

A Greek Morphology

Verbs and Nouns for Koine Greek

ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ μορφολογία

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“I would like to thank Newton Trowbridge, who, while we were sitting on a Greek isle and conversing in Koine, requested that such a book be put together. I would also like to thank Jordash Kiffiak for the first iteration and stimulus for the noun/adjective tables.

Errors and shortcomings remain mine, of course.” RB

Features of *A Greek Morphology, Verbs and Nouns for Koine Greek*

The Greek Morphology book answers a practical need for those wanting to speak and write Greek with each other. The common verbs and nouns of Greek are highly irregular and need much reinforcement and usage before they will become automatic in the speech of a learner. Students also need to learn these irregular words ‘as they are’ rather than through trying to generate the forms through complex, multi-exceptional rules. This booklet has the following features:

- An English to Greek index for finding many common verbs.
 - Verbs in the index are presented with both aorist and continuative infinitives.
 - Real forms are used. Infinitives in the index appear as ποιῆσαι ποιεῖν and ἀγαπήσαι ἀγαπᾶν. In the tables one finds the forms that are in use, like ἐποίει ‘was doing’ and ἀγαπῶ ‘I love’. These are the forms that need to be inside a language user’s thoughts at the starting point for thinking in the language.
 - The tables are alphabetized according to the aorist infinitive, wherever in use. Rare verbs without an aorist, like εἶναι ‘to be’ and κεῖσθαι ‘to lie, be placed,’ are listed by the continuative.
 - Verbs are listed according to real usage. Thus, the equivalent of English ‘to stand’ is στῆναι ἐστάναι. ‘To stand up’ is ἀναστῆναι ἀνίστασθαι. ‘To set up, stand something, place upright’ is given in a separate table as στήσαι ἰστάναι.
 - Verbs are listed idiomatically according to the ‘voice’ (διάθεσις) in common usage and the meanings given are for that voice. There is no confusion of ‘deponents’ and artificial forms. Where a verb is commonly used in both active and middle voices, two tables are provided.
 - Tables are full and are not limited to occurrences in the Greek NT or LXX.
 - Verb tables are given according to standard forms in the Koiné period. Occasional Attic differences are footnoted or placed in smaller type.
 - Verbs are limited to attested vocabulary from authors like Josephus, Plutarch, and the Greek New Testament. Verbs from Homer and Epic poetry are not included.
 - Subjunctive aorists and continuatives are listed in one column to represent one function.
 - Optative aorists and continuatives are included in one column to represent one function.
 - Future infinitives and participles are included.
 - Tables of verbs include an example of usage in context from an ancient text.
 - A summary of ‘dual’ forms is including as one verb table.
 - A summary verb chart is given for λῦσαι.
 - Additional summary tables are provided for each separate tense.
 - All the basic noun patterns and adjective patterns are provided so that the work is a fairly complete, practical morphology of Greek.
- This book is a work in progress. Some of the verb tables have restricted examples without optatives or expanded perfects. These will be filled out in future editions.

Preface to *A Greek Morphology, Verbs and Nouns for Koine Greek*

(With Two Verb Table Formats)

This book started out with tables for practical use so that students could quickly see the forms of the many irregular verbs that they would need for communication. These verbs tend to be the most commonly used and are necessary for speech at all levels. The *Simple Format* covers 98-99% of the forms of a verb that a student needs for practical communication in a Koine dialect. The table format is as follows:

	aorist infinitive English gloss aorist imperative singular/plural		continuative infinitive English gloss continuative imperative singular/plural	
present indicative	imperfect indicative	aorist indicative	future indicative	aorist/continuative subjunctive aorist participle continuative participle
[paradigm]	[paradigm]	[paradigm]	[paradigm]	[paradigm]
<small>small print line with the perfect indicative 1s, perfect participle m.s., perfect infinitive example of the verb in context, from an ancient source</small>				
<small>translation of example</small>				

Even though the above format covered most of the necessary forms, it was decided that a fuller table would be useful. More marginal forms like future infinitives, the full perfect paradigm, fuller participial paradigms and the optatives were added. These are found in this book inside of a lined table. Eventually the other tables will use this format, but that must await a later edition. Meanwhile both tables are useful now and cover irregular and common verbs. The *Framed Format* is as follows:

aorist infinitive English gloss		continuative infinitive English gloss			aorist imperatives: 2person sing. 3person sing./2plural 3 plural		continuative imperatives: 2person sing. 3person sing./2plural 3 plural		
		perfect infinitive English gloss			future infinitive				
ἀόριστος χρόνος		παρατατικός χρόνος	παρακειμένος χρόνος	ἐνεστώς χρόνος	μέλλων χρόνος	(ἴνα) ὑποτακτική αορ/παρ		εὐκτική αορ/παρ	
aor. ind. 1sing.	impf. ind. 1sing.	perf. ind. 1sing.	present ind. 1sing.	future ind. 1sing.	aor.subj./cont.subj. 1s	aor.opt./cont.opt. 1s			
aor. ind. 2s	impf. ind. 2s	perf. ind. 2s	present ind. 2s	future ind. 2s	aor.subj./cont.subj. 2s	aor.opt./cont.opt. 2s			
aor. ind. 3s	impf. ind. 3s	perf. ind. 3s	present ind. 3s	future ind. 3s	aor.subj./cont.subj. 3s	aor.opt./cont.opt. 3s			
aor. ind. 1plural	impf. ind. 1plural	perf. ind. 1plural	present ind. 1plural	future ind. 1plural	aor.subj./cont.subj. 1p	aor.opt./cont.opt. 1p			
aor. ind. 2p	impf. ind. 2p	perf. ind. 2p	present ind. 2p	future ind. 2p	aor.subj./cont.subj. 2p	aor.opt./cont.opt. 2p			
aor. ind. 3p	impf. ind. 3p	perf. ind. 3p	present ind. 3p	future ind. 3p	aor.subj./cont.subj. 3p	aor.opt./cont.opt. 3p			
ἀόριστος μετοχή		παρακειμένη μετοχή		παρατατική μετοχή		μέλλουσα μετοχή			
aor. part. ms	aor. part. mp	perf. part. ms	perf. part. mp	cont. part. ms	cont. part. mp	fut. part. ms	fut. part. mp	μετοχαὶ ἀρσενικάι.	
aor. part. fs	aor. part. fp	perf. part. fs	perf. part. fp	cont. part. fs	cont. part. fp	fut. part. fs	fut. part. fp	μετοχαὶ θηλυκαί.	
aor. part. ns	aor. part. np	perf. part. ns	perf. part. np	cont. part. ns	cont. part. np	fut. part. ns	fut. part. np	μετοχαὶ οὐδέτεροι.	
text reference		Greek example sentence from a context						English translation of the example sentence.	

There are 196 verbs in this first version of the morphology book: 114 verbs are in the *Simple Format*, 54 verbs are in the *Framed Format*, and 28 infinitive pairs are only defined, displayed in a more basic table. See the instructions on *How to use the Verb Tables*.

πίνακες χρήσιμοι ῥημάτων κοινῶν

How to Use the Verb Tables

These are practical tables of common verbs that can help a student produce forms when they want to use a word. While it is relatively easy to learn to recognize or decode these common verbs when encountered in reading, learning to produce these forms automatically, without consciously applying rules takes considerable practice and use of the language. A student should try to picture the action in their mind rather than the spelling.

Verbs that occur more than 50 times in the New Testament are listed as well as many other useful verbs for basic communication and thinking in the language. They are listed in alphabetical order according to the **ἀόριστον ἀπαρέμφατον aorist infinitive**. Approximate meanings are given in English. In each table the **ἀόριστον ἀπαρέμφατον** is listed first, followed by the **παρατατικόν continuative**. If an aorist does not exist, a line _____ is placed in the **εὔρητήριον index** before the **παρατατικόν continuative**. See: “be _____ εἶναι”
If the **ἀόριστον** is rarely used it will be in brackets, see *want* [ἔθελῆσαι]. If the verb has an object in the **γενική, δοτική, or αἰτιατική genitive, dative, accusative**, these may be signaled by providing **τινος, τινι, τι** in a smaller font. See *ἀκοῦσαι τι τινός ἀκούειν*.

An example sentence is provided in order to illustrate at least one way that the word may be used in context. These are often taken from the NT, where the larger context will sometimes be recognizable and may make the reading of isolated sentences easier.

The first forms that a person needs for speaking are usually **ἐνεστώς present** and the **ἀόριστος**.

Please note: it is best to work with only a small piece of a paradigm first. For example, just work with the singular forms of the **ἐνεστώς** at first and then work with **ἐνεστώς** and **ἀόριστος** singular. One or two verbs at a time are sufficient—use the verbs in many contexts and echo the sentences with a language partner, if possible.

