
Basics of Biblical Greek

Notes

Οὕτως γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον

"For God so loved the world" — John 3:16a

Based on course notes for Koine Greek — reorganized with practice exercises

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Chapter 1

The Greek Alphabet

Letters, pronunciation systems, and diphthongs

Koine Greek uses 24 letters. Two main pronunciation systems exist: **Erasmian** (standard in most seminaries, each vowel has a distinct sound) and **Modern/Restored Koine** (closer to how native speakers likely pronounced it, with several vowels converging toward an 'ee' sound). Both are shown below.

Letter	Name	Erasmian	Modern	Example
A α	Alpha	a (father)	a (father)	ἀγάπη
B β	Beta	b	v	βιβλίον
Γ γ	Gamma	g (go)	gh / y	γῆ
Δ δ	Delta	d	th (the)	δόξα
E ε	Epsilon	e (met)	e (met)	ἐν
Z ζ	Zeta	dz / z	z	ζωή
H η	Eta	ay (hay)	ee (feet)	ἡμέρα
Θ θ	Theta	th (thin)	th (thin)	θεός
I ι	Iota	i (machine)	ee (feet)	ἵνα
K κ	Kappa	k	k	καί
Λ λ	Lambda	l	l	λόγος
M μ	Mu	m	m	μαθητής
N ν	Nu	n	n	νόμος
Ξ ξ	Xi	x (ax)	x (ax)	ξένος
O ο	Omicron	o (not)	o (not)	ὅτι

Letter	Name	Erasmian	Modern	Example
Π π	Pi	p	p	πίστις
Ρ ρ	Rho	r (trilled)	r	ῥῆμα
Σ σ/ς	Sigma	s	s	σάρξ
Τ τ	Tau	t	t	τέκνον
Υ υ	Upsilon	u (French tu)	ee (feet)	υἱός
Φ φ	Phi	ph (phone)	f	φῶς
Χ χ	Chi	ch (Bach)	ch / h	χάρις
Ψ ψ	Psi	ps (lips)	ps	ψυχή
Ω ω	Omega	o (tone)	o (tone)	ώρα

Diphthongs

When two vowels combine, they form a diphthong with a blended sound. These are essential to recognize for accurate reading and parsing.

Letters	Erasmian	Modern	Example
αι	ai (aisle)	e (met)	παιδίον
ει	ei (eight)	ee (feet)	εἰρήνη
οι	oi (oil)	ee (feet)	οἶκος
αυ	ow (cow)	av / af	αὐτός
ευ	eu (feud)	ev / ef	εὐαγγέλιον
ου	oo (food)	oo (food)	οὐρανός
υι	wee	ee	υἱός

Breathing Marks & Accents

Every word beginning with a vowel carries a **breathing mark**: a smooth breathing (᾿) is silent, while a rough breathing (῀) adds an 'h' sound. Greek has three accent marks — acute (´), circumflex (˘), and grave (`) — which originally indicated pitch but in Koine primarily mark stress. An iota subscript (ι) beneath α, η, or ω is written but not pronounced.

Mark	Function	Example	Notes
᾿ (smooth)	Silent	ἐν = en	On initial vowels
῀ (rough)	Adds h-	ἁμαρτία = hamartia	On initial vowels, always on ρ
´ (acute)	Stress	θεός	Last 3 syllables
˘ (circumflex)	Stress	τοῦ	Last 2 syllables, long vowels
` (grave)	Stress	θεὸς λέγει	Replaces acute before next word

Chapter 2

Noun Declensions

First, second, and third declension paradigms with articles and case functions

Greek nouns change their endings to indicate grammatical function — this is called **declension**. Unlike English, which relies on word order, Greek uses case endings so that word order is flexible. Always look for the **nominative noun** (subject) and the **verb** first.

The Five Cases

Case	Function	Example	Translation
Nominative	Subject	ὁ θεός ἀγαπᾷ	God loves
Vocative	Direct address	κύριε, βοήθει	Lord, help!
Genitive	Possession / source	ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ	the word of God
Dative	Indirect object / means	τῷ θεῷ δόξα	glory to God
Accusative	Direct object	ἀγαπᾷ τὸν κόσμον	He loves the world

The Definite Article

Greek has a definite article (equivalent to English 'the') but no indefinite article. The article **must agree** in case, number, and gender with the noun it modifies. Memorizing the article forms is foundational — they reappear in relative pronouns and participles.

Case	Masc. Sg.	Fem. Sg.	Neut. Sg.	Masc. Pl.	Fem. Pl.	Neut. Pl.
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά

First Declension (Feminine)

First declension nouns are predominantly **feminine**. Stems ending in -η maintain eta throughout; stems ending in -α after ε, ι, or ρ keep alpha.

Case	- type ()	- type ()
Nom. Sg.	φωνή	ἡμέρα
Gen. Sg.	φωνῆς	ἡμέρας
Dat. Sg.	φωνῇ	ἡμέρᾳ
Acc. Sg.	φωνήν	ἡμέραν
Nom. Pl.	φωναί	ἡμέραι
Gen. Pl.	φωνῶν	ἡμερῶν
Dat. Pl.	φωναῖς	ἡμέραις
Acc. Pl.	φωνάς	ἡμέρας

Second Declension (Masculine / Neuter)

Second declension nouns are mostly **masculine** (-ος) or **neuter** (-ον). The neuter rule: neuter nominative and accusative forms are always identical.

Case	Masc. ()	Neut. ()
Nom. Sg.	λόγος	τέκνον
Gen. Sg.	λόγου	τέκνου
Dat. Sg.	λόγῳ	τέκνῳ
Acc. Sg.	λόγον	τέκνον
Nom. Pl.	λόγοι	τέκνα
Gen. Pl.	λόγων	τέκνων
Dat. Pl.	λόγοις	τέκνοις
Acc. Pl.	λόγους	τέκνα

Third Declension

Third declension nouns follow a distinct pattern and can be any gender. The key to identification is the **genitive singular** ending (-ος), since nominative forms vary widely. When a stem's final consonant meets σ, the **square of stops** applies:

Square of Stops

Type	Letters	+ becomes
Labial (lips)	π β φ	ψ
Dental (teeth)	τ δ θ	σ
Palatal (palate)	κ γ χ	ξ

Case	Masc./Fem. ()	Neuter ()
Nom. Sg.	σάρξ	ὄνομα
Gen. Sg.	σαρκός	ὀνόματος
Dat. Sg.	σαρκί	ὀνόματι
Acc. Sg.	σάρκα	ὄνομα
Nom. Pl.	σάρκες	ὀνόματα
Gen. Pl.	σαρκῶν	ὀνομάτων
Dat. Pl.	σαρξί(ν)	ὀνόμασι(ν)
Acc. Pl.	σάρκας	ὀνόματα

MEMORY AID

The dative singular always has an **iota subscript** (two strokes on a "date") — then the plural takes the iota out into the word itself. Genitive's **-ου** sounds like "of you." Masculine nominative singular uses sigma — think of a sigma male as the boss (subject) of the sentence. 1st declension is feminine — lady's first.

