

## Greek Verbs - Aspect

Tense	Mode/Mood	Voice
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Present</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 25. Durative or linear action; action in progress, going on, continued, incomplete action. <i>"I say continuously...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 165. A continuous (imperfective) action. <i>"I am studying...."</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Indicative</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 74. Definite Assertion, used to affirm positively, definitely, absolutely, undoubtedly.</p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 153. Describes something that <u>is</u>, as opposed to something that <u>may</u> or <u>might</u> be. Portrayal of reality. <i>"I <u>am</u> rich."</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Active</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 36. Subject as acting <i>"I <u>say</u>...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p.183. The subject is performing the action of the verb. <i>"I <u>hit</u> the ball."</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Imperfect</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 41. Action going on in the past. <i>"I <u>was</u> washing...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 225. A continued (imperfective) action usually occurring in the past. <i>"I <u>was</u> loving...."</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Subjunctive</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 79. Doubtful statement, hesitating affirmation. There is no time element in the subj. Use as a question. <i>"If...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 349. Express possibility, probability, exhortation, or an axiomatic concept. <i>"If" clause. "If I were rich...."</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Middle</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. Subject acting with reference to himself. <i>"I was myself...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p.185. Reflexive or reciprocal. The subject is affected by the action of the verb. <i>"...for <u>himself</u>...."</i> <i>"was...<u>warming himself</u>...."</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aorist</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 78. Punctiliar action. Action as a point without distinguishing complete or incomplete. <i>"I <u>left</u>...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 240, 248. A non-continued (perfective) action normally in the past. <i>"I took...."</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Imperative</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p.170. Demand, exhortation, or command. <i>"<u>Let</u> him hear...." "<u>Stop</u> judging...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 350. A command. <i>"<u>You look!</u>" "<u>Let</u> him look...!"</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Passive</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 36. Subject acted upon. <i>"I am <u>being</u> loosed...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 183, 191. The subject is receiving the action. Place <i>"by"</i> after the verb. <i>"I <u>am hit</u> by the ball...."</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Future</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 87. What is going to take place <i>"I <u>shall</u> loose..." "I <u>will</u> loose...."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 197. Action occurring in the future. <i>"...will...."</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Optative</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 212-214. A wishful statement <i>"<u>May</u> the God of peace..."</i></p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 404. Mood of probability or possibility. <i>"...wish...."</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Perfect</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 153. A completed action but the results continue</p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 275-288. Completed action whose effects are felt in the speaker's present. <i>"I <u>have</u> written..."</i> <i>"Your faith <u>has</u> saved you..."</i></p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pluperfect</b></p> <p><b>Davis</b>, p. 153. The results of a completed action had continued on but is now stopped.</p> <p><b>Mounce</b>, p. 285. Completed action whose effects are felt at a time after the completion but before the time of the speaker. <i>"I <u>had</u> loosed/I <u>had</u> written....(but stopped sometime)"</i></p>		

# Greek Nouns

## Singular & Plural

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**Nominative** (the subject). Example: “**God** loves the world.” (John. 3:16).

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**Genitive** (showing possession - “of...”) Example: “The laws **of God**.”

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**Dative** (the indirect object - “to,” “in,” and “with.”).

Example: “An angel of the Lord appeared **to him** in a dream. (Matt. 1:20).

“Blessed are the poor **in spirit**.” (Matt. 5:3).

“everyone who is angry with his **brother**.” (Matt. 5:22).

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**Accusative** (the direct object). Example: “God loves **the world**.” (John. 3:16).

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**Vocative** (direct address). Example: “**Friend**, your sins are forgiven you.” (Luke 5:20).

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**Participles** - Almost everything said about the English participle applies to the Greek participle as well. Participles are verbal adjectives and they are common in Greek. They share the characteristics of both verbs and adjectives.

In translation, they are an “-ing” word. Example: “eating,” “sleeping.”

## Greek Alphabet

The Greek alphabet has 24 letters.

GREEK LETTER	ENGLISH	ENGLISH SPELLING	PRONUNCIATION						
capital									
small									
A	α	a	alpha	AL fah	Ο	ο	o	omicron	OH mee cron
B	β	b	beta	BAY tah	Π	π	p	pi	PIE
Γ	γ	g	gamma	GAM mah	Ρ	ρ	r	rho	ROW
Δ	δ	d	delta	DEL tah	Σ	σ	s	sigma	SIG mah
E	ε	e	epsilon	EP si lon	Τ	τ	t	tau	TAW
Z	ζ	z	zeta	ZAY tah	Υ	υ	u	upsilon	OOP si lon
H	η	e	eta	AY tah	Φ	φ	ph	phi	FIGH
Θ	θ	th	theta	THAY tah	Χ	χ	ch	chi	KIGH
I	ι	i	iota	eye OH tah	Ψ	ψ	ps	psi	SIGH
K	κ	k	kappa	COP pah	Ω	ω	o	omega	oh MAY gah
Λ	λ	l	lamba	LAM dah					
M	μ	m	mu	MOO					
N	ν	n	nu	NEW					
Z	ξ	z	xi	ZIGH					

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