(For example: speaker A says *εἶδες τὸ δένδρον; did you see the tree?* speaker B says *εἶδον. καὶ σύ, τί εἶδες;* speaker A says *εἶδον _____[οἶκον/ἄνθρωπον, κ.τ.λ. etc.]*)

These tables are basic to the language but will take a considerable amount of time to control, more time than in an introductory language course. With a fluent control of the verbs in these tables, the student will be well on their way to achieving a true functional fluency in ancient Greek.

After the aorist and present, try using the **παρατατικός χρόνος** and the **μέλλων**.

In most of the tables only the most practical tenses and moods are provided: the present, imperfect, aorist, future, subjunctive, infinitives, imperative, and participles, with only an example of the perfect. The other infinitives beyond the aorist and continuative and forms like 3rd person imperatives, a full paradigm of perfects, and optatives, are added for verbs in the tables within a frame. This is a work in progress where the simple table was used at first and the fuller tables have been added secondarily. See the first page of tables where *ἀγαγεῖν* shows the simple format and *ἀγαπήσαι* shows a fuller format.

The **ὑποτακτική subjunctive** has both aspects in one column. This is because **ὑποτακτική** is a single function. It is one category and does not relate to time like the other columns. It is used in certain contexts, like with *ἄν* or after *ἵνα*, or in order to express an obligation “we should...” “let’s ...”. The choice between **ἀόριστον** and **παρατατικόν** depends on whether the event is pictured as *whole, complete* (**ῥήμα ἀόριστον, ἔχον τέλος**) or *open-ended/extending* (**παρατατικόν, χωρίς τέλος**).

Προστακτική commands and **μετοχή ὀρθή participles** (in the nominative form **ὀρθή**), are also given.

Only the idiomatic or most common **διάθεσις voice** is given for each verb. Students will find that ‘passives’ can be avoided in speech by including the doer as the subject of a sentence. The forms for the **μέση** and **παθητική** will be learned from verbs that naturally use the **μέση** and **παθητική**, like *δέξασθαι δέχεσθαι to receive* and *πορευθῆναι πορεύεσθαι to go*.

Optional or less common forms are given in smaller print. However, sometimes forms are given in smaller print in order to fit in its column. See *ἀκούειν*. Three **παρακείμενος perfect** forms are given in one line following the main entries as *perf. ind. 1s, μετοχή perf. part., ἀπαρέμφατον perf. inf.* The **παρακείμενος** is not commonly used for most verbs and may be ignored when starting to speak.

As a general rule, it is best to try to speak as simply and as clearly as possible when trying to learn a new language. Leave the complicated, metaphorical, and ironic expressions until after basic communicative fluency has been achieved.

able (be)	δυναθῆναι δύνασθαι	bring together	συναγαγεῖν συνάγειν	die	ἀποθανεῖν ἀποθνήσκειν	get up, climb	ἀναβῆναι ἀναβαίνειν
absent (be)	_____ ἀπειναι	build	οἰκοδομῆσαι οἰκοδομεῖν	dip	βαπτίσει βαπτίζειν	get up, awake	ἐγερθῆναι ἐγείρεσθαι
acquire, get	κτησασθαι κτᾶσθαι	burn	καύσαι καίειν	discuss	διαλέξασθαι διαλέγεσθαι	gird, dress	περιζώσασθαι -ζωννύεσθαι
afraid (be)	φοβηθῆναι φοβεῖσθαι	buy	ἀγοράσαι ἀγοράζειν	dismiss	ἀπολῶσαι ἀπολύειν	give	δοῦναι διδόναι
alive	ζῆσαι ζῆν	call	καλέσαι καλεῖν	dismiss	ἀφείναι ἀφιέναι	give (back)	ἀποδοῦναι ἀποδιδόναι
allow, leave	ἀφείναι ἀφιέναι	can, be able	δυναθῆναι δύνασθαι	dissolve	λύσαι λύειν	give over	ἐκδοῦναι ἐκδίδουσαι
allow, permit	ἔασαι ἔαν	care for	ἐπιμεληθῆναι ἐπιμελεῖσθαι	disturb	ταράξαι ταρασσειν	glorify	δοξάσαι δοξάζειν
be amazed	ἐκπλαγῆναι ἐκπλήσσεσθαι	(be) careful	προσσεχεῖν προσέχειν	divorce	ἀπολῶσαι ἀπολύειν	go	πορευθῆναι πορεύεσθαι
be amazed	ἐκστήναι ἐξίστασθαι	carry	ἐνέγκαι φέρειν	do	ποιῆσαι ποιεῖν	go (away)	_____ ἀπιέναι
be amazed	θαυμάσαι θαυμάζειν	cease	παύσασθαι παύεσθαι	doing (be)	ποιήσασθαι ποιεῖσθαι	go (away)	ἀπελθεῖν ἀπέρχεσθαι
answer	ἀποκριθῆναι ἀποκρίνεσθαι	change	ἀλλάξαι ἀλλάσσειν	drag	ἐλκύσαι ἔλκειν	go away	_____ ὑπάγειν
appear	φανῆναι φαίνεσθαι	chew	μασησασθαι μασᾶσθαι	draw	γράφαι γράφειν	go (down)	καταβῆναι καταβαίνειν
arrange	τάξαι τάσσειν	choose	ἐλέσθαι αἰρεῖσθαι	get dressed	ἐνδύσασθαι ἐνδύεσθαι	go (up)	ἀναβῆναι ἀναβαίνειν
arrive	ἀφικέσθαι ἀφικνεῖσθαι	choose	ἐκλέξασθαι ἐκλέγεσθαι	drink	πιεῖν/πεῖν πίνειν	greet	ἀσπάσασθαι ἀσπάζεσθαι
arrive	παραγενέσθαι παραγίνεσθαι	climb	ἀναβῆναι ἀναβαίνειν	drive	ἐλάσαι ἐλαύνειν	guess	εἰκάσαι εἰκάζειν
arrive	_____ ἦκειν	collect	συναγαγεῖν συνάγειν	drop	καθεῖναι καθιέναι	hang	κρεμασθῆναι κρέμασθαι
ask	αἰτήσασθαι αἰτεῖσθαι	come	ἔλθειν ἔρχεσθαι	eat	φαγεῖν ἐσθίειν	happen	γενέσθαι γίνεσθαι
ask	ἐρωτήσαι ἐρωτᾶν	come (poet)	μολεῖν βλώσκειν	eat (meat)	τραγεῖν τρώγειν	happen	συμβῆναι συμβαίνειν
ask about	ἐπερωτήσαι ἐπερωτᾶν	come to	προσελθεῖν προσέρχεσθαι	enter	εἰσελθεῖν εἰσέρχεσθαι	happy (be)	χαρῆναι χαίρειν
attempt	πειραθῆναι πειρᾶσθαι	(have) come	_____ ἦκειν	evangelize	εὐαγγελίσασθαι εὐαγγελίζεσθαι	be harmed	βλαβῆναι βλάπτεσθαι
(pay) attention	προσσεχεῖν προσέχειν	comfort	παρακαλέσαι παρακαλεῖν	exist	ὑπάρξαι ὑπάρχειν	harm	βλάψαι βλάπτειν
attract	ἐλκύσαι ἔλκειν	command	ἐπιτάξαι ἐπιτάσσειν	expect	[προσδοκῆσαι] προσδοκᾶν	have	σχεῖν ἔχειν
awake (be)	_____ ἐγρηγορέναι	complete	πληρῶσαι πληροῦν	fall	πεσεῖν πίπτειν	have to	_____ δεῖν
away (be going)	_____ ὑπάγειν	complete	τελέσαι τελεῖν	fear	φοβηθῆναι φοβεῖσθαι	heal	ἰάσασθαι ἰᾶσθαι
bake, cook	πέψαι πέσσειν	confidant	_____ πεποιθέναι	feel	αἰσθῆσθαι αἰσθάνεσθαι	healed (be)	ἰαθῆναι ἰᾶσθαι
baptize	βαπτίσει βαπτίζειν	consider	βουλεύσασθαι βουλευέσθαι	fight	μαχέσασθαι μάχεσθαι	hear	ἀκοῦσαι ἀκούειν
bathe	λουσασθαι λούεσθαι	continue	διατελέσαι διατελεῖν	find	εὔρεῖν εὐρίσκειν	hungry	πεινᾶσαι πεινᾶν
be	_____ εἶναι	convince	πείσαι πείθειν	finish	τελέσαι τελεῖν	be hurt	βλαβῆναι βλάπτεσθαι
be about to	μελλῆσαι μέλλειν	cook, bake	πέψαι πέσσειν	fix in place	πῆξαι πήγνυναι	hurt	βλάψαι βλάπτειν
become	γενέσθαι γίνεσθαι	cry out	κράξαι κράζειν	fly	πτῆναι πέτεσθαι	be injured	βλαβῆναι βλάπτεσθαι
beg	δειθῆναι δεῖσθαι	cut	τεμεῖν τέμνειν	follow	ἀκολουθησῆσαι ἀκολουθεῖν	injure	βλάψαι βλάπτειν
begin	ἄρξασθαι ἄρχεσθαι	be damaged	βλαβῆναι βλάπτεσθαι	follow	_____ ἔπεσθαι	intend	βουληθῆναι βούλεσθαι
believe	_____ πεποιθέναι	damage	βλάψαι βλάπτειν	forget	ἐπιλαθέσθαι ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι	interpret	μεθερμηνεῦσαι μεθερμηνεύειν
believe	πιστεῦσαι πιστεύειν	decide	κρίναι κρίνειν	forgive	ἀφείναι ἀφιέναι	invite	καλέσαι καλεῖν
bind	δῆσαι [δεῖν]	depart	ἀπελθεῖν ἀπέρχεσθαι	fulfill	πληρῶσαι πληροῦν	judge	κρίναι κρίνειν
bow down	προσκυνῆσαι προσκυνεῖν	depart	_____ οἴχεσθαι	gather	συναγαγεῖν συνάγειν	jump down	καταπηδῆσαι καταπηδᾶν
break	κλάσαι κλᾶν	destroy	ἀπολέσαι ἀπολλύναι	get, acquire	κτησασθαι κτᾶσθαι	keep	τηρῆσαι τηρεῖν
bring	ἀγαγεῖν ἄγειν	destroy	λύσαι λύειν	get benefit	ὠφεληθῆναι ὠφελεῖσθαι	kill	ἀποκτεῖναι ἀποκτείνειν
bring	ἐνέγκαι φέρειν	destroyed (be)	ἀπολέσθαι ἀπόλλυσθαι	get down	καταβῆναι καταβαίνειν	killed (be)	ἀπολέσθαι ἀπόλλυσθαι

