into these sections:

- I. BEGINNINGS
- II. ELEVEN PARTS OF SPEECH & THEIR USES
- III. FORMS & ENDINGS

The Greek portions of this text are in the BST Greek font.

The *New Wine New Testament* is recommended to be read with this grammar.



I. BEGINNINGS

1. ALPHABET:

A, α	Αλφα	-- sounds like "a" in <u>fa</u> ther.
B, β	Βητα	-- sounds like "v" in <u>ve</u> st.
Γ, γ	Γαμμα	--before ι and ε, sounds almost as "y" in <u>ye</u> s; but before α, ο, υ, or a constant sounds like "g" in <u>gh</u> ost.
Δ, δ	Δελτα	-- sounds like "th" in <u>th</u> in.
E, ε	Εψιλον	-- sounds like "e" in <u>be</u> t.
Z, ζ	Ζητα	-- sounds like "z" in <u>ze</u> t.
H, η	Ητα	-- sounds like "i" in mach <u>i</u> ne.
Θ, θ	Θητα	-- sounds like "th" in <u>th</u> in.
I, ι	Ιωτα	-- sounds like "i" in mach <u>i</u> ne.
K, κ	Καπα	-- sounds like "k" in <u>task</u> .
Λ, λ	Λαμβδα	-- sounds like "l" in <u>la</u> mp.
M, μ	Μυ	-- sounds like "m" in <u>ma</u> n.
N, ν	Νυ	-- sounds like "n" <u>ne</u> t.
Ξ, ξ	Ξι	-- sounds like "x" in <u>si</u> x.
O, ο	Ομικρον	-- sounds like "o" in <u>to</u> p or sometimes like "o" in <u>o</u> boe.
Π, π	Πι	-- sounds like "p" in <u>pie</u> .
P, ρ	Ρω	-- sounds like "r" in <u>ra</u> bbit (slightly trilled).
Σ, σ	Σιγμα	-- sounds like "s" in <u>st</u> ar (but trilled).
T, τ	Ταυ	-- sounds like "t" in <u>to</u> p.
Υ, υ	Υψιλον	-- sounds like "i" in mach <u>i</u> ne.
Φ, φ	Φι	-- sounds like "f" in <u>fi</u> re.
X, χ	Χι	-- sounds like "ck" in Scott <u>i</u> sh <u>lo</u> ck (lake) or German <u>ba</u> ch (brook).
Ψ, ψ	Ψι	-- sounds like "ps" in <u>ps</u> alm or "p" in <u>pa</u> rk.
Ω, ω	Ωμεγα	-- sounds like "o" in <u>o</u> boe.

2. LETTER COMBINATION SOUNDS:

α like “a” in father.

αι like “e” in bet.

ευ like “ef” in chef before voiceless (vocal chords do not vibrate when spoken) consonants (π, τ, κ, φ, θ, χ, σ, ξ, ψ),

. like “ev” in eleven before voiced (vocal chords vibrate when spoken) consonants and before vowels.

αυ like “af” before voiceless consonants,

. like “av” before voiced consonants and vowels.

γγ like “ng” in angel.

η, ει,

οι, υι . . . like “i” in machine.

ου like “u” in ruler.

μπ beginning of word like “b” in boy,

. in middle like “mb” in timber.

ντ beginning of word like “d” in door,

. in middle like “nd” in tender.

γκ beginning of word like “g” in go,

. in middle like “ng” in finger.

τσ like “ts” in sits.

τζ like “dz” in red zone but pronounced as one unit.

3. ASPIRATION:

No letter in the Greek alphabet has the sound of the English letter “h”. Instead, a “breathing” or “aspirant” mark (looks like an apostrophe) is placed over the initial vowel or the second vowel of an initial diphthong.

- When turned out (open to the right), it is called a “rough” breathing mark and indicates that the sound of the English letter “h” is to be supplied before the word.
- When turned in (open to the left), it is called a “smooth” breathing mark and indicates the absence of an “h” sound.

However, this distinction of the aspiration may have faded.

4. ACCENT MARKS:

There are three accent marks written over vowels.

- Acute accent is a mark that slants to the right.
- Grave accent is a mark that slants to the left.
- Circumflex accent is a curved mark that opens downward.

Originally may have indicated a difference of musical pitch, but now used to indicate which syllable is to be stressed, regardless of the particular accent that is used.

5. PUNCTUATION:

There are four marks of punctuation (although the earliest manuscripts do not contain punctuation).

- Period looks like the English period.
- Comma looks like the English comma.
- Interrogation mark or question mark looks like the English semicolon.
- Colon or semicolon looks like a dot above the line.

6. DIACRITICAL MARKS:

There are three diacritical marks:

- Apostrophe shows the omission of a letter.
- Diaeresis (two dots side by side over the second of two vowels) shows the two vowels do not form a diphthong.
- Coronis (looks like the apostrophe) shows that two words have been combined with the loss of an intermediate letter or letters.

7. GRAMMATICAL OBSERVATIONS:

- a. Direct questions introduced by the particle “ου” or “ουχι” imply the expectation of a positive answer. (“This is the carpenter’s son, is it not?”)
- b. Direct questions introduced by the particle “μη” or “μητι” imply the expectation of a negative answer. (“You are not greater than our father Jacob, are you?”)
- c. The neuter plural subject usually takes the singular verb.
- d. When there are several subjects, the verb usually agrees with the first subject (especially if it comes at the beginning).
- e. Frequently “οτι” stands for a sign of direct quotation.
- f. Comparative and superlative degrees:
 - Comparative degree may be conveyed by the added suffixes -τερος, -τερα, -τερον, for example, ισχυρος (strong) forms the comparative ισχυροτερος (stronger).
 - Some adjectives add -ιον, -ιον, for example, πολυς (much) forms the comparative πλειον (more).
 - Superlative degree is formed by adding -τατος, -τατη, -τατον
 - Usually the superlative function is performed by the comparative degree with the article.
- g. Chart for contraction...

		<u>ending vowel</u>							
		ε	η	ει	η	ο	ω	ου	οι
<u>stem</u>	α	α	α	α	α	ω	ω	ω	ω
<u>vowel</u>	ε	ει	η	ει	η	ου	ω	ου	οι
	ο	ου	ω	οι	οι	ου	ω	ου	οι

h. Conditional sentences...

	<u>Character</u>	<u>Protasis</u>	<u>Apodosis</u>
<u>1st</u> <u>Class</u>	affirmation of reality	ἐῖ with the indicative	any tense or mood
<u>2nd</u> <u>Class</u>	contrary to fact	ἐῖ with the indicative	ᾗ with the indicative
<u>3rd</u> <u>Class</u>	probable future	ἐάν with the subjunctive	any tense or mood
<u>4th</u> <u>Class</u>	possible future	ἐῖ with the optative	ᾗ with the optative

II. ELEVEN PARTS OF SPEECH & THEIR USES

1. **NOUN:**

the name of a person, place, thing, quality, action, or idea; called a substantive.

