

Greek Glossary

Syntactical Notes

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

Object - the direct object of a transitive verb

Object complement double accusative construction

Adverbial uses of the accusative:

Manner.

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

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

Location, locative.

Appositional accusative:

Specifies or defines a clause or something in it

Active voice.

The active voice of a verb is used where the subject performs, produces or experiences the action. The subject may perform the action, or cause the action (causative), or simply be in the centre of the action ("In the beginning was the Word")

Adjective:

Primarily serves to limit a noun:

Attributive: limits by modifying the noun.

Predicate; Limits by asserting something about the noun.

Adjectivizer.

The use of an article with a phrase or clause to make it an attributive modifier, limiting a noun, or a nominal 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
"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.

This conjunction 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, i.e., 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 ...";

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";

Sometimes 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 σκηνει

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 / a prophetic perfect =

an action in the future that is certain to occur

Apodosis.

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

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.

This is particularly evident in the gospels:

ὁ = αὐτός, "he"

οἱ = αὐτοί, "they"

Ascensive.

Climactic.

Aspect.

Verbal aspect defines the action of the verb:

Perfective - aorist tense:

where the action is viewed by the author as a whole, complete

Imperfective - present, imperfect tenses:

where the action is viewed by the author as in progress, unfolding

Stative - perfect, pluperfect tenses:

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) its antecedent or predicate

a man whom we appointed

εν ανδρι ὃν ὤρισεν

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

Attributive and Predicative adjectives.

An attributive adjective directly modifies a substantive, as opposed to a predicative adjective which modifies a substantive indirectly, cf., Wallace:

Attributive positions - "The good man"

1st. ὁ αγαθος ανθρωπος,

2nd. ὁ ανθρωπος ὁ αγαθος,

3rd. ανθρωπος ὁ αγαθος

Predicate positions - "The man is good"

1st. αγαθος ὁ ανθρωπος,

2nd. ὁ ανθρωπος αγαθος

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

εν τῷ πνευματι του θεου

Case

There are five cases in Greek: Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive and Dative. Following A.T. Robertson's grammar, 1934, some today still argue for an eight-case system, distinguishing the locative and instrumental forms from the dative case, and the ablative form from the genitive case.

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 ουν τα μελη τα επι της γης

Cataphoric.

Particularly of a demonstrative pronoun pointing forward

"In THIS is love, *namely that*"

Causal Clause.

Expressing the reason for the action of the main verb.; "because, so"

Formed by an infinitive (see Infinitives), Genitive absolute, or a participle

Prepositions sometimes expressing cause:

απο, δια + acc., εις (rare), εκ, εν, επι

Particles can be causal + ind.

οτι, επει, εφ, ω διοτι, επειδη

γαρ is primarily causal, answering the question "Why?"

Sometimes it is:

Explanatory, answering the question "How?", giving a reason, "for"

Emphatic: emphasising a point:

just γαρ by itself, or και γαρ, "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"

οτι is also primarily causal.

Often used to introduce an adverbial clause of cause / reason.

Its other functions are as follows:

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

Epexegetic: serving to introduce an explanatory clause,
used in place of ινα + subj.

Interrogative: τι οτι, "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."

Cognate accusative.

In "I love love", the accusative object of the verb "to love" is one.

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 / Contrastive.

Serving to compare or contrast

Comparative clauses, with a protasis and apodosis.

The characteristics of one element are compared with another:

Adversative comparative / contrastive construction:

μὲν δὲ "on the one hand but on the other hand"

This construction contrasts one thought with another in a series.

It does so without emphasising contrast, cf. BAGD 504.1c.

Disjunctive comparative / contrastive construction:

εἴτε εἴτε, "either or"

Negated disjunctive comparative / contrastive construction:

οὔτε οὔτε "neither nor"

Other comparative / contrastive constructions:

καθὼς οὕτως, "just as so"

ὡσπερ οὕτως καὶ, "just as so also"

οὕτως ὥς, "thus as"

καθὰπερ οὕτως, "just as so"

ὥς will often introduce a comparative clause:

"like, as, even as, as if, as it were".