Key Vocabulary

Greek	Transliteration	Meaning	Decl.
ἀγάπη	agapē	love (f.)	1st
φωνή	phōnē	voice, sound (f.)	1st
γλῶσσα	glōssa	tongue, language (f.)	1st
λόγος	logos	word, reason (m.)	2nd
δοῦλος	doulos	servant, slave (m.)	2nd
θεός	theos	God, god (m.)	2nd
ἄνθρωπος	anthrōpos	man, person (m.)	2nd
ἱερόν	hieron	temple (n.)	2nd
τέκνον	teknon	child (n.)	2nd
πίστις	pistis	faith, trust (f.)	3rd
σὰρξ	sarx	flesh (f.)	3rd
ὄνομα	onoma	name (n.)	3rd
πνεῦμα	pneuma	spirit, wind (n.)	3rd
χάρις	charis	grace, favor (f.)	3rd

Practice: Noun Declensions

1. Parse **τοῦ λόγου** — what case, number, gender, and meaning?

→ Genitive singular masculine — 'of the word'

2. What case is **τοῖς δούλοις**?

→ Dative plural masculine — 'to/for the servants'

3. Decline **θεός** in all five cases, singular.

→ Nom. **θεός**, Gen. **θεοῦ**, Dat. **θεῷ**, Acc. **θεόν**, Voc. **θεέ**

4. What happens when a 3rd declension stem ending in κ meets σ?

→ $\kappa + \sigma = \xi$ (palatal + sigma rule from the square of stops)

5. Identify the declension: **πνεύματος**

→ 3rd declension, genitive singular neuter — from *πνεῦμα* (spirit)

Chapter 3

Adjectives

Attributive, predicate, and substantival positions

Greek adjectives must **agree** with their noun in case, number, and gender. They follow the same declension patterns as nouns. The key skill is recognizing **where the article sits** relative to the adjective and noun — this determines meaning.

The Four Rules of Adjective Position

Position	Rule	Example	Translation
1. Attributive	Adjective is WITH the article	ὁ ἀγαθὸς δοῦλος or ὁ δοῦλος ὁ ἀγαθός	the good servant
2. Predicate	Adjective is WITHOUT the article, noun HAS it	ἀγαθὸς ὁ δοῦλος or ὁ δοῦλος ἀγαθός	the servant is good
3. Substantival	Adjective has article, no noun present	ὁ ἀγαθός	the good one / the good man
4. Ambiguous	No article for either — context decides	ἀγαθὸς δοῦλος	a good servant / a servant is good

The attributive position places the adjective *inside* the article-noun group: **ὁ ἀγαθὸς δοῦλος** or **ὁ δοῦλος ὁ ἀγαθός** (the article is repeated). The predicate position places the adjective *outside*: **ἀγαθὸς ὁ δοῦλος** — here the adjective makes a statement about the noun.

NOTE

*Word order in Greek is flexible. What matters is the **position of the article** — if the adjective is wedged between the article and noun (or after a repeated article), it's attributive. If the adjective stands outside any article-noun group, it's predicate.*

Practice: Adjective Positions

1. Classify: ἡ καλὴ γῆ

→ *Attributive* — *adj. (καλή) is between the article (ἡ) and noun (γῆ): 'the good soil'*

2. Classify: καλὴ ἡ γῆ

→ *Predicate* — *adj. is outside the article-noun group: 'the soil is good'*

3. Classify: ὁ πιστός

→ *Substantival* — *article + adjective with no noun: 'the faithful one'*

4. Translate: ὁ δοῦλος ὁ κακός

→ *Attributive (second position)* — *'the bad servant'*

5. Translate: κακὸς δοῦλος — what are the two possibilities?

→ *Either 'a bad servant' (attributive) or 'a servant is bad' (predicate) — context decides*

Chapter 4

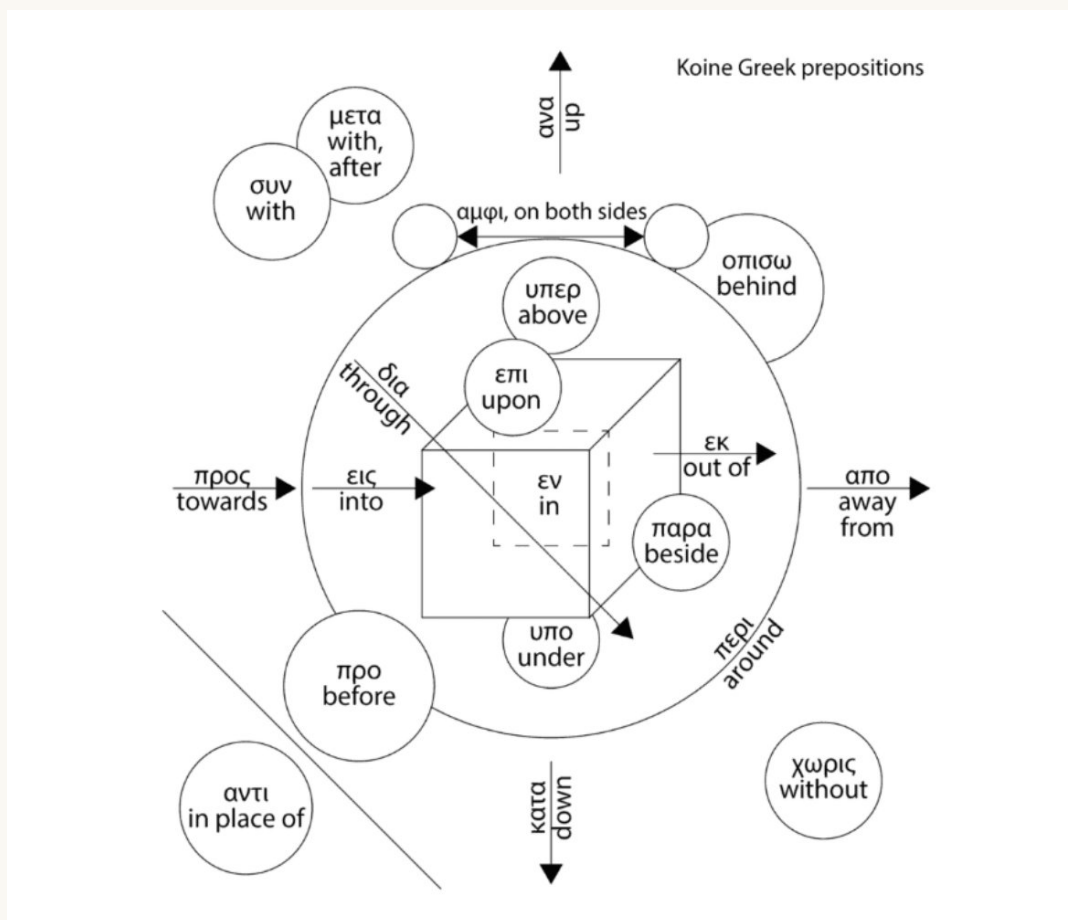
Prepositions

How prepositions govern different cases and shift meaning

Greek prepositions take their object in a specific case (genitive, dative, or accusative), and some can govern **multiple cases** with different meanings. Prepositions also appear as prefixes on compound verbs.

Spatial Relationships

This diagram shows how Greek prepositions express spatial relationships relative to an object. Many metaphorical uses derive from these core spatial meanings.



Common Prepositions by Case

Preposition	Meaning	Case(s)	Semantic Range
ἀπό	from, away from	Genitive only	separation, source
ἐκ / ἐξ	out of, from	Genitive only	origin, source
ἐν	in, among, by	Dative only	sphere, means
σύν	with, together	Dative only	association
εἰς	into, to, for	Accusative only	direction, purpose
πρός	to, toward, with	Accusative (usually)	direction, relationship
διά	through (Gen.) / because of (Acc.)	Gen. + Acc.	means / cause
κατά	down from (Gen.) / according to (Acc.)	Gen. + Acc.	opposition / standard
μετά	with (Gen.) / after (Acc.)	Gen. + Acc.	association / sequence
περί	about, concerning (Gen.) / around (Acc.)	Gen. + Acc.	reference / location
ὕπέρ	on behalf of (Gen.) / above (Acc.)	Gen. + Acc.	benefit / position
ὕπό	by (agent, Gen.) / under (Acc.)	Gen. + Acc.	agency / position
ἐπί	on, over, at	Gen. + Dat. + Acc.	position (varies)
παρά	from beside (G.) / beside (D.) / alongside (A.)	Gen. + Dat. + Acc.	proximity (varies)

MEMORY AID

ἐν takes dative only — think "**in** the dative." **εἰς** takes accusative only — motion "**into**" something (direction = accusative). **ἐκ** takes genitive only — coming "**out of**" (source = genitive).

