

# Greek Grammar – The Basics

## NT Greek Grammar Notes

These notes contain material from 'An Elementary Greek Grammar' by Rev. E.E. Bryant and E.D.C. Lake, 1912 and now out of copyright restrictions.

I have included footnote definitions of certain linguistic jargon words, which may be unfamiliar to those not especially trained in languages. One would not expect non-scientists to know the scientific meanings of such Greek words as 'homologous' or 'amphoteritic', and it is quite obvious that the real meaning of 'quantum' needs to be explained.

## The Greek Alphabet

Letters	Name	Pronunciation
Α α	alpha	a as in at
Β β	beta	b
Γ γ	gamma	g as in get; γγ pronounced ng
Δ δ	delta	d
Ε ε	epsilon	e as in set
Ζ ζ	zeta	always as dz
Η η	eta	1. as e in they 2. as air 3. as ea in eat
Θ θ	theta	th
Ι ι	iota	as I in bin
Κ κ	kappa	k
Λ λ	lambda	l
Μ μ	mu	m - mew
Ν ν	nu	n - new
Ξ ξ	xi	x - kseye
Ο ο	omicron	o as in pot
Π π	pi	pie
Ρ ρ	rho	r

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

Σ σ ς	sigma	s, ς – final s
Τ τ	tau	t as in ten
Υ υ	upsilon	u as in fun
Φ φ	phi	as ph in phone
Χ χ	chi	sounded as a k but more akin to a Welsh c
Ψ ψ	psi	ps
Ω ω	omega	o as in Joe

### NOUNS

#### First or A Declension,<sup>1</sup>

Feminine Nouns in<sup>2</sup> - η or α

ἡ τιμή, honour, price paid (Mt. 27:6)

***Singular***

***Plural***

N. <sup>3</sup>	ἡ τιμή		αἱ τιμαί
V. <sup>4</sup>	ὦ τιμή		ὦ τιμαί
A. <sup>5</sup>	τὴν τιμήν		τάς τιμάς
G. <sup>6</sup>	τῆς τιμῆς		τῶν τιμῶν
D. <sup>7</sup>	τῇ τιμῇ		ταῖς τιμαῖς

<sup>1</sup> Declension - A class of nouns or pronouns or adjectives in Indo-European languages having the same (or very similar) inflectional forms)

<sup>2</sup> Inflexion - A change in the form of a word (usually by adding a suffix) to indicate a change in its grammatical function

<sup>3</sup> Nominative - The category of nouns serving as the grammatical subject of a verb

<sup>4</sup> Vocative - The case (in some inflected languages) used when the referent of the noun is being addressed

<sup>5</sup> Accusative - The category of nouns serving as the direct object of a verb

<sup>6</sup> Genitive - The case expressing ownership

<sup>7</sup> Dative - The category of nouns serving as the indirect object of a verb

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

ἡ αἰτία, - cause, accusation (Mt. 27:37)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ἡ αἰτία		αἱ αἰτίαι
V.	ὦ αἰτία		ὦ αἰτίαι
A.	τὴν αἰτίαν		τὰς αἰτίας
G.	τῆς αἰτίας		τῶν αἰτιῶν
D.	τῇ αἰτίᾳ		ταῖς αἰτίαις

ἡ χώρα, land (Mt. 2:12)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ἡ χώρα		αἱ χώραι
V.	ὦ χώρα		ὦ χώραι
A.	τὴν χώραν		τὰς χώρας
G.	τῆς χώρας		τῶν χωρῶν
D.	τῇ χώρᾳ		ταῖς χώραις

ἡ θάλασσα, sea (Mt. 4:18)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ἡ θάλασσα		αἱ θάλασσαί
V.	ὦ θάλασσα		ὦ θάλασσαί
A.	τὴν θάλασσαν		τὰς θαλάσσας
G.	τῆς θαλάσσης		τῶν θαλασσῶν
D.	τῇ θαλάσσει		ταῖς θαλάσσαις

Rules:- If the Nominative Singular ends in - η, η is kept throughout the Singular.

If the Nominative Singular ends in – α preceded by a vowel or ρ ( α pure), α is kept throughout the Singular.

If the Nominative Singular ends in – α preceded by some other consonant than ρ ( α impure), α is changed to η in the Genitive and Dative Singular.

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

Masculine Nouns in – ης or – ας.

ὁ κριτής, judge Mt. 5:25; Lk. 12:14, 58, 18:2.

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ὁ κριτής		οἱ κριταί
V.	ὦ κριτά		ὦ κριταί
A.	τὸν κριτήν		τούς κριτάς
G.	τοῦ κριτοῦ		τῶν κριτῶν
D.	τῷ κριτῇ		τοῖς κριταῖς

Note:- ἀδελφότης, ητος, - brotherhood of believers is a feminine noun (1 Pet. 2:17, 5:9)

ὁ νεανίας, young man Acts 7:58, 20:9.

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ὁ νεανίας		οἱ νεανία
V.	ὦ νεανία		ὦ νεανία
A.	τὸν νεανίαν		τούς νεανίας
G.	τοῦ νεανίου		τῶν νεανιῶν
D.	τῷ νεανία		τοῖς νεανίαις

### Second or O – Declension

Stems in – ο Masculine (some Feminine)

ὁ λόγος word Jn. 1:1

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ὁ λόγος		οἱ λόγοι
V.	ὦλόγε		ὦ λόγοι
A.	τὸν λόγον		τούς λόγους
G.	τοῦ λόγου		τῶν λόγων
D.	τῷ λόγῳ		τοῖς λόγοις

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

Neuter

τὸ δῶρον, gift Mt. 2:1; Rev. 11:10.

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	τὸ δῶρον		τὰ δῶρα
V.	ᾧ δῶρον		ᾧ δῶρα
A.	τὸ δῶρον		τὰ δῶρα
G.	τοῦ δώρου		τῶν δώρων
D.	τῷ δώρῳ		τοῖς δώροις

Feminines in – ος are

ἄμπελος	grapevine Mt. 26:29
νῆσος	island Acts 13:6
νόσος	disease Mt. 4:23
ὁδός	road, way.
ψηφός	pebble (vote) Rev. 2:17

**Stems in - οο and -εο (contracted)**

**Masculine**

ὁ νοῦς, mind Lk. 24:45; Rev. 13:18.

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ὁ νοῦς		οἱ νοῖ
A.	τὸν νοῦν		τούς νοῦς
G.	τοῦ νοῦ		τῶν νῶν
D.	τῷ νῷ		τοῖς νοῖς

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

### Neuter

τὸ ὀστοῦν, bone. Mt. 23:27; Lk. 24:39; Jn. 19:36; Heb. 11:22.

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	τὸ ὀστοῦν		τὰ ὀστᾶ
A.	τὸ ὀστοῦν		τὰ ὀστα
G.	τοῦ ὀστοῦ		τῶν ὀστώων
D.	τῷ ὀστῷ		τοῖς ὀστοῖς

### Stems in ω

Masculine.