know	γνώναι γινώσκειν	plan	βουλεύσασθαι βουλεύεσθαι	run	δραμεῖν τρέχειν	take	δέξασθαι δέχεσθαι
know	_____ εἰδέναι	plan	προθέσθαι προτίθεσθαι	say	εἰπεῖν λέγειν	take	λαβεῖν λαμβάνειν
lack	δεῖσθαι δεῖν	point	δείξαι δεικνύναι -νύειν	search	ζητῆσαι ζητεῖν	take care of	ἐπιμεληθῆναι ἐπιμελεῖσθαι
laugh	γελάσαι γελάω	pour out	ἐκχεῖν ἐκχεῖν	see	ἰδεῖν βλέπειν	teach	διδάξαι διδάσκειν
lead	ἀγαγεῖν ἄγειν	possession (be a)	ὑπάρξαι ὑπάρχειν	seem	δόξαι δοκεῖν	tell	διηγήσασθαι διηγείσθαι
leap	(κατα)-πηδήσαι -πηδᾶν	praise	δοξάσαι δοξάζειν	sell	πωλήσαι πωλεῖν	be tempted	πειρασθῆναι πειράζεσθαι
learn	μαθεῖν μανθάνειν	pray	προσεύξασθαι προσεύχεσθαι	send	ἀποστεῖλαι ἀποστέλλειν	testify	μαρτυρῆσαι μαρτυρεῖν
lease	ἐκδόσθαι ἐκδίδοσθαι	preach	εὐαγγελίσασθαι εὐαγγελίζεσθαι	send	πέμψαι πέμπειν	think	δόξαι δοκεῖν
leave smth	ἀφείναι ἀφίεναι	preach	κηρύξαι κηρύσσειν	sense	αἰσθῆσθαι αἰσθάνεσθαι	think	νομίσαι νομίζειν
lie (down)	_____ κείσθαι	prepare	ἐτοιμάσαι ἐτοιμάζειν	set in place	πῆξαι πήγνυναι	(be) thirsty	διψῆσαι διψῆν
lift	ἄραι αἴρειν	preserve	τηρήσαι τηρεῖν	be set up	παγῆναι πήγνυσθαι	throw	βαλεῖν βάλλειν
live	ζῆσαι ζῆν	proclaim	κηρύξαι κηρύσσειν	shine	φῆναι φαίνειν	tie	δήσαι [δεῖν]
look for	ζητῆσαι ζητεῖν	profit	ὠφελιθῆναι ὠφελεῖσθαι	be shocked	ἐκπλαγῆναι ἐκπλήσσεσθαι	trouble	ταράξαι ταραάσειν
lose	ἀπολέσθαι ἀπολλύναι	promise	ἐπαγγεῖλαισθαι ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι	shout	κράξαι κράζειν	translate	μεθερμηνεύσαι μεθερμηνεύειν
lost (be)	ἀπολέσθαι ἀπόλλυσθαι	propose	προθέσθαι προτίθεσθαι	show	δείξαι δεικνύναι -νύειν	trim	τεμεῖν τέμνειν
love	ἀγαπήσαι ἀγαπᾶν	propose	ὑποθέσθαι υποτίθεσθαι	show	φῆναι φαίνειν	trust	_____ πεποιθέναι
make	ποιῆσαι ποιεῖν	prosper	[εὐδοωθῆναι] εὐδοοῦσθαι	sit	καθῆσαι καθῆσθαι	trust	πιστεῶσαι πιστεύειν
mix	μεῖξαι μειγνύναι	prune	τεμεῖν τέμνειν	sleep	καθευδῆσαι καθεύδειν	try	πειραθῆναι πειράσθαι
mixed, be	μειγῆναι μείγνυσθαι	pull	ἐλκύσαι ἔλκειν	sleep	κοιμηθῆναι κοιμᾶσθαι	understand	συνεῖναι συνιέναι
must	[ὀφειλῆσαι] ὀφείλειν	push	ῶσαι ῶθειν	solve	λύσαι λύειν	untie	λύσαι λύειν
must	_____ δεῖν	push forward	ῶσασθαι ῶθεισθαι	soon,be	μελλῆσαι μέλλειν	urge	παρακαλέσαι παρακαλεῖν
name	καλέσαι καλεῖν	push aside	ἀπώσασθαι ἀπωθεῖσθαι	sow	σπεῖραι σπείρειν	use (something)	χρήσασθαι χρῆσθαι
need to	_____ δεῖν	put	θεῖναι τιθέναι	speak	λαλήσαι λαλεῖν	on verge, be	μελλῆσαι μέλλειν
necessary, be	_____ δεῖν	raise up	ἐγείραι ἐγείρειν	stand	στήναι ἐστάναι	wait around	περιμεῖναι περιμένειν
(be) next	_____ ἔπεσθαι	read	ἀναγνῶναι ἀναγινώσκειν	stand up	ἀναστῆναι ἀνίστασθαι	wake (someone)	ἐγείραι ἐγείρειν
obey	ἀκοῦσαι ἀκούειν	receive	δέξασθαι δέχεσθαι	stand near, over	ἐπιστήναι [εφίστασθαι]	wake up	ἐγερθῆναι ἐγείρεσθαι
obey	τηρήσαι τηρεῖν	receive	λαβεῖν λαμβάνειν	stay	μεῖναι μένειν	walk	περιπατήσαι περιπατεῖν
obey	ὑπακούσαι ὑπακούειν	recognize	γνώναι γινώσκειν	stop	παύσασθαι παύεσθαι	want	βουληθῆναι βούλεσθαι
observe	θεωρῆσαι θεωρεῖν	reject	ἀπώσασθαι ἀπωθεῖσθαι	stop	στήναι ἐστάναι	want	[ἐθέλησαι] θέλειν
open	ἀνοῖξαι ἀνοίγειν	release	ἀπολύσαι ἀπολύειν	stop up	βῦσαι βύειν	watch	θεωρῆσαι θεωρεῖν
order	ἐπιτάξαι ἐπιτάσσειν	remain	μεῖναι μένειν	be stuck	παγῆναι πήγνυσθαι	wonder	θαυμάσαι θαυμάζειν
owe	[ὀφειλῆσαι] ὀφείλειν	remember	μνησθῆναι μνημονεύειν	succeed	[εὐδοωθῆναι] εὐδοοῦσθαι	work	ἐργάσασθαι ἐργάζεσθαι
pay (back)	ἀποδοῦναι ἀποδιδόναι	report	διηγήσασθαι διηγείσθαι	suggest	ὑποθέσθαι υποτίθεσθαι	worship	προσκυνῆσαι προσκυνεῖν
permit, allow	ἔασαι ἔαν	request for oneself	αἰτήσασθαι αἰτεῖσθαι	suppose	νομίσαι νομίζειν	wrap oneself, gird	περιζώσασθαι -ζωννύεσθαι
persuade	πέισαι πείθειν	request	δεηθῆναι δεῖσθαι	surprised,be	ἐκπλαγῆναι ἐκπλήσσεσθαι	write	γράψαι γράφειν
pick	ἐκλέξασθαι ἐκλέγεσθαι	required	_____ δεῖν	surprised,be	θαυμάσαι θαυμάζειν		
pick up	ἄραι αἴρειν	resurrect	ἀναστῆναι ἀνίστασθαι	swallow	καταπεῖν καταπίνειν		
place	θεῖναι τιθέναι	return	ἐπιστρέψαι ἐπιστρέφειν		see πεῖν		
place	βαλεῖν βάλλειν	row	ἐλάσαι ἐλαύνειν	sweep	σαρῶσαι σαροῦν		

