

Chapter 1

History of the Greek Language	
Form of Language	Dates
Proto Indo-European	Prior to 1500 BC
Linear B or Mycenaean	1500–1000 BC
Dialects and Classical Greek	1000–300 BC
Koine Greek	300 BC–AD 330
Byzantine Greek	AD 330–AD 1453
Modern Greek	AD 1453–present

Common Changes in Greek from Classical to Koine Period	
Change	Example from GNT
First aorist endings appear on second aorist verb stems	ἐγὼ δὲ <u>εἶπα</u> · τίς εἶ, κύριε; (Acts 26:15).
Less common use of optative mood	ἐμοὶ δὲ <u>μὴ γένοιτο</u> καυχᾶσθαι εἰ μὴ ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ (Gal 6:14).
Increased use of prepositions	εὐλογητὸς ὁ θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ εὐλόγησας ἡμᾶς <u>ἐν</u> πάσῃ εὐλογίᾳ πνευματικῇ <u>ἐν</u> τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις <u>ἐν</u> Χριστῷ (Eph 1:3).
-μι verbs appear with omega verb endings	τὰ πτώματα αὐτῶν οὐκ <u>ἀφίουσιν</u> τεθῆναι εἰς μῆμα (Rev 11:9).
Disappearance of ϝ and ϝ	<u>καλέσω</u> τὸν οὐ λαόν μου λαόν μου καὶ τὴν οὐκ ἠγαπημένην ἠγαπημένην (Rom 9:25).
Greater use of paratactic style	Cf. 1 John and James.
Change in meaning of comparative and superlative forms	μετάγεται ὑπὸ <u>ἐλαχίστου</u> πηδαλίου ὅπου ἡ ὁρμὴ τοῦ εὐθύνοντος βούλεται (Jas 3:4).
Semantic shifts in specific words	σύ δὲ <u>λάλει</u> ἃ πρέπει τῇ ὑγιαίνουσῃ διδασκαλίᾳ. (Titus 2:1).

Text Critical Criteria	
External Criteria	Internal Criteria
Favor the older manuscripts.	Favor the reading that best fits the literary context.
Favor the reading supported by the majority of manuscripts.	Favor the reading that corresponds best with writings by the same author.
Favor the reading best attested across manuscript families.	Favor the reading that best explains the origin of the other variants.
	Favor the shorter reading.
	Favor the more difficult reading.

Errors in the GNT	
Unintentional Errors	
Type	Explanation
Errors of sight	Scribe glancing back and forth between manuscripts makes an error.
Errors of hearing	Scribe listening to dictated manuscript makes an error.
Errors of writing	Scribe makes an error in writing that cannot be attributed to a mistake in copying by sight or listening.
Errors of judgment	Scribe wrongly judges what to copy—incorporating a marginal note into the text, for example.
Intentional Errors	
Type	Explanation
Revision of grammar and spelling	Orthographic or grammatical correction by a scribe.
Harmonization of passages	Deleting or incorporating material so that the passage corresponds with a parallel text (in the Synoptic Gospels, for example).
Elimination of difficulties	Deletion or revision of a perceived error.
Conflation of texts	Scribe incorporated two or more variant readings into his manuscript.
Adaption of liturgical tradition	Addition of liturgical material to text.
Theological or doctrinal change	Scribes omits or adds material to avoid perceived theological difficulty.

Critical Editions of the GNT	
Text	Characteristics
United Bible Society, 5th edition (UBS ⁵)	Eclectic critical text. Notes only significant variants, but provides extensive textual data and an A, B, C, or D ranking. Edition primarily intended for pastors and translators.
<i>Novum Testamentum Graece</i> , 28th edition (Nestle-Aland ²⁸ or NA ²⁸)	Same NT text as UBS, but noting many more variants through a system of symbols incorporated into the text. Fewer textual witnesses provided than in the UBS. Aimed at the academic community.
<i>Editio Critica Maior (ECM)</i>	Eclectic critical text of the NT that provides comprehensive manuscript data for the first thousand years of the church. Only the Catholic Epistles and a short volume on parallel Gospel pericopes have been completed. Material from <i>ECM</i> gradually being incorporated into Nestle-Aland and UBS.
International Greek New Testament Project (IGNTP)	Using the <i>textus receptus</i> as a base, the IGNTP provides nearly exhaustive manuscript evidence for all ancient witnesses. Only the Gospel of Luke has been completed. Two volumes on the Gospel of John (papyri and majuscules) have been published.

Chapter 2

Major Uses of the Nominative		
Subject	The subject of a finite verb.	Ἰωάννης μαρτυρεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ (“John testified about Him”; John 1:15 NASB).
Predicate Nominative	Provides further information about the subject as a complement of a copulative verb (expressing a state of being).	ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο (“the Word became flesh ”; John 1:14).
Apposition	Further explains the subject by clarification, description, or identification.	Παῦλος δοῦλος Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ (“Paul, a bond-servant of Christ Jesus”; Rom 1:1 NASB).
Other Uses of the Nominative		
Address	Used in the place of a vocative in direct address.	οἱ ἄνδρες , ἀγαπᾶτε τὰς γυναῖκας (“ Husbands , love your wives”; Eph 5:25).
Appellation	Used in conjunction with an address or title where a case other than the nominative would be expected.	οὐκέτι εἰμὶ ἄξιος κληθῆναι υἱός σου (“I’m no longer worthy to be called your son ”; Luke 15:21).
Absolute	Grammatically independent use of the nominative in introductory material (such as titles, headings, salutations, or addresses).	Παῦλος δοῦλος θεοῦ (“ Paul , a bond-servant of God”; Titus 1:1).
Hanging Nominative	The logical rather than syntactical subject at the beginning of a sentence.	ὁ νικῶν ποιήσω αὐτὸν στῦλον ἐν τῷ ναῷ τοῦ θεοῦ μου (“ The victor : I will make him a pillar in the sanctuary of My God”; Rev 3:12).

Uses of the Vocative		
Direct Address	The use of the articular or non-articular vocative to designate the person or thing being addressed.	Λάζαρε , δεῦρο ἕξω (“ Lazarus , come out!”; John 11:43).

Substantival Uses of the Accusative		
Direct Object	Serves as the recipient of the action.	οὕτως γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον ("For God so loved the world "; John 3:16 ESV).
Cognate Accusative	Aligned with the verb either with regard to the lexical root or the idea conveyed.	τὸν καλὸν ἀγῶνα ἠγώνισμαι ("I have fought the good fight "; 2 Tim 4:7).
Double Accusative	A verb requires more than one accusative object to complete the thought, taking either (1) a personal and impersonal object or (2) a direct and predicate object.	(1) ὃν αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἄρτον ("if his son asks him for bread "; Matt 7:9 ESV). (2) ὁ δοὺς ἑαυτὸν ἀντίλυτρον ὑπὲρ πάντων ("who gave Himself —a ransom for all"; 1 Tim 2:6).
Subject of Infinitive	Functions as the subject of an infinitive, indicating the agent performing the action conveyed by the infinitive.	πρὸ τοῦ σε Φίλιππον φωνῆσαι . . . εἶδόν σε ("Before Philip called you . . . I saw you"; John 1:48).
Apposition	Two accusatives are juxtaposed, both referring to the same person or thing, with the second accusative further specifying the first accusative.	καὶ ἐπὶ πῶλον υἷον ὑπόζυγιου ("even on a colt , the foal of a beast of burden"; Matt 21:5).
Adverbial Uses of the Accusative		
Measure	Functions in essence like an adverb in that it specifies measure (time or space).	καὶ προσελθὼν μικρόν, ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ ("And going a little farther he fell on his face"; Matt 26:39 ESV).
Manner	Functions in essence like an adverb in that it specifies manner.	δικαιούμενοι δωρεὰν τῆ αὐτοῦ χάριτι ("They are justified freely by His grace"; Rom 3:24).
Respect	Restricts the reference of the verbal action, indicating in what regard an action is represented as true.	κατενύγησαν τὴν καρδίαν ("they were pierced to the heart "; Acts 2:37).