Other functions include:

Adverbial:

Modal, introducing an adverbial clause of manner;

"in the manner of, is that of"

Temporal; "while"

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

Consecutive: "so that"

Final: "in order that"

Like **ἕως**, used to introduce a dependent statement instead of **ὅτι**.

Used with numerals to express approximation, "about"

Exclamation. "How!"

Used with a participle to express consideration, cf., BDF 425[3];

"with the assertion that, on the pretext that, with the thought that."

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

Indicating a characteristic quality or standard:

"exactly as / in accordance with":

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

Why am I considered a sinner?

ie., used instead of the Hebrew predicate accusative.

καθὼς 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"

μᾶλλον can serve as a comparative, "rather than".

It 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. A verb may take a complement, either a word or phrase, to complete predication. Nouns, adverbs, and adjectives may take a genitive complement, eg., **αξία πληγῶν**, "worthy of punishment." In this case the genitive noun virtually functions as if an objective genitive. The direct object of a verb may take a complement, see Object Complement.

Compound verb

A verb with a prepositional prefix.

βαλλω, "I throw"

εκβαλλω, "I throw out"

Conative.

Action that is attempted

Concessive Clause.

A clause expressing a concession which implies that the action of the main verb is true despite the concession. Usually translated, "though", "although".

A participle will often form a concessive clause.

May be introduced by **ει και, εαν και, και ει, και εαν**

Sometimes formed by **καιπερ** + part.

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.

Its other functions:

Interrogative:

Introducing a direct or indirect question:

επει τι, "given why"

Rhetorical question expecting a negative answer:

ει + ind., + **ου/ουκ**, 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.

Made up of 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 / contrary to fact =

The proposed condition is assumed to be not true / contrary to fact:

εἰ + past tense ind. in the protasis and

ἄν + 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:

εἰ or ἄν + subj. in the protasis; "if, as may be the case, then"

4th. class =

the proposed condition is assumed to be a remote future possibility:

εἰ + opt. in the protasis, and ἄν + opt. in the apodosis;

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

In the NT only incomplete examples exist.

Other conditional constructions:

εἰ καὶ or εἰ καὶ, "if even",

Often with concessive force: "although yet"

εἰ μὴ + subj. - Introducing a subordinate clause of negated condition.

ὅταν + imperf. is used in a temporal conditional clause.

Sometimes only ἄν or εἰ + subj..

εἰ + 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, καὶ, γὰρ

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

τε τε. "as so", "not only but also"

τε καὶ. "and" - a close connection of concepts;

"both Jews and Greeks."

Consecutive clause.

Expressing the results of the action of the main verb.

ὥστε, τοῦ, εἰς το, πρὸς, ὡς, ἐν τῷ + inf.

ἵνα + subj.,

ὥστε + ind.

A participle

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 for **και**:

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: introducing an important point

Also, for a 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 to each other. 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.

ἢ ἢ . "either or ..." - disjunction

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

alternative = adversative comparative / contrastive

καθως ούτως "just as so ..." - comparison, association
 ώς ούτως "as so ..." - comparison, association
 ώσπερ ούτως και "just as so also" - comparison, association
 μητε μητε "neither nor .." - contrast
 οίος τοιουτος "of what sort such .." - comparison
 τε και "both and .." - association.
 ποτε νυν "once now ..." - contrast
 τε τε "as so ..." - comparison, association.

Crasis.

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 = "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., σνν, will take a dative.

Dative complement:

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

τινι εἰσιν ὁμοιοῖ

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

γαρ 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, ὅτι + 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, ὅτι

Indirect speech:

Stating, entreating, questioning, requesting, promising.

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

Expression - "he wrote THAT", ἵνα = subj., or inf.

Perception - sensation and cognition:

Thinking, feeling, wondering, knowing, perceiving, hoping.

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" - sometimes expresses comparison.

Distributive expression:

The preposition κατα is used adverbially as a distributive.

