

Greek Glossary

Absolute.

A noun, verb, participle standing alone in a sentence.

Genitive absolute.

Formed by a genitive noun or pronoun + a genitive participle.

Nominative absolute

Formed by an independent substantive.

Abstract Nouns:

In Greek they often carry an article which is not translated into English:

ἡ δόξα και ἡ σοφία

"Glory and wisdom", not "the glory and the wisdom."

Accusative Case:

The undefined / default case for the New Testament

Adverbial uses of the accusative:

Manner.

Measure - "for the extent of ..."; of time, "for the duration of ..."

Reference / respect - "with respect to ..."

Location, locative.

Adjective:

Primarily serves to limit a noun:

Attributive: limits by modifying the noun.

Predicate; Limits by asserting something about the noun.

First position - adj. + art. + noun

Second position - art. + noun + adj.

Lead position determines emphasis.

Adjectivizer.

The use of an article with a phrase or clause to make it an attributive modifier, limiting a noun, or a substantival infinitive or participle.

Adnominal.

Something related to a noun.

Advancement.

Where a dative indirect object takes the place of an accusative direct object and adopts the accusative case.

Adversative.

Expressing opposition, or at least a contrast, "but", "rather than."

αλλα is the most common adversative; Note:

An accessory idea for "an additional point in an emphatic way",

BDF 448.6; "furthermore / not only that, but .."

It may introduce the apodosis of a conditional clause for emphasis.

With **γε** for emphasis

After a negative "rather, on the contrary"

Used in a counterpoint construction, **ου / ουχ** **αλλα** .. "not ... but ..."

δε. Transitional.

It may also function as an adversative / contrastive, but primarily it is transitional, a marker of narrative transition, indicating a step in the argument, narrative or dialogue, ie., a paragraph marker. Sometimes translated "Now" Other usages include:

Coordinative: "and"

Copulative: "having the force of concluding something", Betz.

Epexegetic: introducing an explanation or parenthesis; "that is"

Inferential: "then ...", although usually not translated when introducing a new literary unit.

Emphatic: **δε και**

μαλλον δε. "but rather" - Introducing an alternative that is preferred.

νυν δε. Adversative statement of fact, "but now in fact"

παλιν, "again", on rare occasion serves as an adversative / contrastive, "nevertheless", "on the other hand."

Agent.

The person or thing performing the action

Anacoluthon.

A broken or irregular syntactical construction where the author loses track of the syntax.

Anaphoric.

Particularly of an article or demonstrative pronoun referring back. cf. 2Cor.5:4 in THIS tent

εν τω σκηνηι

Anarthrous.

Without an article

Antecedent.

A word (the previous referent) referred to later in the sentence

Aorist.

A verb with punctiliar action, having perfective verbal aspect:

Constative = the point of action;

Ingressive = the point at which the action begins

Culminative = the point at which the action ends

Gnomic = expressing a universal truth

Epistolary = the action is expressed in the time-frame of the reader.

Dramatic = used to express dramatic effect

Futuristic = an action in future certain to occur = a prophetic perfect

Apodosis.

The "then" clause that corresponds to the "if" clause, the **protasis**, in a conditional clause.

Aposiopesis.

A conditional clause / sentence which omits the apodosis.

Apposition.

Two nouns, side by side, where the second further defines the first.

Usually in the same case, sometimes the second is genitive

Articular.

With an article. An article will sometimes function as a personal pronoun, particularly in the gospels:

ὁ = αὐτος, "he"

οἱ = αὐτοί, "they"

Ascensive.

Climactic.

Aspect.

Verbal aspect defines the action of the verb:

Perfective: where the action is viewed by the author as a whole, complete – aorist tense

Imperfective: where the action is viewed by the author as in progress, unfolding developing - present, imperfect tense

Stative: where the action is viewed by the author as a complex state of affairs:

eg., past action extending into the present - perfect, pluperfect tense.

Campbell, Verbal Aspect, classifies it as a prominent imperfective

Asyndeton.

The grammatically incorrect omission of a conjunction, both coordinating or adversative

Attraction.

A relative pronoun that has improperly taken on the case of ("attracted" to) antecedent or predicate

a man whom we appointed

ἐν ἀνδρὶ ᾧ [ὅν] ὤρισεν

Where the relative pronoun and its antecedent is governed by the same preposition (eg., ἐν), the preposition is omitted in the relative clause, cf., Matt.24:50. This looks like attraction, but isn't.

Attributive adjective.

One that directly modifies a substantive, as opposed to a **predicative adjective** which modifies a substantive indirectly.

A repeated article marks the attributive position

ἡ πιστις ὑμῶν ἢ πρὸς τὸν θεόν
your faith toward God

Augment.

The prefix ε

Brachylogy.

An overly concise expression

Canon of Apollonius.

With two nouns, where one is depending on the other, either both have an article or both lack it. This rule is not always evident in the NT especially when the first noun follows a preposition.

in the Spirit of God

ἐν τῷ πνεύματι τοῦ θεοῦ

Casus Pendens.

Referring to a noun phrase standing outside a clause and replaced in the clause by a resumptive pronoun. eg.

"The God of the Hebrews, HE has created the world."

Catachresis.

A word or phrase that is alien to the context put to death therefore,

[your] LIMBS on the earth = whatever in you is earthly, NRSV

νεκρωσατε οὖν τὰ μέλη τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς

Cataphoric.

Particularly of a demonstrative pronoun pointing forward

"In THIS is love, *namely that*"

Causal.

A clause expressing cause, causative; "because, so"

Prepositions sometimes expressing cause:

ἀπο, δια + acc., εἰς (rare), ἐκ, ἐν, ἐπι

γάρ is primarily causal, answering the question "Why?", but sometimes it is:

Explanatory, answering the question "How?", providing a reason, "FOR.."

Emphatic: emphasizing a point: just γάρ by itself, or καὶ γάρ, "and indeed"

Transitional; a stitching device, connective, resumptive.