Chapter 3

Adjectival Uses of the Genitive		
Description	Further limits or describes the head noun, but other common genitival categories do not capture the specific nuance.	βάπτισμα μετανοίας (“a baptism of repentance ”; Mark 1:4).
Attributive	Denotes an attribute or innate quality of the head term, conveying an emphatic adjectival idea.	τῷ ῥήματι τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ (“by His powerful word”; Heb 1:3).
Possession	Identifies ownership with regard to the noun it modifies, often employing the use of a possessive pronoun.	καὶ εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸν οἶκον Φιλίππου (“we entered the house of Philip ”; Acts 21:8).
Relationship	Denotes a family relationship such as a person’s parent or spouse. The word indicating the relationship is often omitted and must be inferred.	Ἰάκωβον τὸν τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου (“James the son of Zebedee ”; Matt 4:21 NASB).
Source	Indicates the origin of the head noun (“from”).	τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ δικαιοσύνην (“the righteousness from God ”; Rom 10:3).
Material or Content	Indicates the material of which the head term is made or specifies the content of an object or abstract noun.	Material: γόμον χρυσοῦ (“merchandise of gold ”; Rev 18:12).
		Content: ποτήριον ὕδατος (“a cup of water ”; Mark 9:41).
Partitive	Whether by itself or in conjunction with the preposition ἀπό or ἐκ, the articular noun in the genitive denotes the whole of which the head noun is a part.	ἐν τῶν πλοίων (“one of the boats ”; Luke 5:3).
Verbal Uses of the Genitive		
Subjective	Functions semantically as the subject of the verbal idea implied in the head noun, producing the action.	τίς ἡμᾶς χωρίσει ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγάπης τοῦ Χριστοῦ ; (“Who can separate us from the love of Christ ?”; Rom 8:35).
Objective	Functions semantically as the direct object of the verbal idea implicit in the head noun, receiving the action.	ἔχετε πίστιν θεοῦ (“Have faith in God ”; Mark 11:22).
Adverbial Uses of the Genitive		
Time or Place	Indicates the location in time or space where an action occurs. The focus is on kind or quality.	Time: λαβόντες δὲ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ νυκτὸς (“but his disciples took him by night ”; Acts 9:25).
		Place: μετὰ δὲ τὴν μετοικεσίαν Βαβυλῶνος (“After the exile to Babylon ”; Matt 1:12 NIV).

Separation	Indicates motion away from or distance, whether literally or figuratively (“from”).	ἀποστήσονται τινες τῆς πίστεως (“some will depart from the faith ”; 1 Tim 4:1).
Means or Agency	Conveys the impersonal means or personal agent by which a given action is carried out (“by”).	<i>Means:</i> ὁ γὰρ θεὸς ἀπείραστός ἐστιν κακῶν (“For God is not tempted by evil ”; Jas 1:13).
		<i>Agency:</i> δεῦτε, οἱ εὐλογημένοι τοῦ πατρὸς μου (“Come, you who are blessed by my Father ”; Matt 25:34).
Comparison	Used to denote comparison in conjunction with a comparative adverb (“than”).	μείζων ἐστὶν ὁ θεὸς τῆς καρδίας ἡμῶν (“God is greater than our conscience ”; 1 John 3:20).
Price	Indicates the price that is paid or the value that attaches to a given item.	ἠγοράσθητε . . . τιμῆς (“you have been bought with a price ”; 1 Cor 6:20 NASB).
Other Uses of the Genitive		
Apposition	The genitive of apposition provides an alternate designation (simple) of a genitive head noun or provides an explanatory (epexegetical) restatement of a head noun in any case.	<i>Simple:</i> διὰ Ἰερεμίου τοῦ προφήτου (“through Jeremiah the prophet ”; Matt 2:17).
		<i>Epexegetical:</i> τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος (“the gift of the Holy Spirit ”; Acts 2:38).
Direct Object	Verbs of sensation, emotion or volition, sharing, ruling, or separation, take their direct object in the genitive case (instead of the accusative case).	μὴ τινος ὑστερήσατε (“you did not lack anything , did you?”; Luke 22:35).

Chapter 4

Pure Dative		
Indirect Object	Indicates the one for whom or in whose interest an act is performed.	δοῦς δόξαν τῷ θεῷ (“Give glory to God ”; John 9:24).
Personal Interest (Advantage or Disadvantage)	Denotes the person (or rarely, the thing) to whose benefit or detriment a verbal action occurs.	Advantage: ὡς νύμφην κεκοσμημένην τῷ ἀνδρὶ αὐτῆς (“like a bride adorned for her husband ”; Rev 21:2).
		Disadvantage: ἡ δὲ Ἡρωδιάς ἐνείχευ αὐτῷ (“So Herodias held a grudge against him ”; Mark 6:19).
Reference or Respect	Limits the extent to which something is presented as true, qualifying a statement that would otherwise not be true.	τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ ἀπέθανεν ἐφάπαξ (“he died to sin once for all”; Rom 6:10).
Possession	Unique construction in which the dative possesses the subject of an equative verb (such as εἶμι or γίνομαι).	ὑμῖν γάρ ἐστιν ἡ ἐπαγγελία (“For the promise is for you ”; Acts 2:39).
Locative Dative		
Place	Pinpoints the literal physical location of a noun in the dative case.	τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν κύκλῳ καθημένους (“those who were sitting in a circle around Him”; Mark 3:34).
Sphere	Identifies the figurative or metaphorical location (i.e., sphere or realm) of a noun in the dative case.	ἀναστενάξας τῷ πνεύματι αὐτοῦ (“sighing deeply in His spirit ” Mark 8:12).
Time	Indicates the point in time (location in time) at which the action of a verb is accomplished.	καὶ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ γάμος ἐγένετο (“On the third day a wedding took place”; John 2:1).
Instrumental Dative		
Means	Denotes the impersonal means by which the action of a given verb is accomplished.	κατακόπτων ἑαυτὸν λίθοις (“cutting himself with stones ”; Mark 5:5).
Manner	Denotes the manner in which the action of a given verb is accomplished.	παρρησίᾳ τὸν λόγον ἐλάλει (“He was openly talking about this”; Mark 8:32).
Agency	Denotes the personal agency by which the action of a given verb is accomplished.	εἰ δὲ πνεύματι ἄγεσθε (“But if you are led by the Spirit ”; Gal 5:18).
Association	Denotes the person or thing with which a person is associated or by which a person is accompanied.	<u>συνταφέντες</u> αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ βαπτισμῷ (“Having been buried with Him in baptism”; Col 2:12).

Other Uses		
Cause	Indicates the basis or reason of the action of a given verb, whether external (occasion) or internal (motivation).	ἐγὼ δὲ λιμῶ ὠδε ἀπόλλυμαι (“here I am dying [because] of hunger! ”; Luke 15:17).
Cognate Dative	Use of a dative noun that is a cognate (of the same stem) to the verb it modifies either formally or conceptually.	ἐξέστησαν ἐκστάσει μεγάλη (“ <u>they were utterly astonished</u> ”; Mark 5:42).
Apposition	Two related substantives refer to the same person or thing.	ἐν τῷ Βεελζεβούλ ἄρχοντι τῶν δαιμονίων (“by Beelzebul, the ruler of the demons”; Matt 12:24).
Direct Object	The dative occurs after certain verbs of trusting, obeying, serving, worshiping, thanksgiving, or following and functions as the direct object.	εὐχαριστοῦμεν τῷ θεῷ . . . πάντοτε (“We always thank God ”; Col 1:3).

