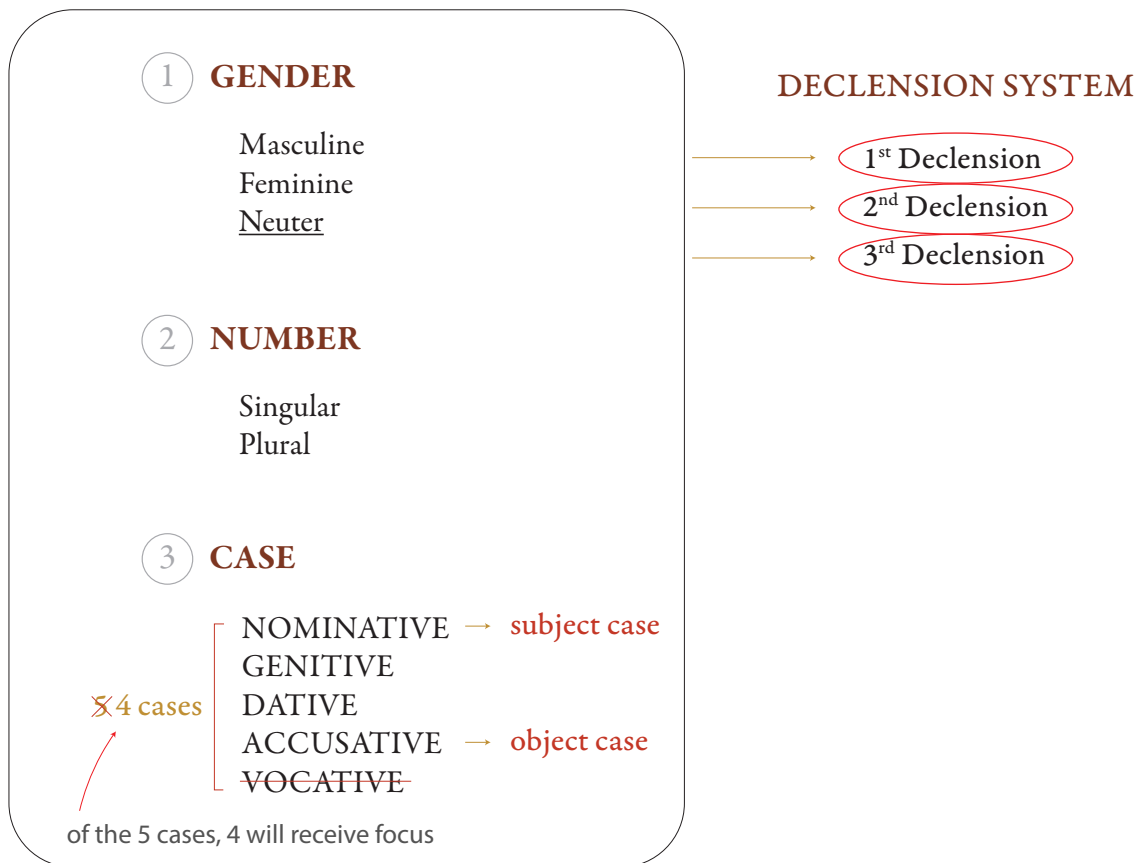


GREEK LANGUAGE QUICK REFERENCE

Jonathan Cloud
2024 1 26
(free for all to use freely)

≈ NOUNS ≈



SPECIAL USE OF NEUTER PRONOUNS

The neuter was used in pronouns to refer to entire ideas or groups of words (as opposed to individual words).

NOUN CASES

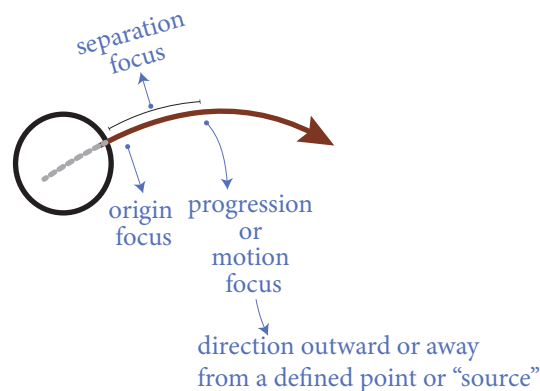
<u>Case</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Basic Sense</u>
Nominative	Subject case + predicate nominative → defining what the subject exists as	
Genitive	description, possession	of or from a source
Dative	Indirect object case	relation/proximity
Accusative	Direct object case + subject of infinitive	extension to a limitation

THE CASES AND THEIR BASIC MEANING

GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE

Genitive

The "origin" case



In its most basic organization, **the genitive expresses source-relationship and either focuses on connection with that source or disconnection from it.** In practical function, the genitive was used to form a simple connection of one word or idea to another.