Inferential: establishing a logical connection.

Conclusive: Used in questions, "what THEN I pray ..."

Ground / Basis: "on the ground that"

ὅτι is also primarily causal, often used to introduce an adverbial clause of cause / reason, but it also has other functions:

Introducing an object clause / dependent statement in place of an accusative infinitive construction

Epexegetic: introducing an explanatory clause in place of ἵνα + subj.

Interrogative: τί ὅτι, "what is that?" After 2nd. person verbs.

Why did you go up to Jerusalem?

δια τι, "because why? / why?" - A causal interrogative.

Causative.

A verb expressing cause

Chiasmus.

A Chiastic construction is one where the word order is inverted.

Possibly Semitic in origin. eg Matt.9:17.

Cognate.

Two words with the same root meaning:

"I love love." In the example "I love love", the accusative object of the verb "to love" serves as a **cognate accusative**.

Colwell's Rule.

Definite predicate nouns that follow the verb usually take the article.

Definite predicate nouns that precede the verb usually lack the article.

Comparative.

Serving to establish a comparison

Comparative clauses, with a protasis and apodosis, where the characteristics of one element are compared with another:

Adversative comparative construction:

μεν δε "on the one hand but on the other hand"

This construction separates one thought from another in a series, without emphasizing contrast, BAGD 504.1c.

Disjunctive comparative construction: **ειτε ειτε**, "either or"

Negated disjunctive comparative construction:

ουτε ουτε "neither nor"

Other comparative constructions:

καθως ουτως, "just as so"

ωσπερ ουτως και, "just as so also"

ουτως ως, "thus as"

καθαπερ ουτως, "just as so"

ως will often introduce a comparative clause, "like, as, even as, as if, as it were, similar to that of", but has other functions

Adverbial:

Modal, introducing an adverbial clause of manner; "in the manner of, is that of"

Temporal; "while"

Causal: Used instead of **οτι** or **επει**; "because"

Consecutive: "so that"

Final: "in order that"

Like **εως**, used to introduce a dependent statement. Used instead of **οτι**.

Used with numerals to express approximation, "about"

Exclamation. "How!"

Used with a participle to express "with the assertion that, on the pretext that, with the thought that", cf., BDF 425[3]

Introducing a concrete example: ὡς Σαρρα, "Sarah, for example."

Indicating a characteristic quality or standard, "exactly as / in accordance with":

Why am I still considered ὡς, "AS", a sinner (not LIKE a sinner)

Why am I still considered a sinner

ie., used instead of the Hebrew predicate accusative.

καθως will often introduce a comparative clause, "as, just as, even as", but has other functions:

Used to establish basis, cause, reason, cf., BDF 236

As a loose connective. Sometimes used this way in Paul's letters.

Used to introduce a conditional clause

Indicating a characteristic quality, or standard, "exactly as / in accordance with"

Temporal (rare)

οὕτως can make a comparison with what precedes, "in the same way";

Its other syntactical functions are mostly adverbial:

As an absolute; "simply, without further ado."

Manner; "for in this way."

Referring to what follows, "thus" (not in the sense of "therefore")

Interrogative; "How?"

Degree / intensity / elative; "an earthquake SO great"

μαλλον can serve as a comparative, "rather than", but has other functions as well:

Intensive / elative, "by all means, certainly"

Adversative, "instead, preferably"

Complement.

A word or phrase that adds to the sense of another word in the sentence - see Object Complement. A word or phrase used after a verb to complete predication.

Conative.

Action that is attempted

Concessive.

Concedes a point. "although", "though"

καιπερ, "although", is always followed by a participle.

Concomitant.

An action occurring at the same time

Concord.

Where words in a sentence agree in number etc.

Conditional.

Expressing a supposition

ει (also **αν**, **εαν**) usually indicates a conditional clause, but it has other functions:

Interrogative:

Introducing a noun clause, direct or indirect question:

επει τι, "given why"

Rhetorical question expecting a negative answer: **ει** + ind., + **ου/ουκ**,
Cf. BDF 428i.

Hypothetical result, "but if indeed not - otherwise":

ει δε μηγε, ει δε μη, ει μη

Exceptive clause expressing a contrast by designating an exception:

ει μη "except".

After a negative joined to a noun it may just be adversative, "but"

Adverbial clauses: **ειπερ, ει**

Indefinite

Concessive "although yet ...", **ει και**, "otherwise", **επει**

Causal "since then ..."

Temporal.

The condensed elliptical protasis for a conditional clause:

επει "for otherwise".

Dependent statement of doubtful expectation: **ει αρα** .

Used instead of **οτι**

Conditional clause.

An "if" clause, the **protasis**, and a "then" clause, the **apodosis**:

1st. class = the proposed condition is assumed to be true:

ει + ind. in the protasis; "if, as is the case, then"

2nd. class = the condition is assumed to be not true / contrary to fact:

ει + past tense ind. in the protasis and **αν** + past tense ind. in the apodosis; "if, as is not the case, then"

3rd. class = the proposed condition is assumed to be a future possibility:

εαν or **αν** + subj. in the protasis; "if, as may be the case, then"

4th. class = the proposed condition is assumed to be a remote future possibility: **ει** + opt. in the protasis, and **αν** + opt. in the apodosis;

"if, as should possibly happen to be the case, then"

In the NT only incomplete examples exist.

ει και or **εαν και**, "if even", gives a conditional clause concessive force:

"although yet"

εαν μη + subj. - Introducing a subordinate clause of negated condition.

ὅταν + imperf. is used in a temporal conditional clause sometimes only **αν** or **εαν** + subj. is used for a temporal conditional clause.

ει + ind. without the apodosis / "then" clause = an unfulfilled condition.

"That which is anticipated by the "if" clause is expressed as a hope, desire, even purpose", Burton. cf., Rom.11:14.

Connective.

Used to join together two words, phrases, clauses, sentences,

eg. **δε, και, γαρ**

τε is often used to join two clauses in a close relationship

τε τε. "as so", "not only but also"

τε και. "and" - a close connection of concepts; "both Jews and Greeks."

