

# New Koine Greek Textbook

## Series Supplements

Robinson's Morphological Analysis Codes

Berry's Synonyms

Strong's Synonyms

Thayer's Synonyms

Trench's Synonyms

2017 Update

(October 13, 2017)

( A Series of Books Dedicated to Correcting 600 Years of Error)

*(Open Source)*

Presented to:

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By:

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## Preface to The New Koine Greek Textbook Supplement

In 2017, it dawned on us that our 3300 page dictionary included in MySword, MyBible and e-Sword Bible programs was not all available in book form. This book contains those parts referenced in “The New Koine Greek Textbook II/III, IV, V and possibly the remainder of the textbooks. Noted up front, none of this is from the MLV Team. We only expanded and corrected the “Robinson’s Morphological Analysis Codes” and updated the non-discussion listings from Trench’s Synonyms. We consider the RMAC the most important part of this book. This is all Public Domain material. Some of this is very dated. Trench and Strong did not even know Koine Greek was a separate language from normal Greek. It is doubtful we will ever be able to completely redo all of this and bring more in-line with “Thus saith the Greek,” our Motto for the Modern Literal Version New Testament.

Use to God’s glory.  
The MLV Team

### Abbreviations:

÷ (the divide sign) is just our way to visually denote new topic or subtopic.

÷**B-** is George Ricker Berry’s Synonyms.

÷**BL-** is a synonym listed in George Ricker Berry’s Lexicon.

÷**Th-** is a synonym listed in Joseph Henry Thayer’s Lexicon.

÷**Tr-** is a synonym listed in Trench’s Synonyms.

÷**Str-** is a synonym listed in James Strong’s Greek Dictionary.

÷**Wss-** is a synonym listed in Daniel Webster’s Greek Syntax and Synonyms.

**OLB** - On-line Bible (from the late 1990’s)

**G1-G5624** are original or corrected Greek dictionary entries

**G5625-G5944** was from On-Line Bible and appeared as an e-Sword dictionary: TVM.dict. They were used for various combinations of parts of speech of the original electronic Textus Receptus Greek Interlinear and synonyms.

Robinson’s Morphological Analysis Codes has made most of that mute and is used as a standard by most today. In this book, the RMAC is corrected to include all instance we have ever ran across in various Greek works.

**Standard English Composition:** Subject Verb Object Indirect-Object

**In Greek terms:** Nominative Noun, Indicative Verb, Accusative Noun, Dative Noun.

(Adverb and Adjective vary in location before or after the word being modified. Greek Adjective match the case of the word they modify. Adjectives in English “red hat,” in Greek “hat red.”)

## ROBINSON'S MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS CODES

### Adjective

#### Adjective-Case-Number-Gender-Form/Degree

÷**A-NUI-ABB** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Form: ABBreviated

÷**A-APM-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-DPM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-DPM-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-GPM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-GPM-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-NPM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-NPM-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-VPM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-ASM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-ASM-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-DSM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-NSN-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±thing. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-NSN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±thing

÷**A-GSN-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±thing. Degree: Superlative

÷**A-GSN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±thing

÷**A-DSN-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±thing. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-DSN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±thing

÷**A-ASN-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±thing. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-ASN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±thing

÷**A-DSM-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-DSM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Superlative

÷**A-GSM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-GSM-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-GMS** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Gender: Masculine. Degree: Superlative

÷**A-APF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-APF-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-DPF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-GPF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-NPF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-NPF-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-NSM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-NSM-ATT** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Form: ATTic

÷**A-NSM-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-VSM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-VSF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-NSF-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-NSF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-GSF-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-GSF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-DSF-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine. Degree: Superlative

÷**A-DSF-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-DSF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-NPN-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things. Degree: Superlative

÷**A-NPN-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-ASF-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine. Degree: Superlative

÷**A-NPN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**A-GPN-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from").

Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-GPN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**A-DPN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**A-APN-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-APN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**A-ASF-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine. Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-ASF** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**A-APM** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**A-ASM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-APM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-APN-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-ASF-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Negative.

÷**A-ASM-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Negative.

÷**A-ASN-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Negative.

÷**A-ASN-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-DPF-C** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with") Degree: Comparative.

÷**A-DPF-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-DPM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at";

instrument, "with") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-DPN-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-DSM-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with") Degree: Negative.

÷**A-DSN-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with") Degree: Negative.

÷**A-NUI** Part of Speech: Indeclinable NUmberal (Adjective). Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative)

÷**A-DSN-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-GPF-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-GPM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-GPN-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-GSF-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-GSM-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from") Degree: Negative.

÷**A-GSM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from") Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-GSN-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from") Degree: Negative.

÷**A-VSN** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Vocative (direct address)

÷**A-VSM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Vocative (direct address) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-NSN-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-NSN-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Negative.

÷**A-NSM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-NSM-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Negative.

÷**A-NSF-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case:

Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-NSF-N** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Negative.

÷**A-NPM-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-NPF-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Superlative.

÷**A-APF-S** Part of Speech: Adjective. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

## Adverb

### Adverb-Form

÷**ADV-I** Part of Speech: Adverb. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Form: Interrogative.

÷**ADV-S** Part of Speech: Adverb. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Degree: Superlative

÷**ADV-C** Part of Speech: Adverb. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Form: Comparative.

÷**ADV-K** Part of Speech: Adverb. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Form: Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**ADV** Part of Speech: Adverb or adverb and particle combined. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward)

÷**ADV-N** Part of Speech: Adverb. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Negative.

## Aramaic

÷**ARAM** Part of Speech: ARAMAic transliterated word (indeclinable)

## Reciprocal Pronoun

### R\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender

÷**C-DPM** Part of Speech: reCiprocal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**C-GPM** Part of Speech: reCiprocal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**C-GPN** Part of Speech: reCiprocal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**C-APM** Part of Speech: reCiprocal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number:

Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**C-DPN** Part of Speech: reCiprocal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

### Conditional & Conjunction

#### Con\*-Form

÷**COND-K** Part of Speech: CONJunction Form: Contracted with 'kai'. (kai = and or also)

÷**COND** Part of Speech: CONDitional particle or conjunction

÷**CONJ** Part of Speech: CONJunction or conjunctive particle

÷**CONJ-N** Part of Speech: CONJunction or conjunctive particle Negative

### Demonstrative Pronoun

#### D\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender-Form

÷**D-ASN** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**D-DSN** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**D-GSN** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**D-DPM** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**D-APM-K** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine. Form: Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**D-NSM-K** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Form: Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**D-NSM** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**D-GSM** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**D-DSM** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**D-ASM-K** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun.

Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Form: Contracted with 'kai'. (kai = and or also)

÷**D-APM** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**D-DPM-C** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine. Form: Contracted.

÷**D-GPM** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**D-NPF** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**D-GPF** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**D-DPF** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**D-APF** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**D-APN** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**D-APN-C** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things. Form: Contracted.

÷**D-APN-K** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things. Form: Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**D-DPN** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**D-ASM** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**D-GPN** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**D-NPN** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**D-NPN-K** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things. Form:



Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**D-NPM** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**D-ASF** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**D-DSF** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**D-GSF** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**D-NSF** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**D-NSN** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**D-NPM-K** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine. Form: Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**D-DPM-K** Part of Speech: Demonstrative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")

### Reflexive Pronoun

#### F\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender

÷**F-3GSM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-3DSM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-GPF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**F-3ASM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-3APF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**F-3APN** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**F-3ASF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**F-3DSF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case:

Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**F-3GSF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**F-3GPM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-3DPM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-3APM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-1ASM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-1DSM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-1GSM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-2ASM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-2ASM-C** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Form: Contracted.

