

Syntax Guide

with thanks to Daniel Wallace

Nominative

Primary Uses	Subject	The subject of a finite verb	ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεός τὸν κόσμον God loved the world
	Predicate Nominative	The predicate nominative is <i>approximately</i> the same as the subject.	θεός ἦν ὁ λόγος The Word was God
	Apposition	Two adjacent substantives in the same case which refer to the same person or thing and have the same syntactical relationship to the clause	παραγίνεται Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστής κηρύσσων John the Baptist came preaching.
Grammatically Independent Uses	Nominative Absolute	Used in titles, salutations and introductory phrases. Does not occur in a sentence.	Παῦλος δοῦλος Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ Paul, a bond-servant of Christ Jesus.
	Pendent Nominative	Occurs in a sentence and is tied to a pronoun.	Ὁ νικῶν ποιήσω αὐτὸν στῆλιν ἐν τῷ ναῷ τοῦ θεοῦ the one who overcomes: I will make him a pillar...
	Parenthetical Nominative	The subject in a clause inside a sentence that may or may not have a different subject.	Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος, ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ θεοῦ ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης· There came a man sent from God (his name was John).
	Nominative for Vocative	Sometimes the nominative is used for the vocative.	οὐ θέλω δὲ ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν, ἀδελφοί I do not want you to be ignorant, brothers.

Genitive

Adjectival	Descriptive	"characterized by" or "described by" The drip pan category	ἰδοὺ νῦν ἡμέρα σωτηρίας Behold, now is the day of salvation.
	Possessive	"belonging to" or "possessed by"	αὐτοῦ τὸ ὠτίον his ear
	Partitive	"which is a part of" Denotes the whole of which the head noun is a part.	ἰδοὺ τὰ ἡμισία μου τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Behold, half of my possessions.
	Attributive (Hebrew)	Can I convert the genitive into an attributive adjective?	τὸ σῶμα τῆς ἁμαρτίας The body of sin (= sinful body)
	Simple Apposition	Two nouns in the same case. Cannot put "of" before the genitive in question.	θεοῦ πατρός God the Father
	Epexegetical	"namely" "which is" "who is" The genitive gives an example of the larger category named by the head noun. The word "of" can be used before the genitive in question.	ἐκεῖνος δὲ ἔλεγεν περὶ τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ. He was speaking concerning the temple of his body (= the temple, which is his body)
Ablative	Separation	"out of, away from, from" (rare in the NT)	ἐκτινάξατε τὸν κονιορτὸν τῶν ποδῶν ὑμῶν. Shake the dust from your feet.
	Comparison	"than" Follows a comparative adjective.	οὐχὶ ἡ ψυχὴ πλεῖον ἐστὶν τῆς τροφῆς Is not your life worth more than food?
Verbal	Subjective Genitive	The genitive functions as the subject of the verbal idea implicit in the head noun.	οὕτως ἔσται ἡ παρουσία τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου So shall the coming of the Son of Man be.
	Objective Genitive	The genitive functions as the direct object of the verbal idea implicit in the head noun.	ἡ δὲ τοῦ πνεύματος βλασφημία οὐκ ἀφεθήσεται. But blasphemy of the Spirit shall not be forgiven
Adverbial	Time	"during" "at" or "within" Kind of time	οὗτος ἦλθεν πρὸς αὐτὸν νυκτὸς This one came to him by night.
	Genitive Absolute	Used with participles to make parenthetical statements.	ταῦτα αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος, ἄρχων πορσεκύνει αὐτῷ While he was saying these things, a ruler bowed before Him...

Case

Dative

Pure Dative	Indirect Object	"to or for"	ἔδωκεν ἂν <u>σοι</u> ὕδωρ ζῶν. he would have given to you living water
	Interest (advantage and disadvantage)	"for the benefit of" or "to the detriment of"	τὰ βρώματα <u>τῇ κοιλίᾳ</u> food is " for the benefit of " the stomach
	Reference/Respect	"with reference to"	λογίζεσθε ἑαυτοὺς νεκροὺς <u>τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ</u> consider yourselves dead " with reference to " sin
	Simple Apposition		ἡγαλλίασεν τὸ πνεῦμά μου ἐπὶ τῷ θεῷ <u>τῷ σωτηρί</u> μου My spirit rejoices in God my Savior
Locative	Sphere	"in the sphere of"	θανατωθεὶς μὲν <u>σαρκὶ</u> having been put to death " in the sphere of " the flesh
	Time	"when?" (point of time)	καὶ <u>τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ</u> ἐγερθήσεται and on the third day he will be raised
Instrumental	Association	"in association with"	οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες οἱ συνοδεύοντες <u>αὐτῷ</u> and the men who were traveling " in association with " him...
	Means/Instrument	"by means of" or "with"	δικαιοῦσθαι <u>πίστει</u> ἄνθρωπον a man is justified " by means of " faith
	Cause	"because of"	οὐ διεκρίθη <u>τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ</u> he did not waver " because of " unbelief