Chapter 5

		Uses of the Article	
With Substantives	The use of the article <i>par excellence</i> in which the article particularizes a substantive or uses it generically.	Particular	Identification: ποῦ ἐστὶν ὁ τεχθεὶς βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων (“Where is He who has been born King of the Jews?”; Matt 2:2).
			Par excellence: ὁ προφήτης εἶ σύ; (“Are you the Prophet?”; John 1:21).
			Monadic (one-of-a-kind): οὕτως γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὥστε τὸν υἱὸν τὸν μονογενῆ ἔδωκεν (“For God so loved the world, that he gave his only Son”; John 3:16 ESV).
			With Abstract Nouns: ἡ σωτηρία ἐκ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐστίν (“salvation is from the Jews”; John 4:22).
			Previous reference (anaphoric): πόθεν οὖν ἔχεις τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ζῶν (“So where do You get that ‘living water’?”; John 4:11 ESV).
			Generic: Προσέχετε ἀπὸ τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν (“Beware of false prophets”; Matt 7:15).
As a Pronoun	The article functions as a personal, relative, possessive, demonstrative, or alternate pronoun.		As Personal Pronoun: οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ (“ They told him”; Matt 2:5).
			As Relative pronoun: δοξάσωσιν τὸν πατέρα ὑμῶν τὸν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς (“give glory to your Father who is in heaven”; Matt 5:16 ESV).
			As Possessive Pronoun: ὁ δὲ διεῖλεν αὐτοῖς τὸν βίον (“And he divided his property between them”; Luke 15:12 ESV).
			As Demonstrative Pronoun: οἱ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ (“ those in the boat worshiped Him”; Matt 14:33).
			As Alternate Pronoun: αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν τοὺς μὲν ἀποστόλους (“He gave some as apostles”; Eph 4:11 NASB).

Absence of Article	The absence of the article may convey that a given substantive is non-particular (indefinite or qualitative) or definite. If definite, this may be in conjunction with a proper name, a prepositional object, ordinal numbers, in predicate nominatives, as the complement in an object, complement construction, with monadic (one-of-a-kind) nouns, with abstract or generic nouns, with a pronominal adjective, or with technical expressions.	Non-Particular	<p>Indefinite: καὶ εἶπεν τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ ἵνα πλοιάριον προσκαρτερῇ αὐτῷ (“Then He told His disciples to have a a small boat ready for Him”; Mark 3:9).</p> <p>Qualitative: πλήρης χάριτος καὶ ἀληθείας (“full of grace and truth”; John 1:14).</p>
		<p>Definite:</p> <p><i>Proper Name:</i> Παῦλος καὶ Σιλᾶς προσευχόμενοι (“Paul and Silas were praying”; Acts 16:25).</p> <p><i>Prepositional Object:</i> Χαίρετε ἐν κυρίῳ (“Rejoice in the Lord”; Phil 4:4).</p> <p><i>Predicate nominative:</i> θεοῦ εἰμι υἱός (“I am the Son of God!”; Matt 27:43 ESV).</p>	
Special Rules	Granville Sharp Rule: When a single article governs two singular, personal, non-proper substantives of the same case that are joined by <i>καί</i> , they frequently refer to the same person.	τοῦ μεγάλου θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ (“our great God and Savior, Jesus Christ”; Titus 2:13).	
	Colwell’s Rule: A definite predicate nominative does not usually take the article when preceding the copula (linking verb).	θεός ἦν ὁ λόγος (“the Word was G od”; John 1:1).	
	Apollonius’s Canon: When two nouns are in a genitive construction, both the head noun and the noun in the genitive case either have or lack the article.	ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ = “the Word of God” (John 10:34) or λόγος θεοῦ (1 Pet 1:23).	

General Use of the Adjective		
Predicate	An adjective that predicates a certain quality to the subject, frequently by way of a copulative (linking) verb.	With Article: πιστός ὁ θεός (“God is faithful ”; 1 Cor 1:9).
		Without Article: μακάριος ἄνθρωπος οὗ οὐ μὴ λογισθῆται κύριος ἁμαρτίαν (“blessed is the man against whom the Lord will not count his sin”; Rom 4:8 ESV)
Attributive	An adjective that ascribes a particular quality to a noun or substantive.	With Article: ὁ ἀληθινὸς θεός (“the true God”; 1 John 5:20).
		Without Article: πολλῶν στρουθίων διαφέρετε ὑμεῖς (“you are worth more than many sparrows ”; Matt 10:31).
Substantival	The adjective normally takes on the characteristics of a noun (e.g., the article) and functions as a noun or substantive in a given phrase.	σὺ εἶ ὁ ἅγιος (“You are the Holy One ”; John 6:69 NASB).
Adverbial	Use of an adjective (usually in the neuter accusative singular) to modify a verb rather than noun.	καὶ προελθὼν μικρὸν ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ (“Going a little farther , He fell facedown”; Matt 26:39).
Use of the Adjective to Show Kind/Degree		
Positive	Focuses on the properties of a noun in terms of kind rather than degree.	ὁ νόμος πνευματικὸς ἐστίν (“the law is spiritual ”; Rom 7:14).
Comparative	Focuses on the properties of a noun in terms of degree rather than kind.	ἔρχεται ὁ ἰσχυρότερός μου ὀπίσω μου (“Someone more powerful than I will come after me”; Mark 1:7).
Superlative	Compares the qualities of three or more entities.	τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί, Ἰησοῦ υἱὲ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ὑψίστου; (“What do You have to do with me, Jesus, You Son of the Most High God?”; Luke 8:28).
Elativ	Use of the comparative or superlative adjective to describe an intensification of the positive notion.	Comparative for Elative: σπουδαιότερος . . . ἐξῆλθεν (“[he] being very diligent , went out”; 2 Cor 8:17).
		Superlative for Elative: ὄχλος πλείστος (“a very large crowd ”; Mark 4:1).
Special Cases	Instances where popular speech and/or Semitic influence affected the use of the positive, comparative and superlative for one another.	Positive for Comparative: καλὸν σοί ἐστίν (“It is better for you”; Matt 18:8).
		Positive for Superlative: ἡ μεγάλη καὶ πρώτη ἐντολή (“the greatest and most important command”; Matt 22:38).
		Comparative for Superlative: μείζων δὲ τούτων ἡ ἀγάπη (“but the greatest of these is love”; 1 Cor 13:13).

Chapter 6

Person and Number		
	Singular	Plural
First	ἐγώ (“I”)	ἡμεῖς (“we”)
Second	σύ (“you” <i>sg</i>)	ὕμεῖς (“you” <i>pl</i>)
Third	αὐτός, -ή, -ό (“he,” “she,” “it”)	αὐτοί, -αί, -ά (they)

Active Voice		
Simple	The subject directly performs the action of the verb.	ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον (“God loved the world”; John 3:16).
Causative	The subject is the cause behind the action of the verb.	τὸν ἥλιον αὐτοῦ ἀνατέλλει (God “ causes His sun to rise ”; Matt 5:45).
Reflexive	The subject performs the action to himself.	γύμναζε <u>σεαυτὸν</u> πρὸς εὐσέβειαν (“ Train yourself in godliness”; 1 Tim 4:7).
Middle Voice		
Reflexive	The subject performs the action <i>to</i> himself.	ἀπελθὼν ἀπήγατο (Judas “went out and hanged himself ”; Matt 27:5).
Special Interest	The subject performs the action <i>for</i> himself.	Μαριὰμ τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα ἐξελέξατο (“Mary has chosen the good portion”; Luke 10:42).
Permissive	The subject allows something to be done to or for himself.	ἀναστὰς βάπτισαι καὶ ἀπόλουσαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας σου (“Get up and be baptized and wash away your sins”; Acts 22:16).
Passive Voice		
Simple	The subject receives the action of the verb.	δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ . . . ἀποκαλύπτεται (“The righteousness of God is revealed ”; Rom 1:17).
Permissive	The subject gives consent or permission regarding the action of the verb.	πληροῦσθε ἐν πνεύματι (“ Be filled with the Spirit”; Eph 5:18).

