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Visual Greek™ System

featuring

#1 Lively cartoons for the 320 words that occur 50 or more times in the Greek New Testament

plus

#2 The Visual Greek Color System for Greek Text—it's like sentence diagramming yet much simpler, more compact, and a lot more fun!

plus

#3 Nerd and Company, a four-part cartoon, so much fun that you'll likely never forget it! It delivers the noun, adjective, and pronoun endings; the definite article; the personal pronouns, and the relative pronouns (this is one amazing cartoon)

plus

#4 Sam and Pam, a four-part cartoon with "secret decoder ring" for reading Greek verbs—making the "scary and intimidating" no longer scary or intimidating

Peter Coad

Newest version posted at visualgreek.com
Send feedback and ideas for improvement to peter at coad dot com.

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Part 1

Features the vocabulary words presented in Basics of Biblical Greek (BBG), Chapters 1-10
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The cartoons in this work are entirely fictitious. Any resemblance to real people or events is completely coincidental.

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Feedback Please

This is a work-in-progress and your feedback is most welcome and appreciated.

Please send your comments to Peter Coad, the developer of the Visual Greek system. You can contact Peter by writing to him at this address: peter at coad dot com (use an @ for “at” and a period for the “dot”).

Chapter Numbers

The chapter numbers correspond to the chapter numbers in the most widely used introductory Biblical Greek text, Basics of Biblical Greek (BBG), Second Edition, by Bill Mounce.

The Visual Greek System is designed to be an accelerator for those using BBG, an ideal companion for that book.
Contents, Part 1

The chapter numbers below correspond to the chapter numbers in the most widely used introductory Biblical Greek text, *Basics of Biblical Greek* (BBG), Second Edition, by Bill Mounce.

BBG 1-4: Introduction ..............................................................................................................11
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Why Visual Greek

People learn in appreciably different ways.

In the book *Frames of Mind*, Howard Gardner proposes that there are at least seven ways to express intelligence. He defines intelligence as the ability to produce something of value within a given cultural context. The seven intelligences are: linguistic, mathematical-logical, visual (spatial), musical, motion (bodily-kinesthetic), intrapersonal, and interpersonal. Most classrooms emphasize linguistic and mathematical-logical intelligence—and pay little attention to the others.

Now when it comes to learning a new language, those who are especially strong in linguistic intelligence have a relatively easy time. But those who learn visually—truly struggle.

The purpose of Visual Greek is this: *to build a path for the visual ones, so that they too might come to reading the New Testament scriptures in their original language.*

How can you tell if you are a visual learner? If you find it painfully difficult to listen to audio lecture recordings, if you find telephone calls far less fulfilling than talking in person, if you close your eyes while talking so you can better describe what you have in mind, if you find it hard to talk to someone if they keep moving around while you are talking to them, if you remember the name of someone you meet only if you also see their name in written form, and if you jump directly to the pictures in an owner’s manual rather than read word-for-word—if most or all of these statements describe you, then you are a visual learner.

**How to Get the Most from the Visual Greek Cartoons**

Here’s how to make the cartoons even more vivid in your mind, making them easier to remember. You’ll find that Visual Greek builds these same things into each cartoon, to assist you in these steps:

**GEM:** **Give it motion.** **Exaggerate something in it.** **Make it funny.**

Visual Greek also applies these principles:

- Delete the unnecessary, so that the necessary may speak.  
  Visual Greek uses simple backgrounds, preferring no background at all so the shapes of each cartoon “pops out” (we find that using busy backgrounds makes it harder to visually distinguish one cartoon from another).  
  Visual Greek uses gray and quieter colors to tone-down the less essential elements in a cartoon, making it easier to remember what’s important within a cartoon.

- Don’t depend upon the ending sounds of verbs.  
  We use cartoons that link to the basic sound of a verb, without depending upon the ending sound of the verb’s lexical form. We find this principle to be especially important for building a path so that a reader can read a specific form of a Greek verb and successfully remember (link back to) the corresponding cartoon for that verb.
About the Visual Greek Color-coding System

This book uses the Visual Greek Color-coding System. Each Greek word is color-coded by part-of-speech, making it so much easier for a reader to find his way in reading and understanding Greek words, phrases, and sentences.

Greek prepositions and conjunctions are green.

Greek verbs are red; their companions, adverbs, are underlined in red.

Greek nouns and pronouns are blue; their companions, adjectives, are underlined in blue.

Everything else (articles, particles, interjections, and contingency markers) is in black.

Some students use this same system when working on Greek homework or during a Greek exam. Here’s how to mark up a Greek text in color, in preparation for translating a phrase or sentence:

1. Underline prepositions and conjunctions in green.
2. Underline verbs in red; dash-underline adverbs in red.
3. Underline nouns and pronouns in blue; dash-underline adjectives in blue.