Accusative

Substantival	Direct Object	Most common	τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν <u>τὸν θεὸν πάντα</u> συνεργεῖ εἰς ἀγαθόν To those who love God , He works all things for good.
	Double Accusative person-thing	Two objects, a person and a thing	<u>ὑμᾶς</u> διδάξει <u>πάντα</u> He will teach you (person) all things (thing)
	Double Accusative object-compliment	Something like a predicate nominative	ἐποίησεν τὸ <u>ὕδωρ οἶνον</u> he made the water to be wine
	Subject of Infinitive	(often non-intuitive)	ἐν τῷ εἰσαγαγεῖν <u>τοὺς γονεῖς</u> τὸ παιδίον when the parents brought the child
	Simple Apposition		πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον <u>Ἰησοῦν</u> Believe in the Lord Jesus
Adverbial	Measure	"for the extent of" (space) "for the duration of" (time)	(space) ἐληλακότες οὖν ὥς <u>σταδίους</u> εἴκοσι πέντε ἢ τριάκοντα when they had rowed "for the extent of" twenty-five or thirty stadia (time) νηστεύσας <u>ἡμέρας</u> τεσσαράκοντα καὶ <u>νύκτας</u> τεσσαράκοντα fasting "for the duration of" forty days and nights

Article

Presence of Article

As a Pronoun			
Personal	ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν... but he , answering, said... (used with δὲ or μὲν...δέ constructions)		
Relative	Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς our Father, who is in heaven... (used for emphasis and clarification)		
Possessive	ἀφέντες τὰ δίκτυα ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ Leaving their nets, they followed him.		
With Substantives			
Individualizing	Simple Identification	The “drip pan” category	ἀνέβη Πέτρος ἐπὶ τὸ δῶμα Peter went up on the housetop.
	Anaphoric	“previously mentioned”	ἔμεινεν ἐκεῖ δύο ἡμέρας ... μετὰ δὲ τὰς δύο ἡμέρας... he stayed there two days ... after the [previously mentioned] two days...
	Par Excellence	“in a class by itself”	ὁ προφήτης εἶ σύ; Are you the prophet? (The Jewish officials ask John the Baptist.)
	Monadic	“one of a kind” or “unique” article	ὁ ἥλιος the sun ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ the Lamb of God
	Well-Known	“celebrity” article	οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τοῦ τέκτονος υἱός; Is this not the carpenter’s son?
	Abstract	often used with abstract nouns	ἡ σωτηρία ἐκ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐστίν Salvation is from the Jews.
Generic	“as a class”		ἄξιος ὁ ἐργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ the laborer [as a class] is worthy of his wages
As a Substantiver (with certain parts of speech)			
The article can turn almost any part of speech (or even a whole phrase) into a noun. For example...			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverbs: ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν... from now on... Adjectives: μακάριοι οἱ πραεῖς blessed are the meek Participles: πᾶς ὁ ἁμαρτάνων everyone who sins... Prepositional phrases: οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς those of the circumcision party 			
As a Function Marker			
1. to denote adjectival positions	τῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν ἁγίων of the holy angels (2nd attributive position)		
2. with possessive pronouns (almost always used)	ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ... extending his hand...		
3. in genitive phrases (Apollonius’ Canon) (If the head noun is articular, the genitive noun usually is as well.) (If the head noun is inarticular, the genitive noun usually is as well.)	ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ the kingdom of God		
4. with indeclinable nouns	τοῦ Ἀβραάμ σπέρμα ἐστέ you are the seed of Abraham		
5. with participles (makes them substantival or adjectival)	μακάριοι οἱ κλαίοντες νῦν blessed are those who weep now.		
6. with demonstratives (The article is used with the demonstratives in predicate position to indicate attributive function.)	ἀληθῶς οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος υἱὸς θεοῦ ἦν. Truly this man was the Son of God.		
7. with nominative nouns to denote the subject (normally a subject will have the article)	ἡ θύρα κέκλεισται The door is shut.		
8. to distinguish subject from predicate nominative	μάρτυς μου ὁ θεός God is my witness		

