

## INTRODUCTION

for using the  
several Standard Levels  
of the vocabulary  
of the so-called  
Greek New Testament  
in the  
Interlinear Scripture Analyzer  
(ISA)



The concordant translation principle demands classifying the whole vocabulary of the Sacred Text into its elements, that is, into its smallest parts. We can illustrate this by imagining a word as a branch of a tree. Every tree consists of a root (the various letters out of which each word is composed of), a stem (the word element, this is the smallest meaningful language unit [morpheme], which all members of the same word family have in common) and the treetop, comprising all its upper branches (the different words, which on their part are building groups again, so to speak main boughs, with closer collective meaning).

In our Standard-Level\_2 (std-2.en) we give the English equivalents of the Greek word elements, the basic meanings of the several word families, in accord with the stem of our word-tree. In Standard-Level\_1/1b (std-1/1b.en) we show the specific meaning of each Greek word (lemma or dictionary form), concerning its etymological definition in CAPITAL LETTERS. Further shadings in meaning because of contextual usage we show as variants in ordinary small letters. This corresponds to the upper branches of our tree. Std-1b differs merely in a distinctive consideration of the case system of some words, especially pronouns. This is done in such a way, that the different cases are grouped together, making the specific study of these words easier. A further aspect of our English equivalents of every Greek word is, that they mirror, as far as possible, the structure of the Greek words, in accord with the laws of

## WORD BUILDING

As we explained above, words consist of elements and most words are built up by adding another element to the stem. Some elements are words by themselves (especially prepositions), some are found in compounds only, and others have a specific altering task. Some elements are placed before the stem (prefix), others behind (suffix). Particularly suffixes have clearly defined modifying characteristics, which are important to understand the real sense of the word. In fact we can find this grammatical feature in English also. Regarding nouns we find the five principal aspects of any action presented by several annexes to the same stem: We may speak of an action as actually in progress, ACTing. We may refer to the agent, ACTor. We may speak of it in the abstract, ACTion. We may register its results, a fACT (in Greek: ACT-*effect*). Or we may point out where it takes place, fACTory (ACT-*place* in Greek).

In order to show these significant distinctions, the various suffixes of the Greek words are considered in our Standard-Levels\_1, as is shown in the following tables of the different word groups of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs.

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May God use this introduction of the principles of word-building of ancient Greek for a better understanding of His glorious Word, for the laud of His glory and for the blessing of His beloved saints.

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## Suffixes of Nouns

GREEK	ENGLISH
<b>-ΜΑ</b> (-MH)	-effect ( _effect)
<b>-CIC</b> <b>-MOC</b>	-ing
<b>-ΙΑ</b> <b>-ΟΤΗC</b> <b>-ΥΤΗC</b>	-ness -ity -ion -ship -hood <i>-ing</i> -dom -ery -ment -ence/-ance -ledge -itude
<b>-CYNH</b>	-TOGETHERness ( <i>accompaniments</i> )
<b>-ΤΗC/-ΤΙC<sup>(f)</sup>/(-ΤΑC)</b> <b>-ΓΟC</b> <b>-ΕΥC</b>	-er/-[i]or/- <u>(or)ess</u> -ite -ist -ler/-lor
<b>-ΤΡΟΝ</b> <b>-ΤΗΡ ΙΟΝ</b>	-place <i>-instrument</i> <i>-medium</i>
<b>-ΙΟΝ*</b>	- <u>diminutive</u> -let/-et -kin <i>little-</i>
<b>-ΚΟΝΤ-</b>	-ty
<b>-ΚΟCΤ-</b>	-tieth
*) Not in every case diminutive.	

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## Suffixes of Adjectives

GREEK	ENGLISH
<b>-OC*/ -ON*</b>	<i>descriptive</i>
<b>-IKOC/ -IKON</b>	<u>-ic</u> -aic -ish
<b>-TOC/ -TON</b>	-ible/ -able <u>-ed/[e]n</u> (2 <sup>nd</sup> participle) <i>-ing</i>  -th
<b>-IOC*/ -ION*</b>	<u>-ian</u> -ean -an -en
<b>-ΠΛΑCI-</b>	-fold
<b>-KOCIO-</b>	-hundred
*) <i>Nouns also.</i>	

Comparative*	
GREEK	ENGLISH
<b>-ΤΕΡ-OC/-Δ/-ON -ΙΩΝ<sup>1</sup></b>	-more -er
- ?	<i>-more</i> <i>-er</i>
Superlative*	
<b>-ΤΑΤ-OC/-Η,-Δ/-ON -ΙCΤ-OC/-Η,-Δ/-ON -ΙCΤΑΝ</b>	-most -est
- ?	<i>-most</i> <i>-est</i>
*) <i>Nouns &amp; Adverbs also.</i> 1) <i>Not in every case comparative.</i> ? = <i>irregular</i>	

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## Suffixes of Verbs

GREEK	ENGLISH
-Ω -MI	I-AM—ING
Causative	
-ΟΩ -ΥΝΩ -ΔΙΝΩ	- <u>cause</u> -ify -en -th de- al- en-
Factitive	
-ΙΖΩ  (-ΔΖΩ) (-ΕΖΩ) (-ΗΖΩ)	- <u>make</u> -ize  ( _make) ( _ize)
Be (or Practise)	
-ΕΥΩ  (-ΕΩ) (-ΔΩ) (-ΥΩ)	-be  ( _be)

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## Suffixes of Adverbs

GREEK	ENGLISH
-ΩC	-AS -ly
-ΘΕΝ	-PLACE
-ΔΙΚΙC	-times