...ὁ θεὸς φῶς ἐστιν καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία.

God is light and darkness is not in Him—none.

From 1 John 1:5
# BBG 1-4: Introduction

## The Visual Greek Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sound cue</th>
<th>Write it in one smooth movement, starting from the…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α = a</td>
<td>ἀλφα = alpha</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>upper right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β = b</td>
<td>βή′τα = beta</td>
<td>bate</td>
<td>lower left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ = g</td>
<td>γάμμα = gamma</td>
<td>gah gah</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ = d</td>
<td>δελτα = delta</td>
<td>dealt</td>
<td>upper right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε = e</td>
<td>εψιλόν = epsilon</td>
<td>yep</td>
<td>upper right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ζ = z</td>
<td>ζη′τα = zeta</td>
<td>zane</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η = η</td>
<td>ητα = eta</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ = th</td>
<td>θή′τα = theta</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>middle left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι = I</td>
<td>ιοτα = iota</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>upper center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κ = k</td>
<td>κάππα = kappa</td>
<td>cap</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ = l</td>
<td>λαμβδα = lambda</td>
<td>lamb</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μ = m</td>
<td>μι = mu</td>
<td>moo</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ν = n</td>
<td>νυ = nu</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ξ = x</td>
<td>ξι = xi</td>
<td>ksee</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ο = o</td>
<td>ομικρόν = omicron</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>upper center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>π = p</td>
<td>πι = pi</td>
<td>pee</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρ = r</td>
<td>ρο = rho</td>
<td>row</td>
<td>lower left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σ = s</td>
<td>σιγμα = sigma</td>
<td>signature</td>
<td>upper right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τ = t</td>
<td>ται = tau</td>
<td>top</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>υ = u</td>
<td>υψιλόν = upsilon</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ϕ = ph</td>
<td>φι = phi</td>
<td>fee</td>
<td>upper center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χ = ch</td>
<td>χι = chi</td>
<td>key</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψ = ps</td>
<td>ψι = psi</td>
<td>psee</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ω = ω</td>
<td>ομιγα = omega</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>upper left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Vowel Pairs, Pronounced Together

Greek has eight diphthongs, vowel pairs that are pronounced together. Learn these sound by associating them with the words below:

- αι: sle
- ιο: werkerkraut
- ει: eight
- οι: feed (fηηηd)
- υι: oil
- ου: soup
- ιου: suite
The Visual Greek “Alphabet Song”

Sing to the tune of the “Alphabet Song,” the one sung for generations now in American kindergartens. Just update the words like so:

For “a b c d e f g” sing “alpha beta gamma delta epsilon zeta eta theta.”
For “h i j k l m n o p” sing “iota kappa lambda mu-nu-xi omicron”
For “q r s t u v” sing “pi rho sigma-tau upsilon phi”
For “w x y z” sing “chi psi omega.”
How to Write the Letters of the Greek Alphabet (sing the “Alphabet Song” as you write the letters)
And Now, Let the Vocabulary Cartoons Begin!

Angel = messenger

An angel is delivering a message.

ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ  

angel, messenger

Convention:
Green prepositions and conjunctions
Red verbs; red-underlined adverbs
Blue nouns and pronouns; blue-underlined adjectives
The rest in black.
*Amen* = *verily, truly, indeed*

The “A” men say, “Verily! Truly! Indeed!”

*ἀμήν* signals *A-men*

*A*nthropology man = *man*

“Anthropology man” is examined by a man.

*ἄνθρωπος* - *ου*, ὁ *man*

*ἄνθρωπο-* signals *anthropology*
A postal = I send, sent one
Pay 'em and send 'em

An apostle ("a postal") is a sent one.
A postal patron is putting some of his bills into the mail bag; he’s saying, “Bills? Pay ’em and send ’em.”

Convention:

Some cartoons express a group of related words—making it easier to learn those words. For example, this cartoon portrays a noun (introduced here in chapter 4) and a verb (introduced in chapter 20). Consider learning the words for a given chapter—“apostle” in this case—and then learn the other words in subsequent chapters, when you see the cartoon again, at that time.
An animated piece of graph paper is writing scripture onto a scroll.

γραφ- signals graph

Dogs-a = glory
Dogs-as = glorify
Dogs add

Some dogs plus the letter “a” are basking together in their “glow-ry.” The corresponding verb is, “I glorify.”
A little dog on the side is running a calculator and is saying, “Dogs add!”