Absence of Article

Indefinite		
One member of a class. Ἔρχεται γυνή ἐκ τῆς Σαμαρείας... “ A woman from Samaria came...”		
Qualitative		
Places stress on quality, nature or essence. ὁ θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν. (God is love)		
Definite		
Proper Names	Names are by definition definite.	εὕρισκει Φίλιππος τὸν Ναθαναήλ Philip found Nathaniel
Object of a preposition	A noun that is the object of a preposition does not require the article to be definite.	Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος in the beginning was the Word
With ordinal numbers	Ordinal numbers do not require the article to be definite.	ἦν δὲ ὥρα τρίτη ... it was the third hour...
Predicate nominative	If the predicate nominative precedes the copula it <i>may</i> be definite though anarthrous (Colwell’s rule. See below)	σύ βασιλεὺς εἶ τοῦ Ἰσραήλ. (You are the King of Israel)
Complement	In an object/complement construction, if the compliment precedes the object it may be definite though anarthrous.	πατέρα ἴδιον ἔλεγεν τὸν θεόν He was calling God his own father .
Monadic nouns	One-of-a-kind nouns don’t require the article to be definite. (devil, earth, moon, God, etc.)	κληθήσεται υἶος θεοῦ He shall be called the Son of God.
Abstract nouns	Abstract nouns are commonly anarthrous but still definite.	σωτηρία τῷ οἴκῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο Salvation has come to this house
A genitive construction	(Apollonius’ Corollary) When both nouns are anarthrous, both will usually have the same semantic force.	πνεῦμα θεοῦ the Spirit of God –both definite
With a pronominal adjective	Nouns with πᾶς, ὅλος , etc. do not need the article to be definite.	δι’ ὅλης νυκτός κοπιᾶσαντες we labored all [the] night
Generic nouns	The whole class is in view.	ἡ γυνὴ δὲ δόξα ἀνδρός ἐστίν the wife is the glory of the husband

Colwell’s Rule (for anarthrous, preverbal predicate nominatives)	
Sometimes <u>definite</u> Colwell’s Rule states: “ <i>Definite predicate nouns which precede the verb usually lack the article.</i> ” This does <i>not</i> mean that an anarthrous preverbal PN is automatically definite.	σύ εἶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, σύ βασιλεὺς εἶ τοῦ Ἰσραήλ You are the Son of God, You are the King of Israel.
Usually <u>qualitative</u> (80% or more)	ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο (the Word became flesh)
In rare cases, <u>indefinite</u>	(no clear examples in New Testament)
Granville Sharp Rule (the article preceding multiple substantives connected by καί)	
<p>“In the TSKS (article-substantive-καί-substantive) construction, the second substantive refers to the same person mentioned with the first substantive when 1) neither is impersonal, 2) neither is plural, 3) neither is a proper name.”</p> <p>τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ (our God and Savior, Jesus Christ.)</p>	

Adjective

Articular (look at the article and the order)

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Attributive	Art-Adj-Noun ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος (the good man)	Art-Noun-Art-Adj ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός (the good man)	Noun-Art-Adj ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός (the good man)
Predicate	Adj-Art-Noun ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος (the man is good)	Art-Noun-Adj ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός (the man is good)	X

Anarthrous (context must decide)

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Attributive	Adj-Noun ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος (a good man)	X	X	Noun-Adj ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός (a good man)
Predicate	Adj-Noun ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος (a man is good)	Noun-Adj ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός (a man is good)	X	X

- The *attributive* adjective attributes a quality to a noun.
- The *predicate* adjective predicates something about a noun and involves some form of “to be.”
- The *position* describes the order of the article, noun and adjective.

The form of the Greek comparative adjective often doesn't tell you its function.

	Form			
		Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Positive “nice”	X	O	O
	Comparative “nicer”	X	X	X
	Elative “very nice”	O	X	X
	Superlative “nicest”	X	X	X

Person & Number

First Person Plural: The scope of “we.”

- Editorial “we” refers to the author only.
- Exclusive “we” refers to the author and his/her associates.
- Inclusive “we” refers to the authors(s) and readers(s).

Neuter plural subjects normally take singular verbs.

(καὶ ἦλθεν τὰ πετεινὰ καὶ κατέφαγεν αὐτό.)

When the plural verb is used the author is stressing each of the individual subjects.

(τὰ πρόβατα τὰ ἐμὰ τῆς φωνῆς μου ἀκούουσιν)

Voice

Active

Simple Active: The subject performs or experiences the action.

Causative Active: The subject is not directly involved in the action but may be said to be the ultimate source or cause of it.

Stative Active: The subject exists in the state indicated by the verb. (“I am rich”)

Reflexive Active: The subject acts on himself or herself (the reflexive pronoun is employed as the direct object).

Middle

Direct (reflexive) middle: the subject acts on itself. Not very common.

Indirect Middle: the subject acts *for* (or sometimes *by* himself or herself, or in his or her *own interest*).

Deponent middle: middle in form but active in meaning.

Passive

Simple Passive: The subject receives the action.

Deponent Passive: passive in form but active in meaning.

When agency is expressed, it may be:

- **ultimate agency** (ὑπό, ἀπό or παρά with gen. = by),
- **intermediate agency** (διά with gen. = through) or
- **impersonal means** (ἐν + dat. or dative alone = by, with; ἐκ + gen. = by, of).

