

New Testament Greek Reference Guide

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1. Graphemes

1.1 Alphabet

Koine	Modern	Name	Koine Pronunciation
Α	Aα	alpha	"a" – car
Β	Bβ	beta	"v" – vat
Γ	Γγ	gamma	"gh" – ugh, "g" – gyro (before Ε, Η, Ι), "n" – song (before Γ, Κ, Ξ, Χ)
Δ	Δδ	delta	"th" – this, "dh" – dharma
Ε	Εε	epsilon	"e" – end
Ζ	Ζζ	zeta	"z" – zip, "ds" – lids
Η	Ηη	eta	"e" – obey
Θ	Θθ	theta	"th" – thin
Ι	Ιι	iota	"i" – ski
Κ	Κκ	kappa	"k" – kit
Λ	Λλ	lambda	"l" – lid
Μ	Μμ	mu	"m" – man
Ν	Νν	nu	"n" – nut
Ξ	Ξξ	xi	"x" – box, ("ks" – breaks)
Ο	Οο	omicron	"o" – only
Π	Ππ	pi	"p" – pot
Ρ	Ρρ	rho	"r" – red (rolled)
Σ	Σσς	sigma	"s" – sun, "s" – cause (before Β, Γ, Δ, Μ)
Τ	Ττ	tau	"t" – top
Υ	Υυ	upsilon	"u" – über
Φ	Φφ	phi	"ph" – photo
Χ	Χχ	chi	"ch" – loch
Ψ	Ψψ	psi	"ps" – cups
Ω	Ωω	omega	"o" – only

- But for a few exceptions, all letters in a word are pronounced and each letter is always pronounced the same way.
- Modern Greek is similar to the Koine pronunciation except that Η and Υ took on the same sound as Ι.
- Nobody really knows for sure how Koine Greek words were pronounced because there were different Greek dialects and the language was still evolving during the New Testament period.

1.1.1 Consonants

Consonants	Type
Β, Π, Φ	Labial
Δ, Θ, Τ	Dental
Γ, Κ, Χ	Velar
Λ, Ρ	Liquid
Μ, Ν	Nasal
Ζ, Ξ, Σ, Ψ	Other

- The lunate sigma "C" used in early New Testament manuscripts was replaced by the miniscule sigma "σ" and terminal sigma "ς" during the Middle Ages and later supplemented with the modern uppercase sigma "Σ".
- Double consonants are pronounced the same as single ones, but only a bit longer.

1.1.2 Vowels

Vowels	Duration
Ε, Ο	Short
Α, Ι, Υ	Short/Long
Η, Ω	Long

- An iota subscript does not have any effect on the pronunciation of the vowel it accompanies.

1.1.2.1 Diphthongs

Diphthong	Koine Pronunciation
ΑΙ	“e” – end
ΑΥ	“av” – avid; “af” – after (before Π, Τ, Κ, Φ, Θ, Χ)
ΕΙ	“ei” – receive
ΕΥ	“ev” – ever; “ef” – effort (before Π, Τ, Κ, Φ, Θ, Χ)
ΗΥ	“av” – cave; “af” – safe (before Π, Τ, Κ, Φ, Θ, Χ)
ΟΙ	“u” – über
ΟΥ	“ou” – soup
ΥΙ	“ui” – suite

- In Koine pronunciation, ΑΙ is the equivalent of Ε, ΕΙ is the equivalent of Ι, and ΟΙ is the equivalent of Υ.

1.2 Ligatures

Symbol	Name	Characters Represented
—	overline	Ν (if at the end of a line)
ϰ	kai	ΚΑΙ
Ϡ	mou	ΜΟΥ
Ϸ	staurogram	ΤΡ

2. Words

2.1 Pronunciation

2.1.1 Accent Placement

Accent Position
Antepenult (3rd to the last syllable)
Penult (2nd to the last syllable)
Ultima (last syllable)

- Words that are declinable (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles) have a persistent accent whose location is specified by its lexical form. The persistent accent for adjectives is based on the masculine singular nominative form. Exception: for 1st declension genitive plurals, the accent is moved to the ultima.
- Verbs have a recessive accent meaning that its location recedes up to the antepenult and varies depending on the conjugation ending. If the ultima vowel is short, the accent is placed as far left as possible (the antepenult or the penult). If the ultima vowel is long, the accent is placed on the penult. Exceptions: for infinitives, the accent is moved to the ultima in 2nd aorist actives and moved to the penult for 2nd aorist middles. The accent for the perfect middle and passive participle always falls on the penult.
- If crasis or elision occurs, the first word loses its accent.

2.1.1.1 Proclitics

Category	Examples
Articles with vowel forms	ΑΙ, Η, Ο, ΟΙ
Prepositions	ΕΙΣ, ΕΚ, ΕΞ, ΕΝ
Conjunctions	ΕΙ, ΩΣ
Negative particles	ΟΥ, ΟΥΚ, ΟΥΧ

- Proclitics (from ΠΡΟΚΛΙΝΕΙΝ meaning “to lean forward”) have no accent of their own and are pronounced along with the following word.
- Proclitics have no effect on the accent of the preceding word.

2.1.1.2 Enclitics

Category	Examples
Indefinite pronoun	ΤΙΣ, ΤΙ
Personal pronouns	ΜΟΥ, ΟΥ
Present indicative verb of being	ΕΙΜΙ, ΕΣΜΕΝ, ΕΣΤΕ, ΕΣΤΙ(Ν), ΕΙΣΙ(Ν), (but not ΕΙ)
Indefinite adverbs	ΠΟΤΕ, ΠΟΥ
Particles	ΓΕ, ΤΕ,

- Enclitics (from ΕΓΚΛΙΝΕΙΝ meaning “to lean on”) lose their accent when they are pronounced with the preceding word.
- If the preceding word has an acute accent on the antepenult or a circumflex accent on the penult, an additional acute accent is added on the ultima of that preceding word.
- If the preceding word is a proclitic or enclitic, the preceding word is given an acute accent on the ultima.
- Enclitics retain their accent if they begin or end a clause. A two-syllable enclitic retains its accent if the preceding word has an acute accent on the penult.

2.1.2 Accent Tone

Accent Type
Acute (rising pitch)
Circumflex (rising then falling pitch)
Grave (falling pitch)

- The Greek accent of this period was melodic with rising and falling pitch, but today the accent is simply stressed (like it is in English) and thus the pitch changes are usually ignored.
- Assume that the accent is always acute unless otherwise specified by its lexical form.
- The accent is changed to a grave accent when it is on the ultima and is followed by another word. Exceptions: if the next word is an enclitic or the interrogative pronoun “TIC”, it is not changed.
- The accent is changed to a circumflex accent for verbs where the ultima is short and penult is long or if the accent falls where a contraction occurred.
- The accent is changed to circumflex when it is on the ultima for genitive and dative cases.

2.1.3 Aspiration

- Every word beginning with a vowel has either a rough breathing or a smooth breathing as indicated by its lexical entry. (If the word begins with a diphthong, the breathing mark is placed on the second vowel.)
- An upsilon or rho at the beginning of a word always takes a rough breathing.
- If crasis occurs and the second word has a rough breathing, the rough breathing from the contracted vowel is omitted and the consonant before the contracted vowel changes to an aspirated equivalent ($\Pi \rightarrow \Phi$, $\tau \rightarrow \Theta$, $\kappa \rightarrow \chi$).

2.1.4 Diacritical Marks

Symbol	Name	Meaning
'	acute accent	Pitch rises on the syllable
~	circumflex accent	Pitch rises then falls on the syllable
`	grave accent	Pitch falls on the syllable
῀	rough breathing	Pronounced by adding an aspirated “h” sound to the beginning of the word
῁	smooth breathing	Pronounced normally without additional aspiration
͂	diaeresis	Second vowel of what might appear to be a diphthong is pronounced separately
'	elision	Replaces last vowel of a preposition when next word begins with a vowel

- None of these diacritical marks were used in the New Testament as they were not added until centuries later.

2.2 Transformations

Inflexion	Part of Speech
Declension	Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Participle
Conjugation	Verb, Participle
None	Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction

- Notice that participles use a combination of both conjugation and declension.

2.2.1 Consonant Contractions

	-Θ	-Μ	-C	-CΘ	-Τ
Β-, Π-, Φ-	ΦΘ	ΜΜ	Υ	ΦΘ	ΠΤ
Γ-, Κ-, Χ-	ΧΘ	ΓΜ	Ξ	ΧΘ	ΚΤ
Δ-, Ζ-, Θ-, Τ-	CΘ	CM	C	CΘ	CT
Λ-, Ρ-	Λ,Ρ		Λ,Ρ		
Μ-, Ν-	Μ,Ν		Μ,Ν		

- Applies in particular to futures (-C), aorist and future passives (-Θ), perfect middle and passives (-Μ, -C, -CΘ, -Τ).
- For future stems ending in λ, Μ, Ν, or Ρ, the C is changed to an Ε as in λΕ, ΜΕ, ΝΕ, ΡΕ.

2.2.2 Sigmatic Elision

	-CAN	-CI	-CO	-CAI
Α-	ΑΝ	Ε	Ω	ΑΙ
ΑΙ-	ΑΙΕΝ	ΑΙ	ΑΙΟ	
Ε-		ΕΙ	ΟΥ	Η
ΕΙ-		ΕΙ		
ΕΙΗ-		ΕΙΗ		
Η-		Η		
Ο-	ΟΝ			
ΟΙ-	ΟΙΕΝ	ΟΙ	ΟΙΟ	
ΟΥ-		ΟΥ		
Ω-		Ω		

- For endings containing a “C” followed by a vowel, the “C” drops out after a connecting vowel or after an ending in “Α” (Aorist) or “Ι” (Optative).

2.2.3 Removable N

- Often referred to as “movable nu”, the Ν is sometimes dropped from a 3rd singular verb ending in Ε or any word ending in -CI, -ΖΙ, or -ΥΙ when the following word begins with a consonant.
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2.2.4 Vowel Contractions

	-Α	-Ε	-ΕΙ	-Η	-Ι	-Ο	-ΟΥ	-Ω
Α-	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Ω	Ω	Ω
Ε-		ΕΙ	ΕΙ	Η	ΕΙ	ΟΥ	ΟΥ	Ω
ΕΙ-		Η	Η		Η	Ω	Ω	Ω
Η-		Η	Η	Η	Η	Ω	Ω	Ω
Ο-	ΟΥ	ΟΥ	ΟΙ	ΟΙ	Ω	ΟΥ	ΟΥ	Ω
ΟΙ-		Ω	ΟΙ	ΟΙ		Ω	ΟΙ	Ω
ΟΥ-		Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
Ω-		Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω

2.2.5 Elision

- When a preposition or conjunction ends with a vowel and the next word begins with a vowel, then the final vowel of the first verb is omitted.

2.2.6 Krasis

Original Words	New Word
ΕΙ ΔΝ	ΕΔΝ
ΚΑΙ ΕΑΝ/ΔΝ	ΚΑΝ
ΚΑΙ ΕΓΩ	ΚΑΓΩ
ΚΑΙ ΕΚΕΙ	ΚΑΚΕΙ
ΚΑΙ ΕΚΕΙΘΕΝ	ΚΑΚΕΙΘΕΝ
ΚΑΙ ΕΚΕΙΝΟC	ΚΑΚΕΙΝΟC
ΚΑΙ ΕΜΕ	ΚΑΜΕ
ΚΑΙ ΕΜΟΙ	ΚΑΜΟΙ
ΟΤΕ ΔΝ	ΟΤΑΝ
ΤΑ ΑΥΤΑ	ΤΑΥΤΑ
ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ	ΤΟΥΝΟΜΑ
ΤΟ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ	ΤΟΥΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ

2.3 Nomina Sacra

Word	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative		Vocative
ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟC	ΑΝΟC	ΑΝΟΙ	ΑΝΟΥ	ΑΝΩΝ	ΑΝΩ	ΑΝΟΙC	ΑΝΟΝ	ΑΝΟΥC	ΑΝΕ
ΔΔΥΙΔ	ΔΑΔ								
ΘΕΟC	ΘC		ΘΥ		ΘΩ		ΘΝ		ΘΕ
ΚΥΡΙΟC	ΚC		ΚΥ	ΚΩΝ	ΚΩ		ΚΝ		ΚΕ
ΙΗCΟΥC	ΙC IH IHC		ΙΥ IHΥ		ΙΥ		ΙΝ IHΝ		
ΙΕΡΟΥCΑΛΗΜ	ΙΗΛΑΜ ΙΑΗΜ								
ΙCΡΑΗΛ	ΙΗΛ ΙCΑ								
ΜΗΤΗΡ	ΜΗΡ		ΜΡC		ΜΡΙ		ΜΡΑ		
ΟΥΡΑΝΟC	ΟΥΝΟC	ΟΥΝΟΙ	ΟΥΝΟΥ	ΟΥΝΩΝ	ΟΥΝΩ	ΟΥΝΟΙC	ΟΥΝΟΝ	ΟΥΝΟΥC	ΟΥΝΕ
ΠΑΤΗΡ	ΠΡ ΠΗΡ	ΠΡΕC	ΠΡC	ΠΡΩΝ	ΠΡΙ	ΠΡΑCΙΝ	ΠΡΑ	ΠΡΑC	ΠΕΡ
ΠΝΕΥΜΑ	ΠΝΑ	ΠΝΑΤΑ	ΠΝC	ΠΝΑΤΩΝ	ΠΝΙ	ΠΝΑCΙ	ΠΝΑ	ΠΝΑΤΑ	
CΤΑΥΡΟC	CΤΡΟC		CΤΡΟΥ		CΤΡΩ		CΤΡΟΝ		
CΩΤΗΡ	CHΡ CΩΡ		CΡC		CΡΙ		CΡΑ		
ΥΙΟC	ΥC ΥΙC		ΥΥ ΥΙΥ		ΥΩ ΥΙΩ		ΥΝ ΥΙΝ		ΥΕ
ΧΡΙCΤΟC	ΧC ΧΡC		ΧΥ ΧΡΥ		ΧΩ ΧΡΩ		ΧΝ ΧΡΝ		ΧΕ ΧΡΕ

- These nouns are the most common nomina sacra used in the early New Testament, but there are several others.

- Nomina sacra was also used for some adjectives ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ (ΠΝΙΚΟΣ), adverbs ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΙΚΩΣ (ΠΝΙΚΩΣ) and verbs ΣΤΑΥΡΩ (ΣΤΡΩ).

3. Sentences

3.1 Morphological Parsing

Category	Code	Component	Description
Function	N	Noun	Person, place, or thing
	R	Pronoun	Substitutes for a noun
	A	Adjective	Describes or limits qualities of a noun
	V	Verb	Expresses action, existence, or occurrence
	D	Adverb	Modifies anything but nouns or pronouns
	P	Preposition	Relates its object to rest of sentence
	C	Conjunction	Connects words, phrases, and clauses
	I	Interjection	Exclamation used to express emotion
	X	Extraneous	Particle that is left untranslated
Form	I	Indicative	Verb makes a statement or asks a question
	S	Subjunctive	Verb has uncertainty or emotional coloring, translated with may, might, would
	O	Optative	Verb expresses a wish or what might possibly be in conditional sentences
	M	iMperative	Verb gives a command
	N	iNfinitive	Verb translated following the word “to”
	P	Participle	Verb used as a noun
	C	Comparative	Adjective or adverb that expresses a degree that is greater than another.
	S	Superlative	Adjective or adverb that expresses a degree that is the greatest of all
	D	Diminutive	Noun that conveys a smaller quality or form
	I	Indeclinable	Noun or adjective that does not use any declension pattern
Tense	P	Present	Action going on at the moment is of a progressive nature
	F	Future	Action going on or about to occur after this point in time
	A	Aorist	Action of simple point-like occurrence, sometimes occurring in the past
	I	Imperfect	Action continuing or repeated in the past
	E	pErfect	Action completed in the past leaving a lasting result in the present
	L	pLuperfect	Action completed in distant past leaving a lasting result in the less distant past
Voice	A	Active	Action performed by the subject
	M	Middle	Action performed by the subject and takes affect on the subject
	P	Passive	Action performed by some other agent and takes affect on the subject
Person	1	First	I (singular), we (plural)
	2	Second	you (singular), you (plural)
	3	Third	he, she, it (singular), they (plural)
Case	N	Nominative	Declension used to designate the subject of the sentence
	G	Genitive	Declension used to designate possession
	D	Dative	Declension used to designate an indirect object
	A	Accusative	Declension used to designate a direct object – receives the action of the verb
	V	Vocative	Declension used to address someone directly
Gender	M	Masculine	Declension associated with the male gender
	F	Feminine	Declension associated with the female gender
	N	Neuter	Declension associated with no gender
	A	Any	
Number	S	Singular	Designates only one thing
	P	Plural	Designates more than one thing
	A	Any	Designates one or more than one thing

Function	Form	Tense	Voice	Person	Case	Gender	Number
Noun	(VI)	(VI)	(VI)	(RVACDI)	(NRAVDCP)	(NRAVD)	(NRAVDCI)
pRounoun	Indicative	Present	Active	1 (First)	Nominative	Masculine	Singular
Adjective	iMperative	Imperfect	Middle	2 (Second)	Genitive	Feminine	Plural
Verb	Subjunctive	Future	Passive	3 (Third)	Dative	Neuter	Any
aDverb	Optative	Aorist			Accusative	Any	
Preposition	iNfinitive	pErfect			Vocative		
Conjunction	Participle	pLuperfect					
Interjection							
eXtraneous	(NADX)						
	Comparative						
	Superlative						
	Diminutive						
	Indeclinable						

- There is often no correlation between the linguistic gender and the sex of the object represented.
- The vocative case is often ignored as it usually follows the same declension as the nominative.
- Aorist has no indication of time in the subjunctive, optative, or imperative moods and in the indicative mood the emphasis is more on the point-action instead of time.

3.1.1 Translation Example

ΟΥΤΩΣ ΓΑΡ ΗΓΑΠΗΣΕΝ Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΟΝ ΩΣΤΕ ΤΟΝ ΥΙΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΜΟΝΟΓΕΝΗ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΙΝΑ
D P VIAA3-S A-NMS N-NMS A-AMS N-AMS C A-AMS N-AMS A-AMS A-AMS VIAA3-S C
So for loved the God the world that the son the only begotten he gave that

ΠΑΣ Ο ΠΙΣΤΕΥΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΜΗ ΑΠΟΛΗΤΑΙ ΑΛΛ ΕΧΗ ΖΩΗΝ ΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ
A-NMS A-NMS VPPA-NMS P R D VSAM3-S C VSPA3-S N-AFS A-AFS
All the [ones] believing in him not may perish but may have life eternal

- This example of John 3:16 contains all of the basic parts of speech and is translated: “For God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten son, that all those believing in him may not perish but have eternal life.”

3.2 Syntax

3.2.1 Word Order

Examples	Translation
Ο ΥΙΟΣ ΠΕΤΡΟΥ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΤΩ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩ ΤΟΝ ΟΙΝΟΝ.	Peter's son gave the man the wine.
ΠΕΤΡΟΥ Ο ΥΙΟΣ ΤΩ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩ ΤΟΝ ΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ.	
ΤΟΝ ΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΩ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΠΕΤΡΟΥ Ο ΥΙΟΣ.	

- In English, the case of a word is determined by its order, but Greek is an inflected language where the case of a word is primarily determined by its form and thus the words in a sentence may be presented in different orders.
- Subject/Verb/Object is a common order of words in Greek and a deviation from this order is sometimes done to indicate a particular emphasis.

3.2.2 Word Agreement

- To identify a noun as the subject, it must be in the nominative case and agree in number with its verb. As exceptions, a plural neuter noun may have a singular verb and a singular collective noun (i.e. people, deer) may have a plural verb (just as in English the singular group acts as plural).

- An adjective must agree in gender, number, and case with the noun or pronoun it modifies.

3.3 Clauses and Phrases

3.3.1 Direct and Indirect Discourse

Type	Example	Direct Discourse Translation	Indirect Discourse Translation
OTI	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΟΤΙ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ	Peter said, "He is coming".	Peter said that he was coming.
Infinitive	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΕΡΧΕΣΘΑΙ		
Participle	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟΝ		

- Indirect discourse with OTI is most commonly used, while infinitives and participles are infrequently used.
- Interpreting the type of discourse correctly makes a big difference in the 1st person (I, we) and third person singular (he, she, it), but has little affect in the other cases.
- Common words used to introduce discourse: ΑΚΟΥΩ (hears), ΑΠΟΚΡΙΝΟΜΑΙ (answers), ΒΛΕΠΩ (sees), ΓΙΝΩΣΚΩ (knows), ΔΙΔΑσκΩ (teaches), ΕΛΠΙΖΩ (hopes), ΠΕΙΘΩ (persuades), ΠΙΣΤΕΥΩ (believes).