When communicating a direction, the genitive communicates an outward direction from a source (*away from or out of*).¹ This outward direction from a source is what is behind the genitive's ability to express separation

¹ In the realm of thought, this outward direction may have taken place and, in the moment of communication, may stand stationary, or it may be ongoing.

(aka “ablative” use).² So, the genitive functioned as a connector or as a disconnecter and what tied the two functions together was its basic sense of “**outward direction from a source.**” If, as it moved away, it stayed in connection with the source, then attachment/relationship was the focus. If, as it moved away, it disconnected from the source, then separation was the focus.

The genitive was used for all prepositions that expressed movement away from or separation from.

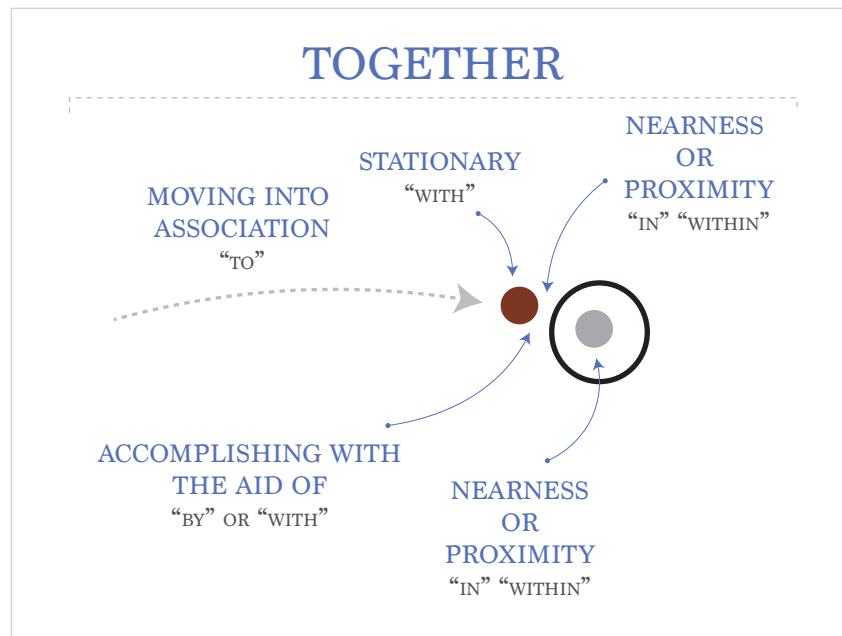
Dative

The "together" case

Basic Senses:

“with” & “within” & “to”

1. Nearness or Proximity - “with”
 2. Stationary - “with”
 3. Moving into association - “to”
 4. Accomplishing with the aid of - “by”/”with”
- ↪ “instrumental”



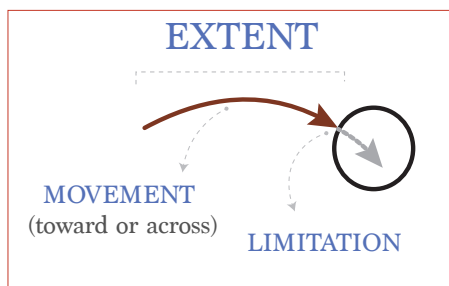
² “The Genitive originally signifies motion from, then, more generally, separation....” Samuel Green, *Handbook To The Grammar of the Greek New Testament*, p. 12

“In order to comprehend the Genitive in its full syntactical relations, especially with verbs, we must premise, that the fundamental idea of the Genitive is that of SEPARATION, *a going forth*, whether *out of* the interior of any thing or *from* its exterior; and that therefore the idea of the Prepositions *ἐκ* *out of* the interior, and *ἀπό* *from* the exterior side of an object, lie primarily in the Genitive case itself. When, therefore, in constructions where the common language employs only the simple Genitive, we occasionally find one of these prepositions inserted, this is only to be regarded as an *addition* for the sake of clearness....” Philip Buttmann, *A Greek Grammar for the use of Highschools and Universities* p. 330-331, published 1851

