

The Greek Alphabet

Α α
alpha

Β β
beta

Γ γ
gamma

Δ δ
delta

Ε ε
epsilon

Ζ ζ
zeta

Η η
eta

Θ θ
theta

Ι ι
iota

Κ κ
kappa

Λ λ
lambda

Μ μ
mu

Ν ν
nu

Ξ ξ
xi

Ο ο
omikron

Π π
pi

Ρ ρ
rho

Σ σ/ς
sigma

Τ τ
tau

Υ υ
upsilon

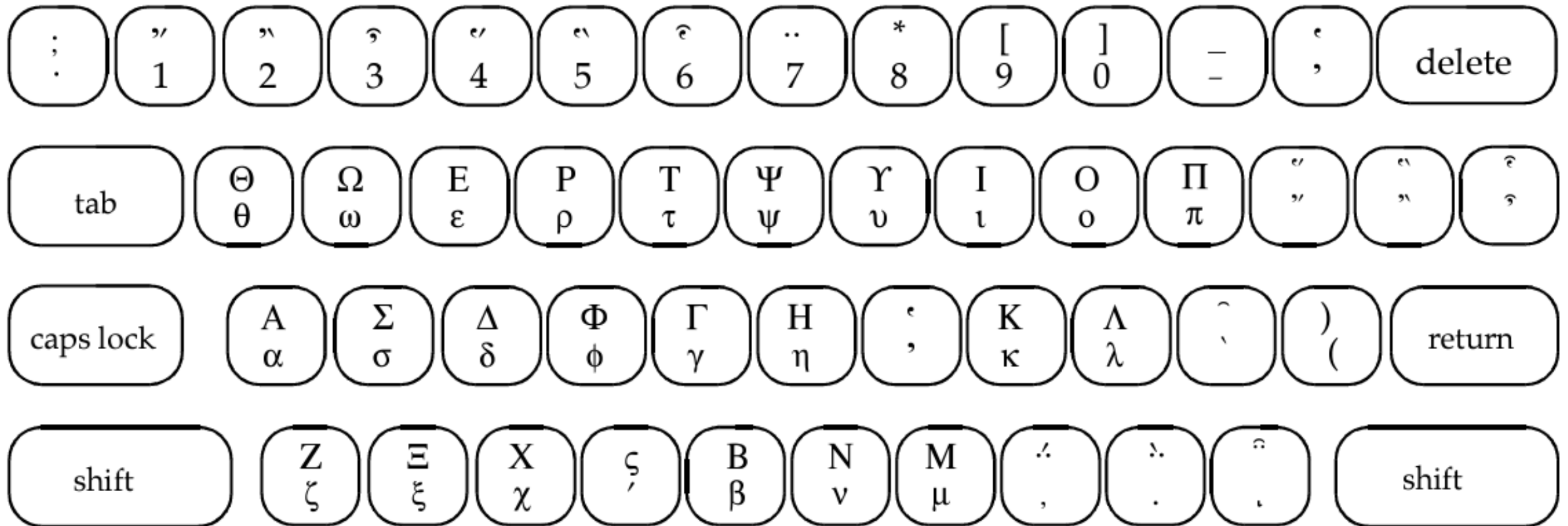
Φ φ
phi

Χ χ
chi

Ψ ψ
psi

Ω ω
omega

The Teknia Keyboard



Breathing - Rough and Smooth ‘H’ over vowels is ‘J’ and ‘j’. Note ‘+’ and ‘=’ put the breathing after the letter

Accents – Acute = ‘v’, Grave = ‘;’ and Circumflex = ‘:’

To get the ‘s’ at the end of the word, type ‘V’.

The iota subscript (little ‘l’ below the last vowel) is the ‘/’

Bible Text Facts

Books: 66, (39 in the Old, and 27 in the New)

Chapters: 1,189 (929 in the Old, 260 in the New)

Verses: 31,173 (33,214 in the Old, 7959 in the New)

Words: 773,746 (503,493 in the Old, 181,253 in the New)

Characters: 3,566,480 (2,728,100 in the Old, 838,380 in the New)

The 10 most common words cover nearly 38% of the GNT

The 18 words used 1000 or more times cover over 44% of the GNT.

To know 50% of the words in the GNT, you need to know the 27 most common ones.

The 37 words used 500 or more times cover over 54% of the GNT.