÷**F-2DSM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-2GSM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**F-3DPF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**F-3ASN** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**F-1GPM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from")

÷**F-1DPM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")

÷**F-1APM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward)

÷**F-2APM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward)

÷**F-2APN** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward)

÷**F-2DPF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")

÷**F-2DPM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")

÷**F-GSM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from")

÷**F-2GPM** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")

÷**F-3GPF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from")

÷**F-3GPN** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from")

÷**F-3GSN** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from")

÷**F-2APF** Part of Speech: reFlexive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward)

### Hebrew

÷**HEB** Part of Speech: HEBrew transliterated word (indeclinable)

**Interrogative Pronoun****I\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender**

÷**I-DPM** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**I-GPM** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**I-NPM** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**I-NSN** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**I-NSF** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**I-GSF** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**I-DSF** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**I-ASF** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**I-ASN** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**I-DSN** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**I-GSN** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**I-NPN** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**I-GPN** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**I-APF** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**I-ASM** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**I-DSM** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender:

Masculine

÷**I-GSM** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**I-NSM** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**I-APM** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**I-APN** Part of Speech: Interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward)

## Interjection

÷**INJ** Part of Speech: INterJection

### Correlative Pronoun

#### K\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender

÷**K-ASM** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**K-ASN** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**K-APN** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**K-NPN** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**K-NSM** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**K-GSN** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**K-NPM** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**K-GPM** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**K-APM** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**K-DSN** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**K-NPF** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**K-APF** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**K-NSN** Part of Speech: correlative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

### Noun

#### Noun-CaseNumberGender-Form

÷**N-APN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**N-APN-C** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative

(direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things. Form: Contracted.

÷**N-DPN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**N-GPN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**N-NPN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**N-VPN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**N-GSF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-DSF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-VSF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-ASM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-DSM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-ASF-C** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine. Form: Contracted.

÷**N-ASF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-APN-ATT** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Form: ATTic

÷**N-APF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-APF-C** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine. Form: Contracted.

÷**N-DPF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-GSM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-NSF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-GPF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from").

Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-NPF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-VPF** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**N-NSM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-APM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-DPM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-GPM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-NPM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-NPM-S** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine. Degree: Superlative

÷**N-VPM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-VSM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**N-DSN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**N-GSN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**N-NSN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**N-NSN-C** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. Form: Contracted.

÷**N-VSN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Vocative (direct address). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**N-ASN** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**N-NAM** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative)

÷**N-PRI-ABB** Part of Speech: Indeclinable PROper Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Form: ABBreviated

÷**N-OI** Part of Speech: Indeclinable Noun of Other type

÷**N-GMP** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Genitive

(possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Gender: Masculine. Particle attached

÷**N-ASM-S** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

÷**N-ASF-S** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

÷**N-APN-S** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

÷**N-APF-S** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward) Degree: Superlative.

÷**N-NSM-S** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative) Degree: Superlative.

÷**N-DPM-S** Part of Speech: Noun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with") Degree: Superlative.

÷**N-PRI** Part of Speech: Indeclinable PROper Noun

÷**N-LI** Part of Speech: Noun, Indeclinable Letter

## Personal Pronoun

### P\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender-Form

÷**P-DPM** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**P-GPM** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**P-NPM** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**P-DPF** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**P-GPF** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**P-NSM** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**P-GSM** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**P-DSM** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**P-ASM** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**P-APM** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**P-APF** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**P-2NP** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural

÷**P-1AS-K** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Form: Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**P-2GP** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural

÷**P-2NS** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular

÷**P-NPN** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**P-2DS** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular

÷**P-NSF** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**P-GSF** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**P-DSF** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**P-ASF** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**P-2AP** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural

÷**P-2AS** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular

÷**P-1NS** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular

÷**P-1GS** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular

÷**P-1NP** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural

÷**P-1GP** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural

÷**P-1DS-K** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Form: Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**P-1NS-K** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Form: Contracted with 'kai'.