εὐρετήριον *index of verbs, English to Greek*

	discuss	διαλεχθῆναι διαλέγεσθαι	cut, be	κοπῆναι κόπτεσθαι	απαγγεῖλαι
	corrupt	διαφθεῖραι διαφθείρειν	hide	κρύψαι κρύπτειν	αναγγεῖλαι
	corrupted	διαφθαρῆναι διαφθείρεσθαι	get by lot	λαχεῖν λαγχάνειν	συντριψαι
	teach	διδάξαι διδάσκειν	escape notice	λαθεῖν λανθάνειν	αποσθηναι
	wake up	διεγερθῆναι διεγείρεσθαι	leave	λιπεῖν λείπειν	εξαγαγειν
	given	δοθῆναι δίδοσθαι	lack, be deserted	λειφθῆναι λείπεσθαι	θεραπευσαι
	seem, think	δόξαι δοκεῖν	entreat	[λιτέσθαι] λίσσεσθαι	διελθειν
these infinitives can also help	resist	ἐναντιωθῆναι ἐναντιοῦσθαι	blame	μέμψασθαι μέμψεσθαι	αρνησασθαι αρνεισθαι
alphabetical in Greek	take	ἐλεῖν αἰρεῖν	assign, pasture	νεῖμαι νέμειν	ελεξαι ελεγχειν
	be dragged	ἐλκυσθῆναι ἐλκύεσθαι	think	οἰηθῆναι οἶεσθαι	μιναι μιναινειν
	prove	ἐλέγξαι ἐλέγγχειν	gone, be	---- οἴχεσθαι	ψυγειν ψευγειν
αυξητέον καὶ προσθετέον	proven	ἐλεγχθῆναι ἐλέγγχεσθαι	swear	ὀμόσαι ὀμνύειν	καμψαι καμπτειν
	explain	εξηγησασθαι εξηγεισθαι	mislead	πλανῆσαι πλαναν	μεταμεληθηναι
	praise	ἐπαινήσαι ἐπαινεῖν	err, go astray	πλανηθῆναι πλανασθαι	αισχυνεσθαι
announce	ἀγγεῖλαι ἀγγέλλειν	question	ἐρέσθαι ἔρεσθαι	practice, accomplish	πράξαι πράσσειν
gather	ἀγειραι ἀγειρειν (Philo)	yoke	ζεῦξαι ζευγύνουαι	stand τι	στήσαι ἰσάνααι
praise	αἰνέσαι αἰνεῖν	think, deduce	ηγησασθαι ηγεισθαι	be troubled	ταραχθηναι ταρασσεσθαι
caught	ἀλῶναι ἀλίσκεσθαι	enjoy	ἡσθῆναι ἡδεσθαι	suspect	ὑποῖδειν ὑποβλέπειν
sin, err	ἀμαρτεῖν ἀμαρτάνειν	bury	θάψαι θάπτειν	suspect	ὑπονοῆσαι ὑπονοεῖν
defend oneself	ἀμύνασθαι ἀμύνεσθαι	burning, be	καῆναι καίεσθαι	appear	φανῆναι φαίνεσθαι
repel, defend	ἀμύνααι ἀμύνειν	cleanse, purify	καθαρίσαι καθαρίζειν	shine	φῆναι φαίνειν
expend	ἀναλῶσαι ἀναλίσκειν	sit 38	καθεσθῆναι καθέζεσθαι	anticipate, overtake, precede	φθάσαι φθάνειν
meet	ἀπαντήσαι ἀπαντᾶν	toil	καμεῖν κάμνειν	precede	φθῆναι φθάνεσθαι
camp	αὐλισθῆναι αὐλίζεσθαι	appoint	καταστήσαι καθισταναι	produce	φύσαι φύειν
increase	αὐξησαι αὐξάνειν	break	κατ[ε]αξαι καταγυνοαι	grow up	φυῆναι φύεσθαι
grow up	αὐξηθῆναι αὐξάνεσθαι	boast	καυχῆσασθαι καυχᾶσθαι	*rub	ψῆσαι ψῆν
walk	βαδῖσαι βαδίζειν	order	κελεύσαι κελεύειν	say	φάνααι
be thrown	βληθῆναι βάλλεσθαι	weep, cry	κλαῦσαι κλαίειν		
bear, produce	γεννήσαι γεννᾶν	close	κλείσαι κλείειν		
marry	γῆμαι γαμεῖν	steal	κλέψαι κλέπτειν		
feast	δαΐσασθαι δαίνυσθαι	bend	κλῖναι κλίνειν	καὶ ἄλλα	
give banquet	δαΐσαι ___?	scratch	κναῖσαι κναίνειν		
bite	δακεῖν δάκνειν	scrape	κνήσαι κνᾶν ?	αποστρεψαι	
proved, shown	δειχθῆναι δείκνυσθαι	convey	κομῖσαι κομίζειν	εντελλεσθαι	
clarify, show	δηλῶσαι δηλοῦν	cut	κόψαι κόπτειν	καταγγεῖλαι	
					πεισασθαι hit

ἀπαρέμφατος
προστακτική

ἀγαγεῖν to lead, bring
ἄγαγον/ἀγάγετε

ἄγειν to be leading, bringing
ἄγε/ἄγετε

ἀόριστος μετοχή
ἀγαγών -οῦσα -όν
ἀγαγόντες -οῦσαι -όντα
παρατατική μετοχή

ἐνεστώς	παρατατικός	ἀόριστος	μέλλων	(ἵνα) ὑποτακτική	
ἄγω	ἦγον	ἦγαγον	ἄξω	ἀγάγω/ἄγω	
ἄγεις	ἦγες	ἦγαγες	ἄξεις	ἀγάγης/ἄγης	
ἄγει	ἦγεν	ἦγαγεν	ἄξει	ἀγάγη/ἄγη	ἄγων -ουσα -ον
ἄγομεν	ἦγομεν	ἦγάγομεν	ἄξομεν	ἀγάγωμεν/ἄγωμεν	
ἄγετε	ἦγετε	ἦγάγετε	ἄξετε	ἀγάγητε/ἄγητε	
ἄγουσιν	ἦγον	ἦγαγον	ἄξουσιν	ἀγάγωσιν/ἄγωσιν	ἄγοντες -ουσαι -οντα

παρακείμενος ἀγείοχα, ἀγείοχως, ἀγείοχέναι

Πράξεις ιζ' 19

ἐπιλαβόμενοι τε αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρειον Πάγον ἦγαγον.

And having taken him they led [him] to Mar's Hill.

ἀγαπήσαι to love		ἀπαρέμφατα				προστακτικαὶ ἀόριστοι		ἀγάπησον ἀγαπήσατο/ἀγαπήσατε ἀγαπήσατοσαν	
		ἀγαπᾶν to be loving				προστακτικαὶ παρατατικαί		ἀγάπα ἀγαπάτω /ἀγαπάτε ἀγαπάτωσαν	
		ἠγαπηκέναι to have loved				ἀγαπήσειν			
ἀόριστος χρόνος	παρατατικός χρόνος	παρακείμενος χρόνος	ἐνεστώς χρόνος	μέλλων χρόνος	(ἵνα) ὑποτακτική αορ/παρ	εὐκτική αορ/παρ			
ἠγάπησα	ἠγάπων	ἠγάπηκα	ἀγαπῶ	ἀγαπήσω	ἀγαπήσω/ἀγαπῶ	ἀγαπήσαιμι/ἀγαπῶην [-ῶμι]			
ἠγάπησας	ἠγάπας	ἠγάπηκας	ἀγαπᾶς	ἀγαπήσεις	ἀγαπήσης/ἀγαπᾶς	ἀγαπήσαις/ἀγαπῶης [-ῶς]			
ἠγάπησεν	ἠγάπα	ἠγάπηκεν	ἀγαπᾷ	ἀγαπήσει	ἀγαπήση/ἀγαπᾷ	ἀγαπήσαι/ἀγαπῶη [-ῶ]			
ἠγαπήσαμεν	ἠγαπῶμεν	ἠγαπήκαμεν	ἀγαπῶμεν	ἀγαπήσομεν	ἀγαπήσωμεν/ἀγαπῶμεν	ἀγαπήσαιμεν/ἀγαπῶμεν			
ἠγαπήσατε	ἠγαπᾶτε	ἠγαπήκατε	ἀγαπᾶτε	ἀγαπήσετε	ἀγαπήσητε/ἀγαπᾶτε	ἀγαπήσαιτε/ἀγαπῶτε			
ἠγάπησαν	ἠγάπων	ἠγαπήκασιν	ἀγαπῶσιν	ἀγαπήσουσιν	ἀγαπήσωσιν/ἀγαπῶσιν	ἀγαπήσειαν -σαιεν/ἀγαπῶεν			
ἀόριστος μετοχή		παρακείμενη μετοχή		παρατατική μετοχή		μέλλουσα μετοχή			
ἀγαπήσας	ἀγαπήσαντες	ἠγαπηκώς	-κότες	ἀγαπῶν	ἀγαπῶντες	ἀγαπήσων	ἀγαπήσοντες	μετοχαὶ ἄρσενικαί.	
ἀγαπήσασα	ἀγαπήσασαι	ἠγαπηκυία	-κυίαί	ἀγαπῶσα	ἀγαπῶσαι	ἀγαπήσουσα	ἀγαπήσουσαι	μετοχαὶ θηλυκαί.	
ἀγαπήσαν	ἀγαπήσαντα	ἠγαπηκόν	-κότα	ἀγαπῶν	ἀγαπῶντα	ἀγαπήσον	ἀγαπήσοντα	μετοχαὶ οὐδέτεροι.	
κ' Ἰωάννην γ' 16		οὕτως γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὥστε τὸν υἱὸν τὸν μονογενῆ ἔδωκεν.				For thus God loved the world, so that he gave his only-unique son.			