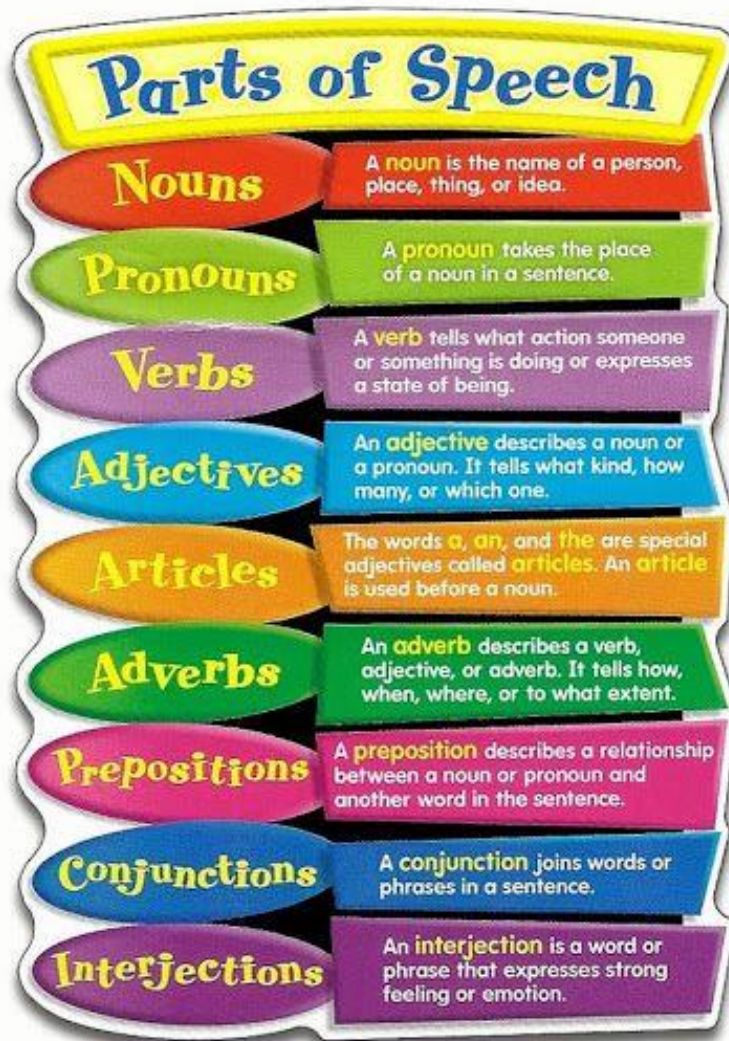
The 100 most common words cover over 66% of the GNT.

The 200 most common words cover just about 75% of the GNT.

The 311 words used 50 or more times cover almost 80% of the GNT.

Parts of Speech

What the words are trying to tell us



Adjectives

Case
Number
Gender.

Interjections

Case
Gender
Number
Tense
Voice

Pronouns

Case
Gender
Number.

Articles

Case
Gender
Number.

Nouns

Case
Number
Gender.

Verbs

Tense
Voice
Mood
Person
Number.

Adverbs

of Time
of Place
of Manner.

Participles

Case
Gender
Number
Tense
Voice.

Conjunctions

Coordinating
Subordinating.

Prepositions

Case
Gender
Number

Parts of Speech

What the words are trying to tell us

8 Tenses: (Type)

Present – Pr
Imperfect – Impf
Future – Fut
Aorist – Aor
Perfect – Perf
Future Perfect - Fperf
Pluperfect – Plupf
Aorist Passive - Aorp

5 Moods: (How)

Indicative – Ind
Subjective - Subj
Imperative – Impv
Infinitive – Inf
Participle - Part

5 Cases: (Function)

Nominative - N
Vocative – V
Accusative - A
Genitive - G
Dative - D

4 Voices: (How)

Active - Act
Middle - Mid
Passive - Pass
Middle/Passive MP

3 Persons: (Who)

1st person (I/We) - 1
2nd person (You/You Pl) – 2
3rd person (He/She/It/They) - 3

