

Greek Alphabet							
Letter		Pronounce		Letter		Pronounce	
α	A	<i>Alpha</i>	<i>a</i>	ν	N	<i>Nu</i>	<i>n</i>
β	B	<i>Beta</i>	<i>b</i>	ξ	Ξ	<i>Xi</i>	<i>x</i>
γ	Γ	<i>Gamma</i>	<i>g</i>	ο	Ο	<i>Omicron</i>	<i>o</i>
δ	Δ	<i>Delta</i>	<i>d</i>	π	Π	<i>Pi</i>	<i>p</i>
ε	Ε	<i>Epsilon</i>	<i>e</i>	ρ	Ρ	<i>Rho</i>	<i>r</i>
ζ	Ζ	<i>Zeta</i>	<i>z</i>	σ	Σ	<i>Sigma</i>	<i>s</i>
η	Η	<i>Eeta</i>	<i>e</i>	τ	Τ	<i>Tau</i>	<i>t</i>
θ	Θ	<i>Theta</i>	<i>th</i>	υ	Υ	<i>Upsilon</i>	<i>u</i>
ι	Ι	<i>Iota</i>	<i>i</i>	φ	Φ	<i>Phi</i>	<i>ph</i>
κ	Κ	<i>Kappa</i>	<i>k</i>	χ	Χ	<i>Chi</i>	<i>ch</i>
λ	Λ	<i>Lambda</i>	<i>l</i>	ψ	Ψ	<i>Psi</i>	<i>ps</i>
μ	Μ	<i>Mu</i>	<i>m</i>	ω	Ω	<i>Omega</i>	<i>ō</i>

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ε		<i>Epsilon</i>	<i>e</i>	ρ		<i>Rho</i>	<i>r</i>
ζ		<i>Zeta</i>	<i>z</i>	σ		<i>Sigma</i>	<i>s</i>
η		<i>Eeta</i>	<i>e</i>	τ		<i>Tau</i>	<i>t</i>
θ		<i>Theta</i>	<i>th</i>	υ		<i>Upsilon</i>	<i>u</i>
ι		<i>Iota</i>	<i>i</i>	φ		<i>Phi</i>	<i>ph</i>
κ		<i>Kappa</i>	<i>k</i>	χ		<i>Chi</i>	<i>ch</i>
λ		<i>Lambda</i>	<i>l</i>	ψ		<i>Psi</i>	<i>ps</i>
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Letter		Pronounce		Letter		Pronounce	
	Α	<i>Alpha</i>	<i>a</i>		Ν	<i>Nu</i>	<i>n</i>
	Β	<i>Beta</i>	<i>b</i>		Ξ	<i>Xi</i>	<i>x</i>
	Γ	<i>Gamma</i>	<i>g</i>		Ο	<i>Omicron</i>	<i>o</i>
	Δ	<i>Delta</i>	<i>d</i>		Π	<i>Pi</i>	<i>p</i>
	Ε	<i>Epsilon</i>	<i>e</i>		Ρ	<i>Rho</i>	<i>r</i>
	Ζ	<i>Zeta</i>	<i>z</i>		Σ	<i>Sigma</i>	<i>s</i>
	Η	<i>Eeta</i>	<i>e</i>		Τ	<i>Tau</i>	<i>t</i>
	Θ	<i>Theta</i>	<i>th</i>		Υ	<i>Upsilon</i>	<i>u</i>
	Ι	<i>Iota</i>	<i>i</i>		Φ	<i>Phi</i>	<i>ph</i>
	Κ	<i>Kappa</i>	<i>k</i>		Χ	<i>Chi</i>	<i>ch</i>
	Λ	<i>Lambda</i>	<i>l</i>		Ψ	<i>Psi</i>	<i>ps</i>
	Μ	<i>Mu</i>	<i>m</i>		Ω	<i>Omega</i>	<i>ō</i>

