

Verbs and Verbals (1/3)

Person and Number

Person (391–99)

- A. First Person for Third Person (“I” = “Someone”): for the sake of vividness when a more universal application is in view (391–92)
- B. Second Person for Third Person (“You” = “Someone”): no clear examples in NT (392–93)
- C. **First Person Plural Constructions: The Scope of “We”** (393–99)
 - 1. Editorial “We” (Epistolary Plural): first person plural by an author when he is only speaking about himself (394–96)
 - 2. **Inclusive “We” (Literary Plural)**: first person plural includes both author(s) and audience (397–99)
 - 3. **Exclusive “We”**: first person plural restricts the group to the author and his associates (397–99)

Number (399–406)

- A. **Neuter Plural Subject with Singular Verb**: neuter plural subjects *normally* take singular verbs since impersonal things are usually in view; treated as a collective whole; when they take a *plural* verb, individual identity is stressed (399–400)
- B. **Collective Singular Subject with Plural Verb**: when words such as ὄχλος take plural verb, individual identity is stressed (400–401)
- C. **Compound Subject with Singular Verb**: *first-named* subject is stressed (e.g., “Jesus and the disciples *comes*”) (401–402)
- D. The Indefinite Plural: “They” = “Someone” (convert plural into a *passive* in which the object becomes the subject; “Have they discovered a cure for cancer?” = “Has a cure for cancer been discovered?”) (402–403)
- E. The Categorical Plural (a.k.a. Generalizing Plural): “They” = “He, She” (like indefinite plural, but can be used with plural *nouns*); focuses more on action than actor (403–406)

Voice

(indicates how subject is related to the action [or state] expressed by the verb)

Active (410–14): Subject *performs, produces, or experiences* the action or exists in the state expressed by the verb

- A. **Simple Active**: subject performs or experiences the action (411)
- B. **Causative Active (a.k.a. Ergative)**: subject is not directly involved in the action, but is the ultimate source of it (411–12)
- C. **Stative Active**: subject exists in the state indicated by the verb (412–13)
- D. **Reflexive Active**: active verb + *reflexive pronoun* (subject acts upon himself or herself) (413–14)

Middle (414–30): Subject *performs or experiences* the action expressed by the verb in such a way that *emphasizes the subject’s participation*; subject acts with a *vested interest*

- A. **Direct Middle (a.k.a. Reflexive or Direct Reflexive)**: verb + *self* (as direct object); subject acts *on* himself or herself (416–18)
- B. **Redundant Middle**: the use of the middle voice in a reflexive manner with a *reflexive pronoun* (418–19)
- C. **Indirect Middle (a.k.a. Indirect Reflexive, Benefactive, Intensive, Dynamic)**: subject acts *for* (or sometimes *by*) himself or herself, or in his or her *own interest*; key: like active verb + *reflexive pronoun* in *dative* (419–23)
- D. **Causative Middle**: subject *has* something done *for* or *to* himself or herself (423–25)
- E. **Permissive Middle**: subject *allows* something to be done *for* or *to* himself or herself (425–27)
- F. **Reciprocal Middle**: verb with *plural subject* to represent interaction among themselves (427)
- G. **Deponent Middle**: generally, no active *form* but active *meaning*; specifically, no active form for a particular *principal part* in *Hellenistic Greek*, and one whose force in that principal part is evidently active (428–30)

Passive (431–41): The subject is *acted upon* or *receives the action* of verb

A. Passive Constructions (431–39)

1. The Passive With and Without Expressed Agency (431–38)

a. With Agency Expressed (431–35)

- 1) **Ultimate Agent**: usually ὑπό (+ gen.), sometimes ἀπό (+ gen.) or παρά (+ gen.), indicating the person who is ultimately responsible for the action (433)
 - 2) **Intermediate Agent**: διὰ (+ gen.), indicating the person who carries out the act for the ultimate agent (433–34)
 - 3) **Impersonal Means**: ἐν (+ dat.), simple dative, or sometimes ἐκ (+ gen.), indicating the means an agent uses to perform an act (434–35)
- b. **With No Agency Expressed**: various reasons why agency is unexpressed (such as: obvious from context, focus on subject, nature of some verbs requires none, equative verbs, implicit generic agent, obtrusiveness of an explicit agent, rhetorical effect; *divine passive* is not a separate category, but may belong to several of the previous ones) (435–38)

2. Passive With an Accusative Object: especially with accusative of thing (in person-thing double accusative construction) as a retained object; thing stays as accusative when verb becomes passive; person becomes subject (e.g., “She taught you *the lesson*” becomes “You were taught *the lesson* by her”) (438–39)

B. Passive Uses (439–41)

- 1. **Simple Passive**: subject receives the action (439–40)
- 2. **Causative/Permissive Passive**: implies consent, permission, or cause of the action of the verb on the part of the subject receiving the action (440–41)
- 3. **Deponent Passive**: generally, no active *form* but active *meaning*; specifically, no active form for a particular *principal part* in *Hellenistic Greek*, and one whose force in that principal part is evidently active (441)

Moods

(present [the speaker’s portrayal of his affirmation of certainty of] the verbal action or state with reference to its actuality or potentiality)

Indicative (448–61): The mood of assertion, or *presentation of certainty*

- 1. **Declarative Indicative**: presents assertion as a noncontingent (or unqualified) statement (449)
- 2. **Interrogative Indicative**: question of fact; expects a *declarative* indicative in response (449–50)
- 3. **Conditional Indicative**: indicative with εἰ in protasis .first class: *assumed true for sake of argument*; second class: *assumed false (for sake of argument)* (450–51)
- 4. **Potential Indicative**: semantically equivalent to a *potential* mood, due to verbal root; found in verbs of obligation, wish, or desire (such as ὀφείλω, δεῖ, θέλω), followed by infinitive (451–52)
- 5. **Cohortative (Command, Volitive) Indicative**: *future* indicative is sometimes used for a command (452–53)
- 6. **The Indicative with Ὅτι** (453–61)
 - a. **Substantival Ὅτι Clauses** (453–59)
 - 1) Subject Clause: functions as subject of verb (453–54)
 - 2) **Direct Object Clause**: functions as direct object of verb (454–58)
 - a) Direct Object Proper: direct object of a transitive verb that is *not* a verb of perception (454)
 - b) **Direct Discourse (a.k.a. Recitative Ὅτι Clause, Ὅτι Recitativum)**: after verb of perception; ‘translate’ as quotation marks (454–55)
 - c) **Indirect Discourse (a.k.a. Declarative Ὅτι Clause)**: after verb of perception; ὅτι clause contains *reported speech* or *thought*; translation: *that* (456–58)
 - 3) **Apposition** (to noun, pronoun, or other substantive): *namely, that* (can be substituted for its antecedent) (458–59)
 - b. Epexegetical: *explains or clarifies* or *completes* a previous word or phrase (similar to apposition, but cannot be substituted for its antecedent) (459–60)
 - c. **Causal (Adverbial)**: *because* (introduces a dependent causal clause) (460–61)

Subjunctive (461–80): Generally represents the verbal action (or state) as uncertain but probable; in Koine, took on optative’s senses (possible, hypothetical, and impossible)

1. In Independent Clauses (463–69)

- a. **Hortatory Subjunctive (a.k.a. Volitive; but this also means imperative)**: *let us* (first person plural used to exhort oneself and one’s associates); rarely, first person singular is used (*let me*) (464–65)
- b. **Deliberative Subjunctive (a.k.a. Dubitative)**: asks either a *real* or *rhetorical* question; a hortatory subjunctive turned into a question; asks about *possibility, necessity, or moral obligation* (465–68)
- c. **Emphatic Negation Subjunctive**: οὐ μὴ plus the *aorist subjunctive* (strong negation, *not even possible*) (468–69)
- d. **Prohibitive Subjunctive**: usually μὴ + *aorist subjunctive*, typically in the *second* person; equivalent to μὴ + imperative: *Do not* (rather than *You should not*) (469)