Practice: Prepositions

1. What case does **ἐν** always take? Translate **ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ**.

→ *Dative only* — 'in the world'

2. How does **διά** change meaning by case? Give an example of each.

→ + *Genitive* = 'through' (**διά τοῦ λόγου**, *through the word*); + *Accusative* = 'because of' (**διά τὴν ἀγάπην**, *because of love*)

3. Parse the prepositional phrase: **ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ**

→ *ἐκ* + *genitive* — 'out of heaven' (*source/origin*)

4. Identify the preposition and case: **πρὸς τὸν θεόν** (John 1:1)

→ *πρὸς* + *accusative* — 'toward God' / 'with God' (*relational proximity*)

Chapter 5

εἰμί & Pronouns

The verb 'to be' and personal, demonstrative pronoun forms

Present Indicative of εἰμί ('I am')

Person	Greek	English
1st Sg.	εἰμί	I am
2nd Sg.	εἶ	you are
3rd Sg.	ἐστί(ν)	he/she/it is
1st Pl.	ἐσμέν	we are
2nd Pl.	ἐστέ	you (all) are
3rd Pl.	εἰσί(ν)	they are

Imperfect of εἰμί ('I was')

Person	Greek	English
1st Sg.	ἦμην	I was
2nd Sg.	ἦς	you were
3rd Sg.	ἦν	he/she/it was
1st Pl.	ἦμεν / ἦμεθα	we were
2nd Pl.	ἦτε	you (all) were
3rd Pl.	ἦσαν	they were

Personal Pronouns

Case	1st Sg.	2nd Sg.	3rd Sg. (m.)	1st Pl.	2nd Pl.	3rd Pl. (m.)
Nom.	ἐγώ	σύ	αὐτός	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	αὐτοί
Gen.	μου	σοῦ	αὐτοῦ	ἡμῶν	ὕμων	αὐτῶν
Dat.	μοι	σοι	αὐτῷ	ἡμῖν	ὕμιν	αὐτοῖς
Acc.	με	σε	αὐτόν	ἡμᾶς	ὕμας	αὐτούς

Demonstrative Pronouns

οὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο = "this" (near); ἐκεῖνος / ἐκεῖνη / ἐκεῖνο = "that" (far).
 Demonstratives always take the **predicate position** (outside the article-noun group).

Case	M. Sg.	F. Sg.	N. Sg.	M. Pl.	F. Pl.	N. Pl.
Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Practice: & Pronouns

1. Parse: ἐστίν

→ 3rd person singular, present indicative of εἰμί — 'he/she/it is'

2. Parse: ἦσαν

→ 3rd person plural, imperfect indicative of εἰμί — 'they were'

3. What case is αὐτῷ?

→ Dative singular masculine — 'to/for him'

4. Translate: οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱός μου

→ 'This is my son' — οὗτος is demonstrative (nominative), μου is 1st sg. genitive

5. Is ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἄνθρωπος attributive or predicate?

→ Predicate — demonstratives always stand in predicate position: 'that man'

Chapter 6

The Indicative Verbal System

Primary and secondary endings, connecting vowels, and tense overview

Greek verbs in the indicative mood make factual assertions. The system divides into **primary tenses** (present, future, perfect — no augment) and **secondary tenses** (imperfect, aorist, pluperfect — ε-augment on past forms). Each tense has **active** and **middle/passive** voice endings.

Primary Active Endings (Present, Future)

Person	Ending	Example	Translation
1st Sg.	-ω	λύω	I loose
2nd Sg.	-εις	λύεις	you loose
3rd Sg.	-ει	λύει	he/she/it looses
1st Pl.	-ομεν	λύομεν	we loose
2nd Pl.	-ετε	λύετε	you (all) loose
3rd Pl.	-ουσι(ν)	λύουσι(ν)	they loose

Primary Middle/Passive Endings

Person	Ending	Example	Translation
1st Sg.	-ομαι	λύομαι	I am being loosed
2nd Sg.	-η (from -εσαι)	λύη	you are being loosed
3rd Sg.	-εται	λύεται	he/she/it is being loosed
1st Pl.	-ομεθα	λύομεθα	we are being loosed
2nd Pl.	-εσθε	λύεσθε	you (all) are being loosed
3rd Pl.	-ονται	λύονται	they are being loosed

Secondary Active Endings (Imperfect, Aorist)

Secondary tenses add an **ε-augment** before the stem (or lengthen an initial vowel). The imperfect uses the present stem; the aorist uses the aorist stem with σα formative.

Person	Ending	Imperfect Ex.	Translation
1st Sg.	-ον / -α	ἔλουν	I was loosing
2nd Sg.	-ες	ἔλυες	you were loosing
3rd Sg.	-ε(ν)	ἔλυε(ν)	he/she/it was loosing
1st Pl.	-ομεν	ἐλύομεν	we were loosing
2nd Pl.	-ετε	ἐλύετε	you (all) were loosing
3rd Pl.	-ον	ἔλουν	they were loosing

Connecting Vowels

The vowel that links the stem to the ending follows a simple rule: **ο before μ or ν; ε elsewhere**. Remember the rhyme: "o before mu or nu."

MEMORY AID

ν = Roman numeral V = 5, which is more than 1. Besides the secondary 1st sg. active, ν only appears in plural forms. **εις + ες** sound like 'is' — think 'you is' in a Southern accent. **ται** sounds like 'Thai' — a singular nationality. **τε / σθε** sound like 'ye' — Old English 2nd plural.

Practice: Verbal Endings

1. Parse: **λύομεν** — person, number, tense, voice
→ 1st person plural, present active indicative — 'we loose'
2. Parse: **ἔλυον** — why is this ambiguous?
→ Could be 1st sg. OR 3rd pl. imperfect active — context resolves it
3. What is the augment on **ἐπίστευον**?
→ ε-augment → ἐ-πίστευον (imperfect active of πιστεύω)
4. Identify voice: **λύεται**
→ Middle/Passive — the -εται ending signals 3rd sg. primary M/P: 'is being loosed'
5. What is the connecting vowel rule?
→ o before μ or ν; ε elsewhere

Chapter 7

Contract Verbs

When stem vowels meet personal endings: , , and contractions

Some verb stems end in a vowel (α, ε, or ο). When the personal ending's connecting vowel meets this stem vowel, the two **contract** into a single long vowel or diphthong. The resulting form typically carries a **circumflex accent**, making it easy to spot.