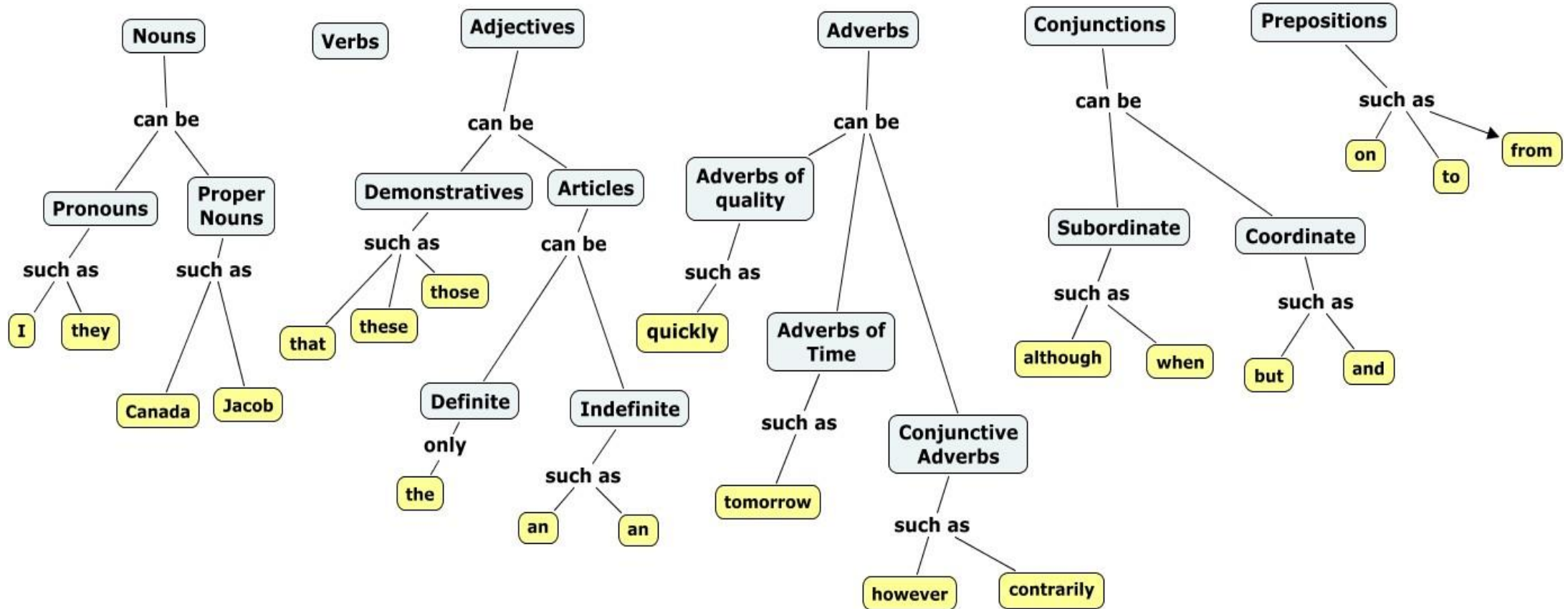
3 Genders: (Sex)

Masculine - M
Feminine - F
Neuter - N

2 –Numbers: (How many)

S – Singular
P – Plural

Parts of Speech



**Complete Breakdown of
the article in Greek
showing Case, Gender,
and Number.**

Singular			
<i>case</i>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό
Vocative	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ
Plural			
<i>case</i>	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Genitive	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Accusative	τούς	τάς	τά
Vocative	ὦ	ὦ	ὦ

FIRST/SECOND NOUN PATTERNS AND THE ARTICLE

If you choose to learn this by heart, you will be able to easily unpack most declensions on sight.

		First Noun Pattern	Second Noun Pattern	
		Feminine	Masculine	Neuter
Singular	Nominative/ Vocative	ἡ ἀγάπη	ὁ λόγος/ε	τό ἔργον
	Genitive	τῆς ἀγάπης	τοῦ λόγου	τοῦ ἔργου
	Dative	τῇ ἀγάπῃ	τῷ λόγῳ	τῷ ἔργῳ
	Accusative	τήν ἀγάπην	τόν λόγον	τό ἔργον
Plural	Nominative/ Vocative	αἱ ἀγάπαι	οἱ λόγοι	τά ἔργα
	Genitive	τῶν ἀγαπῶν	τῶν λογῶν	τῶν ἔργῶν
	Dative	ταῖς ἀγάπαις	τοῖς λόγοις	τοῖς ἔργοις
	Accusative	τάς ἀγάπας	τούς λόγους	τά ἔργα

Prepositions

Preposition	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
Spatial Sense	Movement away from something or a position away from something else.	No movement, but in a fixed position	Movement towards something or a position reached as a result of that movement
Time Sense	<u>Event</u> occurred within a specified time.	<u>Event</u> occurred at a specified time or while an action was being performed	<u>Event</u> may show the amount of time
One Case Prepositions			
<u>απο</u>	away from		
<u>αντι</u>	In the place of, instead of,		
<u>εκ</u>	from, out of, as a result of		
<u>οπισω</u>	Behind, after		
<u>χωρις</u>	Without, apart from		
<u>εν</u>		in, with, among	
<u>συν</u>		with, together with	
<u>ανα</u>			up
<u>εις</u>			into, in, to
<u>προς</u>			to, towards
<u>υπερ</u>			above
Two Case Prepositions			
	Genitive		Accusative
<u>δια</u>	through, by means of, during, after		on account of, because of
<u>κατα</u>	down (from), against, throughout		down (to), according to, about, during
<u>μετα</u>	with		after
<u>περι</u>	for, concerning		around
<u>υπο</u>	by (action by someone)		under
Three Case Prepositions			
	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
<u>επι</u>	on, on the basis of, over, before, in the time of	on, at, in, on top of, against	upon, on, to, for
<u>παρα</u>	from beside, from, in the presence of	beside, near, in sight of	beside, along, at the side of