Present

Instantaneous	The action is completed at the moment of speaking. "Watch me eat this meal!"	Past Pres Fut .	ἀμὴν, ἀμὴν λέγω σοι. Truly truly I say to you.
Progressive	Describes a scene in progress. "I am eating."	Past Pres Fut —	πάντες ζητοῦσίν σε All are searching for you.
Iterative	An event that repeatedly happens. "When I am hungry, I eat."	Past Pres Fut	πολλάκις πίπτει εἰς πῦρ. Often he falls into the fire.
Customary	An action that regularly occurs or an ongoing state. "Every morning at 7:00, I get up and eat."	Past Pres Fut	ὑποστύω δις τοῦ σαββάτου I (customarily) fast twice a week.
Gnomic	A statement of a general, timeless fact. "Those who eat will live."	Past Pres Fut ← →	τὸ πνεῦμα πνεῖ The wind blows.
Historical	Present used to describe past event. "So yesterday, I'm looking in the freezer and I eat the whole box of ice cream!"	Past Pres Fut .	λέγει αὐτῷ... He said to him...
Futuristic	Present used to describe an event that is subsequent to the time of speaking. "Let's sit down and eat!"	Past Pres Fut .	διὰ ποῖον αὐτῶν ἔργων ἐμε λιθάξετε; For which of these works are you about to stone me?
Retained in indirect discourse	In Greek, the tense is retained in indirect discourse, unlike English where we translate indirect discourse in the past. My wife said, "I am going to the store." (English direct discourse) My wife said that she was going to the store. (English indirect discourse)		ἠκούσθη ὅτι ἐν οἴκῳ ἔστιν It was heard that he was at home.

Imperfect

Progressive	Ongoing action in the past. "I was eating."	Past Pres Fut —	τις ἀνὴρ ἐκάρθευδεν A certain man was being carried.
Ingressive	Stress the beginning of a past action with continuation. "After a long fast, I began eating."	Past Pres Fut .—	πεσὼν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκυλίετο Falling on the ground, he began rolling about.
Iterative	Repeated action in the past time. "Even though I knew I shouldn't break my diet, I kept eating."	Past Pres Fut . . .	ἐβαπτίζοντο ὑπ' αὐτοῦ they were being baptized by him.
Customary	A regular occurring action in past time or a state that continued for some time. "I put on these extra pounds because I was eating all the time."	Past Pres Fut ... —	ἦτε δοῦλοι τῆς ἁμαρτίας You were (continually) slaves of sin.
Retained in indirect discourse	In Greek, the tense is retained in indirect discourse, unlike English where we translate indirect discourse that took place in the past as past perfect. My wife said, "I went shopping for food." (English direct discourse) My wife said that she had been shopping for food. (English indirect discourse)		ἀμνήθησαν ὅτι τοῦτου ἔλεγεν They remembered that he had said this.

Tense

Aorist

Constative	Views the action as a whole. Emphasize the fact of the occurrence, not the nature. “ <i>I ate.</i> ” (undefined aspect)	Past Pres Fut ▪	οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ ὄρει τοῦτῳ προσεκύνησαν . Our fathers worshipped on this mountain.
Ingressive	Stress the beginning of the action or entrance into a state. “ <i>After fasting for a long time, I ate again</i> ” (= began eating again)	Past Pres Fut ▪(—)	ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ὠργίσθη Now the king became angry .
Consummative	Stress the cessation of an act or state. “ <i>I don’t need a sandwich. I ate.</i> ” (= I am finished eating.)	Past Pres Fut { — } ▪	τὸ παιδίον ἀπέθανεν the little girl died .

Future

Predictive	Indicates something that will take place. External portrayal, summarizing the action. "I will eat." (undefined aspect)	Past Pres Fut .	οὗτος ὁ Ἰησοῦς <u>ἐλεύσεται</u> This Jesus <u>will come</u> .
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Perfect

Intensive	Emphasizes the results or present state produced by a past action. “The lunch looks delicious but I could not enjoy it. I have eaten.”	Past Pres Fut _____	ἄνθρωπε, ἀφέωνται σοι αἱ ἁμαρτίαι σου Man, your sins are forgiven .
Extensive	Stress the completed event in the past rather than the present results. “Snow White has eaten the poisoned apple.”	Past Pres Fut ▪_____	ἑώρακα ὅτι οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ ἐκλεκτός τοῦ θεοῦ. I have seen that this is the elect one of God.
Present Force	Just like a present tense. “I drink your milkshake.”	Past Pres Fut _____	τάς ἐντολάς οἶδατε You know the commandments.