ἀπαρέμφατος
προστακτική

ἀκοῦσαι τι τινός to hear, obey
ἄκουσον/ἀκούσατε

ἀκούειν τι τινός to be hearing
ἄκουε/ἀκούετε

This verb uses γενική for the person or source making the sound, and αἰτιατική for the sound that is being heard.

ἀόριστος μετοχή

ἀκούσας ἀκούσασα ἀκούσαν
ἀκούσαντες -ασαι -αντα
παρατατική μετοχή

* In a more literary Koine style the μέλλων uses the *μέση instead of ἐνεργητική.

ἐνεστώς
ἀκούω
ἀκούεις
ἀκούει
ἀκούομεν
ἀκούετε
ἀκούουσιν

παρατατικός
ἤκουον
ἤκουες
ἤκουεν
ἠκούομεν
ἠκούετε
ἤκουον

ἀόριστος
ἤκουσα
ἤκουσας
ἤκουσεν
ἠκούσαμεν
ἠκούσατε
ἤκουσαν

μέλλων
ἀκούσω/ἀκούσομαι*
ἀκούσεις/ἀκούσῃ*
ἀκούσει/ἀκούσεται*
ἀκούσομεν/ἀκουσόμεθα*
ἀκούσετε/ἀκούσεσθε*
ἀκούσουσιν/ἀκούσονται*

(ἶνα) ὑποτακτική
ἀκούσω/ἀκούω
ἀκούσης/ἀκούης
ἀκούση/ἀκούη
ἀκούσωμεν/ἀκούωμεν
ἀκούσητε/ἀκούητε
ἀκούσωσιν/ἀκούωσιν

ἀκούων -ουσα -οῦον
ἀκούοντες -ουσαι -οντα

παρακείμενος ἀκήκοα ἀκηκόως ἀκηκοέναι

Πράξεις ιζ' 32

οἱ δὲ εἶπαν· ἀκουσόμεθά σου περὶ τούτου καὶ πάλιν.

And they [Athenians] said, We will hear you (γενική) about this even again.

Πράξεις κβ' 14

ἤκουσα φωνὴν λέγουσαν πρὸς με ἐν τῇ Ἑβραϊδὶ διαλέκτῳ· Σαοὺλ Σαοὺλ, τί με διώκεις;

I heard a voice saying to me in the Hebrew dialect: Saul Saul, why are you persecuting me?

ἀπαρέμφατος
προστακτική

ἀλλάξαι to change
ἄλλαξον/ἀλλάξατε

ἀλλάσσειν to be changing
ἄλλασσε/ἀλλάσσετε

This -κ- becomes -ξ- in the ἀόριστον θέμα)

ἀόριστος μετοχή

ἀλλάξας -ασα, -αν
ἀλλάξαντες -ασαι -αντα
παρατατική μετοχή

ἐνεστώς
ἀλλάσσω
ἀλλάσσεις
ἀλλάσσει
ἀλλάσσομεν
ἀλλάσσετε
ἀλλάσσουσιν

παρατατικός
ἤλλασσον
ἤλλασσε
ἤλλασσε
ἠλλάσσομεν
ἠλλάσσετε
ἤλλασσον

ἀόριστος
ἤλλαξα
ἤλλαξας
ἤλλαξεν
ἠλλάξαμεν
ἠλλάξατε
ἤλλαξαν

μέλλων
ἀλλάξω
ἀλλάξεις
ἀλλάξει
ἀλλάξομεν
ἀλλάξετε
ἀλλάξουσιν

(ἶνα) ὑποτακτική
ἀλλάξω/ἀλλάσσω
ἀλλάξης/ἀλλάσσης
ἀλλάξη/ἀλλάσση
ἀλλάξωμεν/ἀλλάσσωμεν
ἀλλάξητε/ἀλλάσσητε
ἀλλάξωσιν/ἀλλάσσωσιν

ἀλλάστων -ουσα -ον
ἀλλάσσοντες -ουσαι, -οντα

παρακείμενος ἐνεργητικός ἐνδεές.

παρακείμενη μέση μετοχή ἠλλαγμένους -μένη -μένον, ἠλλάχθαι

Πράξεις Γ' 14

ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος οὗτος καταλύσει τὸν τόπον τοῦτον καὶ ἀλλάξει τὰ ἔθη ἃ παρέδωκεν ἡμῖν Μωϋσῆς.

that Jesus the Natsor (Observer) will destroy this place and will change the customs that Moses gave us.

αἱ κλίσεις τῶν ὀνομάτων

These tables group most of the different kinds of endings for nouns. The three basic κλίσεις declensions (patterns) are presented with examples of the many kinds of small changes that take place. These tables are not for learning new words but for checking the patterns of words.

κλίσις Α΄. The words with -α- or -η- throughout the endings are usually part of the πρώτη κλίσις.

κλίσις Β΄. The words with -ο- throughout the endings are usually part of the δευτέρα κλίσις.

κλίσις Γ΄. The words with -ος or -ους or -ως in the singular γενική are usually part of the τρίτη κλίσις.

Tables are for reference. Learning takes place through usage in context, one small piece at a time.

A summary of overlapping forms is provided at the end.

κλίσις Α΄ πρώτη κλίσις

κλίσις Α΄ α. θηλυκόν *feminine*

	<i>fig tree</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>cloud</i>	<i>covenant</i>	<i>portion, fate</i>	<i>bridge, mound</i>
ορ	ἡ συκῆ	ἡ κεφαλή	ἡ νεφέλη	ἡ διαθήκη	ἡ μοῖρα	ἡ γέφυρα
γε	συκῆς	κεφαλῆς	νεφέλης	διαθήκης	μοίρας	γεφύρας
δο	συκῆ	κεφαλῆ	νεφέλη	διαθήκη	μοῖρα	γεφύρα
αι	συκῆν	κεφαλῆν	νεφέλην	διαθήκην	μοῖραν	γέφυραν
κλ	συκῆ	κεφαλή	νεφέλη	διαθήκη	μοῖρα	γέφυρα
π						
ορ κλ	συκαῖ	κεφαλαί	νεφέλαι	διαθήκαι	μοῖραι	γέφυραι
γε	συκῶν	κεφαλῶν	νεφελῶν	διαθηκῶν	μοιρῶν	γεφυρῶν
δο	συκαῖς	κεφαλαῖς	νεφέλαις	διαθήκαις	μοίραις	γεφύραις
αι	συκαῶς	κεφαλάς	νεφέλας	διαθήκας	μοίρας	γεφύρας

☆ ἀνώμαλον μετα -ρ- — μάχαιρα, μαχαίρης. Σάπφισ, σπειρα, πλήμμουρα.

