

LESSON GUIDE 2

Introduction to Koiné Greek

by Thor F. Carden

**In hopes that you, the student,
may better understand and enjoy
God's Beautiful Bible.**

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**Dedicated to
Fred Maynard
who helped me start on this road to understanding Greek.**

Lesson 16 Nouns - Case Usage vs. Case Form

When we studied pronouns we introduced the grammatical concept of *case*. With articles we took case a little further. You have already seen that the form of the word in Greek helps you to see how it might be used in the sentence. In English, word order is the way we can tell how a noun is used. Unfortunately, the word "case" means two different things with regard to grammar and syntax. It can mean the form of the word. (The way it is spelled.) It can also mean the syntax or usage of the word. (The way it is used in the sentence.) Grammarians are not agreed about how many cases of noun usage there are, what they are, or even what they should be called. Here is one categorization using eight cases that many like:

Case by Usage	Description	English Example
Vocative	Direct address	Jesus "... cried with a loud voice, Lazarus , come forth." -- John 11:43
Nominative	Subject	"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son..." -- John 3:16
Genitive	Possession	"But seek ye first the kingdom of God , and his righteousness..." -- Matthew 6:33
Ablative	Departure or separation	"... the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven..." --- Revelation 21:2
Dative	Indirect object of verb	"How shall we, that are dead to sin , live any longer therein?" -- Romans 6:2
Locative	Location or position	"... what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles ..." -- Colossians 1:27
Instrumental	Means or association	"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God" -- Romans 8:14
Accusative	Direct object of verb	"But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name:" -- John 1:12

Right about now you are probably getting a little frustrated and saying, "Wait a minute, we have been learning four cases and now all of a sudden you are throwing double that at me!" No worries. You do not have to memorize a bunch of new forms, declensions and/or endings. We are talking about how nouns are *used*, **not** what forms they take. In fact, you do not need to memorize any of these new names except one, Vocative. You simply need to be aware that these other cases exist. You may run into this terminology when you look up information about Greek grammar in other books. These four "new" cases appear in English and Greek alike, so you will hardly notice. In English and Greek the Ablative, Locative, and Instrumental case is shown by using prepositions. In English and Greek the Vocative case is usually shown by word order. You need to be a little more aware of the Vocative because although usually it uses the Nominative form for some nouns it does have a unique form of its own.

In English we distinguish all usage or cases of the noun by word order and prepositions. In the case of pronouns the form of the pronoun also helps us determine how it is used. Greek is similar but with a slightly different mix. For instance, in English the indirect object or Dative case is shown with a preposition but in Greek indirect objects are shown by a noun or pronoun in

the Dative form. As we have seen in English, pronouns have different forms for the Subjective (Greek Nominative), Possessive (Greek Genitive), and Objective (Greek Dative and Accusative). In English, nouns use the same form for all cases except Possessive which is sometimes shown by putting an apostrophe and s at the end of the word and sometimes shown by putting the preposition "of" before the noun. English nouns distinguish singular and plural by adding an S or ES for plural. (A few retain the plural form of the language from which we borrowed them: ox and oxen, for instance.) English does not distinguish the gender of nouns at all. In Greek nouns makes all these distinctions by having separate forms similar to the article and pronoun with sometimes a few extras for the vocative.

Case by Usage	Description	How shown in Greek
Vocative	Direct address	Some nouns have a vocative case form. If a noun has no separate vocative case form the nominative case form is used for the vocative usage. Articles and pronouns have no vocative case form.
Nominative	Subject or Predicate Nominative	Has a unique case form of its own.
Genitive	Possession	Has a unique case form of its own.
Ablative	Departure or separation	Uses the Genitive case form with a preposition.
Dative	Indirect object of verb	Has a unique form of its own.
Locative	Location or position	Uses the Dative case form with a preposition.
Instrumental	Means or association	Uses the Accusative case form with a preposition.
Accusative	Direct object of verb	Has a unique form of its own.

Exercise 16.1

In I John 1:4-10 mark the noun phrases according to whether they are used as a subject - SB, direct object - DO, indirect object - IO, predicate nominative - PN, prepositional phrase acting as an adjectival or adverbial modifier - PP, appositive - AP or address - AD.

(4) And these things we write to you, that your joy may be complete.

| DO |SB| | IO | | SB |

(5) This is the message which we have heard from Him, and declare to you,

that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all. (6) If we say

that we have fellowship with Him, and walk in darkness,

we lie, and do not the truth. (7) But if we walk in the light, as He is in the light,

we have fellowship one with another,

and the blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanses us from all sin. (8) If we say

that we have no sin, we are deceiving ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

(9) If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive our sins,

and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. (10) If we say that we have not sinned,

we make Him a liar, and His word is not in us.

Exercise 16.2 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

1) αυτος –

2) εγω –

3) της –

4) και –

5) καθαριζω –

6) πατηρ –

7) υμιν –

8) η –

9) ου, ουκ, ουχ –

10) τοις –

Review the chart on the bottom of page 30 of the *Reference Materials*. Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #16.

Lesson 17 Noun & Adjective Declensions, Noun Phrases

Greek nouns and adjectives can have up to ten different forms - singular and plural for each of the five case forms, Vocative, Nominative, Genitive, Dative and Accusative. These forms when put together make a pattern or template called a declension. You have already memorized three declensions for the article, masculine, feminine and neuter, and seen several declensions of personal pronouns. Most Greek grammar texts have the student spend a lot of time memorizing the various declensions of nouns and adjectives so they can recognize them in a sentence. Since most of the time you can make the determination either from the article or, by noting that the ending of the noun is like one of the article endings, this seems to me to be not worth the delay. However, to help you if you need to look for information in other Greek texts it would be of value to spend a few minutes familiarizing yourself with a few concepts.

Nouns in Greek fall into one of three patterns or declensions helpfully named 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Most of the time the Vocative form is just like the Nominative so in this course we'll focus on the Nominative, Genitive, Dative and Accusative forms. The first declension is usually like the feminine form of the article except it also has an alternate pattern that can be used for the singular. Most, but not all, first declension nouns are feminine. The second declension is usually like the Masculine or Neuter forms of the article. Most, but not all, second declension nouns are Masculine or Neuter. Although there are a few nouns in the first and second declensions that have exceptions to the pattern most of the exceptions are in the 3rd declension. This is where they seemed to have put nouns borrowed from other languages as well as their own nouns that have lots of exceptions. Even so, if you look at the third declension in some other Greek text you will still see some of the same patterns as are found in the articles. (For instance, the ending *ων* being used for Genitive Plural rarely has any exceptions anywhere in Greek.) The good news here is that most Greek nouns are either in the 1st or 2nd declensions which are more regular.

Finally, adjectives follow these same patterns. Most adjectives use the exact same endings as the article. Taken together, articles, pronouns, nouns, and adjectives form noun phrases. Noun phrases are made up of nouns or pronouns with their modifiers and are used in the sentence as either a subject, predicate nominative, direct object, indirect object or object of a preposition. Nouns are almost always by themselves when used for direct address (vocative) Study the patterns of the noun phrase examples on the following page.

Λογος, *word*, is a 2nd declension noun. *Φως*, *fire*, is a 3rd declension noun. *Αρχη*, *beginning*, and *κοινωνια*, *fellowship*, are 1st declension nouns. *Δικαιος* is an adjective that means "good." The article you should recognize. Notice how the articles and adjective follow case form, number and gender in their own pattern but match or agree with the case, number, and gender of the noun they modify which sometimes might have a slightly different pattern. (Notice the singular forms of *κοινωνια*. This is the alternate pattern for 1st declension mentioned above.)

Make memory cards for each of Greek words in this lesson. (Page 53 of the *Reference Materials*) You should review the cards you have made before and after each lesson.

