New Testament Greek Charts
for Global Learners

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1.   Introduction

I originally wrote up all of these charts for my own use, to help me learn Greek grammar, pronunciation, and general structure, and I still use them frequently. I am a global learner (also called a holistic or "big picture" learner), so I like to know the details, but only in the context of the big picture of the entire structure of a language. Most learners of a language don't learn this way, but for those of you who do, I hope this information will be helpful.

However, I should clarify that **these charts alone will not be enough for a beginning student of Greek**, but are only intended as an additional resource for the global learner. For the beginner I suggest a traditional Greek text such as *New Testament Greek for Beginners* by J. Gresham Machen, which I refer to often in this work. This is the text that I studied when I taught myself Greek more than 30 years ago. (To see available editions of this book, including free online versions, see the **Bibliography** entry on page **55**.) The only part of this work that I suggest the beginner should follow instead of Machen is my pronunciation guide (non-technical), in §**2.2. Greek Pronunciation Guide for Dummies** on page **14**, since this will make the Greek easier to pronounce for a native English speaker. However, other parts of this work can be consulted as well, even fairly early in the learning process, by those who like to see the big picture.

The data here is still rough and incomplete in many places, and there may be some errors: If you find any errors, or have any other suggestions, please let me know, at Rick@Aschmann.net.

If you have studied an earlier version of this work, you can see the history of the changes it has undergone at: http://Aschmann.net/Rick/GreekChanges-GriegoCambios.html. I am frequently making changes, so check the date at the bottom of the page to make sure you always have the latest edition!

This work is found on the Internet at Aschmann.net/Rick/GreekCharts.pdf. It is also available in Spanish at Aschmann.net/Rick/CuadrosGriego.pdf.

In much of this description of Greek phonology and grammar I am following the excellent description provided in *New Testament Greek for Beginners* by J. Gresham Machen. However, I have tried to make it more rigorous and complete, and to approach the structure of Greek from an analytical linguistic viewpoint.

I have also drawn heavily on the Tables of Paradigms contained in the first part of Harold K. Moulton's *Analytical Greek Lexicon Revised*. However, he includes many examples and even paradigms from Classical Greek which do not exist in Κοινή[1] (New Testament) Greek, all of which I have eliminated. Items eliminated are: 1) words which do not occur in the New Testament (he lists many such words as examples); 2) forms which do not exist in the grammatical structure of Κοινή Greek, such as the dual[2]. Eliminating these items simplifies much of his material.

I have attempted to select examples which have the maximum number of forms in the New Testament[3]. For this reason I have not always used the examples listed in Machen or Moulton. The examples were selected by searching through a computer word list of New Testament words. Forms which do not actually occur in the New Testament, but for which there is no doubt about what the form would be, are marked with an asterisk: *. If there is doubt about what the form would be, because there are no examples, the item will be marked with a question mark as well: ?*. If the form does not occur in the New Testament, but does occur in the Septuagint, it is marked

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[1] Usually pronounced koinā in English.

[2] Moulton states (page ii) that "…it does not appear that any instance of [dual] occurs in the New Testament." He is apparently not conscious of the fact that this entire grammatical structure was eliminated from Κοινή. This is true of many other grammatical structures which he cites as well.

[3] However, sometimes I select a less frequent example if it provides greater clarity, e.g. a form with a long vowel to show the different accents instead of a more frequent example with a short vowel.

with [(S)].[4] If the form occurs in the Septuagint for a different word in the same class, it is marked with *[(S)]. Forms marked with two asterisks ** not only do not occur in the New Testament for this word, but no other comparable word has the form either. (These have been included only to complete the paradigms.)

Numbers included in some of the tables refer to paragraph numbers in Machen's book; elsewhere in the text I will place the symbol ¶ before such paragraph numbers. I will also refer at times to Moulton's book, though his structure is not as simple as Machen's: Roman numerals refer to sections, Arabic numbers refer to notes within the sections, capital letters refer to charts (numbered independently from sections) and parenthesized lower case letters refer to individual items within a chart.

(I already looked up nearly all of the missing examples in the Septuagint to see if they are there, but need to look up the rest!***)

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[4] An excellent online resource for looking up Greek words in both the New Testament and the Septuagint is lexicon.katabiblon.com. Any word can be input, and all forms of that word will be displayed. The disadvantage is that, rather than telling you the exact grammatical usage of a particular grammatically ambiguous word in a particular passage, it simply tells you all the possible usages. Even so, it is helpful. The text of the Septuagint in a very readable font on the Internet is at: hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/graeca/Chronologia/S_ante03/VT/vte_pd00.html, though no helps are provided. However, probably the most helpful resource is an interlinear translation of the Septuagint at studybible.info/interlinear/, which follows the versification of English Bibles rather than that of the Septuagint; unfortunately, it does not mark the rough and smooth breathings‹, nor does it include the apocryphal / "deuterocanonical" books, only the canonical ones. Unfortunately, none of these sites provides all of the flexibility and options I would like›.

*** Anywhere in this text where these three asterisks occur, it means that I still have more work to do, and that something is incomplete!

2. The Pronunciation of New Testament Greek

(If all you want is a suggested pronunciation for New Testament Greek, skip the following section, and go on to §**2.2** on page **14**. You may always come back to this later.)

2.1. The Greek Pronunciation System (Technical)

Pre-Classical Greek Pronunciation System (9th to 6th Century BC)[5]

Vowels

	front unrounded	central unrounded	back rounded
high long	ι		υ[7]
high short	ɨ		ʉ[7]
mid close short	ε		o
mid open long	η		ω
low long		ɑ	
low short		ɐ	

Diphthongs[6]

	short V + [i]	short V + [u]		long V + [i]	long V + [u]
ɐ	ɐι	ɐυ	ɑ	ɑ	ɑυ
ε	ει[7]	ευ	η	η	ηυ
ι			ω	ω	
o	οι	ου[7]			
υ	(υι)[8]				

Consonants

	bila-bial	den-tal	ve-lar
aspirated stop	φ	θ	χ
voiceless stop	π	τ	κ
voiced stop	β	δ	γ
voiceless fricative		σ	η (˙)
voiced affricate		ζ	
nasal	μ	ν	(γ)
lateral		λ	
flap or trill		ρ	
semivowel	Ϝ[9]		
stop + σ	ψ		ξ

This is the pronunciation Greek had before the major period of Greek classical literature, so there is very little written from this period. However, the spelling system for the vowels was fixed during this time, and was retained largely unchanged to the present day, in spite of massive sound changes along the way!

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[5] In addition to the other sources mentioned above, much of the information presented in this section was adapted from en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koine_Greek_phonology, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koine_Greek, and en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_phonology. The first and third are better referenced and more detailed, but the second has a better summary of the New Testament stage of Κοινή as such.

[6] See §**2.1.2.3** on page **7**.

[7] See §**2.1.2.1** on page **6**.

[8] This was not a genuine diphthong in Pre-Classical and Classical Greek like the others, since it only occurred either followed by a vowel as in υἱός "son" or ὀργυιά "fathom", or preceded by a vowel as in Δαυίδ "David" or Λευί "Levi" (the latter only in Hebrew names), so that in every case one of the two parts was acting as a semi-vowel, and there was always a syllable break between the υι and the other vowel. The Modern Greek pronunciation (and sometimes the spelling) demonstrates this well for a preceding vowel, as in Δαβίδ [ðavíð] and Λευί [leví]. (With a following vowel the υι was reduced to a simple [y] vowel in Κοινή, the usual outcome as shown in the chart, and in Modern Greek to a simple [i] vowel or even a consonant like [j], so the situation of a semivowel between vowels was lost. Thus υἱός has now become γιός [jós] in Modern Greek, and ὀργυιά has become ὀργιά, apparently pronounced [orjá].)

As you can see from the chart, the opposite case, ιυ, does not occur at all in the New Testament, though all other combinations of a short vowel plus υ do occur! (However, one case of ιυ does occur in the Septuagint, διυφασμένον "being interwoven", in Exodus 36:30, which corresponds to Exodus 39:23 in English Bibles, and this only occurs because of the prefix δι(α) being added to ὑφαίνειν*[(S)] "weave".)

[9] This Greek letter is called Digamma, and represented [w]. This sound was lost in most dialects by Classical times, eliminating the need for the letter. This letter does not occur in the New Testament at all, except that in some manuscripts it is used to write the last digit of the number 666 in Revelation 13:18. (In other manuscripts the number is spelled out.)

Classical Greek Pronunciation System (5th Century BC)[10]

Vowels

	front unrounded	front rounded	central unrounded	back rounded
high long	ῑ	ῡ[7]		
high short	ι	υ[7]		
mid close long	ει[7]			ου[7]
mid close short	ε			ο
mid open long	η			ω
low long			ᾱ	
low short			α	

Diphthongs [6]

	short V + [i]	short V + [u]		long V + [i]	long V + [u]
ᾱ	ᾱι	αυ	α	ᾱι	ᾱυ
ε		ευ	η	ηι	ηυ
ι			ω	ωι	
ο	οι				
υ	(υι)[8]				

Consonants

	bila-bial	den-tal	ve-lar
aspirated stop	φ	θ	χ
voiceless stop	π	τ	κ
voiced stop	β	δ	γ
voiceless fricative		σ	‘
voiced fricative		ζ	
nasal	μ	ν	(γ)
lateral		λ	
flap or trill		ρ	
stop + σ	ψ		ξ

Κοινή Greek Pronunciation System (1st Century AD)[11]

Vowels [12]

	front unrounded	front rounded	central unrounded	back rounded
high	ι, ει[13]	υ, οι, (υι)		ου
mid close	η, ῃ			ο, ω, ῳ
mid open	ε, αι			
low			α, ᾳ	

Diphthongs [6]

	vowel + ι [i]	vowel + υ [y]	vowel + [u]
α	αϊ	αϋ	αυ
ε			ευ
η			ηυ
ι		ιϋ	
ο	οϊ, ωϊ	οϋ, ωϋ	
υ	υϊ		
ου	(ουϊ)		

Consonants

	bila-bial	den-tal	ve-lar
aspirated stop	φ	θ	χ
voiceless stop	π	τ	κ
voiced stop	β	δ	γ
voiceless fricative		σ	‘
voiced fricative		ζ	
nasal	μ	ν	(γ)
lateral		λ	
flap or trill		ρ	
stop + σ	ψ		ξ

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[10] Changes from Pre-Classical to Classical Greek are marked in red in both of the first two charts. The precise pronunciation of ζ in Pre-Classical is uncertain: I believe that it was [dz], as does Machen, but some have theorized that it was pronounced [zd].

[11] Changes from Classical Greek to Κοινή Greek are marked in red in the Κοινή chart. In general, all length and tone contrasts were eliminated, all of the accents came to be pronounced the same, and some diphthongs were simplified to simple vowels. The voiced stops may also have begun the process of being converted to fricatives, but to what degree is not known. Otherwise the consonant system remained unchanged.

[12] All of the Classical Greek diphthongs that ended with ι had been reduced to simple vowels by the 1st century AD, but those that ended with υ remained basically unchanged, and the simple vowel system also remained unchanged except for the loss of length, which in the spelling system only merged ο and ω. However, the full effect of the *iotacism* process seen in Modern Greek had not yet taken place. The evidence for all of this is not entirely certain, being based largely on misspellings in manuscripts, but is fairly certain. Certainly the vowels υ and η must still have been distinguished in New Testament times, as is evidenced by the first and second person plural pronouns ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς, which were still clearly distinguished (pronounced as [heˈmis] and [hyˈmis]), as can be seen by their use in the New Testament. (In Modern Greek, these two words would both have ended up with the pronunciation [iˈmis], and to avoid this they have changed to εμείς [eˈmis] and εσείς [eˈsis], neither of which is like its original form.)

[13] According to en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koine_Greek_phonology, the pronunciation of ει varied in Κοινή: before a vowel it was pronounced like η, elsewhere like ι. However, it also suggests that in the popular pronunciation they were both like ι.

Modern Greek Pronunciation System (All changes complete after about 1000 AD)[14]

Vowels

	Front unrounded	central unrounded	back rounded
high	ι, η, υ, οι, / η, ει, (υι)[15]		ου
mid	ε, αι		ο, / ω, ῳ
low		α, ᾳ	

Diphthongs [6]

	Vowel	+	[i]	Vowel	+	[v/f]
α	αϊ,αϋ	→	ai	αυ	→	af,av
e				ευ	→	ef,ev
i	ιϋ,υϊ	→	i(j)	ηυ	→	if,iv
o	οϊ,οϋ,ωϊ,ωϋ	→	oi			
u	ουι	→	ui			

Consonants

	bila-bial	labio-dental	den-tal	alve-olar	ve-lar
voiceless stop	π		τ		κ
voiced stop	μπ		ντ		γκ
voiceless fricative		φ, (υ)[6]	θ	σ	χ
voiced fricative		β, (υ)[6]	δ	ζ	γ
nasal	μ		ν		(γ)
lateral			λ		
flap or trill			ρ		
stop + σ	ψ				ξ

As the charts above show, there were four major stages in the pronunciation of the Greek language, Pre-Classical, Classical, Κοινή (the Greek that was in use at the time the New Testament was written), and Modern Greek.[16] Between each of these stages a number of changes took place in the pronunciation of the language. However, the orthography in which the New Testament was written represents a conservative spelling tradition based on the pronunciation of Pre-Classical and Classical Greek, rather than the pronunciation actually in use at the time the New Testament was written. Several centuries after the New Testament was written, a system of "breathings" (see next section) and accent marks was added by Greek scholars to provide more information about the Classical Greek pronunciation (these were not used in the original manuscripts).

The phonetic value of the vowels and consonants for each stage is shown by their placement in the charts, not by their spelling, which changed very little.

2.1.1. Pronunciation of Consonants

All Greek stages up to Κοινή had an /h/ phoneme, which was apparently only phonemic in word initial position by the Classical period, and which is spelled using the "rough breathing" symbol over the first vowel of the word: ἁ. On vowel initial words a similar mark, called "smooth breathing", is required: ἀ. This latter symbol had no pronunciation. (Or was it sometimes a representation of a phonetic glottal stop?) Soon after New Testament times the "rough breathing" ceased to be pronounced, probably at the same time that the voiceless aspirated stops became fricatives. (In the Pre-Classical period this sound was actually written with the letter η, making this letter ambiguous as either a vowel or a consonant; this letter was borrowed into Latin and became the letter **"h"** of our alphabet. However, by Classical Greek times this sound was no longer written,[17] the "rough breathing" being a convention added many centuries later as a clue to the original pronunciation.)

The three aspirated stops are pronounced as fricatives in Modern Greek. However, in Classical Greek, and apparently also in Κοινή Greek, they were definitely aspirated stops, and the New Testament orthography follows this older system: when a voiceless stop (not aspirated) at the end of a preposition or prefix (because of predictable vowel loss) is followed by a word which begins with rough breathing, the stop becomes aspirated; thus, ἐπί + ὑμᾶς becomes ἐφ' ὑμᾶς. Similarly, ἐπί + ἕστηκεν becomes ἐφέστηκεν. This makes perfect phonetic sense if the φ was originally an aspirated stop, not a fricative. We see other situations in which this aspiration appears to function

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[14] All changes from Pre-Classical Greek to Modern Greek are marked in red, including all the changes in the preceding charts. I will not give a detailed analysis of Modern Greek here, since that is not the focus of this study. If you are interested, try Wikipedia or other resources on the Internet.

[15] The process that changed all of these vowels and (written) diphthongs so that they came to be pronounced the same as ι in Modern Greek is called *iotacism*. Its first stage was the diphthong reduction process discussed above, and the second was the merger of υ and η with ι.

[16] There were certainly other identifiable stages before Pre-Classical, but these were never written with the Greek Alphabet as we know it, which was first developed for Pre-Classical Greek. Two of these stages are Proto-Greek (approximately 3000-1600 B.C.) and Mycenaean Greek (approximately 1600-1100 B.C.). Proto-Greek was never written. Interestingly, Mycenaean Greek was actually written, but the writing system used for it, Linear B, was totally unrelated to the later Greek Alphabet, and was lost and totally forgotten during the Greek Dark Ages, and only rediscovered in the late 1800's and deciphered as being Greek in 1952.

[17] This happened because the /h/ sound was lost in the East Ionian dialect, whose spelling system became the standard spelling system for all dialects, even those like Attic and Κοινή which retained the /h/ sound. See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eta#History.

as a separate sound, as in the dissimilation patterns for aspirated stops: θρί̵ξ, τρι̵χός[(S)] "hair", in which the aspiration is apparently passed from one consonant to another; this makes sense phonetically if these are aspirated stops, but not once these consonants had become fricatives. (In Modern Greek, in which the aspirates have changed to fricatives, the forms have been simplified to τρίχα, τρίχας.)

Classical Greek had a velar nasal sound [ŋ], which only occurred before velar phonemes (γ, κ, χ, ξ), and was always spelled γ. The orthography implies that this sound was an allophone of γ, rather than of ν. Linguistically this is possible; however, the linguistic evidence also makes it possible to analyze it as an allophone of ν, and there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate conclusively which phoneme it belonged to. The evidence for γ is, fundamentally, that the [ŋ] sound is always spelled γ, and that all γ's before γ, κ, χ, ξ are pronounced as [ŋ]. The evidence for ν is that when two morphemes come together, all ν's before γ, κ, χ, ξ are changed into these same [ŋ]'s[18], which are spelled γ (similarly, all ν's before β, π, φ, ψ are changed into μ's; actually, this particular point provides evidence for treating [ŋ] as an allophone of γ, by analogy). The historical linguistic evidence available to me was insufficient to settle the matter based on Indo-European roots or Semitic borrowings. I would say that the preponderance of the evidence is slightly on the side of treating [ŋ] as an allophone of γ, just as the spelling indicates! However, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient Greek phonology#Nasals assumes the opposite.

The two letters ξ and ψ are not phonemes in themselves, but simply orthographic representations of the consonant clusters κσ* and πσ*, which are never written as such. It is odd that special unit letters were used for these clusters, since there is often a morpheme break between the two consonants! An example is δι̵ώκω "I pursue", ἐδί̵ωξεν "he pursued", where the suffix is actually -σεν.

2.1.1.1.Double (Geminate) Consonants

In all stages of Greek up to and including Κοινή, when two identical consonants come together (called "geminate consonants"), the consonant is pronounced twice as long; in other words, both consonants are pronounced, making this distinct from the pronunciation of a single consonant. In the pronunciation of English this is seldom heard, but there are occasional examples, such as the double "n" in "unnecessary". But in Greek the distinction is very important, and there are even a few minimal pairs, such as the following:

ἔβαλλον	"they were throwing"	(3rd person plural Imperfect Indicative)
ἔβαλον	"they threw"	(3rd person plural Aorist Indicative)
βάλλω	"I throw"	(1st person singular Present Indicative)
βάλω	"(so that) I throw"	(1st person singular Aorist Subjunctive)

Modern Italian has this same system, which is why the **mm** in **mamma mia** is so drawn out. However, in Modern Greek these double consonants are no longer pronounced differently from their single counterparts.

2.1.2.Pronunciation of Vowels

2.1.2.1.Individual Vowels and Diphthongs

The vowel υ (short or long) underwent quite a shift in pronunciation over the period of Greek history. In Pre-Classical Greek it was pronounced as the back vowel [u],[19] directly inherited from Proto-Indo-European, but in both Classical and Κοινή Greek it was a high front rounded vowel, like German **"ü"** (IPA [y]), except when the υ was the second member of a diphthong (see §**2.1.2.3** below). Finally, in Modern Greek it has merged with ι, losing its rounding.

The "diphthong" ου had a similarly complex history, following behind υ to a certain extent: it was pronounced as a true diphthong [ou] in Pre-Classical, as the long vowel [oː] in Classical, and as a simple high back rounded vowel [u] from Κοινή times until the present.

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[18] In the entire New Testament the only exception is the word μενοῦνγε "instead", which is really a contraction of three words μεν οῦν γε, and in some editions of the Greek text is always written μενοῦν γε.

[19] We know this because 1) at the time that the Roman alphabet was invented, which was adapted from the Greek alphabet through the Etruscan, this is the sound to which this letter was assigned; and 2) this sound in Greek clearly derives from Proto-Indo-European [u].

The "diphthong" ει had a parallel history to ου: it was pronounced as a true diphthong [ei] in Pre-Classical, as the long vowel [eː] in Classical, and as a simple [i] from Κοινή times until the present.

Not all cases of ει and ου in Classical Greek are derived from the Pre-Classical diphthongs: many are derived from contraction of ε+ε or η+ε and ο+ο or ω+ο, as seen in §**3.4.2.1**.

One of the oddest changes from Classical Greek to Κοινή is that ε and η have swapped places in terms of phonetic height, as can be seen in the charts. Understanding the Classical pronunciation makes many of the contraction rules shown in §**3.4.2.1** make a lot more sense!

2.1.2.2.Vowel Length

In the charts above, and throughout this description, I have marked vowel length on α, ι and υ whenever it can be determined, using the following conventions: ᾰ is short and ᾱ is long; if the evidence for the vowel length is only derived from information outside the New Testament,[20] the vowels are colored blue: ᾰ or ᾱ; if I have no information about the vowel length, it is simply colored blue with no length mark: α.

The length difference between long and short α, ι and υ was never indicated in the Greek writing system, which might suggest that this difference was not phonemic, whereas the difference between ο and ω or between ε and η clearly was. However, in actual fact Pre-Classical Greek had a contrast on all five vowels.[21] This distinction can be seen in the effect that vowel length had on accent, in the fact that vowel length on the α vowel is significant in many grammatical paradigms, and in general in the fact that vowel length is not fully predictable on α, ι and υ. This vowel length was inherited from Proto-Indo-European, and various sister languages in the same family, such as Latin and German, have the same system. Presumably length was distinguished in the writing system between ε and η and between ο and ω because these distinctions had a very high functional load, and absolutely had to be indicated[22], but was not distinguished on α, ι and υ because on these vowels it had a much lower functional load, though there were certainly some minimal pairs.[23]

I also mark length on word-final αι and οι, since these diphthongs can be either long or short (in this situation only). All other diphthongs are always long, so I will not mark length on these. Also, ᾳ is always long, and since the iota subscript (ᾳ) makes this quite clear, no additional length marking will be added.

By Κοινή times the entire vowel length system had been eliminated: ο and ω were pronounced the same, and the distinction between η and ε was no longer one of length, but simply one of vowel height.

2.1.2.3.Diphthongs

The term "diphthong" refers to a sequence of two vowels which occur within a single syllable.

Pre-Classical and Classical Greek had four series of diphthongs, as shown in the charts, and these were originally pronounced (in Pre-Classical times) simply by combining the pronunciations of their two components. The second component of all of these was always either ι or υ. By Classical times the pronunciation of the letter υ had changed to that of German **ü** ([IPA](#) [y]), except when it was the second component of a diphthong, in which case it was still apparently pronounced [u].

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[20] In some cases the evidence for vowel length can be taken directly from the word itself as it is used in the New Testament in its various forms, often based on the accents used, especially the length information on suffixes. However, in other cases the information on the length of vowels in stems comes only from information known about the vowel length of particular words in Classical Greek. Length can frequently be determined from poetry in Classical Greek, in which the meter often depends on vowel length (I obtained most of this from Liddell and Scott). In some cases I have settled on the length of the vowel by consulting its Proto-Indo-European derivation, and occasionally I have based my decision on the Hebrew origin of a name. In the case of this indirect evidence, the relevant vowels are sometimes colored blue to show that the length information is not derived strictly from New Testament evidence.

[21] The Classical system is the same except for the addition of two more long vowels from the former diphthongs ει and ου.

[22] The only thing that distinguishes indicative verbs from subjunctive verbs is the distinction between ε and η or between ο and ω, throughout the verb conjugation system. The fact that many of the resulting distinctions were later eliminated (e.g. the contrast between ο and ω or the contrast between ει and η) does not take away from the importance of this fact at the time the writing system was developed.

[23] The following minimal pairs for length on α, ι, υ occur: two different forms of "what?", ποῐα (accusative neuter plural) and ποίᾱ (nominative feminine singular), where the only real difference is the length of the α; the different accents are entirely dependent on the vowel length of the final syllable. Minimal pairs for ι and υ can be deduced from a careful study of the verb system: κρῐνω (first person singular present indicative/subjunctive) and κρῑνω (first person singular aorist subjunctive), two different forms of a verb meaning "judge"; and the same forms of a verb meaning "delay", βραδῠνω* and βραδῡνω, the former of which does not occur in the New Testament, and the latter only as subjunctive, and of course the non-occurring indicative is the citation form. In the examples with ι and υ the accents apparently cannot ever show the difference overtly.

By the Classical period two of these diphthongs had become simple long vowels, ει and ου, which were new mid close long vowels distinct from the others. The remaining diphthongs were still diphthongs, even those written with "iota subscript" in the New Testament: ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.

By Κοινή times all of the Classical Greek diphthongs that ended in ι had been reduced to simple vowels. These included ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ,[24] which were apparently first reduced to the corresponding long vowel, after which vowel length was lost throughout the system.

Those ending in υ were not reduced.[25] The diphthongs ηυ and ωϋ are extremely rare, the former occurring only on Aorist and Imperfect Indicative verb forms of verbs beginning with αυ or ευ, and the latter occurring in the various forms of only one word in the New Testament, Μωϋσῆς, which was a Hebrew borrowing during the Κοινή period.

Later on, after the New Testament period, the υ in these diphthongs became pronounced as [v]. Later on this [v] became an [f] except when followed by a voiced consonant, as is now the case in Modern Greek. For details, refer back to the charts above.

To show that two vowels which might be confused with a (Pre-Classical or Classical Greek) diphthong are to be pronounced as two separate syllables (or vowels), a dieresis is used on the second one, as in Ἀχαΐα "Achaia". This device was not written in Classical or Κοινή times, and was probably added precisely because most diphthongs had been reduced. (This is probably why some authorities write a dieresis on Μωϋσῆς, to show that the two vowels are to be pronounced individually. This diphthong was pronounced [oy], just like the German diphthong **eu** or **äu**, with the lips rounded throughout the diphthong, but sounding otherwise very much like English **oy**. A dieresis is never written on ηυ, since in Modern Greek the second part became [v], not [i]!)

2.1.2.4. Vowel Accents

In addition to the phonemes listed in the chart of vowels and consonants, Classical Greek also had three phonemes of *pitch accent* or *word tone*. These are written with the acute, the grave and the circumflex accents, written over a vowel as ά, ὰ and ᾶ respectively, which in phonetic terms were probably high tone, low tone, and falling tone (which can be viewed as a combination of high tone followed by low tone, and often resulted from just such a combination when two syllables combined).

Only one accent can occur within a given word (with enclitics being exceptions to this rule in several ways), and they can only occur on one of the last three syllables of a word. In addition, there are other restrictions, based on syllable length, which are described in the following chart.

Length of last three syllables in word	Antepenultimate accent	Penultimate accent	Ultimate accent
ααω	(not permitted)	αάω	ααώ / ααῶ
αοο	άοο	αόο	αοό
αωο	άωο	αῶο	αωό

In the chart above, ω means a long syllable, ο means a short syllable, and α means any syllable. A short syllable is defined as any syllable which contains a short vowel or a short diphthong (all diphthongs are considered long except final αι and οι, which are sometimes short and sometimes long for purposes of accent placement[26]).

For purposes of counting syllables for accenting purposes, the vowel sequence εω, which is definitely not a diphthong, since it can be accented on either vowel, is counted as a single syllable (i.e. as a long diphthong),[27] as in πόλεως "of a city", πόλεων "of cities".

To state the chart in prose form:

1) Accents can only fall on one of the last three syllables.

2) The contrast between acute and circumflex is only fully seen on the ultima. On the penult (with a short ultima) the vowel length determines the accent to be used, and only the acute is permitted on the antepenult or on the penult with long ultima.

3) Circumflex may only occur on a long vowel.

An additional rule is that the acute accent on the ultima is replaced by the grave except at the end of a phonological phrase (before punctuation) or before an enclitic.

In many cases it is apparent that the circumflex accent is the result of two syllables being collapsed into one, the first having originally had an acute accent, and the second having been unaccented (which phonetically would have been realized as low tone or grave accent). Thus the circumflex can be seen as the combination of an acute accent followed by a grave accent.[28]

All accents and breathings on diphthongs are written over the *second* vowel of the diphthong (i.e. the non-syllabic vowel).

By Κοινή times the three kinds of accents were all pronounced the same, simplifying the system to a simple stress-accent system. Also, there was no longer any true distinction between long and short vowels, but the rules of accent placement still applied, as if the vowels were still short or long, so that the original logic of the system was no longer apparent, even though its effect on words still was!

2.1.3.General Assimilation and Contraction Rules

In many words, especially verbs and nouns, when two morphemes come together, there is frequently assimilation or contraction. Specifically, consonants frequently assimilate to the following consonant, and two vowels frequently contract to a single vowel or diphthong. Some of these rules are universal, in that they represent active restrictions in the language. Other rules are not universal, but are limited to a particular construction. The former are included here, whereas the latter are listed in the relevant section of the grammar.

2.1.3.1.Consonant Assimilation Rules

In the following rules, the term "stop" refers to the stops of Pre-Classical, Classical, and Κοινή Greek as seen in the charts on pages **3**-**4**, not those of Modern Greek shown on page **5**, where the aspirated stops have become fricatives.