Tense	Present Antecedent (ΛΕΓΕΙ)	Past Antecedent (ΕΙΠΕ)
Present	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ Peter says that he is coming	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΟΤΙ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ Peter said that he was coming
Future	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΕΛΕΥΣΕΤΑΙ Peter says that he will be coming	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΟΤΙ ΕΛΕΥΣΕΤΑΙ Peter said that he would come
Imperfect	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΗΡΧΕΤΟ Peter says that he was coming	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΟΤΙ ΗΡΧΕΤΟ Peter said that he had been coming
Aorist	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΗΛΘΕΝ Peter says that he came	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΟΤΙ ΗΛΘΕΝ Peter said that he had come
Perfect	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΕΛΗΛΥΘΕ Peter says that he has come	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΟΤΙ ΕΛΗΛΥΘΕ Peter said that he had come
Pluperfect	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΗΛΗΛΥΘΕΙ Peter says that he had come	ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ ΟΤΙ ΗΛΗΛΥΘΕΙ Peter said that he had come

- If an English present or future is translated before the "that" clause, then it is translated as normal. But if an English past is translated before the "that" clause, then the tense of the translation is shifted.

3.3.2 Conditional Sentences

Time	Fulfilled	Unfulfilled
Present	If A is, B is (ΕΙ with present indicative, present indicative) Protasis assumed to be true.	If A were, B would be (ΕΙ with imperfect indicative, imperfect indicative with ΑΝ) Protasis assumed to be false.
Past	If A was, B was (ΕΙ with past indicative, past indicative) Protasis assumed to be true.	If A had been, B would have been (ΕΙ with aorist indicative, aorist indicative with ΑΝ) Protasis assumed to be false.
Future	If A be, B will be (ΕΑΝ or ΕΙ with subjunctive, future indicative) Protasis is left in doubt.	If A were to be, B would be (ΕΙ with optative, optative with ΑΝ) Protasis is left in great doubt.

- The "if" clause is called the "protasis" and the resulting clause is called the "adoposis".
- A past or present indicative (or sometimes imperative) is used when the assumed (true or false) condition is being stated as a fact (but this does not mean that it actually is a fact in reality).
- There are also some mixed conditions where the protasis of one type is used with the adoposis of another type.

3.3.3 Translation Examples

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Definite Time	Indicates the time	ΟΤΕ ΗΜΗΝ ΝΗΠΙΟΣ ΩΣ ΝΗΠΙΟΙΣ ΕΛΑΛΟΥΝ <i>when I was a child, I spoke like a child</i>	1Cor. 13:11
Causal	Indicates the reason	ΗΜΕΙΣ ΑΓΑΠΩΜΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΟΤΙ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΗΓΑΠΗΣΕΝ ΗΜΑΣ <i>we love him because he first loved us</i>	1John 4:19
Result	Indicates the result	ΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ ΙΝΑ ΑΦΗ ΗΜΙΝ ΤΑΣ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΣ <i>he is faithful and just so that he forgives us our sins</i>	1John 1:9
Indefinite Relative	Could apply to anyone	ΟΣ Δ ΑΝ ΤΗΡΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΟΝ ΛΟΓΟΝ <i>but whoever that keeps his word</i>	1John 2:5
Substantive	Acts like a noun (appositive)	ΟΥ ΧΡΕΙΑΝ ΕΧΕΤΕ ΙΝΑ ΤΙΣ ΔΙΔΑΚΗ ΥΜΑΣ <i>you have no need that anyone teach you</i>	1John 2:27

3.4 Punctuation Marks

Symbol	Meaning
,	comma
.	period
;	semicolon
;	question mark

- None of these punctuation marks were used in the New Testament as these were added centuries later.

4. Nouns

4.1 Declensions

	Stem	Gender	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
1 st	λ-/H-	M	ΔC/HC	ΔI	OY	ΩN	Δ/H	ΔIC	ΔN/HN	ΔC
		F	Δ/H	ΔI	ΔC/HC	ΩN	Δ/H	ΔIC	ΔN/HN	ΔC
2 nd	O-	M, F	OC	OI	OY	ΩN	Ω	OIC	ON	OYC
		N	ON	Δ	OY	ΩN	Ω	OIC	ON	Δ
3 rd	const.-	M	+C	EC	OC	ΩN	I	+CI(N)	Δ	ΔC
		F	–	EC	OC	ΩN	I	+CI(N)	Δ	ΔC
		N	–	Δ	OC	ΩN	I	+CI(N)	–	Δ
	ε-/I-	M	ΕYC/ΕY	EIC	ΕWC	ΕWN	EI	ΕYCI(N)	ΕΑ	EIC
		F	IC	EIC	ΕWC	ΕWN	EI	ΕCI(N)	IN	EIC
		N	OC	EIC	OYC	ΕWN	EI	ΕCI(N)	OC	EIC

- The declination pattern of a noun is usually indicated by the associated definite article (denoting the gender) along with the singular genitive form (denoting the declension pattern).
- The vocative case is essentially identical to the nominative case except in the 1st declension the singular is usually “Ε” and in the 3rd declension the singular is usually just the stem (but sometimes the vowel stem is changed to an “Ε”).
- The dative singular in the 1st and 2nd declension is usually written with an iota subscript but it does not affect the pronunciation or meaning.
- If the 1st declension word has a stem that does not end in “ΕΑ”, “ΙΑ”, or “ΠΑ”, the “Δ” will shift to an “H” in the genitive and dative singular case.
- The 1st declension masculine nouns usually end in THC and indicate a male profession or permanent characteristic.

4.1.1 3rd Declension Examples

Stem	Gender	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
Γ-/K-/X-	F	ΓΥNH	ΓΥΝAIKEC	ΓΥΝAIKOC	ΓΥΝAIKΩN	ΓΥΝAIKI	ΓΥΝAIZI	ΓΥΝAIKA	ΓΥΝAIKAC
	F	CAΠZ	CAΠKEC	CAΠKOC	CAΠKΩN	CAΠKI	CAΠZI	CAΠKA	CAΠKAC
B-/Π-/Φ-	M	ΓYΨ	ΓYΠEC	ΓYΠOC	ΓYΠΩN	ΓYΠI	ΓYΨI	ΓYΠA	ΓYΠAC
Δ-/Θ-/Τ-	F	ΕΛΠIC	ΕΛΠIΔEC	ΕΛΠIΔOC	ΕΛΠIΔΩN	ΕΛΠIΔI	ΕΛΠICI	ΕΛΠIΔA	ΕΛΠIΔAC
	M	ΛΕΩN	ΛΕONTEC	ΛΕONTOC	ΛΕONTΩN	ΛΕONTI	ΛΕΟΥCI	ΛΕONTA	ΛΕONTAC
	N	ONOMA	ONOMATA	ONOMATOC	ONOMATΩN	ONOMATI	ONOMACI	ONOMA	ONOMATA
λ-/P-	F	MHTHP	MHTEP EC	MHTPOC	MHTEPΩN	MHTPI	MHTPACI	MHTEP A	MHTEP AC
	M	ΠATHP	ΠATEP EC	ΠATPOC	ΠATEPΩN	ΠATPI	ΠATPACI	ΠATEP A	ΠATEP AC
	M	CΩTHP	CΩTHP EC	CΩTHPOC	CΩTHPΩN	CΩTHPI	CΩTHPC I	CΩTHP A	CΩTHP AC
M-/N-	M	ΔIΩN	ΔIΩNEC	ΔIΩNOC	ΔIΩNΩN	ΔIΩNI	ΔIΩCI	ΔIΩNA	ΔIΩNAC
EC-/OC-	N	EΘNOC	EΘNH	EΘNOYC	EΘNΩN	EΘNEI	EΘNECI	EΘNOC	EΘNH
EI-/I-	F	ΠOΛIC	ΠOΛEIC	ΠOΛEWC	ΠOΛEΩN	ΠOΛEI	ΠOΛECI	ΠOΛIN	ΠOΛEIC
	M	IEPEYC	IEPEIC	IEPEWC	IEPEΩN	IEPEI	IEPEYCI	IEPEA	IEPEIC
Y-	M	IXΘYC	IXΘYEC	IXΘYOC	IXΘYΩN	IXΘYI	IXΘYCI	IXΘYN	IXΘYC
EY-	M	BACIAEYC	BACIAEIC	BACIAEWC	BACIAEΩN	BACIAEI	BACIAEYCI	BACIAEA	BACIAEAC

- The 3rd declension is everything else that does belong to the 1st or 2nd declensions. Some have identified up to 60 different patterns for the 3rd declension, but most of the basic ones are shown here.

4.2 Translation Examples

Ο ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΝ ΤΩ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ
 N-NMS N-GMS N-AMS N-DMS VIAA3-S
the man of the man the man the man gave

- This example contains all 4 cases of the same noun and is translated: “The man's man gave the man the man.”

4.2.1 Nominative Examples

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Subject	Main subject of the sentence	Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΑΓΑΠΗ ΕΣΤΙΝ <i>God is love</i>	1John 4:16
Predicate Nominative	Nominative both before and after verbs of being and either could be the subject	Ο ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ Ο ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ <i>Jesus is the Messiah</i>	John 20:31
Appositive	Further explains another word of same case	ΕΙΣ ΘΕΟΣ Ο ΠΑΤΗΡ <i>one God, the Father</i>	1Cor. 8:6
Vocative	Directly address the subject	ΛΑΖΑΡΕ ΔΕΥΡΟ ΕΞΩ <i>Lazarus, come forth</i>	John 11:43

- Vocative is technically not a type of nominative, but an entirely separate case that often uses the nominative endings.

4.2.2 Genitive Examples

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Possessive	Conveying ownership	ΟΙΚΑΝ ΠΕΤΡΟΥ <i>Peter's house</i>	Matt. 8:14
Objective	Acts as a direct object of the verb	ΥΣΤΕΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΓΙΩΝ <i>lack of the saints</i>	2Cor. 9:12
Subjective	Could be possessive or objective	ΤΗΣ ΑΓΑΠΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ <i>the love for God or God's love</i>	Rom. 8:39
Separation	Separation by the action of the verb	ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ <i>out of heaven</i>	Rev. 21:10
Adjective	Genitive serves as an adjective	ΤΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΔΟΥΛΟΝ <i>the high priest's slave</i>	John 18:10
Agent	Indicates the person who does the action (with ΑΠΟ, ΕΚ, ΠΑΣΑ, ΥΠΟ)	ΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ <i>being called of God</i>	Heb. 5:4
Time	Indicates a period of time in which some situation occurs	ΕΛΘΩΝ ΝΥΚΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ <i>having come to him at night</i>	John 7:50
Material	Indicates the material an object consists of	ΤΗΝ ΛΙΜΝΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΥΡΟΣ <i>the lake of fire</i>	Rev. 19:20
Comparative	Comparative adjective followed by an genitive noun or pronoun	ΠΟΣΩ ΟΥΝ ΔΙΑΦΕΡΕΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΟΥ <i>how much better is a man of the sheep</i>	Matt. 12:12

4.2.3 Dative Examples

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Indirect object	Receives the action in a less direct manner (the quote is the direct object)	ΕΙΠΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΕΤΡΩ, "" <i>he said to peter, ""</i>	Matt. 16:23
Direct object	Receives the action in a direct manner (but not accusative)	ΑΠΕΘΑΝΟΜΕΝ ΤΗ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑ <i>are dead to sin</i>	Rom. 6:2
Association	Expresses an association	ΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΜΑΘΗΤΑΙΣ <i>with the disciples</i>	Acts 14:28
Time	Expresses when an action occurs	ΕΝ ΤΩ ΧΡΟΝΩ ΤΟΥΤΩ <i>in this time</i>	Acts 1:6
Place	Expresses the idea of location	ΕΝ ΤΩ ΚΗΠΩ <i>in the garden</i>	John 18:26
Manner	Express the way something is done	ΕΓΩ ΠΑΡΡΗΣΙΑ ΕΛΑΛΗΝ <i>I spoke freely</i>	John 18:20

4.2.4 Accusative Examples

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Direct object	Receives the action immediately	ΕΔΙΔΑΚΚΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ <i>he taught them</i>	Matt. 5:2
Double direct object	One object is the person, the other is the subject matter	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ ΥΜΑΣ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΕΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ <i>he will teach you all things</i>	John 14:26
Time Period	Indicates a period of time that some situation occurs	ΕΜΕΙΝΑΝ ΤΗΝ ΗΜΕΡΑΝ <i>abode [throughout] the day</i>	John 1:39

5. Adjectives

5.1 Declensions

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
M	OC	OI	OY	WN	W	OIC	ON	OYC
F	H/Δ	ΔI	HC/ΔC	WN	H/Δ	ΔIC	HN/ΔN	ΔC
N	ON	Δ	OY	WN	W	OIC	ON	Δ

- In the feminine gender, the Δ is used with endings Ε, Ι, Ρ and the Η is used with all other endings.
- Notice that these use the same endings as nouns and an adjective in the right context can be treated as a noun.

5.1.1 Comparatives/Superlatives

Type	Ending	Example	Translation
Positive	OC	ICXYPOC	<i>strong</i>
Comparative	TEPOC	ICXYPOTEPHC	<i>stronger</i>
Superlative	TATOC	ICXYPOTATOC	<i>strongest</i>

- Comparative and superlatives are declined according to the normal adjective declensions.

5.2 Translation Examples

Type	Example	Translation
Substantive	O ANΘPΩITOC	<i>the man</i>
Substantive	O KAKOC	<i>the wicked [man]</i>
Attributive, Restrictive	O ANΘPΩITOC O KAKOC	<i>the man, the wicked [one]</i>
Attributive, Ascriptive	O KAKOC O ANΘPΩITOC	<i>the wicked man</i>
Attributive, Ascriptive	O KAKOC ANΘPΩITOC	<i>the wicked man</i>
Predicate	O ANΘPΩITOC KAKOC	<i>the man [is] wicked</i>
Predicate	KAKOC O ANΘPΩITOC	<i>wicked [is] the man</i>
Ambiguous	KAKOC ANΘPΩITOC	<i>a wicked man; wicked [is] a man</i>
Ambiguous	ANΘPΩITOC KAKOC	<i>a man, a wicked [one]; a man [is] wicked</i>

- Ambiguous means that it could be either attributive or predicate.
- If the adjective is feminine, the supplied word would be “woman” or “women”; if the adjective is neuter the supplied word would be “thing” or “things”. An argument is made that the supplied word for the masculine case could be “person” or “people” in a generic sense.

5.3 Articles

5.3.1 Definite Articles

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
M	Ο	ΟΙ	ΤΟΥ	ΤΩΝ	ΤΩ	ΤΟΙΣ	ΤΟΝ	ΤΟΥΣ
F	Η	ΑΙ	ΤΗΣ	ΤΩΝ	ΤΗ	ΤΑΙΣ	ΤΗΝ	ΤΑΣ
N	ΤΟ	ΤΑ	ΤΟΥ	ΤΩΝ	ΤΩ	ΤΟΙΣ	ΤΟ	ΤΑ

- A definite article (translated as “the”) must match the gender, number, and case of its noun. Thus, the case of an indeclinable noun used in a sentence can be determined by the corresponding definite article.

5.3.2 Article Translations

Article	Type	Example	Translation	Reference
Definite	Inserted	ΕΝ ΑΡΧΗ	<i>In the beginning</i>	John 1:1
	Translated	ΗΝ Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΚΑΙ Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ	<i>was the word and the word</i>	
	Ignored	ΗΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ	<i>was with God</i>	
Indefinite	Inserted	ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ	<i>There was a man</i>	John 1:6
	Absent	ΑΠΕΣΤΑΛΜΕΝΟΣ ΠΑΡΑ ΘΕΟΥ	<i>having been sent from God</i>	

- Sometimes a definite article is not translated (such as before a proper noun – i.e. the Peter) and sometimes a definite article is added to the translation when there isn't one for purposes of readability.
- An indefinite article (translated as “a”, “an”) does not have any Greek equivalent. Sometimes one may be added to the translation for nouns that do not have a definite article (but usually not before a proper noun – i.e. a Peter).
- A definite article can also be used as a demonstrative pronoun meaning “that”, a relative pronoun meaning “who”, or a personal pronoun meaning “he” or “one”.

5.4 Numbers

5.4.1 Declensions

Number	Gender	Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
1	M	ΕΙΣ	ΕΝΟΣ	ΕΝΙ	ΕΝΑ
	F	ΜΙΑ	ΜΙΑΣ	ΜΙΑ	ΜΙΑΝ
	N	ΕΝ	ΕΝΟΣ	ΕΝΙ	ΕΝ
2	M,F,N	ΔΥΟ	ΔΥΟ	ΔΥΟΙ	ΔΥΟ
3	M,F	ΤΡΕΙΣ	ΤΡΙΩΝ	ΤΡΙΣ	ΤΡΕΙΣ
	N	ΤΡΙΑ	ΤΡΙΩΝ	ΤΡΙΣ	ΤΡΙΑ
4	M,F	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΕΣ	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΩΝ	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΙΣ	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΑΣ
	N	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΑ	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΩΝ	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΙΣ	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΑ

- In a manner similar to English, compound numbers are written out including any appropriate declensions. For example, 253 = ΔΙΑΚΟΧΙΟΙ ΠΕΝΤΗΚΟΝΤΑ ΤΡΙΕΙΣ.
- Cardinal numbers 5–199 are not declinable, cardinals over 200 and all ordinals are declined like adjectives.

5.4.2 Number Values

Decimal	Alphabetic	Cardinal (one, two)	Ordinal (first, second)	Adverb (once, twice)	Distributive (single, double)
1	Α	ΕΙΣ, ΜΙΑ, ΕΝ	ΠΡΟΤΟΣ	ΑΠΑΞ	ΑΠΛΟΥΣ
2	Β	ΔΥΟ	ΔΕΥΕΡΟΣ	ΔΙΣ	ΔΙΠΛΟΥΣ
3	Γ	ΤΡΕΙΣ, ΤΡΙΑ	ΤΡΙΤΟΣ	ΤΡΙΣ	ΤΡΙΠΛΟΥΣ
4	Δ	ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣ(Δ)	ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΣ		ΤΕΤΡΑΠΛΟΥΣ
5	Ε	ΠΕΝΤΕ	ΠΕΜΠΤΟΣ	ΠΕΝΤΑΧΙΣ	
6	Ϛ, ϛ	ΕΞ	ΕΚΤΟΣ		
7	Ζ	ΕΠΤΑ	ΕΒΔΟΜΟΣ	ΕΝΤΑΧΙΣ	ΕΝΤΑΠΛΑΔΙΩΝ
8	Η	ΟΚΤΩ	ΟΓΔΟΟΣ		
9	Θ	ΕΝΝΕΑ	ΕΝΑΤΟΣ		
10	Ι	ΔΕΚΑ	ΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
11	ΙΑ	ΕΝΔΕΚΑ	ΕΝΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
12	ΙΒ	ΔΩΔΕΚΑ	ΔΩΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
13	ΙΓ	ΤΡΕΙΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑ	ΤΡΕΙΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
14	ΙΔ	ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑ	ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
15	ΙΕ	ΠΕΝΤΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑ	ΠΕΝΤΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
16	ΙϚ	ΕΚΚΑΙΔΕΚΑ	ΕΚΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
17	Ιϛ	ΕΠΤΑΚΑΙΔΕΚΑ	ΕΠΤΑΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
18	ΙΗ	ΟΚΤΩΚΑΙΔΕΚΑ	ΟΚΤΩΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
19	ΙΘ	ΕΝΝΕΑΚΑΙΔΕΚΑ	ΕΝΝΕΑΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΟΣ		
20	Κ	ΕΙΚΟΣΙ(N)			
30	Λ	ΤΡΙΑΚΟΝΤΑ			
40	Μ	ΤΕΤΤΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ			
50	Ν	ΠΕΤΝΗΚΟΝΤΑ			
60	Ξ	ΕΞΗΚΟΝΤΑ			
70	Ο	ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ			
80	Π	ΟΓΔΟΗΚΟΝΤΑ			
90	Ϛ	ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝΤΑ			
100	Ρ	ΕΚΑΤΟΝ			
200	Ϛ	ΔΙΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ			
300	Τ	ΤΡΙΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ			
400	Υ	ΤΕΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ			
500	Φ	ΠΕΝΤΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ			
600	Χ	ΕΞΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ			
700	Ψ	ΕΠΤΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ			
800	Ω	ΟΚΤΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ			
900	Ϡ	ΕΝΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ			
1000	^ι Α	ΧΙΛΙΟΙ			
10000	^ι Ι, Μ	ΜΥΡΙΟΙ			
100000	^ρ Ρ	ΔΕΚΑΚΙΣΜΥΡΙΟΙ			

- The alphabetic number system (also known as Milesian numerals) uses a pseudo-decimal number system to represents numbers. For example, ΙΑ = 11 (10+1), ΡΚΓ = 123 (100+20+3).
- The Greek letters digamma (stigma) Ϛ, koppa (qoppa) Ϙ, and sampi (san) Ϡ fell out of use but were later reintroduced to complete the number chart.
- Adding an iota superscript or subscript before the any letter adds 1000 to the value. For example, ^ιΓ = 3000.
- Numbers between 10000 and 900000 can be represented by either using the Μ symbol or by using the iota superscript or subscript. For example, ^ιΚ = 20000 or (Β written above) Μ = 20000.