Accusative

The extension-limitation case

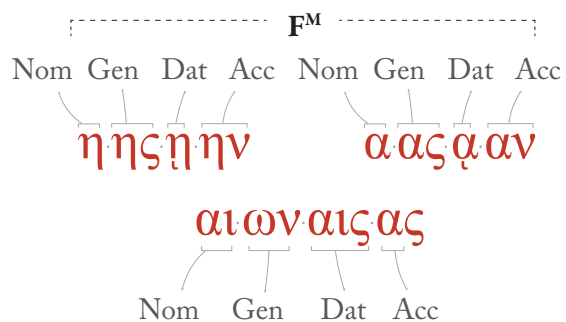
1. Movement toward
2. Extension across
3. Limitation



* If without movement, it often limits locationally or conceptually

1st DECLENSION

1st Declension Endings As Words



2nd DECLENSION

2nd Declension Endings As Words

M ^F				N			
Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc	Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc
ος	ου	ω	ον	ον	ου	ω	ον
οι	ων	οις	ους	α	ων	οις	α
Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc	Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc

3rd DECLENSION

3rd Declension Endings As Words

F ^M				N			
Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc	Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc
ς	ος	ι	α	ος	ι		
ε	ων	σιν	ας	α	ων	σιν	α
Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc	Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc

Finding the stem of a 3rdD

LEXICAL FORM

Nominative Singular

γυνή



Genitive Singular

γυναικ~~ος~~



Stem

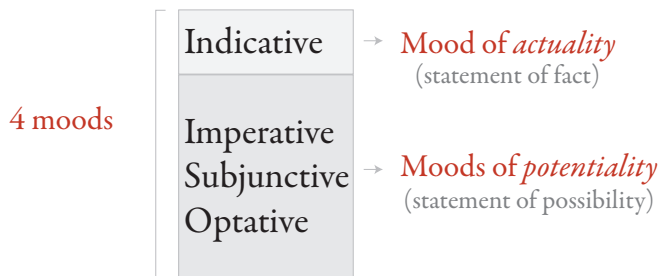
γυναικ-

3

3 The genitive is used as the standard for discovering the stem of a 3rdD word in Greek grammar books and lexicons. For example, the word βάπτισμα will be found so in Greek lexicon entries: “βάπτισμα, ατος, τό...” The ending given immediately after βάπτισμα is -ατος, the genitive singular ending.

VERBS

MOODS



MOOD SUMMARIES

Each potential mood relates in some way to moving an action out of potentiality into actuality.

The optative mood expresses *a strong desire* on the part of the communicator for an action to move from potentiality to actuality.

The imperative mood *commands* or *strongly requests* that an action move from potentiality to actuality.

The subjunctive mood expresses an action **enabled to move from potentiality to actuality** by means of *an initiating action*. [This description needs clarification/revision.] The subjunctive focuses on moving an action out of the realm of potentiality into the realm of actuality generally.

TENSES

past	[Aorist - simple (summary of) action Imperfect - ongoing action Pluperfect - a past perfect]	} ε - augment \rightarrow	<div>only in indicative mood</div> <div>augment lengthening</div> <div>$\varepsilon + \alpha = \eta$ $\varepsilon + \varepsilon = \eta$ $\varepsilon + \omicron = \omega$</div>
present	[Present - present action (ongoing in some way) Perfect - present completed action (ongoing effects/results of past action)		
\rightarrow past action that accomplishes something continuously in the present			
future	[Future - simple future]		

VOICE

-
- ACTIVE - subject does the action
MIDDLE - subject emphasized in the action (personal benefit, choice, etc.)
PASSIVE - subject receives the action
-

MIDDLE VOICE

Middle voice is foreign to English, requiring extra explanation.

In the middle, the subject is given a greater part in the meaning, accomplishment, or results of the action.

The verb γινωσκω (“to know”) is found in active, middle, and passive voices. How does the sense change when moving from active to middle? Simply put, it emphasizes the part the subject plays in the action.

John 7:17

ἐάν τις θέλῃ τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ ποιεῖν, **γινώσεται** [future middle] περὶ τῆς διδαχῆς, πότερον ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίν, ἢ ἐγὼ ἀπ’ ἐμαντοῦ λαλῶ.