δόξα and δοξάζ- signals dogs-a  δοξάζω- signals dogs add
An eye ("I") is eating an Eggo waffle. Someone is pouring suntan lotion onto the eye. The eye is saying, "Oh oil me!"

\( \dot{\gamma} \omega \), \( \mu \nu \), \( \mu \omicron \), \( \mu \varepsilon \) signals *Eggo*

\( \dot{\gamma} \omicron \) signals *Eggo*

\( \dot{\gamma} \omicron \) in 4

\( \mu \omicron \) in 9

all four in 11

add \( \varepsilon \) prefix for emphasis

It's time for the annual "cat toss" contest. A contestant from outside the cartoon frame tosses a cat. The cat bounces along across the frame, ending up on the far right, looking at us safe and sound—and somewhat bewildered—and has a last place ribbon to show for it.

\( \dot{\sigma} \chi \alpha \tau \omicron \sigma \) signals *is cat toss*

\( \dot{\sigma} \chi \alpha \tau \omicron \sigma \) signals *is cat toss*
Someone with needle and thread has sown a letter “A” on a lifesaver. An eyeball character is sawing into the lifesaver.

ζωή, -ῆς, ἥ life  4  
ζωο I live  19

Sew-A = life  
Saw-O = I live

καὶ and, even, also  4  
τι even, yet, still  22

Eti eats even

A letter “k” and an eye are busy sewing with their friends “and” and “even.” A video-game creature, one who loves to eat e’s, let’s call him eti, is eating the “e” in “even.”

καὶ signals K+eye  
τι signals eti
Car deals hearts

An animated car is dealing lots of cards—and every card is a heart.

καρδία signals car deal

Cosmo = world
Top = location
Gee = earth

κόσµος, -ου, ὁ world 4
τόπος, -ου, ὁ location, place 18
γῆ, γῆς, ἡ earth, land, region, humanity 22

An animated globe is putting on cosmetics. An animated top is excitedly pointing to an island on the globe, saying, “Location!” A much smaller, little-child globe is looking up at the animated globe, saying, “Gee!”

κόσµο- signals cosmo
tόπο- signals topo
γῆ signals gee
A log is going and a ream of paper is jumping playfully into a big pile of words.

λόγος signals log goes    ύμα signals ream-a

...τὸ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ...

In Hebrews 4:12

Convention:

A gray highlighter is used to...

Highlight third-declension consonantal endings (first occurs in BBG 4, and is detailed in BBG 10)
Highlight exceptions to the “article and noun-ending” gender norms (very few of these; the first is in BBG 4)
Highlight contract verbs—actually just the ending vowel of the stem, a, e, or o (which begin appearing in BBG 17)
Highlight deponent-verb endings (which begin appearing in BBG 18)
An animated “P” is a new mom. The baby is a baby holy-spirit dove. The baby cries out to its mom, “Mama.”

πνεῦμα signals P new ma

Prophet As = prophet

προφήτης -ου, ὁ

The prophet As read from scrolls declaring, “Thus saith the Lord.”

προφήτης signals prophet A’s
An animated phone handset startles a man with loud voices and sounds.

Phone = voice, sound

φωνή signals phone

VOX signals phone

parents, -ής, ἡ
φωνέω
I call out, summon

Bonus word, occurs 43 times

No cartoons needed:

θεός, ὁ
God

χριστός, -ου, ὁ
Christ

᾽Αββραάμ, ὁ
Abraham

Δαυίδ, ὁ
David

Παῦλος, ὁ
Paul

Πέτρος, ὁ
Peter

Πιλάτος, ὁ
Pilate

Σίμων, ὁ
Simon

Γαλιλαία, ἡ
Galilee

σάββατον, -ου, τό
Sabbath

πνεῦμα ὁ θεός...
In John 4:24
BBG 5: Nouns

This chapter does not introduce any new vocabulary words.

BBG 6: Nominative and Accusative; Definite Article

A guppy = love

Two guppies are kissing in a fish bowl, with love hearts all around.

ἀγάπη signals a guppy
Part 1

All-Os = another
Heather-Os = another

We’re at a fork in the road, with arrows pointing to “other” and “another.” A box of “All Os” is at the fork in the road. So is a girl named Heather.

αλλος signals All Os    Ετερος signals Heather Os

He = auto
Hay-auto = him-shelf

He, she, it    the same, he/she/itself
he, she, it    same, he/she/itself
he, she, it    same, he/she/itself

A man (“he”) is driving along in his favorite auto. The auto has a shelf on this side, with hay.