6. Pronouns

Type	Words	Example	Reference
Personal	ΕΓΩ, ΗΜΕΙΣ, ΣΥ, ΥΜΕΙΣ <i>I, me, my, we, us, our, you, your</i>	ΠΡΙΝ ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΓΕΝΕΣΘΑΙ ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ <i>before Abraham existed, I am</i>	John 8:58
Intensive	ΑΥΤΟΣ <i>he, she, it, him, her, himself, herself, itself, the same</i>	ΑΦΑΝΗΣ ΕΝΩΠΙΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ <i>hidden before him</i>	Heb. 4:13
Demonstrative	ΟΥΤΟΣ, ΕΙΚΑΝΟΣ <i>this, these, that, those</i>	ΟΥΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ Ο ΥΙΟΣ ΜΟΥ Ο ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΣ <i>this is my beloved son</i>	Matt. 3:17
Reflexive	ΕΜΑΥΤΟΥ <i>myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves</i>	ΟΤΙ ΕΓΩ ΕΞ ΕΜΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΥΚ ΕΛΑΛΗΚΑ <i>for I have not spoken of myself</i>	John 12:49
Reciprocal	ΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ <i>one another, each other</i>	ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑΝ ΕΧΟΜΕΝ ΜΕΤ ΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ <i>we have fellowship with one another</i>	1John 1:7
Negative	ΟΥΔΕΙΣ, ΜΗΔΕΙΣ <i>nobody, no one, nothing, none</i>	ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΔΥΝΑΤΑΙ ΔΥΟΙΣ ΚΥΡΙΟΙΣ <i>no one can serve two masters</i>	Matt. 6:24
Indefinite	ΤΙΣ <i>one, anyone, anything, someone, something</i>	ΕΙΠΕΝ ΔΕ ΤΙΣ ΑΥΤΩ <i>and someone said to him</i>	Matt. 12:47
Interrogative	ΤΙΣ <i>who, which, what, why</i>	ΤΙΣ ΣΟΦΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ <i>who is wise and knowledgeable</i>	James 3:13
Relative	ΟΣ <i>who, which, what, that</i>	ΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΚΑΘ' ΗΜΩΝ <i>for who is not against us</i>	Mark 9:40
General	ΟΤΙΣ <i>who, whoever, what, whatever</i>	ΟΤΙΣ ΓΑΡ ΟΛΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΝΟΜΟΝ ΤΗΡΗΣΕ <i>for whosoever shall keep the whole law</i>	James 2:10

6.1 Personal Pronouns

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
1 st	ΕΓΩ <i>I</i>	ΗΜΕΙΣ <i>we</i>	ΕΜΟΥ, ΜΟΥ <i>of me (my)</i>	ΗΜΩΝ <i>of us (our)</i>	ΕΜΟΙ, ΜΟΙ <i>for me</i>	ΗΜΙΝ <i>for us</i>	ΕΜΕ, ΜΕ <i>me</i>	ΗΜΑΣ <i>us</i>
2 nd	ΣΥ <i>you</i>	ΥΜΕΙΣ <i>you [all]</i>	ΣΟΥ <i>of you (your)</i>	ΥΜΩΝ <i>of you [all] (your)</i>	ΣΟΙ <i>for you</i>	ΥΜΙΝ <i>for you [all]</i>	ΣΕ <i>you</i>	ΥΜΑΣ <i>you [all]</i>

6.2 Intensive Pronouns

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
M	ΑΥΤΟΣ	ΑΥΤΟΙ	ΑΥΤΟΥ	ΑΥΤΩΝ	ΑΥΤΩ	ΑΥΤΟΙΣ	ΑΥΤΟΝ	ΑΥΤΟΥΣ
F	ΑΥΤΗ	ΑΥΤΑΙ	ΑΥΤΗΣ	ΑΥΤΩΝ	ΑΥΤΗ	ΑΥΤΑΙΣ	ΑΥΤΗΝ	ΑΥΤΑΣ
N	ΑΥΤΟ	ΑΥΤΑ	ΑΥΤΟΥ	ΑΥΤΩΝ	ΑΥΤΩ	ΑΥΤΟΙΣ	ΑΥΤΟ	ΑΥΤΑ

- Translated as “the same”, “the very” referring to the thing that was just mentioned or it can act as a personal pronoun (“he”, “she”, or “it”, “him”, “her”, “himself”, “herself”, “itself”).

6.3 Demonstrative Pronouns

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
M	ΟΥΤΟC	ΟΥΤΟΙ	ΤΟΥΤΟΥ	ΤΟΥΤΩΝ	ΤΟΥΤΩ	ΤΟΥΤΟΙC	ΤΟΥΤΟΝ	ΤΟΥΤΟΥC
F	ΑΥΤΗ	ΑΥΤΑΙ	ΤΑΥΤΗC	ΤΟΥΤΩΝ	ΤΑΥΤΗ	ΤΑΥΤΑΙC	ΤΑΥΤΗΝ	ΤΑΥΤΑC
N	ΤΟΥΤΟ	ΤΑΥΤΑ	ΤΟΥΤΟΥ	ΤΟΥΤΩΝ	ΤΟΥΤΩ	ΤΟΥΤΟΙC	ΤΟΥΤΟ	ΤΑΥΤΑ
M	ΕΚΕΙΝΟC	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΙ	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΥ	ΕΚΕΙΝΩΝ	ΕΚΕΙΝΩ	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΙC	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΝ	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΥC
F	ΕΚΕΙΝΗ	ΕΚΕΙΝΑΙ	ΕΚΕΙΝΗC	ΕΚΕΙΝΩΝ	ΕΚΕΙΝΗ	ΕΚΕΙΝΑΙC	ΕΚΕΙΝΗΝ	ΕΚΕΙΝΑC
N	ΕΚΕΙΝΟ	ΕΚΕΙΝΑ	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΥ	ΕΚΕΙΝΩ	ΕΚΕΙΝΩ	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΙC	ΕΚΕΙΝΟ	ΕΚΕΙΝΑ

- ΟΥΤΟC is translated as “this”, “these” or it can act as a personal pronoun (“he”, “she”, or “it”, “him”, “her”).
- ΕΚΕΙΝΟC is translated as “that”, “those”.

6.4 Reflexive Pronouns

		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
1st	M	ΕΜΑΥΤΟΥ	ΕΑΥΤΩΝ	ΕΜΑΥΤΩ	ΕΑΥΤΟΙC	ΕΜΑΥΤΟΝ	ΕΑΥΤΟΥC
	F	ΕΜΑΥΤΗC	ΕΑΥΤΩΝ	ΕΜΑΥΤΗ	ΕΑΥΤΑΙC	ΕΜΑΥΤΗΝ	ΕΑΥΤΑC
	N		ΕΑΥΤΩΝ		ΕΑΥΤΟΙC		ΕΑΥΤΑ
		<i>of myself</i>	<i>of ourselves</i>	<i>for myself</i>	<i>for ourselves</i>	<i>myself</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
2nd	M	CEΑΥΤΟΥ	ΕΑΥΤΩΝ	CEΑΥΤΩ	ΕΑΥΤΟΙC	CEΑΥΤΟΝ	ΕΑΥΤΟΥC
	F	CEΑΥΤΗC	ΕΑΥΤΩΝ	CEΑΥΤΗ	ΕΑΥΤΑΙC	CEΑΥΤΗΝ	ΕΑΥΤΑC
	N		ΕΑΥΤΩΝ		ΕΑΥΤΟΙC		ΕΑΥΤΑ
		<i>of yourself</i>	<i>of yourselves</i>	<i>for yourself</i>	<i>for yourselves</i>	<i>yourself</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
3rd	M	ΕΑΥΤΟΥ	ΕΑΥΤΩΝ	ΕΑΥΤΩ	ΕΑΥΤΟΙC	ΕΑΥΤΟΝ	ΕΑΥΤΟΥC
	F	ΕΑΥΤΗC	ΕΑΥΤΩΝ	ΕΑΥΤΗ	ΕΑΥΤΑΙC	ΕΑΥΤΗΝ	ΕΑΥΤΑC
	N	ΕΑΥΤΟΥ	ΕΑΥΤΩΝ	ΕΑΥΤΩ	ΕΑΥΤΟΙC	ΕΑΥΤΟ	ΕΑΥΤΑ
		<i>of (him/her/it)self</i>	<i>of themselves</i>	<i>for (him/her/it)self</i>	<i>for themselves</i>	<i>(him/her/it)self</i>	<i>themselves</i>

- Notice that it does not make any sense for there to be a nominative case (myself is not a subject) or a 1st or 2nd person singular neuter (“myself” and “yourself” should never have neuter genders).
- These reflexive pronouns are created by adding pronoun prefixes ΕΜ (my), CE (you), and Ε (3rd singular accusative not used in New Testament) to ΑΥΤΟC (self).

6.5 Reciprocal Pronouns

	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
M	ΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ	ΑΛΛΗΛΟΙC	ΑΛΛΗΛΟΥC
F	ΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ	ΑΛΛΗΛΑΙC	ΑΛΛΗΛΑC
N	ΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ	ΑΛΛΗΛΟΙC	ΑΛΛΗΛΑ

- Translated as “one another” or “each other”.
- Notice that these are plural and that it does not make sense for there to be a nominative case.

6.6 Negative Pronouns

	Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
M	ΟΥΔΕΙC	ΟΥΔΕΝΟC	ΟΥΔΕΝΙ	ΟΥΔΕΝΑ
F	ΟΥΔΕΜΙΑ	ΟΥΔΕΜΙΑC	ΟΥΔΕΜΙΑ	ΟΥΔΕΜΙΑΝ
N	ΟΥΔΕΝ	ΟΥΔΕΝΟC	ΟΥΔΕΝΙ	ΟΥΔΕΝ
M	ΜΗΔΕΙC	ΜΗΔΕΝΟC	ΜΗΔΕΝΙ	ΜΗΔΕΝΑ
F	ΜΗΔΕΜΙΑ	ΜΗΔΕΜΙΑC	ΜΗΔΕΜΙΑ	ΜΗΔΕΜΙΑΝ
N	ΜΗΔΕΝ	ΜΗΔΕΝΟC	ΜΗΔΕΝΙ	ΜΗΔΕΝ

- Translated as “nobody”, “no one”, “nothing”, “none”

6.7 Indefinite/Interrogative Pronouns

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
M	TIC	TINEC	TINOC	TINΩN	TINI	TICI(N)	TINA	TINAC
F	TIC	TINEC	TINOC	TINΩN	TINI	TICI(N)	TINA	TINAC
N	TI	TINA	TINOC	TINΩN	TINI	TICI(N)	TI	TINA

- These can be used as an interrogative pronoun or adjective, or as an indefinite pronoun or adjective and the two modes are distinguishable by the accent it is given.
- Translated as an interrogative pronoun or adjective as “who”, “which”, or “what” (TI also may mean “why”).
- Translated as an indefinite pronoun or adjective as “one”, “anyone”, “someone”, or “a certain” in the masculine or feminine genders, and “anything”, or “something” in the neuter gender.
- Notice that the masculine and feminine forms are the same.

6.8 Relative Pronouns

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
M	OC	OI	OY	ΩN	Ω	OIC	ON	OYC
F	H	AI	HC	ΩN	H	AIC	HN	AC
N	O	A	OY	ΩN	Ω	OIC	O	A

- Translated as “who”, “which”, “that”, or “what”.
- A relative pronoun usually agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, while its case conforms to the construction of its clause.

6.9 General Pronouns

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
M	OCTIC	OITINEC	OTOY					
F	HTIC	AITINEC						
N	OTI	ATINA					OTI	

- Translated as “whoever”, “whatever”, “who”, or “what”.
- These are the only forms used in the New Testament.

7. Verbs

7.1 Conjugation

Component	Definition
Augmentation	Prefixation of a vowel used for indicative aorist, imperfect, or pluperfect tenses
Reduplication	Prefixation of a syllable used for all perfect and pluperfect tenses
Principle Part	Form of verb stem used which may vary depending on the tense
Lengthening	Final vowel of verb stem which may lengthen depending on the tense
Thematic Letters	Letters added to designate future, aorist, perfect, and pluperfect tenses
Connecting Vowel	Single vowel added before ending to aid in vocalization
Ending	Suffix added which varies depending on the voice and person

- Contraction and/or elision may occur when each component is combined.

Mood	Tense	Active	Middle	Passive
Indicative	Present	P1 S ^M V ^ω A1	P1 V ^ω B1	
	Future	P2 L C ^c /ε ^{ln} V A1	P2 L C ^c /ε ^{ln} V B1	P6 L ^ω Θ ¹ HC V B1
	Aorist	A P3 L CΔ ¹ /KΔ ^k V ² A2	A P3 L CΔ ¹ V ² B2	A P6 L ^ω Θ ¹ H A2
	Imperfect	A P1 S ^M V A2	A P1 V ^ω B2	
	Perfect	R P4 L K ¹ Δ A1	R P5 L ^ω B1	
	Pluperfect	A R P4 L K ¹ εI A2	A R P5 L ^ω B2	
Subjunctive	Present	P1 L ^M H ^ω V ^ω A1	P1 L ^ω H ^ω V B1	
	Aorist	P3 L C ¹ H V A1	P3 L ^ω C ¹ H V B1	P6 L ^ω Θ ¹ H V A1
	Perfect	R P4 L H V A1	R P5 L H V B1	
Optative	Present	P1 OI A2	P1 OI B2	
	Aorist	P3 L CΔI ¹ /OI ² A2	P3 L ^ω CΔI ¹ /OI ² B2	P6 L ^ω Θ ¹ εIH A2
Imperative	Present	P1 ε ^ω AM	P1 ε ^ω BM	
	Aorist	P3 L CΔ ¹ AM	P3 L ^ω CΔ ¹ BM	P6 L ^ω Θ ¹ H AM
	Perfect	R P4 L ^ω K ¹ ε AM	R P5 L ^ω BM	
Infinitive	Present	P1 ε ^ω AN	P1 ε ^ω BN	
	Future	P2 L C ^c ε AN	P2 L C ^c ε BN	P6 L Θ ¹ HCE BN
	Aorist	P3 L C ¹ /ε ² AN	P3 L ^ω CΔ ¹ /ε ² BN	P6 L ^ω Θ ¹ H AN
	Perfect	R P4 L ^ω K ¹ ε AN	R P5 L ^ω BN	
Participle	Present	P1 O ^ω NT AP	P1 O ^ω MEN BP	
	Future	P2 L CONT AP	P2 L COMEN BP	P6 L ΘHCOMEN BP
	Aorist	P3 L ^ω O ^ω NT AP	P3 L ^ω O ^ω MEN BP	P6 L ^ω ΘENT BP
	Perfect	R P4 L KOT AP	R P5 L ^ω MEN BP	

- Liquid/Nasal (ln) is eliminated as a category with the exception of future indicative, for the sigma merely undergoes elision following ln consonants according to the normal rules.
- Only future and aorist have middles that differ from their passives, but in all the other tenses the middles and passives share the same endings.
- The person/number of subjunctive perfects are distinguished in the person/number by an accompanying verb of being.
- Middle and passive participles are declined after the pattern of adjectives.
- There are exceptions to these general rules that just have to be learned by experience.

7.1.1 Augmentation

Stem Beginning	Process	Example
consonant	Add € before the stem	ΔΙΔΩΜΙ becomes ΕΔΙΔΟΥΝ
ρ	Add € before the stem and double the constant	ΡΙΠΤΩ becomes ΕΡΡΙΨ
α, αι, €€, €ι	Lengthen vowel to Η	ΑΓΑΠΩ becomes ΗΓΑΠΩΝ
Ο, Οι	Lengthen vowel to Ω	ΟΝΕΙΔΙΖΩ becomes ΩΝΕΙΔΙCΑ
Ι, Υ, €Υ, ΟΥ	No change	ΙCΤΗΜΙ becomes ΙCΤΗΝ

- Augmentation is associated with past time and only occurs in the indicative voice with aorist, imperfect, and pluperfect.
- These vowel changes hold true even when the stem begins with a diphthong (but with αι, €ι, Οι the Ι is dropped beneath to become an iota subscript).

7.1.2 Reduplication

Stem Beginning	Process	Example
consonant then vowel	Add first letter of the stem followed by an €	ΠΙCΤΕΥΩ becomes ΠΕΠΙCΤΕΥΚΑ
Θ, φ, Χ then vowel	Add Τ, Π, Κ respectively followed by an €	ΘΕΛΩ becomes ΤΕΘΕΛΑΜΑΙ
two consonants	Add € before the stem	CΤΕΛΛΩ becomes ΕCΤΑΛΛΑ
consonant then liquid/nasal	Add first letter of the stem followed by an €	ΓΡΑΦΩ becomes ΓΕΓΡΑΦΑ
vowel	Derived from first two letters of the stem	ΗΛΘΟΝ becomes ΕΛΗΛΥΘΑ
α, αι, €€, €ι	Lengthen vowel to Η	ΔΙΤΕΩ becomes ΗΤΗΚΑ
Ο, Οι	Lengthen vowel to Ω	ΟΡΙΖΩ becomes ΩΡΙΚΑ
€Υ, ΟΥ	No change	ΕΥΡΙCΚΩ becomes ΕΥΡΙΗΚΑ

- Reduplication occurs with perfect and pluperfect and sometimes 2nd aorist.

7.1.3 Principle Parts

	Present	Imperfect	Future	Aorist	Perfect	Pluperfect
Active	P1	P1	P2	P3	P4	P4
Middle	P1	P1	P2	P3	P5	P5
Passive	P1	P1	P6	P6	P5	P5

- The principle parts of regular verbs are entirely predictable by the rules and do not need to be memorized.
- The pattern of the principle parts indicate that when one verb form is irregular, a precise number of other forms of that verb will use the same irregular stem.
- The root of the 5th principle part is almost always the same as the 6th principle part.

7.1.4 Lengthening

Stem Ending	Lengthening
-α	-Η
-€	-Η
-Ο	-Ω

- Lengthening only in certain cases with verb stems ending in α, €, and Ο and there are exceptions to the rules.
- In the Indicate Present Active and Indicative Imperfect Active cases, the verb stem only lengthens for ΜΙ verbs in the singular cases.

7.1.5 Thematic Letters

- There are thematic letters added for every case except indicative present/imperfect, indicative perfect/pluperfect middle, imperative perfect middle, and infinitive perfect middle.

7.1.6 Connecting Vowel

	S	P
1	ο	ο
2	ε	ε
3	ε	ο

- For ω verbs, the connecting vowel occurs in the indicative present, future, 2nd aorist and imperfect tenses and all subjunctive tenses.
- For $\mu\iota$ verbs, the connecting vowel occurs in the indicative future tense and all subjunctive tenses.

7.1.7 Endings

		Primary		Secondary		Imperative		Infinitive
		S	P	S	P	S	P	
A	1	-/MI ¹	ME η	-/N/MI ²	ME η	-/ON/C/ΘI ³ T ω	TE T ω CAN	IN/NAI ⁴
	2	C	TE	C	TE			
	3	CI(N)	ACI(N)	CI(N)	CAN			
B	1	MAI	ME θ A	MHN	ME θ A	CO/CAI ⁵ C ω	C θ E C ω CAN	C θ AI
	2	CAI	C θ E	CO	C θ E			
	3	TAI	NTAI	TO	NTO			

- MI is only used for $\mu\iota$ verbs.
- N is only used for imperfect, second and $\mu\iota$ aorist verbs; MI is only used for optative verbs.
- ON is only used for first aorist verbs; C is only used for κ aorist verbs; ΘI is only used for $\mu\iota$ aorist verbs and aorist passive verbs (in first aorist passive the θ hardens and becomes TI).
- NAI is only used for $\mu\iota$ verbs and first aorist verbs and aorist passive verbs.
- CAI is only used for first aorist verbs.

		Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
		S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
A	M	C	EC	OC	WN	I	CI	A	AC
	F	A	AI	HC	WN	H	AI	AN	AC
	N	—	A	OC	WN	I	CI	—	A
B	M	OC	OI	OY	WN	W	OIC	ON	OYC
	F	H	AI	HC	WN	H	AI	HN	AC
	N	ON	A	OY	WN	W	OIC	ON	A

7.2 Regular Verbs

		Present	Future	Aorist	Imperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect
Active	Indicative	ΑΥ Ω ΑΥ ΕΙC ΑΥ ΕΙ ΑΥ Ο ΜΕΝ ΑΥ Ε ΤΕ ΑΥ ΟΥCΙ	ΑΥ C Ω ΑΥ C ΕΙC ΑΥ C ΕΙ ΑΥ C Ο ΜΕΝ ΑΥ C Ε ΤΕ ΑΥ C ΟΥCΙ	Ε ΑΥ C Α Ε ΑΥ C Α C Ε ΑΥ C Ε Ε ΑΥ C Α ΜΕΝ Ε ΑΥ C Α ΤΕ Ε ΑΥ C Α Ν	Ε ΑΥ Ο Ν Ε ΑΥ Ε C Ε ΑΥ Ε Ε ΑΥ Ο ΜΕΝ Ε ΑΥ Ε ΤΕ Ε ΑΥ Ο Ν	ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Α ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Α C ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ε ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Α ΜΕΝ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Α ΤΕ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Α CΙ	Ε ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΕΙ Ν Ε ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΕΙ C Ε ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΕΙ Ε ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΕΙ ΜΕΝ Ε ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΕΙ ΤΕ Ε ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΕΙ CΑΝ
	Subjunctive	ΑΥ Ω ΑΥ Η C ΑΥ Η ΑΥ Ω ΜΕΝ ΑΥ Η ΤΕ ΑΥ Ω CΙ		ΑΥ C Ω ΑΥ C Η C ΑΥ C Η ΑΥ C Ω ΜΕΝ ΑΥ C Η ΤΕ ΑΥ C Ω CΙ		ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ω ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Η C ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Η ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ω ΜΕΝ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Η ΤΕ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ω CΙ	
	Optative	ΑΥ ΟΙ ΜΙ ΑΥ ΟΙ C ΑΥ ΟΙ ΑΥ ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΥ ΟΙ ΤΕ ΑΥ ΟΙ ΕΝ	ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΜΙ ΑΥ C ΟΙ C ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΤΕ ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΕΝ	ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΜΙ ΑΥ C ΑΙ C ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΤΕ ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΕΝ		ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΟΙ ΜΙ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΟΙ C ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΟΙ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΟΙ ΤΕ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ ΟΙ ΕΝ	
	Imper	ΑΥ Ε ΑΥ Ε ΤΩ ΑΥ Ε ΤΕ ΑΥ Ε ΤΩCΑΝ		ΑΥ C ΟΝ ΑΥ C Α ΤΩ ΑΥ C Α ΤΕ ΑΥ C Α ΤΩCΑΝ		ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ε ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ε ΤΩ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ε ΤΕ ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ε ΤΩCΑΝ	
	I	ΑΥ Ε ΙΝ	ΑΥ C ΕΙΝ	ΑΥ C Α Ι		ΑΕ ΑΥ Κ Ε ΝΑΙ	
	Middle	Indicative	ΑΥ Ο ΜΑΙ ΑΥ Η ΑΥ Ε ΤΑΙ ΑΥ Ο ΜΕΘΑ ΑΥ Ε CΘΕ ΑΥ Ο ΝΤΑΙ	ΑΥ C Ο ΜΑΙ ΑΥ C Η ΑΥ C Ε ΤΑΙ ΑΥ C Ο ΜΕΘΑ ΑΥ C Ε CΘΕ ΑΥ C Ο ΝΤΑΙ	Ε ΑΥ C Α ΜΗΝ Ε ΑΥ C Ω Ε ΑΥ C Α ΤΟ Ε ΑΥ C Α ΜΕΘΑ Ε ΑΥ C Α CΘΕ Ε ΑΥ C Α ΝΤΟ	Ε ΑΥ Ο ΜΗΝ Ε ΑΥ ΟΥ Ε ΑΥ Ε ΤΟ Ε ΑΥ Ο ΜΕΘΑ Ε ΑΥ Ε CΘΕ Ε ΑΥ Ο ΝΤΟ	ΑΕ ΑΥ ΜΑΙ ΑΕ ΑΥ CΑΙ ΑΕ ΑΥ ΤΑΙ ΑΕ ΑΥ ΜΕΘΑ ΑΕ ΑΥ CΘΕ ΑΕ ΑΥ ΝΤΑΙ
Subjunctive		ΑΥ Ω ΜΑΙ ΑΥ Η ΑΥ Η ΤΑΙ ΑΥ Ω ΜΕΘΑ ΑΥ Η CΘΕ ΑΥ Ω ΝΤΑΙ		ΑΥ C Ω ΜΑΙ ΑΥ C Η ΑΥ C Η ΤΑΙ ΑΥ C Ω ΜΕΘΑ ΑΥ C Η CΘΕ ΑΥ C Ω ΝΤΑΙ		ΑΕ ΑΥ Ω ΜΑΙ ΑΕ ΑΥ Η ΑΕ ΑΥ Η ΤΑΙ ΑΕ ΑΥ Ω ΜΕΘΑ ΑΕ ΑΥ Η CΘΕ ΑΕ ΑΥ Ω ΝΤΑΙ	
Optative		ΑΥ ΟΙ ΜΗΝ ΑΥ ΟΙ Ο ΑΥ ΟΙ ΤΟ ΑΥ ΟΙ ΜΕΘΑ ΑΥ ΟΙ CΘΕ ΑΥ ΟΙ ΝΤΟ	ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΜΗΝ ΑΥ C ΟΙ Ο ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΤΟ ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΜΕΘΑ ΑΥ C ΟΙ CΘΕ ΑΥ C ΟΙ ΝΤΟ	ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΜΗΝ ΑΥ C ΑΙ Ο ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΤΟ ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΜΕΘΑ ΑΥ C ΑΙ CΘΕ ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΝΤΟ		ΑΕ ΑΥ ΜΗΝ ΑΕ ΑΥ Ο ΑΕ ΑΥ ΤΟ ΑΕ ΑΥ ΜΕΘΑ ΑΕ ΑΥ CΘΕ ΑΕ ΑΥ ΝΤΟ	
Imper		ΑΥ ΟΥ ΑΥ Ε CΘΩ ΑΥ Ε CΘΕ ΑΥ Ε CΘΩCΑΝ		ΑΥ C ΑΙ ΑΥ C Α CΘΩ ΑΥ C Α CΘΕ ΑΥ C Α CΘΩCΑΝ		ΑΕ ΑΥ CΟ ΑΕ ΑΥ CΘΩ ΑΕ ΑΥ CΘΕ ΑΕ ΑΥ CΘΩCΑΝ	
I		ΑΥ Ε CΘΑΙ	ΑΥ C ΕCΘΑΙ	ΑΥ CΑ CΘΑΙ		ΑΕ ΑΥ CΘΑΙ	
Passive		Indicative	Same as Middle	ΑΥ ΘΗ C Ο ΜΑΙ ΑΥ ΘΗ C Η ΑΥ ΘΗ C Ε ΤΑΙ ΑΥ ΘΗ C Ο ΜΕΘΑ ΑΥ ΘΗ C Ε CΘΕ ΑΥ ΘΗ C Ο ΝΤΑΙ	Ε ΑΥ ΘΗ Ν Ε ΑΥ ΘΗ C Ε ΑΥ ΘΗ Ε ΑΥ ΘΗ ΜΕΝ Ε ΑΥ ΘΗ ΤΕ Ε ΑΥ ΘΗ CΑΝ	Same as Middle	
	Subjunctive	ΑΥ ΘΩ ΑΥ ΘΗ C ΑΥ ΘΗ ΑΥ ΘΩ ΜΕΝ ΑΥ ΘΗ ΤΕ ΑΥ ΘΩ CΙ					

I	Optative	ΛΥ ΘΗ C ΟΙ ΜΗΝ ΛΥ ΘΗ C ΟΙ Ο ΛΥ ΘΗ C ΟΙ ΤΟ ΛΥ ΘΗ C ΟΙ ΜΕΘΑ ΛΥ ΘΗ C ΟΙ CΘΕ ΛΥ ΘΗ C ΟΙ ΝΤΟ	ΛΥ ΘΕΙΗ Ν ΛΥ ΘΕΙΗ C ΛΥ ΘΕΙΗ ΛΥ ΘΕΙΗ ΜΕΝ ΛΥ ΘΕΙΗ ΤΕ ΛΥ ΘΕΙΗ CΑΝ	
	Imper		ΛΥ ΘΗ ΤΙ ΛΥ ΘΗ ΤΩ ΛΥ ΘΗ ΤΕ ΛΥ ΘΗ ΤΩCΑΝ	
		ΛΥ ΘΗ C Ε CΘΑΙ	ΛΥ ΘΗ ΝΑΙ	

	Neuter		ΛΥ ΘΗ C O ΜΕΝ ON ΛΥ ΘΗ C O ΜΕΝ OY ΛΥ ΘΗ C O ΜΕΝ Ω ΛΥ ΘΗ C O ΜΕΝ ON ΛΥ ΘΗ C O ΜΕΝ Δ ΛΥ ΘΗ C O ΜΕΝ ΩN ΛΥ ΘΗ C O ΜΕΝ OIC ΛΥ ΘΗ C O ΜΕΝ Δ	ΛΥ ΘΕ N ΛΥ ΘΕ NT OC ΛΥ ΘΕ NT I ΛΥ ΘΕ N ΛΥ ΘΕ NT Δ ΛΥ ΘΕ NT ΩN ΛΥ ΘΕ IC I ΛΥ ΘΕ NT Δ	
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7.2.1 Predictable Principal Parts

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Translation
ΛΥΩ	ΛΥCΩ	ΛΥCΑ	ΛΕΛΥΚΑ	ΛΕΛΥΜΑΙ	ΛΕΛΥΘΗΝ	loose
ΑΓΑΠΑΩ	ΑΓΑΠΗCΩ	ΗΓΑΠΗCΑ	ΗΓΑΠΗΚΑ	ΗΓΑΠΗΜΑΙ	ΗΓΑΠΗΘΗΝ	love
ΛΑΛΕΩ	ΛΑΛΗCΩ	ΕΛΑΛΗCΑ	ΛΕΛΑΛΗΚΑ	ΛΕΛΑΛΗΜΑΙ	ΕΛΑΛΗΘΗΝ	say
ΠΛΗΡΩΩ	ΠΛΗΡΩCΩ	ΕΠΛΗΡΩCΑ	ΠΕΠΛΗΡΩΚΑ	ΠΕΠΛΗΡΩΜΑΙ	ΕΠΛΗΡΩΘΗΝ	fill, fulfill

7.3 Irregular Verbs

7.3.1 Second Aorists

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Translation
-ΑΓΩ	ΑΞΩ	ΗΓΑΓΟΝ ²		ΗΓΜΑΙ	ΗΧΘΗΝ	lead, bring
ΔΙΡΕΩ	ΔΙΡΗCΩ	ΕΙΛΟΝ ²	ΗΡΗΚΑ	ΗΡΗΜΑΙ	ΗΡΕΘΗΝ	choose
-ΒΑΛΛΩ	ΒΑΛΩ	ΕΒΑΛΟΝ ²	ΒΕΒΛΗΚΑ	ΒΕΒΛΗΜΑΙ	ΕΒΛΗΘΗΝ	throw/put
ΓΙΝΩCΚΩ	ΓΝΩCΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΓΝΩΝ ²	ΕΓΝΩΚΑ	ΕΓΝΩCΟΜΑΙ	ΕΓΝΩCΘΗΝ	know, realize
-ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΛΕΥCΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΗΛΘΟΝ ²	ΕΛΗΛΥΘΑ ²			come/go
ΕCΘΙΩ	ΦΑΓΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΦΑΓΟΝ ²				eat
ΕΥΡΙCΚΩ	ΕΥΡΗCΩ	ΕΥΡΟΝ ²	ΕΥΡΗΚΑ		ΕΥΡΕΘΗΝ	find
ΕΧΩ	ΕΞΩ	ΕCΧΟΝ ²	ΕCΧΗΚΑ			have, hold
-ΘΝΗCΚΩ	ΘΑΝΟΥΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΘΑΝΟΝ ²	ΤΕΘΝΗΚΑ			die, free from
-ΛΑΥΒΑΝΩ	ΛΗΜΦΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΛΑΒΟΝ ²	ΕΙΛΗΦΑ ²	ΕΙΛΗΜΜΑΙ	ΕΛΗΜΦΘΗΝ	take, receive
ΛΕΓΩ	ΕΡΩ	ΕΙΠΟΝ ²	ΕΙΡΗΚΑ	ΕΙΡΗΜΑΙ	ΕΡΡΕΘΗΝ	speak
ΜΑΝΘΑΝΩ		ΕΜΑΘΟΝ ²	ΜΕΜΑΘΗΚΑ			learn
ΟΙΔΑ	ΕΙΔΗCΩ	ΗΔΕΙΝ ²				understand
ΟΡΑΩ	ΟΨΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΙΔΟΝ ²	ΕΩΡΑΚΑ			see
ΠΙΝΩ	ΠΙΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΠΙΟΝ ²	ΠΕΠΩΚΑ		ΕΠΟΘΗΝ	drink
ΠΙΠΤΩ	ΠΕCΟΥΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΠΕCΟΝ ²	ΠΕΠΤΩΚΑ			fall
ΤΡΕΧΩ		ΕΔΡΑΜΟΝ ²				run
ΦΕΥΓΩ	ΦΕΥΞΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΦΥΓΟΝ ²	ΠΕΦΕΥΓΑ ²			escape

- 2nd aorists normally mean the same thing as regular aorists.
- The 2nd aorist uses the secondary endings which look the same as the imperfect, but can be distinguished by their verb stems (similar in English to “I was going” vs. “I went”).
- Sometimes both a first and second aorist exist for the same verb.

7.3.2 Second Perfects

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Translation
ΑΚΟΥΩ	ΑΚΟΥCΩ	ΗΚΟΥCΑ	ΑΚΗΚΟΑ ²		ΗΚΟΥCΘΗΝ	hear, learn
ΑΝΟΙΓΩ	ΑΝΟΙΞΩ	ΑΝΕΩΞΑ	ΑΝΕΩΓΑ ²	ΗΝΕΩΓΜΑΙ	ΑΝΕΩΧΘΗΝ	open
-ΓΙΝΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΓΕΝΗCΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΓΕΝΟΜΗΝ ^D	ΓΕΓΟΝΑ ²	ΓΕΓΕΝΗΜΑΙ	ΕΓΕΝΗΘΗΝ	become
ΓΡΑΦΩ	ΓΡΑΨΩ	ΕΓΡΑΨΑ	ΓΕΓΡΑΦΑ ²	ΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΑΙ	ΕΓΡΑΦΗΝ ²	write
ΚΡΑΖΩ	ΚΕΚΡΑΞΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΚΡΑΣΑ	ΚΕΚΡΑΓΑ ²			cry out
ΠΕΙΘΩ	ΠΕΙCΩ	ΕΠΕΙCΑ	ΠΕΠΟΙΘΑ ²	ΠΕΠΕΙCΜΑΙ	ΕΠΕΙCΘΗΝ	persuade
CΗΠΩ		ΕCΗΠCΑ	CΕCΗΠΤΑ ²			rot

- For the 2nd perfect and pluperfect, the leading “κ” in the theme is dropped.
- The 2nd perfect is usually formed from stems ending in a liquid or a stop consonant, not from vowel stems.

7.3.3 Second Passives

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Translation
-ΑΓΝΥΜΙ	ΑΞΩ	ΕΑΣΑ		ΕΑΓΜΑΙ	ΕΑΓΗΝ ²	<i>break</i>
-ΑΛΛΑCCΩ	ΑΛΛΑΞΩ	ΗΛΛΑΣΑ	ΗΛΛΑΧΑ	ΗΛΛΑΓΜΑΙ	ΗΛΛΑΓΗΝ ²	<i>change</i>
-ΑΡΠΑΖΩ	ΑΡΠΑΞΩ	ΗΡΠΑΣΑ	ΗΡΠΑΚΑ	ΗΡΠΑCΜΑΙ	ΗΡΠΑΓΗΝ ²	<i>snatch</i>
-ΚΟΠΤΩ	ΚΟΨΩ	ΕΚΟΨΑ	ΚΕΚΟΦΑ		ΕΚΟΠΗΝ ²	<i>cut</i>
-ΠΝΙΓΩ	ΠΝΙΞΩ	ΕΠΝΙΣΑ			ΕΠΝΙΓΗΝ ²	<i>choke</i>
CΦΑΖΩ		ΕCΦΑΣΑ	ΕCΦΑΚΑ		ΕCΦΑΓΗΝ ²	<i>slay</i>
-ΤΡΕΠΩ	ΤΡΕΨΩ	ΕΤΡΕΨΑ	ΤΕΤΡΟΦΑ	ΤΕΤΡΑΜΜΑΙ	ΕΤΡΑΠΗΝ ²	<i>turn</i>
-ΤΡΙΒΩ	ΤΡΙΨΩ	ΕΤΡΙΨΑ	ΤΕΤΡΙΦΑ		ΕΤΡΙΒΗΝ ²	<i>rub</i>
ΦΥΩ	ΦΥCΩ	ΕΦΥΝ	ΠΕΦΥΚΑ		ΕΦΥΗΝ ²	<i>produce</i>
ΨΥΧΩ	ΨΥΞΩ	ΕΨΥΞΑ	ΕΨΥΧΑ		ΕΨΥΧΗΝ ²	<i>breath</i>

- For the 2nd aorist passive, the leading “Θ” in the theme is dropped.

7.3.4 Liquid/Nasal Verbs

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Translation
-ΑΓΓΕΛΛΩ	ΑΓΓΕΛΩ	ΗΓΓΕΙΛΑ		ΗΓΓΕΛΜΑΙ	ΗΓΓΕΛΗΝ ²	<i>announce</i>
ΔΙΡΩ	ΑΡΩ	ΗΡΑ	ΗΡΚΑ	ΗΡΜΑΙ	ΗΡΘΗΝ	<i>take up</i>
-ΒΑΙΝΩ	ΒΑCΟΜΑΙ ^ρ	ΕΒΗΝ	ΒΕΒΗΚΑ			<i>go</i>
-ΕΓΕΙΡΩ	ΕΓΕΙΡΩ	ΗΓΕΙΡΑ		ΕΓΗΓΕΡΜΑΙ	ΗΓΕΡΘΗΝ	<i>raise up</i>
ΘΕΛΩ	ΘΕΛΗCΩ	ΗΘΕΛΗCΑ				<i>desire</i>
-ΚΛΙΝΩ	ΚΛΙΝΩ	ΕΚΛΙΝΑ	ΚΕΚΛΙΚΑ		ΕΚΛΙΘΗΝ	<i>incline</i>
-ΚΡΙΝΩ	ΚΡΙΝΩ	ΕΚΡΙΝΑ	ΚΕΚΡΙΚΑ	ΚΕΚΡΙΜΑΙ	ΕΚΡΙΘΗΝ	<i>judge</i>
-ΚΤΕΙΝΩ	ΚΤΕΝΩ	ΕΚΤΕΙΝΑ			ΕΚΤΑΝΘΗΝ	<i>kill</i>
ΜΕΛΛΩ	ΜΕΛΛΗCΩ	ΕΜΕΛΛΗCΑ				<i>be about to</i>
-ΜΕΝΩ	ΜΕΝΩ	ΕΜΕΙΝΑ	ΜΕΜΕΝΗΚΑ			<i>remain</i>
CΤΕΙΡΩ		ΕCΤΕΙΡΑ		ΕCΤΑΡΜΑΙ	ΕCΤΑΡΗΝ ²	<i>sow</i>
-CΤΕΛΛΩ	CΤΕΛΩ	ΕCΤΕΙΛΑ	ΕCΤΑΛΚΑ	ΕCΤΑΛΜΑΙ	ΕCΤΑΛΗΝ ²	<i>avoid</i>
-ΤΕΙΝΩ	ΤΕΝΩ	ΕΤΕΙΝΑ	ΤΕΤΑΚΑ		ΕΤΑΘΗΝ	<i>stretch</i>
-ΤΕΛΛΩ ^ι	ΤΕΛΩ	CΤΕΙΛΑ	CΤΑΛΚΑ	CΤΑΛΜΑΙ	CΤΑΛΗΝ ²	<i>avoid</i>
-ΦΑΙΝΩ	ΘΑΝΟΥΜΑΙ ^ρ	ΕΦΑΝΑ			ΕΦΑΝΗΝ ²	<i>shine/appear</i>
ΦΕΡΩ	ΟΙCΩ	ΗΝΕΓΚΑ	ΕΝΗΝΟΓΚΑ	ΕΝΗΝΕΓΜΑΙ	ΗΝΕΧΘΗΝ	<i>carry/bear</i>
ΦΘΕΙΡΩ	ΦΘΕΡΩ	ΕΦΘΕΙΡΑ		ΕΦΘΑΡΜΑΙ	ΕΦΘΑΡΗΝ ²	<i>corrupt</i>
ΧΑΙΡΩ	ΧΑΡΗCΟΥΜΑΙ ^ρ				ΕΞΑΡΗΝ ²	<i>rejoice</i>
ΨΑΛΛΩ ^ι	ΨΑΛΩ	ΕΨΗΛΑ				<i>pluck</i>

- Lambda consonants are doubled in the present active form.
- The sigma is dropped in the future and aorist by the normal rules of contraction.