"According to name" = "name by name" = "individually"

κατα δε εορτην

but/and according to festival

"Now, at each celebration of this festival."

Double Accusative Construction:

A clause where the verb takes an accusative direct object + an accusative complement. The complement states a fact about the object. There are two forms:

i] Person and thing: both objects limit the verb and are unrelated to each other: "I will teach you (accusative direct object of διδασκᾶν) 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 "as, to be, that is, namely"

If you have me (a direct object) 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.

Emphasising 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 / Royal plural.

A singular writer refers to himself using a plural number

Exceptive clause

A clause which establishes a contrast by designating an exception

εἰ μὴ + subj. "except"

In a conditional clause

εἰ μὴ + ind. = "if not = unless"

εἰ μὴ + subj. = "if not = unless"

Sometimes εἰ μὴ is used to express a hypothetical result

After a negative joined to a noun εἰ μὴ may just be an adversative; "but"

Final clause / Telic.

Expressing purpose - an intended result

τοῦ, εἰς το, πρὸς το, ὥστε, ὡς + inf. = purpose

ἵνα + subj. commonly introduces a purpose clause expressing end-view.

Sometimes ἵνα expresses result, or hypothetical result.

ἵνα + subj. preceded by οὐπὼς forms an epexegetic clause

μηποτε + subj. expresses negated purpose

Also, hesitation, a hoped for outcome;

"lest, perhaps."

ὥστε can be used to introduce a final clause expressing purpose

It can also be:

Consecutive, expressing result.

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

ὅπως / πῶς + subj./fut. can express purpose

A future tense can sometimes express purpose, so Moule.

A purpose clause may also be formed by

a present or future participle,

a relative clause with fut. verb.

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).

Imperatival. Used for a command

Deliberative. Asking a question or implying doubt.

Gnomic. Action that will always happen within certain parameters.

Genitive Case:

In the NT, primarily adjectival in function. It serves 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 serves as the attributive adjective.

Idiomatic (aporetic):

Idiomatic genitives that limit a substantive:

Genitives that display semantic density / Semitic *short-talk*

Movement toward. "Way of the Lord" = "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 / containing / with* 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."

Epexegetic / appositional - a genitive of definition.

A genitive of definition limits a substantive by specifying it - defining, explaining, clarifying. An unnecessary distinction is sometimes made between the Appositional genitive = defining, and the Epexegetic genitive = specifying, explaining, or clarifying. Translation: = "namely, that is, which is, consisting of, ..."

The sign OF CIRCUMCISION

The sign **namely / that is / which is** CIRCUMCISION

σημειον περιτομης

he is the head of the body OF THE CHURCH

he is the head of the body **consists of** THE CHURCH

αυτος εστιν η κεφαλη του σωματος, της εκκλησιας

Qualifying Genitive:

Possessive;

Identifying the possession of:

A dependent status

A derivative characteristic; "pertaining to."

Relational: "Simon *son* of John."

Partitive / Wholative.

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

Verbal Genitive.

A verbal genitive, either subjective, or objective, limits a substantive of action by complementing it (verbal nouns such as: *οργη, αγαπη, δεησις...*). Sometimes both ideas are present = Plenary or Full Genitive. Moulton argues that the interpretation of these genitives is more a matter of exegesis than grammar, the final arbiter being the context. For example, "the love of Christ constrains us" - is that our love for Christ, or Christ's love for us? ie., is it objective or subjective. This classification now has its critics, particularly the objective genitive, and this because important issues hang on the classification, eg.,

δια πιστεως Ihsou Cristou, Gal.2:16

Verbal genitive, objective =

justified through faith IN JESUS CHRIST

Possessive genitive =

justified by the faithfulness OF JESUS CHRIST

Subjective genitive (Active genitive)

It produces the action implied by the verbal noun

Often classified as adjectival, possessive.

