The New Koine Greek Textbook
Volume II & III

Greek Lexicon with Greek Concordance

Coded to the Strong's Numbering System
For use with or without the Modern Literal Version N.T.
(2-1-2016)
Presented to:

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By:

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To God is the glory forever.

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This is very much a work in progress. The goal is to have an Open Source Greek series of books that can be purchased for less than $50 but yet be all that is needed for the serious Bible or Koine Greek Student. In the software world we would call this 'beta.' This would include the Modern Literal Version N.T., an English concordance of it with links to the underlying Greek words from the English words. A Greek Lexicon (Dictionary), a Greek concordance based off of the Byzantine Majority Text and lastly an analytical Greek Lexicon. We would like to also produce a 5th book and attach it later to the Koine Textbook, a Greek Interlinear for Greek Students.


Installation directions are also on that page and the link to the Modern Literal Version N.T. in e-Sword format.

Volume One, the English concordance, contains about 6000 of the English words of the Modern Literal Version N.T. currently up to the 2016 version. Words not listed are: a, an, also, and, be, been, being, had, has, have, having, he, her, him, himself, his, I, is, it, its, me, mine, my, of, our, she, that, the, their, theirs, them, they, to, was, we, were, which, who, whom, you, and your. There are too many to list, or we felt that in a word study, they would be a complete waste of time. Each English word has the reference to the Greek word that underlines that English word when possible.

Volume Two (and Three) is a Greek Lexicon with a Greek Concordance of the Byzantine Majority Text. First, it is a complete replacement for the Strong's Greek Dictionary. Secondly, it was created so anyone, anywhere could check out the work done on the 'Open Source' Modern Literal Version N.T. and help us to create an error-free translation that has been needed for 600 years in English. Thirdly, it was made to give people the ability to do the ultimate word studies.

The Greek Lexicon contained within, is a total revision of the Strong's numbering system to include wording from the minority texts, the majority texts and even wording Strong, himself, omitted by accident from the Textus Receptus; from 5523 up to now 5712 entries. This is the only fix to the etymology of Strong's, (with over 500 corrections), that we know to exist. Considering it was the mid 1800s James Strong, did well, but the work is pitiful by today's knowledge base (we kept the only parts of Strong's worth keeping). Like the MLV as a whole, the MLV Greek Lexicon (part of the New Koine Greek Textbook Volume 1-4) is unique in its concept. Lexicons before this one, looked at how the Greek words were used over the expanse of the language from Classical to Koine Greek (if they even knew Koine was a separate language not discovered until the late 1800's; Strong never knew this fact). (The Public Domain Thayer's is abbreviated, so Christians will not know which definition is Koine.) James Strong also made this same sort of mistake by trying to find more of the etymology of the word and not how it was used in the N.T. Another common idea in lexicons is to see how Koine Greek words were used by Christians. This lexicon used a different approach, it was created at the same time as the MLV and aims to show what is the best English word from our choice of over 550,000 English words to render uniformly the 5401 Greek words of the N.T. This was created by the people who have actually worked on a published Bible translation unlike the other lexicons (Thayer's is debatable).

Volume 4, The Analytical Lexicon, (not finished) is the listings of actual Greek words that are in the two most common Textus Receptus compilations, minority texts and majority texts adapted to Robinson's Morphological Analysis Codes of each word and a very literal translation of each word.

This all needs a good proofreading and we welcome the help! MLVbible (at) gmail (dot) com

The Editors
Notes & Usage

6000+ English words from the Modern Literal Version are listed here. Words not listed are: a, an, also, and, be, been, being, had, has, have, having, he, her, him, himself, his, I, is, it, its, me, mine, my, of, our, she, that, the, their, theirs, them, they, to, was, we, were, which, who, whom, you, your. (Sorry, if we missed any.)

Abbreviations for the Greek Sections:

These abbreviations will take some time to commit to memory, but it is helpful to know them.

G#### (capital G followed by 1-4 numbers) This is the Strong's Greek Reference Number which can be used with Volume 2 and other reference sources available in book form, or via the web.

* (asterisk) is the universal footnoting used in the Modern Literal Version Bible. Words like "for," "*for" and "for*" should be considered as three different English words. There are about 120 such words in the MLV, listed in the Definitions sections of the Modern Literal Version.