7.3.5 Deponent Verbs

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Translation
ΑΠΟΚΡΙΝΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΑΠΟΚΡΙΝΟΥΜΑΙ ^D	ΑΠΕΚΡΙΝΑΜΗΝ ^D		ΑΠΟΚΕΚΡΙΜΑΙ	ΑΠΕΚΡΙΘΗΝ	<i>answer</i>
ΑΡΝΕΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΑΡΝΕCOMΑΙ ^D	ΗΡΝΗCΑΜΗΝ ^D		ΗΡΝΗΜΑΙ	ΗΡΝΗΘΗ	<i>deny</i>
ΑCΤΑΖΟΜΑΙ ^D						<i>welcome</i>
ΒΟΥΛΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΒΟΥΛΗCOMΑΙ ^D			ΒΕΒΟΥΛΗΜΑΙ	ΕΒΟΥΛΗΘΗΝ	<i>want</i>
-ΔΕΧΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΔΕΧΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΔΕΞΑΜΗΝ ^D		ΔΕΔΕΓΜΑΙ	ΕΔΕΧΘΗΝ	<i>receive</i>
ΔΙΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ ^D						<i>go through</i>
ΔΥΝΑΜΑΙ ^D	ΔΥΝΗCOMΑΙ ^D			ΔΕΔΥΝΗΜΑΙ	ΗΔΥΝΗΘΗΝ	<i>able, can</i>
ΕΡΓΑΖΟΜΑΙ ^D		ΗΡΓΑCΑΜΗΝ ^D			ΕΙΡΓΑCΘΗΝ	<i>work</i>
ΕΥΧΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΥΖΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΕΥΞΑΜΗΝ ^D				<i>pray</i>
-ΓΙΝΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΓΕΝΗCOMΑΙ ^D	ΕΓΕΝΟΜΗΝ ^D	ΓΕΓΟΝΑ ²	ΓΕΓΕΝΗΜΑΙ	ΕΓΕΝΗΘΗΝ	<i>become</i>
ΚΑΘΗΜΑΙ ^D						<i>sit</i>
ΛΟΓΙΖΟΜΑΙ ^D						<i>reckon</i>
ΦΟΒΕΟΜΑΙ ^D	ΦΟΒΗCOMΑΙ ^D			ΠΤΕΦΟΒΗΜΑΙ	ΕΦΟΒΗΘΗΝ	<i>fear</i>
ΧΑΡΙΖΟΜΑΙ ^D						<i>say</i>

- If the first, second, or third principle parts of a verb contains a middle voice ending, it will function as a deponent verb in that principle part.
- Middle deponents have no active voice form. The meaning of the middle could mean what it would have meant in the active form.
- Passive deponents have no middle voice form, but have an active voice form. The meaning of the passive could mean what it would have meant in the middle form.
- There are really no “deponent” verbs per se as they merely have a perspective of action that make a middle voice appropriate even though we would tend to describe the action using an active voice in English. Yet the traditional term “deponent” is still retained to refer to these verbs.

7.3.6 MI Verbs

Present Active	Future Active	Aorist Active	Perfect Active	Perfect Middle	Aorist Passive	Translation
-ΑΠΟΛΛΥΜΙ	ΑΠΟΛΩ	ΑΠΩΛΕCΑ	ΑΠΟΛΩΛΑ			<i>destroy/perish</i>
-ΑΦΙΗΜΙ	ΑΦΗCΩ	ΑΦΗΚΑ	ΑΦΕΙΚΑ	ΑΦΕΙΜΑΙ	ΑΦΕΘΗΝ	<i>forgive/leave</i>
-ΔΕΙΚΝΥΜΙ	ΔΕΙΞΩ	ΕΔΕΙΞΑ	ΔΕΔΕΙΧΑ	ΔΕΔΕΙΓΜΑΙ	ΕΔΕΙΧΘΗΝ	<i>show/explain</i>
-ΔΙΔΩΜΙ	ΔΩCΩ	ΕΔΩΚΑ	ΔΕΔΩΚΑ	ΔΕΔΟΜΑΙ	ΕΔΟΘΗΝ	<i>give/entrust</i>
-ΙCΤΗΜΙ	CΤΗCΩ	ΕCΤΗCΑ	ΕCΤΗΚΑ	ΕCΤΑΜΑΙ	ΕCΤΑΘΗΝ	<i>stand</i>
-ΤΙΘΗΜΙ	ΘΗCΩ	ΕΘΗΚΑ	ΤΕΘΕΙΚΑ	ΤΕΘΕΙΜΑΙ	ΕΤΕΘΗΝ	<i>place/put</i>
-ΦΗΜΙ	ΦΗCΩ	ΕΦΗCΑ				<i>say/affirm</i>

- MI verbs follow an older conjugation pattern and are often hard to predict.

7.3.7 Verb of Being

		1st Person		2nd Person		3rd Person	
Indicative	P	ΕΙΜΙ <i>I am</i>	ΕCΜΕΝ <i>we are</i>	ΕΙ <i>you are</i>	ΕCΤΕ <i>you [all] are</i>	ΕCΤΙ(Ν) <i>he/she/it is</i>	ΕΙCΙ(Ν) <i>they are</i>
	F	ΕCΟΜΑΙ <i>I will be</i>	ΕCΟΜΕΘΑ <i>we will be</i>	ΕCΗ <i>you will be</i>	ΕCΕCΘΕ <i>you [all] will be</i>	ΕCΤΑΙ <i>he/she/it will be</i>	ΕCΟΝΤΑΙ <i>they will be</i>
	I	ΗΜΗΝ <i>I was</i>	ΗΜΕΝ, ΗΜΕΘΑ <i>we were</i>	ΗC, ΗCΘΑ <i>you were</i>	ΗΤΕ <i>you [all] were</i>	ΗΝ <i>he/she/it was</i>	ΗCΑΝ <i>they were</i>
Su	P	Ω <i>I am/be</i>	ΩΜΕΝ <i>we are/be</i>	ΗC <i>you are/be</i>	ΗΤΕ <i>you [all] are/be</i>	Η <i>he/she/it is/be</i>	ΩCΙ <i>they are/be</i>
Op	P					ΕΙΗ <i>might/should be</i>	
Im	P			ΙCΘΙ <i>[you] be</i>	ΕCΤΕ <i>you [all] be</i>	ΕCΤΩ, ΗΤΩ <i>Let him/her/it be</i>	ΕCΤΩCΑΝ <i>Let them be</i>
Infinitiv	P	ΕΙΝΑΙ <i>to be</i>					
	F	ΕCΕCΘΑΙ <i>shall/will be</i>					

			Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Accusative	
Participle	P	M	ΩΝ	ΟΝΤΕC	ΟΝΤΟC	ΟΝΤΩΝ	ΟΝΤΙ	ΟΥCΙ	ΟΝΤΑ	ΟΝΤΑC
		F	ΟΥCΑ	ΟΥCΑΙ	ΟΥCΗC	ΟΥCΩΝ	ΟΥCΗ	ΟΥCΑΙC	ΟΥCΑΝ	ΟΥCΑC
		N	ΟΝ	ΟΝΤΑ	ΟΝΤΟC	ΟΝΤΩΝ	ΟΝΤΙ	ΟΥCΙ	ΟΝ	ΟΝΤΑ
			being	being	of being	of being	for being	for being	being	being
	F	M	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟC	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΙ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΥ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΩΝ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΩ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΙC	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΝ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΥC
		F	ΕCΟΜΕΝΗ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΑΙ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΗC	ΕCΟΜΕΝΩΝ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΗ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΑΙC	ΕCΟΜΕΝΗΝ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΑ
		N	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΝ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΑ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΥ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΩΝ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΩ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΙC	ΕCΟΜΕΝΟΝ	ΕCΟΜΕΝΑ
			being	being	of being	of being	for being	for being	being	being

- The 3rd person singular is the only optative used in the New Testament.
- The future participle is defective and thus uses the middle form.

7.4 Translation Examples

7.4.1 Mood, Tense, and Voice

		Active	Middle	Passive
Indicative	P	[PP] is/are loving [PP] continue loving [PP] love	[PP] is/are loving [RP] [PP] continue loving [RP] [PP] love [RP]	[PP] is/are being loved [PP] continue being loved [PP] is/are loved
	F	[PP] will be loving [PP] will love	[PP] will be loving [RP] [PP] will love [RP]	[PP] will be loved
	A	[PP] loved [once] [PP] did love [once] [PP] began to love	[PP] loved [RP] [once] [PP] did love [RP] [once] [PP] began to love [RP]	[PP] were loved [once] [PP] were being loved [once] [PP] started being loved
	I	[PP] were loving [PP] continued to love [PP] loved	[PP] were loving [RP] [PP] continued to love [RP] [PP] loved [RP]	[PP] were being loved [PP] continued to be loved [PP] were loved
	E	[PP] have loved	[PP] have loved [RP]	[PP] have been loved
	L	[PP] had loved	[PP] had loved [RP]	[PP] had been loved
Imperative	P	be loving! continue loving! love!	be loving [RP]! continue loving [RP]! love [RP]!	be loved! continue being loved!
	A	love [once]! begin to love!	love [RP] [once]! begin to love [RP]!	be loved [once]! start being loved!
Infinitive	P	to be loving to continue loving to love	to be loving [RP] to continue loving [RP] to love [RP]	to be being loved to continue being loved to be loved
	F	to be loving to love	to be loving [RP] to love [RP]	to be being loved to be loved
	A	to love [once] to begin to love	to love [RP] [once] to begin to love [RP]	to be loved [once] to start being loved
	E	to have loved	to have loved [RP]	to have been loved
Participle	P	loving	loving [RP]	being loved
	F	being about to love	being about to love [RP]	being about to be loved
	A	having loved [once]	having loved [RP] [once]	having been loved [once]
	E	having loved	having loved [RP]	having been loved

Person	Personal Pronoun [PP]		Reflexive Pronoun [RP]	
1 st	I	We	Myself	Ourselves
2 nd	You	You [all]	Yourself	Yourselves
3 rd	He/She/It	They	(Him/Her/It)self	Themselves

- For the 3rd person Imperative put “let him/her/it” before the verb (i.e. let him be loving).
- In the middle voice, you can put the “myself”, “himself”, “yourself”, etc. before the verb (i.e. I myself am loving).
- Passive verbs are intransitive meaning that they *cannot* take objects.
- Most middle verbs are transitive meaning that they *can* take objects, but some middle verbs are intransitive.
- Passive verbs *can* have an “agent” which uses a prepositional phrase which is normally “ΥΠΟ” plus the genitive noun.
- Middle verbs *cannot* have an “agent” because the subject of the middle verb is the actor performing the verbal action.
- The Optative and Subjunctive voices are generally translated on a case by case basis.

7.4.2 Subjunctive Examples

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Rhetorical Question	Ask a question already knowing the answer	TINI OMOIΩCΩMEN THN ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ <i>to what shall we compare the kingdom of God</i>	Mark 4:30
Hortatory	Giving an exhortation (add “let us”)	ΩCΤΕ ΕΟΡΤΑΖΩΜΕΝ <i>therefore let us keep the feast</i>	1Cor. 5:8
Strong Denial	Aorist used with ΟΥ ΜΗ to strongly deny future possibility	ΟΥ ΜΗ ΠΤΑΙΧΤΕ ΠΟΤΕ <i>you shall by no means fall once</i>	2Pet. 1:10
Prohibition	Aorist used with ΜΗ to give a negative command	ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΩ ΜΗ ΕΠΙΠΛΗΖΗC <i>do not rebuke an elder</i>	1Tim. 5:1
Purpose Clause	Clause introduced with ΙΝΑ	ΙΝΑ ΖΩΗΝ ΕΧΩCΙΝ <i>in order that they may have life</i>	John 10:10

7.4.3 Optative Examples

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Wish	Expresses a desire	ΜΗ ΓΕΝΟΙΤΟ <i>may it not be</i>	Rom. 3:4
Potential	Expresses a future possibility	ΤΙ ΑΝ ΘΕΛΟΙ ΚΑΛΕΙCΘΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝ <i>what he might want him called</i>	Luke 1:62

- Optative is rarely used in the New Testament.

7.4.4 Participles

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Substantive	Acts as the subject or object	Ο ΖΗΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΙCΚΕΙ <i>the seeking [one] finds</i>	Luke 11:10
Adjectival	Acts as an ascriptive, restrictive or predicate adjective	Ο ΑΡΤΟC Ο ΖΩΝ <i>the living bread</i>	John 6:51
Adverbial	Acts as an adverbial phrase	ΤΑΥΤΑ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΛΑΛΟΥΝΤΟC <i>speaking these things to them</i>	Matt. 9:18
Genitive Absolute	Genitive used as adverbial phrase, often adds “when”	ΗΛΙΟΥ ΔΕ ΑΝΑΤΕΙΛΑΝΤΟC <i>but when the sun arose</i>	Mark 4:6
Supplementary	Furnishes additional meaning to the verb	ΗΚΟΥCΑ ΦΩΝΗΝ ΛΑΛΟΥCΑΝ <i>I heard a voice speaking</i>	Acts 26:14
Imperatively	Indicating a command	ΓΥΝΑΙΚΕC ΥΠΟΤΑCCOMΕΝΑΙ ΤΟΙC ΙΔΙΟΙC ΑΝΔΡΑCΙΝ <i>wives submitting to their own husbands</i>	1Pet. 3:1
Indirect Discourse	Introduces indirect discourse	ΜΗ ΟΜΟΛΟΓΟΥΝΤΕC ΙΗCΟΥC <i>not confessing that Jesus</i>	2John 1:7

- The adverbial type can be used to show various circumstances and are often translated with extra words such as “because” (cause), “in order to” (purpose), “by means of” (means), “in” (manner), “although” (concession), “if” (condition), “while” (time).

7.4.5 Periphrastics

Type	Description	Example	Reference
Present	Present + present verb of being	ΕΣΤΙΝ ΚΑΡΠΟΦΟΡΟΥΜΕΝΟΝ <i>it is bearing fruit</i>	Col. 1:6
Imperfect	Present + past verb of being	ΚΑΙ ΗΝ ΔΙΔΑΚΩΝ <i>and he was teaching</i>	Luke 19:47
Future	Present + future verb of being	ΝΥΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥΣ ΕΧΙ ΞΩΓΡΩΝ <i>now you will be making alive men</i>	Luke 5:10
Perfect	Perfect + present verb of being	ΓΛΕΥΚΟΥΣ ΜΕΜΕΣΤΩΜΕΝΟΙ ΕΙCΙΝ <i>they have been full of wine</i>	Acts 2:13
Pluperfect	Perfect + past verb of being	ΟΥ ΗCΑΝ CΥΝΥΓΑΜΕΝΟΙ <i>they had been gathered together</i>	Acts 20:8
Future Perfect	Perfect + future verb of being	ΕΓΩ ΕCΟΜΑΙ ΠΕΠΟΙΘΩC ΕΠ' ΑΥΤΩ <i>I will have trusted him</i>	Heb. 2:13

8. Prepositions

Word	Case	Position	Direction	Time	Other
ΑΝΑ	Accusative	among, between	up		each, apiece
ΑΝΤΙ	Genitive	opposite			against, instead of
ΑΠΟ	Genitive		away from	since	because of, by
ΔΙΑ	Genitive		through	during, always	
	Accusative		through		because of, for the purpose of
ΕΙΣ	Accusative	in, among, upon	in, into, toward	until	in order to, in relation to, against
ΕΚ, ΕΞ	Genitive	on	out of, from	since	because of, by means of
ΕΝ	Dative	in, within, among	into	when, during	because of, with
ΕΠΙ	Genitive	on, upon, at, near	to, up to	during	because of, on the basis of
	Dative	on, upon, at, near		during	
	Accusative	on, upon, to		over a period of	
ΚΑΤΑ	Genitive	down upon	down		from, against
	Accusative	along, through	toward, up to	during	for the purpose of, in relation to
ΜΕΤΑ	Genitive	among			with
	Accusative	after, behind		after	
ΠΑΡΑ	Genitive	from			by
	Dative	beside, near	beyond	during	in the sight of, with
	Accusative	beside, near, on			against, more than
ΠΕΡΙ	Genitive				concerning, on behalf of
	Accusative	near, around	around, about	near	with reference to
ΠΡΟ	Genitive	before, in front of		before	
ΠΡΟΣ	Accusative	near, at, beside	to, toward	approaching	for the purpose of, against, with
ΣΥΝ	Dative	with			together, in addition to
ΥΠΕΡ	Genitive				for the purpose of, instead of
	Accusative	over, above	beyond, across		more than
ΥΠΟ	Genitive		by, through		
	Accusative	under, below			

- ΕΞ is used instead of ΕΚ before vowels.

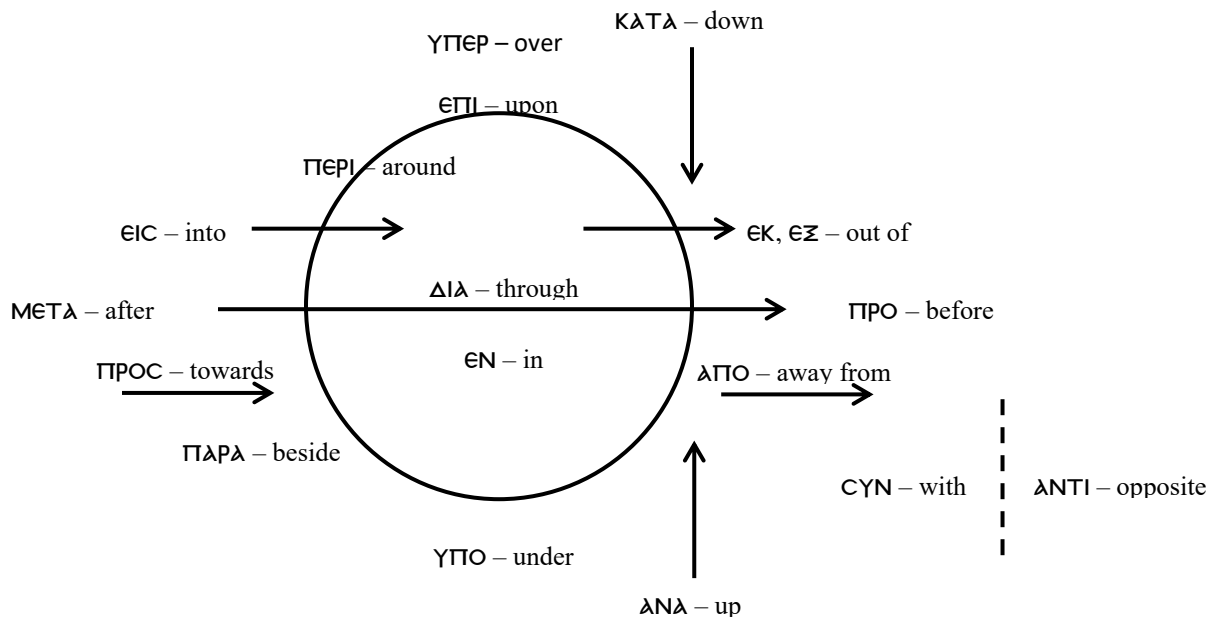
8.1 Improper Prepositions

Word	Translation
ΑΝΕΥ	without
ΕΓΓΗC	near
ΕΝΕΚΑ	for the sake of
ΕΝΤΟC	within
ΕΝΩΠΤΙΟΝ	in front of
ΕΥΠΡΟCΘΕΝ	in front of
ΜΕΧΡΙ	until
ΠΑΛΗΝ	except
ΧΑΡΙΝ	for the sake of
ΧΩΡΙC	without

8.2 Affects of Case

	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
Spatial	motion from	at rest	motion towards
Temporal	within the course of a period	point in time	duration over a period

8.3 Spatial Representation



9. Conjunctions

Conjunction	Translation
ΑΛΛ, ΑΛΛΑ	<i>but</i>
ΔΕ	<i>but, and</i>
ΔΙΟ, ΔΙΟΠΕΡ	<i>wherefore</i>
ΔΙΟΤΙ	<i>because</i>
ΓΑΡ	<i>for</i>
ΕΑΝ	<i>if</i>
ΕΙ	<i>if</i>
ΕΙΓΕ	<i>if so</i>
ΕΙΤΕ	<i>or, whether</i>
ΕΠΑΝ	<i>when</i>
ΕΠΕΙ, ΕΠΕΙΔΗ	<i>when, after</i>
ΕΠΙΕΔΗΠΕΡ, ΕΠΕΙΠΕΡ	<i>forasmuch, indeed</i>
ΕΩΝ	<i>until</i>
ΙΝΑ	<i>that</i>
ΙΝΑΤΙ	<i>why</i>
ΚΑΓΩ	<i>and I</i>
ΚΑΙ	<i>and, also, even</i>
ΚΑΙΓΕ	<i>at least</i>
ΚΑΙΠΕΡ	<i>though</i>
ΜΗΠΟΤΕ, ΜΗΠΩΝ	<i>lest</i>
ΜΗΤΕ	<i>neither, nor</i>
ΟΤΙ	<i>that, for, because</i>
ΟΥΔΕ	<i>neither, nor</i>
ΠΟΤΕΡΟΝ	<i>whether</i>
ΤΟΥΤΕΣΤΙ	<i>that is</i>

- These are all the conjunctions used in the New Testament.

