

## IV. Verbs

### A. Tenses

1. present
  - a. simple/unidentified
  - b. progressive
  - c. iterative
  - d. gnomic/characteristic
  - e. conative
  - f. historic
  - g. futuristic present
  - h. past action continuing into the present
2. future
  - a. simple/unidentified
  - b. progressive
  - c. declarative/imperative
  - d. μέλλω + infinitive
3. imperfect
  - a. progressive
  - b. iterative
  - c. ingressive (action)
  - d. conative/attempted
  - e. customary ("would" = good translation): Mark 3:11
  - f. unusual -οι for third-person plural: John 15:22, 24
4. aorist
  - a. simple
  - b. ingressive (state)
  - c. gnomic
  - d. epistolary
  - e. pluperfect force: John 19:30
5. present perfect
  - a. imperative: Mark 4:39; [Acts 15:30]
  - b. subjunctive: 1 John 1:4
6. pluperfect
  - a. instances where augment is missing: Mark 14:44
  - b. instances where augment is present:
7. future perfect
  - a. regular future perfect forms (non-existent in the new Testament)
  - b. periphrastic future perfects: Luke 6:40; Hebrews 2:13

## B. Moods

### 1. Indicative

- a. after □□□

### 2. Imperative

#### a. command

(1) □□□□□ + imperative: Matthew 28:6

(2) double imperative: Matthew 28:10

#### b. entreaty

#### c. prohibition (see also “Clauses prohibition”)

(1) present: Matthew 24:6; 28:5; John 5:14

(2) aorist:

d. sometimes has the subject expressed with the verb: 2 Timothy 4:15

#### e. third person imperative

(1) “permissive imperative” (John 14:1; 1 Corinthians 7:15; 14:38; Ephesians 4:26; 1 Timothy 3:10; 4:12)

(2) aorist vs. present imperative

f. present tense: Mark 5:34; John 5:14; 1 Corinthians 7:2; 14:1; 1 Thessalonians 5:16;

(1) action already in process: John 5:14

(2) action not already in process: Mark 5:34

(3) uncertain/irrelevant whether already in process

g. aorist tense: Matthew 6:9-13; 24:18; Luke 5:27

(1) action already in process: Matthew 6:9-13; Luke 5:27

(2) action not already in process: Revelation 2:11

(3) uncertain/irrelevant whether already in process

### 3. Subjunctive

#### a. deliberate subjunctive:

(1) normal: Matthew 6:31; 11:2b, 16?; Luke 3:10; 11:5<sup>2</sup>; 1 Corinthians 4:21

(2) introduced by □□□□□□/□□□□□□/□□□□□□□□: Luke 22:9

#### b. hortatory subjunctive:

(1) normal plain subjunctive: Jn. 14:31; Galatians 5:26

(2) □□□□/□□□□□ + subjunctive: Matthew 7:4

(3) □□□□□/□□□□□ + subjunctive

#### c. prohibitive subjunctive: Hebrews 3:8

(1) third-person prohibitory subjunctive (rare): 1 Corinthians 16:11; 2 Thessalonians 2:3; 2 Corinthians 11:16

(2) Matthew 6:2, 7, 13, 17, 31; 23:9, 10; 24:26, 34, 35.

d. emphatic negative: □□□□ + subjunctive: Matthew **23:39; 24:21; 26:29**;  
Luke **22:16**; Hebrews **13:5**

#### 4. Optative

- a. potential optative in independent clauses: Acts **8:31; 17:18**
- b. potential optative in dependent clauses: Acts **20:16**; 1 Peter **3:14**
- c. attainable wish: Philemon **20**; 1 Thessalonians **5:23**

□□□□□□□□□□: Luke **20:16**; Romans **3:4, 6, 31; 6:2, 15; 7:7, 13; 9:14; 11:1, 11**; 1 Corinthians **6:15**; Galatians **2:17; 3:21; 6:14**

d. optative indirect-discourse verb after secondary tense main verb (see "Clauses: indirect discourse")

#### C. Voices

- 1. Active
- 2. Middle

##### a. reflexive

- (1) direct reflexive
- (2) indirect reflexive
- (3) active + reflexive pronoun can replace traditional middle-voice

meaning: Luke **23:39**; John **17:19; 19:7; 21:7, 18**; Romans **2:1**; Galatians **1:4**; Ephesians **4:19; 5:2, 25**; 1 John **1:18**