1) Stops before σ. These rules are especially relevant in the aorist and future of verbs with consonant-final stems, since these suffixes all begin with σ. (See §**3.4.2.1** on page **45**.). They also apply when the nominative singular ending -ς or the dative plural ending -σιν are added to third-declension nouns:

a) Heterorganic stops (i.e. not dental or alveolar) before σ become voiceless unaspirated. The result is spelled using one of the letters ψ or ξ, which are just Greek shorthand for πσ and κσ:

π, β, φ + σ → ψ (i.e. πσ). e.g. λαίλαπ- + -ς → λαῖλαψ "windstorm", Ἄραβ- + -ς → Ἄραψ[(S)] "Arab", ἐ- + λαμπ- + -σεν → ἔλαμψεν "it shone", διά- + ἐ- + τριβ- + -σαν → διέτριψαν "they continued", ἐ- + γραφ- + -σεν → ἔγραψεν "he wrote".

κ, γ, χ + σ → ξ (i.e. κσ). e.g. σαρκ- + -ς → σάρξ "flesh", φλογ- + -ς → φλόξ "flame", σαρδόνυχ- + -ς → σαρδόνυξ "sardonyx", διώκ- + -σουσιν → διώξουσιν "they

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ral) and δικαιοῖ "he acts righteously" (though as evidence for the length contrast they are quite adequate). From this it can be seen that there is a clear length contrast on final αι and οι.

[27] Alternatively, you could say that the ω is considered short, but this would make even less sense.

[28] Historically most circumflexes were produced in this way.

will persecute", ἀνοίγ- + -σω → ἀνοίξω "I will open", ἐλεγχ- + -σει → ἐλέγξει "he will convict".

b) Homorganic stops (i.e. dental or alveolar) before σ are lost:

τ, δ, θ + σ → σ. e.g. φωτ- + -ς → φῶς "light", Ἄρτεμιδ- + -ς → Ἄρτεμις "Artemis", νυκτ- + -ς → νύξ "night", ἐ- + πειθ- + -σαν → ἔπεισαν "they persuaded".

c) With non-stops the rules are much less consistent, but many examples can be seen by comparing nominative-singular and genitive-singular forms in §**3.1.1.3.1** on page **24**, and by comparing Present and Aorist forms in §**3.4.2.1** on page **45**.

2) Two stops together. Here the following general rule applies:

If two stops occur together, they must both be either aspirated, voiceless, or voiced, and if necessary, the first one must change to make this happen.

a) Stops before θ. These rules are especially relevant in aorist passive and similar verb forms whose suffixes start with θ (those listed in column 6 of the chart in §**3.4.2.1**):

π, β, φ + θ → φθ. e.g. ἐ- + πεμπ- + -θη → ἐπέμφθη "he was sent" Luke 4:26, συν- + τε- + τριβ- + -σθαι → συντετρῖφθαι "to have been smashed" Mark 5:4, ἐξαλειφ- + -θῆναι → ἐξαλειφθῆναι "to be wiped away" Acts 3:19.

κ, γ, χ + θ → χθ. e.g. διωκ- + -θήσονται → διωχθήσονται "they will be persecuted" 2 Tim. 3:12, ἐ- + ἀνοιγ- + -θησαν → ἠνοίχθησαν "they were opened" Rev. 20:12, ἐλεγχ- + -θῇ → ἐλεγχθῇ "be exposed" John 3:20.

(τ, δ), θ + θ → σθ. e.g. ἐ- + πειθ- + -θησαν → ἐπείσθησαν "they were persuaded" Acts 5:39.

b) Stops before τ:

π, β, φ + τ → πτ. e.g. γε- + γραφ- + -ται → γέγραπται "it has been written" Mat. 2:5.

κ, γ, χ + τ → κτ. e.g. ἐκλεγ- + -τός → ἐκλεκτός "chosen" Luke 23:35, δε- + δεχ- + -ται → δέδεκται "it has accepted" Acts 8:14.

τ, δ, θ + τ → ??. (There do not seem to be any examples. Stems ending in these are much less frequent than other stops.)

3) Stops before μ. These rules are especially relevant for participial forms ending in -μένος. (See §**3.4.2.1**.):

π, β, φ + μ → μμ. e.g. κατα- + λε- + λειπ- + -μένος → καταλελειμμένος "having been left behind" Acts 25:14, τε- + θλιβ- + -μένη → τεθλιμμένη "having been constricted" Mat. 7:14, γε- + γραφ- + -μένα → γεγραμμένα "having been written" John 12:16.

κ, γ, (χ) + μ → γμ e.g. δε- + διωκ- + -μένοι → δεδιωγμένοι "having been persecuted" Mat. 5:10, ἐκ - + λε- + λεγ- + -μένος → ἐκλελεγμένος "having been chosen" Luke 9:35.

(τ, δ), θ + μ → σμ. e.g. πε- + πειθ- + -μαι → πέπεισμαι "I have been persuaded" Rom. 8:38.

4) Many other changes occur when two consonants come together, as can be seen in §**3.4.2.1**, but it is difficult to formulate general rules.

2.1.3.2. Vowel Contraction Rules

The vowel assimilation rules are, frankly, fairly messy. The best thing to do is simply to search through this file and find every case of the word "contract" to see all the examples.

2.1.4. How should we pronounce New Testament Greek?

For practical purposes, the best plan is to use the Pre-Classical or Classical Greek pronunciation as much as possible, since this matches the actual spelling more closely than does the Κοινή pronunciation, and since the spelling is all we have, there is really little reason not to do this. A phonetician who is comfortable with the pronunciation of German, with its long and short vowels and the **"ü"** vowel (IPA [y]) will be able to handle the vowel system quite well, except for some of the diphthongs. The diphthongs are more like those of Spanish, as are most of the consonants.

The pronunciation system used by most traditional grammars of New Testament Greek, in particular Machen's, and which could be called the Traditional Hybrid Pronunciation, mostly follows the Classical or Pre-Classical pronunciation. (See the chart on page **12** below.) However, it also differs in a number of cases from the Pre-Classical or Classical pronunciations, as detailed below.

2.1.4.1. Difficulties in the Classical Pronunciation, and Common Differences between it and the "Traditional Hybrid Pronunciation"

One difference is the pronunciation of several of the vowels. Because of the shifts in the vowel height of some of the vowels from Classical to Κοινή, and since the Κοινή vowel heights match the long and short vowel systems of English and German much better than the Classical ones, the German system is generally followed.

Another difference is the pronunciation of φ, θ, and χ. In both Classical and Κοινή Greek these were actually aspirated voiceless stops, which were distinguished from the unaspirated voiceless stops π, τ, and κ. Thus, φ was pronounced much like the p in English "pan", with aspiration, whereas π was pronounced like the **p** in Spanish **"pan"** (bread), without aspiration.

Actually, English has both aspirated and unaspirated stops, but uses them in different contexts. In the chart on the right, the red sounds in the first column are aspirated, whereas those in the second column are not. Are you skeptical that these are really different sounds? Hold your wrist up close to your mouth, and pronounce each pair of words: you will feel a puff of air with the ones

English		Spanish
Aspirated	Unaspirated	Unaspirated
[pʰ] pan	[p] span	[p] pan "bread"
[tʰ] top	[t] stop	[t] toro "bull"
[kʰ] kill	[k] skill	[k] kilo "kilo"

in the first column, but not with the others. That puff of air is the aspiration. In English this is not a significant difference, but in Ancient Greek it was![29]

Spanish, on the other hand, has only unaspirated stops, as shown in the chart, and so does Modern Greek.

Besides Ancient Greek, this same distinction between aspirated and unaspirated stops is found in a number of modern languages such as Mandarin Chinese, Hindi, or the various Quichua languages of the highlands of Ecuador.

The "rough breathing" and its effect on neighboring sounds makes perfect sense if these letters were pronounced as aspirated stops (see §**2.1.1** on page **5**). However, since in English these sounds are not distinguished, for practical purposes this pronunciation would simply be confusing, even for me as a phonetician, not to mention anyone I might try to pronounce a word for. Therefore, for practical purposes these letters should be pronounced as fricatives, even though this pronunciation was not actually used until after New Testament times.

Finally, the letter ζ was probably pronounced [dz] in Pre-Classical, though it apparently changed to [z] at some point in the Classical period. Machen suggests that it be pronounced [dz], but this is really not practical, especially when not preceded by a vowel.

These exceptions reflect for the most part the pronunciation traditionally used in teaching New Testament Greek. These exceptions are shown in the chart below, in the "Traditional Hybrid Pronunciation" column. In red in each row are the forms or features adopted in the Traditional Hybrid Pronunciation. As can be seen, it picks and chooses from various periods. (All of the letters and combinations not listed here follow the Pre-Classical and Classical pronunciation.)

As an academic exercise it might be instructive to use the Κοινή pronunciation in reading the New Testament instead of the Classical one, since this was the way the language was really pronounced at the time. However, the extra effort this would involve does not seem to me to be justified by any possible benefits, so I prefer the Classical pronunciation for practical reasons (except for the differences mentioned above). The Modern Greek pronunciation would be even more impractical, since some very essential contrasts have been lost!

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[29] My friend and Greek scholar John Werner suggested that I add this paragraph, since it makes it clearer for English speakers. Thanks, John!

Chart Comparing the Different Stages in the Pronunciation of Greek with the "Traditional Hybrid Pronunciation"

Spelling	Pre-Classical	Classical	Traditional Hybrid Pronunciation	Κοινή	Modern
α	ɑːi	ɑːi	ɑː	ɑ	ɑ
ε	e	e	ɛ	ɛ	e
ει	ei	eː	mine: iː (traditional: ɛi) [30]	i	i
η	ɛː	ɛː	eː	e	e
ῃ	ɛːi	ɛːi	eː	e	e
o	o	o	ɔ	o	o
ου	ou	oː	uː	u	u
ω	ɔː	ɔː	oː	o	o
ῳ	ɔːi	ɔːi	oː	o	o
υ	u	y [31]	y [31]	y [31]	i
φ	pʰ	pʰ	f	pʰ	f
θ	tʰ	tʰ	θ	tʰ	θ
χ	kʰ	kʰ	x	kʰ	x
ζ	dz	z	z	z	z

2.1.4.2. Sample Text for Pronunciation Comparison

I will show the differences between the probable pronunciations of the various stages of Greek, from Pre-Classical to Modern Greek, using the following text from Luke 2. I have not included Classical Greek since it only differs from the Pre-Classical in the pronunciation of ει, ου, and υ.[32] The Traditional Hybrid pronunciation (with ει pronounced as [iː] according to my preference) is included for comparison.

(The pronunciation given in the last column of the chart below does not actually represent the Modern Greek language, since there have been a huge number of changes in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation details: this is simply how a Modern Greek speaker would pronounce the Ancient Greek text, often with only limited understanding. In the same way, the pronunciation in the second column does not exactly match the Pre-Classical Greek language, since there were more changes besides simple sound changes, including various vowel contractions.)

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[30] One inconsistency of this hybrid pronunciation is that although the Pre-Classical diphthongs ει and ου had exactly parallel development throughout Greek history, this pronunciation system does not show this. To be consistent these should either be pronounced [iː] and [uː] or else [ei] and [ou]. I actually prefer the former, since in Κοινή times it is clear that ει was pronounced the same as ι, quite differently from η, whereas if ει is pronounced [ei] then English speakers will tend to pronounce it the same as η.

[31] This IPA symbol represents the vowel spelled ü in German. The sound of the English letter "y" is [j] in IPA.

[32] Pre-Classical Greek also had an additional consonant, the digamma ϝ, which was pronounced as [w], and was completely lost by Κοινή times, because this sound simply stopped being pronounced. I have not tried to reconstruct any of these for this text, although there almost certainly would be some since it was a common letter.

Κοινή Greek with polytonic diacritics for Ancient Greek	Pre-Classical Pronunciation	Traditional Hybrid Pronunciation	Κοινή Pronunciation	Modern Pronunciation[33]
₁ Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐξῆλθεν δόγμα παρὰ Καίσαρος αὐγούστου ἀπογράφεσθαι πᾶσαν τὴν οἰκουμένην. ₂ αὕτη ἀπογραφὴ πρώτη ἐγένετο ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Κυρηνίου. ₃ καὶ ἐπορεύοντο πάντες ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἕκαστος εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πόλιν. ₄ Ἀνέβη δὲ καὶ Ἰωσὴφ ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας ἐκ πόλεως Ναζαρὲθ εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν εἰς πόλιν Δαυὶδ ἥτις καλεῖται Βηθλέεμ, διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν ἐξ οἴκου καὶ πατριᾶς Δαυίδ, ₅ ἀπογράψασθαι σὺν Μαριὰμ τῇ ἐμνηστευμένῃ αὐτῷ, οὔσῃ ἐγκύῳ. ₆ ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖ ἐπλήσθησαν αἱ ἡμέραι τοῦ τεκεῖν αὐτήν, ₇ καὶ ἔτεκεν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῆς τὸν πρωτότοκον, καὶ ἐσπαργάνωσεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἀνέκλινεν αὐτὸν ἐν φάτνῃ, διότι οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῖς τόπος ἐν τῷ καταλύματι. ₈ Καὶ ποιμένες ἦσαν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ αὐτῇ ἀγραυλοῦντες καὶ φυλάσσοντες φυλακὰς τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν ποίμνην αὐτῶν.	1 egéneto dè en tâis he:mérais ekéinais eksê:ltʰen dógma parà káisaros augóustou apográpʰestʰai pâ:san tè:n oikouménε:n. 2 háute: apograpʰè: pró:te: egéneto he:gemonéuontos tê:s suría:s kurε:níou. 3 kái eporéuonto pántes apográpʰestʰai, hékastos èis tè:n heautôu pólin. 4 anébe: dè kái jɔ:sè:pʰ apò tê:s galiláia:s ek pólεɔ:s nadzarètʰ èis tè:n joudáia:n èis pólin dauìd hé:tis kalêi-tai be:tʰléem, dià tò êinai autòn eks óikou kái patriâ:s dauíd, 5 apográpsastʰai sùn mariàm tê:i emnε:steuménε:i autô:i, óusε:i εŋkúɔ:i. 6 egéneto dè en tô:i êinai autoùs ekêi eplé:stʰε:san hai he:mérai tôu tekêin auté:n, 7 kái éteken tòn huiòn autê:s tòn prɔ:tótokon, kái espargánɔ:sen autòn kái anéklinen autòn en pʰátnε:i, dióti ouk ê:n autôis tópos en tô:i katalúmati. 8 kài poiménes ê:san en tê:i kʰɔ́:ra:i tê:i autê:i agraulôuntes kài pʰulá:ssontes pʰulakà:s tê:s nuktòs epì tè:n pòimne:n autô:n.	1 εgénεtɔ dè εn tâis he:mérais εkí:nais εksê:lθεn dógma parà káisarɔs augú:stu: apɔgráfεsθai pâ:san tè:n ɔiku:méne:n. 2 háute: apɔgrafè: pró:te: εgénεtɔ he:gεmɔnéuɔntɔs tê:s syrías kyrε:ní-u:. 3 kái εpɔréuɔntɔ pántes apɔgráfεsθai, hékastɔs ì:s tè:n hεautû: pólin. 4 anébe: dè kái jɔ:sè:f apɔ tê:s galiláias εk pólεɔ:s nazarὲθ ì:s tè:n ju:dáian ì:s pólin dauìd hé:tis kalî:tai be:θléεm, dià tò î:nai autɔn eks óiku: kái patriâ:s dauíd, 5 apɔgrápsasθai sỳn mariàm tê: emnε:stεuméne: autô:, ú:se: εŋkýɔ:. 6 εgénεtɔ dè en tô: î:nai autùs ekî: εplé:sθe:san hai he:mérai tû: tεkî:n auté:n, 7 kái étεkεn tòn hyiɔ̀n autê:s tɔn prɔ:tótɔkɔn, kái espargáno:sεn autɔn kái anéklinεn autɔn εn fátnε:, dióti u:k ê:n autôis tɔ́pɔs εn tô: katalýmati. 8 kài pɔiménεs ê:san εn tê: kʰɔ́:ra tê: autê: agraulû:ntες kài fylá:ssɔntες fylakà:s tê:s nyktɔ̀s εpì tè:n pɔ̀imne:n autɔ:n.	1 εgénεto dé εn tés hemérες εkínεs εkséltʰεn dógma parà késaros augústu apográpʰεstʰε pásan tén ykuménεn. 2 háute apográpʰé próte εgénεto hegεmonéuontos tés syrías kyreníu. 3 ké εporéuonto pántες apográpʰεstʰε, hékastos ís tén hεautú pólin. 4 anébε dé ké josépʰ apó tés galilέas εk pólεos nazarétʰ ís tén judéan ís pólin dauíd hétis kalítε betʰléεm, diá tó ínε autón eks ýku ké patriás dauíd, 5 apográpsastʰε sýn mariám té εmnεstεuménε autó, úsε εŋkýo. 6 εgénεto dé εn tó ínε autús εkí εplέstʰεsan hε hεmérε tú tεkín autén, 7 ké étεkεn tón hyión autés tón protótokon, ké εspargánosεn autón ké anéklinεn autón εn pʰátnε, dióti uk én autýs tópos εn tó katalýmati. 8 ké pyménες ésan εn té kʰóra té auté agraulúntες ké pʰylássontες pʰylakás tés nyktós εpí tén pýmnεn autón.	1 εɣénεto ðé εn tés imérες εkínες εksílθεn ðóɣma pará késaros anɣústu apoɣráfεsθe pásan tín ikuménin. 2 áfti apoɣrafí próti εɣénεto iɣεmónεvondos tís sirías kiriníu. 3 ké εporévondo pándες apoɣráfεsθe, ékastos ís tín eaftú pólin. 4 anévi ðé ké josíf apó tís ɣalilέas εk póleos nazaréθ ís tín juðéan ís pólin ðavíð ítis kalíte viθléεm, ðiá tó ínε aftón eks íku ké patriás ðavíð, 5 apoɣrápsasθε sín mariám tí εmnistεvméni aftó, úsi εŋɣío. 6 εɣénεto ðé εn tó ínε aftús εkí εplísθisan ε imére tú tεkín aftín, 7 ké étεkεn tón ión aftís tón protótokon, ké εsparɣánosεn aftón ké anéklinεn aftón εn fátni, ðíoti uk ín aftís tópos εn tó katalímati. 8 ké piménες ísan εn tí xóra tí aftí aɣravlúndες ké filásondες filakás tís niktós εpí tín pímnin aftón.

2.2. Greek Pronunciation Guide for Dummies

The guides below show the pronunciation I suggest for students who just want to use the sounds found in English[34] to pronounce New Testament Greek. These guides follow the Classical pronunciation more closely than they do the Κοινή, mostly for practical reasons, since the Greek spelling system represents the former.

In the next to the last column the pronunciation that I suggest is given, using the pronunciation system used in most standard American English dictionaries.[35] (This guide will work for both North American and British English, in spite of their different vowel systems. See footnote 43 below. The underlined part of each word is the stressed syllable, the one with primary emphasis.)

In addition to the letters, New Testament Greek has two "breathing" marks and three accent marks, all of them written over the vowel they apply to. In the examples that follow these are placed over the α vowel.

The "breathing" marks are ἁ and ἀ; the first is the "rough breathing", and is pronounced like "h" in English "hit"; the second is the "smooth breathing", and is not pronounced. Both of these marks only occur on vowels (or "diphthongs") that begin words, and one or the other is required on such words.

The Greek accent marks are ά, ὰ and ᾶ. These are the acute, the grave and the circumflex, respectively. Originally these had distinct pronunciations, but by Κοινή times they were pronounced the same. They indicate which syllable received the stress. For more information (but only if you are particularly interested), see §**2.1.2.4** on page **8**.

2.2.1.Consonants

Letter	Pronunciation		Example		
β	b	"boy"	βλέπω	b<u>lĕp</u>ō	"I see"
γ	g [36]	"girl"	γάλα	<u>gä</u>lä	"milk"
γγ	ng	"anger"	ἀγγαρεύω	ä<u>ng</u>är<u>ĕv</u>ō	"I compel"
γκ	nk	"sinking"	ἀνάγκη	ä<u>nä</u>ngkā	"necessity"
γξ	nks	"links"	ἐλέγξει	ĕ<u>lĕ</u>ngksē	"he will show"
γχ	ngKH		ἐλέγχω	ĕ<u>lĕ</u>ngKHō	"I show"
δ	d	"dog"	δόξα	<u>dôk</u>sä	"glory"
ζ	z [38]	"zip"	ζώνη	<u>zō</u>nā	"belt"
θ	th [40]	"thin"	θεός	th<u>ĕôs</u>	"god"
κ	k	"kit"	κόμη	<u>kô</u>mā	"hair"
λ	l	"lip"	λέγω	<u>lĕg</u>ō	"I say"
μ	m	"man"	μένω	<u>mĕn</u>ō	"I remain"

Letter	Pronunciation		Example		
ν	n	"no"	νόμος	<u>nôm</u>ôs	"law"
ξ	ks	"books"	ξένος	<u>ksĕn</u>ôs	"strange(r)"
π	p	"pit"	παῖς	<u>pīs</u>	"child"
ρ	r	"rat"	ῥῆμα	<u>rā</u>mä	"saying"
σ/ς [37]	s	"sit"	σάρξ	<u>särks</u>	"flesh"
τ	t	"tip"	τέλος	<u>tĕl</u>ôs	"end"
φ	f [40]	"fit"	φῶς	<u>fōs</u>	"light"
χ	KH [39] [40] German **"machen"**		χαίρω	<u>KHī</u>rō	"I rejoice"
ψ	ps	"lips"	ψεῦδος	<u>psĕv</u>dôs	"a lie"

ʽ	h	"hit"	ὕψος	<u>hyōo</u>psôs	"height"

2.2.2.Vowels and "Diphthongs"

The first group of vowel combinations in the following chart (beginning with **αι**) are called "diphthongs", and are pronounced as one syllable. To show that two vowels which might be confused with one of these "diphthongs" are to be pronounced as two separate syllables (or vowels), a dieresis (¨) is used on the second one, as seen in the second group of vowel combinations.

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[34] In the end it isn't really possible to distinguish *all* of these sounds using just the sounds in English, but we can get pretty close. The only one that really doesn't work is the sound of χ, as explained in footnote 39 below.

[35] For a guide to this system, see http://www.ahdictionary.com/application/resources/misc/pronkey.pdf, which is the pronunciation guide for the American Heritage Dictionary. The only thing I do differently is that I mark the stressed syllable by underlining it, instead of using an apostrophe after it.

[36] This is the pronunciation when this letter is by itself. It can have other sounds when combined, as shown later in the chart.

[37] This letter is written ς at the end of a word, σ elsewhere.

[38] In Pre-Classical Greek this was probably pronounced [dz], but by New Testament times it was apparently a simple [z] sound, and this is more practical!

[39] This sound is like the **ch** in German **machen** "to make or do", or the **j** in Spanish **eje** "axis" in most dialects, and is sort of halfway in between the "k" in "kit" and the "h" in "hit". It is *not* like the /ch/ sound in English! You may pronounce it like a /k/ if you like, though it had a distinct pronunciation from the letter κ.

[40] This is neither the Classical Greek pronunciation nor the Κοινή pronunciation, but it *is* the Modern Greek pronunciation, and it is the only practical option available in English.

Letter		Pronunciation	Example		
α	ä	"f**ä**ther"	ἄγω	**ä**gō	"I lead"
ε	ĕ [41]	"b**ĕ**d"	ἐγώ	**ĕ**gō	"I"
η	ā	"b**ā**ke"	ἤ	**ā**	"or"
ι	ĭ	"p**ĭ**t" if short[42]	ἴδε	**ĭ**dĕ	"Look!"
	ē	"b**ē**" if long (or just easier)	ἴρις	**ē**rĭs	"rainbow"
	y	unaccented before a vowel	ἰατρός	**yä**trôs	"physician"
ο	ô	"**aw**" in "s**aw**"[43]	ὄζει	**ô**zē	"he stinks"
	(ō)	("n**ō**")			
υ	yōō [44]	"**yōō**h**ōō**"	ὕψος	h**yōō**psôs	"height"
ω	ō	"n**ō**"	ὧδε	**ō**dĕ	"here"
αι	ī	"b**ī**te"	χαίρω	KH**ī**rō	"I rejoice"
αυ	ou	"l**ou**d"	αὐτός	**ou**tôs	"he"
ει	ē [45]	"b**ē**"	εἶπεν	**ē**pĕn	"he said"
ευ	ĕv [46]	"n**ĕv**er"	εὐδία	**ĕv**dēä	"fair weather"
ηυ	āv [46]	"s**āv**e"	ηὐλίζετο	**āv**lēzĕtô	"he was spending the night"
οι	oi	"j**oi**n"	οἶνος	**oi**nôs	"wine"
ου	ōō	"b**ōō**t"	οὖν	**ōō**n	"therefore"
υι	wē	"**wē**"	Δαυίδ	dä**wē**d	"David"
αϊ	ä-ĭ	or	Ναΐν	n**äĭ**n	"Nain"
	ä-ē	(if easier)	Ἀχαΐα	äKH**äē**ä	"Achaia"
	ä-y	unaccented before a vowel	Γάϊος	g**äy**ôs	"Gaius"
αϋ	ä-yōō		πραΰς	pr**äyōō**s	"gentle"
εϊ	ĕ-ĭ	or ĕ-ē or ĕ-y	Σεμεΐν	sĕm**ĕĭ**n	"Semein"
ιϊ	ē-ĭ	or ē-ē or ē-y	διϊσχυρίζετο	d**ēĭ**skyōōrēzĕtô	"he insisted"
ιϋ	ē-yōō		διϋλίζοντες	d**ēyōō**lēzôntĕs	"straining out"
οϊ	ô-ĭ	or ô-ē or ô-y	χοϊκός	KH**ôĭ**kôs	"made of earth"
οιϊ	oi-ĭ	or oi-ē or oi-y	ἀγαθοποιΐα	ägäthôp**oiē**ä	"doing good"
οϋ	ô-yōō		προϋπῆρχεν	pr**ôyōō**pārKHĕn	"he was formerly"
υϊ	yōō-ĭ	or yōō-ē or yōō-y	ὀσφύϊ	ôsf**yōōē**	"loins"
ωϊ	ō-ĭ	or ō-ē	πρωϊνός	pr**ōĭ**nôs	"early"
ωϋ	ō-yōō		Μωϋσῆς	m**ōyōō**sās	"Moses"

2.2.3. Vowel Length

Classical Greek had five short vowels α, ε, ι, ο, υ, and five long vowels α̱, η, ι̱, ω, υ̱.[47] (The bars and underlines are my additions; they are not used in the Greek writing system.) Only the distinction between two of these long-short pairs was ever actually written, leaving α, ι and υ ambiguous as far as length is concerned. However, this distinction is useful in understanding the use of the accents in the New Testament text, and in a number of grammatical situations.

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[41] In places where the ĕ sound would be too hard to pronounce, you may use the ā sound instead.

[42] Actually, for practical purposes you can always use ē instead of ĭ. Whichever one is easiest can be used in any particular word.

[43] If you are one of those English speakers who pronounce the "aw" in "saw" the same as the ä in "fäther" (and there are millions of you, mainly in the western U.S. and Canada, see aschmann.net/AmEng), then the best thing to do is to pronounce this vowel like ō in "nō", because o definitely needs to be pronounced differently from α. This means o and ω will be pronounced the same, but then, they were in New Testament times anyway! Britishers could pronounce the Greek o vowel like the ŏ in "hŏt", which for most Britishers is distinct from both the "aw" in "saw" and the ä in "fäther", and is a phonetically short vowel like Greek o; however, in Greek this vowel often occurs at the end of a word, where ŏ can never occur, so even for Britishers I suggest using the "aw" pronunciation.

[44] This is the closest English sound; the actual sound was like the /ü/ in German **güte**. This sound should not be pronounced like ōō in "bōōt"; this would confuse it with ου, and these two sounds have always been pronounced quite differently in Greek!

[45] Many sources (e.g. Machen) say that ει should be pronounced the same as η, like ā in "bāke", but it is quite certain that in Κοινή times ει was pronounced the same as ι, but was pronounced quite differently from η. This is a major change from previous editions of this work, where I had followed Machen's idea.

[46] This is neither the Classical Greek pronunciation nor the Κοινή pronunciation, but it *is* the Modern Greek pronunciation, and it is the closest thing available in English. In English borrowed Greek words containing these diphthongs are usually pronounced yōō, as in "eulogy" (yōōləjē), but this diphthong has never been pronounced yōō at any point in the history of Greek, nor in borrowed Greek words in any language other than modern English! Of course, there are also some borrowed Greek words in English that do reflect the Modern Greek pronunciation, like "evangelize".

[47] Actually the two "diphthongs" ει and ου had already become simple long vowels also by the Classical Greek period, so Classical Greek actually had seven long vowels, but this is irrelevant to my point, which is a discussion of the five simple written vowels. If you are really interested, read §**2.1** on page **3** and §**2.1.2.4** on page **8**.

For this reason, throughout this description I have marked vowel length on α, ι and υ whenever it can be determined, using the following conventions: ᾰ is short and α̱ is long; if the evidence for the vowel length is only derived from information outside the New Testament[48], the vowels are colored blue: ᾰ or α̱; if I have no information about the vowel length, it is simply colored blue with no length mark: α.

I have also marked length on word-final αι and οι, since these diphthongs can be either long or short (in this situation only). All other diphthongs are always long, and I will not mark length on these. Also, ᾳ is always long, and since the iota subscript (ͺ) makes this quite clear, no additional length marking will be added.

For more information (if you are interested), see §**2.1.2.4** on page **8**.