ὁ δικαίος λόγος του δικαίου λόγου τῷ δικαίῳ λόγῳ τον δικαίον λόγον	the good word – nominative * of the good word – genitive to/with the good word – dative the good word – accusative
οἱ δίκαιοι λόγοι των δικαίων λόγων τοῖς δικαίοις λόγοις τούς δικαίους λόγους	the good words – nominative of the good words – genitive to/with the good words – dative the good words – accusative
το δίκαιον φῶς του δικαίου φωτός τῷ δικαίῳ φωτὶ το δίκαιον φῶς	the good light – nominative * of the good light – genitive * to/with the good light – dative * the good light – accusative *
τα δίκαια φῶτα των δικαίων φωτῶν τοῖς δικαίοις φωτοῖς τα δίκαια φῶτα	the good lights – nominative of the good lights – genitive to/with the good lights – dative the good lights – accusative
ἡ δίκαιη ἀρχὴ τῆς δίκαιης ἀρχῆς τῇ δίκαιῃ ἀρχῇ τὴν δίκαιην ἀρχὴν	the good beginning – nominative of the good beginning – genitive to/with the good beginning – dative the good beginning – accusative
αἱ δίκαιαι ἀρχαί των δικαίων ἀρχῶν ταῖς δίκαιαῖς ἀρχαῖς τας δίκαιας ἀρχας	the good beginnings – nominative of the good beginnings – genitive to/with the good beginnings – dative the good beginnings – accusative
ἡ δίκαιη κοινῶνία τῆς δίκαιης κοινῶνίας τῇ δίκαιῃ κοινῶνιᾳ τὴν δίκαιην κοινῶνιαν	the good fellowship – nominative * of the good fellowship – genitive * to/with the good fellowship – dative * the good fellowship – accusative *
αἱ δίκαιαι κοινῶνιαι των δικαίων κοινῶνιῶν ταῖς δίκαιαῖς κοινῶνιαις τας δίκαιας κοινῶνιαις	the good fellowships – nominative of the good fellowships – genitive to/with the good fellowships – dative the good fellowships – accusative

* Notice that even though the endings are different, all the words in the phrase agree in case, number and gender

Exercise 17.1

Use these words to complete the chart below:

ὁ	δικαιου	λογοις	τω
δικαιω	δικαιους	λογον	τοις
δικαιος	δικαιων	λογου	τον
δικαιοι	λογω	λογους	του
δικαιοις	λογος	λογων	τους
δικαιον	λογοι	οί	των

Greek Phrase	English Phrase	Case
	the good word	Nominative
	of the good word	Genitive
	to/with the good word	Dative
	the good word	Accusative
	the good words	Nominative
	of the good words	Genitive
	to/with the good words	Dative
	the good words	Accusative

Exercise 17.2

Use these words to complete the chart below:

δικαιω	δικαιου	φωτι	τα
δικαια	δικαιων	φωτος	το
δικαια	φως	φωτοις	το
δικαιοις	φως	φωτων	τοις
δικαιον	φωτα	τω	του
δικαιον	φωτα	τα	των

Greek Phrase	English Phrase	Case
	the good light	Nominative
	of the good light	Genitive
	to/with the good light	Dative
	the good light	Accusative
	the good lights	Nominative
	of the good lights	Genitive
	to/with the good lights	Dative
	the good lights	Accusative

Exercise 17.3

Use these words to complete the chart below:

ἡ	αρχη	δικαιαι	τη
αι	αρχης	δικαιαις	τας
αρχη	αρχην	δικαιη	ταις
αρχας	αρχων	δικαιης	της
αρχαι	δικαιη	δικαιην	την
αρχαις	δικαιας	δικαιων	των

Greek Phrase	English Phrase	Case
	the good beginning	Nominative
	of the good beginning	Genitive
	to/with the good beginning	Dative
	the good beginning	Accusative
	the good beginnings	Nominative
	of the good beginnings	Genitive
	to/with the good beginnings	Dative
	the good beginnings	Accusative

Exercise 17.4

Use these words to complete the chart below:

ἡ	δικαιη	κοινωνιας	τη
αι	δικαιης	κοινωνιας	τας
δικαιη	δικαιην	κοινωνιαι	ταις
δικαιας	δικαιων	κοινωνιαις	της
δικαιαι	κοινωνια	κοινωνιαν	την
δικαιαις	κοινωνια	κοινωνιων	των

Greek Phrase	English Phrase	Case
	the good fellowship	Nominative
	of the good fellowship	Genitive
	to/with the good fellowship	Dative
	the good fellowship	Accusative
	the good fellowships	Nominative
	of the good fellowships	Genitive
	to/with the good fellowships	Dative
	the good fellowships	Accusative

Exercise 17.5 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) οί –
- 2) θεος –
- 3) υίος –
- 4) τας –
- 5) αυτος –
- 6) ζωη –
- 7) ου, ουκ, ουχ –
- 8) το –
- 9) ή –
- 10) αυτον –

Review the chart on page 31 of the *Reference Materials*.
Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #17.

Lesson 18 Adjective, Article, Pronoun & Noun Review

At this point you should know your Greek alphabet and the declensions of the Greek article \acute{o} , $\acute{\eta}$, $\tau\omicron$ very well. You should be aware of the five noun case forms and what they mean in terms of usage in a sentence. You should realize that pronouns, nouns, articles and adjectives go together to form a grammatical unit called a noun phrase. You should also be able to define the following grammatical terms. Review previous lessons if you do not understand anything so far.

Exercise 18.1

Use these words to fill in the blanks below:

accusative	feminine	neuter	pronoun
adjective	first person	nominative	second person
article	gender	noun	singular
case	genitive	number	third person
dative	masculine	plural	vocative

- 1) _____ a word that denotes a person, place or thing
- 2) _____ a word that modifies or categorizes the noun with which it is associated.
- 3) _____ a word that stands for a noun

- 4) _____ can refer to the form of an adjective, article, pronoun or noun or it can refer to the usage of a noun phrase.
- 5) _____ case form in Greek used for direct address.
- 6) _____ case form in Greek. May be used as a direct object or object of certain prepositions.
- 7) _____ case form in Greek. May be used as a subject, predicate nominative, or occasionally direct address (vocative case usage)
- 8) _____ case form in Greek. May be used as an indirect object or object of certain prepositions.
- 9) _____ case form in Greek. May be used to denote possession or as object of certain prepositions.
- 10) _____ Gender form of nouns, pronouns and their modifiers. Sometimes refers to the actual female gender of the person or thing named but is usually meaningless for translation except to help identify associated words.
- 11) _____ Gender form of nouns, pronouns and their modifiers. Sometimes refers to the actual male gender of the person or thing named but is usually meaningless for translation except to help identify associated words. Also used for things in general when the gender is mixed or unknown.
- 12) _____ Gender form of nouns, pronouns and their modifiers. Sometimes refers to the actual lack of gender of the thing named but is usually meaningless for translation except to help identify associated words.
- 13) _____ grammatical form indicating more than one
- 14) _____ grammatical form indicating one
- 15) _____ how many there are. In Greek as in English there is just one and many, singular and plural.
- 16) _____ in English, "a," "an" or "the." In Greek, "the"
- 17) _____ someone other than the speaker or listener
- 18) _____ the person being addressed, the listener
- 19) _____ the person doing the speaking.
- 20) _____ the sex of the noun, if it has any, or, a grammatical form if it does not.

Exercise 18.2 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) αυτας –
- 2) ταις –
- 3) εγω –
- 4) τους –
- 5) τον –
- 6) ζωη –
- 7) αυταις –
- 8) κοινωνια –
- 9) ηδη –
- 10) αι –

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #18.

Lesson 19 Using Resources - Lexicon & Parsing Guide

By now you are probably beginning to feel a bit overwhelmed. It is likely you have gained an appreciation of how much there is to know and the idea of you being able to effectively translate Greek into English may be looking pretty distant and perhaps even unobtainable. The key is to learn how to look things up. As you work with the language it will gradually become impressed on your brain but by learning how to look things up you can get to the fun stuff quicker.