- a. **Declension**: all nouns are separated into three declensions (1st, 2nd, 3rd declension).
- b. **Case**: nouns may be categorized by eight cases; the case reveals the function of a noun in relation to the verb or to other parts of the sentence.
 - i. **Vocative case**: the case of direct address.
 - ii. **Nominative case**: the case of designation or naming; its main function is to serve as the subject of a verb. Its uses are:
 - Subject: expresses the subject of a finite verb.
 - Predicate: used with verbs of being (although sometimes the verb is omitted); e.g. "*wife*" in "*Kale is my wife*".
 - Appellation: special kind of appositive (the renaming of another noun or noun phrase right next to it, usually set apart with commas) which retains the nominative form even though it is used with a noun in another case.
 - Absolute: no real grammatical relation to the rest of the sentence.
 - iii. **Genitive case**: the case of description.

In translation it may often be preceded by the preposition "of". It uses same endings as the ablative.

Its uses are:

- Attributive: describes another noun ("a baptism of repentance").
- Possession: denotes ownership.
- Appositive: modifies a noun in the genitive case and denotes the same person or thing; called an "genitive of identity" when modifying a noun not in the genitive case; may insert "which" or "namely".
- Partitive: indicates the whole of which the noun modified is a part ("each of us").
- Subjective: modifies a noun of action (e.g., love) and denotes that which produces the action in that noun.
- Objective: modifies a noun of action and denotes that which receives the action in that noun.
- Adverbial: attributes local (kind of place) or temporal (kind of time) relations to a verb. ("the tip of his finger of/in water", "this one came to him of/by night")
- Direct object: some verbs (e.g., verbs expressing emotion or sensation or perception) take their direct object in the genitive case.
- With adjectives: modifies an adjective. ("the tongue is full of deadly poison")
- With prepositions: (catch all category) most have adverbial force. ("we give thanks concerning all of you")
- Absolute: does not have a grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence.

iv. Ablative case: the case of separation.

In translation it may often be preceded by the preposition "from" or "out of". It uses same endings as the genitive.

Its uses are:

- Separation: the basic use of the case.

- Agency/ means: tells the (impersonal) means or more often the (personal) agency by which something is done.
- Comparison: implies difference, distinction, or separation in degree.
- Direct object: some verbs (e.g., verbs of ceasing, abstaining, missing) take their direct object in the ablative case.

v. Dative case: the case of interest and expresses the indirect object of the verb.

In translation it may often be preceded by the preposition "to". It uses same endings as the locative and instrumental.

Its uses are:

- Indirect object: most common use; indicates the one to whom, for whom, or in whose interest a thing is done.
- Direct object: some verbs (e.g. verbs of speaking or close personal relationship) take their direct object in the dative case.
- Possession: indicates to whom or what a person or thing belongs.
- Reference: the idea of reference. ("we died to sin")

vi. Locative case: the case of location or position.

In translation it may often be preceded by the preposition "in". It uses same endings as the dative and instrumental.

Its uses are:

- Place: indicates location within something spatial.
- Sphere: indicates location within something figurative or metaphorical.
- Time: indicates location within time.

vii. Instrumental case: the case of means by which some act is accomplished.

In translation it may often be preceded by the preposition “by” or “with”. It uses the same endings as the dative and locative.

Its uses are:

- Means: the basic use of the case; often expresses impersonal means.
- Agency: may also express personal agency.
- Cause: presents the cause, motive, or reason that something is done.
- Manner: presents an attendant circumstance of an action rather than the means by which it is done. (“every woman prophesying with her head unveiled...”)
- Measure or time: generally has to do with a temporal idea.
- Association. (“he made you alive together with Christ”)

viii. Accusative case: the case of limitation or termination, limiting or terminating the action of the verb, and most commonly the direct object.

Its uses are:

- Direct object: the basic use of the case; receives the action of a transitive verb (an action verb that takes a direct object).
- Adverbial: modifies or limits a verb in an indirect way, such as, measure (how far), manner (how), reference (with reference to whom or what), or termination or expression of a goal.
- Double: the use of two accusatives with verbs that require more than one object to complete their meaning; it may express a personal and an impersonal object, a direct object and a predicate object, or may occur with verbs for oath-taking. (“that one will teach you all things”)
- Absolute: has no direct grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence; rare.

c. Gender: reveals whether the noun is masculine, feminine, or neuter.

- d. **Number**: indicates whether a noun is singular or plural.

2. DEFINITE ARTICLE:

corresponds to the English “the” and is used to modify a noun, though it has other uses as well.

- a. **Pointer**: (1) to distinguish one object or person from another, one quality from another, one class or group from another, one word, phrase, clause, or sentence from another; (2) to refer to something previously mentioned in the context; and (3) to identify the subject in a copulative sentence (with connecting words or clauses connected in sense), ordinarily the subject from the predicate (i.e., what the subject does or is; in a sentence, all that is not the subject).
- b. **Pronoun**: the article was originally used as a pronoun; and thus the article without a noun or participle should be translated as a personal pronoun(s) or demonstrative pronoun(s).
- c. **Kai**: it connects nouns: if both nouns have the article then they may refer to different persons or things; but if only the first noun has the article, then the second noun may refer to the same person or thing.
- d. **Omission** of the article does not necessarily prove indefiniteness but content will dictate; its absence, especially with words expected to use it, emphasizes the character expressed in those words.

3. PRONOUN:

a word that may substitute for a noun.

- a. **Antecedent** is the noun for which the pronoun substitutes and it determines the gender and number of the pronoun.
- b. **Third personal pronoun** (with no article) may be intensive when used with other nouns ("he himself", "you yourself", "I myself"); or it (with the article) may mean the same as the noun it identifies ("the same teacher")
- c. **Demonstrative pronouns** are divided into near ("this", "these") and far ("that", "those"). When used with a noun they are commonly in the predicate position; but when used alone, the noun is to be supplied ("this one", "these things").

4. ADJECTIVE:

a word that modifies, qualifies, or describes a noun; it may be used as a substitute for a noun; it must agree with the noun it modifies in number, gender, and case.

- a. **Attributive position** is where the adjective is with the article; it may follow the noun in which both the noun and the adjective have the article (rarely a noun without the article will be used with an adjective with an article).
- b. **Predicate adjective** employs no article and usually follows the verb of being; it may for emphasis be placed before the verb, or even before the expressed subject of the verb; if in the predicate position without a verb, the needed form of the verb "to be" is supplied, creating a sentence or clause.
- c. **Indefinite construction** is the absence of an article.