αυτο- signals auto    Εαυτο- signals hay-auto
Animated basil and an animated A are looking over an entire kingdom, below. They are taking in the view, and are saying together, “Kingdom!” In another part of the scene, some other animated basil, hard of hearing, is saying, “Eh?” (reminding us of the combination of βασιλ and ε). He’s wearing a crown and robe. He is saying, ‘I am the king!’”

...ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ...

In 2 Corinthians 4:20

Day = little butt

A large sun is radiating little butts.

δὲ signals day

δὲ but, and
(a little but)
Part 1

En = d: in

The Dog is in a pen. A sign on the pen declares, “The Dog is IN.”

εν signals in

Convention:
In Greek, a preposition may put restrictions on what forms of nouns it works with. Here, εν is a preposition that works with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and articles in the dative case. Both The Dog (one of four special characters in Nerd and Company, coming up in the chapter labeled BBG 7) and the little “d:” as shown above: are markers that indicate that this preposition works only with dative-case words.
Hair gone = work

A bald man is holding up a bottle of a new product called Hair Gone. The man is smiling and saying, “Hair gone!” and “It works!” A small spectator in the lower right is saying, “Oh my!”

έργο- and έργα signal hair gone

Hi Ross = appointed time

Ross, a patient, arrives right on time for his appointed time. The doctor holds up his watch and comments, “Hi Ross. You’re right on time.”

καιρός signals Hi Ross
Welcome to “Nun for a Day,” the exciting new game show! As a contestant looks on, the game-show host announces, “NOW the winner is…”

νῦν signals nun  ἥδη signals a day

Hot hay top = the

The Nerd character has a hat that is a “hot hay top”—his hat is hot (it’s on fire); it’s made out of hay; and it’s on top of his head. The “h” on his chest is a reminder that both ὅ and ἦ feature rough-breathing marks—and to be sure to start out with an “h” when transliterating. The feather on the right side is a reminder to put an acute accent on the rightmost one of the three forms, like so: τό.

ὁ, ἦ, τό signals hot hay top
A very hot letter “I” is wearing a T-shaped hat. Riding on the I, holding onto the vertical part of the I is a bee, saying, “‘Cuz!” (ὅτι means “because” when the context is causal in nature. A very hot letter “E” is holding up an alarm clock, now ringing at full volume.

NTSTATUS signals hot I.  ὅτε signals hot E

“A minister asks the wedding party, “Who may knot?” Everyone turns, looking to see who that might be.

舛 signals who  μή signals may
Let’s dance the hora for an hour

Little Jewish children are dancing the hora—hand-in-hand in a circle, dancing the hora around a giant one-hour timer with “HOUR” on it. (The hora is a traditional round dance of Romania and Israel.)

ὁρα signals hour
BBG 7: Genitive and Dative; Definite Article (continued)

A martini with a sin olive

A martini glass is tipping over. The olive for the drink is made up of the letters s-i-n.

ἀμαρτία signals a martini

Ark = ruler, beginning
Ark = I rule
Hoop ark = I am
Ark err = high priest

An ark, made of rulers, is beginning a race. A ruler on the right deck is saying, “I rule” and “Oh my I begin.” A hoop on left deck of ark is saying, “I am.” A high priest has his back to the arc and is blessing something other than the arc; this is an “ark error.”
Garage = four

It’s a four-car gar(age).

γάρ signals “gar.”

Lego = er I say
Ape = I said

A Lego block, dressed up like Sherlock Holmes, is saying, “Er, I say.” An ape is jumping up and down, in front of him, saying, “I said.” An animated fake dollar bill is on the right, facing the Lego. The fake dollar bill is saying, “I say.”
An ace is caught in the number two. The ace is trying to wiggle its way out of the grip that the two has on it. The Anteater pulling to get away reminds us that the ace is stuck in the two and is trying to get out. The presence of the Anteater reminds us that this preposition works only with accusative-case nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and articles.

εἰς signals ace

Exercise = power, authority

A pro wrestler is flexing his muscles, while saying, “I’ve got the power! Exercise!”

ἐξουσία signals exercise
Evangelist = good news

εὐαγγέλιον, -ου, τό  good news, Gospel
εὐαγγέλιδον  good news, preach
εὐαγγέλιζω  I bring good news, preach

An evangelist is holding high a very large Bible in his right hand, and joyfully proclaiming, “Good news!”

εὐαγγέλιον- signals evangelist

κύριος, οὗ, ὁ  Lord

Curious about the Lord

A very curious one is taking a look, hoping to see the one who is behind the door marked, “Lord.”

κύριος signals curious
“Who may (tie the) knot?”

A minister asks the wedding party, “Who may knot?” Everyone turns, looking to see who that might be.