You have just learned that Greek nouns have more different forms than you would care to learn. However, the good news is there is a way to look them up. Usually the article will tell you all you need to know about the noun, but when it does not, you can look them up in something called a "parsing guide." With these materials is a short example of a parsing guide which we will use to practice with. It may be found on pages 12 through 26 of the *Reference Materials*. It has only the Greek words used in the First Epistle of John. There are parsing guides commercially available in which you can look up any word in the New Testament.

Suppose you are working your way through a Greek passage and find an unfamiliar form of a Greek noun without an article to hint at its case. For instance, you might have just about gotten Romans 6:13 completely translated except for one word:

"Neither yield ye your members as instruments ἀδικίας unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God."

There is more than one way of solving this problem. We are going to learn one that always works. First look up the word alphabetically in the *Parsing Guide*. This is why it is important to know the Greek alphabet. Just look in the first column alphabetically until you find ἀδικίας.

You should find an entry that looks like this on page 12 of the *Reference Materials*:

ἀδικίας	αδικια	Noun Gen Sing Fem
---------	--------	-------------------

In another parsing guide it might look like this.

ἀδικίας - αδικια, ας, ή – Noun Genitive Singular Feminine

Or it might look another way. Each parsing guide will have its own scheme. In the example parsing guide in this course it is arranged in three columns, as above. In the first column is the word you found. In the second column is the "lexical form" of the word. In the third column is the grammar for the form of the word in the first column. In this example, our word is the Genitive Singular Feminine form of the word in the second column which you can use to look up in a *Lexicon* to find out what it means. This means that ἀδικίας is the Genitive Singular Feminine form of the Greek noun αδικια.

Now that we know the lexical form we can look the word up in a *Lexicon*. There is also an example *Lexicon* with these course materials on pages 42 through 52 of the *Reference Materials*. Finding the lexical form of the word alphabetically you should find something like this on page 42 of the *Reference Materials*:

αδικια – unrighteousness, wrongdoing, evil, sin, injustice, iniquity, doing wrong

Now that you know the grammar and the range of sense of the word you can return to the verse and see how it fits.

Romans 6:13 "Neither yield ye your members as instruments ἀδικίας unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God."

Since it is genitive singular with a range of sense of seven words you have fourteen choices:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. unrighteousness's instruments | 8. instruments of unrighteousness |
| 2. wrongdoing's instruments | 9. instruments of wrongdoing |
| 3. evil's instruments | 10. instruments of evil |
| 4. sin's instruments | 11. instruments of sin |
| 5. injustice's instruments | 12. instruments of injustice |
| 6. iniquity's instruments | 13. instruments of iniquity |
| 7. doing wrong's instruments | 14. instruments of doing wrong |

1 through 7 sound a little awkward so you can probably ignore them.

12 seems to narrow the meaning more than the context would suggest.

11 would sound a little odd because of the phrase "unto sin" that follows it.

9 and 14 seems a little weaker than the context would suggest.

8, 10, and 13 all seem fine but 8 is probably better because it makes a better contrast to the "righteousness" at the end of verse.

Now compare your results to a good translation of the Bible. Better yet, compare it to several versions of the Bible. KJV, ASV, DARBY, NASB, and YLT all say "of unrighteousness."

If your choice was different it does not mean it is wrong. If you stayed within the grammar and the range of sense of the word it might be right. Matching grammar and range of sense to the context of a passage is a matter of opinion. The experts who translated the good English

translations of the Bible are probably right, but not necessarily. You have a right to your opinion.

It looks like a long complicated process but normally, no one writes all the different possibilities out like this. They sort through them in their mind much the way you can distinguish the meanings of English words without consciously going through every possibility. It will be a little awkward in Greek at first. Also, many lexicons, including the one with this course, put the meanings most often used near the front, and the ones least used near the back. In fact, if you had just used the first on the list here you would have been correct.

Exercise 19.1

Use the reference materials to complete this chart. (The first one is done for you as an example) The information to complete the columns "Lexical Form" and "Part of Speech" can be found in the Parsing Guide. The last column might be found in the Lexicon or possibly in the Charts.

Greek	Lexical Form	Part of Speech	One or two possible English meanings
αἰώνιος	αιωνιος	Adjective	eternal
ἀληθεία			
ἀρχῆς			
αὐτόν			
αὐτοῦ			
αὐτῶ			
γράφω			
εἰσι			
ἔχει			
ζωῆς			
ἡ			
ἠκούσατε			
ἡμῖν			
ἡμῶν			
Θεῶ			
Ἰησοῦς			
καί			

Exercise 19.2 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) αἱ –
- 2) καθαρίζω –
- 3) ἡμεῖς –
- 4) θεός –
- 5) αυτοῖς –
- 6) σκοτός –
- 7) ὕδωρ –
- 8) ἀδικία –
- 9) αὐτοῦ –
- 10) τοῦ –

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #19.

Lesson 20 - Vocabulary Review

Exercise 20.1

Use the reference materials to complete this chart. (The first one is done for you as an example)
The information to complete the columns "Lexical Form" and "Part of Speech" can be found in the *Parsing Guide*. The last column might be found in the *Lexicon* or possibly in some of the other charts in the *Reference Materials*.

Greek	Lexical Form	Part of Speech	One or two possible English meanings
μαρτυροῦμεν	μαρτυρεω	Verb	bear witness
νῦν			
ὁ			
οἶδατε			
ὅτι			
οὐκ			
πατήρ			
περὶ			
τὴν			
τὸ			
τὸν			
τοῦ			
υἰόν			
ὕμεῖς			
ὕμῃν			
Χριστοῦ			

Exercise 20.2 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) αρχη –
- 2) τη –
- 3) ώς –
- 4) δικαιος –
- 5) φως –
- 6) εμοι, μοι –
- 7) ειμι –
- 8) αυτο –
- 9) ύμων –
- 10) ου, ουκ, ουχ –

Review the pronoun chart on page 28 and the article chart on the top of page 30 of the *Reference Materials*. Review the vocabulary cards you have been making.

Tell your teacher you are ready for Test #4.

Lesson 21 Using Resources - Lexicon & Parsing Guide (Continued)

Review lesson 19 and then do the following exercises.

Exercise 21:1

Suppose you had this verse all translated except for two words:

1 John 1:10 "If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a ψεύστην and His λόγος is not in us."

Step one - find them in the Parsing Guide

Greek	Lexical Form	Grammar
ψεύστην		
λόγος		

Step two - find the contents of column 2 in the Lexicon and write down the range of sense

Step 3 - put them in the sentence.

What are all the possibilities in the lexicon and when combined with the grammar from the parsing guide which one makes the most sense?

1 John 1:10 "If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a _____ and His _____ is not in us."

Step 4 - compare your result with English translations of the Bible.

Exercise 21.2 - Suppose you had this verse all translated except for two words:

1 Corinthians 15:50 "Now this I say, brethren, that flesh καὶ αἶμα cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption." (25 points per step)

Step one - find them in the Parsing Guide

Greek	Lexical Form	Grammar
καὶ		
αἶμα		

Step two - find the contents of column 2 in the Lexicon and write down the range of sense

Step 3 - put them in the sentence.

What are all the possibilities in the lexicon and when combined with the grammar from the parsing guide which one makes the most sense?

"Now this I say, brethren, that flesh _____ cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption."

Step 4 - compare your result with English translations of the Bible.

Exercise 21.3 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) αυτης –
- 2) αμαρτια –
- 3) τρεις –
- 4) ηδη –
- 5) κοινωνια –
- 6) αυται –
- 7) αυτοι –
- 8) βιος –
- 9) τας –
- 10) αυτη –

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #21.

Lesson 22 Prepositions, Prepositional Phrases

Believe it or not you are very close to beginning to translate the Scriptures. From now until then you will be learning just enough to understand how to look things up. I tried to memorize the prepositions and all those other pesky little words that are scattered about language but it was beyond me. When I got to verbs and discovered there are literally hundreds of Greek forms for verbs that is when I decided there had to be a better way. So I learned how to look things up and I'm going to teach it to you. Eventually you will learn many of the patterns and will not have to look up so many things. I still have to look up things in English so why not Greek too? What you look up often you will eventually remember. What you look up very seldom you would have forgotten from lack of use, even if you had memorized it ahead of time. Why not get to the translation sooner?