Indicative Mood		
Declarative	An unqualified assertion or statement.	ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος (“In the beginning was the Word”; John 1:1).
Interrogative	A question that will also be answered in the indicative mood.	Σὺ τίς εἶ; (“Who are you?”; John 1:19).
Conditional	<i>First Class:</i> The protasis (“if” clause) of a first class conditional sentence.	εἰ οὖν συνηγέρθητε τῷ Χριστῷ, τὰ ἄνω ζητεῖτε (“So if you have been raised with the Messiah, seek what is above”; Col 3:1).
	<i>Second Class:</i> The protasis of a second class conditional sentence.	εἰ γὰρ ἐπιστεύετε Μωϋσεῖ, ἐπιστεύετε ἂν ἐμοί· περὶ γὰρ ἐμοῦ ἐκεῖνος ἔγραψεν (“For if you believed Moses, you would believe Me, because he wrote about Me”; John 5:46).
Cohortative	A future indicative that is used as a command.	ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου (“ You shall love your neighbor”; Jas 2:8).
Potential	Used with verbs of obligation, wish, or desire, followed by a complementary infinitive.	βούλομαι οὖν νεωτέρας γαμεῖν (“ I want younger women to marry”; 1 Tim 5:14).
Subjunctive Mood		
Purpose	Follows the particle ἵνα (or ὅπως) and expresses purpose (intended result).	<u>ἵνα</u> μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός (“[John the Baptist came] <u>in order that</u> he might testify concerning the light”; John 1:7).
Result	Follows the particle ἵνα (or ὅπως) and expresses result (actual result).	τίς ἤμαρτεν, οὗτος ἢ οἱ γονεῖς αὐτοῦ, <u>ἵνα</u> τυφλὸς γεννηθῆ ; (“Who sinned, this man or his parents, <u>that [as a result]</u> he was born blind ?”; John 9:2).
Conditional	Follows the particle εἰάν or εἰάν μή and is used in the protasis of a third class conditional sentence.	<u>εἰάν</u> τις τὸν ἐμὸν λόγον τηρήσῃ (“ <u>If</u> anyone keeps My word”; John 8:51).
Indefinite Relative	Used after the indefinite relative pronouns ὅστις (ἂν/εἰάν) or ὃς (δ’) ἂν.	ὃς ἂν ἐπικαλέσῃται τὸ ὄνομα κυρίου σωθήσεται (“ whoever calls on the name of the Lord will be saved”; Acts 2:21).
Indefinite Temporal	Used after the temporal conjunction ὅταν or after a temporal adverb or preposition (e.g., ἕως, ἄχρι, μέχρι).	<u>ὅταν</u> γὰρ λέγῃ τις (“For <u>whenever</u> someone says ”; 1 Cor 3:4).
Hortatory	The author commands his audience but also includes himself in the command.	ἐργαζώμεθα τὸ ἀγαθὸν πρὸς πάντας (“ Let us do good to everyone”; Gal 6:10 ESV).
Deliberative	Asks a real or rhetorical question.	ἐπιμένωμεν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, ἵνα ἡ χάρις

		πλεονάση (“ Should we continue in sin in order that grace may multiply?”; Rom 6:1).
Emphatic Negation	Expressed by the double negative οὐ μὴ, it strongly denies that something will happen.	οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃτε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν (“ you will never enter the kingdom of heaven”; Matt 5:20).
Prohibitory	Used when two conditions are met: (1) the command is negated, and (2) the subjunctive uses the aorist tense-form.	μὴ νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλῦσαι τὸν νόμον ἢ τοὺς προφῆτας (“ Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets”; Matt 5:17 ESV).
Optative Mood		
Voluntative	Expresses a prayer, benediction, blessing, or wish.	χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη πληθυνθείη (“ May grace and peace be multiplied to you”; 1 Pet 1:2).
Deliberative	Used with indirect (rhetorical) questions.	ἐπηρώτων δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ τίς αὕτη εἶη ἡ παραβολή (“And His disciples began questioning Him as to what this parable might be ”; Luke 8:9 NASB).
Potential	Involves a fourth class conditional clause.	εἰ καὶ πάσχοιτε διὰ δικαιοσύνην, μακάριοι (“Even if you should suffer for righteousness, you are blessed”; 1 Pet 3:14).
Imperative Mood		
Command	An exhortation or charge.	πάντοτε χαίrete (“ Rejoice always!”; 1 Thess 5:16).
Prohibition	A negative command that forbids an action.	μὴ ἀγαπάτε τὸν κόσμον (“ Do not love the world”; 1 John 2:15).
Request	A command that is given to a superior and is thus weakened to a request.	εἴ τι δύνη, βοήθησον ἡμῖν (“If You can do anything . . . help us”; Mark 9:22).
Permission	Used to convey permission, allowance, or toleration.	εἰ ὁ ἄπιστος χωρίζεται, χωριζέσθω (“If the unbeliever leaves, let him leave ”; 1 Cor 7:15).
Conditional	Like the subjunctive, an imperative can be used to state a condition.	ἔρχου καὶ ἴδε (“ Come and see” = “If you come, you will see”; John 1:46).
Greeting	Greetings are often expressed with a stereotyped imperative.	Χαῖρε, ῥαββί (“ Greetings , Rabbi!”; Matt 26:49).

Chapter 7

Verbal Aspect		
Aspect	Definition	Tense-Form
Imperfective	Action viewed as in process, ongoing	Present/Imperfective
Perfective	Action viewed as complete, as a whole	Aorist
Stative	State of affairs resulting from a previous action	Perfect/Pluperfect

Aspectal Category	Past-time Indicator	Aspect Prefix	Lexical Core	Aspect Suffix	Personal ending
Perfective (past)	ε	—	λυ	σ	αμεν
Perfective (non-past)	—	—	λυ	σ	ομεν
Imperfective (past)	ε	—	λυ	—	ομεν
Imperfective (non-past)	—	—	λυ	—	ομεν
Stative (past)	ε	λε	λυ	κ	ειμεν
Stative (non-past)	—	λε	λυ	κ	αμεν

Mood	Imperfective	Perfective	Stative
Indicative	λύω / ἔλυον	(λύσω) ἔλυσα	λέλυκα / ἔλελύκειν
Infinitive	λύειν	(λύσειν) λύσαι	λελυκέναι
Subjunctive	λύω	λύσω	λελύκω
Imperative	λύε	λύσον	λέλυκε
Participle	λύων	(λύσων) λύσας	λελυκώς

Telic	Performance	Bounded actions with perceived duration	<i>Prefers</i> Aorist
	Punctual	Bounded actions with little perceived duration	
Atelic	Stative	States and relationships	<i>Prefers</i> Present/Imperfect
	Activity	Actions with no inherent termination	

Interpreting Imperatives		
Lexical	Determination	When a verb is limited to a particular tense-form (e.g., εἰμί and οἶδα = present; ἴδε and ἰδοῦ = aorist) or is almost always found in a particular tense-form (e.g., verbs of motion occurring in the present tense-form).
	Influence	The impact of a verb's inherent meaning on its usage in various tense forms. Verbs that convey specific commands prefer the aorist whereas verbs that denote general instructions prefer the present.
Grammatical	Telic verbs (which naturally prefer the aorist tense) were often used to command or forbid an action on a specific occasion, whereas atelic verb (which naturally prefer the present tense) were often used to command or forbid a general behavior.	
Contextual	Aorist imperatives are preferred in prayers and historical narratives whereas present imperatives are preferred in epistles (except in 1 Peter).	