Constructio ad sensum

"a construction according to sense".

Where a clause etc. follows good sense rather than good grammar.

Content Clause.

See Object Clause.

Contrastive.

Establishing a contrast or comparison. eg.

δε sometimes introduces a contrastive clause, at other times adversative, or simply connective.

Coordinative.

Two clauses of similar weight, joined by a coordinating conjunction:

και is the most common coordinative conjunction.

Other functions:

Adjunctive: "also"

Ascensive: "even"

Adversative, contrastive: "but"

Concessive, "and yet"

Emphatic; "indeed, in fact"

Epexegetic: explaining, specifying, "that is, namely"

Transitional: indicating a step in the argument, or narrative
(used instead of **δε**)

Final: **ὥστε και** = "so then"

Consecutive, often after an imperative: "so that, with the result that, and as a consequence"

Additive. Introducing a clause which provides more information.

Inferential: establishing a logical connection, "and so."

Sequential: intro. an important point, or concluding an argument;

"and so"

και νυν. "And now"

τε και Forming a coordinate series.

Copulative.

An intensive verb that connects the subject and the predicate.

The main linking verbs

ειμι, γινομαι, υπαρχω, καλεω

Correlative constructions.

Words, phrases and clauses that correspond.

They express either comparison, or contrast, or an alternative, or association, or disjunction.

The intended sense is usually determined by context

και ... και , "both and" - association.

ειτε ειτε "whether or whether ..." - disjunction.

η̄ η̄ . "either or ..." - disjunction

μεν δε "on the one hand but on the other ..."

Alternative = adversative comparative

καθως ο̄υτως "just as so ..." - comparison, association

ως̄ ο̄υτως "as so ..." - comparison, association

ως̄περ ο̄υτως και "just as so also" - comparison, association

μητε μητε "neither nor .." - contrast

ο̄ιος τοιουτος "of what sort such .." - comparison

τε και "both and .." - association.

ποτε νυν "once now ..." - contrast

τε τε "as so ..." - comparison, association.

Crisis.

The joining of two words with the loss of a vowel from the first

και + μοι = καμοι

Dative Case:

The case of personal interest indicating advantage or disadvantage.

The Pure Dative:

Dative of indirect object;

Dative of interest: Advantage or disadvantage;

Dative of reference / respect / representation;

Dative of possession;

Dative of feeling / ethical dative

Dative of recipient.

Local Dative (Locative):

Dative of space, sphere, or state;

Dative of time (temporal);
Dative of rule - "in conformity with";
Dative of destination - "traveling to."

Instrumental Dative - expressing means:

Dative of means - "by means of."
Dative of cause - "on the basis of."
Dative of manner - "He speaks in = WITH boldness = boldly."
Dative of measure;
Dative of agency, "by";
Dative of content.

The dative of that which is followed: pro. = "which you have followed"

Dative of direct object:

Normally the direct object stands in the accusative case, but some verbs, particularly verbs with a prepositional prefix, eg., **συν**, will take a dative.

Dative complement:

Some nouns, adjectives or pronouns, take a dative complement, eg., **ὅμοιος**, "like, similar", although sometimes classified as a dative of the thing compared.

τινι εἰσιν ὅμοιοι

"they are like WHAT?" = "what are they like?"

γαρ is usually followed by an accusative, but in Matthew it often takes a dative personal pronoun.

Deliberative.

Asks a question

Dependent statement / Object clause.

An object clause of direct or indirect speech, perception, or action expressing the content of what was said, seen, thought, or done, of a verb of saying, thinking, or doing. Such a clause is formed by an infinitive, **ὄτι** + ind., **ἵνα** + subj., **ὅπως** + subj., **ἕως**, and rarely an optative verb. A participle may also be used to form a dependent statement of perception. Note **οἶδα** + inf. Introducing a dependent statement of perception expressing manner rather than content, so Robinson; so not "know THAT", but "know HOW."

After **θελω** a subjunctive verb can follow without **ἵνα**

What do you want me to do for you

What do you wish THAT I MAY DO for you

τι σοι θελεις ποιησω

Dependent statements introduced by an infinitive,

Direct speech (recitative): Infinitive, **ἵνα** + subj, **ὄτι**

Indirect speech: Stating, entreating, questioning, requesting,

promising, swearing.

Infinitive, **ἵνα** + subj., **ὅτι**, **ὅπως** + subj., opt.

Perception / cognition: Thinking, feeling, wondering, knowing, perceiving, hoping, wishing, ...

Infinitive, **ἵνα** + subj., **ὅτι**, and sometimes a participle.

Cause: Striving, effecting, achieving,

Infinitive, **ἵνα** + subj., **ὅπως** + subj., **ἕως**, or fut.

Fear: **μη** + subj.

In answer to a question: **ὅτι**

Deponent verb.

Defined by older Grammars as verbs that have only middle / passive ending, but are active in meaning. This definition is no longer widely held; see Middle Voice

Disjunctive.

Indicating a choice between two mutually exclusive possibilities.

ἢ, "or", primarily serves as a disjunctive, but can also indicate a comparison.

Double Accusative Construction:

A clause where the verb takes an accusative direct object + an accusative complement

There are two forms:

i] Person and thing: both objects limit the verb and are unrelated to each:
"I will teach you (accusative direct object of **διδάξαι**) all things (accusative complement)"

ii] Primary and secondary:

Both objects are related, with the secondary / predicate object standing in apposition to the primary object, ie., the secondary object predicates something about the primary object. The secondary object may be a noun, an adjective, an infinitive, or a participle

Sometimes **ὡς** is supplied, but translated anyway with "as, to be, that is, namely"

If you have me (accusative direct object of **εἶπω**)

a partner (accusative complement) =

It you consider me *as* a partner.

Dialogue.

In a dialogue between two parties, the dialogue shift is often indicated by the use of **δε**

Ecbatic.

Expressing result.