10. Adverbs

Adverb	Translation
ΑΛΗΘΩΣ	<i>truly</i>
ΑΡΤΙ	<i>now, just</i>
ΕΓΓΥΣ	<i>near</i>
ΕΚΕΙ	<i>there</i>
ΕΚΕΙΘΕΝ	<i>from there</i>
ΕΝΩΠΙΟΝ	<i>before</i>
ΕΠΑΝΩ	<i>above, over</i>
ΕΠΑΥΡΙΟΝ	<i>tomorrow</i>
ΕΤΙ	<i>yet, more</i>
ΕΥΘΕΩΣ	<i>immediately</i>
ΕΥΘΥΣ	<i>immediately</i>
ΕΞΩ	<i>outside</i>
ΗΔΗ	<i>now, already</i>
ΚΑΛΩΣ	<i>well, beautifully</i>
ΚΑΘΩΣ	<i>as</i>
ΜΑΛΛΟΝ	<i>more</i>
ΜΗΚΕΤΙ	<i>no longer</i>
ΜΗΠΟΤΕ	<i>never</i>
ΜΟΝΟΝ	<i>only</i>
ΝΥΝ	<i>now</i>
ΝΥΝΙ	<i>just now</i>
ΟΜΟΙΩΣ	<i>likewise, so</i>
ΟΠΙΣΩ	<i>back</i>
ΟΠΟΥ	<i>where</i>
ΟΠΩΣ	<i>however</i>

Adverb	Translation
ΟΤΕ	<i>when</i>
ΟΥ, ΟΥΚ, ΟΥΧ	<i>not, no</i>
ΟΥΔΕ, ΟΥΔ	<i>neither, not even</i>
ΟΥΔΕΠΟΤΕ	<i>never at all</i>
ΟΥΚΕΤΙ	<i>no more</i>
ΟΥΠΩ	<i>not yet, as yet</i>
ΟΥΤΩΣ, ΟΥΤΩ	<i>so</i>
ΠΑΛΙΝ	<i>again</i>
ΠΑΝΤΟΤΕ	<i>always</i>
ΠΑΡΑΧΡΗΜΑ	<i>instantly</i>
ΠΕΡΑΝ	<i>through, across</i>
ΠΛΗΝ	<i>nevertheless</i>
ΠΛΗΣΙΟΝ	<i>near</i>
ΠΟΘΕΝ	<i>from where</i>
ΠΟΛΛΑΚΙΣ	<i>often</i>
ΠΡΩΤΟΝ	<i>first</i>
ΠΩΣ	<i>how</i>
ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ	<i>today</i>
ΤΟΤΕ	<i>then</i>
ΧΩΡΙΣ	<i>separately, apart</i>
ΩΣ	<i>as, when</i>
ΩΔΕ	<i>here</i>
ΩΣΑΥΤΩΣ	<i>thus, likewise</i>
ΩΣΕΙ	<i>as, like</i>
ΩΣΤΕΡ	<i>just as</i>

- This list is not exhaustive but contains 50 of the most commonly used adverbs in the New Testament.

10.1 Rules for ΟΥ and ΜΗ

- In most cases, ΟΥ negates facts and ΜΗ negates possibilities. Thus, ΟΥ almost always negates the indicative, while ΜΗ always negates imperative, subjunctive, and optative and almost always negates participles and infinitives.
- Questions beginning with ΟΥ, ΟΥΚ, ΟΥΧ, ΟΥΧΙ imply that “yes” is the expected answer, while questions beginning with ΜΗ imply that “no” is the expected answer. Questions beginning with anything else do not imply an expected answer.
- If ΜΗ introduces a clause meaning “lest”, then ΟΥ is used even though verb is subjunctive.
- If a compound negative (ΟΥΔΕΙΣ) follows a simple negative (ΟΥΧ) then they strengthen each other, otherwise they cancel each other out. For example, ΟΥΧ ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΟΥΔΕΙΣ means “no one at all sees” while ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΟΥΧ ΟΥΔΕΙΣ means “everyone sees”.

Reverse Lookup

Declensions

Declension
1 (1st Declension)
2 (2nd Declension)
3 (3rd Declension)

λ N-NFS/1, N-NNP/23, N-D*S/1, N-AMS/3, N-AFS/3, N-ANP/23

ελ N-AMS/3

H N-NFS/1, N-D*S/1

I N-D*S/3

λI N-N*P/1

εI N-D*S/3

OI N-NMP/2, N-NFP/2

+CI N-D*P/3 (including movable N)

λN N-A*S/1

HN N-A*S/1

IN N-AFS/3

ON N-N*S/2, N-ANS/2

ωN N-G*P/*

+C N-NMS/3

λC N-NMS/1, N-GFS/1, N-A*P/1, N-AMP/3, N-AFP/3

εC N-NMP/3, N-NFP/3

HC N-NMS/1, N-GFS/1

IC N-NFS/3

λIC N-D*P/1

εIC N-N*P/3, N-A*P/3

OIC N-D*P/2

OC N-NMS/2, N-NNS/3, N-G*S/3, N-ANS/3

εYC N-NMS/3

OYC N-GNS/3, N-AMP/2, N-AFP/2

εωC N-GMS/3, N-GFS/3

OY N-GMS/1, G*S/2

ω N-DMS/2

* N-NFS/3, N-NNS/3, N-ANS/3

Verbs

Type	Construction
W – Ƶ verb	^ – Augmented
M – Ml verb	= – Reduplicated
L – liquid/nasal verb	* – Contractible
K – K verb	
S – C verb (sigmatic)	
1 – type 1 endings	
2 – type 2 endings	

/
 Δ VIAA1-S/L^, VIEA1-S/2=
 MEΘA VIPB1-P/M, VIIB1-P/M^, VIEB1-P/12=, VILB1-P/12^=
 ΔMEΘA VIAB1-P/L^
 CΔMEΘA VIAM1-P/1^, VOAM1-P/1
 EMEΘA VIAB1-P/K^
 ΔIMEΘA VOAB1-P/L
 OIMEΘA VOPB1-P/W, VOAB1-P/2
 OMEΘA VIPB1-P/W*, VIAM1-P/2^, VIIB1-P/W^*
 COMEΘA VIFM1-P/S, VIFP1-P/L
 ΘHCOMEΘA VIFP1-P/S
 OYMEΘA VIFM1-P/L
 ΩMEΘA VSPB1-P/WM*, VSAM1-P/2, VSAB1-P/KL
 CΩMEΘA VSAM1-P/1
 KΔ VIEA1-S/1=
 HKΔ VIAA1-S/K^
 CΔ VIAA1-S/1^

 Ε VIIA3-S/WM^*, VIAA3-S/L2^, VIEA3-S/2=, VMPA2-S/WM*, VMAA2-S/2
 CΘE VIPB2-P/M, VIIB2-P/M^, VIEB2-P/12=, VILB2-P/12^=, VMPB2-P/M, VMEB2-P/12=
 ΔCΘE VIAB2-P/L^, VMAB2-P/L
 CΔCΘE VIAM2-P/1^, VOAM2-P/1, VMAM2-P/1
 ECΘE VIPB2-P/W*, VIAM2-P/2^, VIAB2-P/K^, VIIB2-P/W^*, VMPB2-P/W*, VMAM2-P/2, VMAB2-P/K
 CECΘE VIFM2-P/S, VIFP2-P/L
 ΘHCECΘE VIFP2-P/S
 HCΘE VSPB2-P/WM*, VSAM2-P/2, VSAB2-P/KL
 CHCΘE VSAM2-P/1
 ΔICΘE VOAB2-P/L
 EICΘE VIFM2-P/L
 OICΘE VOPB2-P/W, VOAB2-P/2
 KE VIEA3-S/1=
 HKE VIAA3-S/K^
 CE VIAA3-S/1^
 TE VIPA2-P/M, VIIA2-P/M^, VMPA2-P/M
 CΔTE VIAA2-P/1^, VMAA2-P/1
 ΔTE VIAA2-P/L^, VIEA2-P/2=, VMAA2-P/L
 KΔTE VIEA2-P/1=
 HKΔTE VIAA2-P/K^
 ETE VIPA2-P/W*, VIAA2-P/2^, VIIA2-P/W^*, VMPA2-P/W*, VMAA2-P/K2
 CETE VIFA2-P/S
 HTE VIAA2-P/M^, VIAP2-P/2^, VSPA2-P/WM*, VSAA2-P/KLM2, VSAP2-P/12, VMAP2-P/12, VMAA2-P/M
 ΘHTE VIAP2-P/1^
 ΘEIHTE VOAP2-P/1

CHTE VSAA2-P/1
 λITE VOAA2-P/L
 CλITE VOAA2-P/1
 EITE VIFA2-P/L, VILA2-P/2^=
 KEITE VILA2-P/1^=
 OITE VOPA2-P/W, VOAA2-P/2

 H VIPB2-S/W*, VIFM2-S/L, VIAA3-S/M^, VIAP3-S/2^, VSPA3-S/WM*, VSPB2-S/WM*, VSAA3-S/KLM2,
 VSAM2-S/2, VSAP3-S/12, VSAB2-S/KL
 ΘH VIAP3-S/1^
 ΘEIH VOAP3-S/1
 CH VIFM2-S/S, VIFP2-S/L, VSAA3-S/1, VSAM2-S/1
 ΘHCH VIFP2-S/S

 λI VOAA3-S/L, VMAB2-S/L, VNAA/L
 ΘλI VNEB/2=
 CΘλI VNPB/M, VNEB/1=
 λCΘλI VNAB/L
 CλCΘλI VNAM/1
 ECΘλI VNPB/W*, VNAM/2
 ΘECΘλI VNAB/2
 CECΘλI VNFM/S, VNF-P/L
 ΘYCΘCΘλI VNF-P/S
 EICΘλI VNFM/L
 MλI VIPB1-S/M, VIEB1-S/12=
 OMλI VIPB1-S/W*
 ΘHOMλI VIFP1-S/S
 COMλI VIFM1-S/S, VIFP1-S/L
 OYMλI VIFM1-S/L
 ωMλI VSPB1-S/W*, VSPB1-S/M*, VSAM1-S/2, VSAB1-S/L, VSAB1-S/K
 CωMλI VSAM1-S/1
 NλI VNPA/M
 ENλI VNEA/2=
 KENλI VNEA/1=
 HNλI VNAA/M, VNA-P/2
 ΘHNλI VNA-P/1
 ΘEINλI VNAA/K
 CλI VIPB2-S/M, VIEB2-S/12=, VOAA3-S/1, VMAM2-S/1, VNAA/1
 TλI VIPB3-S/M, VIEB3-S/12=
 ETλI VIPB3-S/W*
 CETλI VIFM3-S/S, VIFP3-S/L
 ΘHCETλI VIFP3-S/S
 HTλI VSPB3-S/WM*, VSAM3-S/2, VSAB3-S/KL
 CHTλI VSAM3-S/1
 EITλI VIFM3-S/L
 NTλI VIPB3-P/M, VIEB3-P/12=
 ONTλI VIPB3-P/W*
 CONTλI VIFM3-P/S, VIFP3-P/L
 ΘHCONTλI VIFP3-P/S
 OYNTλI VIFM3-P/L
 ωNTλI VSPB3-P/WM*, VSAM3-P/2, VSAB3-P/KL
 CωNTλI VSAM3-P/1
 EI VIPA3-S/W*, VIFA3-S/L, VILA3-S/2^=
 KEI VILA3-S/1^=
 CEI VIFA3-S/S
 HΘI VMAA2-S/M, VMAP2-S/2

ΔIMI VOAA1-S/L
 CΔIMI VOAA1-S/1
 ΕIMI VIPA1-S/M*
 OIMI VOPA1-S/W, VOAA1-S/2
 OI VOPA3-S/W, VOAA3-S/2
 ΜΕΝΟΙ VSEB1-P/12=, VSEB2-P/12=, VSEB3-P/12=
 ΔCI VIPA3-P/M*, VIEA3-P/2=
 ΚΔCI VIEA3-P/1=
 ΕICI VIPA3-S/M*
 ΟΥCI VIPA3-P/W*, VIFA3-P/L
 COYCI VIFA3-P/S
 ΩCI VSPA3-P/WM*, VSAA3-P/KLM2, VSAP3-P/12
 CΩCI VSAA3-P/1
 HTI VMAP2-S/1

ΔN VIAA3-P/L^
 ΕΙΔN VOAA3-P/L
 ΗΚΔN VIAA3-P/K^
 CΔN VIAA3-P/1^, VIIA3-P/M^
 ΗCΔN VIAA3-P/M^, VIAP3-P/2^
 ΘΗCΔN VIAP3-P/1^
 ΘΕΙΗCΔN VOAP3-P/1
 ΕΙCΔN VILA3-P/2^=
 ΚΕΙCΔN VILA3-P/1^=
 CΘΩCΔN VMPB3-P/M, VMEB3-P/12=
 ΔCΘΩCΔN VMAB3-P/L
 CΔCΘΩCΔN VMAM3-P/1
 ECΘΩCΔN VMPB3-P/W*, VMAM3-P/2, VMAB3-P/K
 ΤΩCΔN VMMA3-P/M
 ΔΤΩCΔN VMMA3-P/L
 CΔΤΩCΔN VMMA3-P/1
 ΕΤΩCΔN VMMA3-P/W*, VMMA3-P/K2
 ΗΤΩCΔN VMMA3-P/M, VMAP3-P/12
 ΔΙΕΝ VOAA3-P/L
 CΔΙΕΝ VOAA3-P/1
 ΕΙΕΝ VOAA3-S/L
 ΟΙΕΝ VOPA3-P/W, VOAA3-P/2
 ΜΕΝ VIPA1-P/M, VIIA1-P/M^
 ΔΜΕΝ VIAA1-P/L^, VIEA1-P/2=
 ΚΔΜΕΝ VIEA1-P/1=
 ΗΚΔΜΕΝ VIAA1-P/K^
 CΔΜΕΝ VIAA1-P/1^
 ΗΜΕΝ VIAA1-P/M^, VIAP1-P/2^
 ΘΗΜΕΝ VIAP1-P/1^
 ΘΕΙΗΜΕΝ VOAP1-P/1
 ΔΙΜΕΝ VOAA1-P/L
 CΔΙΜΕΝ VOAA1-P/1
 ΕΙΜΕΝ VILA1-P/2^=
 ΚΕΙΜΕΝ VILA1-P/1^=
 ΟΙΜΕΝ VOPA1-P/W, VOAA1-P/2
 ΟΜΕΝ VIPA1-P/W*, VIAA1-P/2^, VIIA1-P/W^*
 COMEN VIFA1-P/S
 OYMEN VIFA1-P/L
 ΩΜΕΝ VSPA1-P/WM*, VSAA1-P/KLM2, VSAP1-P/12
 CΩΜΕΝ VSAA1-P/1
 HN VIAA1-S/M^, VIAP1-S/2^

ΘHN VIAP1-S/1^
 ΘΕΙHN VOAP1-S/1
 MHN VIIB1-S/M^, VILB1-S/12^=
 λMHN VIAB1-S/L^
 CλMHN VIAM1-S/1^, VOAM1-S/1
 EMHN VIAB1-S/K^
 λIMHN VOAB1-S/L
 OIMHN VOPB1-S/W, VOAB1-S/2
 OMHN VIAM1-S/2^, VIIB1-S/W^*
 EIN VILA1-S/2^=, VNPA/W*, VNFA/L, VNAA/2
 KEIN VILA1-S/1^=
 CEIN VNFA/S
 ON VIAA1-S/2^, VIAA3-P/2^, VIIA1-S/WM^*, VIIA3-P/W^*, VMMA2-S/L
 CON VMMA2-S/1

 λIO VOAB2-S/L
 OIO VOPB2-S/W, VOAB2-S/2
 CO VIIB2-S/M^, VILB2-S/12^=, VMEB2-S/12=, VMPB2-S/M
 TO VIIB3-S/M^, VILB3-S/12^=
 λTO VIAB3-S/L^
 ETO VIAM3-S/2^, VIAB3-S/K^, VIIB3-S/W^*
 λITO VOAB3-S/L
 OITO VOPB3-S/W, VOAB3-S/2
 NTO VIIB3-P/M^, VILB3-P/12^=
 λNTO VIAB3-P/L^
 ENTO VIAB3-P/K^
 ONTO VIAM3-P/2^, VIIB3-P/W^*
 λINTO VOAB3-P/L
 OINTO VOPB3-P/W, VOAB3-P/2
 CλNTO VIAM3-P/1^, VOAM3-P/1
 CλTO VIAM3-S/1^, VOAM3-S/1

 λC VIAA2-S/L^, VIEA2-S/2=
 ΕΙλC VOAA2-S/L
 KλC VIEA2-S/1=
 HKλC VIAA2-S/K^
 CλC VIAA2-S/1^
 EC VIAA2-S/2^, VIIA2-S/WM^*, VMMA2-S/K
 OTEC VSEA1-P/2=, VSEA2-P/2=, VSEA3-P/2=
 KOTEC VSEA1-P/1=, VSEA2-P/1=, VSEA3-P/1=
 HC VIAA2-S/M^, VIAP2-S/2^, VSPA2-S/WM^*, VSAA2-S/KLM2, VSAP2-S/12
 ΘHC VIAP2-S/1^
 ΘΕΙHC VOAP2-S/1
 CHC VSAA2-S/1
 λIC VOAA2-S/L
 CλIC VOAA2-S/1
 EIC VIPA2-S/WM^*, VIFA2-S/L, VILA2-S/2^=
 KEIC VILA2-S/1^=
 CEIC VIFA2-S/S
 OIC VOPA2-S/W, VOAA2-S/2
 MENOC VSEB1-S/12=, VSEB2-S/12=, VSEB3-S/12=
 ΩC VSEA1-S/2=, VSEA2-S/2=, VSEA3-S/2=
 KΩC VSEA1-S/1=, VSEA2-S/1=, VSEA3-S/1=

 OY VIAM2-S/2^, VIAB2-S/K^, VIIB2-S/W^*, VMPB2-S/W^*, VMMA2-S/2, VMAB2-S/K

ω VIPA1-S/W*, VSPA1-S/WM*, VIFA1-S/L, VSAA1-S/LMK, VSEA1-S/12=, VSAP1-S/12
cθω VMEB3-S/12=, VMPB3-S/M
λcθω VMAB3-S/L
Cλcθω VMAM3-S/1
ecθω VMPB3-S/W*, VMAM3-S/2, VMAB3-S/K
cω VIFA1-S/S, VIAM2-S/1^, VSAA1-S/1, VOAM2-S/1
Tω VMPA3-S/M
λTω VMAA3-S/L
CλTω VMAA3-S/1
εTω VMPA3-S/W*, VMAA3-S/K2
HTω VMAA3-S/M, VMAP3-S/12

Participles

Type	Construction
W – Ω verb	= – Reduplicated
M – Ml verb	* – Contractible
L – liquid verb	
K – K verb	
S – C verb	
1 – type 1 endings	
2 – type 2 endings	

YIA VPEA-NFS/2=, VPEA-DFS/2=
 KYIA VPEA-NFS/1=, VPEA-DFS/1=
 MENA VPPB-NNP/M, VPPB-ANP/M, VPPB-AFP/M, VPEB-NNP/1=, VPEB-AFP/1=
 λMENA VPAB-NNP/L, VPAB-ANP/L, VPAB-AFP/L
 CλMENA VPAM-NNP/1, VPAM-AFP/1, AMAN-P/1
 ΘEMENA VPAB-NNP/K, VPAB-ANP/K, VPAB-AFP/K
 MMENA VPEB-NNP/2=, VPEB-ANP/2=, VPEB-AFP/2=
 OMENA VPPB-NNP/W*, VPPB-ANP/W*, VPPB-AFP/W*, VPAM-NNP/2, VPAM-ANP/2, VPAM-AFP/2
 COMENA VPFM-NNP/S, VPFM-AFP/S, VPFM-ANP/S, VP
 HCOMENA VPFP-NNP/L, VPFP-ANP/L, VPFP-AFP/L
 ΘHCOMENA VPFP-NNP/S, VPFP-ANP/S, VPFP-AFP/S
 OYMENA VPFM-NNP/L, VPFM-ANP/L, VPFM-AFP/L
 λCA VPAA-NFS/L, VPAA-NFS/M
 CλCA VPAA-NFS/1
 ECA VPPA-NFS/M*
 EICA VPAP-NFS/2
 ΘEICA VPAA-NFS/K, VPAP-NFS/1
 OYCA VPPA-NFS/W*, VPFA-NFS/L, VPAA-NFS/2
 λMTA VPAA-NNP/L, VPAA-ANP/L, VPAA-NNP/M, VPAA-ANP/M
 CλMTA VPAA-NNP/1, VPAA-ANP/1
 NTA VPPA-AMS/M, VPPA-NNP/M, VPPA-ANP/M
 λNTA VPAA-AMS/L, VPAA-AMS/M
 CλNTA VPAA-AMS/1
 ENTA VPAP-NNP/2, VPAP-ANP/2
 ΘENTA VPAA-AMS/K, VPAA-NNP/K, VPAA-ANP/K, VPAP-AMS/1, VPAP-NNP/1, VPAP-ANP/1
 ONTA VPPA-AMS/W*, VPPA-NNP/W*, VPPA-ANP/W*, VPAA-AMS/2, VPAA-NNP/2, VPAA-ANP/2
 CONTA VPFA-AMS/S, VPFA-NNP/S, VPFA-ANP/S
 OYNTA VPFA-AMS/L, VPFA-NNP/L, VPFA-ANP/L
 OTA VPEA-AMS/2=, VPEA-NNP/2=, VPEA-ANP/2=
 KOTA VPEA-AMS/1=, VPEA-NNP/1=, VPEA-ANP/1=
 COYCA VPFA-NFS/S