Chapter 8

Present Indicative		
Progressive	An action that is in progress or on-going.	κύριε, σῶσον, ἀπολλύμεθα (“Lord, save us! We are perishing! ”; Matt 8:25 NRSV).
Durative	An action that began in the past and continues into the present.	ἀπ’ ἀρχῆς ὁ διάβολος ἀμαρτάνει (“The Devil has sinned from the beginning”; 1 John 3:8).
Iterative	An action that is performed repeatedly, regularly, or customarily.	πολλάκις πίπτει εἰς τὸ πῦρ (“ He often falls into the fire”; Matt 17:15).
Gnomic	A statement that is timeless (omni-temporal), universal, or generally true.	ἰλαρὸν δότην ἀγαπᾷ ὁ θεός (“God loves a cheerful giver”; 2 Cor 9:7).
Instantaneous	An action that is done instantaneously, usually by the very fact that it is spoken.	Καίσαρα ἐπικαλοῦμαι (“ I appeal to Caesar!”; Acts 25:11).
Historical	A past event that adds vividness to the event or gives literary prominence to some aspect of the story.	καὶ ἔρχεται πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς (“Then He came to the disciples”; Matt 26:40).
Tendential	An action was begun, attempted, or proposed, but not completed.	οἵτινες ἐν νόμῳ δικαιοῦσθε (“ You who are trying to be justified by the law”; Gal 5:4).
Futuristic	An action that will occur in the future (often adds vividness or certainty).	μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐγείρομαι (“After three days I will rise again ”; Matt 27:63).
Perfective	Emphasizes the present state of a past action.	ἀπέχουσιν τὸν μισθὸν αὐτῶν (“ They have received their reward”; Matt 6:2 ESV).
Imperfect Indicative		
Progressive	An action in the past that is in progress from the perspective of the author.	καὶ πολλοὶ πλούσιοι ἔβαλλον πολλὰ (“Many rich people were putting in large sums”; Mark 12:41).
Inceptive	Emphasizes the beginning of an action (or state).	ἔστη καὶ περιεπάτει (“He stood and began to walk ”; Acts 3:8 ESV).
Iterative	Repeated or customary action in the past.	ἐδίδου τοῖς μαθηταῖς [αὐτοῦ] (“ He kept giving [the loaves] to His disciples”; Mark 6:41).
Tendential	An action was begun, attempted, or proposed, but not completed.	ἐδίωκον τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐπόρθουν αὐτήν (“I persecuted God’s church . . . and tried to destroy it”; Gal 1:13).

Future Indicative		
Predictive	A future event is predicted.	αὐτὸς βαπτίσει ὑμᾶς ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ (“He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit”; Mark 1:8).
Imperative	Expresses a command.	ἅγιοι ἔσεσθε , ὅτι ἐγὼ ἅγιός εἰμι (“ You shall be holy, for I am holy”; 1 Pet 1:16 ESV).
Deliberative	A question (real or rhetorical) is asked.	πῶς ἔτι ζήσομεν ἐν αὐτῇ; (“How can we . . . still live in it [= sin]?”; Rom 6:2).
Gnomic	Expresses a timeless truth.	μόλις γὰρ ὑπὲρ δικαίου τις ἀποθανεῖται (“For rarely will someone die for a just person”; Rom 5:7).
Progressive	An action that was being done will continue into the future.	ἀλλὰ καὶ χαρήσομαι (“Yes, and I will [continue to] rejoice ”; Phil 1:18).

Chapter 9

Aorist Indicative		
Constative	An action is portrayed in its entirety without regard to its beginning or end, or the length of time it took to accomplish the action.	<i>ἐβασίλευσεν</i> ὁ θάνατος ἀπὸ Ἀδάμ μέχρι Μωϋσέως (“Death reigned from Adam to Moses”; Rom 5:4).
Inceptive	Emphasizes the beginning of an action or a state.	<i>ἐπτώχευσεν</i> πλούσιος ὢν (“Although He was rich . . . He became poor ”; 2 Cor 8:9).
Culminative	Emphasizes the cessation of an action or state.	ἐγὼ γὰρ ἔμαθον . . . αὐτάρκης εἶναι (“For I have learned to be content”; Phil 4:11).
Gnomic	A statement that is timeless, universal, or generally true.	<i>ἐδικαιώθη</i> ἡ σοφία ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς (“Wisdom is vindicated by all her children”; Luke 7:35).
Epistolary	The author writes from the perspective of the readers and thus uses the aorist instead of the expected present.	ἐγὼ Παῦλος ἔγραψα τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ (“I, Paul, write this with my own hand”; Phlm 19).
Futuristic	Describes an event that has not yet taken place as if it had already occurred.	<i>ἦλθεν</i> κύριος ἐν ἀγίαις μυριάσιν αὐτοῦ (“The Lord comes with thousands of His holy ones”; Jude 14).
Dramatic	Refers to an event that recently occurred, having present consequences.	ἡ θυγάτηρ μου ἄρτι ἔτελεύτησεν (“My daughter has just died ”; Matt 9:18 ESV).
Perfect Indicative		
Intensive	Emphasizes the present state of the verb brought about by a past action.	<i>ἀφένονται</i> σοι αἱ ἁμαρτίαι σου (“your sins are forgiven you”; Luke 5:20).
Consummative	Emphasizes the completed action that brought about the resulting state.	τὸν καλὸν ἀγῶνα ἠγώνισμαι (“ I have fought the good fight”; 2 Tim 4:7).
Dramatic	Vividly portrays a past event or state of affairs.	ἀπελθὼν πέπρακεν πάντα ὅσα εἶχεν (“he went and sold everything he had”; Matt 13:46).
Present State	Used with certain verbs that lost their perfect significance and conveys a present tense-form meaning.	τὰς ἐντολάς οἶδας (“ You know the commandments”; Luke 18:20).
Gnomic	Communicates a customary or general truth.	ὁ δὲ μὴ πιστεύων ἤδη κέκριται (“but anyone who does not believe is already judged ”; John 3:18).
Iterative	The action of the verb occurred at intervals.	ὁ ἑώρακαμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν (“What we have seen with our eyes”; 1 John 1:1).

Pluperfect Indicative		
Intensive	Emphasizes the (past) results brought about by a past action.	εἰς ὃν πεπιστεύκεισαν (“in whom they had believed ”; Acts 14:23).
Consummative	Emphasizes the completion of a past action.	οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἀπελήλυθεισαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν (“His disciples had gone into town”; John 4:8).
Past State	Used with certain verbs that convey a past state with no antecedent action.	ὅτι ᾔδεισαν αὐτόν (“Because they knew Him”; Mark 1:34).

