

## Chapter 51

### Adverbs

**51.1 Adverbs** are similar to Adjectives, but instead of describing a noun they describe the action of a verb.

Adjectives describe nouns - see Chapter 10. Adverbs describe the action of a verb.  
In both Greek and English, adverbs are often derived from adjectives.

e.g. Adjective - the **quick** cat. Adverb - the cat ran **quickly**

**51.2 Adverbs of Manner** describe the way something is done.

Greek adverbs of manner are usually formed by adding **-ως** to the stem of the corresponding adjective. Remember that for Third Declension adjectives, the stem is found in the Genitive Singular Masculine.

	Adjective	Adverb	
good	καλός	καλῶς	well (the English is irregular)
righteous	δίκαιος	δικαίως	righteously
this	οὗτος	οὕτως	thus, in this way
true	ἀληθής	ἀληθῶς	truly
each, every	πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν	πάντως	wholly, by all means, no doubt

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

- οἱ δὲ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ λέγοντες, Ἀληθῶς θεοῦ υἱὸς εἶ.  
Those in the boat worshipped him, saying "You are truly the Son of God." (*Matt. 14:33*)
- ὥστε ἔξεστιν τοῖς σάββασιν καλῶς ποιεῖν.  
Therefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath. (*Matt. 12:12*)
- τότε Ἰησοῦς ἀπέστειλεν δύο μαθητὰς λέγων αὐτοῖς, Πορεύεσθε εἰς τὴν κώμην . . . καὶ εὐθέως εὐρήσετε ὄνον.  
Then Jesus sent two disciples, saying to them, "Go into the town . . . and immediately you will find a donkey. (*Matt. 21:1-2*)
- ὁμοίως καὶ πάντες οἱ μαθηταὶ εἶπαν.  
All the disciples said similarly. (*Matt. 26:35*)
- αἰτεῖτε καὶ οὐ λαμβάνετε, διότι κακῶς αἰτεῖσθε.  
You ask, and you do not receive, because you ask (for yourself) wrongly. (*James 4:3*)
- σωφρόνως καὶ δικαίως καὶ εὐσεβῶς ζήσωμεν ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι.  
Let us live sensibly, righteously, and reverently in the present age. (*Titus 2:12*)
- Δεῖ με πάντως τὴν ἑορτὴν τὴν ἐρχομένην ποιῆσαι εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα.  
It is necessary for me to (I must) by all means make (keep) the coming Feast in Jerusalem. (*Acts 18:21, variant reading*)
- τοῦ δὲ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἡ γένεσις οὕτως ἦν.  
The birth of Jesus Christ was like this. (*Matt. 1:18*)
- πάλιν δὲ ἐξελθὼν περὶ ἕκτην καὶ ἐνάτην ὥραν ἐποίησεν ὡσαύτως.  
And having gone out again around the sixth and the ninth hour(s), he did similarly. (*Matt. 20:5*)
- λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, Κακοὺς κακῶς ἀπολέσει αὐτούς.  
They say to him, "He will destroy the bad (guys) badly." (*Matt. 21:41*)  
*(probably reflecting a Semitic idiom, which uses a verb with a related adverb or participle to emphasize a statement. - "He will utterly destroy the bad guys.")*

### 51.3 Neuter Adjectives are sometimes used as Adverbs

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. εὐθὺς δὲ ἐλάλησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς αὐτοῖς  
λέγων, Θαρσεῖτε, ἐγὼ εἰμι, μὴ φοβεῖσθε.  
Jesus spoke to them immediately, saying,  
"Courage, it's me, don't be afraid."  
(*Matt. 14:27*)
2. καὶ ἰδοὺ ἔρχομαι ταχύ.  
Behold, I come quickly. (*Rev. 22:6*)
3. ἔρχεται οὖν εἰς πόλιν . . . πλησίον  
τοῦ χωρίου ὃ ἔδωκεν Ἰακώβ  
τῷ Ἰωσήφ τῷ υἱῷ αὐτοῦ.  
Then he comes to a town . . .  
near the region which Jacob gave  
to Joseph, his son. (*John 4:5*)
4. ζητεῖτε δὲ πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν καὶ  
τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ.  
Seek first the Kingdom,  
and his righteousness. (*Matt. 6:33*)
5. καὶ πολλὰ ἐπετίμα αὐτοῖς ἵνα  
μὴ αὐτὸν φανερὸν ποιήσωσιν.  
And he firmly (or many times) commanded  
them that they should not make him known.  
(*Mark 3:12*)

### 51.4 Adverbs of Time, Place, etc.

Adverbs were originally case-forms of nouns or pronouns. Traces of the early case-system still exist in the endings of some of the adverbs.

The ending *-θεν* denotes the "place whence" or "place from where" something comes.

The ending *-ου* denotes the "place at" or "place in" which something happens.