Prepositions are tricky to translate because they have such a wide range of sense and so few contextual queues to guide in the selection process. Consider the Greek preposition εν. In the King James version it is translated "in" 1,902 times, "by" 163 times, "with" 140 times, "among" 117 times, "at" 113 times, "on" 62 times, "through" 39 times and 264 more times in miscellaneous other ways! That is more than my brain can hold so I made some charts to look up the meanings.

On page 33 of the *Reference Materials* is a chart of the Greek prepositions. It is a chart you will use often while translating. Let's look at one entry for the preposition $\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ in some detail and then you will understand how to use the chart. First you find the preposition in the first column.

Greek Prepositions	Genitive motion away from, separation or lack of it	Dative indicates rest, or position	Accusative indicates motion or direction
$\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$	for	at	to, toward, towards, beside, against, with, at

The next three columns are headed by the names of a case and a little hint of the most frequent meaning of prepositions in that column. If the object of $\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ is in the genitive case it probably means "for." If the object is in the dative case $\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ probably means "at." Similarly when associated with a noun in the accusative case $\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ probably means "to, toward, towards, beside, against, with" or "at." You can determine what the meaning of the preposition is by looking at the case of its object. Some prepositions take objects in only one or two cases and other take objects in all three cases. If a preposition does not take an object in a particular case that block of the chart is empty.

Notice that many of the prepositions have more than one form. For instance $\alpha\pi\omicron$, $\alpha\pi$, $\alpha\phi$ (from) and $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$, $\mu\epsilon\tau$, $\mu\epsilon\theta$ (with, after). Similar to the way we use "a" and "an", which form of the preposition is used depends on the letters beginning the next word. If we were translating into Greek instead of the other way around we would have to understand all the rules for choosing the correct form. But since we are going to English from Greek all we have to do is recognize these various forms and understand that they are just different ways to spell the same preposition.

I usually just start at the beginning of the list for the case of the object and try different possibilities until I find one that makes sense in English. If I do not find a preposition that makes sense I try the chart on pages 34 and 35 of the *Reference Materials*. This extra chart appears complicated but it is really simpler than the first one. You find your preposition in the left hand column and then look to the right for something that makes sense.

You can also look up the prepositions in the lexicon if you find that easier. Compare this entry for $\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (taken from page 50 in the Lexicon in the *Reference Materials*.)

$\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ – with Gen - for, to the advantage of, in order to
with Dat - at, with, against, near, by, among, around
with Acc - to, toward, towards, with regard to, pertaining to

with the charts on page 33 of the *Reference Materials*.

Exercise 22.1

These prepositions are frequently occurring. You would save yourself a lot of research during translation if you commit them to memory. Look them up in both the lexicon and the two preposition charts and write the one or two meanings which seems to occur most often in their range of sense for each case. Correct it from the exercise answers.

Case:	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
απο			
δια			
εις			
εκ			
εν			
επι			
παρα			
περι			
προς			
υπο			

Exercise 22.2

Complete the following chart using these Greek words:

απ, απο, αφ, δι, δια, εισ, εκ, εξ, εν, επ, επι, εφ, παρ, παρα, περι, προσ, υπ, υπο, υφ

Greek Preposition	Case:	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
				in, into
			in, with	
		by		under
		by, through		for, because
		concerning		around
		for	at	to, toward, towards
		from		
		from	beside	of
		from, of		
		on	upon	against

Exercise 22.3 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) αμαρτια –
- 2) αυτην –
- 3) παρα with Acc -
- 4) αδικια –
- 5) εμου, μου –
- 6) οτι –
- 7) χριστος –
- 8) ημιν –
- 9) αιωνιος –
- 10) δια with Gen -

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #22.

Lesson 23 Translating Prepositions

Exercise 23.1

You have successfully translated the following passage except for three prepositional phrases. You must look up the meanings of any of the words you do not already know. You will also need to note the case of the objects of the prepositions as this may have an impact on how the preposition is translated.

I John 1:1-3 "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, *περὶ τοῦ λόγου* of life; (For the life was manifested, and we have seen it, and bear witness, and shew unto you that eternal life, which was *πρὸς τὸν πατέρα*, and was manifested unto us;)" That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship *μεθ' ἡμῶν*: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ."

Step 1: Look up the words in the *Parsing Guide*: (There are two articles you may be able to complete by memory. The prepositions may be better found on one of the prepositions charts. If you know the meanings of the nouns you need not look up their case since the articles already tell you that. The pronoun may be better found on the pronoun chart.)

Greek	Lexical Form	Parsing
περι		
του		
λόγου		
πρὸς		
τὸν		
πατέρα		
μεθ'		
ἡμῶν		

Step 2: Look the words up in the *Lexicon*: (Or other reference material if you find it easier.)

Step 3: Put them in the sentence.

"That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, _____ of life; (For the life was manifested, and we have seen it, and bear witness, and shew unto you that eternal life, which was _____, and was manifested unto us;)" That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship _____: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ."

Step 4: Compare them with credible English translations:

Exercise 23.2

You have successfully translated the following passage except for a prepositional phrases. You must look up the meanings of any of the words you do not already know. You will also need to note the case of the objects of the prepositions as this may have an impact on how the preposition is translated.

I John 1:5 "This then is the message which we have heard ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, and declare unto you, that God is light, and ἐν αὐτῷ is no darkness at all."

Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide: (The prepositions may be better found on one of the prepositions charts. The pronouns may be better found on the pronoun chart.)

ἀπ'		
αὐτοῦ		
ἐν		
αὐτῷ		

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. :

"This then is the message which we have heard _____, and declare unto you, that God is light, and _____ is no darkness at all."

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

Exercise 23.3 Optional Exercise (Ask your teacher if you should complete this exercise.)

You have successfully translated the following passage except for two prepositional phrases. You must look up the meanings of any of the words you do not already know. You will also need to note the case of the objects of the prepositions as this may have an impact on how the preposition is translated.

I John 2:16-17 "For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα."

Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide: (There are two articles you may be able to complete by memory. The prepositions may be better found on one of the prepositions charts. If you know the meanings of the nouns you need not look up their case since the articles already tell you that.)

ἐκ		
του		
πατρὸς		
εἰς		
τὸν		
αἰῶνα		

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon: (Or other reference material if you find it easier.)

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence.

"For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not _____, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth _____.

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

Exercise 23.4 Optional Exercise (Ask your teacher if you should complete this exercise.)

You have successfully translated the following passage except for a prepositional phrase. You must look up the meanings of any of the words you do not already know. You will also need to note the case of the objects of the prepositions as this may have an impact on how the preposition is translated.

I John 3:3 "And every man that hath this hope ἐπ' αὐτῷ purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide: (The preposition might be better found on one of the prepositions charts. The pronoun may be better found on the pronoun chart.)

ἐπ'		
αὐτῷ		

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon: (Or other reference material if you find it easier.)

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence.

And every man that hath this hope _____ purifieth himself, even as he is pure.

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

Exercise 23.5 Optional Exercise (Ask your teacher if you should complete this exercise.)

You have successfully translated the following passage except for a prepositional phrases. You must look up the meanings of any of the words you do not already know. You will also need to note the case of the objects of the prepositions as this may have an impact on how the preposition is translated.

I John 3:16 "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν : and we ought to lay down our lives ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν."

Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide: (The article you may be able to complete by memory. The prepositions may be better found on one of the prepositions charts. If you know the meaning of the noun you need not look up its case and number since the article already tells you that. The pronoun may be better found on the pronoun chart.)

ὑπὲρ		
ἡμῶν		
ὑπὲρ		
τῶν		
ἀδελφῶν		

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. Using the first choice of range of sense we have:

Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life _____ :
and we ought to lay down our lives _____.

