

VOCABULARIES

LESSON 3

The figure following the Greek word shows the approximate number of times it occurs in the New Testament

βαλλω (122)	I throw. [ballistic]
βλεπω (132)	I see.
γινωσκω (221)	I know. [The Gnostics claimed secret <i>γνωσις</i> , 'knowledge' (Vocab. 31)]
γραφω (190)	I write. [geography: writing about <i>γη</i> , 'the earth' (Vocab. 8)]
ἐγειρω (143)	I raise.
ἐσθιω (65)	I eat. [Cf. <i>comestibles</i>]
εὑρισκω (176)	I find.
ἔχω (705)	I have.
θεραπευω (43)	I heal. [therapy]
κρινω (114)	I judge. [critic]
λαμβάνω (258)	I take.
λέγω (1318)	I say. [Cf. <i>lecture</i>]
λυω (42)	I loose. [<i>ἀναλυσις</i> , 'analysis', the loosening up (<i>ἀνα</i>) of something into its elements]
μένω (118)	I remain. [The '-main' of 'remain' comes from the same root as <i>μένω</i>]
πέμπω (79)	I send.
σωζω (106)	I save. [<i>σωτηρία</i> , 'salvation' (Vocab. 9) comes from the same root. Soteriology deals with the doctrine of salvation]

LESSON 4

αἰτέω (70)	I ask, ask for.
βλασφημέω (34)	I blaspheme.
εὐλογέω (42)	I bless. [eulogise]
ζητέω (117)	I seek.
θεωρέω (58)	I look at, see. [A 'theory' is something to look at, pending acceptance or rejection]
καλέω (148)	I call.
λαλέω (298)	I speak. [<i>glossolalia</i> : speaking in tongues; <i>γλῶσσα</i> 'tongue' (Vocab. 9)]
μαρτυρέω (76)	I bear witness. [martyr]

VOCABULARIES 4, 5

μετανοεω (34)	I repent.
μισεω (39)	I hate. [misogynist: woman-hater; <i>γυνή</i> , 'woman' (Vocab. 28)]
ποιεω (565)	I do, make. [poem; <i>pharmacopoeia</i> : making of drugs]
τηρεω (70)	I keep.
φιλεω (25)	I love. [philosophy: love of <i>σοφία</i> , 'wisdom' (Vocab. 9); a bibliophile is a lover of <i>βιβλία</i> , 'books' (Vocab. 7)]

LESSON 5

ὦ (17)	O!
και (8947)	and; (sometimes) even, also.
Ἰσραηλ (68)	Israel (indeclinable masculine noun).
Ἰουδαίος (194)	Jew. [I.e. member of the tribe of Judah]
Φαρισαῖος (97)	Pharisee.
Χριστός (529)	Christ. [Hebrew: Messiah, i.e. Anointed One]
ἄγγελος (175)	messenger, angel.
ἄγρος (35)	field. [Cf. agriculture]
ἀδελφός (343)	brother. [Christadelphians: a Christian brotherhood]
ἄνθρωπος (548)	man. [anthropology: the word (<i>λόγος</i>) or science of Man]
ἀποστόλος (79)	apostle.
διακόνος (29)	servant, deacon. [diaconate]
διδασκαλός (59)	teacher. [didactic]
ἐχθρός (32)	enemy.
θάνατος (120)	death. [euthanasia: death induced <i>εὖ</i> ('well', Vocab. 33), i.e. gently and easily]
θρόνος (62)	throne.
κόσμος (185)	world. [cosmos, cosmic]
κύριος (718)	lord, the Lord. [Kyrie: name given to the liturgical response, 'Lord (vocative <i>Κυrie</i>), have mercy upon us'] <i>Κυριος</i> with a capital letter means 'The Lord'. It is the word used in the Septuagint to denote the sacred name of Jehovah. It sometimes has the definite article and sometimes not—see next lesson.
λαός (141)	people. [The laity are the people of God]
λεπρός (9)	leper.
λίθος (58)	stone. [Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic: belonging to the Old, Middle, New Stone Ages; monolith: see also Vocab. 11, 12]
λόγος (331)	word [Same root as <i>λέγω</i> , 'I say']
νόμος (191)	law. [Deuteronomy: The Second Law. <i>δευτερος</i> , 'second' (Vocab. 12)]

VOCABULARIES 5, 6

ὄφθαλμος (100)	eye. [ophthalmic]
παρλυτικός (10)	paralytic, paralysed man.
ποταμός (17)	river. [hippopotamus: river horse; Mesopotamia: the land in the middle (lying between) the Rivers (Euphrates and Tigris)]
πρεσβύτερος (65)	presbyter, elder.
τοπος (95)	place. [topography]
φίλος (29)	friend. [Cf. φιλέω]
φοβός (47)	fear. [phobia]

LESSON 6

ἐστι(ν) (894)	is.
Ἰησοῦς (905)	Jesus.
Ἰακώβος (42)	James. [Jacobite: supporter of King James]
ἁμαρτωλός (47)	sinner.
ἄνεμος (31)	wind. [The wind-flower is an anemone. An anemometer measures wind speed]
ἄρτος (97)	bread, loaf.
διαβολός (37)	(the) devil. [diabolical]
δούλος (124)	slave.
ἥλιος (32)	sun. [helium: an element first known through studying the spectrum of the sun. Heliopolis: city of the sun (πολις, Vocab. 31)]
Θεός (1314)	God. [theology]
καρπός (66)	fruit.
μισθός (29)	reward, pay.
ναός (45)	temple; especially the shrine of the temple.
οἶκος (112)	house.
οἶνος (34)	wine.
οὐρανός (272)	heaven. [The element uranium; the planet Uranus] Though there are many exceptions, οὐρανός usually takes the article and is usually put in the plural, e.g. 'the kingdom of heaven', ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.
ὄχλος (174)	crowd. [ochlocracy: mob rule]
πειρασμός (21)	temptation.
σταυρός (27)	cross.
υἱός (375)	son

Two words for time

καιρός (85)	fitting season, opportunity, time.
χρόνος (54)	time. [chronology]

Three feminine nouns

ἐρημος (47)	desert. [hermit = hermit]
ὁδος (101)	way. [exodus; ἐξ 'out of' (Vocab. 10)]
παρθενος (15)	virgin. [parthenogenesis: virgin birth]

LESSON 7

ἀργυριον (21)	silver, money. [Cf. French and heraldic 'argent']
βιβλιον (34)	book. [Bible]
δαιμονιον (63)	demon.
δενδρον (25)	tree. [rhododendron: lit. rose-tree]
ἐργον (169)	work. [energy; erg is the physical unit of work]
εὐαγγελιον (76)	gospel. [evangel]
ἱερον (70)	temple. [A hierarchy is a system of sacred rulers (cf. ἄρχω 'I rule', Vocab. 23)] Usually ναος would refer to the sanctuary, whereas ἱερον would include the precincts as a whole. Note that the breathing is on the ι not on the ε. Whereas αι, ει, οι are diphthongs (pronounced as a single syllable), ια, ιε, ιο form two separate syllables. Hence σοφ-ι-α (Vocab. 9), ἱματ-ι-ον, ἱ-ερ-ον.
ἱματιον (60)	garment; pl. clothes.
μνημειον (37)	tomb. [Thought of as something by which to remember (μνημονευω) the dead. A mnemonic is an aid to memory]
μυστηριον (27)	mystery.
παιδιον (52) }	child. [paediatrics, Paedo-baptist] In origin the -ιον ending was a diminutive, so that ἀργυριον was a small piece of silver, δαιμονιον a lesser demon, παιδιον a little παις ('child', Vocab. 28). But in many cases the diminutive force has disappeared. παιδιον and τεκνον are used of children of all ages. [A pedagogue is one who leads (ἀγω, Vocab. 13) a child]
τεκνον (99) }	
πλοιον (66)	boat.
ποτηριον (31)	cup.
προβατον (37)	sheep.
προσωπον (74)	face.
σημειον (77)	sign. [semaphore carries (φέρω, Vocab. 13) a sign]
συνεδριον (22)	council, the Sanhedrin. (Sanhedrin is one of the rare instances of Hebrew borrowing a Greek word.)

VOCABULARIES. 7, 8

σαββατον (68) Sabbath. (The Aramaic for Sabbath was 'Shabbata'. So the plural form *σαββαρα* (as well as the singular form *σαββατον*) is often used with singular meaning.)
The Greek form of the word for 'Jerusalem' is also Second Declension neuter plural:

(τα) 'Ιεροσολυμα (63)

There is also a Hebrew form which is feminine singular and indeclinable:

(ῆ) 'Ιερουσαλημ (76)

LESSON 8

ὁ ἡ το (19,734)	the.
ἀγάπη (116)	love. [The Agape in the Early Church was a love feast]
ἀρχη (55)	beginning. [archaic]
γη (248)	earth, land. [geography, geology]
γραφη (50)	writing, Scripture (cf. <i>γραφω</i>). [autograph: writing of the man 'himself', <i>αὐτος</i> (Vocab. 15)]
διαθηκη (33)	covenant (ἡ <i>καινη διαθηκη</i> : 'The New Testament').
διδαχη (30)	teaching (cf. <i>διδασκαλος</i>). ['The Didache' is the name by which an early Christian writing, <i>The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles</i> , is generally known.]
δικαιοσυνη (91)	righteousness.
εἰρηνη (91)	peace. [eirenical]
ἐντολη (68)	commandment.
ἐπιστολη (24)	letter. [epistle]
ζωη (135)	life. [zoology]
κεφαλη (75)	head. [cephalic; autocephalous: self-governing]
κωμη (27)	village.
νεφελη (25)	cloud. [Cf. nebula, a cloudy star-cluster; nebulous]
ὀργη (36)	anger.
παραβολη (50)	parable.
προσευχη (36)	prayer.
συναγωγη (56)	synagogue.
τιμη (41)	honour, price. [Timothy: honouring God]
ὑπομονη (32)	steadfastness (remaining (<i>μενω</i>) steadfast under (<i>ὑπο</i> , Vocab. 16) trial).
φυλακη (46)	guard, prison. [A phylactery was a guard against evil; prophylactic: preventative]
φωνη (137)	sound, voice. [phonetic; telephone: voice at a distance]
ψυχη (101)	soul, life. [psychology]

There are about 137,500 words in the New Testament. We are now familiar with one-third of them.

VOCABULARY 9

LESSON 9

Stems ending in vowel or ρ

ἀδικία (25)	unrighteousness. (Same root as δικαιοσύνη, δικαίος 'righteous' (Vocab. 12). ἀ- is a negative prefix which will be seen again in Vocab. 11.)
ἀλήθεια (109)	truth.
ἁμαρτία (173)	sin (cf. ἁμαρτωλός).
βασιλεία (162)	kingdom.
γενεά (43)	generation. [genealogy]
ἐκκλησία (114)	assembly, congregation, church. [ecclesiastic]
ἐξουσία (102)	authority.
ἐπαγγελία (52)	promise.
ἡμέρα (388)	day. [ephemeral: for a day]
θύρα (39)	door. [θύρα and 'door' come from the same root. The θ and the d have a common origin]
θύσια (28)	sacrifice.
καρδιά (156)	heart. [cardiac]
μαρτυρία (37)	witness (cf. μαρτυρέω). The neuter form μαρτυρίον is also common: 20 times.
μετανοία (22)	repentance (cf. μετανοέω).
οἰκία (94)	house. (οἶκ-ι-α is in form a diminutive of οἶκος, but there is now no sharp distinction between the two words. Cf. note on παιδ-ι-ον, Vocab. 7.)
παρουσία (24)	coming.
πέτρα (15)	rock. [petrify. Cf. Πέτρος below]
σοφία (51)	wisdom. [philosophy]
σωτηρία (45)	salvation (cf. σωζώ). [soteriology]
χαρά (59)	joy.
χήρα (26)	widow.
χρεία (49)	need.
ώρα (106)	hour. [ώρα and 'hour' come from the same root. Horoscope: prediction based on person's hour of birth]
Γαλιλαία (61)	Galilee.
Ἰουδαία (44)	Judaea.

Stems ending in consonant other than ρ

γλῶσσα (50)	tongue. [glossolalia: speaking with tongues]
δοξα (165)	glory. [doxology]
θαλάσσα (91)	sea.

Names (Second Declension)

Παυλος (158)	Paul.
Πετρος (154)	Peter.

LESSON 10

Nouns ending in ης

Ἰωαννης (134)	John (sometimes spelt Ἰωαννης).
βαπτιστης (12)	baptist.
ἐργατης (16)	workman (cf. ἐργον).
κριτης (19)	judge [critic] (cf. κρινω).
μαθητης (262)	disciple (cf. μαθανω, 'I learn' (Vocab. 25)). [Mathematics is a basic form of learning]
προφητης (144)	prophet.
στρατιωτης (26)	soldier. [Strategy is concerned with the way in which an army (στρατος) is led (ἄγω, Vocab. 13)]
τελωνης (21)	tax-collector.
ὑποκριτης (18)	hypocrite.

Nouns ending in -ας: -ε -ι or -ρ stem, Genitive in -ου

νεανias -ου (4)	young man (cf. νεος, 'new', 'young', Vocab. 12).
Ἀνδρεας -ου (13)	Andrew.
Ἡλεις -ου (29)	Elijah. 'Elijah' comes from the Hebrew; 'Elias' (the New Testament form in the Authorised Version) from the Greek.

Nouns ending in -ας: consonant stem, 'Doric' Genitive in -α

Σατανas -α (36)	Satan.
Ἰουδas -α (44)	Judas, Judah.

*Prepositions**taking accusative*

εἰς (1753)	to, into.
προς (696)	to, towards.

taking genitive

ἀπο, ἀπ', ἀφ' (645)	from, away from. [Apocalypse = Revelation, i.e. taking the veil <i>away from</i>] It is usually written ἀπ' when the word which follows begins with a vowel which has a smooth breathing; ἀφ' before a rough breathing.
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VOCABULARIES 10, 11

ἐκ, ἐξ (915)	from, out of [Exodus] (ἐξ is used before a vowel).
<i>taking dative</i>	
ἐν (2713)	in.

Adverb

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ (1619) not (οὐκ before smooth, οὐχ before rough breathing).

Conjunctions

ἀλλὰ (635) but (often written ἀλλ' before a vowel).

The three small conjunctions (often called *particles*) which follow never stand as the first word of a sentence or clause. They are usually written second.

γάρ (1036)	for. (The conjunction 'for', which is virtually equivalent to 'because', must be distinguished from the preposition 'for', which represents the dative.)
οὖν (493)	therefore, then (in a logical, not a temporal, sense).
δε (2771)	but, and (lighter than ἀλλὰ and καί).