2. In Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses (469–80)

- a. **Subjunctive in Conditional Sentences**: subjunctive with εἰ in protasis—*third class condition* (may indicate more probable future, mere possibility, or hypothetical situation); *fifth class condition* (a.k.a. *present general condition*) (indicates a generic situation in the present time) (469–71)
- b. **Ἰνα + the Subjunctive (471–77)**
 - 1) **Purpose Ἰνα Clause (a.k.a. Final or Telic Ἰνα)**: *in order that, so that* (indicates the purpose or intention of the controlling verb) (472)
 - 2) **Result Ἰνα Clause (a.k.a. Consecutive or Ecclat Ἰνα)**: *so that, with the result that* (indicates a consequence verb that is *not intended*) (473)
 - 3) **Purpose-Result Ἰνα Clause**: indicates *both the intention and its sure accomplishment* (473–74)
 - 4) **Substantival Ἰνα Clause (a.k.a. Sub-Final Clause)**: ἵνα clause indicates some substantival function (474–76)
 - a) Subject Clause (475)
 - b) Predicate Nominative Clause (475)
 - c) Direct Object Clause (a.k.a. Content Ἰνα Clause): answers *What?* not *Why?* (475)
 - d) Apposition Clause: *namely, that* (475–76)
 - 5) Epexegetical Ἰνα Clause: *after a noun or adjective* to explain or clarify that noun or adjective (476)
 - 6) **Complementary Ἰνα**: *completes* the meaning of a helping verb such as θέλω, δύναμαι (total verbal meaning is usually *purpose*) (476)
 - 7) **Imperative Ἰνα**: equal to a *command* (could be treated as an independent use of subjunctive since the ἵνα clause is not subordinate to a main verb) (476–77)
- c. Subjunctive with Verbs of Fearing: μὴ plus the subjunctive can be used after verbs of *fearing, warning, watching out for* to serve as a warning (477)
- d. Subjunctive in Indirect Questions: follows the main verb, but appears awkward in the sentence structure (reflects a deliberative subjunctive from the direct question) (478)
- e. **Subjunctive in Indefinite Relative Clause**: after ὅστις (ἄν/ἐάν) or ὅς (δ’) ἄν; construction indicates a *generic* or *indefinite* subject; translate like an *indicative* (since the contingency is of the person, not the action) (478–79)
- f. **Subjunctive in Indefinite Temporal Clause**: after a *temporal adverb* (or *improper preposition*) meaning *until* (e.g., ἕως, ἄχρι, μέχρι) or *whenever* (ὅταν), indicating a future contingency (479–80)

Optative (480–84): Generally portrays an action as *possible*

- 1. **Voluntative Optative (a.k.a. Optative of Obtainable Wish, Volitive Optative)**: expresses an *obtainable wish* or *prayer* (μὴ γένοιτο=may it never be!) (481–83)
- 2. **Oblique Optative**: used in *indirect questions* after a *secondary tense* (substitutes for an *indicative* or *subjunctive* of the direct question) (483)
- 3. **Potential Optative**: with the particle ἄν in the *apodosis* of an *incomplete* fourth class condition; protasis needs to be supplied (e.g., [if he could do something,] he would do this) (483–84)
- 4. **Conditional Optative**: in the *protasis* of a *fourth class condition* (with εἰ) to indicate *remote possibility* (e.g., if he could do something, if perhaps this should occur) (484)

Verbs and Verbals (2/3)

Imperative (485–93)

The mood of *intention* (in the realm of *volition* rather than cognition)

- Command:** commands an action to be done, usually from a superior to an inferior in rank (485–86)
- Prohibition:** μή + imperative; forbids an action, usually from a superior to an inferior in rank (487)
- Request (a.k.a. Entreaty, Polite Command):** used to make a request rather than a demand, especially from an inferior in rank to a superior (487–88)
- Permissive Imperative (Imperative of Toleration):** used in response to an act being done or already done; *permission, allowance, or toleration* (488–89)
- Conditional Imperative:** state a condition (protasis) on which the fulfillment (apodosis) of another verb depends; almost always *imperative + kai+ future indicative*; imperative is still “commanding” (489–92)
- Potential Imperative (debatable category):** imperative in apodosis of implied condition with a conditional imperative in protasis (492)
- Pronouncement Imperative:** imperative in the *passive voice* equivalent of a statement that is fulfilled at the moment of speaking (492–93)
- As a Stereotyped Greeting: injunctive force suppressed; used for *exclamation* (e.g., χαῖρε [*Greetings!*]) (493)

Tense

(indicates the speaker's presentation of the verbal action [or state] with reference to its aspect and, under certain conditions, its time)

Present (513–39)

Portrays the action as an internal or progressive event, without regard for beginning or end; in indicative, present time (generally)

- Narrow-Band Presents (516–19)**
 - Instantaneous Present (a.k.a. Aoristic or Punctiliar Present):** action occurs at the moment of *speaking*; usually a *performative* statement (e.g., “I tell you the truth, the Rams won the game”); *indicative* only (517–18)
 - Progressive Present (a.k.a. Descriptive Present):** *at this present time, right now* (describes a scene in progress, esp. in narrative literature) (518–19)
- Broad-Band Presents (519–25)**
 - Extending-From-Past Present:** describes an action which, begun in the past, continues in the present; translate like an *English present perfect* (519–20)
 - Iterative Present:** *repeatedly, continuously* (describes an event that *repeatedly* happens [*indicative* if in present time]); includes *distributive present* (individual acts distributed to more than one object) (520–21)
 - Customary (Habitual or General) Present:** signals either an action that *regularly occurs* or an *ongoing state* (broader, more regular than iterative) (521–22)
 - Gnomic Present:** *does happen* (rather than *is happening*); states a general, timeless fact, often proverbial in character (523–25)
- Special Uses of the Present (526–39)**
 - Historical Present (Dramatic Present):** describes a *past event* in narrative literature (only *indicative, third person*; used for vividness; λέγει most common; εἶπυ does not occur; aspectually equivalent of aorist) (526–32)
 - Perfective Present:** used to *emphasize* that the results of a past action are still continuing (*lexical type* [e.g., ἦκω] and *contextual type* [to introduce OT quotations]) (532–33)
 - Conative (Tendential, Voluntative) Present:** portrays subject as *desiring* to do something (*voluntative*), *attempting* to do something (*conative*), or at the point of *almost doing* something (*tendential*) (534–35)
 - In Progress, but Not Complete (True Conative): *is attempting (unsuccessfully)* (attempt is being made in the present time [*indicative mood*]) (534–35)
 - Not Begun, but About/Desired to be Attempted (Voluntative/Tendential): *about to* (an *attempt* is about to be made or is desired to be made in the present time [or, very near future time]) (535)

D. Futuristic Present: describes a future event, typically adding the connotations of *immediacy* and *certainty* (usually with verbs whose lexical nuance includes anticipation) (535–37)

- Completely Futuristic:** *is soon going to, is certainly going to, will* (536)
 - Mostly Futuristic (Ingressive-Futuristic?):** describes an event *begun* in the present time, but completed in the future (such as *is coming, is going*) (537)
- E. Present Retained in Indirect Discourse:** after verb of *perception*; tense retained from the direct discourse when the saying is put in indirect discourse; translate as though *imperfect* when main verb is past tense (“they heard that he was at home”) (537–39)

Imperfect (540–53)

Portrays the action as an *internal or progressive* event (“motion picture”), without regard for beginning or end; occurs only in *indicative*, past time (generally)

- Narrow-Band Imperfects (541–45)**
 - Instantaneous Imperfect (a.k.a. Aoristic or Punctiliar Imperfect):** in narrative, ἔλεγεν is sometimes equivalent to an aorist (= “he said”) (542–43)
 - Progressive (Descriptive) Imperfect:** *was (continually) doing, was (right then) happening* (in progress in past time) (543–44)
 - Ingressive (Inchoative, Inceptive) Imperfect:** *began doing* (stresses the beginning of an action, with the implications that it continued for some time; frequent in narrative to note a topic shift) (544–45)
- Broad-Band Imperfects (546–48)**
 - Iterative Imperfect:** *kept on, repeatedly (repeated action in past time)* (546–47)
 - Customary (Habitual or General) Imperfect:** *customarily or habitually* (habitual), *continually* (general); indicates a *regularly* recurring activity in past time (habitual) or a *state* that continued for some time (general) (548)
- Special Uses of the Imperfect (549–53)**
 - “Pluperfective” Imperfect:** indicates time *antecedent* to that of the main verb (which also indicates past time) (549)
 - Conative (Voluntative, Tendential) Imperfect:** portrays the action as something that was *desired (voluntative), attempted (conative)*, or at the point of *almost doing* something (*tendential*) (550–52)
 - In Progress, but Not Complete (True Conative): *was attempting (unsuccessfully)* (attempt made in past time) (550–51)
 - Not Begun, but About/Desired to be Attempted (Voluntative/Tendential): *was about to, could almost wish* (an *attempt* was *about to be made* or one that was almost *desired to be made*) (551–52)
 - Imperfect Retained in Indirect Discourse:** after a verb of *perception*; tense retained from the direct discourse when the saying is put in indirect discourse; translate as though *pluperfect* (“the Jews did not believe that he had been blind [ὅτι ἦν τυφλός]”) (552–53)

Aorist (554–65)

