

Mastering Biblical Greek

CHARTS



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Koine Greek Alphabet

Lessons 1-5 & 9

<u>Letter Name</u>	<u>Greek Letter</u>		<u>Pronunciation</u>
	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Lower</u>	
Alpha	Α	α	“AH” as in f <u>A</u> ther
Beta	Β	β	“B” as in <u>B</u> oy
Gamma	Γ	γ	“G” as in <u>G</u> ot
Delta	Δ	δ	“D” as in <u>D</u> og
Epsilon	Ε	ε	“E” as in n <u>E</u> t
Zeta	Ζ	ζ	“dZ” as in ad <u>Z</u>
Eta	Η	η	“AY” as in h <u>A</u> Y
Theta	Θ	θ	“TH” as in <u>T</u> Hink
Iota	Ι	ι	“EE” as in mach <u>I</u> ne “IH” as in p <u>I</u> t
Kappa	Κ	κ	“K”
Lambda	Λ	λ	“L”
Mu	Μ	μ	“M”
Nu	Ν	ν	“N”
Xi	Ξ	ξ	“KS” as in bo <u>X</u>
Omicron	Ο	ο	“O” as in <u>O</u> bey
Pi	Π	π	“P” as in <u>P</u> ea
Rho	Ρ	ρ	“R” as in <u>R</u> ight
Sigma	Σ	σ	“S” as in <u>S</u> ong
Tau	Τ	τ	“T” as in <u>T</u> alk
Upsilon	Υ	υ	“EW” as in n <u>E</u> W
Phi	Φ	φ	“PH” as in <u>P</u> Hone
Chi	Χ	χ	“CH” as in <u>C</u> Hemistry
Psi	Ψ	ψ	“PS” as in ti <u>P</u> S
Omega	Ω	ω	“OH” as in n <u>O</u> te

Diphthongs

Lesson 6

Diphthong

Pronunciation

αι - - - - - "ai" as in aisl

ει - - - - - "ay" as in eight

οι - - - - - "oi" as in oil

υι - - - - - "we" as in ueen

αυ - - - - - "ow" as in ow

ευ - - - - - "eu" as in eud

ηυ - - - - - "eu" as in eud

ου - - - - - "ou" as in outh

Accent Marks

<u>Name</u>	<u>Mark</u>
acute - - - - -	'
grave - - - - -	`
circumflex - - - - -	ˆ

Accent Rules

Accent Rule #1:

The accent stands over the vowel of a syllable.

Accent Rule #2:

The accent stands over the second vowel of a diphthong.

Breathing Marks & Rules

Lesson 7

Breathing Marks

<u>Name</u>	<u>Mark</u>
rough breathing - - - -	◊
smooth breathing - - - -	◊

Breathing Mark Rules

Breathing Mark Rule #1:

A breathing mark is always placed over a vowel or a diphthong at the beginning of a word.

Breathing Mark Rule #2:

When a breathing mark is in a word, it will always be placed over a vowel or the second vowel in a diphthong.

Breathing Mark #3

When a breathing mark and an accent mark stand over the same vowel, the breathing mark is placed first, then the accent mark; except with the circumflex accent, which stands over the breathing mark.

Breathing Mark #4

A UPSILON (υ) or RHO (ρ) at the beginning of a word will always have a rough breathing mark, except in diphthongs.

Punctuation Marks

Lesson 7

Punctuation <u>Name</u>	Punctuation <u>Mark</u>
comma -----	α,
period -----	α.
semi-colon -----	α·
question -----	α;
elision -----	α'
diaeresis -----	ä
iota subscript -----	α̇

Combination Letter Pronunciation

Lesson 7

<u>Letter</u> <u>Combinations</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
--------------------------------------	----------------------

γγ - - - - - ng

γκ - - - - - nk

γχ - - - - - nch

γξ - - - - - nks

Syllable Formation & Rules

Lesson 9

Syllable Formation

A syllable is a single sound expressed by one formation of the mouth.
When the mouth has to reform, a new syllable is formed.

Syllable Rules

Syllable Rule #1:

A word has as many syllables as vowels or diphthongs in it.
Therefore, there is only one vowel or diphthong in a syllable.

Syllable Rule #2:

A consonant between two vowels goes with the vowel to the right.

Syllable Rule #3:

Two consonants divide, except at the beginning of a word or syllable.

Syllable Rule #4:

When you have three consonants together, the first two divide according to Rule #3 and the second and third consonants go together, again according to Rule #3.

Principle of Sentence Structure #1:

A sentence is an expression of a complete thought.

Principle of Sentence Structure #2:

The two basic foundation words used in forming sentences are nouns and verbs.

A noun is the name (**ὄνομα**) of a person, place, or thing.

A verb describes the action or existence of the subject in the sentence.

Principle of Sentence Structure #3:

Greek sentences are not translated according to word order. Each word is translated according to the "ending" of the word.

The "ending" on the *noun* designates the *case* of the noun. Each case represents a certain function in the sentence: the subject, ownership or possession, indirect object - receiving the indirect action of the verb, the direct object - receiving the direct action of the verb, and direct address.

The "ending" on the *verb* designates the tense (time), voice (relation of the subject with the action of the verb), mood (statement of fact, possibility or probability, a wish or desire, or a command), person (first, second or third person) and number (singular or plural) of the verb.

DEFINITION

A **verb** describes the action or existence of the subject in the sentence.

COMPONENTS

In Greek, the verb is made up of two parts:

THE STEM

The stem of the verb is determined by removing the first person singular, present active indicative ending from the verb. The stem determines the meaning or definition of the word.

THE ENDING

The ending expresses five (5) things:

1) **TENSE**

expresses the kind of action (linear or punctiliar) and the time it takes place.

- A. *aorist*: a single act in past time.
- B. *imperfect*: continuous action in past time.
- C. *present*: continuous action at the present time.
- D. *future*: single act or continuous action in future time.
- E. *perfect*: a present condition as a result of a past action.

2) **VOICE**

expresses how the subject in the sentence is related to the action of the verb.