Elative superlative.

The absolute use of the superlative where there is no comparison

very/extremely small, **ελαχιστος**

Elision.

The dropping of the final vowel of a word. Identified by an apostrophe.
through

δι'... δια

Ellipsis.

The omission of words from a sentence that are significant, but can still be determined from the context.

the [LETTER] from Laodicea

την εκ Λαοδικειας

Emphatic.

Emphasizing a point. Usually achieved by the placement of the word at the beginning of a sentence, or by the use of an unnecessary personal pronoun

Epexegetic.

Explanatory, explaining the meaning of - reason rather than cause

Epidiorthosis.

A correction of a previous statement or impression

Epistolary plural.

A singular writer refers to himself using a plural number

Final / Telic.

Expressing purpose - an intended result

ἵνα + subj. commonly introduces a purpose clause expressing end-view, sometimes result, or hypothetical result.

μηποτε +subj. expresses negated purpose, hesitation, a hoped-for outcome; "lest, perhaps."

ὥστε can be used to introduce a final clause expressing purpose, but can also be:

Consecutive, expressing result.

Inferential, when used at the beginning of a new sentence.

A future tense can sometimes express purpose, so Moule.

Future tense.

Action in the future relative to the writer:

Predictive. The action will take place, either:

progressively (linear), repeatedly (iterative),
or in a single action (punctiliar).

Imperative. Used for a command

Deliberative. Asking a question or implying doubt.

Gnomic.

Referring to an action that will always happen within certain parameters.

Genitive Case:

In the NT, primarily adjectival in function. Serving to limit a substantive by describing, defining, specifying, or qualifying it.

Descriptive Genitive:

Attributive. Limits by supplying a specific attribute or innate quality;
Attributed. The lead noun, rather than the genitive noun, serves as the
attributive adjective.

Idiomatic (aporetic): The idiomatic uses of a descriptive genitive that limits
a substantive: A genitive displaying semantic density /

Semitic *short-talk*

Movement toward. "The way of the Lord" = "The way the Lord *travels*";

Subordination. "The ruler of demons" = "The ruler of *over* demons";

Material: "a heard of swine" = "a heard *consisting* of swine."

Content: "a net of fish" = "a net *full* of fish";

Local: "Cana of Galilee" = "Cana *which is located in* Galilee";

Identification: "Zerepath of Sidon" = "Zerepath *which is in the region*
of Sidon";

Destination: "Paths of life" = "paths *which lead to* life";

Producer / Product: "the end *which is the product* of faith";

Price: "Bought of silver" = "bought *for a certain amount* of silver";

Time / temporal; "The time of visitation" = "the time *when God* visited
you."

Defining Genitive

Epexegetic / appositional. A genitive which limits a substantive by
specifying / defining it.

Qualifying Genitive:

Possessive;

Relational: "Simon *son* of John."

Partitive / Wholative. Identifying the whole of which the substantive is a
part / all of.

Verbal Genitive. A verbal genitive limits a substantive by complementing it.

Subjective: Where the genitive substantive produces the action implied by
the verbal noun;

Objective: Where the genitive substantive receives the action implied by
the verbal noun.

Plenary / Full: Where both actions are implied.

Ablative Genitive:

Separation: "he has ceased of sin = *from doing* sin."

Comparison: "more value of many sparrows = *than* many sparrows."

Source / origin: "a letter of Christ = *from* Christ."

Adverbial Genitive: Where a genitive substantive serves to modify a verb.

Time;

Measure;

Space.

Means;

Agency;

Reference / respect;

Association;

Result.

Genitive of direct object; A genitive direct object, instead of an accusative, following certain verbs.

Genitive Complement: Certain adjectives, and sometimes nouns and adverbs take a genitive complement.

Genitive Absolute: A genitive noun or pronoun + an anarthrous genitive participle standing by themselves at the beginning of a sentence. Usually temporal in meaning.

Generalizing plural.

A plural used for a singular example of the same.

Herod

οἱ ζητούντες

Generic singular.

A singular noun that refers to multiple examples of the same

Gnomic.

Expressing a general truth.

Granville Sharp's Rule (Modified).

With respect to two coordinated nouns, the repetition of the article distinguishes them, while a single article associates them.

Hapax Legomenon.

A once only use in the New Testament

Hendiadys.

A single idea expressed through two separate words joined by "and", και: rejoicing and seeing = rejoice to see

χαίρων και βλέπων

Historic / Narrative Present Tense:

A present tense verb which is logically translated in English into the past tense. They are mainly found in the Gospels (not many in Luke) and the Revelation. Most introduce speech, and some 25% introduce verbs of motion. They seem primarily to function as paragraph markers; indicating a step in the narrative. The default tense in narrative is aorist, with the present tense indicating a change in speaker, a new scene, etc., ie., they

indicate narrative transition. The particle δε (or ουν in John's gospel) can perform a similar function.

Hortatory.

An exhortation

eg. a subjunctive, or αφες + subj. = "Let us"

Hyperbaton.

An inversion of the normal word order. Often where the subject or object of a subordinate clause is displaced such that it becomes the subject or object of another clause, usually, the main clause.

Hysteron-proteron.

"Last first". The reversal of a natural order to give emphasis to the first item.

τηρει και μετανοησον

"hold fast (keep) and repent."

The natural order would be "repent" and then "hold fast."

Idiolect.

Indicates the particular style of an author, eg., John's use of the demonstrative pronoun for a personal pronoun.

Imperfect tense.

Expressing linear action, usually in the past, a past/remote process, in indicative mood only:

Descriptive. Progressive action that took place at a point of time in the past.

Durative. Progressive action that took place over a long period of time, but is now complete.

Inceptive / ingressive. Where the beginning of the action is emphasized.

Customary. Habitual recurring activity in the past.

Iterative. Repeated action in the past, "they used to do"

Tendential. Unrealized attempted action.

Voluntative. A desire to attempt a certain action

I could wish that I myself were present with you right now

ηθελον παρειναι προς υμας αρτι

Imperative.