ὁ νεώς, temple (not in NT- NT word ὁ ναός, οὔ )

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.V.	ὁ νεώς		οἱ νεῶ
A.	τὸν νεών		τούς νεώς
G.	τοῦ νεώ		τῶν νεών
D.	τῷ νεώ		τοῖς νεώς

### Third Declension

#### Consonantal Stems

Masculines and Feminines

Stems φυλακ m. or f. guard. Ἰσραβ m. or f. Arab (Acts 2:11)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.V.	φύλαξ	Acts 5:23	φύλακες		Ἰσραβ		Ἰσραβες
A.	φύλακα		φύλακας		Ἰσραβα		Ἰσραβας
G.	φύλακος		φυλάκων		Ἰσραβος		Ἰσραβων
D.	φύλακι		φύλαξι ν		Ἰσραβι		Ἰσραβι ν

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

πατριδ f. - homeland f. (Mt. 13:53,57);

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.V.	πατρίς		πατρίδες
A.	πατρίδα		πατρίδας
G.	πατρίδος		πατρίδων
D.	πατρίδι		πατρίσι ν

ἀγών - m. conflict (1 Ti. 6:12; 2 Ti. 4:7); ἡγεμον - m. or f.

ἡγεμών - always m. in NT. Leader.

( Mk. 13:9)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ἀγών		ἀγῶνες		ἡγεμών		ἡγεμόνες
V.	ἀγών		ἀγῶνες		ἡγεμών		ἡγεμόνες
A.	ἀγῶνα		ἀγῶνας		ἡγεμόνα		ἡγεμόνας
G.	ἀγῶνος		ἀγῶνων		ἡγεμόνος		ἡγεμόνων
D.	ἀγῶνι		ἀγῶσι ν		ἡγεμόνι		ἡγεμόσι ν

γεροντ m., old man (Jn. 3:4)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	γέρων		γέροντες
V.	γέρων		γέροντες
A.	γέροντα		γέροντας
G.	γέροντος		γερόντων
D.	γέροντι		γέρουσι ν

Notice the Dative Plural

Decline as ἀγών ( but note ' τ ' in stem) : αἰών, m. age, (Occurs most frequently in the Gospel of John).

λειμών, m. meadow. χειμών, m. winter (Mt. 24:20). χιτών, m. tunic (Mt. 5:40). Decline as ἡγεμών : γείτων, m. or f. neighbour, always in the plural in the NT. (Lk. 14:12). δαίμων, m. or f. (m. in NT) demon or evil spirit (Mt. 8:31). χιών, f. snow (Mt. 28:3). τέκτων, m. carpenter,

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

craftsman in wood (Mt. 13:55). Decline as γέρον : δράκων m. a fabulous kind of serpent supposed from its power to fascinate and also for its keen power of sight, used 13 times in Rev. λέων, m. lion (2 Ti. 4:17). θεράπων, m. menial attendant ( Heb. 3:5).

Neuters

σωματ – ν. body (Mt. 6:22), τειχεσ , - n. wall (Acts 9:25)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.V.A.	σῶμα		σώματα		τείχος		τείχη
G.	σώματος		σωμάτων		τείχους		τειχῶν
D	σώματι		σώμασι ν		τείχει		τείχεσι ν

Note: Neuter stems in -ος - like τείχος drop the σ before inflexions and contract where possible.

Common Neuters in ος are:-

		θέρος	summer Mt. 24:32
ἄνθος	blossom, flower 1 Pt. 1:24	κράτος	force, strength, might, 1 Pet. 4:11
βέλος	arrow etc Eph. 6:16	μέρος	part, portion, lot, Mt. 24:51
γένος	kindred etc Acts 4:6	ξίφος	sword
δέος	fear, awe Heb. 12:28	ὄρος	mountain Mt. 17:1
ἔθνος	Gentile Mt. 4:15	πάθος	suffering Rom. 1:26
εἶδος	appearance Lk.3:22	πλῆθος	multitude Lk. 5:6
ἔπος	word Heb. 7:9	τέλος	end, termination, Mt. 10:22
ἔτος	year Mt. 9:20 etc		

### Vowel Stems

πολι, πολε - f. city (Mt. 8:34)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	πόλις		πόλεις
V.	πόλι		πόλεις
A.	πόλιν		πόλεις



## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
G.	πόλεως		πόλεων
D.	πόλει		πόλεσι ν

βασιλευ, βασιλε, - m. king (Mt. 2:22)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	<i>Alternative Pl.</i>
N.	βασιλεῦς		βασιλῆς	βασιλεῖς
V.	βασιλεῦ		βασιλῆς	βασιλεῖς
A.	βασιλέα		βασιλέας	contraction of
G.	βασιλέως		βασιλέων	ζες
D.	βασιλεῖ		βασιλεῦσι ν	

ἰχθυ , m. fish (Mt. 7:10)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	ἰχθύς	In Classical Greek	ἰχθύες
V.	ἰχθύ	N.V. Plural	ἰχθύες
A.	ἰχθύν	contracted to	ἰχθῦς
G.	ἰχθύος	ἰχθῦς	ἰχθύων
D.	ἰχθύι	as for Acc.	ἰχθύσι ν

Four Masculine nouns in – us are declined exceptionally; πῆχυς, forearm, cubit (Mt. 6:27), πέλεκυς, axe, πρέσβυς, old man (the comparative of this noun πρεσβύτερος is used regularly in the NT eg. Mt. 15:2),

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	πῆχυς		πήχεις
V.	πῆχυ		πήχεις
A.	πῆχυν		πήχεις
G.	πήχεως		πήχεων

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
D.	πήχει		πήχεσι    ν

Note: Stems in – ι or – υ which change to – ε before inflexions, as πόλις, πήχυσ, ἄστυ, contract in the dat. sing. and in the nom., voc., and acc. dual and plural.

Stems in ευ which change to – ε before inflexions, as in βασιλεύς, contract in the dat. sing., nom. voc. and acc. dual and nom. voc. (but not acc.) plural.

Stems in – υ which keep υ throughout, as ἰχθύς, contract in acc. plural only. (see p. 6)

### Irregular Nouns

ἄνθρωπος, man (1 Cor. 13:11 – never used to include women). βοῦς, m. f. ox, cow. (Lk. 13:15)

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
N.	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	βοῦς	βόες
V.	ἄνθρωπε	ἄνθρωποι	βοῦ	βόες
A.	ἄνθρωπον	ἄνθρωπους	βοῦν	βοῦς
G.	ἀνθρώπου	ἀνθρώπων	βοός	βοῶν
D.	ἀνθρώπῳ	ἀνθρώποις	βοί	βουσί    ν

γυνή - woman (Mt. 1:20), Ζεὺς, Zeus (Acts 14:12,13) Ζην etc only in poetry

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		<i>Singular (No Plural)</i>
N.	γυνή		γυναῖκες		Ζεὺς
V.	γύναι		γυναῖκες		Ζεῦ
A.	γυναῖκα		γυναῖκας		Δια, Ζήνα
G.	γυναικός		γυναικῶν		Διος, Ζηνός
D.	γυναικί		γυναιξί    ν		Δί, Ζηνί

θρίξ, f. hair. ( Mt. 3:4)

