

D4. ADJECTIVES

D4.0 THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

D4.01 The vast majority of Greek adjectives have twenty-four forms, since an adjective takes the gender, number and case of the word to which it refers. These adjectives are referred to as “adjectives of three terminations”, i.e. they have a flexion of terminations for masculine, feminine and neuter genders. A smaller number are “adjectives of two terminations”, which have no separate forms for the feminine but use the masculine forms as the *personal gender*, that is, as being used for both masculine and feminine gender.

D4.02 The greater number of adjectives (546, or 85%) are First/Second Declension adjectives: the masculine and neuter gender flexions follow the Second Declension Paradigms D2.1 and D2.2, and the feminine gender flexion follows the First Declension Paradigms: D1.1 if the adjective has an *ριε* stem, and D1.2 otherwise. However, of these there are eight adjectives which are contracted in *-εος* or *-οος*.

D4.03 Some of these adjectives have no separate feminine forms, using the masculine form as personal gender, and thus they lie entirely within the Second Declension. These two-termination Second Declension adjectives are, in general, those that are compounds (including those that commence with “*α-* privative”, which makes a word negative: compare *πιστός*, “believing”, and *ἄπιστος*, “unbelieving”). But this is not an invariable rule: some compound adjectives are used in the New Testament (and in *koinē* generally) with feminine forms, that is, as three-termination adjectives, and some simplex adjectives, especially if ending in *-ιος*, are used as two-termination adjectives.

D4.04 There are 21 adjectives (or 3% of the 640 which occur in the New Testament) which are First/Third Declension adjectives, having Third Declension forms (from three paradigms) in the masculine and neuter flexions, and First Declension forms (from Paradigms D1.1 and D1.3) in the feminine. The remaining 73 adjectives (11%) are two-termination adjectives, and thus they lie entirely within the Third Declension (from three paradigms) – they have no separate feminine flexion, and thus their two genders are personal gender and neuter gender.

D4.05 A Greek adjective will frequently be found used with an article but without a noun, and then it implies “man”, “woman”, or “thing”, according to gender. Thus *ὁ καλός*, “the good man”; *αἱ πτωχαί*, “the poor women”; *τὸ μέλαν*, “the black thing” (used for referring to “ink”).

D4.06 The adjectives which occur in the New Testament can be classified by paradigm as follows:

	PARADIGM	NUMBER	PERCENT		
D4.1	<i>ἅγιος, ἅγια, ἅγιον</i> holy	538	84%		
D4.2	<i>καλός, καλή, καλόν</i> good				
D4.3	<i>ἄργυροῦς, ἄγυρᾶ, ἄργυροῦν</i> silvern <i>χρυσοῦς, χρυσή, χρυσοῦν</i> golden	8	546	1%	85%
D4.4	<i>βαρῦς, βαρεῖα, βαρύ</i> heavy/hard	16		2%	
D4.5	<i>ἐκών, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν</i> willing	2		*	
D4.6	<i>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν</i> every, each, all	3	21	*	3%
D4.7	<i>ἀληθής, ἀληθές</i> true	58		9%	
D4.8	<i>ἄφρων, ἄφρον</i> foolish	13		2%	
D4.9	<i>ἀμήτωρ, ἀμήτωρ</i> motherless	2	73	*	12%
TOTAL NEW TESTAMENT ADJECTIVES:			640		100%

* indicates a percentage of less than one.

D4.1–D4.3 FIRST/SECOND DECLENSION THREE-TERMINATION ADJECTIVES

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
D4.1 ριε STEM ADJECTIVES						
S N	ἅγιος	ἅγια	ἅγιον	καλός	καλή	καλόν
V	ἅγιε	ἅγια	ἅγιον	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
A	ἅγιον	ἅγιαν	ἅγιον	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
G	ἁγίου	ἁγίας	ἁγίου	καλοῦ	καλής	καλοῦ
D	ἁγίῳ	ἁγία	ἁγίῳ	καλῷ	καλή	καλῷ
P N	ἅγιοι	ἅγιοι	ἅγια	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
A	ἁγίους	ἁγίας	ἅγια	καλοῦς	καλάς	καλά
G	ἁγίων	ἁγίων	ἁγίων	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
D	ἁγίοις	ἁγίαις	ἁγίοις	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