- (4) middle voice + reflexive pronoun: Ephesians **4:32**

##### b. causative: Acts **22:16**

#### 3. Passive

#### D. Participles

##### 1. Attributive participles

##### a. articular participles with anarthrous nouns

b. anarthrous participles with anarthrous nouns: Luke **6:30**; 1 Corinthians **13:1**;  
Hebrews **7:8**

##### c. first attributive: Ephesians **1:19**

##### d. second attributive: 1 Thessalonians **1:10**; Titus **1:9**

##### 2. Substantival participles

- a. subject
- b. direct object
- c. indirect object
- d. object of preposition: Luke **6:30**

##### 3. Circumstantial participles

##### a. periphrastic participial constructions

(1) □□□□ + present participle with elements to be taken together:  
Matthew **10:22; 12:4**; 2 Corinthians **9:12**

(2) separated elements to be taken together: Mark **2:18; 8:30; 13:25; 14:40; 24:38; 26:43**; John **3:22-23**; Acts **7:26?; 12:5**

(3) separated elements not to be taken together: Mark **3:1**; Acts **9:9**

(4) □□□ + present participle: Matthew **9:36; 19:22; 24:9**; Luke **19:20**

- (5) perfect periphrastic participles: Matthew **10:26, 30; 18:20; 26:43**
- (6) □□□□□□ + participle: Acts **8:16**
- (7) □□□□ + aorist participles (□□□□□□□□): Luke **23:19**; Acts **12:25**
- (8) periphrastic imperative: Luke **19:17**
- (9) □□□□ + □□□□□□□□ periphrastic
- b. genitive absolute constructions
  - (1) normal examples: **Matthew 1:20; 2:1, 13, 19; 6:3; 8:16, 28; 9:32, 33; 11:7; 12:46; 13:6, 19; 14:15, 23, 32; 16:2; 17:5, 9, 22, 24, 25; 18:24, 25; 20:8, 29; 21:10, 23; 22:41; 24:3; 25:5, 10, 60; 26:6, 7, 20, 21, 47; 27:1, 17, 19, 57; 28:11, 13; John 8:30; Acts 10:44; 28:6, 9; Romans 5:6; 7:3, 9, 13;**
  - (1) genitive absolutes with no expressed subject: Luke **12:36; 22:55**; Matthew **17:14, 26**; Acts **20:10, 31**
  - (2) subject almost never the same as the subject of the main clause
    - (a) genitive absolute can be used even when the grammatical person, number, and gender is the same as the subject as long as the referent is different: Mark **6:54-55**
    - (b) genitive absolute with same subject was the main verb: Matthew **1:18**; Hebrews **8:9**; Acts **7:32**
  - (3) genitive absolute may appear after the main clause: Hebrews **2:3-4**
  - (4) genitive absolute can cover for a conditional sentence protasis: 1 Corinthians **4:19**
  - (5) double genitive absolute: Romans **2:15**
- c. dative absolute constructions: Matthew. **8:23; 9:27, 28 (?)**; **14:6**; Acts **28:10 (?)**
- d. accusative absolute constructions: Acts **26:3**; Ephesians **1:18**; Hebrews **10:2**
- e. nominative absolute: Romans **12:8, 16**; Revelation **2:26**
- f. present participles
- g. aorist participles
  - (1) usually chronologically prior to the main verb
  - (2) not necessarily prior to the main verb time-wise: Matthew **10:4**; 1 Corinthians **2:1**; and most □□□□□□□□□□ instances
  - (3) subsequent to the main verb time-wise: Acts **25:13**
- h. future participles
  - (1) future passive: Hebrews **3:5**
  - (2) future non-purposive: Luke. **22:49**; 1 Corinthians **15:37**; Hebrews **3:5**
- i. present perfect participles
  - (1) periphrastic: Matthew **10:26**
- j. future perfect participles
- k. participles joined to imperatives
  - 1. nominative participle plus cognate finite verb as equivalent for Hebrew infinitive absolute plus cognate finite verb for emphasis: Acts **5:4 (?)**
- 4. unusual modification situations
  - a. compound singular subjects modified by a plural participle: Matthew **27:61**; Acts **13:46**
  - b. compound masculine and feminine subject modified by plural masculine participle(?): Acts **25:23**

c. singular masculine plus plural masculine subject modified by plural masculine participle: Acts **27:20**

d. compound plural masculine and plural neuter nouns modified by neuter plural participle: Matthew **22:4**

e. compound plural neuter and plural feminine nouns modified by feminine plural participle: Hebrews **9:9**

f. collective singular neuter noun modified by plural masculine participle: Luke **19:37**