A command or instruction. Normally expressed by an imperative verb:

Perfective aspect (aor. imperative) urges activity as a whole action

Imperfective aspect (pres., imperf. imperative) urges activity as an ongoing progress

Some linguists still argue that:

A perfective imperative prohibits the commencement of activity

An imperfective imperative prohibits action in progress

Future imperative: A future indicative is often used as an emphatic command

ου μη + fut. = "he must never", cf., Burton.

It is very easy to mistakenly ascribe a future imperative

ουκ επ αρτω μονω ζησεται ο ανθρωπος

not by bread alone will man live

Man shall not live by bread alone, AV. (as an imperative)

Man does not live by bread alone, NET. (as a statement = Deut.8:3.)

Imperfective.

The verbal aspect of action in progress, usually represented by the present and imperfect tense.

Inceptive.

Denoting the beginning of an action; "began to".

Indefinite. Not referring to a specific person or thing

τι will often introduce an indefinite expression, "a certain one, anyone" / "any, anything."

αν, or εαν, is often used to shape an indefinite expression, often + subj.

A relative pronoun + αν, or εαν: "an independent relative clause which makes a general assertion or assumption", BDF 380.1

ὅστις, "whoever"

ὅς αν + ind., "whoever" - the αν is an unnecessary addition.

ὅς αν, εαν + subj. = "whoever / whosoever". Neut. "wherever / whenever"

ὅσοι αν + subj. = "whoever" - Used for an indefinite relative clause (+ imperf. = durative action)

αἵτινες serves as an indefinite pronoun with some particular functions:

Simple: "who, what"

Generic: "whoever, whichever"

Qualitative: "the very one who, the very thing that"

καν = και εαν, "if only, even just"

ὅπου αν + subj., "wherever". Used for an indefinite local adverbial clause.

Inferential:

ουν is primarily inferential:

Drawing a logical conclusion: "so, therefore"

Establishing a logical connection: "so, consequently, accordingly."

μεν ουν, "so then ..."

τοτε ουν, "finally ..."

Sometimes ουν is:

Resumptive, transitional, sequential; "now, then, subsequently,".

Common in John's gospel.

Responsive: Especially after a verb of exhortation.

Adversative, drifting toward concessive; "yet, however"

ὥστε is primarily inferential, "thus", but can also express:

Purpose - final, "in order that"

Result - consecutive, "with the result that", hypothetical result, "so that".

Comparison / likeness (ὥς + τε = "and so"), "likewise"

διὰ τούτο. Rather than causal, "because of this", the phrase is inferential, "therefore". See *Discourse Grammar*, Runge.

Infinitive:

Indeclinable verbal substantive with verbal force or substantival force.

Substantive Infinitives:

Replaces a substantive. Always singular, neuter, with or without an article

Subject:

For me, TO LIVE is Christ and TO DIE is gain

μοι γὰρ τὸ ζῆν Χριστὸς καὶ τὸ ἀπαθάνειν κέρδος

There is disagreement among grammarians as to the classification of an infinitive with an impersonal verb, δει, εἰσὶν, δοκεῖ, etc.

δει λυθῆναι αὐτὸν μικρὸν χρόνον

It is necessary TO RELEASE him for a short time.

TO RELEASE him for a time is necessary

(Infinitive as the subject of the impersonal verb "is necessary")

Direct Object:

An infinitive may introduce a substantival phrase or clause, accusative direct object of a finite verb.

Complementary

Classed as a substantive object, although actually a helper (completive) verb. *Very common*

Completes the sense of verbs such as δυναμαι, αρχομαι,

βουλομαι, επιτρεπω, ζητω, θελω, μελλω, οφειλω

Exegetic / Appositional

An exegetic infinitive limits a noun, pronoun or adjective by specifying or defining it

Dependent statements / object clause

An infinitive used to form an object clause, dependent on a verb of saying, thinking, or doing, to express content.

A dependent statement may also be formed by a clause introduced by ὅτι + ind., ἵνα + subj., ὅπως + subj., ἕως, a participle, rarely an optative.

See Dependent Statements / Object clause.

Adverbial Infinitives:

An infinitive may modify or clarify the assertion of the main verb, or function as a verb

Purpose: Introducing a final clause expressing the aim or purpose of the

action (a hypothetical result). Usually in conjunction with:

του + inf. Genitive articular infinitive = purpose in Matt. Lk. Act.

του μη + inf. = separation following a verb of hindering or stopping.

εις το, προς το, ὥστε, ὡς + inf. = purpose

More commonly expressed by ἵνα + subj. (70% aorist), or ὁπως / πως + subj./fut.

Although ἵνα + subj. preceded by οὐπως forms an exegetic clause rather than a purpose clause, cf. 1Cor.9:24

A purpose clause may be formed with a present or future participle, even a relative clause with fut. verb.

Result; Introducing a consecutive clause expressing the results of the action of the main verb. Usually in conjunction with:

ὥστε most common; ὡς, εν τω. *Rare*

του, [εις το] προς το + inf.

Result/consequence is also commonly expressed by ἵνα + subj., ὥστε + ind., or a participle

Time: Introducing a temporal clause expressing the relative time at which the action took place. Also in conjunction with:

Antecedent time. "before". προ του + inf., πριν + acc. + inf.

Contemporaneous time. "while, during" εν τω + inf. (Heb.8:13, causal)

Subsequent time. "after" (See Wallace p594) μετα το + inf.

Future time. "until" ἕως του + inf.

A temporal clause is also often formed with following:

ότε, ὡς, ἕως [ἕως οὐ, ἕως ὅτου], rarely ὅτι, ἵνα:

Definite time: ὅτε or ὡς + ind.

Indefinite time:

Present time: ὅτε + imperf.

"during the time when / "while", εν ᾧ / εν ὅσον; see Fink.

"Whenever", επαυ = επει αυ + subj.

Past time: αυ, or εαυ + aor.

Future time: ὅτε αυ + subj.