Presents action as a *whole*; *summary* tense; takes a *snapshot* of the action; past time in the indicative

- Constative (Complexive, Punctiliar, Comprehensive, Global) Aorist:** views the action as a *whole*, taking no interest in its internal workings; describes the action in *summary* fashion (557–58)
- Ingressive (Inceptive, Inchoative) Aorist:** *began to do, became* (stresses the *beginning* of an action, or the *entrance* into a state) (558–59)
- Consummative (Culminative, Ecstatic, Effective) Aorist:** stresses the cessation of an act or state (559–61)
- Gnomic Aorist:** presents a timeless, general (generic) fact; translate like simple present tense (562)
- Epistolary Aorist:** aorist *indicative* in the *epistles* in which the author self-consciously describes his letter from the time frame of the audience (562–63)
- Proleptic (Futuristic) Aorist:** describes an event that is not yet past as though it were already completed (563–64)
- Immediate Past Aorist/Dramatic Aorist:** *just now* (describes an event that happened rather recently or at the present moment) (564–65)

Future (566–71)

External portrayal (like aorist) in *future* (subsequent) time

- Predictive Future:** indicates that something will take place or come to pass (568)
- Imperative Future:** used for a command, almost always in OT quotations (569–70)
- Deliberative Future:** asks a question that implies some doubt about the response—one of possibility, desirability, or necessity (570)
- Gnomic Future:** indicates the likelihood that a (true to life) *generic* event will take place (571)
- Miscellaneous Subjunctive Equivalents:** sometimes used in situations normally reserved for the aorist subjunctive (571)

Perfect (572–82)

Describes an event which, *completed* in the past (we are speaking of the perfect indicative), has *results* existing in the present time; *combines aorist and present*

- Intensive Perfect (a.k.a. Resultative Perfect):** *emphasizes the results* or present state produced by a past action (often best translated like English present); frequent with *stative* verbs (574–76)
- Extensive Perfect (a.k.a. Consummative Perfect):** *emphasizes the completed action* of a past action from which a present state emerges (best translated like English present perfect); frequent with *transitive* verbs (577)
- Aoristic Perfect (a.k.a. Dramatic or Historical Perfect):** rhetorical use of the perfect as a *simple past* without concern for results; in *narrative* literature, *contextually* conditioned (578–79)
- Perfect with a Present Force:** focus on *present state* in which the completed action is not in view; *lexically conditioned* (e.g., οἶδα, ἔστηκα) (579–80)
- Gnomic Perfect:** speaks of a *generic* or proverbial occurrence; normal aspect, but *distributive* subjects/actions (580–81)
- Proleptic (Futuristic) Perfect:** refers to a state resulting from an antecedent action that is future from the time of speaking (581)
- Perfect of Allegory:** OT event is viewed in terms of its allegorical or applicational value (Melchizedek “*has received tithes* [δέδεκάτωκεν] from Abraham”) (581–82)

Pluperfect (583–86)

Existing results in the past (it occurs only in the indicative); *combines aorist and imperfect*

- Intensive Pluperfect (Resultative Pluperfect):** emphasizes *resultant state* that existed in past time (translate as simple past) (584–85)
- Extensive Pluperfect (Consummative Pluperfect):** emphasize the completion of an action in past time (*had* + perfect passive participle) (585–86)
- Pluperfect with a Simple Past Force:** focus on *past state* in which the completed action is not in view; *lexically conditioned* (e.g., ᾔδειν, εἰστήκειν) (586)

Verbs and Verbals (3/3)

Infinitive (indeclinable verbal noun) Semantic Categories

Adverbial (590–99)

- A. Purpose:** *to, in order to, for the purpose of* (indicates the purpose or goal of the action or state of its controlling verb) (590–92)
- B. Result:** *so that, so as to, with the result that* (indicates the outcome produced by the controlling verb; emphasis on *effect*, whether intended or not) (592–94)
- C. Time** (594–96)
- Antecedent: *μετὰ τό* + infinitive; translate *after* + appropriate finite verb (594–95)
 - Contemporaneous: *ἐν τῷ* + infinitive; translate *while, as, when* + appropriate finite verb (595)
 - Subsequent: *πρὸ τοῦ, πρὶν, or πρὶν ἢ* + infinitive; translate *before* + appropriate finite verb (596)
- D. Cause:** *διὰ τό* + infinitive; indicates the *reason* for the action of the controlling verb; translate *because* + appropriate finite verb (596–97)
- E. Means:** *ἐν τῷ* + infinitive; describes the *way* in which the action of the controlling verb is accomplished; translate *by ... doing, etc.* (597–98)
- F. Complementary (Supplementary):** used with a “helper” verb (the most common are *ἄρχομαι, βούλομαι, δύναμαι, ἐπιτρέπω, ζητέω, θέλω, μέλλω, ὀφείλω*) to complete its thought (598–99)

Substantival (600–609)

- A. Subject:** functions as subject of verb, especially with *impersonal verbs* such as *δεῖ, ἔξεστιν* (600–601)
- B. Direct Object:** occurring after *other than* a verb of perception or communication (601–603)
- C. Indirect Discourse:** specialized direct object after a verb of *perception or communication*; represents a finite verb of direct discourse (“I told you *to do the dishes*” in the direct discourse would have been, “*Do the dishes*”); retains the *tense* of the direct discourse and usually represents either an *imperative* or *indicative* (603–605)
- D. Appositional:** *namely*; stands in apposition to a noun, pronoun, or substantival adjective (or some other substantive); *defines* the substantive (606–607)
- E. Epexegetical:** *clarifies, explains, or qualifies* a noun or adjective (words that indicate ability, authority, desire, freedom, hope, need, obligation, or readiness) (607)

Independent (608–609)

- A. Imperative:** functions just like an imperative; not dependent on any other verb (do not confuse with indirect discourse infinitive) (608)
- B. Absolute:** bears no syntactical relation to anything else in the sentence; (e.g., *χαίρειν* = Greetings!) (608–609)

Structural Categories

I. Anarthrous Infinitives (609–10)

A. Simple Infinitive (609)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Purpose | 2. Result |
| 3. Complementary | 4. Means (rare) |
| 5. Subject | 6. Direct Object (rare) |
| 7. Indirect Discourse | 8. Apposition |
| 9. Epexegetical | 10. Imperative (rare) |
| 11. Absolute (rare) | |

B. Πρὶν (ἢ) + Infinitive: Subsequent Time (609)

C. Ὡς + Infinitive (609)

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Purpose | 2. Result |
|------------|-----------|

D. Ὡστε + Infinitive (610)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Purpose (rare) | 2. Result |
|-------------------|-----------|

II. Articular Infinitives (610–11)

A. Without Governing Preposition (610)

- Nominative Articular Infinitive** (610)
 - Subject
 - Apposition (rare)
- Accusative Articular Infinitive** (610)
 - Direct Object
 - Apposition
- Genitive Articular Infinitive** (610)
 - Purpose
 - Result
 - Contemporaneous Time (rare)
 - Cause (rare)
 - Direct Object (disputed)
 - Apposition
 - Epexegetical
- Dative Articular Infinitive** (610)
Only 2 Cor 2:13: either causal or contemporaneous time

B. With Governing Preposition (610–11)

- Διὰ τό + Infinitive** (610)
 - Cause
 - Contemporaneous Time (rare)
- Εἰς τό + Infinitive** (611)
 - Purpose
 - Result
 - Epexegetical (rare)
- Ἐν τῷ + Infinitive** (611)
 - Result (rare)
 - Contemporaneous Time
 - Means
- Μετὰ τό + Infinitive: Antecedent Time** (611)
- Πρὸς τό + Infinitive** (611)
 - Purpose
 - Result
- Miscellaneous Prepositional Uses** (611)

Participle (declinable verbal adjective)

I. Adjectival Participles: adjectival nature is emphasized over verbal;

- if the participle is articular, it *must* be adjectival;
 - if anarthrous, it *may* be adjectival (617–21)
- A. Adjectival Proper (Dependent)** (617–19)
- Attributive Participles:** *who, which*; functions like an attributive adjective, in any standard attributive position (618)
 - Predicate Participles:** functions like a predicate adjective in predicate position (though usually in predicate position, the participle is adverbial) (618–19)
- B. Substantival (Independent):** *the one who, the thing which*; functions in the place of a substantive; can perform virtually any function a noun can; *verbal aspect* usually retained (619–21)

II. Verbal Participles: verbal nature is emphasized over adjectival; only anarthrous participles, usually nominative and dependent on main verb (621–53)