D4.3 CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES:

	ριε STEM			CONSONANT STEM		
S N	ἄργυροῦς	ἄργυρᾶ	ἄργυροῦν	χρυσοῦς	χρυσή	χρυσοῦν
A	ἄργυροῦν	ἄργυρᾶν	ἄργυροῦν	χρυσοῦν	χρυσήν	χρυσοῦν
G	ἄργυροῦ	ἄργυρᾶς	ἄργυροῦ	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ
D	ἄργυρῷ	ἄργυρᾶ	ἄργυρῷ	χρυσῷ	χρυσῆ	χρυσῷ
P N	ἄργυροῖ	ἄργυραῖ	ἄργυρᾶ	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαιῖ	χρυσᾶ
A	ἄργυροῦς	ἄργυρᾶς	ἄργυρᾶ	χρυσοῦς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ
G	ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν
D	ἄργυροῖς	ἄργυραῖς	ἄργυροῖς	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαιῖς	χρυσοῖς

D4.4–D4.6 FIRST/THIRD DECLENSION THREE-TERMINATION ADJECTIVES

	D4.4 STEM -υ/-ει			D4.6 STEM -αντ/-ασ		
S N	βαρύς	βαρεῖα	βαρύ	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
A	βαρύν	βαρεῖαν	βαρύ	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
G	βαρέως	βαρείας	βαρέως	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D	βαρεῖ	βαρεῖα	βαρεῖ	παντί	πάση	παντί
P N	βαρεῖς	βαρεῖαι	βαρέα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
A	βαρεῖς	βαρείας	βαρέα	πάντας	πᾶσας	πάντα
G	βαρέων	βαρειῶν	βαρέων	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D	βαρέσι(ν)	βαρεῖαις	βαρέσι(ν)	πᾶσι(ν)	πᾶσαις	πᾶσι(ν)

D4.7–D4.9 THIRD DECLENSION TWO-TERMINATION ADJECTIVES

	Personal	Neuter	Personal	Neuter	Personal	Neuter
D4.7 STEM -εξ						
S N	ἄληθής	ἄληθές	ἄφρων	ἄφρον	ἄμήτωρ	ἄμητορ
A	ἄληθῆ	ἄληθές	ἄφρονα	ἄφρον	ἄμήτορα	ἄμητορ
G	ἄληθοῦς	ἄληθοῦς	ἄφρονος	ἄφρονος	ἄμήτορος	ἄμήτορος
D	ἄληθει	ἄληθει	ἄφροσι	ἄφροσι	ἄμήτορι	ἄμήτορι
P N	ἄληθεις	ἄληθῆ	ἄφρονες	ἄφρονα	ἄμήτορες	ἄμήτορα
A	ἄληθεις	ἄληθῆ	ἄφρονας	ἄφρονα	ἄμήτορας	ἄμήτορα
G	ἄληθῶν	ἄληθῶν	ἄφρόνων	ἄφρόνων	ἄμητόρων	ἄμητόρων
D	ἄληθέσι(ν)	ἄληθέσι(ν)	ἄφροσι(ν)	ἄφροσι(ν)	?	?
D4.8 STEM -ον						
D4.9 STEM -ορ						

D4.3 χρυσοῦς, “golden”, (occurring 18 times) is contracted from χρυσέος, and follows καλός. The other four adjectives of this paradigm, contracted in -εος or -οος (and their frequency in the New Testament) are: ἀπλοῦς, “healthy” (contracted from ἀπλόος; 2); διπλοῦς, “double” (from διπλόος; 4); τετραπλοῦς, “fourfold” (from τετραπλόος; 1) and χαλκοῦς “made of copper/brass/bronze” (from χάλκεος; 1). There are a further three contracted adjectives with a stem in -ρεος, and these consequently have -ᾱ- throughout the singular (following ἄγιος) instead of -ῆ-. They are: ἀργυροῦς, -ᾱ, -οῦν, “silvern” (from ἀργυρέος; 3); πορφυροῦς, -ᾱ, -οῦν, “purple” (from πορφυρέος; 4) and σιδηροῦς, -ᾱ, -οῦν “iron” (from σιδηρέος; 5). There are four adjectives in -εος/-οος which do not contract: νέος, -α, -ον, “young”, “new” (23); ὄγδοος, -η, -ον, “eighth” (5); στερεός, -ᾱ, -όν, “solid” (4); and ὑπήκοος, -ον, “obedient” (3).

