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Greek Syntax, Illustrated with Examples from the Gospel According to Luke

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Greek Syntax, illustrated with examples from the Gospel according to Luke.

Sentences.
Every sentence must contain two parts, a subject and a predicate.

1.15. Kαὶ ἐὰν ἦσαν ταξανίας πρὸς τὸν ἄγγελον.
1.17. Καὶ ὁ ὄρος προσέλεγεται ἐκάθεν ἀυτῶν.

a. When any part of ὁμιλεῖ "he" connects the subject with the following noun or adjective, the verb is called the copula.

1.16. Ἡγεν ὃς ἔδεικνυ Λυκότορος
1.22. Καὶ ὁ ὄρος ὃς ἔδεικνυ ἄυτῶς.

b. The simple subject and predicate may each be modified by additional words or clauses.

1.19. Ἐγὼ ἦμεν Ἰσραήλ ὁ πρὸς τὴν ἔκαθεν τοῦ ώτου.

c. That upon which the action of a verb is exerted is called the object, which may be direct or indirect.

1.16. Καὶ τῶν τῶν και Ἰσραήλ ἐπεμεβαλες ἔπι κόμων.
4.42. Καὶ ταῦτα ἔτεχεν πόλεων ἐν γυναικισμοῖς με δεῖ τὴν ἐπαύλειαν τοῦ ώτου.
Subject and predicate.

1. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative.

"Εμείνεν σε Μάγιαρ σών άνθρωπον.
Καὶ οποίησις πάντες ἀποφάσεως.

2. The subject of the infinitive mood is in the accusative.

"Ενα με τὸ οἴχθος λέγονθεν εἶναι.
Εἰπεν δὲ άντίσι ὡμείς ἦς τίνα μὲ λέγετε εἶναι.

3. The subject of the infinitive is generally omitted when it is the same as the subject or object of the leading verb.

"Καὶ ἀπεοὗλην λαλήσας πρὸς σέ.
"Εστίσας πολλή ἐπηγέρσαι ἀνατιθέσαι σέθρουα.

4. The subject nominative of the first person or second person is omitted except where special emphasis is required.

"Πατέρα ἐρώτεν τὸν Ἀβραὰμ.
"Οὐ δὲ εἶμι ἵκανος λίθοι τὸν ἴμαντα τῶν ὀρθοδόξων ἑαυτίαν.

5. The nominative of the third person is omitted.

a. When it is expressed or implied in the context.

"Οἴοι, ἐλλὴ κληθοῦσας Ἐλλάνης,
Καὶ ἔσοδε τοῖς ἑρίστοις.
1. When it is a general word for persons:
   20. Πῶς λέγετον τὸν Ἑκατόν εἶναι Δαυεῖς ἰὼν;

e. When it is indefinite:
   63. Διονυσί, καὶ δομήσας εὐμεν.
   1.28 Τέντω μοι κατὰ τὸ φῆμα σου.

2. Many verbs in the third person singular have an infinitive or a sentence as their subject.
   14.3 Ἐφορεῖν τῷ οὐρανῷ ὑπατεῖν;
   19.46 Ἐκτάκας καὶ ἐσται ὁ οἶκος μου οἶκος προσερχόμεν. ἂν ὁμίας
dι λυτῶν ἐπελήφη τοὺς ὑπαλλήλους λυτῶν.

Subject Nominative and Verb.
1. A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person:
   2.41. Καὶ ἀπερεῖντος ὁ ἤγους πτῶν.
   2.51. Καὶ ἦ μήτηρ ἡ ἄνεκε πάντα τὰ φῆμα τα.

2. A nominative in the neuter plural regularly takes a singular verb:
   11.21. Ἐν ἐφένῃ ἐστίν τα ὑπάρχοντα τῶν.
   11.41. Καὶ ἵσον πάντα καὶ ὅρα ὃμιν ἐστίν.

3. A singular collective noun may take a plural verb.
   6.19. Καὶ τὸ ὁ ὁμόλογος ἐγκύκτουν ἀπεστάλαν Ἰῶν.
1. When several subjects are connected by "and," they generally have a plural verb, sometimes the verb agrees with one of the subjects and is understood with the rest:

Καὶ ἐστὶν ὁ ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἦλθεν ἵππος.

2. If the subjects are of different persons, the verb is in the first person rather than the second, in the second rather than the third.

Ἰδοὺ ὁ πατὴρ οὗ ὁ μακάει ἢ ἐφεύρει οὐκ ἔφερεν τοιη.

3. A subject in the dual may have a verb in the plural:

Νέω ὡς τοῦ τῇ νυκτὶ ἔσοντα ἢ ἐπὶ κλίνῃς μὴ ὡς 13.83.

Predicate Noun and Adjective.

With verbs signifying to be, to become, to appear, to be named, to be chosen, and the like, a noun or adjective in the predicate is in the same case as the subject.

Ἰδοὺς ἐστὶν ὁ οὐρανὸς ἄντων.
4. The predicate of an infinitive with its subject accusative expressed is in the accusative.

4.4. Ὄψις ἦσσαν ἐν Χριστῷ ἄνω ζωήν.

**Apposition.**

A noun annexed to another noun to describe it, and denoting the same person or thing, agrees with it in case. This is called apposition.

21. Ἐγέρθην δέ μιὰ παρὰ Καισάρας Αὐγουστος.
25. Ἐνέστησαν εἰς τὴν Παλαισίαν εἰς τῶν ἑαυτῶν Νάξαρέων.

1. Possessive pronouns and adjectives may have a genitive in apposition with a genitive which they imply.

21. Ἐπάνω ἐκ σέβεσθαι τῶν Θεολογίας τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.
2. A noun may be in apposition with a whole sentence.

1. Hygiēn Íē ἐσπερί τῶν ἔγιμαν ἡ λεγομένη πάσχα. 221.

Agreement of Adjectives.
Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case.

Συνεκλειστόν πάρος ἐκ τῶν πολύ.
'Αλλά ἐν πέντε εἰς ἀσκῶσ καὶ ὁνοίας πλῆθεν. 5.6. 5.31.

2. A predicate adjective is regularly plural if it belongs to several singular nouns or dual if it belongs to two. If the nouns are of different genders, the adjective is commonly masculine if one of the nouns denotes a male person, and commonly feminine if all denote things.

Καὶ ἵνα ὁ παῖς λύγος καὶ ἡ μήτης λύγος ταῖς μαγείαις. 2.33.

3. A collective noun in the singular denoting persons may take a plural participle.

Ἡ λέγεται ὅτι το πάρος τῶν μαγείων ἀριστερᾶς ἔνειν τοῖς ἰδίοις. 19.87.

4. Αὐτὸ τὸν is often used with a plural noun.

Καὶ τοῦ δοῦλου δοῦναν ... δύο ὁσον ἔχειτε ταῖς. 2.24.
Adjective used as a noun.
1. An adjective or participle, generally with the article, may be used as a noun.
2. Adēs tois ἑρμοῖς ἥρας τοῖς ἑντιδίνων ἰνεόνς.
3. Ἀποστηλαὶ ἑνεφθομένους ἐν ἑρωεί.

The neuter singular of an adjective with the article is often used as an abstract noun.
4. Ἐγέρσεν τοῦ ἑνεόπον.

The Article
In Attic Greek the article generally corresponds to the English definite article "the."

1. o ἐμπὶ ἐκτελεῖσθαι.
2. Ἐπί τῆς ἑορτῆς.

1. The Greek uses the article in certain cases in which the English generally omits it.
2. Proper names may take the article.
3. ἑκατόν ἕν ἐκ λέοντος παῦσα.
4. Ἐγείρε καὶ οὕτω δί αἰς τὸ μέγαν.

6. Abstract nouns very often take it.
7. Ἐγείρε καὶ τὸ ἔλεος τὸν τὸ ἑνεός καὶ ἱεράς.
8. Ἐγείρε καὶ οὕτω δί αἰς τὸ μέγαν.
1. Nouns qualified by a demonstrative or possessive pronoun regularly take the article:

Εὗνενον δὲ ἐν τοῖς ὑμέροις τοῦτοις,
Ἀναστὰς δὲ Μαγιὰ ἐν τοῖς ὑμέροις τοῦτοις ἐπεσεύδη, εἰς τὴν ὦμον.

2. An adverb, a preposition with its case, may be used with the article to qualify a noun.

Ἐδώκεν καὶ τὸς μετὰ λύτοι.

3. Instead of repeating a noun with new adjectives in the same sentence, it is sufficient to repeat its article.

Τῇ πνευμῆ ὅσι ἐν τῷ σώματι τῷ ἔργῳ καὶ τῷ άλλῳν.