- d. **Substantive use** is an adjective with an article, unaccompanied by a noun, serving as a noun itself.

5. PREPOSITION:

a word that defines more clearly the significance of the case of a noun with which it is used; some also were commonly compounded with verbs to give direction or force to the verb.

6. CONJUNCTION:

a word that connects words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. A conjunction that begins a sentence will often be placed as the second word of that sentence.

Common conjunctions:

- και -- "and", "also", "but", "even", "that is", "namely" -- frequently marks beginning of a sentence.
- και . . . και -- "both . . . and", "not only . . . but also".
- δε -- "but", "and", "now"
- δε και -- "but also", "but even"
- μεν . . . δε -- "on the one hand . . . on the other hand".
- αλλα -- "but" (stronger than δε).

7. VERB:

a word that indicates action or state of being. The verb is the heart and core of the sentence around which the subject, object, and all other parts revolve. If the verb delivers its action to an object, it is called transitive. And if it does not, it is called intransitive. There are two kinds of verbs: (a) the -ω verbs, which are the overwhelming majority; and (b) the -μι verbs, which were well on their way to elimination by New Testament times.

The verb is parsed in the following five parts (see diagram on last page):

- a. **Tense**: that quality of the verb that describes action. Action may be viewed both as to the “time” of the action and “kind” of the action.
- Time of the action: (1) past; (2) present; and (3) future.
 - Kind of action: (1) linear/continuing, that is, action in progress; and (2) punctiliar/point, that is, action in summary.

There are six tenses:

- i. **Present**: linear/continuing action in present time. The idea of time is prominent only in the indicative mood.

Regular uses:

- Descriptive: the most common use for “an act in progress;” it vividly represents the act as going on now; also called the “pictorial present.”
- Durative: used for “an action or state that was begun in the past is still continuing at the present time;” it tends to gather up past and present into one word or phrase; also called the “progressive present.”
- Gnomic: used “to express a general or timeless truth;” the temporal element is quite remote, as it does not so much affirm that something is happening but does happen.
- Iterative: used for “an action that recurs at successive intervals.”

- Historical: used for “an action entirely in the past;” used of past events in order to make them more vivid.
- Futuristic: used for “an action yet future;” used of a future event that is regarded as certain to come to pass, describing with the vividness of a present reality that which has not yet occurred.
- Perfective: used for “perfective action;” a few verbs have perfect force even in their present tense forms. (ἦκω -- “I have come and am here”)
- Conative: used for “an act contemplated or attempted;” suggests that the action tends toward realization.

- ii. Imperfect: linear/continuing action in past time. The sign of the imperfect is the augment (prefix), the present stem, and appropriate endings. Before consonants the augment is an ε. Before vowels the vowel is lengthened, thus α and ε become η, ο becomes ω, οἰ becomes ωἰ, and αἰ and α become η. Used only in the indicative; it has these uses:
- Descriptive: expresses “continuous action in past time.”
 - Iterative: expresses “repeated action in past time” or “customary, habitual action.” (It may be translated with “kept on” or “used to”.)
 - Inceptive: expresses “the beginning of an action” or “an action on the verge of occurring.” (It may be translated with “began”.)
 - Conative: expresses “an action attempted or interrupted.”
 - Potential: expresses “a wish politely or hesitantly” or “a wish that is known to be unattainable.”
 - Used with verbs of obligation, propriety, and necessity, perhaps suggesting an obligation carried over from the past into the present (compare our use of the word “ought”).

- iii. Aorist: punctiliar/point action in past time.

It presents “an event as a single whole, without regarding the time taken in its accomplishment.” It is divided into first aorist and second aorist.

The sign of the first aorist is the augment, the present stem, and σ with the appropriate endings; its passive endings are the same as the second aorist with exception of the θ .

The sign of the second aorist takes the augment, a stem different from the present, and the imperfect endings in the active and middle.

It has these four uses:

- Historical: in historical narrative with these emphases:
 - (a) Ingressive/inceptive – emphasizes “entrance” into a state or condition without saying anything about its continuance (unlike the inceptive imperfect);
 - (b) Culminative/effective – emphasizes the “end” of the action and “success” of the effort (unlike the conative imperfect); and
 - (c) Constative/summary – views an action in its “entirety” and treats it as a single whole.
- Gnomic: expresses “a general or timeless truth.”
- Epistolary: used by a writer of an event which was either present or future to himself but would be past by the time of his readers.
- Dramatic: describes “a present fact or reality with the certitude of a past event.”

iv. Future: punctiliar/point action in future time.

It is mainly an indicative tense, not being used at all in the subjunctive, imperative, and optative, and only infrequently in the infinitive and participle.

The sign of the future is the σ . The future differs from the present only by the additions of the σ before the ending, except that $\theta\eta$ precedes the σ in the passive.

It has these four uses:

- Predictive: expresses “an action expected to occur in the future” (the most natural and most frequent use of the tense).

- Imperative/volitive: expresses “a command.”
- Deliberative: expresses “a deliberative frame of mind” in questions.
- Gnomic/customary: expresses “an action to be expected under certain circumstances.”

- v. Perfect: a completed action in past time with an abiding result that comes up to present time. It thus combines both the aorist and the present, that is, it is both punctiliar and linear.

The sign of the perfect is the reduplication (or if the verb begins with a vowel, it takes the augment) and the κ in the active (the active being like the first aorist except for the κ replacing the σ). (Second perfects are perfects with no κ.)

It has the following four uses:

- Intensive: expresses “an emphasis upon the present.”
- Consummative: expresses “an emphasis on the completed process or action by which the results came to be.”
- Iterative: expresses “repeated action.”
- Dramatic: expresses “an action completed in the past but conceived in terms of the present time for the sake of vividness.”

- vi. Pluperfect: a completed action in past time with an abiding result that comes up to a point in past time. The sign of the pluperfect is the augment added to the reduplication (although the augment is not always added). The κ is still characteristic in the active.

- b. Voice: that quality of the verb which indicates the relationship of the subject of the verb to the action in the verb.

There are three voices:

- i. Active: describes the subject as producing the action in the verb.
May be used as:

- Simple active: which is the usual use; or
 - Causative active: in which the is causing the action (“he causes his sun to rise”).
- ii. Passive: describes the subject of the verb as receiving the action of the verb.
May be used as:
- Regular passive: usually intransitive (does not take an object), but sometimes are transitive, such as, when the verbs in the active take two objects.
 - Deponent passive: subject producing the action as though the verb was active.
 - Reflexive passive: subject acting on himself.
- iii. Middle: describes the subject as participating in the results of the action, and thus stands between active and passive, being related to both.
May be used as:
- Direct middle: represents the subject as acting directly on himself.
 - Indirect middle: represents the subject as acting for himself or by himself.
 - Deponent middle: some verbs in the middle form are active in meaning.
- c. **Mood**: that quality of the verb which indicates the relation of the action in the verb to reality.
There are four moods:
- i. Indicative: mood of reality or fact (action is real).
May be used as:
- Declarative: to make a “statement.”
 - Interrogative: to ask a “simple question.”
 - Condition: used in the protasis of both first and second class conditional sentences.
- ii. Subjunctive: mood of probability (action is possible).
The sign of the subjunctive is the long vowel in the ending, with the only difference between the present

and the aorist is the addition of the σ before the ending in the aorist.