D4.4 The masculine and neuter flexions of βαρῦς are Third Declension, and exactly follow πῆχυς (D3.2): that is to say, they decline as πόλις but they have -υ- not -ι- as the stem vowel in the nominative, vocative and accusative singular. The neuter does not take the nominative singular -ς suffix (#D3.04). The feminine flexion is formed from the stem βαρε-, with compensatory lengthening of the -ε- to -ει-, as if for the loss of a stem phoneme (these words are thought to have come from an original stem in -ε/-). The feminine flexion declines as καρδία (Paradigm D1.1; compare ἀγία, D4.1). Paradigm D4.4 is followed by 13 New Testament adjectives, and together with these there can be classified three irregular adjectives. One of these, ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ, “half”, was declined regularly in accordance with this paradigm in Classical Greek; but in the New Testament (in its five occurrences) it is found only in the neuter, ἡμισυ, and has the irregular forms: genitive singular ἡμίσους (cf. Paradigm D3.5), and nominative-accusative plural ἡμίσεια. The other two irregular adjectives follow the paradigm of βαρῦς only in the nominative and accusative singular of the masculine and neuter, and change their stem and their Declension from the genitive singular onwards, and become Second Declension. As usual, the feminine flexion is formed from the stem derived from the genitive singular, and is regular First Declension throughout. These two irregular, mixed-declension adjectives, which are very frequent in use, are: πολῦς, πολλή, πολύ, “much”, “many” (353), and μέγας, μέγαλη, μέγα, “great”, “large”, “loud” (of a noise), “high” (of a mountain), etc. (194). These are declined as follows:

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES OF PARADIGM D4.4

		D4.41 half	D4.42 much, many		D4.43 great, large			
STEM:		{ ἡμισυ- ἡμισι-	{ πολυ- πολλ-		{ μεγα- μεγαλ-			
		Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
S	N	ἡμισυ	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
	A	ἡμισυ	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
	G	ἡμίσους	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
	D	ἡμίσει	πολλῶ	πολλῆ	πολλῶ	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
P	N	ἡμίσεια	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
	A	ἡμίσεια	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά	μεγάλους	μεγάλαις	μεγάλα
	G	—	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
	D	—	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις

D4.5 ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν, “willing” (2), and ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων, “unwilling” (1), which are the only two adjectives in Paradigm D4.5, were originally participles, and they decline like participles, following the declension of λῦων, λύουσα, λῦον (see #D5.11).

D4.6 It can be seen that *πάς*, “all” (1226), exactly follows Paradigm D3.20 – in the nominative singular of the masculine, when the suffix *-ς* has been added to the stem *παντ-* first the *-τ* and then the *-ν* have given way before the sibilant, thus producing the form *πάς* (with long *-α-*). No *-ς* suffix is added in the neuter nominative singular, so the form is derived from the stem, being first *παντ* and then (as *τ* cannot stand as the final letter of a word, #D3.07) it becomes *πάν*. The feminine ending is *-σα*, and when this is added to the stem *παντ* the *-τ* and the *-ν* are lost and the form *πάσα* results. The *feminine* stem is thus *πασ-*, and therefore it follows the sibilant-stem First Declension Paradigm D1.3, with *-η-* in genitive and dative singular. The only other regular adjective of Paradigm D4.6 is *ἅπας* (35), also meaning “all”; and in addition the Paradigm of *πάς* is followed by all participles in *-ας* (#D5.12, #D5.31 and #D5.32). Another adjective, *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*, “black”, “ink” (6), is similar to *πάς* in the masculine and neuter flexions, but it is from the stem *μελαν-* (genitive *μέλανος*), and it has the irregularly-formed feminine *μέλαινα*, which declines like *δόξα*, Paradigm D1.3.

