

Greek Language Tools

(Biblical/Attic/Ancient)

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Attic (Biblical) Greek “Rosetta Stone” etc.

- free download NT Greek Interlinear Berean Study Bible <https://berean.bible/downloads.htm> (this is a special interlinear text, after each Greek word is the English in parenthesis)
- interlinear New Testament is an excellent source
- a few grammar charts can give you most of what you need to know (declensions, tenses, etc.)
- Hansen & Quin textbook is a classic attic Greek language text. Professor Stephen Bay of BYU uses it for his courses.
- the grammar is quite complex, you’ll want to make a “Rosetta Stone” chart for this too until you get the hang of it

Here are some of my notes from my Greek classes I’ll be transcribing into a better format, including my “Rosetta Stone” of Greek grammar:

* = middle or passive voice

Active voice	Indic		Subjunctive (no post-vocal aug)		Optative (all counts as long)		Infinitive
	ω	ομεν	ω	ωμεν	οιμι	οιμεν	
1 Present	ει	ετε	η	ημεν	οις	οιτε	ειν (accent penult)
2 Imperfect (aug)	εσ	ετε	x	ωσι(ν)	οι	οιεν	x
3 Future	ει	ουσι(ν)	x	x	x	x	x
4 Aorist	α	αμεν	ω	ωμεν	αιμι	αιμεν	α/ (accent on penult)
	α	ατε	η	ημεν	αις/εις	αιτε	α/
	ε(ν)	ασι(ν)	η	ωσι(ν)	αι/ειε(ν)	αιεν/ειεν	ενα/ (accent on penult)
5 Perfect	α	αμεν	x	x	x	x	x
	α	ατε	x	x	x	x	x
	ε(ν)	ασι(ν)	x	x	x	x	x
6 Pluperfect	η	εμεν	x	x	x	x	x
	η	ετε	x	x	x	x	x
	ει(ν)	εισαν	x	x	x	x	x
Middle							
1 Future	ομαι	ομεθα	x	x	x	x	x
	η/ει	εσθε	x	x	x	x	x
2 Aorist	ετα/	οντα/	x	x	x	x	x
	αμην/	αμεθα	ωμαι	ωμεθα	αιμην/	αιμεθα	ασθα/ (accent on penult)
	ω	ασθε	η	ημεθα	αιο	αιοθε	ασθα/
	ατο	αυτο	ηται	ωνται	αιτο	αιυτο	ασθα/ (accent on penult)
Passive							
1 Present	ομαι	ομεθα	ωμαι	ωμεθα	οιμην/	οιμεθα	εσθα/ (accent on antepenult)
	η/ει	εσθε	η	ημεθα	οιο	οιοθε	εσθα/
	ετα/	οντα/	ηται	ωνται	οιτο	οιυτο	εσθα/
2 Imperfect (aug)	ομην/	ομεθα	x	x	x	x	x
	ου	εσθε	x	x	x	x	x
	ετο	οντο	x	x	x	x	x
3 Future	ομαι	ομεθα	x	x	x	x	x
	η/ει	εσθε	x	x	x	x	x
	ετα/	οντα/	x	x	x	x	x
4 Aorist	ην	ημεν	ω	ωμεν	ειην/	ειμεν/ειημεν	ηνα/ (accent on penult)
	η	ητε	η	ημεν	ειης/	ειτε/ειητε	ηνα/
	η	ησαν	η	ωσι(ν)	ειη	ειεν/ειησαν	ηνα/ (accent on penult)
5 Perfect	μαι	μεθα	x	x	x	x	σθα/ (accent on penult)
	σαι	σθε	x	x	x	x	σθα/
	τα/	υται	x	x	x	x	σθα/
6 Pluperfect	μην/	μεθα	x	x	x	x	x
	σο	σθε	x	x	x	x	x
	το	υτο	x	x	x	x	x

Find examples of English optatives passive subj. q. just & k.

that, when, which, whichever, whichever, who, whom, whose, whose, whose, what, whatsoever

Frage ist mit 6

Relative Pronoun → to connect clause to noun or pronoun
 Usually @ begin of adj. clause

m	f	N
es	n	o
ou	ns	ou
w	n	w
ov	nv	o
oi	xi	x
wv	wv	wv
o's	x's	o's
o's	x's	x

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(derives its gender & # from antecedent)
 (derives its case from its function in dependent clause)

Agency & Instrument
 ↓
 person
 instrument
 o + acc + dat

Articular Infinitive
 infinitive used as a noun
 to kill is bad.
 infinitive acts as subj.
 ever neut, sg. w/ article in front.
 to kill is bad

Substantive Adjs
 adj. used as a noun
 Homer kills the bad (guys).
 Homer loves good (guys) = neut sg
 men → acc pl.

First Declension

1st decl. (Gen) nouns

n type α type (follow E, I, P)

ἡ	ἡ
ἡς	ἡς
ἡ	ἡ
ἡν	ἡν
ἡ	ἡ

accent position on ultima, see A.