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
N.	θρίξ		τρίχες

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
V.	θρίξ		τρίχες
A.	τρίχα		τρίχας
G.	τριχός		τριχῶν
D.	τριχί		θριξί ν

χειρ, - f., hand (Mt. 17:22)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Alt. Sing. (Ionic)</i>		<i>Plural</i>	<i>Alt. Plu. (Ionic)</i>
N.	χείρ			χεῖρες	χέρες
V.	χείρ			χεῖρες	χέρες
A.	χείρα	χέρα		χείρας	χέρας
G.	χειρός	χερός		χειρῶν	χερῶν
D.	χειρί	χερί		χερσί ν	

κύων, m., f., dog – Mt.7:6

ναῦς, f. ship – Acts 27:41

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N.	κύων	κύνες	ναῦς	νηες
V.	κύον	κύνες	ναῦ	νηες
A.	κύνα	κύνας	ναῦν	ναῦς
G.	κυνός	κυνῶν	νεώς	νεῶν
D.	κυνί	κυσί ν	νηί	ναυσί ν

οὔς, n. ear – Lk. 4:21

πατήρ, father, μήτηρ, mother; θυγάτηρ, daughter; γαστήρ, belly.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N.	οὔς	ῶτα	πατήρ	πατέρες
V.	οὔς	ῶτα	πάτερ	πατέρες
A.	οὔς	ῶτα	πατέρα	πατέρας

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
G.	ὤτος	ὤτων	πατρός	πατέρων
D.	ὤτί	ὤσί ν	πατρί	πατράσι ν

πούς, m. foot – Lk. 7:30 etc

ὔδωρ, n. water 1 John 4:6 etc

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
N.	πούς	πόδες	ὔδωρ	ὔδατα
V.	πούς	πόδες	ὔδωρ	ὔδατα
A.	πόδα	πόδας	ὔδωρ	ὔδατα
G.	ποδός	ποδῶν	ὔδατος	ὔδάτων
D.	ποδί	ποσί ν	ὔδατι	ὔδασι ν

### ADJECTIVES<sup>8</sup>

**I.** Masculine and Neuter like the 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension of Nouns, Feminine like the First Declension.

σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, wise (Mt. 23:24)

Singular

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	σοφός		σοφή		σοφόν
V.	σοφέ		σοφή		σοφόν
A.	σοφόν		σοφήν		σοφόν
G.	σοφού		σοφῆς		σοφού
D.	σοφῶ		σοφῆ		σοφῶ

Plural

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	σοφοί		σοφαί		σοφά
V.	σοφοί		σοφαί		σοφά

<sup>8</sup> Adjective - The word class that qualifies nouns

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
A.	σοφούς		σοφάς		σοφά
G.	σοφῶν		σοφῶν		σοφῶν
D.	σοφοῖς		σοφαῖς		σοφοῖς

πονηρός, πονηρά, πονηρόν, wicked ( Mt. 15:19)

### Singular

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	πονηρός		πονηρά		πονηρόν
V.	πονηρέ		πονηρά		πονηρόν
A.	πονηρόν		πονηράν		πονηρόν
G.	πονηροῦ		πονηράς		πονηροῦ
D,	πονηρῶ		πονηρᾶ		πονηρῶ

### Plural

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	πονηροί		πονηραί		πονηρά
V.	πονηροί		πονηραί		πονηρά
A.	πονηροῦς		πονηράς		πονηρά
G.	πονηρῶν		πονηρῶν		πονηρῶν
D.	πονηροῖς		πονηραῖς		πονεροῖς

νέος, νέα, νέον, new young, ( sometimes young man or woman) (Mt. 9:17)

### Singular

### Plural

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	νέος		νέα		νέον		νέοι		νέαι		νέα

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
V.	νέε		νέα		νέον		νέοι		νέαι		νέα
A.	νέον		νέαν		νέον		νέους		νέας		νέα
G.	νέου		νέας		νέου		νέων		νέων		νέων
D.	νέω		νέα		νέω		νέοις		νέαις		νέοις

Contracted. χρυσούς, χρυσή, χρυσοῦν, golden ( In the NT – χρύσεος, χρυσέα, χρύσειον )

### Singular

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.V.	χρυσούς		χρυσή		χρυσοῦν
A.	χρυσοῦν		χρυσήν		χρυσοῦν
G.	χρυσοῦ		χρυσῆς		χρυσοῦ
D.	χρυσῶ		χρυσῆ		χρυσῶ

### Plural

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.V.	χρυσοῖ		χρυσαῖ		χρυσᾶ
A.	χρυσούς		χρυσᾶς		χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσῶν		χρυσῶν		χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσοῖς		χρυσαις		χρυσοῖς

Contracted ἀργυρούς, ἀργυρά, ἀργυροῦν, made of silver ( Acts 19:24). In the NT – ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρέα, ἀργύρεον.

### Singular

### Plural

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	ἀργυρούς		ἀργυρά		ἀργυροῦν		ἀργυροῖ		ἀργυραῖ		ἀργυρά

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
A.	ἀργυροῦν		ἀργυράν		ἀργυροῦν		ἀργυροῦς		ἀργυράς		ἀργυρά
G.	ἀργυροῦ		ἀργυράς		ἀργυροῦ		ἀργυρῶν		ἀργυρῶν		ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυρῶ		ἀργυρά		ἀργυρῶ		ἀργυροῖς		ἀργυραῖς		ἀργυροῖς

Compound Adjectives and some others, especially words in – ιμος, have no separate feminine and are declined as of two terminations :- ἄδικος, ἄδικον, unjust. ( Mt. 5:45)

	<i>m.f.</i>				<i>n.</i>		<i>m.f.</i>				<i>n.</i>
N.	ἄδικος				ἄδικον		ἄδικοι				ἄδικα
V.	ἄδικε				ἄδικον		ἄδικοι				ἄδικα
A.			ἄδικον				ἄδίκους				ἄδικα
G.			ἄδίκου						ἄδίκων		
D.			ἄδίκῳ						ἄδίκοις		

II. Masculine and Neuter like 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension of Nouns; some have Feminine like the 1<sup>st</sup> Declension.

μέλας – black. (Mt. 5:36)

Singular

Plural

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	μέλας		μέλαινα		μέλαν		μέλανες		μέλαιναι		μέλινα
V.	μέλαν		μέλαινα		μέλαν		μέλανες		μέλαιναι		μέλινα
A.	μέλινα		μέλιναν		μέλαν		μέλινας		μελίνας		μέλινα
G.	μέλινος		μελινής		μέλινος		μελάνων		μελινῶν		μελάνων
D.	μέλιनि		μελινη		μέλιनि		μέλισι ν		μελίναις		μέλισι ν

παντ all, every – very common in the NT used over 300 times

Singular

Plural

	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.V.	πᾶς		πᾶσα		πᾶν		πάντες		πᾶσαι		πάντα

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
A.	πάντα	πάσαν	πάν	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
G.	παντός	πάσης	παντός	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	παντί	πάση	παντί	πάσι ν	πάσαις	πάσι ν

σώφρων, - prudent, discreet, sensible, self-controlled, - a Pauline word 1 Ti. 2:2,5; 3:2; Titus 1:8

<i>S</i>	<i>m.f.</i>		<i>n.</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>m.f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	σώφρων		σῶφρον		σώφρονες		σώφρονα
V.	σῶφρον		σῶφρον		σώφρονες		σώφρονα
A.	σώφρονα		σῶφρον		σώφρονας		σώφρονα
G.		σώφρονος				σωφρόνων	
D.		σώφροσι				σώφροσι ν	

ἔκοντ - willing – the word for 'willing' in the NT is ἐκούσιος, α, ον.