τον παλιον ανθρωπον συνταις πραξεσιν αυτου

the old self with ITS practices / the practices OF IT

Possessive: practices THAT CHARACTERIZED IT

Subjective: practices THAT EXPRESSED IT

Objective genitive

It receives the action implied by the verbal noun

Usually expressed by:

about / for / concerning / toward placed before the genitive

the report OF HIM

the report CONCERNING / ABOUT HIM

η ακοη αυτου

Ablative Genitive:

The ablative genitive indicates separation, either static or movement from, or comparison with. In Koine Greek the ablative was in the process of being replaced by the use of a preposition + gen.

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, "by, through;
Agency, "by";
Result, "so that, with the result that";
Reference / respect, "about, for" - may also modify a noun or adjective;
Association, "with" - may also modify a noun or adjective..
Genitive of direct object;
A genitive, following certain verbs, rather than an accusative.
Genitive Complement:
Certain adjectives, 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 will usually be temporal in meaning.

Generalising 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 (singular, personal, and not proper 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 some point of time in the past.

Durative.

Action over a long period of time, but is now complete.

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

Customary. Habitual recurring activity in the past.

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

Tendential. Unrealised 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

οὐ μὴ + fut. = "he must never", cf., Burton.

It is very easy to mistakenly ascribe a future imperative

οὐκ ἐπ' ἄρτω μόνω ζήσεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος

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 - more in line with Deut.8:3.)

Imperfective.

The verbal aspect of action in progress, usually represented by a present or imperfect tense.

Improper prepositions

A preposition never used as a prefix for a verb

Usually an adverb serving as a preposition, eg.,

ὀπίσω, adv. "afterward"

ὀπίσω + gen. "after", as a preposition

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."

αὐ, or εἰς αὐ, is often used to shape an indefinite expression, often + subj.

A relative pronoun + αὐ, or εἰς αὐ:

"an independent relative clause which

makes a general assertion or assumption", BDF 380.1

ὅστις, "whoever"

ὃς αὐ + ind., "whoever" - the αὐ is an unnecessary addition.

ὃς αὐ, εἰς αὐ + subj. = "whoever / whosoever".

Neut. "wherever / whenever"

ὅσοι αὐ + subj. = "whoever" -

Used to form an indefinite relative clause

(+ imperf. = durative action)

αἰτίνας an indefinite pronoun with some particular functions:

Simple: "who, what"

Generic: "whoever, whichever"

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

καὶ αὐ = καὶ εἰς αὐ, "if only, even just"

ὅπου **αν** + subj., "wherever".

Used to form 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"

δια τουτο. Inferential, "therefore", rather than causal, "because of this".

See *Discourse Grammar*, Runge.

Infinitive:

An indeclinable verbal substantive with either verbal force or substantival force. There is disagreement among grammarians as to the classification of an infinitive with an impersonal verb such as **δει, εξιστιν, δοκει**, etc. Traditionally the infinitive was classified as a substantive, subject of the verb, but they are often classified today as complementary.

Substantival / Nominal Infinitives:

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

Subject:

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

μοι γαρ το ζην Χριστος και το απαθανειν κερδος

Subject of an impersonal verb:

δει λυθηναι αυτον μικρον χρονον

It is necessary TO RELEASE him for a short time.

TO RELEASE him for a time is necessary

Direct Object:

An infinitive may form a nominal phrase or clause, accusative direct object of a finite verb.

Complementary

Classed as a substantive object

A very common helper (completive) verb.

Completes the sense of verbs such as

δυναμαι, αρχομαι, βουλομαι, επιτρεπω, ζητω, θελω, μελλω

Epexegetic / Appositional

An epexegetic infinitive limits a noun, pronoun or adjective

It limits by specifying or defining it

Dependent statements / object clause

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

A dependent statement may also be formed by a clause introduced by

ὄτι + ind., ἵνα + subj., ὅπως + subj., ἕως, or a participle,
on rare occasions an optative.

See Dependent Statements / Object clause.

Adverbial Infinitives:

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

Purpose: Introducing a final clause

Expressing the the aim or purpose of the action.