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[48] In some cases the evidence for vowel length can be taken directly from the word itself, in its various forms, as used in the New Testament, often based on the accents used, especially the length information on suffixes. However, in other cases the information on the length of vowels in stems comes only from information known about the vowel length of particular words in Classical Greek. Length can frequently be determined from poetry in Classical Greek, in which the meter often depends on vowel length (I obtained most of this from Liddell and Scott). In some cases I have settled on the length of the vowel by consulting its Proto-Indo-European derivation, and occasionally I have based my decision on the Hebrew origin of a name. In the case of this indirect evidence, the relevant vowels are colored blue to show that the length information is not derived strictly from New Testament evidence.

3. New Testament Greek Grammar

In the tables that follow, the capital letter "V" stands for any Greek vowel, and the capital letter "C" stands for any consonant.

3.1. Nouns and Adjectives

I include nouns and adjectives together in this section because, though they are used somewhat differently in Greek grammar, they are declined very similarly. If each adjective is separated into its three genders, each of these is declined in the same way that nouns are. In the succeeding section I will simply describe which declensions are combined in a full adjective declension.

3.1.1. Individual Declensions

Nouns in Greek are traditionally cited with two [citation forms](#), the nominative singular and the genitive singular. This is a good system, since all of the forms of each noun can usually be derived from these two forms alone, except for the most irregular. In all that follows, nouns will be cited in this way. Third declension nouns will normally be cited with the dative plural as well, because of their greater variability. However, if additional examples work the same as the main example in a column, sometimes only the nominative singular is listed.

At the head of each column I have included some identifying information. The first line contains my code for the declension, followed in parentheses by the nominative and genitive singular endings, and sometimes another important ending such as the genitive plural. Thus the very first declension below has the code **1Fa (-η/ης/ῶν)** at the top of the column.

1Fa indicates that this is a First Declension Feminine form. The letters **a**, **b**, **c**, etc. simply indicate individual declensions. Similarly, **2Na** indicates a Second Declension Neuter form, declension **a**. And **3MFj** indicates a Third Declension which can include either Masculine or Feminine forms, declension **j**.

(-η/ης/ῶν) indicates that the nominative singular ends in -η, and the genitive singular in -ης. The third ending is not always listed: in this case it shows that the genitive plural ends in -ῶν with final accent, no matter where the inherent accent falls. (However, the third column is exceptional in this respect; I have used a dotted line to try and make this clear.)

On the next line the code (e.g. **1Fa**) is repeated for each column, followed by a superscript number **¹, ², or ³** indicating which syllable has the inherent accent.

On the line below this there is sometimes information about what kind of stem endings may occur (e.g. -V for Vowel only, -C for Consonant only, etc.). And on the last line there are often various numbers, which are paragraph numbers from Machen's book or locations in Moulton's book.

Machen states that "In nouns, the accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative singular, so nearly as the general rules of accent will permit" (page 16, ¶14). However, this is not strictly true, and counterexamples are readily available: δικαία, δικαίας, nominative plural δίκαιαι; ἁγία, ἁγίας, nominative plural ἅγιαι; δεσπότης, δεσπότου[(S)], vocative singular δέσποτα. In each of these cases, the "inherent accent" is on the antepenultimate syllable, but this is not seen on either of the citation forms since these have long vowels in the final syllable, but instead is seen on some other form such as the nominative plural or the vocative singular. Thus, the real rule should be:

> Any given noun (or adjective) has an inherently accented syllable. The accent will appear on this syllable in all forms of the noun or adjective for which the general rules of accent will permit it.

An exception to this rule is that in the First Declension the genitive plural suffix -ῶν almost always attracts the accent, except for the **1Fe** and **1Fa³** forms. Also, several third declension nouns break this rule, since they lose the final syllable completely in certain forms, although even in these cases it is almost always possible to identify an inherent accent.

The number of examples given in a particular column does not imply how common the particular declension is, but may indicate how complex the variations are.

In all of the charts below, items surrounded by double lines are adjectives, or function like adjectives and have more than one gender. Items surrounded by thick lines are verb participles.

3.1.1.1.First Declension (Parisyllabic)

This declension and the second declension are referred to as "parisyllabic", meaning that all forms have the same number of syllables. This is the most common declension for feminine nouns and adjectives. The masculine forms are much less common, especially the **1Mb** declension, which is only used for proper names of men with the one exception of νεανίας **1Mb**, which only occurs in the singular in the New Testament (though it does occur in the plural in the Septuagint). Masculine proper names in the New Testament seem to be about equally divided between the **1Mb** and the **1Mc** groups. (Moulton says the latter group is Attic Greek.) Other proper names, such as Ἰωάννης, belong to the **1Ma** group.

Note that most of the feminine endings in this declension and all of the masculine ones contain inherently long vowels, either η or α, except for **1Fb** and **1Fc**, which have a short -α. However, this inherent vowel only appears in three of the feminine singular forms (nominative, accusative, and vocative); in the other forms the vowel is either always long (genitive and dative singular and genitive, dative, and accusative plural) or always short (nominative plural, except for the contracted forms). In most of the forms with α in the ending the vowel length is clear either because a circumflex occurs in the penultimate or the accent is antepenultimate. Thus the circumflex occurs on the nominative plural for διαθήκη, and the inherent stress on the έ in δεσπότης only shows up in the vocative singular and the nominative plural (though the latter doesn't occur in the New Testament). Thus vowel length affects position and type of accent in many forms.

The vocative singular forms of **1Ma** (masculine) have a short -α, whereas all the other singular forms are long, which does not really fit into the inherent vowel length scheme set forth in the preceding paragraph. Oh well, all rules have their exceptions.

In this declension the genitive plural ending -ων always attracts the accent to itself, whether masculine or feminine, except for the **1Fe** columns, which are used almost entirely for adjectives, and the **1Fa³** column, which is only used for participles. So on some words, like μάχαιρα, μαχαίρης "sword", the accent can fall on three different syllables, since the dative plural is μαχαιρῶν.

In this declension, as we have seen, if the nominative and vocative singular end in α, this α can be either long or short, and this significantly affects stress placement in many cases. The length and nature of the final vowel are largely determined by how the stem ends, though not completely. Items such as ἁμαρτία and κυρία have a short ι and a long α. The shortness of the ι can be clearly seen in every case, from the nominative plural form ἁμαρτίαι: the -αι and -οι plural endings are always short, throughout the noun system, and if this is the case, then the -ι must also be short in this word because of the accent used. Similarly, the length of the α can be seen from the fact that κυρία is the feminine of κύριος "lord", which has inherently antepenultimate stress; therefore the accent could only be on the penult in κυρία if the final vowel were long. In fact, it is possible that many nouns ending in -ία and -ίας have inherently antepenultimate stress, but because most of them only occur in the singular (being mostly names), the long endings prevent this from surfacing in any of the forms.

Thus in the **1Fa** declension the accent can fall on any one the last three syllables, in the **1Fd** declension it can fall on either of the last two syllables, and in the **1Fe** declension it can only fall on the penultimate or antepenultimate. μικρά has inherently ultimate accent, ὥρα and Ἰουδαία have inherently penultimate accent, and δικαία and γενομένη[(S)] have inherently antepenultimate accent (the latter only shows up on the nominative plurals δίκαιαι and γενόμεναι, since all the other endings are long). The difference between **1Fd** and **1Fe** is that in **1Fd** (as with nearly all first declension types) the genitive plural suffix -ῶν attracts the accent, whereas in **1Fe** it does not. **1Fe** is used almost exclusively for adjectives.

I am not certain that all nouns in the **1Fd¹** column historically had a long α in the nominative and vocative singular, but for purposes of declension this really doesn't matter. Many feminine adjectives would fall into this category, and Machen states on page 34 (¶62) the following, which clarifies that at least all adjectives in this category do have the long α. He also explains the peculiarities of the genitive plural:

"**62.** Learn the declension of μικρός, *small,* and of δίκαιος, *righteous* (in §§569, 570). Note that long α not η stands in the feminine of these adjectives when the preceding letter is ρ or a vowel (compare §55). The accent in the genitive plural feminine of all adjectives of the second and first declension follows the regular noun rule [i.e. follows the inherent accent] and not the special rule for nouns of the first declension [i.e. always on the final syllable] (§51)."

3.1.1.1.1. First Declension Feminine

		1Fa (-η/ης/ῶν)		(-η/ης/ων)	1Fb (-α/ης/ῶν)		1Fc (-α/ας/ῶν)		1Fd (-α/ας/ῶν)		1Fe (-α/ας/ων)	
		1Fa¹	1Fa²	1Fa³	1Fb²	1Fb³	1Fc²	1Fc³	1Fd¹	1Fd²	1Fe²	1Fe³
		(-C) 555, 568, 574, 56; B(a)	(-C) 575, 56; B(a)	(-C) 575, 56; B(a)	(ρ,σ, ζ,ξ,ψ) 555, 573, 577, 578, 54; II.3	(-λλ,ρ,σ, ζ,ξ,ψ) 576, 54; II.3	(-Vι) 53; B(b)	(-Vι) 555, 53; B(b)	(-ε,ι,ρ) 569, 48; B(b)	(-ε,ι,ρ) 555, 48; B(b)	(-Vι) 555, 48; B(b)	(-ι,τ,ρ) 570, 62
		"soul"	"covenant"	"having become"	"tongue"	"sword"	"wide (street)"	"weakness"	"small"	"hour"	"prophecy"	"righteous"
Sg.	Nom.	ψυχή	διαθήκη	γενομένη(S)	γλῶσσα	μάχαιρα	πλατεῖα	ἀσθένεια	μικρά	ὥρα	προφητεία	δικαία
	Gen.	ψυχῆς	διαθήκης	γενομένης	γλώσσης	μαχαίρης	πλατείας	ἀσθενείας	μικρᾶς(S)	ὥρας	προφητείας	δικαίας
	Dat.	ψυχῇ	διαθήκη	γενομένη*	γλώσση	μαχαίρη	πλατείᾳ(S)	ἀσθενείᾳ	μικρᾷ(S)	ὥρᾳ	προφητείᾳ	δικαίᾳ(S)
	Acc.	ψυχήν	διαθήκην	γενομένην	γλῶσσαν	μάχαιραν	πλατεῖαν(S)	ἀσθένειαν	μικράν	ὥραν	προφητείαν	δικαίαν
	Voc.	ψυχή	διαθήκη*	γενομένη*	γλῶσσα*	μάχαιρα*	πλατεῖα*	ἀσθένεια*	μικρά	ὥρα*	προφητεία*	δικαία*
Pl.	Nom.	ψυχαί	διαθῆκαι	γενόμεναι	γλῶσσαι	μάχαιραι	πλατεῖαι(S)	ἀσθένειαι(S)	μικραί(S)	ὧραι	προφητεῖαι	δίκαιαι
	Gen.	ψυχῶν	διαθηκῶν	γενομένων	γλωσσῶν	μαχαιρῶν	πλατειῶν	ἀσθενειῶν	μικρῶν	ὡρῶν	προφητείων*	δικαίων(S)
	Dat.	ψυχαῖς	διαθήκαις(S)	γενομέναις*	γλώσσαις	μαχαίραις(S)	πλατείαις	ἀσθενείαις	μικραῖς*	ὥραις*	προφητείαις(S)	δικαίαις*
	Acc.	ψυχάς	διαθήκας(S)	γενομένας(S)	γλώσσας	μαχαίρας(S)	πλατείας	ἀσθενείας	μικράς*	ὥρας	προφητείας	δικαίας*
							M. πλατύς*					

| Others in the same class | γραφή, γραφῆς "writing" · ἀγαθή, ἀγαθῆς "good", M. ἀγαθός · πολλή, πολλῆς "much, many", M. πολύς · καινή, καινῆς "new", M. καινός(S) · περισσή(S), περισσῆς* "abundant", M. περισσός(S) | νεφέλη, νεφέλης "cloud", NP νεφέλαι, GP νεφελῶν · ἐλεημοσύνη, ἐλεημοσύνης(S) "alms", NP ἐλεημοσύναι, GP ἐλεημοσυνῶν · μεγάλη, μεγάλης "big", M. μέγας | γινομένη, γινομένης "becoming", NP γινόμεναι · δυναμένη, δυναμένης* "being able", NP δυνάμεναι · ἀπερχομένη*, ἀπερχομένης* "going away", DP ἀπερχομένων | δόξα, δόξης "glory" · σπεῖρα, σπείρης "troop" · πᾶσα, πάσης, "all", M. πᾶς · ἀναστᾶσα, ἀναστάσης* "having raised", M. ἀναστάς · εἰδυῖα, εἰδυίης* "knowing", M. εἰδώς · γεγονυῖα, γεγονυίης* "having become", M. γεγονώς | βασίλισσα, βασιλίσσης "queen" · ἄκανθα(S), ἀκάνθας* "thorn" (only Pl. in N.T.) · Πρίσκιλλα, Πρισκίλλης* "Priscilla" · ἔχουσα, ἐχούσης "having", M. ἔχων | ὀξεῖα, ὀξείας* "sharp", M. ὀξύς* · εὐθεῖα, εὐθείας(S) "straight", M. εὐθύς* | ἀλήθεια, ἀληθείας "truth" · ἄνοια, ἀνοίας "folly" · εὐσέβεια, εὐσεβείας "godliness" · ἀπώλεια, ἀπωλείας "destruction" · Σαμάρεια, Σαμαρείας "Samaria" · Exceptional: Γόμορρα, Γομόρρας "Gomorra", DP Γομόρρων | γενεά "generation" · πατριά "lineage, family" · πενθερά "mother-in-law" | ἁμαρτία, ἁμαρτίας "sin", NP ἁμαρτίαι · καρδία, καρδίας "heart", NP καρδίαι · Ἀχαΐα, Ἀχαΐας "Achaia" · εἰδέα, εἰδέας* "appearance" · ἡμέρα, ἡμέρας "day", NP ἡμέραι · ἐλαία(S), ἐλαίας "olive", NP ἐλαῖαι | βασιλεία, βασιλείας "reign", NP βασιλεῖαι(S), GP βασιλείων(S) · Γαλιλαία, Γαλιλαίας "Galilee", VS Γαλιλαία · πορνεία, πορνείας "fornication", NP πορνεῖαι · Ἰουδαία, Ἰουδαίας "Jewish", M. Ἰουδαῖος · ἀρχαία(S), ἀρχαίας(S) "old", M. ἀρχαῖος | ἁγία, ἁγίας, "holy", NP ἅγιαι · ἐσχάτα*, ἐσχάτας "last", M. ἔσχατος · κυρία(S), κυρίας(S) "lady", VS κυρία, M. κύριος "lord" · μακαρία, μακαρίας* "blessed", NP μακάριαι, M. μακάριος · ἰδία*, ἰδίας "one's own", M. ἴδιος |

It would be impossible to tell whether κυρία "lady" belonged to **1Fd²** or **1Fe³**, since it only occurs in the singular in the New Testament, except that it is derived from κύριος "lord", which clearly shows where its inherent accent falls. In fact, the two forms together are declined just like an adjective, and I have marked them as such!

The forms in the table below are contracted first declension adjectives and nouns. All forms take the circumflex. I have also listed the feminine adjective ἀργυρᾶ[(S)], mentioned by Moulton (which has a ρ before the vowel); this occurs frequently in the feminine in the Septuagint, though not in the New Testament, only the masculine and the neuter.

(Do statistical counts of all of the declensions. ***)

Contracted First Declension Feminine Forms

	1Fw¹ (-ῆ/ῆς/ῆν) **1Fw¹** (Contr. of **1Fd²**)	**1Fx¹ (-ῆ/ῆς/ᾶν)** **1Fx¹** (Contr. of **1Fa²** or **1Fd²**) VII.5(b)	**1Fy¹ (-ῆ/ῆς/ᾶν)** **1Fy¹** (Contr. of **1Fd²**)	**1Fz¹ (-ᾶ/ᾶς/ᾶν)** **1Fz¹** (Contr. of **1Fd²**) II.5, VII.5(c)
	"earth, land" originally γέα* (Moulton 78)	"golden"[49] originally χρυσέη*[50]	"of iron"[49] originally σιδηρέα* (Moulton 366)	"mina" originally μνάα* (Moulton 271)
Sg. Nom.	γῆ	χρυσῆ	σιδηρῆ* (σιδηρᾶ[(S)])	μνᾶ
Gen.	γῆς	χρυσῆς[(S)]	σιδηρῆς* (σιδηρᾶς[(S)])	μνᾶς*[(S)]
Dat.	γῇ	χρυσᾷ* (χρυσῇ[(S)])	σιδηρᾷ	μνᾷ*
Acc.	γῆν	χρυσᾶν (χρυσῆν[(S)])	σιδηρᾶν	μνᾶν
Voc.	γῆ	χρυσῆ*		μνᾶ*
Pl. Nom.	(no plural)	χρυσαῖ[(S)]	σιδηραῖ[(S)]	μναῖ[(S)]
Gen.		χρυσῶν	σιδηρῶν*	μνῶν[(S)]
Dat.		χρυσαῖς*	σιδηραῖς[(S)]	μναῖς*
Acc.		χρυσᾶς	σιδηρᾶς[(S)]	μνᾶς
		M. χρυσοῦς[(S)]	M. σιδηροῦς	

δ+πλῆ[(S)], δ+πλῆς "double", M. δ+πλοῦς[(S)], originally δ+πλόη* (Moulton 103)

ἀπλῆ[(S)], ἀπλῆς* "single, clear, sincere", M. ἀπλοῦς, originally ἀπλόη* (Moulton 40)

ἀργυρᾶ[(S)], ἀργυρᾶς[(S)] "of silver", originally ἀργυρέα* (Moulton 50)

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[49] The declension of the **1Fx¹** and **1Fy¹** adjectives in the feminine is very confusing: in the New Testament the genitive and dative singular forms clearly have ᾶ rather than ῆ in the five cases that occur, accusative χρυσᾶν in Rev. 1:13, accusative σιδηρᾶν in Acts 12:10, and dative σιδηρᾷ in Rev. 2:27, 12:5, and 19:15, so this is clearly the pattern in New Testament times. On the other hand, the nominative and genitive forms just as clearly have ῆ in the New Testament, as shown by χρυσῆ, σιδηρῆς, and δ+πλῆς. However, in the Septuagint all the singular forms of χρυσῆ have an ῆ, and this is the standard declension according to ucbclassics.dreamhosters.com/ancgreek/paradigmsU/paradigmtables2BOM.html. But clearly in the New Testament it is not! Even more confusing, in the Septuagint σιδηρᾶ[(S)] is declined like **1Fz¹**!

[50] This is according to Moulton. I would have assumed χρυσέα, by analogy with the others.

3.1.1.1.2.First Declension Masculine

Oddly enough, in the -ης stems in the chart below the vocative has a short α, as evidenced by δέσποτα, whereas in the -ας stems the vocative has a long α, as evidenced by Ἰούδα.

Note that δεσπότης has inherently antepenultimate stress, whereas προφήτης has inherently penultimate stress. The difference can only be seen in the vocative singular and the nominative plural.

It appears that **1Mc¹** nouns always take the circumflex, unlike other first declension nouns. This may have to do with the fact that these are all non-native names.

First Declension Masculine

		1Ma (-ης/ου)			1Mb (-ας/ου)	1Mc (-ας/α)	
		1Ma¹	**1Ma²**	**1Ma³**	**1Mb²**	**1Mc¹**	**1Mc²**
		(-C)	(-C)		(-V)	(-C)	(-C)
		556; B(c)	556; B(c)		B(d)	II.4	II.4
		"disciple"	"prophet"	"master"	"young man"	"Satan"	"Judas/Jude"
Sg.	Nom.	μαθητής	προφήτης	δεσπότης	νεανίας	Σατανᾶς	Ἰούδας
	Gen.	μαθητοῦ	προφήτου	δεσπότου⁽ˢ⁾	νεανίου	Σατανᾶ	Ἰούδα
	Dat.	μαθητῇ	προφήτη	δεσπότη	νεανίᾳ⁽ˢ⁾	Σατανᾶ	Ἰούδα
	Acc.	μαθητήν	προφήτην	δεσπότην	νεανίαν	Σατανᾶν	Ἰούδαν
	Voc.	μαθητά*	προφῆτα*	δέσποτα	νεανία*	Σατανᾶ	Ἰούδα
Pl.	Nom.	μαθηταί	προφῆται	δέσποται*	νεανίαι⁽ˢ⁾		
	Gen.	μαθητῶν	προφητῶν	δεσποτῶν⁽ˢ⁾	νεανιῶν⁽ˢ⁾		
	Dat.	μαθηταῖς	προφήταις	δεσπόταις	νεανίαις⁽ˢ⁾		
	Acc.	μαθητάς	προφήτας	δεσπότας	νεανίας⁽ˢ⁾		

ὑποκριτής* "hypocrite", Voc.Sg. ὑποκριτά	καρδιογνώστης "heart knower", Voc.Sg. καρδιογνῶστα			Ζαχαρίας, Ζαχαρίου "Zechariah"	Βαρναβᾶς, Βαρναβᾶ "Barnabas"	
	Ἰωάννης "John" (Apparently has irregular Voc.Sg. Ἰωάννη⁽ˢ⁾, which only occurs in the Septuagint.)			Ἀνδρέας, Ἀνδρέου "Andrew"	Κηφᾶς, Κηφᾶ "Cephas"	
					Βαραββᾶς, Βαραββᾶ* "Barabbas"	

Exceptions: Moulton gives the form Ἰωσῆς*, Ἰωσῆ* "Joses". However, this word does not occur in the most reliable texts declined in this way, usually being replaced by Ἰωσήφ "Joseph", an indeclinable noun. The one time Ἰωσῆς* does occur in the most reliable texts (Mark 6:3) it is declined as a third declension noun, with genitive Ἰωσῆτος. There do not appear to be any other nouns declined like Ἰωσῆς*, Ἰωσῆ*.)

3.1.1.2. Second Declension (Parisyllabic)

This is the most common declension for masculine and neuter nouns and adjectives. The feminine forms are much less common.

Moulton includes an additional type which is a neuter declension C(e), like Ἀπολλῶς, but there appear to be no examples in the New Testament.

In this declension the genitive plural ending -ων does not attract the accent as in the first declension.

3.1.1.2.1. Standard Second Declensions

The last three columns in the chart are examples of contracted second declension nouns and adjectives. All forms take the circumflex. However, all of the noun examples of **2My** and **2Ny** given by Moulton happen to be declined as third declension in the New Testament (e.g. **4Mf** νοῦς, πλοῦς*) or are exceptional (ὀστοῦν).

Standard Second Declensions

		2MFa (-ος/ου)			*2Na* (-ον/ου)			*2MFx* (-ῶς/ῶ)	*2My* (-οῦς/οῦ)	*2Ny* (-οῦν/οῦ)
		2MFa¹	*2MFa²*	*2MFa³*	*2Na¹*	*2Na²*	*2Na³*	*2MFx¹*	*2My¹*	*2Ny¹*
		557, 39; C(a)	C(b)	557, 31; C(a)	557, 41; C(c)	557, 41; C(c)	557, 41; C(c)	C(d)	III.3, VI.3, VII.5(b)	III.3, VII.5(b)
		"son" (M)	"slave" (M)	"person" (M)	"bath" (N)	"gift" (N)	"flock" (N)	"Apollos" (M)	"golden"[51] (M)	"golden" (N)
Sg. Nom.		υἱός	δοῦλος	ἄνθρωπος	λουτρόν*	δῶρον	ποίμνιον(S)	Ἀπολλῶς	χρυσοῦς(S)	χρυσοῦν(S)
Gen.		υἱοῦ	δούλου	ἀνθρώπου	λουτροῦ	δώρου(S)	ποιμνίου	Ἀπολλῶ	χρυσοῦ(S)	χρυσοῦ
Dat.		υἱῷ	δούλῳ	ἀνθρώπῳ	λουτρῷ	δώρῳ	ποιμνίῳ	Ἀπολλῷ*	χρυσῷ	χρυσῷ(S)
Acc.		υἱόν	δοῦλον	ἄνθρωπον	λουτρόν*	δῶρον	ποίμνιον	Ἀπολλῶ(ν)	χρυσοῦν	χρυσοῦν
Voc.		υἱέ	δοῦλε	ἄνθρωπε	λουτρόν*	δῶρον*	ποίμνιον	Ἀπολλῶς*	χρυσοῦς*	χρυσοῦν*
Pl. Nom.		υἱοί	δοῦλοι	ἄνθρωποι	λουτρά*	δῶρα	ποίμνια(S)		χρυσοῖ(S)	χρυσᾶ
Gen.		υἱῶν	δούλων	ἀνθρώπων	λουτρῶν*	δώρων(S)	ποιμνίων(S)		χρυσῶν(S)	χρυσῶν(S)
Dat.		υἱοῖς	δούλοις	ἀνθρώποις	λουτροῖς*	δώροις	ποιμνίοις(S)		χρυσοῖς(S)	χρυσοῖς**
Acc.		υἱούς	δούλους	ἀνθρώπους	λουτρά*	δῶρα	ποίμνια(S)		χρυσοῦς	χρυσᾶ

ὁδός, ὁδοῦ "road" (F)	βίβλος, βίβλου "book" (F)	Αἴγυπτος, Αἰγύπτῳ "Egypt"	ἑρπετόν(S), ἑρπετοῦ(S) "reptile"	ἀναγκαῖον, ἀναγκαίου* "necessary"	Exceptional: σάββατον, σαββάτου "Sabbath", Dat.Pl. σάββασιν (like 3rd decl.)	Κῶς*, Κῶ* "Cos" (F), Acc. Κῶ	ἀργυροῦς, ἀργυροῦ* "of silver"	ἀργυροῦν*, ἀργυροῦ* "of silver", Nom.&Acc.Pl. ἀργυρᾶ
μικρός, μικροῦ "small" (M)	λόγος, λόγου "word" (M)	κύριος, κυρίου "lord" (M)	ἀγαθόν, ἀγαθοῦ "good"				διπλοῦς(S), διπλοῦ* "double"	διπλοῦν, διπλοῦ* "double"
ἀγαθός, ἀγαθοῦ "good"	Ἰουδαῖος, Ἰουδαίου "Jewish" (M)	αἰώνιος, αἰωνίου "eternal" (MF)[52]	πονηρόν, πονηροῦ "bad"				σιδηροῦς, σιδηροῦ* "of iron"	σιδηροῦν(S), σιδηροῦ* "of iron"
παλαιός, παλαιοῦ "old" (M)								

Exceptions: ὀστοῦν, ὀστοῦ* "bone", Gen. Pl. ὀστέων, Acc. Pl. ὀστέα: Nom. Sg. is like **2Ny**, but it only occurs in two other forms in the New Testament, both uncontracted and declined like **2Na**.

The declension of Ἰησοῦς "Jesus" is similar to the **2My¹** declension, but is actually distinct, having Ἰησοῦ in the dative and vocative as well as in the genitive. It is declined unlike any other noun or adjective in the New Testament. It obviously has no plural.[53]

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[51] This adjective was originally χρύσεος, χρυσέη, χρύσεον before it was contracted. See also footnote 50.

[52] The feminine forms almost always follow this declension along with masculine ones: only two feminine occurrences are First Declension, both αἰωνίαν, in 2 Th. 2:16 and Heb. 9:12.

[53] I had initially thought that it did belong to this declension, and even that it set the pattern for it in the singular, because it matched the forms occurring in the New Testament. However, the Septuagint forms demonstrate that it does not.

3.1.1.2.2.Highly Irregular Second Declension Adjectives

These two adjectives have unusual shortened forms in the nominative and accusative singular of the masculine and neuter only. Moulton says that these nouns are third declension in these forms, and first in all other forms (he must mean second as well, though he does not say so).

		2Mi (-ύς/οῦ) 2Mi¹ 574, 370; VII.8	2Ni (-ύ/οῦ) 2Nj¹ 574, 370; VII.8	2Mj (-ας/οῦ) 2Mj² 575, 370; VII.8	2Nj (-α/οῦ) 2Nj² 575, 370; VII.8
		"much"	"much"	"big, great"	"big, great"
Sg.	Nom.	πολύς	πολύ	μέγας	μέγα
	Gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλοῦ	μεγάλου	μεγάλου(S)
	Dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῷ	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῳ
	Acc.	πολύν	πολύ	μέγαν	μέγα
	Voc.			μεγάλε*	μέγα*
Pl.	Nom.	πολλοί	πολλά	μεγάλοι	μεγάλα
	Gen.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	μεγάλων	μεγάλων(S)
	Dat.	πολλοῖς	πολλοῖς	μεγάλοις(S)	μεγάλοις(S)
	Acc.	πολλούς	πολλά	μεγάλους	μεγάλα

3.1.1.3.Third Declension (Imparisyllabic)

This declension is referred to as "imparisyllabic", meaning that not all forms have the same number of syllables. In this declension the standard form of the stem is found not in the nominative but in the genitive, which always has the ending -ος. In the nominative the noun root has usually undergone changes. In this declension it is not sufficient to give the nominative and genitive endings to identify each individual declension, since the genitive is always the same, and the nominative has a large number of endings, whose relationship to the genitive produces even more combinations. Therefore I will use codes of other sorts to identify each major grouping, primarily on the basis of the other endings.

As in previous declensions, in this declension it is possible to determine which syllable has the inherent accent. In fact, it is very simple: **the inherent accent is always the one which is accented in the genitive singular**. However, the accent can and often does move away from this syllable, both to the left and to the right. Usually this accent shift is fully predictable, but for nouns whose inherent accent is on the ultima of the genitive singular, the accent in the dative and genitive plurals can either be ultimate or penultimate, and I have provided separate columns for these two cases.

3.1.1.3.1.Standard Third Declensions

In the dative plural, a similar change is effected to the noun root as in the nominative, though not always identical. For this reason, this form will usually be cited as well (unless the noun is only used in the singular). In the vast majority of the cases, this form ends in a ν. In a few cases before a word beginning with a consonant this ν is lost. However, there is no good rule. I have listed the ν in every case (other grammars typically put it in parentheses).