In Greek, particles and conjunctions are used to bind one sentence to another more frequently than in English. It is the exception rather than the rule to start a sentence without one. So much so that it is a matter for note if two sentences are *not-bound-together*. There is said to be an *asyndeton*. (See δεω, Vocab. 14.) καί and δε in particular are lavishly used, sometimes with very little force. As a discipline in accuracy the beginner should always translate these words, though an expert might at times be justified in considering it more idiomatic to leave such a word untranslated.

οὐ and δε combine to make:

οὐδε (139)	and not, not even, neither, nor. (It can stand first in the sentence.)
ἀρα (49)	also means 'therefore, then'. It is a little lighter than οὖν and is sometimes found first in the sentence.

LESSON 11

*Adjectives with consonant stems (other than ρ), declined like
ἀγαθος -η -ον*

ἀγαθος (104)	good.
ἀγαπητος (61)	beloved (cf. ἀγαπή).
δυνατος (32)	powerful, possible. [dynamite]

ἐκαστος (81)	each, every.
ἐσχατος (52)	last. [eschatology]
ἱκανος (40)	sufficient.
καινος (42)	new ('Η ΚΑΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ: 'The New Testament').
κακος (50)	bad. [cacophony: bad sound (φωνη)]
καλος (99)	beautiful, good. [calligraphy is beautiful writing, though notice that καλος has only one λ.]
λοιπος (55)	remaining; as a noun in the plural, '(the) rest'.
μεσος (56)	middle. The commonest expression is ἐν μεσῳ, 'in the midst'. [Mesopotamia; mesolithic: belonging to the Middle Stone Age]
μονος (112)	alone, only. [monologue; monolith] The neuter accusative μονον is frequently used as an adverb.

Examples of the use of μονος

Adjectivally

Attributive position: ὁ μονος Θεος or ὁ Θεος ὁ μονος the-only-God

Predicative position: μονος ὁ Θεος or ὁ Θεος μονος { God-only,
(see further next Lesson). { God-alone

Adverbially

μονον πιστευει he only-believes
οὐ μονον . . . ἀλλὰ καὶ not only . . . but also

ὀλιγος (40)	little, pl. few. [oligarchy: rule of a few. See ἀρχω, Vocab. 23]
πιστος (67)	believing, faithful.
πρωτος (152)	first. [prototype] The neuter accusative πρωτον is frequently used as an adverb.
τριτος (48)	third. [Deutero- and Trito-Isaiah are the hypothetical second and third prophets held to be responsible for the later parts of the Book of Isaiah. For δευτερος see next vocabulary.]
πτωχος (34)	poor.
σοφος (20)	wise (cf. σοφια).
τυφλος (50)	blind.

Adjectives with no separate feminine endings

Compound adjectives use λογος endings for feminine as well as masculine. Among these are all adjectives with the negative prefix ἀ-, including:

ἀπιστος ον (23)	unbelieving, faithless.
ἀκαθαρος ον (31)	unclean [catharsis] (cf. καθαρος, 'clean' (Vocab. 12) and καθαριζω, 'I cleanse' (Vocab. 22)).

VOCABULARIES 11, 12

Though not a compound adjective, also of this type is:

αἰώνιος ον (70) eternal, everlasting. [aeon] 'Eternal life' is αἰώνιος ζωῇ.¹

LESSON 12

Adjectives with vowel or ρ stems, declined like ἅγιος -α -ον

ἅγιος (233)	holy; as noun, saint. [hagiographer: writer of lives of saints]
ἄξιος (41)	worthy.
δεξιός (54)	right, as distinguished from left. [Cf. dexterous]
δεύτερος (44)	second. [Deuteronomy; Deutero-Isaiah]
δικαίος (79)	just, righteous (cf. δικαιοσύνη, ἀδικία).
ἐλεύθερος (23)	free.
ἕτερος (98)	different, other. [heterodox]
ἴδιος (113)	one's own. [idiosyncrasy]. Normally it is used with the article and without a personal pronoun. Thus ὁ ἴδιος means 'my own', 'your own', etc., according to the context.
ἰσχυρός (28)	strong.
καθαρός (26)	clean, pure [catharsis] (cf. ἀκαθάρτος, Vocab. 11).
μακάριος (50)	blessed, happy.
μικρός (30)	small. [microscope; omicron is a short (small) 'o']
νεκρός (128)	dead. [A necropolis is a cemetery, a city, πόλις (Vocab. 31), of the dead; necromancy is prediction through communication with the dead]
νεός (23)	new, young (cf. νεανίας). [neolithic: belonging to New Stone Age; neo-orthodox]
παλαιός (19)	old. [palaeolithic: belonging to Old Stone Age]
πλουσιός (28)	rich. [plutocrat]
πονηρός (78)	evil.
ὅμοιος (45)	like (takes dative. This word was famous in the Arian controversy. Was the Son of 'like' (ὅμοιος) substance with or of the 'same' (ὁμός) substance as the Father?)
εἰμι (1556)	I am.

¹ With αἰώνιος, however, separate feminine endings are occasionally found. As the stem αἰωνι- ends in a vowel, the feminines in these cases have -α endings, like ἅγιος -α -ον (next lesson).

VOCABULARY 13

LESSON 13

Verbs compounded with a preposition

- ἀγω (66) I lead, bring. Intransitive, I go.
 From the simple verb ἀγω are derived the following compound verbs:
 ἀπαγω (15) I lead away.
 συναγω (59) I bring or gather together (cf. συναγωγή).
 ὑπαγω (79) I depart (intransitive).
 φερω (68) I carry. [Christopher: carrying Christ. Cf. transfer, refer]

From φερω is derived:

- προσφερω (47) I bring, offer.
 ἀκουω (427) I hear. [acoustics] Usually takes accusative of thing heard, but *genitive* of the person heard.

From ἀκουω is derived:

- ὑπακουω (21) I obey (takes dative).

Other compound verbs:

- ἀναγινωσκω (32) I read.
 ἐπιγινωσκω (44) I perceive, recognise.
 ἀποθνήσκω (113) I die.
 ἀπολυω (65) I release.
 ἐκβαλλω (81) I throw out, send out.
 ἐνδυω (28) I put on, clothe. [Cf. endue]
 παραλαμβάνω (49) I receive.

Other verbs

- ἀνοιγω (78) I open.
 διδασκω (95) I teach (cf. διδαχή).
 διωκω (44) I pursue, persecute.
 κλαιω (38) I weep.
 πειθω (52) I persuade.
 περισσευω (39) I abound.
 πιστευω (241) I believe (takes dative. Cf. πιστος, ἀπιστος).
 προφητευω (28) I prophesy.
 χαίρω (74) I rejoice (cf. χαρά).

We are now familiar with more than half the words in the New Testament.

LESSON 14

-εω verbs compounded with a preposition

- κατοικεω (44) I inhabit, dwell (followed by accusative or ἐν with dative; from οἶκος).
 παρακαλεω (109) I beseech, exhort, encourage. [Paraclete]
 περιπατεω (95) I walk. [peripatetic]
 προσκυνεω (59) I worship (usually takes dative; sometimes accusative).

Other -εω verbs

- ἀδικεω (27) I do wrong to, injure (cf. δίκαιος, ἀδικία).
 ἀκολουθεω (90) I follow (takes dative). [An 'acolyte' is one who follows (the priest?). The grammatical term 'anacolouthon' is made up of the negative prefix ἀ and ἀκολουθεω (bound together with the help of a ν). It is used of a sentence which *does not follow on* properly; for instance, when a new construction is begun before the old one is completed, e.g. Exod. 32. 32: 'But now, if thou wilt forgive their sin—and if not. . . .' See also Mark 7. 19 (R.V.)]
 ἀσθενεω (33) I am weak, ill. [neurasthenia: nervous debility]
 γαμεω (28) I marry. [monogamy]
 δεω (41) I bind. [asyndeton: ἀ + συν ('with', Vocab. 16) + δεω: where a sentence has no conjunction or particle to bind it with the previous sentence. Cf. Vocab. 10]
 διακονεω (36) I wait upon, serve, minister. (Takes dative. Cf. διηκονουν
 διηκονουν (Imperf.) διακονος. The δι- of διακονεω is not in fact a preposition, but the augment is inserted as though it were.)
 δοκεω (62) I think, seem. [Docetism taught that Christ was only *seemingly* human.]
 ἐλεεω (32) I have mercy on. [eleemosynary, which is derived from the same root as 'alms']
 εὐχαριστεω (38) I give thanks. [Eucharist] (The prefix εὐ, 'well' (Vocab. 33) has already been met in εὐλογεω; and the stem in χαρα and χαιρω.)
 κρατεω (47) I take hold of, hold.
 οἰκοδομεω (40) I build (cf. οἶκος).
 φωνεω (42) I call (cf. φωνη).

VOCABULARIES 14, 15, 16

The following three words are put in the predicative position:

οὗτος (1388)	this. }	Occasionally these are used for 'he', 'she', 'it'.
ἐκεῖνος (243)	that. }	
ὅλος -η -ον (108)	whole. [holocaust: a whole burnt-offering]	

We saw in Lesson 10 that the *dative is the case of personal interest*. We have now had five verbs which usually take the dative:

ὕπακουω	I obey
πιστεῦω	I believe
προσκυνεῶ	I worship
ἀκολουθεῶ	I follow
διακονεῶ	I serve

It will be noticed that they all involve a close personal relationship between the subject and the person referred to in the dative case.

We have had one verb which often takes the genitive: ἀκουω, 'I hear'.

LESSON 15

ἄλλος -η -ο (155)	other, another. [allotropic: another form of the same substance. Diamond is an allotropic form of ordinary carbon]
ἄλληλους (100)	one another. [parallel: lines beside (παρα, Vocab. 16) one another]
αὐτός -η -ο (5534)	personal pronoun: he; emphasising pronoun: himself; identical adjective: same. [autograph]
ἑαυτόν -ην -ο (320)	reflexive pronoun: himself.

LESSON 16

Prepositions with three cases

With most prepositions elision usually takes place before a vowel. There are, however, many exceptions, e.g. ὑπο ἐξουσίαν is the form always found in the New Testament. In the case of ἐπι, μετα, ὑπο, κατα (like ἀπο, Vocab. 10), there are different forms before the smooth and the rough breathing. περι and προ never elide. Cf. p. 55 n. 1.

παρα, παρ'	beside. [parallel] (παραβολή, putting (βάλλω) two things side by side.)
(acc. 60)	to beside, alongside, beside.
(gen. 79)	from beside, from. (Used of persons.)
(dat. 52)	(rest) beside, with.

ἐπι, ἐπ', ἐφ' (878) upon, on. [epitaph: inscription upon a tomb (ταφος);
epiclesis: calling (καλεω) down the Holy Spirit upon
the sacramental elements or upon the worshippers]
(One meaning of genitive: in the time of.)

Prepositions with two cases

δια, δι' (acc. 280) because of.
(gen. 386) through. [diameter: measure through centre]
μετα, μετ', μεθ' (acc. 103) after. (usually of time)
(gen. 364) with.
ὑπερ (acc. 19) above. [hypersensitive]
(gen. 130) on behalf of, for.
ὑπο, ὑπ', ὑφ' (acc. 50) under. [hypodermic: under the skin]
(gen. 167) by. (Used for an agent, not an instrument.)
κατα, κατ', καθ' (acc. 398) according to.
(gen. 73) against.

(Note two other common phrases in the accusative:

κατ' ἰδιαν privately.

καθ' ἡμέραν daily.)

περι (acc. or gen. 331) about. [perimeter; periphrasis: roundabout
way of saying something] περι is used in all
the three English senses of 'about': 'con-
cerning' (accusative or genitive), 'around' (or
'round'), 'approximately' (accusative only).

Prepositions with one case: taking genitive

προ (47) before (of place or time). [prologue]
ἐνωπιον (93) } before (usually of place).
ἐμπροσθεν (48) }
ὀπισω (35) after (usually of place).
ἐξω (62) outside, out of (from ἐκ).
χωρίς (41) apart from.
ἄχρι (48) } until, as far as.
ἕως (145) }

ἐνωπιον, ἐμπροσθεν, ὀπισω, ἐξω, χωρίς are usually classified as adverbs, but
they are frequently used as prepositions.

ἄχρι, ἕως are sometimes prepositions, sometimes conjunctions.

Prepositions with one case: taking dative

συν (127) with (closely similar in use to *μετα* with genitive).
 [There are many words transliterated 'syn-' or
 'sym-', e.g. sympathy, suffering with.]

It will be useful to collect the examples so far met of English prepositions which can have more than one Greek translation.

- After:** *μετα* + accusative (usually time)
 ὀπισω + genitive (usually place)
- Before:** *προ* (time or place) }
 ἐνωπιον } (usually place) } + genitive
 ἐμπροσθεν }
- By:** instrument—dative
 agent—*ὑπο* + genitive
 time during which—genitive
- For:** indirect object—dative
 on behalf of—*ὑπερ* + genitive
 length of time—accusative
- From:** *ἀπο* (away from)
 ἐκ (out of)
 παρὰ (from beside—but only of persons) } genitive/ablative
- On:** *ἐπι*—all cases: accusative, genitive or dative
 time at which—dative/locative, with or without *ἐν*
- Out of:** *ἐκ*, *ἐξω*—genitive/ablative
- To:** indirect object—dative
 εἰς (into) }
 προς (towards) } accusative
- With:** instrument—dative
 παρὰ (rest beside)—dative/locative
 μετα + genitive }
 συν + dative } (in company with)

LESSON 18

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ (1369) who, which, that (relative).
διό (53) therefore (i.e. *δι'* *ὅ* 'because of which').

VOCABULARIES 18, 19

μη (1055) not (with all moods except the Indicative).

Questions expecting the answer 'no' and hesitant questions use μη or:

μητι (16)

Questions expecting the answer 'yes' use οὐ or:

οὐχι (53)

δε may be added to μη (as to οὐ, Vocab. 10) giving:

οὐδε (with Indicative)
μηδε (57) (with other moods) } and not, neither, nor, not even.

Another common particle (also never coming first in a sentence) is τε (201) and (but denoting a closer connection than και) (cf. Latin -que).

This too forms a pair of conjunctions similar in meaning to οὐδε and μηδε:

οὐτε (91) (with Indicative)
μητε (34) (with other moods) } and not, neither, nor.

They never mean 'not even' and are most common in the form οὐτε... οὐτε and μητε...μητε meaning 'neither...nor'.

We are now familiar with more than 60 per cent of the words of the New Testament.

