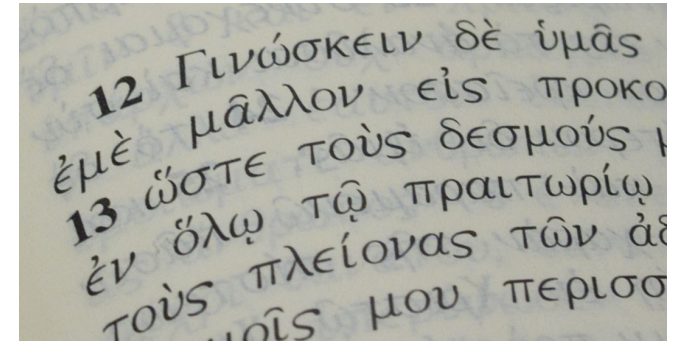


Derivational Morphology in the Greek New Testament

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This project examines morphemes, such as -ματος (matos) and -ιζω (izo), which are suffixes that change the grammatical category of Greek New Testament words.



Greek Bible

What Are Derivational Morphemes?

- Definition of **Morphemes**:

The smallest unit of meaning in a language

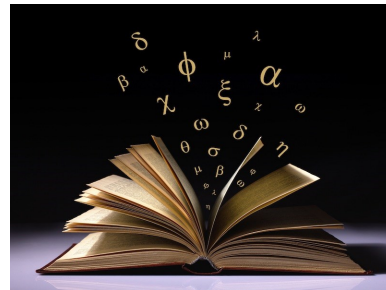
- Definition of **Derivation**:

Changing the word class (ex. noun to verb) by adding affixes (prefixes and suffixes)

Α α	alpha	Ν ν	nu
Β β	beta	Ξ ξ	ksi
Γ γ	gamma	Ο ο	omicron
Δ δ	delta	Π π	pi
Ε ε	epsilon	Ρ ρ	rho
Ζ ζ	zeta	Σ σς	sigma
Η η	eta	Τ τ	tau
Θ θ	theta	Υ υ	upsilon
Ι ι	iota	Φ φ	phi
Κ κ	kappa	Χ χ	chi
Λ λ	lambda	Ψ ψ	psi
Μ μ	mu	Ω ω	omega

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Greek Alphabet



Why Study Derivational Morphemes?

- Greek is not all Greek! Greek and English are related
- Understanding the “**life**” of a language
- The Apostle John said, “In the beginning was **the Word**, and the Word was with God and the Word was God”
- Studying the Word and language of God deepens our knowledge of our Creator

Conclusion:

Our Savior Jesus Christ declares, “I am **the Alpha** and **the Omega**.” Studying derivational morphemes sharpens our vision of language.



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