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

Exercise 23.6 Optional Exercise (Ask your teacher if you should complete this exercise.)

You have successfully translated the following passage except for a prepositional phrase. You must look up the meanings of any of the words you do not already know. You will also need to note the case of the objects of the prepositions as this may have an impact on how the preposition is translated.

I John 4:9 "In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live δι' αὐτοῦ."

Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide: (The preposition may be better found on one of the prepositions charts. The pronoun may be better found on the pronoun chart.)

δι'		
αὐτοῦ		

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. Using the first choice of range of sense we have:

"In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live _____."

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

Exercise 23.7 Challenge Exercise (Ask your teacher if you should complete this exercise.)

You have successfully translated the following passage except for two phrases. One of the phrases has what we call a textual variant or difficulty. That means that the ancient manuscripts do not agree about which word is there. Some say ἀπ and others παρ'. You must look up the meanings of any of the words you do not already know. You will also need to note the case of the objects of the prepositions as this may have an impact on how the preposition is translated. The phrase with two possible prepositions will need to be translated twice.

I John 5:14-15 "And this is the confidence that we have in him, that, if we ask any thing κατὰ τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ, he heareth us: And if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired (ἀπ αὐτοῦ OR παρ' αὐτοῦ)."

Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide: (The article you may be able to complete by memory. The prepositions may be better found on one of the prepositions charts. If you know the meanings of the noun you need not look up its case or number since the article already tells you that. The pronouns may be better found on the pronoun chart.)

κατὰ		
τὸ		
θέλημα		
αὐτοῦ		
ἀπ'		
αὐτοῦ		
παρ'		
αὐτοῦ		

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence.

And this is the confidence that we have in him, that, if we ask any thing _____, he heareth us: And if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired (_____ OR _____).

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

Exercise 23.8 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) ὑμιν –
- 2) αυτο –
- 3) εκ –
- 4) ό –
- 5) απο, απ, αφ –
- 6) σοι –
- 7) του –
- 8) ὑμας –
- 9) συ –
- 10) τους –

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #23.

Lesson 24 Those Pesky Little Words

(Conjunctions, Interjections, Particles, Pronouns Other Than Personal, etc.)

All of these work pretty much the way they do in English. There are a number of notable exceptions but those are best learned by example when they appear. They can of course simply be looked up in a lexicon when you come across them but there are a number of them that are common enough that they merit some attention before moving ahead. These have been put on charts on page 32 of the *Reference Materials*.

Demonstrative Pronoun οὗτος, αὕτη, τουτο is translated this, this one, these, these ones, this thing, these things, this man, etc.

Demonstrative Pronoun ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο is translated that, that one, those, those ones, that thing, that man, etc.

Relative Pronoun ὅς, ἣ, ὅ is translated who, which, that, of whom, of which, to whom, to which, etc.

Interrogative Pronoun τίς, τίς, τί is translated who? what? whether? which?

Indefinite Pronoun τις, τις, τι is translated a certain one, some one, a person, certain ones, etc

Reflexive Pronoun εμαυτου, εμαυτης is translated myself, yourself, himself, itself, etc

The complete declension of each of the above is shown on page 29 of the *Reference Materials*.

These are by no means comprehensive. Not included, for instance, is Indefinite Pronoun εἷς, μία, ἕν translated one, one and only, only, each, each one, every one, another, a, an and Relative Pronoun οστις, ητις, οτι translated whoever, whatever, whichever etc among others.

Phl 4:8 Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on **ταυτα**.

Find **ταυτα** in the Demonstrative Pronoun declension on page 29 of the *Reference Materials*. It is in the plural column so when you look at the English possibilities above the chart it has to be one of the plural neuter choices - these, these ones, or these things. The first or the last would make sense but "these things" sounds more complete. When it comes right down to it you would not have harmed the meaning of the verse if you had picked almost anything on the list except maybe "this man," or the "this woman," "these men," or "these women" which are implied by the etc. at the end of the list.

In addition, page 32 of the *Reference Materials* is a chart of a number of other little words that show up frequently in the Greek. Some of the entries will not make sense to you yet, like the ones for **αν** and **η**. Don't worry about those. They will be explained before you need them. It is just handy to have them on this particular chart for later use. There is also some descriptions of accent marks because this word processor will not do them like you might see them in another Greek text. For most of the words it is simply a matter of locating them alphabetically in the left hand column and getting the information you need for translation in the corresponding right hand column. Some words appear on more than one chart.

Exercise 24.1

Use the chart on page 32 of the *Reference Materials* to finish translating this:

1 John 2:1-10 My little children, these things write I unto you, ἵνα ye sin not. καὶ ἐάν any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: (2) Καὶ he is the propitiation for our sins: δε οὐ for ours only, ἀλλὰ καὶ for the sins of the whole world. (3) καὶ hereby we do know ὅτι we know him, ἐάν we keep his commandments. (4) He that saith, I know him, καὶ keepeth μὴ his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is οὐκ in him. (5) But ὅς does keep his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we ὅτι we are in him. (6) He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, οὕτως he walked. (7) Brethren, I write οὐκ new commandment unto you, ἀλλὰ an old commandment which ye had from the beginning. The old commandment is the word which ye have heard from the beginning. (8) Again, a new commandment I write unto you, which thing is true in him καὶ in you: ὅτι the darkness is past, and the true light now shineth. (9) He that saith he is in the light, καὶ hateth his brother, is in darkness even ἔως now. (10) He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is οὐκ an occasion of stumbling in him.

Right about now you are probably wondering why you need to use these charts instead of just looking it up in a lexicon and/or parsing guide and save having several places to look. That is what I started out doing but then I realized there were certain words I looked up more often than I do others and created these translation "cheat" sheets. I found it faster and because similar things were grouped together I found it easier to learn this way. However, if you would rather just look everything up in a lexicon and/or parsing guide there is no rule that says you can not.

Exercise 24.2 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1) τη – | 6) σκοτος – |
| 2) αυτους – | 7) απο, απ, αφ – |
| 3) σε – | 8) αυτων – |
| 4) χριστος – | 9) εκ – |
| 5) αδικια – | 10) αρχη – |

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #24.

Lesson 25 Vocabulary Review

Exercise 25.1 Look up these most frequently appearing pesky little words and make flash cards for them. You will save yourself a lot of research during translation if you will commit them to memory.

εαν

ινα

μη

ος

πας

Exercise 25.2

These are the words that might be on the test. Supply an English meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. αδικια – | 19. Ιησους – |
| 2. αίμα – | 20. ινα – |
| 3. αιωνιος – | 21. και – |
| 4. ακουω – | 22. κοινωνια – |
| 5. αληθεια – | 23. μη – |
| 6. αμαρτια – | 24. οιδα – |
| 7. απο, απ, αφ – | 25. ος – |
| 8. αρχη – | 26. οτι – |
| 9. γραφω – | 27. ου, ουκ, ουχ – |
| 10. δια with Acc. – | 28. πας – |
| 11. εαν – | 29. παρα with Gen. – |
| 12. εις – | 30. πατηρ – |
| 13. ειμι – | 31. περι with Gen. – |
| 14. εκ – | 32. προς – |
| 15. εν – | 33. υίος – |
| 16. εχω – | 34. χριστος – |
| 17. ζωη – | 35. ψευδος – |
| 18. θεος – | |

When you have corrected the exercise above, studied any you may have missed, and reviewed your vocabulary cards tell your teacher that you are ready to take Test # 5

Lesson 26 Overview of Greek Verbs

Verbs in English and in Greek are categorized by kind, voice, mood, tense, number and person. Greek has a couple of sub-categories that English does not have. Here is a brief review of English verb grammar compared with Greek. (An abbreviated two page reference version of this information appears on pages 36 and 37 of the *Reference Materials*. You will refer back to these two pages very often during translation.) The next several lessons will be about verbs. Each of the paragraphs below will have a lesson about just the topic in that paragraph so do not be too concerned if you do not understand everything right away.

