Greek Grammar Definition and Examples

A. NOUNS

NOUNS are WHAT words

NOUNS are words that indicate a PERSON, PLACE, THING, or IDEA

In Ancient Greek, all nouns are classified according to grammatical **GENDER** (masculine, feminine, or neuter) and are used in a **NUMBER** (singular, dual, or plural), and, according to their function in a sentence, their form changes to one of the five **CASES** (nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, or dative).

1.	**Cases (5)**	The CASE tells us what the Noun's function is in the sentence.
a.	Nominative (Subject)	**John** throws the leather ball to Jane
b.	Vocative (Direct Address)	**John**, throw the leather ball to Jane
c.	Accusative (Object)	John throws the leather **ball** to Jane
d.	Genitive (of, from, etc.)	
i.	Ablative (with)	John throws the ball **from himself** to Jane
ii.	Genitive (of)	John throws the **leather ball** to Jane (ball is from John)
e.	Dative (to, in with)	
i.	Dative (to, for)	John throws the leather ball **to** Jane
ii.	Instrumental (with)	John throws the leather ball **with force** to Jane
iii.	Locative (at, in)	John throws the leather ball **in the air** to Jane
2.	**Number**	The Number tells us how many of the noun there are
a.	Single (One)	John throws **a** leather ball to Jane
b.	Dula (Two)	John throws **two** leather balls to Jane
c.	Plural (Many)	John throws **many** leather balls to Jane
3.	**Gender**	Nouns take on a specific Gender. For instance, 'city' is feminine, 'coffee' is masculine, and 'house' is neuter – you don't need to know that to translate.)
a.	Masculine	**He** throws the leather ball to her
b.	Feminine	He throws the leather ball to **her**
c.	Neuter	John throws **it** to Jane

B. PRONOUNS

PRONOUNS are WHO words

A pronoun is a word that functions like a noun but does not directly name a specific person or entity directly. Pronouns and Personal Pronouns are classified by **GENDER** (masculine, feminine, or neuter) and are used in a **NUMBER** (singular, dual, or plural), and **CASE** (nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, or dative). There are also 5 different **TYPES** of Pronouns (Personal, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite, and Relative.)

1.	**Type**	
a.	Personal Pronoun	**I** throw the leather ball to Jane *(me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, they, and them)*
b.	Demonstrative Pronoun	John throws **this** leather ball to Jane *(these, that, those)*
c.	Interrogative Pronoun	**Which** leather ball did John throw to Jane? *(who, what, whose, whom, to whom)*
d.	Indefinite Pronoun	**Someone** threw the leather ball to Jane. *(something, no one, no one, nothing)*
e.	Relative Pronoun	John, **who** had the leather ball, threw it to Jane *(which, that, this)*

C. VERBS

VERBS are DOING words.

In Koine Greek, all nouns are classified according to **TENSE** (present, imperfect, future, aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect), **VOICE** (Active, Passive, Middle), **MOOD** (Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative, Infinitive, Participle), **PERSON** (Masculine, Feminine, Neuter) and **NUMBER** (Single, Dual, Plural)

1.	**Tense**	(Deals with time and kind of action)
a.	Present	John **is throwing** the leather ball to Jane
b.	Imperfect	John **was throwing** the leather ball to Jane
c.	Future	John **will throw** the leather ball to Jane
d.	Aorist	John **had thrown** the leather ball to Jane
e.	Perfect	John **has thrown** the leather ball to Jane
f.	Pluperfect	John **had already thrown** the leather ball to Jane
g.	Future Perfect	John **will have thrown** the leather ball to Jane
2.	**Voice**	(Deals with the speaker's relationship to the verb's action)
a.	Active	John **throws** the leather ball to Jane
b.	Passive	The leather ball is **thrown by John**
c.	Middle	John **throws** the leather ball **to himself**
3.	**Mood**	(Deals with how the speaker perceivs the verb's relationship to reality)
a.	Indicative (Certainty)	John **throws** the leather ball to Jane
b.	Subjunctive (Probability)	John **may throw** the leather ball to Jane
c.	Optative (Wish/Desire)	John **wants to throw** the leather ball to Jane
d.	Imperative (Command)	John, **throw** the leather ball to Jane**!**
e.	Infinitive (Anonymous)	The ball **is thrown**, or **to throw** the ball
f.	Participle (combines verb and adjective)	The leather ball **is being thrown** by John to Jane
4.	**Person (Single)**	(Deals with the speaker's relation to the verb's subject)
a.	1st	**I throw** the leather ball to Jane
b.	2nd	**You throw** the leather ball to Jane
c.	3rd	**He/she/it throws** the leather ball to Jane
5.	**Person (Plural)**	(Deals with the speaker's relation to the verb's subject)
a.	1st	**We throw** the leather ball to Jane
b.	2nd	**You throw** the leather ball to Jane
c.	3rd	**They throw** the leather ball to Jane
6.	**Number**	(Deals with the number of the verb's subject)
a.	Singular	John **throws a** leather ball to Jane
b.	Dual	John **throws two** leather balls to Jane
c.	Plural	John **throws many** leather balls to Jane