Contraction Rules

Alpha Contracts	Epsilon Contracts	Omicron Contracts
$\alpha + \varepsilon \rightarrow \tilde{\alpha}$	$\varepsilon + \varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon\iota$	$\omicron + \varepsilon \rightarrow \omicron\upsilon$
$\alpha + \omicron \rightarrow \omega$	$\varepsilon + \omicron \rightarrow \omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron + \omicron \rightarrow \omicron\upsilon$
$\alpha + \omega \rightarrow \omega$	$\varepsilon + \omega \rightarrow \omega$	$\omicron + \omega \rightarrow \omega$
$\alpha + \varepsilon\iota \rightarrow \tilde{\alpha}$	$\varepsilon + \varepsilon\iota \rightarrow \varepsilon\tilde{\iota}$ (or $\varepsilon\iota$)	$\omicron + \varepsilon\iota \rightarrow \omicron\tilde{\iota}$
$\alpha + \omicron\upsilon \rightarrow \omega$	$\varepsilon + \omicron\upsilon \rightarrow \omicron\tilde{\upsilon}$	$\omicron + \omicron\upsilon \rightarrow \omicron\tilde{\upsilon}$

Example: ποι $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$ (we make). The stem is ποι ϵ - and the ending is -ομεν. The ε + ο contracts to ου, yielding ποι $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$.

Note: Greek words cannot end in τ, so it drops — e.g., βαπτίζω has root βαπτιδ- (dental drops before σ). Also, σ between two vowels is usually dropped, which explains some middle/passive 2nd sg. forms.

MEMORY AID

Look for the **circumflex accent** — it's the hallmark of a contraction. The general principle: **any combination involving ο or ω → ω** (unless it's ο+ε or ο+ο → ου). The secondary M/P 2nd sg. ending -σο becomes -ου because σ drops between vowels and ο+ο contracts.

Practice: Contract Verbs

1. What does $\varepsilon + \varepsilon$ contract to? Give an example.

→ $\varepsilon\iota$ — e.g., **φιλέω** → **φιλεῖ** (he/she loves)

2. Identify the stem of **ζητοῦμεν** and explain the contraction.

→ Stem: **ζητε-** + **-ομεν** → $\varepsilon + o = ou$ → **ζητοῦμεν** (we seek)

3. What accent typically marks a contracted form?

→ A circumflex accent over the contracted syllable

4. Why does **ἐλάλου** (2nd sg. imperfect M/P of λαλέω) end in -ου?

→ The ending **-εσο** loses its σ between vowels → **-εο** → $\varepsilon + o$ contracts to **ου**

Chapter 8

Aorist & Future Passive Indicative

formative, square of stops revisited, and 2nd aorist passive

The aorist passive indicative expresses a past action done **to** the subject. Its signature is the **θη tense formative** inserted between the stem and the secondary active endings. The future passive uses **θησ** with primary middle/passive endings.

Aorist Passive Indicative

Formula: **Augment + Stem + θη + Secondary Active Endings**

Person	Greek	Translation
1st Sg.	ἐλύθην	I was loosed
2nd Sg.	ἐλύθης	you were loosed
3rd Sg.	ἐλύθη	he/she/it was loosed
1st Pl.	ἐλύθημεν	we were loosed
2nd Pl.	ἐλύθητε	you (all) were loosed
3rd Pl.	ἐλύθησαν	they were loosed

Future Passive Indicative

Formula: **Stem + θησ + Primary Middle/Passive Endings** (no augment — it is future!)

Person	Greek	Translation
1st Sg.	λυθήσομαι	I will be loosed
2nd Sg.	λυθήσῃ	you will be loosed
3rd Sg.	λυθήσεται	he/she/it will be loosed
1st Pl.	λυθησόμεθα	we will be loosed
2nd Pl.	λυθήσεσθε	you (all) will be loosed
3rd Pl.	λυθήσονται	they will be loosed

Square of Stops with

When a stem ends in a stop consonant and meets θ, the same square of stops applies — the stop assimilates before the dental θ:

Rule	Result	Example
Labial (π β φ) + θ	→ φθ	πέμπω → ἐπέμφθην
Dental (τ δ θ) + θ	→ σθ	πείθω → ἐπείσθην
Palatal (κ γ χ) + θ	→ χθ	ἄγω → ἤχθην

NOTE

2nd Aorist Passive: Some verbs use **η** (not **θη**) as the tense formative, with no stem change — e.g., **ἐγγράφη** (I was written). **2nd Future Passive:** Uses **ησ** with a changed stem.

Practice: Aorist & Future Passive

1. Parse: ἐβαπτίσθη

→ 1st sg. aorist passive indicative of βαπτίζω — 'I was baptized'

2. What is the tense formative for the aorist passive?

→ *θη* (inserted between stem and secondary active endings)

3. Parse: λυθήσεται

→ 3rd sg. future passive indicative of λύω — 'he/she/it will be loosed'

4. Apply the square of stops: what happens to πέμπω in the aorist passive?

→ π (labial) + θ → φθ → ἐπέμφθην ('I was sent')

Chapter 9

Perfect & Pluperfect Tense

Reduplication, formative, and completed-action-with-results semantics

The **perfect tense** expresses a past completed action whose results continue into the present: I have loosed (λέλυκα). The **pluperfect** expresses a past completed action whose results continued for a time but are no longer active at the time of speaking.

Formation: Reduplication + Perfect Stem + κα (active) + Primary Endings. Reduplication duplicates the initial consonant + ε (e.g., λ → λε-λυ-). If the word begins with a vowel, the vowel lengthens instead.

Perfect Active Indicative

Person	Greek	Translation
1st Sg.	λέλυκα	I have loosed
2nd Sg.	λέλυκας	you have loosed
3rd Sg.	λέλυκε(ν)	he/she/it has loosed
1st Pl.	λελύκαμεν	we have loosed
2nd Pl.	λελύκατε	you (all) have loosed
3rd Pl.	λελύκασι(ν)	they have loosed

Perfect Middle/Passive Indicative

Formula: **Reduplication + Perfect Stem + Primary M/P Endings** (no κα formative).

Person	Greek	Translation
1st Sg.	λέλυμαι	I have been loosed
2nd Sg.	λέλυσαι	you have been loosed
3rd Sg.	λέλυται	he/she/it has been loosed
1st Pl.	λελύμεθα	we have been loosed
2nd Pl.	λέλυσθε	you (all) have been loosed
3rd Pl.	λέλυνται	they have been loosed

Pluperfect Active

Person	Greek	Translation
1st Sg.	ἐλελύκειν	I had loosed
2nd Sg.	ἐλελύκεις	you had loosed
3rd Sg.	ἐλελύκει	he/she/it had loosed
1st Pl.	ἐλελύκεμεν	we had loosed
2nd Pl.	ἐλελύκετε	you (all) had loosed
3rd Pl.	ἐλελύκεσαν	they had loosed

MEMORY AID

*The perfect is the only past tense that uses **primary** endings — because its results reach into the present! All other past tenses use secondary endings. The pluperfect adds an **augment** to the reduplicated perfect (ἐ-λε-λύ-κειν) — it's doubly marked for the past.*

Practice: Perfect & Pluperfect

1. Parse: πεπίστευκα

→ 1st sg. perfect active indicative of πιστεύω — 'I have believed'

2. How do you form reduplication on a word starting with a consonant?

→ Duplicate the initial consonant + ε: λύω → λέλυκα, πιστεύω → πεπίστευκα

3. What about a word starting with a vowel?

→ The vowel lengthens instead: ἐλπίζω → ἤλπικα (ε → η)

4. Parse: λέλυται

→ 3rd sg. perfect middle/passive indicative of λύω — 'has been loosed'

5. What is the semantic difference between perfect and aorist?

→ Aorist = simple past action; Perfect = past action with ongoing present results

Chapter 10

Participles

Verbal adjectives: adverbial, adjectival, substantival uses; genitive absolute

Participles are **verbal adjectives** — they have properties of both verbs (tense, voice) and adjectives (case, gender, number). English typically translates them with '-ing' forms. They do **not** convey absolute time; their tense indicates **aspect** (kind of action) relative to the main verb.