Greek Alphabet

Letter		English/Pronounce			Letter		English/Pronounce		
α	A	<i>Alpha</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>F<u>a</u>ther</i>		N	<i>Nu</i>	<i>n</i>	<i><u>N</u>et</i>
	B	<i>Beta</i>	<i>b</i>	<i><u>B</u>et</i>	ξ		<i>Xi</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>A<u>x</u>e</i>
γ		<i>Gamma</i>	<i>g</i>	<i><u>G</u>et</i>		Ο	<i>Omicron</i>	<i>o</i>	<i><u>N</u>ot</i>
δ	Δ	<i>Delta</i>	<i>d</i>	<i><u>D</u>og</i>	π	Π	<i>Pi</i>	<i>p</i>	<i><u>P</u>et</i>
ε		<i>Epsilon</i>	<i>e</i>	<i><u>M</u>et</i>		Ρ	<i>Rho</i>	<i>r</i>	<i><u>R</u>ent</i>
	Z	<i>Zeta</i>	<i>z</i>	<i><u>Z</u>ebra</i>			<i>Sigma</i>	<i>s</i>	<i><u>S</u>et</i>
η	H	<i>Eata</i>	<i>e</i>	<i><u>O</u>bey</i>	τ	Τ	<i>Tau</i>	<i>t</i>	<i><u>T</u>ent</i>
θ		<i>Theta</i>	<i>th</i>	<i><u>Th</u>ink</i>	υ		<i>Upsilon</i>	<i>u</i>	<i><u>H</u>oops</i>
ι	I	<i>Iota</i>	<i>i</i>	<i><u>H</u>it</i>	φ	Φ	<i>Phi</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i><u>Ph</u>one</i>
	K	<i>Kappa</i>	<i>k</i>	<i><u>K</u>ee<u>p</u></i>		Χ	<i>Chi</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i><u>Ch</u>emical</i>
λ		<i>Lambda</i>	<i>l</i>	<i><u>L</u>et</i>	ψ	Ψ	<i>Psi</i>	<i>ps</i>	<i><u>L</u>ips</i>
μ		<i>Mu</i>	<i>m</i>	<i><u>M</u>et</i>	ω		<i>Omega</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i><u>H</u>ome</i>

Greek Capital Letters NOTES

1. They are used for _____.
2. They are used for _____ marks.
3. They are used in the first word of _____.

BREATHING MARKS

Greek	Equivalence
(Smooth Breathing Mark)	Silent.
(Rough Breathing Mark)	“H” sound added to word.

GREEK VOWELS

Greek Letter	Length	Equivalence
	Short	e
	Short	o
	Long	ē
	Long	ō
	Long or Short	a or ā
	Long or Short	i or ī
	Long or Short	u or ū

Vowel NOTES – ι Iota

1. Short sound = Hit.

2. Long sound = Machine.

3. Becomes a consonant in the initial position = Yes.

α Alpha

Sounds the same long or short.

υ Upsilon

Sometimes becomes a “y” when translated.
= Hypocrite

GREEK DIPHTHONGS

Greek Letters	Example	Equivalence
	αἶμα	<u>a</u> isle
	εἰμί	<u>e</u> ight
	οἶκος	<u>oi</u> l
	αὐτός	s <u>au</u> erkraut
	υῖός	s <u>ui</u> te
	πιστεύω	f <u>eu</u> d

GREEK DIPHTHONGS – Iota Subscript




Definition	A diphthong is formed when ι (iota) follows a long vowel.	
Greek Letters	Example	Equivalence
αῖ		f <u>a</u> ther
ἡ	ἀρχῆ	ob <u>e</u> y
ω		h <u>o</u> me

Movable Nu (ν)

ν is added to the end of a word ending in a vowel, especially when it is followed by a _____.

SYLLABLE NAMES		
3 RD Last	2 ND Last	Last
Antepenult	Penult	Ultima
EXAMPLES		

SYLLABLE RULES
1. One vowel or _____ per syllable.
2. Two consonants in a row are divided except when second consonant is v or a _____ pair.
3. Two vowels (two diphthongs or a vowel and a diphthong) in a row are _____ unless the vowels form a diphthong.