4. The infinitive, as a verbal noun, may take a neuter article.

Ἐπέκεκυκεν καὶ ὑμέροι τοῦ τεκεῖν ἀλήτη.

5. In like manner, a neuter article may precede a whole clause considered as a noun.

Τῇ ὀφθαλμῇ ἑφύμην σοι.

6. A predicate noun seldom has the article:

Καὶ ἐκείνην ἔστηκεν ὁ κύριος ἐστιν ὁ νύσ νος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.
Position of the Article.

1. An attributive adjective which qualifies a noun with the article commonly stands between the article and the noun.

2. This applies to possessive pronouns and all expressions which have the force of attributive adjective, when they are preceded by the article.

3. The article together with any of these qualifying expressions may follow the noun, in which case the noun itself may have another article before it.

4. The article at the beginning of a clause may be separated from its noun by η μεν, ἦν τε, τε μεν ἦν τε, &c.

5. Οἱ οἱ ἱδοντων ἀποδίδοντες ἐκλέκτον ἐκ δικαια.

6. Οἱ οἱ πεποιημένους ὁμολογον ἐν ἡγίασι.
love the governing noun and its article.
καὶ προσκαλοῦντος διὸ τινις τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ.
καὶ παῦσε τοῦ τῶν λοιπῶν.

III. When an adjective either precedes the article or follows the noun without taking an article, it forms a predicate and some part of ἔσις is implied.
Μάριοι ὁ παῖς
Ἰσοὶ γὰρ ὁ μισοῦσ ἔστων πολὺς ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.

IV. When a demonstrative pronoun qualifies a noun with the article, it takes the position of a predicate adjective.
Ὅτε δὲ ὁ νῦν ὁινός ὁ καταρχάν σαυ τῶν βων ἦνδεν.
Ὅτε ὁ ἰδίος τοῦ ἱλιους τούτοις ἐγνώσθη.

2. Ἐναστὸς ἐκεῖθεν ἠμέρων and ἓμφοτερος have the predicate position like a demonstrative, but with ἔκαστος the article may be omitted.
Ἐκαστὸς ὁς ἔπεσον ἐκ τῶν ισίων κατοικίας πρῶτος ἔχεται.

3. The adjectives ἐξαιρετικὸς, μέσος and ἔξωτος when they are in the predicate position mean the "top, the middle, the last," of the thing which their nouns denote.
3. This and similar "all" and "dōs "whole" generally have the predicate position:

6.19 Kαί γὰρ ὃς ἔσχεν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄραινος.
10.27 Kαί ὃν ἐν τῇ ὑδάτι γυργή.

4. Αὐτός as an intensive pronoun, ἵππος, has the predicate position

5. In Attic prose the article retains its original demonstrative force chiefly in the expression ὁ μὲν... ὁ δὲ... "the one... the other."

23.33 ὃν μὲν ὁ δὲ συνίσκειν, ὃν ὁ δὲ ἐστὶν τῆς ἡμέρας.

Pronouns,

Personal and intensive pronouns.

1. The nominative of the personal pronouns is seldom used except for emphasis.

1.19 Εγὼ ὑμῖν τὴν δικαιοθήκην.
2.22 Σὺ ὁ ὅνις μου ὁ ἴδρυτος.

2. Αὐτός in all its four cases may be an intensive adjective pronoun.

12.4 Μετὰ σε οὔνασε τὰς ἡμέρας.
καὶ ἐπιμείξες ἦσαν ἐν τῇ γύνῃ τῆς κυρίας.

1. A pronoun with which ἄντως agrees is often omitted.

Ἄντως οὐκ ἔχετε ἐναντίον ἡμῶν. ἀλλά Ἀντώς οὐκ εἰσῆλθεν. (ήμως)

2. The oblique cases of ἄντως are the ordinary personal pronouns of the third person:

καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἄντως Ἔλεος ἂν καὶ ἄντως προελθεῖται ἐκαίνοιν ἄντως.

3. The oblique cases of ἄντως are often used where the indirect reflexive might stand:

Σὺν Μακιὰμ ἐκ ἑκατέρου καὶ ἄντως Ἰουσίαν καὶ μὴ ἐς ἕν πλοιόν.

Reflexive Pronouns.

The reflexive pronouns refer to the subject of the clause in which they stand:

καὶ πρεσβυπετε ἐκαίνοιν μὴν πένες. 1.24

Βελε ὅπως ἐκαίνοιν καὶ τῷ

4.9.

4. The reflexive is sometimes used for the reciprocal:

Οἱ σε ἑλπίζοντες ἡγορίζοντο ἄντως ἑαυτοὺς. 20.5.
Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns are generally equivalent to the possessive genitive of the personal pronouns.

6.20 Οι ἐγείρησε θοῖν ἡ ροολεία τοῦ θεοῦ.

1. The possessive is occasionally equivalent to the objective genitive of the personal pronoun.

224. Θύτο ποιείτε ἕπς τὴν ἁγία θράσυνον.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

Ὄνος and ὅτε "this" generally refer to what is near in place, time or thought; ἐκεῖνος, that refers to what is more remote.

129. καὶ δηλοῦσθι τοῦτος ἐν ὅλοπτος ὅνος.

1.13. Χάριτῃ ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῇ ὑμείᾳ καὶ ὀνειρίσθωτε.

2. Ὄνος is sometimes an exclamation:

4.16. Τῆς ὅλους ὅνος;

Interrogative Pronouns.

The interrogative τίς who? τί what? may be either substantive or adjective.

1.18. καὶ τί; γρώνωμα τοῦτο;

2.46. Τήν οὖν, τί ἐστιν ὅπως ἡ ἡμείς.
TS may be used both in indirect and direct questions:

ΤΣ ὁδειούσιν ἵνα προεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς μελλοντος ἄγκις; 2.7.

2. The indefinite τις generally means some, any, and may be either substantives or adjective:

Ἔνεις τις ὄραμα Ζαγγίας.

Τις ἔστω τῶν Ἀμπελίων εἶτον. 15.

Relatives Pronouns.

1. A relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands.

Ἀντίκατ’ ὑμῖν ἐπιτερεύσας τῶν Ἀμπελίων, ἐγὼ ἄλλως προδέχομαι. 20

Εἰς τόν Δάμιαν τό σας καλεῖται Βριθνέζ. 2.4.

The relative follows the person of the antecedent.

Τς ἐστιν οὖν ὅς ἠλείθ πλευράματα.

Καὶ ἂν ἄρκεσι σέμενες ἐν κινήματι ἱδραυλοῦ ὅς τοῦ παραλειπέμενος. 2.13.

(A relative referring to several antecedents follows the rule given for predicate adjectives.)

Χάρι πρόδωσιν πολὺ τῷ λαῷ ἔνδο πάθος τῆς Ἰουσίδας . . . 6.11.

ὁ Ἰδων ἐπὶ οὐτοῦ ὀτιῶν.

It may be plural if it refers to a collective noun.
Omission of the antecedent.
The antecedent of a relative may be omitted when it can be easily supplied from the context:

4.6 Καὶ ἔδω καὶ ἔλαβε ἡμέραν οὔτην.  
6.28 Ἀπός ἕσθ' ἐκεῖνον, ἐσθήθην.

2. When a relative would naturally be in the accusative as the object of a verb it is generally assimilated to the case of its antecedent if this is a genitive or a dative.

2.20 Ἐτὶ πᾶσιν ὅσ' ἤκονον καὶ ἰδον.
51 Ἐτὶ τῷ ἀσθήθθ' τῶν οἰκίων ὅσ' οὐκέκαθ' συν.

3. When an antecedent is omitted which, if it could have been expressed, would have been in the genitive or dative, the assimilation still takes place, and a preposition which would have belonged to the antecedent passes over to the relative:

17.21 Ἀγάν ὅσ' Ἰμήνος ὕπωκα, ἂν δὲ ἐσθῆ οὐκ ἔρχομαι.

In a new case in the same sentence a personal or a demonstrative pronoun takes the place of another relative:

21.4 Ἐξέλα τοῦ ἕτοΰτος ὅσον ὅποι ἐνὶ ἑτούτῳ καὶ τοιν ὑμῖν καὶ τῶν προσμάτων αὐτῶν, ὅποι ὅποις ἔμοι συνέσχη.
1. The nominative is used chiefly as a subject of a finite verb, or in the predicate after verbs signifying "to be":
   Ἡ ὥρα δὲ ἠκούσα τῷ ἠρώτησεν.
   Ἐπειτε δὲ ἐν τῇ ὁ Ἐφέσιος.