With ὅς ἢ ὅ we have now had seven words with the -ο ending in the neuter singular:

ὁ ἢ το	the
ἐκεῖνος -η -ο	that
οὗτος αὐτῇ τουτο	this
ἄλλος -η -ο	other
αὐτός -η -ο	he, etc.
ἐαυτον -ην -ο	himself, etc.
ὅς ἢ ὅ	who, etc.

LESSON 19

ὥς (505) as. (This very common word has various other meanings.)

καθώς (178) as, even as (=κατα ὥς: slightly stronger in feeling than ὥς).

ὥσπερ (36) just as, even as (περ is a suffix which can add force to a word).

μεν (181) For meaning, see Lesson. Like δε never the first, usually the second, word in the sentence.

First and second person personal pronouns

ἐγώ (1713) I. [egoist]

ἐγώ provides the commonest example of *crasis*, i.e. of two words being joined together, a smooth breathing being placed over the vowel at the point of union:

καὶ ἐγώ = καὶ ἐγώ (84) and I.

καὶ ἐκεῖνος = καὶ ἐκεῖνος (22) and that.

σύ (1057) you (singular).

ἡμεῖς (856) we.

ὕμεῖς (1830) you (plural).

First and second person singular possessive adjectives and pronouns

ἐμός (76) my, mine.

σός (27) your, yours.

First and second person singular reflexive pronouns

ἐμαυτὸν (37) myself.

σεαυτὸν (43) yourself.

LESSON 20

δυναμῆναι (209) I am able, can (cf. δυνατός).

θελῶ (207) I will, wish. [A monothelite believes that Christ has Imperf. ἠθέλον only one will]

μελλῶ (110) I am about.

δεῖ (Impf. εἶδει) (102) it is necessary. (δεῖ as an impersonal verb is usually treated separately from δεῶ, but the meanings 'it is binding' and 'it is necessary' probably come from the same root.)

ἐξεστίν (31) it is lawful (takes dative).

ὥστε (84) with the result that, so that.

LESSON 22

-πτω verbs with labial (π) stem

ἀπο-καλυπτῶ (26) I reveal. [apocalypse]

κρυπτῶ (19) I hide. [crypt, cryptic]

-ιζω verbs (all have dental (δ) stems)

βαπτίζω (77)	I baptise.
ἐγγίζω (42)	I draw near (usually takes dative).
ἐλπίζω (31)	I hope.
καθαρίζω (31)	I cleanse (cf. καθαρος, ἀκαθαρτος).
καθίζω (45)	I seat, sit.
σκανδαλίζω (29)	I cause to stumble. [scandalise] (σκανδαλον, which occurs 15 times, is a 'stumbling-block'.)

-αζω verbs with dental (δ) stem

ἀγιαζω (27)	I sanctify (cf. ἅγιος).
ἀγοράζω (30)	I buy.
βάσταζω (27)	I carry.
δοξάζω (61)	I glorify (cf. δοξα).
ἐτοιμαζω (41)	I prepare.
θαυμάζω (42)	I wonder at. [thaumaturge: a wonder-worker]
πειραζω (38)	I test, tempt (cf. πειρασμος).

-αζω verb with guttural (γ) stem

κραζω (55)	I cry out.
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-σσω verbs with guttural (γ or κ) stem

κηρυσσω (61)	I proclaim, preach.
πρασσω (39)	I do, practise.
φυλασσω (31)	I guard (cf. φυλακη).

LESSON 23

Verb with an important Middle use

ἄρχω (2)	I rule (takes genitive). The Indicative is very rare, but the Present Participle ἄρχων, 'ruler' (Vocab. 28), which is used and regarded as a noun, is common. [Patriarch: father and ruler of a family (πατριρ, Vocab. 31); monarchy: rule by only one person; oligarchy: rule by a few.]
ἀρχομαι (83)	I begin (cf. ἀρχη).

ἄρχω has one common compound:

- ὑπαρχω (60) I am, exist, belong to. ὑπαρχω, when it means 'I am' or 'I exist', and γινομαι, 'I become' (see below), take the same case before and after, like εἰμι.

Deponent Middle verbs

- ἄπτομαι (39) I take hold of, touch (takes genitive).
 ἄρνεομαι (32) I deny.
 ἀσπάζομαι (59) I greet.
 δεχομαι (56) I receive. (δεχομαι and παραλαμβάνω are similar in use, but (as its form suggests) παραλαμβάνω can mean 'I take with me'.)
 ἐργάζομαι (41) I work (cf. ἔργον, ἐργατης).
 ἔρχομαι, Fut. ἔλευσομαι (631) I come (I go) (cf. πορευομαι below).
 ἀπερχομαι (116) I go away.
 διερχομαι (42) I go through.
 εἰσερχομαι (192) I go into, come into.
 ἐξέρχομαι (216) I go out.
 προσέρχομαι (87) I come to (takes dative).
 συνέρχομαι (30) I come together.
 εὐαγγελίζομαι (54) I bring good news, preach the gospel (cf. εὐαγγέλιον) [evangelise].
 Impf. εὐηγγελίζομην: note the augment.
 εὖ 'well' is treated like a compounding preposition.
 λογιζομαι (40) I reckon (i.e. make a λογος, logos sometimes meaning 'an account'). [Cf. logic, logistics, logarithm]
 προσευχομαι (86) I pray (cf. προσευχη).

Deponent Passive verbs

- βουλομαι (37) I will, wish. (It is doubtful whether any distinction in meaning from θέλω can be maintained.)
 φοβεομαι (95) I fear, am afraid (cf. φόβος).

Deponent verbs with some Middle and some Passive forms

- ἀποκρίνομαι (231) I answer (usually takes dative; cf. κρινω: an answer is made after the matter has been judged).
 γινομαι, Fut. γενησομαι (667) I become; sometimes, I am.
 παραγινομαι (36) I am beside, I come.
 πορευομαι (150) I go (I come).
 ἐκπορευομαι (33) I go out.

In Greek the distinction between coming and going is not as clear as in English, but *έρχομαι* more often means 'come' than 'go' and *πορεύομαι* more often means 'go' than 'come'. In compounds, however, *έρχομαι* is often more readily translated 'go'.

There are three possible ways of expressing compound verbs, such as 'go through':

- (1) The compound verb followed by the accusative, e.g.

διηρχοντο την τε Φοινικην και Σαμαριαν (Acts 15. 3)

They went through both Phoenicia and Samaria.

- (2) The compound verb with its preposition repeated after the verb,

e.g. *ἔδει δε αὐτον διερχεσθαι δια της Σαμαριας* (John 4. 4)

And it was necessary for him to go through Samaria.

- (3) In the case of *εἰς* and *προς* the simple verb is often used, and the only preposition follows the verb, e.g.

και συ ἐρχη προς με; (Matt. 3. 14) And do you come to me?

The use varies somewhat from verb to verb.

προσερχομαι, it will be noticed, takes the dative.

Note. This classification of Deponent verbs into Middle and Passive must be taken on trust for the time being. Whether a Deponent verb is Middle or Passive is discovered by looking at the forms of the Aorist, which are different for the two voices. They are dealt with in Lessons 27 and 35.

LESSON 25

In the following table of verbs the Aorist Infinitive has been added in those cases where there may be doubt about the form of the Aorist stem. The beginner might not know, for instance, whether *ἡγαγον* was derived from *ἀγαγ-* or *ἐγαγ-*. The Aorist stem (without augment) is needed in order to form the infinitive and the Imperative.

Verbs whose first three principal parts should now be learnt

Present	Future	Aorist	
<i>ἄγω</i>	<i>ἄξω</i>	<i>ἡγαγον</i>	I lead, bring. Intr. I go.
		Inf. <i>ἀγαγεῖν</i>	
<i>-βαινω</i>	<i>-βησομαι</i>	<i>-εβην</i>	I go (used only in compounds):
<i>ἀναβαινω</i> (81) ¹			I go up.
<i>καταβαινω</i> (81)			I go down.
<i>γινωσκω</i>	<i>γινωσομαι</i>	<i>ἐγνων</i>	I know.

¹ The numbers in brackets refer to the occurrences of new words, or (in the case of *ἐσθιω* and *λεγω*) to the occurrences of the new Aorist (and Future) forms.

VOCABULARIES 25, 26

έρχομαι	ἐλευσομαι	ἦλθον	I come (I go).
		Inf. ἐλθειν	
ἐσθιω (94)	φαγομαι	ἐφαγον	I eat. [anthropophagous: man-eating].
εὕρισκω	εὕρησω	εὕρον	I find. (The Aorist is εὕρον, the Imperfect is ηὕρισκον. Cf. p. 53 n. 2)
έχω	έξω	έσχον	I have.
Imperf. είχον			
λαμβάνω	λημψομαι	έλαβον	I take.
όραω (450)	όψομαι	είδον	I see. (With όψομαι, cf. όφθαλμος. For όραω, see further Lesson 40.)
		Inf. ιδειν	
πινω (73)	πιομαι	έπιον	I drink.
φέρω	οίσω	ήνεγκον	I carry.
		Inf. ένεγκειν	

Verbs whose Second Aorists should now be learnt

άμαρτανω (42)	ήμαρτον	I sin (cf. άμαρτωλος, άμαρτια).
άποθνήσκω	άπεθανον	I die.
βαλλω	έβαλον	I throw.
καταλείπω (23)	κατελιπον	I leave.
λέγω (925)	είπον	I say.
	Inf. είπειν	
μανθανω (25)	έμαθον	I learn (cf. μαθητης).
πασχω (40)	έπαθον	I suffer [sympathy].
πιπτω (90)	έπεσον	I fall.
φευγω (29)	έφυγον	I flee [cf. fugitive].
ιδε (29)	} behold, lo.	Though regarded as an interjection, rather than a verb, ιδε is in fact the second person singular of the Imperative Active and ιδου of the Imperative Middle of είδον. For Second Aorist Imperative Middle, see Lesson 27.
ιδου (200)		

We are now familiar with 70 per cent of the words of the New Testament.

LESSON 26

αίρω (101)	άρω	ήρα	I lift up, I take away.
σπείρω (52)	(σπερω)	έσπειρα	I sow. (The Future is not actually found in the New Testament.)
έγειρω	έγερω	ήγειρα	I raise, rouse (cf. Ex. 17 B 12).

VOCABULARY 27

ἀποκτείνω (74)	ἀποκτείνω	ἀπεκτεῖνα	I kill.
ἀποστέλλω (131)	ἀποστέλλω	ἀπέστειλα	I send (with a commission, cf. ἀποστολος).
ἀγγέλλω (1)	ἀγγέλλω	ἡγγείλα	I announce.
ἀπαγγέλλω (46)			
παραγγέλλω (30)			
			I command (takes dative; see Lesson 20).
μένω	μένω	ἔμεινα	I remain.
κρίνω	κρίνω	έκρινα	I judge.
βάλλω	βάλλω	έβαλον	I throw.
ἀποθνήσκω	ἀποθνήσκω	ἀπέθανον	I die.
πίπτω	πέσουςμαι	έπεσον	I fall.
λέγω (96)	έρω	είπον	I say. (Has a Future with a liquid stem.)
ὀφείλω (35)	—	—	I owe, ought. (Only found in Present and Imperfect.)
ὅτι (1285)	because; that; <i>recitative</i> (introducing a direct statement).		

To be carefully distinguished from:

ὅτε (102)	when.
έως	as a conjunction can mean 'while' as well as 'until'.

Verbs which take dative

We have now had ten verbs which usually take the dative:

ἀκολουθεῶ	I follow	παραγγέλλω	I command
ἀποκρίνομαι	I answer	πίστευω	I believe
διακονεῶ	I serve	προσερχομαι	I come to
ἐγγίζω	I draw near	προσκυνεῶ	I worship
έξεστιν	it is lawful	ὑπακούω	I obey

(One more: ἐπιτιμαῶ, 'I rebuke', 'warn' will be found in Vocab. 40.)

Verbs which take genitive

ἄρχω	I rule	ἅπτομαι	I touch
ἀκούω	I hear (usually takes genitive of the person heard).		

LESSON 27

δέχομαι	δεξομαι	έδεξαμην	I receive
γίνομαι	γενήσομαι	έγενομην	I become
(ἀπολλυμι) (90)		ἀπώλομην	I perish
(Lesson 44)		Inf. ἀπολεσθαι	

LESSON 28

Nouns declined like ἀστηρ

ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὸς ὁ (216) dat. pl.: ἀνδρασιν	man, husband. [polyandry: culture where women may have more than one husband] (ἀνὴρ is man as opposed to woman, ἄνθρωπος man as opposed to beast.)
ἀστηρ ἀστερος ὁ (23)	star. [aster, asteroid, asterisk, astronomy, astronaut]
μαρτυς μαρτυρὸς ὁ (35)	witness (cf. μαρτυρεῶ; μαρτυρία and μαρτυριον refer to witness in the abstract, whereas a μαρτυς is a person).
σωτήρ σωτηρὸς ὁ (24)	saviour (cf. σωτηρία, σωζω).
χεὶρ χειρὸς ἡ (176) dat. pl. χερσιν	hand. [chiropodist: strictly, one who treats defects of hands and feet. See πους below]

Nouns with stems ending in a guttural

γυνή γυναῖκος ἡ (209) voc. sing. γυναῖ	woman, wife. [gynaecology, misogynist]
σαρξ σαρκὸς ἡ (147)	flesh. [sarcophagus: a coffin which 'eats' the flesh within; sarcasm is from σαρκαζω, 'I eat flesh', i.e. I speak bitterly]

*Nouns with stems ending in a dental or in ν**Dentals*

ἐλπίς ἐλπίδος ἡ (53)	hope (cf. ἐλπίζω).
νύξ νυκτὸς ἡ (61)	night. [cf. nocturnal]
παῖς παιδὸς ὁ or ἡ (24)	boy, girl, child, servant (cf. παιδιον).
πούς ποδὸς ὁ (93)	foot. [chiropodist; tripod: see τρεῖς, τρία, 'three', Vocab. 32]
χάρις χαριτὸς ἡ (155) acc. sing. χαριν	grace. [Grace is bestowed on those in whom the giver finds joy, χάρα]

ν endings

αἰών αἰωνὸς ὁ (123) εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων	age [aeon] (cf. αἰώνιος). for ever. for ever and ever.
ἀμπελὼν ἀμπελωνὸς ὁ (23)	vineyard.
εἰκὼν εἰκονὸς ἡ (23)	image. [ikon; iconoclasm: breaking of images]

VOCABULARIES 28, 29

Ἕλλην Ἕλληνος ὁ (26)	(a) Greek. [King of the Hellenes; Hellenistic Greek]
μην μηνος ὁ (18)	month. [Cf. menstrual]
Σίμων Σιμωνος ὁ (75)	Simon.