May be used as:

- Exhortation: use of the first person plural by a speaker or writer to exhort others to join with him in an action.
- Deliberation: expresses perplexity or doubtful state of mind or used as a rhetorical device.
- Prohibition: always employs the aorist tense.
- Strong denial: used with ὅυ μῆ and the aorist tense to express a negative statement of a future occurrence in the strongest way.

Uses in subordinate (dependent) clauses:

- Substantive clauses: often after ἵνα .
- Purpose clauses: often after ἵνα or ὅπως .
- Result clauses: often after ἵνα .
- Indefinite temporal clauses. ("Whenever you should pray...").
- Indefinite relative clauses. ("Whoever should call upon the name of the Lord...").
- Third class conditional clauses: usually introduced by εάν .

iii. Imperative: mood of command (action is commanded).

It expresses neither probability nor possibility, but only intention, and is, therefore, the further removed from reality.

May be used as:

- Command.
- Prohibition: used with $\mu\eta$ to forbid the continuance of an act already in progress. ("Stop being afraid.")
- Entreaty: sometimes the tone of the command is softened to a plead ("please").
- Permission: sometimes the command is in compliance with the desire or inclination of the person addressed.
- Concession or condition: in certain contexts may be equivalent of a conditional or concessive

clause. ("Destroy this temple and in three days I will raise it.")

iv. Optative: mood of possibility (action is wished).

It is a sort of weaker subjunctive, but much more rare; found only in the present and aorist tenses.

May be used as:

- Volitive: occurs in prayers, respectful requests, and wishes. ("May the God of peace sanctify you.") There are approximately 38 of these in the New Testament, of which fifteen are instances of μή γένοιτο ("May it not be" or "God forbid!")
- Potential (futuristic): used with the particle ἄν to express an imagined possibility. ("And they were discussing with one another what they might do to Jesus.")
- In conditional sentences: used in both the protasis and apodosis of the fourth class.
- In indirect rhetorical questions: when an especially doubtful state of mind is implied.

d. Person: the quality of the verb that indicates whether the subject of the verb is:

i. First Person: speaking ("I," "we")

ii. Second Person: spoken to ("you")

iii. Third Person: spoken about ("he," "she," or "it," or "they")

e. Number: the quality of the verb that indicates whether the subject of the verb is:

i. Singular (single)

ii. Plural

Examples of Translations

(3rd person singular may be "he," "she," or "it" but only "he" will be given in the examples.)

Present active indicative:

"I am (you are, he is) losing" "We (you, they) are losing"

Present middle indicative:

"I am (you are, he is) losing for myself (yourself, himself)"

"We (you, they) are losing for ourselves (yourselves, themselves)"

Present passive indicative:

"I am (you are, he is) being loosed"

"We (you, they) are being loosed"

Imperfect active indicative:

"I was (you were, he was) losing"

"We (you, they) were losing"

Imperfect middle indicative:

"I was (you were, he is) losing for myself"

"We (you, they) were losing for ourselves (yourselves, themselves)"

Imperfect passive indicative:

"I was (you were, he was) being loosed"

"We (you, they) were being loosed"

Aorist active indicative:

"I (you, he) loosed" "We (you, they) loosed"

Aorist middle indicative:

"I (you, he) loosed for myself (yourself, himself)"

"We (you, they) loosed for ourselves (yourselves, themselves)"

Aorist passive indicative:

"I was (you were, he was) loosed" "We (you, they) loosed"

Future active indicative:

"I (you, he) will loose" "We (you, they) will loose"

Future middle indicative:

"I (you, he) will loose for myself (yourself, himself)"

"We (you, they) will loose for ourselves (yourselves, themselves)"

Future passive indicative:

"I (you, he) will be loosed" "We (you, they) will be loosed"

Perfect active indicative:

"I have (you have, he has) loosed"

"We (you, they) have loosed"

Perfect middle indicative:

"I have (you have, he has) loosed for myself (yourself, himself)"

"We (you, they) have loosed for ourselves (yourselves, themselves)"

Perfect passive indicative:

"I have (you have, he has) been loosed"

"We (you, they) have been loosed"

Pluperfect active indicative:

"I (you, he) had loosed" "We (you, they) had loosed"

Pluperfect middle indicative:

"I (you, he) loosed for myself (yourself, himself)"

"We (you, they) loosed for ourselves (yourselves, themselves)"

Pluperfect passive indicative:

"I (you, he) has been loosed"

"We (you, they) had been loosed"

Subjunctive is characterized the words "should" or "might."

Imperative is translated in the second person as "Loose" and the third person as "Let him loose" or "Let them loose."

Optative is characterized by the word "might."

8. **ADVERB:**

a word that modifies or qualifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. The Greek adverb is not inflected and thus retains the same spelling regardless of its use. Usually an adverb is formed by changing the “v” of the genitive masculine plural ending of an adjective to “ς”.

9. **INTERJECTION:**

an exclamatory word expressing feeling.

10. INFINITIVE:

a hybrid word that is a verb-noun.

As a verb, it has voice and tense, may take an object, may be modified by adverbs, and may be used in the expression of verbal ideas. As a noun, it may be used in any way a noun can be used. In some cases the verbal aspect will be uppermost, and in other cases the noun force will be dominant, but both characteristics will always be present. It is used in the following ways:

a. **Noun element:**

- i. Subject. ("To know the times is not yours.")
- ii. Object. ("Jesus began to do and to teach.")
- iii. Appositive. ("Pure religion is to visit orphans.")
- iv. Modifier. ("He gave them the right to become children of God.")

b. **Equivalent of an adverbial clause:**

- i. Purpose.
- ii. Result.
- iii. Time.
- iv. Cause.

c. **Independent element:**

- i. Greeting.
- ii. Command.

11. PARTICIPLE:

a hybrid word that is a verb-adjective.

In one instance the adjectival force will come to the front, and in another the verbal side will be stressed, but the adjectival notion never quite disappears in the one as the verbal always remains in the other.

It is used in the following ways:

a. Adjectival participle:

- i. Attributive: functions as the “direct modifier of a noun.”
- ii. Predicate: used with a form of the verb “to be” (or “to have”) to create the predicate.