2. The vocative, with or without ὦ, is used in addressing a person or thing:
   καὶ ἦπεν, ἵππων, οὐ δέχομαι ἔργα ὑμῖν.
   ὥς ἱλίου καὶ ἀρδεύσῃ τῇ καρδίᾳ.

* The nominative is sometimes used in place of the vocative:
   Ἡ παῖς ἐφεσου.

Accusative.

The direct object of the action of a verb transitive verb is put in the accusative:
καὶ ἐξαγοράσαν Εὐσίδας Ἕρμηνδον θησ.

Many verbs which are transitive in English, take either a genitive or a dative in Greek:
6.19. Καὶ τὸ ὅνος ἔτη τῶν ἀντισταυροῦντο Ἁγίου.
6.20. Καὶ τοὺς ἔτερους καταφανείσθησθε.

6. Many verbs which are transitive in Greek are intransitive in English.

25.51. Οἱ προσπέφησαν τὴν βασιλείαν.

2. Any verb whose meaning permits it may take an accusative of kindred signification:

2.8. Καὶ γυναῖκας παρελθὼς τῆς νυκτὸς
2.9. Καὶ ἀπερίφοραν φόβον μήτεν.

2. The cognate accusative may follow adjectives or even nouns.

4.20. Βατοῖς δέντες ἔως πλασμα θαλάνων.

3. A neuter adjective sometimes represents a cognate accusative, its noun being implied in the verb:

3.11. Καὶ διήλων πετοὺς ζωῆς τῆς ἑντόθεν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

3. Here belongs the accusative of effect which expresses a result beyond the action of the verb:

20.10. Οὐ τε ξένοις ἐπιτερσείλαν αὐτοῖν σειραντες κέλον.

4. A transitive verb may have a cognate accusative and another object at the same time:
2. An accusative in certain expressions has the face of an adverb:

"Ἡμέραν αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς παραμορφώθηκεν ὀλίγον
καὶ πρὸς αὐτῶν εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτῶν.

6.3
25.22.

3. The accusative may denote extent of time or space

"Καὶ τετέλεσθε ἐν αὐτῇ ὁ ἄγιος οἴκος.
Ἄτερονα ἄδειαν ἐγέμισεν.

1.24
24.13

4. This accusative with an ordinal number denotes how long since.

"Ἐγὼ ἐπὶ ὑπὸ τῆς θρόνου ἐλήφθη.

2.36

5. Verbs signifying to ask, to demand, to teach to conceal to divide may take two object accusatives:

"Ὡς ὁ λογεῖον ὅπως προσέγγιζον τῷ ἔλεγον.
Τίνα δὲ ἐπὶ σῆμα τῶν πατέρων ἡγεῖται ὁ ὅπως ἐπὶ σῆμα τῶν πατέρων.

11.1
11.11

6. Many verbs of this class have other constructions:

"Καὶ ἐὰν ἄρα ἁμαρτήσῃ, ἀπολύσωμεν τὸ γῆς ἔργον.

11.8
5. Verbs signifying to do anything or to say anything of a person or thing take two accusatives:

14:19 Τί μη λέγεις ἡμῖν.

2. These verbs often take εὖ or καλῶς, well or κακῶς, ill, instead of the accusative of a thing:

6:26 Οὐδὲν ἐντὸς καλῶς εἴσηκεν ὅμως τὰν τοὺς ἐν ὑμῖν.

6. Verbs signifying to do may take the dative of a person:

11:6 Καὶ περιλήφθη αὐτὸν ἐν τούς ὑμῶν ἐν Γρανίοι.

6. Verbs signifying to name, to choose, to appoint, to make, and the like, may take a predicate accusative besides the object accusative:

11:3 Καὶ καλεῖς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννην.

18:16 ὦ τετελεῖται ὑπὸ ἡμῶν ἡ λόγος 

6. A predicate accusative may denote the effect of the action of the verb upon its direct object:

12:14 Τίς μὲ κατέστησεν κρίτην ἢ μερισθήν ἐπὶ ὕμᾶς.

1. In the passive, when the object accusative becomes the subject nominative, the predicate accusative becomes a predicate nominative:

14:32 Οὐχὶ ἐγώ δέκα ἦμῶν κατορθῆν ἢ ἐν ὑμῖν.
Gruntive.

A noun in the gruntive may limit the meaning of another noun, to express various relations. The most important of these relations are the following.

1. Possession:
   Εἰς ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸν ναὸν τοῦ κυρίου.
   Καὶ δύσε βυζίν κύριος ὁ θεὸς τῶν θεον Ἀδριαὶ τοῦ τάγματος.

2. The subject of an action or feeling
   Ἔν τοῦς τοῖς ἐν τοῦ ὁδός καὶ δικαίωματον τοῦ κυρίου.
   Καὶ ἐσάλλεσεν ὁ κύριος τῶν ἀναμυκτῶν τῆς ἀκιδῆς.

3. The object of an action or feeling
   Ἐγένετο ἐν τοῖς ἡμέρας Ἡβους βοσκέως τῆς Ἡσσαίας.
   Ἐν ἡμέραν ἑμπρόντων ἄστων.

4. Material
   Ην ἐν ἑνὶ ἀριβή γεώργ.
   Ἑκύρων εἰς τὸν ἁριόν όταν ἐγέρα.

5. Measure of space, time, or value
   Καὶ γυναικόντες γυναικῆς τῆς νύχτος.
   Καὶ ἐν ἐπάθεις τῆς ἡμέρας ἀμαρθύνη.

6. The whole, after nouns denoting a part:

1.10 καὶ πάντα τὸ θέαμα ἕν τοῦ θεοῦ προσέβη μενον.

1.16 καὶ παλαιὸς τῶν νυν Ἱεραρχὴ ἐπεστέγης.

5.3 Ἐμπέσον δὲ εἰς ἐν τῶν πλοίων.

2. The partitive genitive may follow, all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles with the article and adverbs which denote a part:

2.13 Ἐγένετο δὲν εἰς τὸν ἔρευναν πλήθος ὀργαῖον.

7.42 ἦν ὁ θεός πλοίον ἔρευν δίκαιον ὀνόματι.

16.5 Ἐν οἴκους τῶν Ἰεροφελεῖτῶν.

2. Verbs signifying to be, to become, or to belong take a genitive which is equivalent to the possessive or the partitive genitive.

20.4 ἂνοικτείναμεν ὡς δέν ν ἑκατέρα ἤ κηρογονία.

20.3 Ἡ πυρὰ ὃν ἐν εἰς ἐναστάσει τῶν ὀνόματι μίτης γυνῆ.

3. The genitive after verbs sometimes expresses other relations of the adnominal genitive.

16.2 Ἀπέδοις τοῦ λόγου τῆς ἀνομίας σοῦ.

18.16 Ἐν ἡ ᾿δὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστίν ἐν βασιλείᾳ τῶν Ἰσραήλ.

4. The genitive follows verbs signifying to take hold of, to touch, to claim, to aim at, to hit, to miss, etc.
The genitive follows verbs signifying to taste, to smell, to hear etc.

6. The genitive follows verbs signifying to rule or to command:

7. Verbs signifying fullness and want take the genitive of material.

8. Verbs signifying to fill, take the accusative of the thing filled and the genitive of the material:
10. Verbs signifying to accuse, to prosecute, to convict and to condemn take a causal genitive denoting the crime:

6.1. Ἐν ἔνδομι κατηγορεῖν 

23.2. Ποικιλότερον ὑπάρξειν 

11. The genitive may denote that from which anything is separated or distinguished:

7.41. Ὡς ἄγνω, λέγω οὖν, ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἅγιους ἡμῶν ἀγαπᾶτε οὕτως. 

12. The comparative degree takes the genitive when "than" is omitted:

3.16. Ἐφεξής δὲ ἐπὶ οἰκονομότερον 

3.26. καὶ περισσότερον προφίτου. 

13. The genitive follows verbs signifying to surpass, to be inferior:

12.7. Πολλῶν ἐγγενεῖαν διαφέρετε


14. The genitive sometimes denotes the source:

2.24. Μείζων ἐν ἀγωνίας γορνάρων προφήτης Ἰωάννου ὁ Ἰωάννης ὁ Ἰωάννης. 

15. The genitive often depends on a preposition included in a compound verb:
16. The genitive may denote the price or value of a thing:

Diexi xeni 0tgoni da tadoi tiv Logasivon Seo.

12.6.

2. The genitive, depending on ἄξιος, worth, worthy, and its compounds, or on ἄξιον think worthy is the genitive of price or value.

Ἤξιος ἡμὶ ἐξαρτήσει τοῦ μικρὸν αὐτοῦ.