D4.7 *ἀληθής*, *ἀληθές*, “true” (26), is a two-termination adjective, that is, the form *ἀληθής* is personal gender, serving for both masculine and feminine. This adjective is of the same paradigm type as the noun *γένος*, *γένους* (D3.5) – the stem is *ἀληθεσ-* and in the personal gender nominative singular this takes the usual *-ς* suffix to become first of all “*ἀληθεσς*”, and then the two sigmas *simplify* to one (#E2.67), giving *ἀληθές*, and then the final vowel (being followed by a single consonant only, #D3.09), lengthens to produce *ἀληθής*. The neuter nominative singular is the stem *ἀληθές*, without taking any *-ς* suffix, and without the lengthening of the final vowel. However, it will be noticed that in the case of an adjective in stem *-εσ*, this final vowel remains *-ε-* in the nominative-vocative-accusative singular (in contrast with the noun, where the final *-ε-* of the stem is transformed into *-ο-*, giving the nominative singular form *γένος*, not “*γενες*”). As in the case of *γένος*, the *-σ-* of the adjective stem is *syncopated* (that is, “squeezed out”: #E2.5) when it falls between two vowels, and these vowels then contract, giving *ἀληθη* (for *ἀληθέα*), and so forth. The adjective *συγγενής*, “kindred” (11), is worthy of special note: in the New Testament it is used only in the masculine (personal gender, with masculine article) meaning “kinsman”, “relative”; and it has, as well as its usual regular dative plural *συγγενέσιν*, an irregular alternative *συγγενεῦσιν*, formed as if from *συγγενεῦς*. There are 58 adjectives of Paradigm D4.7 in the New Testament.

D4.8 *ἄφρων*, *ἄφρον*, “foolish” (11), is a two-termination adjective with stem in *-ον*, i.e. of the same paradigm type as *ἡγεμών*, *ἡγεμόνος* (D3.16). The nominative singular suffix *-ς* of the personal gender does not hold on the liquid of the stem *ἄφρον-* and then the final vowel (being followed by just a single stem consonant, #D3.09), lengthens to produce *ἄφρων*. In accordance with the rule, this lengthening does not occur in the neuter nominative singular. There are thirteen adjectives of Paradigm D4.8 in the New Testament.

D4.9 *ἀμήτωρ*, *ἀμήτορ*, “motherless” (1), and *ἀπάτωρ*, *ἀπάτορ*, “fatherless” (1), the only two adjectives of Paradigm D4.9 in the New Testament, follow the declension of *ἀλέκτωρ*, D3.13. Each occurs only once, in the personal nominative singular (in Hebrews 7:3).

D5. PARTICIPLES

D5.0 THE DECLENSION OF PARTICIPLES

D5.01 A participle can be formed for each Greek aspect and each voice (and also for the future tense – though future participles are very infrequent in the New Testament). The participle is formed from the appropriate tense stem by the addition of the appropriate participle morph and numbercase ending.

D5.02 The participle morphs, and their Declensions, are:

VOICE	TENSE	MASC. and NEUT.	FEMININE
Active:	Present, future, and aorist	-ντ (D3)	-σα (D1.3)
	Perfect	-ος/-οτ (D3)	-υια (D1.1)
Middle:	All tenses	-μεν-ο (D2)	-μεν-η (D1.2)
Passive:	The aorist takes the active morphs:	-ντ (D3)	-σα (D1.3)
	The future takes the middle morphs:	-μεν-ο (D2)	-μεν-η (D1.2)

The usual phonemic modifications then occur.

D5.03 All participles have 24 forms, like three-termination adjectives, to permit agreement of number, case, and gender. The active voice participles and the aorist passive participle follow the Third Declension for their masculine and neuter flexions, and follow the First Declension for their feminine flexion. The middle voice participles and the future passive participle follow the Second Declension for their masculine and neuter flexions, and follow the First Declension for their feminine flexion.