THREE ACCENTS			
Accent		Example	Meaning
	Acute		Rising pitch.
	Grave		Falling pitch.
	Circumflex		Rising then falling pitch.

PUNCTUATION		
English	Greek	Example
Period		λόγος.
Comma		λόγος,
Colon		λόγος·
Question Mark		λόγος;
Elided Letters		δι' αὐτοῦ
Words Joined		κᾶγω
Diaeresis Vowels Pronounced Separately	..	Μωϋσῆς

5 PARTS OF THE GREEK VERB

Name	Meaning
Tense/ Aspect	Refers to the time of the action of the verb and (in Greek) the type of _____.
Voice	Active or _____.
Mood	The kind of reality of the action or how the action of the _____ is regarded.
Person	1 st Person; 2 nd Person; 3 rd Person.
Number	Singular or _____

GREEK VOICE

1	Active	Subject does the _____ of the verb.
2	Passive	Subject _____ the action of the verb.
3	Middle	Where the subject acts on himself or herself (reflexive) or members of a _____ interact among themselves (reciprocal). Self-interest may be reflected in middle voice.

GREEK MOOD

1	Indicative	_____ that something happened.
2	Imperative	Gives a _____.
3	Subjunctive	Expresses a wish, possibility or potentiality.

GREEK PERSON

1	First	I; We; Us.
2	Second	You.
3	Third	He; She; It; They.

Present Active Indicative

λύω	I loose; I am losing.	λύομεν	We loose; we are losing.
λύεις	You loose; you are losing.	λύετε	You loose; you are losing.
λύει	He, she, it loses; he, she, it is losing.	λύουσιν	They loose; they are losing.
λύειν		To loose.	

Present Active Indicative

	I loose; I am losing.		We loose; we are losing.
	You loose; you are losing.		You loose; you are losing.
	He, she, it loses; he, she, it is losing.		They loose; they are losing.
		To loose.	

PARSING FORMAT

CATEGORY	EXAMPLE - λύω
Tense	
Voice	
Mood	
Person	
Number	
Lexical Root	λύω
English Meaning	I loose, destroy.

GREEK VERB NOTES

PRESENT TENSE TRANSLATION - λύω

1 Undefined Action – the event simply _____.

Example I loose. I destroy.

2 Continuous Action – the event was a _____.

Example I am loosing. I am destroying.

3 Historical Present – Refers to an action that happened in the past. Mostly occurs in the narrative and in the 3rd person. Translate as simple _____.

Example λέγω I said.

εἰμί - To Be

εἰμί	I am.	ἐσμέν	We are.
εἶ	You are.	ἐστέ	You are.
ἐστί	He, she, it is.	εἰσιν	They are.

εἰμί - To Be

	I am.		We are.
	You are.		You are.
	He, she, it is.		They are.

NEGATION		
1		Before consonant.
2		Before vowel with a smooth breathing mark.
3		Before vowel with a rough breathing mark.

GREEK ARTICLES		
Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
ὁ	τό	ἡ
EXAMPLES		
the time	the year	the day

DEFINITE ARTICLE NOTES
1. Must match noun in gender, number and _____.
2. There is not an indefinite _____ in Greek.

MASCULINE DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	ὁ	οἱ
G/A	τοῦ	τῶν
D/L/I	τῷ	τοῖς
Accusative	τόν	τούς

MASCULINE DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		

MASCULINE DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		

NEUTER DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	Τὸ	Τά
G/A	τοῦ	τῶν
D/L/I	τῷ	τοῖς
Accusative	Τὸ	Τά

NEUTER DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		

NEUTER DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		

FEMININE DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	ἡ	αἱ
G/A	τῆς	τῶν
D/L/I	τῇ	ταῖς
Acc.	τήν	τάς

FEMININE DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Acc.		

FEMININE DEFINITE ARTICLE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Acc.		