	<i>heel</i>	<i>tongue, language</i>	<i>sea</i>	<i>sword, short sword</i>
ορ	ἡ πτέρνα	ἡ γλῶσσα	ἡ θάλασσα	ἡ μάχαιρα
γε	πτέρνης	γλώσσης	θαλάσσης	μαχαίρης
δο	πτέρνη	γλώσση	θαλάσση	μαχαίρη
αι	πτέρναν	γλώσσαν	θάλασσαν	μάχαιραν
κλ	πτέρνα	γλῶσσα	θάλασσα	μάχαιρα
π				
ορ κλ	πτέρναι	γλῶσσαι	θάλασσαι	μάχαιραι
γε	περνῶν	γλωσσῶν	θαλασσῶν	μαχαιρῶν
δο	πτέρναις	γλώσσαις	θαλάσσαις	μαχαίραις
αι	πτέρνας	γλώσσας	θαλάσσας	μαχαίρας

	<i>disciple</i>	<i>thief</i>	<i>prophet</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>Joses</i>	<i>Luke</i>	<i>Yehuda</i>
ορ	ὁ μαθητής	ὁ κλέπτης	ὁ προφήτης	ὁ Ἰωάνης	ὁ Ἰωσῆς	ὁ Λουκάς	ὁ Ἰούδας
γε	μαθητοῦ	κλέπτου	προφήτου	Ἰωάνου	Ἰωσῆ	Λουκά	Ἰούδα
δο	μαθητῆ	κλέπτη	προφήτη	Ἰωάνη	Ἰωσῆ	Λουκά	Ἰούδα
αι	μαθητήν	κλέπτην	προφήτην	Ἰωάνην	Ἰωσῆν	Λουκᾶν	Ἰούδαν
κλ	ὦ μαθητά	ὦ κλέπτα	ὦ προφήτα	ὦ Ἰωάνη	ὦ Ἰωσῆ	ὦ Λουκά	ὦ Ἰούδα
π							
ορ κλ	μαθηταί	κλέπται	προφήται				
γε	μαθητῶν	κλεπτῶν	προφητῶν				
δο	μαθηταῖς	κλέπταις	προφήταις				
αι	μαθητάς	κλέπτας	προφήτας				

κλίσις Β΄ δευτέρα κλίσις

κλίσις Β΄ α. – ο
–ος ἀρσενικόν
–ον οὐδέτερον

☆ θηλυκόν – ὀδός, ἄμπελος, ἄμμος, βίβλος, ληνός, νῆσος, ράβδος κτλ.
(καὶ ἡ ὄνος, ἡ κάμηλος, ἡ παρθένος, ἡ διάκονος, ἡ συγκληρονόμος κτλ.)

	<i>river</i>	<i>grass</i>	<i>wine</i>	<i>person, man</i>	<i>boat</i>	<i>cup</i>
ορ	ὁ ποταμός	ὁ χόρτος	ὁ οἶνος	ὁ ἄνθρωπος	τὸ πλοῖον	τὸ ποτήριον
γε	ποταμοῦ	χόρτου	οἴνου	ἀνθρώπου	πλοίου	ποτηρίου
δο	ποταμῶ	χόρτῳ	οἴνω	ἀνθρώπῳ	πλοίῳ	ποτηρίῳ
αι	ποταμόν	χόρτον	οἶνον	ἄνθρωπον	πλοῖον	ποτήριον
κλ	ποταμέ	χόρτε	οἶνε	ἄνθρωπε	πλοῖον	ποτήριον
π						
ορ κλ	ποταμοί	χόρτοι	οἶνοι	ἄνθρωποι	πλοῖα	ποτήρια
γε	ποταμῶν	χόρτων	οἴνων	ἀνθρώπων	πλοίων	ποτηρίων
δο	ποταμοῖς	χόρτοις	οἴνοις	ἀνθρώποις	πλοίοις	ποτηρίοις
αι	ποταμούς	χόρτους	οἴνους	ἀνθρώπους	πλοῖα	ποτήρια

ὁ συγκριτικός βαθμός· ἐπίθετοι συγκριτικοί

- ὅτερος -οτέρα -ότερον *more* - . ὑπόδειγμα· μικρός *smaller*, ἄξιος *more worthy, worthier*

ορ	μικρότερος	μικροτέρα	μικρότερον	ἀξιότερος	ἀξιοτέρα	ἀξιότερον
γε	μικροτέρου	μικροτέρας	μικροτέρου	ἀξιοτέρου	ἀξιοτέρας	ἀξιοτέρου
δο	μικροτέρω	μικροτέρα	μικροτέρω	ἀξιοτέρω	ἀξιοτέρα	ἀξιοτέρω
αι	μικρότερον	μικροτέραν	μικρότερον	ἀξιότερον	ἀξιοτέραν	ἀξιότερον
κλ	μικρότερε	μικροτέρα	μικρότερον	ἀξιοτέρε	ἀξιοτέρα	ἀξιότερον
ορ κλ	μικρότεροι	μικρότεροι	μικρότερα	ἀξιότεροι	ἀξιοτέροι	ἀξιότερα
γε	μικροτέρων	μικροτέρων	μικροτέρων	ἀξιοτέρων	ἀξιοτέρων	ἀξιοτέρων
δο	μικροτέροις	μικροτέροις	μικροτέροις	ἀξιοτέροις	ἀξιοτέροις	ἀξιοτέροις
αι	μικροτέρους	μικροτέρας	μικρότερα	ἀξιοτέρους	ἀξιοτέρας	ἀξιοτέρα

βελτίων βέλτιον *better > ἀγαθός. κρείσσων better, stronger.*ἥττων (and ἥσσων) -ον *less, lesser, weaker*

ορ	βελτίων	βέλτιον	ἥττων ἥσσων	ἥττον ἥσσον
γε	βελτίονος	βελτίονος	ἥττονος ἥσσονος	ἥττονος "
δο	βελτίονι	βελτίονι	ἥττονι ἥσσονι	ἥττονι "
αι	βελτίονα	βέλτιον	ἥττονα ἥσσονα κτλ.	ἥττον "
κλ	βέλτιον	βέλτιον		
ορ κλ	βελτιόνες βελτίους	βελτίονα	ἥττους ἥσσους/ἥττονες ἥσσονες	ἥττονα "
γε	βελτιόνων	βελτιόνων	ἥττόνων ἥσσόνων	ἥττόνων "
δο	βελτίοσι	βελτίοσι	ἥττοσι ἥσσοσι	ἥττοσι "
αι	βελτιόνας βελτίους	βελτίονα	ἥττους ἥσσους ἥττονας ἥσσονας	ἥττονα "

ὁ ὑπερθετικός βαθμός· ἐπίθετοι ὑπερθετικοί

- ὀτατος -οτάτη -ότατον *most* - . ὑπόδειγμα· μικρότατος *smallest*, ἀξιότατος *most worthy, worthiest*

ορ	ορ	μικρότατος	μικροτάτη	μικρότατον	ἀξιότατος	ἀξιοτάτη	ἀξιότατον
γε	γε	μικροτάτου	μικροτάτης	μικροτάτου	ἀξιοτάτου	ἀξιοτάτης	ἀξιοτάτου
δο	δο	μικροτάτω	μικροτάτη	μικροτάτω	ἀξιοτάτω	ἀξιοτάτη	ἀξιοτάτω
αι	αι	μικρότατον	μικροτάτην	μικρότατον	ἀξιότατον	ἀξιοτάτην	ἀξιότατον
κλ	κλ	μικρότατε	μικροτάτη	μικρότατον	ἀξιοτάτε	ἀξιοτάτη	ἀξιοτάτον
ορ κλ	ορ κλ	μικρότατοι	μικρόταται	μικρότατα	ἀξιοτατοι	ἀξιοταται	ἀξιοτατα
γε	γε	μικροτάτων	μικροτάτων	μικροτάτων	ἀξιοτάτων	ἀξιοτάτων	ἀξιοτάτων
δο	δο	μικροτάτοις	μικροτάταις	μικροτάτοις	ἀξιοτάτοις	ἀξιοτάταις	ἀξιοτάτοις
αι	αι	μικροτάτους	μικροτάτας	μικρότατα	ἀξιοτάτους	ἀξιοτάτας	ἀξιοτάτα

Συζυγίαι τῶν ῥημάτων Verb tables

Συζυγίαι *conjugations*, κλίσεις τῶν ῥημάτων *clines of verbs*, are the forms for both regular verbs and common irregular verbs. These tables are grouped by category. That is, the various kinds of present tense forms are presented together, the various kinds of παρατατικός tense, etc.

At the end of these tables is a summary table, πίναξ 23, for the regular Greek verb using λύσαι to loose, to untie something.

Some details and forms in these tables relate to features of Greek that will be learned and discussed in later parts of *Living Koiné Greek*.

1. The optional –v at the end of some 3rd person forms in –σι and –ε are indicated by font size. Instead of listing two forms of a word, e.g., γράφουσι // γράφουσιν, only one form is presented, e.g., γράφουσιν ‘they are writing’ and ἔγραψεν ‘he wrote’.
2. Occasional forms have a second option listed in the notes παραγραφαί.
3. In rare cases there are some unattested forms for irregular verbs. These are marked by <?>.

Students will see that the most common words are the most irregular. These verb forms may be easier to learn than at first thought because a person needs to be constantly using such common verbs when communicating and the massive repetition allows the irregular forms to be internalized.

Κλίσεις τῶν ὀνομάτων *noun tables* and κλίσεις τῶν ἐπιθέτων *adjective tables* follow these verb tables.