Here are some periphrastic constructions:

- Present periphrastic: consisting of the present participle with the present tense of εἶμι; it is rare.
 - Imperfect periphrastic: consisting of the present participle with the imperfect tense of εἶμι; it is widely used.
 - Future periphrastic: consisting of the present participle with the future tense of εἶμι, expressing continuing action in future time since the future itself is punctiliar in nature.
 - Perfect periphrastic: consisting of the perfect participle with the present tense of εἶμι; it is usually intensive in force.
 - Pluperfect periphrastic: consisting of the perfect participle and the imperfect tense of εἶμι; it is usually intensive.
 - Future perfect periphrastic: consisting of the perfect participle and the future of εἶμι; it is the regular construction for the future perfect. (“I shall have believed on him.”)
- iii. Substantive: not accompanied by a noun, it “functions as a noun” itself (usually with the article).

- b. **Circumstantial (adverbial) participle**: “defines the circumstances under which the action of a verb takes place” while being subordinate to the main verb and not employing the article.

It can be used in the Genitive Absolute Construction which is independent (absolute) from the main clause, appearing in the genitive case with a noun or pronoun also in the genitive case.

- i. **Temporal**: answers, “When?”

In the aorist, it is time prior to the time of the main verb; in the present, it is the same time; in the future, it is future time; and in the perfect it is completeness of an action begun at the time of the main verb.

- ii. **Telic**: answers, “For what purpose?”

It expresses the “purpose” of the action of the main verb.

- iii. **Causal**: answers, “Why?”

- iv. **Instrumental**: answers, “By what means?”

It indicates the “means” by which the action of the main verb is accomplished.

- v. **Modal (manner)**: answers, “How?”

It denotes the “manner” in which the action of the main verb is effected.

- vi. **Conditional**: functions as the protasis (if) of a conditional sentence.

- vii. **Concessive**: expresses the protasis of a concessive sentence, and refers to an action which is “unfavorable” to the action of the main verb or the action of the main verb is accomplished “in spite of” the action of the participle (the translation “though” brings out this idea).

- c. **Supplementary participle**: completes the meaning of the main verb. (“I do not cease giving thanks for you.”)

- d. **Independent participle**: forms an independent sentence or an independent element within a sentence.
- e. **Equivalent to a subordinate clauses participle**: includes all uses except the predicative participle.

III. FORMS & ENDINGS

1. NOUN ENDINGS:

a. 1st Declension: Pattern	1	2	3	4	5
	Singular				
N/V	ἡ	α	α	ας	ης
G/A	ἡς	ας	ης	ου	ου
D/L/I	ἡ	α	ἡ	α	ἡ
A	ἡν	αν	αν	αν	ἡν
	Plural				
N/V	αι	αι	αι	αι	αι
G/A	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
D/L/I	αις	αις	αις	αις	αις
A	ας	ας	ας	ας	ας
	(1, 2, & 3 w/fem. nouns; 4 & 5 w/mas.)				

b. 2nd Declension: Pattern	1	2
	Singular	
V	ε	ον
N	ος	ον
G/A	ου	ου
D/L/I	ου	ου
A	ον	ον
	Plural	
N/V	οι	α
G/A	ων	ων
D/L/I	οις	οις
A	ους	α
	(1 w/mas. & fem. nouns; 2 w/neut.)	

c.	<u>3rd Declension:</u>	Pattern	1	2
			Singular	
		N/V	ς (none)	none
		G/A	ος	ος
		D/L/I	ι	none
		A	α or υ	none
			Plural	
		N/V	εις	α
		G/A	ων	ων
		D/L/I	σι	σι
		A	ας	α
			(1 w/mas. & fem. nouns; 2 w/neut.)	

2. DEFINITE ARTICLE FORMS:

		Singular		
		Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
	N	<u>ὁ</u>	<u>ἡ</u>	<u>τὸ</u>
	G/A	<u>τοῦ</u>	<u>τῆς</u>	<u>τοῦ</u>
	D/L/I	<u>τῷ</u>	<u>τῇ</u>	<u>τῷ</u>
	A	<u>τὸν</u>	<u>τὴν</u>	<u>τὸ</u>
		Plural		
		Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
	N	<u>οἱ</u>	<u>αἱ</u>	<u>τὰ</u>
	G/A	<u>τῶν</u>	<u>τῶν</u>	<u>τῶν</u>
	D/L/I	<u>τοῖς</u>	<u>ταῖς</u>	<u>τοῖς</u>
	A	<u>τούς</u>	<u>τάς</u>	<u>τὰ</u>

3. FORMS OF VARIOUS PRONOUNS:

a. Personal:

	<u>Singular</u>	
N,V	ἐγώ (I)	σύ (you)
G,A	ἐμου, μου	σου
D,L,I	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί
A	ἐμέ, με	σέ
	<u>Plural</u>	
N,V	ἡμεῖς (we)	ὕμεις (you)
G,A	ἡμῶν	ὕμων
D,L,I	ἡμῖν	ὕμιν
A	ἡμας	ὕμας

	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
	<u>Singular</u>		
N,V	αὐτός (he)	αὐτή (she)	αὐτό (it)
G,A	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D,L,I	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
	<u>Plural</u>		
N,V	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G,A	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D,L,I	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

b. Relative:

	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
	<u>Singular</u>		
N,V	ὅς (who)	ἥ (who)	ὃ (which, what)
G,A	οὗ	ἥς	οῦ
D,L,I	οῦ	ἥ	οῦ
A	ὃ	ἥν	ὃ
	<u>Plural</u>		
N,V	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ
G,A	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D,L,I	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A	οὓς	ἄς	ἃ

- c. **Interrogative**: τις, τι (who, which, what)

	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem. & Neut.</u>
	<u>Singular</u>	
N,V	τίς	τί
G,A	τίνος	τίνος
D,L,I	τίνι	τίνι
A	τίνα	τί
	<u>Plural</u>	
N,V	τίνες	τίνα
G,A	τίνων	τίνων
D,L,I	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
A	τίνας	τίνα

- d. **Indefinite**: τις, τι (anyone, anything, someone, something, a certain one, a certain thing)
- e. **Demonstrative**: ουτος, αυτη, τουτο (this; pl., these);
εκεινος, εκεινη, εκεινο (that; pl., those)
- f. **Possessive**: ἐμος (mas.), ἐμη (fem.), ἐμον (neut.)
σός, you; ἡμέτερος, our; ὑμέτερος, your
- i. **Reflexive (genitive forms)**: ἐμαυτου (mas.), ἐμαυτης (fem.), “myself”; σεαυτου (mas.), σεαυτης (fem.), “yourself”; ἐαυτου (mas.), ἐαυτης (fem.), ἐαυτου (neut.), “him/her/itself”
- h. **Correlative demonstrative**: τοιουτος, τοιαυτη, τοιουτο (such ones/things)
- i. **Simple relative**: ὅσγε, ὅσπερ (who, which)
- j. **Indefinite relative**: ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι (whoever, whichever)
- k. **Qualitative relative**: οποιος, οποια, οποιον (such as)