D5.04 As would be expected (see #9.56; #C2.01), Second Conjugation verbs form their aorist active participles by adding their participle morph, -ντ, to the neutral morph. Thus for example the active participle from the second aorist εἶδον is ἰδῶν, ἰδοῦσα, ἰδόν, masculine/neuter genitive ἰδόντος, and it declines in accordance with the paradigm of λύων, λύουσα, λῦον, D5.11.

D5.05 Third Conjugation verbs form their participles by adding the participle morph directly to their tense stem (see #9.57; #C3.01). Third Conjugation participles differ from others in that the -ς of the nominative singular ending always dislodges the -ν of the stem, instead of sliding off it. Thus the present active participle from δίδωμι has the stem διδο-ντ-, and in the masculine nominative singular this becomes διδοντς → διδονς → διδος → διδους not “διδων” (see the compensatory lengthening rule in #D3.09). The verb εἰμί is the exception to this rule for Third Conjugation participles: its participles are ὄν, οὔσα, ὄν, and follow λύων.

D5.06 The paradigms of the declension of First and Third Conjugation participles are given in parallel columns for each tense, to facilitate comparison. There are no Second Conjugation paradigms set out here as the second aorist active and middle adds the neutral morph and the participle morph to the verb stem and then exactly follows the paradigm of the present participle of λύω (active or middle as the case may be); and the other tenses of the Second Conjugation follow the First Conjugation in forming and declining their participles.

D5.1 FIRST CONJUGATION PARADIGMS

Masculine Feminine Neuter

D5.11 PRESENT ACTIVE (λύω)

S N	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον
A	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λῦον
G	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
D	λύοντι	λυούση	λύοντι
P N	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
A	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα
G	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων
D	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)

D5.3 THIRD CONJUGATION PARADIGMS

Masculine Feminine Neuter

D5.31 PRESENT ACTIVE (τίθημι)

τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν
τιθέντα	τιθείσαν	τιθέν
τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
τιθέντι	τιθείση	τιθέντι
τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα
τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
τιθεῖσι(ν)	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι(ν)

NOTE THAT the masculine and neuter

THIS PARADIGM is followed by

flexions follow Paradigm D3.18, *ἀρχων*. The feminine flexion follows Paradigm D1.3, *δόξα*. Paradigm D5.11 is followed by: the present active of all C1 and C2 verbs, and the aorist active of C2 verbs.

διδούς. The masculine and neuter flexions are identical with noun Paradigm D3.19; the feminine flexion follows Paradigm D1.3, *δόξα*. Declined similarly are *ἰστάς* and *δεικνύς* (in accordance with Paradigm D3.20).

D5.12 AORIST ACTIVE (*λύω*)

S N	<i>λύσας</i>	<i>λύσασα</i>	<i>λύσαν</i>
A	<i>λύσαντα</i>	<i>λύσασαν</i>	<i>λύσαν</i>
G	<i>λύσαντος</i>	<i>λυσάσης</i>	<i>λύσαντος</i>
D	<i>λύσαντι</i>	<i>λυσάση</i>	<i>λύσαντι</i>
P N	<i>λύσαντες</i>	<i>λύσασαι</i>	<i>λύσαντα</i>
A	<i>λύσαντας</i>	<i>λυσάσας</i>	<i>λύσαντα</i>
G	<i>λυσάντων</i>	<i>λυσασῶν</i>	<i>λυσάντων</i>
D	<i>λύσασι(ν)</i>	<i>λυσάσαις</i>	<i>λύσασι(ν)</i>

NOTE THAT this Paradigm is identical with that for *πᾶς* (D4.6) and with those for Third Conjugation verbs with participles in *-ας* (D5.31; D5.32): *ἰστάς* and *στάς* (*ἴστημι*), and *-βάς* *-βαίνω*). All First Conjugation aorist active participles follow *λύσας*.