If any man will do his will, **he shall know** [future middle] of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.

sense: “he himself shall know”

In this case, Christ was emphasizing who would know and that it would be he—the one willing to do His will—who would, indeed, know.

One use of the middle in Greek is to express those actions which stay with the subject. That is, actions which do not affect something else but are accomplished

in or for the subject are often in the middle, such as “ταῦτα λογίσεσθε” (“think on these things” KJV) in Phil. 4:8. Thinking is inherently a “middle” activity, **an action that stays with the subject**, unlike the action of “speaking” (λέγω) Paul used a couple verses later (vs. 11).

Likewise, the verb “to be full (from eating)” (χορτάζω) is always in the middle when the focus is on the person eating and becoming full. **The subject did the action but the action did not proceed further than himself.** Yet, this verb is used twice in the *active*. In both active uses it is used in the context of *filling others*, when the action of filling *does not stay with the subject*.

ACTIVE INDICATIVES

PRESENT & FUTURE

Present Active Indicative

-ω	-ομεν	Infinitive -ειν
-εις	-ετε	
-ει	-ουσι (ν)	

ἐγώ	-ω	ἡμεῖς	-ομεν	Infinitive -ειν
σύ	-εις	ὕμεῖς	-ετε	
αὐτός-η-ο	-ει	αὐτοί-αι-α	-ουσι (ν)	

Future Active Indicative

-σω	-σομεν	Infinitive -σειν
-σεις	-σετε	
-σει	-σουσι (ν)	

Active Indicative Master Chart

	Tenses	Identifying characteristics	Typical Example
past	Aorist	ε- -σα-	ἔλυσα
	Imperfect	ε-	ἔλυον
	Plurperfect	ε- on perfect signs	ἔλελύκειν
present	Present		λύω
	Perfect	λελ- -κ-	λέλυκα
future	Future	-σ- + present endings	λύσω

PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVES

	sg.	pl.
1 st	-κα	-καμεν
2 nd	-κας	-κατε
3 rd	-κε (ν)	-κασι (ν) or καν

REDUPLICATION

The first letter of the stem reduplicates.

Example: λύω → λέλυκα

If a vowel, the first letter of the stem lengthens.

Example: ἀμαρτάνω → ἡμάρτηκα

Addition of an ε augment: often occurs when a verb stem begins with two consonants.

Example: γινώσκω (stem γνω-) → ἔγνωκα.

φ, θ, χ (aspirates) reduplicate to their non-aspirated matches: π, τ, κ.

The dentals τ, δ, θ drop out before the κ infix.

MIDDLE/PASSIVE INDICATIVES

All Present & Future middle/passive Indicative

-μαι -μεθα
 -σαι/η -σθε
 -ται -νται

	Tenses	Identifying characteristics	Typical Example
past	Aorist^M	ε- -σα-	ἐλυσάμην
	Aorist^P	ε- -θη-	ἐλύθην
	Imperfect	ε- <small>on perfect signs</small>	ἐλύόμην*
present	Present		λύομαι
	Perfect	λελ- -κ- <i>no infix</i>	λέλυμαι
future	Future^M	-σ-	λύσομαι
	Future^P	-θησ-	λυθήσομαι

μαι endings

*sign of an imperfect: an augment without an infix

Indicative Middle/Passive

Present	M/P	λύ		μαι		λύ ομαι	
Future	M	λύ+σ		σαι/η		λύ η	
Future	P	λυ+θήσ		ται		λύ εται	Present Middle/Passive
Perfect	M/P	λέ+λυ	+	μεθα		λυ όμεθα	
				σθε		λύ εσθε	
				νται		λύ ονται	
						λύσ ομαι	
						λύσ η	
						λύσ εται	Future Middle
						λύσ όμεθα	
						λύσ εσθε	
						λύσ ονται	
						λυθήσ ομαι	
						λυθήσ η	
						λυθήσ εται	Future Passive
						λυθησ όμεθα	
						λυθήσ εσθε	
						λυθήσ ονται	
						λελύ μαι	
						λέλυ σαι	
						λέλυ ται	Perfect Middle/Passive
						λέλυ μεθα	
						λέλυ σθε	
						λέλυ νται	

PARTICIPLES

TRUNK-LEVEL INFORMATION

Participles are verbals (along with infinitives).