οù signals who  μή signals may

Ooo rhinos = heaven, sky

A boy is looking up at the sky, into the heavens. Instead of seeing the usual stars and moon, he is seeing rhinos! With delight, he is saying, “Ooo! Rhinos!”

οὐρανός signals ooo rhinos
Who tossed this haughty tube top
Toy oh such a kind
That cane

Someone is tossing a very fancy, sequined tube top to a woman. The woman is responding with, “Who tossed this haughty tube top?” The woman is pointing with a cane, to a T-hat (that). A little toy man is in close proximity to the hand on the far right. He smirks and is saying, “Oh such a kind gesture!”

Who tossed this haughty tube top
Toy oh such a kind
That cane

Sue you. Ooh oil me!

Sue You, Attorney-at-Law, is confronting her latest opponent with a big “sue you” document. Her opponent is looking both surprised and unhappy about that. Someone is pouring suntan lotion onto the opponent fellow. He is saying, “Oh oil me!”
Mom is playfully passing her young boy over to Dad. The boy is saying, “Wee ahhhs!” while Dad is saying, “Son!”

Wee ahhhs = son

Moon, Dial, “Oh stay there four”

A moon playing an accordion and an animated sundial are saying, “Oh stay there, four” to an animated number four, which is struggling to get back up on its feet.

Oh stay there, four
Nerd and Company: Nouns, Pronouns, Articles, and Adjectives

Character
Cues, singular
Cues, plural
Case
Declension
Nerd
hot hay-a top—s
boy I tap—yes-a
Nominative
2-1-2
Girl
two taste-as two—boss!
tone, tone, tone
Genitive
2-1-2
Dog
toe tape-a toe—ih!
toys ice toys—sin
Dative
2-1-2
Anteater
tongue tank-a top—yawn—
twos taps tap
Accusative
2-1-2

Notes:
(1) Snake far left = add ζ for nominative singular masculine noun endings
(2) Ton markers = use ον for nominative and accusative singular neutral nouns and adjectives (not for articles or for pronouns!)
(3) Nerd “h” on chest = rough breathing and “h” transliteration for nominative masculine fem sing pl
(4) Nerd feather in cap, right side = acute accent for nominative neuter articles
(5) Dog with ı on toes, tape, tail, toys = reminders to include the iota subscript for genitive singular
(6) Circumflex over girl and dog = circumflex accent for genitive and dative articles
(7) Anteater eyelash up the middle = acute accent for accusative articles
(8) Commentator gives 3rd declension noun endings, when different from 1st and 2nd, giving the masculine-feminine ending, followed by the neuter ending
(9) A relative pronoun (who/whom, which/that) = noun ending with both rough-breathing and accent marks, plus ζ in the nominative singular form.

Adjectives: Attributive (art+adj+noun OR art+noun+art+adj), Substantive (art+adj), Predicative (art+noun+adj OR adj+art+noun)

Parsing Pattern: Declension, Case, Gender, Number, Lexical Form, Translation
One more character rounds out the set. It is the Vulture, the vocative case. The vocative case is the form nouns take in direct address, for example, κύριε, κύριε. It’s important that you recognize such words have slightly different endings.

Master the Nerd, Girl, Dog, and Anteater. Becoming familiar with Vulture and its endings will be enough.

Singular Plural Case
he hay he boy I tap Vocative

No cartoon needed: Ἰησοῦς, -οῦ, ὁ Jesus
**BBG 8: Prepositions and εἰμί**

*Haul a butt*

A tow truck is zooming along, towing a large butt behind it.

ἀλλά signals haul a

Compare with:

δέ but (little but), and

*Apple = g: from, a weigh from*

The Girl (genitive) is using an apple gun to shoot apples away from where she is standing. In the distance, the apples are landing on a weighing scale.

ἀπό signals apple
Διά (δι')

g: through
a: on account of

The Girl (genitive) is driving a large truck through an even larger diamond. The Anteater (accusative) looks on with a calculator, counting, “1,2,3.”

διά signals diamond

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aim-me</td>
<td>εἰμί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>εἶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-tin</td>
<td>ἐστίν(ν)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aim-me</td>
<td>Two bees (“to be”) at the top, are saying, “aim me.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>The bees are standing on a bale of hay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-tin</td>
<td>The bale of hay is inside a sardine tin, for short called an S-tin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-men</td>
<td>Two men, each with a torso in the shape of an S: the S-men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-tee</td>
<td>Those two men are balancing on top of a giant golf tee, with an S on the side: an S-tee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ace-in</td>
<td>The giant tee is poking right into the middle of a giant ace: Ace-in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...ὁ θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν.

In 1 John 4:8

ἡμεῖς ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐσμέν...