The endings in this declension are quite different from those in the other two declensions. Unlike the first and second declensions, nearly all of the endings in this declension have short vowels.

In the third declensions, I have marked the final stem consonants in red, and cases where these are lost or changed in green. Additional changes are marked in pink. For this purpose, the genitive form is assumed to show the unchanged form of the stem, not the nominative.

A large number of third declension neuter nouns have the endings -μα, -ματος; in fact, of the 483 neuter nouns used in the New Testament, 152 have this declension, which is 31% of all neuter nouns. These are represented in the chart by just 2, ὄνομα and πνεῦμα. However, there are other third declension neuter nouns with other endings, as shown in the last four columns of the chart.

Standard Third Declensions

	3MFa (-[ς]/Coς/Cα)				3Na (-[C]/Coς)				3Nc (-/Coς)
	3MFa¹	**3MFa¹⁺**	**3MFa²**	**3MFa³**	**3Na¹**	**3Na¹⁺**	**3Na²**	**3Na³**	**3Nc**
	559, 211, 221, 566; VI.4(f)	573, 365; H(b)	559, 560, 211; D(b)	559, 211; D(a)		573, 365; H(b)	561, 222; D(c)		561, 222; D(c)
	"foot" (M)	"every, all" (M)	"lamp" (F)	"witness" (M)	"ear"	"every, all"	"what was said"	"water"	"name"
Sg. Nom.	πούς	πᾶς	λαμπάς	μάρτυς	οὖς	πᾶν	ῥηθέν	ὕδωρ	ὄνομα
Gen.	ποδός	παντός	λαμπάδος(S)	μάρτυρος	ὠτός(S)	παντός	ῥηθέντος*	ὕδατος	ὀνόματος
Dat.	ποδί(S)	παντί	λαμπάδι*	μάρτυρι*	ὠτί*	παντί	ῥηθέντι*	ὕδατι	ὀνόματι
Acc.	πόδα	πάντα	λαμπάδα(S)	μάρτυρα	οὖς	πᾶν	ῥηθέν	ὕδωρ	ὄνομα
Voc.	πούς*	πᾶς	λαμπάς*	μάρτυρ* 54	οὖς*	πᾶν	ῥηθέν*	ὕδωρ*	ὄνομα
Pl. Nom.	πόδες	πάντες	λαμπάδες	μάρτυρες	ὦτα	πάντα	ῥηθέντα*	ὕδατα	ὀνόματα
Gen.	ποδῶν	πάντων	λαμπάδων	μαρτύρων	ὤτων*/ὤτων(S)	πάντων	ῥηθέντων*	ὑδάτων	ὀνομάτων
Dat.	ποσίν	πᾶσιν	λαμπάσιν(S)	μάρτυσιν	ὠσίν	πᾶσιν	ῥηθεῖσιν*	ὕδασιν	ὀνόμασιν(S)
Acc.	πόδας	πάντας	λαμπάδας	μάρτυρας	ὦτα	πάντα	ῥηθέντα(S)	ὕδατα	ὀνόματα

Red border section — C>ς in Nom.Sg. and Dat.Pl. (all examples within red border)

- **3MFa¹:** παῖς, παιδός, παισίν "child" (F); τις, τινός, τισίν "someone" (M/F). Exceptional: κλείς, κλειδός(S) "key" (F), Acc.Sg. κλεῖν or κλεῖδα, Acc.Pl. κλεῖς or κλεῖδας
- **3MFa²:** τίς, τίνος, τίσιν "who?, which?, what?" (M/F); ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἐλπίσιν(S) "hope", Voc.Sg. ἐλπί** 54
- **3MFa³:** χρηστότης, χρηστότητος "virtue" (F), no plural. Exceptional: χάρις, χάριτος "grace" (F), Acc.Sg. χάριν or χάριτα, no plural. Exceptional: ἔρις, ἔριδος "strife" (F), Acc.Sg. ἔριν, Acc.Pl. ἔρεις
  - μέλας, μέλανος*, μέλασιν* "black" (M), Voc.Sg. μέλαν**54
  - πεποιηκώς, πεποιηκότος, πεποιηκόσιν "having made"
  - ἀκούσας, ἀκούσαντος*, ἀκούσασιν "having heard"
- **3Na¹:** φῶς, φωτός, φῶσιν* "light", Dat.Pl. φώτων
- **3Na²:** ἐπιπεπτωκός, ἐπιπεπτωκότος**, ἐπιπεπτωκόσιν** "having fallen on"
- **3Na³ (C>ρ):** ὕδωρ, ὕδατος ↑; φρέαρ, φρέατος, φρέασιν* "well"

Blue border section (3Nc) — C>__ in Nom.Sg. and Dat.Pl. (all examples within blue border)

- πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, πνεύμασιν "breath, spirit"
- γάλα, γάλακτος "milk", no plural
- τι, τινός*, τισίν* "something"

Green border section — ρ>ρ, ν>ν in Nom. Sg., (Vowel changes)

- **3MFa¹:** χείρ, χειρός, χερσίν "hand" (F); κύων, κυνός(S), κυσίν "dog" (M)
- **3MFa²:** ἀστήρ, ἀστέρος, ἀστράσιν* "star" (M); σωτήρ, σωτῆρος, σωτῆρσιν* "savior" (M); αἰών(S), αἰῶνος, αἰῶσιν "age" (M)
- **3MFa³:** Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος, Ἕλλησιν "Greek" (M); ἄφρων, ἄφρονος(S), ἄφροσιν(S) "foolish"
- **3Na¹:** πῦρ, πυρός "fire", no plural
- **3Na²:** μέλαν*, μέλανος, μέλασιν* "black"; ἄφρον*, ἄφρονος*, ἄφροσιν* "foolish"

Red border section (bottom) — C>ξ in Nom. Sg. and Dat.Pl.

- **3MFa¹:** σάρξ, σαρκός, σαρξίν(S) "flesh" (F); φλόξ, φλογός, φλοξίν* "flame" (F); θρίξ, τριχός(S), θριξίν "hair" (F); νύξ, νυκτός, νυξίν(S) "night" (F)
- **3MFa³ (C>ξ):** σάλπιγξ, σάλπιγγος, σάλπιγξιν(S) "trumpet" (F); χοῖνιξ, χοίνικος*, χοίνιξιν* "quart" (F)

Bottom row

- **3MFa²:** ἐλθών, ἐλθόντος, ἐλθοῦσιν* "having come"
- **3MFa³ (νC>ν):** ἀκούων, ἀκούοντος, ἀκούουσιν* "hearing"
- **3Na³:** ἐλθόν, ἐλθόντος*, ἐλθοῦσιν* "having come"

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54 These three cases are some of the very few third declension nouns that show a difference between the nominative and the vocative, and none of these vocatives actually occurs in the New Testament or the Septuagint. (Other than μέλαν, I have found no third declension adjectives at all that have a distinct vocative.) Apparently the only other cases are the irregular declensions in the chart below, and in many contracted third declensions.

Inherent accent is shown for each column in the chart above. The difference between **3MFa¹** and **3MFa¹⁺** or between **3Na¹** and **3Na¹⁺** is seen only in the genitive and dative plurals: the former in both cases has the accent on the final syllable, whereas the latter has it on the penultimate.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Irregular Third Declensions</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">3MFg (-ρ/Cός/Cα)
565; VI.1, VI.2565; VI.1, VI.2</td><td>3Fi (-/Cός/Cα)
559, 211, 221, 566; VI.4(b)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>"father" (M)</td><td>"man" (M)</td><td>"mother" (F)</td><td>"daughter" (F)</td><td>"woman" (F)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sg.Nom.</td><td>πατήρ</td><td>ἀνήρ</td><td>μήτηρ</td><td>θυγάτηρ</td><td>γυνή</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gen.</td><td>πατρός</td><td>ἀνδρός</td><td>μητρός</td><td>θυγατρός</td><td>γυναικός</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dat.</td><td>πατρί</td><td>ἀνδρί</td><td>μητρί</td><td>θυγατρί</td><td>γυναικί</td></tr>
<tr><td>Acc.</td><td>πατέρα</td><td>ἄνδρα</td><td>μητέρα</td><td>θυγατέρα</td><td>γυναῖκα</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voc.</td><td>πάτερ</td><td>ἄνερ</td><td>μῆτερ(S)</td><td>θύγατερ</td><td>γύναι</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pl.Nom.</td><td>πατέρες</td><td>ἄνδρες</td><td>μητέρες(S)</td><td>θυγατέρες</td><td>γυναῖκες</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gen.</td><td>πατέρων</td><td>ἀνδρῶν</td><td>μητέρων(S)</td><td>θυγατέρων</td><td>γυναικῶν</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dat.</td><td>πατράσιν</td><td>ἀνδράσιν</td><td>μητράσιν(S)</td><td>θυγατράσιν(S)</td><td>γυναιξίν</td></tr>
<tr><td>Acc.</td><td>πατέρας</td><td>ἄνδρας</td><td>μητέρας</td><td>θυγατέρας</td><td>γυναῖκας</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>C>C, (Vowel changes)</td><td>πατήρ ↑</td><td>ἀνήρ ↑</td><td>μήτηρ ↑</td><td>θυγάτηρ ↑</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>C>__</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>γυνή ↑</td></tr>
</table>

One noticeable oddity about these, which sets them apart from nearly all other nouns (but see **4Me** below), is that it is not possible to determine which is the inherently accented syllable, since the accent jumps around.

3.1.1.3.2. Third Declension Contracted Comparatives

		3MFj³ Accusative different 571, 459, 461	**3Nj³** Accusative different 571, 459, 461
		"more"	"more"
Sg.	Nom.	πλείων*	πλεῖον
	Gen.	πλείονος	πλείονος*
	Dat.	πλείονι (S)	πλείονι*
	Acc.	πλείονα, πλείω*	πλεῖον*, πλέον
	Voc.	πλείων*	πλεῖον*
Pl.	Nom.	πλείονες, πλείους	πλείονα*, πλείω*
	Gen.	πλειόνων	πλειόνων
	Dat.	πλείοσιν	πλείοσιν*
	Acc.	πλείονας, πλείους	πλείονα, πλείω

3MFj³	**3Nj³**
μείζων, μείζονος, μείζοσιν* "greater", Acc.Sg. μείζονα, μείζω	μεῖζον, μείζονος*, μείζοσιν* "greater", Acc.Pl. μείζονα, μείζω
ἐλάσσων*, ἐλάσσονος*, ἐλάσσοσιν*/ἐλάττοσιν (S) "less", Acc.Sg. ἐλάσσω	ἔλαττον, ἐλάττονος*, ἐλάττοσιν* "less"
κρείττων, κρείττονος, κρείττοσιν "better"	κρεῖσσον[55]/κρεῖττον*, κρείττονος, κρείττοσιν* "better" Heb. 12:24
χείρων, χείρονος, χείροσιν* "worse"	χεῖρον, χείρονος*, χείροσιν* "worse"
	κάλλιον[55], καλλίονος*, καλλίοσιν* "better", Acc.Pl. καλλίονα (S)
	τάχιον[55], ταχίονος*, ταχίοσιν* "quicker"

Various accusative and nominative forms of **3MFj³** and **3Nj³** are optionally contracted. Except for this they are the same as **3MFa³** and **3Na³**, specifically like ἄφρων "foolish" or Ἰάσων "Jason", among many other adjectives and nouns. Machen and Moulton both imply that other third declension comparatives are declined in the same way, but the first three adjectives above are the only ones which show contracted forms in the New Testament.

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[55] Friberg treats these forms as adverbs rather than as neuter nominative singular forms, but since the neuter nominative singular is frequently used adverbially, I have treated them as nouns.

3.1.1.4.Contracted Third Declension Nouns and Adjectives (Imparisyllabic)

These are really third declension nouns and adjectives, but the stem originally ended in a vowel, which has resulted in contraction of the two vowels and a resulting new set of endings. The original vowels are not always easy to determine, so I have not attempted to do so.

Because of their complexity, I will assign codes to them as if they were separate from the third declension, with the number *4*.

3.1.1.4.1.Contracted Third Declensions used Primarily for Nouns

		4MFa (-ɩϛ/-εως/-ɩν) 4MFa³ 349, E(c)	4Mb (-ευϛ/-εως/-ɑ) 4Mb² 355, E(d)	4Mp (-ʉϛ/-εως/-ɩν) 4Mp³	4Mq (-ηϛ/-εως/-ɩν) 4Mq²	4Nc (-οϛ/-ους) 4Nc³ E(b)	4Md² E(g)	4Md (-ʉϛ/-ʉος/-ɩν) 4Md³	4Me (-ους/-οος/-ɩν) 4Me VI.4(h)	4Mf (-ωϛ/-ους) 4Mf¹ E(h)
		"city" (F)	"king"	"cubit, forearm"	"Moses"	"nation"	"fish"	"head of grain"	"ox"	"reverence, modesty"
Sg.	N	πόλɩϛ	βɑσɩλεύς	πῆχʉϛ⁽ˢ⁾	Μωϋσῆς	ἔθνος	ἰχθύϛ⁽ˢ⁾	στάχʉϛ⁽ˢ⁾	βοῦς	αἰδώς**
	G	πόλεως	βɑσɩλέως	πήχεος⁽ˢ⁾	Μωϋσέως	ἔθνους	ἰχθύος	στάχʉος*	βοός⁽ˢ⁾	αἰδοῦς
	D	πόλει	βɑσɩλεῖ	πήχει⁽ˢ⁾	Μωϋσεῖ⁵⁶	ἔθνει	ἰχθύϊ*	στάχʉ̈	βοΐ⁽ˢ⁾	αἰδοῖ?**
	A	πόλɩν	βɑσɩλέɑ	πῆχʉν	Μωϋσῆν⁵⁷	ἔθνος	ἰχθύν	στάχʉν	βοῦν	αἰδώ⁽ˢ⁾
	V	πόλɩ**	βɑσɩλεῦ	πῆχʉ*	Μωϋσῆ⁽ˢ⁾	ἔθνος*	ἰχθύ**	στάχʉ**	βοῦ**	αἰδώς**
Pl.	N	πόλεις	βɑσɩλεῖς	πήχεις⁽ˢ⁾	—	ἔθνη	ἰχθύες	στάχʉες⁽ˢ⁾	βόες⁽ˢ⁾	—
	G	πόλεων	βɑσɩλέων	πηχῶν/πήχεων⁽ˢ⁾	—	ἐθνῶν	ἰχθύων	στάχʉων⁽ˢ⁾	βοῶν	—
	D	πόλεσɩν	βɑσɩλεῦσɩν	πήχεσιν⁽ˢ⁾	—	ἔθνεσιν	ἰχθύσιν**	στάχʉσιν⁽ˢ⁾	βουσίν⁽ˢ⁾	—
	A	πόλεις	βɑσɩλεῖς	πήχεις⁽ˢ⁾	—	ἔθνη	ἰχθύɑς	στάχʉɑς	βόɑς	—

δέησɩς, δεήσεως, δεήσεσɩν "supplication" (F)	ἀρχιερεύς, ἀρχιερέως ἀρχιερεῦσɩν "high priest"			γένος, γένους, γένεσɩν⁽ˢ⁾ "race (of people)"	ἰσχ**ύ**ϛ, ἰσχ**ύ**ος "strength", no plural	βότρυϛ⁽ˢ⁾, βότρυος⁽ˢ⁾, βότρυσɩν⁽ˢ⁾ "cluster", Acc.Pl. βότρυɑς	νοῦς, νοός "mind", Dat.Sg. νοΐ, no plural
βρῶσɩς, βρώσεως, "food, eating, rust" (F), no plural				τεῖχος, τείχους, τείχεσɩν⁽ˢ⁾ "wall"	ὀσφ**ύ**ϛ⁽ˢ⁾, ὀσφ**ύ**ος, ὀσφ**ύ**σɩν** "loin(s)"		πλοῦς*, πλοός πλουσίν* "voyage"
ἀγαλλί**ɑ**σɩς, ἀγαλλι**ά**σεως, "exultation" (F), no plural				βάθος, βάθους, βάθεσɩν* "depth"			
ὄφις, ὄφεως, ὄφεσɩν "snake" (M)							

Exception: ὄρος, ὄρους "mountain", Gen. Pl. ὀρέων: **4Nc**, but with uncontracted Gen. Pl.

For these contracted forms it is nearly always possible to determine the inherently accented syllable, by looking at the longest forms. The only exception to this is **4Me**, since the accent jumps around.

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⁵⁶ Or once Μωϋσῇ, in Acts 7:44. However, in the Septuagint, Μωϋσεῖ only occurs a few times, whereas Μωϋσῇ occurs in the vast majority of cases.
⁵⁷ Or once Μωϋσέɑ, in Luke 16:29. This never occurs in the Septuagint.

3.1.1.4.2. Contracted Third Declensions used Primarily for Adjectives

	4MFg (-ης/-ους) 4MFg²	4Ng (-ες/-ους) 4Ng²	4Mh (-υς/-εως/-ν) 4Mh²	4Nh (-υ/-εως) 4Nh²	4Mi (-υς/-ους/-ν) 4Mi³	4Ni (-υ/-ους) 4Ni³
	572, 360, E(a), G(b)	572, 360, G(b)	E(e), H(g)	E(f), H(g)	VII.7	VII.7
	"true"	"true"	"deep"	"deep"	"half"	"half"
Sg. Nom.	ἀληθής	ἀληθές	βαθύς⁽ˢ⁾	βαθύ	ἥμισυς*	ἥμισυ⁽ˢ⁾
Gen.	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθοῦς*	βαθέως	βαθέως*	ἡμίσους⁽ˢ⁾	ἡμίσους
Dat.	ἀληθεῖ*	ἀληθεῖ*	βαθεῖ	βαθεῖ⁽ˢ⁾	ἡμίσει⁽ˢ⁾	ἡμίσει⁽ˢ⁾
Acc.	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές	βαθύν*	βαθύ⁽ˢ⁾	ἥμισυν*	ἥμισυ
Voc.	ἀληθές*	ἀληθές*	βαθύ*	βαθύ*	ἥμισυ*	ἥμισυ*
Pl. Nom.	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθῆ	βαθεῖς*	βαθέα⁽ˢ⁾	ἡμίσεις⁽ˢ⁾	ἡμίσια* / ἡμίση*
Gen.	ἀληθῶν*	ἀληθῶν*	βαθέων⁽ˢ⁾	βαθέων*	ἡμισέων*	ἡμισέων*
Dat.	ἀληθέσιν*	ἀληθέσιν*	βαθέσιν*	βαθέσιν*	ἡμίσεσιν⁽ˢ⁾	ἡμίσεσιν*
Acc.	ἀληθεῖς*	ἀληθῆ	βαθεῖς*	βαθέα	ημίσεις⁽ˢ⁾	ἡμίσια / ἡμίση⁵⁸

4MFg	4Ng	4Mh	4Nh	4Mi	4Ni
ἀσθενής (MF), ἀσθενοῦς (M), ἀσθενέσιν (M) "weak"	ἀσθενές, ἀσθενοῦς⁽ˢ⁾, ἀσθενέσιν* "weak"	πραΰς, πραέως* (or πραέος*), πραέσιν* "meek, gentle"	πραΰ⁽ˢ⁾, πραέως (or πραέος*), πραέσιν* "meek, gentle"	θῆλυς*, θήλους*, θήλεσιν* "female", ⁵⁹ Acc.Sg. θῆλυν⁽ˢ⁾	θῆλυ, θήλους*, θήλεσιν* "female", ⁵⁹ Acc.Sg. θῆλυ
ἐκτενής*, ἐκτενοῦς*, ἐκτενέσιν* "intense"		βαρύς⁽ˢ⁾, βαρέως* (or βαρέος⁽ˢ⁾), βαρέσιν* "heavy", Nom.Pl. βαρεῖς	βαρύ*, βαρέως*, βαρέσιν* "heavy", Acc.Pl. βαρέα		
εὐγενής (M), εὐγενοῦς*, εὐγενέσιν* "well-born"		εὐθύς*, εὐθέως*, εὐθέσιν⁽ˢ⁾ "straight" Nom.Pl. εὐθεῖς⁽ˢ⁾ Acc.Pl. εὐθεῖς⁽ˢ⁾	εὐθύ*, εὐθέως*, εὐθέσιν* "straight", Acc.Sg. εὐθύ⁽ˢ⁾, Acc.Pl. εὐθέα⁽ˢ⁾		

Apparently the older form of the genitive singular of **4Mh** and **4Nh** was -έος rather than -έως, and this is represented by the alternate form of the genitive singular of πραΰς found in some editions. Moulton does not even list the -έως form in his paradigms, even though it is the standard form in the New Testament.

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⁵⁸ This form ἡμίση does not occur in the United Bible Societies text (Aland, et al), but does occur in the Textus Receptus and some others. See bibleapps.com/study/luke/19-8.htm.

⁵⁹ It might seem odd that a word meaning "female" can occur in masculine or neuter gender, but it can. In the New Testament it occurs several times in the neuter, in Mat. 19:4, Mark 10:6 and Gal. 3:28, in each case contrasted with ἄρσεν "male", also in the neuter. The Septuagint has many similar examples, e.g. Gen. 1:27. In Lev. 4:32 it is neuter because it modifies πρόβατον "lamb", which is neuter. For the same reason, in the apocryphal book of 2 Maccabees 7:21 it is masculine because it modifies a masculine noun: θῆλυν λογισμὸν "womanly emotion" (Good News Translation). (The same occurs in other languages with gender systems, like Spanish, in which the adjective **femenino** can be either feminine or masculine, depending on what it is modifying.

3.1.2. Full Declensions of Adjectives

Since in the preceding section I have included the declensions of the individual adjective genders with the nouns, in this section I will simply try to show all of the combinations (though this list may not be complete as far as handling all possible positions for the inherent accent), specifying the column code for each gender. Note that the masculine and neuter forms always belong to the same declension, but that the feminine may be of a different declension. Note also that some adjectives have identical forms in the masculine and feminine.

Note that the inherent accent almost always matches for all three genders, even on forms that include third or fourth declensions. In fact, the only exception I have found is πᾶς.

I have included all types of verb participles in the table. These are all in boldface. (Present = **Pr**, Perfect = **Pf**, Aorist = **Ao**, Future = **Fu**, Active = **Ac**, Middle = **Mi**, Passive = **Pa**, Middle-Passive = **MP**; deponent may take the place of middle or passive.)

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	*2MFa¹*	*1Fa¹*	*2Na¹*	"good" 568, 61
πρῶτος	πρώτη	πρῶτον	*2MFa²*	*1Fa²*	*2Na²*	"first"
ἡγιασμένος*	ἡγιασμένη	ἡγιασμένον	*2MFa²*	*1Fa²*	*2Na²*	"having been made holy" **(PfMP)**
βασανιζόμενος	βασανιζομένη	βασανιζόμενον	*2MFa³*	*1Fa³*	*2Na³*	"being distressed" **(PrMP)**
ποιησάμενος	ποιησαμένη*	ποιησάμενον*	*2MFa³*	*1Fa³*	*2Na³*	"doing (for oneself)" **(AoMi)**
ἕτερος	ἑτέρα	ἕτερον	*2MFa³*	*1Fb³*	*2Na³*	"other"
μικρός	μικρά	μικρόν	*2MFa¹*	*1Fd¹*	*2Na¹*	"small" 569, 62
ἀναγκαῖος⁽ˢ⁾	ἀναγκαία*	ἀναγκαῖον	*2MFa²*	*1Fd²*	*2Na²*	"necessary"
δίκαιος	δικαία	δίκαιον	*2MFa²*	*1Fe³*	*2Na³*	"righteous" 570, 62
πολύς	πολλή	πολύ	*2Mi¹*	*1Fa¹*	*2Ni¹*	"much" 574, 370, VII.8
μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	*2Mj¹*	*1Fa¹*	*2Nj¹*	"big" 575, 370, VII.8
χρυσοῦς⁽ˢ⁾	χρυσῆ	χρυσοῦν⁽ˢ⁾	*2My¹*	*1Fw¹*	*2Ny¹*	"golden" VII.5(b)
αἰώνιος⁽ˢ⁾⁶⁰	αἰώνιος	αἰώνιον	*2MFa³*	*2MFa³*	*2Na³*	"eternal"
μέλας, μέλανος*	μέλαινα⁽ˢ⁾, μελαίνης*	μέλαν*, μέλανος	*3MFa³*	*1Fb³*	*3Na³*	"black, ink" H(a)
ἔχων, ἔχοντος, ἔχουσιν⁽ˢ⁾	ἔχουσα, ἐχούσης, ἐχούσαις	ἔχον, ἔχοντος, ἔχουσιν*	*3MFa³*	*1Fb³*	*3Na³*	"having" 576, H(d) **(PrAc)**
ποιήσων, ποιήσοντος**, ποιήσουσιν**	ποιήσουσα**, ποιησούσης**, ποιησούσαις**	ποιῆσον**, ποιήσοντος**, ποιήσουσιν**	*3MFa³*	*1Fb³*	*3Na³*	"being about to do" **(FuAc)**
πεπτωκώς⁽ˢ⁾, πεπτωκότος*, πεπτωκόσιν*	πεπτωκυῖα⁽ˢ⁾, πεπτωκυίης*, πεπτωκυίαις**	πεπτωκός⁽ˢ⁾, πεπτωκότος**, πεπτωκόσιν**	*3MFa²*	*1Fc²*	*3Na²*	"having fallen" **(PfAc)**
ἀποκριθείς, ἀποκριθέντος*, ἀποκριθεῖσιν⁽ˢ⁾	ἀποκριθεῖσα, ἀποκριθείσης*, ἀποκριθείσαις**	ἀποκριθέν, ἀποκριθέντος*, ἀποκριθεῖσιν*	*3MFa²*	*1Fb²*	*3Na²*	"answering" **(AoPa)**
ὤν, ὄντος, οὖσιν	οὖσα, οὔσης, οὔσαις*	ὄν, ὄντος, οὖσιν⁽ˢ⁾	*3MFa²*	*1Fb²*	*3Na²*	"being" **(PrAc irregular)**⁶¹
ἐλθών, ἐλθόντος*, ἐλθοῦσιν*	ἐλθοῦσα, ἐλθούσης, ἐλθούσαις*	ἐλθόν, ἐλθόντος*, ἐλθοῦσιν*	*3MFa²*	*1Fb²*	*3Na²*	"having come" **(AoAc irregular)**⁶¹
διδούς, διδόντος διδοῦσιν*	διδοῦσα*, διδούσης* διδούσαις*	διδούν*, διδόντος* διδοῦσιν*	*3MFa²*	*1Fb²*	*3Na²*	"giving" **(PrAc irregular)**⁶¹
ἀκούσας, ἀκούσαντος*, ἀκούσασιν	ἀκούσασα, ἀκουσάσης*, ἀκουσάσαις*	ἀκοῦσαν*, ἀκούσαντος*, ἀκούσασιν**	*3MFa³*	*1Fb³*	*3Na³*	"having heard" **(AoAc)**
πᾶς, παντός	πᾶσα, πάσης	πᾶν, παντός	*3MFa¹⁺*	*1Fb²*	*3Na¹⁺*	"every, all" 573,365, H(b)
ἄφρων, ἄφρονος⁽ˢ⁾, ἄφροσιν⁽ˢ⁾	ἄφρων⁽ˢ⁾, ἄφρονος*, ἄφροσιν*	ἄφρον*, ἄφρονος*, ἄφροσιν*	*3MFa³*	*3MFa³*	*3Na³*	"foolish"
μείζων, μείζονος, μείζοσιν*	μείζων, μείζονος, μείζοσιν*	μεῖζον, μείζονος*, μείζοσιν*	*3MFj³*	*3MFj³*	*3Nj³*	"greater" 571, 459, 461
βαθύς⁽ˢ⁾, βαθέως*, βαθέσιν*	βαθεῖα⁽ˢ⁾, βαθείας*	βαθύ, βαθέως*, βαθέσιν*	*4Mh²*	*1Fc²*	*4Nh²*	"deep" H(g)
ἥμισυς*, ἡμίσους, ἡμίσεσιν⁽ˢ⁾	ἡμίσεια*, ἡμισείας*	ἥμισυ, ἡμίσους, ἡμίσεσιν*	*4Mi³*	*1Fc³*	*4Ni³*	"half" VII.7
θῆλυς*, θήλους*, θήλεσιν*	θήλεια⁽ˢ⁾, θηλείας	θῆλυς*, θήλους*, θήλεσιν*	*4Mi³*	*1Fc³*	*4Ni³*	"female"
ἀληθής, ἀληθοῦς*, ἀληθέσιν*	ἀληθής, ἀληθοῦς, ἀληθέσιν*	ἀληθές, ἀληθοῦς*, ἀληθέσιν*	*4MFg²*	*4MFg²*	*4Ng²*	"true" 572, 360, G(b)

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⁶⁰ Other nouns like αἰώνιος are ἔνδοξος* "glorious", ἔρημος "deserted, desolate, desert", and πολύτιμος* "costly". See also footnote **52** under **§3.1.1.2.1. Standard Second Declensions**.

⁶¹ No regular participles have inherently penultimate accent except for the Aorist Passive, but many irregular ones do.

3.1.3.Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

3.1.3.1.Regular Comparative Adjectives

The comparative forms of almost all adjectives end in -τερος and belong to the **2MFa³-1Fe³-2Na³** declension, no matter what declension the plain adjective belongs to, as the following chart shows. Sometimes an adverbial form is used, ending in -τέρως and marked with the Friberg code ABM, meaning "comparative adverb" (some of these adverbial comparatives are derived from adjectives, and some from adverbs). Comparatives are relatively infrequent, so in most cases I have given every form that actually occurs.[62]

The -τερος ending is evidently added to the unchanged neuter stem after removing the -ν, except that sometimes stem-final ο is changed to ω. Why? I have not been able to come up with any explanation, though I have explored various possibilities, including inherent accent and stem ending. If anyone has one, I'd love to hear it!