GREEK CASES	
Name	Usage
NOMINATIVE	
GENITIVE	
ABLATIVE	
DATIVE	
LOCATIVE	
INSTRUMENTAL	
ACCUSATIVE	
VOCATIVE	

2 ND DECLENSION – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	λόγ <u>ος</u>	λόγ <u>οι</u>
G/A	λόγ <u>ου</u>	λόγ <u>ων</u>
D/L/I	λόγ <u>ῳ</u>	λόγ <u>οις</u>
Accusative	λογ <u>όν</u>	λόγ <u>ους</u>
Vocative	λόγ <u>ε</u>	λόγ <u>οι</u>

2ND DECLENSION – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

2ND DECLENSION – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

Genitive NOTES

1. This case is usually used to show _____.
2. Also has an adverbial function as it specifies time and place.

Possessive Genitive

May be translated “of” or reveals the _____ nature of the noun or pronoun.

Examples

τὴν κοιλίαν τῆς μητρὸς

(John 3:4)

τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ

(John 1:14)

Relational Genitive

Specifies a family _____ (son, parent, wife, etc.).

Examples

ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ

(John 2:5)

Σίμων Ἰωάννου

(John 21:15)

Μαρία ἡ τοῦ Κλωπᾶ

(John 19:25)

Descriptive Genitive	
Qualifies the _____, describing it in more detail.	
Examples	Ὁ ζήλος τοῦ οἴκου σου
	(John 2:17)
	<i>The genitive specifies the type of zeal.</i>
	τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ
	(John 2:21)

Subjective Genitive	
Functions as the _____ or produces the action of the verbal idea implied in the noun it describes.	
Examples	ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκὸς
	(1 John 2:16) – the flesh lusts
	ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν
	(1 John 2:16) – the eyes lust

Objective Genitive	
The genitive receives the _____. It acts like an object to the action of the word it modifies. Sometimes a genitive may be both objective and descriptive.	
Examples	ἡ δὲ τοῦ πνεύματος βλασφημία
	(Matt. 12:31)
	ὁ θερισμὸς τῆς γῆς
	(Rev. 14:15)

Time Genitive	
Function like adverbs and express the _____ “within which” something happens.	
Examples	ἦλθεν πρὸς αὐτὸν νυκτός
	(John. 3:2)
	ἕως τῶν ἡμερῶν Δαυίδ
	(Acts 7:45)

Agency Genitive	
Identifies the _____ that has been in an action.	
Examples	ἔσονται πάντες διδακτοί θεοῦ
	(John. 6:45)

Dative	
Reveals the indirect object and is used to express self-interest, means, location and point of time. The _____ ἐν often accompanies the dative case.	
Example	εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, Λύσατε
	(John 2:19)

Dative of Interest	
May express advantage or disadvantage. When expressing advantage, it may be translated “to” or “for”. When expressing disadvantage, “_____” may be used.	
Examples	ὥστε μαρτυρεῖτε ἑαυτοῖς
	(John 2:19)
	Μὴ θησαυρίζετε ὑμῖν θησαυροὺς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς
	(Matt. 6:19)

Dative of Location	
It is often used with the _____ ἐν (in) and πρὸς (to, toward) to reference a particular physical location. It may also be used alone to indicate location.	
Examples	οἱ μαθηταὶ τῷ πλοιαρίῳ ἦλθον
	(John 21:8)
	Μὴ θησαυρίζετε ὑμῖν θησαυροὺς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς
	(Matt. 6:19)
	ὁ δὲ δούλος οὐ μένει ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ
	(John 8:35)

Dative of Means/Agency	
It often indicates the means by which something happens. It can designate the impersonal (impersonal) or agent (personal) that performs the _____.	
Examples	εἰς ὑπακοὴν ἔθνων, λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ
	(Romans 15:18)
	χάριτί ἐστε σεσωσμένοι
	(Eph. 2:5)

Dative of Time	
May be used to refer to a particular point in _____, in contrast to the genitive which describes time as time within which or time during which.	
Examples	Καὶ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ γάμος ἐγένετο
	(John 2:1)
	Ἦν δὲ σάββατον ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ
	(John 5:9)