<i>S</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N.V.	ἔκων	ἐκούσα	ἔκον		ἔκοντες	ἐκούσαι	ἔκοντα
A.	ἔκοντα	ἐκούσαν	ἔκον		ἔκοντας	ἐκούσας	ἔκοντα
G.	ἔκοντος	ἐκούσης	ἔκοντος		ἔκοντων	ἐκουσῶν	ἔκοντων
D	ἔκοντι	ἐκούση	ἔκοντι		ἐκούσι ν	ἐκούσαις	ἐκούσι ν

σαφες , clear – not used in the NT. ( the adverb σαφῶς, clearly, exactly, used in associated Christian literature – 1 Clement 62:3)

<i>S.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>		<i>n.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	σαφής		σαφές		σαφείς		σαφή
V.	σαφές		σαφές		σαφείς		σαφή
A.	σαφή		σαφές		σαφείς		σαφή
G.		σαφοῦς				σαφῶν	



## Greek Grammar – The Basics

<i>S.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>			<i>n.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>			<i>n.</i>
D.			σαφει̂					σαφέσι ν	

Adjectives ending in ης preceded by a vowel have α instead of η in acc. masc. sing. and nom., voc., acc., neut. plural.

ἐνδεεσ lacking, needy, destitute – only used in Acts 4:34

<i>S.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>			<i>n.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>			<i>n.</i>
N.	ἐνδεής			ἐνδεές		ἐνδεεῖς			ἐνδεᾶ
V.	ἐνδεές			ἐνδεές		ἐνδεεῖς			ἐνδεᾶ
A.	ἐνδεᾶ			ἐνδεές		ἐνδεεῖς			ἐνδεᾶ
G.			ἐνδεοῦς					ἐνδεῶν	
D.			ἐνδεεῖ					ἐνδεέσι ν	

or ἐνδειςι

ἡδυ, ἡδε - pleasant – not used in the NT but ἡδέως - an adverb is used to mean 'gladly' and 'with pleasure' – Mk. 6:20, 12:37 and 2 Cor. 11:39.

<i>S.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.	ἡδύς		ἡδεῖα		ἡδύ		ἡδεῖς		ἡδεῖαι		ἡδέα
V.	ἡδύ		ἡδεῖα		ἡδύ		ἡδεῖς		ἡδεῖαι		ἡδέα
A.	ἡδύν		ἡδεῖαν		ἡδύ		ἡδεῖς		ἡδεῖας		ἡδέα
G.	ἡδέος		ἡδεῖας		ἡδέος		ἡδέων		ἡδεῖων		ἡδέων
D.	ἡδεῖ		ἡδεῖα		ἡδεῖ		ἡδέσι ν		ἡδεῖαις		ἡδέσι ν

### IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, - great – appears 195 times in the NT.

<i>S</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N. V.	μέγας		μεγάλη		μέγα		μεγάλοι		μεγάλοι		μεγάλα
A.	μέγαν		μεγάλην		μέγα		μεγάλους		μεγάλας		μεγάλα
G.	μεγάλου		μεγάλης		μεγάλου		μεγάλων		μεγάλων		μεγάλων
D.	μεγάλω		μεγάλῃ		μεγάλω		μεγάλοις		μεγάλαις		μεγαλοῖς

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

<i>S</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, - much, many – appears 365 times in the NT

<i>S.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>
N.V.	πολύς		πολλή		πολύ		πολλοί		πολλαί		πολλά
A.	πολύν		πολλήν		πολύ		πολλούς		πολλάς		πολλά
G.	πολλοῦ		πολλῆς		πολλοῦ		πολλῶν		πολλῶν		πολλῶν
D.	πολλῶ		πολλῇ		πολλῶ		πολλοῖς		πολλαῖς		πολλοῖς

A few Adjectives have only one termination – πένης, - 'poor', 'starving', 2 Cor. 9:9

<i>S.</i>		<i>P.</i>	
N.V.	πένης		πένητες
A.	πένητα		πένητας
G.	πένητος		πενήτων
D.	πένητι		πένησι ν

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Most Adjectives form the Comparative by adding *τερος* to the stem of the Masculine and the Superlative by adding *τατος*.

A few Adjectives form the Comparative by adding *ιων* and the Superlative by adding *ιστος*.

Positive		Comparative <sup>9</sup>		Superlative <sup>10</sup>
πονηρός	stem	πονηρο	πονηρότερος	πονηρότατος
σοφός	stem	σοφο	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος

<sup>9</sup> Comparative - The comparative form of an adjective "'better' is the comparative of 'good'"

<sup>10</sup> Superlative - The superlative form of an adjective - "'best' is the superlative form of 'good'"

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

μέλας	μελαν	μελάντερος	μελάντατος
γλυκός	γλυκυ	γλυκύτερος	γλυκύτατος
σαφής	σαφες	σαφέστερος	σαφέστατος
ένδεής	ένδεο	ένδεέστερος	ένδεέστατος

Note. Adjectives of which the masculine singular ends in ος lengthen ο to ω when the vowel of the preceding syllable is both short by nature and not followed by any two consonants or double consonant.

Adjectives of which the masculine singular ends in ων insert εσ before τερος, τατος

σώφρων	σωφρον	σωφρονέστερος	σωφρονέστατος
--------	--------	---------------	---------------

The following comparisons require notice

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Also	
dear Lk.7:6	φίλος	φίλτερος	φίλτατος	μάλλον φίλτερος	*
	μᾶλλον φίλος	μάλιστα φίλος	μάλιστα φιλατατος		*
old Mt. 9:17	παλαιός	παλαίτερος	παλαίτατος		
middle Mt. 25:6	μέσος	μεσαίτερος	μεσαίτατος	Rare	
equal Mt. 20:12	ἴσος	ἰσαίτερος	ἰσαίτατος	Rare	
poor 2 Cor. 9:9	πένης	πενέστερος	πενέστατος		

\* Surprisingly μαλλον and μαλιστα combine with comparative + superlative adjectives or adverbs.

The following Adjectives form the Comparative in ιων and the Superlative in ιστος.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
sweet	ἡδύς	ἡδίων	ἡδιστος	not in NT but in LXX
swift	ταχύς	θάσσων	τάχιστος	Mt. 28:8
shameful	αἰσχρός	αἰσχίων	αἰσχιστος	1 Cor. 11:6
hostile	ἐχθρός	ἐχθίων	ἐχθιστος	Mt. 5:43
beautiful	καλός	καλλίων	κάλλιστος	Mt. 13:48
great	μέγας	μείζων	μέγιστος	Mt. 27:60
easy	ῥάδιος	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος	The adverb ῥαδίως used in associated literature- easily.