Declension M	F	N		Plain Adjective	Comparative Forms	Friberg code	
2MFa¹	**1Fa¹**	**2Na¹**	"new"	καινός(S)	καινότερον	A-MAN-S	Acts 17:21
2MFa¹	**1Fa¹**	**2Na¹**	"miserable"	ἐλεεινός	ἐλεεινότεροι	A-MNM-P	1 Co. 15:19
2MFa¹	**1Fa¹**	**2Na¹**	"high"	ὑψηλός(S)	ὑψηλότερος	A-MNM-S	He. 7:26
2MFa¹	**1Fa¹**	**2Na¹**	"abundant"	περισσός(S)	περισσοτέρα	A-MDF-S	2 Co. 2:7
					περισσοτέραν	A-MAF-S	1 Co. 12:23 1 Co. 12:23 1 Co. 12:24
					περισσότερον	A-MAN-S	Mark 12:40 Luke 20:47
					περισσότερον	A-MNN-S	Mat. 11:9 Mark 7:36 Mark 12:33 Luke 7:26 1 Co. 15:10
					περισσοτέρως	ABM	2 Co. 1:12 2 Co. 2:4 2 Co. 7:13 2 Co. 7:15 2 Co. 11:23
2MFa¹	**1Fa¹**	**2Na¹**	"wise"	σοφός	σοφώτερον	A-MNN-S	1 Co. 1:25
2MFa¹	**1Fd¹**	**2Na¹**	"strong"	ἰσχυρός	ἰσχυρότερος	A-MNM-S	Mat. 3:11, Mark 1:7 Luke 3:16 Luke 11:22
					ἰσχυρότερος	APMNM-S	Mark 1:7 Luke 3:16 Luke 11:22
					ἰσχυρότεροι	A-MNM-P	1 Co. 10:22
					ἰσχυρότερον	A-MNN-S	1 Co. 1:25
2MFa¹	**1Fd¹**	**2Na¹**	"small"	μικρός	μικρότερος	A-MNM-S	Luke 9:48 Mat. 11:11 Luke 7:28
					μικρότερον	A-MNN-S	Mat. 13:32, Mark 4:31
2MFa¹	**1Fd¹**	**2Na¹**	"bad"	πονηρός	πονηρότερα	A-MAN-P	Mat. 12:45 Luke 11:26
2MFa¹	**1Fd¹**	**2Na¹**	"frequent"	πυκνός*	πυκνότερον	ABM	Acts 24:26
2My¹	**1Fw¹**	**2Ny¹**	"double"	διπλοῦς(S)	διπλότερον	A-MAM-S	Mat. 23:15
2MFa²	**1Fd²**	**2Na²**	"necessary"	ἀναγκαῖος(S)	ἀναγκαιότερον	A-MNN-S	Php. 1:24
2MFa²	**1Fd²**	**2Na²**	"new, young"	νέος	νεώτερος	A-MNM-S	Luke 15:13 John 21:18 Luke 15:12 Luke 22:26
					νεώτεροι	APMNM-P	Acts 5:6
					νεωτέρους	APMAM-P	1 Tim. 5:1 Ti2:6
					νεώτεροι	APMVM-P	1 Pe. 5:5
					νεωτέρας	A-MAF-P	1 Tim. 5:11 1 Tim. 5:2 1 Tim. 5:14
2MFa²	**1Fd²**	**2Na²**	"diligent"	σπουδαῖος*	σπουδαιότερον	A-MAM-S	2 Co. 8:22
					σπουδαιότερος	A-MNM-S	2 Co. 8:17
	AB		"earnestly"	σπουδαίως	σπουδαιοτέρως	ABM	Php. 2:28
2MFa³	**1Fa³**	**2Na³**	"despised"	ἄτιμος	ἀτιμότερα	A-MAN-P	1 Co. 12:23
2MFa³	**1Fa³**	**2Na³**	"honored"	ἔντιμος	ἐντιμότερος	APMNM-S	Luke 14:8
2MFa³	**1Fb³**	**2Na³**	"different"	διάφορος*	διαφορωτέρας	A-MGF-S	He. 8:6
					διαφορώτερον	A-MAN-S	He. 1:4
2MFa³	**1Fe³**	**2Na³**	"reliable"	βέβαιος	βεβαιότερον	A-MAM-S	2 Pe. 1:19

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[62] There are actually a lot more comparative forms that I have not included, because they do not derive directly from any adjective that actually is used in the New Testament, such as κρείττων or κρείσσων* "better", which does not derive from καλός "good" and which is much more common than κάλλιον "better", which does, but only occurs once, as an adverb. Most of the other underived or underivable comparatives are similarly irregular.

M	F	N		Plain Adjective	Comparative Forms	Friberg code	Reference
2MFa³	*1Fe³*	*2Na³*	"blessed"	μακάριος	μακαριωτέρα	A-MNF-S	1 Co. 7:40
2MFa³	*1Fe³*	*2Na³*	"complete"	τέλειος	τελειοτέρας	A-MGF-S	He. 9:11
2MFa³	*2MFa³*	*2Na³*	"costly"	πολύτιμος*	πολυτιμότερον	A-MNN-S	1 Pe. 1:7
2MFa³	*2MFa³*	*2Na³*	"wise"	φρόνιμος	φρονιμώτεροι	A-MNM-P	Luke 16:8
4MFg²	*4MFg²*	*4Ng²*	"exact, strict"	ἀκριβής(S)	ἀκριβέστερον	ABM	Acts 18:26+
4MFg²	*4MFg²*	*4Ng²*	"weak"	ἀσθενής	ἀσθενεστέρω	A-MDN-S	1 Pe. 3:7
					ἀσθενέστερα	A-MNN-P	1 Co. 12:22
4MFg²	*4MFg²*	*4Ng²*	"intense"	ἐκτενής*	ἐκτενέστερον	ABM	Luke 22:44
4MFg²	*4MFg²*	*4Ng²*	"well-born"	εὐγενής	εὐγενέστεροι	A-MNM-P	Acts 17:11
4Mh²	*1Fc²*	*4Nh²*	"heavy"	βαρύς(S)	βαρύτερα	APMAN-P	Mat. 23:23
AB			"at a distance"	πόρρω	πορρώτερον	ABM	Luke 24:28

3.1.3.2. Irregular Comparative Adjectives

A very small number do not follow this pattern and must be considered irregular. They almost all follow the same pattern, ***3MFj³, 3MFj³, 3Nj³***.

Declension M	F	N		Plain Adjective	Comparative Forms	Friberg code	Declension M	F	N	
2Mj¹	*1Fa¹*	*2Nj¹*	"great"	μέγας	μείζων	A-MNM-S	*3MFj³*	*3MFj³*	*3Nj³*	Mat. 11:11 Mat. 18:4 Mat. 23:11 Luke 22:26 Rom. 9:12
					μείζονος	APMGM-S				He. 6:16 He. 6:13
					μεῖζον	A-MNN-S				Mat. 13:32 Mat. 12:6 Mat. 23:19 Mark 4:32 John 10:29
					μείζων	A-MNF-S				Mark 12:31 1 Co. 13:13 1 John 5:9
					μείζονος	A-MGF-S				He. 9:11
					μείζονα	A-MAF-S				John 15:13 John 19:11 James 4:6
					μείζω	A-MAF-S				John 5:36
					μειζοτέραν[63]	A-MAF-S	*2MFa³*	*1Fe³*	*2Na³*	3 John 1:4
2Mi¹	*1Fa¹*	*2Ni¹*	"much", "many"	πολύς	πλείονα	A-MAM-S	*3MFj³*	*3MFj³*	*3Nj³*	John 15:2 Acts 18:20
					πλείονες	A-MNM-P				Acts 27:12 Acts 28:23 1 Co. 15:6 He. 7:23
					πλείους	A-MNM-P				Acts 23:21 John 4:41 Acts 19:32 Acts 23:13
					πλειόνων	APMGM-P				2 Co. 2:6 2 Co. 4:15
					πλείοσιν	A-MDM-P				Acts 2:40 1 Co. 10:5
					πλείονας	A-MAM-P				Mat. 21:36 John 4:1 1 Co. 9:19 2 Co. 9:2 Php. 1:14
					πλείονος	A-MGF-S				He. 3:3
					πλείονα	A-MAF-S				He. 3:3 He. 11:4
					πλείους	A-MNF-P				Acts 24:11
					πλείονας	A-MAF-P				Acts 27:20
					πλείους	A-MAF-P				Acts 13:31 Acts 21:10 Acts 25:6 Acts 25:14
					πλεῖον	A-MNN-S				Mat. 6:25 Mat. 12:41 Mat. 12:42 Luke 9:13 Luke 11:31 Luke 11:32
					πλεῖον	A-MAN-S				Mat. 20:10, Mark 12:43 Luke 7:43 Luke 21:3 Acts 4:17
					πλέον	A-MAN-S				Acts 15:28 Luke 3:13
					πλειόνων	A-MGN-P				Luke 11:53 Acts 4:22 Acts 24:17
					πλείονα	A-MAN-P				John 7:31 Rev. 2:19
					πλείω	A-MAN-P				Mat. 26:53
2MFa¹	*1Fa¹*	*2Na¹*	"good"	καλός	κάλλιον	ABM	*3MFj³*	*3MFj³*	*3Nj³*	Acts 25:10
					καλλίονα(S)	A-MAN-P				Jer. 18:11
4Mh²	*1Fc²*	*4Nh²*	"quick"	ταχύς	τάχιον	ABM	*3MFj³*	*3MFj³*	*3Nj³*	John 13:27 John 20:4 He. 13:19 He. 13:23

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[63] This is an odd one, since it mixes a regular ending with an irregular stem!

3.1.3.3.Regular Superlative Adjectives

The superlative of "regular" adjectives, corresponding to the Regular Comparative Adjectives in -τερος, end in -τατος. However, these are quite rare, and the irregular superlatives are much more common. I have given every form that actually occurs in the New Testament below.

	Plain Adjective	Comparative Forms	Friberg code		Superlative Forms	Friberg code	
"holy"	ἅγιος				ἁγιωτάτη	A-SDF-S	Jude 1:20
"exact, strict"	ἀκριβής(S)	ἀκριβέστερον	ABM	Acts 18:26+	ἀκριβεστάτην	A-SAF-S	Acts 26:5
"valuable"	τίμιος				τιμιωτάτω	A-SDM-S	Rev. 21:11
	τίμιος				τιμιωτάτου	A-SGN-S	Rev. 18:12

3.1.3.4.Irregular Superlative Adjectives

The irregular superlatives end in -ιστος. These sometimes correspond to irregular comparatives, as in the first four examples below, but far more often do not derive in any regular way from ordinary or comparative adjectives, as in the remaining examples. (In some cases the plain or comparative adjective and superlative are indeed related, but the derivation is not regular, as in the case of ὑψηλός(S).)

	Plain Adjective	Comparative Forms	Friberg code		Superlative Forms	Friberg code	
"great"	μέγας	μείζων	A-MNM-S	Mat. 11:11+	μέγιστα	A-SAN-P	2 Pe. 1:4
"much", "many"	πολύς	πλείων*	A-MNM-S		πλεῖστον	APSAN-S	1 Co. 14:27
		πλείων*	A-MNM-S		πλεῖσται	A-SNF-P	Mat. 11:20
		πλείων*	A-MNM-S		πλεῖστος	A-SNM-S	Mat. 21:8, Mark 4:1

		Comparative	Friberg code		Superlative	Friberg code	
"less"		ἔλαττον	ABM	1 Tim. 5:9	ἐλάχιστος	A-SNM-S	Mat. 5:19 1 Co. 15:9
		ἐλάσσω	APMAM-S	John 2:10	ἐλαχίστη	A-SNF-S	Mat. 2:6
		ἐλάσσονι	APMDM-S	Rom. 9:12	ἐλαχίστου	A-SGN-S	James 3:4
		ἔλαττον	APMNN-S	He. 7:7	ἐλαχιστοτέρω	APMDM-S	Eph. 3:8
		ἐλαχιστοτέρω[63]	APMDM-S	Eph. 3:8	ἐλαχίστω	A-SDN-S	Luke 16:10 Luke 16:10 Luke 19:17
					ἐλάχιστον	A-SAN-S	Luke 12:26 1 Co. 4:3
					ἐλαχίστων	A-SGM-P	Mat. 25:40 Mat. 25:45
					ἐλαχίστων	A-SGF-P	Mat. 5:19
					ἐλαχίστων	A-SGN-P	1 Co. 6:2
"most excellent"	κράτιστος*				κρατίστω	A-SDM-S	Acts 23:26
					κράτιστε	A-SVM-S	Luke 1:3 Acts 24:3 Acts 26:25
"high"	ὑψηλός(S)	ὑψηλότερος	A-MNM-S	He. 7:26	ὑψίστοις	APSDN-P	Mat. 21:9, Mark 11:10 Luke 2:14 Luke 19:38
					ὑψίστου	APSGM-S	Luke 1:32 Luke 1:35 Luke 1:76 Luke 6:35
					ὕψιστος	APSNM-S	Acts 7:48
					ὑψίστου	A-SGM-S	Mark 5:7 Luke 8:28 Acts 16:17 He. 7:1

3.1.4.The Article

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Sg.	Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
	Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
	Nom.	~~οἱ~~	~~αἱ~~	τ~~ά~~
Pl.	Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
	Acc.	τούς	τ<u>ά</u>ς	τ~~ά~~

The four forms which do not begin with τ are *proclitics* (i.e., they have no accent of their own, and are phonologically attached to the following word).

Moulton says that the article has no vocative. In a strictly grammatical sense he is right, since, for example, the word πάτερ (Matt. 6:9), which is a uniquely vocative form, never has the article. However, if the article needs to be added to this word, the nominative form ὁ πατήρ is used instead (Matt. 11:26). There are numerous examples of this use of the nominative with article in place of a vocative: Luke 8:54, Matt. 11:26, Mark 15:34, Acts 13:41, Eph. 5:25, 6:4-5, Rom. 15:11, etc.

3.2. Pronouns

3.2.1. Personal Pronouns

		First 581; K(a)	*Second* 581; K(b)	*3rd M.* 581; J(a)	*3rd F.* 581; J(a)	*3rd N.* 581; J(a)
Sg.	Nom.	ἐγώ⁺⁺	σύ⁺⁺	αὐτός⁺⁺	αὐτή⁺⁺	αὐτό⁺⁺
	Gen.	ἐμοῦ⁺ (μου)	σοῦ⁺ (σου)	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
	Dat.	ἐμοί⁺ (μοι)	σοί⁺ (σοι)	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
	Acc.	ἐμέ⁺ (με)	σέ⁺ (σε)	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
Pl.	Nom.	ἡμεῖς⁺⁺	ὑμεῖς⁺⁺	αὐτοί⁺⁺	αὐταί⁽ˢ⁾⁺⁺	αὐτά⁺⁺
	Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
	Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
	Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Other pronouns or adjectives in the same class as αὐτός:

> ὅς "who, which, what", 583
> ἐκεῖνος "that", 582
> ἄλλος "other", 60

Note that αὐτός is declined just like ἀγαθός, except that the neuter singular nominative and accusative lack the -ν. As is the case for the article, the personal pronouns do not have a vocative form. Obviously, the only ones which could have a vocative form are the second person pronouns, and in fact in the English translation of a number of passages the second person pronoun is used in a clearly vocative sense, as in Mat. 14:31, "O you of little faith..." However, these all appear to be cases of the vocative adjectives ὀλιγόπιστε "little-faith" and ὀλιγόπιστοι "little-faiths" used pronominally, and in every case, the Greek original has no pronoun whatsoever. (In Spanish such a usage is not possible, and so the words hombre "man" or hombres "men" are inserted instead of a pronoun.)

The pronouns marked with ⁺⁺ are inherently emphatic, and are only used when special emphasis is intended. (In Spanish many pronouns are also inherently emphatic, specifically the subject pronouns, which are optional unless needed for emphasis, as in **"Tú viniste,"** "<u>You</u> came," in which the pronoun is only used for emphasis, instead of simply saying **"Viniste,"** "You came," but English has no such distinction, since the pronoun is always required.)

The pronouns marked with ⁺ are emphatic only under certain circumstances (specifically, when not preceded by a preposition).

3.2.2. Possessive Adjectives

	First	*Second*
Sg.	ἐμός⁺⁺	σός⁺⁺
Pl.	ἡμέτερος⁽ˢ⁾⁺⁺	ὑμέτερος⁺⁺

The above are a means of expressing possession if the speaker wants to be emphatic. These are used just like any other adjective, and have all of the forms of an adjective.

3.3. Prepositions

The red statistics and glosses in the following table are from my preliminary contextual interlinear glosses of Mark and John. The others are simply New Testament counts. Most of these glosses are taken from Machen's text.

In Greek, the case of the noun which follows a preposition is always determined by the preposition used, and can be Genitive, Dative or Accusative, depending on the preposition. Most prepositions govern the Genitive case. Some prepositions can govern more than one case, and in these cases there is usually a difference in meaning.

Preposition		Genitive		Dative		Accusative		Case unclear		Prefix	Adverb or Conjunction	
All three cases:												
ἐπί / ἐπ' / ἐφ'	890	on, over, at the time of	220	at, on the basis of	187	on, to, against	483					
παρά / παρ'	194	from, by	82	with, in the presence of	53	alongside of, rather than	59					
πρός	700	for	1	near, at	7	to, at, with, etc.	692					
ἐπί / ἐπ' / ἐφ'	890	on	220	on	187	on(to)	483					
		on	18	at	8	on	23					
		in	4	in	5	to	6					
		to	3	on	4	upon	4					
		at	2	about	2	at	3					
		before	1	after	1	onto	2					
		over	1	against	1	before	1					
		upon	1	because of	1	for	1					
				by	1	over	1					
	7		545		447		1746					
Genitive or Accusative:												
διά / δι'	667	through	387			on account of	280					
κατά / κατ' / καθ'	473	down, against, by, throughout	74			according to, throughout, in, during	399					
μετά / μετ' / μεθ'	469	with	364			after	104	(PA/PG)	1			
περί	333	about, concerning	294			around, near	39					
ὑπέρ	149	for, on behalf of	130			above, over, more than, beyond	19				more (2 Cor. 11:23)	1
ὑπό / ὑπ' / ὑφ'	220	by	169			under	51					

Preposition		Genitive		Dative		Accusative		Case unclear		Prefix	Adverb or Conjunction	
Genitive or Dative:												
ἐγγύς	13	near	9	near to	2			near (PD/PG)	2		near	17
Accusative only:												
εἰς	1767					in(to)	1767					
νή[64]	1					by (oath)	1					
Dative only:												
ἐν	2752			in, with	2752							
σύν	128			with	128							
Genitive only:												
ἀντί / ἀνθ'	22	for, instead of	22									
ἀπό / ἀπ' / ἀφ'	646	from	646									
ἄχρι / ἄχρις	44	until	44								until (sub. conj.)	5
ἐκ / ἐξ	914	from, out of	914									
ἔμπροσθεν	44	before	44								before	4
ἕνεκεν / ἕνεκα / εἵνεκεν	26	on account of	26									
ἐνώπιον	94	in the presence of	94									
ἔξω	19	outside	19								outside	44
ἐπάνω	17	above	17								above	2
ἕως	108	until	108								until (sub. conj.)	38
μέχρι / μέχρις	16	until	16								until (sub. conj.)	1
ὀπίσω	26	behind	26								behind	9
πέραν	13	beyond	13								beyond	10
πρό	47	before	47									
χωρίς	40	without	40								separately	1

Preposition		Genitive		Dative	Accusative	Case unclear	Prefix	Adverb or Conjunction	
Infrequent, all Genitive:									
ἅμα	2	along with	2					at the same time	8
ἀνὰ μέσον	5	among, in	5					apiece	8
ἀνά									
ἄνευ	3	without	3						
ἄντικρυς	1	opposite	1						
ἀντιπέρα	1	opposite	1						
ἀπέναντι	5	opposite	5						
ἄτερ	2	without	2						
ἐκτός	4	outside, without	4					outside, without	4
ἔναντι	2	before	2						
ἐναντίον	5	before	5						
ἐντός	1	within	1					within	1
ἐπέκεινα	1	farther on	1						
ἔσω	1	inside	1					inside	8
ἐσώτερον	1	inner part of	1						
ἔξωθεν	2	outwardly	2					outwardly	11
κατέναντι	7	opposite	7					opposite	1
κατενώπιον	3	before	3						
κυκλόθεν	2	all around	2					all around	1
κύκλῳ	3	around	3					around	5
μέσον	1	in the midst of	1					in the middle	2
μεταξύ	7	between	7					meanwhile, next	2
ὄπισθεν	2	behind	2					(from) behind	5
ὀψέ	1	after	1					late	2
παρεκτός	2	except for	2					unmentioned/external	1
πλήν	4	except	4					but (conj.)	27
πλησίον	1	near	1					neighbor	16
ὑπεράνω	3	(far) above	3						
ὑπερέκεινα	1	beyond	1						
ὑποκάτω	11	underneath	11						
χάριν	9	on account of	9						

3.4. Verbs

Traditionally verbs are cited in Greek using the first person singular present indicative active as the citation form (e.g. πιστεύω, καταλύω⁽ˢ⁾, λύω*). However, I have chosen to cite the present active infinitive (e.g. πιστεύειν, καταλύειν*, λύειν*). I have done so for several reasons: 1) The infinitive is more than twice as frequent as the first-person present form (specifically, it occurs for more than twice as many verbs, 303 as opposed to 126). 2) In contract verbs (verbs whose stems end in α, ε, ο) it is not possible to tell what the stem vowel is in the contracted form of the first-person present, whereas it is possible to tell with the infinitive. (Because of this, the uncontracted form of the first-person present is traditionally cited; however, these uncontracted forms never occur, at least not in Κοινή!) 3) A few sources do cite the infinitive instead of the first person present as the citation form.

In the verb tables below, I have arranged the "tenses" in a nontraditional way. "Present" and "Imperfect" are related in that 1) they both specify the same type of action, which is a continuous (or habitual) as opposed to a single simple (or discrete) action, only differing as to the time of the action, and 2) in terms of grammatical form, the "Imperfect" is derived from the "Present" in all verbs, even the irregulars.

"Perfect" and "Pluperfect" are related in precisely the same way, the first representing a present tense and the second its past tense. But they both refer to the same kind of action, which Machen describes as "the present state resultant upon a past action" (page 187, ¶452), which can sometimes be like the English "Perfect" tense, though not necessarily, as Machen points out. (According to the Spanish translation of Machen, the Spanish "Perfect" tense corresponds quite closely, at least in its use in most Spanish-speaking areas, though in the highlands of Ecuador its use is unusual.)

The relationship between "Future" and "Aorist" is a bit less clear, but it seems likely that they are related in a similar way in referring to a discrete (or simple) action as opposed to a continuous one, though historically they seem to have separate derivations.[65] In the other moods, there is no difference between present and past time, and in fact the "Aorist" in these moods has usually a present or even a future reference. This system only breaks down in Κοινή in the participles and infinitives, in which both aorist and future can occur. (The latter are rare; there is only one future infinitive in the entire New Testament, ἔσεσθαι, the future of εἶναι "to be", 1SPI εἰμι, which has no aorist, so the future is the only alternative! The future participles are slightly more common, though still extremely rare, only 13 forms occurring in the entire New Testament.)

Machen states that "The Greek verb is for the most part exceedingly regular in deriving the individual forms indicating voice, mood, person and number from the basal tense stems. But the formation of those basal stems from the stem of the verb (and still more from the present stem) is often exceedingly irregular. The basal tense stems, from which all the rest of the verb is formed, are six in number. These six, given with the personal ending for the first-person singular indicative, are called the *principal parts*." (Page 76, ¶159, italics mine.) I follow the same system, except that I cite the present active infinitive instead of the first person singular present indicative, and the third person singular instead of the first-person singular for all the other principal parts. Thus the six principal parts are: 1) Present & Imperfect System, 2) Future Active & Middle System, 3) Aorist Active & Middle System, 4) Perfect Active System, 5) Perfect Middle/Passive System, and 6) Aorist & Future Passive System. In the tables that follow I show which groups of verb forms are derived from each principal part, and I put the principal part in bold face.

As elsewhere, the forms marked with * do not occur for this verb, but do occur for other verbs. Forms marked with ** do not occur at all in the New Testament for any verb, though the form is not in doubt for Greek in general. These are only included if the tense or mood in question is represented in at least some form in the New Testament. This table highlights form, not function. Thus deponent verbs are conjugated like middle or passive verbs.

Three forms of each participle are given, the nominative singular, the genitive singular and the dative plural, since many of them are third declension adjectives. The other forms are not listed, but are lumped together as "(other)".

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[65] Though they both have a -σ- in the suffix in the regular verbs, according to en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-Indo-European_verbs the Aorist is derived from the Indo-European Sigmatic (-s-) Aorist, whereas the Future is derived from the Indo-European Desiderative, which also had an **-s-**.

Machen states that "Verbs have recessive accent," meaning that "the accent goes back as far as the general rules of accent will permit" (page 15, ¶13). This rule is generally true for "regular" verbs. However, it does not apply to the participles or infinitives. It also does not apply to contract verbs (although it probably did before they were contracted).

Note that in the optative the endings αι and οι are long, whereas in the infinitives they are short (in a few cases like the perfect active infinitive the length cannot be directly determined, though I have found no case where the αι is definitely long). See the footnote in §**2.1.2.4** on page **8** for more on this.

3.4.1. "Regular" Verb in -ύειν.

The verbs in this group are completely "regular" verbs, in that the stem (e.g. πιστευ- or λυ-) never changes in any form. (In the tables I will mark this unchanging stem in orange.) The only "regular" verbs, by this definition, are verbs which end in υ or ι[66]. All other stems undergo at least some changes to the stem. The changes which occur are dependent on the final letter (or letters) of the stem, and the first letter (or letters) of the suffix. Later on I will list other "semi-regular" verbs whose stems end in various other letters.

The first verb I have selected to show here, πιστεύειν "to believe", has more forms than any other "regular" verb I have been able to find. However, it has one drawback, and that is that the final syllable of the stem has a long diphthong, which makes it impossible to see the length changes which occur in a short vowel. For this reason, in the next table I list the verb καταλύειν* "to dissolve", along with its more basic form λύειν* "to loosen" when this is germane to the length and accent question. Another advantage of showing this verb is that it also demonstrates how to conjugate a verb with a prefix. This verb is significantly less frequent than πιστεύειν, but with its many derivatives it comes close.

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[66] Some examples are: ἀνασείειν, ἀποκυλίειν, κλείειν, ἀποκλείειν, ἐκκλείειν, διαπρίειν, ἐγχρίειν, κλαίειν.

The chart below is a list of those forms which occur in more than 100 verbs, arranged in order of frequency. (I have also included a few less frequent ones for comparison.) Note that the traditional citation form is number 18 on the list, whereas the present active infinitive is number 4! Note also that numbers 7 and 9 are not even listed on the chart, since only three participles are listed for each group. Numbers 4, 15, 1 and 10 are four of the forms I am citing as principal parts.

1.	**aorist indicative active, third person singular**	**(e.g. ἐπίστευσεν)**	**- 457**
2.	aorist infinitive active	(e.g. πιστεῦσαι)	- 363
3.	aorist indicative active, third person plural	(e.g. ἐπίστευσαν)	- 304
4.	**present infinitive active**	**(e.g. πιστεύειν)**	**- 303**
5.	present indicative active, third person singular	(e.g. πιστεύει)	- 291
6.	present participle active nom. masculine singular	(e.g. πιστεύων)	- 262
7.	aorist participle active nom. masculine plural	(e.g. πιστεύσας)	- 245
8.	present participle active nom. masculine plural	(e.g. πιστεύοντες)	- 226
9.	aorist participle active nom. masculine plural	(e.g. πιστεύσαντες)	- 187
10.	**aorist indicative passive, third person singular**	**(e.g. ἐπιστεύθη)**	**- 177 (17)**
11.	present indicative passive, third person singular	(e.g. πιστεύεται)	- 172 (56)
12.	present indicative active, third person plural	(e.g. πιστεύσουσιν)	- 163
13.	imperfect indicative active, third person plural	(e.g. ἐπίστευον)	- 162
14.	aorist subjunctive active, third person singular	(e.g. πιστεύσῃ⁽ˢ⁾)	- 161
15.	**future indicative active, third person singular**	**(e.g. πιστεύσει)**	**- 160**
16.	imperfect indicative active, third person singular	(e.g. ἐπίστευεν)	- 146
17.	present infinitive passive	(e.g. πιστεύεσθαι*)	- 139 (52)
18.	*present indicative active, first person singular*	*(e.g. πιστεύω)*	*- 126*
19.	*aorist indicative active, first person singular*	*(e.g. ἐπίστευσα)*	*- 126*
20.	aorist imperative active, second person singular	(e.g. πίστευσον)	- 117
21.	present indicative active, second person plural	(e.g. πιστεύετε)	- 116
22.	aorist imperative active, second person plural	(e.g. πιστεύσατε⁽ˢ⁾)	- 113
23.	present mid. /pass. participle nom. masc. singular	(e.g. πιστευόμενος*)	- 110
24.	present imperative active, second person plural	(e.g. πιστεύετε)	- 108
25.	aorist indicative passive, third person plural	(e.g. ἐπιστεύθησαν)	- 105
26.	*future indicative active, first person singular*	*(e.g. πιστεύσει)*	*- 92*
27.	**perfect indicative active, third person singular**	**(e.g. πεπίστευκεν)**	**- 65**
28.	**perfect indicative mid./pass., third person sg.**	**(e.g. πεπίστευται*)**	**- 64**
29.	*aorist indicative passive, first person singular*	*(e.g. ἐπιστεύθη)*	*- 26 (7)*
30.	*perfect indicative active, first person singular*	*(e.g. ἐπίστευσεν)*	*- 33*
31.	*perfect indicative mid./pass., first person sg.*	*(e.g. ἐπίστευσεν)*	*- 10*

For πιστεύειν I include statistical counts for each form. The number beside the form is a count of how many distinct verbs this form occurs for in the New Testament. This information was compiled from a word list generated from the computer text of the New Testament. Deponent verbs are not counted under the active forms, but rather under the middle or passive form which is actually used. Next to the count for middle and passive forms is included in parentheses the count which corresponds to the number which are deponent.