Dative of Sphere	
Refers to an abstract realm, whereas the dative of location refers to a specific physical location.	
Examples	ἕκαστος καθὼς προήρηται τῇ καρδίᾳ
	(2 Cor. 9:7)
	καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπιγνούς ὁ Ἰησοῦς τῷ πνεύματι αὐτοῦ
	(Mark 2:8)

PREPOSITIONS
See Vocabulary List

PREPOSITIONAL RULES – ELISION	
Prepositions ending in a _____ drop the final vowel before the vowel of another.	
EXAMPLE	
διὰ + ἐμοῦ	δι' ἐμου
When a rough breathing is on the next word, the _____ may be shifted.	
EXAMPLE	
μετά + ἡμέρας	μεθ' ἡμέρας

PREPOSITIONAL RULES – PROCLITICS

Words with no accent joined close with the _____ word that follows it.

EXAMPLE

εἰς

ἐν

ἐκ

They come before the word with the accent.

PREPOSITIONAL RULES – COMPOUNDS

Prepositions are often compounded with _____.

The prepositions changes the meaning of the verb, such as intensifying the verb.

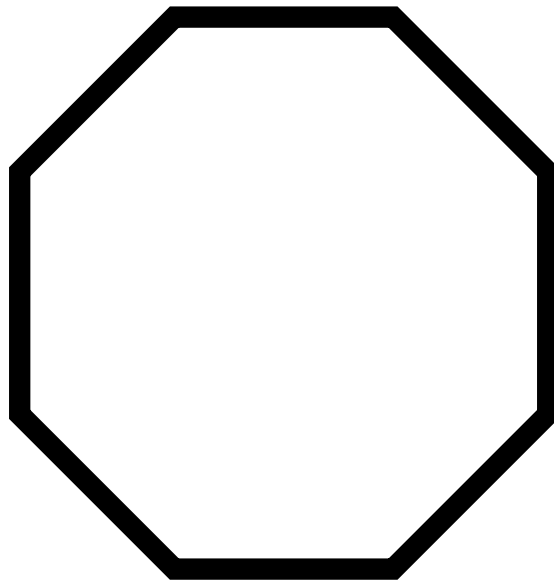
EXAMPLE

διά + βλέπω

διαβλέπω

I see clearly.

PREPOSITIONS



1 ST DECLENSION – η		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	γραφῆ	γραφαί
G/A	γραφῆς	γραφῶν
D/L/I	γραφῇ	γραφαῖς
Accusative	γραφῆν	γραφάς
Vocative	γραφῆ	γραφαί

1 ST DECLENSION – η		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

1 ST DECLENSION – η		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

1 ST DECLENSION – α		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	ὦρ <u>α</u>	ὦρ <u>αι</u>
G/A	ὦρ <u>ας</u>	ὦρ <u>ων</u>
D/L/I	ὦρ <u>α</u>	ὦρ <u>αις</u>
Accusative	ὦρ <u>αν</u>	ὦρ <u>ας</u>
Vocative		

1 ST DECLENSION – α		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

1 ST DECLENSION – α		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

1 ST DECLENSION – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	προφή <u>της</u>	προφή <u>ται</u>
G/A	προφή <u>του</u>	προφή <u>των</u>
D/L/I	προφή <u>τη</u>	προφή <u>ταις</u>
Accusative	προφή <u>την</u>	προφή <u>τας</u>
Vocative	προφή <u>τα</u>	προφή <u>ται</u>

1 ST DECLENSION – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

1 ST DECLENSION – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

3 USES OF ADJECTIVES

USE	DEFINITION
Attributive	Adjective attributes a characteristic to the _____ it modifies.
EXAMPLE	the <u>good</u> book
USE	DEFINITION
Predicate	Adjective assigns a characteristic to the subject of the sentence.
EXAMPLE	the book is <u>good</u>
USE	DEFINITION
Substantive	Adjective acts independently as a _____ itself.
EXAMPLE	the <u>good</u> die young

ADJECTIVE RULES

1. Masculine Adjectives follow _____ Declension.
2. Feminine Adjectives follow _____ Declension.
3. Neuter Adjectives follow _____ Declension.