In 1 John 4:4
Was = pain

A man is thinking back to his childhood, sees a little version of himself taking a hammer, hitting his toe, and yelling, “Pain!”

Each character has a circumflex accent over his head, reminding us that this word includes a circumflex accent.

ἐν signals pain

Ecch = g: from, out of

The Girl (genitive) is reaching into a garbage can and pulling some garbage out from the can. She is realizing what she is pulling out from the can and says, “Ecch!” in disgust.

ἐκ, ἐξ signals ecch
Hey mirror = day

Cinderella is looking in the mirror, saying, “Mirror, mirror, on the wall…” She is wearing sunglasses, to protect her eyes from the very bright and large sun beaming into the window.

ήμέρα signals hey mirror

The lasso = sea

Lots of water, all around—it’s the sea. A cowboy is throwing a lasso across the sea, with the lasso soon to capture Poseidon, the Greek god of the seas.

θάλασσα signals the lasso
Then ant toss = death

A skeleton, dressed as a zookeeper, is tossing ants to their death, landing on the tongue of an anteater (just any old anteater, not The Anteater from *Nerd and Company*).

θάνατος signals then ant toss

In a = in order that
Hop-Os = in order that

Some hopping Os, carrying the numbers 1-2-3 on their heads, are hopping, in order, into a T-hat.

ίνα signals in a  ὅπως signals hop Os

Compare with:

ὅτι that, because, since
A Lego block, dressed up like Sherlock Holmes, is saying, “Er, I say.” An ape is jumping up and down, in front of him, saying, “I said.” An animated fake dollar bill is on the right, facing the Lego. The fake dollar bill is saying, “I say.”

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Lego = er I say

Ape = I said

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἔρο</td>
<td>ἐρ</td>
<td>er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λέγω</td>
<td>I say</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἴπω</td>
<td>I said</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔίπον</td>
<td>he/she/it said</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φη</td>
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Compare with:

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<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

signals

er signals lego

εἴπ- signals ape

φη- signals fake
\[\text{Met ya’} = g: \text{ with; a: rafter}\]

Description: The Girl (genitive) is leaping into the arms of the Anteater, saying, “Nice to have met ya” and holding onto him, so she appears to be with (very close to) him. The Anteater (accusative) is wrapping his tongue up and around a rafter.

\[
\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha \ (\mu\epsilon\tau’, \ \mu\epsilon\theta) \quad g: \text{ with} \\
a: \text{after}
\]

\[\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha \ \text{signals met ya} \quad \text{rafter signals after}\]

\[\text{Oik = home}\]

\[
\omega\iota\kappa\iota, \ -\alpha\varsigma, \ \acute{\iota} \quad \text{home, house} \\
\omega\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma, \ -\omicron\upsilon, \ \acute{o} \quad \text{home, house}
\]

A little pig is coming home to Mom and Dad Pig. The little pig is saying, “OiK!” And the parents are saying in unison, “Welcome home!”

\[\omega\iota\kappa\iota- \text{ signals oik}\]
An ox is lost in a crowd. It is saying, “I’m in la-la land.” A cowboy is looking for the ox in a crowd, shouting, “Ox lost!”

δύλος signals ox lost  λα- signals la la land

Paragraph = g: from; d: beside; a: alongside of

παρά (παρ')  g: from
d: beside,
in the presence of
a: alongside of

We see some letterhead with a giant paragraph symbol (that is to say, this symbol: ¶) on it. The letter is from The Girl Enterprises, featuring The Girl (genitive) with the word “From” written boldly on the page. A man with The Dog (dative) is standing beside the letterhead; the man has two birthday presents tucked under his arm, indicating “In the presence of.” The Anteater (accusative) is on the other side, standing alongside the letterhead, with his tongue up and down alongside the letterhead.

παρά signals paragraph  presents signals presence
Pros = a: to, toward

πρός

a: to, toward, with

The Anteater (accusative) is playing soccer. He is using his head to play the ball, actually a large number 2, hitting the “2” toward the goal.

πρός signals pros

Hoop-o = g: by; a: under

υπό (υπ´, ύφ´)

g: by

a: under

The Girl (genitive) is holding up a very large hoop. She’s is buying something. At the same time, The Anteater (accusative) is playing under the hoop, balancing the hoop with its four paws, laughing.

υπό signals hoop-o

No cartoons needed:

'Ιωάννης, -ου, ó

John

παραβολή, -ῆς, η

parable
BBG 9: Adjectives

Ga-ga hoss = good

A toddler is rocking on a horse, while saying, “Ga-ga-good!”

ἀγαθός signals ga ga hoss

A guppie toss = bee loved

Someone is tossing a fish bowl with guppies (“a guppie toss”) into the outstretched arms of a bee. The bee is in love with the guppies in the fish bowl (“bee loved”), so hearts are in the air.