- A. *active* voice: the subject is doing the action to or towards someone or something
- B. *middle* voice: the subject is doing the action to or for himself
- C. *passive* voice: the subject is receiving the action of the verb

3) **MOOD** expresses the writer's intent

- A. *indicative*: a statement of fact
- B. *subjunctive*: possibility or probability
- C. *optative*: wish or desire
- D. *imperative*: command

4) **PERSON** There are three persons expressed in the Greek verb:

- A. *first* person - the one who is speaking
- B. *second* person - the one spoken to
- C. *third* person - the one spoken of

5) **NUMBER** expresses how many people are involved in the action

- A. *singular* - one person
- B. *plural* - more than one person

Present Active Indicative Verbs

Lesson 11

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύω	λύομεν
	I loose I am loosing	we loose we are loosing
2 nd PERSON	λύεις	λύετε
	you (thou) are loosing	you (ye) are loosing
3 rd PERSON	λύει	λύουσι(ν)
	he, she, it is loosing	they are loosing

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE "ENDINGS"

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ω	we ----- ομεν
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- εις	you (ye) ----- ετε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- ει	they ----- ουσι(ν)

Introduction to Nouns

Lesson 12

DEFINITION

A **noun** is the name (*ὄνομα*) of a person, place, or thing.

COMPONENTS

In Greek, nouns, like verbs, are made up of two parts:

THE STEM

The stem of the noun is determined by removing the “ending.” The stem determines the meaning or definition of the word.

THE ENDING

The ending expresses three (3) things:

1) **GENDER**

There are three (3) genders in Greek:

- A. *masculine*: male
- B. *feminine*: female
- C. *neuter*: something that is neither male nor female

2) **NUMBER**

expresses how many people are represented by the word:

- A. *singular*: one person
- B. *plural*: more than one person

3) **CASE**

shows what function the word has in the sentence:

- A. *nominative*: expresses the subject of the sentence.
The subject is the one doing or receiving the action.
- B. *genitive*: expresses possession or ownership.
Translated with the word “of.”
- C. *dative*: expresses the indirect object in the sentence.
Receives the indirect action of the verb.
Translated with the words *to* or *for*.
- D. *accusative*: expresses the direct object in the sentence.
Receives the direct action of the verb.
- E. *vocative*: expresses direct address.

Second Declension Nouns Lesson 12

THE DECLENSION OF ἄνθρωπος

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	ἄνθρωπος man	ἄνθρωποι men
GENITIVE CASE	ἄνθρώπου of man	ἄνθρώπων of men
DATIVE CASE	ἄνθρώπῳ to or for man	ἄνθρώποις to or for men
ACCUSATIVE CASE	ἄνθρωπον man	ἄνθρώπους men
VOCATIVE CASE	ἄνθρωπε man	ἄνθρωποι men

SECOND DECLENSION NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	ος	οι
GENITIVE CASE	ου	ων
DATIVE CASE	ῳ	οις
ACCUSATIVE CASE	ον	ους
VOCATIVE CASE	ε	οι

THE DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE “the”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
GENITIVE	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
DATIVE	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
ACCUSATIVE	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά

PROCLITICS

A proclitic is a word that has no accent of its own because it goes so closely with the word that follows it.

THE PROCLITICS IN THE DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE

ὁ ἡ οἱ αἱ

THE USE OF THE ARTICLE

- Two principles:
- 1) AGREEMENT
The article agrees with the noun that it modifies in gender, number, and case.
 - 2) SUBSTANTIVE USE
The ARTICLE may be used as a substitute for a noun.

First Declension ETA (η) Nouns

Lesson 14

THE DECLENSION OF γραφή

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφή</div> writing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφαί</div> writings
GENITIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφῆς</div> of writing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφῶν</div> of writings
DATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφῇ</div> to or for writing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφαῖς</div> to or for writings
ACCUSATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφῆν</div> writing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφάς</div> writings
VOCATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφή</div> writing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">γραφαί</div> writings

FIRST DECLENSION ETA (η) NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">η</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">αι</div>
GENITIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ης</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ων</div>
DATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">η</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">αις</div>
ACCUSATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ην</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ας</div>
VOCATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">η</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">αι</div>

First Declension ALPHA (α) Nouns

Lesson 14

ALPHA-NOUN RULE

The ALPHA (α) is changed to ETA (η) in the genitive and dative singular except when the stem of the word ends in ε, ι, or ρ.

THE DECLENSION OF ἀλήθεια, truth

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	ἀλήθεια	ἀλήθειαι
GENITIVE CASE	ἀληθείας	ἀληθειῶν
DATIVE CASE	ἀληθείᾳ	ἀληθείαις
ACCUSATIVE CASE	ἀλήθειαν	ἀληθείας
VOCATIVE CASE	ἀλήθεια	ἀλήθειαι

THE DECLENSION OF δόξα, glory

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	δόξα	δόξαι
GENITIVE CASE	δόξης	δοξῶν
DATIVE CASE	δόξῃ	δόξαις
ACCUSATIVE CASE	δόξαν	δόξας
VOCATIVE CASE	δόξα	δόξαι

FIRST DECLENSION ALPHA (α) NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	α	αι
GENITIVE CASE	ας	ων
	ης	
DATIVE CASE	α	αις
	η	
ACCUSATIVE CASE	αν	ας
VOCATIVE CASE	α	αι

First & Second Declension Adjectives

Lesson 15

AN ADJECTIVE is a word that modifies, or describes, a noun.

IT TELLS: whose; which person or thing; what kind; how many.

THE DECLENSION OF ἀγαθός, good (with ETA (η) in the feminine)

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
GENITIVE	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
DATIVE	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
ACCUSATIVE	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
VOCATIVE	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVE “ENDINGS” (with ETA (η) in the feminine)

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	ος	η	ον	οι	αι	α
GENITIVE CASE	ου	ης	ου	ων	ων	ων
DATIVE CASE	ω	η	ω	οις	αις	οις
ACCUSATIVE CASE	ον	ην	ον	ους	ας	α
VOCATIVE CASE	ε	η	ον	οι	αι	α

First & Second Declension Adjectives

Lesson 15

ATTRIBUTIVE POSITION

In the ATTRIBUTIVE position, the adjective will always follow the article.

PREDICATE POSITION

In the PREDICATE position, the adjective will not follow the article.

SUBSTANTIVE USE

Like the article, the adjective may also be used as a substantive for a noun in a sentence.