D5.32 AORIST ACTIVE (*τίθημι*)

	<i>θείς</i>	<i>θεῖσα</i>	<i>θέν</i>
	<i>θέντα</i>	<i>θεῖσαν</i>	<i>θέν</i>
	<i>θέντος</i>	<i>θείσης</i>	<i>θέντος</i>
	<i>θέντι</i>	<i>θείση</i>	<i>θέντι</i>
	<i>θέντες</i>	<i>θεῖσαι</i>	<i>θέντα</i>
	<i>θέντας</i>	<i>θείσας</i>	<i>θέντα</i>
	<i>θέντων</i>	<i>θεισῶν</i>	<i>θέντων</i>
	<i>θεῖσι(ν)</i>	<i>θείσαις</i>	<i>θεῖσι(ν)</i>

THIS PARADIGM is followed by *ἀφείς* (*ἀφίημι*), *δούς* (*δίδωμι*), *στάς* (*ἴστημι*), *-βάς* (*-βαίνω*), *γνούς* (*γινώσκω*), and other C3 aorist participles. The present participle differs from the aorist only in having the durative morph (but note that *-βαίνω* and *γινώσκω* are First Conjugation in the present tense).

D5.13 PERFECT ACTIVE (*λύω*)

S N	<i>λελυκώς</i>	<i>λελυκυῖα</i>	<i>λελυκός</i>
A	<i>λελυκότα</i>	<i>λελυκυῖαν</i>	<i>λελυκός</i>
G	<i>λελυκότος</i>	<i>λελυκυίας</i>	<i>λελυκότος</i>
D	<i>λελυκότι</i>	<i>λελυκυῖα</i>	<i>λελυκότι</i>
P N	<i>λελυκότες</i>	<i>λελυκυῖαι</i>	<i>λελυκότα</i>
A	<i>λελυκότας</i>	<i>λελυκυίας</i>	<i>λελυκότα</i>
G	<i>λελυκότων</i>	<i>λελυκυῖων</i>	<i>λελυκότων</i>
D	<i>λελυκόσι(ν)</i>	<i>λελυκυίας</i>	<i>λελυκόσι(ν)</i>

NOTE THAT the masculine and neuter flexions correspond with Paradigm D3.10, *φῶς* (but with short *-o-* stem). The feminine flexion follows Paradigm D.1, *καρδία*. The stem is *-ος* in the masculine nominative singular, and neuter nominative and accusative singular, and thereafter is *-οτ-*.

D5.33 PERFECT ACTIVE (*ἵστημι*)

	<i>ἑστῶς</i>	<i>ἑστῶσα</i>	<i>ἑστός</i>
	<i>ἑστῶτα</i>	<i>ἑστῶσαν</i>	<i>ἑστός</i>
	<i>ἑστῶτος</i>	<i>ἑστῶσης</i>	<i>ἑστῶτος</i>
	<i>ἑστῶτι</i>	<i>ἑστῶση</i>	<i>ἑστῶτι</i>
	<i>ἑστῶτες</i>	<i>ἑστῶσαι</i>	<i>ἑστῶτα</i>
	<i>ἑστῶτας</i>	<i>ἑστῶσας</i>	<i>ἑστῶτα</i>
	<i>ἑστῶτων</i>	<i>ἑστῶσῶν</i>	<i>ἑστῶτων</i>
	<i>ἑστῶσι(ν)</i>	<i>ἑστῶσαις</i>	<i>ἑστῶσι(ν)</i>

NOTE: *ἵστημι* has two perfect participles, both with identical meaning, "standing" (intransitive): *ἑστῶς* (as above; 57 or more occurrences), and *ἑστηκώς* (follows D5.13; 18 or more occurrences): in some places the manuscript evidence is divided between the two.

D5.14 PRESENT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE (λύω)

S N	λυόμενος	λυομένη	λυόμενον
A	λυόμενον	λυομένην	λυόμενον
G	λυομένου	λυομένης	λυομένου
D	λυομένῳ	λυομένη	λυομένῳ
P N	λυόμενοι	λυόμεναι	λυόμενα
A	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυόμενα
G	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
D	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις

THIS PARADIGM is identical with D4.2.