A. Dependent Verbal Participles (622–50)

- Adverbial (or Circumstantial):** modifies the verb, answering the question *When?* (temporal), *How?* (means, manner), *Why?* (purpose, cause), etc. (622–40)
 - Temporal:** answers the question *When?* (623–27)
 - Aorist participle (usually) & perfect participle almost always *antecedent* (after doing, after he did).
 - Present participle: usually *contemporaneous* (while doing).
 - Future participle: always *subsequent* (before doing, before he does)
 - Manner:** answers the question, *How?* by + participle of *emotion* or *attitude* (easily confused with *means*) (627–28)
 - Means:** *by means of* (answering the question, *How?*); indicates the means by which the action of a finite verb is accomplished; *defines* or *explains* the controlling verb; usually *follows* the verb (628–30)
 - Cause:** *because* (answers the question, *Why?*); indicates the *cause* or *reason* or *ground* of the action of the finite verb; usually *precedes* its verb (631–32)
 - Condition:** *if* (implies a condition on which the fulfillment of the idea indicated by the main verb depends) (632–33)

- Concession:** *although* (implies that the state or action of the *main verb* is true *in spite of* the state or action of the participle) (634–35)
 - Purpose (Telic):** translate like an *infinitive* or *with the purpose of* (indicates the purpose/intent of the action of the finite verb); usually *follows* main verb (635–37)
 - Result:** *with the result of* (indicates the actual outcome or result of the action of the main verb); can be *internal* (logical) or *external* (temporal); *follows* main verb (637–39)
- 2. Attendant Circumstance:** translate as finite verb + *and* (it describes an action that, in some sense, is coordinate with the finite verb; “piggy-backs” on mood of main verb); *five structural clues* usually found:
- tense of participle: *aorist*
 - tense of main verb: *aorist*
 - mood of main verb: *imperative* or *indicative*
 - participle *precedes* the main verb (both in word order and time of event)
 - frequent in *narrative*, infrequent elsewhere (640–45)
- 3. Indirect Discourse:** anarthrous participle in the *accusative* case, in conjunction with an accusative noun or pronoun, sometimes indicates indirect discourse after a verb of perception or communication; retains tense of direct discourse
- 4. Complementary:** *completes* the thought of another verb; e.g., “I do not cease *praying* for you” (646)
- 5. Periphrastic:** anarthrous participle used with a verb of being to form a finite verbal idea; see table below for various combinations (647–49):

Finite Verb (of <i>εἶμι</i>)	+ Participle	= Finite Tense Equivalent
Present	+ Present	= Present
Imperfect	+ Present	= Imperfect
Future	+ Present	= Future
Present	+ Perfect	= Perfect
Imperfect	+ Perfect	= Pluperfect

- 6. Redundant (Pleonastic):** verb of saying (or thinking) used with a participle with basically the same meaning (as in *ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν*) (649–50)
- B. Independent Verbal Participles (650–53)**
- As an Imperative (Imperative): functions just like an imperative; participle not to be attached to any verb in the context, grammatically independent (650–52)
 - As an Indicative (Independent Proper or Absolute): functions like declarative indicative; participle stands alone in a declarative sense as the only verb in a clause or sentence (653)

III. The Participle Absolute (653–55)

- A. Nominative Absolute:** substantival participle that fits the case description of *nominativus pendens*—logical rather than syntactical subject at beginning of a sentence (654)
- B. Genitive Absolute:** anarthrous genitive participle with genitive substantive, functioning adverbially (usually temporal), but grammatically independent of verb in main clause (654–55)

Nouns and Nominals (1/3)

Nominative (specific designation)

Primary Uses (38–49)

1. **Subject:** subject of finite verb (38–40)
2. **Predicate Nominative:** approximately same as subject; can be in convertible or subset propositions (40–48)
3. **Nominative in Simple Apposition:** two adjacent substantives that refer to the same thing/person (48–49)

Grammatically Independent Uses of the Nominative (49–60)

1. **Nominative Absolute:** in introductory material (not sentences) (49–51)
2. **Nominativus Pendens (Pendent Nominative):** logical rather than syntactical subject at beginning of a sentence (51–53)
3. **Parenthetic Nominative:** subject of an explanatory clause within another clause (53–54)
4. **Nominative in Proverbial Expressions:** in proverbial expressions that have no finite verb (54–55)
5. **Nominative for Vocative** (Nominative of Address) (56–59)
6. **Nominative of Exclamation:** exclamation without grammatical connection to rest of sentence (59–60)

Nominatives in Place of Oblique Cases (61–64)

1. **Nominative of Appellation:** a title that functions like a proper name, as if in quotes (61)
2. **Nominative in Apposition to Oblique Cases** (62)
3. **Nominative After a Preposition:** ἀπὸ ὃ ὤν in Rev 1:4 only (62–64)
4. **Nominative for Time** (64)

Vocative (direct address & exclamation)

Direct Address (67–70)

1. **Simple Address:** without ὦ (except in Acts) (67–68)
 2. **Emphatic (or, Emotional) Address:** with ὦ (except in Acts) (68–69)
- Exclamation (70):** Exclamation with no grammatical connection
- Apposition (70–71):** Two adjacent substantives that refer to the same thing/person

Genitive (qualification & [occasionally] separation)

Adjectival (78–107)

1. **Descriptive Genitive:** characterized by, described by (79–81)
2. **Possessive Genitive:** belonging to, possessed by (81–83)
3. **Genitive of Relationship:** family relationship (subset of possessive) (83–84)
4. **Partitive Genitive (“Wholative”):** denotes the whole of which the head noun is a part—which is a part of (84–86)
5. **Attributive Genitive:** specifies an attribute or innate quality of the head substantive; convert genitive into an attributive adjective (86–88)
6. **Attributed Genitive:** semantically opposite of attributive genitive; convert head noun into adjective modifying the genitive noun (89–91)
7. **Genitive of Material:** made out of, consisting of (91–92)
8. **Genitive of Content:** full of, containing (related to noun or verb) (92–94)
9. **Genitive in Simple Apposition:** genitive substantive adjacent to another genitive substantive, referring to the same thing/person—namely, which is (94)
10. **Genitive of Apposition (Epexegetical):** genitive states a specific example of which the head noun names a category—namely, which is (95–100)
11. **Genitive of Destination** (a.k.a. Direction or Purpose): for the purpose of, destined for, toward, or into (100–101)
12. **Predicate Genitive:** simple apposition in genitive case made emphatic by participial form of the equative verb (102)
13. **Genitive of Subordination:** specifies that which is subordinated to or under the dominion of the head noun—over (103–104)
14. **Genitive of Production/Producer:** genitive produces the noun to which it stands related—produced by (104–106)
15. **Genitive of Product:** genitive is the product of the noun to which it stands related—which produces (106–107)

Ablative Genitive (107–12)

1. **Genitive of Separation:** genitive indicates that from which the verb or sometimes head noun is separated—out of, away from, or from (107–109)
2. **Genitive of Source (or Origin):** the source from which the head noun derives or depends—out of, derived from, dependent on, or “sourced in” (109–110)
3. **Genitive of Comparison:** genitive after a comparative adjective, translated than (110–12)

Verbal Genitive (i.e., Genitive Related to a Verbal Noun) (112–21)

1. **Subjective Genitive:** functions as subject of verbal idea implicit in head noun (113–16)
2. **Objective Genitive:** functions as direct object of verbal idea implicit in head noun (116–19)
3. **Plenary Genitive:** both subjective and objective (e.g., “Revelation of Jesus Christ” = “revelation about and from Jesus Christ”) (119–21)

Adverbial Genitive (121–30)

1. **Genitive of Price or Value or Quantity:** the price paid for the word to which it is related—for (122)
2. **Genitive of Time (kind of time):** within which or during which (122–24)
3. **Genitive of Place (where or within which):** the place within which the verb to which it is related occurs (124–25)
4. **Genitive of Means:** the means by which the verbal action is accomplished—by (125)
5. **Genitive of Agency:** the personal agent by whom the action in view is accomplished; related to—τος adjective; by (126–27)
6. **Genitive Absolute:** see participles (127)
7. **Genitive of Reference:** with reference to (127–28)
8. **Genitive of Association:** in association with (128–30)

After Certain Words (131–36)

1. **Genitive After Certain Verbs (as a Direct Object):** especially after verbs of sensation, emotion/valition, sharing, ruling (131–34)
2. **Genitive After Certain Adjectives (and Adverbs):** certain adjectives (such as ἄξιος, “worthy [of]”) and adverbs normally take a genitive “object” (134–35)
3. **Genitive After Certain Nouns:** occurs after certain nouns whose lexical nature requires a genitive (135)
4. **Genitive After Certain Prepositions:** certain prepositions take the genitive after them (see chapter on prepositions) (136)

Dative (personal interest, reference, position, & means)