When used adverbially, the timing of the participle takes place in relation to the timing of the verb it modifies.

All participles follow the 3-1-3 declension pattern except those with a *-μεν-* infix, which follows 2-1-2.

The *-μεν-* is the infix for middle/passive. The only exception to this is the Aorist passive: *-θε-*.

Participles are inherently dependent structures. They have no mood and do not “share” in the mood of the verb.⁴ The verb keeps its mood to itself!

1. Adjectives *depend on the noun they modify*
2. Adverbs *depend on the verb they modify*

A participle agrees in gender, number, and case with the word doing its verbal action.

ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLES AND CASE

A participle takes on the case of the word it modifies. Since the word it modifies is also the one doing the action it describes, the word it modifies can be viewed as its “subject.”

Thus, if the participle’s subject is the same as the verb’s subject, the participle will be in the **nominative**, *just as the word doing its action is in the nominative*. If its subject is the indirect object of the main clause, the participle and its subject will be in the **dative**. If its subject does not participate in the main clause, then its own case as well as the case of its subject will be **genitive** (called a genitive absolute), indicating that its subject is not participating directly in the main clause but is drawn from somewhere else.

Examples

Rom. 16:12

Salute **Tryphena** and **Tryphosa**, who **labour** [ptc.] in the Lord.

ἀσπάσασθε **Τρύφαιναν** καὶ **Τρυφῶσαν** τὰς

⁴ This fact is verified by passages such as Matthew 6:7 and 17 and 10:7, where the adverbial participle clear does not take on the mood of the imperative verb it modifies.

κοπιώσας ἐν Κυρίῳ.

In this example, since “Tryphena” and “Tryphosa” are the objects of the verb “salute,” they are in the accusative case, therefore the participle “labour” (κοπιώσας) is in the accusative case as well.

Rom. 7:23

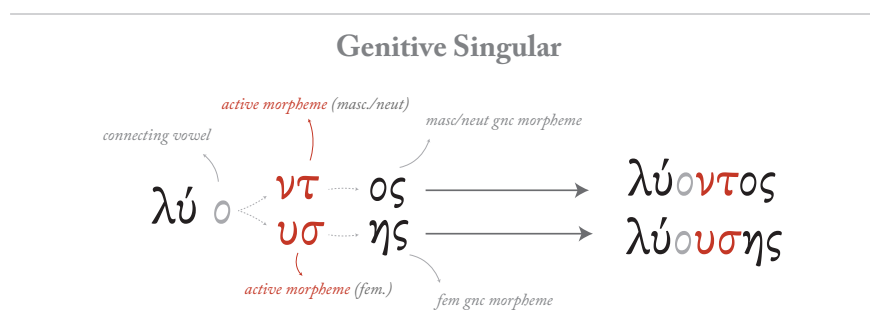
βλέπω δὲ ἕτερον νόμον ἐν τοῖς μέλεσί μου
ἀντιστρατευόμενον

“But **I** see another **law** (νόμον) in the members of me **warring-against** (ἀντιστρατευόμενον)” (lit. trans.)

In this example, the noun “law” (νόμον) is the object of “I see” (βλέπω), putting it into the accusative case. Since “law” (νόμον) is also the word doing the action of the participle “warring-against” (ἀντιστρατευόμενον), the participle is in the accusative case. If, on the other hand, it had been “the members” (τοῖς μέλεσί) that were doing the warring-against, since the word “members” is a dative plural here, the participle would have also been in the dative plural to agree with its subject and in the nominative if its subject had been the subject “I” in the verb “I see” (βλέπω).