ἀγαπητός signals a guppie tossed  Bee loved signals beloved

Compare with:

ἀγάπη, ἡ love
I own E = eternal

A shopper is walking outside a store with his new purchase, a giant letter E. He is saying, “I own E, Eternal E.” Musical notes nearby are chiming in with a song, “Now unto the E Eternal.”

αἰώνι-, signals I own E

Alley lawn = we won another

A bowling team is bowling in a bowling alley. This particular alley is located outdoors on someone’s lawn (“alley lawn”). The “lawn bowling” team is celebrating, shouting, “We won another!”

ἀλλήλων signals alley lawn  Won another signals one another

…τῇ ἀγάπῃ εἰς ἀλλήλους…

In 1 Thessalonians 3:12
Apple crispy = answered

An animated apple crisp is participating as a student in a classroom. He is exclaiming about about a classmate, “He answered!”

ἀπεκρίθη signals apple crispy

Do last = servant

Three couples are getting married. The three grooms are all carrying serving trays, up high in the air, like waiters in a busy restaurant do. Now the first groom is saying, “I do.” The second is saying, “I do too.” And the third groom says, “I do last.”

dουλος signals do last

Παύλος δούλος Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ…

In Romans 1:1
A sales rep is panicking. The one he is attempting to sell to is at his desk, leaning back, arms outstretched, letting out a great big yawn. The sales rep is sweating now, saying, “If…when…”

εάν signals yawn

Momma letter M (M signals the stem, εμ) is holding her baby M in her arms. She’s saying, “My, my, my.”

εμ- signals M
Moses is driving a sports car. He is holding up two stone tablets, with the 10 commandments on them. He’s driving in a toll lane.

A cat is hold up a hose, which is shooting donkeys (asses) into the air. An animated hose, standing up all by itself, is also shooting donkeys (asses) into the air.
**Ka ka = bad**

A man is changing a baby’s diaper for the first time. He’s holding his nose, holding up the diaper, and saying, “Ka ka.”

κακό- signals *ka ka*

---

**Eggo** = *I. Ooh oil me!*

An eye (“I”) is eating an Eggo waffle. Someone is pouring suntan lotion onto the eye. The eye is saying, “Oh oil me!”

*ἐγώ* signals *Eggo*  
*μου, μοι, με* signals *ooh oil me*
Necking = dead

Two skeletons are necking on a park bench. Sign next to bench reads: No Necking!

νεκρός, -ός, -όν
adj: dead
n: dead body

νεκρ- signals neck-er

Pig toss = bee-leaving, faithful

A farmer is tossing pigs to his friend, Faith. Faith’s arms are full. Some bees are looking on with disgust, flying to get away from the scene, saying, “We bees are leaving.”

πιστός, -ή, -όν
believing, faithful

πιστός signals pig toss  Bees leaving signals believing

πιστός δέ ἐστιν ὁ κύριος…
In 2 Thessalonians 3:3

πιστός ὁ λόγος…
In 1 Timothy 1:15; 3:1; 4:9, 2 Timothy 2:11, and Titus 3:8
A pony rustler is stealing ponies. A giant mom with rolling pin in hand is chasing him, pointing to him, shouting, “Evil!”

πονηρός signals pony rustler

Two giant guys are tossing professional ball players back-and-forth. The ball players are numbered 1st, 2nd, 3rd, with the 1st being by far the most prominent.

πρώτος signals pro toss
Birds are hopping from treetop to treetop. The treetops are numbered 1st, 2nd, 3rd, with the 3rd being the most prominent. And so: treetops = 3rd. The tree trunks are labeled 1, 2, 3, with the number 3 the most prominent.

τρίτος, -ῆ, -ον  
third  
9

τρεῖς, τρία  
three  
27

Tree tops = 3rd
Trees = 3

τριτ- signals treetops  
τρει- and τρι- signal three
BBG 10: Third Declension

Hoggy = whole-y

Holy: ἁγίος, -ια, -ιον, ἁγίασμος, -ον, ὁ holy

Hoggy = whole-y

**Bondu word, occurs 10 times**

A little hog, a “hoggie” is looking down, panicking, just now discovering a large hole in his body.

ἁγι- signals hogg

Eh? Tea? = if

Eh? Tea? = if

An animated “if” has a cane and is hard of hearing. He is raising a hearing horn to his ear. A hand coming in from the right is offering him a cup of tea. He is saying, “Eh? Tea?”