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. καὶ προβάς ἐκεῖθεν  
εἶδεν ἄλλους δύο ἀδελφούς.  
Having gone on from there  
he saw another two brothers. (*Matt. 4:21*)
2. ὅπου ἐγὼ ὑπάγω ὑμεῖς οὐ δύνασθε ἐλθεῖν.  
Where I am going, you are not able to go.  
(*John 8:21*)
3. εἰ υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ θεοῦ,  
βάλε σεαυτὸν ἐντεῦθεν κάτω.  
If you are the Son of God,  
throw yourself down from here. (*Luke 4:9*)
4. ὑμεῖς οἱ Φαρισαῖοι τὸ ἔξωθεν τοῦ ποτηρίου  
καὶ τοῦ πίνακος καθαρίζετε, τὸ δὲ  
ἔσωθεν ὑμῶν γέμει ἀρπαγῆς καὶ πονηρίας.  
( ἡ πίναξ πίνακος - platter )  
You Pharisees clean the outside of the cup  
and the platter, but the inside of you  
is filled with plunder and wickedness.  
(*Luke 11:39*)
5. εἶτα γενομένης θλίψεως ἢ διωγμοῦ διὰ  
τὸν λόγον εὐθὺς σκανδαλίζονται.  
Then, when trouble or persecution happens  
on account of the word, they are  
immediately offended. (*Mark 4:17*)
6. ἐν τῷ μεταξύ ἡρώτων αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ  
λέγοντες, Ῥαββί, φάγε.  
In the meanwhile, the disciples were asking  
him, saying, "Rabbi, eat!" (*John 4:31*)
7. οὗ γάρ εἰσιν δύο ἢ τρεῖς συνηγμένοι  
εἰς τὸ ἔμὸν ὄνομα,  
ἐκεῖ εἰμι μέσῳ αὐτῶν.  
For where two or three are gathered together  
in my name, I am there  
in the middle of them. (*Matt. 18:20*)
8. τότε λέγει (τὸ ἀκάθαρτον πνεῦμα ),  
Εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου ἐπιστρέψω ὅθεν  
ἐξῆλθον. καὶ ἐλθὼν εὕρισκει  
σχολάζοντα σεσαρωμένον  
καὶ κεκοσμημένον.  
( ἐλθόν = "having come" - Aorist Participle Neuter of ἔρχομαι, referring to πνεῦμα  
σχολάζοντα - Present Participle of σχολάζω - I am at leisure, unoccupied  
σεσαρωμένον - Perfect Participle Passive of σαρῶω - I sweep  
κεκοσμημένον - Perfect Participle Passive of κοσμέω - I adorn, decorate, put in order )  
Then it (the unclean spirit) says,  
"I will return to my home from whence  
I came. And having come, it finds (it)  
unoccupied, (having been) swept  
and decorated. (see *Matt. 12:44*)
9. ἰδόντες δὲ τὸν ἀστέρα ἐχάρησαν  
χαρὰν μεγάλην σφόδρα.  
Having seen the star, the rejoiced (with)  
very great joy. (*Matt. 2:10*)

10. **πάλιν παραλαμβάνει αὐτὸν ὁ διάβολος εἰς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν λίαν.** Again, the devil takes him (along) to an exceedingly high mountain. (*Matt. 4:8*)

### 51.5 Sentences for reading and translation

1. ὁ ἄνωθεν ἐρχόμενος ἐπάνω πάντων ἐστίν. (*John 3:31*)
2. καὶ οὓς μὲν ἔθετο ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ πρῶτον ἀποστόλους, δεύτερον προφήτας, τρίτον διδασκάλους, ἔπειτα δυναμεις, ἔπειτα χαρίσματα ἰαμάτων, ἀντιλήμψεις, κυβερνήσεις, γένη γλωσσῶν. (*I Cor. 12:28*)
3. ἔφη αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ, Εὖ, δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ. (*Matt. 25:21*)
4. καὶ οὐκ εἶπεν αὐτῷ οὐδὲ ἐν ῥῆμα, ὥστε θαυμάζειν τὸν ἡγεμόνα λίαν. (*see Matt. 27:14*)
5. πάντοτε γὰρ τοὺς πτωχοὺς ἔχετε μεθ' ὑμῶν, καὶ ὅταν θέλητε δύνασθε αὐτοῖς εὖ ποιῆσαι. (*Mark 14:7*)
6. Οὕτως οὐδέποτε εἶδομεν. (*Mark 2:12*)
7. Καὶ ἐξῆλθεν πάλιν παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν. (*Mark 2:13*)
8. Οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἰσχύοντες ἰατροῦ ἀλλ' οἱ κακῶς ἔχοντες. (*Mark 2:17*)
9. χωρὶς δὲ παραβολῆς οὐκ ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς. (*Mark 4:34*)
10. καὶ ἰδὼν τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἀπὸ μακρόθεν ἔδραμεν καὶ προσεκύνησεν αὐτῷ. (*Mark 5:6*)

### 51.6 Writing Practice : Write the Greek several times, while saying aloud (Rev. 15:3)

Μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστὰ τὰ ἔργα σου,	Great and wonderful (are) thy works
κύριε ὁ θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ,	Lord God Almighty,
δίκαιαι καὶ ἀληθιναὶ αἱ ὁδοί σου,	Just and true (are) thy ways,
ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν ἐθνῶν,	King of the nations.