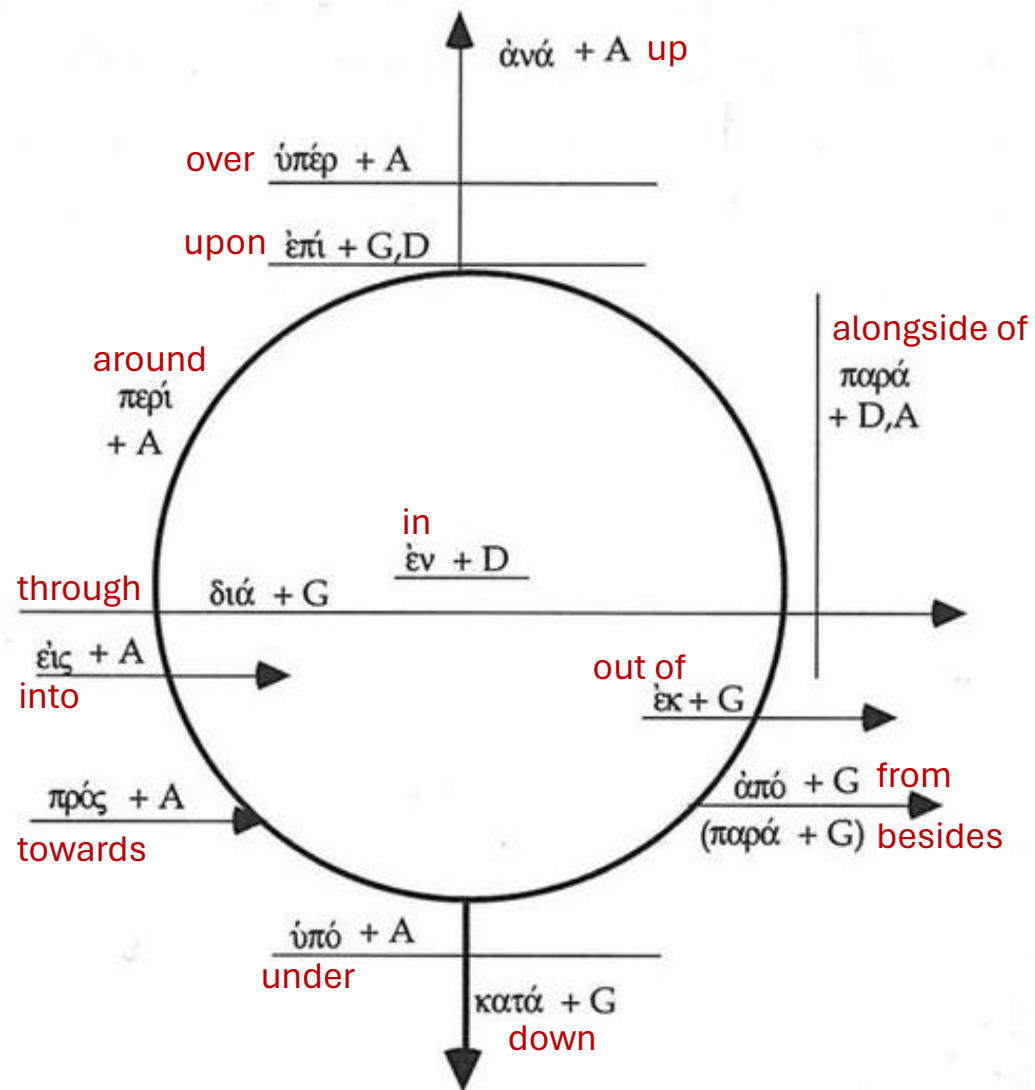
LIST OF PREPOSITIONS

A Manual Grammar of the Greek New Testament by Dana and Mantey, p. 113

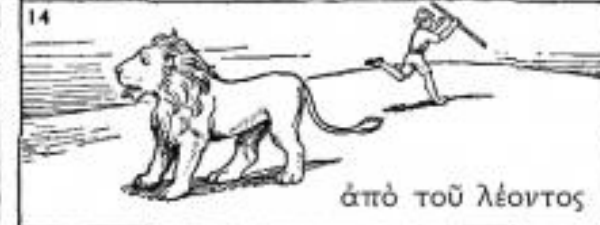
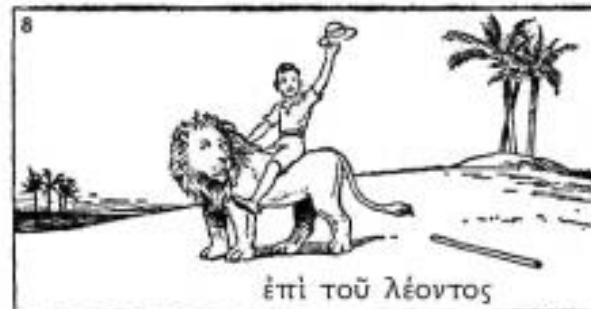
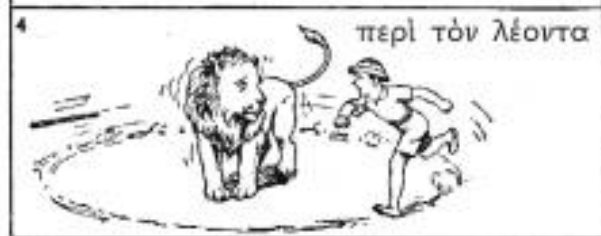
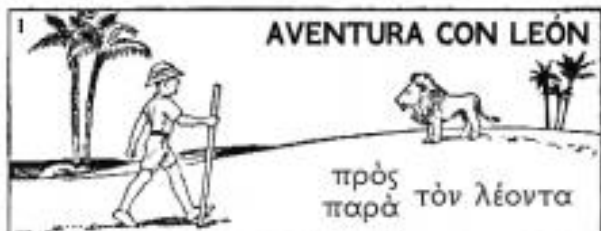
- *ana*, up
- *kata*, down
- *huper*, over
- *hupo*, under
- *epi*, upon
- *pros*, towards
- *en*, in
- *eis*, into
- *ek*, out of
- *dia*, through
- *apo*, from
- *para*, alongside of