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

### Irregular Comparison

	good	better	best	
Mt. 25:21	ἀγαθός	ἀμείνων	ἄριστος	
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος		
	stronger	strongest		
	κρείσσω	κράτιστος	*used as irreg. Comp. & Sup. of ἀγαθός	
	bad	baser	basest	
Mt. 21:41	κακός	κακίων	κάκιστος	
	worse	worst		
	χείρων	χείριστος		
	small	smaller	smallest	
Mt. 18:6	μικρός	μικρότερος	μικρότατος	
	less	least		
	ἐλάσσων	ἐλάχιστος		
	little	less	least	
Mt. 9:37	ὀλίγος	ἐλασσων	ἐλάχιστος	
	plu. few	ὀλίγιστος		
	much	more	most	plu. many
Mt. 8:16	πολύς	πλείων	πλείστος	
		Neut		
		πλέον		

Comparatives in *των* are declined like *βελτίων*, make better, better than – 2 Ti. 1:18 and much associated literature.

<i>S.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>				<i>n.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m.f.</i>				<i>n.</i>
N.	βελτίων				βέλτιον		βελτίονες				βελτίονα
							βελτίους				βελτίω

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

<b>S.</b>	<b>m.f.</b>			<b>n.</b>	<b>P.</b>	<b>m.f.</b>			<b>n.</b>
A.	βελτίονα			βέλτιον		βελτίονας			βελτίονα
	βελτίω					βελτίους			βελτίω
G.		βελτιονος						βελτιόνων	
D.		βελτίονι						βελτίοσι ν	

### PRONOUNS<sup>11</sup>

#### Personal Pronouns

	<b>First</b>	<b>Person</b>		<b>Second</b>	<b>Person</b>
	Singular - I	Plural - We		Singular – Thou	Plural – You (Ye)
N.	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	N.V.	σύ	ὕμεῖς
A.	ἐμέ, με	ἡμᾶς	A.	σέ	ὕμᾶς
G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	ἡμῶν	G.	σουῦ	ὕμῶν
D.	ἐμοί, μοι	ἡμῖν	D.	σοῖ	ὕμῖν

	<b>Third</b>	<b>Person</b>				
	Singular			Plural		
	m. him	f. her	n. it	m. them	f. them	n. them
A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
G.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

The Nominatives, *he, she, it, they*, are only used in special circumstances to set off the individual against everything else, emphasizing and contrasting. The gender and number are normally understood in the verb and so the pronoun is unexpressed or expressed by a Demonstrative.

However, in the NT αὐτός is used extensively (over 5000 times) :-

Mt. 1:21

τέξεται δὲ υἱόν, και καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν· αὐτός γὰρ σώσει τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν αὐτῶν.

<sup>11</sup> Pronoun - A function word that is used in place of a noun or noun phrase

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

Luke uses the Feminine Nominative in Lk. 2:37 καὶ αὐτὴ χήρα

καὶ αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ – 'at the hour itself' (dative) (See Luke footnotes and note on peculiarities of pronouns)

<i>3rd</i>	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	m. he	f. she	n. it	m. they	f. they	n. they
N.	αὐτός	αὐτῇ	αὐτό	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά

### Reflexive Pronouns

First Person (Jn. 14:21, 5:30; 1 Cor. 10:33)

<i>S.</i>	<i>m. myself</i>	<i>f. myself</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m. ourselves</i>	<i>f. ourselves</i>
A.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν		ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς		ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
D.	ἐμαυτῶ	ἐμαυτῇ		ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς

Second Person ( Mt. 4:6; Rev. 14:22)

<i>S.</i>	<i>m. thyself</i>	<i>f. thyself</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>m. yourselves</i>	<i>f. yourselves</i>
A.	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν		ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς
G.	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς		ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
D.	σεαυτῶ	σεαυτῇ		ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς

Third Person ( Mt. 8:22, 34; Mk. 10:26; 1 Cor. 11:31)

	<i>m. himself</i>	<i>f. herself</i>	<i>n. itself</i>	<i>m. themselves</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
A.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά
G.	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D.	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
	Singular			Plural		

### Possessive Pronouns

my, mine, ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

Singular

Plural

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N.	ἐμός	ἐμή	ἐμόν	ἐμοί	ἐμαί	ἐμά
A.	ἐμόν	ἐμήν	ἐμόν	ἐμούς	ἐμάς	ἐμά
G.	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῆς	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῶν	ἐμῶν	ἐμῶν
D.	ἐμῷ	ἐμῇ	ἐμῷ	ἐμοῖς	ἐμαῖς	ἐμοῖς

σός, σή, σόν, thy, thine.

ἡμέτερος, ἡμέτερα, ἡμέτερον, our, ours.

ὑμέτερος, ὑμέτερα, ὑμέτερον, your, yours.

Examples of Possessive Pronouns in the NT. Mt. 18:26; Lk. 22:19; Jn. 7:16, 16:14

### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

ὅδε, ἧδε τόδε, this (by me) In the NT often used as Personal Pronouns – *these ones, thus, after this manner.*

Sing.

Plur.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.V.	ὅδε	ἧδε	τόδε	οἶδε	αἶδε	τάδε
A.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
G.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
D.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this or that often with the Article repeated (in the NT) – this 157x, these 59x, he 31x, the same 28x etc.

Sing

Plur.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.V.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὔτοι	αὐται	ταῦτα
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτῳ	ταυτῇ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, that one, thing often strengthen by the article occurs 251 times in the NT. It use indicates some special differentiation which may be favourable or unfavourable.

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
A.	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα
G.	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων
D.	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναις	ἐκεῖνοῖς

ὁ, ἡ, τό, - the Definite Article – 'the' . Used in Greek where it would not be in English as in Mt. 26: 75 – ὁ Πέτρος also with abstract nouns, classes, abstract nouns and the article is able to make Participles equivalent to nouns. Often translated as he, she, or it etc.

	Singular			Plural		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά
G.	τουῦ	τῆς	τουῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

### Interrogative Pronoun.

τίς, τί, who?, which?, what? 538 times in the NT.

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα
A.	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνα
G.	τινός, τουῦ	τινός, τουῦ	τίμων	τίμων
D.	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	τίσι ν	τίσι ν

### Indefinite Pronoun.

τις, τι, some or any person or object, certain, several. Declines in similar fashion to the Interrogative Pronoun but has no accent – gen. τινός, dat. τίνι, acc. τινά, τι. It cannot stand first



## Greek Grammar – The Basics

in a clause. Occurs 450 times in the NT.

### Relative Pronouns.

ὅς, ἣ, ὅ – who, which, what, that (1393x). ὅς ἄν, ὅς ἐάν, – whoever, ὅς μὲν..... ὅς δέ – one.....another

	Singular		Plural			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	ὅς	ἣ	ὅ	οἱ	αἱ	ἅ
A.	ὄν	ἣν	ὅ	οὓς	ἄς	ἅ
G.	οὗ	ἣς	οὗ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

ὅστις, ἣτις, ὅ τι, – 154 times in the NT – which, who, whosoever, whatsoever, any who, anyone, someone. Often used with ἄν.