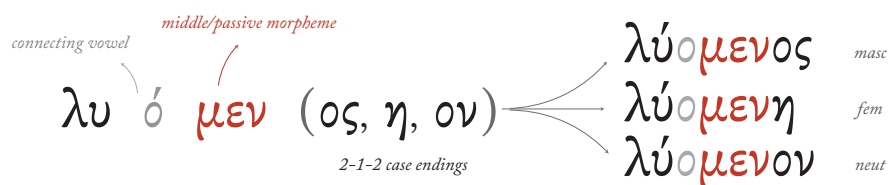
MORPHOLOGY

Present Active Participle



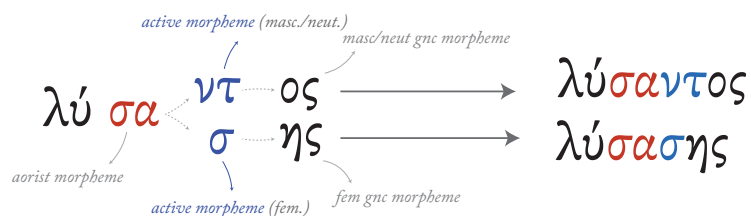
Present Middle/Passive Participle

Nominative Singular



Aorist Active Participle

Genitive Singular

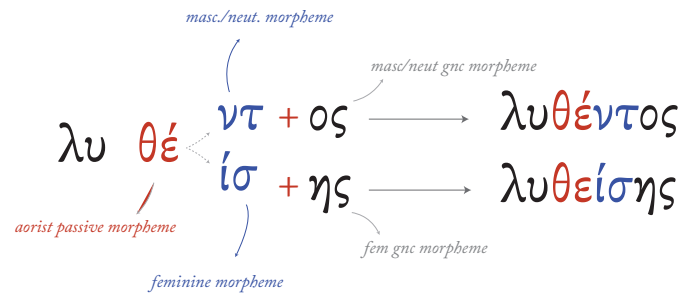


Aorist Middle Participle



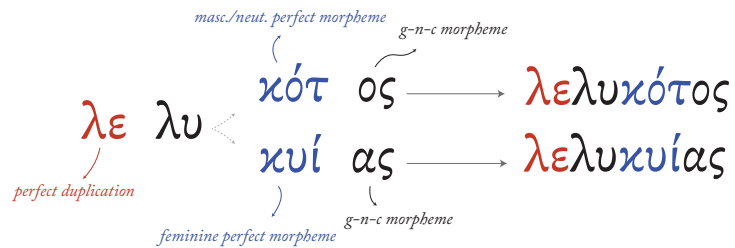
Aorist Passive Participle

Genitive Singular

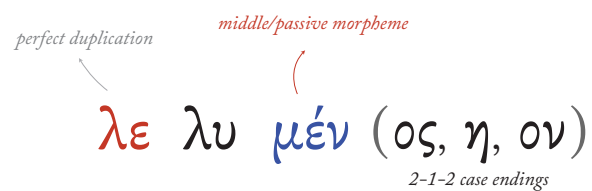


Perfect Active Participle

Genitive Singular

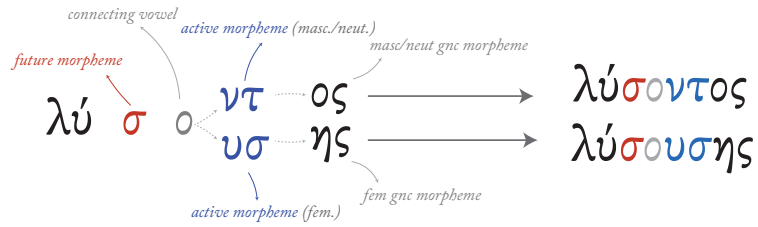


Perfect Middle/Passive Participle



Future Active Participle

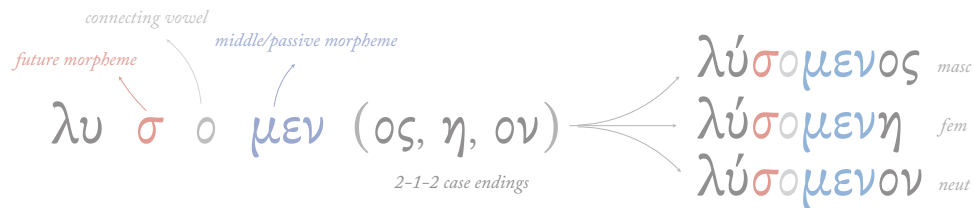
Genitive Singular



Future Middle Participle

(only twice in NT)

Nominative Singular



Future Passive Participle

(only once in NT)