These prepositions do not always have spatial meanings.

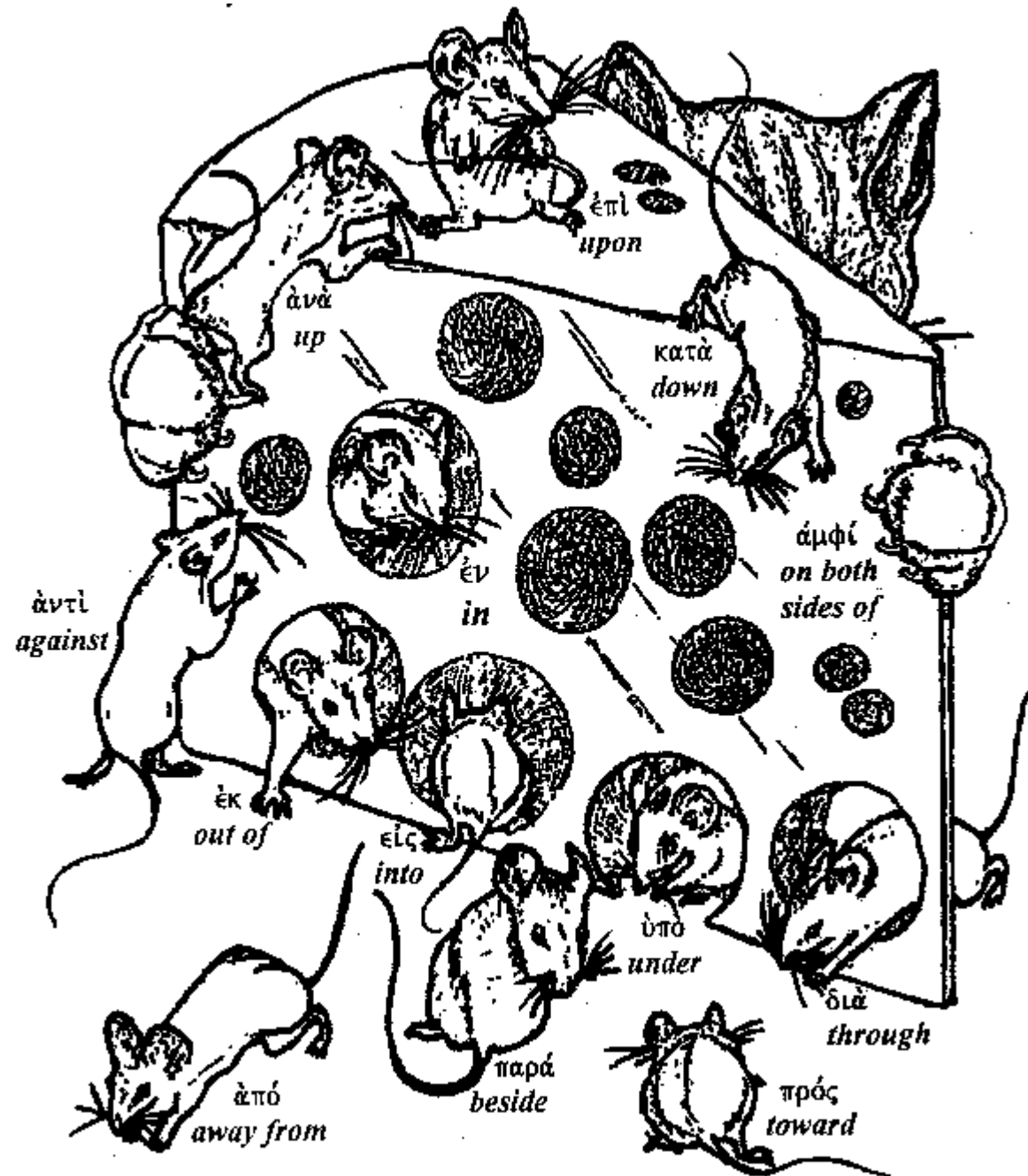
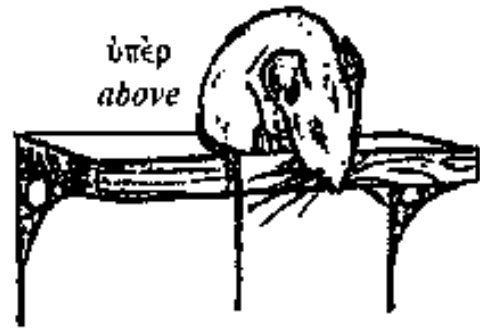
- *anti* means “against”
- *kata* often means “according to”
- *hupo* often means “by”
- *dia* often means “because of”
- *huper* often means “for, on behalf of”