 ENTE VPAP-NMP/2

 MENH VPPB-NFS/M, VPPB-DFS/M, VPEB-NFS/1=, VPEB-DFS/1=
 λMENH VPAB-NFS/L, VPAB-DFS/L
 ΘEMENH VPAB-NFS/K, VPAB-DFS/K
 CλMENH VPAM-NFS/1, VPAM-DFS/1
 COMENH VPFM-NFS/S, VPFM-DFS/S
 HCOMENH VPFP-NFS/L, VPFP-DFS/L
 ΘHCOMENH VPFP-NFS/S, VPFP-DFS/S
 OYMENH VPFM-NFS/L, VPFM-DFS/L

MMENH VPEB-NFS/2=, VPEB-DFS/2=
 OMENH VPPB-NFS/W*, VPPB-DFS/W*, VPAM-NFS/2, VPAM-DFS/2
 ACH VPAA-DFS/L, VPAA-DFS/M
 CACH VPAA-DFS/1
 ECH VPPA-DFS/M*
 EICH VPAP-DFS/2
 ΘEICH VPAA-DFS/K, VPAP-DFS/1
 OYCH VPPA-DFS/W*, VPFA-DFS/L, VPAA-DFS/2
 COYCH VPFA-DFS/S

 YIAI VPEA-NFP/2=
 KYIAI VPEA-NFP/1=
 MENAI VPPB-NFP/M, VPEB-NFP/1=
 AMENAI VPAB-NFP/L
 CAMENAI VPAM-NFP/1
 ΘEMENAI VPAB-NFP/K
 OMENAI VPPB-NFP/W*, VPAM-NFP/2
 COMENAI VPFM-NFP/S
 HCOMENAI VPFP-NFP/L
 ΘHCOMENAI VPFP-NFP/S
 MMENAI VPEB-NFP/2=
 OYMENAI VPFM-NFP/L
 ACAI VPAA-NFP/L, VPAA-NFP/M
 CACAI VPAA-NFP/1
 ECAI VPPA-NFP/M*
 EICAI VPAP-NFP/2
 ΘEICAI VPAA-NFP/K, VPAP-NFP/1
 OYCAI VPPA-NFP/W*, VPFA-NFP/L, VPAA-NFP/2
 COYCAI VPFA-NFP/S
 MENOI VPPB-NMP/M, VPEB-NMP/1=
 AMENOI VPAB-NMP/L
 CAMENOI VPAM-NMP/1
 ΘEMENOI VPAB-NMP/K
 OMENOI VPPB-NMP/W*, VPAM-NMP/2
 COMENOI VPFM-NMP/S
 HCOMENOI VPFP-NMP/L
 ΘHCOMENOI VPFP-NMP/S
 MMENOI VPEB-NMP/2=
 OYMENOI VPFM-NMP/L
 ACI VPAA-DMP/L, VPAA-DNP/L, VPAA-DMP/M, VPAA-DNP/M
 CACI VPAA-DMP/1, VPAA-DNP/1
 ECI VPPA-DMP/M*, VPPA-DNP/M*
 EICI VPAP-DMP/2, VPAP-DNP/2
 ΘEICI VPAA-DMP/K, VPAA-DNP/K, VPAP-DMP/1, VPAP-DNP/1
 OCI VPEA-DMP/2=, VPEA-DNP/2=
 KOCI VPEA-DMP/1=, VPEA-DNP/1=
 OYCI VPPA-DMP/W*, VPPA-DNP/W*, VPFA-DMP/L, VPFA-DNP/L, VPAA-DMP/2, VPAA-DNP/2
 COYCI VPFA-DMP/S, VPFA-DNP/S
 NTI VPPA-DMS/M, VPPA-DNS/M
 ANTI VPAA-DMS/L, VPAA-DNS/L, VPAA-DMS/M, VPAA-DNS/M
 CANTI VPAA-DMS/1, VPAA-DNS/1
 ENTI VPAP-DMS/2, VPAP-DNS/2
 ΘENTI VPAA-DMS/K, VPAA-DNS/K, VPAP-DMS/1, VPAP-DNS/1
 ONTI VPPA-DMS/W*, VPPA-DNS/W*, VPAA-DMS/2, VPAA-DNS/2
 CONTI VPFA-DMS/S, VPFA-DNS/S
 OYNTI VPFA-DMS/L, VPFA-DNS/L

OTI VPEA-DMS/2=, VPEA-DNS/2=
 KOTI VPEA-DMS/1=, VPEA-DNS/1=

N VPPA-NNS/M, VPPA-ANS/M
 ΔN VPAA-NNS/L, VPAA-ANS/L, VPAA-NNS/M, VPAA-ANS/M
 ΥΙΑΝ VPEA-AFS/2=
 KYIAN VPEA-AFS/1=
 CΔN VPAA-NNS/1, VPAA-ANS/1
 ΔCΔN VPAA-AFS/L, VPAA-AFS/M
 CΔCΔN VPAA-AFS/1
 ECΔN VPPA-AFS/M*
 EICΔN VPAP-AFS/2
 ΘEICΔN VPAA-AFS/K, VPAP-AFS/1
 OYCΔN VPPA-AFS/W*, VPFA-AFS/L, VPAA-AFS/2
 COYCΔN VPFA-AFS/S
 EN VPAP-NNS/2, VPAP-ANS/2
 ΘEN VPAA-NNS/K, VPAA-ANS/K, VPAP-NNS/1, VPAP-ANS/1
 MENHN VPPB-AFS/M, VPEB-AFS/1=
 ΔMENHN VPAB-AFS/L
 CΔMENHN VPAM-AFS/1
 ΘEMENHN VPAB-AFS/K
 MMENHN VPEB-AFS/2=
 OMENHN VPPB-AFS/W*, VPAM-AFS/2
 COMENHN VPFM-AFS/S
 HCOMENHN VPFP-AFS/L
 ΘHCOMENHN VPFP-AFS/S
 OYMENHN VPFM-AFS/L
 ON VPPA-NNS/W*, VPPA-ANS/W*, VPAA-NNS/2, VPAA-ANS/2
 MENON VPPB-AMS/M, VPPB-NNS/M, VPPB-ANS/M, VPEB-AMS/1=, VPEB-NNS/1=, VPEB-ANS/1=, VPEB-ANP/1=
 ΔMENON VPAB-AMS/L, VPAB-NNS/L, VPAB-ANS/L
 CΔMENON VPAM-AMS/1, VPAM-NNS/1, VPAM-ANS/1
 ΘEMENON VPAB-AMS/K, VPAB-NNS/K, VPAB-ANS/K
 MMENON VPEB-AMS/2=, VPEB-NNS/2=, VPEB-ANS/2=
 OMENON VPPB-AMS/W*, VPPB-NNS/W*, VPPB-ANS/W*, VPAM-AMS/2, VPAM-NNS/2, VPAM-ANS/2
 COMENON VPFM-AMS/S, VPFM-NNS/S, VPFM-ANS/S
 HCOMENON VPFP-AMS/L, VPFP-NNS/L, VPFP-ANS/L
 ΘHCOMENON VPFP-AMS/S, VPFP-NNS/S, VPFP-ANS/S
 OYMENON VPFM-AMS/L, VPFM-NNS/L, VPFM-ANS/L
 CON VPFA-NNS/S, VPFA-ANS/S
 OYN VPFA-NNS/L, VPFA-ANS/L
 ΩN VPPA-NMS/W*, VPFA-NMS/L, VPAA-NMS/2
 ΥΙΩN VPEA-GFP/2=
 KYIΩN VPEA-GFP/1=
 MENΩN VPPB-GMP/M, VPPB-GNP/M, VPPB-GFP/M, VPEB-GMP/1=, VPEB-GNP/1=, VPEB-GFP/1=
 ΔMENΩN VPAB-GMP/L, VPAB-GNP/L, VPAB-GFP/L
 CΔMENΩN VPAM-GMP/1, VPAM-GNP/1, VPAM-GFP/1
 ΘEMENΩN VPAB-GMP/K, VPAB-GNP/K, VPAB-GFP/K
 MMENΩN VPEB-GMP/2=, VPEB-GNP/2=, VPEB-GFP/2=
 OMENΩN VPPB-GMP/W*, VPPB-GNP/W*, VPPB-GFP/W*, VPAM-GMP/2, VPAM-GNP/2, VPAM-GFP/2
 COMENΩN VPFM-GMP/S, VPFM-GNP/S, VPFM-GFP/S
 HCOMENΩN VPFP-GMP/L, VPFP-GNP/L, VPFP-GFP/L
 ΘHCOMENΩN VPFP-GMP/S, VPFP-GNP/S, VPFP-GFP/S
 OYMENΩN VPFM-GMP/L, VPFM-GNP/L, VPFM-GFP/L
 CΩN VPFA-NMS/S
 ΔCΩN VPAA-GFP/L, VPAA-GFP/M
 CΔCΩN VPAA-GFP/1

ECWN VPPA-GFP/M*
 EICWN VPAP-GFP/2
 ΘEICWN VPAA-GFP/K, VPAP-GFP/1
 OYCWN VPPA-GFP/W*, VPFA-GFP/L, VPAA-GFP/2
 COYCWN VPFA-GFP/S
 NTWN VPPA-GMP/M, VPPA-GNP/M
 ΔNTWN VPAA-GMP/L, VPAA-GNP/L, VPAA-GMP/M, VPAA-GNP/M
 CΔNTWN VPFA-GNP/S, VPAA-GMP/1, VPAA-GNP/1
 ENTWN VPAP-GMP/2, VPAP-GNP/2
 ΘENTWN VPAA-GMP/K, VPAA-GNP/K, VPAP-GMP/1, VPAP-GNP/1
 ONTWN VPPA-GMP/W*, VPPA-GNP/W*, VPAA-GMP/2, VPAA-GNP/2
 CONTWN VPFA-GMP/S
 OYNTWN VPFA-GMP/L, VPFA-GNP/L
 OTWN VPEA-GMP/2=, VPEA-GNP/2=
 KOTWN VPEA-GMP/1=, VPEA-GNP/1=

ΔC VPAA-NMS/L, VPAA-NMS/M
 ΥΙΑC VPEA-GFS/2=, VPEA-AFP/2=
 KYΙΑC VPEA-GFS/1=, VPEA-AFP/1=
 CΔC VPAA-NMS/1
 ΔCΔC VPAA-AFP/L, VPAA-AFP/M
 CΔCΔC VPAA-AFP/1
 ECΔC VPPA-AFP/M*
 EICΔC VPAP-AFP/2
 ΘEICΔC VPAA-AFP/K, VPAP-AFP/1
 OYCΔC VPPA-AFP/W*, VPFA-AFP/L, VPAA-AFP/2
 COYCΔC VPFA-AFP/S
 NTΔC VPPA-AMP/M
 ΔNTΔC VPAA-AMP/L, VPAA-AMP/M
 CΔNTΔC VPAA-AMP/1
 ENTΔC VPAP-AMS/2, VPAP-AMP/2
 ΘENTΔC VPAA-AMP/K, VPAP-AMP/1
 ONTΔC VPPA-AMP/W*, VPAA-AMP/2
 CONTΔC VPFA-AMP/S
 OYNTΔC VPFA-AMP/L
 OTΔC VPEA-AMP/2=
 KOTΔC VPEA-AMP/1=
 EC VPPA-NMS/M*
 NTEC VPPA-NMP/M
 ΔNTEC VPAA-NMP/L, VPAA-NMP/M
 CΔNTEC VPAA-NMP/1
 ΘENTEC VPAA-NMP/K, VPAP-NMP/1
 ONTEC VPPA-NMP/W*, VPAA-NMP/2
 CONTEC VPFA-NMP/S
 OYNTec VPFA-NMP/L
 OTEC VPEA-NMP/2=
 KOTec VPEA-NMP/1=
 MENHC VPPB-GFS/M, VPEB-GFS/1=
 ΔMENHC VPAB-GFS/L
 CΔMENHC VPAM-GFS/1
 ΘEMENHC VPAB-GFS/K
 MMENHC VPEB-GFS/2=
 OMENHC VPPB-GFS/W*, VPAM-GFS/2
 COMENHC VPFM-GFS/S
 HCOMENHC VPFP-GFS/L
 ΘHCOMENHC VPFP-GFS/S

OYMEHC VPFM-GFS/L
 ACHC VPAA-GFS/L, VPAA-GFS/M
 CACHC VPAA-GFS/1
 ECHC VPPA-GFS/M*
 EICHC VPAP-GFS/2
 ΘEICHC VPAA-GFS/K, VPAP-GFS/1
 OYCHC VPPA-GFS/W*, VPFA-GFS/L, VPAA-GFS/2
 COYCHC VPFA-GFS/S
 YIAIC VPEA-DFP/2=
 KYIAIC VPEA-DFP/1=
 MENΔIC VPPB-DFP/M, VPEB-DFP/1=
 ΔMENΔIC VPAB-DFP/L
 CAMENΔIC VPAM-DFP/1
 ΘEMENΔIC VPAB-DFP/K
 MMENΔIC VPEB-DFP/2=
 OMENΔIC VPPB-DFP/W*, VPAM-DFP/2
 COMENΔIC VPFM-DFP/S
 HCOMENΔIC VPFP-DFP/L
 ΘHCOMENΔIC VPFP-DFP/S
 OYMEΔIC VPFM-DFP/L
 ΔCΔIC VPAA-DFP/L, VPAA-DFP/M
 CΔCΔIC VPAA-DFP/1
 ECΔIC VPPA-DFP/M*
 EICΔIC VPAP-DFP/2
 ΘEICΔIC VPAA-DFP/K, VPAP-DFP/1
 OYCΔIC VPPA-DFP/W*, VPFA-DFP/L, VPAA-DFP/2
 COYCΔIC VPFA-DFP/S
 EIC VPAP-NMS/2
 ΘEIC VPAA-NMS/K, VPAP-NMS/1
 MENOIC VPPB-DMP/M, VPPB-DNP/M, VPEB-DMP/1=, VPEB-DNP/1=
 ΔMENOIC VPAB-DMP/L, VPAB-DNP/L
 CAMENOIC VPAM-DMP/1, VPAM-DNP/1
 ΘEMENOIC VPAB-DMP/K, VPAB-DNP/K
 MMENOIC VPEB-DMP/2=, VPEB-DNP/2=
 OMENOIC VPPB-DMP/W*, VPPB-DNP/W*, VPAM-DMP/2, VPAM-DNP/2
 COMENOIC VPFM-DMP/S, VPFM-DNP/S
 HCOMENOIC VPFP-DMP/L, VPFP-DNP/L
 ΘHCOMENOIC VPFP-DMP/S, VPFP-DNP/S
 OYMEENOIC VPFM-DMP/L, VPFM-DNP/L
 OC VPEA-NNS/2=, VPEA-ANS/2=
 KOC VPEA-NNS/1=, VPEA-ANS/1=
 MENOC VPPB-NMS/M, VPEB-NMS/1=
 ΔMENOC VPAB-NMS/L
 CAMENOC VPAM-NMS/1
 ΘEMENOC VPAB-NMS/K
 MMENOC VPEB-NMS/2=
 OMENOC VPPB-NMS/W*, VPAM-NMS/2
 COMENOC VPFM-NMS/S
 HCOMENOC VPFP-NMS/L
 ΘHCOMENOC VPFP-NMS/S
 OYMENOC VPFM-NMS/L
 NTOC VPPA-GMS/M, VPPA-GNS/M
 ΔANTOC VPAA-GMS/L, VPAA-GNS/L, VPAA-GMS/M, VPAA-GNS/M
 CANTOC VPAA-GMS/1, VPAA-GNS/1
 ENTOC VPAP-GMS/2, VPAP-GNS/2
 ΘENTOC VPAA-GMS/K, VPAA-GNS/K, VPAP-GMS/1, VPAP-GNS/1

ONTOC VPPA-GMS/W*, VPPA-GNS/W*, VPAA-GMS/2, VPAA-GNS/2
 CONTOC VPFA-GMS/S, VPFA-GNS/S
 OYNTOC VPFA-GMS/L, VPFA-GNS/L
 OTOC VPEA-GMS/2=, VPEA-GNS/2=
 KOTOC VPEA-GMS/1=, VPEA-GNS/1=
 MENOYC VPPB-AMP/M, VPEB-AMP/1=
 λMENOYC VPAB-AMP/L
 CλMENOYC VPAM-AMP/1
 ΘEMENOYC VPAB-AMP/K
 MMENOYC VPEB-AMP/2=
 OMENOYC VPPB-AMP/W*, VPAM-AMP/2
 COMENOYC VPFM-AMP/S
 ΘHCOMENOYC VPFP-AMP/S
 HCOMENOYC VPFP-AMP/L
 OYMEMOYC VPFM-AMP/L
 ωC VPEA-NMS/2=
 KωC VPEA-NMS/1=

MENOY VPPB-GMS/M, VPPB-GNS/M, VPEB-GMS/1=, VPEB-GNS/1=
 λMENOY VPAB-GMS/L, VPAB-GNS/L
 CλMENOY VPAM-GMS/1, VPAM-GNS/1
 ΘEMENOY VPAB-GMS/K, VPAB-GNS/K
 MMENOY VPEB-GMS/2=, VPEB-GNS/2=
 OMENOY VPPB-GMS/W*, VPPB-GNS/W*, VPAM-GMS/2, VPAM-GNS/2
 COMENOY VPFM-GMS/S, VPFM-GNS/S
 HCOMENOY VPFP-GMS/L, VPFP-GNS/L
 ΘHCOMENOY VPFP-GMS/S, VPFP-GNS/S
 OYMEMOY VPFM-GMS/L, VPFM-GNS/L

MENω VPPB-DMS/M, VPPB-DNS/M, VPEB-DMS/1=, VPEB-DNS/1=
 λMENω VPAB-DMS/L, VPAB-DNS/L
 CλMENω VPAM-DMS/1, VPAM-DNS/1
 ΘEMENω VPAB-DMS/K, VPAB-DNS/K
 MMENω VPEB-DMS/2=, VPEB-DNS/2=
 OMENω VPPB-DMS/W*, VPPB-DNS/W*, VPAM-DMS/2, VPAM-DNS/2
 COMENω VPFM-DMS/S, VPFM-DNS/S
 HCOMENω VPFP-DMS/L, VPFP-DNS/L
 ΘHCOMENω VPFP-DMS/S, VPFP-DNS/S
 OYMEMENω VPFM-DMS/L, VPFM-DNS/L