D5.34 PRESENT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE (δίδωμι)

διδόμενος	διδομένη	διδόμενον
διδόμενον	διδομένην	διδόμενον
διδομένου	διδομένης	διδομένου
διδομένῳ	διδομένη	διδομένῳ
διδόμενοι	διδόμεναι	διδόμενα
διδομένους	διδόμενας	διδόμενα
διδομένων	διδομένων	διδομένων
διδομένοις	διδομέναις	διδομένοις

SO ALSO the other C3 verbs.

D5.15 AORIST MIDDLE (λύω)

S N	λυσάμενος	λυσάμενη	λυσάμενον
A	λυσάμενον	λυσάμενην	λυσάμενον
G	λυσάμενου	λυσάμενης	λυσάμενου
D	λυσάμενῳ	λυσάμενη	λυσάμενῳ
P N	λυσάμενοι	λυσάμεναι	λυσάμενα
A	λυσάμενους	λυσάμενας	λυσάμενα
G	λυσάμενων	λυσάμενων	λυσάμενων
D	λυσάμενοις	λυσάμεναις	λυσάμενοις

D5.35 AORIST MIDDLE (τίθημι)

θέμενος	θεμένη	θέμενον
θέμενον	θεμένην	θέμενον
θεμένου	θεμένης	θεμένου
θεμένῳ	θεμένη	θεμένῳ
θέμενοι	θέμεναι	θέμενα
θεμένους	θεμένας	θέμενα
θεμένων	θεμένων	θεμένων
θεμένοις	θεμέναις	θεμένοις

D5.16 PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE (λύω)

S N	λελυμένος	λελυμένη	λελυμένον
A	λελυμένον	λελυμένην	λελυμένον
G	λελυμένου	λελυμένης	λελυμένου
D	λελυμένῳ	λελυμένη	λελυμένῳ
P N	λελυμένοι	λελυμέναι	λελυμένα
A	λελυμένους	λελυμένας	λελυμένα
G	λελυμένων	λελυμένων	λελυμένων
D	λελυμένοις	λελυμέναις	λελυμένοις

D5.36 PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

NO THIRD CONJUGATION
FORMS ARE FOUND
IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

D5.17 AORIST PASSIVE (λύω)

S N	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
A	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
G	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
D	λυθέντι	λυθείση	λυθέντι
P N	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
A	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα
G	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
D	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)

THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE adds -θεντ to the verb lexical, and then declines in accordance with C3 participle θείς (D5.32). Direct flexion verbs (#D4.4) take -εντ and decline similarly (but without -θ-): thus σταλείς from ἐστάλην (στέλλω).

D5.37 AORIST PASSIVE (ἵστημι)

σταθείς	σταθείσα	σταθέν
σταθέντα	σταθείσαν	σταθέν
σταθέντος	σταθείσης	σταθέντος
σταθέντι	σταθείση	σταθέντι
σταθέντες	σταθείσαι	σταθέντα
σταθέντας	σταθείσας	σταθέντα
σταθέντων	σταθεισῶν	σταθέντων
σταθείσι(ν)	σταθείσαις	σταθείσι(ν)

THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE of Third Declension verbs is formed in the same way as for First Declension verbs: by adding -θεντ to the verb lexical. It then declines in accordance with θείς (D5.32).

D5.18 FUTURE ACTIVE (λύω)

S N	λύσων	λύσουσα	λύσον	M/N G	λύσοντος
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The Future Active participle is formed by adding the future morph *-σ-* between the lexical and the neutral morph. This participle differs in form from the Present Active participle (D5.11) only in that it contains the future morph. It is rare in the New Testament.

D5.19 FUTURE MIDDLE AND PASSIVE (λύω)

Middle: S N	λυσόμενος	λυσομένη	λυσόμενον	M/N G	λυσομένου
Passive: S N	λυθησόμενος	λυθησομένη	λυθησόμενον	M/N G	λυθησομένου

The Future Middle participle is formed by adding the future morph *-σ-* between the lexical and the neutral morph. This participle differs in form from the Present Middle participle (D5.14) only in that it contains the future morph. It is rare in the New Testament. The Future Passive participle is formed by adding the passive morph plus future morph, *-θησ-*, between the lexical and the neutral morph. This participle differs in form from the Present Middle/Passive participle (D5.14) only in that it contains the passive and future morphs. It is found only once in the New Testament (Hebrews 3:5).