- l. **Qualitative correlative**: ὅιος, ὅια, ὅιον (of what kind); ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον (as much as); ἡλικος, ἡλικη, ἡλικον (as old as, as tall as)
- m. **Qualitative interrogative**: ποιος, ποια, ποιον (of what sort)
- n. **Qualitative interrogative of size**: πηλικος, πηλικη, πηλικον (how great)
- o. **Qualitative interrogative of quantity**: ποσος, ποση, ποσον (how many, how much); ποταπος, ποταπη, ποταπον (of what sort)
- p. **Pronominal adjectives**: πας, πασα, παν (every, each – pl., all); εἷς, μια, ἓν (one)

4. ADJECTIVE:

“first and second declension” adjectives have masculine and neuter endings like the second declension while the feminine endings are from the first declension. Some sixty adjectives in the New Testament have ες for their stem ending and depend completely upon endings from the “third declension.”

5. COMMON PREPOSITIONS:

- ανα -- (acc), "up", "each", "within", "in the midst of",
"again".
- αντι -- (gen), "opposite", "for", "against", "in behalf of",
"instead of".
- απο -- (abl), "from", "away from".
- δια -- (gen/abl), "through", "by", "by means of",
"throughout", "with", "during", "because of", "for
the sake of", "on account of" (shows agency, the
medium through which the original agent works).
-- (acc), "because of", "on account of".
- εις -- (acc), "into", "unto", "at", "on", "against",
"concerning".
- εκ -- (abl), "out of", "from within", "by means of", "by
reason of".
- εν -- (loc), "in", "on", "at", "among".
-- (inst), "by", "with" (expresses impersonal agency).
-- (w/infin), "as", "while", "during".
- επι -- (gen), "upon", "on", "at", "by".
-- (loc), "upon", "on", "at", "over", "in addition to".
-- (acc), "upon", "onto", "up to", "concerning".
- κατα -- (gen/abl), "down", "down upon", "against".
-- (acc), "along", "according to", "with reference to".
- μετα -- (gen), "with", "on the side of" (used often with
things).
-- (acc), "after", "behind".
- παρα -- (abl), "from" (source w/ persons).
-- (loc), "before", "by the side of", "beside".
-- (acc), "beside", "beyond", "along".
- περι -- (gen), "about", "concerning".
-- (acc), "about", "around", "with reference to".
- προ -- (abl), "before".
- προς -- (loc), "at", "on", "for".
-- (acc), "to", "toward", "with", "at", "for".
- συν -- (inst), "with", "together with", "by" (used most
often with persons and implies close fellowship,
association, and cooperation).
- υπερ -- (abl), "for", "on the side of", "on behalf of", "instead
of".
-- (acc), "over", "above", "beyond".

- υπο -- (abl), "by", "by means of" (expresses personal agency).
-- (acc), "under", "below", "over", "under the authority of".

(except for περι and προ, prepositions ending in a vowel will drop that vowel before a word beginning with a vowel)

6. VERB ENDINGS:

(augments & reduplications not included)

a. Indicative:

	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>Fut.</u>	<u>Impf.</u>	<u>2 Aor.</u>	<u>1 Aor.</u>	<u>Perf.</u>	<u>Pluperf.</u>
	<u>Active</u>						
1S	ω	σω	ον	ον	σα	κα	κειν
2S	εις	σεις	ες	ες	σας	κας	κεις
3S	ει	σει	ε(ν)	ε(ν)	σε(ν)	κε(ν)	κει
1P	ομεν	σομεν	ομεν	ομεν	σαμεν	καμεν	κειμεν
2P	ετε	σετε	ετε	ετε	σατε	κατε	κειτε
3P	ουσι(ν)	σουσι(ν)	ον	ον	σαν	κασι(ν) καν	κεισαν

Middle

1S	ομαι	σομαι	ομην	ομην	σαμην	μαι	μην
2S	η	ση	ου	ου	σω	σαι	σο
3S	εται	σεται	ετο	ετο	σατο	ται	το
1P	ομεθα	σομεθα	ομεθα	ομεθα	σαμεθα	μεθα	μεθα
2P	εσθε	σεσθε	εσθε	εσθε	σασθε	σθε	σθε
3P	ονται	σονται	οντο	οντο	σαντο	νται	ντο

Passive

1S	ομαι	θησομαι	ομην	ην	θην	μαι	μην
2S	η	θηση	ου	ης	θης	σαι	σο
3S	εται	θησεται	ετο	η	θη	ται	το
1P	ομεθα	θη- σομεθα	ομεθα	ημεν	θημεν	μεθα	μεθα
2P	εσθε	θησεσθε	εσθε	ητε	θητε	σθε	σθε
3P	ονται	θη- σονται	οντο	ησαν	θησαν	νται	ντο

b. Subjunctive

	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>2 Aor.</u>	<u>1 Aor.</u>
1S	ω	ω	σω
2S	ῆς	ῆς	ῆης
3S	ῆ	ῆ	ῆη
1P	ωμεν	ωμεν	σωμεν
2P	ῆτε	ῆτε	ῆητε
3P	ωσι(ν)	ωσι(ν)	σωσι(ν)

Active

c. Imperative

<u>Pres.</u>	<u>2 Aor.</u>	<u>1 Aor.</u>
ε	ε	σον
ετω	ετω	σατω
ετε	ετε	σατε
ετωσαν	ετωσαν	σατω- σαν

Middle

1S	ωμαι	ωμαι	σωμαι			
2S	ῆ	ῆ	ῆη	ου	ου	σαι
3S	ῆται	ῆται	ῆηται	εσθω	εσθω	σασθω
1P	ωμεθα	ωμεθα	σωμεθα			
2P	ῆσθε	ῆσθε	ῆσθε	εσθε	εσθε	σασθε
3P	ωνται	ωνται	σωνται	εσθω- σαν	εσθω- σαν	σασθω- σαν

Passive

1S	ωμαι	ω	θω			
2S	ῆ	ῆς	θης	ου	ῆθι	θητι
3S	ῆται	ῆ	θη	εσθω	ῆτω	θητω
1P	ωμεθα	ωμεν	θωμεν			
2P	ῆσθε	ῆτε	θητε	εσθε	ῆτε	θητε
3P	ωνται	ωσι(ν)	θωσι(ν)	εσθω- σαν	ῆτωσαν	θητω- σαν

d. Optative

Pres. 1 Aor.

