

Table 1: Parsing Codes						
Tense	Voice	Mood	Person	Gender	Number	Case
P=Present	A=Active	I=Indicative	1=1 st	M=Masculine	S=Singular	N=Nominative
I=Imperfect	M=Middle	S=Subjunctive	2=2 nd	F=Feminine	P=Plural	G=Genitive
F=Future	P=Passive	M=Imperative	3=3 rd	N=Neuter		D=Dative
A=Aorist	Mp=M or P	O=Optative		Mn=M or N		A=Accusative
T=Perfect	Md=M Deponent	P=Participle				V=Vocative
L=Pluperfect	Pd=P Deponent	N=Infinitive				Na=N or A
R=Future Perfect	Mpd=Mp Deponent					Nv=N or V

Table 2: Table of Stops					
	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ σ	+ θ
Labial	π	β	φ	ψ	φθ
Velar	κ	γ	χ	ξ	χθ
Dental	τ	δ	θ	σ	σθ

- Reduplicated aspirate is unvoiced. (e.g., φ → πεφ, χ → κεχ, θ → τεθ). This applies to iota reduplication too.
- Tau drops off if it is the last letter of a word. (e.g., ὄναματ → ὄναμα).
- Nu drops out before sigma. (e.g., πανς → πας).

Table 3: Personal Endings (P.E.)				
P#	Primary Active	Secondary Active	Imperative Active	μ Verbs PAI
1S	–	^v [– for 1AAI] [μ for some Optative]		μ
2S	^{ις} [ς for TAI]	ς	– [ον for 1AAM] [θι or τι for APM] [ε for some μ PAM] [θι or ς for μ 1AAM]	ς
3S	^ι [–(v) for TAI]	–(v) [– for API]	τω	σι(v)
1P	μεν	μεν		μεν
2P	τε	τε	τε	τε
3P	^{νσι(v)} [v for some TAI]	^v [σαν for API] [σαν or εν for Optative]	τωσαν	ασι(v)

P#	Primary Middle	Secondary Middle	Imperative Middle
1S	μαι	μην	
2S	σαι	σο	σο [ι 1AMM]
3S	ται	το	σθω
1P	μεθα	μεθα	
2P	σθε	σθε	σθε
3P	νται	ντο	σθωσαν

Table 4: Connecting Vowels (C.V.)						
Mood	Indicative (I)	Participle (P)	Subjunctive (S)	Infinitive (N)	Imperative (M)	Optative (O)
C.V.	ο, ε, ε, ο, ε, ο	ο	ω, η, η, ω, η, ω	ε	ε	ο

Table 5: Verb Tenses. (Tenses with *asterisks* occur outside of the indicative mood)			
	Past	Present	Future
Undefined Aspect	*Aorist Tense*	Present Tense	*Future Tense*
Continuous Aspect	Imperfect Tense	*Present Tense*	Future Tense?
Perfect Aspect	Pluperfect Tense	*Perfect Tense*	Future Perfect Tense

Table 6: Vowel Changes	
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- Forms ending in εας, ιας, or ρας could be FPA or FSG. All others ending in ας are FPA.
 - Because η at stem's end in singular → α in plural (e.g., γραφής is FSG, γραγός is FPA).
 - Because α at stem's end in SN → η in SG & SD unless preceded by ε, ι, or ρ.
- A vowel usually lengthens when consonants after it drop out.
 - Except NSNa and TAPMnPD participles don't lengthen when consonants drop out.
 - ε lengthens to the spurious diphthong ει*
 - ο lengthens to the spurious diphthong ου* except that ο → ω in MSN participles.

Table 7: Contraction – Start at end of word and work right to left.			
	Short Vowel	Spurious Diphthong	Long Vowel
A-Type	Short α	N/A	Long α
E-Type	ε	ει*	η
O-Type	ο	ου*	ω

- A spurious diphthong is ει or ου that was created by contraction or lengthening.
- Spurious diphthongs are marked ει* and ου*
- Step 1: Delete the 2nd letter of the diphthong if it is υι, ει*, or ου*.
- Step 2: Contract the 1st two letters. Use the table above to find the result:
 - Row of the letter that came first, except O-Type if either starting vowel is O-Type.
 - Long vowel column, except that spurious diphthong column if (εε, οο, εο, or οε).
- Step 3: If end up with three letters, delete the middle letter.
- Exception to contraction: ο + η → ω by the rules, but often ο + η → οι instead.
- The tense stems of μι verbs always end in a vowel that only contracts in 2AAN.

Table 8: Case Endings (C.E.)			
	1 st Declension	2 nd Declension	3 rd Declension
SN	– [ς for M]	ς [v or – for N]	ς [– for N or if stem ends in v, ρ, σ, or οvt]
SG	ς [ου for M]	υ	ος
SD	ι	ι	ι
SA	ν	^v [v or – for N]	α [– for N] [v if stem ends in F, ι, or some τι, δι, or θι]
SV	–	ε [v or – for N]	–
PNv	ι	ι [α for N]	ες [α for N]
PG	ων	ων	ων
PD	ις	ις	σι(v)
PA	ς	υς [α for N]	ας [ες if stem ends in ι] [α for N]

1st Declension: Stem ends in alpha or eta.
2nd Declension: Stem ends in omicron.