5. approaching the value of an infinitive (gerund or completing the meaning of the verb almost like a periphrastic construction): Matthew **11:1**; **28:1**; Luke **5:4**

6. adjectival objective complement: Matthew **24:30**

7. objective complement (see "Verbs: participles")

8. values

a. time

b. means

c. manner

d. cause

e. condition

f. concession: Mark **4:31**; John **9:25**; **21:11**; Acts **7:5**; Hebrews **5:8**

g. attendant circumstance

h. co-ordinate circumstance

i. purpose

(1) future participle: Matthew **27:49**; Acts **22:5**; **24:17**

j. result

k. command (see under "Clauses: command")

#### D. Infinitive

1. subject

a. articular infinitive: 2 Corinthians **9:1**

b. anarthrous infinitive: Matthew **17:4** (□□□□); Acts **1:16** (□□□); Ephesians **6:20** (□□□)

2. direct object

a. articular infinitive: Philippians **4:10**

b. anarthrous infinitive: Mark **12:12**; Acts **8:38**

3. free-standing genitive articular infinitive: Matthew **11:1**; **21:32**; Luke **9:51**; Acts **14:9**

4. purpose infinitive w/o genitive article Luke **3:12**; **11:31**

5. dative articular infinitive (causative) 2 Corinthians **2:13\***

6. after prepositions: Luke **24:51** (□□); Acts. **1:3** (□□□□); **4:2** (□□□□□□A); **8:40** (□□□); Romans **3:26** (□□□); Galatians **3:23** (□□□); 2 Corinthians **7:12** (□□□□□□□); **8:11** (□□); Ephesians **6:11** (□□□□); James **4:15** (□□□□)

7. after □□□□ to mean result (see "Clauses: result")

8. subject of copulative infinitive = subject of main verb with nominative predicate- nominative adjective: 1 Corinthians **3:18**

9. parenthetical infinitive: Hebrews **7:9\***

10. imperatival infinitive (see "Clauses: commands")



2. two nouns and a linking verb
  - a. neither noun has article
  - b. one noun has article: 1 Timothy 6:5b; 1 John 4:8
  - c. one proper noun and one common noun: John 18:40
  - d. both nouns have article: John 15:1; 1 Corinthians 10:4; 1 John 3:4
  - e. second noun also before verb Mark 15:39; John 19:7
- E. Linking verb with pronoun subject and another noun: Galatians 4:24

## V. Clauses

### A. Conditional clauses

1. real conditional sentences (present or past particular): Class A
  - a. present conditional clause: John 1:25; Galatians 5:18
  - b. past conditional clause
  - c. future conditional clause: Matthew 26:33
  - d. mixed tenses between conditional clause and apodosis: John 15:20
  - e. protasis of A-class condition used alone as aposiopesis to mean "not": Mark 8:12; Hebrews 3:11 [cp. 3:18]; 4:3, 5;
2. contingent conditional sentences: Class B
  - a. present general: Matthew 8:2; John 13:8
  - b. vivid future: 1 Corinthians 4:19;
3. contrary-to-fact conditional clauses: Class C
  - a. examples: Mark 13:20; John 8:42
  - b. instances where □□ is omitted from the protasis: John 9:33; 15:22; Acts 26:32; 1 Corinthians 12:17<sup>2</sup>, 19
4. vague future: Class D
5. Miscellaneous
  1. □□□□□□ subjunctive Revelation 11:5b

### B. indefinite/conditional relative

1. □□/□/□ + □□ plus subjunctive:
2. □□/□/□□ + □□□
3. □□□□□/□□□□□/□□□□□ + □□
4. □□□□□/□□□□□/□□□□□ + □□□
5. □□□□
6. □□□ plus aorist subjunctive
7. □□□ + □□ plus aorist subjunctive: Matthew 2:13; 10:23
8. □□□□□□□ plus subjunctive
9. □□□□□□□□ plus subjunctive
10. □□□□□□□ plus subjunctive
11. □□□□□□□□ plus subjunctive

12. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ plus subjunctive
13. ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐ plus subjunctive
10. ☐☐☐☐☐☐ + ☐☐☐: Revelation **11:6**
11. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐subjunctive
12. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐indicative: Mark **6:56**
13. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
14. comparison of condition clauses and conditional/indefinite relative: Mark **10:43 + 9:35**

### C. Indirect discourse constructions

1. ☐☐☐☐☐ finite verb
  - a. non-optative indirect-discourse verb after main verb in secondary tense: Matthew **20:10**
  - b. optative indirect-discourse verb after secondary-tense main verb: Luke **8:9**
2. participle: Mark **5:30**; Hebrews **13:23**
3. infinitive: Acts **28:6**; Romans **3:28**
4. ☐☐☐☐☐ subjunctive: Matthew **4:3**
5. ☐☐☐☐☐ indicative: Revelation **6:4, 11; 8:3; 14:13**;
6. ☐☐☐ omitted + subjunctive: Mark **1:44**

#### D. Direct discourse constructions

1. preceded by □□□  
 2. not preceded by □□□  
 □□□ present-tense indirect-discourse verb means simultaneous with the main verb:
- Luke 18:9**

## E. Questions

1. direct questions
  - a. introduced by □□□ Matthew **19:3**; Mark **12:10**; Luke **22:49**; **13:23**; Acts **1:6**; **7:1**; **19:2**; **21:37**; **22:25**
  - b. introduced by interrogatives:
2. indirect questions
  - a. introduced by □□□□□Matthew **12:10**; Mark **10:2**
  - b. introduced by interrogatives:
3. questions anticipating negative response (□□ *etc.*): Matthew **12:23**; Luke **6:39**; John **9:40**; **18:35**; 1 Corinthians **11:22**; **12:30**
4. questions anticipating positive response (□□, *etc.*): Matthew **10:29**; **13:55**; **21:42**; Lk. **4:22**; **17:17**; Hebrews **3:16**
5. double-negative questions: □□□□□□□□Romans **10:18**; 1 Corinthians **9:4-5**; **11:22**
6. real questions
7. rhetorical questions: Romans **8:31**
8. factual/open-ended/ information questions: Mark **15:2?**; John **16:31**
9. deliberative (see under "Verbs: subjunctive")



## F. Command constructions

1. imperative
2. future indicative
3. participle
  - a. free-standing participles construction: Mark **5:23**; Romans **12:9**; 1 Peter **3:1**; **2:18**;
  - b. tied to an imperative verb
4. infinitive: Romans **12:15**; Philippians **3:16**; Titus **2:2** (*Didache* **14:3**)
5. □□□ plus subjunctive (Turner, 145-47)
6. double imperatives: Matthew **27:65**; **28:6, 10**

## G. Prohibition constructions

1. □□ plus present imperative
2. □□ plus aorist subjunctive (see under "Verb-Mood: Subjunctive")
3. □□ plus future indicative

## H. Purpose constructions

1. □□□ + subjunctive:
2. □□□□ + subjunctive: Matthew **5:16**; **6:17-18**
3. □□□□□□□ + subjunctive: Romans **3:4**
3. □□□ + future indicative: Acts **21:19**
4. future participle (see under "participles")
5. □□□
6. infinitive
7. genitive articular infinitive (see under "infinitives")

## I. Fear clauses

1. with subjunctive: Matthew **27:64**; Mark **13:35-36**; 2 Corinthians **12:20**
2. □□□□□□: 2 Corinthians **12:20**
3. □□□□□□□: Matthew **27:64**
4. with indicative: 1 Thessalonians **3:5**; Hebrews **3:12**
5. negative fear clause (□□ + subjunctive): Hebrews **3:12**

## J. Result constructions

1. □□□□ plus infinitive: Matthew **15:31**; 1 Corinthians **13:2**
2. □□□□ plus indicative: Matthew **19:6**; Mark **2:28** (inferential "so"); **4:1** (inferential "so?"); John **3:16**; 1 Corinthians **3:7**; **14:22**; Galatians **2:13**; **4:16**
3. □□□□ plus imperative: 1 Corinthians **3:21**; **4:5**
4. infinitives (see under "infinitives")
5. □□□ + subjunctive: Mark **5:23** (inferential "so"); Luke **20:28**; Revelations **8:12**

## K. Object clauses



3. phrase conjunction: □□□□□: Matthew **11:27**; **17:8**

## IX. Constructions for various basic concepts

### A. Comparison

1. "than"

- a. ☐ plus same case: Matthew **10:15**; John **3:19**; **4:1**
- b. genitive second noun (see "Cases: genitive")
- c. ☐☐☐☐ plus accusative: Luke **16:8**
- d. ☐☐☐☐ plus accusative: Hebrews **9:23**; **11:4**
- e.