(P) α / (for class)
 ἡν (circumflex on ultima)
 ας
 ας
 α /

2nd decl. noun

m/f n

ὁ	ὁ
οῦ	οῦ
ὦ	ὦ
οῦ	οῦ
ε	οῦ
οἱ	οἱ
ων	ων
οἱς	οἱς
οὖς	α
οἱ	οἱ

Definite Article

m	f	n
ὁ	ἡ	τό
τοῦ	τῆς	→
τῷ	τῇ	→
τοῦ	τῆν	τοῖ
οἱ	αἱ	ταῖ
τῶν	τῶν	→
τοῖς	ταῖς	→
τοῖς	ταῖς	ταῖ

1st decl. short α nouns

n type α type

α	α
ης	ῆς
η	ῆ
ην	ῆν
α	α

(P) α
 ῆν
 ας
 ας
 α /

gender (1st/2nd) decl. adj's

m f n

ὁ	ἡ	τό
οῦ	ῆς	οῦ
ὦ	ῆ	ὦ
οῦ	ῆν	οῦ
ε	ῆ	οῦ
οἱ	αἱ	οἱ
ων	ων	ων
οἱς	αῖς	οἱς
οὖς	αῖς	α
οἱ	αἱ	α

gender (2nd decl) Adj's

m/f n

ὁ	οῦ
οῦ	οῦ
ὦ	οῦ
οῦ	οῦ
ε	οῦ
οἱ	οἱ
ων	ων
οἱς	οἱς
οὖς	α
οἱ	οἱ

(same as noun?)

accent of 1st decl. short α nouns oft gives away that the α is short

(no accent shift on gen. pl. in any)

(accent persists on adj. based on neut. nom. sg.)

(same as noun?)

1st decl. masc. -ης nouns

n type α type

ἡς	ῆς
οῦ	οῦ
ἡ	ῆ
ἡν	ῆν
α, η	α

(P) α /
 ῆν
 ας
 ας
 α /

2nd decl. consonant stem nouns

m/f n

ὁ	ὁ
οῦ	οῦ
ὦ	ὦ
οῦ	οῦ
ε	οῦ
οἱ	οἱ
ων	ων
οἱς	οἱς
οὖς	α
οἱ	οἱ

(stem from gen. sg.)

(gen. pl. monosyllabic stem = A accent)

(monosyllabic stem except gen. pl. ind. by gen. sg.)

(σῆ (v) on consonant stem issues transition)

$\pi\beta\phi + \sigma\iota(v) = \psi\iota(v)$
 $\kappa\chi\chi + \sigma\iota(v) = \xi\iota(v)$
 $\tau\delta\theta\upsilon + \sigma\iota(v) = \sigma\iota(v)$
 $\chi\upsilon\epsilon + \sigma\iota(v) = \alpha\sigma\iota(v)$
 $\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon + \sigma\iota(v) = \epsilon\iota\sigma\iota(v)$
 $\omicron\upsilon\tau + \sigma\iota(v) = \omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota(v)$
 $\sigma\iota + \sigma\iota(v) = \lambda\sigma\iota(v)$

	Ind only here	Subj	Opt	Inf	
1	pres w cis ei	w nis ni	wuev nte wot(v)	oi ui oi oi	ev
1	imp ov es e		x	x	x
2	pres w eis ei		x	x	x
3	adv a as e	pres w nis ni	wuev nte wot(v)	ai ui ai ai	ai
4	pres a as e		x	x	ev ai
4	pres h his ei		x	x	x
1	pres fut fut		x	x	x
3	adv ai ui wot vto	w ui h ntai	wuev nte wot(v)	ai ui ai ai	ai ui
1	pres h his ei	w ui h ntai	wuev nte wot(v)	ai ui ai ai	ai ui
1	imp ov es e		x	x	x
6	pres no ui no h/e no etai	no ui no h/e no etai		x	x
6	adv h as ni	w ui h ntai	wuev nte wot(v)	ai ui ai ai	ai ui
5	pres ui oi tai	ui oi tai		x	oi
5	pres ui oi to	ui oi to		x	oi

pp's

- 1 — w
- 2 — ow
- 3 — oa
- 4 — xa
- 5 — ai
- 6 — ai

Principles

These ^{can be} genders

		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
1	pres	οἷ οὐτος	οὐσα οὐσῆς	οὐ οὐτος
2	fat	οὐ οὐτος	οὐσα οὐσῆς	οὐ οὐτος
3	acc	αὐτόν αὐτούς	αὐτήν αὐτῆς	αὐτό αὐτούς
3	2 nd acc / pres	οὐ οὐτος	οὐσα οὐσῆς	οὐ οὐτος
4	part	οὐ οὐτος	οὐσα οὐσῆς	οὐ οὐτος