ADJECTIVES – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθοί
G/A	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῶν
D/L/I	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθοῖς
Accusative	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθοὺς
Vocative	ἀγαθέ	

ADJECTIVES – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

ADJECTIVES – MASCULINE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

ADJECTIVES – FEMININE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθαί
G/A	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθῶν
D/L/I	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθαῖς
Accusative	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθὰς
Vocative		

ADJECTIVES – FEMININE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

ADJECTIVES – FEMININE		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

ADJECTIVES – NEUTER		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	ἀγαθ <u>ον</u>	ἀγαθ <u>ά</u>
G/A	ἀγαθ <u>οῦ</u>	ἀγαθ <u>ῶν</u>
D/L/I	ἀγαθ <u>ῷ</u>	ἀγαθ <u>οῖς</u>
Accusative	ἀγαθ <u>όν</u>	ἀγαθ <u>ά</u>
Vocative	ἀγαθ <u>όν</u>	

ADJECTIVES – NEUTER		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

ADJECTIVES – NEUTER		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

ADJECTIVE NOTES

When an adjective's root ends in an **ε**, **ι**, or **ρ**, the **α** 1st Declension will be used.

MASCULINE ADJECTIVES – ε, ι, ρ

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	δίκαι ος	δίκαι οι
G/A	δικαί ου	δικαί ων
D/L/I	δικαί ω	δικαί οις
Accusative	δίκαι ον	δικαί ους
Vocative	δίκαι ε	

ADJECTIVE NOTES

When an adjective's root ends in an **ε**, **ι**, or **ρ**, the **α** 1st Declension will be used.

MASCULINE ADJECTIVES – ε, ι, ρ

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

FEMININE ADJECTIVES – ε, ι, ρ		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	δικαί <u>α</u>	δίκαι <u>αι</u>
G/A	δικαί <u>ας</u>	δικαί <u>ων</u>
D/L/I	δικαί <u>α</u>	δικαί <u>αις</u>
Accusative	δικαί <u>αν</u>	δικαί <u>ας</u>
Vocative	δικαί <u>α</u>	

FEMININE ADJECTIVES – ε, ι, ρ		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

FEMININE ADJECTIVES – ε, ι, ρ		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

NEUTER ADJECTIVES – ε, ι, ρ		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	δίκαι <u>ον</u>	δίκαι <u>α</u>
G/A	δικαί <u>ου</u>	δικαί <u>ων</u>
D/L/I	δικαί <u>ω</u>	δικαί <u>οις</u>
Accusative	δίκαι <u>ον</u>	δικαί <u>α</u>
Vocative	δίκαι <u>ον</u>	

NEUTER ADJECTIVES – ε, ι, ρ		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

NEUTER ADJECTIVES – ε, ι, ρ		
CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative		
G/A		
D/L/I		
Accusative		
Vocative		

3 POSITIONS OF ADJECTIVES

USE	Attributive	
CODE	T. A. N. (Article, Adjective, Noun) T. N. T. A. (Article, Noun, Article, Adjective)	
EXAMPLES	ἐγὼ εἰμί ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός	
	John 10:11	
	ἐν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ	
	John 6:39	
USE	Predicate	
DEFINITION	Adjective has no _____.	
CODE	A. T. N. (Adjective, Article, Noun) T. N. A. (Article, Noun, Adjective)	
EXAMPLES	καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος δίκαιος	
	(Luke 2:25)	
	φαίσεσθε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δίκαιοι	
	(Matthew 23:28)	
	ἀγαθὸς ὁ λόγος	_____
	ὁ λόγος ἀγαθος	
USE	Substantive	
DEFINITION	Adjective used as noun and usually has an _____.	
EXAMPLES	οἱ δὲ δίκαιοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον	
	(Matthew 25:46)	
	Ὁ δὲ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται	
	(Romans 1:17)	