"From the time when / since", αφ οὔ

Indefinite time expressed by ἕως

When the clause it introduces refers to the same time in relation to the main verb: ἕως + ind., "while"

When the clause it introduces refers to past time in relation to the main verb: ἕως + past tense, "until"

When the clause it introduces refers to future time in relation to

the main verb: ἕως αν + subj., ἕως οὐ, "until"

Other particles often replace ἕως, eg.:

αχρι, αχρι οὐ, αχρι ἤς ἡμερας, μεχρι, μεχρις οὐ

A participle may also form a temporal clause, esp. when a genitive absolute.

Cause: An infinitive may form causal clause expressing the reason for the action of the main verb. Why?

Also formed by δια το + inf., or a dative article + inf. [τω, ἐνεκεν του, + inf. *Rare*]

Causal clauses are also formed by a participle, or a genitive absolute, or the following particles + ind. ὅτι, επει, εφ, ὡ διοτι, επειδη

Imperative - Infinitive of Command. An infinitive functioning as an imperative. *Rare*

Often formed by a ινα + subj. construction

to what we have already attained, LET US LIVE up to it

εις ὁ εφθασαμεν, τω αυτω στοιχειν

Means (Instrumental). Describes the way in which the action of the main verb is accomplished.

Is with or without an article, but usually εν τω + inf.

Very similar to the verbal infinitives of purpose or result. Translate "by means of / by"

to bless you BY TURNING

ευλογουντα ὑμας εν τω αποστρεθειν

Manner (Modal)

Absolute

An infinitive that stands alone and has no relationship with the sentence, cf. Phil.3:16, Rom.12:15

James to the twelve tribes in the dispersion. GREETING

ακωβος ... ταις δωδεκα φυλαις ταις εν τη διασπορα χαιρειν

Ingressive.

Expressing the beginning of an action

Intensive.

Indicating that the word has a heightened force, emphatic

Interjection.

An exclamation

Interrogative.

A word or phrase used to ask a direct or indirect question.

Formed by an interrogative pronoun, eg. τις ποσος ποις

Formed by an interrogative adverb, eg. ποτε, ἕως ὅπως πως ὅπου ποθεν

πως. Introducing a direct, indirect, or rhetorical question + subj. where deliberation is implied, ie., an unstated interrogative, clause, but also: Modal expressing manner, "somehow, in some way, perhaps", also **ειπως**, and **μηπως**, "lest somehow"

Exclamation

Introducing an object clause / dependent statement expressing something ABOUT what is said.

μη or **αρα** are used with a question expecting a negative answer

ου is used with a question expecting a positive answer

δια τι. Introducing a question asking the reason for an action; "why"

ινα τι. Introducing a question asking the purpose for an action.

Intransitive.

A verb whose action ends with the subject and does not "go over" (*transeo*) to a direct object. It makes complete sense in itself. eg. "I run".

Iterative.

Repeated or habitual action

Linear.

Action that is continuous or durative

Litotes.

(Meiosis) A negated understatement used to state the opposite
a debate [of] no little [proportion] = a whopping big argument

ζητησεως ουκ ολιγης

Locative.

Expressing location, place

Local.

A clause expressing place, "where"

Metonym.

The substitution of one term for another for which it is associated

Mediopassive Voice.

Of the three voices, active, middle and passive, the passive voice is often mediopassive, expressing a middle sense rather than a passive sense. So for example, the passive **εφοβηθησαν**, "they were afraid", expresses an internalized middle action.

Middle Voice.

Used when the subject is intimately affected by it's own action. Deponent verbs, such as **δεχομαι**, were once viewed as middle in form, but active in meaning, but this is not how the Greeks viewed the action of such verbs. There are three ways to define the action of a middle verb: i] The subject is acting in relation to itself, or for itself, or by itself - **εργαζομαι**, "I work [for myself]", cf., 1Thess.2:9. ii] The subject is affected by the

verbal action (see Rutger Allan) - **ερχομαι** "I go", the subject acts for itself. iii] The subject is internal to the verbal activity, eg., arguing, cf, Mark 9:33. So, middle form indicates middle function. In the middle voice there is an overlap of the active and the passive voice. It is like "the active voice in that the subject performs the action, but it is also like the passive in that the subject is affected by, or is the focus of the action", Sue Kmetko.

Modal.

Expressing manner.

Modifier.

A word or phrase that qualifies or restricts another word

Negations.

With the indicative: **ου** - before a rough breathing **ουχ** and before a smooth breathing **ουκ**. With other moods: **μη**. "If **ου** denies the fact, **μη** denies the idea", BAGD.

Neuter gender.

The gender things. Note that a neuter plural subject will often take a singular verb.

Nominalizer.

The use of an article with a phrase or clause to make it a noun phrase or clause to serve as the subject or object of a verb. An article is similarly used to make an adjective or a participle a noun.

Nominative Case:

The nominative is the case of specific designation, most often as subject, predicate, or in apposition.

Independent uses of the nominative

Nominative absolute

Pendent nominative

Object.

A substantive that receives or is affected by the action of a verb.

Object / content clause.

A noun clause standing as the object of a verb of saying, thinking, effecting, striving, caring, fearing; usually introduced by an infinitive, or **ινα** + subj., sometimes **οπως** + subj. or **οτι**.

Object Complement.

The complement to the object in a sentence completes the verbal idea and so forms a double accusative construction, eg. "I named my son John." "John" is the complement of the direct object "son".

Parataxis.

Placed side by side

Paronomasia.

The placement of words together that sound alike.

That in everything always all

so that by always [having] enough [of everything]

ἵνα ἐν παντι παντοτε πασῶν

Participle

A verbal adjective possessing some of the characteristics of a verb as well as an adjective

Substantival Participle:

A participle functioning as a substantive, or substantival phrase or clause

Independent substantive:

A participle, not accompanied by a noun, that functions as a substantive.