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, ὡστε, ὡς + inf. = purpose

Result; Introducing a consecutive clause

Expressing the results of the action of the main verb.

Usually in conjunction with:

ὡστε most common; ὡς, εν τω. *Rare*

του, [εις το] προς το + inf.

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.

Note Heb.8:13, causal

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

Future time. "until" ἕως του + inf.

Cause: An infinitive may form causal clause

Expressing the reason for the action of the main verb.

Also formed by δια το + inf., or a dative article + inf.

[τω, ἕνεκεν του, + inf. *Rare*]

Imperative - Infinitive of Command.

An infinitive functioning as an imperative. *Rare*

Often formed by a **ίνα** + subj. construction

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

εις ὃ εφθασαμεν, τῷ αὐτῷ στοιχεῖν

Means (Instrumental).

Describes the way in which the action of the main verb is accomplished.

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

Very similar to the verbal infinitives of purpose or result.

Translate "by means of / by"

to bless you BY TURNING

εὐλογουντα ὑμας εν τῷ ἀποστρεθεῖν

Manner (Modal)

Absolute

An infinitive that stands alone in a sentence

It has no relationship with the sentence, cf. Phil.3:16, Rom.12:15

James to the twelve tribes in the dispersion. GREETING

ἰακωβος ... ταις δωδεκα φυλαις ταις εν τη διασπορα χαιρεῖν

Ingressive.

Expressing the beginning of an action

Instrumental / Means

Describes the way in which the action of the main verb is accomplished.

εν τῷ + inf. forms a instrumental clause.

A participle may form an instrumental clause expressing means.

May be introduced by an instrumental preposition, eg.,

εν, δια, εκ, ὑπο

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. **τί, ποσος, ποις**

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

πως. Introducing a direct, indirect, or rhetorical question

+ subj. where deliberation is implied,

ie., an unstated interrogative clause

Other uses include:

Modal expressing manner, "somehow, in some way, perhaps",

also **ειπως**, and **μηπως**, "lest somehow"

Exclamation

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

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

Intransitive.

A verb whose action ends with the subject and does not "go over" 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 Clause.

A clause expresses the locality where the action of the main verb takes place.

"Where", "there".

A definite place takes the indicative mood;

An indefinite place,

some place, **αv** + ind. past tense;

a place where the action will occur, **αv**, **εαv** + subj.

Local clauses may be introduced by: **ου̂, οπου, οθεν,**

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 internalised middle action.

Middle Voice.

Used when the subject is intimately affected by its 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 clause.

Expressing the manner in which the action of the verb is carried out.

Participles commonly form modal clauses, rarely an infinitive

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.

Nominal.

Nominal describes the usage of parts of speech in a sentence forming a noun, noun phrase, or clause functioning as a noun. Such words, or groups of words, can also be called substantives.

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 / hanging nominatives

Nominative Absolute

Functioning in the sentence without any grammatical connections.

eg. Titles, addresses, salutations

Pendent nominative

Linked to the rest of the sentence by a pronoun.

Identify by beginning the sentence: "With reference to

THE ONE WHO OVERCOMES, I will make HIM a pillar

ὁ νικῶν ποιῶ αὐτὸν στύλον

Parenthetic Nominative

The subject of an independent parenthetic clause

The sentence may or may not have a different subject.

There came a man sent from God; his NAME was

ἐγενετο ανθρωπος απεσταλμενος παρα θεου, ονομα αυτω

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]

ινα εν παντι παντοτε πασαν

Participle

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

Substantival / Nominal Participle:

A participle functioning as a substantive, or a nominal 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

προσετιθεντο πιστευοντας τω κυριω

Nominative Absolute (Hanging nominative):

A substantival participle functioning as a nominative pends

the ONE WHO CONQUERS

ο νικων

Dependent statement of perception

A participle introducing an object clause

After verbs of feeling, seeing, or knowing

An accusative infinitive construction,

A clause introduced by *οτι* + ind. verb, or by *ινα* + subj.

Object Complement:

Used to complement the direct object of a verb.