A verb with a subject is called a finite verb. A finite verb may be either transitive, intransitive or linking. With a transitive verb the action of the verb describes what the subject did to the object. With an intransitive verb the action of the verb is completed by the subject without the necessity for there to be some object to receive the action. A linking verb connects the subject to another noun or an adjective which describes or classifies the subject.

English and Greek verbs have Indicative, Subjunctive and Imperative Mood. Greek verbs also have an Optative Mood. The mood is how the speaker appears to feel about what he is saying - it is true, it might be true, he hopes it is true, or he demands that it be true. With Indicative Mood the speaker is saying it is true. Subjunctive Mood indicates that it might be true or it is the speaker's intention. Optative Mood shows the speaker hopes that it is true. With the Imperative Mood the speaker demands that it is true.

Kind of Verb	Finite Verbs	Mood of Verb
Transitive		Indicative
Intransitive		Subjunctive
Linking		Optative
		Imperative

There are two kinds of non-finite verbs called an Infinitive and a Participle. They form verbal phrases that perform non-verb functions in the sentence, like nouns or modifiers.

Infinitive	Non-Finite Verbs	Participle
------------	------------------	------------

In English and Greek there is an Active and Passive Voice. Greek also has a Middle voice. With Active Voice the subject performs the action. With Passive Voice the subject receives the action. With Middle Voice the subject participates in the action.

Verbs also have tense. In English the tense of the verb is mostly about time - past, present or future. Greek verbs also have this attribute but they are mostly about aspect - punctiliar, linear or combined. Punctiliar means it happened at some particular point in time. Linear means that it happens over a period of time. Combined has both of these aspects.

Greek and English verbs have Number - they are either singular or plural. In addition, Greek verbs have Person. In Greek 1st, 2nd and 3rd person may be expressed explicitly by pronouns or implicitly by verbs. In English person is expressed almost exclusively by pronouns.

Greek Verb Attributes	
Voice	Active, Middle, Passive
Tense	Aspect: Punctiliar, Linear, Combined
Tense	Time: Past, Present, Future
Number	Singular, Plural
Person	First, Second, Third

Exercise 26.1 - Building Vocabulary

Look up these three frequently occurring verbs in the Lexicon, write down and learn their English meanings:

αγαπαω

μενω

γινωσκω

Exercise 26.2

Match these terms with these definitions: Intransitive verb, Linking verb, Transitive verb:

_____ the action of the verb describes what the subject did to the object.

_____ the action of the verb is completed by the subject without the necessity for there to be some object to receive the action.

_____ connects the subject to another noun or an adjective which describes or classifies the subject.

Match with definitions: Indicative Mood, Imperative Mood, Optative Mood, Subjunctive Mood.

_____ the speaker is saying it is true.

_____ indicates that it might be true or it is the speaker's intention.

_____ shows the speaker hopes that it is true.

_____ the speaker demands that it is true.

Match with definitions: Active Voice, Middle Voice, Passive Voice.

_____ the subject performs the action.

_____ the subject participates in the action.

_____ the subject receives the action.

Match with definitions: Combined Aspect, Linear Aspect, Punctiliar Aspect.

_____ it happens at some particular point in time.

_____ it happens over a period of time.

_____ it happens at some particular point in time and continues for some period of time.

Exercise 26.3 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1) οτι – | 6) ύμεις – |
| 2) μη – | 7) της – |
| 3) ινα – | 8) απο, απ, αφ – |
| 4) πας – | 9) εκ – |
| 5) μενω – | 10) ηδη – |

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #26.

Lesson 27 Transitive, Intransitive & Linking Verbs

A finite verb may be either transitive, intransitive or linking.

Transitive verb - "The man ate the apple." The action of the verb, ate, describes what the subject did to the object. Action in some sense is transferred from the subject to the verb. In some cases it is possible that the object can be understood. "The man ate," for example implies that he ate something, we just are not informed what it is. Nevertheless, the verb is still considered intransitive even if there is an understood object. To be a transitive verb it must have an explicit direct object.

I John 2:17 2:20 "But ye **have** an unction from the Holy One, and ye **know** all things." The subject, "ye," is doing the action of holding to "an unction," making "have" a transitive verb in this sentence. The subject, "ye," is doing the action of knowing to "all things," making "know" a transitive verb.

Intransitive verb - "The plant grows." The action of the verb is completed by the subject without the necessity for there to be some object to receive the action. Sometimes modifiers may be added to the verb such as, "The plant grows well." The verb still has no object on which action is being done by the subject, so it is still intransitive because there is no explicit direct object.

I John 2:10 "He that loveth his brother **abideth** in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him." The subject, "He that loveth his brother," is doing the action of abiding. While it is true that the abiding is being done "in the light" no action is being done by the subject to any other object. Therefore the verb "abideth" is intransitive in this sentence.

Although some verbs are by their nature either transitive or intransitive there are enough exceptions that trying to memorize which are which would be fruitless. Determining whether a verb is transitive or intransitive can be done in Greek just as it is in English. If it has a direct object it is transitive. If it does not have a direct object it is intransitive.

Linking verb - "A lion is just a big cat." No action takes place. The subject is simply classified or described by the predicate nominative - a noun phrase. "The horse is black." Here the subject is classified by a predicate adjective. Either way the verb is a linking verb. When you look up the verb in the parsing guide if the lexical form is εἶμι it is a linking verb. If it is not εἶμι it is not a linking verb.

I John 1:2 "And he **is** the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." Jesus is being classified as "the propitiation for our sins." While it is true He performed actions to accomplish this no action is being described in this sentence. "Is" is a linking verb.

Exercise 27.1 - Building Vocabulary

Look up these words in the Lexicon, write down and learn their English meanings:

ΚΟΣΜΟΣ

αγαπη

αδελφος

Exercise 27.2

In John 2:1-10 below mark the verb phrases according to whether they are used as a transitive verb TR, intransitive verb IT, or linking verb LV. If it is a transitive verb underline the direct object. Verses 1 and 2 are completed as examples. Use page 36 of *Reference Materials*.

1 John 2:1-10 My little children, these things I write unto you,
| IT |

that you sin not. and if any man sin, we have an advocate with the
| IT | | IT | | TR |

Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: (2) And he is the propitiation
|LV|

for our sins: but not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.

(3) and by this we know that we do know him, if we keep his

commandments.(4) He that says, I know him, and does not keep his

commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. (5) But

(continued on next page)

whoever does keep his word, in him indeed is perfected the love of God: by this we know that we are in him. (6) He that says he abides in him ought himself also to walk, in the manner he walked. (7) Brethren, I write no new commandment unto you, but an old commandment which you had from the beginning. The old commandment is the word which you have heard from the beginning. (8) Again, I write a new commandment unto you, which thing is true in him and in you: because the darkness is past, and the true light now shines. (9) He that says he is in the light, and hates his brother, is in darkness even until now. (10) He that loves his brother abides in the light, and there is no occasion of stumbling in him.

Exercise 27.3 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) των – | 6) γινωσκω – |
| 2) αμαρτια – | 7) πας – |
| 3) εαν – | 8) μη – |
| 4) Ιησους – | 9) ο – |
| 5) ημεις – | 10) μενω – |

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #27.

Lesson 28 Voice of the Verb

In English and Greek there is an Active and Passive Voice. Greek also has a Middle voice.

Active Voice - The subject performs the action. Almost all of the examples before this are active voice. Other examples include: "The boy rode the bicycle." "The bell rang." "The cattle stampeded."

I John 2:13 "I **write** unto you, fathers, because ye have known him that is from the beginning. I **write** unto you, young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one. I **write** unto you, little children, because ye have known the Father." In every case the subject, "I," is doing the writing so the verb, "write" is in the active voice in these sentences.

Passive Voice - The subject receives the action. "The apple was eaten by the man." "The door was opened."