ει signals eh

ειτε signals eh tea

ει signals eh

ειτε signals eh tea

Compare with:

ειν if, when

A pair or words, occurs from time to time:

ει μη if not, except
Hey it’s my-a hen = one

εν, µια, εν
εις, µια, ἐν

A number 1, a bale of hay, and a hen are arm-in-arm, dancing together! The number 1 is saying, “Hey, this is my-a hen!”

εις signals hey it’s
µια signals my-a
ἐν signals hen

εις κύριος, µια πίστις, ἐν βάπτισμα.
Ephesians 4:5

Boo days = no one

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν
no one, nothing [3-1-3]

May days = no one

µηδείς, µηδεμία, µηδέν
10

οὐ/µή + δ[ε] + εις/µία/ἐν

It’s a giant calendar for the month of May (May days). A creature on the calendar is shouting, “Boo!” (boo days). A group of people are frightened, running away as fast as they can, shouting, “Ahhh!” and exiting to the right. All we can see at this point is the bottoms of their shoes—no one is left.

οὐδείς signals boo days
µηδείς signals may days
Welcome to “Nun for a Day,” the exciting new game show! As a contestant looks on, the game-show host announces, “NOW the winner is…”

νῦν signals nun   ἤδη signals a day

Anna Ma = name  ὄνομα, ὄνόμαξις, τὸ name, reputation

Description: Anna the Mom is walking up to a ticket counter. She has a large nametag on. A man working at the ticket counter is scowling at her. He is asking, “Name?”

ὄνομα signals Anna Ma
An animated pass, dressed as a soccer player, is passing a large letter A from his head to a player down the field. The A is heading down the field, to the intended recipient, an animated frying pan. Yes, this sequence is: pass pass-a pan! From the distance, a pair of pants is taking this all in. While all this is happening, a director with megaphone is looking down on the scene. He is not liking what he is seeing, not at all, and is crying out, “Heck cast! Each and every!”

\[
\text{πάντα γὰρ ὑμῶν ἐστὶν... πάντα ὑμῶν, ὑμεῖς δὲ Χριστὸς, Χριστὸς δὲ θεó.}
\]

In 1 Cor 3:21-23

The Girl (genitive) is a sightseeing guide. She is telling us all about the Eiffel tower, the famous landmark in Paris, saying, “About this…” The Anteater (accusative) has wrapped his tongue around the Eiffel tower.

\[
\text{περί signals Paris}
\]
Sharks = flesh, body

σάρξ, σαρκός, ἥ  

flesh, body  

(σαρκ + ζ = σάρξ)

A shark is attacking a swimmer. Chunks of flesh and body parts seem everywhere.

σάρξ signals sharks

Sun = d: with, together

σύν  

d: with, together

Two animated suns are walking together with each other. The Dog (dative) walks together with them, too.

σύν signals sun
Sew Ma = body

σώμα, σώματος, τό body

A rag doll, a Mom, has partially come undone. The rag doll, partially undone, is taking a needle and thread, sewing her body back together again.

σώμα signals Sew Ma

Tickle none = child

tέκνον, -ου, τό child

A little boy and a little girl child are being tickled by their Mom. The two children are gleefully saying, “Tickle none! Tickle none!”

tέκνον signals tickle none

Compare with:  

ψιός, -οθ, ó son

...τέκνα θεου...καὶ ἐσμεν...
...Αγαπητοί, γιὰν τέκνα θεοῦ ἐσμεν...
...ὑμεῖς ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἔστε, τεκνια...

In 1 John 3:1, 2; 4:4
A wise owl is talking to a startled man. First, the owl says: “Tisk tisk—anyone, anything?” Then the owl screeches: “ΤÍSK? ΤÍSK? WHO? WHAT? WHY?”

τίς, τι signals a gentle, imploring, tisk, tisk
τίς, τί signals a nagging, persistent, Tisk! Tisk!

τίς, τι: indefinite (a.k.a. impersonal) pronoun; no accent or a second-syllable accent—all forms
τίς, τί: interrogative pronoun; first-syllable accent—all forms

Tisk tisk anyone

stem
τις, τι
anyone, anything

τίς, τί
Who? What? Why?
The “Square of Stops”

The “square of stops” groups consonants based upon how one stops air flow when making the sound. Rows: Labial, Velar (touching the back of the tongue on the soft palate), and Dental. Columns: Voiceless, Voiced, Aspirate—and an unofficial column on combining with sigma.

Why is this so important? The rows tell you what stem endings act the same; the last item in each row shows what happens when one of the stem endings in that row combines with a sigma. The columns tell you how letters can shift, from one to another.

Pie bat-a feet—postscript
Cuppa gramma key—Kissee
Towel deli they-ate-a—σ sweeps them off their feet