3.4.1.1. Πιστεύειν "to believe"

This verb is completely "regular". Because the stem ends in a diphthong, the stem ending is always long. Compare this with the verb in the next section, καταλύειν*.

Column groups: **Continuous ("Present" & "Imperfect")** [active (1) | (middle)/passive (1)] — **Perfect ("Perfect" & "Pluperfect")** [active (4) | (middle)/passive (5)] — **Discrete ("Future" & "Aorist")** [active (2)/(3) | (middle) | passive (6)]

Indicative mood — Present time

active (1) "Present"	(middle)/passive (1)	active (4) "Perfect"	(middle)/passive (5)	active (2) "Future"	(middle) "Future" (2)	passive (6)
πιστεύω 126	πιστεύομαι* 67(7)	πεπίστευκα	πεπίστευμαι 10	πιστεύσω* 92	πιστεύσομαι 26(20)	πιστευθήσομαι* 11(4)
πιστεύεις 78	πιστεύῃ* 18(16)	πεπίστευκας 17	πεπίστευσαι* 4	πιστεύσεις(S) 6	πιστεύσῃ(S) 2(18)	πιστευθήσῃ* 8
πιστεύει 291	πιστεύεται 172(56)	**πεπίστευκεν** 65	**πεπίστευται*** 64	**πιστεύσει** 160	πιστεύσεται* 51(8)	πιστευθήσεται* 86(6)
πιστεύομεν 94	πιστευόμεθα* 42(19)	πεπιστεύκαμεν 21	πεπιστεύμεθα* 5	πιστεύσομεν 17	πιστευσόμεθα* 15(12)	πιστευθησόμεθα* 6(1)
πιστεύετε 116	πιστεύεσθε* 42(17)	πεπιστεύκατε 20	πεπίστευσθε* 1	πιστεύσετε 1	πιστεύσεσθε* 22(16)	πιστευθήσεσθε* 7(1)
πιστεύουσιν 16	πιστεύονται* 65(26)	πεπιστεύκασιν* 22	πεπίστευνται* 4	πιστεύσουσιν 87	πιστεύσονται* 7(24)	πιστευθήσονται(S) 41()

Indicative mood — Past time

active (1) "Imperfect"	(middle)/passive (1)	active (4) "Pluperfect"	(middle)/passive (5)	active (3) "Aorist"	(middle) "Aorist" (3)	passive (6)
ἐπίστευον(S) 21	ἐπιστευόμην* 11(7)	(ἐ)πεπιστεύκειν* 1	ἐπεπιστεύμην** 0	ἐπίστευσα 126	ἐπιστευσάμην* 22(6)	ἐπιστεύθην 26(7)
ἐπίστευες* 5	ἐπιστεύου* 2(1)	(ἐ)πεπιστεύκεις* 1	ἐπεπίστευσο** 0	ἐπίστευσας 65	ἐπιστεύσω* 8(5)	ἐπιστεύθης* 8(1)
ἐπίστευεν 146	ἐπιστεύετο* 84(41)	(ἐ)πεπιστεύκει* 14	ἐπεπίστευτο* 6	**ἐπίστευσεν** 457	ἐπιστεύσατο* 91(49)	**ἐπιστεύθη** 177(17)
ἐπιστεύομεν* 16	ἐπιστευόμεθα* 8(1)	(ἐ)πεπιστεύκειμεν** 0	ἐπεπιστεύμεθα** 0	ἐπιστεύσαμεν 75	ἐπιστευσάμεθα* 11(8)	ἐπιστεύθημεν* 21(4)
ἐπιστεύετε 11	ἐπιστεύεσθε* 5()	(ἐ)πεπιστεύκειτε** 2	ἐπεπίστευσθε** 0	ἐπιστεύσατε 72	ἐπιστεύσασθε* 19(10)	ἐπιστεύθητε* 27(5)
ἐπίστευον 162	ἐπιστεύοντο* 66()	(ἐ)πεπιστεύκεισαν 11	ἐπεπίστευντο* 1	ἐπίστευσαν 04	ἐπιστεύσαντο* 9(19)	ἐπιστεύθησαν 105(1)

Subjunctive mood

active (1) "Present" Subj. (1)	(middle)/passive (1)	active (4) "Perfect" Subj. (5)		active (3) "Aorist" Subj. (3)	(middle) (3)	passive (6)
πιστεύω 22	πιστεύωμαι* 5()	πεπιστεύκω* 1		πιστεύσω 66	πιστεύσωμαι* 12(7)	πιστευθῶ* 15(2)
πιστεύῃς* 9	πιστεύῃ* (2)	πεπιστεύκῃς* 1		πιστεύσῃς 58	πιστεύσῃ* 7()	πιστευθῇς* 12()
πιστεύῃ 6	πιστεύηται* 19(10)	πεπιστεύκῃ** 0		πιστεύσῃ(S) 161	πιστεύσηται* 26(1)	πιστευθῇ* 70(6)
πιστεύωμεν* 5	πιστευώμεθα* 6(4)	πεπιστεύκωμεν* 1		πιστεύσωμεν 42	πιστευσώμεθα* 7()	πιστευθῶμεν* 1()
πιστεύητε 8	πιστεύησθε* 6()	πεπιστεύκητε* 1		πιστεύσητε 76	πιστεύσησθε* 12(7)	πιστευθῆτε* 0(6)
πιστεύωσιν* 6	πιστεύωνται* 5()	πεπιστεύκωσιν** 0		πιστεύσωσιν 72	πιστεύσωνται* 17(9)	πιστευθῶσιν* 1(2)

Imperative mood

active (1) "Present" Imp. (1)	(middle)/passive (1)	active (4) "Perfect" Imp. (5)	(middle)/passive (5)	active (3) "Aorist" Imp. (3)	(middle) (3)	passive (6)
πίστευε 75	πιστεύου* 25(14)	πεπίστευκε** 0	πεπίστευσο* 1	πίστευσον 117	πιστεύσαι* 17(7)	πιστευθητι* 18(4)
πιστευέτω(S) 54	πιστευέσθω* 20(8)	πεπιστευκέτω** 0	πεπιστεύσθω** 0	πιστευσάτω* 25	πιστευσάσθω* 6(5)	πιστευθήτω* 10(1)
πιστεύετε 108	πιστεύεσθε* 61(26)	πεπιστεύκετε** 0	πεπιστεύσθε* 1(1)	πιστεύσατε(S) 11	πιστεύσασθε* 18(12)	πιστεύθητε* 18(7)
πιστευέτωσαν* 15	πιστευέσθωσαν* 6(2)	πεπιστευκέτωσαν** 0	πεπιστεύσθωσαν** 0	πιστευσάτωσαν* 6	πιστευσάσθωσαν* 1(1)	πιστευθήτωσαν* 1

Optative mood

active (1) "Present" Opt. (1)	(middle)/passive (1)	active (4) "Perfect" Opt. (5)		active (3) "Aorist" Opt. (3)	(middle) (3)	passive (6)
πιστεύοιμι** 0	πιστευοίμην* 1(1)			πιστεύσαιμι** 0	πιστευσαίμην* 2(2)	πιστευθείην** 0
πιστεύοις** 0	πιστεύοιο** 0			πιστεύσαις** 0	πιστεύσαιο** 0	πιστευθείης** 0
πιστεύοι* 3	πιστεύοιτο** 0			πιστεύσαι* 13	πιστεύσαιτο* 1(1)	πιστευθείη* 3
πιστεύοιμεν** 0	πιστευοίμεθα* 1(1)			πιστεύσαιμεν** 0	πιστευσαίμεθα** 0	πιστευθείημεν** 0
πιστεύοιτε* 1	πιστεύοισθε** 0			πιστεύσαιτε** 0	πιστεύσαισθε** 0	πιστευθείητε** 0
πιστεύοιεν* 1	πιστεύοιντο** 1(1)			πιστεύσαιεν 3	πιστεύσαιντο** 0	πιστευθείησαν** 0

Infinitive

active (1) "Present" Inf. (1)	(middle)/passive (1)	active (4) "Perfect" Inf. (5)	(middle)/passive (5)	active (3) "Aorist" Inf. (3)	(middle) (3)	passive (6)
πιστεύειν 0	πιστεύεσθαι* 19(52)	πεπιστευκέναι* 24	πεπιστεῦσθαι* 10(1)	πιστεῦσαι 6	πιστεύσασθαι* 54(27)	πιστευθῆναι 99(9)
				(2) "Future" Inf. (2): πιστεύσειν** 0	πιστεύσεσθαι* 2(2)	πιστευθήσεσθαι** 0

Participle

	active (1) "Present" Part. (1)	(middle)/passive (1)	active (4) "Perfect" Part. (5)	(middle)/passive (5)	active (3) "Aorist" Part. (3)	(middle) (3)	passive (6)
Masc.	πιστεύων 262	πιστευόμενος* 110(60)	πεπιστευκώς 22	πεπιστευμένος* 7(1)	πιστεύσας 245	πιστευσάμενος* 58()	πιστευθείς(S) 57(12)
	πιστεύοντος 52	πιστευομένου* 2(2)	πεπιστευκότος 7	πεπιστευμένου* 10	πιστεύσαντος 47	πιστευσαμένου* 12(6)	πιστευθέντος* 10(1)
	πιστεύουσιν 7	πιστευομένοις* 2(11)	πεπιστευκόσιν 10	πεπιστευμένοις* 12(1)	πιστεύσασιν 11	πιστευσαμένοις* 4()	πιστευθεῖσιν** 0
	(other) 520	(other)* 268(17)	(other) 5	(other)* 11(4)	(other) 282	(other)* 50(2)	(other)* 69(11)
Fem.	πιστεύουσα* 5	πιστευομένη* 27(7)	πεπιστευκυῖα* 4	πεπιστευμένη* 11	πιστεύσασα 40	πιστευσαμένη* (2)	πιστευθεῖσα* 1(4)
	πιστευούσης 14	πιστευομένης* 1(4)	πεπιστευκυίης* 1	πεπιστευμένης* 4(1)	πιστευσάσης*	πιστευσαμένης* 2(2)	πιστευθείσης 8
	πιστευούσαις*	πιστευομέναις* 2(2)	πεπιστευκυίαις** 0	πεπιστευμέναις* 1(1)	πιστευσάσαις* 1	πιστευσαμέναις** 0	πιστευθείσαις** 0
	(other)* 106	(other)* 74(1)	(other)* 4	(other)* 40(1)	(other)* 19	(other)* 4(4)	(other)* 9
Neut.	πιστεῦον* 26	πιστευόμενον 25(5)	πεπιστευκός* 12	πεπιστευμένον* 12	πιστεῦσαν* 8	πιστευσάμενον* 1(1)	πιστευθέν* 8(1)
	πιστεύοντος* 14	πιστευομένου* 9(4)	πεπιστευκότος** 0	πεπιστευμένου* 5	πιστεύσαντος* 2	πιστευσαμένου* 2(2)	πιστευθέντος* 6
	πιστεύουσιν**	πιστευομένοις* 5()	πεπιστευκόσιν** 0	πεπιστευμένοις* 0	πιστεύσασιν**	πιστευσαμένοις* 1(1)	πιστευθεῖσιν* 1
	(other)* 67	(other)* 54(15)	(other) 15	(other)* 51	(other)* 8	(other)* ()	(other)* 11(1)

(2) "Future" Participle (2)

	active	(middle)	passive (6)
Masc.	πιστεύσων* 8	πιστευσόμενος** 0	πιστευθησόμενος** 0
	πιστεύσοντος** 0	πιστευσομένου** 0	πιστευθησομένου** 0
	πιστεύσουσιν** 0	πιστευσομένοις** 0	πιστευθησομένοις** 0
	(other)* 1	(other)** 0	(other)** 0
Fem.	πιστεύσουσα** 0	πιστευσομένη** 0	πιστευθησομένη** 0
	πιστευσούσης** 0	πιστευσομένης** 0	πιστευθησομένης** 0
	πιστευσούσαις** 0	πιστευσομέναις** 0	πιστευθησομέναις** 0
	(other)** 0	(other)** 0	(other)** 0
Neut.	πιστεῦσον** 0	πιστευσόμενον** 0	πιστευθησόμενον** 0
	πιστεύσοντος** 0	πιστευσομένου** 0	πιστευθησομένου** 0
	πιστεύσουσιν** 0	πιστευσομένοις** 0	πιστευθησομένοις** 0
	(other)* 1	(other)* 2(2)	(other)* 1

** Forms that do not occur in the New Testament for any verb
* Forms that do not occur in the New Testament for this verb (it has no derivatives)

Bold: Forms I am using for "Principal parts"
Gray background: Categories not occurring for this verb and many others

3.4.1.2. Καταλύειν* "to destroy" and Other Derivatives of λύειν* "to untie"

	Continuous (1) ("Present" & "Imperfect")		Perfect ("Perfect" & "Pluperfect")		Discrete ("Future" & "Aorist")		
	active	(middle)/passive	active	(middle)/passive	active	(middle)	passive

Indicative mood — Present time

	(1) "Present"	(1)	(4) "Perfect"	(5)	(2)	"Future" (2)	(6)
	καταλύω(S)	καταλύομαι(S)	καταλέλυκα*	καταλέλυμαι*	καταλύσω	καταλύσομαι*	καταλυθήσομαι*
	καταλύεις	καταλύῃ*	καταλέλυκας*	καταλέλυσαι	καταλύσεις(S)	καταλύσῃ(S)	καταλυθήσῃ*
	καταλύει	καταλύεται*	**καταλέλυκεν***	**καταλέλυται**(S)	**καταλύσει**	καταλύσεται*	καταλυθήσεται
	καταλύομεν*	καταλυόμεθα*	καταλελύκαμεν(S)	καταλελύμεθα(S)	καταλύσομεν*	καταλυσόμεθα*	καταλυθησόμεθα*
	καταλύετε	καταλύεσθε*	καταλελύκατε*	καταλέλυσθε*	καταλύσετε*	καταλύσεσθε*	καταλυθήσεσθε
	καταλύουσιν	καταλύονται*	καταλελύκασιν*	καταλέλυνται*	καταλύσουσιν(S)	καταλύσονται*	καταλυθήσονται

Indicative mood — Past time

	(1) "Imperfect"	(1)	(4) "Pluperfect"	(5)	(3)	"Aorist" (3)	(6)
	κατέλυον*	κατελυόμην(S)	καταλελύκειν*	καταλελύμην**	κατέλυσα	καταλυσάμην*	κατελύθην*
	κατέλυες*	κατελύου*	καταλελύκεις*	καταλέλυσο**	κατέλυσας(S)	καταλύσω**	κατελύθης(S)
	κατέλυεν	κατελύετο	καταλελύκει*	καταλέλυτο*	κατέλυσε(ν)	καταλύσατο(S)	**κατελύθη**
	κατελύομεν*	κατελυόμεθα*	καταλελύκειμεν**	καταλελύμεθα**	κατελύσαμεν(S)	καταλυσάμεθα*	κατελύθημεν*
	κατελύετε*	κατελύεσθε*	καταλελύκειτε*	καταλέλυσθε**	κατελύσατε*	καταλύσασθε*	κατελύθητε*
	κατέλυον(S)	κατελύοντο	καταλελύκεισαν*	καταλέλυντο*	κατέλυσαν	καταλύσαντο*	κατελύθησαν

Subjunctive mood

	(1) "Present" Subjunctive (1)	(1)	(4) "Perfect" Subjunctive (5)		(3) "Aorist" Subjunctive (3)	(3)	(6)
	καταλύω*	καταλύωμαι*	καταλελύκω*		καταλύσω	καταλύσωμαι*	καταλυθῶ(S)
	καταλύῃς*	καταλύῃ*	καταλελύκῃς*		καταλύσῃς	καταλύσῃ*	καταλυθῇς*
	καταλύῃ*	καταλύηται*	καταλελύκῃ**		καταλύσῃ	καταλύσηται*	καταλυθῇ
	καταλύωμεν*	καταλυώμεθα*	καταλελύκωμεν*		καταλύσωμεν*	καταλυσώμεθα*	καταλυθῶμεν*
	καταλύητε*	καταλύησθε*	καταλελύκητε*		καταλύσητε	καταλύσησθε*	καταλυθῆτε
	καταλύωσιν*	καταλύωνται*	καταλελύκωσιν**		καταλύσωσιν	καταλύσωνται*	καταλυθῶσιν

Imperative mood

	(1) "Present" Imperative (1)	(1)	(4) "Perfect" Imperative (5)		(3) "Aorist" Imperative (3)		(6)
	κατάλυε (λῦε(S))	καταλύου	καταλέλυκε**	καταλέλυσο*	κατάλυσον (λῦσον)	καταλύσαι(S) (λῦσαι(S))	καταλύθητι*
	καταλυέτω*	καταλυέσθω(S)	καταλελυκέτω**	καταλελύσθω**	καταλυσάτω*	καταλυσάσθω*	καταλυθήτω*
	καταλύετε	καταλύεσθε*	καταλέλυκετε**	καταλέλυσθε*	καταλύσατε	καταλύσασθε*	καταλύθητε*
	καταλυέτωσαν*	καταλυέσθωσαν(S)	καταλελυκέτωσαν**	καταλελύσθωσαν(S)	καταλυσάτωσαν*	καταλυσάσθωσαν*	καταλυθήτωσαν*

Optative mood

	(1) "Present" Optative (1)	(1)	(4) "Perfect" Optative (5)		(3) "Aorist" Optative (3)		(6)
	καταλύοιμι**	καταλυοίμην*			καταλύσαιμι**	καταλυσαίμην*	καταλυθείην**
	καταλύοις**	καταλύοιο**			καταλύσαις**	καταλύσαιο**	καταλυθείης**
	καταλύοι*	καταλύοιτο**			καταλύσαι*	καταλύσαιτο*	καταλυθείη*
	καταλύοιμεν**	καταλυοίμεθα*			καταλύσαιμεν**	καταλυσαίμεθα**	καταλυθείημεν**
	καταλύοιτε*	καταλύοισθε**			καταλύσαιτε**	καταλύσαισθε*	καταλυθείητε**
	καταλύοιεν*	καταλύοιντο*			καταλύσαιεν*	καταλύσαιντο**	καταλυθείησαν**

Infinitive

	(1) "Present" Infinitive (1)	(1)	(4) "Perfect" Infinitive (5)		(3) "Aorist" Infinitive (3)		(6)
	καταλύειν	καταλύεσθαι	καταλελυκέναι*	καταλελύσθαι	καταλῦσαι	καταλύσασθαι*	καταλυθῆναι
(2) "Future Infinitive" (2)					καταλύσειν**	καταλύσεσθαι**	καταλυθήσεσθαι**

Participles

	(1) "Present Participle" (1)	(1)	(4) "Perfect Participle" (5)		(3) "Aorist Participle" (3)		(6)
Masc.	καταλύων	καταλυόμενος(S)	καταλελυκώς*	καταλελυμένος	καταλύσας	καταλυσάμενος*	καταλυθείς*
	καταλύοντος*	καταλυομένου*	καταλελυκότος*	καταλελυμένου*	καταλύσαντος*	καταλυσαμένου*	καταλυθέντος(S)
	καταλύουσιν*	καταλυομένοις*	καταλελυκόσιν*	καταλελυμένοις*	καταλύσασιν*	καταλυσαμένοις*	καταλυθεῖσιν*
	(other)	(other)	(other)*	(other)	(other)	(other)*	(other)
Fem.	καταλύουσα*	καταλυομένη*	καταλελυκυῖα*	καταλελυμένη*	καταλύσασα	καταλυσαμένη*	καταλυθεῖσα*
	καταλυούσης*	καταλυομένης*	καταλελυκυίης*	καταλελυμένης*	καταλυσάσης*	καταλυσαμένης*	καταλυθείσης
	καταλυούσαις*	καταλυομέναις*	καταλελυκυίαις**	καταλελυμέναις*	καταλυσάσαις*	καταλυσαμέναις**	καταλυθείσαις**
	(other)*	(other)	(other)*	(other)	(other)*	(other)*	(other)*
Neut.	καταλῦον(S)	καταλυόμενον*	καταλελυκός*	καταλελυμένον	καταλῦσαν*	καταλυσάμενον*	καταλυθέν*
	καταλύοντος*	καταλυομένου*	καταλελυκότος**	καταλελυμένου*	καταλύσαντος*	καταλυσαμένου*	καταλυθέντος*
	καταλύουσιν*	καταλυομένοις*	καταλελυκόσιν**	καταλελυμένοις*	καταλύσασιν**	καταλυσαμένοις*	καταλυθεῖσιν*
	(other)*	(other)	(other)*	(other)	(other)*	(other)*	(other)*

				(2) "Future" Participle (2)			
Masc.					καταλύσων*	καταλυσόμενος**	καταλυθησόμενος**
					καταλύσοντος**	καταλυσομένου**	καταλυθησομένου**
					καταλύσουσιν**	καταλυσομένοις**	καταλυθησομένοις**
					(other)*	(other)**	(other)**
Fem.					καταλύσουσα**	καταλυσομένη**	καταλυθησομένη**
					καταλυσούσης**	καταλυσομένης**	καταλυθησομένης**
					καταλυσούσαις**	καταλυσομέναις**	καταλυθησομέναις**
					(other)**	(other)**	(other)**
Neut.					καταλῦσον**	καταλυσόμενον**	καταλυθησόμενον**
					καταλύσοντος**	καταλυσομένου**	καταλυθησομένου**
					καταλύσουσιν**	καταλυσομένοις**	καταλυθησομένοις**
					(other)*	(other)*	(other)*

**	Forms that do not occur in the New Testament for any verb	**Bold**	Forms I am using for "Principal parts"
*	Forms that do not occur in the New Testament for this verb (or its derivatives)	Red	Forms that serve to show the inherent length of the final stem vowel, or to show that certain classes of verb suffixes change the length of this vowel.
		Gray background:	Categories not occurring for this verb and many others

The verb λύειν* "to loose" has many derivatives, namely ἐπιλύειν*, ἀπολύειν, καταλύειν, ἀναλύειν(S), διαλύειν*, εκλύεσθαι(S), and καταλύειν. If a particular form in the chart above occurs for any of these derivatives, I list it as occurring for καταλύειν.

3.4.1.3. Vowel Length Comparison for Verb Stems Ending in a Simple Vowel

	υ	ι	α	α	η	ε
perfect passive infinitive	ἀπολελύσθαι Acts 26:32	κεχρῖσθαι**	ἠγαπῆσθαι**	διεσπάσθαι Mark 5:4	οἰκοδομῆσθαι Luke 6:48	δεδέσθαι Mark 5:4
nominative singular neuter "present" (Continuous) active participle	διαλῦον(S) 1 Kings 19:11	χρῖον**	ζῶν(S) Gen. 9:3	—	ποιοῦν Mat. 3:10+	—
"aorist" (Discrete) active infinitive	λῦσαι Mark 1:7, etc.	ἐγχρῖσαι Rev. 3:18	ἐρωτῆσαι Luke 9:45	κλάσαι Acts 20:7	ποιῆσαι Mat. 5:36+	ἐπιτελέσαι 2 Co. 8:11
second person singular "aorist" (Discrete) middle imperative	ῥῦσαι Mat. 6:13	χρῖσαι**	χρῆσαι 1 Co. 7:21	κλάσαι**	ὑπόδησαι Acts 12:8	μετακάλεσαι Acts 10:32
second person singular "aorist" (Discrete) active imperative	λῦσον Acts 7:33, Rev. 9:14	χρῖσον(S) 1 Sam. 16:12	ζῆσον**	κλάσον**	ποίησον Mat. 8:9	κάλεσον Mat. 20:8
second person singular "present" (Continuous) imperative	λῦε(S) Isaiah 58:6	χρῖε**	σιώπα Mark 4:39	κλά**	ποίει Luke 10:28+	κάλει Luke 14:13

Key to colors: [Uncontracted stem-ending vowel is short.] [Uncontracted stem-ending vowel is long.]

This verb λύειν* and most other verbs whose stem ends in υ are completely "regular". However, the final stem vowel υ appears to have variable length: It is evidently short in the Perfect forms, as is evidenced by the accent of the first word in the above chart, but is clearly long in the Discrete and Continuous forms, as is evidenced by the accents of the other words in the first column. Machen confirms the vowel length of these items.[67]

I find this situation surprising, since it does not occur with verbs whose stems end in any other simple vowel!

In stems ending in ι, like χρίειν(S) "anoint", the vowel is always long, as can be seen in the chart of **"Regular" Greek Verbs Ending in Nearly Every Letter of Greek Alphabet** below, and in the second column of the chart above. No examples of four of the words in the second column above occur in the New Testament or the Septuagint, but good examples occur in other literature. An example of the first one, to show that it is different from ἀπολελύσθαι, is found at http://heml.mta.ca/lace/sidebysideview2/1900048.

In the "contract" verbs, whose stems also end in vowels, the final vowel is either always long or always short before suffixes beginning with a consonant, though the short vowels may lengthen when contracted with a following vowel, as can be seen in the chart of **"Regular" Greek Verbs Ending in Nearly Every Letter of Greek Alphabet** below, and in the remaining columns above.

(In the last three rows, only one-syllable stems allow us to determine the length of the vowel in the case of α, ι, and υ, which makes it hard to find enough good examples.)

3.4.2. Other Derivable Verbs

Verbs in Greek show a progression from completely regular (i.e., just like πιστεύειν in the sense that they take the same endings and are completely derivable from one root) to completely irregular (i.e. having forms which must all be specified individually, e.g. εἶναι "to be", 1SPI εἰμι). By "Derivable", I mean a verb which takes essentially the same endings as πιστεύειν, and whose forms can all be derived from the six principal parts (with due allowance being made for standard phonological changes).

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[67] Moulton (§XII) says that the vowel is short in the Continuous forms, and in earlier versions of this article I had assumed that he was right, but he clearly is not.

3.4.2.1.Verbs Which Are Completely Regular Except for Standard Phonological Changes

Because Greek has a large number of obligatory phonological change rules, all verbs with stems which do not end in υ or ι undergo at least some of these rules. In other words, we could almost say that even the regular verbs in Greek are irregular, except for those whose stems end in υ or ι! Thus, we can make a chart showing verbs ending with each letter of the Greek alphabet, and we will see that in every case other than υ or ι there are some "regular irregularities" in its conjugation!

Such a chart is included below. The "regular irregularities" are marked in red in each case. (If it really is just a question of spelling, with completely regular pronunciation, this will be marked in pink.) The six forms with plain numbers in each case are the principal parts according to my system. The remaining forms are ones which are sometimes irregular. Rows with a pale-yellow background show verbs that end in diphthongs or in consonant clusters; the rest end in either simple vowels or simple consonants. Cells with a sky-blue background are verbs which are not completely regular, and in most cases no truly regular form can be found for this verb ending.

Those verbs ending in the non-high vowels (α, α, ε, η, ο, ω) are called Contract verbs, because the stem vowel and the suffix vowel contract together. The way the contraction takes place is not very intuitive (although it makes more sense if we look at the actual pronunciation of the vowels in Classical Greek; most of these contractions apparently took place between Pre-Classical and Classical, at the same time that the diphthongs ει and ου became simple long vowels). The following chart[68] summarizes the vowel contraction rules. (The Classical pronunciation of each vowel is given in square brackets. For several of the vowels and "diphthongs" this is different from the Κοινή pronunciation.)

		Suffix (connecting vowel + personal ending) **begins with...**							
		ε [e]	ει [eː]	η [ɛː]	ῃ [ɛːi]	ο [o]	ου [oː]	οι [oi]	ω [ɔː]
final vowel in stem	α [a], α [aː]	α	ᾳ	α	ᾳ	ω	ω	ῳ	ω
	ε [e], η [ɛː]	ει	ει	η	ῃ	ου	ου	οι	ω
	ο [o], ω [ɔː]	ου	οι	ω	οι	ου	ου	οι	ω

(Note: The infinitive ending -ειν follows the ε column rather than the ει column.)

The consonant combination rules are somewhat more intuitive.

In the rightmost column are given additional verbs that are also completely regular in the same way. In many cases you may be surprised that I have not included some of the most common Greek verbs, such as ἀκούειν "hear" in the row for ου, but in each such case this is because these verbs have an irregularity in one or more forms; e.g. ἀκούειν is irregular in the perfect system. Any verb listed in parentheses ( ) in the rightmost column is one which is probably regular, but it is impossible to know for sure, since certain key forms do not occur in the New Testament. Any verb listed in square brackets [ ] is irregular, but is regular in at least one principal part, and provides missing examples.

In a few cases it is not clear which of two rival conjugations is the most "regular", in which cases I have included both, as in the multiple rows for σκ, λλ and ρ.

The Greek consonant ς never ends verb stems except in the combination ςς.

The Greek consonant τ never ends verb stems except in combinations like πτ or κτ (except for one highly defective verb πέτεσθαι*; see the footnote in the row for τ in the chart).