Formula: **Stem + Connecting Vowel/Tense Formative + Participle Morpheme + Case Endings**

Three Types of Participles

Type	Function	Article?	Translation Pattern
Adverbial	Modifies the verb	Anarthrous (no article)	While loosing..., After loosing..., Because he loosed...
Attributive	Modifies a noun	Articular (has article)	the loosing man, the man who looses
Substantival	Functions as a noun	Articular, no noun nearby	the one who looses, whoever looses

Present Active Participle ()

Morpheme: **-ντ-** (masc./neut.), **-ουσα** (fem.)

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. Sg.	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον
Gen. Sg.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
Dat. Sg.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι
Acc. Sg.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λῦον
Nom. Pl.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
Gen. Pl.	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων
Dat. Pl.	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)
Acc. Pl.	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα

Master Participle Morpheme Chart

Tense/Voice	Masc. Nom. Sg.	Fem. Nom. Sg.	Neut. Nom. Sg.	Key Morpheme
Present Active	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον	-ντ- / -ουσα
Present M/P	λυόμενος	λυομένη	λυόμενον	-μεν-
Aorist Active	λύσας	λύσασα	λῦσαν	-σα- + -ντ-
Aorist Middle	λυσάμενος	λυσαμένη	λυσάμενον	-σα- + -μεν-
Aorist Passive	λυθείς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν	-θ-
Perfect Active	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός	-κ- + -οτ- / -υῖα
Perfect M/P	λελυμένος	λελυμένη	λελυμένον	-μεν-

Special Constructions

Genitive Absolute

A **genitive absolute** is a participial phrase in the genitive case with its own subject — grammatically independent from the main clause. It is always **anarthrous** (no article) and usually appears at the beginning of a sentence in narrative. Translate as 'while he...', 'when they...', etc.

Example (John 8:30): **Ταῦτα αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς αὐτόν** — While he was saying these things, many believed in him. Here **αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος** is the genitive absolute.

Periphrastic Construction

A form of **εἰμί** + a participle functions as a simple indicative verb. Common with the 3rd plural perfect middle/passive.

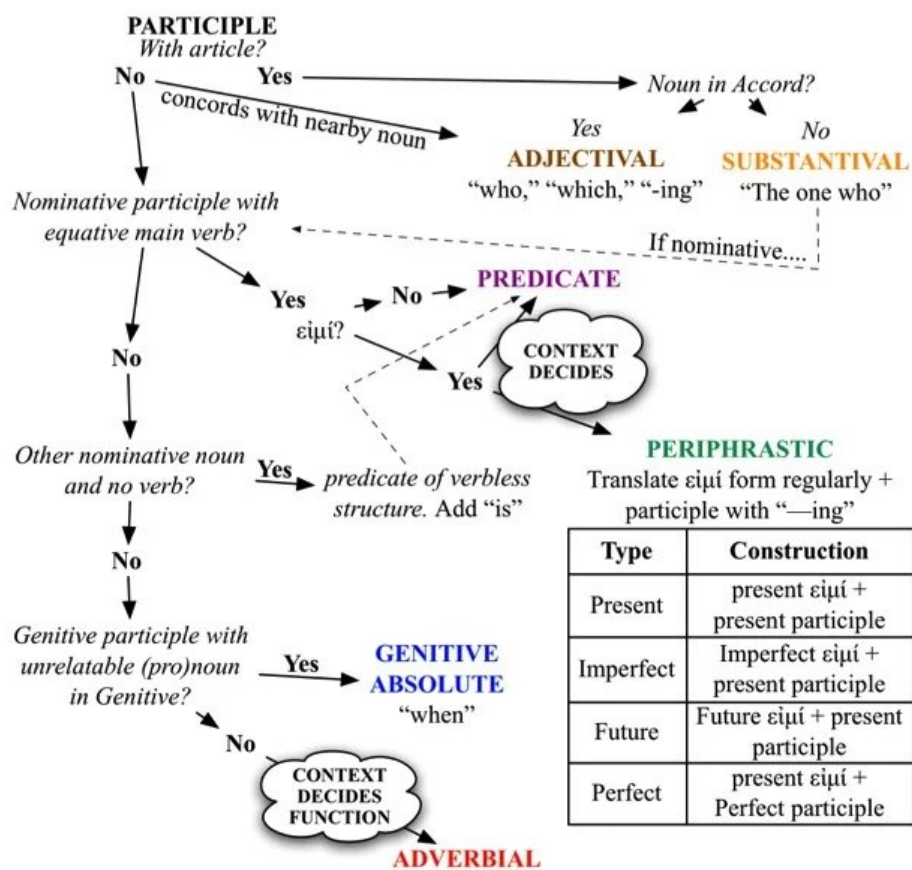
Example (Eph. 2:8): **τῇ γὰρ χάριτί ἐστε σεσωσμένοι διὰ πίστεως** — For by grace you have been saved through faith. Here **ἐστε σεσωσμένοι** (εἰμί + perfect passive participle) = perfect passive indicative.

Practice: Participles

1. Parse: **λύοντες** — case, number, gender, tense, voice, type
→ Nominative plural masculine, present active participle of λύω — 'loosing' (adverbial if anarthrous)
2. Parse: **ὁ πιστεύων** — what type of participle?
→ Substantival — article + participle with no noun: 'the one who believes'
3. How do you identify an aorist active participle?
→ Look for the -σα- morpheme: **λύσας** / **λύσασα** / **λύσαν**
4. Translate the genitive absolute: **τοῦ ἡλίου δύνοντος**
→ 'While the sun was setting' — genitive subject + present participle, grammatically independent
5. What does the perfect participle **λελυκώς** convey that the aorist **λύσας** does not?
→ Completed action with ongoing results ('having loosed and still in that state') vs. simple past action

Participle Identification Flowchart

Use this decision tree when you encounter a participle in the text. Start at the top and follow the yes/no branches to identify its function.



Function	Translate
Simultaneous temporal action (<i>Present</i>)	“while” or “as”
Preceding temporal action (<i>Aorist</i>)	“after”
Purpose or Result	“in order to” “thereby” “-ing”
Cause	“because” “for” “since”
Condition	“if”
Concession	“although” “even though”
Means	“by” “with” “through”
Manner	“with” “-ing”
Redundant	<i>translate the same as the main verb</i>

Chapter 11

The Subjunctive Mood

Possibility, purpose, conditional clauses, and exhortation

The subjunctive mood expresses **possibility, purpose, uncertainty, or exhortation** — in contrast to the indicative, which asserts fact. It is identified by a **lengthened connecting vowel** (η/ω instead of ε/ο) and carries **no augment** even in the aorist.

Three keys to spotting a subjunctive: (1) look for trigger words like **ἵνα, ἐάν, ὅταν**; (2) lengthened connecting vowels; (3) no augment on aorist forms.