A Lion and Prepositions



Mice and Prepositions



This illustration was done by Don Pfaffe while a student at Central Seminary in the 1960's.

Conjunctions

ἀλλά	but, for	ἐπεὶ	after, when, since
γάρ	for	ἵνα	in order that, so that,
δέ	and, but	ὅπου	where
ἢ	or, than	ὅπως	so that, in order that; how;
καί	and	ὅποτε	whenever
καί . . . καί	both . . . and	ὅταν (ὅτε + ἄν)	whenever
μηδέ	and . . . not	ὅτε	when
μήτε	neither	ὅτι	that, because
μήτε . . . μήτε	neither . . . nor	πρίν	before
οὐδέ	and not, but not, not even	ὡς	as, how, when, since
οὔτε	and not; neither	ὥστε	and so, such that, with the
οὔτε . . . οὔτε	neither . . . nor	result that	
τε	and		
ἐάν	if		
εἰ	If		

A Filled-Out Parsing/Translating Sheet

Greek Translation Exercise

Reference: **Ephesians 1:1**

SAMPLE

Greek Word	Παῦλος	,	ἀπόστολος	Χριστοῦ	Ἰησοῦ	διὰ	θελήματος	θεοῦ	,
Strong's #	3972		652	5547	2424	1223	2307	2316	
Root Word	Παῦλος	,	ἀπόστολος	Χριστός	Ἰησοῦς	διὰ	θέλημα	θεός	,
Parsing	N-NMS		N-NMS	N-GMS	N-GMS	Prep	N-GMS	N-GMS	
English Word	Paul	,	an apostle	of Christ	Jesus	through	the will	of God	,

Sentence Translation	Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God,
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BibleWebApp

Greek Word

Strongs Number

Parsed: noun, dative, singular, feminine

BibleWebApp [Support](#)

John 1:1 NASB *i* × ΙΩΑΝΝΗΝ 1:1 TISCH *i* × truth

1 ^AIn the beginning was ^Bthe **Word**, and the **Word** was ^Cwith God, and ^Dthe **Word** was God. **2** ¹He was in the beginning with God. **3** ^AAll things came into being through Him, and apart from Him nothing came into being that has come into being. **4** ^AIn Him was life, and the life was ^Bthe Light of men. **5** ^AThe Light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not ¹comprehend it.

The Witness John

6 There ¹came a man sent from God, whose name was ^AJohn. **7** ¹He came ²^Aas a witness, to testify about the Light, ^Bso that all might believe through him. **8** ¹^AHe was

1 Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ **λόγος**, καὶ ὁ **λόγος** ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ **λόγος**. **2** οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ μετὰ τὸν θεόν. **3** πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ ὁ γέγονεν **4** ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἐστίν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ ἀνθρώπων. **5** καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, καὶ τὸ φῶς ἠγάπη τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. **6** Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος, ὃν ἔστειλεν ὁ θεὸς μαρτυρῆσαι περὶ τοῦ φωτός, ὅτι ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ζωὴ ἡ ἀληθινή, ἣν ἠγάπησεν ὁ πατήρ, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἠγάπησεν τὸν υἱόν, καὶ ὁ υἱὸς ἠγάπησεν τὸν πατέρα, ὃν ἠγάπησεν ὁ πατήρ, καὶ ὁ υἱὸς ἦν ὁ ἀληθινὸς φῶς, ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον, ἐρχόμενον εἰς τὸν κόσμον. **10** ἐν

Occurrences in the Bible

Translation

λόγος (3056)

noun: nominative, singular, masculine

[Find all occurrences \(approximately 338\)](#)

- 1. of speech
 - a. a word, uttered by a living voice, embodies a conception or idea
 - b. what someone has said
 - i. a word
 - ii. the sayings of God
 - iii. decree, mandate or order
 - iv. of the moral precepts given by