πίναξ α'

ὁ ἔνεστώς χρόνος ἐνεργητική διάθεσις, ὀριστική ἔγκλισις								
παρατατική ἀπαρέμφατος	γράφειν to be writing	ποιεῖν to be doing	(ἐκ)χεῖν to be pouring (out)	ἀγαπᾶν to be loving	πληροῦν to be filling	ζῆν to be living	τιθέναι to be putting	ἀφιέναι to be releasing
παραγραφαί		θέμα-ε-	θέμα-ε ὡς συλλαβὴ μία + -ο-/-ω-	θέμα-α-	θέμα-ο-	θέμα-α/η	θέμα-ε-+μι	θέμα-ιε-+μι
ἐγώ σύ αὐτός -ή -ό -ά ἡμεῖς ὕμεῖς αὐτοί -αί	γράφω γράφεις γράφει γράφομεν γράφετε γράφουσι	ποιῶ ποιεῖς ποιεῖ ποιοῦμεν ποιεῖτε ποιοῦσι	(ἐκ)χέω (ἐκ)χεῖς (ἐκ)χεῖ (ἐκ)χέομεν (ἐκ)χεῖτε (ἐκ)χέουσι	ἀγαπῶ ἀγαπᾶς ἀγαπᾶ ἀγαπῶμεν ἀγαπᾶτε ἀγαπῶσι	πληρῶ πληροῖς πληροῖ πληροῦμεν πληροῦτε πληροῦσι	ζῶ ζῆς ζῆ ζῶμεν ζῆτε ζῶσι	τίθημι τίθης τίθῃσιν τίθεμεν τίθετε τιθέασιν	ἀφίημι ἀφίης ἀφίῃσιν ἀφίεμεν ἀφίετε ἀφιᾶσιν -ίουσιν
παραγραφαί □	(I am) writing	(I am) doing	(I am) pouring out	(I am) loving	(I am) filling	(I am) living	(I am) putting	(I am) releasing, forgiving
ἀόριστος ἀπαρέμφατος	γράψαι to write	ποιήσαι to do	(ἐκ)χέαι to pour (out)	ἀγαπήσαι to love	πληρώσαι to fill	ζῆσαι to live	θεῖναι to put	αφεῖναι to release, forgive

διδόναι to be giving	ἵσταναι to be setting up	δεικνύναι -ύειν to be showing τι		[εἰδέναι] to know	[ἑστάναι] to be standing	εἶναι to be		
θέμα-ο-+μι	θέμα-α-+μι	θέμα-υ-+μι		παρακείμενος ἀντὶ ἐνεστώτος	παρακείμενος ἀντὶ ἐνεστώτος		τέλος κοινόν	τέλος ἀνώμαλον
δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσιν δίδομεν δίδοτε διδάσιν	ἵστημι ἵστης ἵστησιν ἵσταμεν ἵστατε ἵστάσιν	δείκνυμι -ύω δείκνυς δείκνυσιν δείκνυμεν δείκνυτε δείκνύασιν -ύουσι		οἶδα οἶδας οἶδεν οἶδαμεν οἶδατε οἶδασι	ἕστηκα ἕστηκας ἕστηκεν ἕστηκαμεν ἕστήκατε ἕστήκασι	εἰμί εἶ ἔστιν ἔσμεν ἔστε εἶσιν	´ω ´εις ´ει ´ομεν ´ετε ´ουσιν	μι ς σιν μεν τε ασιν
(I am) giving	(I am) setting up, standing something up	(I am) showing ...		(I) know	(I am) standing	(I am), (you) are ...		
δοῦναι to give	στήσαι τι to stand something up	δείξαι to show τι		—	στήναι	—		

πίναξ κγ'

λύσαι to untie, dissolve, solve, destroy

	ὄψις	παρατατική / 'ένεστώς'		παρακειμένη		ἄοριστος			μέλλουσα		
	διάθεσις	ἐνεργητική	μέση	ἐνεργητική	μέση	ἐνεργητική	μέση	παθητική	ἐνεργητική	μέση	παθητική
⚡ ἔγκλισις ⚡		λύω	λύομαι	λέλυκα *	λέλυμαι *				λύσω	λύσομαι	λυθήσομαι
	ὀριστική ἀπαρελθῶν χρόνος indicative primary endings	λύεις λύει λύομεν λύετε λύουσι(ν)	λύομαι λύει(ν) λύεται λύομεθα λύεσθε λύονται	λέλυκας λέλυκε(ν) λελύκαμεν λελύκατε λελύκασι(ν)	λέλυσαι λέλυται λελύμεθα λέλυσθε λέλυνται				λύσει λύσει λύσομεν λύσετε λύσουσι(ν)	λύση (λύσει) λύεται λυσόμεθα λύσεσθε λύσονται	λυθήσῃ (-θήσει) λυθήσεται λυθησόμεθα λυθήσεσθε λυθήσονται
ὀριστική παρελθῶν χρόνος past indicative secondary endings	ἔλυον ἔλυες ἔλυε(ν) ἐλύομεν ἐλύετε ἔλυον	ἐλύομην ἐλύου ἐλύετο ἐλύομεθα ἐλύεσθε ἐλύοντο	ἐλέλυκην ἐλέλυκεις ἐλέλυκει ἐλέλυκειμεν ἐλέλυκειτε ἐλέλυκεισαν	ἐελύμην ἐέλυσο ἐέλυτο ἐελύμεθα ἐέλυσθε ἐέλυντο	ἔλυσα ἔλυσας ἔλυσε(ν) ἐλύσαμεν ἐλύσατε ἔλυσαν	ἐλύσάμην ἐλύσω ἐλύσατο ἐλύσαμεθα ἐλύσασθε ἐλύσαντο	ἐλύθην ἐλύθης ἐλύθη ἐλύθημεν ἐλύθητε ἐλύθησαν				
ὕποτακτική subjunctive primary endings	λύω λύης λύη λύωμεν λύητε λύωσι(ν)	λύωμαι λύη λύηται λύωμεθα λύησθε λύωνται	λελύκω * λελύκης λελύκη λελύκωμεν λελύκητε λελύκωσι(ν)	λελυμένος ᾠ* λελυμένος ἦς λελυμένος ἦ λελυμένος ᾠμεν λελυμένος ἦτε λελυμένος ᾠσιν	λύσω λύσης λύση λύσωμεν λύσητε λύωσι(ν)	λύσωμαι λύση λύσηται λύσωμεθα λύσησθε λύσονται	λυθῶ λυθῆς λυθῆ λυθῶμεν λυθῆτε λυθῶσι(ν)				
εὐκτική optative secondary endings	λύοιμι λύοις λύοι λύοιμεν λύοιτε λύοιεν	λυοίμην λύοιο λύοιτο λυοίμεθα λύοισθε λύοιντο	λελύκοιμι λελύκοις λελύκοι λελύκοιμεν λελύκοιτε λελύκοιεν	λελυμένος εἶην λελυμένος εἶης λελυμένος εἶη λελυμένος εἶμεν λελυμένος εἶτε λελυμένος εἶεν	λύσαιμι λύσαις -ειας λύσαι -ειε λύσαιμεν λύσαιτε λύσαιεν -ειαν	λυσάιμην λυσάιο λυσάιτο λυσάιμεθα λυσάισθε λυσάιντο	λυθείην λυθείης λυθείη λυθείημεν λυθείητε λυθείσαν -εἶεν	λύσοιμι λύσοις λύσοι λύσοιμεν λύσοιτε λύσοιεν	λυσοίμην λυσοίοιο λυσοίτο λυσοίμεθα λυσοίσθε λυσοίντο	λυθησοίμην λυθησοίοιο λυθησοίτο λυθησοίμεθα λυθησοίσθε λυθησοίντο	
προστακτική imperative	λύε λυέτω λύετε λυέτωσαν	λύου λυέσθω λύεσθε λυέσθωσαν	λελυκῶς ἴσθι ἔστω ἔστω ἔστωσαν	λέλυσο λελύσθω λέλυσθε λελύσθωσαν	λύσον λυσάτω λύσατε λυσάτωσαν	λύσαι λυσάσθω λυσασθε λυσάσθωσαν	λύθητι λυθήτω λύθητε λυθέτωσαν				
ἀπαρέμφατος infinitive	λύειν	λύεσθαι	λελυκῆναι	λελύσθαι	λύσαι	λύσασθαι	λυθῆναι	λύσειν	λύσεσθαι	λυθήσεσθαι	
μετοχή αρσενικόν γενική θηλυκόν γενική ουδέτερον participle γενική	λύων λύοντος λύουσα λυούσης λῶδον λύοντος	λυόμενος λυομένου λυομένη λυομένης λυόμενον λυομένου	λελυκῶς λελυκότος λελυκυῖα λελυκυῖας λελυκός λελυκότος	λελυμένος λελυμένου λελυμένης λελυμένου λελυμένον λελυμένου	λύσας λύσαντος λύσασα λυσάσης λῶσαν λύοντος	λυσάμενος λυσάμενου λυσάμενη λυσάμενης λυσάμενον λυσάμενου	λυθεῖς λυθέντος λυθεῖσα λυθείσης λυθέν λυθέντος	λύσων λύσοντος λύσουσα λυσούσης λῶδον λύσοντος	λυσόμενος λυσομένου λυσομένη λυσομένης λυσομενον λυσομένου	λυθησόμενος -μένου λυθησομένη -μένης λυθησόμενον -μένου	

*a future perfect active indicative can be formed by: λελυκῶς + ἔσομαι, ἔση, ἔσται, κτλ., and a *future perfect middle indicative: λελυμένος + ἔσομαι, ἔση, ἔσται, κτλ .