Active

1S	οιμι	σαιμι
2S	οις	σαις
3S	οι	σαι (σειε)
1P	οιμεν	σαιμεν
2P	οιτε	σαιτε
3P	οιεν	σαιεν (σειαν)

Middle

1S	οιμην	σαιμην
2S	οιο	σαιο
3S	οιτο	σαιτο
1P	οιμεθα	σαιμεθα
2P	οισθε	σαισθε
3P	οιντο	σαιντο

Passive

1S	οιμην	θειην
2S	οιο	θειης
3S	οιτο	θειη
1P	οιμεθα	θειμεν
2P	οισθε	θειτε
3P	οιντο	θειεν

7. FORMS OF THE VERB OF BEING “εἰμί”:

	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>Fut.</u>	<u>Impf.</u>	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>Pres.</u>
	<u>Ind.</u>	<u>Ind.</u>	<u>Ind.</u>	<u>Subj.</u>	<u>Imp.</u>	<u>Opt.</u>
1S	εἰμί	ἔσομαι	ἦμην	ᾶ		εἶην
2S	εἶ	ἔσῃ	ἦς	ἦς	ἴσθι	εἶης
3S	ἐστί(ν)	ἔσται	ἦν	ἦ	ἔστω	εἴη
1P	ἐσμέν	ἐσόμεθα	ἦμεν	ᾶμεν		εἶμεν
2P	ἐστέ	ἔσεσθε	ἦτε	ἦτε	ἔστε	εἶτε
3P	εἰσί(ν)	ἔσονται	ἦσαν	ᾶσι(ν)	ἔστωσαν	εἶεν

Present infinitive: εἶναι Future infinitive: ἔσεσθαι

	<u>Present Participle</u>		
	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
	<u>Singular</u>		
N,V	ὄν	οὔσα	ὄν
G,A	όντος	ούσης	όντος
D,L,I	όντι	ούσῃ	όντι
A	όντα	ούσαν	όν
	<u>Plural</u>		
N,V	όντες	ούσαι	όντα
G,A	όντων	ούσων	όντων
D,L,I	ούσι(ν)	ούσαις	ούσι(ν)
A	όντας	ούσας	όντα

8. INFINITIVE ENDINGS:

(reduplication not included)

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Passive</u>
<u>Present:</u>	ειν	εσθαι	εσθαι
<u>1 Aorist:</u>	σαι	σασθαι	θηναι
<u>2 Aorist:</u>	ειν	εσθαι	ηναι
<u>Future:</u>	σειν	σεσθαι	θησεσθαι
<u>Perfect:</u>	κεναι	σθαι	σθαι

("to loose," "to loose for one's self," "to be loosed")

9. PARTICIPLE ENDINGS:

(reduplication not included)

<u>Present Active & 2 Aorist Active</u>				<u>Present Middle & Passive & 2 Aorist Middle</u>		
	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Singular</u>		
N,V	ων	ουσα	ον	ομενος	ομενη	ομενον
G,A	οντος	ουσης	οντος	ομενου	ομενης	ομενου
D,L,I	οντι	ουση	οντι	ομενω	ομενη	ομενω
A	οντα	ουσαν	ον	ομενον	ομενην	ομενον
	<u>Plural</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
N,V	οντες	ουσαι	οντα	ομενοι	ομεναι	ομενα
G,A	οντων	ουσων	οντων	ομενων	ομενων	ομενων
D,L,I	ουσι(ν)	ουσαις	ουσι(ν)	ομενοις	ομεναις	ομενοις
A	οντας	ουσας	οντα	ομενους	ομενας	ομενα

	<u>1 Aorist Active</u>			<u>1 Aorist Middle</u>		
	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Singular</u>		
N,V	σας	σασα	σαν	σαμενος	σαμενη	σαμενον
G,A	σαντος	σασης	σαντος	σαμενου	σαμενης	σαμενου
D,L,I	σαντι	σαση	σαντι	σαμνω	σαμενη	σαμενω
A	σαντα	σασαν	σαν	σαμενον	σαμενην	σαμενον
	<u>Plural</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
N,V	σαντες	σασαι	σαντα	σαμενοι	σαμεναι	σαμενα
G,A	σαντων	σασων	σαντων	σαμενων	σαμενων	σαμενων
D,L,I	σασι(ν)	σασαις	σασι(ν)	σαμενοις	σαμεναις	σαμενοις
A	σαντας	σασας	σαντα	σαμενους	σαμενας	σαμενα

<u>1 Aorist Passive</u>			<u>2 Aorist Passive</u>			
<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	
<u>Singular</u>			<u>Singular</u>			
N,V	θεις	θεισα	θεν	εις	εισα	εν
G,A	θεντος	θεισης	θεντος	εντος	εισης	εντος
D,L,I	θεντι	θειση	θεντι	εντι	ειση	εντι
A	θεντα	θειςαν	θεν	εντα	εισαν	εν
<u>Plural</u>			<u>Plural</u>			
N,V	θεντες	θειςαι	θεντα	εντες	εισαι	εντα
G,A	θεντων	θειςων	θεντων	εντων	εισων	εντων
D,L,I	θειςι(ν)	θειςαις	θειςι(ν)	εισι(ν)	εισαις	εισι(ν)

Α θεντας θεισας θεντα εντας εισας εντα

<u>Future Active</u>			<u>Future Middle</u>		
<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
<u>Singular</u>			<u>Singular</u>		
N,V	σων	σουσα σον	σομενος	σομενη	σομενον
G,A	σοντος	σουσης σοντος	σομενου	σομενης	σομενου
D,L,I	σοντι	σουση σοντι	σομενω	σομενη	σομενω
A	σοντα	σουσαν σον	σομενον	σομενην	σομενον
<u>Plural</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
N,V	σοντες	σουσαι σοντα	σομενοι	σομεναι	σομενα
G,A	σοντων	σουσων σοντων	σομενων	σομενων	σομενων
D,L,I	σουσι(ν)	σουσαις σουσι(ν)	σομενοις	σομεναις	σομενοις
A	σοντας	σουσας σοντα	σομενους	σομενας	σομενα

<u>Future Passive</u>			
	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
		<u>Singular</u>	
N,V	θησομενος	θησομενη	θησομενον
G,A	θησομενου	θησομενης	θησομενου
D,L,I	θησομενω	θησομενη	θησομενω
A	θησομενον	θησομενην	θησομενον
		<u>Plural</u>	
N,V	θησομενοι	θησομεναι	θησομενα
G,A	θησομενων	θησομενων	θησομενων
D,L,I	θησομενοις	θησομεναις	θησομενοις
A	θησομενους	θησομενας	θησομενα