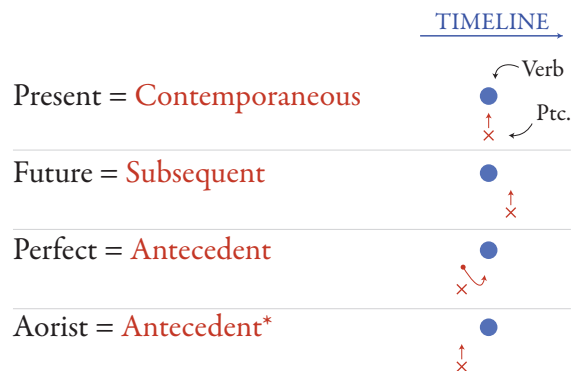
Aspirates reduplicate to
non-aspirates

φ → π πεφιλήκατε

χ → κ κεχαριτωμένη

θ → τ τεθνήκασι

PARTICIPLES & TIME



* Aorist: though typically antecedent, appears possible to be contemporaneous with Aorist verbs (perhaps, still, with the participle action starting just before the action of the main verb)

Examples:

Aorist with Future: Mat. 17:27 καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ, εὐρήσεις

Present with Aorist: Mark 10:21

Aorist with Aorist:

Matt. 27:26b τὸν δὲ Ἰησοῦν φραγελλώσας παρέδωκεν ἵνα σταυρωθῇ.
(can be antecedent or antecedent-contemporary as 2 Peter 1:16 ἐξακολουθήσαντες τὸ ἐγνωρίσαμεν)

Order of participles: Mark 9:22, Luke 6:35

SUBJUNCTIVES

Only **two sets of endings** are used throughout the Subjunctive mood:

ω, ης, η, ωμεν, ητε, ωσι & μαι, η/σαι, ται, μεθα, σθε, νται

Key Markers for all voices (active, middle, and passive)

<u>Tense-Voice Info</u>	→ <u>Marker</u>
Present Marker:	→ none
1st Aorist Active:	→ sigma σ
1st Aorist Passive:	→ θ

2nd Aorist:	→ stem change (e.g., λαμβαν- to λαβ-)
Perfect Marker:	→ duplication λέλυ-

The subjunctive has no past-tense ε augment

The connecting vowel changes from ε to η or ο to ω

ε → η
ο → ω

λύ ο μεν	Ind.	λύ ε τε	Ind.
λύ ω μεν	Subj.	λύ η τε	Subj.

The subjunctive is only found in (almost) only two tenses:

1. **present**
2. **aorist** (+ a few perfects)

ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVES

All Active Subjunctives (plus Aorist Passive)

ω, ης, η, ωμεν, ητε, ωσι endings

Pres. Act. Subj.	λύ	ω
1st Aor. Act. Subj.	λυσ	ης
2nd Aor. Act. Subj.	λαβ	η
Perf. Act. Subj.	λελυκ	ωμεν
1st Aor. Pass. Subj.	λυθ	ητε
Pres. Act. Subj. of είμι	ῥ	ωσι

DOUBLE NEGATIVE οὐ μή

Perhaps the strongest form of negation possible in ancient Greek was by means of both negative adverbs (οὐ and μή) combined with a verb in the subjunctive mood. The essential meaning of this combination of double negatives was that something would “no not ever come into actuality or realization.”

Romans 4:8; John 10:24; Galatians 5:16, Hebrews 13:5

IMPERATIVES

An imperative was used in Greek to express a *firm desire* or, especially, a *requirement* for the will of another. That is, *it expressed non-optional compliance on the part of the one commanded*.⁵

Only two tenses are used in imperatives:

1. present (*duration*)
2. aorist (*summation*)

The imperatives are negated by μή, not οὐ.

The imperatives are found in both 2nd and 3rd persons (he, she, it, they)

Imperative Master Chart

	singular	plural
2 nd		-τε
3 rd	-τω	-τωσαν

Tense Infix Chart

				3 rd Person Singular Imperatives
present	[-ε-	λυ έ τω	λυέτω
		-εϛ-	λυ ές θω	λυέσθω
aorist	[-σα-	λυ σά τω	λυσάτω
		-σασ-	λυ σάσ θω	λυσάσθω
		-θη-	λυ θή τω	λυθήτω

⁵ Commands are a transfer of *will* and of *the knowledge* which underlies the will. To receive the command is to accept not only the commander's authority but to accept His wisdom.