The Greek letters ξ and ψ, which are really just spellings of the consonant combinations κσ and πσ, never end stems.

Surprisingly, the vowel ο never ends stems, except for the highly irregular and not very frequent verb ὀμνύειν "swear", whose aorist stem is ὀμο-, and whose perfect stem is apparently ὀμωμο-, based on forms in the Septuagint. The reduplicated verb διδόναι "give", 1SPI δίδωμι is a confusing case, since the forms with δο- and

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the forms with δω- are about evenly split, and are in any case unusual and do not fit very well the regular pattern of Contract verbs.

The diphthongs οι and υι never end stems.

"Regular" Greek Verbs Ending in Nearly Every Letter of Greek Alphabet

Principal → Parts		1 Present & Imperfect (with vowel)	(<1) (mostly ει)	(<1) with ω	2 Future Active & Middle (with σ)	3 Aorist Active & Middle (with σ)	(<3) special accent	4 Perfect Active (with κ, often lost)	5 Perfect Middle/Passive with τ	5b Perfect Middle/Passive with μ	(<5b) (Ever different?) participles with μ	5c Perfect Middle/Passive with σθ [69]	6 Aorist & Future Passive (with θ)	Meaning	Other Similar "Regular" Verbs
		VNPA	VIPA--3S	VIPA--1S [70]	VIFA--3S	VIAA--3S	VNAA	VIRA--3S	VIRP--3S	VIRP--1S	VPRPNM-S	VNRP	VIAP--3S		
		V?P	VIPA--2S	VSPA--1S VSPA--1P VSPA--3P VSPP--1S VSPP--1P VSPP--3P VPPA--NMS	V?F[]PO]	V?A[]PO]		V?[RL]A	VIR[AP-]3S	VIR[AP-]1S	VPR[A]	VNR[EA]	VI[AF][EAMD]		
	Stem Ending ↓													Meaning	Other Similar "Regular" Verbs

Vowel- Final Stems

		1	(<1)	(<1)	2	3	(<3)	4	5	5b	(<5b)	5c	6	Meaning	Other Similar "Regular" Verbs
Simple	υ	καταλύειν	καταλύει°	καταλύω[(S)]	καταλύσει	κατέλυσε(ν)	καταλῦσαι	καταλέλυκεν**[(S)]	καταλέλυσται**[(S)]	καταλέλυμαι**	καταλελυμένος	καταλελύσθαι**	κατελύθη	"destroy"	λύειν*, ἐνδύειν*, ἰσχύειν*, ἐμπτύειν, μεθύειν*, ῥύεσθαι
Mostly	ι	ἀποκυλίειν*	ἀποκυλίει*[(S)]	ἀποκυλίω*°	ἀποκυλίσει	ἀπεκύλισεν	ἀποκυλῖσαι*	ἀποκεκύλικεν**[(S)]	ἀποκεκύλισται**	ἀποκεκύλισμαι**	ἀποκεκυλισμένος°	ἀποκεκυλῖσθαι**	ἀπεκυλίσθη**[(S)]	"roll away"	χρίειν[(S)], ἐγχρίειν*, ἐπιχρίειν*, διαπρίειν*, κυλίειν*, [ἐσθίειν]
Unchanged	αι	πταίειν*	πταίει	πταίω**	πταίσει**	ἔπταισεν[(S)]	πταῖσαι**[(S)]	ἔπταικεν**[(S)]	ἔπταισται**	ἔπταισμαι**	ἐπταισμένος**	ἐπταῖσθαι**	ἐπταίσθη**	"make stumble"	(παίειν*), [κλαίειν]
Final Vowels	ει	κλείειν*	κλείει*	κλείω**	κλείσει	ἔκλεισεν	κλεῖσαι	κέκλεικεν**[(S)]	κέκλεισται	κέκλεισμαι**	κεκλεισμένος°	κεκλεῖσθαι*	ἐκλείσθη	"shut"	σείειν*, κατασείειν*, συγκλείειν*, ἀνασείειν*
and	αυ	ἀναπαύειν**	ἀναπαύει**	ἀναπαύω**	ἀναπαύσει°	ἀνέπαυσεν	ἀναπαῦσαι**[(S)]	ἀναπέπαυκεν**	ἀναπέπαυται	ἀναλέπαυμαι**[(S)]	ἀναπεπαυσμένος*°	ἀνεπεπαῦσθαι**	ἀνεπάη°	"refresh"	παύειν*, καταπαύειν*, θραύειν*[(S)], προσψαύειν*
Diphthongs[71]	ευ	πιστεύειν	πιστεύει	πιστεύω	πιστεύσει	ἐπίστευσεν	πιστεῦσαι	πεπίστευκεν	πεπίστευται	πεπίστευμαι	πεπιστευμένος*	πεπιστεῦσθαι**	ἐπιστεύθη	"believe"	θεραπεύειν, περισσεύειν, προφητεύειν, παιδεύειν[(S)]
	ου	λούειν*	λούει*	λούω*	λούσει*	ἔλουσεν	λοῦσαι*	λέλουκεν**	λέλουσται**	λέλουσμαι**	λελουσμένος°	λελοῦσθαι**	ἐλούσθη*	"wash"	ἀπολούειν*, (κρούειν), [ἀκούειν]
"Contract"	α	κοπιᾶν*	κοπιᾷ	κοπιῶ*	κοπιάσει*	ἐκοπίασεν	κοπιάσαι*	κεκοπίακεν*	κεκοπίαται*	κεκοπίαμαι*	κεκοπιαμένος*	κεκοπιάσθαι*	ἐκοπιάσθη*	"become weary"	πεινᾶν, κλᾶν*, ἰᾶσθαι, θεᾶσθαι*, καταρᾶσθαι*, -σπᾶν*
	α̱	ἀγαπᾶν	ἀγαπᾷ	ἀγαπῶ	ἀγαπήσει	ἠγάπησεν	ἀγαπῆσαι*	ἠγάπηκεν*	ἠγάπηται*	ἠγάπημαι*	ἠγαπημένος*	ἠγαπῆσθαι**	ἠγαπήθη*	"love"	γεννᾶν*, τιμᾶν*, ἐρωτᾶν, πλανᾶν*, νικᾶν*, καταντᾶν*
Verbs	η/(α)	ζῆν[72]	ζῇ	ζῶ	ζήσει	ἔζησεν	ζῆσαι**	ἔζηκεν*	ἔζηται*	ἔζημαι*	ἐζημένος*	ἐζῆσθαι**	—	"live"	συζῆν
(Final	η	λαλεῖν	λαλεῖ	λαλῶ	λαλήσει	ἐλάλησεν	λαλῆσαι	λελάληκεν	λελάληται	λελάλημαι	λελαλημένος*	λελαλῆσθαι*	ἐλαλήθη	"speak"	ποιεῖν, ζητεῖν, εὐλογεῖν, οἰκοδομεῖν, ἡγοῦσθαι*
Vowels	ε/(η)	δεῖν*	δεῖ	δῶ*	δήσει°	ἔδησεν	δῆσαι	δέδεκεν*	δέδεται	δέδεμαι	δεδεμένος	δεδέσθαι	ἐδέθη*	"bind"	
Undergoing	ε	τελεῖν	τελεῖ	τελῶ	τελέσει	ἐτέλεσεν	τελέσαι	τετέλεκεν°	τετέλεσται	τετέλεσμαι	τετελεσμένος*	τετελέσθαι*	ἐτελέσθη	"complete"	ἀρκεῖν*, ἐπαρκεῖν*, συντελεῖν*, ἀποτελεῖν*, [-καλεῖν]
Contraction)[73]	ω	πληροῦν*	πληροῖ*	πληρῶ	πληρώσει	ἐπλήρωσεν	πληρῶσαι	πεπλήρωκεν	πεπλήρωται	πεπλήρωμαι	πεπληρωμένος*	πεπληρῶσθαι*	ἐπληρώθη	"fulfill"	ἀνταναπληροῦν*, φανεροῦν*, σταυροῦν*, δικαιοῦν*
	ο/(ω)	διδόναι	δίδωσιν	δίδωμι	δώσει	ἔδωκεν	δοῦναι	δέδωκεν	δέδοται	δέδομαι	δεδομένος°	δεδόσθαι**[(S)]	ἐδόθη	"give"	παραδιδόναι, ἀποδιδόναι, ἀνταποδιδόναι*
	ο/(ω)	καταπίνειν	καταπίνει	καταπίνω	καταπίεται	κατέπιεν	καταπιεῖν	καταπέπωκεν°	καταπέποται**	καταπέπομαι**	καταπεπομένος*	καταπεπόσθαι**	κατεπόθη	"swallow"	πίνειν, [διδόναι]
	ο	ὀμνύειν	ὀμνύει	ὀμνύω**[(S)]	ὀμόσει**[(S)]	ὤμοσεν	ὀμόσαι	ὀμώμοκεν**[(S)]	ὀμώμοται**	ὀμώμομαι**	ὀμομομένος??**	ὀμωμόσθαι??**	ὠμόθη??**	"swear"	[διδόναι], [πίνειν]

* Form does not occur in the New Testament for this verb (or its derivatives with various prefixes)	° Form does not occur, but another form in same Principal Part does occur for this verb or its derivatives.	??** Form does not occur, and I am not certain
** Form does not occur in the New Testament for any verb with this stem ending	*° Form does not occur, but another form in same Principal Part does occur for another verb with this stem ending.	what its form would be
**[(S)] Form does not occur in the New Testament for any verb with this stem ending, but does in Septuagint, at least in some form of this Principal Part	Examples only available for deponent verbs (Only has middle or passive forms, even if the meaning is active.)	for this stem ending.
red "regular irregularities"	pink orthographic conventions without any actual pronunciation difference	
Verbs whose Stem Ending is a diphthong or a consonant cluster	Irregular forms in an otherwise regular verb; no more regular verb available	

[69] There is also a Perfect Middle/Passive form with σ, the second-person form, but this is extremely rare and shows no unique features.

[70] This is the form that has traditionally been given as the citation form of Greek verbs. I prefer to use the Present Active Infinitive as the citation form (column 1).

[71] These are the only completely "regular" Greek verbs, i.e. with no stem changes, other than an apparent length change on the ones ending in simple υ (though not the ones ending in simple ι). See §3.4.1.3. on page 44. πιστεύειν is probably the best example of a completely regular verb, since it has no prefix and starts with a consonant, so that the "augmented" forms are completely straightforward.

[72] This verb is traditionally cited as ζάω, suggesting an α stem, but not a single form in the New Testament or the Septuagint has α; instead, all forms expected to have α have η. This suggests that it is actually an η stem. The odd thing is that even in Ancient Greek it seems to have had these same forms (see en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ζάω#Ancient_Greek), so it is unclear why the traditional citation form was ever ζάω. However, is not conjugated like the typical η stem verb either, since it has ῆ and ῇ in the first two columns above, in both of which εῖ would be expected. (Neither of these is an expected outcome of either α+ει or η+ει according the vowel contraction chart on page 45.) So this verb must simply be considered an exception.

[73] In these verbs the final vowel of the stem and the first vowel or diphthong of the suffix are contracted in the Present system (columns 1, 5, 7, 8 and 10), as can be seen by comparing these verbs with the previous group. In the remaining forms (the Aorist and Perfect systems) the stem vowels are for the most part unchanged, except that stem-final α becomes η. In the Aorist Passive forms that end in short vowels a σ is usually added after the stem (column 6).

The traditional citation form for these verbs (first person singular present indicative, column 7) is traditionally given in its uncontracted form, e.g. κοπιάω instead of κοπιῶ, even though in New Testament times, and even in Classical Greek only the contracted forms listed here were used. The forms with long vowels are much more common than the forms with short vowels. Although vowel length was probably no longer actually phonemic at the time the New Testament was written, the historic length of these vowels has made a difference in the resulting forms.

Principal → Parts	1 Present & Imperfect (with vowel)	(<1) (mostly ει)	(<1) with ω	2 Future Active & Middle (with σ)	3 Aorist Active & Middle (with σ)	(<3) special accent	4 Perfect Active (with κ, often lost)	5a Perfect Middle/Passive with τ	5b Perfect Middle/Passive with μ	(<5b) (Ever different?) participles with μ	5c Perfect Middle/Passive with σθ [69]	6 Aorist & Future Passive (with θ)	Meaning	Other Similar "Regular" Verbs
	VNPA	VIPA--3S	VIPA--1S [70]	VIFA--3S	VIAA--3S	VNAA	VIRA--3S	VIRP--3S	VIRP--1S	VPRPNM-S	VNRP	VIAP--3S		
	V?P	VIPA--2S	VSPA--1S VSPA--1P VSPA--3P VSPP--1S VSPP--1P VSPP--3P VPPA--NMS	V?[I?PO]	V?A[?PO]		V?[RLJA	VIR[LA]??S	VIR[LA]??S	VPR[A]	VNR[A]	V?[A][][AMD]		

Consonant- Final Stems

		1	(<1)	(<1)	2	3	(<3)	4	5a	5b	(<5b)	5c	6	Meaning	Other Similar "Regular" Verbs
	σ														
	σσ [74]	κηρύσσειν	κηρύσσει	κηρύσσω	κηρύξει*	ἐκήρυξεν	κηρύξαι	κεκήρυχεν*°	κεκήρυκται	κεκήρυγμαι**	κεκήρυγμένος*	κεκηρύχθαι*	ἐκηρύχθη	"announce"	πράσσειν, τάσσειν*, ἐπιτάσσειν, φυλάσσειν, ἀπαλλάσσειν*, ταράσσειν*
sibilants	σσ	πλάσσειν*	πλάσσει*(S)	πλάσσω*(S)	πλάσει**	ἔπλασεν**(S)	πλάσαι**(S)	πέπλακεν**	πέπλασται**	πέπλασμαι**	πεπλασμένος**(S)*	πεπλάσθαι*	ἐπλάσθη	"form"	
	ξ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ψ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	ζ	βαπτίζειν	βαπτίζει	βαπτίζω	βαπτίσει*	ἐβάπτισεν	βαπτίσαι*	βεβάπτικεν**	βεβάπτισται*	βεβάπτισμαι*	βεβαπτισμένος*	βεβαπτίσθαι*	ἐβαπτίσθη	"baptize"	δοξάζειν, ποτίζειν*, καταρτίζειν*, κτίζειν*, χαρίζεσθαι
	π	ἀναβλέπειν	ἀναβλέπει	ἀναβλέπω	ἀναβλέψει*	ἀνέβλεψεν	ἀναβλέψαι	ἀνέβλεπεν*	ἀναβέβλεπται**	ἀναβέβλεμμαι**	ἀναβεβλεμμένος*°	ἀνεβεβλέφθαι**	ἀνεβλέφθη*	"look up", etc.	(βλέπειν), (πέμπειν), (λάμπειν*), (πρέπειν*), (σήπειν*), [καταλείπειν*]
	πτ	ἀποκαλύπτειν	ἀποκαλύπτει	ἀποκαλύπτω*	ἀποκαλύψει	ἀπεκάλυψεν	ἀποκαλύψαι	ἀποκεκάλυφεν**(S)	ἀποκεκάλυπται**	ἀποκεκάλυμμαι**	ἀποκεκαλυμμένος*	ἀποκεκαλύφθαι**	ἀπεκαλύφθη	"reveal"	καλύπτειν*, κατακαλύπτειν*, περικαλύπτειν*, ἅπτειν*, (νέπτειν*), [κρύπτειν*(S)]
labial	β	διατρίβειν*°	διατρίβει*°	διατρίβω*°	διατρίψει	διέτριψεν	διατρῖψαι**(S)	διατέτριβεν**	διατέτριπται**	διατέτριμμαι**	διατετριμμένος*°	διατετρῖφθαι*	διετρίβη°	"tarry"	συντρίβειν*, θλίβειν*, σέβειν*(S)
stops	φ	γράφειν	γράφει	γράφω	γράψει*	ἔγραψεν	γράψαι	γέγραφεν°	γέγραπται	γέγραμμαι**	γεγραμμένος	γεγράφθαι**	ἐγράφη	"write"	ἐπιγράφειν*, (ἀλείφειν*), (νήφειν*), [ἐπιστρέφειν]
and	τ	πέτεσθαι*	πέτεται*	πέτομαι*	—	ἔπτη(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"fly"	(πέτεσθαι*) [75]
dental	δ	σπεύδειν*	σπεύδει*(S)	σπεύδω*°	σπεύσει*	ἔσπευσεν*°	σπεῦσαι**(S)	ἔσπευκεν**	ἔσπευσται**	ἔσπευσμαι**	ἐσπευσμένος**	ἐσπεῦσθαι**	ἐσπεύσθη**	"hurry"	ἐρείδειν*, φείδεσθαι*, ψεύδεσθαι(S), (καθεύδειν), (ᾄδειν*(S))
	θ	πείθειν*° [76]	πείθει	πείθω	πείσει°	ἔπεισεν	πεῖσαι*	πέποιθεν	πέπεισται**	πέπεισμαι	πεπεισμένος	πεπεῖσθαι**	ἐπείσθη°	"persuade"	(ἀλήθειν*), (νήθειν*), (ἀναπείθειν*), (κνήθειν*)
aspirates	κ	διώκειν	διώκει*(S)	διώκω	διώξει*	ἐδίωξεν	διώξαι**(S)	δεδίωκεν*°	δεδίωκται*	δεδίωγμαι**	δεδιωγμένος°	δεδιώχθαι**	ἐδιώχθη°	"persecute"	ἥκειν*, (στήκειν*), (πλέκειν*), (καθήκειν*), [ἥκειν*]
	σκ	ἀρέσκειν	ἀρέσκει*(S)	ἀρέσκω	ἀρέσει*	ἤρεσεν	ἀρέσαι	ἤρεκεν*	ἤρεσται**	ἤρεσμαι**	ἠρεσμένος**	??**	ἠρέσθη*°	"please"	μεθύσκειν*, ἐπιφαύσκειν*, [θνήσκειν*], (βόσκειν)
	σκ	διδάσκειν	διδάσκει	διδάσκω	διδάξει	ἐδίδαξεν	διδάξαι	δεδίδαχεν**(S)	δεδίδακται**	δεδίδαγμαι**	δεδιδαγμένος**(S)	??**	ἐδιδάχθη**	"teach"	
	γ	συλλέγειν*	συλλέγει	συλλέγω°	συλλέξει*	συνέλεξεν°	συλλέξαι*	συλλέλεγεν*	συλλέλεκται**(S)	συλλέλεγμαι**	συλλελεγμένος*	συλλελέχθαι**(S)	συνελέχθη*	"collect"	ἐκλέγεσθαι(S), ἐπιλέγειν*, [ἐπισυνάγειν*], [ἄγειν], [λέγειν]
velar	γ	διανοίγειν	διανοίγει	διανοίγω°	διανοίξει	διήνοιξεν	διανοῖξαι*	διανέωγεν	διανέωκται**	διανέωγμαι**	διανεωγμένος	διηνεωχθαι**	διηνοίχθη	"open"	ἀνοίγειν
	γχ	ἐλέγχειν	ἐλέγχει	ἐλέγχω	ἐλέγξει	ἤλεγξεν°	ἐλέγξαι	??**	??**	??**	??**	??**	ἠλέγχθη**	"reprove"	ἀπάγχειν*, (διακατελέγχεσθαι*)
	χ	βρέχειν	βρέχει	βρέχω*	βρέξει*	ἔβρεξεν	βρέξαι	βέβρεχεν**	βέβρεκται*	βέβρεγμαι**	βεβρεγμένος**	βεβρέχθαι**	ἐβρέχθη*°	"make wet"	δέχεσθαι(S), (ἄρχειν), (βρύχειν*), [ἔχειν], [τρέχειν*]

*	Form does not occur in the New Testament for this verb (or its derivatives with various prefixes)	°	Form does not occur, but another form in same Principal Part does occur for this verb or its derivatives.
**	Form does not occur in the New Testament for any verb with this stem ending	*°	Form does not occur, but another form in same Principal Part does occur for another verb with this stem ending.
**(S)	Form does not occur in the New Testament for any verb with this stem ending, but does in Septuagint, at least in some form of this Principal Part		Examples only available for deponent verbs (Only has middle or passive forms, even if the meaning is active.)
red	"regular irregularities"	pink	orthographic conventions without any actual pronunciation difference
	Verbs whose Stem Ending is a diphthong or a consonant cluster		Irregular forms in an otherwise regular verb; no more regular verb available

??** Form does not occur, and I am not certain what its form would be for this stem ending.

[74] For some reason, this sequence almost always seems to have an underlying stem consonant of γ in the Aorist and Perfect systems, and therefore works like the velar group. (Its original form is somewhat obscure, but the little evidence I have been able to gather suggests that the original stem ending was something like -γζ-, which was further derived from Proto-Indo-European -ky-. The one example I have found with a clear history is πλήσσω "strike", which was apparently derived from Proto-Indo-European **plāk-yo-**, according to the *American Heritage Dictionary, Third Edition*.) The only exception to this rule that -σσ- verbs have underlying γ stems is πλάσσειν*, as seen in the chart.

[75] This is apparently the only verb in the Greek New Testament that has a stem ending in a simple τ. However, it is deponent, and has forms only in the present system, so it is of no use in showing the special irregularities of such a verb. The one clear aorist form in the Septuagint is listed, but is clearly irregular.

[76] This verb is not completely regular, but it is almost so. The only other similar verbs are extremely infrequent, and only have forms in the present system, so they cannot serve to demonstrate the aorist and perfect system changes. The Septuagint has a few additional cases, but none which shed additional light on the irregular forms, the perfect active system.

Principal → Parts	1 Present & Imperfect (with vowel)	(<1) (mostly ει)	(<1) with ω	2 Future Active & Middle (with σ)	3 Aorist Active & Middle (with σ)	(<3) special accent	4 Perfect Active (with κ, often lost)	5a Perfect Middle/Passive with τ	5b Perfect Middle/Passive with μ	(<5b) (Ever different?) participles with μ	5c Perfect Middle/Passive with σθ 69	6 Aorist & Future Passive (with θ)	Meaning	Other Similar "Regular" Verbs
	VNPA, V?P	VIPA--3S, VIPA--2S	VIPA--1S 70, VSPA--1S, VSPA--1P, VSPA--3P, VSPP--1S, VSPP--1P, VPPA--NMS	VIFA--3S, V?[?PO]	VIAA--3S, V?A[PO]	VNAA, V?[RL]A	VIRA--3S, V?R[L]A	VIRP--3S, VIR[IA]??3S	VIRP--1S, VIR[IA]??1S	VPRPNM-S, VPR[IA]	VNRP, VNR[IA]	VIAP--3S, V?[AP][IAMD]		Stem Ending ↓
"liquids" 77 λ	θέλειν	θέλει	θέλω	θελήσει**(S)	ἠθέλησεν	θελῆσαι**	τεθέληκεν**(S)	??**	??**	??**	??**	ἐθελήθη*	"wish"	βούλεσθαι(S), (ὀφείλειν*), (προσοφείλειν*)
λλ	ψάλλειν*	ψάλλει*	ψάλλω*	ψαλεῖ*	ἔψαλεν	ψάλαι??**	ἔψαλκεν**	ἔψαλται**	ἔψαλμαι**	ἐψαλμένος*°	ἐψάλ??**	ἐψάλη**	"sing"	ἀναθάλλειν*, σκύλλειν*, (τίλλειν), [βάλλειν]
ελλ	ἀπαγγέλλειν	ἀπαγγέλλει	ἀπαγγέλλω	ἀπαγγελεῖ*	ἀπήγγειλεν	ἀπαγγεῖλαι	ἀπήγγελκεν**(S)	ἀπήγγελται	ἀπήγγελμαι**	ἀπηγγελμένος°	ἀπηγγέλ??**	ἀπηγγέλη	"inform"	παραγγέλλειν, καταγγέλλειν, ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι*, (ἀγγέλλειν*)
ελλ	ἀποστέλλειν	ἀποστέλλει	ἀποστέλλω	ἀποστελεῖ*	ἀπέστειλεν	ἀποστεῖλαι	ἀπέσταλκεν	ἀπέσταλται	ἀπέσταλμαι**	ἀπεσταλμένος	ἀπεστάλ**	ἀπεστάλη	"send out"	-στέλλειν, ἀνατέλλειν, ἐντέλλεσθαι(S)
μ	διανέμειν*	διανέμει*	διανέμω*	διανεμήσει**	διένειμεν**(S)	διανεῖμαι**	??**	??**	??**	??**	??**	διενεμήθη*	"spread"	(γέμειν*, τρέμειν*, ἀπονέμειν*)
ν	κρίνειν	κρίνει	κρίνω	κρινεῖ	ἔκρινεν	κρῖναι	κέκρικεν	κέκριται	κέκριμαι**	κεκριμένος*	κεκρίσθαι**	ἐκρίθη	"judge"	(ὠδίνειν*)
ν	σκληρύνειν*	σκληρύνει	σκληρύνω*	σκληρυνεῖ*	ἐσκλήρυνεν*	σκληρῦναι*	ἐσκλήρυγκεν??**	ἐσκλήρυνται**	ἐσκλήρυμμαι**	ἐσκληρυμμένος??**	σκληρῦσθαι??**	ἐσκληρύνθη*	"harden"	κατευθύνειν(S), καταισχύνειν*, πληθύνειν*, πλατύνειν*
εν	μένειν	μένει	μένω	μενεῖ	ἔμεινεν	μεῖναι	μεμένηκεν*	μεμένηται**	μεμένημαι**	μεμενημένος*	μεμενῆσθαι**	ἐμένθη??**	"remain"	διαμένειν*, ἐμμένειν, παραμένειν, ἐπιμένειν
αιν	ξηραίνειν*	ξηραίνει*	ξηραίνω**	ξηρανεῖ*	ἐξήρανεν	ξηρᾶναι**	ἐξήραγκεν** 78	ἐξήρανται	ἐξήραμμαι**	ἐξηραμμένος°	ξηράσθαι??**/ ξηράνθαι??**	ἐξηράνθη	"dry up"	μιαίνειν*, εὐφραίνειν*, μωραίνειν*, πικραίνειν*, ῥυπαίνειν*, διαρραίνειν**(S)
	ὑφαίνειν**(S) 79	ὑφαίνει*	ὑφαίνω**(S)	ὑφανεῖ**(S)	ὕφανεν**(S)	ὑφᾶναι**(S)	ὕφαγκεν**	ὕφασται??**	ὕφασμαι**	ὑφασμένος**(S)	ὑφάσθαι**	ὑφάνθη**(S)	"weave"	διυφαίνειν**(S), καθυφαίνειν**(S), συγκαθυφαίνειν**(S), συνυφαίνειν**(S)
αιν	φαίνειν*	φαίνει	φαίνω**	φανεῖ*	ἔφανεν	φᾶναι	πέφαγκεν**	πέφασται??**	πέφασμαι**	πεφασμένος*	πεφάσθαι**	ἐφάνη	"bring to light"	ἐπιφαίνειν(S), ἀναφαίνειν*
ειν	ἀποκτείνειν	ἀποκτείνει**	ἀποκτείνω**	ἀποκτενεῖ	ἀπέκτεινεν	ἀποκτεῖναι	ἀπέκταγκεν**	ἀπέκτανται**	ἀπέκταμμαι**	ἀπεκταμμένος**(S)	ἀπεκτάσθαι**	ἀπεκτάνθη	"kill"	ἐκτείνειν, προτείνειν*, (ὑπερεκτείνειν*), (παρατείνειν*)
αν	φθάνειν*(S)	φθάνει(S)	φθάνω*	φθάσει**(S)	ἔφθασεν	φθάσαι**	ἔφθακεν**(S)	ἔφθασται**	ἔφθασμαι**	ἐφθασμένος**	ἐφθάσθαι**	ἐφθάσθη**	"precede/come"	προφθάνειν*°, καταφθάνειν**(S)°
αν	αὐξάνειν	αὐξάνει	αὐξάνω*	αὐξήσει	ηὔξησεν	αὐξῆσαι**(S) 80	ηὔξηκεν**	ηὔξηται**	ηὔξημαι**	ηὐξημένος**(S)	ηὐξῆσθαι** 80	ηὐξήθη**(S)	"cause to grow"	συναυξάνειν*, ὑπεραυξάνειν*, [βλαστάνειν*(S)]
ερ	δέρειν*	δέρει	δέρω*	δαρεῖ*	ἔδειρεν	δεῖραι*	δέδαρκεν**	δέδαρται**	δέδαρμαι**	δεδαρμένος**	δεδάρθαι**	ἐδάρη	"beat"	
αιρ	καθαίρειν*	καθαίρει	καθαίρω*	καθαρεῖ*	ἐκάθαρεν?** (ἐκάθαιρεν(S)?)	καθᾶραι*	κεκάθαρκεν**	κεκαθάρισται**	κεκαθάρισμαι**	κεκαθαρισμένος*	κεκαθάρθαι**	ἐκαθάρη*	"make clean"	ἐκκαθαίρειν*, διακαθαίρειν*, χαίρειν, συγχαίρειν*
αιρ	ἐπαίρειν*	ἐπαίρει	ἐπαίρω*	ἐπαρεῖ*	ἐπῆρεν 81	ἐπᾶραι	ἐπῆρκεν	ἐπῆρται**	ἐπῆρμαι**	ἐπηρμένος°	ἐπῆρθαι**	ἐπήρθη	"lift up"	αἴρειν*, συναίρειν, ἀπαίρειν(S), ὑπεραίρειν*, μεταίρειν*
ειρ	ἐγείρειν*	ἐγείρει*	ἐγείρω*	ἐγερεῖ	ἤγειρεν	ἐγεῖραι	ἐγήγερκεν**	ἐγήγερται	ἐγήγερμαι**	ἐγηγερμένος*	ἐγηγέρθαι**	ἠγέρθη	"wake"	διεγείρειν*, συνεγείρειν*, ἐξεγείρειν*, ἐπεγείρειν*
ειρ	σπείρειν*	σπείρει	σπείρω*	σπερεῖ*	ἔσπειρεν	σπεῖραι	ἔσπαρκεν**(S)	ἔσπαρται**	ἔσπαρμαι**	ἐσπαρμένος*	??**	ἐσπάρη	"sow"	διασπείρειν*, φθείρειν*, κείρειν*, (περιπείρειν*)
ιρ	οἰκτίρειν**	οἰκτίρει**(S)	οἰκτίρω	οἰκτιρήσει(S)	οἰκτίρησεν(S)	οἰκτιρῆσαι	—	—	—	—	—	—	"pity"	
υρ	μαρτύρεσθαι	μαρτύρεται	μαρτύρομαι	—	ἐμαρτύρατο	μαρτύρασθαι	—	—	—	—	—	—	"testify"	διαμαρτύρομαι, προμαρτύρομαι*

* Form does not occur in the New Testament for this verb (or its derivatives with various prefixes)	° Form does not occur, but another form in same Principal Part does occur for this verb or its derivatives.
** Form does not occur in the New Testament for any verb with this stem ending	*° Form does not occur, but another form in same Principal Part does occur for another verb with this stem ending.
**(S) Form does not occur in the New Testament for any verb with this stem ending, but does in Septuagint, at least in some form of this Principal Part	Examples only available for deponent verbs (Only has middle or passive forms, even if the meaning is active.)
red "regular irregularities"	pink orthographic conventions without any actual pronunciation difference
Verbs whose Stem Ending is a diphthong or a consonant cluster	Irregular forms in an otherwise regular verb; no more regular verb available

??** Form does not occur, and I am not certain what its form would be for this stem ending.