Noun with -οντ- stem

ἄρχων -οντος ὁ (37)	ruler (cf. ἄρχω of which ἄρχων is a Present Participle. See Vocab. 23 and Lesson 36).
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Nouns like πατήρ πατρος

θυγάτηρ ἡ (28)	daughter.
μητήρ ἡ (84)	mother. [metropolis, cf. maternal; but, note, this word is μητήρ, not ματήρ like the Latin]
πατήρ ὁ (415) voc. πατερ	father. [Cf. paternal, Patristics]

LESSON 29

Neuter nouns declined like σῶμα σωματος το

There is a big group of words with nominative singular in -μα and genitive singular in -ματος:¹

αἷμα (97)	blood. [anaemic, without blood; leukaemia, white blood; haemorrhage]
βαπτισμα (20)	baptism.
θελημα (62)	will (cf. θελω).
κριμα (27)	judgement (cf. κρινω, κριτης).
ὄνομα (228)	name. [An onomatopoeic word is one which is 'named' after, i.e. it imitates, the natural sound denoted (e.g. moo, phizz)]
πνευμα (379)	spirit. [pneumatic]
ῥημα (68)	word. [rhetoric]
σπερμα (44)	seed [sperm] (cf. σπειρω).
στομα (78)	mouth. [Stomach was used of the mouth of the digestive organ, and then of the organ itself]

¹ The declension of nouns with nominative singular ending in -α may be determined by the following rules. Those in which the -α is preceded by

a vowel or ρ	are declined like ἡμερα -ας ἡ
μ	„ „ „ σωμα -ατος το
any other consonant	„ „ „ δοξα -ης ἡ

σωμα (142) body. [psycho-somatic treatment deals with mind and body together]

There are a few third declension neuter nouns with consonant stems of which both nominative and genitive singular have to be separately learnt. But in all of them the case endings from the genitive singular onwards are exactly the same as those of σωμα:

οὖς ὠτος¹ (36) ear. [otitis: inflammation of the ear]
 πυρ πυρος (71) fire. [pyre; pyrotechnics: fireworks]
 τερας τερατος (16) a wonder.
 ὕδωρ ὕδατος (76) water. [hydrant, hydro-electric]
 φως φωτος (73) light. [phosphorus: a light-bearing substance; photograph]

Neuter nouns declined like γένος γένους το

γένος (20) race, kind. [cf. genus] A large number of words are derived from the root γεν which means 'beget', 'become'; e.g. γινομαι, γειησομαι; γενεα. Those of one race or kind have a common begetting. See also γενναω Vocab. 40.
 ἔθνος (162) nation; pl. τα ἔθνη: the Gentiles. [ethnology]
 ἔλεος (27) mercy, compassion (cf. ἐλεεω).
 ἔτος (49) year. [There are Etesian winds in the Mediterranean which blow from the North-west annually]
 μέλος (34) member.
 μέρος (42) part. [In botany -merous is a suffix indicating the number of parts. Pentamerous: having five parts.]
 ὄρος (62) mountain. [orology: study of mountains]
 πλῆθος (31) multitude. [plethora]
 σκευος (23) vessel (a utensil, not a ship).
 σκοτος (30) darkness. [scotoscope: instrument for seeing in the dark]
 τέλος (41) end. [teleology: view that developments are due to the ends which they serve]

Indeclinable nouns

πάσχα το (29) Passover. [Paschal]
 Ἀβρααμ ὁ (73) Abraham.

¹ The full declension is: οὖς ὠτος ὡτι ὠτα ὠτων ὠσιν.

VOCABULARIES 30, 31

LESSON 30

Like πλειων

κρεισσων (19)	better.	} Where English uses 'than' after a comparative, Greek normally uses a genitive: the Genitive of Comparison, e.g. μειζων τουτων αλλη εντολη ουκ εστιν (Mark 12. 31) 'There is no other commandment greater than these'.
μειζων (48)	greater.	
πλειων (55)	more.	
χειρων (11)	worse.	

Like αληθης

αληθης (26)	true (cf. αληθεια).
ασθενης (25)	weak, ill, sick (cf. ασθενεω).
πληρης (16)	full (cf. πληθος).

Pronouns

τις τί (552)	who? (masculine and feminine); what? (neuter). τί also means 'why?'
τις τι (518)	someone, anyone, a certain one, something, etc. (τις is never the first word of a sentence.)
οστις ητις οτι (154)	who, whoever.

LESSON 31

ιχθυς -υος ο (20) fish. [ichthyology] The fish was a favourite Christian symbol, representing the acrostic:

Ιησους	Jesus
Χριστος	Christ
Θεου	God's
Υιος	Son
Σωτηρ	Saviour

Feminine nouns like πολις πολεως ή

αναστασις (42)	resurrection (ανα, 'up'; ιστημι, 'I cause to stand', Vocab. 43).
αποκαλυψις (18)	revelation [Apocalypse] (cf. αποκαλυπτω).
αφεσις (17)	forgiveness.
γνωσις (29)	knowledge (cf. γνωσκω).
δυναμις (118)	power [dynamic, dynamite] (cf. δυναμαι, δυνατος).

θλιψις (45)	tribulation, trouble, hardship.
κρισις (47)	judgement [crisis] (cf. κρινω, κριτης, κριμα ¹).
παραδοσις (13)	tradition.
πιστις (243)	faith (cf. πιστευω, πιστος, απιστος).
πολις (161)	city. [necropolis; politics, originally concerned with the government of the Greek city-state]
συνειδησις (30)	conscience.

Masculine nouns like βασιλευς βασιλεως ο

βασιλευς (115)	king.
voc. βασιλευ	
γραμματευς (62)	scribe (cf. γραφω).
ιερευς (31)	priest (cf. ιερον).
αρχιερευς (122)	high-priest, chief priest (cf. αρχω).

We can now collect the Third Declension forms which have merited special mention:

Vocative singular

πατερ γυναι βασιλευ

Accusative singular

χαριν

Dative plural

ανδρασιν χερσιν

IMPORTANT NOTE

From this point a lexicon will be needed to look up the less common words in the Greek-to-English exercises. The vocabularies will continue to give all the common words, and only these will be used in the English-to-Greek exercises. It is not intended that the less common words should be systematically memorised, but if they stick in the memory so much the better. The recitation of the Greek alphabet should be revised at this point.

When translating from Greek, difficulty may sometimes be found in identifying a verb, because verbs are given in a lexicon under the first person singular Present Indicative. If a verb begins with ε, it probably means that there is an augment to subtract. If it begins with a long vowel,

¹ Often -σις is an action ending and -μα a result ending. κρισις would then be the *act of judging* and κριμα the *judicial verdict*. But this distinction is not always maintained.

it probably means that an initial vowel has been lengthened. In this case the table in Lesson 13 can be put into reverse, thus:

$\eta \leftarrow \alpha$ or ϵ	$\eta \leftarrow \alpha\iota$ or $\epsilon\iota$	$\eta\nu \leftarrow \alpha\nu$ or $\epsilon\nu$
$\omega \leftarrow \omicron$	$\omega \leftarrow \omicron\iota$	

Therefore a word beginning (for example) with η may have to be looked for under α or ϵ .

For guidance in the choice of a lexicon, see p. 191.

Greater use will now be made of sentences direct from the New Testament. The student will be able to observe for himself various idioms and turns of phrase which are not of sufficient difficulty or importance to require comment, yet which will increase his knowledge of the forms of the living language. It will also be found that from now on rather greater freedom will be needed in translating Greek words. The vocabularies give the most generally useful translations, but often there is a better, idiomatic English rendering, which will usually be clear enough from the context. The 'Key' will of course help to check your translations.

LESSON 32

$\pi\alpha\varsigma$ $\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha$ $\pi\alpha\nu$ (1226)	every, all. [Pan-African]
$\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\nu$ (32)	all (a slightly more literary word, found chiefly in Luke and Acts).

Note. There is a good deal of overlap in the meanings of $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\varsigma$. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (Vocab. 14) is often translated 'all'; $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\varsigma$ are occasionally translated 'whole'. $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\varsigma$ are often used without an article. When used with the article they are usually put in the predicative position.

We have now had five adjectives which *normally stand in the predicative position*:

$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega\varsigma$
 $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\varsigma$
 $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$
 $\pi\alpha\varsigma$
 $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\varsigma$

$\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\eta$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon$ (353)	much; pl. many. [polytheism]
$\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\lambda\eta$ $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha$ (194)	great. [megaphone, megalomania. Omega is long (great) 'o'.]

Numerals

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\mu\iota\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ (337)	one. [henotheism: belief in one tribal God without denying the existence of other gods]
$\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (226)	no one (with Indicative);
$\mu\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (85)	no one (with other moods).

VOCABULARIES 32, 33

- δυο (136) two. (Cf. δευτερος, dual. Apart from the dative plural, δυο is indeclinable.)
 dat. δυοιν
 τρεις τρια (67) three (cf. τριτος, tripod).
 The complete declension of τρεις is as follows:

	M.F.	N.
N.A.	τρεις	τρια
G.	τριων	
D.	τρισι(ν)	

- τεσσαρες -α (41) four. [Tatian's Diatessaron was a second-century harmony of the gospels. Lit. 'through four']

The numbers 5 to 100 are indeclinable:

- πεντε (38) five. [Pentateuch, pentagon, pentameter, pentathlon, pentamerous]
 εξ (13) six. [hexagon, hexameter. Origen's six-column Old Testament was called the Hexapla]
 επτα (87) seven. [heptagon; heptane is C₇H₁₆]
 δεκα (25) ten. [decathlon; Decapolis: region with 10 cities S.E. of Sea of Galilee; Decalogue]
 δωδεκα (75) twelve. [Dodecanese: group of 12 Aegean islands]
 τεσσαρακοντα (22) forty.
 εκατον (17) hundred.
 χιλιοι -αι -α (11) or } thousand. [Chiliasm: belief in a reign of Christ on
 χιλιας -αδος η (23) } earth of literally 1000 years]

From εκατον and χιλιοι we get the military terms:

- εκατονταρχης -ου ο (20) centurion. Roughly, sergeant-major.
 χιλιαρχος -ου ο (21) military tribune, commander of a cohort, chiliarch.
 (A.V. usually 'chief captain'.) Roughly, colonel.

LESSON 33

Superlative adjective

- μικρος small, little.
 ελαχιστος (14) smallest, least.

Comparative and superlative adverbs of degree

- μαλλον (80) more, rather.
 μαλιστα (12) most, most of all, specially.

Adverbs of manner

ἀληθως (18)	truly.
καλως (37)	well.
ὁμοιως (31)	in like manner, similarly.
οὕτως (208)	in this manner, thus, so.
ἀμην (126)	truly, Amen.
εὖ (6)	well. (Many compounds: εὐαγγελιον, εὐλογεω, εὐχαριστω.)
ναι (34)	yes.

Interjection

οὐαι (45)	alas, woe.
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Comparative and disjunctive particle

ἢ (342)	than (comparative); or (disjunctive).
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We are now familiar with more than 80 per cent of the words of the New Testament.

LESSON 34

Three important verbs which are **Perfect in form, but Present in meaning**:

Active

οἶδα (321)	I know. (The Old English <i>wot</i> comes from the same root. οἶδα originally contained the now obsolete Greek letter Digamma (written <i>F</i>), which is equivalent to <i>w</i> . Cf. <i>Foinos</i> , wine.)		
Pluperfect	ᾔδειν	I knew	
Infinitive	εἶδεναι	to know	
(For future reference)			
Participle	εἰδως	εἰδυνια	εἶδος
	εἰδοτα		
Subjunctive	εἰδω		

In the New Testament there is no sharp distinction in meaning between *γινωσκω* and *οἶδα*. The full range of uses can be seen in the lexicon.

Deponent

καθημαι (91) ¹	I sit.
κειμαι (24)	I lie. (The compounds of <i>κειμαι</i> are often used for reclining at meals, so that the A.V. translates 'I sit at meat'. But in fact it is <i>καθημαι</i> that means 'I sit' and <i>κειμαι</i> 'I lie'. Reclining may be thought of as lying <i>down</i> on to one's elbow, <i>κατα-κειμαι</i> (12), or as propping oneself <i>up</i> on one's elbow, <i>ἀνα-κειμαι</i> (14). <i>συν-ανα-κειμαι</i> (7) is 'I sit at table with'.)

Learn the principal parts (pp. 227-8) of the following verbs:

λυω and *φιλεω*; *κηρύσσω* to *-θνησκω*

The Aorist Passives should be learnt along with the other parts. Their forms are dealt with in the next lesson.

LESSON 35

στρέφω (21)	} I turn. The Aorist Passive is deponent: I turned. [Cf. catastrophe. <i>Καταστροφή</i> is an overturning; lit. a turning down]
2nd Aor. Pass. <i>ἐστράφην</i>	
<i>ἐπιστρέφω</i> (36)	
<i>ὑποστρέφω</i> (35)	I return.
<i>φαίνω</i> (31)	I shine. Passive, I appear. [phantom]
2nd Aor. Pass. <i>ἐφάνην</i>	

Learn the principal parts (p. 228): *καλεω* to *φέρω*.

LESSON 36

Note again the participle of *οἶδα* referred to in Vocab. 34:

εἰδως εἰδνία εἶδος
εἶδοτα

LESSON 37

ὅσος -η -ον (110)	as much as; pl., as many as.
τοιούτος (56)	of such a kind, such. (The last two syllables are declined like <i>οὔτος</i> , except that any initial <i>τ</i> in the declension of <i>οὔτος</i> is omitted.)
-αυτη -ουτο	
ποιος -α -ον (32)	of what sort? what?

¹ For purposes of parsing *οἶδα* is regarded as Perfect and *ᾔδεν* as Pluperfect, but

καθημαι } are regarded as Present and *ἐκαθημην* } as Imperfect.
κειμαι }

Adverbs of Place

ὧδε (61)	here.
ἐκεῖ (95)	there.
ὅπου (82)	where, whither.
ἐγγυς (31)	near (cf. ἐγγιζω).

Adverbs of Time

<i>νυν</i> (148), <i>νυνι</i> (18)	now, at the present time.
<i>ἤδη</i> (60)	now, already, by this time.
<i>ἄρτι</i> (36)	now, just now.
<i>τοτε</i> (159)	then.
<i>παντοτε</i> (41)	always (cf. <i>πας πασα παν</i>).
<i>παλιν</i> (139)	again. [palimpsest: a manuscript which has been used again]
<i>ἔτι</i> (92)	yet, still.
<i>οὐκετι</i> (48) } <i>μηκετι</i> (21) }	no longer { with Indicative; with other moods.
<i>εὐθὺς</i> (54) } <i>εὐθεως</i> (33) }	at once. (As an adjective, <i>εὐθὺς</i> means 'straight', cf. 'straightway'.)
<i>σημερον</i> (41)	today.