	Singular		Plural			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	ὅστις	ἣτις	ὅ τι	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα, ἅττα
A.	ὄντινα	ἣντινα	ὅ τι	οὓστινας	ἄστινας	ἅτινα, ἅττα
G.	ὅτινος, ότου	ἣστινος	οὗτινος, ότου	ῶντινων, ότων	ῶντινων	ῶντινων, ότων
D.	ᾧτινι, ότω	ἣτινι	ᾧτινι, ότω	οἷσισι ν, ότοις	αἷσισι ν	οἷσισι ν, ότοις

### Some Peculiarities in the Use of Pronouns

#### A. Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

α. The Possessive Adjectives – ἐμός, my, mine, mine own (78x), σός – yours, your own (27x), ἡμέτερος – ours (9x), ἡμέτερος – yours, your own, are generally used with the definite article :- Lk. 12:16

καὶ εἰ ἐν τῷ ἀλλοτρίῳ πιστοὶ οὐκ ἐγένεσθε, τὸ ἡμέτερον τίς δώσει ὑμῖν;

β. When Possession is expressed in the first and second persons by the use of the genitive of the personal pronoun ἐμοῦ, – of me, mine (109x), σοῦ, – of you, your own (498x), ὑμῶν, – of or concerning you, yours (538x), αὐτοῦ, – self (5), αὐτῆς, αὐτῶν then the personal pronoun is not inserted between the article and the noun – Mt. 9:14

9:14 Τότε προσέρχονται αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ Ἰωάννου λέγοντες, Διὰ τί ἡμεῖς καὶ οἱ  
Then come near to him the disciples of John saying; Wherefore we and the

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

Φαρισαῖοι νηστεύομεν πολλά, οἱ δὲ μαθηταί σου οὐ νηστεύουσιν;  
Pharisees fast much, the but disciples of you not fast?

γ. When the genitive of a reflexive pronoun is used to express possession, it is inserted between the article and the noun – Mt. 8:22

22 ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς λέγει αὐτῷ, Ἄκολούθει μοι, καὶ ἄφες τοὺς νεκροὺς θάψαι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκρούς.  
The and Jesus says to him; You follow me, and leave the dead to bury the of themselves dead.

### B. Demonstrative Adjectives.

When οὗτος or ὅδε is used and agreeing with a noun, the article is included but the pronoun is never inserted between the article and noun – James 4:13

Ἄγε νῦν οἱ λέγοντες· σήμερον ἢ αὔριον πορευσόμεθα εἰς τήνδε τὴν πόλιν καὶ ποιήσομεν ἐκεῖ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ἐμπορευσομεθα καὶ κερδήσομεν·

### C. αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ

1. *self* Used in all persons, genders and numbers emphasizing, contrasting and setting the individual off from all else

α. with a noun or pronoun as a subject Lk. 20:42

42 αὐτὸς γὰρ Δαυὶδ λέγει ἐν βίβλῳ ψαλμῶν,  
Himself for David says in Scroll of Psalms,  
**Εἶπεν κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου,**  
**Said Lord to the Lord of me,**  
**Κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου**  
**Sit you at right of me**

---

β. To stress a subject earlier referred to Lk. 8:24- here the subject is Jesus -

24 καὶ ἰδοὺ σεισμὸς μέγας ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὥστε τὸ πλοῖον καλύπτεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν κυμάτων· αὐτὸς δὲ ἐκάθευδεν.  
And behold a storm great there became in the sea, so that the boat to be covered by the waves; he but was sleeping.

---

γ. Distinguishing from, contrasting with, and directing attention to differences from other subjects Lk. 11:15.

15 καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ ὁμιλεῖν αὐτοὺς καὶ συζητεῖν καὶ αὐτὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐγγίσας συνεπορεύετο αὐτοῖς,  
And it came to pass in the to converse them and to discuss and himself Jesus having come near was going on with them,

---

δ̄. = in person – John 4:2

καὶ τοι γε Ἰησοῦς αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐβάπτισεν ἀλλ' οἱ μαθηταὶ οὐτοῦ.

Lk. 24:39

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

39 ἴδετε τὰς χεῖράς μου καὶ τοὺς πόδας μου ὅτι ἐγὼ εἶμι αὐτός: ψηλαφήσατέ με καὶ ἴδετε,  
See the hands of me and the feet of me that I AM himself; touch and feel me and see  
ὅτι πνεῦμα σὰρκα καὶ ὀστέα οὐκ ἔχει καθὼς ἐμὲ θεωρεῖτε ἔχοντα.  
because a spirit flesh and bones not has as me you see having.

---

ε. Of or by himself or ourselves – without help – Lk. 7:5

5 ἀγαπᾷ γὰρ τὸ ἔθνος ἡμῶν καὶ τὴν συναγωγὴν αὐτὸς ὠκοδόμησεν ἡμῖν.  
he loves for the nation of us and the synagogue he (at his own expense) built for us.

---

ζ. Forced to produce results from one's own capabilities Romans 7:25

Ἄρα οὖν αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τῷ μὲν νοῖ δουλεύω νόμῳ θεοῦ, τῇ δὲ σαρκὶ νόμῳ ἁμαρτίας  
Therefore by self I with the one hand mind slave to Law of God, with the other hand flesh law of sin.

---

–

η. Used to strengthen *even* (καὶ) - Romans 8:21

διότι καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ κτίσις ἐλευθερωθήσεται.....  
because even itself the creation will be liberated .....

---

θ. To force attention to a particular person or thing and to exclude others – here αὐτός almost takes on a demonstrative sense. This use is highly characteristic of Luke and Paul – Lk. 13:1

Παρήσαν δὲ τινες ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ καιρῷ ἀπαγγέλλοντες αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν Γαλιλαίων  
Were present and certain in same the season bringing word to him concerning the Galileans  
ἧτων τὸ αἷμα Πιλάτος ἔμιξεν μετὰ τῶν θυσιαῶν αὐτῶν.  
of whom the blood Pilate mingled with the sacrifices of them.  
This phrase could be translated – 'just at that time'.

---

ι. To refer back to a subject with greater or less emphasis – *they* (not others)

4 μακάριοι οἱ πενθοῦντες,  
Fortunate the grieving  
ὅτι αὐτοὶ παρακληθήσονται.  
because they will be comforted.

---

κ. In a way customary since the Homeric times αὐτός may take the place of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person personal pronoun especially the genitive replaces the missing possessive pronoun.

Mt. 8:1 where there is reference to a preceding noun.

Καταβάντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ὄχλοι πολλοί.  
Having come down and him from the mountain followed him crowds many.

---

λ. Mt. 4:23 here there is reference to a noun within the context.

4:23 Καὶ περιῆγεν ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ Γαλιλαίᾳ, διδάσκων ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς αὐτῶν καὶ  
And was going about in all of the Galilee, teaching in the synagogues of them and  
κηρύσσων τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλείας καὶ θεραπεύων πᾶσαν νόσον καὶ πᾶσαν μαλακίαν

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

proclaiming the good news of the kingdom and healing every disease and every malady  
ἐν τῷ λαῷ.  
among the people.