Present Active Subjunctive

Person	Singular	Person	Plural
1st Sg.	λύω	1st Pl.	λύωμεν
2nd Sg.	λύῃς	2nd Pl.	λύητε
3rd Sg.	λύῃ	3rd Pl.	λύωσι(ν)

Present Middle/Passive Subjunctive

Person	Singular	Person	Plural
1st Sg.	λύωμαι	1st Pl.	λύώμεθα
2nd Sg.	λύῃ	2nd Pl.	λύησθε
3rd Sg.	λύηται	3rd Pl.	λύονται

Aorist Active Subjunctive

Person	Singular	Person	Plural
1st Sg.	λύσω	1st Pl.	λύσωμεν
2nd Sg.	λύσης	2nd Pl.	λύσητε
3rd Sg.	λύσῃ	3rd Pl.	λύσωσι(ν)

Aorist Middle Subjunctive

Person	Singular	Person	Plural
1st Sg.	λύσωμαι	1st Pl.	λυσώμεθα
2nd Sg.	λύσῃ	2nd Pl.	λύσησθε
3rd Sg.	λύσῃται	3rd Pl.	λυσωνται

Aorist Passive Subjunctive

Person	Singular	Person	Plural
1st Sg.	λυθῶ	1st Pl.	λυθῶμεν
2nd Sg.	λυθῇς	2nd Pl.	λυθῆτε
3rd Sg.	λυθῇ	3rd Pl.	λυθῶσι(ν)

Subjunctive of

Person	Greek	Translation
1st Sg.	ᾧ	I might be
2nd Sg.	ῒς	you may be
3rd Sg.	ῒ	he/she/it might be
1st Pl.	ᾧμεν	we may be
2nd Pl.	ῒτε	you (all) might be
3rd Pl.	ᾧσι(ν)	they may be

Key Subjunctive Constructions

Construction	Function	English Equivalent
ἵνα / ὅπως + subj.	Purpose clause	in order that, so that
εἰάν / ὅταν + subj.	Conditional / temporal	if, whenever, when
οὐ μή + subj.	Emphatic negation	absolutely will not
1st pl. subj. (hortatory)	Exhortation	let us...
μή + subj. (prohib.)	Prohibition (aorist)	do not...!

The Five Conditional Classes

Greek conditions consist of a **protasis** (the "if" clause) and an **apodosis** (the "then" clause). Five patterns occur in the New Testament:

Class	Meaning	Protasis	Apodosis
1st	Assumed true	εἰ + indicative (any)	Apodosis varies
2nd	Contrary to fact	εἰ + past indic.	+ ἄν in apodosis
3rd	Future possible	ἐάν + subjunctive	Apodosis varies
4th	Less probable	εἰ + optative	Opt. + ἄν in apod.
5th	Present general	ἐάν + pres. subj.	Apodosis varies

NT Examples

Purpose (John 3:16): ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν μὴ ἀπόληται ἀλλ' ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον — "so that everyone who believes in him should not perish but have eternal life." Both ἀπόληται and ἔχῃ are aorist subjunctives governed by ἵνα.

Temporal (Matt. 6:5): ὅταν προσεύχῃ — "whenever you pray." ὅταν (= ὅτε + ἄν) triggers the subjunctive.

Emphatic negation (John 11:26): οὐ μὴ ἀποθάνῃ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα — "will absolutely never die." οὐ μὴ + subjunctive is the strongest negation in Greek.

Hortatory (1 John 4:7): ἀγαπῶμεν ἀλλήλους — "let us love one another." 1st person plural subjunctive as an exhortation.

MEMORY AID

The **η** in **λύη** looks like a **U** for 2nd sg. M/P (you are being acted upon), while in 3rd sg. present it looks like an **N** and sounds like "him" (he is doing it). **οὐ** generally expects a positive answer; **μὴ** expects a negative one. Together (**οὐ μὴ**), they form a super-emphatic negation.

Practice: Subjunctive Mood

1. What three clues help identify a subjunctive form?

→ Key trigger words, lengthened connecting vowel, and no augment on aorist

2. Parse: λύσωμεν

→ 1st pl. aorist active subjunctive of λύω — hortatory: 'let us loose'

3. What conditional class uses ἐάν + subjunctive?

→ 3rd class (future possible) and 5th class (present general)

4. Translate ἵνα γινώσκητε

→ 'in order that you might know' — ἵνα + present active subjunctive (purpose clause)

5. What does οὐ μή + subjunctive express?

→ Emphatic negation — the strongest way to say 'absolutely not' in Greek

Chapter 12

Infinitives

Verbal nouns: complementary, purpose, articular, and indirect discourse

The infinitive is a **verbal noun** — it has tense and voice (like a verb) but no person or number (like a noun). It can function as the subject or object of a sentence, express purpose, or complement another verb. In Greek, infinitives are often preceded by an article in the genitive or accusative case.

Infinitive Forms

Tense/Voice	Form	Basic Meaning
Present Active	λύειν	to loose / to be loosing
Present M/P	λύεσθαι	to be loosed
Aorist Active	λῦσαι	to loose (simple)
Aorist Middle	λύσασθαι	to loose for oneself
Aorist Passive	λυθῆναι	to be loosed
Perfect Active	λελυκέναι	to have loosed
Perfect M/P	λελύσθαι	to have been loosed

Key morphemes: Present active ends in **-ειν**, M/P in **-εσθαι**. Aorist active ends in **-σαι** (1st aorist) or **-εῖν** (2nd aorist). The aorist passive uses **-θῆναι** and the perfect active **-κέναι**.

Five Uses of the Infinitive

Use	Description	Example	Translation
Complementary	Completes another verb	δύναμαι λύσαι	I am able to loose
Purpose	Expresses aim (often with εἰς or πρὸς)	ἦλθεν σῶσαι	He came to save
Articular (gen.)	τοῦ + inf. for purpose/result	τοῦ μὴ βλέπειν	so as not to see
Subject / Object	Functions as a noun	τὸ γινώσκειν	the knowing / to know
Indirect disc.	After verbs of saying/thinking	λέγει αὐτὸν εἶναι	He says that he is...

The Articular Infinitive

The articular infinitive places a **neuter singular article** before the infinitive. The case of the article determines the function: nominative/accusative **τό** for subject/object, genitive **τοῦ** for purpose or result, dative **τῷ** for temporal clauses ("while/when"), and **μετὰ τό** + infinitive for "after doing X." A frequent pattern is **ἐν τῷ** + infinitive = "while doing X."

Construction	Function	Example	Translation
τὸ + inf.	Subject/Object	τὸ θέλειν	the willing / to will
τοῦ + inf.	Purpose/Result	τοῦ σῶσαι	in order to save
τῷ + inf.	Temporal (while)	ἐν τῷ σπείρειν	while sowing
μετὰ τό + inf.	After	μετὰ τὸ ἐγερθῆναι	after being raised
πρὸ τοῦ + inf.	Before	πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι	before it happened
διὰ τό + inf.	Because	διὰ τὸ εἶναι	because of being

NOTE

The infinitive has **no time reference on its own** — its tense indicates **aspect** only. Present infinitive = ongoing/continuous action; aorist infinitive = simple/undefined action; perfect infinitive = completed action with ongoing results. Time is determined by the main verb.

Practice: Infinitives

1. What ending marks a present active infinitive?

→ -ειν (e.g., λύειν, πιστεύειν)

2. Parse: λυθῆναι

→ Aorist passive infinitive of λύω — 'to be loosed'

3. What does τοῦ + infinitive express?

→ Purpose or result — 'in order to...'

4. Translate: ἐν τῷ λαλεῖν αὐτόν

→ 'While he was speaking' — temporal articular infinitive with ἐν + dative

5. What is the difference between λύειν and λῦσαι?

→ Aspect, not time: λύειν = ongoing loosing; λῦσαι = simple/one-time loosing

Appendix A

Quick Reference

At-a-glance summaries for review

Tense System Overview

Tense	Aspect	End.	Stem	Markers	Translation
Present	Imperf.	Prim.	Pres. stem	—	I loose / am loosing
Imperfect	Imperf.	Sec.	Pres. stem	ε-augment	I was loosing
Future	Undef.	Prim.	Fut. stem	σ formative	I will loose
Aorist	Perfect.	Sec.	Aor. stem	ε-aug. + σα	I loosed
Perfect	Stative	Prim.	Perf. stem	Redupl. + κα	I have loosed
Pluperf.	Stative	Sec.	Perf. stem	Aug. + Redupl.	I had loosed

Square of Stops — Complete

Type	Letters	Before	Before
Labial	π β φ	+ σ → ψ	+ θ → φθ
Dental	τ δ θ	+ σ → σ	+ θ → σθ
Palatal	κ γ χ	+ σ → ξ	+ θ → χθ

Appendix B

Vocabulary Reference

High-frequency New Testament Greek words

This vocabulary list covers 150+ of the most common words in the Greek New Testament, organized alphabetically. Frequency indicates how many times each word appears in the NT.