Interrogative adverbs

$\pi\omega\varsigma$ (104) how?
 $\pi\omicron\upsilon$ (47) where?

LESSON 38

$\dot{\iota}\nu\alpha$ (673) }	in order that, etc.
$\delta\pi\omega\varsigma$ (53) }	
$\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (166)	A particle which usually adds an element of indefiniteness to a clause.
$\delta\tau\alpha\nu$ ($\delta\tau\epsilon + \acute{\alpha}\nu$) (123)	whenever, when.

Note again the subjunctive of *οἶδα* referred to in Vocab. 34: *εἰδω*, *εἰδῆς*, etc.

LESSON 39

$\epsilon\iota$ (513) if.
 $\epsilon\alpha\nu$ ($\epsilon\iota + \alpha\nu$) (343) if (but less definite than $\epsilon\iota$). Sometimes $\epsilon\alpha\nu$ is equivalent to $\alpha\nu$. See Lesson 38, p. 161 n. 1.)
 $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\iota + \tau\epsilon$) (65) $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon \dots \epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$: 'whether...or'.

VOCABULARIES 40-3

LESSON 40

-αω verbs

ἀγαπαω (141)	I love (cf. ἀγάπη, ἀγαπητός).
γενναω (97)	I beget, bear. Passive, am born (cf. γινομαι). [Hydrogen (with oxygen) begets water, ὕδωρ]
ἔρωταω (62)	I ask, question. (αἰτέω is not used of asking questions.)
ἐπερωταω (56)	
ὁραω	I see (met already in Vocab. 25).
πλαναω (39)	I cause to wander, lead astray. [A 'planet' is a wandering star]
τιμαω (21)	I honour (cf. τιμή).
ἐπιτιμαω (29)	I rebuke, warn. ¹ (Takes dative. With those listed at the end of Vocab. 26, this completes eleven verbs which take the dative.)
καυχασμαι (37)	I boast (deponent Middle).
ζαω (140)	I live.

-οω verbs

δικαιοω (39)	I justify (cf. δίκαιος).
πληρωω (86)	I fill, fulfil (cf. πλήρης, πλήθος).
σταυρωω (46)	I crucify (cf. σταυρός).
φανερωω (49)	I make clear, make known (cf. φαίνω, ἐφάνην).

LESSON 41

τιθημι (101)	I place.
ἐπιτιθημι (40)	I place upon.

LESSON 42

διδωμι (416)	I give.
ἀποδιδωμι (47)	I give back, pay; Middle, sell.
παραδιδωμι (120)	I hand over, betray (cf. παραδοσις).

LESSON 43

ίστημι (152)	Trans., I cause to stand. Intrans., I stand.
ἀνίστημι (107)	Trans., I raise up. Intrans., I rise (cf. ἀνάστασις).
ἐφίστημι (21)	Intrans., I stand over, come upon.

¹ Note the sharp difference in meaning between τιμαω and ἐπιτιμαω. τιμή can be used of a price paid as a penalty. ἐπιτιμαω is used with regard to someone judged worthy of a penalty.

VOCABULARY 44

καθίστημι (21) Trans., I appoint.

παρίστημι (41) Trans., I cause to stand beside, present. Intrans., I stand by.

Note that with words like ἐφίστημι, καθίστημι and ἀφίημι (below), it is the rough breathing which gives the aspirated forms ἐφ-, καθ- and ἀφ-. (Cf. Vocab. 16.) When the preposition is prefixed to a form with a smooth breathing, e.g. -έσση, we get forms like ἐπέσση. When it is prefixed to a form with no initial vowel, e.g. -στασα, we get ἐπιστασα, ἀναστασα (cf. Luke 2. 9, 38; 1. 39).

LESSON 44

ἀφίημι (142) I forgive, leave, allow (cf. ἀφέσις).

συνιημι (26) I understand.

δεικνυμι (32) I show.

φημι (66) I say.

ἀπ-ολλυμι I destroy, lose; Middle and Perfect Active, perish (cf. Vocab. 27).

The principal parts of ἀφίημι and ἀπολλυμι, which are given on p. 228, should be learnt. Those parts of ἀπολλυμι which mean 'destroy' or 'lose' and those parts which mean 'perish' have been set out on separate lines. It is probably best to learn the ἀπολλυμι and ἀπολλυμαι lines separately.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

Except for those in brackets, the parts given below are those which actually occur in the New Testament. In the case of the bracketed words, it seems easier to learn the word than the blank. A hyphen before a word indicates that it is only found in a compound form of the verb.

Present Future Aorist A. Perfect A. Perfect P. Aorist P.

The following are the principal parts of the standard regular verbs:

λυω	λυσω	έλυσα	λελυκα	λελυμαι	έλυθην	loose
φιλεω	φιλησω	έφιλησα	πεφιληκα	πεφιλημαι	έφιληθην	love
τιμαω	τιμησω	έτιμησα	τετιμηκα	τετιμημαι	έτιμηθην	honour
φανερωω	φανερωσω	έφανερωσα	πεφανερωκα	πεφανερωμαι	έφανερωθην	make clear

Apart from the 'aspirated Perfect' (χ instead of κ) the following are also quite regular:

κηρυσσω	κηρυξω	έκηρυξα	(κεκηρυχα)	-κεκηρυγμαι	έκηρυχθην	proclaim
πρασσω	πραξω	έπραξα	πεπραχα	πεπραγμαι	(έπραχθην)	do

The following have various irregularities:

άγγελω	-άγγελω	-ήγγειλα	-ήγγελκα	-ήγγελμαι	-ήγγελην	announce
άγω	άξω	ήγαγον ¹	—	-ήγμαι	ήχθην	lead
άιρω	άρω	ήρα	ήρκα	ήρμαι	ήρθην	lift up
άκουω	άκουσω	ήκουσα	άκηκοα	—	ήκουσθην	hear
άνοιγω	άνοιξω	ήνοιξα	άνεωγα	άνεωγμαι	ήνοιχθην	open ²
-βαινω	-βησομαι	-έβην	-βεβηκα	—	—	go
βαλλω	βαλω	έβαλον	βεβληκα	βεβλημαι	έβληθην	throw
γινομαι	γενησομαι	έγεινομην	γεγονα ³	γεγενημαι	έγενηθην	become
γινωσκω	γινωσομαι	έγνων	έγνωκα	έγνωσμαι	έγνωσθην	know
γραφω	γραφω	έγραψα	γεγραφα	γεγραμμαι	έγραψην	write
δεχομαι	δεξομαι	έδεξαμην	—	δεδεγμαι	-έδεχθην	receive
έγειρω	έγερω	ήγειρα	—	έγηγερμαι	ήγερθην	raise

¹ The First Aorist form -ήξα is found in 2 Pet. 2. 5.

² A number of other forms are found: Aorist Active, ήνεωξα, άνεωξα; Perfect Passive, ήνεωγμαι, ήνοιγμαι; Aorist Passive, άνεωχθην, ήνεωχθην, ήνοιγην. These are easily recognised when the six forms above are known.

³ Note this Second Perfect *Active* form. The other forms, Middle and Passive, are deponent. Therefore all the forms are Active in meaning; both Aorists mean 'I became' and both Perfects 'I have become'.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

εὕρισκω	εὕρησω	εὔρον	εὔρηκα	—	εὔρεθην	find
θελω	θελήσω	ἤθελησα	—	—	—	will
-θνησκω	-θανουμαι	-έθανον	τεθνηκα	—	—	die ¹
καλεω	καλέσω	έκαλεσα	κεκληκα	κεκλημαι	έκληθην	call
κραζω	κραξω	έκραξα	κεκραγα	—	—	cry out
κρινω	κρινῶ	έκρινα	κεκρικα	κεκριμαι	έκριθην	judge
λαμβάνω	λημψομαι	έλαβον	είληφα	-είλημμαι	έλημφθην	take
πειθω	πεισω	έπεισα	πεποιθα ²	πεπεισμαι	έπεισθην	persuade
πινω	πιομαι	έπιον	πεπωκα	—	-έποθην	drink
πιπτω	πεσουμαι	έπεσον	πεπτωκα	—	—	fall
σπειρω	(σπερω)	έσπειρα	—	έσπαρμαι	έσπαρην	sow
-στελλω	-στελω	-έστειλα	-έσταλκα	-έσταλμαι	-έσταλην	send ³
σωζω	σωσω	έσωσα	σεσωκα	σεσωσμαι	έσωθην	save

The following have stems derived from more than one verb:

έρχομαι	έλευσομαι	ήλθον	έληλυθα	—	—	come
έσθιω	φαγομαι	έφαγον	—	—	—	eat
έχω	έξω	έσχον	έσχηκα	—	—	have
λεγω	έρω	είπον	είρηκα	είρημαι	έρρηθην έρρεθην	say ⁴
όραω	όψομαι	είδον	έωρακα έορακα	—	ώφθην	see
φέρω	οίσω	ήνεγκον	-ένηνοχα	—	ήνεχθην	carry

-μι verbs

τιθημι	θησω	έθηκα	τεθεικα	τεθειμαι	έτεθην	place
διδωμι	δωσω	έδωκα	δεδωκα	δεδομαι	έδοθην	give
-ίστημι	στησω	έστησα	—	—	—	cause to stand
—	—	έστην	έστηκα	—	έσταθην	stand
άφιημι	άφησω	άφηκα	—	άφειωνται	άφεθην	forgive
άπολλυμι	άπολεσω	άπωλεσα	—	—	—	destroy
—	άπολω	—	—	—	—	—
άπολλυ-μαι	άπολου-μαι	άπωλομην	άπολωλα	—	—	perish

¹ θνησκω is used in Perf. and Pluperf., άποθνησκω in all other tenses. Cf. Mk. 15. 44.

² πεποιθα has a present sense, and it means 'I trust', not 'I have persuaded'. It takes dative.

³ -στελλω is never found as a simple verb. But there are various other compounds in addition to άποστελλω.

⁴ The forms -λεξω -έλεξα -λελεγμαι -έλεχθην are also found, but only in compounds.

SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR: MORPHOLOGY

NOUNS

First Declension

		Feminine			Masculine	
N.	ἀρχη	ἡμερα	δοξα	προφητης	νεανιας	Σατανας
V.	ἀρχη	ἡμερα	δοξα	προφητα	νεανια	Σατανα
A.	ἀρχην	ἡμεραν	δοξαν	προφητην	νεανιαν	Σαταναν
G.	ἀρχης	ἡμερας	δοξης	προφητου	νεανιου	Σατανα
D.	ἀρχῃ	ἡμερᾱ	δοξῇ	προφητῇ	νεανιᾱ	Σατανα
N.V.	ἀρχαι	ἡμεραι	δοξαι	προφηται	νεανιαι	
A.	ἀρχας	ἡμερας	δοξας	προφητας	νεανιας	
G.	ἀρχων	ἡμερων	δοξων	προφητων	νεανιων	
D.	ἀρχαῖς	ἡμεραις	δοξαῖς	προφηταις	νεανιαῖς	

Second Declension

N.	λογος	λογοι	ἔργα	ἔργον	Ἰησους
V.	λογε	λογοι	ἔργα	ἔργον	Ἰησου
A.	λογον	λογους	ἔργα	ἔργον	Ἰησουν
G.	λογου	λογων	ἔργων	ἔργου	Ἰησου
D.	λογῷ	λογοῖς	ἐργοῖς	ἐργῷ	Ἰησου

Third Declension

N.	ἄστηρ	πατήρ	σῶμα	γενος	ἰχθυς	πολις	βασιλευς
A.	ἄστερα	πατέρα	σῶμα	γενος	ἰχθυον	πολιν	βασιλεα
G.	ἀστερος	πατρος	σωματος	γενους	ἰχθυος	πολεως	βασιλεως
D.	ἀστερι	πατρι	σωματι	γενει	ἰχθυϊ	πολει	βασιλει
N.	ἄστερες	πατερες	σώματα	γενη	ἰχθυες	πολεις	βασιλεις
A.	ἄστερας	πατερας	σώματα	γενη	ἰχθυας	πολεις	βασιλεις
G.	ἀστερων	πατερων	σωματων	γενων	ἰχθυων	πολεων	βασιλεων
D.	ἀστερσιν	πατρασιν	σωμασιν	γενεσιν	ἰχθυσιν	πολεσιν	βασιλευσιν

Rules for formation of dative plural with consonant stems:

κ γ χ	+ σιν → ξιν	αντ + σιν → ασιν
π β φ	+ σιν → ψιν	εντ + σιν → εισιν
τ δ θ ν	+ σιν → σιν	οντ + σιν → ουσιν

Note vocative singular: πατερ, γυναι, βασιλευ; accusative singular: χαριν; dative plural: ἀνδρασιν, χερσιν.