Notes on the table for λῦσαι*

[πρόσεχε *pay attention*: λῦσαι is pronounced differently from λούσαι *to wash a body*.]

The columns are divided by double-lines into the four categories of Greek *aspect*, αἱ τέσσαρες ὀψεις:
 παρατατική, παρακειμένη, ἄοριστος, (μέλλουσα**).

The ὀψις columns are ordered semantically. Thus, aspects that are close to each other in some semantic feature are placed in adjacent columns.

Both the παρατατική and the παρακειμένη have an open-ended component to their aspect. They are also similar in only having two voices/dispositions δύο διαθέσεις, ἐνεργητική καὶ μέση. In addition, the παρακειμένη includes a resultative state, which is linguistically a sub-category of ‘perfective’ and thus shares a component with the ἄοριστος. So it is placed to the right of the παρατατική, and to the left of the perfective aspects.

The ἄοριστος is specifically *perfective* in linguistic terms, that is, it includes the endpoint in its view. The μέλλουσα defaults to the perfective, including the end-point in view, while describing something that is modally intentional rather than a pure aspect. (This is marked by parenthesis above, and commented below**). Both the ἄοριστος and the μέλλουσα have three sub-categories of voice/disposition, τρεῖς διαθέσεις: ἐνεργητική, μέση, παθητική, corresponding to English *active, middle, and passive voices*. Thus, the ἄοριστος and μέλλουσα columns are grouped together. Dionysios Thrax (c. 100 BCE) called the ἄοριστος and the μέλλουσα ‘one family’. In addition, the ἄοριστος and the μέλλουσα both share an ‘s’ sound in their shape.

The rows list the ἕξ ἔγκλίσεις *six moods/levels-of-reality* in the Greek system:

ὀριστική // ὑποτακτική εὐκτική προστακτική ἀπαρέμφατος // μετοχή.

The first two rows cover the ὀριστική *the indicative mood*, the ‘stated-as-real’ mood. They are separated by a double-line in the table from lower rows because the indicatives are not just another ἔγκλις *mood* plus ὀψις *aspect*, they are *tenses* and include time among their semantic components, either *present, future, or past*.

The first row of indicatives are all ‘non-past’ and none of them use the αὔξεις, none use the prefix ἐ-. The παρατατική ὀριστική becomes the open-ended *present* tense. The παρακειμένη ὀριστική becomes the resultative present tense, a *present state*. There is no ἄοριστος in the top row because the ἄοριστος ὀριστική has the αὔξεις and belongs in the second row of indicatives. In the first row the μέλλουσα ὀριστική is the *future* tense.

Note that the second row are all *past* tenses and all have the αὔξεις. They also use the secondary endings (in the μέση: -μην, -το, -ντο). There is no μέλλουσα in the second row because it does not occur in the past nor with the αὔξεις.

Rows three through six are all ‘non-indicatives’.

The ὑποτακτική row, *the subjunctive row for potential and intentional moods*, uses the ‘primary’ endings on the verb, just like the first row of the indicatives. (The primary tenses are most obvious in the μέση, where they end in -μαι, -ται, and -νται. The secondary endings in the μέση end in -μην, -το, and -ντο.)

The εὐκτική row, *the optative row for a wishing/volitional mood*, uses the secondary endings. This secondary set of endings is appropriate for the εὐκτική because the εὐκτική sometimes functions like a ‘past subjunctive’, that is, it functions in past contexts on behalf of the ὑποτακτική, e.g., occurring after ἵνα *in order that* in past contexts. ἵνα normally takes the ὑποτακτική mood.

Row six, the ἀπαρέμφατος, is the most abstract form of the verb, corresponding to the infinitive and gerund of English (e.g., ‘to swim [infinitive] is to exercise’ and ‘swimming [gerund] is healthy’).

Row seven is separated from the others by a double-line because the words are adjectives and have the endings of adjectives added at the end. They don’t have their own ἔγκλις but share in the ἔγκλις of their sentence.

*The verb λύσαι is presented in all of the forms as an example of what prefixes and suffixes would look like in a typical, regular verb. This should not imply that Greek speakers would use all of the potential forms for any and every verb, many verbs were restricted in practical usage. For example, a true μέση, λύσασθαι *to untie for oneself*, does not occur in the GNT while λοῦσαι *to wash a body* λούσασθαι *to bathe* normally occur as ἐνεργητική and μέση, yet do not occur in the παθητική in the GNT.

In addition, the μέση indicative forms λύει *you are untying for yourself*, λύσει *you will untie*, and παθητική λυθήσει *you will be loosed*, are Attic forms, though βούλεσθαι *to want/decide* uses βούλει *you want* even in the Koiné, instead of a theoretical βούλη.

The εὐκτική *optative* is not frequent in the Koiné and has alternative forms in the ἀόριστος, e.g. ψηλαφήσειαν *they would search by touching* (Acts 17:27) instead of ψηλαφήσαιεν, or a LXX-styled ψηλαφήσαισαν (Job 12:25). Compare the less-common-Attic ποιήσαιεν *they would do* (Luk 6:11). The alternative forms -εας, -ειε, -ειαν were more common in Attic drama, though obviously still used in the Koiné, as Acts 27 shows.

Also note the εὐκτική accent on λύσαι versus ἀπαρέμφατος λῦσαι. This affects Rom 15:13, 1Thes 3:12, 5:23, 2Thes 2:17, 3:5, Heb 13:21, and Jude 9 in the NT.

In the εὐκτική παθητική the LXX uses forms as above, e.g., πληθυνθείσαν *they would be multiplied*, Gen 48:16, while Josephus prefers the more Attic -θειεν, e.g., τηρηθειεν *they would be preserved*, even though he uses the LXX type (σωθείσαν *they would be saved*, Ant. 3:18), too. Even in the -οι- forms of εὐκτική the LXX prefers these colloquial forms with -σαν, e.g., ἔλθοισαν *they would come* (Deut 33:16), instead of ἔλθοιεν.

The εὐκτική forms for εἶναι *to be* can be seen in the παρακειμένη column. There are two forms in use for the plural. The most common is εἶεν *they would be* and the alternative is εἴσαν.

**The last aspectual category μέλλουσα is not really an aspect but a future tense and an intentional mood. In the indicative it can occur by itself, producing the μέλλον χρόνος, which is normal and common throughout the Koiné. However it also occurs with the non-indicative ὑποτακτική, εὐκτική, ἀπαρέμφατος, and μετοχή, where it adds a future intention or purpose to the respective moods. And very rarely there are examples in classical Greek where it occurs with the παρακειμένη, producing a future perfect indicative, that is, an indicative future tense plus a παρακειμένη resultative aspect. Normally, the future perfect category would be expressed by an indicative of ἔσομαι *I will be* plus a παρακειμένη participle. The 'future perfect' has not been listed in the table for λύσαι.

Practically speaking, Greek has three aspects (παρατατική, παρακειμένη, ἀόριστος) and a special future mood (μέλλουσα) that was mainly used in a literary style of Koiné.

πίνακες τῶν ῥημάτων An index for the verb tables

ῥοις διάθεσις	παρατατική / 'ἐνεστώς'		παρακειμένη		ἀόριστος			μέλλουσα		
	ἐνεργητική	μέση	ἐνεργητική	μέση	ἐνεργητική	μέση	παθητική	ἐνεργητική	μέση	παθητική
↕ ἔγκλισις ↕										
ὀριστική ἀπαρελθῶν χρόνος indicative primary endings	πίναξ 1	πίναξ 2	πίναξ 8	πίναξ 9				πίναξ 11	πίναξ 12	πίναξ 12
ὀριστική παρελθῶν χρόνος past indicative secondary endings	πίναξ 3	πίναξ 4	πίναξ 10	πίναξ 10	πίναξ 5	πίναξ 6	πίναξ 7			
ὑποτακτική subjunctive primary endings	πίναξ 13	πίναξ 14			πίναξ 15	πίναξ 15	πίναξ 16			
εὐκτική optative secondary endings										
προστακτική imperative										
ἀπαρέμφατος infinitive										
μετοχή ἀρσενικόν γενική θηλυκόν γενική ουδέτερον participle γενική	πίναξ 17-18	πίναξ 17-18	πίναξ 21	πίναξ 21	πίναξ 19	πίναξ 19	πίναξ 20	πίναξ 22	πίναξ 22	πίναξ 22