

Odds & Ends

Comparatives

Greek uses either the endings -ίων, or -τερος, -α, -ον, or ἤ (than) to indicate a comparison.

μέγας (great)	μείζων (greater)
μικρός (small)	μικρότερος (smaller)

The superlative is rare in the New Testament, but is formed by adding -τατος, -η, -ον or -ιστος, -η, -ον.

μικρός (little)	μέγας (great)
ἐλάσσων (less)	μείζων (greater)
ἐλάχιστος (least)	μειζότερος (greatest)

Conjunctions (Dana & Mantey, p. 257)

Temporal

ἄχρι	until	ἕως	until	πρίν	when
ἐπεὶ	when	ὅτε	when	ὥς	when, as
ἐπειδὴ	when				

Causal

γάρ	for	ἐπεὶ	since	ὅτι	because
διότι	because	ἐπειδὴ	since	ὥς	since

Purpose

ἵνα	in order that	ὅπως	in order that	ὥς	in order that
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Continuative

δέ	and, now	καί	and	οὖν	then, now
ἵνα	that	ὅτι	that	τέ	and, both

Adversative

ἀλλά	but	καί	but	μέντοι	however
δέ	but			οὖν	however

Particles

Perschbacher identifies particles as small indeclinable words that are not prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs or interjections. Here are some of the more frequently used particles:

ἀμήν so be it, truly, amen

ὅν untranslated, occurs with the various moods and often with relative pronouns

ἄρα therefore, then

γέ indeed, emphasizes the word it goes with

ἴδε look! notice, behold

ἰδοῦ look! notice, behold

μέν indeed (often with the relative pronoun), on the one hand

ναί yes, indeed