SUMMARY OF MORPHOLOGY

ADJECTIVES, ARTICLE, PRONOUNS

Adjectives of First and Second Declension

Consonant stem (not ρ)				Vowel or ρ stem			Definite Article		
N.	ἀγαθος	η	ον	ἅγιος	α	ον	N. ὁ	ἡ	το
V.	ἀγαθε	η	ον	ἅγιε	α	ον	A. τον	την	το
A.	ἀγαθον	ην	ον	ἅγιον	αν	ον	G. του	της	του
G.	ἀγαθου	ης	ου	ἁγιου	ας	ου	D. τω	τη	τω
D.	ἀγαθω	η	ω	ἁγιω	α	ω	N. οἱ	αἱ	τα
N.V.	ἀγαθοι	αι	α	ἅγιοι	αι	α	A. τους	τας	τα
A.	ἀγαθους	ας	α	ἁγιους	ας	α	G. των	των	των
G.	ἀγαθων	ων	ων	ἁγιων	ων	ων	D. τοις	ταις	τοις
D.	ἀγαθοις	αις	οις	ἁγιοις	αις	οις			

Demonstratives

'that'				'this'		
N.	ἐκεῖνος	η	ο	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
A.	ἐκεῖνον	ην	ο	τούτον	ταυτήν	τοῦτο
G.	ἐκεῖνου	ης	ου	τουτου	ταυτης	τουτου
D.	ἐκεῖνω	η	ω	τουτω	ταυτη	τουτω
N.	ἐκεῖνοι	αι	α	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταυτα
A.	ἐκεῖνους	ας	α	τούτους	ταυτας	ταυτα
G.	ἐκεῖνων	ων	ων	τουτων	τουτων	τουτων
D.	ἐκεῖνοις	αις	οις	τουτοις	ταυταις	τουτοις

Like ἐκεῖνος: αὐτός, ἄλλος, ὅς (*Relative*)

Reflexive

'himself', 'herself', 'itself'

A.	ἑαυτον	ην	ο
G.	ἑαυτου	ης	ου
D.	ἑαυτω	η	ω
A.	ἑαυτους	ας	α
G.	ἑαυτων	ων	ων
D.	ἑαυτοις	αις	οις

Reciprocal

'one another'

ἀλλήλους
ἀλλήλων
ἀλλήλοις

Similarly: ἑμαυτον ην 'myself'
σεαυτον ην 'yourself'

Personal pronouns

	Singular		Plural	
N.	ἐγώ	συ	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεις
A.	(ἐ)με	σε	ἡμας	ὕμας
G.	(ἐ)μου	σου	ἡμων	ὕμων
D.	(ἐ)μοι	σοι	ἡμιν	ὕμιν

Adjectives of First and Third Declension

N.	εἷς	μία	έν
A.	ένα	μian	έν
G.	ένος	μιας	ένος
D.	ένι	μια	ένι
cf.	οὐδ εις	οὐδε μια	οὐδ εν
	μηδ εις	μηδε μια	μηδ εν

N.	πολυς	πολλη	πολυ	μεγας	μεγαλη	μεγα
A.	πολυν	πολλην	πολυ	μεγαν	μεγαλην	μεγα
G.	πολλου	πολλης	πολλου	μεγαλου	μεγαλης	μεγαλου
D.	πολλω	πολλη	πολλω	μεγαλω	μεγαλη	μεγαλω
N.	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλα	μεγαλοι	μεγαλαι	μεγαλα
A.	πολλους	πολλας	πολλα	μεγαλους	μεγαλας	μεγαλα
G.	πολλων	πολλων	πολλων	μεγαλων	μεγαλων	μεγαλων
D.	πολλοις	πολλαις	πολλοις	μεγαλοις	μεγαλαις	μεγαλοις

Adjectives and Pronouns of Third Declension

N.	πλειων	πλειον	τις	τι	αληθης	αληθες
A.	πλειονα	πλειον	τινα		αληθη	αληθες
G.	πλειονος	πλειονος			αληθους	αληθους
D.	πλειονι	πλειονι			αληθει	αληθει
N.	πλειονες	πλειονα			αληθεις	αληθη
A.	πλειονας	πλειονα			αληθεις	αληθη
G.	πλειονων	πλειονων			αληθων	αληθων
D.	πλειοσιν	πλειοσιν			αληθεσιν	αληθεσιν

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Regular comparison:	δικαιος	δικαιωτερος	δικαιοτατος
	σοφος	σοφωτερος	σοφωτατος
	δικαιως	δικαιωτερον	δικαιοτατα

Irregular comparison:

αγαθος	κρεισσων	—
κακος	χειρων	—
μεγας	μειζων	—
πολυς	πλειων	—
μικρος	μικροτερος	ελαχιστος
ευ	κρεισσον	—
—	μαλλον	μαλιστα

TABLE OF THE

λυω

Principal parts λυω

λυσω

έλυσα

		Present	Imperfect				
Present	Imperfect	Middle &	Middle &	Future	Future	Aorist	Aorist
Active	Active	Passive	Passive	Active	Middle	Active	Middle
Indicative							
λυω	έλυον	λυομαι	έλυομην	λυσω	λυσομαι	έλυσα	έλυσαμην
λυεις	έλυες	λυη	έλυου	λυσεις	λυση	έλυσας	έλυσω
λυει	έλυεν	λυεται	έλυετο	λυσει	λυσεται	έλυσεν	έλυσατο
λυομεν	έλυομεν	λυομεθα	έλυομεθα	λυσομεν	λυσομεθα	έλυσαμεν	έλυσαμεθα
λυετε	έλυετε	λυεσθε	έλυεσθε	λυσετε	λυεσθε	έλυσατε	έλυσασθε
λυσουσιν	έλυον	λυνονται	έλυοιτο	λυσουσιν	λυσονται	έλυσαν	έλυσαντο
Subjunctive							
λυω		λυωμαι				λυσω	λυσωμαι
λυης		λυη				λυσης	λυση
λυη		λυηται				λυση	λυσηται
λυσωμεν		λυσωμεθα				λυσωμεν	λυσωμεθα
λυητε		λυησθε				λυσητε	λυσησθε
λυσωσιν		λυνωνται				λυσωσιν	λυνωνται
Imperative							
λυε		λυνου				λυσον	λυσαι
λυετω		λυεσθω				λυσατω	λυσασθω
λυετε		λυεσθε				λυσατε	λυσασθε
λυετωσαν		λυεσθωσαν				λυσατωσαν	λυσασθωσαν
Infinitive							
λυνειν		λυσεσθαι				λυσαι	λυσασθαι
Participle							
		λυομενος η ον					
λυνων ουσα ον						λυσας ασα αν	λυσαμενος
λυνοντα						λυσαντα	η ον

REGULAR VERB

STEM λυ-

λελυκα		λελυμαι		ελυθην	
Perfect Active	Pluperfect Active	Perfect Middle & Passive	Pluperfect Middle & Passive	Aorist Passive	Future Passive
λελυκα	(ἐ)λελυκειν	λελυμαι	(ἐ)λελυμην	ἐλυθην	λυθησομαι
λελυκας	(ἐ)λελυκεις	λελυσαι	(ἐ)λελυσο	ἐλυθης	λυθησῃ
λελυκεν	(ἐ)λελυκει	λελυται	(ἐ)λελυτο	ἐλυθη	λυθησεται
λελυκαμεν	(ἐ)λελυκειμεν	λελυμεθα	(ἐ)λελυμεθα	ἐλυθημεν	λυθησομεθα
λελυκατε	(ἐ)λελυκειτε	λελυσθε	(ἐ)λελυσθε	ἐλυθητε	λυθησεσθε
λελυकाσιν	(ἐ)λελυκεισαν	λελυνται	(ἐ)λελυντο	ἐλυθησαν	λυθησονται
				λυθω	
				λυθης	
				λυθη	
				λυθωμεν	
				λυθητε	
				λυθωσιν	
				λυθητι	
				λυθητω	
				λυθητε	
				λυθητωσαν	
λελυκεναι		λελυσθαι		λυθηναι	
λελυκως υια ος		λελυμενος η ον		λυθεις εισα εν	
λελυκοτα				λυθεντα	

Like λελυμαι: δυναμαι, κειμαι, καθημαι.

SUMMARY OF MORPHOLOGY : VERB CHANGES

VOWEL AND CONSONANT CHANGES IN THE VERB

Initial vowel changes in formation of Past Tenses

$\alpha \rightarrow \eta$	$\alpha\iota \rightarrow \eta$	$\alpha\upsilon \rightarrow \eta\upsilon$
$\epsilon \rightarrow \eta$	$\epsilon\iota \rightarrow \eta$	$\epsilon\upsilon \rightarrow \eta\upsilon$ (or $\epsilon\upsilon$)
$\omicron \rightarrow \omega$	$\omicron\iota \rightarrow \omega$	
	$\iota \rightarrow \bar{\iota}$	

With compound verbs, prepositions (except $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$ and $\pi\rho\omicron$) drop final vowel.

Rules of reduplication

- (1) Initial consonant is repeated + ϵ , e.g. $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon-$.
- (2) $\chi \phi \theta \rightarrow \kappa\epsilon\chi, \pi\epsilon\phi, \tau\epsilon\theta$.
- (3) But vowel lengthens, and σ, ζ or ξ merely add ϵ .

Addition of σ to Mutes

$\kappa \gamma \chi + \sigma \rightarrow \xi$
$\pi \beta \phi + \sigma \rightarrow \psi$
$\tau \delta \theta + \sigma \rightarrow \sigma$

Addition of θ to Mutes

$\kappa \gamma \chi + \theta \rightarrow \chi\theta$
$\pi \beta \phi + \theta \rightarrow \phi\theta$
$\tau \delta \theta + \theta \rightarrow \sigma\theta$

TABLE OF SECOND TENSES

VERB: TABLE OF SECOND TENSES

	Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive	Infinitive	Participle
Aorist	ἔβαλον		βαλῶ		
Active	ἔβαλες	βαλε	βαλῆς		
	ἔβαλεν	βαλετω	βαλῆ	βαλεῖν	βαλὼν
	ἔβαλομεν		βαλῶμεν		
	ἔβαλετε	βαλετε	βαλῆτε		
	ἔβαλον	βαλετωσιν	βαλῶσιν		
Middle	ἐγενομην		γενῶμαι		
	ἐγενου	γειου	γενῆ		
	ἐγενετο	γενεσθω	γενῆται	γενεσθαι	γενομενος
	ἐγενομεθα		γενῶμεθα		
	ἐγενεσθε	γενεσθε	γενῆσθε		
	ἐγενοντο	γενεσθωσαν	γενῶνται		
Passive	ἐγραφην		γραφῶ		
	ἐγραφης	σπαρηθι	γραφῆς		
	ἐγραφη	σπαρητω	γραφῆ	γραφῆναι	γραφεις
	ἐγραφημεν		γραφῶμεν		
	ἐγραφητε	σπαρητε	γραφῆτε		
	ἐγραφησαν	σπαρητωσαν	γραφῶσιν		
Future	γραφησομαι				
Passive	γραφησῃ				
	γραφησεται				
	γραφησομεθα				
	γραφησεσθε				
	γραφησονται				
Perfect	γεγραφα				
Active	γεγραφας				
	γεγραφεν			γεγραφεῖν	γεγραφως
	γεγραφαμεν				
	γεγραφατε				
	γεγραφασιν				

Aorist Active of γινωσκω: ἔγνων ὡς ὦ ὦμεν ὡτε ὦσαν
 -βαινω: -εβην ἡς ἡ ἡμεν ἡτε ἡσαν

Forms not listed in Principal Parts:

Second Aorist Active: ἤμαρτον, κατελιπον, ἐμαθον, ἐφυγον, ἐπαθον.

Second Aorist Passive: ἐκρυβην, ἐστραφην, ἐφανην.

Second Aorist Middle: Third singular optative, γεινοιτο.

SUMMARY OF MORPHOLOGY

-ΕΩ VERBS

Rules of Contraction: $\epsilon + \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon\iota$
 $\epsilon + \omicron \rightarrow \omicron\upsilon$
 (ϵ) + long vowel or diphthong.

Present system of φιλεω

	Present Active		Imperfect Active
Indicative			
φιλεω →	φιλω	ἐφιλεον →	ἐφιλουν
φιλεεις	φιλεις	ἐφιλεες	ἐφιλεις
φιλεει	φιλει	ἐφιλεε	ἐφιλει
φιλεομεν	φιλουμεν	ἐφιλεομεν	ἐφιλουμεν
φιλεετε	φιλειτε	ἐφιλεετε	ἐφιλειτε
φιλεουσιν	φιλουσιν	ἐφιλεον	ἐφιλουν
Subjunctive			
φιλεω	φιλω		
φιλεης	φιλης		
φιλεη	φιλη		
φιλεωμεν	φιλωμεν		
φιλεητε	φιλητε		
φιλεωσιν	φιλωσιν		
Imperative			
φιλεε	φιλει		
φιλεετω	φιλειτω		
φιλεετε	φιλειτε		
φιλεετωσαν	φιλειτωσαν		
Infinitive			
φιλεειν	φιλειν		
Participle			
φιλεων ουσα ον	φιλων ουσα ουν		

Present Middle and Passive

Imperfect Middle and Passive

Indicative

φιλεομαι	→	φιλουμαι
φιλεῃ		φιλῃ
φιλεσται		φιλειται
φιλομεθα		φιλουμεθα
φιλεσθε		φιλεισθε
φιleonται		φιλουνται

ἐφιλεομην	→	ἐφιλουμην
ἐφιλεου		ἐφιλου
ἐφιλεετο		ἐφιλειτο
ἐφιλομεθα		ἐφιλουμεθα
ἐφιλεεσθε		ἐφιλεισθε
ἐφιλεοντο		ἐφιλουντο

Subjunctive

φιλεωμαι	φιλωμαι
φιλεῃ	φιλῃ
φιληται	φιληται
φιλεωμεθα	φιλωμεθα
φιλησθε	φιλησθε
φιλεωνται	φιλωνται

Imperative

φιλεου	φιλου
φιλεεσθω	φιλεισθω
φιλεεσθε	φιλεισθε
φιλεεσθωσαν	φιλεισθωσαν

Infinitive

φιλεεσθαι	φιλεισθαι
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Participle

φιλομενος	φιλουμενος
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LIQUID VERBS: STEMS ENDING IN λ μ ν OR ρ

Liquid Futures (e.g. ἀρω) are formed with -ε(σ)- and the endings are as for the present of φιλεω.