Πᾶν ἐξ ἀξία ψηφίζω.

10.7

12.48.

17. The genitive may denote time in which any thing takes place:

Kai ymi συνομοίρα πολλάς τῆς νυκτὸς.

2.8.

18. Some adjectives of place, like ἐναντίος, opposite, may take the genitive instead of the dative:

Kai ou ἵππον ἔκτυπον ἐναντίον αὐτοῦ φυσατος ἐναντίον τοῦ ἱπποῦ.


19. The genitive follows many adverbs of place:

'Horis ἐστί φυσικά τῆς Ταλαιώδος.


18. A noun and a participle not connected with the main construction may stand by themselves.
3. The genitive: Genitive absolute.

2.42. Άναβαινοντων ἀντίν κατὰ τὸ ἐξόδος τῆς ἑορτῆς.

NATIVE

1. The dativus of the indirect object after transitive verbs.

1.14. Ἐνιαύτεις κορίτσι λαϊν κατεθύμησθεν.
1.15. Καὶ ἐκρήγηδος ἐκεῖ ὑμῖν ταῦτα.

2. The dativus after certain intransitive verbs, like, to notify, serve, obey, defend, assist, please etc.

1.20. Ανδ' ἂν οἰκὶ ἐπίστευσα τοῖς λόγοις μου
1.25. Καὶ δύναμις ἐφιστον ἐπιδιόρθωσεν σοι.

4. Some verbs of this class may also take the accusative.

4.35. Μηδὲν βλέπαν αὐτόν.

3. The dativus of interest (of advantage or disadvantage).

1.35. Ἐναπότις γὰρ τὸ ἐξόδος ἡμῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκογένειαν αὐτῶς
εἰσοδέψεως ἡμῖν.

9.33. Καὶ τὸ κάποτι οἰκῆς τραῖς, μίαν σοι, καὶ μίαν Μωυσεῖ
καὶ μίαν Μιθρίδει.
1. Sometimes this dative has the same force as a
possessive genitive:
καὶ γενὴ ἀνωτὴ ἐκ τῶν θυσίας Ἀραβίας. 15
καὶ οἶνον ἐκείνου τοῦ τὸ αὐτοῦ μηνής. 5, 12.

2. The participles ἔσοδός, ἔσωσθαίς ἐπισκέψεως
ἐπισκέψεως and a few others, may agree with a dative:
Ἐλάχις τῶν πάντων τῶν ἐπισκέψεως λύτρωσιν. 2, 36
Ἰερουσαλήμ.
Λέγω ὅτι ἐντὸς τῶν ἐξοντες σώζεσθαι. 15, 26.

3. Men belong the so-called ethical dative:
Πρὸς δὲ ὃν τὸν ἠτρόν
Ἀπόλλων οὐ τὴν ἐν Βασσάρων. 19, 5

4. The dative of possession after εἰς γίγνομαι etc.
καὶ εἶναι Γίγνομαι τῶν.
καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἔρημων καὶ ἐγαλιηκῶς 11, 14.

5. The dative denoting that, with respect to which a
statement is made, often belonging to the whole
sentence rather than to any special word:
Μὴ μεγαλοποιήσῃς εἰς γαμήλιον τοῖς ἁγίοις. 12, 22
ἐνδοῦντες.
καὶ εἰς τὸν γάμον πάντα ἐν γεγομένω, ἐν τῶν ἡγεμόνων τῶν ἱερῶν τοῦ Ἰουδαίων.
6. The dative follows many adjectives and adverbs of
kindred meaning with the verbs included in §184
and some verbal nouns:

7. The dative is used with all words implying resu-
blance, union or approach:

6. Ἔρχονται δὲ τὰ πολλά κακάς ἔγχοι ἁμαρτοῦν
tελευτῶν ὅτι ἦν ἐν ἀγάμος.

8. Τοῦτος ἦταν έν πραγματί οὐκομοῦν τον Ἀίνιαν.

9. In this class also belong all verbs signifying to con-
tend with:

10. Εἰ δὲ δικαίως ἦταν ἐν σίλικα, ἠλειφάσθη ἡ μέν ἐκείνη ἡ
χειλέας ἐγείρεται.

11. The dative follows many verbs compounded with
ἐν σίλλα, ὁ Μιδώκῃ ἡ τοῦ Ἰδίου ἐκείνη ἡ
τοῦ ἐπεχλοῦς ἐν ἀγάμος τοῦ Ἀίνιαν.

12. Ἡ πολλάκις τοῦ Πεσέμπητι τοῦ Ἑκαστοῦς.

13. The dative of cause, manner, means, instrument
142 Καὶ ἑπεράφασαν κρύσταλλα.
The dative of respect is a form of the dative of manner:

Διασκόρπισον ἑπεράνους καυσίας

Kai ἐγκαθαιρεῖτο πρεπής

The dative of manner is used with comparatives to denote the degree of distance.

Πόσον μᾶλλον ἐπεάρα ναύς παντὸς σάλπει πριγκῆμα ἵππον πρὸς ἀποτῶν ἀγωνίστων.

The dative sometimes denotes the agent with passive verbs, especially with the perfect and pluperfect.

Ἄργον ἐναρισότων

Kai ἔσοδε εὐχαρίστων κατά τοὺς ἐπεράνους ἱππότας.

The dative without a preposition often denotes time when:

'Tι πολεύει δ' οὐκ ἐφθανεῖν τοῖς ἄδρασον'

'Ἄργαν, ταῦτ' ἐν τούτῳ τῆς μεγίστη ὅρον ἐπανατίθεεν ἡ ἀνατλήτου'.
is joined with them.

5.14 Ἐγένετο ἐν παῖ τῶν ἡμέρων.
6. Ἐγένετο ἐν ἑτέρῳ σφαιραῖς.

β. A few expressions occur like ἑτέρῳ χρόνῳ in after time, ἱερόν ποτήρι in the winter season.

32. καὶ ἢρόν εἰκοσι ὄψιν ἑνὸσα τὰ ἐμάρτυρα.

Expositions.

Συντακτικά

ἀντί — Ἀντί οὖν ἢ πορεύεσθαι τοῦ ἁγίου μου

1.38 ἐν οἴκῳ — Καὶ ἐπήκοος ἐν ἢρόν ὄψιν ὁ ἑφεδρὸς

1.42 καθέναν διασώζεις ἐν ἢρόνων.

140 β. τιμή — Ἀνθιστὸς

236 Ἀν ἐν τῇ παροπνείᾳ ἢρόν.

γ. κατανάλωσαν ἐν τῷ ἂνθρώπῳ ἐν τῇ κατάναλωσαν ἐν τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ.

214 ἐν — ἐν τοῖς θείοις ἐν τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ.

24 ἐκ — "Ἐκ τούτου Ναζαρέτ ἐκ τούτου ἐκ φρέατος τῶν Ἰδρύσισθων.

1.11 ἐν — "Εἰς χιλιάδες τῶν Θεοκαστήρων.

23. ἐκ — Ἐκ τῶν ἔφησεν Ἰωάννης ἐκ τῶν ἔφησεν Ἰωάννης ἐκ τῶν ἔφησεν Ἰωάννης.

1.15 καὶ προήλθες ἐξ ὑμῖν προήλθες καὶ προήλθες ὑμῖν προήλθες καὶ προήλθες ὑμῖν προήλθες.

1.16 ἐκ — Ἐκ τῶν ἔφησεν Ἰωάννης Ἐκ τῶν ἔφησεν Ἰωάννης.

236 ἐκ — Ἐκ τῶν ἔφησεν Ἰωάννης.
Here is a transcription of the page you provided:

πρὸς τὰς ἀποκαταστάσεις τῆς ἡμέρας τῶν κυρίων 1.14.

βλέπει - ἦν τοῦ οὐράνιου στοιχείου αὐτῶν 2.21.

Σάρυχτον ὅπερ οὗ οἰκίστην ἐπισκέψατο πρὸς τοῦ λαίτου. 4.38.

Eng. with the dativ

ἐν - μέσω τῶν τοιαύτων εὐθυγραμμάτων 1.6.

Ἐν τῇ τάξει τῆς ὑπομερίας αὐτῶν. 18.

κύριος ἄξιος περισκόμεν καὶ πάνω τοῖς τῶν σώματος. 5.9.

Accusative.

εἰς - μέσω τοῦ εὐθυγράμματος τοῦ τοιούτου. 1.9.

Ἐν τῇ τῆς ὑπομερίας. 1.39.

τῇ - ὑπὸ περισκόμενον εἰς τῶν κατεναθέσιον 2.12.