Indicative Mood

(assertion or presentation of certainty)

Declarative	Presents an assertion as a non-contingent statement. Most common use.	Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος In the beginning was the Word.
Interrogative	Asks a question expecting a declarative indicative answer.	λέγει αὐτοῖς, Τί ζητεῖτε ... οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ, Ῥαββί, ... ποῦ μένεις ; He said to them, "What do you seek ? And they said to Him, "Rabbi, where are you staying ?"
Conditional	Used in the protasis of a conditional sentence with εἰ. * 1st Class (no ἄν in apodosis) assumed true for sake of argument. * 2nd Class (usually has ἄν in apodosis) assumed untrue for sake of argument.	1st: εἰ ἀλήθειαν λέγω , διὰ τί ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε μοι; If I tell the truth (I do), why don't you believe me? 2nd: Εἰ ὁ θεὸς πατὴρ ὑμῶν ἦν ἠγαπᾶτε ἄν ἐμέ. If God was your father (he is not) you would love me.
Potential	Used with verbs of obligation, wish or desire followed by an infinitive. (e.g. ὀφείλω, δεῖ, βούλομαι, θέλω)	βούλομαι προσεύχεσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας I want the men to pray .
With ὅτι	Substantival The ὅτι clause may function:	
	1) as a direct object * Direct Discourse —use quotation marks.	πῶς λέγει ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβέβηκα ; How does he say " I have come down from heaven? "
	* Indirect Discourse —use "that."	ἠκούσθη ὅτι ἐν οἴκῳ ἐστίν . It was heard that he was at home . (Notice Greek retains the tense of the verb.)
	2) in apposition * The ὅτι clause stands in apposition to a noun, pronoun or other substantive (use the key words "namely that").	τοῦτο γινώσκοντες ὅτι ὁ παλαιὸς ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος συνεσταυρώθη Knowing this, namely that our old man was co-crucified .
	Epexegetical	
	The ὅτι clause explains, clarifies or completes a previous word or phrase (very similar to appositional).	συνίστησιν δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀγάπην εἰς ἡμᾶς ὁ θεὸς ὅτι ἔτι ἁμαρτωλῶν ὄντων ἡμῶν Χριστὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀπέθανεν God demonstrated his own love toward us to the effect that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us .
	Causal	
	ὅτι introduces a dependent causal clause. Use "because" or "for"	Μακάριοι οἱ πτωχοὶ τῷ πνεύματι, ὅτι αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν Blessed are the poor in spirit, because theirs is the kingdom of heaven .

Optative Mood

(expresses possibility Fewer than 70 in the NT)

Voluntative	Expresses an obtainable wish or a prayer. Frequently an appeal to the will.
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Mood

Subjunctive Mood

(uncertain but probable)

Independent Clauses	Hortatory	Used to exhort or command. <i>φάγωμεν Let us eat.</i>
	Deliberative	Asks either a real or rhetorical question. τί <i>φάγωμεν</i> ; <i>What should we eat?</i>
	Emphatic Negation	The strongest way to negate something. οὐ μή plus the aorist subjunctive. οὐ μή <i>ἀπόλωνται They will not perish.</i>
	Prohibitive	Used to prohibit the occurrence of an action. μή + aorist subjunctive, usually second person. μή <i>θανυμάσης Do not be amazed.</i>
Dependent Clauses	In Conditional Sentences	Use of the particle <i>ἐάν</i> with the subjunctive in the protasis of a conditional sentence (3rd class condition). <i>ἐάν ἐγὼ μαρτυρῶ περὶ ἑμαυτοῦ, ἡ μαρτυρία μου οὐκ ἔστιν ἀληθής. If I bear witness about myself, my witness is true.</i>
	ἵνα + subjunctive (very common)	Purpose “in order to” or “to” οὗτος ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν <i>ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός. This one came as a witness to bear witness concerning the light.</i>
		Result “so that” or “with the result that” τίς ἥμαρτεν <i>ἵνα τυφλὸς γεννηθῇ; Who sinned, so that he was born blind?</i>
		Purpose-Result the ἵνα indicates both the intention and the sure result. τὸν υἱὸν τὸν μονογενῆ ἔδωκεν, <i>ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν μὴ ἀπόληται. He gave His only Son so that everyone who believes in Him should not perish.</i>
		Substantival ἵνα plus the subjunctive can be used substantivally as the subject, predicate nominative, direct object, or in apposition. αὕτη ἔστιν ἡ αἰώνιος ζωὴ <i>ἵνα γινώσκωσιν σέ. This is eternal life: that they might know You.</i>
		Epexegetical use of ἵνα after a noun or adjective to explain or clarify that noun or adjective. οὐ χρεῖαν εἶχεν <i>ἵνα τις μαρτυρήσῃ. He had no need that anyone should testify.</i>
		Complementary Completes the meaning of a helping verb such as θέλω, δύναμαι etc. συνεβουλεύσαντο <i>ἵνα τὸν Ἰησοῦν κρατήσωσιν They counseled together to arrest Jesus.</i>
		Imperative (rarely) used to command ἡ δὲ γυνὴ <i>ἵνα φοβῇται τὸν ἄνδρα Let the wife respect her husband.</i>
	In Indefinite Relative Clause	after <i>ὅστις, ὃς ἂν, ὃς ἐάν, or ὃς (δ) ἂν</i> <i>ὃς δ ἂν πίνη... Whoever drinks...</i> (The subjunctive is often translated like an indicative since the uncertainty lies with the person, not the action.)
	In Indefinite Temporal Clause	means “until” after a temporal adverb (ἕως, ἄχρι, μέχρι). Means “whenever” after temporal conjunction (ὅταν). οὐ μὴ ἀλέκτωρ φωνήσῃ <i>ἕως οὗ ἀρνῆσῃ με τρίς The rooster will not crow until you have denied me three times.</i>