THE DECLENSION OF μικρός, little or small:

(with ALPHA (α) in the feminine)

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	μικρός	μικρά	μικρόν	μικροί	μικραί	μικρά
GENITIVE	μικροῦ	μικρᾶς	μικροῦ	μικρῶν	μικρῶν	μικρῶν
DATIVE	μικρῷ	μικρᾷ	μικρῷ	μικροῖς	μικραῖς	μικροῖς
ACCUSATIVE	μικρόν	μικράν	μικρόν	μικροῦς	μικράς	μικρά
VOCATIVE	μικρέ	μικρά	μικρόν	μικροί	μικραί	μικρά

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVE “ENDINGS”

(with ALPHA (α) in the feminine)

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	ος	α	ον	οι	αι	α
GENITIVE CASE	ου	ας	ου	ων	ων	ων
DATIVE CASE	ω	α	ω	οις	αις	οις
ACCUSATIVE CASE	ον	αν	ον	ους	ας	α
VOCATIVE CASE	ε	α	ον	οι	αι	α

CHARTS

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Prepositions

Lesson 16

A **PREPOSITION** is a word that expresses relationship between two objects.

A **PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE** is made up of a preposition and an object of the preposition.

TRANSLATION

The **CASE** of the object of the preposition determines the meaning and translation of the preposition.

PREPOSITIONS

<u>ἀντί</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= against; instead of; in behalf of
<u>ἀπό</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= from
<u>διά</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= through
			with the accusative	= on account of
<u>εἰς</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the accusative	= into
<u>ἐκ</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= out of [ἐξ before vowels]
<u>ἐν</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the dative	= in
<u>ἔμπροσθεν</u>	-	prep.	with the genitive	= in the presence of; in front, before (adverb used as a preposition)
<u>ἐπί</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= over, on
			with the dative	= on the basis of
			with the accusative	= on, to, against
<u>κατά</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= down from, against
			with the accusative	= according to
<u>μετά</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= with
			with the accusative	= after
<u>παρά</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= from
			with the dative	= beside, in the presence of
			with the accusative	= alongside of
<u>περί</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= concerning, about
			with the accusative	= about
<u>πρός</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the accusative	= to, towards
<u>σύν</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the dative	= with
<u>ὑπέρ</u>	- - - -	prep.	with the genitive	= by
			with the accusative	= under
<u>χωρίς</u>	- - -	prep.	with the genitive	= without, separately, apart from (adverb used as a preposition)

First & Second Person Personal Pronouns

Lesson 17

A PRONOUN

A pronoun takes the place of a noun or a word that functions like a noun, such as a substantive.

ANTECEDENT

The noun that is replaced by the pronoun is called the antecedent of the pronoun.

AGREEMENT

A personal pronoun agrees with the noun it represents in GENDER, NUMBER, and PERSON but not necessarily in CASE.

FIRST PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE	ἐγώ I	ἡμεῖς we
GENITIVE	ἐμοῦ or μου of me	ἡμῶν of us
DATIVE	ἐμοί or μοι to or for me	ἡμῖν to or for us
ACCUSATIVE	ἐμέ or με me	ἡμᾶς us

SECOND PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE	σύ you (thee)	ὕμεῖς you (ye)
GENITIVE	σοῦ or σου of you	ὕμῶν of you
DATIVE	σοί or σοι to or for you	ὕμῖν to or for you
ACCUSATIVE	σέ or σε you	ὕμᾶς you

Third Person Personal Pronouns

Lesson 17

THIRD PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

SINGULAR

	<u>MASCULINE</u>	<u>FEMININE</u>	<u>NEUTER</u>
NOMINATIVE	αὐτός he	αὐτή she	αὐτό it
GENITIVE	αὐτοῦ of him	αὐτῆς of her	αὐτοῦ of it
DATIVE	αὐτῷ to or for him	αὐτῇ to or for her	αὐτῷ to or for it
ACCUSATIVE	αὐτόν them	αὐτήν them	αὐτό them

PLURAL

	<u>MASCULINE</u>	<u>FEMININE</u>	<u>NEUTER</u>
NOMINATIVE	αὐτοί they	αὐταί they	αὐτά they
GENITIVE	αὐτῶν of them	αὐτῶν of them	αὐτῶν of them
DATIVE	αὐτοῖς to or for them	αὐταῖς to or for them	αὐτοῖς to or for them
ACCUSATIVE	αὐτούς them	αὐτάς them	αὐτά them

OTHER USES FOR THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

- 1) The personal pronoun in the nominative case is used when emphasis is desired.
- 2) The third person personal pronoun used in the predicate position with a noun produces an intensive use.
- 3) The third person personal pronoun used in the attributive position expresses the meaning “the same.”

CHARTS

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Demonstrative Pronouns

Lesson 18

A **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN** demonstrates or points out specific people or objects.

THE DECLENSION OF οὗτος, this

SINGULAR

	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	οὗτος this	αὕτη this	τοῦτο this
GENITIVE	τούτου of this	ταύτης of this	τούτου of this
DATIVE	τούτῳ to or for this	ταύτῃ to or for this	τούτῳ to or for this
ACCUSATIVE	τούτον this	ταύτην this	τοῦτο this

PLURAL

	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	οὗτοι this	αὗται this	ταῦτα this
GENITIVE	τούτων of this	τούτων of this	τούτων of this
DATIVE	τούτοις to or for this	ταύταις to or for this	τούτοις to or for this
ACCUSATIVE	τούτους this	ταύτας this	ταῦτα this

Demonstrative Pronouns

Lesson 18

THE DECLENSION OF ἐκεῖνος

SINGULAR

	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	ἐκεῖνος this	ἐκείνη this	ἐκεῖνο this
GENITIVE	ἐκεῖνου of this	ἐκείνης of this	ἐκεῖνου of this
DATIVE	ἐκεῖνῳ to or for this	ἐκείνῃ to or for this	ἐκεῖνῳ to or for this
ACCUSATIVE	ἐκεῖνον this	ἐκείνην this	ἐκεῖνο this

PLURAL

	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	ἐκεῖνοι this	ἐκεῖναι this	ἐκεῖνα this
GENITIVE	ἐκείνων of this	ἐκείνων of this	ἐκείνων of this
DATIVE	ἐκείνοις to or for this	ἐκείναις to or for this	ἐκείνοις to or for this
ACCUSATIVE	ἐκείνους this	ἐκείνας this	ἐκεῖνα this

Present Middle Indicative Verb

Lesson 19

PRESENT MIDDLE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύομαι I am loosing for myself	λύομεθα we are loosing for ourselves
2 nd PERSON	λύῃ you (thou) are loosing for yourself	λύεσθε you (ye) are loosing for yourselves
3 rd PERSON	λύεται he is loosing for himself	λύονται they are loosing for themselves

PRESENT MIDDLE “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ομαι	we ----- ομεθα
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ῃ	you (ye) ----- εσθε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- εται	they ----- ονται