÷**P-APN** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**P-1DP** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural

÷**P-1AP** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural

÷**P-DPN** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**P-GPN** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation,

"from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun:  
±things

÷**P-2GS** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case:  
Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation,  
"from"). Number: Singular

÷**P-1DS** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case:  
Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely):  
"at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular

÷**P-1AS** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case:  
Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number:  
Singular

÷**P-GSN** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case:  
Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation,  
"from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**P-NSN** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case:  
Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number:  
Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**P-DSN** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case:  
Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely):  
"at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender:  
Neuter

÷**P-ASN** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case:  
Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number:  
Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**P-2DP** Part of Speech: Personal pronoun. Case:  
Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely):  
"at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural

### Preposition

÷**PREP** Part of Speech: PREPosition

### Particle

÷**PRT-N** Part of Speech: Negative PaRTicle

÷**PRT-K** Part of Speech: disjunctive PaRTicle with  
“kai”

÷**PRT** Part of Speech: disjunctive PaRTicle

÷**PRT-I** Part of Speech: Interrogative PaRTicle

### Correlative or Interrogative Pronoun C/I\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender-Form

÷**Q-ASN** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**Q-DSN** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**Q-NSM** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**Q-NSN** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**Q-GPN** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**Q-NPM** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**Q-APM** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**Q-NPF** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**Q-APF** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**Q-ASF** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**Q-APN** Part of Speech: correlative or interrogative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

### Relative Pronoun

#### R\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender-Form

÷**R-NPF** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**R-NSF** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**R-DPF** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**R-APF** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case:

Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**R-ASF** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**R-NPN** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**R-GPN** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**R-GSF** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**R-APM** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**R-DPM** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**R-GPM** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**R-NPM** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**R-GPF** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**R-APN** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**R-DPN** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**R-NSM** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**R-GSM** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**R-DSM** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**R-ASM-P** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine. Particle attached

÷**R-ASM** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine



÷**R-DSF** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**R-DSN** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**R-ASN** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**R-GSN** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**R-GSN-ATT** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter. Form: ATTic

÷**R-NSN** Part of Speech: Relative pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

### Possessive Pronoun

#### P\_Pronoun-CaseNumberGender-Form

÷**S-1DSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1NSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1PASM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1PNSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1SASM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1SDSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1SGSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1NSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2DSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely):

"at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2NSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2PASM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2PDSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2PNSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2SDSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2NSM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1PNPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1PGPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1PDPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1ASM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1GPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1DPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1APF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1DSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1APM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1GSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation,

"from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1NPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1PAPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1PDPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1PNPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1SAPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1SNPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1NSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1PASF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1PGSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1PNSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1SAPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1SASF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2APM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1SDSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2DPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2NPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1SNSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2ASF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2DSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2APF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2SNPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-2SAPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-2NPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-2APN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-1SNPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-1SGPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-2DPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2GSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2GPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1SDPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-1SAPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-2NPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2PASF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number:

Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2PDSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2PGSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2PNSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2SASF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2SDSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2SGSF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-2SAPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-2SNPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1ASF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1NPF** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**S-1APN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-1DPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-1GPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-1NPN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**S-1DPM** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**S-1SNSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative).

Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-2ASN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-2NSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-2PASN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-2PDSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-2SASN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-2SDSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-2SNSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-1SDSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-1SASN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-1NSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-1DSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with")). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-1ASN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**S-1SGSN** Part of Speech: poSsessive pronoun. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

### Definite Article

÷**T-APM** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**T-APF** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**T-DPF** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Dative

(indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**T-GPF** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**T-NPF** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Feminine

÷**T-NPN** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**T-GPN** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**T-DPN** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**T-APN** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Plural. Gender: Neuter. As Noun: ±things

÷**T-DPM** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**T-GPM** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**T-NPM** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Plural. Gender: Masculine