Chapter 10

Adjectival Participles		
Attributive	Modifies an expressed noun (agreeing with it in gender, case, and number) and usually has a definite article.	ὁ πατήρ σου ὁ βλέπων ἐν τῷ κρυφαίῳ (“your Father who sees in secret”; Matt 6:18).
Substantival	Usually has a definite article but becomes a virtual noun (substantive).	πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων (“everyone who believes ”; John 3:16).
Verbal Participles (Adverbial)		
Temporal	The aorist participle communicates perfective aspect, depicting an action as simply occurring or having occurred.	Perfective aspect: καθαρισμόν τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ποιησάμενος ἐκάθισεν (“ After making purification for sins, He sat down”; Heb 1:3).
	The present participle communicates imperfective aspect, portraying an action as ongoing.	Imperfective aspect: παράγων εἶδεν ἄνθρωπον (“ As He was passing by , He saw a man”; John 9:1).
Means	Answers the question “How?” the main verb was accomplished (add “by” or “by means of”).	ἀπόλουσαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας σου ἐπικαλεσάμενος τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ (“wash away your sins by calling on His name”; Acts 22:16).
Manner	Answers the question “How?” the main verb was performed and is often translated as an adverb.	ἐπορεύοντο χαίροντες (“they went out . . . rejoicing ”; Acts 5:41).
Cause	Answers the question “Why?” providing the cause, reason, or grounds by which an action is accomplished (add “because,” “since,” or “for”).	καὶ τοῦτο πεπειθώς οἶδα ὅτι μενῶ (“ Since I am persuaded of this, I know that I will remain”; Phil 1:25).
Condition	The participial phrase functions as the protasis (“if” clause) of a conditional statement (add “if”).	οὐδὲν ἀπόβλητον μετὰ εὐχαριστίας λαμβάνομενον (“nothing should be rejected if it is received with thanksgiving”; 1 Tim 4:4).
Concession	The action of the main verb takes place in spite of the circumstances related to the participle (add “although,” “even though,” or “though”).	τυφλὸς ὢν ἄρτι βλέπω (“ though I was blind, now I see”; John 9:25 ESV).
Purpose	Indicates the purpose of the main verb’s action (add “in order to,” “so that,” or “that”).	νομικός τις ἀνέστη ἐκπειράζων αὐτὸν (“an expert in the law stood up to test Him”; Luke 10:25).
Result	Indicates the <i>actual</i> result (and not merely the <i>intended</i> result) of the main’s verb action (add “so that,” “with the result that,” or “that”).	πατέρα ἴδιον ἔλεγεν τὸν θεὸν ἴσον ἑαυτὸν ποιῶν τῷ θεῷ (“He was even calling God His own Father, [with the result of] making Himself equal with God”; John 5:18).

Verbal Participles (Others)		
Attendant Circumstance	Coordinate to the main verb, thus taking on the mood of this verb (whether indicative, imperative, or subjunctive).	ἐγερθεῖς παράλαβε τὸ παιδίον (“ Get up! Take the child”; Matt 2:13).
Genitive Absolute	A special use of the adverbial participle found in the genitive case that provides background information.	ταῦτα αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν (“ As He was saying these things, many believed”; John 8:30).
Imperative	The participle functions independently as an imperative.	[αἰ] γυναῖκες, ὑποτασσόμεναι τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνδράσιν (“Wives . . . submit yourselves to your own husbands”; 1 Pet 3:1).
Pleonastic	A redundant expression usually employing ἀποκριθεῖς or λέγων.	ἀποκριθεῖς δὲ ὁ Πέτρος εἶπεν αὐτῷ (“Then Peter replied to Him”; Matt 15:15).
Complementary	Completes the idea of another (main) verb, usually verbs of completion.	ὡς δὲ ἐπαύσατο λαλῶν (“When He had finished speaking ”; Luke 5:4).
Indirect Discourse	A statement of what someone said. The participle will be in the accusative case and will be anarthrous.	πᾶν πνεῦμα ὃ ὁμολογεῖ Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἐν σαρκὶ ἐληλυθότα ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστίν (“Every spirit who confesses that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is from God”; 1 John 4:2).
Periphrastic Participles		
Present	Present of εἰμί + present ptc	οἱ ἄνδρες . . . εἰσιν . . . διδάσκοντες τὸν λαόν (“The men . . . are . . . teaching the people”; Acts 5:25).
Imperfect	Imperfect of εἰμί [ἤμην] + present ptc	ἦν διδάσκων αὐτούς (“He was teaching them”; Matt 7:29).
Future	Future of εἰμί [ἔσομαι] + present ptc	ἔσεσθε γὰρ εἰς ἀέρα λαλοῦντες (“For you will be speaking into the air”; 1 Cor 14:9).
Perfect	Present of εἰμί + perfect ptc	τῇ γὰρ χάριτί ἐστε σεσωσμένοι διὰ πίστεως (“For by grace you are saved through faith”; Eph 2:8).
Pluperfect	Imperfect of εἰμί [ἤμην] + perfect ptc	ἐπίστευσαν ὅσοι ἦσαν τεταγμένοι εἰς ζωῆν αἰώνιον (“As many as were appointed to eternal life believed”; Acts 13:48).
Future Perfect	Future of εἰμί [ἔσομαι] + perfect ptc	ὃ ἐὰν λύσης ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἔσται λελυμένον ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς (“Whatever you loose on earth shall have been loosed in heaven”; Matt 16:19 NASB).

Chapter 11

Adverbial Infinitives		
Complementary	“Completes” the verbal idea of another verb.	οὐδείς <u>δύναται</u> δυσι κυρίοις δουλεύειν (“No one <u>is able to serve</u> two masters”; Matt 6:24).
Purpose	Communicates the goal or intent of an action or state expressed by the controlling verb.	μη νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλύσαι τὸν νόμον (“Don’t assume that I came to destroy the Law”; Matt 5:17).
Result	Communicates the actual or conceived result of an action or state expressed by the controlling verb.	ἐπλησαν ἀμφοτέρα τὰ πλοῖα ὥστε βυθίζεσθαι αὐτά (“they . . . filled both the boats, so that they began to sink ”; Luke 5:7 ESV)
Temporal		
Previous Time	The action of the infinitive occurs <i>before</i> the action of the controlling verb (μετὰ τό + infinitive).	<u>μετὰ</u> δὲ τὸ παραδοθῆναι τὸν Ἰωάννην ἦλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν (“ <u>After</u> John was arrested , Jesus went to Galilee”; Mark 1:14).
Contemporaneous Time	The action of the infinitive occurs <i>simultaneously</i> with the action of the controlling verb (ἐν τῷ + infinitive).	<u>ἐν</u> τῷ σπείρειν αὐτὸν ἃ μὲν ἔπεσεν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν (“ <u>As</u> he was sowing , some seeds fell along the path”; Matt 13:4).
Subsequent Time	The action of the infinitive occurs <i>after</i> the action of the controlling verb (πρὸ τοῦ or πρὶν [ἦ] + infinitive).	<u>πρὸ</u> τοῦ σε Φίλιππον φωνῆσαι . . . εἶδόν σε (“ <u>Before</u> Philip called you . . . I saw you”; John 1:48).
Cause	Communicates the reason or ground for the action of the controlling verb, answering “Why?” (διὰ τό + infinitive).	οὐκ ἔχετε <u>διὰ</u> τὸ μη αἰτεῖσθαι ὑμᾶς (“You do not have <u>because</u> you do not ask ”; Jas 4:2).
Means	Conveys the way in which the action of the controlling verb is performed, answering “How?” (ἐν τῷ + infinitive).	ὁ θεὸς . . . ἀπέστειλεν αὐτὸν εὐλογοῦντα ὑμᾶς <u>ἐν</u> τῷ ἀποστρέφειν ἕκαστον ἀπὸ τῶν πονηριῶν ὑμῶν (“God . . . sent Him . . . to you to bless you <u>by turning</u> each of you from your evil ways”; Acts 3:26).
Substantival Infinitives		
Subject	Functions as the subject (or predicate nominative) of a finite verb.	τὸ ζῆν Χριστὸς καὶ τὸ ἀποθανεῖν κέρδος (“ to live is Christ, and to die is gain”; Phil 1:21 ESV).
Direct Object	Functions as the direct object of a finite verb.	ὁ πατὴρ . . . τῷ υἱῷ ἔδωκεν ζωὴν ἔχειν ἐν ἑαυτῷ (“The Father . . . has granted to the Son to have life in Himself”; John 5:26).