D. ADVERBS
ADVERBS are EXPLAINING words – for VERBS
Adverbs **ARE UNINFLECTED** words that modify verbs, adjectives, nouns, phrases, or even another adverb
In Greek, adverbs often end in -ως (but not without exception)
Adverbs always follow the declension of the Verb they are describing

1.	Adverb of Manner	John **immediately threw** the leather ball to Jane *(just as, more than, again)*
2.	Adverb of Number	John **once threw one** leather ball to Jane *(twice, first, three times)*
3.	Adverb of Comparison	John **threw** the leather ball to Jane **very well** *(greater, for the sake of)*
4.	Adverb of Time and Place	John **again threw** the leather ball to Jane *(always, now, there, still, where, then, at that time, in that place)*

E. ADJECTIVES
ADJECTIVES are EXPLAINING words – for NOUNS
Adjectives are declinable, and describe Nouns
They agree in **GENDER, NUMBER,** and **CASE** with the noun they are describing.

1.	Attributive Adjective	John threw **the leather ball** to Jane
2.	Predicate Adjectives	The ball **is leather** that John threw to Jane
3.	Substantival Adjectives	John, the **good** (assumes the word man), throws the ball to Jane.
1.	Attributive Adjective	(Art+Adjec+N) or (Art+N+Art+Adjec) or (N+Art+Adjec)
2.	Predicate Adjectives	(Adjec+Art+N) or (Adjec+N+Art)
3.	Substantival Adjectives	(Art+Adjec) or (Adjec)

F. (DEFINITE) ARTICLES
Articles are POINTING Words

Masculine, Feminine, Neutral	**Singular**
1.	Nominative (Subject) - ὁ ἡ τό	**The** John threw the leather ball to the Jane
2.	Genitive (Possessive) - τοῦ τῆς του	The John threw the ball **of** leather to the Jane
3.	Dative (Toward) - τῷ τή τω	The John threw the leather ball **to the** Jane
4.	Accusative (Subject) - τόν τήν τό	The John threw the leather ball to **the Jane**
5.	Vocative (Command) - ὦ ὦ ὦ	John. **Throw** the leather ball to the Jane
		Plural
6.	Nominative (Subject) - οἱ αἱ τά	**The** boys threw the leather ball to Jane
7.	Genitive (Possessive) - τῶ τῶ τῶ	The boys threw **their** leather ball to Jane
8.	Dative (Toward) - τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς	The boys threw the leather ball **to** the girls
9.	Accusative (Subject) - τούς τάς τά	The boys threw the leather ball to **the girls**
10.	Vocative (Command) - ὦ ὦ ὦ	**Boys!** Throw the leather ball to the Jane

G. PREPOSITIONS
Prepositions are SPACE RELATIONSHIP Words
They are **UNINFLECTED**

1.	ανα (up, each) (A)	John threw the leather ball to **each** Jane and Mary
2.	απο (away from) (G)	John threw the leather ball **from** himself to Jane
3.	αντι (against/distinction) (G)	John threw the leather ball **against** Jane's wishes
4.	δια (through) (G,A)	John threw the leather ball **through** the air to Jane
5.	εις (into) (A)	John threw the leather ball **unto** Jane
6.	εκ (out of) (G)	John threw the leather ball **out of** his hand to Jane
7.	εν (in, surrounded by) (D)	John threw the ball **in** leather to Jane
8.	επι (upon) (G,D,A)	John threw the leather ball **on** the table to Jane
9.	κατα (down) (G,A)	John threw the leather ball **down** to Jane

10.	μετα (with) (G,A)	John threw the leather ball **with** force to Jane
11.	ὀπισω (behind) (G)	John threw the leather ball **behind** him to Jane
12.	παρα (from besides) (G,D,A)	John threw the leather ball **from his side** to Jane
13.	περι (around – lit. or fig.) (G,A)	John threw the leather ball **around** the tree to Jane
14.	προς (toward) (A)	John threw the leather ball **toward** Jane
15.	συν (with) (D)	John, **with** Jane, threw the leather ball
16.	υπο (by) (G,A)	John threw the leather ball **under** the table to Jane
17.	υτερ (above) (A)	John threw the leather ball **above** him to Jane
18.	χωρις (without) (G)	John threw the leather ball to Jane **without** Mary