<u>Perfect Active</u>			<u>Perfect Middle & Passive</u>		
<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
<u>Singular</u>			<u>Singular</u>		
N,V	κως	κυια κος	μενος	μενη	μενον
G,A	κοτος	κυιας κοτος	μενου	μενης	μενου
D,L,I	κοτι	κυια κοτι	μενω	μενη	μενω
A	κοτα	κυιαν κος	μενον	μενην	μενον
<u>Plural</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
N,V	κοτες	κυiai κοτα	μενοι	μεναι	μενα
G,A	κοτων	κυιων κοτων	μενων	μενων	μενων
D,L,I	κοσι(ν)	κυiaiς κοσι(ν)	μενοις	μεναις	μενοις
A	κοτας	κυιας κοτα μενους	μενας	μενα	

10. -MI (-μι) VERB FORMS:

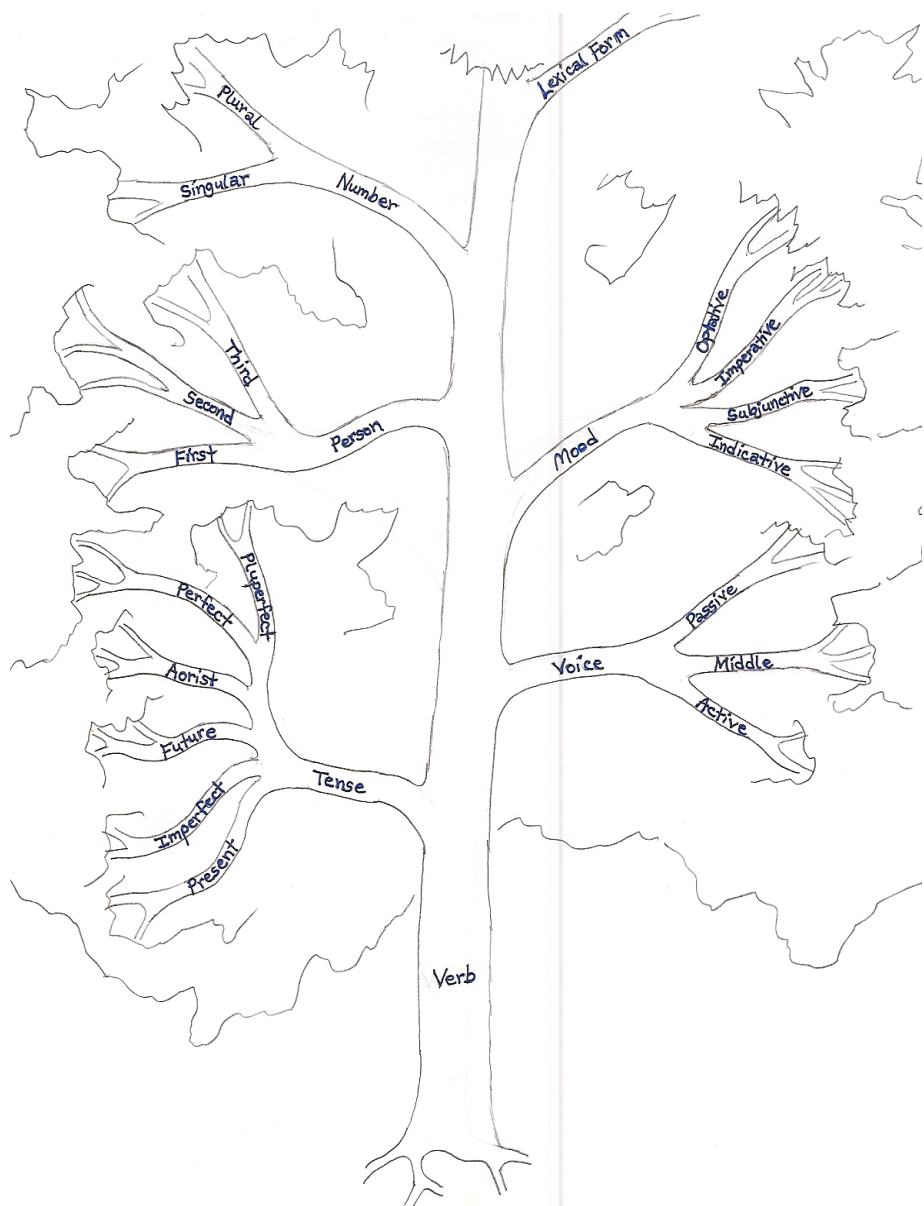
(Only five -μι verbs are used often: δίδωμι ("I give"), ἵημι ("I send"), εἰμί ("I am"), ἵστημι ("I stand"), τίθημι ("I place, set"). ἵημι used only in compounds, most frequently as ἀφίημι ("I send away", "forgive") and συνίημι ("I perceive").

We will use δίδωμι to show forms of -μι verbs:

<u>Pres. Ind.</u>	<u>Impf. Ind.</u>	<u>Aorist Ind.</u>	<u>Pres. Imp.</u>	<u>Aorist Imp.</u>
<u>Active</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Active</u>
Δίδωμι	ἐδίδουν	ἔδωκα		
δίδως	ἐδίδους	ἔδωκας	δίδου	δός
δίδωσι(ν)	ἐδίδου	ἔδωκε	διδότω	δότω
δίδομεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἔδωκαμεν		
δίδοτε	ἐδίδοτε	ἔδωκατε	δίδοτε	δότε
δίδοασι(ν)	ἐδίδοσαν	ἔδωκαν	διδότωσαν	δότωσαν
<u>Middle & Passive</u>	<u>Middle & Passive</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Middle & Passive</u>	<u>Middle</u>
δίδομαι	ἐδίδομην	ἔδομην	(of τίθημι)	(of τίθημι)
δίδοσαι	ἐδίδοσο	ἔδοτο		θου
δίδοται	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδομεθα	τίθεσο	θέσθω
δίδομεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἔδοσθε	τιθέσθω	
δίδοσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἔδοντο		θέσθε
δίδονται	ἐδίδοντο	<u>Passive</u>	τίθεσθε	θέσθωσαν
		ἐδόθην	τιθέσθωσαν	
		ἐδόθης		
		ἐδόθη		
		ἐδόθημεν		
		ἐδόθητε		
		ἐδόθησαν		

<u>Pres. Inf.</u>	<u>Aorist Inf.</u>	<u>Pres. Part.</u>	<u>Aorist Part.</u>
<u>Active</u>	<u>Active</u>	(declines regularly from these forms:)	
διδόναι	δουναι		
<u>Middle & Passive</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Active</u>
δίδοσθαι	δόσθαι	M. διδούς	M. δούς
	<u>Passive</u>	F. διδουσα	F. δουσα
	δοθηναι	N. διδόν	N. δόν
		<u>Middle & Passive</u>	<u>Middle</u>
		M. διδόμενος	M. δόμενος
		F. διδομένη	F. δομένη
		N. διδόμενον	N. δόμενον
			<u>Passive</u>

M. δοθείς
F. δοθείσα
N. δοθέν



Parsinn Verbs