καὶ διὰ τῶν τούτων ἡ ἑτεροθεία τῶν λείπον. 1.33.

πρὸς - εἰς περισκόμεν καὶ ἱπτότατον πολλῶν 2.34.

καὶ εἰς οἰκίστην ἐντελεχείας. 2.34.

Genitive and Accusative

ή - Γεν. - τοῦ - Αἶδα μέσων αὐτῶν ἐπισκέψατο 1.30.

Διαπεράσατο τούτων ἡ ἑτεροθεία 6.1.

τῇ - Αἴδη οἰκίστην ἐντελεχείας 5.5.

Διὰ τῶν κεφαλῶν καθήκον αὐτῶν 5.19.
1.70. ἦν δὲ ἑαυτὸς ἐκαθορισμένος σιά ἑσύκτος
5.4. Ἐγένετο δὲ ἡγαθολύς

accusative

2.1. Διὰ τοῦ ἐστὶν δύναται ἐστὶν καὶ ἱππός Ἀνδρέας
5.14. Διὰ τοῦ ὀφέλους
καὶ ἐκατομμύριαν καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ἱσταίιας
place, accusative

2.31. Καὶ ἐσόμενον κάτων τῶν κακῶν
1.9. Καὶ ἔδρα τῆς ἱσταίιας
distributively

2.41. Καὶ ἐδρα

ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ ἐν ἐν ἐν ἐν ἐν

ὑπὲρ ὑπὸ τῆς ἱσταίιας

2.19. Τὸ ὑπὲρ ἵππον ἐκατανοοῦν
2.20. Τὸ ὑπὲρ ἵππον ἐκατανοοῦν

6.40. acc. διὰ ἐστὶς καθήμεν ὑπὲρ ὑπὸ τῆς ἱσταίιας
16.8. ὂν ὅπερ τῶν ἱππῶν τοῦτον ἐβοῦλευεν ὑπὲρ τῶν
ὑπὲρ τῶν ἱππῶν.

Nasal and Accusative.

ἔνδικτα

10.1. acc. καὶ ἐκαθορισμέν ἑαυτὸς ἐν τῷ
9.14. Ἐκακλίνατο ἐν τῷ ἱπποκότειν
Genitive Nasal and Accusative.

ἐπίφανες
32.

ἐν τῷ δὲ πλατεῖα ἦν ἐγκαίν 

τινὲς ἐκ ἀνθρώπων ὄντων τε 

τινὲς ἐν Εὐστάθει τοῦ γραφέτον. 

1 Πρ. - ἔν τῷ δὲ πλατεῖα ἔκανε ὁ θεός 

καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι πρὶν ἔκανεν αὐτὸν.

2. Αὐτ. - ἐν τῷ δὲ πλατεῖα 

ἐπετύμβη ἐπὶ τῶν θεῶν ἀδικῶν. 

μετὰ τοῦ - ὁ κύριος μετὰ οὖν 

Μετὰ ὁμοθύμιος ἐς ὑδίν Ιωάκ. 

3 Πρ. - 

αὐτ. - μετὰ τῶν τῶν ἕρωτας 

ἔφεσε μετὰ ἕρωτας τινὲς ἔγον αὐτῶν 

παρά τού - ὁ θεὸς ἐπέτυμβη παρὰ τῶν θεῶν παρὰ ἄλλων. 

ἐν τῷ - ἐφεσε παρὰ πρὸς καθίσας Ἀνφοτέρου. 

4 Πρ. - ἔγον ἐπὶ τῆς θεᾶς παρὰ τοῦ νεῶς. 

τῇ νεῶς καὶ ἀρετῶς. 

4.Αὐτ. - παρὰ τῷ μὴν τοὐμάκε 

καὶ στῶς ἰδίως παρὰ τοὺς πόλεμος αὐτῶν. 

β. γυναικεῖον, ήρωε - 

μὴ γενέσθαι τῷ διεσταθμένει ἐνιὰ πρᾶσιν. 

5 Πρ. - ὁ δὲ γεγένη τῇ πάντας τοὺς ἐν θησαυρίους ἐξάκοι. 

6 Πρ. - γενέσθαι παρὰ τοὺς ἐν θησαυρίους. 

7 Πρ. - θεῖος ἀγάλματι παρὰ τῷ θεᾶς ἐγκαίν. 

8 Πρ. - εὐθύμως παρὰ τῶν ἐνθέους. 

9 Πρ. - ἀγαθοῦ καὶ ἀρετῶς αὐτῶν. 

10 Πρ. - ἄνω ἑαυτῶν τῶν ἐν θησαυρίους.
A preposition is often followed by its own case when it is part of a compound verb.

1.22 καὶ διήμερον καρπὸς

The Verb: Voices.

1. In the active voice the subject is represented as acting.
καὶ ἐξέστη ὦ γένος
καὶ περίγραφεν ἐκείνην.

1. In the passive voice the subject is represented as
acted upon:

Εἰς ὑμῶν ὡς δικαίας σου.
καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπὸ ὡς ἡγεῖσθαι.

2. The object of the active becomes subject of the passive:

Αἰσθάνεται ὁ ἰστός τῆς ἱερᾶς ἐπὶ τῶν ἄνευ.
καὶ μὲς ἑαυτὸν ἀκαθόρσεται.

The subject of the active, the agent, is generally expressed
by ἐπὶ and the genitive in the passive.

Εἰς ὑμᾶς τίνι καθώς ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τὸν παρεμένων
Το κηρύ χ ἐπὶ τῶν ἰστῶν.

When the action is followed by two accusatives or by an
accusative of a thing and a dative of a person, the case
denoting a person is generally made the subject of
the passive, the other remaining unchanged.

τοις ἐκ νοστὼν ἐν ἔκ νοστὼ ἐν ἐνδοχόποτε ἐξ ἕνων
ἔργον[

2. The perfect and pluperfect passis generally
take the dative of the agent:
καὶ ἐξεῖσεν ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ ἑαυτὸν παρεμένων ἐκεῖνος.
3. In the middle voice the subject is represented:
2. as acting upon itself.

11.38 ἐν ἧλθον ὡς ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἀπειρίστη ὧς τοῖς ἰσόποις.
14.18 καὶ ἐφήσετο ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν νὰ ἔπαιρτεῖσθαι.
β as acting for himself:
10.42 ἔνοι ἰς ἐκεῖνος ἑτέρωσ. Μετὰ τὴν ἑρμήν μερίδα ἐκέλευσεν.

2. Often the middle expresses no more than is implied in the active

4.48 καὶ λέγετο τοῦτο: ἐπερέθηκεν, καὶ προεθέτο
9.42 καὶ ἔσκετο τὸν πᾶσα.

Pron. .

Indicative. Present:
1.46 Μετὰ ἤγγορο γιὰ τὸν κόσμον
2.29 ὡς ἡμέρας τῶν δοῦλων σου.

Imperfect
1.21 καὶ ἐσκεφταῖο ἐν τῇ ἡγοίζαιν.
1.23 καὶ διελεύσετο πολλὴ ἡ ὁμοία ὁμοία.

Perfect
1.25 λέγετο ἡ ὁμοία ὑπὲρ πάνων ὑπὲροι.
2.20 γαῖνος ἔδωκεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἱστοῖν ἵμαρς ὑπὸς ὅν

Plus. Perfect
23.19 ἐνοικήσαν εἰς ἔνα τοῦ ἱπποτοῦ

Aorist
1.12 καὶ γρόβος ἔδωκεν ἐν ἱππίω
1.18 καὶ ἔτη πάνω ὑπὸς τῶν ἱππεὺν.
Future

καὶ ὥρας ὁ Θεοῖς γενήσειιν ὑπὸν. 113
καὶ πολλιν ἐπὶ τῇ γενέσι τοῦ ἱεροῦ 114

In narrative, the present is sometimes used vividly for the aorist.
καὶ ἐπικράτεσιν ἐπὶν ἐντοῖς παρανύκτες ἀπαγόρευτας 7.22.
Τοῦτον ἐδέξατε καὶ ἔγνωσατε, ὅτι τοῖς ἀπερώτους
καὶ περιπατησάντων λεπτοὶ καθάριστον ταῖς καρδίαις ἑκάστων ἔφησαν
καὶ ἐπὶ ἑκάστην καρδίαν ἔστησαν.

The present ἔγινα I am come has the force of a
perfect
Ὁ ἐγένετο ἐντοῖς ὁ ἐσχαρός ὑπὸν ἔγινα 15:27

Some perfects have a present meaning:
ὁ πέμπει ἐκαθήκη ὃς ἑφέσα 8.49.