Pure Dative Uses (140–53)

1. **Dative Indirect Object:** dative noun is that to or for which the action of a transitive verb is performed—to, for (140–42)
2. **Dative of Interest (including Advantage [commodi] and Disadvantage [incommodi])** (142–44)
 - a. **Advantage:** for the benefit of or in the interest of (142–44)
 - b. **Disadvantage:** for/unto the detriment of or to the disadvantage of or against (142–44)
3. **Dative of Reference/Respect:** with reference to (144–46)
4. **Ethical Dative:** the person whose feelings or viewpoint are intimately tied to the action—as far as I am concerned, in my opinion (146–47)
5. **Dative of Destination:** the “to” idea when a nontransitive verb is used (147–48)
6. **Dative of Recipient:** would be an indirect object, but it appears in verbless constructions (such as in titles and salutations) (148–49)
7. **Dative of Possession:** that to which the subject of an equative verb belongs—belonging to (149–51)
8. **Dative of Thing Possessed (disputed):** who possesses (151)
9. **Predicate Dative:** simple apposition in dative case made emphatic by participial form of the equative verb (152)
10. **Dative in Simple Apposition:** dative substantive adjacent to another dative substantive, referring to the same thing/person (152–53)

Local Dative Uses (153–58)

1. **Dative of Place:** see dative of sphere (with which it is combined) (153)
2. **Dative of Sphere:** the sphere or realm in which the word to which the dative is related takes place or exists—in the sphere of (153–55)
3. **Dative of Time (when):** the time when the action of the main verb is accomplished—usually a point in time (155–57)
4. **Dative of Rule:** the standard of conduct to which a person conforms—according to, or in conformity with (157–58)

Instrumental Dative Uses (158–71)

1. **Dative of Association/Accompaniment:** the person or thing one associates with or accompanies—in association with (159–61)
2. **Dative of Manner (or Adverbial Dative):** the manner in which the action of the verb is accomplished (answering “How?”)—with, in (161–62)
3. **Dative of Means/Instrument:** the means or instrument by which the verbal action is accomplished—by means of, with (162–63)
4. **Dative of Agency:** the personal agent by whom the action of the (passive) verb is accomplished—by (163–66)
5. **Dative of Measure/Degree of Difference:** by before a quantitative word in the dative (typically, πολλῶ [dative] + μᾶλλον) (166–67)
6. **Dative of Cause:** the cause or basis of the action of the verb—because of, on the basis of (167–68)
7. **Cognate Dative:** cognate to the verb either formally or conceptually; translate like an adverb (168–69)
8. **Dative of Material:** the material used to accomplish the action of the verb; a quantitative word—“I write with pen (means) and ink (material)” (169–70)
9. **Dative of Content:** the content that is used by a verb of filling—with (170–71)

Dative After Certain Words (171–75)

1. **Dative Direct Object:** often involves personal relationship (171–73)
2. **Dative After Certain Nouns:** after a verbal noun; personal interest usually present; dative often corresponds to direct object—“service to the saints” = “serve the saints” (173–74)
3. **Dative After Certain Adjectives:** several adjectives take a dative; personal relation usually involved; no set pattern of translation (174–75)
4. **Dative After Certain Prepositions:** certain prepositions take a dative (see chapter on prepositions) (175)

Accusative (extent or limitation)

Substantival Uses of the Accusative (179–99)

1. **Accusative Direct Object:** the immediate object of the action of a transitive verb (179–81)
2. **Double Accusatives** (181–89)
 - a. **Person-Thing:** certain verbs take two direct objects (1 person, 1 thing) (e.g., teaching, anointing, asking [“I teach you Greek”]) (181–82)
 - b. **Object-Complement:** accusative is the object, 1 is its complement; equivalent to subject-predicate nominative (“I call him lord”) (182–89)
3. **Cognate Accusative (Accusative of Inner Object):** direct object that shares lexically or conceptually the idea of the verb (“do not treasure treasures”) (189–90)
4. **Predicate Accusative:** simple apposition made emphatic by a copula in participial form or infinitival form (an accusative related to subject of infinitive) (190–92)
5. **Accusative Subject of Infinitive:** accusative of reference that functions like subject of infinitive (“I want you to know”) (192–97)
6. **Accusative of Retained Object:** the accusative of thing in a double accusative person-thing construction with an active verb retains its case when the verb is put in the passive (“I taught you the lesson” becomes “You were taught the lesson by me”) (197)
7. **Pendent Accusative (Accusativum Pendens):** accusative thrown forward to the beginning of the clause, followed by a sentence in which it is replaced by a pronoun in the case required by the syntax—with reference to (subset of acc. of reference) (198)
8. **Accusative in Simple Apposition:** accusative substantive adjacent to another accusative substantive, referring to the same thing/person (198–99)

Nouns and Nominals (2/3)

Adverbial Uses of the Accusative (199–205)

1. Adverbial Accusative (Accusative of Manner): *qualifies* the action of the verb rather than indicating *quantity* or extent of the verbal action (δωπεῖν is most frequent—*freely*) (200–201)
2. **Accusative of Measure** (or Extent of Space or Time): *for the extent of, for the duration of* (rare with space, common with time) (201–203)
3. Accusative of Respect or (General) Reference: restricts the reference of the verbal action—with *reference to* (203–204)
4. Accusative in Oaths: the person or thing by whom or by which one swears an oath (204–205)

Accusative After Certain Prepositions (205)

The Article (basically a conceptualizer & identifier, not a definitizer)

Regular Uses of the Article

1. **As a Pronoun ([partially] Independent Use)** (211–16)
 - a. **Personal Pronoun:** functions as *third* person pronoun in *nominative* in μὲν ... δέ construction or with δέ alone (211–12)
 - b. Alternative Personal Pronoun: *the one ... the other* (almost always in μὲν ... δέ construction) (212–13)
 - c. **Relative Pronoun:** *who is, which is* (the article with second and third attributive positions in which the modifier is *not* an adjective) (213–15)
 - d. Possessive Pronoun: *his, her* (used in contexts in which possession is implied) (215–16)
2. **With Substantives (Dependent or Modifying Use)** (216–31)
 - a. **Individualizing Article** (216–27)
 - 1) **Simple Identification:** distinguishes one individual from another (“drip-pan” category) (216–17)
 - 2) **Anaphoric (Previous Reference):** points out something mentioned earlier in the text, by way of reminder (217–20)
 - 3) **Cataphoric (Following Reference):** points to something in the text that immediately follows (220–21)
 - 4) **Deictic (“Pointing” Article):** points out an object or person which/who is *present* at the moment of speaking; demonstrative force—*this* (221)
 - 5) **Par Excellence:** object is “in a class by itself” (222–23)
 - 6) **Monadic (“One of a Kind” or “Unique” Article):** identifies “one-of-a-kind” noun (223–24)
 - 7) **Well-Known (“Celebrity” or “Familiar” Article):** well known, but for reasons *other* than the above categories; that which is familiar to the readers (225)
 - 8) **Abstract (i.e., the Article with Abstract Nouns):** identifies a quality or abstract concept (e.g., love, peace, faith); rarely translated (226–27)
 - b. **Generic Article (Categorical Article):** distinguishes one class from another (227–31)
3. **As a Substantiver (With Certain Parts of Speech)** (231–38)

Turns another part of speech into a substantive; conceptualizes the idea of that part of speech

 - a. Adverbs (232–33)
 - b. Adjectives (233)
 - c. Participles (233–34)
 - d. Infinitives (234–35)
 - e. Genitive Word or Phrase (235–36)
 - f. Prepositional Phrase (236)
 - g. Particles (237)
 - h. Finite Verbs (237)
 - i. Clauses, Statements, and Quotations (237–38)
4. **As a Function Marker (often has semantic force as well; see above)** (238–43)
 - a. To Denote Adjectival Positions: especially to denote the second attributive position (without separate semantic weight) (239)
 - b. With Possessive Pronouns: when αὐτοῦ and the like are attached to a noun, the article is almost invariably found as well (239)
 - c. In Genitive Phrases: both the head noun and the genitive noun normally have or lack the article (Apollonius’ Canon) (239–40)
 - d. With Indeclinable Nouns: article indicates the case of the noun (240–41)
 - e. With Participles: to denote substantival (or adjectival) function of the participle (241)

- f. With Demonstratives: a demonstrative in *predicate* position to an *articular* noun has an attributive relation; demonstratives do not modify anarthrous nouns (241–42)
- g. With Nominative Nouns: to denote subject (242)
- h. To Distinguish Subject from Predicate Nominative and Object from Complement: subject/object have the article so as to distinguish them from PN/complement (242–43)
- i. With the Infinitive to Denote Various Functions: see section on infinitive (243)