BELIEVERS (ONES BELIEVING) were added to the Lord

προσέτιθεντο πιστευόντας τῷ κυρίῳ

Nominative Absolute (Hanging nominative):

A substantival participle functioning as a nominative pendens

the ONE WHO CONQUERS

ὁ νικῶν

Dependent statement of perception

A participle introducing an object clause, after verbs of feeling, seeing, or knowing (rarely saying) This construction is usually formed by an accusative infinitive construction, or a clause introduced by *ὅτι* + ind. verb, or by *ἵνα* + subj.

Object Complement:

A Participle may be used to complement the direct object of a verb. It usually predicates / states / asserts something about the accusative object. With the direct object it forms an object complement double accusative construction.

Adjectival Participle:

A participle that functions like an adjective (a verbal adjective)

Attributive:

A participle that describes, modifies, or limits a substantive.

The LIVING water

τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ζῶν

Predicative:

An adjectival participle that predicates / states / asserts something about a substantive.

participle, substantive (anarthrous)... *Participle emphatic*

substantive, participle (anarthrous) ... *Substantive emphatic*

It is differentiated from an object complement in the following ways:

Always anarthrous

Always in the nominative case.

Usually requiring a translation with an assumed verb to-be.
the word of God *IS* LIVING

ζων ὁ λογος του θεου

Verbal Participle:

A participle where the verbal aspect is prominent

Adverbial (Circumstantial): A participle that modifies a verb in the sentence usually introduces an adverbial clause

Time (Temporal): Identifying the time when the action of the main verb is accomplished

Manner (Modal): Identifying the manner / method in which the action of the main verb is accomplished.

Means (Instrumental): Identifying the means or agent = "by means of"

Reason (Causal): Identifying the ground by which the action of the main verb is accomplished.

Condition (Conditional): Identifying a condition on which the fulfillment of the main verb depends

Concession (Concessive): Identifying a concession.

Purpose (final, telic)

Result (consecutive): Identifying the result (outcome) of the action of the main verb

Attendant Circumstance (Parallel):

Identifying an action that accompanies the action of the main verb

Sometimes Redundant (pleonastic):

"Jesus, ANSWERING said" =

"Jesus answered and said" =

"Jesus said."

Periphrastic: A round-about way of expressing a simple verbal idea

The verb to-be + an anarthrous (without the article) participle

The Periphrastic Present

present verb to-be + present participle

The Periphrastic Imperfect

imperfect verb to-be + present participle

The Periphrastic Future

future verb to-be + present participle

The Periphrastic Perfect

present verb to-be + perfect participle

The Periphrastic Pluperfect

imperfect verb to-be + perfect participle

Supplementary (Sometimes classified Complementary in Koine Gk.)

A participle that supplements the thought of the main verb. *Rare*

An infinitive would usually perform this task.

They continued TO QUESTION him

They continued QUESTIONING him

επεμονον ερωτωντες αυτον

Imperative

Functions as if a finite verb in the imperative mood. *Rare*

It must be independent of the main verb to be an imperival participle

Indicative Finite Verb

An independent proper / absolute participle . *Very rare*

HE HAD a name

εχων onoma

Future Participle

A verb in the future tense with a participle ending. *Very rare*

Pendent Nominative.

Similar to a Nominative Absolute, but, standing at the beginning of a sentence, it is taken up again in the sentence by a resumptive pronoun.

eg. "The one who overcomes, I will make HIM a pillar"

The pronoun takes on the syntax demanded of the sentence rather than that of the Pendent Nominative.

Perfect tense.

Expressing a completed action with an ongoing state or relevance: 55% are stative, 35% ongoing relevance, and 10% indistinguishable from an aorist.

Determined by context.

Intensive. Emphasizing the present results or state of a past action.

Extensive (Consummative). Emphasizing a past completed action from which has come abiding results.

Iterative. An extensive perfect where the past event was repeated.

Dramatic. The action is vividly portrayed in the present.

Aoristic. Where resulted action is not present.

Periphrastic construction.

A roundabout way of expressing a simple verbal idea, possibly used to emphasize verbal aspect - the verb to-be + a participle. On many occasions a participle will serve as a finite verb. Technically it should be classified as part of a periphrastic construction which is missing the verb to-be.

Perfective.

The verbal aspect of a completed action, mainly represented by the aorist tense.

The verb may be weak or strong.

Periphrasis.

A roundabout way of speaking

Permissive.

A word or phrase that gives permission

Pleonasm.

The use of a redundant word

Pluperfect tense.

Expressing a past state which issued from a previous action.

Intensive. Emphasizing the abiding results.

Extensive. Emphasis is placed on the completed action.

Polysyndton.

The piling up of connectives for emphatic effect.

Postpositive.

A Gk. word that never leads a clause or sentence, eg. γαρ, δε,

Potential optative:

Expressing a modest assertion; το τις, "who .."

Predicate.

The verb plus its complements or modifiers

Pregnant construction.

A clause that carries an implied expression, eg. Lk.6:8

Stand into the center = COME into the center and stand here

στηθι εις το μεσον

Present Tense.

Expressing linear action, not necessarily in the present.

Descriptive / Progressive. Action taking place at the stated moment.

Durative. Action commenced in the past and continuing into the present.

Iterative. Repeated action.

Tendential / Conative. Action being contemplated.

Gnomic. Action that always exists.

Historical. Past action graphically described.

Futuristic. Future action confidently expected.

Aoristic. Undefined action.

Perfective. Action in the present which commenced in the past.

Preterit.

Expresses action that occurred in the past

Privative.

A word with the prefix α serving to negate the word. Before a vowel = αv

Proclitic.

A word that has no accent of its own, eg:

εις, ὡς, ου

Prodiorthosis.

An anticipatory correction of an expression or impression.

I wish you would bear with me in a little foolishness

οφελον ανειχεσθε μου μικρον τι αφροσυνης

Prohibitions

μη + present imperative = stop an action already in progress

μη + aorist subjunctive = stop the beginning of an action

Proleptic.