1. In the subjunctive and imperative, and also in
the optative and infinitive when they are not in the
indirect discourse, the tenses chiefly used are the
present and aorist.
tοῦ ἐνθάδε ἐν ἐμοὶ ὑπέστη, ἐάν ἐκαθήκη ἐν τῇ ἔοι ὑπότον.
2. When the optative and infinitive stand in indirect discourse, each tense represents the corresponding tense of the same verb in the direct discourse.

6.11. Καὶ ἔστησεν ὅσιον ἔλλην ὑπὸ τῶν περιστόλου τῶν Ἰσραήλ.

3. The tenses of the participles generally express the same time as those of the indicative.

16.1. Καὶ ἐσθίει ἐδοξάσθη τὸν θεόν

2.19. Ἡ δὲ μαγία πάντα συνετείχε τῇ ἱματικῇ τῇ ὑπόστασιν εὐφράστηκεν εἰς ἕναν μοσχίδα ἐνήθης.

4. The assist participle in certain constructions expresses a simple occurrence without regard to time.

18.23. Ὁ δὲ ἐπονομάσθη ταῖς ὁποῖοις ἐκείνοις ἔγερσιν.

19.4. Καὶ ἔστησεν ἡμέρας ἐν οἰκεῖσον.

5. The present is the tense commonly used in Greek as in English to denote a general truth.

14.1. Ἰδοὺ ἴππος τοῦ ἱππείας ἐναρκοὐντος οὐκ οὐδὲ ἔχειν.

19.22. Οὗτος οἶκω ἐνδιδυμένος διογκότος ἔμεν ἔχον ἐν κάθε ἐφόν γιὰς ἐκεῖσον ἐν οἴκῳ ἐκείσον.

The particle οὖν

1. οὖν is joined to all the secondary tenses of the indicative and to the optative, infinitive or participle, to denote that the action of the verb is dependent on some condition expressed or implied.
2. It is joined regularly to εἰ “if” and to all relative and temporal words when these are joined by the subjunctive.

3. The most common use of ἐν with the indicative is when it forms an apodosis with the secondary tenses.

4. The optative with ἐν forms an apodosis, with which a condition must be either expressed or implied.

5. When ἐν is used with the subjunctive, it is generally separated from the introductory word only by monosyllabic particles like μέν ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἡμῶν ἑπεξεργάζεται ἡ μάρτυς τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἡμῶν ὑπόθεσεν ἐν ἡμῖν.

6. In a long apodosis ἐν may be used twice or even three times with the same verb. (Εἰ ἔγειρες πώς κόπηκαν ὄντες ὑπόθεσεν, ἔλθετε ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἑπεξεργάζεται καὶ ὑπόθεσεν ἐν ἡμῖν.)
The moods.

1.24 The indicative is used in simple, absolute assertions, e.g., ἐστί οὗτος ὁ χρυσός.

1.26 Πέμπε τοὺς θεάδας ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ.

The various uses of the subjunctive will be shown in § 27. 216, 218, 223, 225, 228, 233.

The various uses of the optative are shown in § 3 216, 218, 224, 225, 232, 233, 243.

The imperative is used to express commands and prohibitions.

239 Χαῖρε καταταγένη.

2.10 Καὶ ἔτεκεν ἄνθρωπον ὁ θεὸς, ἐν χρήσει ἑαυτοῦ.

The infinitive is a verbal noun, which expresses the simple idea of a verb without restriction of person or number.

2.13 Καὶ ἐπορεύοντο πάντες ἐπορεύοντο.

4.19 Αποστάλκεν με καταφέρει τις καλὸς ἰδίου.

Final and object clauses after ἕνα, ἐν, ἐν τῷ, ἐντῷ.

A. Final clauses, expressing the purpose or motive:

14 Τῷ ἐπιμενὲς περὶ ἐν πανηγυρίῳ λόγῳ καὶ ποιῶν μοι τῶν ὑπ' ὑμῶν ἔλεγεν ἥ μή πης τοῦ παρακλήσου μον ἐν ὑμῖν.

B. Object clauses with ἐν τῷ after verbs signifying trying to strive for, to care for, to effect.
Δεῦρο αὐτῷ τὸν κηρύ τοῦ θεολόγου ὅτις ἐγίνετο ἐκείνη 10.2 εἰς τὸν θεολόγον αὐτοῦ
Ἐν τῇ λαλήσει ἐγίνεται ὅτιν θεολόγος ὅπως διετήσῃ 11.37
πας αὐτῷ.

The negative adverb in all these clauses is μή except after μή "best" where ὦν is used
Καὶ ἢν παρακαλεῖτε μένον ὅταν ὅπως μὴ λίθον ταῖς 9.46–

The final clauses.
Final clauses take the subjunctive after primary
themes and the optative after secondary themes.
Καὶ πᾶν ἔτη τοῦτο ἔληξεν ἦ μή τῷ τοῦ κηρύ ὅπως ἐρή
ἐξέ
Ἐγίνοντι ὅταν ὅπως ἐφοίνικόν ἔκδοθεν ἐν δοῦλον αὐτοῦ. 11.3.

The final clauses express the purpose or motion of
some persons; they admit the double construction
of indirect discourse. Hence instead of the optative
after secondary themes we can have the mood
and tense which would be used when a person
conceived the purpose in his own mind.
Καὶ ἐκαθώλη ἐκαθώλη ἐσκόμιου ἐν δοῦλῳ σαυρὰς
ἐν ἱδρί.
Conditional Sentences. §§ 219 - 228.

4.3. Ἐὰν τὸν γίνη, εἰς τὴν ἱδίαν ἓν γίνηται ἡ ἡγεσία.

4.4. Ἐὰν δὲ μὴ γίνη, καὶ τὸ καινὸν σιγήσει.

1. The adverb ἐὰν is regularly joined with ἐὰν when the verb is in the subjunctive.

4.12. Ἐὰν ἔδωκας ἐν τῇ ἱερατείᾳ τῷ Ἰωάννῃ, πῶς ἔμενεν γίγνεται ἡ ἡγεσία.

4.13. Καὶ μεν ἐπέλεγεν διότι καὶ καθέσθαι μὲ κακοδίκιοι.

1. The negative adverb of the protasis is regularly μή.

4.12. Ἐὰν δὲ μὴ γίνη ἐὰν ἐμὴν ἀνακαλεῖν.

4.13. Καὶ μεν ἐπέλεγεν ἐστιν ὡς ἐὰν μὴ ἐκανόνθη ἐν ἑκεί.

Four forms of ordinary conditions.

1. We may simply state a present or past condition, implying nothing as to its fulfilment.

4.12. Καὶ εἰ ἔδωκας ἐν τῇ ἱερατείᾳ τῷ Ἰωάννῃ, πῶς ἔμενεν γίγνεται ἡ ἡγεσία.

4.13. Καὶ μεν ἐπέλεγεν διότι καὶ καθέσθαι μὲ κακοδίκιοι ἐν τῷ ἑκεῖ.

1. We may state a present or past condition so as to imply that it is not or was not fulfilled.

4.16. Ὑς ἐὰν ἐν Ἰούθη καὶ Σιδώνῃ ἦγερα ὑμᾶς ἢ δοκήσει ἢ γεννήσει ἐν γύιν πάλαι ἐν ἑκείνῃ καὶ ὑμῶν καθήμεναι μετεννοήσει.

4.39. Οὕτως εἰ ἐὰν περάσῃς ἐρωτόμενοι ἐν τῷ καὶ ποταμῷ ἢ γίγνῃ ἡ ἐκείνη ὑπὸς τῆς λίττες λίττος.
1. We may say if he shall do this making a distinct supposition of a future case.

Καὶ ἐὰν δὲ ἐκεῖ νῦν εἰσῆλθη, ἐπαναφέρεται ὁ λόγον ὃς εἰσῆλθη σήμερον.

Εἰπὼν δὲ ἐμφανιστερον οὗτοι ἐπειδήν ἢν ζῆσον τῷ, τὴν 11.22 πανορμίαν οὗτοι ἔσοντε.

2. We may also say if he should do this, making it less distinctly and vividly than before.

Πέμψε ὡμίῃ δι' ἐὰν ὅτι καὶ ὑπηρέτησεν ὁ λόγος καὶ ἐγείρωσεν. 15.70.

II. Present and past general suppositions

Εἴ δὲ ἐν δικαίωμα δεῖον ἐκφέρθω τὰ λαμβάνα, ἀλλά ἐφέσω συνειδητόν συνέλθον 11.20 ἐπαναφέρεται τὸ ὑπάρχον.