All Vocabulary — Sorted by Frequency

Greek	Meaning	Type	Freq.	Example
καί	and, also, even	Conj.	9161	John 1:1
αὐτός	he / she / it; self	Pron.	5597	John 1:1
δέ	but, and, now	Conj.	2792	Matt. 1:2
ἐν	in, among, by	Prep.	2752	John 1:1
ἐγώ	I	Pron.	2584	John 6:35
οὐ / οὐκ	not (w/ indicative)	Neg.	1606	John 1:3
ὅς	who, which, that	Pron.	1398	Rom. 8:28
οὗτος	this	Pron.	1387	John 1:2
θεός	God, god	Noun	1317	John 1:1
ὅτι	because, that	Conj.	1296	John 3:16
πᾶς	all, every	Adj.	1244	John 3:16
μή	not (w/ non-indic.)	Neg.	1042	Matt. 1:20
γάρ	for, because	Conj.	1041	Rom. 3:23
Ἰησοῦς	Jesus	Noun	917	Matt. 1:1

ἐπί	on, over, upon	Prep.	890	Matt. 14:25
κύριος	Lord, master	Noun	717	Phil. 2:11
ἔχω	I have	Verb	708	1 John 5:12
πρός	toward, to, with	Prep.	700	John 1:1
γίνομαι	I become, happen	Verb	669	John 1:14
διά	through (G.) / because (A.)	Prep.	667	Rom. 3:25
ἵνα	in order that	Conj.	663	John 3:16
ἀπό	from, away from	Prep.	646	Matt. 1:21
ἀλλά	but, rather	Conj.	638	Rom. 5:8
ἔρχομαι	I come, go	Verb	634	John 1:11
ποιέω	I do, make	Verb	568	John 2:5
τίς	who? which? (interrog.)	Pron.	556	Matt. 16:15
ἄνθρωπος	man, person	Noun	550	Matt. 4:4
τις	someone, a certain	Pron.	534	John 1:6
Χριστός	Christ, Anointed	Noun	529	Matt. 1:1
οὖν	therefore, then	Conj.	499	John 3:25
ὁράω	I see, perceive	Verb	454	John 1:18
ἀκούω	I hear	Verb	428	Matt. 7:24
πολύς	many, much	Adj.	416	Matt. 7:22
δίδωμι	I give	Verb	415	John 3:16
πατήρ	father	Noun	413	Matt. 6:9
ἡμέρα	day	Noun	389	Matt. 6:34

πνεῦμα	spirit, wind	Noun	379	John 3:8
υἱός	son, descendant	Noun	377	Matt. 3:17
ἐάν	if, when	Conj.	351	John 3:3
εἷς, μία, ἓν	one, single	Adj.	345	Eph. 4:5
ἀδελφός	brother	Noun	343	Matt. 5:22
λόγος	word, message	Noun	330	John 1:1
οἶδα	I know (perfect form)	Verb	318	John 3:2
λαλέω	I speak	Verb	296	John 8:12
οὐρανός	heaven	Noun	273	Matt. 3:2
ἐκεῖνος	that one	Pron.	265	John 1:8
μαθητής	disciple	Noun	261	Matt. 28:19
λαμβάνω	I take, receive	Verb	258	John 1:12
γῆ	earth, land	Noun	250	Matt. 5:5
μέγας	great, large	Adj.	243	Matt. 5:19
πίστις	faith, trust	Noun	243	Rom. 1:17
πιστεύω	I believe	Verb	241	John 3:16
ἅγιος	holy, saint	Adj.	233	Rom. 1:7
ἀποκρίνομαι	I answer	Verb	231	Matt. 4:4
ὄνομα	name	Noun	231	Matt. 1:21
γινώσκω	I know	Verb	222	John 17:3
ὑπό	by (G.) / under (A.)	Prep.	220	Matt. 3:13
άνήρ	man, husband	Noun	216	Eph. 5:25

γυνή	woman, wife	Noun	215	Eph. 5:22
θέλω	I desire, wish	Verb	208	Matt. 8:3
νόμος	law	Noun	194	Rom. 3:21
γράφω	I write	Verb	191	Rom. 15:4
κόσμος	world	Noun	186	John 3:16
εὕρισκω	I find	Verb	176	Matt. 7:7
ὄχλος	crowd	Noun	174	Mark 3:9
ἁμαρτία	sin	Noun	173	Rom. 6:23
ἔργον	work, deed	Noun	169	Jas. 2:17
δόξα	glory	Noun	166	John 1:14
βασιλεία	kingdom	Noun	162	Matt. 3:2
τότε	then, at that time	Adv.	160	Matt. 4:1
ἐσθίω	I eat	Verb	158	Mark 2:16
καρδία	heart	Noun	156	Matt. 5:8
πρῶτος	first	Adj.	155	Matt. 6:33
χάρις	grace, favor	Noun	155	Eph. 2:8
ἄλλος	other, another	Adj.	155	John 14:16
ἵστημι	I stand, cause to stand	Verb	154	Eph. 6:13
ὕπέρ	for, on behalf of	Prep.	150	Eph. 1:17
καλέω	I call, name	Verb	148	Matt. 1:21
νῦν	now	Adv.	147	John 4:18
σάρξ	flesh	Noun	147	John 1:14

ἕως	until, up to	Conj.	146	Matt. 28:20
ἐγείρω	I raise	Verb	144	1 Cor. 15:4
ὅστις	whoever, whatever	Pron.	144	Matt. 5:39
ἀγαπάω	I love	Verb	143	John 3:16
ἀφίημι	I forgive, permit	Verb	143	Matt. 6:15
σῶμα	body	Noun	142	Rom. 12:1
λαός	people, nation	Noun	142	Matt. 1:21
ζωή	life	Noun	135	John 1:4
βλέπω	I see	Verb	133	Mark 8:24
ἀποστέλλω	I send	Verb	132	John 3:17
ἀμήν	amen, truly	Adv.	129	Matt. 5:18
νεκρός	dead	Adj.	129	Luke 9:60
σύν	with, together	Prep.	128	Phil. 1:1
δοῦλος	servant, slave	Noun	124	Rom. 1:1
βάλλω	I throw, cast	Verb	122	Matt. 5:29
θάνατος	death	Noun	120	Rom. 6:23
δύναμις	power, miracle	Noun	119	Rom. 1:16
μένω	I remain, abide	Verb	118	John 15:4
ζητέω	I seek	Verb	117	Matt. 7:7
ἀπέρχομαι	I depart, go away	Verb	117	Matt. 8:18
ἀγάπη	love	Noun	116	1 Cor. 13:13
βασιλεύς	king	Noun	115	Matt. 2:1