* (asterisk) separated from the word, means this English word is ONLY used for one single Greek word. Example:... for* *, or obey *.

^ means this English word is translated uniformly from related Greek words (a base word and some or all of its compounds).

^^ means the English word is translated uniformly from related Greek words that are related by a common synonym.

~ (tilde) denotes the roughly 200 English words that are not able to be rendered uniformly in the Modern Literal Version. Words that do not have any marks at all also fit into this category. They could also be simply helper words needed to expand meanings and render verb tenses more in line with English syntax.

' or " (single or double quotes) are added with a "^" (caret) and a "~" (tilde) symbol which is easier to explain this way. ^~ means all the words with these symbols are related but the English word is still used for other Greek word(s). ^"~ has exactly the same meaning as the words with the ^~", but they are not related to them.

------- indicates a rough separation of word groups. (Used in the Lexicon, Koine Greek Textbook Volume II).

A list of these words is in the "Wording Statistics" section in some of the MLV book forms and on the web site:
http://www.MLVbible.org (.com, .net, .info)
Mirror site in case of bandwidth issues is: http://www.ChristianLibrary.org/greek-ref
(special thanks to ISCnetwork.com for the mirror and all the computer work).
**A α  G1 Alpha al-fah (A α)**

- **G1 α, ἀλφα al-fah** Part of Speech: {N-LI} MLV/Definition: A> Alpha*, [3] B> 1, [0];
- **G1α α, αν al-fah** Part of Speech: {prefix} MLV/Definition: [A> in the front of compounds, (an-, with vowels) used as a negative or contradiction; (un-, mis-, dis-, not) B> adds intensity; C> shows community or fellowship; D> both A & B as in 0455:] Supplement: -- Etymology: {contraction of G427 or G260} Greek Concordance: [0] [A PREFIX] KJV: – TR: 0
- **G2 Ααρόν ah-ar-ohn'** Part of Speech: {N-PRI-M} MLV/Definition: Aaron* Supplement: (Aaron (enlightened), Heb 7:11. The brother of Moses, from the tribe of Levi, first high priest of the Israelites. It is from his lineage that all other Old Testament priests were to come.) Etymology: {H175} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [5] Luk 1:5, Act 7:40, Heb 5:4, Heb 7:11, Heb 9:4, KJV: Aaron 5 TR: 5 TDNT: 1:3,1
- **G4 αβαρης ar-ase'** Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: [FIG]: not burdensome^ Supplement: (LIT: light as in not heavy) Etymology: {G1 + G922 Ant} Greek Concordance: [1] 2Co 11:9, KJV: not burdensome 1 TR: 1
- **G5 Αββά ab-bah'** Part of Speech: {N-PRI-M} MLV/Definition: Abba* Supplement: (A Chaldean word meaning ‘Father.’ This word was commonly used in prayers to address God. On a personal note: daddy.) Etymology: {Chaldee origin; H2} Greek Concordance: [3] Mar 14:36, Rom 8:15, Gal 4:6, KJV: Abba 3 TR: 3 TDNT: 1:5,1
- **G7 Αβια ah-ee-ah'** Part of Speech: {N-PRI-M} MLV/Definition: Abijah* Supplement: (Son of Rehoboam; Jesus' ancestor.) (my father is Jah (Jehovah)) Etymology: {H29} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [3] Mat 1:7, Mat 1:7, Luk 1:5, KJV: Abia 3 TR: 3
- **G8 Αβινοθάρ ab-e-ath'-ar** Part of Speech: {N-PRI-M} MLV/Definition: Abiathar* Supplement: (Priest at Nob.) (father of abundance) Etymology: {H54} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [1] Mar 2:26, KJV: Abiathar 1 TR: 1
- **G9 Αβιληνη ab-ee-lay-nay'** Part of Speech: {N-NSF-Loc} MLV/Definition: Abilene* Supplement: (Northwest of Damascus; a territory around the city of Abila.) (grass meadow) Etymology: {foreign} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [1] Luk 3:1, KJV: Abilene 1 TR: 1

TDNT: 1:8,2


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+ G14b ἄγαθοργήγας ag-ath-er-gheh-os' Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: Supplement: (doing good) Etymology: {G18 + G2041} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: – TR: 0


+ G18b ἄγαθονιγέω ag-ath-oor-ge'-o Part of Speech: {V-PAI-1S} MLV/Definition: Supplement: (do good) Etymology: {G14} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: – TR: 0