Present Passive Indicative Verb

Lesson 19

PRESENT PASSIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύομαι I am being loosed	λύομεθα we are being loosed
2 nd PERSON	λύῃ you (thou) are being loosed	λύεσθε you (ye) are being loosed
3 rd PERSON	λύεται he is being loosed	λύονται they are being loosed

PRESENT PASSIVE “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ομαι	we ----- ομεθα
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ῃ	you (ye) ----- εσθε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- εται	they ----- ονται

Imperfect Active Indicative Verb

Lesson 20

IMPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἔλυον</div> I was loosing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐλύομεν</div> we were loosing
2 nd PERSON	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἔλυες</div> you (thou) were loosing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐλύετε</div> you (ye) were loosing
3 rd PERSON	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἔλυε(ν)</div> He, She, It was loosing	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἔλυον</div> they were loosing

PRESENT PASSIVE “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐ...ον</div>	we ----- <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐ...ομεν</div>
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐ...ες</div>	you (ye) ----- <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐ...ετε</div>
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐ...ε(ν)</div>	they ----- <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐ...ον</div>

The Conjugation of εἰμί, I am

Lesson 20

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>		
1 st PERSON	<table border="1"><tr><td>εἰμί</td></tr></table> I am	εἰμί	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἐσμέν</td></tr></table> we are	ἐσμέν
εἰμί				
ἐσμέν				
2 nd PERSON	<table border="1"><tr><td>εἶ</td></tr></table> you (thou) are	εἶ	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἐστέ</td></tr></table> you (ye) are	ἐστέ
εἶ				
ἐστέ				
3 rd PERSON	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἐστί(ν)</td></tr></table> he, she, is	ἐστί(ν)	<table border="1"><tr><td>εἰσί(ν)</td></tr></table> they are	εἰσί(ν)
ἐστί(ν)				
εἰσί(ν)				

IMPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE:

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>		
1 st PERSON	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἦμην</td></tr></table> I was	ἦμην	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἦμεν</td></tr></table> we were	ἦμεν
ἦμην				
ἦμεν				
2 nd PERSON	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἦς</td></tr></table> you (thou) were	ἦς	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἦτε</td></tr></table> you (ye) were	ἦτε
ἦς				
ἦτε				
3 rd PERSON	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἦν</td></tr></table> he, she, was	ἦν	<table border="1"><tr><td>ἦσαν</td></tr></table> they were	ἦσαν
ἦν				
ἦσαν				

Imperfect Middle Indicative Verb

Lesson 21

IMPERFECT MIDDLE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἐλύομην I was loosing for myself	ἐλύομεθα we were loosing for ourselves
2 nd PERSON	ἐλύου you (thou) were loosing for yourself	ἐλύεσθε you (ye) were loosing for yourselves
3 rd PERSON	ἐλύετο he was loosing for himself	ἐλύοντο they were loosing for themselves

IMPERFECT MIDDLE INDICATIVE AUGMENT AND ENDINGS

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ἐ...ομην	we ----- ἐ...ομεθα
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ἐ...ου	you (ye) ---- ἐ...εσθε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- ἐ...ετο	they ----- ἐ...οντο

Imperfect Passive Indicative Verb

Lesson 21

IMPERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἐλύομην I was being loosed	ἐλύόμεθα we were being loosed
2 nd PERSON	ἐλύου you (thou) were being loosed	ἐλύεσθε you (ye) were being loosed
3 rd PERSON	ἐλύετο he was being loosed	ἐλύοντο they were being loosed

IMPERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE AUGMENT AND ENDINGS

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ἐ...ομην	we ----- ἐ...ομεθα
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ἐ...ου	you (ye) ---- ἐ...εσθε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- ἐ...ετο	they ----- ἐ...οντο

First Declension Masculine Nouns

Lesson 22

FIRST DECLENSION MASCULINE NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE (subject)	ης	αι
GENITIVE CASE (possession)	ου	ων
DATIVE CASE (indirect object)	η	αις
ACCUSATIVE CASE (direct object)	ην	ας
VOCATIVE CASE (direct address)	α	αι

First Declension Masculine Nouns

Lesson 22

THE DECLENSION OF προφήτης

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	προφήτης prophet	προφῆται prophets
GENITIVE CASE	προφήτου <u>o</u> f prophet	προφητῶν <u>o</u> f prophets
DATIVE CASE	προφήτῃ <u>to</u> or <u>for</u> prophet	προφήταις <u>to</u> or <u>for</u> prophets
ACCUSATIVE CASE	προφήτην prophet	προφήτας prophets
VOCATIVE CASE	προφήτα prophet	προφῆται prophets

Future Active Indicative Verbs

Lesson 23

FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύσω I will loose	λύσομεν we will loose
2 nd PERSON	λύσεις you (thou) will loose	λύσετε you (ye) will loose
3 rd PERSON	λύσει he, she, it will loose	λύσουσι(ν) they will loose

FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- σω	we ----- σομεν
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- σεις	you (ye) ----- σετε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- σει	they ----- σουσι(ν)

Future Middle Indicative Verbs

Lesson 23

FUTURE MIDDLE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύσομαι I will loose for myself	λύσόμεθα we will loose for ourselves
2 nd PERSON	λύση you (thou) will loose for yourself	λύσεσθε you (ye) will loose for yourselves
3 rd PERSON	λύσεται he will loose for himself	λύσονται they will loose for themselves

FUTURE MIDDLE INDICATIVE “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- σομαι	we ----- σομεθα
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ση	you (ye) ----- σεσθε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- σεται	they ----- σονται

First Aorist Active Indicative Verbs

Lesson 24

FIRST AORIST ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἔλυσα	ἐλύσαμεν
	I loosed	we loosed
2 nd PERSON	ἔλυσας	ἐλύσατε
	you (thou) loosed	you (ye) loosed
3 rd PERSON	ἔλυσεν	ἔλυσαν
	he loosed	they loosed

FIRST AORIST ACTIVE INDICATIVE AUGMENT AND ENDINGS

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ἐ...σα	we ----- ἐ...σαμεν
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ἐ...σας	you (ye) ---- ἐ...σατε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- ἐ...σε(ν)	they ----- ἐ...σαν

First Aorist Middle Indicative Verbs

Lesson 24

FIRST AORIST MIDDLE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἐλυσάμην	ἐλυσάμεθα
	I loosed for myself	we loosed for ourselves
2 nd PERSON	ἐλύσω	ἐλύσασθε
	you (thou) loosed for yourself	you (ye) loosed for yourselves
3 rd PERSON	ἐλύσατο	ἐλύσαντο
	he loosed for himself	they loosed for themselves