÷**T-NSN** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**T-GSN** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**T-DSN** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**T-ASN** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Neuter

÷**T-NSF** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**T-NSM** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**T-GSM** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Nominative (subject; predicate nominative). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**T-DSM** Part of Speech: definite article. Case:

Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**T-ASM** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Masculine

÷**T-ASF** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Accusative (direct object; motion toward). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**T-DSF** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Dative (indirect object, "to"; also location "in", (rarely): "at"; instrument, "with"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

÷**T-GSF** Part of Speech: definite article. Case: Genitive (possession, "of"; also origin or separation, "from"). Number: Singular. Gender: Feminine

## Description of Tenses (G5574-G5905)

### ÷G5774

Tense: Present "I am going."

The present tense represents a simple statement of fact or reality viewed as occurring in actual time. In most cases this corresponds directly with the English present tense. It is an ongoing type action best translated "I am going" vs. "I go."

Some phrases which might be rendered as past tense in English will often occur in the present tense in Greek. This was the way Greeks wrote to give you the "feeling of being there." These are termed "historical presents," and such occurrences dramatize the event described as if the reader was there watching the event occur. Some English translations render such historical presents in the English past tense, while others permit the tense to remain in the present as in the Modern Literal Version.

### ÷G5775

Tense: Imperfect "I was going"

The imperfect tense generally represents continual or repeated action. Where the present tense might indicate "they are asking," the imperfect would indicate "they were asking."

The difference in meaning between the imperfect and the aorist is the difference between perfective verbal aspect (action seen as complete: aorist) and progressive verbal aspect (action viewed as being in progress: imperfect).

This difference is not always easy to convey in English translation. A useful means of conveying the difference in many narrative contexts is to use the simple past for the aorist and the progressive past for the imperfect. Thus aorist would be, "I taught," but imperfect would be, "I was teaching."

In the case of the verb "to be," however, the imperfect tense is used as a general past tense and does not carry the connotation of continual or repeated action. (I were being; is just foolishness.)

### ÷G5776

Tense: Future "I will go"

The future tense corresponds to the English future, and indicates the contemplated or certain occurrence of an event which has not yet occurred.

### ÷G5777

Tense: Aorist "I went"

The aorist tense is characterized by its emphasis on punctiliar action; that is, the concept of the verb is considered without regard for past, present, or future time. There is no direct or clear English equivalent for this tense, though it is generally rendered as a simple past tense in most translations.

The events described by the aorist tense are classified into a number of categories by grammarians. The most common of these include a view of the action as having begun from a certain point ("inceptive aorist"), or having ended at a certain point ("cumulative aorist"), or merely existing at a certain point ("punctiliar aorist"). The categorization of other cases can be found in Greek reference grammars.

The English reader need not concern himself with most of these finer points concerning the aorist tense, since in most cases they cannot be rendered accurately in English translation, being fine points of Greek exegesis only. The common practice of rendering an aorist by a simple English past tense should suffice in most cases, the alternate rendering of a simple perfect tense will suffice for almost all others for blending into sentences with multiple tense verbs.

### ÷G5778

Tense: Perfect (peRfect) "I have gone"

The perfect tense in Greek corresponds to the perfect tense in English, and describes an action which is viewed as having been completed in the past, once and for all, not needing to be repeated.

Jesus' last cry from the cross, TETELESTAI ("It has been completed!") is a good example of the perfect tense used in this sense, namely "It (*the atonement*) has been accomplished, finished, once and for all time."

Certain antiquated verb forms in Greek, such as those related to seeing (eidw) or knowing (oida) will use the perfect tense in a manner equivalent to the normal past tense. These few cases are exception to the normal rule and do not alter the normal connotation of the perfect tense stated above.

### ÷G5779

Tense: Pluperfect (pLuperfect) "I had gone"

The pluperfect tense in Greek occurs rarely. It corresponds in a single Greek word to the sense of the English pluperfect, which indicates an event viewed as having been once and for all accomplished in past time. In contrast, the perfect tense reflects the final completion of an action at the present moment described.