Absence of the Article (may be indefinite, qualitative, or definite)

1. **Indefinite (244):** Refers to one member of a class, without specifying which member; lacks referential identity
2. **Qualitative (244–45):** Stresses quality, nature, essence; focuses on class traits
3. **Definite (245–54):** Stresses individual identity; has unique referential identity
 - a. **Proper Names:** definite with or without the article (245–47)
 - b. **Object of a Preposition:** object is definite, qualitative, or indefinite (247)
 - c. **With Ordinal Numbers:** number specifies *amount* of substantive, making it definite (248)
 - d. **Predicate Nominative:** if PN *precedes* copula, it *may* be definite (248)
 - e. **Complement in Object-Complement Construction:** if the complement *precedes* the object, it *may* be definite (248)
 - f. **Monadic Nouns:** one-of-a-kind nouns do not need the article to be definite; this applies to nouns that are referentially unique due to modifiers (e.g., adjective [as in πνεῦμα ἅγιον] or genitive [υἱὸς θεοῦ]) (248–49)
 - g. **Abstract Nouns:** love, joy, peace, etc. are often anarthrous, but not indefinite (249–50)
 - h. **A Genitive Construction (Apollonius’ Corollary):** anarthrous head noun with anarthrous genitive noun: both usually have the same semantic force (usually definite or qualitative) (250–52)
 - i. **With a Pronominal Adjective:** nouns with πᾶς, ὅλος, etc. do not need the article to be definite, for either the class as a whole (“all”) or distributively (“every”) is being specified (253)
 - j. **Generic Nouns:** the whole class is in view; little semantic difference between this and articular generic nouns (253–54)

Special Uses and Non-Uses of the Article

- A. **Anarthrous Pre-Verbal Predicate Nominatives (Involving Colwell’s Rule)** (256–70)
 1. **Statement of the Rule:** a definite predicate nominative that precedes the verb is *usually* anarthrous (257)
 2. **Clarification of the Rule:** the converse is *not* true; anarthrous preverbal PNs are *usually qualitative*. Θεός in John 1:1c is probably qualitative (thus, not identifying the λόγος with the person of ὁ θεός, but stressing that their natures are the same: “What God was, the Word was” [NEB]). (259–62)
- B. **The Article with Multiple Substantives Connected by Kai (Granville Sharp Rule and Related Constructions)** (270–90)
 1. **Statement of the Granville Sharp Rule:** both substantives (nouns, participles, adjectives) refer to the same person in the article-substantive-kai-substantive (TSKS) construction when:
 - both are personal
 - both are singular
 - both are non-proper (i.e., common terms, not proper names)*Example:* ὁ θεός καὶ πατήρ (Eph 1:3) (271–72)
 2. **Validity of the Rule Within the New Testament:** always valid; Titus 2:13 & 2 Pet 1:1 impacted. Exceptions outside the NT are capable of linguistic explanation and do not affect the christologically significant texts (273–77)

3. **TSKS Constructions Involving Impersonal, Plural, and Proper Nouns** (277–90)
 - a. **Proper Names:** always distinct individuals (e.g., “the Peter and James”) (277–78)
 - b. **Plural Personal Constructions:** three different semantic groups possible: (1) distinct, (2) identical, (3) overlap (three subgroups). This breaks down:
 - participle + participle = identical
 - noun + noun = distinct or overlap (affects Eph 2:20; 4:11)
 - adjective + adjective = identical or overlap
 - mixed constructions: mixed semantic values (278–86)
 - c. **Impersonal Constructions:** three different semantic groups possible: (1) distinct, (2) identical, (3) overlap (three subgroups).
 - All are represented, though #2 (identical) is rare. Affects Acts 2:23; 20:21; 2 Thess 2:1; etc. (286–90)

Adjectives

“Non-Adjectival” Uses of the Adjective

- *The Adverbial Use of the Adjective* (293): “Usually reserved for special terms
- *The Independent or Substantival Use of the Adjective* (294–95): Usually articular

The Use of the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative Forms of the Adjective

- A. **The Use of the Positive Adjective** (297–98)
 1. **Normal Usage:** only one object in view (297)
 2. Positive for Comparative: implicit comparison between two substantives (297)
 3. Positive for Superlative: implicit comparison between three or more substantives (298)
- B. **The Use of the Comparative Adjective** (298–301)
 1. **Normal Usage:** explicit comparison between two; adjective usually followed by genitive or ἧ (299)
 2. Comparative for Superlative: comparison of three or more (299–300)
 3. Comparative for Elative: *very* + positive form of adjective; no comparison is made (thus, ἰσχυρότερος would be *very strong* rather than *stronger*) (300–301)
- C. **The Use of the Superlative Adjective** (301–305)
 1. **“Normal” Usage:** the extreme in a comparison of three or more (301–302)
 2. **Superlative for Elative:** *very* + positive form of the adjective (303)
 3. **Superlative for Comparative:** only two are compared; frequent with πρώτος, rare with other terms (303–305)

The Relation of Adjective to Noun

- A. **When the Article Is Present** (306–309)
 1. **The Attributive Positions:** adjective modifies the noun (306–307)
 - a. **First Attributive:** article-adjective-noun (ὁ ἀγαθὸς βασιλεὺς = the good king) (306)
 - b. **Second Attributive:** article-noun-article-adjective (ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁ ἀγαθός = the good king) (306–307)
 - c. **Third Attributive:** noun-article-adjective (βασιλεὺς ὁ ἀγαθός = the good king) (rare with adjectives, more common with other modifiers) (307)
 2. **The Predicate Positions:** adjective makes assertion about noun (307–309)
 - a. **First Predicate:** adjective-article-noun (ἀγαθός ὁ βασιλεὺς = the king is good) (307–308)
 - b. **Second Predicate:** article-noun-adjective (ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀγαθός = the king is good) (308)
- B. **When the Article Is Absent** (309–14)
 1. **The Anarthrous Adjective-Noun Construction:** usually attributive, sometimes predicate (309–10)
 2. **The Anarthrous Noun-Adjective Construction:** usually attributive, sometimes predicate (310–11)

Nouns and Nominals (3/3)

Pronouns

A. Personal Pronouns: ἐγώ, σύ, αὐτός (320–25)

1. Nominative Uses (321–23)

a. Emphasis (321–23)

- 1) Contrast: kind (antithetical) or degree (comparison) (321–22)
- 2) Subject Focus: to identify, give prominence to, clarify, etc.; contrast not prominent, though sometimes present (322–23)

b. Redundancy: sometimes as a “switch-reference” device, to show alternating subjects; other times, merely stylistic (323)

2. Oblique Cases (324–25)

a. Normal Use: Anaphoric: to stand in the place of a noun or other nominal (324)

b. Possessive: *genitive* of the personal pronoun (324)

c. Reflexive: *himself, herself, itself* (324–25)

B. Demonstrative Pronouns: οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, ὅδε (325–35)

1. Regular Uses (as Demonstratives) (325–28)

a. οὗτος (Proximity): *this* (326–27)

b. ἐκεῖνος (Remoteness): *that* (327–28)

c. ὅδε (anticipatory/proleptic): *the following* (328)

2. For Personal Pronouns: οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος sometimes have diminished demonstrative force; equivalent to third person personal pronouns (328–29)

3. Unusual Uses (from an English perspective) (329–35)

a. Pleonastic (Redundant, Resumptive): unnecessary use, sometimes for rhetorical effect (329–30)

b. *Constructio ad Sensum* (*construction according to sense*): natural gender or number is used instead of grammatical gender or number (as in τὰ ἔθνη ... οὗτοι [“the Gentiles ... these”]) (330–35)

1) Gender: lack of concord in gender between pronoun and antecedent (331–32)

2) Number: lack of concord in number between pronoun and antecedent (332–33)

c. Conceptual Antecedent or Postcedent: neuter of οὗτος routinely used to refer to a phrase or clause (333–35)

C. Relative Pronouns: ὃς and ὅστις labeled relative pronouns because they relate to more than one clause (335–45)

1. ὃς (336–43)

a. Regular Use: link a substantive to the relative clause, which either describes, clarifies, or restricts the meaning of the substantive (336–37)

b. “Unusual” Uses: “glitch” in concord, identification of antecedent, etc. (337–43)

1) Natural Gender vs. Grammatical Gender (*constructio ad sensum*) (337–38)

2) Case (338–39)

a) Attraction (a.k.a. Direct Attraction): attracted to the case of the antecedent (338–39)

b) Inverse Attraction (a.k.a. Indirect Attraction): antecedent attracted to the case of the RP (339)