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διὰ τοῦτο ἀγαμος ag-am-os Part of Speech: {N-NSF/M} MLV/Definition: unmarried* Supplement: (Single or divorced or both.) Etymology: {G1 + G1062 Ant} Greek Concordance: [4] 1Co 7:8, 1Co 7:11, 1Co 7:32, 1Co 7:34, KJV: unmarried 4 TR: 4

διὰ τοῦτο ἀγανάκτεω ag-an-ak-teh'-o Part of Speech: {V-PAI-1S} MLV/Definition: (be) + indignant* Supplement: (angry, exasperation) Etymology: {agon, much + |acqoV|, grief; akin to base of G43} Greek Concordance: [7] Mat 20:24, Mat 21:15, Mat 26:8, Mar 10:14, Mar 10:41, Mar 14:4, Luk 13:14, KJV: have indignation 2, be much displeased 2, with indignation 2, be sore displeased 1 TR: 7

διὰ τοῦτο ἀγανάκτησις ag-an-ak'-tay-sis Part of Speech: {N-NSF/M} MLV/Definition: indignation* Supplement: (angry, exasperation) Etymology: {G23} Greek Concordance: [1] 2Co 7:11, KJV: indignation 1 TR: 1


+ G31b ἀγγέλλω ang'-el-o Part of Speech: {V-PAI-1S} MLV/Definition: [BASE WORD] Supplement: (declare, announce) Etymology: {G71}? All Compounds: G31, G312, G518, G743, G1229, G1860, G1861, G1862, G2097, G2098, G2099, G2465, G2604, G2605, G4279, G4283, G4293; G3852, G3853; G678, G4380, G4381, G4382 Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: – TR: 0


+ G32b ἀγγύς ang'-os Part of Speech: {N-NSM} MLV/Definition: [BASE WORD] Supplement: (container) Etymology: {primary word} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: – TR: 0

+ G33 ἀγε' ἀγ'-eh Part of Speech: {V-PAM-2S} MLV/Definition: [LISTED UNDER 0071] Supplement: (come) Etymology: {imperative of G71} Greek Concordance: [0] [LISTED UNDER 0071] KJV: go to 2 TR: 2


\[\text{G54} \; \text{ἀγνότης} \; \text{hag-not'-ace} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{N-NSF\} MLV/Definition: purity^\dagger} \; \text{Supplement: (sincerity)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G53\} Greek Concordance: [1] 2Co 6:6, KJV: pureness 1 TR: 1 TDNT: 1:124,19}
\]
\[\text{G55} \; \text{ἀγνός} \; \text{hag-noce'} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{ADV\} MLV/Definition: purely*} \; \text{Supplement: (with sincerity)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G53\} Greek Concordance: [1] Php 1:16, KJV: sincerely 1 TR: 1}
\]
\[\text{G56} \; \text{ἀγνωσία} \; \text{ag-no-see'-ah} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{N-NSF\} MLV/Definition: ignorance^\dagger} \; \text{Supplement: (lack religious sense)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G1 + G1108\} Greek Concordance: [2] 1Co 15:34, 1Pe 2:15, KJV: not the knowledge 1, ignorance 1 TR: 2 TDNT: 1:116,18}
\]
\[\text{G57} \; \text{ἀγνωστός} \; \text{ag'-noce-tos'} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{A- \} MLV/Definition: unknown*} \; \text{Supplement: (not known)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G1 + G1110 Ant\} Greek Concordance: [1] Act 17:23, KJV: unknown 1 TR: 1 TDNT: 1:119,18}
\]
\]
\]
\]
\[\text{G61} \; \text{ἀγρα} \; \text{ag'-rah} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{N-NSF\} MLV/Definition: catch^\dagger} \; \text{Supplement: (what is caught)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G71\} Greek Concordance: [2] Luk 5:4, Luk 5:9, KJV: draught 2 TR: 2}
\]
\[\text{G62} \; \text{ἀγράμματος} \; \text{ag-ram-mat-os} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{A- \} MLV/Definition: illiterate*} \; \text{Supplement: (unable to write, uneducated)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G1 + G1121\} Greek Concordance: [1] Act 4:13, KJV: unlearned 1 TR: 1}
\]
\[\text{G63} \; \text{ἀγραυλέω} \; \text{ag-row-leh'-o} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{V-PAI-1S\} MLV/Definition: camping^\dagger} \; \text{Supplement: (live outdoors)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G68 + G833\} Greek Concordance: [1] Luk 2:8, KJV: abide in the field 1 TR: 1}
\]
\[\text{G64} \; \text{ἀγρεύω} \; \text{ag-rew'-o} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{V-PAI-1S\} MLV/Definition: catch^\dagger} \; \text{Supplement: (snare)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G61\} Greek Concordance: [1] Mar 12:13, KJV: catch 1 TR: 1}
\]
\[\text{G65} \; \text{ἀγρεύλαως} \; \text{ag-re-ell'-ah-yos} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{N-NSF\} MLV/Definition: wild^\dagger olive^, wild^\dagger olive^ tree~}, olive^ trees~} \; \text{Supplement: (found in the open field)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G66 + G1636\} Greek Concordance: [2] Rom 11:17, Rom 11:24, KJV: wild olive tree 1, olive tree which is wild 1 TR: 2}
\]
\[\text{G66} \; \text{ἀγρίος} \; \text{ag'-ree-os} \; \text{Part of Speech: \{A- \} MLV/Definition: wild^\dagger} \; \text{Supplement: (found in the open field)} \; \text{Etymology: \{G68\} Greek Concordance: [3] Mat 3:4, Mar 1:6, Jud 1:13, KJV: wild 2, raging 1 TR: 3}
\]
\]
\]