Imperative Mood

(the mood of command)

Command	The <i>aorist</i> usage views the action as a whole. The <i>present</i> commands the action as an ongoing process. Third person is normally translated “let him do, etc. but has more force, e.g. “he must do...” <i>ἀκολουθεῖ μοι Follow Me!</i>
Prohibition	μή plus the imperative. A negation of the command. μή <i>φοβοῦ. Do not fear!</i>
Request	This occurs when the speaker is addressing a superior (such as God). κύριε, <i>δίδαξον ἡμᾶς προσεύχεσθαι. Lord, teach us to pray.</i>

Infinitive

Adverbial	Purpose	<i>"to, in order to, for the purpose of"</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ simple infinitive ➤ τοῦ + infinitive ➤ εἰς τό + infinitive ➤ πρὸς τό + infinitive 	<p>μὴ νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλῦσαι τὸν νόμον</p> <p>Do not think that I came to destroy the law.</p>
	Result	<i>"so that, so as to, with the result that"</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ simple infinitive ➤ τοῦ + infinitive ➤ εἰς τό + infinitive ➤ ὥστε + infinitive 	<p>ἔπλησαν ἀμφότερα τὰ πλοῖα ὥστε βυθίζεσθαι αὐτά</p> <p>They filled both boats so that they began to sink.</p>
	Time	<i>Antecedent:</i> μετὰ τό + infinitive <i>"after"</i>	<p>μετὰ τὸ ἐγερθῆναι με...</p> <p><i>After I have been raised...</i></p>
		<i>Contemporaneous:</i> ἐν τῷ + infinitive <i>"while, as, when"</i>	<p>ἐν τῷ σπείρειν αὐτόν...</p> <p><i>While he was sowing...</i></p>
		<i>Subsequent:</i> πρὸ τοῦ, πρίν or πρὶν ἢ + infinitive <i>"before"</i>	<p>πρὸ τοῦ ὑμᾶς αἰτῆσαι...</p> <p><i>Before you ask...</i></p>
	Cause	<i>"because"</i> διὰ τό + infinitive	<p>διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ῥίζαν...</p> <p><i>Because it had no root...</i></p>
	Complimentary	Completes the thought of certain verbs: ἄρχομαι, βούλομαι, δύναμαι, ἐπιτρέπω, ζητέω, θέλω, μέλλω ὀφείλω.	<p>βούλομαι ὑμᾶς γινώσκειν...</p> <p><i>I want you to know...</i></p>
Substantival	Subject	The infinitive functions as the subject	<p>τὸ ζῆν Χριστὸς</p> <p>to live is Christ.</p>
	Direct Object	The infinitive functions as a direct object	<p>τὸ ποιῆσαι ἐπιτελέσατε</p> <p>Complete the doing [of it]</p>
	Indirect Discourse	Infinitive is used after a verb of perception or communication. For example: δοκέω, ἐρωτάω, κελεύω, κρίνω, λέγω, νομίζω, παραγγέλλω, παρακαλέω.	<p>Σαδδουκαῖοι ... οἵτινες λέγουσιν ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι</p> <p>Sadducees ... who say there is no resurrection.</p>
	Appositional	<i>"namely"</i> The infinitive <i>defines</i> the noun or adjective to which it is related	<p>θρησκεία καθαρὰ αὕτη ἐστίν, ἐπισκέπτεσθαι ὀρφανούς...</p> <p>Pure religion is this, namely to visit orphans...</p>
	Epexigetical	The infinitive <i>explains</i> the noun or adjective to which it is related	<p>ἐλευθέρα ἐστὶν γαμηθῆναι</p> <p>she is free to be married</p>