3) Antecedent Complexities (339–43)

a) Omission of Antecedent: due to embedded demonstrative or poetry (339–42)

b) Adverbial/Conjunctive Uses: after a *preposition*; adverbial/conjunctive force; no antecedent, or antecedent is conceptual (342–43)

2. ὅστις (called Indefinite; better: Generic or Qualitative) (343–45)

a. Generic: focuses on the whole class (thus, *whoever* = *everyone who*) (343–44)

b. Qualitative: focuses on the nature or essence of the person or thing in view (*the very one who, who certainly, who indeed*) (344)

c. Confusion with ὃς: functions like a definite RP (344–45)

D. Interrogative Pronouns ask a question: τίς & τί, ποῖος, πόσος (345–46)

1. τίς & τί: asks *identifying* question (*Who? What?*) in direct and indirect questions. Sometimes τίς asks *What sort?* (qualitative), and τί asks *Why?* (adverbial). (345–46)

2. ποῖος & πόσος: asks *qualitative* (*What sort?*) and *quantitative* question (*How much?*), respectively. (346)

E. Indefinite Pronouns: introduces a member of a class without further identification (τίς, τί) (347)

1. Substantival: *anyone, someone, a certain* (347)

2. Adjectival: *a(n)* (347)

F. Possessive Pronouns (Adjectives): no distinct form in Greek, but (348):

1. Possessive Adjective (ἐμός, σός, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος) *lexicalizes* possession (348)

2. Personal Pronoun in Genitive (αὐτοῦ) *grammaticalizes* possession (348)

G. Intensive Pronoun: αὐτός (348–50)

1. As an Intensive Pronoun: *himself, herself, itself* (in *predicate* position to an articular noun) (349)

2. As an Identifying Adjective: *same* (modifying an articular substantive in the *attributive* position) (349–50)

3. As a Third Person Personal Pronoun: *he, she, it* (348)

H. Reflexive Pronouns: ἑαυτοῦ (*of myself*), σεαυτοῦ (*of yourself*), ἑαυτοῦ (*of himself*), ἑαυτῶν (*of themselves*); used to *highlight the participation of the subject* in the verbal action, as direct object, indirect object, intensifier, etc. (350–51)

I. Reciprocal Pronouns: ἀλλήλων (*of one another*) used to indicate an interchange between two or more groups; thus, always *plural* (351)

Lexico-Syntactic Categories: Major Terms

A. ἀλλήλων: reciprocal (352)

B. αὐτός: personal, possessive (gen.), intensive (352)

C. ἑαυτοῦ: reflexive (352)

D. ἐγώ: personal, possessive (gen.) (352)

E. ἐκεῖνος: demonstrative, personal (352)

F. ἑαυτοῦ: reflexive (352)

G. ἡμεῖς: personal, possessive (gen.) (353)

H. ὅδε: demonstrative (353)

I. ὃς: relative pronoun (definite) (353)

J. ὅστις: relative pronoun (indefinite) (353)

K. οὗτος: demonstrative, personal (353)

L. ποῖος: interrogative (qualitative) (353)

M. πόσος: interrogative (quantitative) (353)

N. σεαυτοῦ: reflexive (353)

O. σύ: personal, possessive (gen.) (353)

P. τίς: interrogative (353)

Q. τις: indefinite (354)

R. ὑμεῖς: personal, possessive (gen.) (354)

Clauses

General

I. Independent Clauses: a clause not subordinated to another clause (657–58)

A. Introduced by a Coordinating Conjunction

B. Introduced by a Prepositional Phrase

C. Asyndeton (no Formal Introduction)

II. Dependent Clauses: a clause that is subordinate to another clause (659–65)

A. Structure (not all occur with every syntactical function) (659–60):

1. Infinitival clauses

2. Participial clauses

3. Conjunctive clauses

4. Relative clauses (both definite and indefinite)

B. Syntactical Function (660–65)

1. Substantival Clause: can function as a subject, predicate nominative, direct object, indirect discourse, apposition

2. Adjectival Clause: attributive function only; *describes, explains, or restricts* a substantive

3. Adverbial Clause: modifies a verb as follows: cause, comparison, concession, condition, complementary, location, manner/means, purpose, result, time

Conjunctions

I. Logical Functions: relate the movement of thought from one passage to another by expressing logical relationships (670–74)

A. Ascensive: *even* (final addition or point of focus); καί, δέ, μηδέ (670–71)

B. Connective (continuative, coordinate): *and, also* (if emphatic [adjunctive]); (*connects an additional element* to a discussion); καί and δέ (671)

C. Contrastive (adversative): *but, rather, however* (*contrast* or opposing thought to the idea to which it is connected); ἀλλά, πλὴν, sometimes καί and δέ (671–72)

D. Correlative: paired conjunctions expressing various relationships; e.g., μέν ... δέ (*on the one hand ... on the other hand*); καί ... καί (*both ... and*) (672)

E. Disjunctive (Alternative): *or* (suggests an *alternative* possibility to the idea to which it is connected); ἢ (672)

F. Emphatic: *certainly, indeed* (involves *intensifying* the normal sense of a conjunction); ἀλλά (*certainly*), οὐ μή (*certainly not* or *by no means*), οὖν (*certainly*); true emphatic conjunctions include γε, δή, μενοῦνγε, μέντοι, ναί, and νή (673)

G. Explanatory: *for, you see, or that is, namely* (conjunction indicates additional information being given to what has been described); γάρ, δέ, εἰ (after verbs of emotion), and καί (673)

H. Inferential: *therefore* (gives a deduction, conclusion, or summary to the preceding discussion); ἄρα, γάρ, διό, διότι, οὖν, πλὴν, τοιγαροῦν, τοιῦν, and ὥστε. (673)

I. Transitional: *now, then* (involves the change to a new topic of discussion, especially in narrative); οὖν and especially δέ (674)

II. Adverbial Functions: amplify the verbal idea in a specific way (usually subordinate conjunctions) (674–77)

A. Causal: *because, since* (expresses the basis or ground of an action); γάρ, διότι, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδήπερ, καθώς, ὅτι, and ὥς (674)

B. Comparative (manner): *as, just as, in the same way, thus, or in this manner* (suggests an *analogy* or *comparison* between the connected ideas or tells how something is to be done); καθάπερ, καθώς, οὕτως, ὥς, ὡσαύτως, ὥσει, and ὥσπερ (675)

C. Conditional: *if* (introduces a protasis of a conditional clause); εἰ & ἐάν (675)

D. Local (sphere): *where, from where, or the place which* (gives the location or sphere [metaphorically], that is, the context in which an action takes place); ὅθεν, ὅπου, and οὐ (676)

E. Purpose: *in order that* (indicates the goal or aim of an action); ἵνα, ὅπως, μήπως (the negative purpose), μήπου (negative purpose), and μήποτε (negative purpose) (676)

F. Result: *so that, with the result that* (gives the outcome or consequence of an action); ὥστε, ὥς, ὅτι, and less frequently, ἵνα (677)

G. Temporal: translations vary (indicates the time of the action); ἄχρι, ἕως, ὅταν, ὅτε, οὐδέποτε (negative temporal), οὐκέτι (negative temporal), οὕτω (negative temporal), ποτέ, and ὥς (677)

III. Substantival Functions: the conjunction introduces a noun content clause and epexegetis (677–78)

A. Content: *that* (conjunction introduces a subject, predicate nominative, direct object, or an appositional noun clause; direct and indirect discourse are specialized object clauses following verbs of expression or perception); ἵνα, ὅπως, ὅτι, and ὥς (678)

B. Epexegetical: *that* (conjunction introducing a clause that completes the idea of a verb, noun, or adjective); ἵνα and ὅτι (678)

Conditional Sentences

I. Conditional Sentences in General: there are three common relationships that the protasis can have to the apodosis (regardless of whether the condition is first class, second class, etc.) (682–84):

- A. Cause-Effect:** protasis indicates the cause of which the apodosis is the result (682–83)
- B. Evidence-Inference:** protasis indicates the evidence from which the apodosis supplies the inference (683)
- C. Equivalence:** both halves are saying the same thing (“If A, then B” means “A = B”) (683–84)

II. Conditional Sentences in Greek (especially the NT) (687–701)

- A. First Class Condition:** the assumption of truth for the sake of argument (does not mean *since*, nor is it a simple, logical condition); protasis: εἰ + indicative (in any tense)/apodosis: any mood, any tense (689, 690–94)
- B. Second Class Condition:** the assumption of an untruth (for the sake of argument); protasis: εἰ + indicative of secondary tense (aorist or imperfect usually)/apodosis: ἂν (usually) + secondary tense in indicative (689, 694–96)
- C. Third Class Condition:** range of nuances: (a) a logical connection (if A, then B) in the present time (present general condition or fifth class condition), (b) hypothetical situation, and (c) more probable future occurrence; ἔάν + subjunctive, any tense; apodosis: any tense, any mood (present indicative for present general condition) (689, 696–99)
- D. Fourth Class Condition (Less Probable Future):** possible condition in the future, usually remote possibility (such as *if he could do something, if perhaps this should occur*); protasis: εἰ + optative; apodosis: optative + ἂν (689, 699–701)