SUMMARY OF MORPHOLOGY

-αω VERBS

Rules of contraction: α + O-sound (ο, ω or ου) → ω

α + E-sound (ε or η) → α

α + any combination containing ι (whether subscript or not) → α (except present infinitive active)

Present system of τιμαω

	Present Active		Imperfect Active
Indicative			
τιμαω	→ τιμω	ἐτιμαον	→ ἐτιμων
τιμαεις	τιμας	ἐτιμαες	ἐτιμας
τιμαει	τιμα	ἐτιμαε	ἐτιμα
τιμαομεν	τιμωμεν	ἐτιμαομεν	ἐτιμωμεν
τιμαετε	τιματε	ἐτιμαετε	ἐτιματε
τιμαουσιν	τιμωσιν	ἐτιμαον	ἐτιμων
Subjunctive			
τιμαω	τιμω		
τιμαης	τιμας		
τιμαη	τιμα		
τιμαωμεν	τιμωμεν		
τιμαητε	τιματε		
τιμαωσιν	τιμωσιν		
Imperative			
τιμαε	τιμα		
τιμαετω	τιματω		
τιμαετε	τιματε		
τιμαετωσαν	τιματωσαν		
Infinitive			
τιμαειν	τιμα <u>ν</u>		
Participle			
τιμαων ονσα ον	τιμων ωσα ων		

Present Middle and Passive

Imperfect Middle and Passive

Indicative

τιμασμαι	→	τιμωμαι
τιμαη		τιμα
τιμασται		τιμαται
τιμασμεθα		τιμωμεθα
τιμασθε		τιμασθε
τιμαονται		τιμωνται

ἐτιμασμεν	→	ἐτιμωμεν
ἐτιμασ		ἐτιμω
ἐτιμαστο		ἐτιματο
ἐτιμασμεθα		ἐτιμωμεθα
ἐτιμασθε		ἐτιμασθε
ἐτιμαοντο		ἐτιμωντο

Subjunctive

τιμαωμαι	τιμωμαι
τιμαη	τιμα
τιμαηται	τιμαται
τιμαωμεθα	τιμωμεθα
τιμαησθε	τιμασθε
τιμαωνται	τιμωνται

Imperative

τιμασ	τιμω
τιμασθω	τιμασθω
τιμασθε	τιμασθε
τιμασθωσαν	τιμασθωσαν

Infinitive

τιμασθαι	τιμασθαι
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Participle

τιμασμενος	τιμωμενος
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ζαω

ζαω, I live: Present Indicative	ζω	ζης	ζη	ζωμεν	ζητε	ζωσιν
Present Infinitive	ζην					

SUMMARY OF MORPHOLOGY

-Ω VERBS

Rules of contraction: ο + long vowel → ω
ο + short vowel or ου → ου
ο + combination containing ι → οι
(except present infinitive active)

Present system of φανερω

	Present Active		Imperfect Active		
Indicative					
φανερῶ	→	φανερῶ	ἐφανέρον	→	ἐφανέρον
φανέροις		φανέροις	ἐφάνερες		ἐφάνερος
φανέροι		φανέροι	ἐφάνερε		ἐφάνερον
φανέρομεν		φανέρομεν	ἐφάνερομεν		ἐφάνερομεν
φανέρετε		φανέρουτε	ἐφάνερετε		ἐφάνερουτε
φανέρουσιν		φανέρουσιν	ἐφάνερον		ἐφάνερον
Subjunctive					
φανέρω		φανέρω			
φανέροις		φανέροις			
φανέροι		φανέροι			
φανέρωμεν		φανέρωμεν			
φανέροητε		φανέρωτε			
φανέρωσιν		φανέρωσιν			
Imperative					
φάνερε		φάνερον			
φανέρετω		φανέρουτω			
φάνερετε		φάνερουτε			
φανέρετωσαν		φάνερουτωσαν			
Infinitive					
φάνερε <u>ιν</u>		φάνερο <u>υν</u>			
Participle					
φανέρων		φάνερων			
ουσα ον		ουσα ουν			

Present Middle and Passive

Imperfect Middle and Passive

Indicative

φανεροομαι →	φανερουμαι	ἐφανεροομην →	ἐφανερουμην
φανεροη	φανεροι	ἐφανερου	ἐφανερου
φανεροεται	φανερουται	ἐφανεροετο	ἐφανερουτο
φανεροομεθα	φανερουμεθα	ἐφανεροομεθα	ἐφανερουμεθα
φανεροεσθε	φανερουσθε	ἐφανεροεσθε	ἐφανερουσθε
φανερουνται	φανερουνται	ἐφανερουντο	ἐφανερουντο

Subjunctive

φανερωμαι	φανερωμαι
φανεροη	φανεροι
φανεροηται	φανερωται
φανερωμεθα	φανερωμεθα
φανεροησθε	φανερωσθε
φανερωνται	φανερωνται

Imperative

φανερου	φανερου
φανεροεσθω	φανερουσθω
φανεροεσθε	φανερουσθε
φανεροεσθωσαν	φανερουσθωσαν

Infinitive

φανεροεσθαι	φανερουσθαι
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Participle

φανεροομενος	φανερουμενος
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-μι VERBS

<i>Principal parts:</i>	τιθημι	θησω	έθηκα	τεθεικα	τεθειμαι	έτεθην
	διδωμι	δωσω	έδωκα	δεδωκα	δεδομαι	έδοθην
(Transitive)	ιστημι	στησω	έστησα			
(Intransitive)			έστην	έστηκα		έσταθην

<i>Stems</i>	Verbal	Present	Perfect
	θε	τιθε	τεθε
	δο	διδο	δεδο
	στα	ίστα	έστα

Active

Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive	Infinitive	Participle
<i>Present</i>				
τιθη-μι		τιθω	τιθε-ναι	τιθεις εισα εν
ς	τιθει	ης		εντα
σιν	τιθε-τω	η		
τιθε-μεν		ωμεν		
τε	τε	ητε		
ασιν	τωσαν	ωσιν		

<i>Second Aorist</i>				
—	θες	θω	θειναι	θεις εισα εν
	θε-τω	ης		εντα
		η		
		ωμεν		
	τε	ητε		
	τωσαν	ωσιν		

<i>Present</i>				
διδω-μι	διδου	διδω	διδο-ναι	διδους ουσα ον
ς	διδο-τω	ως		οντα
σιν		ω		
διδο-μεν	τε	ωμεν		
τε	τωσαν	ωτε		
ασιν		ωσιν		

<i>Second Aorist</i>				
—	δος	δω	δουναι	δους ουσα ον
	δο-τω	ως		οντα
		ω		
		ωμεν		
	τε	ωτε		
	τωσαν	ωσιν		

-μι VERBS

Present

ἴσθη-μι		ἴστω	ἴστα-ναι	ἴστας ασα αν αντα
ς		ης		
σιν	—	η		
ἴστα-μεν		ωμεν		
τε		ητε		
ἴστα-σιν		ωσιν		

Second Aorist

ἔστην		στω	στηναι	στας ασα αν αντα
ης		ης		
η	—	η		
ημεν		ωμεν		
ητε		ητε		
ησαν		ωσιν		

Middle and Passive

Present Middle and Passive

Present forms consist of: Present stem + perfect passive endings of λυω.

Indicative		Infinitive		Participle
τιθε	} μαι	τιθε	} σθαι	τιθε
διδο		διδο		διδο
ἴστα		ἴστα		ἴστα
				} μενος

Second Aorist Middle

Only Indicative need be learnt:

augment + verbal stem + Pluperfect endings of λυω, with contraction in second singular:

ἐ-θέ-μην	ἐ-δο-μην
ἐ-θου ← ε(σ)ο	ἐ-δου ← ο(σο)
ἐ-θε-το	ἐ-δο-το
ἐ-θε-μεθα	ἐ-δο-μεθα
ἐ-θε-σθε	ἐ-δο-σθε
ἐ-θε-ντο	ἐ-δο-ντο

Additional notes on ἴσθημι

(1) The Perfect tense is Present in meaning and the Pluperfect (εἴσθηκειν) is Imperfect in meaning.

(2) There are two forms of the *Perfect Participle Active*:

First Perfect:	ἔσθηκας	υια	ος
	οτα		
Second Perfect:	ἔστως	ωσα	ος
	ωτα		

SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR : εἶμι

εἶμι

Indicative

Present	Future	Imperfect	Sub-junctive	Infini-tive	Participle	Opta-tive
εἶμι	έσομαι	ήμην	ώ	είναι	ών ούσα όν	
εί	έση	ής or ήσθα	ής		όντα	
έστιν	έσται	ήν	ή			είη
έσμεν	έσομεθα	ήμεν or ήμεθα	ώμεν			
έστε	έσεσθε	ήτε	ήτε			
είσιν	έσονται	ήσαν	ώσιν			

For other -μι forms see Lesson 44.

SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR: SYNTAX

The numbers in parentheses refer to the lesson in which the subject is treated.

1. WORDS NEVER USED FIRST IN A SENTENCE

γάρ, ούν, μεν, δε; τε, τις (indefinite) and other enclitics (30 n.)

2. NUMBER

Verbs agree with subject (5), except

(a) neuter plural nouns take singular verb (7);

(b) collective nouns may use a construction according to sense (32 n.).

3. CASES

Nominative: Subject of verb (5), other than infinitive (20).

Vocative: case of address, with or without ώ (5).

Accusative: case of extension.

1. Direct object (5).
2. Motion to (10). So with προς, εἰς, παρὰ ('to beside' or 'alongside').
3. Time How Long (16).
4. 'Subject' of infinitive (20), properly an example of:
5. Adverbial accusative, acc. of general reference or acc. of respect. μονον, πρωτον (Vocab. 11); comparative and superlative adverbs (33 n.).
6. For various uses with δια, μετα, ύπερ, ύπο, κατα, περι, επί (16, esp. Vocab.).

Genitive

1. Case of genus or kind of thing; possessive (6).
2. Kind of time: Time During Which (16).
3. *Ablative*: case of separation; motion from (10). So with ἐκ, ἀπο, παρὰ ('from beside').
4. Genitive of comparison (Vocab. 30, Lesson 33).
5. Genitive absolute (37).
6. After προ, ἐνωπιον, ἐμπροσθεν, ὀπίσω, ἐξω, χωρίς, ἀχρι, ἕως.
7. For various uses with δια, μετα, ὑπερ, ὑπο, κατα, περι, ἐπι (16, esp. Vocab.)
8. After ἀκουω, ἀπτομαι, ἀρχω.

Dative

1. Case of personal interest: indirect object (6).
 2. *Locative*: place in space (10). So with ἐν, παρὰ ('rest beside').
 3. Point in time: Time At Which (16).
 4. *Instrumental* (10, 17).
- Note.* Instrument: dative.
Agent: ὑπο + genitive.
5. After συν.
 6. After ἀκολουθεω, ἀποκρινομαι, διακονεω, ἐγγιζω, ἐξεστιν, παραγγελλω, πιστευω, προσερχομαι, προσκυνεω, ὑπακουω, ἐπιτιμαω, πεποιθα (p. 228 n. 1).

Summary of time uses (16)

Time how long: accusative.

Time during which: genitive.

Time at which: dative.

4. PREPOSITIONS

1. See Lesson 16, esp. Vocab.
2. Compound verbs; perfective use (13); prepositions after compound verbs (Vocab. 23).

5. ARTICLE

1. Usual with Θεός, Ἰησοῦς, words indicating a whole class, e.g. ἄνθρωπος; often with abstract nouns and proper names (6).
2. Complement usually without article and placed before verb (6).
3. Making an adjective equivalent to a noun (11).
4. With δε making a personal pronoun; with μεν...δε..., 'some... others...' (19).

SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR

5. Articular infinitive (20).
6. του with infinitive for purpose (20).
7. Articular participle (36).
8. To make a prepositional phrase equivalent to an adjective (p. 71 n. 1).

6. ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATIVE USE OF ADJECTIVES

1. Attributive: ὁ ἀγαθὸς προφήτης or ὁ προφήτης ὁ ἀγαθός
Predicative: ὁ προφήτης ἀγαθός or ἀγαθὸς ὁ προφήτης (12)
2. Normally in predicative position: ἐκεῖνος, οὗτος, ὅλος, πᾶς, ἅπας.

7. USES OF αὐτός (15)

1. Third personal pronoun.
2. Predicative: emphasising pronoun.
3. Attributive: identical adjective.

8. TENSE

1. Linear: Present, Imperfect (3, 13, 18).
2. Punctiliar: Aorist (24). Epistolary Aorist (38n.)
3. Completed action: Perfect, Pluperfect.
Comparative table of uses of Perfect, Past Simple and Aorist (34).
4. Conditions contrary to fact: Past—Aorist;
Present—Imperfect (39).

Tenses of ἵστημι (43)

1. Perfect: Present in meaning.
Pluperfect: Imperfect in meaning.
2. Transitive: ἵστημι, στησω, ἔστησα.
Intransitive: ἕστην, ἕστηκα, ἕσταθην.

9. SUBJUNCTIVE (38, 39)

1. Indefinite clauses: 'whoever', 'wherever', 'whenever', 'until'.
2. Purpose: ἵνα or ὅπως.
3. Noun clauses: ἵνα.
4. Hortatory.
5. Deliberative.
6. Emphatic negative future.
7. Command not to begin.
8. Future condition.

SYNTAX

10. OPTATIVE (39)

1. To express a wish.
2. Dependent (indirect) question.

11. INFINITIVE (20)

1. A neuter verbal noun.
2. As a noun can be subject or object of a sentence.
3. Its 'subject' is accusative.
4. Consequence: *ὥστε*.
5. Articular infinitive:

ἐν—time at which.

πρὸ—'before'.

μετὰ (with accusative)—'after'.

διὰ (with accusative)—'because'.

εἰς, *πρὸς*—purpose.

6. Infinitive alone or with *τοῦ* for purpose.

12. PARTICIPLE (36, 37)

1. Adjectival: articular, usually translated by relative clause.
2. Adverbial: temporal, causal, concessive clauses.
3. Present: usually action at same time as action of main verb.
4. Aorist: usually action before action of main verb.
5. Aorist can be used for Attendant Circumstances.
6. Genitive absolute; noun in genitive not usually subject, object or indirect object of main verb.

7. Periphrastic tenses:

Imperfect: Imperfect of *εἶμι* + Present Participle.

Future: Future of *εἶμι* + Present Participle.

Perfect: Present of *εἶμι* + Perfect Participle.

Pluperfect: Imperfect of *εἶμι* + Perfect Participle.

13. COMMANDS, PROHIBITIONS

1. Commands.

Present Imperative: continue to do an action or do it repeatedly (18).

Aorist Imperative: simple command without regard to continuity or repetition (24).

2. Prohibitions (39).

μὴ + Present Imperative: do not continue an action.

μὴ + Aorist Subjunctive: do not begin an action.

οὐ + Future (Hebrew idiom): 'you shall not'.

SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR

14. QUESTIONS (18)

1. Expecting answer 'Yes': οὐ, οὐχι.
2. Expecting answer 'No', or hesitant question: μη, μητι.

15. NEGATIVES

1. οὐ: Indicative.
μη: Imperative, Infinitive, Participle, Subjunctive, Optative.
2. Two negatives do not cancel out (32).

16. USES OF ὅτι (26)

1. 'Because'.
2. Recitative.
3. Introducing dependent statements.

Note. The tense used by the original speaker is retained.

17. PURPOSE CLAUSES

1. Infinitive alone (20).
2. του + infinitive (20).
3. εἰς or προς with articular infinitive (20).
4. ἵνα or ὅπως with Subjunctive (38).

18. CONSEQUENCE CLAUSES (20)

ὥστε with accusative and infinitive.

19. CAUSAL CLAUSES

1. ὅτι (26).
2. δια το + infinitive (20).
3. Participle (36).

20. TIME CLAUSES

1. Infinitive (20).

ἐν τῷ—'while', 'when'.

πρὸ του—'before'.

μετὰ το—'after'.

SYNTAX

2. Participle (36).
3. Conjunctions:
 - (a) 'When' (definite): $\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$ + Indicative.
 - (b) 'When' (indefinite), 'whenever': $\acute{o}\tau\alpha\nu$ + Subjunctive (38).
 - (c) 'Until' (definite: usually past): $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ + Indicative (38).
 - (d) 'Until' (indefinite: usually future): $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ ($\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\acute{o}\tau\omicron\nu$) + Subjunctive (38).

21. RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. $\acute{o}\varsigma$ (definite): Indicative (18).
2. $\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (indefinite): Subjunctive (38).

22. CONDITIONAL CLAUSES (39)

Conditions of fact

Protasis

Past:	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ + Indicative.
Present:	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ + Indicative.
Future:	$\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu$ + Subjunctive.

Conditions contrary to fact

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ + Indicative; add $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ in apodosis.

Past:	Aorist.
Present:	Imperfect.

Also participle (p. 152).

ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY

The numeral after the Greek word refers to the vocabulary in which it is treated. Fuller references to the forms and uses of some words will be found in the Greek Index.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| able, <i>am</i> , δυναμαι 20 | appoint, καθιστημι 43 |
| abound, περισσευω 13 | approximately, περι 16 |
| about (prep.), περι 16 | around, περι 16 |
| about, <i>am</i> , μελλω 20 | as, ὡς, καθως 19 |
| above, ὑπερ 16 | as far as, ἄχρι, ἕως 16 |
| Abraham, Ἀβρααμ 29 | as much (many) as, ὅσος 37 |
| according to, κατα 16 | ask, ask for, αἰτεω 4 |
| afraid, <i>am</i> , φοβεομαι 23 | ask (esp. a question), ἐρωταω, |
| after, <i>see</i> Vocab. 16 | ἐπερωταω 40 |
| again, παλιν 37 | assembly, ἐκκλησια 9 |
| against, κατα 16 | astray, lead, πλαναω 40 |
| age, αἰων 28 | at once, εὐθις, εὐθως 37 |
| alas, οὐαι 33 | authority, ἐξουσια 9 |
| all, πας, ἅπας 32 | away from, ἀπο 10 |
| allow, ἀφειμι 44 | |
| alone, μονος 11 | bad, κακος 11 |
| alongside, παρα 16 | baptise, βαπτιζω 22 |
| already, ἤδη 37 | baptism, βαπτισμα 29 |
| also, και 5 | baptist, βαπτιστης 10 |
| always, παντοτε 37 | bear (children), γενναω 40 |
| <i>am</i> , εἰμι p. 244: ὑπαρχω, γινομαι 23 | bear witness, μαρτυρεω 4 |
| Amen, ἀμην 33 | beautiful, καλος 11 |
| and, και 5; δε 10; τε 18 | because (conj.), ὅτι 26 |
| Andrew, Ἀνδρεας 10 | because of (prep.), δια 16 |
| angel, ἄγγελος 5 | become, γινομαι 23 |
| anger, ὀργη 8 | before, <i>see</i> Vocab. 16 |
| announce, ἀγγελλω, ἀπαγγελλω 26 | beget, γενναω 40 |
| another, ἑτερος 12; ἄλλος 15 | begin, ἀρχομαι 23 |
| (one) another, ἀλλήλους 15 | beginning, ἀρχη 8 |
| answer, ἀποκρινομαι 23 | (on) behalf of, ὑπερ 16 |
| anyone, anything, τις, τι 30 | behold, ἴδε, ἴδου 25 |
| apart from, χωρις 16 | believe, πιστευω 13 |
| apostle, ἀποστολος 5 | believing πιστος 11 |
| appear, φαινω (passive) 35 | belong to ὑπαρχω 23 |

ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY

beloved ἀγαπητος 11	cloud, νεφέλη 8
beseech, παρακαλεω 14	colonel, χιλιαρχος 32
beside (prep.), παρα 16	come, ερχομαι, πορευομαι, παραγι- νομαι 23
beside, am, παραγινομαι 23	come into, εισερχομαι 23
betray, παραδιδωμι 42	come to, προσερχομαι 23
better κρεισσων 30	come to pass, γινομαι 23
bind δεω 14	come together, συνερχομαι 23
blaspheme, βλασφημεω 4	come upon, εφιστημι (intrans.) 43
bless, εὐλογεω 4	coming, παρουσια 9
blessed, μακαριος 12	command, παραγγελλω 26
blind, τυφλος 11	commandment, ἐντολη 8
blood, αῖμα 29	compassion, ἐλεος 29
boast, καυχαομαι 40	concerning, περι 16
boat, πλοιον 7	congregation, ἐκκλησια 9
body, σωμα 29	conscience, συνειδησις 31
book, βιβλιον 7	council, συνεδριον 7
born, am, γενναομαι 40	covenant, διαθηκη 8
boy, παις 28	cross, σταυρος 6
bread, ἄρτος 6	crowd, ὄχλος 6
bring, ἄγω, προσφέρω 13	crucify, σταυρωω 40
bring together, συναγω 13	cry out, κραζω 22
brother, ἀδελφος 5	cup, ποτηριον 7
build, οἰκοδομεω 14	
but, ἀλλα, δε 10	daily, καθ' ἡμεραν 16
buy, ἀγοραζω 22	darkness, σκοτος 29
by, see Vocab. 16	daughter, θυγατηρ 28
	day, ἡμερα 9
call, καλεω 4; φωνεω 14	deacon, διακονος 5
can, δυναμαι 20	dead, νεκρος 12
carry, φερω 13; βασταζω 22	death, θανατος 5
centurion ἑκατονταρχης 32	demon, δαιμονιον 7
(a) certain man, τις 30	deny, ἀρνεομαι 23
chief priest, ἀρχιερευς 31	depart, ὑπαγω 13
child, παιδιον, τεκνον 7; παις 28	desert, ἐρημος 6
Christ, Χριστος 5	destroy, ἀπολλυμι 44
church, ἐκκλησια 9	devil, διαβολος 6
city, πολις 31	die, ἀποθνησκω 13
clean, καθαρος 12	different, ἕτερος 12
cleans, καθαριζω 22	disciple, μαθητης 10
clear, make, φανερωω 40	do, ποιεω 4; πρᾶσσω 22
clothe, ἐνδυω 13	door, θυρα 9
clothes, ἱματια 7	

ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY

down, *κατα* p. 66 n. 1
draw near, *ἐγγίζω* 22
drink, *πινω* 25
dwell, *κατοικέω* 14

each, *ἐκαστος* 11
ear, *οὖς* 29
earth, *γῆ* 8
eat, *ἐσθίω* 3
elder, *πρεσβύτερος* 5
Elijah, *Ἠλίας* 10
encourage, *παρακαλέω* 14
end, *τέλος* 29
enemy, *ἐχθρός* 5
eternal, *αἰώνιος* 11
even, *καί* 5
even as, *καθώς, ὥσπερ* 19
ever, for, *εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα* 28
everlasting, *αἰώνιος* 11
every, *ἐκαστος* 11; *πᾶς* 32
evil, *πονηρός* 12
exhort, *παρακαλέω* 14
exist, *ὑπαρχω* 23
eye, *ὄφθαλμος* 5

face, *προσωπὸν* 7
faith, *πίστις* 31
faithful, *πίστος* 11
faithless, *ἄπιστος* 11
fall, *πίπτω* 25
father, *πατήρ* 28
fear (n.), *φόβος* 5
fear (vb.), *φοβεομαι* 23
few, *ὀλίγοι* 11
field, *ἀγρός* 5
fill, *πληροῶ* 40
find, *εὕρισκω* 3
fire, *πῦρ* 29
first, *πρῶτος* 11
fish, *ἰχθύς* 31
fitting season, *καιρὸς* 6
five, *πεντε* 32

flee, *φεύγω* 25
flesh, *σαρξ* 28
follow, *ἀκολουθεῶ* 14
foot, *πούς* 28
for (conj.), *γάρ* 10
for (prep.), *see* Vocab. 16
forgive, *ἄφηνμι* 44
forgiveness, *ἄφεσις* 31
forty, *τεσσαράκοντα* 32
four, *τέσσαρες* 32
free, *ἐλευθερός* 12
friend, *φίλος* 5
from, *see* Vocab. 16
fruit, *καρπὸς* 6
fulfil, *πληρῶω* 40
full, *πληρῆς* 30

Galilee, *Γαλιλαία* 9
garment, *ἱμάτιον* 7
gather together, *συναγῶ* 13
generation, *γενεά* 9
Gentiles, *ἔθνη* 29
girl, *παῖς* 28
give, *δίδωμι* 42
give back, *ἀποδίδωμι* 42
glorify, *δοξαζῶ* 22
glory, *δοξα* 9
go, *ἐρχομαι, πορεύομαι* 23; *ἄγω* 13
go away, *ἀπερχομαι* 23
go down, *καταβαίνω* 25
go into, *εἰσερχομαι* 23
go out, *ἐξέρχομαι, ἐκπορεύομαι* 23
go through, *διέρχομαι* 23
go up, *ἀναβαίνω* 25
God, *Θεός* 6
good, *ἀγαθός, καλός* 11
good news, bring, *εὐαγγελίζομαι* 23
gospel, *εὐαγγέλιον* 7
gospel, preach the, *εὐαγγελίζομαι* 23
grace, *χάρις* 28
great, *μεγας* 32
greater, *μειζων* 30

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Greek, α, Ἑλλήν 28	injure, ἀδικεῶ 14
greet, ἀσπάζομαι 23	into, εἰς 10
guard (n.), φυλακή 8	Israel, Ἰσραὴλ 5
guard (vb.), φυλάσσω 22	
hand, χεὶρ 28	James, Ἰακώβος 6
hand over, παραδίδωμι 42	Jerusalem, Ἱεροσόλυμα, Ἱερουσα-
happy, μακάριος 12	λήμ 7
hardship, θλίψις 31	Jesus, Ἰησοῦς 6
hate, μισέω 4	Jew, Ἰουδαῖος 5
have, ἔχω 3	John, Ἰωάννης 10
he, she, it, αὐτός η ο 15	joy, χαρά 9
head, κεφαλή 8	Judaea, Ἰουδαία 9
heal, θεραπεύω 3; ἰάομαι p. 170 n. 1	Judah, Judas, Ἰουδᾶς 10
hear, ἀκούω 13	judge (n.), κριτής 10
heart, καρδιά 9	judge (vb.), κρίνω 3
heaven, οὐρανός 6	judgement, κρίμα 29; κρίσις 31
here, ὧδε 37	just, δίκαιος 12
hide, κρυπτόω 22	just as, ὥσπερ 19
high-priest, ἀρχιερεὺς 31	just now, ἄρτι 37
himself, etc., αὐτός, ἑαυτόν 15	justify, δικαιώω 40
hold, take hold of, κρατέω 14;	keep, τηρέω 4
ἀπτομαι 23	kill, ἀποκτείνω 26
holy, ἅγιος 12	kind, γένος 29
honour (n.), τιμή 8	king, βασιλεὺς 31
honour (vb.), τιμάω 40	kingdom, βασιλεία 9
hope (n.), ἐλπίς 28	know, γινώσκω 25; οἶδα 34
hope (vb.), ἐλπίζω 22	knowledge, γνώσις 31
hour, ὥρα 9	known, make, φανερώω 40
house, οἶκος 6; οἰκία 9	
how?, πῶς 37	land, γῆ 8
hundred, ἑκατόν 32	last, ἐσχάτος 11
husband, ἀνὴρ 32	law, νόμος 5
hypocrite, ὑποκριτής 10	lawful, it is, ἐξεστίν 20
	lead, ἄγω 13
I, ἐγώ 19	lead astray, πλανᾶω 40
if, εἰ, εἰάν 39	lead away, ἀπαγώ 13
ill, ἀσθενής 30	learn, μαθάνω 25
ill, am, ἀσθενέω 14	least, ἐλαχιστός 33
image, εἰκὼν 28	leave, καταλείπω 25; ἀφίημι 44
in, ἐν 10	leper, λεπρός 5
inhabit, κατοικέω 14	letter, ἐπιστολή 8

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lie, *κειμαι* 34
 life, *ζωη, ψυχη* 8
 lift up, *αῖρω* 26
 light, *φως* 29
 like, *ὅμοιος* 12
 like manner, in, *ὁμοίως* 33
 little, *ὀλιγος* 11; *μικρος* 33
 live, *ζαω* 40
 lo, *ιδε, ιδου* 25
 loaf, *ἀρτος* 6
 (no) longer, *οὐκετι, μηκετι* 37
 look at, *θεωρεω* 4
 loose, *λυω* 3
 lord, Lord, *κυριος, Κυριος* 5
 lose, *ἀπολλυμι* 44
 love (n.), *ἀγαπη* 8
 love (vb.), *φιλεω* 4; *ἀγαπαω* 40

make, *ποιεω* 4
 man, *ἀνθρωπος* 5; *ἀνθρω* 28
 (young) man, *νεανιας* 10
 many, *πολλοι* 32
 marry, *γαμεω* 14
 member, *μελος* 29
 mercy, *ἐλεος* 29
 mercy on, have, *ἐλεεω* 14
 messenger, *ἀγγελος* 5
 middle, midst, *μεσος* 11
 minister (vb.), *διακονεω* 14
 money, *ἀργυριον* 7
 more (adj.), *πλειων* 30
 more (adv.), *μαλλον* 33
 most, *μαλιστα* 33
 mother, *μητηρ* 28
 mountain, *ὄρος* 29
 mouth, *στομα* 29
 much, *πολυς* 32
 multitude, *πληθος* 29
 must, *see necessary*
 my, *ἐμος, μου* 19
 myself, *ἐμαυτον* 19
 mystery, *μυστηριον* 7

name, *ὄνομα* 29
 nation, *ἔθνος* 29
 near, draw, *ἐγγιζω* 22
 necessary, it is, *δει* 20
 need, *χρεια* 9
 neither, *see Vocab.* 18
 new, *καινος* 11; *νεος* 12
 night, *νυξ* 28
 no longer, *οὐκετι, μηκετι* 37
 no one, *οὐδεις, μηδεις* 32
 nor, *see Vocab.* 18
 not, *οὐ* 10; *μη* 18
 (and) not, *see Vocab.* 18
 not even, *see Vocab.* 18
 now, *νυν, νυνι, ἀρτι, ἤδη* 37

O, *ὦ* 5
 obey, *ὕπακουω* 13
 offer, *προσφερω* 13
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An index, rather than a general Greek-English Vocabulary, has been provided for two reasons. On the one hand, it encourages an effort of memory by making the meanings slightly less accessible. On the other, by directing the reader back to the vocabularies, it helps to impress *groups* of words on the mind.

This index covers all the words needed for the English-Greek exercises, but after Lesson 31 the student is expected to use a lexicon for the less common words in the Greek-English exercises.

The number after the Greek word refers to the Vocabulary in which it will be found. *p.* or *pp.* refers to the page or pages on which further information is to be found. When the **principal parts** of a verb are set out in full on pp. 227 f., the appropriate page reference is given in **heavy type**.

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BY

C. F. D. MOULE

SECOND EDITION

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