IMPERATIVE CHARTS

Pres. Act.		Pres. M/P			
	singular	plural	singular	plural	
2 nd	λύε	λύετε	λύου	λύεσθε	
3 rd	λύέτω	λύέτωσαν	λύέσθω	λύέσθωσαν	

Aor. Act		Aor. Mid		Aor. Pass	
	singular	plural	singular	plural	singular plural
2 nd	λύσον	λύσατε	λύσαι	λύσασθε	λύθητι λύθητε
3 rd	λυσάτω	λυσάτωσαν	λυσάσθω	λυσάσθωσαν	λυθήτω λυθήτωσαν

PRONOUNS

NEAR DEMONSTRATIVE

Masculine



οὗτος

“this”

Feminine



αὕτη

“this”

Neuter



τοῦτο

“this”

		Masculine ^{2nd}	Feminine ^{1st}	Neuter ^{2nd}
Singular	nom	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	gen	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	dat	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
	acc	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο

The optative mood expresses *a strong desire* on the part of the communicator for an action to move from potentiality to actuality.

The imperative mood *commands* or *strongly requests* that an action move from potentiality to actuality.

The subjunctive mood expresses the *enablement* of an action to move from potentiality to actuality. (Or its *disablement* if negated.)

Do not

Matt. 3:9

καὶ μὴ δόξητε λέγειν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς

And **think not** to say within yourselves

**Whenever (whenever
something moves from
potentiality to actuality)**

Matt. 5:11

Μακάριοί ἐστε, ὅταν ὀνειδίσωσιν

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you

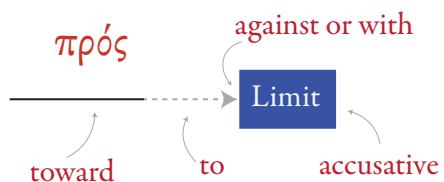
πρός⁶

Fundamentally, with the Accusative, **πρός** speaks of movement toward something that will ultimately limit or end its movement. Thus, **πρός** speaks of movement with the end in mind, even if it never gets there: motion "to" or "toward" a limit, or the results of arriving, such motion as "against" or "up against" or "with." When the idea is "with," it will be used with a verb that does not communicate motion.⁷ Thus, **πρός** with the accusative can express "nearness" but does so distinct from the dative's "nearness." It is inherently directional.

With the accusative	<i>gives the limit to which the movement will reach if it continues</i>
With the dative	<i>gives the thing into which it has come into relation or rest after moving</i>
With the genitive	<i>gives the thing from which the direction derives (the impetus behind the action, driving it outward and forward)</i>

⁶ Composed of "from πρό and the adverbial suffix τι" Thayer, J. H. (1889). *A Greek-English lexicon of the New Testament: being Grimm's Wilke's Clavis Novi Testamenti* (p. 541). New York: Harper & Brothers.

⁷ Examples: John 1:1 & Romans 5:1 εἰρήνην ἔχομεν πρὸς τὸν Θεόν



APPENDIX

PREPOSITIONS

Prep.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Additional Information
ἀνά *			X	
ἀντί *	X			
ἀπό *	X			
ἄτερ *	X			“absence of”
διά	X		X	
εἰς *			X	(once with Genitive! - Acts 2:27 - probably an understood object hidden there)
ἐκ *	X			
ἐν *		X		
ἐπί ***	X	X	X	
κατά	X		X	
μετά	X		X	
παρά ***	X	X	X	
περί	X	(not in the NT)	X	
πέραν *	X			
πρό *	X			
πρός ***	X	X	X	
σύν *		X		
ὑπέρ**	X		X	
ὑπό**	X		X	

<p>ἀντί ἀπό διά κατά μετά ὑπό παρά ἐπί</p>	Before smooth breathing mark	Examples
	ἀντί	ἀνθ' ὧν
	ἀπ'	ἀπ' αὐτῶν
	δι'	δι' αὐτῶν
	κατ'	κατ' αὐτῶν
	μετ'	μετ' αὐτῶν
	ὑπ'	ὑπ' αὐτῶν
	παρ'	παρ' αὐτῶν
	ἐπ'	ἐπ' αὐτόν.
	Before rough breathing mark	Examples
	ἀνθ'	ἀνθ' ὧν
	ἀφ'	ἀφ' ὑμῶν
	δι'	
	καθ'	καθ' ὑμῶν
	μεθ'	μεθ' ὑμῶν
	ὑφ'	ὑφ' ὑμῶν
	παρ'	
	ἐφ'	ἐφ' ὑμᾶς