NET Bible

1. Clicked on αρχη

2. Program highlighted it

Strong's Number

Transliteration



John 1 NET2 Daily Notes Bibles Greek Library Search

The Prologue to the Gospel

1 In the beginning¹ was the Word, and the Word was with God,² and the Word was fully God.³ 2 The Word⁴ was with God in the beginning.³ 3 All things were created⁵ by him, and apart from him not one thing was created⁶ that has been created.⁷ 4 In him was life,⁸ and the life was the light of mankind.⁹ 5 And the light shines on¹⁰ in the darkness,¹¹ but¹² the darkness has not mastered it.¹³ 6 A man came, sent from God, whose name was John.¹⁴ 7 He came as a witness¹⁵ to testify¹⁶ about the light so that everyone¹⁷ might believe through him 8 He himself

1 Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. 2 οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν. 3 πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν. ὁ γέγονεν 4 ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων· 5 καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν. 6 Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος, ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης· 7 οὗτος ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσιν δι' αὐτοῦ. 8 οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός. 9 Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον, ἐρχόμενον εἰς τὸν κόσμον. 10 ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, καὶ ὁ κόσμος

Root Word

Translation

Morphology: N-DF-S Strong's: 746 Transliterated: archē Root: ἀρχή
1) beginning, origin 2) the person or thing that commences, the first person or thing in a series, the leader 3) that by which anything begins to be, the origin, the active cause 4) the extremity of a thing 4a) of the corners of a sail 5) the first place, principality, rule, magistracy 5a) of angels and demons

Parsed: noun, dative, singular, feminine

Interjections

ἄγε (age) GK71	Used to express haste - ‘come on, let's go’
ἀλλά (alla) GK235	Used to express contradiction or contrast ‘yet, but’
ἀμήν (amen) GK281	Used to express agreement or affirmation – ‘so be it’
ἄρα (ara) GK686	Used to express transition – ‘therefore, so then’
ἔτι (eti) GK2089	Used to express continuation or addition – ‘still, yet, after’
εὐθύς (eutheos) GK2117	Used to express immediacy - ‘immediately, straightway’
ἐφφαθά (ephpatha) GK2188	Used to command something to open - ‘be opened’
ἴδε (ide) GK2396	Used to express surprise - ‘see, lo, behold’
ἴδου (idou) GK2400	Used to express urgency - ‘behold, suddenly, look’
οὐαί (ouai) GK 3759	Used to express grief - ‘woe, alas’
πάλιν (palin) GK3825	Used to express continuation – ‘again, further’
χαῖρε (chaire) GK5463	Used to express joy – ‘greetings, hello, be happy, rejoice’
ὦ (o) GK5599	Used to express emotion or call attention – ‘oh, ah, ouch’

Participles - 1

A. ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLE – Modify a Verb

Like verbs, they communicate actions and states.

One of the most rewarding areas of Greek grammar students to study is identifying the use of adverbial participles.

Mark 9:5 'All the crowd, **seeing** Him, were amazed.' The word 'seeing' is a participle in the Greek – so it carries the '-ing' ending, as most participles do.

B. ADJECTIVAL PARTICIPLES – Modify a Noun

Like adjectives and adverbs, they describe other words.

Colossians 1:12 "to the Father who **made** us **sufficient**". The word 'made sufficient' is a participle in Greek – it modifies 'us' and needs to be translated into a relative clause in English to make sense.

Participles - 2

i) Temporal Participle

- (1) Translated with English words 'while' or 'after'
- (2) Shows 'when' something happened.
- (3) Mark 9:5 'All the crowd, **seeing** Him, were amazed.'
- (4) Lit. "When all the crowd saw Him, they were amazed."

ii) Casual Participle

- (1) Indicates the Cause or Reason
- (2) Answers the question "Why?"
- (3) Translated by 'because' (or 'since')
- (4) John 4:6 "Jesus, **being** wearied, sat." ('Because Jesus was wearied, He sat.')
- (5) Perfect Adverbial participles very often belong to this category (i.e. convey this meaning).

Participles - 3

iii) Instrumental Participle

- (1) Shows “How?”
- (2) Translated with ‘by’ or ‘by means of’
- (3) Matt. 27:4 – “I have sinned by **betraying** innocent blood.”

iv) Participle of Purpose

- (1) Indicates the purpose of the action of the finite verb
- (2) Answers the questions ‘Why?’
- (3) Should be translated with the English ‘infinitive’ or ‘with the purpose of’ or ‘in order to’. A simple ‘-ing’ translation misses the point.
- (4) A future adverbial participles always belong here.)
- (5) Luke 10:25 “A certain lawyer stood up **testing** Him (**in order to test** Him), saying, ‘Teacher, what must I do to gain eternal life?’”

v) Participle of Concession

- (1) Indicates that the action of the main verb is true in spite of the state or action of the participle.
- (2) Usually translated ‘although’
- (3) Romans 1:21 “although they knew God, they did not glorify (honor) Him as God.”
- (4) 1 Peter 1:8 “whom having not seen (**although** you have not seen Him), you love”