D6. PRONOUNS**D6.1 THE ARTICLE**

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
S N	ὁ	ἡ	τό
A	τόν	τήν	τό
G	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
D	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
P N	οἱ	αἱ	τά
A	τούς	τάς	τά
G	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

D6.2 THE RELATIVE

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	όν	ήν	ό
	ού	ῆς	ού
	ῶ	ῆ	ῶ
	οἷ	αἷ	ἄ
	ούς	ἄς	ἄ
	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς

D6.1 The article was originally a Demonstrative Pronoun. Notice that the article has the rough breathing as its root in the masculine and feminine nominatives, singular and plural, and “τ” elsewhere.

D6.2 Note that the root of the Relative Pronoun is the rough breathing throughout. Both the article and the relative pronoun add the *linking vowel* (see #D0.22) to their root, *-o-* for the masculine and neuter, and *-α-* [lengthening to *-η-* in accordance with #D0.24(a)] for the feminine. They both then take the usual endings of the First Declension (for the feminine) and Second Declension (for the masculine and neuter), except that: the article does not add the usual *-ς* suffix of the masculine nominative singular; neither of them adds the usual *-ν* suffix of the neuter nominative-accusative singular. Note also the accent: absent wherever the article lacks τ, but always found on the relative. Declined like ὅς, ἥ, ὅ are: ἄλλος, *-η, -ο*, “another”, and ἐκεῖνος, *-η, -ο*, “that (one)”, “those”.

D6.3 PERSONAL PRONOUNS

PERSON:	1st	2nd	3rd m.	3rd f.	3rd n.	m.	f.	n.
S N	ἐγώ	σύ	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο
A	ἐμέ/με	σέ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
G	ἐμοῦ/μου	σοῦ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D	ἐμοί/μοι	σοί	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
P N	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
A	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
G	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

See #3.31–34; #A3.21–25.

D6.4 DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

See #3.32–36; #A3.26.

THE INTENSIVE ADJECTIVE/PRONOUN

This has the same 24 forms as *αὐτός*, but has the meaning “-self” in all persons; or “very”. It precedes the article. Thus, *αὐτὸς ὁ θεός*, “God himself” (L6/B10); *ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, “on that very day” (L9/B1 and B7).

THE SPECIFIC ADJECTIVE/PRONOUN

This has the same 24 forms as *αὐτός*, but has the meaning “same”. In this use it is preceded by the article. Thus, *τὸ αὐτό*, “the same (thing)” (L8/B23).

D6.5 THE INTERROGATIVE

	Personal	Neuter
S N	τίς	τί
A	τίνα	τί
G	τίνος	τίνος
D	τίνι	τίνι

D6.6 THE INDEFINITE

	Personal	Neuter
S N	τις	τι
A	τινά	τι
G	τινός	τινός
D	τινί	τινί

D6.7 THE NUMERICALS: ONE

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
S N	εἷς	μία	ἓν
A	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν
G	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός
D	ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί

TWO

M/F/N

S N	δύο
A	δύο
G	δύο
D	δυσί(ν)

THREE

Personal Neuter

S N	τρεις	τρια
A	τρεις	τρια
G	τριῶν	τριῶν
D	τρισί(ν)	τρισί(ν)

P N	τινες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
A	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά
G	τινων	τινων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)

The Interrogative Pronoun, “who?” and the Indefinite Pronoun “some”, “any”, differ only in their accent.

Like *εἷς* are declined: *οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν*, and *μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν*, “no-one”.

D6.8 THE REFLEXIVE: SINGULAR

	himself	herself	itself	-selves (m)	-selves (f)	-selves (n)
A	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτό	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτά
G	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν
D	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς

Similarly: *ἐμαυτόν*, myself; *σεαυτόν*, yourself (sg).

Note that in the plural the same word is used for all three persons: ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

D6.9 THE RECIPROCAL

	one	another
P A	ἀλλήλους	
G	ἀλλήλων	
D	ἀλλήλοις	

Oblique plural only.