		Present		Future	Aorist			Imperfect		Perfect	Pluperfect
		ω	MI		1	MI	2	ω	MI		
Active	Indicative	1 O+I –	1~ MI	2~ C O+I –	^3~ C Δ –	^3~ KΔ –	^3~ O N	^1 O N	^1+I N	=4~ K Δ –	^=4~ K EI N
		1 E+I C	1~ C	2~ C E+I C	^3~ C Δ C	^3~ KΔ C	^3~ E C	^1 E C	^1+I C	=4~ K Δ C	^=4~ K EI C
		1 E+I/CI	1~ CI	2~ C E+I /CI	^3~ C Δ/CI	^3~ KΔ/CI	^3~ E/CI	^1 E/CI	^1+I/CI	=4~ K Δ/CI	^=4~ K EI/CI
		1 O MEN	1 MEN	2~ C O MEN	^3~ C Δ MEN	^3~ KΔ MEN	^3~ O MEN	^1 O MEN	^1 MEN	=4~ K Δ MEN	^=4~ K EI MEN
		1 E TE	1 TE	2~ C E TE	^3~ C Δ TE	^3~ KΔ TE	^3~ E TE	^1 E TE	^1 TE	=4~ K Δ TE	^=4~ K EI TE
		1 O +ΔCI	1 ΔCI	2~ C O +ΔCI	^3~ C Δ N	^3~ KΔ N	^3~ O N	^1 O N	^1 CAN	=4~ K Δ+ΔCI	^=4~ K EI CAN
	Subjunctive	1 H+O –	1 H+O –		3~ C H+O –	3~ H+O –	3~ H+O –			=4~ K H+O –	
		1 H+E C	1 H+E C		3~ C H+E C	3~ H+E C	3~ H+E C			=4~ K H+E C	
		1 H+E/CI	1 H+E/CI		3~ C H+E/CI	3~ H+E/CI	3~ H+E/CI			=4~ K H+E/CI	
		1 H+O MEN	1 H+O MEN		3~ C H+O MEN	3~ H+O MEN	3~ H+O MEN			=4~ K H+O MEN	
		1 H+E TE	1 H+E TE		3~ C H+E TE	3~ H+E TE	3~ H+E TE			=4~ K H+E TE	
		1 H+O+ΔCI	1 H+O+ΔCI		3~ C H+O+ΔCI	3~ H+O+ΔCI	3~ H+O+ΔCI			=4~ K H+O+ΔCI	
	Optative	1 OI MI	1 I H N	2~ C OI MI	3~ C ΔI MI	3 I H N	3~ OI MI			=4~ K OI MI	
		1 OI C	1 I H C	2~ C OI C	3~ C ΔI C	3 I H C	3~ OI C			=4~ K OI C	
		1 OI/CI	1 I H/CI	2~ C OI/CI	3~ C ΔI/CI	3 I H/CI	3~ OI/CI			=4~ K OI/CI	
		1 OI MEN	1 I MEN	2~ C OI MEN	3~ C ΔI MEN	3 I MEN	3~ OI MEN			=4~ K OI MEN	
		1 OI TE	1 I TE	2~ C OI TE	3~ C ΔI TE	3 I TE	3~ OI TE			=4~ K OI TE	
		1 OI EN	1 I EN	2~ C OI EN	3~ C ΔI EN	3 I EN	3~ OI EN			=4~ K OI EN	
	Imper	1 E –	1+E		3~ C – ON	3 C	3~ E –			=4~ K E –	
		1 E TΩ	1 TΩ		3~ C Δ TΩ	3 TΩ	3~ E TΩ			=4~ K E TΩ	
	Imper	1 E TE	1 TE		3~ C Δ TE	3 TE	3~ E TE			=4~ K E TE	
		1 E TΩCAN	1 TΩCAN		3~ C Δ TΩCAN	3 TΩCAN	3~ E TΩCAN			=4~ K E TΩCAN	
	Imper	1 E IN	1 NΔI	2~ C E IN	3~ C Δ I	3 E NΔI	3~ E IN			=4~ K E NΔI	
Middle	Indicative	1 O MΔI	1 MΔI	2~ C O MΔI	3~ C Δ MHN	3 MHN	3~ O MHN	^1 O MHN	^1 MHN	=5~ MΔI	^=5~ MHN
		1 E/CAI	1 CAI	2~ C E/CAI	3~ C Δ/CO	3 /CO	3~ E/CO	^1 E/CO	^1 CO	=5~ CAI	^=5~ CO
		1 E TΔI	1 TΔI	2~ C E TΔI	3~ C Δ TO	3 TO	3~ E TO	^1 E TO	^1 TO	=5~ TΔI	^=5~ TO
		1 O MEΘA	1 MEΘA	2~ C O MEΘA	3~ C Δ MEΘA	3 MEΘA	3~ O MEΘA	^1 O MEΘA	^1 MEΘA	=5~ MEΘA	^=5~ MEΘA
		1 E CΘE	1 CΘE	2~ C E CΘE	3~ C Δ CΘE	3 CΘE	3~ E CΘE	^1 E CΘE	^1 CΘE	=5~ CΘE	^=5~ CΘE
		1 O NTΔI	1 NTΔI	2~ C O NTΔI	3~ C Δ NTO	3 NTO	3~ O NTO	^1 O NTO	^1 NTO	=5~ NTΔI	^=5~ NTO
	Subjunctive	1 H+O MΔI	1 H+O MΔI		3~ C H+O MΔI	3 H+O MΔI	3~ H+O MΔI			=5~ H+O MΔI	
		1 H+E/CAI	1 H+E/CAI		3~ C H+E/CAI	3 H+E/CAI	3~ H+E/CAI			=5~ H+E/CAI	
		1 H+E TΔI	1 H+E TΔI		3~ C H+E TΔI	3 H+E TΔI	3~ H+E TΔI			=5~ H+E TΔI	
		1 H+O MEΘA	1 H+O MEΘA		3~ C H+O MEΘA	3 H+O MEΘA	3~ H+O MEΘA			=5~ H+O MEΘA	
		1 H+E CΘE	1 H+E CΘE		3~ C H+E CΘE	3 H+E CΘE	3~ H+E CΘE			=5~ H+E CΘE	
		1 H+O NTΔI	1 H+O NTΔI		3~ C H+O NTΔI	3 H+O NTΔI	3~ H+O NTΔI			=5~ H+O NTΔI	
	Optative	1 OI MHN	1 I MHN	2~ C OI MHN	3~ C ΔI MHN	3 I MHN	3~ OI MHN			=5~ MHN	
		1 OI/CO	1 I/CO	2~ C OI/CO	3~ C ΔI/CO	3 I/CO	3~ OI/CO			=5~ /CO	
		1 OI TO	1 I TO	2~ C OI TO	3~ C ΔI TO	3 I TO	3~ OI TO			=5~ TO	
		1 OI MEΘA	1 I MEΘA	2~ C OI MEΘA	3~ C ΔI MEΘA	3 I MEΘA	3~ OI MEΘA			=5~ MEΘA	
		1 OI CΘE	1 I CΘE	2~ C OI CΘE	3~ C ΔI CΘE	3 I CΘE	3~ OI CΘE			=5~ CΘE	
		1 OI NTO	1 I NTO	2~ C OI NTO	3~ C ΔI NTO	3 I NTO	3~ OI NTO			=5~ NTO	
	Imper	1 E/CO	1 CO		3~ C Δ I	3 /CO	3~ E/CO			=5~ CO	
		1 E CΘΩ	1 CΘΩ		3~ C Δ CΘΩ	3 CΘΩ	3~ E CΘΩ			=5~ CΘΩ	
	Imper	1 E CΘE	1 CΘE		3~ C Δ CΘE	3 CΘE	3~ E CΘE			=5~ CΘE	
		1 E CΘΩCAN	1 CΘΩCAN		3~ C Δ CΘΩCAN	3 CΘΩCAN	3~ E CΘΩCAN			=5~ CΘΩCAN	
	Imper	1 E CΘΔI	1 CΘΔI	2~ C E CΘΔI	3~ C Δ CΘΔI	3 CΘΔI	3~ E CΘΔI			=5~ CΘΔI	
Passive	Indicative	Same as Middle		6~ ΘH C O MΔI	6~ ΘH N	6 ΘH N	6~ H N	Same as Middle			
				6~ ΘH C E/CAI	6~ ΘH C	6 ΘH C	6~ H C				
				6~ ΘH C E TΔI	6~ ΘH –	6 ΘH –	6~ H –				
				6~ ΘH C O MEΘA	6~ ΘH MEN	6 ΘH MEN	6~ H MEN				
				6~ ΘH C E CΘE	6~ ΘH TE	6 ΘH TE	6~ H TE				
				6~ ΘH C O NTΔI	6~ ΘH CAN	6 ΘH CAN	6~ H CAN				
	Subjunctive	Same as Middle			6~ ΘH+O –	6 ΘH+O –	6~ H+O –				
					6~ ΘH+E C	6 ΘH+E C	6~ H+E C				
					6~ ΘH+E –	6 ΘH+E –	6~ H+E –				
					6~ ΘH+O MEN	6 ΘH+O MEN	6~ H+O MEN				
					6~ ΘH+E TE	6 ΘH+E TE	6~ H+E TE				
					6~ ΘH+O+ΔCI	6 ΘH+O+ΔCI	6~ H+O+ΔCI				
	Optative	Same as Middle		6~ ΘH C OI MHN	6~ ΘEI H N	6 ΘEI H N	6~ EI H N				
				6~ ΘH C OI/CO	6~ ΘEI H C	6 ΘEI H C	6~ EI H C				
				6~ ΘH C OI TO	6~ ΘEI H	6 ΘEI H	6~ EI H				
				6~ ΘH C OI MEΘA	6~ ΘEI H MEN	6 ΘEI H MEN	6~ EI H MEN				
				6~ ΘH C OI CΘE	6~ ΘEI H TE	6 ΘEI H TE	6~ EI H TE				
				6~ ΘH C OI NTO	6~ ΘEI H CAN	6 ΘEI H CAN	6~ EI H CAN				

	Imper			6̃ Θ Η Τ Ι 6̃ Θ Η Τ Ω 6̃ Θ Η Τ Ε 6̃ Θ Η Τ Ω C Δ Ν	6 Θ Η Τ Ι 6 Θ Η Τ Ω 6 Θ Η Τ Ε 6 Θ Η Τ Ω C Δ Ν	6̃ Η Θ Ι 6̃ Η Τ Ω 6̃ Η Τ Ε 6̃ Η Τ Ω C Δ Ν	
			6̃ Θ Η C Ε C Θ Δ Ι	6̃ Θ Η Ν Δ Ι	6 Θ Η Ν Δ Ι	6̃ Η Ν Δ Ι	

		Present		Future	Aorist			Perfect
		Ω	MI		1	MI	2	
Active	Masculine	1 Ω NT+C	1+NT+C	2~ C Ω NT+C	3~ C Δ+NT+C	3+NT+C	3~ Ω NT+C	=4~ K ΩT+C
		1 O NT OC	1 NT OC	2~ C O NT OC	3~ C Δ NT OC	3 NT OC	3~ O NT OC	=4~ K OT OC
		1 O NT I	1 NT I	2~ C O NT I	3~ C Δ NT I	3 NT I	3~ O NT I	=4~ K OT I
		1 O NT Δ	1 NT Δ	2~ C O NT Δ	3~ C Δ NT Δ	3 NT Δ	3~ O NT Δ	=4~ K OT Δ
		1 O NT EC	1 NT EC	2~ C O NT EC	3~ C Δ NT EC	3 NT EC	3~ O NT EC	=4~ K OT EC
		1 O NT ΩN	1 NT ΩN	2~ C O NT ΩN	3~ C Δ NT ΩN	3 NT ΩN	3~ O NT ΩN	=4~ K OT ΩN
		1 O+NT+CI	1+NT+CI	2~ C O+NT+CI	3~ C Δ+NT+CI	3+NT+CI	3~ O+NT+CI	=4~ K OT+CI
	1 O NT ΔC	1 NT ΔC	2~ C O NT ΔC	3~ C Δ NT ΔC	3 NT ΔC	3~ O NT ΔC	=4~ K OT ΔC	
	Feminine	1 O+EC Δ	1 EC Δ	2~ C O+EC Δ	3~ C Δ+EC Δ	3 EC Δ	3~ O+EC Δ	=4~ K YI Δ
		1 O+EC HC	1 EC HC	2~ C O+EC HC	3~ C Δ+EC HC	3 EC HC	3~ O+EC HC	=4~ K YI HC
		1 O+EC H	1 EC H	2~ C O+EC H	3~ C Δ+EC H	3 EC H	3~ O+EC H	=4~ K YI H
		1 O+EC ΔN	1 EC ΔN	2~ C O+EC ΔN	3~ C Δ+EC ΔN	3 EC ΔN	3~ O+EC ΔN	=4~ K YI ΔN
		1 O+EC ΔI	1 EC ΔI	2~ C O+EC ΔI	3~ C Δ+EC ΔI	3 EC ΔI	3~ O+EC ΔI	=4~ K YI ΔI
		1 O+EC ΩN	1 EC ΩN	2~ C O+EC ΩN	3~ C Δ+EC ΩN	3 EC ΩN	3~ O+EC ΩN	=4~ K YI ΩN
		1 O+EC ΔIC	1 EC ΔIC	2~ C O+EC ΔIC	3~ C Δ+EC ΔIC	3 EC ΔIC	3~ O+EC ΔIC	=4~ K YI ΔIC
	1 O+EC ΔC	1 EC ΔC	2~ C O+EC ΔC	3~ C Δ+EC ΔC	3 EC ΔC	3~ O+EC ΔC	=4~ K YI ΔC	
	Neuter	1 O NT+—	1 NT+—	2~ C O NT+—	3~ C Δ NT+—	3 NT+—	3~ O NT+—	=4~ K OT+C
		1 O NT OC	1 NT OC	2~ C O NT OC	3~ C Δ NT OC	3 NT OC	3~ O NT OC	=4~ K OT OC
		1 O NT I	1 NT I	2~ C O NT I	3~ C Δ NT I	3 NT I	3~ O NT I	=4~ K OT I
		1 O NT+—	1 NT+—	2~ C O NT+—	3~ C Δ NT+—	3 NT+—	3~ O NT+—	=4~ K OT+C
		1 O NT Δ	1 NT Δ	2~ C O NT Δ	3~ C Δ NT Δ	3 NT Δ	3~ O NT Δ	=4~ K OT Δ
		1 O NT ΩN	1 NT ΩN	2~ C O NT ΩN	3~ C Δ NT ΩN	3 NT ΩN	3~ O NT ΩN	=4~ K OT ΩN
		1 O+NT+CI	1+NT+CI	2~ C O+NT+CI	3~ C Δ+NT+CI	3+NT+CI	3~ O+NT+CI	=4~ K OT+CI
	1 O NT Δ	1 NT Δ	2~ C O NT Δ	3~ C Δ NT Δ	3 NT Δ	3~ O NT Δ	=4~ K OT Δ	
Middle	Masculine	1 O MEN OC	1 MEN OC	2~ C O MEN OC	3~ C Δ MEN OC	3 MEN OC	3~ O MEN OC	=5~ MEN OC
		1 O MEN OY	1 MEN OY	2~ C O MEN OY	3~ C Δ MEN OY	3 MEN OY	3~ O MEN OY	=5~ MEN OY
		1 O MEN Ω	1 MEN Ω	2~ C O MEN Ω	3~ C Δ MEN Ω	3 MEN Ω	3~ O MEN Ω	=5~ MEN Ω
		1 O MEN ON	1 MEN ON	2~ C O MEN ON	3~ C Δ MEN ON	3 MEN ON	3~ O MEN ON	=5~ MEN ON
		1 O MEN OI	1 MEN OI	2~ C O MEN OI	3~ C Δ MEN OI	3 MEN OI	3~ O MEN OI	=5~ MEN OI
		1 O MEN ΩN	1 MEN ΩN	2~ C O MEN ΩN	3~ C Δ MEN ΩN	3 MEN ΩN	3~ O MEN ΩN	=5~ MEN ΩN
		1 O MEN OIC	1 MEN OIC	2~ C O MEN OIC	3~ C Δ MEN OIC	3 MEN OIC	3~ O MEN OIC	=5~ MEN OIC
		1 O MEN OYC	1 MEN OYC	2~ C O MEN OYC	3~ C Δ MEN OYC	3 MEN OYC	3~ O MEN OYC	=5~ MEN OYC
	Feminine	1 O MEN H	1 MEN H	2~ C O MEN H	3~ C Δ MEN H	3 MEN H	3~ O MEN H	=5~ MEN H
		1 O MEN HC	1 MEN HC	2~ C O MEN HC	3~ C Δ MEN HC	3 MEN HC	3~ O MEN HC	=5~ MEN HC
		1 O MEN H	1 MEN H	2~ C O MEN H	3~ C Δ MEN H	3 MEN H	3~ O MEN H	=5~ MEN H
		1 O MEN HN	1 MEN HN	2~ C O MEN HN	3~ C Δ MEN HN	3 MEN HN	3~ O MEN HN	=5~ MEN HN
		1 O MEN ΔI	1 MEN ΔI	2~ C O MEN ΔI	3~ C Δ MEN ΔI	3 MEN ΔI	3~ O MEN ΔI	=5~ MEN ΔI
		1 O MEN ΩN	1 MEN ΩN	2~ C O MEN ΩN	3~ C Δ MEN ΩN	3 MEN ΩN	3~ O MEN ΩN	=5~ MEN ΩN
		1 O MEN ΔIC	1 MEN ΔIC	2~ C O MEN ΔIC	3~ C Δ MEN ΔIC	3 MEN ΔIC	3~ O MEN ΔIC	=5~ MEN ΔIC
		1 O MEN ΔC	1 MEN ΔC	2~ C O MEN ΔC	3~ C Δ MEN ΔC	3 MEN ΔC	3~ O MEN ΔC	=5~ MEN ΔC
	Neuter	1 O MEN ON	1 MEN ON	2~ C O MEN ON	3~ C Δ MEN ON	3 MEN ON	3~ O MEN ON	=5~ MEN ON
		1 O MEN OY	1 MEN OY	2~ C O MEN OY	3~ C Δ MEN OY	3 MEN OY	3~ O MEN OY	=5~ MEN OY
		1 O MEN Ω	1 MEN Ω	2~ C O MEN Ω	3~ C Δ MEN Ω	3 MEN Ω	3~ O MEN Ω	=5~ MEN Ω
		1 O MEN ON	1 MEN ON	2~ C O MEN ON	3~ C Δ MEN ON	3 MEN ON	3~ O MEN ON	=5~ MEN ON
		1 O MEN Δ	1 MEN Δ	2~ C O MEN Δ	3~ C Δ MEN Δ	3 MEN Δ	3~ O MEN Δ	=5~ MEN Δ
		1 O MEN ΩN	1 MEN ΩN	2~ C O MEN ΩN	3~ C Δ MEN ΩN	3 MEN ΩN	3~ O MEN ΩN	=5~ MEN ΩN
		1 O MEN OIC	1 MEN OIC	2~ C O MEN OIC	3~ C Δ MEN OIC	3 MEN OIC	3~ O MEN OIC	=5~ MEN OIC
		1 O MEN Δ	1 MEN Δ	2~ C O MEN Δ	3~ C Δ MEN Δ	3 MEN Δ	3~ O MEN Δ	=5~ MEN Δ
Passive	Masculine	Same as Middle	6~ ØH C O MEN OC	6~ ØE+E C	6 ØE+E C	6~ E+E C	Same as Middle	
			6~ ØH C O MEN OY	6~ ØE NT OC	6 ØE NT OC	6~ E NT OC		
			6~ ØH C O MEN Ω	6~ ØE NT I	6 ØE NT I	6~ E NT I		
			6~ ØH C O MEN ON	6~ ØE NT Δ	6 ØE NT Δ	6~ E NT Δ		
			6~ ØH C O MEN OI	6~ ØE NT EC	6 ØE NT EC	6~ E NT EC		
			6~ ØH C O MEN ΩN	6~ ØE NT ΩN	6 ØE NT ΩN	6~ E NT ΩN		
			6~ ØH C O MEN OIC	6~ ØE+NT+CI	6 ØE+NT+CI	6~ E+NT+CI		
			6~ ØH C O MEN OYC	6~ ØE NT ΔC	6 ØE NT ΔC	6~ E NT ΔC		
	Feminine		6~ ØH C O MEN H	6~ ØE+EC Δ	6 ØE+EC Δ	6~ E+EC Δ		
			6~ ØH C O MEN HC	6~ ØE+EC HC	6 ØE+EC HC	6~ E+EC HC		
			6~ ØH C O MEN H	6~ ØE+EC H	6 ØE+EC H	6~ E+EC H		
			6~ ØH C O MEN HN	6~ ØE+EC ΔN	6 ØE+EC ΔN	6~ E+EC ΔN		
			6~ ØH C O MEN ΔI	6~ ØE+EC ΔI	6 ØE+EC ΔI	6~ E+EC ΔI		
			6~ ØH C O MEN ΩN	6~ ØE+EC ΩN	6 ØE+EC ΩN	6~ E+EC ΩN		
			6~ ØH C O MEN ΔIC	6~ ØE+EC ΔIC	6 ØE+EC ΔIC	6~ E+EC ΔIC		
			6~ ØH C O MEN ΔC	6~ ØE+EC ΔC	6 ØE+EC ΔC	6~ E+EC ΔC		

			6~ ØH C O MEN ON	6~ Ø€ NT+–	6 Ø€ NT+–	6~ € NT+–	
			6~ ØH C O MEN OY	6~ Ø€ NT OC	6 Ø€ NT OC	6~ € NT OC	
			6~ ØH C O MEN Ω	6~ Ø€ NT I	6 Ø€ NT I	6~ € NT I	
			6~ ØH C O MEN ON	6~ Ø€ NT+–	6 Ø€ NT+–	6~ € NT+–	
			6~ ØH C O MEN λ	6~ Ø€ NT λ	6 Ø€ NT λ	6~ € NT λ	
			6~ ØH C O MEN ωN	6~ Ø€ NT ωN	6 Ø€ NT ωN	6~ € NT ωN	
			6~ ØH C O MEN OIC	6~ Ø€+NT+CI	6 Ø€+NT+CI	6~ €+NT+CI	
			6~ ØH C O MEN λ	6~ Ø€ NT λ	6 Ø€ NT λ	6~ € NT λ	