[illegible]

- f. "rather than": □□□□□ (Luke 18:14; Romans 1:26, 27)

2. degrees of comparison (see under "Adjectives")

- a. positive degree
- b. comparative degree
- (1) comparative-degree adjectives
- (2) □□□□□□□□ positive degree: Acts **20:35**
- (3) □□□□□□□□ positive degree:
- (4) □□□□□□□ positive degree:
- c. superlative degree
- (1) superlative-degree adjectives
- (2) □□□□□□□□ positive degree: Acts **20:38**

- ### 3. degrees of adverbs

- a. positive
- b. comparative
  - (1) "love . . . hate": Luke **16:13**
- c. superlative

4. "so . . . that"

- a. "□□□□□□□□□□□□□□": John **3:16**; Hebrews **12:21**

### B. Negation

1. words

- a. □□□□ + indicative: Matthew 7:6 (□□□□□); Johnh 3:18; Acts 28:27  
(□□□□□)
- b. □□□□□+ subjunctive for emphatic future: Matthew 23:39; 24:21; 26:29;  
22:16; Hebrews 13:5; Revelation 3:5(I/S?)
- c. □□□□□+ future indicative for emphatic future□□□Luke 1:15; Revelation  
3:5 (i/S?)

2. ☐ ☐ privative  
a. negative  
b. neutral

### C. Agency

## 1. verbs

## 2. prepositions

## a. with active verb

(1) □□□□□G + active verb: Hebrews 12:3

(2) □□□□□□D + active verb: Mark 3:22 (personal)

## b. with passive verb

(1) with preposition omitted after perfect passives: Colossians 4:6 (D); 2 Peter 2:19 (D)

(2) with preposition omitted: Matthew 6:1 (D), 5 (D); 23:5 (D); 25:34 (G); 1 Timothy 3:16 (D)

(3) □□□ + G: Matthew 11:19

(4) □□□□□G: Matthew 28:14

(5) □□□□□□ Matthew 28:15

(6) □□□□□G: Galatians 2:16; 1 John 2:29

(7) □□□□□G (usually intermediate agent) John 1:10; Hebrews 7:23

(impersonal)

(8) □□□□□G: Matthew 4:1; 1 Corinthians 10:29 (impersonal);

(9) □□□□□D: Romans 10:20 (personal)

## c. with linking verb

(1) □□□□□G + linking verb: Luke 10:17; Acts 12:5

## D. Means

## 1. prepositions

## a. with active verbs

(1) Matthew 1:18 (□□); 3:11? (en); John 1:26? (en); Acts 3:21 (□□□)  
Romans 3:30 (□□□and□□□□); Hebrews 9:12 (□□□); 9:25 (□□; cp. 9:12)

## b. with passive verbs

## c. with linking verbs

(1) Matthew 1:20 (□□)

## 2. plain dative: Mark 1:8?; Luke 3:16?;

## E. Manner

## 1. prepositional phrase

## 2. participle

## 3. adverb

## F. Purpose

## 1. participle

## 2. future participle

## 3. prepositional phrase (□□□)

## 4. anarthrous infinitive

## 5. genitive articular infinitive

## 6. □□□/□□/□□□□ + subjunctive

## 7. relative clause + future indicative

## G. Result (see "Clauses: result")

## H. Cause

## 1. conjunction

## 2. dative-case articular infinitive: 2 Corinthians 2:13\*

3. participle
4. verbs
5. prepositions

#### I. Possession

1. □□□
2. dative of possession
3. possessive genitive
4. possessive adjective: □□□□/□□□□□□□□/□□□□/□□□□□□□□/□□□□□

#### J. Condition

1. □□/□□□
2. participle

#### K. Concession

1. conjunction
  - a. □□□□□□
  - b. □□□□□□□
2. participle

#### L. Time

1. absolute
2. relative
  - a. participle
  - b. conjunction
    - (1) before (□□□□□□□□□□ anarthrous infinitive): Mark 1:18; John 8:58
  - c. adverb

#### M. Location

### X. Accidence

#### A. accents

1. on enclitics in a series
2. on proclitics in a series: Mark 1:22, 36