+ G76 Ἀδάμ ad-am' Part of Speech: {N-PRI-M} MLV/Definition: Adam* Supplement: (The father of mankind.) (the red earth) Etymology: {H121} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [9] Luk 3:38, Rom 5:14, Rom 5:14, 1Co 15:22, 1Co 15:45, 1Co 15:45, 1Ta 2:13, 1Ta 2:14, Jud 1:14, KJV: Adam 9 TR: 9 TDNT: 1:141,21

+ G77 ἀδόπανος ad-ap'-an-os Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: without cost^ Supplement:
γήλος ad'-ay-los Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: indistinct* Supplement: (not evident) Etymology: {G1 + G1212} Greek Concordance: [2] Luk 11:44, 1Co 14:8, KJV: appear not 1, uncertain 1 TR: 2

γηλότης ad'-ay-lot'ace Part of Speech: {N-NSF} MLV/Definition: uncertainty^ Supplement: (not evident) Etymology: {G82} Greek Concordance: [1] 1Ti 6:17, KJV: uncertain 1 TR: 1

γήλως ad'-ay'-loce Part of Speech: {ADV} MLV/Definition: with uncertainty^ Supplement: (not evidently) Etymology: {G82} Greek Concordance: [1] 1Co 9:26, KJV: uncertainly 1 TR: 1

γημονέω ad-ay-mon-eh'-o Part of Speech: {V-PAI-1S} MLV/Definition: (be, was) + disheartened* Supplement: (in anxiety, troubled) Etymology: {derivative |adew|, to be sated to loathing} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [3] Mat 26:37, Mar 14:33, Php 2:26, KJV: be very heavy 2, be full of heaviness 1 TR: 3


γηλειπτος ad'-ay'-al'-ipe-tos Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: constant* Supplement: (unceasing) Etymology: {G1 + G1223 + G3007} Greek Concordance: [2] Rom 9:2, 2Ti 1:3, KJV: continual 1, without ceasing 1 TR: 2

γηλειπτος ad'-ay'-al'-ipe'-toce Part of Speech: {ADV} MLV/Definition: constantly* Supplement: (unceasingly) Etymology: {G88} Greek Concordance: [4] Rom 1:9, 1Th 1:3, 1Th 2:13, 1Th 5:17, KJV: without ceasing 4 TR: 4


+ **G93b** ἀδικοκρίτης ad'-ee-ko-kree-tace Part of Speech: {N-NSM} MLV/Definition: Supplement: (unjust judge) Etymology: {G94 + G2923} Greek Concordance: -- [MINORITY TEXT] 


+ **G95** ἀδικῶς ad-ee'-ko-ce Part of Speech: {ADV} MLV/Definition: wrongfully* Supplement: (undeservedly, unjustly) Etymology: {G94} Greek Concordance: [1] 1Pe 2:19, KJV: wrongfully 1 TR: 1