Indirect Discourse	Used with verbs of speaking or perception to communicate indirect discourse.	Σαδδουκαῖοι . . . λέγουσιν ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι (“Sadducees . . . say there is no resurrection”; Mark 12:18).
Explanatory	Further defines, clarifies or qualifies a noun or adjective.	ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι (“He gave them the right to be children of God”; John 1:12).
Independent Infinitives		
Imperative	Functions as an imperative (or hortatory subjunctive).	χαίρειν μετὰ χαιρόντων (“ Rejoice with those who rejoice”; Rom 12:15).
Absolute	Functions independently of the rest of the sentence, having no syntactical relation to other words or phrases.	Ἰάκωβος . . . ταῖς δώδεκα φυλαῖς ταῖς ἐν τῇ διασπορᾷ χαίρειν (“James . . . To the 12 tribes in the Dispersion. Greetings ”; Jas 1:1).

Chapter 12

Pronouns		
Type	Sample Forms	NT Example
Personal	ἐγώ (“I”); μου (“my”); σύ (sg, “you”); ὑμῶν (pl, “your”); αὐτοῦ (“his”).	ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἐσμὲν ὑποστολῆς εἰς ἀπώλειαν (“But we are not like those who turn away from God to their own destruction”; Heb 10:39 NLT).
Demonstrative	<i>Near</i> : οὗτος (masc, “this”); αὗται (fem, “these”).	ταῦτα δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐνθυμηθέντος (“But after he had considered these things ”; Matt 1:20).
	<i>Far</i> : ἐκεῖνο (neut, “that”); ἐκεῖνοι (masc, “those”).	ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκεῖναις παραγίνεται Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστής (“In those days John the Baptist came”; Matt 3:1)
Relative	οἱ (masc pl, “who”); ἧς (fem sg, “of whom”); ὃ (neut sg, “which”).	ἀνδρὶ μωρῷ, ὅστις ἠκοδόμησεν αὐτοῦ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄμμον (“a foolish man who built his house on the sand”; Matt 7:26).
Interrogative	τίς (masc/fem sg, “who?”); τίνος (masc/fem sg, “of whom?”); τί (“what/why?”).	“ τί κωλύει με βαπτισθῆναι; (What is to prevent me from being baptized?”; Acts 8:36 NRSV).
Indefinite	τις (masc sg, “anyone, someone”); τινες (masc pl, “certain ones”).	ἐάν τις εἴπῃ . . . (“If anyone says . . .”; 1 John 4:20).
Reflexive	ἐμαυτὸν (“myself”); ἑαυτοὺς (masc, “yourselves”); ἑαυτοῖς (masc, “to themselves”).	ἑαυτοὺς πειράζετε εἰ ἐστὲ ἐν τῇ πίστει (“Examine yourselves to see whether you are in the faith”; 2 Cor 13:5 NIV).
Reciprocal	ἀλλήλων (“one another”).	ἀνεχόμενοι ἀλλήλων (“accepting one another ”; Col 3:13).

Functions of Prepositional Phrases	
Adverbial (modifying verb)	αἰτείτω δὲ ἐν πίστει (“But let him ask in faith ”; Jas 1:6).
Adjectival (modifying a noun)	τῇ κατ’ εὐσέβειαν διδασκαλίᾳ (“the teaching that promotes godliness ”; 1 Tim 6:3).
Substantival (acting as a noun)	Μὴ ἀγαπᾶτε τὸν κόσμον μηδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ (“Do not love the world or the things in the world ”; 1 John 2:15 ESV).

The 17 Proper Prepositions			
Preposition	Frequency in GNT	Case of Object	Glosses
ἀνά	13x	acc	each, in turn, up

ἀντί	22x	gen	in place of, instead of
ἀπό	646x	gen	from, of
διά	667x	gen acc	through because of
εἰς	1768x	acc	into, in, at
ἐκ	914x	gen	from, out of
ἐν	2752x	dat	in, into, by
ἐπί	890x	gen dat acc	on upon upon, against
κατά	473x	gen acc	against according to
μετά	469x	gen acc	with after
παρά	194x	gen dat acc	from with beside
περί	333x	gen acc	concerning around
πρό	47x	gen	before, at
πρός	700x	gen dat acc	for at to
σύν	128x	dat	with
ὑπέρ	150x	gen acc	for above
ὑπό	220x	gen acc	by under

Conjunction Type	Common Conjunctions and Glosses
Copulative	καί (“and,” “also”); δέ (“and”); οὐδέ (“and not”); μηδέ (“and not”); τέ (“and so”); οὔτε (“and not”); μήτε (“and not”).
Disjunctive	ἢ (“or”); εἴτε (“if,” “whether”).
Adversative	ἀλλά (“but”); δέ (“but”); μέν (“but”); μέντοι (“nevertheless”); πλὴν (“but,” “except”); εἰ μὴ (“except”); ὅμως (“yet”); καίτοι (“yet”).
Inferential	οὖν (“therefore,” “so”); ἄρα (“then”); διό (“for this reason”); δὴ (“therefore”).
Explanatory	γάρ (“for”).

Conjunction Type	Common Conjunctions and Glosses
Purpose	ἵνα (“in order that,” “so that”); ὅπως (“that”).
Result	ὥστε (“so that”); ὅπως (“that”).
Causal	ὅτι (“that,” “because”); διότι (“because”); ἐπεὶ (“because,” “since”); ἐπειδὴ (“because”).
Comparative	ὡς (“as,” “like”); ὡσπερ (“just as”); καθὼς (“as,” “just as”); καθάπερ (“just as”).
Conditional	εἰ (“if”); ἐάν (“if”); εἴπερ (“if indeed”).
Concessive	εἰ καὶ (“even if”); καὶ εἰ (“even if”); κἄν (“even though”); καίπερ (“although”).
Declarative	ὅτι (“that”); ἵνα (“that”). Conjunctions sometimes untranslated or communicated with a dash, colon, or quotation marks.
Temporal	ὅτε (“when”); ἕως (“until”); ὅταν (“whenever”); πρὶν (“before”).
Local	οὗ (“where”); ὅπου (“where”); ὅθεν (“from where,” “whence”).

Adverbs Modifying a Verb	
Indicative	ὁ θάνατος οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι (“Death will be no more ”; Rev 21:4 NRSV).
Infinitive	Ἰωσήφ . . . ἐβουλήθη λάθρα ἀπολῦσαι αὐτήν (“Joseph . . . decided to divorce her secretly ”; Matt 1:19).
Participle	ὁ σπείρων φειδομένως φειδομένως καὶ θερίσει (“The person who sows sparingly will also reap sparingly”; 2 Cor 9:6).
Imperative	ἐπίστηθι εὐκαιρῶς ἀκαιρῶς (“be ready in season and out of season ”; 2 Tim 4:2 ESV).
Subjunctive	ἵνα . . . σωφρόνως καὶ δικαίως καὶ εὐσεβῶς ζήσωμεν ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι (“to live in a sensible, righteous, and godly way in the present age”; Titus 2:12).
Adverbs Modifying an Adjective or Adverb	
Adjective	[ἦσαν] χαλεποὶ λίαν , ὥστε μὴ ἰσχύειν τινὰ παρελθεῖν διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐκείνης (“They were so violent that no one could pass that way”; Matt 8:28).
Adverb	καὶ πρωτὶ ἔννουχα λίαν ἀναστὰς ἐξῆλθεν καὶ ἀπῆλθεν εἰς ἔρημον τόπον (“ Very early in the morning, while it was still dark, He got up, went out, and made His way to a deserted place”; Mark 1:35).