ἴδιος	one's own, personal	Adj.	114	John 1:11
κρίνω	I judge	Verb	114	John 3:17
οἶκος	house	Noun	114	Mark 2:26
ἐκκλησία	church, assembly	Noun	114	Matt. 16:18
μόνος	alone, only	Adj.	114	Matt. 4:4
ἀποθνήσκω	I die	Verb	112	Rom. 5:6
ἀλήθεια	truth	Noun	109	John 14:6
μέλλω	I am about to	Verb	109	Matt. 16:27
παρακαλέω	I urge, comfort	Verb	109	Rom. 12:1
σώζω	I save, heal	Verb	106	Eph. 2:8
ὥρα	hour	Noun	106	John 2:4
ὅτε	when	Conj.	103	Matt. 7:28
ψυχή	soul, life	Noun	103	Luke 6:9
ἐξουσία	authority	Noun	102	Matt. 28:18
ἀγαθός	good	Adj.	102	Rom. 8:28
αἵρω	I lift up, take away	Verb	101	John 1:29
καλός	good, beautiful	Adj.	101	Matt. 13:24
ὁδός	way, road, path	Noun	101	John 14:6
δεῖ	it is necessary	Verb	101	John 3:7
ὀφθαλμός	eye	Noun	100	Matt. 5:29
τίθημι	I put, place	Verb	100	John 10:11
ἀλλήλων	one another	Pron.	100	John 13:34

τέκνον	child, offspring	Noun	99	John 1:12
αἷμα	blood	Noun	97	Heb. 9:22
διδάσκω	I teach	Verb	97	Matt. 5:2
γεννάω	I give birth, beget	Verb	96	Matt. 1:2
περιπατέω	I walk, live	Verb	95	Eph. 5:2
φοβέομαι	I fear (always M/P)	Verb	95	Matt. 10:28
τόπος	place	Noun	94	Matt. 14:13
εἰρήνη	peace	Noun	92	John 14:27
ἀκολουθέω	I follow	Verb	90	Mark 2:14
ἀπόλλυμι	I destroy, perish	Verb	90	John 3:16
πληρόω	I fulfill	Verb	86	Gal. 5:14
ἄρχομαι	I begin, start	Verb	84	Matt. 4:17
ὥστε	so that, therefore	Conj.	83	Eph. 4:5
ἕκαστος	each, every	Adj.	82	1 Cor. 3:8
ὅπου	where, wherever	Adv.	82	Mark 6:10
μᾶλλον	rather, more	Adv.	81	Phil. 1:12
ἀποστόλος	apostle	Noun	80	Rom. 1:1
πέμπω	I send	Verb	79	John 3:17
πονηρός	evil, wicked	Adj.	78	Matt. 6:13
στόμα	mouth	Noun	78	Matt. 4:4
ἀνίστημι	I raise, rise	Verb	77	John 11:24
ἀνοίγω	I open	Verb	77	Rev. 3:7

εὐαγγέλιον	gospel, good news	Noun	76	Mark 8:35
μαρτυρέω	I testify, witness	Verb	76	John 1:7
πρόσωπον	face, presence	Noun	76	2 Cor. 4:6
χαίρω	I rejoice	Verb	74	Phil. 4:4
ἱερόν	temple	Noun	71	Matt. 21:12
ἐντολή	commandment	Noun	67	John 13:34
φημί	I say, declare	Verb	66	1 Cor. 15:50
πρεσβύτερος	elder	Noun	66	Acts 14:23
ἔρωτάω	I ask, pray	Verb	63	John 14:16
ὄρος	mountain	Noun	63	Matt. 5:1
δοκέω	I think, consider	Verb	62	1 Cor. 10:12
θέλημα	will	Noun	62	Matt. 6:10
ᾧδε	here	Adv.	61	Matt. 12:6
ἱμάτιον	cloak, garment	Noun	60	Luke 8:44
προσκυνέω	I worship	Verb	60	John 4:24
λίθος	stone	Noun	59	Matt. 4:3
μέσος	midst, middle	Adj.	58	Matt. 18:2
ὥπως	in order that	Conj.	53	Matt. 5:16
ἐπαγγελία	promise	Noun	52	Rom. 4:13
παιδίον	child, infant	Noun	52	Matt. 2:8
πείθω	I persuade	Verb	52	Acts 17:4
κακός	bad, wicked	Adj.	50	John 18:30

φανερώνω	I reveal, make known	Verb	49	John 2:11
ἁμαρτωλός	sinner, sinful	Adj.	47	Jas. 4:8
σπέρμα	seed, offspring	Noun	43	Gal. 3:16
ἀνάστασις	resurrection	Noun	42	Acts 17:18
ὀλίγος	few, little	Adj.	40	Matt. 7:14
δικαιώω	I declare righteous	Verb	39	Rom. 3:28
ἁγιάζω	I make holy, sanctify	Verb	37	1 Tim. 4:5
ὀργή	wrath, anger	Noun	36	Rom. 5:9
προσευχή	prayer	Noun	36	Matt. 21:13
μετανοέω	I repent	Verb	34	Mark 1:15
φαίνω	I shine, appear	Verb	31	1 John 2:8
δείκνυμι	I show, explain	Verb	30	Jas. 2:18
κοινωνία	fellowship	Noun	19	1 John 1:3
δέησις	prayer, petition	Noun	18	Phil. 1:4
σκάνδαλον	stumbling block	Noun	15	Rom. 9:33
συνεργός	fellow worker	Noun	13	3 John 1:8
σπλάγχνον	compassion (lit. bowels)	Noun	11	Phil. 2:1
μονογενής	only-begotten, unique	Adj.	9	John 1:14
ἱλαστήριον	atonement, mercy seat	Noun	2	Rom. 3:25

Appendix C

Translation Assessment

John 1:1–18 — The Prologue (Byzantine Majority Text)

Translate each verse from the Greek below. This passage covers nearly every concept in this guide: nouns in all cases, prepositions, forms of εἰμί, participles, adjectives, pronouns, and key theological vocabulary. Write your translation on the blank lines.

John 1:1

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

John 1:2

Οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν.

John 1:3

Πάντα δι’ αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν ὃ γέγονεν.

John 1:4

Ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

John 1:5

Καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν.

John 1:6

Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης.

John 1:7

Οὗτος ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν, ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσιν δι' αὐτοῦ.

John 1:8

Οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός.

John 1:9

Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον, ἐρχόμενον εἰς τὸν κόσμον.

John 1:10

Ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, καὶ ὁ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ ὁ κόσμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔγνω.

John 1:11

Εἰς τὰ ἴδια ἦλθεν, καὶ οἱ ἴδιοι αὐτὸν οὐ παρέλαβον.

John 1:12

Ὅσοι δὲ ἔλαβον αὐτόν, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι, τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ·

John 1:13

οἱ οὐκ ἐξ αἱμάτων, οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος σαρκός, οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος ἀνδρός, ἀλλ' ἐκ θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν.

John 1:14

Καὶ ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο καὶ ἐσκήνωσεν ἐν ἡμῖν, καὶ ἐθεασάμεθα τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ, δόξαν ὡς μονογενοῦς παρὰ πατρός, πλήρης χάριτος καὶ ἀληθείας.

John 1:15

Ἰωάννης μαρτυρεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ κέκραγεν λέγων· Οὗτος ἦν ὃν εἶπον· Ὁ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν, ὅτι πρῶτός μου ἦν.

John 1:16

Καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πληρώματος αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς πάντες ἐλάβομεν, καὶ χάριν ἀντὶ χάριτος.

John 1:17

Ὅτι ὁ νόμος διὰ Μωϋσέως ἐδόθη· ἡ χάρις καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐγένετο.

John 1:18

Θεὸν οὐδεὶς ἑώρακεν πώποτε· ὁ μονογενὴς υἱός, ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ πατρὸς, ἐκεῖνος ἐξηγήσατο.