+ **G95b** ἀδίκειν ad'-min Part of Speech: {N-PRI-M} MLV/Definition: Supplement: (Admin, son of Arni) Etymology: {Heb?} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: -- TR: 0


+ **G96b** ἀδίκειν ad'-min Part of Speech: {N-PRI-M} MLV/Definition: Supplement: (Admin, son of Arni) Etymology: {Heb?} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: -- TR: 0

+ **G96c** ἀδικόμος ad-ok'-eem-os Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: Supplement: (unqualified) Etymology: {G1 + G1384} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: -- TR: 0

+ **G97** ἀδόλος ad'-ol-os Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: without treachery* Supplement: {Syn G97, G172, G185, G573; B-3, Tr-56} (unadulterated, without deceit) Etymology: {G1 + G1388} Greek Concordance: [1] 1Pe 2:2, KJV: sincere 1 TR: 1

+ **G98** Ἀδραμυττινός ad-ram-oat-tay-nos' Part of Speech: {N-NSN-Loc} MLV/Definition: Adramyttium* Supplement: (A seaport in Mysia (n.w. Asia Minor) on the Aegean Sea. The body of water east of Greece and west of Turkey, and north of Crete..)(I shall abide in death) Etymology: {Adramuteion; a place in Asia Minor} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [1] Act 27:2, KJV: Adramyttium 1 TR: 1


+ **G100** Ἀδρότης had-rot'ace Part of Speech: {N-NSF} MLV/Definition: lavish* donation* Supplement: (generous gift) Etymology: {adpoV, stout, plump} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [1] 2Co 8:20, KJV: abundance 1 TR: 1


+ **G104** ἀεί ah-eye' Part of Speech: {ADV} MLV/Definition: habitually* Supplement: (regularly,


+ **G108b** άνδια an-dee'-ah' Part of Speech: {N-NSF} MLV/Definition: Supplement: (enmity, LIT: unpleasantness) Etymology: {} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: – TR: 0


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+ **G117** Αθήναιος ath-ay-nah'-yos Part of Speech: {A- }-PR} MLV/Definition: from Athens^


- G119b ἀθροίζω ath'-um-e-o Part of Speech: {V-PAI-1S} MLV/Definition: Supplement: (collect, gather) Etymology: {G1 + G2372} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: − TR: 0
- G122 ἀθιγμεῖον ah'-ee-ghi-os Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: hides* Supplement: (skins) Etymology: {aiχ} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [1] Heb 11:37, KJV: goatskin + 1192 1 TR: 1


- G126 ἄδιος ah-id'-ee-os Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: eternal* Supplement: {Syn G126, G166; Th-0166, Tr-A, Eternal is an attribute of God; everlasting is ageless, forever, but can be God or man.) Etymology: {G104} Greek Concordance: [2] Rom 1:20, Jud 1:6, KJV: eternal 1, everlasting 1 TR: 2 TDNT: 1:168,25


+ G131 αἱμορρέω havee-mor-hreh'-o Part of Speech: {V-PAI-1S} MLV/Definition: (having had a flow* of blood* Supplement: (hemorrhage) Etymology: {G129 + G4482} Greek Concordance: [1] Mat 9:20, KJV: diseased with an issue of blood 1 TR: 1


+ G133 αἰώνες ah'-ee-nes-is Part of Speech: {N-NSF} MLV/Definition: praising* Supplement: (to glorify) Etymology: {G134} Greek Concordance: [1] Heb 13:15, KJV: praise 1 TR: 1


+ G136 αἰνός ah'-ee-noon' Part of Speech: {N-PRI-LOC} MLV/Definition: Aenon* Supplement: (place where John the Immerser was immersing)(springs) Etymology: {a derivative of H5869; place of springs} No compounds. Greek Concordance: [1] Joh 3:23, KJV: Aenon 1 TR: 1

+ G137b αἰς iz Part of Speech: {N-NSF} MLV/Definition: Supplement: (goat) Etymology: {} Greek Concordance: [0] [MINORITY TEXT] KJV: – TR: 0


+ G141 αἰρέτους hahee-ret-ee-ko's Part of Speech: {A- } MLV/Definition: sectarian* Supplement: (factious, heretical) Etymology: {derivative G138} Greek Concordance: [1] Tit 3:10,