77 All of the "liquid" verbs are odd, especially as regards the changes that occur to the stem vowel, which is why so many conjugations are given.
The examples given for λ, θέλω, βούλεσθαι, and ὀφείλειν are not really regular at all, since the aorist, future, and perfect stems have an inserted vowel, as in ἠθέλησεν. (βούλεσθαι shows forms in the aorist passive, actually deponent, and in the Septuagint there are aorist and future examples for ὀφείλω.) The same is true of several others, including μ and the various forms of ἐγείρειν.
The examples for λλ are especially interesting, since in them the λλ is reduced to λ in the aorist and perfect systems.
78 Some sources also list forms like ἐξήρανεν** or ἐξήρηνεν**. No such form occurs in the New Testament. In the Septuagint only one occurs: διέρραγκα "I have sprinkled" in Prov. 7:17, a form of διαρραίνειν**(S).
79 This verb and its derivatives do not occur in the New Testament, only in the Septuagint, but are fairly common there, and confirm some of the forms for φαίνειν*, which they seem to match for all forms except Aorist Passive.
80 I do not understand why this aorist infinitive is not αὐξῆσαι(S), but all of the sources for the Septuagint show it this way. The perfect passive infinitive also shows this irregularity in at least one source.
81 The η in these forms is not really an irregularity, but is simply the augment or reduplication of αι or α. Forms like ἐπᾶραι show that this is the case.

3.4.2.2.-μι Verbs and Reduplicated Verbs

An important group of verbs in Greek have the ending -μι in the First Person Singular Present Indicative instead of the ending -ω. These are the -μι Verbs.

Another important group, which often overlaps with the -μι Verbs, is the Reduplicated Verbs. These have the oddity that in the present system the stem has an additional syllable tacked on to the front, containing the first stem consonant repeated, followed by the vowel ι. The simple stem can best be seen in the future or aorist.

The following chart shows a (hopefully) exhaustive list of both groups (not including εἶναι "to be", 1SPI εἰμί, and its derivatives), with the number of occurrences of each in the New Testament:

-μι Verbs				Reduplicated Verbs			
Present Infinitive	1SPI			Pres. Infin.	1SPI		
ἀφιέναι	ἀφίημι	"leave, let, forgive"	143	πίπτειν*	πίπτω*	"fall"	90
συνιέναι	συνίημι*	"understand"	26	μιμνήσκεσθαι*	μιμνήσκομαι*	"remember"	23
ἀνιέναι*	ἀνίημι*	"loose"	4	πιπράσκειν*	πιπράσκω*	"sell"	9
καθιέναι*	καθίημι*	"let down"	4	βιβρώσκειν*	βιβρώσκω*	"eat"	1
παριέναι*	παρίημι*	"neglect"	2				
(ἱέναι*	ἵημι*	"release, send"	0)	**Both -μι and Reduplicated**			
φάναι*	φημί*	"say"	66	Pres. Infin.	1SPI		
ἀπολλύειν*	ἀπόλλυμι*	"destroy"	90	διδόναι	δίδωμι	"give"	415
δεικνύειν	δείκνυμι	"point out"	33	παραδιδόναι	παραδίδωμι*	"deliver up"	119
ἐνδεικνύειν*	ἐνδείκνυμι*	"show, demonstrate"	11	ἀποδιδόναι	ἀποδίδωμι	"pay"	48
ἐπιδεικνύειν*	ἐπιδείκνυμι*	"show"	7	ἐπιδιδόναι*	ἐπιδίδωμι*	"give"	9
ὑποδεικνύειν*	ὑποδείκνυμι*	"(fore)warn"	6	ἀνταποδιδόναι*	ἀνταποδίδωμι*	"give back"	7
ἀποδεικνύειν*	ἀποδείκνυμι*	"demonstrate"	4	ἱστάναι*	ἵστημι*[82]	"set"	154
ἀναδεικνύειν*	ἀναδείκνυμι*	"indicate, choose"	2	ἀνιστάναι*	ἀνίστημι*	"raise/rise"	108
ῥήσσειν*	ῥήγνυμι*	"tear"	7	παριστάναι*	παρίστημι*	"stand by"	41
διαρρήσσειν*	διαρρήγνυμι*	"tear"	5	ἐφιστάναι*	ἐφίστημι*	"stand near"	21
περιρήσσειν*	περιρήγνυμι*	"tear off"	1	καθιστάναι*	καθίστημι*	"appoint"	21
ζευγνύναι*	συζεύγνυμι*	"join together"	2	ἐξιστάναι*	ἐξίστημι*	"be amazed"	17
καταγνύναι*	κατάγνυμι*	"break"	4	συνιστάνειν[83]	συνίστημι	"put together"	16
μιγνύναι*	μίγνυμι*	"mingle together"	4	ἀνθιστάναι*	ἀνθίστημι*	"resist"	14
συναναμιγνύναι*	συναναμίγνυμι*	"associate with"	3	προϊστάναι*	προΐστημι*	"lead"	8
πηγνύναι*	πήγνυμι*	"pitch (tent)"	1	ἀφιστάναι*	ἀφίστημι*	"depart"	14
προσπηγνύναι*	προσπήγνυμι*	"crucify"	1	ἐνιστάναι*	ἐνίστημι*	"be present"	7
κρεμαννύναι*	κρεμάννυμι*	"hang"	7	κιχράναι*	κίχρημι*	"lend"	1
ἐκκρεμαννύναι*	ἐκκρεμάννυμι*	"hang on (words)"	1	τιθέναι	τίθημι	"put"	100
κεραννύναι*	κεράννυμι*	"mix (drink)"	3	ἐπιτιθέναι*	ἐπιτίθημι*	"lay on"	39
συγκεραννύναι*	συγκεράννυμι*	"unite"	2	παρατιθέναι	παρατίθημι*	"place before"	19
ἐκπετανύναι*	ἐκπετάννυμι*	"stretch out"	1	προστιθέναι*	προστίθημι*	"add"	18
ἀμφιεννύναι*	ἀμφιέννυμι*	"clothe, dress"	3	ἀποτιθέναι*	ἀποτίθημι*	"put off"	9
κορεννύναι*	κορέννυμι*	"satiate"	1	περιτιθέναι*	περιτίθημι*	"put around"	8
σβεννύναι*	σβέννυμι*	"extinguish"	6	διατιθέναι*	διατίθημι*	"make covenant"	7
ζωννύναι*	ζώννυμι*	"gird"	3	μετατιθέναι*	μετατίθημι*	"transfer"	6
περιζωννύναι*	περιζώννυμι*	"gird about"	6	πιμπλέναι*	πίμπλημι*	"fill" (only aor.)	24
διαζωννύναι*	διαζώννυμι*	"tie around"	3	ἐμπιμπλέναι*	ἐμπίπλημι*	"satisfy"	5
ἀναζωννύναι*	ἀναζώννυμι*	"prepare"	1	(***Continue			
ὑποζωννύναι*	ὑποζώννυμι*	"undergird"	1	from this one***)			
καταστρωννύναι*	καταστρώννυμι*	"spread (kill)"	1				

A good example of both of these groups is the verb διδόναι "to give", 1SPI δίδωμι, presented below.

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[82] It may not seem like this verb y its derivatives are reduplicated, but the initial σ [s] was changed to ʽ [h] by a general sound change affecting nearly all initial σ's.
[83] Occasional forms of this verb group are not constructed like -μι Verbs.

3.4.2.2.1.διδόναι "to give" (415 distinct forms in New Testament)

	Continuous (1) ("Present" & "Imperfect")		Perfect ("Perfect" & "Pluperfect")		Discrete ("Future" & "Aorist")		
	active	middle/passive	active	middle/passive	active	middle	passive

Indicative mood — Present time

	(1) "Present" (1)		(4) "Perfect" (5)		(2)	"Future" (2)	(6)
	δίδωμι	δίδομαι*	δέδωκα	δέδομαι*	δώσω	δώσομαι*	δοθήσομαι*
	δίδως*	δίδοσαι*	δέδωκας	δέδοσαι*	δώσεις	δώση*	δοθήση*
	δίδωσιν	δίδοται	**δέδωκεν**	**δέδοται**	**δώσει**	δώσεται*	δοθήσεται
	δίδομεν*	διδόμεθα*	δεδώκαμεν*	δεδόμεθα*	δώσομεν	δωσόμεθα*	δοθησόμεθα*
	δίδοτε*	δίδοσθε*	δεδώκατε*	δέδοσθε*	δώσετε*	δώσεσθε*	δοθήσεσθε*
	διδόασιν	δίδονται*	δεδώκασιν*	δέδονται*	δώσουσιν	δώσονται*	δοθήσονται*

Indicative mood — Past time

	(1) "Imperfect" (1)		(4) "Pluperfect" (5)		(3)	"Aorist" (3)	(6)
	ἐδίδουν*	ἐδιδόμην*	δεδώκειν*	δεδόμην**	ἔδωκα	ἐδωσάμην*	ἐδόθην*
	ἐδίδους*	ἐδίδοσο*	δεδώκεις*	δέδοσο**	ἔδωκας	ἐδώσω*	ἐδόθης*
	ἐδίδου	ἐδίδοτο*	δεδώκει	δέδοτο**	**ἔδωκεν**	ἐδώσατο*	**ἐδόθη**
	ἐδίδομεν*	ἐδιδόμεθα*	δεδώκειμεν**	δεδόμεθα**	ἐδώκαμεν	ἐδωσάμεθα*	ἐδόθημεν*
	ἐδίδοτε*	ἐδίδοσθε*	δεδώκειτε**	δέδοσθε**	ἐδώκατε	ἐδώσασθε*	ἐδόθητε*
	ἐδίδοσαν/ἐδίδουν	ἐδίδοντο*	δεδώκεισαν	δέδοντο*	ἔδωκαν	ἐδώσαντο*	ἐδόθησαν

Subjunctive mood

	(1) "Present" Subjunctive (1)		(4) "Perfect" Subjunctive (5)		(3) "Aorist" Subjunctive (3)		(6)
	διδῶ	διδῶμαι*	δεδώκω*		δώσω*	δώσωμαι*	δοθῶ*
	διδοῖς*	διδοῖ*	δεδώκης*		δῷς	δώση	δοθῇς*
	διδοῖ*	διδῶται*	δεδώκη**		δῷ/δώῃ/δοῖ/δώση	δώσηται*	δοθῇ
	διδῶμεν*	διδώμεθα*	δεδώκωμεν*		δῶμεν/δώσωμεν	δωσόμεθα*	δοθῶμεν*
	διδῶτε*	διδῶσθε*	δεδώκητε*		δῶτε	δώσησθε*	δοθῆτε*
	διδῶσιν*	διδῶνται*	δεδώκωσιν**		δῶσιν	δώσωνται*	δοθῶσιν*

Imperative mood

	(1) "Present" Imperative (1)		(4) "Perfect" Imperative (5)		(3) "Aorist" Imperative (3)		(6)
	δίδου	δίδοσο*	δέδωκε**	δέδοσο*	δός	δοῦ*/δόσο*	δόθητι*
	διδούτω*	διδόσθω*	δεδωκέτω**	δεδόσθω**	δότω	δόσθω*	δοθήτω*
	δίδοτε	δίδοσθε*	δεδώκετε**	δέδοσθε*	δότε	δόσθε*	δόθητε*
	διδούτωσαν*	διδόσθωσαν*	δεδωκέτωσαν**	δεδόσθωσαν**	δότωσαν*	δόσθωσαν*	δοθήτωσαν*

Optative mood

	(1) "Present" Optative (1)		(4) "Perfect" Optative (5)		(3) "Aorist" Optative (3)		(6)
	διδοίμι**	διδοίμην*			δώσαιμι**	δώσαίμην*	δοθείην**
	διδοίς**	δίδοιο**			δώσαις**	δώσαιο**	δοθείης**
	δίδοι*	δίδοιτο**			δώη	δώσαιτο*	δοθείη*
	διδοίμεν**	διδοίμεθα*			δώσαιμεν**	δωσαίμεθα**	δοθείημεν**
	διδοίτε*	δίδοισθε**			δώσαιτε**	δώσαισθε**	δοθείητε**
	δίδοιεν*	δίδοιντο*			δώσαιεν*	δώσαιντο**	δοθείησαν**

Infinitive

	(1) "Present" Infinitive (1)		(4) "Perfect" Infinitive (5)		(3) "Aorist" Infinitive (3)		(6)
	διδόναι	δίδεσθαι*	δεδωκέναι*	δεδόσθαι*	δοῦναι	δώσασθαι*	δοθῆναι
					(2) "Future Infinitive" (2)		
					δώσειν**	δώσεσθαι*	δοθῆσεσθαι**

Participle

	(1) "Present Participle" (1)		(4) "Perfect Participle" (5)		(3) "Aorist" Participle (3)		(6)
Masc.	διδούς	διδόμενος*	δεδωκώς*	δεδομένος*	δούς	δωσάμενος*	δοθείς*
	διδόντος	διδομένου*	δεδωκότος*	δεδομένου*	δόντος	δωσαμένου*	δοθέντος*
	διδοῦσιν*	διδομένοις*	δεδωκόσιν*	δεδομένοις*	δοῦσιν*	δωσαμένοις*	δοθεῖσιν**
	(other)	(other)*	(other)*	(other)*	(other)	(other)*	(other)*
Fem.	διδοῦσα*	διδομένη*	δεδωκυῖα*	δεδομένη	δοῦσα*	δωσαμένη*	δοθεῖσα
	διδούσης*	διδομένης*	δεδωκυίης*	δεδομένης*	δούσης*	δωσαμένης*	δοθείσης
	διδούσαις*	διδομέναις*	δεδωκυίαις**	δεδομέναις*	δούσαις*	δωσαμέναις**	δοθείσαις**
	(other)*	(other)*	(other)*	(other)	(other)*	(other)*	(other)
Neut.	διδούν*	διδόμενον	δεδωκός*	δεδομένον	δούν*	δωσάμενον*	δοθέν*
	διδόντος*	διδομένου*	δεδωκότος**	δεδομένου*	δόντος*	δωσαμένου*	δοθέντος
	διδοῦσιν*	διδομένοις*	δεδωκόσιν**	δεδομένοις*	δοῦσιν*	δωσαμένοις*	δοθεῖσιν*
	(other)	(other)*	(other)*	(other)*	(other)*	(other)*	(other)*

**	Forms that do not occur in the New Testament for any verb
*	Forms that do not occur in the New Testament for this verb (or its derivatives)
Bold	Forms I am using for "Principal parts"
Red	Forms that serve to show the inherent length of the final stem vowel, or to show that certain classes of verb suffixes lengthen this vowel.

Gray background: Categories not occurring for this verb and many others

3.4.3.Nouns Derived from Verbs

There are two series of adjectives (some of which are mainly or exclusively used as nouns) which are derived from verbs by the addition of a suffix, which could almost be considered a special kind of verb participle, except that they cannot be formed freely for all verbs, and show a good bit of irregularity.

3.4.3.1.With Suffix -τός

The suffix -τός has a meaning that can vary from "(one) that is/was/has been ____ed" or simply "____ed (one)", to "(one) that can be ____ed" or even "(one) that should be ____ed", the verb from which it is derived filling in the blank. (When the verb is intransitive the meaning is "(one) that ____s". Sometimes even with transitive verbs this is the meaning. These cases will be marked in pink.) Tense and aspect seem to be fairly neutral in its meaning. The various passive participles have a similar meaning, but they are used somewhat differently, and in their case tense (really aspect) does matter. In terms of the form of words with this suffix, they seem to always follow either the Discrete (aorist/future) passive or Perfect passive stem (without the reduplication) when these differ from the Continuous (present) stem: in the chart below I have tried to track down which stem it is, and have marked with a + either an aorist or a perfect form that matches. (They seem to be about evenly split.) (When I cannot find a passive form, I have listed an active or middle form enclosed in brackets [ ].)

When prefixes are added to any of these forms, like ἀ- "not", or εὐ- "good", the accent shifts to the earliest possible syllable, e.g. ἄπιστος, ἀδύνατος, and εὐάρεστος, among others. The same happens with compound forms like εἰδωλόθυτος*. However, if the prefix is already part of the original verb, then the accent does not shift, as in εὐλογητός from εὐλογεῖν.

Derived Adjective	Meaning		Verb (Present Infinitive)	Meaning	1. Aorist/Future Passive Form 2. Perfect Passive Form [Active or Middle]	
ἀγαπητός	"beloved"	Mat. 12:18	ἀγαπᾶν	"love"		
ἀνεκτός* (ἀνεκτότερον)	"bearable" ("that can be borne")	Mat. 10:15	ἀνέχεσθαι(S)	"endure, bear with"	[ἀνεσχόμην] [(ἔσχηκεν)]	Acts 18:14 2 Cor. 7:5
ἀρεστός* (ἀρεστόν) εὐάρεστος	"pleasing, right" "well-pleasing"	Acts 6:2 Rom. 14:18	ἀρέσκειν	"please"	[ἀρέσαι] —	Rom. 8:8
ἀρκετός	"sufficient"	1Pe4:3	ἀρκεῖν*	"be enough"	ἀρκεσθησόμεθα —	1 Tim. 6:8
βδελυκτός(S) (βδελυκτοί)	"detestable" ("that should be detested")	Tit. 1:16	βδελύσσεσθαι*	"detest"	— ἐβδελυγμένοις	Rev. 21:8
γεννητός(S) (γεννητοῖς)	"born"	Mat. 11:11	γεννᾶν*	"beget", "bear (child)"	γεννηθῆναι γεγέννηται	John 3:4 Gal. 4:23
γνωστός	"known"	John 18:15	γινώσκειν	"know"	ἐγνώσθη ἔγνωσται	Luke 24:35 1 Cor. 8:3
γραπτός* (γραπτόν)	"written"	Rom. 2:15	γράφειν	"write"	ἐγράφη γέγραπται	Rom. 4:23 Mat. 2:5
δεκτός (δεκτόν) εὐπρόσδεκτος	"acceptable" ("that should be accepted") "acceptable"	Luke 4:19 2 Cor. 6:2	δέχεσθαι(S)	"receive"	δέξασθαι δέδεκται	Mat. 11:14 Acts 8:14

διδακτός(S) (διδακτοῖς)	"taught"	1 Cor. 2:13	διδάσκειν	"teach"	διδάξαι —	Acts 11:26
δυνατός ἀδύνατος	"powerful" "impossible"	Luke 1:49 Acts 14:8	δύνασθαι	"be able"	ἠδυνήθη —	Mk7:24
ἐκλεκτός συνεκλεκτός* (συνεκλεκτή)	"chosen" "chosen together with"	Luke 23:35 1Pe5:13	ἐκλέγεσθαι(S)	"choose out"	[ἐξελέξατο] ἐκλελεγμένος	Mark 13:20 Luke 9:35
εὐλογητός	"blessed"	Luke 1:68	εὐλογεῖν	"bless"	[εὐλόγησεν] εὐλογημένος	Mat. 14:19 Mat. 21:9
ζεστός	"hot" ("boiled")	Rev. 3:15	ζεῖν*	"boil (be fervent)"	Only pres.: ζέων	1 Tim. 6:13
θαυμαστός(S) (θαυμαστόν)	"wonderful" ("that is wondered at")	John 9:30	θαυμάζειν	"wonder"	θαυμασθῆναι —	2Th1:10
θνητός(S) (θνητόν)	"mortal"	1 Cor. 15:54	ἀποθνήσκειν (θνήσκειν*)	"die"	[ἀπέθανεν] +[τεθνηκέναι]	Mat. 9:24 Acts 14:19
εἰδωλόθυτος* (εἰδωλόθυτον)	"sacrificed to an idol"	Acts 21:25	θύειν	"sacrifice"	ἐτύθη τεθυμένα	1 Cor. 5:7 Mat. 22:4
κλητός	"called"	Rom. 1:1	καλεῖν	"call"	ἐκλήθη κέκληται	Mat. 27:8 1 Cor. 7:18
ἀκάθαρτος	"unclean"	Ep5:5	καθαίρειν*	"make clean"	[ἐκκαθάρατε]	1 Cor. 5:7 He10:2
κοπετός(S) (κοπετόν)	"mourning"	Acts 8:2	κόπτειν(S)	"cut", middle "mourn"	ἐξεκόπης —	Rom. 11:24
κρυπτός	"hidden"	1 Pe. 3:4	κρύπτειν*	"hide"	ἐκρύβη +κέκρυπται	Luke 19:42 Col. 3:3
ἄμεμπτος	"blameless"	Ph3:6	μέμφεσθαι*	"blame"	μέμψεται**(S) —	Sir. 41:7
μισθωτός	"hired"	Jn10:12	μισθώσασθαι	"hire, engage"	[μισθώσασθαι]	Mat. 20:1
ἀνόητος* (ἀνόητοι)	"foolish" ("that doesn't perceive")	Ti3:3	νοεῖν*	"perceive"	νοῆσαι —	Ep3:4
ὁρατός* (ὁρατά)	"visible" ("that is seen")	Col. 1:16	ὁρᾶν(S)	"see"	ὤφθη +[ἑόρακεν]	Mat. 17:3 Col. 2:18
παθητός	"that must suffer"	Acts 26:23	πάσχειν	"suffer"	+[παθεῖν] [πέπονθεν]	Mat. 16:21 Heb. 2:18
πλαστός* (πλαστοῖς)	"false" ("shaped (to deceive)")	2 Pe. 2:3	πλάσσειν*	"form, shape"	ἐπλάσθη πεπλασμένον**(S)	1 Tim. 2:13 Jer. 19:1
πιστός ἄπιστος	"faithful, believing" "unbelieving"	Luke 16:10 1 Cor. 7:14	πείθειν* [84]	"persuade"	ἐπείσθησαν πέπεισμαι	Acts 5:39 Rom. 8:38
			not πιστοῦν*	"be faithful"	ἐπιστώθης —	2 Tim. 3:14
			not πιστεύειν	"believe"	ἐπιστεύθην πεπίστευμαι	1 Tim. 1:11 1 Cor. 9:17
πνικτός* (πνικτόν)	"choked"	Acts 21:25	πνίγειν*	"choke"	[ἔπνιξαν] —	Mat. 13:7

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[84] This is a bit surprising, since πιστός doesn't look at all like πείθειν*, but instead looks like it should be derived from πιστοῦν* or πιστεύειν. However, the reality is that all of these forms derive from πείθειν*, which makes it a bit more logical.

χειροποίητος* (χειροποίητον)	"made with hands"	Mk14:58		"make"	(ζωοποιηθείς) πεποιημένων	1Pe3:18 He12:27
πυρετός	"fever"	Mat. 8:15	πυρέσσειν*	"have a fever"	only pres.: πυρέσσουσα	Mk1:30
			not πυροῦσθαι	"burn"	only pres.	1 Cor. 7:9
			not πυρράζειν*	"be (fiery) red (sky)"	only pres.: πυρράζει	Mat. 16:2
Σεβαστός* (Σεβαστόν)	"Imperial" ("who is worshipped")	Acts 25:25	σεβάζεσθαι*	"worship"	ἐσεβάσθησαν —	Rom. 1:25
στυγητός* (στυγητοί)	"hated"	Ti3:3	στυγεῖν**	"hate"		—
συνετός(S) (συνετῷ)	"prudent"	Acts 13:7	συνιέναι	"understand"	[Ao.Imp. σύνετε] —	Acts 7:25
τακτός* (τακτῇ)	"appointed, fixed"	Acts 12:21	τάσσειν*	"appoint"	[ἔταξαν] τέτακται	Acts 15:2 Acts 22:10
ὑετός (ὑετόν)	"rain"	Acts 28:2	ὕειν*	"make come down like rain"	Only pres. ὕω(S)	Ex. 9:18
ἀνυπόκριτος	"without hypocrisy"	Rom. 12:9	ὑποκρίνεσθαι*	"pretend"	(ἐκρίθη) (κέκριται)	Acts 27:1 Jn3:18
ὑφαντός	"woven"	Jn19:23	ὑφαίνειν**(S)	"weave"	+συνυφάνθη**(S) ὑφασμένον**(S)	Exo. 36:17 Lev. 19:19
χρηστός	"good, kind, useful" ("that can be used")	Mat. 11:30	χρᾶσθαι(S)	"use"	[ἐχρησάμην] κέχρημαι	2 Co. 1:17 1 Cor. 9:15
Χριστός ἀντίχριστος	"anointed (one)" ="Christ" "antichrist"	Mat. 1:16 1Jo2:18	χρίειν(S)	"anoint"	ἐχρίσθη**(S) κέχρισται**(S)	2 Ki. 1:21 2 Ki. 5:17
φθαρτός(S) (φθαρτόν) ἄφθαρτος* (ἄφθαρτοι)	"corruptible" "that can be corrupted") "incorruptible", "immortal"	1 Cor. 9:25 1 Cor. 15:52	φθείρειν*	"corrupt"	φθαρῇ —	2 Cor. 11:3

The following form is not actually an example of this, because both the meaning and the accent are wrong, though it looks like somehow it should be:

Derived Noun	Meaning		Verb (Present Infinitive)	Meaning	1. Aorist/Future Passive Form 2. Perfect Passive Form [Active or Middle]	
θάνατος	"death"	Rom. 5:12	ἀποθνήσκειν (θνήσκειν*)	"die"	+[ἀπέθανεν] [τεθνηκέναι]	Mat. 9:24 Acts 14:19

3.4.3.2. With Suffix -της

The suffix -της, on the other hand, has a meaning like "(one) who does". Unlike -τός, the accent is not always on the final syllable. In fact, there does not seem to be a clear rule for the accent position. Its feminine form seems to be τρια, though I only find one case of this, μαθήτρια.

Derived Noun	Meaning		Verb	Meaning	
βαπτιστής	"baptizer"	Mat. 14:2	βαπτίζειν	"baptize"	Mat. 3:11
βουλευτής	"member of the council"	Mar. 15:43	βουλεύειν*	"decide, agree, come to an agreement"	Juan 12:10, Acts 27:39
γνώστης	"one who knows", "expert"	Acts 26:3	γινώσκειν	"know"	Juan 2:24
ἐργάτης	"worker"	Mat. 10:10	ἐργάζεσθαι	"work"	Luc. 13:14
καρδιογνώστης	"heart knower"	Acts 1:24, Acts 15:8	καρδία + γινώσκειν	"heart" + "know"	—
κλέπτης	"robber"	Mat. 24:43	κλέπτειν	"rob"	Rom. 2:21
κριτής	"judge" (noun)	Luc. 12:58	κρίνειν	"judge" (verb)	Juan 8:26
μαθητής	"disciple"	Mat. 10:24	μανθάνειν(S)	"learn"	1 Tim. 5:13
μαθήτρια	"disciple (female)"	Acts 9:36	μανθάνειν(S)	"learn"	1 Tim. 5:13
οἰνοπότης	"drinker of wine"	Mat. 11:19	οἶνος + πίνειν	"wine" + "drink"	—
ὀφειλέτης	"debtor"	Mat. 18:24	ὀφείλειν*	"owe"	Mat. 18:28
προδότης	"traitor"	Luc. 6:16	προδίδωμι	"give before", "betray"	Rom. 11:35
προσαίτης	"beggar"	Mar. 10:46, Juan 9:8	προσαιτεῖν*	"beg"	Juan 9:8
προφήτης	"prophet"	Mat. 13:57	προ- + φάναι*	"before" + "declare"	—
ὑποκριτής*	"hypocrite"	Mat. 6:2	ὑποκρίνεσθαι*	"dissimulate"	Luc. 20:20
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This is available online in several places:

www.sounddoctrine.net/Classic Sermons/new/New Testament Greek 193.pdf

This is a rather rough scanned version, and is not editable or searchable.

http://www.churchlivinglord.com/NT Greek Grammar by J Gresham Machen 1.pdf

This is a much cleaner scanned version, but is still not editable or searchable.

The first seven chapters are available in an editable and searchable text version at

http://www.churchlivinglord.com/machen ntgreek.html, but require installation of a special font.

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