Εἰς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν λοιπαὶ ἐργασίας ἐν ἐνπροσωπίᾳ ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἐσφάλμα τὸν σταυρὸν ἐν πῆλῳ.

Four forms of ordinary conditional sentences.

1. When the protasis simply states a present or past particular supposition implying nothing as to the fulfilment of the condition it takes the indicative with ἐσ.

Παρεγίστηκε δὲ ὁ γεγονός καὶ ὁ δεσμός ὡς καὶ ἐπών γυνὴ καὶ πᾶσι διότι ἐγὼ ἐστιν καὶ ἔγραψαν καθ' ἑαυτοῦ οὕτω.

Καὶ ἐπὶ τινὸς ἐν ἐοικούντων ἀποκαθέμι τεσσαράκοντα. 198.
2. When the protasis states a present or past supposition, implying that the condition is not or was not fulfilled, the secondary tenses of the indicatives are used in both protasis and apodosis. The apodosis takes the adverb ἄν.

10.15 ὅτι εἰ ἐν θαύματι Σαβάου ἐγενόμην δὲ διὰ τούτοις ἐπενεχθὲν μὲν ἐν οἷς παρὰ ἐν σώματι καὶ σωφρόνῃ παθήματος ἰσότητος ἔχων.

234. Οὕτως ἐν θυμῷ τραυματίας, ἐξαναστήν εἰς τὸς καὶ προηγοῦσά τις ἥν ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐγείροντος ἔμπληκτος, ὡς ἁμαρτώλος ἠτίν.

9.24 ἐὰς γὰρ ἑνεπέλυ χαῖρεν ἅμαρτῃ ἁμαρτῶν, ἢτινες ἄγιας.

16.50 ἀλλ' ἐὰν τις ὄντι νερῶν ἀναστήν ἐν ἁμαρτίας, μετανοήσων

### Unusual forms of conditional sentences

The protasis sometimes is not expressed in its regular form with εἰ or ἄν, but is contained in a participle, or implied in an adverb or some other part of the sentence.

8.5 Καὶ ὅτι ἐν ἑνῇ δεξιότητι ἑρᾶς, ἐξερήμην ὅτι ἐν πάλιν ἔκεινας, καὶ τῶν κατάραν ὧν τὰ ἔρωτα δαιμόνες ἡμῖν προτενέσθησατε.

16.4 Ποι ἄμφοτερος ἐδύο ὦν ἔχειν ἐκεῖν τούτου τούτου καὶ ἀπελεύθησας ἔξω ἕως ἐννοεῖτε τε ἐννοεῖτε ἐν οἷς ἔργου καὶ προεύλογα ἐν τις
to ἰσχυρόντος, ὡς εἴσηγη αὐτό.
1. The protasis is often altogether omitted, leaving
the optative or indicative with ὅδε alone as an
apodosis.
Ἡρετὶς δὲνὴν καὶ εὐφέρο τῇ ἐς, ἐν ἀδικίαν ὅπόσῳ ἀνέδωκα 188-9.
καὶ θάλα καθήλος καὶ μὴν ποίησῃ καθῆλον ἐς τῷ μικρῷ (i.e. if
I do this).
Καὶ ἔλεγξεν σὺν τοῖς ὅποιο ἐξεχώρει (i.e. if you had done so) 18.23

IV. Relative + temporal sentences.
1. The antecedent of a relative is either a definite or
   β. indefinite.
   α. Καὶ ἵππος ὅρκες δὲν ἐνευδάλευσθαι αὐτῷ ἐκεῖς ἵππον Μικρὸν 8.30
      καὶ ἥλιας
   β. Ὕ τῷ ἐνευδαλεῖς, ἐφεξῆς τοῦ ἑπταεκατοντάς με. 9.48
      αὐτὸ τῷ ἐνευδαλεῖς ἐπεξευρέθη αὐτῷ ἑπεκατοντάς με. 9.24

4. A relative with a definite antecedent may take the
   indicative (with ὅδε for its negative) or any other con-
   struction which could occur in an independent
   sentence.
   Καὶ ἔδειξεν ἃν ἐδείξῃ καὶ τῷ Ἐρανοῖν Ἔρας, ὃς καὶ παράδο ἐδείχθη 18.39
   πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖνος τοῖς Κυῖον.
   Ἐπιδέχομαι ἐκατοσκόπου ὅποι τῆς σέις τῶν Φασιστῶν ἐγώ ἐστίν 12.1
   ἐπόκοιοις.
3. A relative clause with an indefinite antecedent has a conditional force. The negative particle is μη.

10.9 Ἐν τοῖς 1.6 ἐπὶ ἡμέραν ἕκασταν, ὅσπερ θεῖα ἡγήσθη τοῦ ὕδατος τοῦ 

16.17 Ἀνὴρ λέγω ὅτι οὐκ ἔστη μὴ δεικνύα τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ 

as participle in the, as participle in the, as participle in the, as participle in the,

4. The conditional relative sentence takes the subjunctive after present tenses and the optative after past tenses.

16.28 Καὶ πολλός ἦδεν ὅσπερ ἔστη μὴ σκαραβεῖον ὅλα ἐν ἑαυτῷ.
46.

These particles follow the construction of conditional relatives in the last three forms which correspond to ordinary protasis and in general suppositions. Let us apply only the εἰκόνισι οὐ μὴ ἔρχων εἰς 21 oίνον ἔτη ἑκάτερα.

5. When ἐγὼ "before" "until" is not followed by the infinitive it takes the indicative, subjunctive or optative:

Μὴ ἔσευ τίνι τὸν ἐγὼ ἐν ἑαυτῷ τὸν Χριστὸν νομίζων. 226.

1. The subjunctive or optative with ἐγὼ are general, and used only when the leading verb is negative:

Μὴ ἔσευ τίνι τὸν ἐγὼ ἐν ἑαυτῷ τὸν Χριστὸν νομίζων. 226.

Indirect Discourse.

1. Indirect quotations may be introduced by ὅτι or ὅσον "that" or by the infinitive.

Καὶ ἔστησαν ὅτι ἐσταυρώθη ἐκ τῆς ἁγίας ἁρμονίας 1.22
Καὶ ἐστήσατο ὅσον ἐν τῇ ἁγίᾳ ἡ ἁρμονία τῆς ἁγίας ἁρμονίας 1.23

2. Indirect questions follow the same rule as indirect quotations in regard to their moods and tenses.
6. 7. After primary tenses each verb retains both the mood and the tense of the direct discourse:

7. 4. Λέγοντες ότι ἔσοβας ἔστιν εἰ παρέβη τούτο.

7. 6. Και ἐσοβαγον τὸν ὄδον λέγοντες ὦ τι παρήθης μέγας ἐγέρθη εἰς ῥην.

...After secondary tenses, each indicative or subjunctive of the direct discourse may be either 2:

changed to the same tense of the optative or βιο-

tained in its original mood and tense

1. 22. Καὶ ἤγεντο ὡς ἐπήλῳσθην αὐτὸ καὶ μῆνῃ τοῦ λειτουργᾶς αὐτῶι

αὐτῷ ἰσχύει

1. 34. ἐναρξάμεν ὦτι ὦ τηκτόν ἐβαστήσῃ βαῦ τοῦ ἀγίου τοῦ.

Indicative or Optative with ἐν.

1. An indicative or optative with ἐν retains its mood and tense unchanged in indirect discourse after ἔγγ καὶ ἅτι, and in indirect questions

1. 46. Λέγω ἐγώ ὦτι ἐάν ὁ ὦτος σωπήτησον, ὦ λίθῳ κάθοδον...

Indirect quotation of compound sentences:

1. After primary tenses the dependent verbs of the quotation retain the same mood and tense.
48.

After secondary tenses, all primary tenses of the indicative and all subjunctives may either be changed to the same tense of the optative or retain the mood and tense of the direct form. But dependent secondary tenses of the indicative are kept unchanged:

Εἰσεθαν τὸν θὺ τὰς ἐφιδρακέννυ. Πνεύμαν καυθὸν ἐπ᾿ ἐρήμῳ εἰσεθαν ἐπ᾿ ἐρήμῳ. Πνεύμαν εἰσεθαν ἐπ᾿ ἐρήμῳ με κηρύκων ἐπ᾿ ἐρήμῳ εἰσεθαν.

Causal Sentences

Causal sentences express a cause or reason and are introduced by ὅτι ὁς 'because', ὅτι ὁς ὁς ὁς 'since' and other particles of similar meaning. They take the indicative after both primary and secondary tenses. The negative is οὐ.