### 51.7 New Testament Passage for reading and translation : 1 Cor. 12:27-28

In your Greek New Testament, read the passage aloud several times until you can read it without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the translation helps to translate it.

τὸ ἴαμα, -ατος	healing (noun)	
ἡ ἀντίληψις	help, helpful act	
ἡ κυβέρνησις	pilotage, government, administration	( ὁ κυβερνήτης - pilot )

### 51.8 Vocabulary to learn - this includes adverbs that we have learned in earlier vocabularies

ἀρπάζω	I seize, steal
γέμω	I am full, filled with
κοσμέω	I adorn, decorate, put in order
ἡ ἀρπαγή	plunder
ὁ ἡ ὄνος	donkey, ass
διότι	because, for, therefor

Adverbs of manner - derived from adjectives : Words in bold type are new in the vocabulary

<b>ἀληθῶς</b>	truly	
δικαίως	righteously	
εὐθέως	immediately, at once	
εὐθύς	immediately, directly. ( <i>the adjective "straight, level, upright", used as an adverb</i> )	
εὐσεβῶς	reverently, godly	
κακῶς	badly	( <i>remember the idiom "ἔχω κακῶς" = "I am ill" )</i>
<b>καλῶς</b>	well	
ὁμοίως	similarly, likewise, in the same way	
οὕτως	thus, in this way, in this manner, like this	

πάντως	by all means, no doubt
σωφρόνως	soberly, with sound mind
ταχέως	quickly, hastily
ταχύ	quickly, speedily, without delay
ὡσαύτως	in the same way, in like manner

The "little guys" - Adverbs of time, place, etc. Words in bold type are new in the vocabulary

<b>ἅμα</b>	at the same time
ἀνωθεν	from above, from the beginning, anew, again
ἅπαξ	once
ἄρτι	now, just now, right now
αὔριον	tomorrow
ἐγγύς	near
<b>εἶτα</b>	then, next, furthermore
<b>ἐκεῖ</b>	there, in that place
<b>ἐκεῖθεν</b>	thence, from there
<b>ἐντεῦθεν</b>	from here, from this
ἔξω	out, outside
<b>ἔξωθεν</b>	outside, from outside
ἐπάνω	above, more than
<b>ἐπαύριον</b>	on the next day, tomorrow
<b>ἔπειτα</b>	then, thereupon
<b>ἔσωθεν</b>	inside, from within
ἔτι	still, yet, again
εὖ	well
<b>ἤδη</b>	already, now
<b>καθάπερ</b>	just as, even as ( can also be used as a Conjunction)
καθώς	just as, as
<b>καὶκεῖ</b>	and there, there also ( καὶ + ἐκεῖ )
<b>καὶκεῖθεν</b>	and from there, and then, and thereafter ( καὶ + ἐκεῖθεν )
λίαν	exceedingly, greatly, much
μακρόθεν	from afar, from far off
<b>μηκέτι</b>	no longer, no more - used with moods other than the Indicative
<b>μεταξύ</b>	meanwhile ( also used as a Preposition + Genitive = between)
νῦν or <b>νυνί</b>	now, at this time
<b>ὅθεν</b>	whence, from where, from which, whereby, for which reason
ὅπως	how ( also used as a Conjunction : "so that" to indicate purpose)
<b>οὗ</b>	where ( the Genitive of the Relative Pronoun ὅς ἢ ὃ used as an Adverb)
οὐδέποτε	never
οὐκέτι	no longer, no more - used with the Indicative
<b>οὐπω</b>	not yet
πάλιν	again, once more, furthermore
πάντοτε	always, at all times
παραχρῆμα	immediately
πέραν	on the other side of
<b>πλήν</b>	nevertheless, however, but ( also used as a conjunction)
πόθεν ;	whence? from where? from what? how?
πολλάκις	many times
ποῦ ;	where? in what place?
<b>πρίν</b>	before, formerly

πρωί	early, at dawn
σήμερα	today, this very day
σφόδρα	very much, exceedingly
τότε	then, at that time
ὑποκάτω	under, below
<b>χωρίς</b>	separately ( <i>also used as a preposition - "without, separate from"</i> )
<b>ᾧδε</b>	here, in this place
ὡς	as, like, even as ( <i>when used with other adverbs and adjectives - "how"</i> )
ὡσαύτως	in the same way, in like manner
ὡσεὶ	as though, as if it were, like ( <i>with numbers - "about"</i> )