PREDICATE OF ATTRIBUTIVE		
DEFINITION	When there is no article, context must be used.	
EXAMPLES	καὶ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ δίκαιος	
	(Luke 23:50)	
	ὅτι ὁ θεὸς ἀληθὴς ἐστίν	
	(John 3:33)	
	Ἡλίας εἶ; καὶ λέγει, Οὐκ εἰμί	
	Ὁ προφητὴς εἶ συ;	
		(Luke 23:50)

TYPES OF PRONOUNS	
Name	Definition
PERSONAL	Stands for a _____.
DEMONSTRATIVE	Points to an _____ which is near.
	This/These That/Those
RELATIVE	Relate a subordinate clause to a _____.
	It is a great person who attempts Greek.
RECIPROCAL	An interchange _____ two people/things.
	They loved one another .
REFLEXIVE	Direct the _____ of the verb back to the subject.
	She hid herself behind the door.
INTERROGATIVE	Asks a person
	Who broke the chair?

PRONOUN CASES	
CASE	MEANING
Subjective	Pronoun is the _____.
Possessive	Indicates _____.
Objective	Pronoun is _____ of sentence.

1 ST PERSON PRONOUNS				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative	ἐγώ	I	ἡμεῖς	we
G/A	μου	of me/my	ἡμῶν	of us/our
D/L/I	μοι	to me/for me	ἡμῖν	to us/for us
Accusative	με	me	ἡμᾶς	us

1 ST PERSON PRONOUNS				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		I		we
G/A		of me/my		of us/our
D/L/I		to me/for me		to us/for us
Accusative		me		us

1 ST PERSON PRONOUNS				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		I		we
G/A		of me/my		of us/our
D/L/I		to me/for me		to us/for us
Accusative		me		us

2 ND PERSON PRONOUNS				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative	σύ	you	ὕμεις	you
G/A	σου	of you/your	ὕμῶν	of you/your
D/L/I	σοι	to you/for you	ὕμῖν	to you/for you
Accusative	σε	you	ὕμᾱς	you

2 ND PERSON PRONOUNS				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		you		you
G/A		of you/your		of you/your
D/L/I		to you/for you		to you/for you
Accusative		you		you

2 ND PERSON PRONOUNS				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		you		you
G/A		of you/your		of you/your
D/L/I		to you/for you		to you/for you
Accusative		you		you

3RD PERSON PRONOUNS – MASCULINE αὐτός

CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative	αὐτός	he	αὐτοί	they
G/A	αὐτοῦ	of him/his	αὐτῶν	of them/ their
D/L/I	αὐτῷ	to him/for him	αὐτοῖς	to them/for them
Accusative	αὐτόν	him	αὐτούς	them

3RD PERSON PRONOUNS – MASCULINE αὐτός

CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		he		they
G/A		of him/his		of them/ their
D/L/I		to him/for him		to them/for them
Accusative		him		them

3RD PERSON PRONOUNS – MASCULINE αὐτός

CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		he		they
G/A		of him/his		of them/ their
D/L/I		to him/for him		to them/for them
Accusative		him		them

3 RD PERSON PRONOUNS – FEMININE αὐτή				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative	αὐτή	she	αὐταί	they
G/A	αὐτῆς	of her/hers	αὐτῶν	of them/ their
D/L/I	αὐτῇ	to her/for her	αὐταῖς	to them/for them
Accusative	αὐτήν	her	αὐτάς	them

3 RD PERSON PRONOUNS – FEMININE αὐτή				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		she		they
G/A		of her/hers		of them/ their
D/L/I		to her/for her		to them/for them
Accusative		her		them

3 RD PERSON PRONOUNS – FEMININE αὐτή				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		she		they
G/A		of her/hers		of them/ their
D/L/I		to her/for her		to them/for them
Accusative		her		them