Λύω

	PRESENT		FUTURE			AORIST			PERFECT	
	ACTIVE	MID.-PASS.	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	MID.-PASS.
PRIMARY INDICATIVE	λύω λύεις λύει λύομεν λύετε λύουσι(ν)	λύομαι λύει/-η λύεται λυόμεθα λύεσθε λύονται	λύσω λύσεις λύσει λύσομεν λύσετε λύσουσι(ν)	λύσομαι λύσει/-η λύσεται λυσόμεθα λύσεσθε λύονται	λυθήσομαι λυθήσει/-η λυθήσεται λυθησόμεθα λυθήσεσθε λυθήσονται				λέλυκα λέλυκας λέλυκε λελύκαμεν λελύκατε λελύκασι(ν)	λέλυμαι λέλυσαι λέλυται λελύμεθα λέλυσθε λέλυνται
SECONDARY INDICATIVE	ἔλυον ἔλυες ἔλυε ἐλύομεν ἐλύετε ἔλυον	ἐλύομην ἐλύου ἐλύετο ἐλύομεθα ἐλύεσθε ἐλύοντο				ἔλυσα ἔλυσας ἔλυσε ἐλύσαμεν ἐλύσατε ἔλυσαν	ἐλυσάμην ἐλύσω ἐλύσατο ἐλυσάμεθα ἐλύσασθε ἐλύσαντο	ἐλύθην ἐλύθης ἐλύθη ἐλύθημεν ἐλύθητε ἐλύθησαν	ἐλέλυκη ἐλελύκης ἐλελύκει ἐλελύκεμεν ἐλελύκετε ἐλελύκεσαν	ἐλέλυμην ἐλέλυσο ἐλέλυτο ἐλελύμεθα ἐλέλυσθε ἐλέλυντο
SUBJUNCTIVE	λύω λύης λύῃ λύωμεν λύητε λύωσι(ν)	λύωμαι λύῃ λύηται λυώμεθα λύησθε λύωνται				λύσω λύσης λύσῃ λύσωμεν λύσητε λύσωσι(ν)	λύσωμαι λύσῃ λύσηται λυσώμεθα λύσησθε λύσωνται	λυθῶ λυθῆς λυθῇ λυθῶμεν λυθητε λυθῶσι(ν)	λελύκω λελύκης λελύκη λελύκωμεν λελύκητε λελύκωσι(ν)	λελυμένος ᾧ etc.
OPTATIVE	λύοιμι λύοις λύοι λύοιμεν λύοιτε λύοιεν	λυοίμην λύοιο λύοιτο λυοίμεθα λύοισθε λύοιντο	λύοιμι λύοις λύοι λύοιμεν λύοιτε λύοιεν	λυσοίμην λύοιο λύοιτο λυσοίμεθα λύοισθε λύοιντο	λυθησοίμην λυθήσοιο λυθήσοιτο λυθησοίμεθα λυθήσοισθε λυθήσοιντο	λύσαιμι λύσαις (1) λύσαι (2) λύσαιμεν λύσαιτε λύσαιεν (3)	λυσάιμην λύσαιο λύσαιτο λυσάιμεθα λύσαισθε λυσάιντο	λυθείην λυθείης λυθείη λυθεῖμεν (4) λυθεῖτε (4) λυθεῖεν (4)	λελύκοιμι λελύκοις λελύκοι λελύκοιμεν λελύκοιτε λελύκοιεν	λελυμένος εἶην etc.
IMPERATIVE	λύε λύετω λύετε λυόντων	λύου λυσέσθω λύεσθε λυσέσθων				λύσον λυσάτω λύσατε λυσάντων	λύσαι λυσάσθω λύσασθε λυσάσθων	λύθητι λυθήτω λύθητε λυθέντων		λέλυσο λελύσθω λέλυσθε λελύσθων
PARTICIPLE M F N	λύων, -οντος λύουσα, -ης λύον, -οντος	λυόμενος, λυομένη, λυόμενον	λύσων, -οντος λύσουσα, -ης λύσον, -οντος	λυσόμενος, λυσομένη, λυσόμενον	λυθησόμενος λυθησομένη λυθησόμενον	λύσας, -αντος λύσασα, -σης λύσαν, -αντος	λυσάμενος, λυσαμένη, λυσάμενον	λυθείς, -έντος λυθείσα, -σης λυθέν, -έντος	λελυκώς, -ότος λελυκυῖα, -ας λελυκός, -ότος	λελυμένος, λελυμένη, λελυμένον
INFINITIVE	λύειν	λύεσθαι	λύσειν	λύσεσθαι	λυθήσεσθαι	λύσαι	λύσασθαι	λυθῆναι	λελυκέναι	λελύσθαι

(1) also: λύσειας; (2) also: λύσειε; (3) also: λύσειαν; (4) also: λυθείμεν, λυθείητε, λυθείσαν.

Nota Bene: λύσαι (optative), λύσαι infinitive and imperative. Compare: παιδεύσαι (opt.), παιδεύσαι (imp.), παιδεύσαι (inf.)