Where a future event is spoken of as having already occurred because of the certainty of its occurrence.

lit. unless someone remains in me he WAS CAST OUT

whoever does not abide in me will be thrown away.

εαν μη τις μενη εν μοι εβληθη

Pronoun:

A word which stands for, or in the place of, or instead of a noun. It refers to either the participants in the discourse or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse - personal, "he, she"; impersonal, "it"; indefinite, "who, whoever."

Note the personal pronoun **αυτος** and the sense of the genitive by position:

του στοματος αυτου = "the mouth OF HIM" = "his mouth"

του αυτου στοματος = "the SAME mouth"

ουτου του στοματος = "the mouth ITSELF"

Prospective.

Pointing toward the future

Punctiliar.

Instantaneous or momentary action

Purpose.

See Final.

Questions.

A question indicated in the text by semicolons, but not original to the text ;

Interrogatives will often introduce a question: **τις, ει, ποιος, ποτε, πως, ...**

The negation **ου** in a question implies an affirmative answer, "Yes".

The negation **μη** in a question implies a negative answer, "No".

The negation **μη** in a question may imply a cautious and tentative suggestion, "Maybe".

A subjunctive is often used to express a deliberative question;

τον βασιλεα υμων σταυρωσω

Shall I crucify your King?

θελεις or θελετε + subj. is used to express a doubtful question.

τινα θελετε απο των δυο απολυσω υμιν

Which of the two do you want me to release to you?

ὅπως

This adverb of manner, "how", can sometimes be used to indicate an indirect question asking the manner in which the action may be played out, or + ινα to indicate the purpose of the request, but it also has other functions:

ὅπως + subj. , αν ὅπως + subj. introducing a purpose clauses.

Used to introduce a dependent statement instead of an infinitive.

Qualification.

Often introduced by πλην, "nevertheless, none-the-less" - implying validity

Recitative.

Direct or indirect speech.

Often intro. by ὅτι, or an infinitive, sometimes ινα + subj., or ὅπως + subj.

Reflective.

Where the action of the subject comes back on itself

ἑαυτους "yourselves". But it can be reciprocal, "one another"

Relative Pronoun.

Used to relate one substantive to another. It is often attracted to the case of its antecedent although treated as retaining its own case function

The antecedent is often not expressed

ὅς ουκ εστιν καθ υμων

He WHO is not against you

A neuter relative pronoun is sometimes used in place of a masc/fem where it is obvious that it is not neuter

ὁ γαρ απεθανεν τη ἁμαρτια

for HE died to sin

Semantic density:

A condensed Greek text / Semitic "short-talk", often associated with a genitive requiring an expanded adjectival, or ablative translation.

Semitism.

A Greek linguistic feature that demonstrates a Hebrew or Aramaic influence

Solecism.

A grammatical mistake

Stative.

The verbal aspect of a previous action with repeated or ongoing action, usually represented by the perfect and pluperfect tenses. The verb may be weak or strong.

Spacial / Spatial.

A local classification referencing an area of space.

The preposition **εν**, when local, may express space (spatial) or sphere.

Subjunctive:

The subjunctive is the mood of doubtful assertions

Subjunctive constructions:

Hortatory subjunctive: Used to urge, encourage, ... an action

Subjunctive of prohibition: Used to forbid an action

Deliberative subjunctive: Used to ask a question - interrogative

Subjunctive of emphatic negation: used to strongly negate an action;

ου μη + subj.

The subjunctive is commonly used in a full range of adverbial clauses:

ινα + subj. = Purpose, or result, "in order that, so that", "with result that"

αν, εαν + subj. = Condition

εαν + subj. Concessive, "although"

οπου αν + subj = Indefinite local, "wherever"

εως, αχρι, εως οτου, + subj. Indefinite temporal clause, "whenever"

Relative clauses

pronoun + subj.; "you SHOULD do"

Noun clauses, as a subject or object clause / dependent statement

ινα + subj.

μη + subj. after a verb of warning or fear, eg., "watch out", this is not a subjunctive of prohibition:

"watch out THAT no one leads you astray.

Subordination.

Where one clause is subordinate to another. Often a *hina* clause

Substantive.

A noun or anything that functions as a noun

A relative neuter pronoun is often used for an obvious substantive in a clause

Superlative.

The third degree of comparison - positive, comparative and superlative.

Synecdoche.

Designating the whole by reference to a part of the whole

in the heart of you = in your HEART = in your WHOLE BEING

εν ταις καρδιαις υμων

Tautology.

Repetition of words and ideas that adds nothing to the sense.

Telic.

Expressing purpose.

Temporal.

A clause expressing time, "when"

ἕως is a common temporal conjunction, preposition + gen, or adverb

In the NT it was beginning to replace ὅτι,

ἕως προς, "as far as / to the neighbourhood of"

Theological Passive.

A use of the passive voice when God is the implied agent.

Time:

Time can sometimes be deduced from the use of a perfective (punctiliar - aorist tense), or imperfective (durative - present tense) tense, but is more likely to be expressed by a dative, accusative or genitive:

Dative = punctiliar, a point in time.

Accusative = a period of time.

Genitive = durative, ongoing time.

Transitional.

The conjunction δε is primarily used to indicate transition in an argument, narrative or dialogue / a step in the argument or narrative, ie., for the English reader it serves as a paragraph marker. Sometimes και serves this function, especially in Revelation, as do temporal constructions such as μετα ταυτα, "after these things." It seems likely that in the gospels the narrative / historic present tense often serves to indicate narrative transition.

Transitive.

A verb whose action does not end with the subject, but "goes over" to a direct object.

It requires an object to make sense of it. eg, "I buy" = "I buy my vegetables".

Vocative case.

The case used for addressing someone.

Volitive Future.

A future tense used to express a command. "You shall"

Voluntative.

Expressing a wish or a prayer

Zeugma.

Two nouns or clauses joined by a single verb that only suits one of them
milk I gave you TO DRINK not solid food (can't drink solid!)

γαλα υμας αποτισα ου βρωμα