Volitional Clauses (commands & prohibitions)

I. Commands (718–22)

- A. Future Indicative** (a.k.a. Cohortative Indicative, Imperative Future): usually a quotation from OT (718–19)
- B. Aorist Imperative:** views action as a whole (719–21)
 - 1. Ingressive:** focus on beginning of action, for urgency especially (719–20)
 - a. Momentary or Single Act:** specific occurrence in view (719–20)
 - b. Pure Ingressive:** focus on beginning of action that will not be completed immediately (720)
 - 2. Constative:** stress on a solemn, categorical command; “Make this your top priority and do it now!” (720–21)
- C. Present Imperative:** views action as ongoing process (721–22)
 - 1. Ingressive-Progressive:** begin and continue (721–22)
 - 2. Customary:** continue; command for action to be continued, action that may or may not have already been going on; general precept, character-building command (722)
 - 3. Iterative:** repeated action; difficult to distinguish from Customary (shorter intervals, less regular) (722)

II. Prohibitions (723–25)

- A. Future Indicative** (+ οὐ or sometimes μή): negative command, typically solemn, universal, or timeless (and usually OT quotation) (723)
- B. Aorist Subjunctive** (+ μή) (723–24)
 - 1. Ingressive:** Do not start (723–24)
 - 2. Constative:** Don’t do (723–24)
- C. Present Imperative** (+ μή) (724–25)
 - 1. Cessation of Activity in Progress (Progressive):** Stop continuing (724)
 - 2. General Precept (Customary):** makes no comment about whether prohibited action is already in progress (724–25)

Prepositions

- A. Ἀνά** (Accusative) (364)
 - 1. Distributive: *in the midst of* (ἀνά μέσον + G); *each, apiece* (with numbers)
 - 2. Spatial (in composition with verbs): *up, motion upwards*
- B. Ἀντί** (Genitive) (364–68)
 - 1. Substitution: *instead of, in place of*.
 - 2. Exchange/Equivalence: *for, as, in the place of* (similar to Substitution)
 - 3. Cause (debatable): *because of*
- C. Ἀπό** (Genitive): *separation from, from, of* (368)
 - 1. Separation (from place or person): *away from*
 - 2. Source: *from, out of*
 - 3. Cause: *because of*
 - 4. Partitive (i.e., substituting for a partitive gen.): *of*
 - 5. Ultimate Agency (rare): *by, from*
- D. Διά** (Genitive, Accusative) (368–69)
 - 1. With Genitive** (368)
 - a. Intermediate Agency: *by, through*
 - b. Means: *through*
 - c. Spatial: *through*
 - d. Temporal: *through(out), during*
 - 2. With Accusative** (369)
 - a. Cause: *because of, on account of, for the sake of*
 - b. Spatial (rare): *through*
- E. Εἰς** (Accusative) (369–71)
 - 1. Spatial: *into, toward, in*
 - 2. Temporal: *for, throughout*
 - 3. Purpose: *for, in order to, to*
 - 4. Result: *so that, with the result that*
 - 5. Reference/Respect: *with respect to, with reference to*
 - 6. Advantage: *for*
 - 7. Disadvantage: *against*
 - 8. In the place of ἐν (with its various nuances)
- F. Ἐκ** (Genitive): *from, out of, away from, of* (371–72)
 - 1. Source: *out of, from*
 - 2. Separation: *away from, from*
 - 3. Temporal: *from, from [this point] ... on*
 - 4. Cause: *because of*
 - 5. Means: *by, from*
 - 6. Partitive (i.e., substituting for a partitive gen.): *of*
- G. Ἐν** (Dative) (372–75)
 - 1. Spatial/Sphere: *in* (and various other translations)
 - 2. Temporal: *in, within, when, while, during*
 - 3. Association (often close personal relationship): *with*
 - 4. Cause: *because of*
 - 5. Instrumental: *by, with*
 - 6. Reference/Respect: *with respect to/with reference to*
 - 7. Manner: *with*
 - 8. Thing Possessed: *with* (in the sense of *which possesses*)
 - 9. Standard (=Dative of Rule): *according to the standard of*
 - 10. As an equivalent for εἰς (with verbs of motion)
- H. Ἐπί** (Genitive, Dative, Accusative) (376)
 - 1. With Genitive**
 - a. Spatial: *on, upon, at, near*
 - b. Temporal: *in the time of, during*
 - 2. With Dative**
 - a. Spatial: *on, upon, against, at, near*
 - b. Temporal: *at, at the time of, during*
 - 3. With Accusative**
 - a. Spatial: *on, upon, to, up to, against*
 - b. Temporal: *for, over a period of*
- I. Κατά** (Genitive, Accusative) (376–77)
 - 1. With Genitive** (376)
 - a. Spatial: *down from, throughout*
 - b. Opposition: *against*
 - c. Source: *from*
 - 2. With Accusative** (377)
 - a. Standard: *in accordance with, corresponding to*
 - b. Spatial: *along, through* (extension); *toward, up to* (direction)
 - c. Temporal: *at, during*
 - d. Distributive: “indicates division of a greater whole into individ. parts”
 - e. Purpose: *for the purpose of*
 - f. Reference/Respect: *with respect to, with reference to*

J. Μετά

- (Genitive, Accusative) (377–78)
 - 1. With Genitive** (377)
 - a. Association/Accompaniment: *with, in company with*
 - b. Spatial: *with, among*
 - c. Manner (Attendant Circumstance): *with*
 - 2. With Accusative** (377)
 - a. Temporal: *after, behind*
 - b. Spatial (rare): *after, behind*
 - K. Παρά** (Genitive, Dative, Accusative) (378)
 - 1. With Genitive:** in general, *from (the side of)* (with a personal object)
 - a. Source/Spatial: *from*
 - b. Ultimate Agency: *from, by*
 - 2. With Dative:** in general, *proximity or nearness*
 - a. Spatial: *near, beside*
 - b. Sphere: *in the sight of, before* (someone)
 - c. Association: *with* (someone/something)
 - d. Virtually equivalent to simple dative
 - 3. With Accusative**
 - a. Spatial: *by, alongside of, near, on*
 - b. Comparison: *in comparison to, more than*
 - c. Opposition: *against, contrary to*
- L. Περί** (Genitive, Accusative) (379)
 - 1. With Genitive**
 - a. Reference: *concerning*
 - b. Advantage/Representation: *on behalf of, for* (= ὑπέρ)
 - 2. With Accusative**
 - a. Spatial: *around, near*
 - b. Temporal: *about, near*
 - c. Reference/Respect: *with regard/reference to*
- M. Πρό** (Genitive) (379)
 - 1. Spatial: *before, in front of, at*
 - 2. Temporal: *before*
 - 3. Rank/Priority: *before*
- N. Πρός** (Accusative almost exclusively) (380–82)
 - 1. Purpose: *for, for the purpose of*
 - 2. Spatial: *toward*
 - 3. Temporal: *toward, for* (duration)
 - 4. Result: *so that, with the result that*
 - 5. Opposition: *against*
 - 6. Association: *with, in company with* (with stative verbs)
- O. Σύν** (Dative) (382)
 - Expresses accompaniment/association: *with, in association (company) with*
- P. Ὑπέρ** (Genitive, Accusative) (383–89)
 - 1. With Genitive** (383)
 - a. Representation/Advantage: *on behalf of, for the sake of*
 - b. Reference/Respect: *concerning, with reference to* (= περί)
 - c. Substitution: *in place of, instead of* (= ἀντί) (such instances also involve representation)
 - 2. With Accusative** (383)
 - a. Spatial: *over, above*
 - b. Comparison: *more than, beyond*
- Q. Ὑπό** (Genitive, Accusative) (389)
 - 1. With Genitive**
 - a. (Ultimate) Agency: *by*
 - b. Intermediate Agency (with active verbs): *through*
 - c. Means: *by* (rare)
 - 2. With Accusative**
 - a. Spatial: *under, below*
 - b. Subordination: *under* (the rule of)

Written by Daniel B. Wallace, [Greek Grammar beyond the Basics: An Exegetical Syntax of the New Testament](#) (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1996), 726–765.

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Please contact k@resolved.one with suggested edits.