		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
1	pres	οἰμενος οἰμενου	οἰμενη οἰμενης	οἰμενον οἰμενου
2	fat	οἰμενος οἰμενου	οἰμενη οἰμενης	οἰμενον οἰμενου
3	mid acc	οἰμενον οἰμενου	οἰμενη οἰμενης	οἰμενον οἰμενου
3	mid 2 nd acc	οἰμενος οἰμενου	οἰμενη οἰμενης	οἰμενον οἰμενου
5	part	οἰμενος οἰμενου	οἰμενη οἰμενης	οἰμενον οἰμενου

		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
6	fat	νοομενος νοομενου	νοομενη νοομενης	νοομενον νοομενου

		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>N</u>
6	acc	εἰς εἰς	εἰσα εἰσῆς	εἰς εἰς

	①	②	③
n	η	ος / ον	η
g	ης	ου	ης
d	η	ω	ι
a	η	ω	α / nom
v	η	ε / ον	stem / nom
n	αι	οι	εο
g	ων	ων	ων
d	αις	οις	οι
a	ας	ους	ας

ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ
end in -α - sound
middle is -x- sound
same w/ -α-

	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	ARTICLE	PRONOUN	NUMERAL	RELATIVE	CONJUNCTION	PREPOSITION	INTERJECTION
1	ov, et, e, (n)								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

inflections only for pres, aor, pres, optatives only for pres, aor

- > pres, fut, perf = subj
- > aor, aor, plu = opt
- > prepos clause: $\frac{ind}{opt} + (u) + subj/opt$
- > 2nd aorist: appears as imperfect indic, but no accent

Conditions for use of Apud (very old)

Form	EAU + subj	Fut. indic.
pres	EAU + subj	pres indic.
pres	EI + opt	imperf. indic.
pres	EI + opt + av	opt + av
pres	EI + imperf. indic.	imperf. indic. + av
pres	EI + aor. indic.	aorist indic. + av

- > Subj. Indeps
 - Latent (only 1st person)
 - Deliberate (may have aor) (only 1st person)
 - Prohibitive (aorist) (only 2nd person)
- > Relative Pronouns = who, whom, wherever, whose, which
 - have rough breathing & Ho-5-
 - Gender # from antecedent
 - Case from function in dependent clause

- > Partitive Gen. = "of"
- > Time Spac
 - Gen = within which time
 - dat = at which time
 - acc = extent of time-space

> ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ $\frac{gen}{acc}$ that brother = that the brother (1st person and dependent clause)
 = that/those (men) above.
 main clause by and in --

> Relative Prothesis in condition
 replace prothesis (EI + pres) w/ relative pronoun
 replace EAU with rel. pronoun + av.
 in relative clause may have subj. aor. optative

> Adv into Adj
 stem of adv + US
 ex: KXZOS → KXZAWS

> indep. optative
 with: EI + pres / EI OS "if only" (neg. (AN)
 potential: ... EV (neg. ou) "would, might, could, would"

> Agency/Instrument
 Juv + gen = gen as personal agent use of people
 dat = dat as personal agent
 dat + with = dat. of means of which or passive use

> 1st decl. strong & nouns

n type	α type
κ	κ
η	η
θ	θ
ν	ν
α	α

 (α type has gen. based w/ η, θ, ν, α)

> 1st decl. weak & nouns

n type	α type
η	α
η	α
η	α
η	α
η	α

 (α type has gen. based w/ η, θ, ν, α)

> α type follows ε, ι, ρ
 > 1st decl. noun

n type	α type
η	α
η	α
η	α
η	α
η	α

 (α type has gen. based w/ η, θ, ν, α)

> 2nd decl. nouns

n type	α type
ος	ος
ου	ου
ου	ου
ου	ου
ου	ου

 (α type has gen. based w/ η, θ, ν, α)

> 3rd decl. case-forms from nouns

Form	Gen	Acc	Gen	Acc
ος	ος	ος	ος	ος
ου	ου	ου	ου	ου
ου	ου	ου	ου	ου
ου	ου	ου	ου	ου
ου	ου	ου	ου	ου

 (α type has gen. based w/ η, θ, ν, α)

> Accent
 gen. & acc. often accent + A
 (nom. & i. when in stress followed by another word)
 acc. & gen. often in 1 syllable each
 (nom. & acc. = 2 syllables)
 (nom. & acc. = 2 syllables)
 (nom. & acc. = 2 syllables)

> 5th decl. = no verb, it's declined, it's declined that way
 > 6th decl. = masc
 > 7th decl. = acc + aor + aor + aor

> 8th decl. = no verb, it's declined, it's declined that way
 > 9th decl. = no verb, it's declined, it's declined that way
 > 10th decl. = no verb, it's declined, it's declined that way



Hebrew Greek audio English Greek bible from channel "Ted Hildebrandt
biblicalelearning"

Hebrew

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLnNXzYjQerJgxhfYI-RR3Y100heeeqEKT>

Mod Greek

https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLnNXzYjQerJjUPFr2zFCCNks_RDv6nP_s

Eras. Greek

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLnNXzYjQerJh5EGsO78xvzTB2FSaX5KGH>