

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/imperatival
 - d. $\mu\acute{\lambda}\lambda\omega$ + infinitive
3. imperfect
 - a. progressive
 - b. iterative
 - c. ingressive (action)
 - d. conative/attempted
 - e. customary ("would" = good translation): Mark 3:11
 - f. unusual -□□□ 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; 11:5²**; 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: Like 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
 - l. 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")

11. anarthrous infinitive after **πρότερον** to mean before (see "Basic Concept Construction: Time")
 12. with adjectives
 - a. articular: Acts **23:15**
 - b. anarthrous: 2 Timothy **2:2**; Revelation **5:9**
 13. with certain verbs
 - a. **προσέρχεσθαι**: 2 Corinthians **1:15**
 - b. **προσέρχεσθαι**: 1 Corinthians **3:18**
 - c. **προσέρχεσθαι**: Matthew **9:28**; Mark **4:33**; Mark **9:39**
 - d. **προσέρχεσθαι**: Romans **15:22**
 - e. **προσέρχεσθαι**: Matthew **12:38**
 - f. **προσέρχεσθαι** (see "Verbs: infinitives")
 - g. **προσέρχεσθαι**: 1 John **3:16**; Hebrews **2:17**
 14. adjuncts of certain nouns: Matthew **3:14** (**προσέρχεσθαι**); John **1:12** (**προσέρχεσθαι**)
 15. appositive to a noun: 1 Thessalonians **4:3**
 16. infinitives in indirect discourse (see "Clauses: indirect discourse")

V. Adverbs

V. Sentence types

A. Subject-verb relationships

1. plural neuter subjects
 - a. with singular verbs: Hebrews **9:22**; 1 John **3:10, 12**
 - b. with plural verbs
 2. compound singular subjects
 - a. with plural verb: John **19:25**; 1 Corinthians **3:8**
 - b. with singular verb: Matthew **6:19**
 3. collective noun subject
 - a. with a singular verb
 - b. with a plural verb: Luke **19:37** (also with plural participle—□□□□□□□□□□)
 4. a compound subject usually takes a verb in the number of the subject nearest of the verb: 1 Corinthians **7:34**
 5. compound singular subjects uses plural verb: Mark **15:47**
 6. a compound subject usually takes a verb in the person of the subject nearest to the verb: Acts **15:10**

B. Verb-object relationships

1. the same direct object after a second or third verb is not repeated: Mark 15:1b, 15c

C. Verb-indirect object relationships

1. the same indirect object after a second or third verb is not repeated: **Mark 15:1b**

D. Linking verb and predicate noun relationships

- ## 1. Caldwell's canon

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 apopisopesis 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 12:17², 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

C. Indirect discourse constructions

1. finite verb
a. non-optative indirect-discourse verb after main verb in secondary tense:
29.19

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

L. Assorted Noun Clauses

1. subjunctive:
 2. subjunctive subject of main clause: 1 Corinthians 4:2, 3
 3. infinitive phrase subjects of impersonal verbs (see "Verbs: infinitives")

M. Relative clauses (see "Substantive-Pronouns: relative pronouns")

VII. Prepositions

- A. With nominative (see above under "nominative"): Romans 12:5 (Ἄνθρωποι οἱ τοῦ πληθυντοῦ)
 - B. With genitive
 - 1. ἡ θεοῦ
 - 2. ἡ θεοῖς
 - a. some "of" (partitive genitive): Matthew 23:34; 25:8
 - 3. ἡ θεοῖς
 - a. location
 - b. means
 - c. manner
 - C. With dative
 - D. With accusative
 - E. With genitive and accusative
 - F. With genitive, dative, and accusative

□□□□□□□□□□ a□□□Two uses of □□□ in the same verse:
Revelation 14:6

- Revelation 14:6

 - G. Prepositional phrases in adjective slots
 - 1. first attributive: 2 Corinthians 1:11
 - 2. second attributive: Mathew 6:23; Luke 11:35
 - 3. second predicate: Ephesians 2:11
 - 4. with anarthrous noun: Mark 1:23
 - H. Prepositional phrases in adverbial slots: Mark 1:9
 - I. Substantivized prepositional phrases: Mark 5:27; 13:16; Luke 9:32; Acts 12:1; 13:13; Romans 4:14; 11:21

VIII. Conjunctions

VIII Conjunctions

1. □□
 - a. can connect co-ordinate participles: 2 Timothy 1:10
 2. □□□
 - a. as replacements for - consecutive after È‰È: Matthew 9:10; Luke 19:15?; Hebrews 5:7?
 - b. situations of real contrast: Luke 18:2; 20:19; 21:18; John 20:14; Acts 7:5, 9

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.

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**; Hebrew

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 (□□□)
 - 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