3 RD PERSON PRONOUNS – NEUTER αὐτό				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative	αὐτό	it	αὐτά	they
G/A	αὐτοῦ	of it/its	αὐτῶν	of them/ their
D/L/I	αὐτῷ	to it/for it	αὐτοῖς	to them/for them
Accusative	αὐτό	it	αὐτά	them

3 RD PERSON PRONOUNS – NEUTER αὐτό				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		it		they
G/A		of it/its		of them/ their
D/L/I		to it/for it		to them/for them
Accusative		it		them

3 RD PERSON PRONOUNS – NEUTER αὐτό				
CASE	SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
Nominative		it		they
G/A		of it/its		of them/ their
D/L/I		to it/for it		to them/for them
Accusative		it		them

PERSONAL PRONOUNS EXAMPLES						
John 8:12	Ἐγώ	εἰμί	τὸ	φῶς	τοῦ	κόσμου
John 1:42	Σύ	εἶ	Σίμων	ὁ	υἱὸς	Ἰωάννου

3 USES OF αὐτός	
USE	MEANING
Pronoun	Matching its antecedent in number and _____ and translated as he, she, it or they.
USE	MEANING
Reflexive Intensifier	When it is used as an adjective in the _____ position (usually in nominative). It is translated reflexively.
EXAMPLE	<i>He himself will get the car.</i>
USE	MEANING
Adjective	When it is used as an _____ it means “same”

PRESENT TENSE NOTES

1.	May describe punctiliar _____ (single point in time).
2.	When the passive the voice is used verb is carried by a helping verb.
3.	Present middle and passive _____ have same form, so translators must use context.
4.	There are 3X as many middle forms as there are _____.

3 FUNCTIONS OF MIDDLE VOICE

NAME	DESCRIPTION
1. Deponent	Middle voice is translated as _____.
	75% of Middles are _____.
	Should be translated as _____.
2. Subject	Completes an action on the object but in turn impacts the subject.
3. Self-Interest	Example: John splashed himself.

PASSIVE VERB NOTES

1	Use ὑπό or διὰ with Genitive or express _____.
2	Use Dative case to indicate means or _____.
3	Translation uses “with” or “by”.

PRESENT MIDDLE INDICATIVE			
λύομαι	I am loosing (for myself).	λύομεθα	We are loosing (for ourselves).
λύη	You are loosing (for yourself).	λύεσθε	You are loosing (for yourselves).
λύεται	He, she, it is loosing (for himself, herself, itself).	λύονται	They are loosing (themselves).

PRESENT MIDDLE INDICATIVE			
	I am loosing (for myself).		We are loosing (for ourselves).
	You are loosing (for yourself).		You are loosing (for yourselves).
	He, she, it is loosing (for himself, herself, itself).		They are loosing (themselves).

PRESENT MIDDLE INDICATIVE			
	I am loosing (for myself).		We are loosing (for ourselves).
	You are loosing (for yourself).		You are loosing (for yourselves).
	He, she, it is loosing (for himself, herself, itself).		They are loosing (themselves).

PRESENT PASSIVE INDICATIVE			
λύομαι	I am being loosed.	λύομεθα	We are being loosed.
λύη	You are being loosed.	λύεσθε	You are being loosed.
λύεται	He, she, it is being loosed	λύονται	They are being loosed.

PRESENT PASSIVE INDICATIVE			
	I am being loosed.		We are being loosed.
	You are being loosed.		You are being loosed.
	He, she, it is being loosed		They are being loosed.

PRESENT PASSIVE INDICATIVE			
	I am being loosed.		We are being loosed.
	You are being loosed.		You are being loosed.
	He, she, it is being loosed		They are being loosed.

COMPOUND VERB NOTES		
Prepositions are prefixed to deponent verbs.		
Deponent Verb	Greek	English
ἔρχομαι	ἔρχομαι	
	εἰσέρχομαι	
	ἐξέρχομαι	
	διέρχομαι	