FIRST AORIST MIDDLE INDICATIVE AUGMENT AND ENDINGS

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ἐ...σαμην	we ----- ἐ...σαμεθα
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ἐ...σω	you (ye) ---- ἐ...σασθε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- ἐ...σατο	they ----- ἐ...σαντο

Second Aorist Active Indicative Verbs Lesson 25

SECOND AORIST ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF λαμβάνω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἔλαβον	ἐλάβομεν
	I received	we received
2 nd PERSON	ἔλαβες	ἐλάβετε
	you (thou) received	you (ye) received
3 rd PERSON	ἔλαβεν	ἔλαβον
	he received	they received

SECOND AORIST ACTIVE INDICATIVE AUGMENT AND ENDINGS

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ἐ...ον	we ----- ἐ...ομεν
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ἐ...ες	you (ye) ----- ἐ...ετε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- ἐ...εν(ν)	they ----- ἐ...ον

Second Aorist Middle Indicative Verbs Lesson 25

SECOND AORIST MIDDLE INDICATIVE OF λαμβάνω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἐλάβομην	ἐλάβομεθα
	I received for myself	we received for ourselves
2 nd PERSON	ἐλάβου	ἐλάβεσθε
	you (thou) received for yourself	you (ye) received for yourselves
3 rd PERSON	ἐλάβετο	ἐλάβοντο
	he received for himself	they received for themselves

SECOND AORIST MIDDLE INDICATIVE AUGMENT AND ENDINGS

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ἐ...ομην	we ----- ἐ...ομεθα
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ἐ...ου	you (ye) ----- ἐ...εσθε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- ἐ...ετο	they ----- ἐ...οντο

Aorist Passive Indicative Verbs

Lesson 26

AORIST PASSIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἐλύθην	ἐλύθημεν
	I was loosed	we were loosed
2 nd PERSON	ἐλύθης	ἐλύθητε
	you (thou) were loosed	you (ye) were loosed
3 rd PERSON	ἐλύθη	ἐλύθησαν
	he was loosed	they were loosed

AORIST PASSIVE INDICATIVE AUGMENT & ENDINGS

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- ἐ...θην	we ----- ἐ...θημεν
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- ἐ...θης	you (ye) ----- ἐ...θητε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- ἐ...θη	they ----- ἐ...θησαν

Future Passive Indicative Verbs

Lesson 26

FUTURE PASSIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λυθήσομαι	λυθησόμεθα
	I will be loosed	we will be loosed
2 nd PERSON	λυθήσῃ	λυθήσεσθε
	you (thou) will be loosed	you (ye) will be loosed
3 rd PERSON	λυθήσεται	λυθήσονται
	he will be loosed	they will be loosed

FUTURE PASSIVE INDICATIVE “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- θησομαι	we ----- θησομεθα
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) ----- θηση	you (ye) ---- θησεσθε
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- θησεται	they ----- θησονται

Third Declension Nouns Lesson 27

THE DECLENSION OF σάρξ

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σάρξ</div> flesh	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σάρκες</div> flesh
GENITIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σαρκός</div> of flesh	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σαρκῶν</div> of flesh
DATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σαρκί</div> to or for flesh	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σαρξί</div> to or for flesh
ACCUSATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σάρκα</div> flesh	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σάρκας</div> flesh
VOCATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σάρξ</div> flesh	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">σάρκες</div> flesh

THIRD DECLENSION NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE (subject)	S or none	ES
GENITIVE CASE (possession)	OS	ΩΝ
DATIVE CASE (indirect object)	Ι	ΣΙ
ACCUSATIVE CASE (direct object)	Α	ΑΣ
VOCATIVE CASE (direct address)	S or none	ES

Third Declension **μα** Nouns Lesson 27

These nouns are all neuter.
The stems of **-μα** nouns all end in **-ματ**.

THE DECLENSION OF ὄνομα

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὄνομα</div> name	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὀνόματα</div> names
GENITIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὀνόματος</div> of name	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὀνομάτων</div> of names
DATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὀνόματι</div> to or for name	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὀνόμασι(ν)</div> to or for names
ACCUSATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὄνομα</div> name	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὀνόματα</div> names
VOCATIVE CASE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὄνομα</div> name	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὀνόματα</div> names

THIRD DECLENSION -μα NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	-μα	α
GENITIVE CASE	ος	ων
DATIVE CASE	ι	σι
ACCUSATIVE CASE	-μα	α
VOCATIVE CASE	-μα	α

Present Active Participles

Lesson 28

THE PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

The translation of the PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE of λύω is “WHILE LOOSING.”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λύων	λύουσα	λύον
GENITIVE	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
DATIVE	λύοντι	λυούση	λύοντι
ACCUSATIVE	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
GENITIVE	λύόντων	λυουσῶν	λύόντων
DATIVE	λύουσι	λυούσαις	λύουσι
ACCUSATIVE	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα

Present Middle / Passive Participles

Lesson 28

THE PRESENT MIDDLE / PASSIVE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

The translation of the PRESENT MIDDLE PARTICIPLE of λύω is “WHILE LOOSING FOR HIMSELF.”

The translation of the PRESENT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE of λύω is “WHILE BEING LOOSED.”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λυόμενος	λυομένη	λυόμενον
GENITIVE	λυομένου	λυομένης	λυομένου
DATIVE	λυομένῳ	λυομένῃ	λυομένῳ
ACCUSATIVE	λύομενον	λυομένην	λύομενον
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λύομενοι	λύομεναι	λύομενα
GENITIVE	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
DATIVE	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις
ACCUSATIVE	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυομένα

Aorist Active Participles Lesson 29

THE AORIST ACTIVE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

The translation of the AORIST ACTIVE PARTICIPLE of λύω is “WHEN HAVING LOOSED” or “AFTER HAVING LOOSED.”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
GENITIVE	λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος
DATIVE	λύσαντι	λυσάση	λύσαντι
ACCUSATIVE	λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λύσαν
VOCATIVE	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα
GENITIVE	λυσάντων	λυσασῶν	λυσάντων
DATIVE	λύσασι(ν)	λυσάσαις	λύσασι(ν)
ACCUSATIVE	λύσαντας	λυσάσας	λύσαντα
VOCATIVE	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα

Aorist Middle Participles

Lesson 29

THE AORIST MIDDLE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

The translation of the AORIST MIDDLE PARTICIPLE of λύω is “WHEN HAVING LOOSED FOR HIMSELF” or “AFTER HAVING LOOSED FOR HIMSELF.”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λυσάμενος	λυσαμένη	λυσάμενον
GENITIVE	λυσαμένου	λυσαμένης	λυσαμένου
DATIVE	λυσαμένῳ	λυσαμένῃ	λυσαμένῳ
ACCUSATIVE	λυσάμενον	λυσαμένην	λυσάμενον
VOCATIVE	λυσάμενος	λυσαμένη	λυσάμενον
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λυσάμενοι	λυσάμεναι	λυσάμενα
GENITIVE	λυσαμένων	λυσαμένων	λυσαμένων
DATIVE	λυσαμένοις	λυσαμέναις	λυσαμένοις
ACCUSATIVE	λυσαμένους	λυσαμένας	λυσάμενα
VOCATIVE	λυσάμενοι	λυσαμέναι	λυσάμενα

Aorist Passive Participles

Lesson 30

THE AORIST PASSIVE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

The translation of the AORIST PASSIVE PARTICIPLE of λύω is “HAVING BEEN LOOSED.”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λυ <u>θείς</u>	λυ <u>θείσα</u>	λυ <u>θέν</u>
GENITIVE	λυ <u>θέντος</u>	λυ <u>θείσης</u>	λυ <u>θέντος</u>
DATIVE	λυ <u>θέντι</u>	λυ <u>θείση</u>	λυ <u>θέντι</u>
ACCUSATIVE	λυ <u>θέντα</u>	λυ <u>θείσαν</u>	λυ <u>θέν</u>
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λυ <u>θέντες</u>	λυ <u>θείσαι</u>	λυ <u>θέντα</u>
GENITIVE	λυ <u>θέντων</u>	λυ <u>θεισῶν</u>	λυ <u>θέντων</u>
DATIVE	λυ <u>θείσι(ν)</u>	λυ <u>θείσαις</u>	λυ <u>θείσι(ν)</u>
ACCUSATIVE	λυ <u>θέντας</u>	λυ <u>θείσας</u>	λυ <u>θέντα</u>

Second Aorist Active Participles Lesson 30

THE SECOND AORIST ACTIVE PARTICIPLE OF εἶδον

The translation of the SECOND AORIST ACTIVE PARTICIPLE of εἶδον is “HAVING SEEN.”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	ἰδών	ἰδοῦσα	ἰδόν
GENITIVE	ἰδόντος	ἰδούσης	ἰδόντος
DATIVE	ἰδόντι	ἰδούσῃ	ἰδόντι
ACCUSATIVE	ἰδόντα	ἰδοῦσαν	ἰδόν
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	ἰδόντες	ἰδοῦσαι	ἰδόντα
GENITIVE	ἰδόντων	ἰδουσῶν	ἰδόντων
DATIVE	ἰδοῦσι(ν)	ἰδούσαις	ἰδοῦσι(ν)
ACCUSATIVE	ἰδόντας	ἰδούσας	ἰδόντα

Present Subjunctives

Lesson 31

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - expresses possibility, probability, or purpose.

PRESENT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύω I might loose	λύωμεν we might loose
2 nd PERSON	λύης you (thou) might loose	λύητε you (ye) might loose
3 rd PERSON	λύη he, she, it might loose	λύωσιν(ν) they might loose

PRESENT MIDDLE / PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύμαι I might be being loosed	λύώμεθα we might be being loosed
2 nd PERSON	λύη you (thou) might be being loosed	λύησθε you (ye) might be being loosed
3 rd PERSON	λύηται he (she, it) might be being loosed	λύώνται they might be being loosed

Aorist Active / Middle Subjunctives

Lesson 31

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - expresses possibility, probability, or purpose.

AORIST ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύσω I might loosen	λύσωμεν we might loosen
2 nd PERSON	λύσης you (thou) might loosen	λύσητε you (ye) might loosen
3 rd PERSON	λύση he (she, it) might loosen	λύσωσι(ν) they might loosen

AORIST MIDDLE / PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύσωμαι I might loosen for myself	λυσώμεθα we might loosen for ourselves
2 nd PERSON	λύση you (thou) might loosen for yourself	λύσησθε you (ye) might loosen for yourselves
3 rd PERSON	λύσηται he (she, it) might loosen for himself	λύσωνται they might loosen for themselves

Aorist Passive Subjunctives

Lesson 31

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - expresses possibility, probability, or purpose.

AORIST PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF λύω:

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λυθῶ I might be loosed	λυθῶμεν we might be loosed
2 nd PERSON	λυθῆς you (thou) might be loosed	λυθῆτε you (ye) might be loosed
3 rd PERSON	λυθῆ he (she, it) might be loosed	λυθῶσι(ν) they might be loosed

PRESENT INFINITIVE OF λύω:

ACTIVE

λύειν

to loose

MIDDLE

λύεσθαι

to loose for oneself

PASSIVE

λύεσθαι

to be loosed

AORIST INFINITIVE OF λύω:

ACTIVE

λύσαι

to loosen

MIDDLE

λύσασθαι

to loosen for oneself

PASSIVE

λυθῆναι

to be loosed

1) OPEN AND CLOSED VOWEL RULE

When an open vowel comes before a closed vowel, they become a diphthong.

Example: $\epsilon + \iota = \epsilon\iota$

When a closed vowel comes before an open vowel, a diphthong is not formed and the two vowels make two syllables.

Example: $\iota + \epsilon = \iota \epsilon$ as in $\dot{\iota}\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\nu$

2) TWO LIKE VOWEL RULE

Two like vowels form the common long.

Examples: $\alpha + \alpha =$ makes long α $\epsilon + \eta =$ makes η $\omicron + \omega =$ makes ω

Exceptions: $\epsilon + \epsilon =$ makes $\epsilon\iota$ $\omicron + \omicron =$ makes $\omicron\upsilon$

3) O-SOUND RULE

An o-sound (\omicron or ω) cancels an α , ϵ , or η and forms ω , regardless if the o-sound comes first or second.

Examples: $\alpha + \omicron =$ makes ω $\epsilon + \omega =$ makes ω

Exceptions: $\epsilon + \omicron =$ makes $\omicron\upsilon$ $\omicron + \epsilon =$ make $\omicron\upsilon$

4) THE ALPHA RULE

When α and ϵ or η come together, whichever comes first cancels the other and forms its own long.