Participle

Adjectival	Adjectival Proper	The participle may function like an adjective and either modify a substantive or predicate something about it.	τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ζῶν the living water (attributive) ζῶν ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ The word of God is living . (predicate)																														
	Substantival	This is the independent usage of the adjectival participle. It functions in the place of a noun.	πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων everyone who believes																														
Adverbial	Temporal	Antecedent ("after...") usually aorist	νηστεύσας ὕστερον ἐπείνασεν after fasting , he became hungry																														
		Contemporaneous ("while..." "when...") usually present	παράγων εἶδεν Λευὶν while going on , he saw Levi																														
	Means	"by means of"	ἥμαρτον παραδούς αἷμα ἀθῶν I have sinned by betraying innocent blood																														
	Manner	describes the manner of the action	ἐπορεύοντο χαίροντες they went away rejoicing																														
	Cause	"because"	Ἰωσήφ δίκαιος ὢν... Joseph, because he was a righteous man...																														
	Condition	"if"	θερίσομεν μὴ ἐκλυόμενοι We shall reap if we do not lose heart .																														
	Concession	"although"	ὕμας ὄντας νεκρούς although you were dead																														
	Purpose	"with the purpose of" (translate with an infinitive)	ἀπέστειλεν αὐτὸν εὐλογοῦντα ὑμας He sent him to bless you.																														
	Result	"with the result of/that"	πληροῦσθε ἐν πνεύματι, λαλοῦντες, ᾄδοντες... be filled with the Spirit with the result of speaking, singing...																														
	Attendant circumstance	Translated as a finite verb and connected to the main verb by "and." Derives its "mood" from the main verb which is <i>usually aorist indicative or imperative</i> . Participle is also aorist. Especially in narrative literature.		καθίσας ταχέως γράψον πεντήκοντα Sit down quickly and write fifty ἀναστάς Πέτρε, θύσον καὶ φάγε Rise , Peter, and kill and eat.																													
	Periphrastic	A form of εἰμί is added to a participle, not unlike in English (e.g. "was going")	<table><tr><th>Finite Verb (εἰμί)</th><th>+</th><th>Participle</th><th>=</th><th>Finite Tense Equivalent</th></tr><tr><td>Present</td><td>+</td><td>Present</td><td>=</td><td>Present</td></tr><tr><td>Imperfect</td><td>+</td><td>Present</td><td>=</td><td>Imperfect</td></tr><tr><td>Future</td><td>+</td><td>Present</td><td>=</td><td>Future</td></tr><tr><td>Present</td><td>+</td><td>Perfect</td><td>=</td><td>Perfect</td></tr><tr><td>Imperfect</td><td>+</td><td>Perfect</td><td>=</td><td>Pluperfect</td></tr></table>	Finite Verb (εἰμί)	+	Participle	=	Finite Tense Equivalent	Present	+	Present	=	Present	Imperfect	+	Present	=	Imperfect	Future	+	Present	=	Future	Present	+	Perfect	=	Perfect	Imperfect	+	Perfect	=	Pluperfect
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Present	+	Perfect	=	Perfect																													
Imperfect	+	Perfect	=	Pluperfect																													
Genitive Absolute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Comes at the front of a sentence (usually)Noun or pronoun in genitive caseA genitive <i>anarthrous</i> participleDisconnected with the rest of the sentenceParticiple is always adverbial, normally temporal.		ταῦτα αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος ἄρχων εἰς ἐλθὼν προσεκύνει αὐτῷ while he was saying these things , a certain ruler came and bowed down before him.																														

Prepositions

	Preposition	used with	Usage	Translation
13	ἀνά	A	Distributive Spatial	<i>in the midst of, each, apiece up, motion upward (with verbs)</i>
646	ἀπό	G	Separation Source Cause Partitive Agency	<i>away from from, out of because of of by, from (rare)</i>
667	διά	G	Agency Means Spatial Temporal	<i>by, through through through through(out), during</i>
		A	Cause Spatial	<i>because of, on account of, for the sake of through (rare)</i>
1767	εἰς	A	Spatial Temporal Purpose Result Reference/Respect Advantage Disadvantage In place of ἐν	<i>into, toward, in for, throughout for, in order to, to so that, with the result that with respect to, with reference to for against (with various nuances)</i>
914	ἐκ	G	Source Separation Temporal Cause Partitive Means	<i>out of, from away from, from from, from [this point]...on because of of by, from</i>
2752	ἐν	D	Spatial/Sphere Temporal Association Cause Instrumental Reference/Respect Manner Thing Possessed Standard (Dative of Rule) equivalent to εἰς	<i>in in, within, when, while, during with (often close personal relationship) because of by, with with respect to / with reference to with with (in the sense of which possesses) according to the standard of (with verbs of motion)</i>
890	ἐπί	G	Spatial Temporal Cause	<i>on, upon, at, near in the time of, during on the basis of</i>
		D	Spatial Temporal Cause	<i>on, upon, against, at, near at, at the time of, during on the basis of</i>
		A	Spatial Temporal	<i>on, upon, to, up to, against for, over a period of</i>