In translation the Greek pluperfect may not always follow the rendering of the English pluperfect, due to excessive wordiness. The English pluperfect is normally formed with the past tense of the "helping" verbs "to have" or "to be," plus the past participle, e.g., "He had finished." The English perfect is formed by the present tense of the helping verb plus the past participle, e.g., "He has finished."

### ÷G5780

Tense: Second Aorist

The "Second aorist" tense is identical in meaning and

translation to the normal or "first" aorist tense. The only difference is in the form of spelling of the words in Greek, and there is no effect upon English translation.

See "Aorist" (G5777)

### ÷G5781

Tense: Second Future

The "Second future" is identical in meaning to that of the normal or "first" future tense. The classification merely reflects a spelling variation in Greek of the "First future" tense, and has no effect on English meaning beyond that of the normal future.

See "Future" (G5776)

### ÷G5782

Tense: Second Perfect (peRfect)

The Second perfect is identical in meaning to that of the normal or "first" perfect tense, and has no additional effect on English translation. The classification merely represents a spelling variation in Greek.

See "Perfect" (G5778)

### ÷G5783

Tense: Second Pluperfect (pLuperfect)

The Second pluperfect is identical in meaning to that of the normal or "first" pluperfect tense. It has no additional meaning or effect on English translation, and merely reflects a spelling variation in Greek.

### ÷G5784

Voice: Active

The active voice represents the subject as the doer or performer of the action. e.g., in the sentence, "The boy hit the ball, " the boy performs the action.

### ÷G5785

Voice: Middle

The middle voice indicates the subject performing an action upon himself (reflexive action) or for his own benefit. E.g., "The boy groomed himself." Many verbs which occur only in middle voice forms are translated in English as having an active sense; these are called "deponent" verbs, and do not comply with the normal requirements for the middle voice.

### ÷G5786

Voice: Passive

The passive voice represents the subject as being the recipient of the action. E.g., in the sentence, "The boy was hit by the ball, " the boy receives the action.

### ÷G5787

Voice: Either Middle or Passive

Many of the so-called "deponent" verbs can have either a middle or passive form. These are normally

translated as having an active voice, since they have no active form in their outward spelling. At times, however, they retain their middle or passive significance.

### ÷G5788

Voice: Middle Deponent (middle Deponent)

The middle deponent forms in almost all cases are translated as being in the active voice (G5784).

### ÷G5789

Voice: Passive Deponent (passive depOnent)

The passive deponent forms in almost all cases are translated as being in the passive voice.

See "Passive" (G5786)

### ÷G5790

Voice: Middle or Passive Deponent (passive depOnent)

The middle or passive deponent forms in almost all cases are translated as being in the active voice.

See "Active" (G5784)

### ÷G5791

Mood: Indicative

The indicative mood is a simple statement of fact. If an action really occurs or has occurred or will occur, it will be rendered in the indicative mood.

### ÷G5792

Mood: Subjunctive

The subjunctive mood is the mood of possibility and potentiality. The action described may or may not occur, depending upon circumstances. Conditional sentences of the Third class ("ean" + the subjunctive) are all of this type, as well as many commands following conditional purpose clauses, such as those beginning with "hina."

### ÷G5793

Mood: Optative

The optative mood is generally used in the so-called "fourth-class" conditions which express a wish or desire for an action to occur in which the completion of such is doubtful. By the time of the New Testament, the optative mood was beginning to disappear from spoken and written Greek, and such rarely occurs in the New Testament.

In a few cases, verbs in the optative mood stand apart from a conditional clause to express the strongest possible wish regarding an event. The most common of these appears in the phrase "mh genoito" (MLV "Let it not happen!").

It is most often translated the same as Subjunctive; the differences in English translation are mute.

### ÷G5794

Mood: Imperative (iMperative)