Examples: $\alpha + \epsilon =$ makes long α $\alpha + \eta =$ makes long α

$\epsilon + \alpha =$ makes η

5) VOWEL WITH DIPHTHONG

A vowel is absorbed into a diphthong that begins with the same vowel.

Examples: $\epsilon + \epsilon\iota =$ makes $\epsilon\iota$ $\omicron + \omicron\upsilon =$ makes $\omicron\upsilon$

A vowel is contracted with a diphthong's first vowel when the vowel does not begin with the same vowel as the diphthong. The diphthong's second vowel is cancelled unless it is ι , which becomes a subscript.

Examples: $\alpha + \epsilon\iota =$ makes α (α is contracted with ϵ , then ι becomes subscript)

$\alpha + \omicron\upsilon =$ makes ω (α is contracted with \omicron and the υ disappears)

$\epsilon + \omicron\upsilon =$ makes $\omicron\upsilon$ (ϵ is contracted with \omicron and υ disappears)

Exceptions: $\omicron + \epsilon\iota =$ makes $\omicron\iota$ $\omicron + \eta =$ makes $\omicron\iota$

The Imperative Mood

Lesson 33

The **IMPERATIVE MOOD** expresses a command.

There is no 1st person in the **IMPERATIVE MOOD**.

<u>Present Active Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύε you loose	λύετε you loose
3rd Person	λύέτω let him loose	λύέτωσαν let them loose

<u>Aorist Active Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύσον you loose	λύσατε you loose
3rd Person	λυσάτω let him loose	λυσάτωσαν let them loose

<u>Present Middle Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύου you loose for yourself	λύεσθε you loose for ourselves
3rd Person	λύέσθω let him loose for himself	λύέσθωσαν let them loose for themselves

<u>Aorist Middle Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύσαι you loose for thyself	λύσασθε you loose for yourselves
3rd Person	λυσάσθω let him loose for himself	λυσάσθωσαν let them loose for themselves

<u>Present Passive Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύου you be loosed	λύεσθε you be loosed
3rd Person	λύέσθω let him be loosed	λύέσθωσαν let them be loosed

<u>Aorist Passive Imperative of λύω</u>		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
2nd Person	λύθητι you be loosed	λύθητε you be loosed
3rd Person	λυθήτω let him be loosed	λυθήτωσαν let them be loosed

The Perfect Tense

Lesson 34

The **PERFECT TENSE** expresses a present condition as a result of a past action.
The **PERFECT TENSE** expresses a combination of the present and aorist tenses.

THE PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λέλυκα I have loosed	λελύκαμεν we have loosed
2 nd PERSON	λέλυκας you (thou) have loosed	λελύκατε you (ye) have loosed
3 rd PERSON	λέλυκε(ν) he has loosed	λελύκασι or λέλυκαν they have loosed

THE PERFECT MIDDLE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λέλυμαι I have loosed for myself	λελύμεθα we have loosed for ourselves
2 nd PERSON	λέλυσαι you have loosed for yourself	λέλυσθε you have loosed for yourselves
3 rd PERSON	λέλυται he has loosed for himself	λέλυνται they have loosed for themselves

THE PERFECT PASSIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λέλυμαι I have been loosed	λελύμεθα we have been loosed
2 nd PERSON	λέλυσαι you have been loosed	λέλυσθε you have been loosed
3 rd PERSON	λέλυται he has been loosed	λέλυνται they have been loosed

THE PERFECT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
GENITIVE	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος
DATIVE	λελυκότι	λελλυκυία	λελυκότι
ACCUSATIVE	λελυκότα	λελυκυίαν	λελυκός

	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
GENITIVE	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
DATIVE	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι(ν)
ACCUSATIVE	λελυκότας	λελυκυίας	λελυκότα

THE PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λελυμένος	λελυμένη	λελυμένον
GENITIVE	λελυμένου	λελυμένης	λελυμένου
DATIVE	λελυμένῳ	λελυμένης	λελυμένῳ
ACCUSATIVE	λελυμένον	λελυμένην	λελυμένον

	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	λελυμένοι	λελυμέναι	λελυμένα
GENITIVE	λελυμένων	λελυμένων	λελυμένων
DATIVE	λελυμένοις	λελυμέναις	λελυμένοις
ACCUSATIVE	λελυμένους	λελυμένας	λελυμένα

THE PERFECT ACTIVE INFINITIVE OF λύω

λελυκέναι - to have loosed

THE PERFECT MIDDLE/PASSIVE INFINITIVE OF λύω

λελύσθαι - middle: to have loosed for oneself
passive: to have been loosed

Third Declension Adjectives Lesson 35

An **ADJECTIVE** is a word that modifies, or describes, a noun.

THE DECLENSION OF THE ADJECTIVE **πάς**, all or every

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	πάς	πάσα	πάν
GENITIVE	παντός	πάσης	παντός
DATIVE	παντί	πάση	παντί
ACCUSATIVE	πάντα	πάσαν	πάν
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	πάντες	πάσαι	πάντα
GENITIVE	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
DATIVE	πάσι(ν)	πάσαις	πάσι(ν)
ACCUSATIVE	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

Third Declension Adjectives Lesson 35

THE DECLENSION OF THE ADJECTIVE μέγας, great or large

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
GENITIVE	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλον
DATIVE	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλη	μεγάλῳ
ACCUSATIVE	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
GENITIVE	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
DATIVE	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
ACCUSATIVE	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα

Third Declension Adjectives Lesson 35

THE DECLENSION OF THE COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE μείζων, greater

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	μείζων	μείζων	μείζον
GENITIVE	μείζονος	μείζονος	μείζονος
DATIVE	μείζονι	μείζονι	μείζονι
ACCUSATIVE	μείζονα	μείζονα	μείζον
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	μείζονες	μείζονες	μείζονα
GENITIVE	μειζόνων	μειζόνων	μειζόνων
DATIVE	μείζοσι(ν)	μείζοσι(ν)	μείζοσι(ν)
ACCUSATIVE	μείζονας	μείζας	μείζονα

Interrogative Pronouns

Lesson 36

The **INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN** is used for asking questions.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN - who? which? what?