It usually predicates / states 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

το ὕδωρ το ζων

Predicative:

An adjectival participle that predicates

ie., it asserts / states something about a substantive.

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

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

It is differentiated from an object complement by the following:

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 - verbal aspect is prominent:

Adverbial (Circumstantial) - forms a clause modifying a verb:

Time (Temporal):

Identifying the time when action of the main verb is accomplished

Manner (Modal):

Identifying the manner of the action of the main verb.

Means (Instrumental):

Identifying the means or agent = "by means of"

Reason (Causal):

Identifying the ground by which the action is accomplished.

Condition (Conditional):

Identifying a condition on which the fulfilment of main verb depends

Concession (Concessive):

Identifying a concession.

Purpose (final, telic)

Identifying the end-view intended by the main verb.

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."

An attendant participle expresses a separate but related action to the main verb, not the same action. So, in a statement like "he wrote SAYING", the participle "saying" is not technically attendant, but rather adverbial, modal, expressing the manner / method of the writing. This classification is overly specific and is not generally followed in these exegetical study notes.

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 (Often classified as 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

επεμιονον ερωτωντες αυτον

Imperative

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

Must be independent of main verb to be an imperatival 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*

Passive Voice.

With the passive voice, the subject is acted upon, or receives the action expressed by the verb. In the NT, the passive voice is often used of someone, or something, at the receiving end of God's action; this is known as a divine, or theological passive. It is also important to note that in NT Greek, a passive verb is often middle in sense; see Mediopassive Voice.

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.

Usually stative, expressing an action in the past which continues, or is repeated into the present with an ongoing state or relevance. The aspect is determined by context:

- 55% are stative,
- 35% ongoing relevance,
- 10% indistinguishable from an aorist.

Forms:

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

Extensive (Consummative).

Emphasising a past completed action which has some abiding results.

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

those whom I SENT to you (in succession)

τινα ὧν ἀπεσταλκα προς υ̅μας

Dramatic. The action is vividly portrayed in the present.

I GOT no relief

ουκ εσχηκα ανεσιν

Gnomic. Describes a custom or generally held truth

a wife IS BOUND as long as her husband is living

γυνη δεδεται εφ ὅσον χρονον ζη ὁ ανηρ αυτης

Futuristic. The results of an action are still in the future.

the one who loves his neighbour HAS FULFILLED the law

ὁ αγαπων τον ἑτερον νομον peplhrwken

Allegorical (Perfect of Allegory, Moule p14.)

Expressing an Old Testament event that has contemporary significance

eg. Jn.6:32, Act.7:35, Gal.3:18, 4:23, Heb.7:6,9, 8:5

by faith HE HAS KEPT the passover

πιστει πεποηκεν το πασχα.

Aoristic. Where resulted action is not present.

Perfect present tense.

Such stative verbs occurring in the perfect tense are read as present

ἴδω, ἔστηκα, πεποιθα, μνηστῆρας

Periphrastic construction.

A roundabout way of expressing a simple verbal idea, possibly used to emphasise 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.

Phrase

A phrase consists of a number of words which make a unit acting as a noun, adjective, or adverb in a sentence. Unlike a clause, it does not contain a finite verb, but it may contain an indefinite part of a verb, such as a participle or an infinitive.

Pleonasm.

The use of a redundant word

Pluperfect tense.

Expressing a past state which issued from a previous action.

Intensive. Emphasising 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 centre = COME into the centre 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 = **αν**

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 αφορσυνης

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." The major classes of pronouns are as follows:

Personal - **εγω**, "I";

Demonstrative - close, **οὗτος**, "this"; distant, **εκεινος**, "that";

Relative - a pronoun referring back to an antecedent;

εἰμι ὅ εἰμι

I am what I am.