John 3:18 "He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not **is condemned** already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God." The subject, "he that believeth not," has the action of being condemned happening to him. He is not participating in the action in any way so the verb "is condemned" is in the passive voice in this sentence.

Middle Voice - The subject participates in the action. It is hard to come up with English examples since English has no Middle voice. It is generally, but not always, translated into the English using Reflexive Pronouns. "The woman sits herself down." "The cat washes herself." However, since Greek also has Reflexive Pronouns you need to be aware there may be a little more to it than that. Sometimes it is translated into passive or active voice without any indication that there is a middle voice verb in the original.

I John 1:1 "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we **have looked** upon, and our hands have handled, of the Word of life." The Greek verb here translated "have looked" is in the Middle voice in Greek but is translated into Active voice in every English version I checked.

Exercise 28.1 - Building Vocabulary

Look up these words in the Lexicon, write down and learn their English meanings:

πνευμα

αλλα, αλλ

εντολη

Exercise 28.2

For each sentence identify the action and who is doing the action.

Who is doing action	Action	Sentence
		I write unto you
		The apple was eaten by the man.
		The bell rang.
		The boy rode the bicycle.
		The cat washes himself.
		The cattle stampeded.
		The door was opened by a customer.
		The man sits himself down.
		We have looked.

Exercise 28.3

Use page 36 of *Reference Materials* to match these terms with the definitions below:

Active Voice, Middle Voice, and Passive Voice.

_____ - The subject performs the action.

_____ - The subject receives the action.

_____ - The subject participates in the action.

Exercise 28.4 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

1) εχω –

2) γνωσκω –

3) αλλα, αλλ –

4) μη –

5) προς –

6) αγαπαω –

7) τω –

8) εαν –

9) ινα –

10) τα –

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #28.

Lesson 29 Mood of the Verb

The mood is how confident the speaker feels about what he is saying - it is true, it might be true, he hopes it is true, or he demands that it be true.

Indicative Mood - Statements or questions of fact. Almost all of our examples so far have been indicative mood. The statement may in reality be true or false or be an opinion but it is stated as if it were true. "I am hungry." "Jewelry costs too much." "Why are you late?" "I am flying by flapping my arms."

Subjunctive Mood - Statements that might be a fact or statements of intention. "If I were rich then..." "If I had time then ..." "It might be raining." "When summer comes ..." "I may buy it."

Optative Mood - Statements of desire. "God forbid!" "I hope so." English grammars do not describe this mood but Greek has a special form of the verb for it. It appears infrequently in the New Testament and never in I John.

Imperative Mood - Statements of command or request. "Please come." "Do not smoke here."

Exercise 29.1 - Building Vocabulary

Look up these words in the Lexicon, write down and learn their English meanings:

γενναω

πιστευω

δε

δε is a postpositive. That means it appears second in a clause or sentence but when it is translated it should be thought of as being on the front of the clause or sentence. This will be best seen in examples when we begin to translate I John.

Exercise 29.2 - Use page 36 of *Reference Materials* to match these moods to the definitions below: Indicative Mood, Subjunctive Mood, Optative Mood, Imperative Mood

1. _____ - Statements of command or request.
2. _____ - Statements or questions of fact.
3. _____ - Statements of desire.
4. _____ - Statements that might be a fact or statements of intention.

Exercise 29.3 - Use the information on page 36 of *Reference Materials* to match these to the sentences below: Indicative Mood, Subjunctive Mood, Optative Mood, Imperative Mood

1. _____ - "Do not smoke here."
2. _____ - "God forbid!"
3. _____ - "I am flying by flapping my arms."
4. _____ - "I am hungry."
5. _____ - "I hope so."
6. _____ - "I may buy it."
7. _____ - "If I had time then ..."
8. _____ - "If I were rich then..."
9. _____ - "It might be raining."
10. _____ - "Jewelry costs too much."
11. _____ - "Please come."
12. _____ - "When summer comes ... "
13. _____ - "Why are you late?"

Exercise 29.4 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) μη –
- 2) αίμα –
- 3) πιστευω –
- 4) αυτον –
- 5) γενναω –
- 6) ινα –
- 7) μενω –
- 8) αλλα, αλλ –
- 9) δε –
- 10) εν –

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #29.

Lesson 30 Infinitives & Participles

Because the form of the verb distinguishes infinitives and participles from the four moods listed and because participles and infinitives still retain voice, tense, person and number many grammars also list the infinitive and participle as a mood of the verb. In fact they are distinct from finite verbs which take a subject because they do not take a subject.

In English, an infinitive is made up of the word "to" followed by the verb - to go, to have, to run, etc. It functions in the sentence usually as a noun or sometimes as a modifier. In the sentence, "To run is fun," the subject is the infinitive "to run." I John only has six infinitives so we will not get much practice with these.

In English, participles are verbs ending in -ed (past participle) or -ing (present participle) that are used as an adjective while gerunds end in -ing and act as nouns. In Greek they are merged together and simply called participles. They are verbs that act as nouns or modifiers. Why there are two forms that basically do the same thing, I do not know. English does the same thing. There seems to be no difference in the meaning of the infinitive example above, "To run is fun," and the participle example, "Running is fun." We will have plenty of participle examples to practice with when translating I John. (Review the bottom of page 36 of *Reference Materials*.)

Exercise 30.1 - Participle or infinitive?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1) to run | 6) looking |
| 2) to buy | 7) going |
| 3) walking | 8) to walk |
| 4) running | 9) to go |
| 5) to look | 10) buying |

Exercise 30.2 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1) αγαπη – | 6) εν – |
| 2) παρα with Dat - | 7) μη – |
| 3) αμαρτια – | 8) ος – |
| 4) ου, ουκ, ουχ – | 9) πιστευω – |
| 5) οτι – | 10) πας – |

To prepare for the test study lesson 26, lesson 29, and make sure you understand the three paragraphs above and page 36 of the *Reference Materials*.

When you are ready ask your teacher for Test # 6.

Lesson 31 Tense of the Verb

The **Tense** of a verb tells us how and when the action took place.

In English, tense is used to indicate the time of the action - Present, Past, Future. Greek does more than that. Greek tenses, in addition to denoting the time, also show the aspect of the action with regard to duration. You can communicate aspect with English by using additional words to describe it.

The aspect of *punctiliar* means that it happened at a specific point in time.

The aspect of *linear* means it happens over a period of time.

The aspect of *combined* that it happened at a specific point of time and continued for a period of time.

The chart below shows how the seven Greek tenses relate to time and aspect. To fill in the blanks Greek does as English does to describe aspect, it uses additional words.

Aspect	Time		
	Past	Present	Future
Punctiliar	Aorist		Future
Linear	Imperfect	Present	
Combined	Pluperfect	Perfect	Future Perfect

Why the aspect of the tense matters:

John 1:5 says, "And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not." "Shineth" is Present Active Indicative, linear aspect, and "comprehended" is Aorist Active Indicative, punctiliar aspect. A more wordy rendering showing the aspects: And the light shines continually in the darkness, but the darkness did not comprehend it, not even for one little instant.

Exercise 31.1 - Building Vocabulary

Look up these words in the Lexicon, write down and learn their English meanings:

αμαρτανω

ποιεω

ερχομαι

Exercise 31.2 - Aspect

Using the chart on the top of page 37 in the *Reference Materials* match terms with definitions:
 Combined Aspect, Linear Aspect, Punctiliar Aspect.

_____ it happens at some particular point in time.

_____ it happens over a period of time.

_____ it happens at some particular point in time
 and continues for some period of time.

Exercise 31.3 - Time

Using the chart on the top of page 37 in the *Reference Materials* match these time terms with
 Greek tense: past, present, future.

Aorist

Future

Future Perfect

Imperfect

Perfect

Pluperfect

Present

Exercise 31.4 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

1) ταις –

6) αυτα –

2) θεος –

7) ος –

3) γενναω –

8) δια with Acc -

4) περι –

9) μενω –

5) αδελφος –

10) εντολη –

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #31.