	Preposition	used with	Usage	Translation
473	κατά	G	Spatial Opposition Source	<i>down from, throughout against from</i>
		A	Standard Spatial Temporal Distributive Purpose Reference/Respect	<i>in accordance with, corresponding to along, through (extension); toward, up to (direction) at, during indicating the division of a greater whole into individual parts for the purpose of with respect to, with reference to</i>
469	μετά	G	Association/Accompaniment Spatial Manner	<i>with, in company with with, among with (attendant circumstance)</i>
		A	Temporal Spatial	<i>after, behind after, behind (rare)</i>
194	παρά	G	Source Agency	<i>from from, by</i>
		D	Spatial Sphere Association (= simple dative)	<i>near, beside in the sight of, before (someone) with (someone/something)</i>
		A	Spatial Comparison Opposition	<i>by, alongside of, near, on in comparison to, more than against, contrary to</i>
333	περί	G	Reference Advantage / Representation	<i>concerning on behalf of, for (=ὑπέρ)</i>
		A	Spatial Temporal Reference/Respect	<i>around, near about, near with regard/reference to</i>
47	πρό	G	Spatial Temporal Rank/Priority	<i>before, in front of, at before before</i>
700	πρός	A	Purpose Spatial Temporal Result Opposition Association	<i>for, for the purpose of toward toward, for (duration) so that, with the result that against with, in company with</i>
128	σύν	D	Accompaniment/Association	<i>with, in association (company) with</i>
149	ὑπέρ	G	Representation/Advantage Reference/Respect Substitution	<i>on behalf of, for the sake of concerning, with reference to (=περί) in place of, instead of (=ἀντί)</i>
		A	Spatial Comparison	<i>over, above more than, beyond</i>
220	ὑπό	G	(Ultimate) Agency Intermediate Agency Means	<i>by through (with active verbs) by (rare)</i>
		A	Spatial Subordination	<i>under, below under (the rule of)</i>

Conjunctions

Logical (mainly coordinating conjunctions) <small>Coordinating Conjunctions connect two independent clauses or two equal terms (two nouns in the same case, for example).</small>		
Ascensive	even	καί, δέ, μηδέ
Connective	and, also	καί, δέ
Contrastive	but, rather, however	ἀλλά, πλὴν καί and δέ (depending on context)
Alternative	or	ἢ
Emphatic	certainly, indeed	γε, δὴ, μενοῦτε, μέντοι, ναί, νή
Explanatory	for, you see, that is	γάρ, δέ, εἰ
Inferential	therefore	ἄρα, γάρ, διό, διότι, οὖν, πλὴν, τοιγαροῦν, τοινοῦν, ὥστε
Transitional	now, then	δέ, οὖν
Correlative	(paired conjunctions)	μέν...δέ on the one hand...on the other καί...καί both...and μήτε...μήτε neither...nor οὔτε...οὔτε neither...nor οὐκ...ἀλλά or δέ not...but οὐ...ποτέ not...ever ποτέ...νυν once...now τε...τε as...so or not only...but also ἢ...ἢ either...or

Adverbial (mainly subordinating conjunctions) <small>Subordinating Conjunctions connect dependent clauses to other clauses. The dependent clause may perform the function of a substantive, adjective, or adverb.</small>		
Causal	because, since	γάρ, διότι, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδήπερ, καθώς, ὅτι, ὥς
Comparative	as, just as, thus	καθάπερ, καθώς, οὕτως, ὥς, ὡσαύτως, ὡσεὶ, ὥσπερ
Conditional	if	εἰ (indicative) ἐάν (subjunctive)
Local	where, from where	ὅθεν, ὅπου, οὗ
Purpose	in order that	ἵνα, ὅπως, μήπως, μήπου, μήποτε
Result	so that	ὥστε, ὥς, ὅτι
Temporal	(varies)	ἄχρι, ἕως, ὅταν, ὅτε, οὐδέποτε, οὐκέτι, οὕπω, τότε, ὥς

Substantival		
Content	that	ἵνα, ὅπως, ὅτι, ὥς
Epexegetical	that	ἵνα, ὅτι

Conditional Sentences

Class	Protasis (if)	Apodosis (then)	Meaning	Example
1st	εἰ + indicative mood any tense (negative: οὐ)	any mood any tense	protasis assumed true for sake of argument	εἰ υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ θεοῦ, εἰπέ τῷ λίθῳ τούτῳ ἵνα γένηται ἄρτος. If you are God's Son, tell the stone to become bread.
2nd	εἰ + indicative mood aorist or imperfect (negative: μή)	(ἄν) + indicative aorist or imperfect	protasis assumed false for sake of argument	εἰ ἐπιστεύετε Μωϋσεῖ, ἐπιστεύετε ἂν ἐμοί. If you believed Moses, you would believe me.
3rd	ἐάν + subjunctive any tense (negative: μή)	any mood any tense	Flexible, but usually: 1) present general (a timeless truth) 2) future more probable (If something happens, something else will surely happen.)	ταῦτά σοι πάντα δώσω, ἐάν πεσὼν προσκυνήσῃς μοι. I will give you all these things, if you will fall down and worship me. (future more probable) ἐάν τις περιπατῇ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, οὐ προσκώπτει. If anyone walks in the day, he does not stumble. (present general)

Clauses

1. **Infinitival** clauses contain an infinitive.
2. **Participial** clauses contain a participle.
3. **Conjunctive** clauses are introduced by a subordinate conjunction.
4. **Relative** clauses are introduced by a relative pronoun, adjective, or adverb.