Interrogative - τί, "what?";

Indefinite - τις, "a certain = anyone", τινος, "someone";

Possessive (adjectival);

Intensive - αὐτος, "Jesus himself";

Reflexive:

ἐμαυτοῦ, "of myself", σεαυτοῦ, "of yourself", ἑαυτῶν, "of themselves";

Reciprocal - ἀλλήλων, "of one another";

Note the personal pronoun αὐτος and the sense of the genitive by position:

τοῦ στοματός αὐτοῦ = "the mouth OF HIM" = "his mouth"

τοῦ αὐτοῦ στοματός = "the SAME mouth"

οὐτοῦ τοῦ στοματός = "the mouth ITSELF"

A headless relative clause. A relative pronoun may introduce a clause where there is no expressed antecedent.

Proper prepositions

Prepositions that may serve as the prefix of a verb.

eg., ἐκ as in ἐκβάλλω

Prospective.

Pointing toward the future

Punctiliar.

Instantaneous or momentary action

Purpose.

See Final.

Questions.

A semicolon indicates a question, but they are not original to the text ;

Interrogatives will often introduce a question: τίς, εἰ, ποῖος, ποτε, πῶς, ..

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

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

It may also imply a cautious and tentative suggestion, "Maybe".

A subjunctive is often used to express a deliberative question;

τὸν βασιλεῖα ὑμῶν στιαυρωσῶ

Shall I crucify your King?

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

τινα θελετε ἀπο τῶν δυο ἀπολυσῶ ὑμῖν

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 + **ἵνα** to indicate the purpose of the request, but it also has other functions, eg., it can be used to introduce a dependent statement instead of an infinitive.

ὅπως + subj., **αν ὅπως** + subj. serving to introduce a purpose clause.

ἄν + optative introduces an indirect potential question, cf., BDF #386[1]

διελάουιν τί ἄν ποιησαιεν τῷ Ἰησοῦ

Discussed what they might do to Jesus

εἰ is sometimes use to introduce an indirect question

Qualification.

Commonly introduced by **πλὴν**, "nevertheless, none-the-less" - implying validity

Recitative.

Direct or indirect speech. Often introduced by **ὅτι**, or an infinitive, sometimes **ἵνα** + subj., or **ὅπως** + subj.

Reflective.

Where the action of the subject comes back on itself

ἑαυτοῦς "yourselves". But not 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:

ὃς οὐκ ἐστὶν καθ' ὑμῶν

He WHO is not against you

A neuter relative pronoun is sometimes used in place of a masc/fem when obviously not neuter:

ὃ γὰρ ἀπεθάνεν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ

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.

Spatial / Spacial.

A local classification referencing an area of space, eg., the preposition **εν**, when local, may express space / place (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 the 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".

Note, 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 Clause.

Expressing the relative time at which the action took place.

An infinitive, often + a preposition commonly forms a temporal clause.

See Infinitive, time.

ὅτε, ὡς, ἕως [ἕως οὐ, ἕως ὅτου], rarely ὅτι, ἵνα use:

Definite time: ὅτε or ὡς + ind.

Indefinite time:

Present time: ὅτε + imperf.

"during the time when / "while", ἐν ᾧ / ἐφ' ὅσον; see Fink.

"Whenever", ἐπὶ αὐ = ἐπει αὐ + subj.

Past time: αὐ, or ἐαὐ + aor.

Future time: ὅτε αὐ + subj.

"From the time when / since", ἀφ' οὗ

Indefinite time up to / extension expressed by ἕως

Same time in relation to the main verb:

ἕως + ind., "while"

Past time in relation to the main verb:

ἕως + past tense, "until"

Future time in relation to the main verb:

ἕως αὐ + subj., ἕως οὗ, "until"

In the NT ἕως was beginning to replace ὅτι,

cf., 1Thess.1:9 to introduce a dependent statement.

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

Other particles often replace ἕως, eg.:

ἀχρι, ἀχρι οὐ, ἀχρι ἥς ἡμερας, μεχρι, μεχρις οὐ

Adverbial participles often form a temporal clause

A genitive absolute participle usually forms a temporal clause.

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 food!)

γαλα υμας εποτισα ου βρωμα

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Supplementary Greek technical notes for the series of Exegetical Commentaries
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