---

μ. Mt. 4:16 used with a verb although a noun in the case has already preceded it

16 ὁ λαὸς ὁ καθήμενος ἐν σκότει  
the people the is sitting in darkness  
φῶς εἶδεν μέγα,  
a light saw great  
καὶ τοῖς καθημένοις ἐν χώρᾳ καὶ σκιᾷ θανάτου  
and the sitting in region and shadow of death  
φῶς ἀνέτειλεν αὐτοῖς.  
light dawned to them.

---

ν. Mt. 3:12 used unnecessarily for sense after a relative.

12 οὗ τὸ πτύον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ διακαθαριεῖ τὴν ἄλωνα αὐτοῦ, καὶ συναξει  
whose the fan in the hand of him, and will thoroughly cleanse the floor of him, and will gather together  
τὸν σῖτον αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν ἀποθήκην [αὐτοῦ], τὸ δὲ ἄχυρον κατακαύσει πυρὶ ἀσβέστῳ.  
the wheat of him into the granary [of him], the but chaff he will burn up with fire unquen

---

ξ. 1 Cor. 8:6 – continuing a relative clause

ἀλλ' ἡμῖν εἷς θεὸς ὁ πατήρ ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτόν, καὶ εἷς κύριος Ἰησοῦς  
yet to us one God the Father out of whom the all things and we in him, and one Lord Jesus  
Χριστὸς δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς δι' αὐτοῦ.  
Christ through whom the all things and us through him.

---

ο. With a change of person or number and gender

1. of person

45 καὶ μακαρία ἡ πιστεύουσα ὅτι ἔσται τελείωσις τοῖς λελαλημένοις αὐτῇ παρὰ κυρίου.  
And blessed the believing because will be an accomplishment the having been spoken to her from Lord.

2. of number and gender Mt. 1:21

21 τέξεται δὲ υἱὸν καὶ καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν, αὐτὸς γὰρ σώσει τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ  
She will be delivered of and a son and you shall call the name of him Jesus, he for will save the people of him  
ἀπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν αὐτῶν.  
from the sins of them.

---

π. ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό – the same

1. Mt. 26:44 with a noun.

44 καὶ ἀφείς αὐτοὺς πάλιν ἀπελθὼν προσηύξατο ἐκ τρίτου τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον εἰπὼν πάλιν.  
And having left them again having gone away he prayed from third the same word saying again.

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

2. Mt. 5:46 without a noun.

46 ἔὰν γὰρ ἀγαπήσητε τοὺς ἀγαπῶντας ὑμᾶς, τίνα μισθὸν ἔχετε; οὐχὶ καὶ οἱ τελῶναι  
If for you may love the loving you, what reward have you? not also the tax-collectors  
το αὐτὸ ποιοῦσιν;  
the same do?

2a *in the same way* Mt. 27:44

τὸ δ' αὐτὸ καὶ οἱ λησταὶ οἱ συσταυπωθέτες οὖν αὐτῷ ὠνείδιζον αὐτόν.

The and same way also the robbers the crucified together with him vilified him.

2b. *at the same place* Mt. 22:34

22:34 Οἱ δὲ Φαρισαῖοι ἀκούσαντες ὅτι ἐφίμωσεν τοὺς Σαδδουκαίους συνήχθησαν  
The but Pharisees having heard that he silenced the Sadducees were gathered together  
ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό.

about the him. (as a body in the same place- together)

2c. *in the same place at the same time-* Acts 14:1

Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν Ἰκονίῳ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ εἰσελθεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν τῶν  
It came to pass and in Iconium together at the same time to enter them into the synagogue of the  
Ἰουδαίων καὶ λαλῆσαι οὕτως ὥστε πιστεῦσαι Ἰουδαίων τε καὶ Ἑλλήνων πολὺ πλῆθος.  
Jews and to speak so as to believe Jews both and Greeks great number.

2d. *one and the same thing* – 1 Cor. 11:5b.

ἓν γὰρ ἐστὶν καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τῆ ἐξυρημένη.

one for it is and the same thing the having been shaved.

2e. with the genitive following – *knowing the same things of the sufferings* – 1 Pet. 5:9b.

εἰδότες τὰ αὐτὰ τῶν παθημάτων τῆ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ὑμῶν ἀδελφότητι ἐπιτελεῖσθαι.

knowing the same things of the sufferings the in the world of you brotherhood to be placed upon.

(Note that 'brotherhood' is a feminine word.)

2f. *remain the same* – Heb. 1:12b

σύ δὲ ὁ αὐτὸς εἶ καὶ τὰ ἔτη σου οὐκ ἐκλείψουσιν.

you but the same are and the years of you not will give out.

---

## PARTICIPLES

Participles are verbal adjectives qualifying nouns but retaining some properties of verbs in respect of tense and government of object. Mark, especially, but also Luke use participles with the verb 'to be' to form a verbal tense – that use is quite different from the one to be understood here.

λυοντ loosing (Mk. 11:5; Lk. 19:33)

Singular

Plural

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N.V	λύων	λύουσα	λύον	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
A.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα
G.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος	λύόντων	λυουσῶν	λύόντων
D.	λύοντι	λυσύση	λύοντι	λύουσι ν	λυούσαις	λύουσι ν

λελυκοτ having loosed (Not in NT)

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N.V.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα
G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυία	λελυκότι	λελυκόσι ν	λελυκυίαῖς	λελυκόσι ν

λυσαντ - having loosed (Acts 2:24)

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom. S.	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
Gen. S.	λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος
Dat. P.	λύσασι ν	λυσάσαις	λύσασι ν

λυθεντ - loosed (Not in NT)

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom. S.	λυθείς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν
Gen. S.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
Dat. P.	λυθεῖσι ν	λυθείσαις	λυθεῖσι ν

διδοντ - giving ( NT word – δούς )

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom. S.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
Gen. S.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
Dat. P.	διδούσι ν	διδούσαις	διδούσι ν

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

δεικνυτ - showing ( Not in NT as such – the verb δεικνύω is used 31 times but not in its participle form. The NT uses the participle of ἀποδείκνυμι - 'to show off', 'demonstrate', 'approve', 'prove', 'show'.)

Nom. S.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
Gen. S.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
Dat. P.	δεικνύσι ν	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι ν

### ADVERBS

Most Adverbs are formed from Adjectives by adding -ως to that part of the Adjective which remains, when the -ων of the Genitive Plural Masculine has been removed, e.g. :-

Adjective	Gen. Plural	Adverb
σοφός	σοφῶν	σοφῶς
σωφρών	σωφρόνων	σωφρόνως
ήδύς	ήδέων	ήδέως

Sometimes the neuter of the Adjective is used as an Adverb e.g. :- ταχύ - swiftly, πολύ, πολλά, much, ὀλίγον, little.

### COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

The Comparative of an Adverb is usually supplied by the neuter singular of the Comparative of the Adjective, the Superlative by the neuter Superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
σοφῶς	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σωφρόνως	σωφρονέστερον	σωφρονέστατα
ήδέως	ήδιον	ήδιστα

Irregular Comparisons :-

well	better	best
εὖ	ἄμεινον	ἄριστα
	βέλτιον	βέλτιστα

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

very	more	most
μάλα	μᾶλλον	μάλιστα

up	further up	furthest up
ἄνω	ἄνωτέρω	ἄνωτάτω

near	nearer	nearest
ἐγγύς	ἐγγυτέρω	ἐγγυτάτω
	ἐγγύτερον	ἐγγύτατα

### NUMERALS

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	εἷς, μια, ἓν	πρῶτος, η, ον
2	δύο	δεύτερος, α, ον
3	τρεις, τρια	τρίτος, η, ον
4	τέσσαρες,	τετταρες    τέταρτος, η, ον
5	πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6	ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7	ἑπτὰ	ἑβδομος η, ον
8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος, η, ον
9	ἕννεα	ἕνατος, η, ον
10	δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον
11	ἕνδεκα	ἑνδέκατος, η, ον
12	δωδέκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13	τρεις καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος    τρισκαιδεκατος
18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος
20	εἴκοσι ν	εἰκοστός
70	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός
100	ἑκατον	ἑκατοστός

Note. εἷς, δύο, τρεις, τέσσαρες are declined, and all the Cardinals from 200 onwards; the rest are undeclinable. The Ordinals are declined like σοφός, e.g. πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτον; but δεύτερος, δεύτερα, δευτερον, like πονηρός.

εἷς, μία, ἓν, one.

δύο, two



## Greek Grammar – The Basics

Singular			Dual	
	m.	f.	n.	m.f.n
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο
A.	ἕςα	μίαν	ἓν	δύο
G.	ένος	μιᾶς	ένος	δυσὶν
D.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί	δυσὶν

  

τρεις, τρία, three			τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα, four	
Plural			Plural	
	m.f.	n.	m.f.	n.
N.	τρεις	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
A.	τρεις	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα
G.		τριῶν		τεσσάρων
D.		τρισί ν		τεσσαρσι ν

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one.

Sing.			
	m.	f.	n.
N.	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
A.	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν
G.	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός
D.	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί

### PREPOSITIONS

The original meaning of the Accusative is *motion to*.

The original meaning of the Genitive is *motion from*.

The original meaning of the Dative is *rest at*.

The ordinary usage of Prepositions is to help out the meaning of these cases.

1. Prepositions with the Accusative only:-  
 ἀνά, up; εἰς, into, ὡς, to (persons only)
2. Prepositions with the Genitive only:-

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

ἀντί, instead of, ἀπο, away from, ἐκ, out of, πρό, before (in time or of place).

### 3. Prepositions with the Dative only:-

ἐν, in, σύν, together with.

### 4. Prepositions with Accusative and Genitive

δίᾳ, through. a. Acc. *on account of*, b. Gen. *by means of* and *throughout* (time or place)

κατά, down a. Acc. *down, by, also = according to*. b. Gen. *from*.

μετά, a. Acc. *after*. b. Gen. *with*.

ὑπέρ, over, a. Acc. *beyond*, Gen. *over, above, on behalf of*.

### 5. Prepositions with Accusative, Genitive, and Dative.

ἀμφί, about (not used in the NT and Gen. & Dat. not used in prose)

ἐπί on. a. Acc. *on, against, to*. b. Gen. *on, towards*, c. Dat. *at, upon*. (+ a number of variations in each case)

παρά alongside (especially with persons) a. Acc. *to, along*, b. Gen. *from*, c. Dat. *at (the side of)*.

περί round. a. Acc. *about* (esp. time and place) b. Gen. *concerning*, c. Dat. Not used in NT and rare in all Greek literature.

πρός, a. Acc. *to, towards*, b. Gen. *from the direction of = on the side of*. c. Dat. *near, in addition to*.

ὑπό under. a. Acc. *up to*, b. Gen. *by (agent)*, c. Dat. *under*.

Prepositions have a multitude of idiomatic usages.

Relative Frequencies of Prepositions (Strong's Count)

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Number of Occurrences</i>
ἀνα	15
ἀντί	22
ἀπό	669
δίᾳ	647
εἰς	1773
ἐκ	921
ἐν	2782
ἐπί	895
κατά	480
μετά	473

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Number of Occurrences</i>
παρά	200
πρό	48
περί	331
πρός	726
σύν	125
ὑπέρ	160
ὑπό	230

### PARTICLES

Those marked \* cannot stand first in a sentence.

The smallest parts of speech and are undeclinable and have many tricky distinctions

ἄγε go to, come!, come now! (Jas. 4:13, 5:1)

ἀλλά but – 637 times in NT (conjunction)

ἄν, - a particle indicating contingency in certain constructions. Often translated as whosoever, what things, whatsoever etc. Used 191 times in the NT.

ἄρα used with other words to mean therefore, so then, what manner of etc. used 51 times in NT

ἄρα – an interrogative particle to which a negative answer is presumed. Lk. 18:8, Acts. 8:30, Gal. 2:17. ἄρα οὐ – a positive answer expected.

γάρ, for\*, - 1067 times in NT. (conjunction)

γέ, at least\* - 11 times in NT

δέ, but, and\* - 2870 times in NT

δή, no exact translation but now, then, therefore are used\*. - 6 times in NT.

δήπου – doubtless, indeed\*. Once in NT – Heb. 2:16.

εἰ, if, whether, that, if only, etc. 290 times in NT.

ἢ.....ἢ, – either.....or, 375 times in NT. also whether . . . .or (in indirect questions)

καί – and, even, also. Often used with other particles and is particularly characteristic of the NT where it appears 9280 times. (conjunction)

καίτοι – nevertheless, appears once in NT – Heb. 4:3.

μέν – indication of affirmation (this one, the former, on the one hand etc) usually followed by a

## Greek Grammar – The Basics

contrasted clause. Occurs 194 times in NT – μεν ....., .. δε .....

μέντοι – however\* - 8 times in NT

ὅμως – nevertheless, however, Jn. 12:42; 1 Cor. 14:7; Gal. 3:15. (a conjunction)

οὐδέ – not even, neither, nor – 137 times in NT.

οὖν – therefore, then\* - 526 times in NT. (adverb)

οὐκοῦν – not therefore – Jn. 18:37 (adverb)

πού – somewhere, somewhere about, a certain place\* - Rom. 4:19; Heb. 2:6; 4:4. (adverb)

ποῦ – interrog. adv. where, at what place\* - 47 times in NT. (adverb)

τοίνυν – inferential particle – therefore, for that very reason, then etc.\* - Lk. 20:25; 1 Cor. 9:26; Heb. 13:13; Jas. 2:24)

ὥς – particle of comparison – as, like; temporal and consequential particle – as, as long as, while, when etc. Occurs 492 times in the NT ( used as adverb or conjunction)

ὥσπερ – just as, even as, like – 42 times in NT. (adverb or conjunction)

ὥστε – that, so that, consequently, in order that etc. 83 times in NT. (conjunction)