Lesson 32 Number and Person of the Verb**NUMBER OF THE VERB**

Just as in English verbs are singular or plural. He *says*, they *say*, etc. The verb always has the same number as the subject.

PERSON OF THE VERB

Sometimes in English the verb implies the subject as in the short sentence example, "Go" implies "You go." In Greek, all verbs have an implied subject. If the sentence does not have a subject the implied subject of the verb is used in translation and takes the form of a pronoun in the person and number of the verb -- I, you, he, she, it, we, you, or they. The verb always has the same person as the subject.

For example look at these forms of the verb "to be" in Greek

Present Tense, Indicative Mood, Active Voice

Singular

εἰμι	1 st Person	I am
εἶ	2 nd Person	(thou art) you are
ἐστί(ν)	3 rd Person	he, she or it is

Plural

εσμεν	1 st Person	we are
εστε	2 nd Person	(ya'll) you are
εἰσι(ν)	3 rd Person	they are

The ν in parenthesis is called a movable νυ. If the next word starts with a vowel it is included, if not, it is not included. The word means the same thing whether it is there or not. The pattern above is called a conjugation. Only part of it is shown. (A larger part of the conjugation is shown on page 38 of the *Reference Materials*.) Each combination of tense, mood, and voice have their own pattern of singular and plural forms for each of the three persons. There are three categories of patterns called conjugations in Greek. There is the Ω conjugation, the Μι conjugation and the irregular conjugation. All Greek verbs fit into one of these categories. The first two are regular, which means that it is pretty much the same pattern for all the verbs in that conjugation, and one is irregular which means it might as well be a different conjugation for each verb. The example above is part of an irregular conjugation. There are literally hundreds of combinations. People who have been studying Greek for many years still do not have them memorized. I certainly do not. We use a Parsing Guide and look them up. There are a few forms that are so common that you will learn them. Unless you make a career of being a Greek scholar most of them you will just have to look up when you need to know what they are. The rest of this book is devoted to learning how to look them up well.

So, the person and number of the subject of the verb will agree with the verb. If there is no explicit verb the nominative case pronoun in the proper number and person is supplied by the translator. (See the chart bottom of page 37 of the *Reference Materials*.)

Exercise 32.1 - Building Vocabulary

Look up these words in the Lexicon, write down and learn their English meanings:

τις

φανερῶ

καθῶς

Exercise 32.2 - Implied person and number in the verb

Use these words to complete the following chart:

he, I, it, she, they, thou (optional), we, ya'll (optional), you

If a verb has

this person	and this number	this nominative case pronoun is the implied subject.
1 st Person	Singular	
2 nd Person	Singular	
3 rd Person	Singular	
1 st Person	Plural	
2 nd Person	Plural	
3 rd Person	Plural	

(Hint: Use chart at the bottom of page 37 of the *Reference Materials*.)

Exercise 32.3 - Some terminology

Use these terms to complete the blanks below:

- conjugation; declension; Lexicon; movable $\nu\upsilon$; Parsing Guide; three ; Ω and $M\tau$ Tau) A reference that allows you to look up the meanings of Greek words is called a _____.
- Upsilon) A ν at the end of a Greek word that is sometimes included and sometimes not depending on the first letter of the next word is called a _____.
- Phi) A pattern of different forms for a verb that distinguishes tense, voice, mood, person and number is called a _____.
- Chi) There are _____ conjugations in Greek - the regular of which are called _____.
- Psi) The reference that allows you to look up Greek words and discover the grammatical significance of their form is called a _____.
- Omega) A pattern of different forms that distinguishes case, number and gender is a _____.

Exercise 32.4 - Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) αμαρτια – | 6) πνευμα – |
| 2) καθως – | 7) υμεις – |
| 3) εντολη – | 8) αδελφος – |
| 4) ος – | 9) αυταις – |
| 5) γινωσκω – | 10) μενω – |

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #32.

Lesson 33 Translating the Verb

Exercise 33.1

Suppose you had translated this entire verse except for the verb.

2 Corinthians 1:13 "For **γράφομεν** none other things unto you, that what ye read or acknowledge; and I trust ye shall acknowledge even to the end."

It works the same way for verbs as it does for nouns.

Step 1 - find the form in the sample parsing guide:

γράφομεν	γράφω	Verb 1 st Per Plu Present Act Ind
----------	-------	--

Step 2 - look up column 2 in the Lexicon:

γράφω write, compose, make a record

Step 3 - try it out in the sentence.

For write none other things unto you, that...

For compose none other things unto you, that...

For make a record none other things unto you, that...

None of these make sense. What's wrong? Find the subject of the verb "write" in the verse.

That's right. It's not there. Remember how we said earlier that sometimes if there was no subject you needed to use the one embedded in the verb? In this case, it is 1st Person Plural which is "we."

Now we have "For we write none other things unto you, that..."; "For we compose none..." and "For we make a record..." Pick the one that seems to make the most sense to you. Why?

Step 4 - Compare your results to credible English translations of the New Testament.

How did you do?

If you remembered γράφο from our vocabulary study you could have skipped step 2. -ομεν will become a familiar ending to you pretty quickly and soon you will find yourself skipping step 1 for words with that ending.

Exercise 33.2 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) αλλα, αλλ – | 6) ινα – |
| 2) αδελφος – | 7) μενω – |
| 3) εντολη – | 8) πνευμα – |
| 4) εμου, μου – | 9) εκ – |
| 5) ος – | 10) ερχομαι – |

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #33.

Lesson 34 Translating the Verb (Continued)**Exercise 34.1** John 17:17 "Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word **εστιν** truth."

Step 1: parsing guide -

εστι(v)	ειμι	Verb 3 rd Per Sing Present Act Ind
---------	------	---

Step 2: lexicon - ειμι to be, exist, live, happen, take place, remain, stay

Step 3: We fruitlessly try to figure this out until we remember that ειμι has a conjugation chart. The reason this conjugation is provided is because it is the most common verb used and because it has a very irregular conjugation in English making the parsing guide difficult to interpret.

Looking on the conjugation chart or on page 38 of the *Reference Materials* we find:

εστι(v) he/she/it is, he/she/it exists, he/she/it lives, he/she/it is present (The (v) means that εστι and εστιν are the same word. They just change forms based on the first letter of the next word.)

This information gives us a number of choices with which to fill in the blank;

"Thy word _____ truth," Fill in the blank with "is," "exists," "lives," or "is present."
What is your choice? Why?

Step 4 - Compare with credible English translations.

How did you do? Unless you have a much better memory than me you will need to get used to having a bunch of quick reference sheets lying about and several books open when you translate.

Exercise 34.2 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) αγαπω – | 6) ος – |
| 2) τις – | 7) αλλα, αλλ – |
| 3) οί – | 8) μενω – |
| 4) κοσμος – | 9) οτι – |
| 5) δια with Gen - | 10) εκ – |

Tell your teacher you are ready for Quiz #34.

Lesson 35 Verb Review

Exercise 35 Supply the English meaning.

If it is an article or pronoun supply case, number, and gender if it is ambiguous in English.

- 1) τις –
- 2) εαν –
- 3) αγαπαω –
- 4) αλλα, αλλ –
- 5) παρα with Gen -
- 6) γενναω –
- 7) πιστευω –
- 8) πας –
- 9) κοσμος –
- 10) δια with Acc -

Review lessons 26 though 32.

Study pages 36 through 38 of the *Reference Materials*.

When you are ready tell your teacher you are ready for Test #7.

Introduction to Koiné Greek is a unique new approach to learning the Greek originally used to write the New Testament. The course takes the student very quickly into translating the Bible. Most of the concepts used in translation are then learned by example while the student is also gaining new insights into God's beautiful words.

This course contains everything you will need to translate the entire First Epistle of John into English. It includes a copy of the Greek text and all the reference materials necessary to render it into sensible English. Although designed to be used for home schooled High School students it may be used equally well as a self-study guide for adults or in a classroom.