H. CONJUNCTIONS
Conjunctions are JOINING Words
They are **UNINFLECTED**

1.	ἀλλά - but, for	John threw the leather ball to Jane, **but** was it for fun
2.	Γάρ – for/because	John threw the leather ball to Jane **because** it was fun
3.	Δέ - and, but	John threw the leather ball to Jane **but not** to Mary
4.	ἤ - or, than	John threw the leather ball to Jane **or** to Mary
5.	Καί - and	**And** John threw the leather ball to Jane
6.	καί . . . καί - both . . . and	John threw the leather ball to **both** Jane **and** Mary
7.	Μηδέ - and . . . not	John threw the leather ball to Jane **and** he did **not** throw it to Mary
8.	μήτε - neither	**Neither** did John throw the leather ball to Jane
9.	μήτε . . . μήτε - neither . . . nor	**Neither** did John throw the leather ball to Jane **nor** to Mary
10.	οὐδέ - and not, but not, not even	John did **not even** throw the leather ball to Jane
11.	οὔτε - and not; neither	John threw the leather ball to Jane **and not** to Mary
12.	οὔτε . . . οὔτε - neither . . . nor	John threw the leather ball **neither** to Jane **nor** to Mary
13.	Τε - and	**And** John threw the leather ball to Jane
14.	ἐάν - if	**If** John threw the leather ball to Jane . . .
15.	εἰ - If	**If** John threw the leather ball to Jane . . .
16.	ἐπεί - after, when, since	**After** John threw the leather ball to Jane
17.	ἵνα - in order that, so that, where	John threw the leather ball to Jane **so that** she could have it
18.	ὅπως - so that, in order that; how; whenever	**How** did John throw the leather ball to Jane?
19.	ὅταν (ὅτε + ἄν) - whenever	**Whenever** John threw the leather ball to Jane . . .
20.	ὅτε - when	**When** John threw the leather ball to Jane . . .
21.	ὅτι - that, because	John threw the same leather ball to Jane **that** he threw to Mary
22.	Πρίν - before	**Before** John threw the leather ball to Jane
23.	ὡς - as, how, when, since	**Since** John has thrown the leather ball to Jane
24.	ὥστε - and so, such that, with the result that	John threw the leather ball to Jane **so that** she could catch it

I. INTERJECTIONS
Interjections are INTERRUPTING Words

1.	ἄγε (Haste) Come on, lets go	**Quickly** John threw the leather ball to Jane
2.	ἀλλά (Contradiction) Yet, but	**Yet** John threw the leather ball to Jane
3.	ἀμήν (Affirmation) So be it	**Yes**, John threw the leather ball to Jane
4.	ἄρα (Transition) Therefore, so then	**Therefore** John threw the leather ball to Jane
5.	ἔτι (Continuation) Still, yet, after	**Then** John threw the leather ball to Jane

6.	εὐθύς (Immediacy) Right away	John **immediately** threw the leather ball to Jane
7.	ἐφφαθά (Command) Open, heal	John. **Throw** the leather ball to Jane
8.	ἴδε (Surprise) Behold, lo, see	**See**, John threw the leather ball to Jane
9.	ἰδού (Urgency) Behold, suddenly	John **suddenly** threw the leather ball to Jane
10.	οὐαί (Grief) Alas, woe	**Alas**, John threw the leather ball to Jane
11.	πάλιν (Continuation) Again, further	So **then** John threw the leather ball to Jane
12.	χαῖρε (Joy) Greetings, rejoice	**Be happy**. John threw the leather ball to Jane
13.	ὦ (Attention) Oh, ah, ouch	**Ah**, John threw the leather ball to Jane

J. PARTICIPLES

Participles are HOW Words for Verbs

They want to tell us about **TENSE** (present, aorist, perfect, future-as future does not occur in the N.T., we will not learn about them here, **VOICE** (Active, Passive, Middle), **CASE** (Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative, Infinitive, Participle), **GENDER** (Masculine, Feminine, Neuter) and **NUMBER** (Single, Dual, Plural)

It is often a word that ends with an "-ing" in English (such as "speaking," "having," or "seeing

Adjectival use: "All things, whatever you ask in prayer, *believing*, you will receive." Matt. 21:22

Adverbial use: "But *speaking truth* in love, we may grow up into Him in all things." Eph 4:15

1.	Adverbial Participle	John, **throwing** the leather ball to Jane, was exercising.
2.	Adjectival Participle	John, **feeling** energetic, threw the leather ball to Jane
a.	Temporal Participle	John, **seeing** Jane, threw the leather ball to her.
b.	Casual Participle	John, **being** tired, threw the leather ball to Jane
c.	Instrumental Participle	John exercised **by throwing** the leather ball to Jane
d.	Participle of Purpose	John, threw the leather ball, **seeing** if Jane could catch it.
e.	Participle of Concession	John, **seeing** Jane was tired, threw the leather ball to her.

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