Uses of the Adverb	
Time (When?)	ἔπειτα ἦλθον εἰς τὰ κλίματα τῆς Συρίας καὶ τῆς Κιλικίας (“ Afterward , I went to the regions of Syria and Cilicia”; Gal 1:21).
Degree (How much?)	ἐγὼ ἦλθον ἵνα ζωὴν ἔχωσιν καὶ περισσὸν ἔχωσιν (“I came that they may have life, and have <i>it</i> abundantly ”; John 10:10 NASB).
Manner (In what way?)	ὁμοίως ὁ ἐλεύθερος κληθεὶς δοῦλός ἐστιν Χριστοῦ (“ Likewise he who is called as a free man is Christ’s slave”; 1 Cor 7:22).
Place (Where?)	σὺ κάθου ᾧδε καλῶς (“Sit here in a good place”; Jas 2:3).

Adverbs Used as Nouns or Adjectives	
Noun	ἵνα γένηται καὶ τὸ ἔκτος αὐτοῦ καθαρὸν (“so the outside of it may also become clean”; Matt 23:26).
Adjective	πρὸς τὴν ἔνδειξιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ νῦν καιρῷ (“to demonstrate His righteousness at the present time”; Rom 3:25).

Chapter 13

Components of a Greek Sentence		
Component	Definition	Example
Word	A foundational sound unit (lex) with other functional sound units (morphemes) sometimes combined with it, so that a native speaker recognizes it as a grammatical entity referring to a person, place, thing, action, or functioning in some other way in his language.	Φοίβην (“Phoebe”; Rom 16:1).
Phrase	Two or more words functioning together as a discrete grammatical unit, though lacking the sufficient components to be called a clause or sentence. Various kinds of phrases: Prepositional, Noun, Adverbial, Adjectival, Verbal.	τοῦ λοιποῦ, ἐνδυναμοῦσθε ἐν κυρίῳ καὶ ἐν τῷ κράτει τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτοῦ (“Finally, be strong in the Lord and in the strength of His might ”; Eph 6:10 NASB).
Independent Clause	A portion of a sentence that contains (or implies) a subject or predicate and is not subordinated to another portion of the sentence.	ἡνίκα δὲ εἰς ἐπιστρέψῃ πρὸς κύριον, πериαιρείται τὸ κάλυμμα (“But whenever anyone turns to the Lord, the veil is taken away ”; 2 Cor 3:16 NIV).
Dependent Clause	A portion of a sentence that contains (or implies) a subject or predicate and is subordinated to another portion of the sentence.	σὺ δὲ σπείρεις, οὐ ζῶοποιεῖται εἰ μὴ ἀποθάνῃ (“What you sow does not come to life unless it dies ”; 1 Cor 15:36).

Types of Greek Sentences (by Components)		
Type	Definition	Example
Simple	A sentence that has one word or group of words functioning as the subject and one word or group of words functioning as the predicate.	ὁ πλοῦτος ὑμῶν σέσηπεν (“Your riches have rotted”; Jas 5:2 ESV).
Compound	A sentence composed of two or more independent clauses connected by one or more coordinating conjunctions.	καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπῆλθεν ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ ἡ λέπρα, καὶ ἐκαθαρίσθη (“Immediately the disease left him, and he was healed”; Mark 1:42).
Complex	A sentence that includes both an independent clause and a subordinate (dependent) clause.	καὶ ἐγερθεὶς ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ (“And, after he arose, he departed to his house”; Matt 9:7 author’s translation).
Copulative	A sentence that links two substantives with a copulative verb (i.e., εἰμί, γίνομαι, ὑπάρχω).	ὑμεῖς ἐστε τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου (“You are the light of the world”; Matt 5:14).

Types of Greek Sentences (by Function)		
Type	Definition	Example
Declarative	Makes a statement of fact.	πάντες γὰρ οἱ προφῆται καὶ ὁ νόμος ἕως Ἰωάννου ἐπροφήτευσαν (“All the Prophets and the Law prophesied until John came”; Matt 11:13).
Interrogative	Asks a question.	ποῦ σου, θάνατε, τὸ νῆκος (“Death, where is your victory?”; 1 Cor 15:55).
Imperative	Gives a command or makes a request.	αἴτησόν με ὃ ἐὰν θέλῃς (“Ask me whatever you wish”; Mark 6:22).
Exclamatory	Communicate an expression of strong feeling.	μὴ γένοιτο (“May it never be!”; Rom 9:14 NASB).

Methods for Analyzing a Text’s Structure		
Method	Strength(s)	Weakness(es)
Line Diagramming	Good for dealing exhaustively with syntactical connections at the sentence level and below.	Poor at showing relationship between sentences and larger discourse units.
Arcing/Bracketing	Extremely detailed method for labeling the function of phrases and clauses in an author’s flow of thought.	Method takes several hours to learn. Categories of modern discourse analysis not fully employed.
Phrase Diagramming	Simple “indentation” method which allows the student to plot quickly a biblical author’s flow of thought.	Not good for detailed syntactical study at sentence level and below.
Discourse Analysis	Employing insights from modern linguistics, discourse analysis provides an objective basis for arguing for boundaries, prominence, and cohesion in a text.	Much literature on discourse analysis is overly technical.

Chapter 14

Principles for Word Study
1. Don't make any word mean more than you have to. ("The least meaning is the best meaning.")
2. Prioritize synchrony over diachrony. Study word usage contemporaneous with your text.
3. Do not confuse word and concept.
4. Do not view word study tools as inerrant.

Resources for Word Study	
Resource	Description
BDAG	Best NT Greek lexicon.
<i>NIDNTTE</i>	5-volume word study tool, excellent linguistically and theologically.
<i>EDNT</i>	3-volume lexicon with focus on theologically-significant terms.
Louw and Nida	2-volume work, groups words by "semantic domain" (field of meaning).
<i>TDNT</i> or "Kittel"	10-volume work, extremely detailed diachronic study, some entries have a liberal German bias.
Spicq (<i>Theological Lexicon of the NT</i>)	3-volume work by French linguist.
Liddell-Scott-Jones (LSJ)	Detailed lexicon indispensable for ancient Greek outside the GNT.
Moulton & Milligan	Lexicon illustrating NT vocab through ancient papyri and inscriptions.
<i>NewDocs</i>	10 volumes (as of 2014), continuing the tradition of Moulton & Milligan by illustrating NT vocabulary through Greek papyri and inscriptions.
<i>Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG)</i>	Searchable database of Greek writings from the time of Homer to the fall of Byzantium.
Lust-Eynikel-Hauspie (LEH)	LXX lexicon, concerned with the meaning intended by the <i>translators</i> of the LXX.
Muraoka	LXX lexicon, concerned with how an early <i>reader</i> would have understood the LXX translation.

A Strategy for Word Study
1. Consider the immediate and broader literary context.
2. Compare English Bible translations.
3. Consider the same biblical author's other uses of the word.
4. List the possible definitions of the word according to standard lexicons and word study tools.
5. Identify other words in the same semantic domain.
6. Consider uses of the word throughout the NT and LXX.
7. State clearly and succinctly your discoveries. Beware of theologizing in a reductionistic way.