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	τίς	τίς	τί
GENITIVE	τίνος	τίνος	τίνος
DATIVE	τίνι	τίνι	τίνι
ACCUSATIVE	τίνα	τίνα	τί
	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	τίνες	τίνες	τίνα
GENITIVE	τίνων	τίνων	τίνων
DATIVE	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
ACCUSATIVE	τίνας	τίνας	τίνα

Indefinite Pronouns

Lesson 36

The **INDEFINITE PRONOUN** is used when expressing something general or indicating someone or something that is not definite such as a certain man instead of the man.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN - someone, something; a certain one, a certain thing

SINGULAR

	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	ΤΙΣ	ΤΙΣ	ΤΙ
GENITIVE	ΤΙΝΟΣ	ΤΙΝΟΣ	ΤΙΝΟΣ
DATIVE	ΤΙΝΙ	ΤΙΝΙ	ΤΙΝΙ
ACCUSATIVE	ΤΙΝΑ	ΤΙΝΑ	ΤΙ

PLURAL

	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	ΤΙΝΕΣ	ΤΙΝΕΣ	ΤΙΝΑ
GENITIVE	ΤΙΝΩΝ	ΤΙΝΩΝ	ΤΙΝΩΝ
DATIVE	ΤΙΣΙ(ν)	ΤΙΣΙ(ν)	ΤΙΣΙ(ν)
ACCUSATIVE	ΤΙΝΑΣ	ΤΙΝΑΣ	ΤΙΝΑ

Reflexive Pronoun Lesson 36

A **Reflexive Pronoun** reflects back to the subject.

FIRST PERSON REFLEXIVE PRONOUN - of myself

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>
GENITIVE	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
DATIVE	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
ACCUSATIVE	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

SECOND PERSON REFLEXIVE PRONOUN - of yourself

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>
GENITIVE	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
DATIVE	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
ACCUSATIVE	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

THIRD PERSON REFLEXIVE PRONOUN - of himself, of herself, of itself

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
GENITIVE	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
DATIVE	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
ACCUSATIVE	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN - of one another, of each other

GENITIVE	ἀλλήλων	- of one another
DATIVE	ἀλλήλοις	- to or for one another
ACCUSATIVE	ἀλλήλους	- one another

Relative Pronoun Lesson 36

A **RELATIVE PRONOUN** is a word that opens a clause in a sentence and relates or refers back to the antecedent.

RELATIVE PRONOUN - who, which

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
GENITIVE	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
DATIVE	ᾧ	ἡ	ᾧ
ACCUSATIVE	ὄν	ἣν	ὄ

	<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ
GENITIVE	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν
DATIVE	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
ACCUSATIVE	οὓς	ἄς	ἃ

A verb is classified as a **μι** verb when the first person singular present active indicative ends in **μι**.

THE PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF δίδωμι

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	δίδωμι I give	δίδομεν we give
2 nd PERSON	δίδως you give	δίδοτε you give
3 rd PERSON	δίδωσι(ν) he (she, it) gives	διδόασι(ν) they give

THE PRESENT ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF δίδωμι

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	διδῶ I might give	διδῶμεν we might give
2 nd PERSON	διδῶς you might give	διδῶτε you might give
3 rd PERSON	διδῶ he (she, it) might give	διδῶσι(ν) they might give

THE PRESENT ACTIVE IMPERATIVE OF δίδωμι

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
2 nd PERSON	δίδου give (you)	δίδοτε give (you)
3 rd PERSON	διδότω let him give	διδότωσαν let them give

THE IMPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF δίδωμι

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἔδίδουν: I was giving.	ἔδίδομεν: We were giving.
2 nd PERSON	ἔδίδους: You were giving.	ἔδίδοτε: You were giving.
3 rd PERSON	ἔδίδου: He was giving.	ἔδίδοσαν: They were giving.

THE AORIST ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF δίδωμι

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	ἔδωκα I gave	ἔδώκαμεν we gave
2 nd PERSON	ἔδωκας you gave	ἔδώκατε you gave
3 rd PERSON	ἔδωκε(ν) he (she, it) gave	ἔδωκαν they gave

THE AORIST ACTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF δίδωμι

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	δῶ I might give	δῶμεν we might give
2 nd PERSON	δῶς you might give	δῶτε you might give
3 rd PERSON	δῶ he (she, it) might give	δῶσι(ν) they might give

THE AORIST ACTIVE IMPERATIVE OF δίδωμι

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
2 nd PERSON	δός give you	δότε give you
3 rd PERSON	δότω let him give	δότωσαν let them give

PROPER NAMES often have the article. When the proper name does not have the article, it denotes substance or quality.

Most **PROPER NAMES** are indeclinable and use only one word form for all cases.

THE DECLENSION OF ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Jesus

NOMINATIVE	Ἰησοῦς
GENITIVE	Ἰησοῦ
DATIVE	Ἰησοῦ
ACCUSATIVE	Ἰησοῦν
VOCATIVE	Ἰησοῦ

THE DECLENSION OF ὁ Μωσῆς, Moses

NOMINATIVE	Μωσῆς
GENITIVE	Μωσέως
DATIVE	Μωσῆ
ACCUSATIVE	Μωσῆν

Only numbers 1 through 4 are declinable. Numbers 5 through 200 are indeclinable and use only one word form for all cases.

The Number 1 is a classic example of the forms of Numerals.

THE DECLENSION OF εἷς, μία, ἓν, one

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	εἷς	μία	ἓν
GENITIVE	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός
DATIVE	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί
ACCUSATIVE	ένα	μίαν	έν

THE DECLENSION OF οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
NOMINATIVE	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
GENITIVE	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδέν
DATIVE	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί
ACCUSATIVE	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

An **ADVERB** qualifies a verb.

ADVERBS are indeclinable.

ADVERBS are formed in two ways:

- 1) **ADVERBS** are formed from a corresponding adjective.

When formed from a corresponding adjective, it is formed from the **GENITIVE PLURAL**.

When formed from the **GENITIVE PLURAL**, the **NU (ν)** of the **GENITIVE PLURAL** is changed to a **SIGMA (ς)**.

Example: **καλός** = good

καλῶν (genitive plural)

καλῶς = well (adverb)

- 2) **ADVERBS** are also not formed from a corresponding adjective but are formed on their own stem.

When formed on their own stem, they tell three things:

- a) place
- b) time
- c) manner

The **OPTATIVE MOOD** expresses a wish.

FORMS OF THE OPTATIVE MOOD

There are two forms of the OPTATIVE MOOD that are necessary to know:

- 1) **γένοιτο** third person second aorist middle deponent of **γίνομαι**
I become

- 2) **εἶη** third person active optative of **εἰμί**
I am

The **OPTATIVE MOOD** is formed by adding IOTA (ι) or IOTA-ETA (ιη) to the variable vowel that connects the stem of the word to the personal ending.