3rd Declension: Stem ends in a consonant.

Table 9: Elements of an inflected word.							Comments
	See Table	Noun	Adjective	Finite Verb	Participle	Infinitive	
Augment	10			X			- When? Absolute past time only, so (Indicative mood) AND (Aorist, Imperfect, or Pluperfect Tense). - When? Pluperfect often doesn't augment, because it already has one change at the front of the word (i.e., reduplication). - Where? Compound verbs → Augment between preposition and tense stem. - How? Consonant → Prepend epsilon. Vowel → Lengthen (see table 10). Some diphthongs don't augment.
Reduplication	2, 10			X	X	X	- When? Perfect aspect only. - Where? Compound verbs → Augment between preposition and tense stem. - How? Vowel → Like augment. Consonant → Epsilon reduplication (e.g., λ → λελ). - How? Reduplicated aspirate becomes unvoiced (e.g., φ → πεφ) as described in the table of stops (table 2). - How? Consonant cluster → Prepend epsilon (e.g., γν → εγν), except stop + λ or ρ → reduplicate stop (e.g., γρ → γεγρ).
Stem	11	1	3 Genders	6 Tense Stems ("TS")	6 Tense Stems ("TS")	6 Tense Stems ("TS")	- What? Stem depends on gender for words that have multiple genders (e.g., adjectives and pronouns). - What? Verb stem depends on tense and voice. Independent of mood. - What? Principle parts indicate the tense stems: PAIIS, FAIIS, AAIIS, TAIIS, TMpIIS, APIIS
Tense Formative ("TF")	11			X	X	X	- TF depends on tense and voice. 1st and 2nd: If indicative TF has ≥2 letters (i.e., AA, AM, TA, LA, AP, FP), 2nd form exists that drops initial TF consonant. 1st and 2nd: Exceptions to the rule for 1st and 2nd forms are 2AA and 2AM, which completely eliminate the TF. - Liquid verbs have stems ending in λ, μ, ν, or ρ ("Liquids <u>May Not Run</u>"). → Different TF if TF begins with sigma. - Always drop final vowel of TF in the subjunctive mood.
Connecting Vowel ("C.V.")	4			X	X	X	- When? Ω Verbs: Always unless (1) Tense formative ends in a vowel, (2) TMp tense, or (3) LMp tense. - When? μι Verbs: Never unless TF ends in a consonant. - When? Always use a CV in the subjunctive mood. (No exceptions!). - What? Depends on mood, as described in table 4.
Mood Formative				X			Optative mood uses iota or ιη as mood formative immediately before the personal ending.
Morpheme	12				X	X	Non-Finite verbs use a morpheme. Use middle morpheme except (1) active voice, or (2) aorist passive.
Personal Ending ("PE")	3			X			- Primary PE except (1) Imperative mood → Imperative PE, (2) Optative mood or absolute past time → Secondary PE. - Active endings are used in the active voice and the aorist passive. Otherwise, use middle endings.
Case Ending	8	X	X		X		Anything with case uses a case ending.

Table 10: Augment / Reduplicate Vowel	
α →	η
ε →	η
ι →	ι
ο →	ω
υ →	υ

Sources used throughout:	
•	W.D. Mounce, <i>Basics of Biblical Greek</i> , Zondervan 1993.
•	W.D. Mounce, <i>The Morphology of Biblical Greek</i> , Zondervan 1994.
•	H.W. Smyth, <i>Greek Grammar</i> , rev. G.M. Messing, Harvard 1984.
Sources limited to specific tables:	
•	D.A. Black, <i>It's Still Greek to Me</i> , Baker 1998. Idea of table 5.
•	L.M. Fields, "Those Pesky Contract Verbs," Paper at ETS National Meeting 2001. Parts of tables 6&7.
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See review slides for explanations.	

Table 11: Tense Stems ("TS") and Tense Formatives ("TF").								
T&V	TS	Tense Formative						
		Default TF	Exceptions to Tense Formative for Various Moods					
			I	P	S	N	M	O
PA	P	–						
PMp	P	–						
IA	P	–						
IMp	P	–						
FA	FA	σ [εσ for liquid]						
FM	FA	σ [εσ for liquid]						
1AA	AA	σα [α for liquid]	κα for some μι verbs, α → ε for 3S		σ [none for liquid]			
1AM	AA	σα [α for liquid]			σ [none for liquid]			
2AA	AA	–						
2AM	AA	–						
TA	TA	κ	κα, except κε for 3S					
LA	TA	κει						
RA	TA	σ [εσ for liquid]						
TMp	TMp	–						
LMp	TMp	–						
RMp	TMp	σ [εσ for liquid]						
AP	AP	θη		θε	θ			θε
FP	AP	θης						

Table 12: Morphemes	
• Active participles (M&N/F):	ντ / νσα
• Except for TA:	τ / υα
• Middle participles (M&N/F):	μενο / μενη
• No exceptions.	
• Active infinitives:	εν
• Except for TA & AP:	ναι
• Except for 1AA:	ι
• Except for μι verbs PA:	ναι
• Except for μι verbs 2AA:	εναι
• Middle infinitives:	σθαι
• No exceptions	