Ἐπιξιώτερον τολμὸς ἐπερεχθαν ἔρικαλας ἐπιξιώτερον. 11

Ὅτι ἔσθη ἐπὶ ἐρήμῳ τὸ ἔρικαλας. 9.12

Inconclusive and Subjunctive in Commands, Exhortations and Prohibitions.

The imperative expresses a command, exhortation, or entreaty.
5.24 Σαί λέγω ἔγερσε καὶ ἵππος τὸ κλαυδίαν σου περετάν αὐτὸν.

3.8 Πολέμε μεν καὶ πολέμες ὃς ἐλέος τῆς μετανοίας.

2. The first person of the subjunctive (generally plural) is used in exhortation.

2.16 Διέλθων δὲ εὖς Βοήθεια καὶ Σώμεν τὸ σκίνα τοῦτο.

3. In prohibitions, in the second and third persons, the present imperative or the aorist subjunctive is used with μὴ and its compounds.

3.14 Νοσένα δικαίωσε μὴ δὲν συκοπήσατε.

3.13 Νοσένα πλέον πάρό τὸ διατεθεμένον ὅμως προσετε.

4. The first person of the subjunctive, sometimes the third, may be used in questions of doubt.

4.19 Σὺ ἐὰν ἐγὼ μὲν ὅσον ὑπὸν προσθομήσῃς

12.17 Καὶ δελούξετο ἐν ἐντῷ λέγων τί πολύσω.

5. The subjunctive and future indicative are used with the double negative ὡς μὴ in the sense of the future indicative with ὡς.

5.15 Καὶ δίνω καὶ δίκερα ὡς μὴ πήγα.

5.24 Καὶ μὴ κοινετε, καὶ ὡς μὴ κρίσετε.

9.27 Οὐ ὡς μὴ βιβάζετε ὃσιτον.
The Infinitive

1. The infinitive as a verbal noun.
   ἐπειδὴς πολλὰ ἐπεισάθησαν ἀπαρίσκουσαν συνήν.
   Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ ἑρεμεῖν ὑπὸ.

2. The infinitive as subject.
   ἵππος ἐκεῖνος ἀντικροὴν
   ἐρχόμενος ἕτοιμος ἦν ἐπεισάθησεν τῆς ψυχῆς τοῦ
   ἕραος.
   Πώς τόν δὲ δεῖ ὑπὸ πολλὰ παθεῖν καὶ ἀποκαθίσθη αὐτόν 14.25.

3. The infinitive as object.
   ὁ δὲ ὅνομα ἐξήκυτον ἄντικροὴν αὐτοῦ
   Μὴ ἔρχεσθε αὐτῶν ἀποκαθίσθη, ἀποκαθίσθη ἀποκαθίσθη 24.2.

4. The object infinitive in indirect discourse.
   Ἐξήκυτοι ἔρχομαι τοῖς ἔπεισάθης αὐτοῖς ἐντελεῖται
   καὶ συν τοῦ σωφρόνησθαι αὐ.

5. The infinitive without the article limits the meaning of many adjectives and nouns.
   Φοβήσθητε τὸν μείν ἑπί ποικιλεῖν ἐγγόντα ἐσοφοίναν 12.6
   ἐκβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν ἱεραρ. 13.2.

6. The infinitive may depend on a preposition, in which case the article τοῦ τῶν or τῷ must
be prefixed

8.5 ὡς ἐν τῷ ὁσιείαν αὐτῶν ὃ μὲν ἡμεῖς ἔχεμεν ἡμᾶς τὸν ὀσιόν
8.6 ἔδιδὼ τὸ μὴ ἐχεῖν ἀμαρσα.

21.22 ὣς ἤμειρα ἰδεχθέντες ἔται εἰών τοῦ πλῆθος τοῦν ἐπὶ τὰ γεγομένα

21.3. Verbs and expressions denoting hindrance or freedom from any thing allow either the infinitive with τοῦ or the simple infinitive

23.2 Τοῦτον ἐφερεῖν... Καλοῦντα φόρους ἱλασμένα διδόναι.

14:16 οὐ δύνασθαι αὐτῶν ἐξαιτῶντος τοῦ μὴ ἐπάφανται ἀπὸ τῶν.

8. The infinitive with its subject, object or other adjuncts (sometimes including dependent clauses) may be preceded by the article, the whole standing as a single noun in any ordinary construction.

22.10 Πέτο τοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦδεν

10. The infinitive without the article may express a purpose.

114 Ἐποικάθαι κατὰ τοὺς ἑαυτούς κατεσκευήσαν.
62.

καὶ ἢπεσένην ἠλπίζον τὸ δέ 

119. The infinitive after ἀδέτε "so that so as" expresses a result.

Ἐν ἀδέτε ἐπίσκεψαν τοὺς κύριος τοῦ ἄγαλμα τοῦ ζήλου, ἀδέτε κατάστασι ἠλπίζονος. ἢπεσένην ἀποφόρα τὰ πλῆθος, ἀδέτε βιοθεοῦν οὖν ἀνεῖν 

12. The infinitive after ἀδέτε sometimes expresses a condition and sometimes a purpose.

Ἰδάν ἐπιλέξαντα ἀδέτε λόγον ἀδέτε παρασκεύα οὖν τῇ ἐξήγη 

12. The infinitive is sometimes used like the imperative.

Δέσποινάς ὅσον ἐπίσκεψα ἐτὶ τὸν νῦν ποι. 

13. In laws, treaties and proclamations the infinitive often depends on ἀδέτε or δέδονται, but it enacted or κεφαλήν, it is commanded, which may be expressed in a previous sentence or understood.

Ἐνεστὸ ὅτι εἰς τὸς ἱεράς ἐνειλέον ἐξήγην δῷ καὶ τῷ 21. 

ishment ἁγίον τον ἱερόγραφον πᾶσαν τὴν ἀκονή

14. The infinitive after ἦν in affirmative sentences

ὡς εἰπεν αὐτῷ ὅτι ἦν ἡ ἱερά ἐγείρον ὄνειρον 

ἐπίθεσο μοὶ τις.
The participle. There are:

1. It may express a simple attribute.

2. It may define the circumstances under which an action takes place.

3. It may form part of the predicate with certain verbs.

4.28 Ἐπισύνεχον πάντες θυμοῦ ἐν τῇ συναγώγῃ ἱκουόντες ταύτη

1.42 καὶ εὐδοκήμενος ὁ κατόπος τῆς κολλίας σου

2.40 καὶ ἐν ἀγαθῷ κεραμισμένον.

1.2. Particle qualifying a noun.

1.19 Ἐφ᾽ ὑμῖν ἡ βίβλια ὁ παρεστηκὼς ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ.

2.39 Ἡ ἅγια ἐν οἷς οἱ Φαγίσανος ὁ παλαιός αὐτῶν.

2. The participle as a substantive.

1.41 Μακάριοι ὁι πειναῖτες νῦν.

1.22 Μακάριοι ὁι κλαίοντες νῦν.

The participle defining the circumstances of an action.

1. Times, which is relative to that of the verb in the sentence.

1.21 Ἡμερονενόμος Πατρίων Παλαίσθε τῆς Τουσάνης ἐγενήτο ἡμῶν ἰδεῖν ἐπὶ Ιωάννην.

2. Cause, manner and means.

2.16 καὶ ἔλαβον ὑποστάντες.

2.3 καὶ ἔλαβεν ἐς πάθαν τὴν περιγονον τοῦ Τοσάνον
Κυρίως τον βατημό μεταναίσ.
3. Purpose or intention
Καὶ ἔδειξεν ἡμῖν κατόπτων ἐν λόγῳ.
4. Condition
Ὅτες ἔπαλεν τὴν χειρὰ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ ἀστερον καὶ βλέπαν ἐκεῖνον ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ.
5. Opposition or limitation
Τὸς δὲ ἐδείξει ἡμῖν ἀποθανάσσαι πρὸς δεῖξιν ὥσπερ τὴν 12.25 ἡμέραν αὐτοῦ πεθῶν.
6. Any attendant circumstance.
Καὶ ἔτι ὁ λαὸς προσδόκαν τὰν Ζωγράφουν
Εἶπεν δὲ τῇ ἱδρεῖ τῇ Εὐσάν ἐξοῦν ἐπὶ τὴν χειρὰ
6.8. Participle as genitive absolute.
Ἀκοῦτεν δὲ αὐτῶν ταῦτα πρὸς δεῖς εἶπεν παραβολήν. 13.11
The participle may be used to limit the meaning of certain verbs in a sense which often resembles that of the infinitive.
Ως δὲ ἐπέστρεψεν ἀλλὰν.
The participle may be used with the object of verbs signifying to perceive, to find or to represent, denoting an act or state in which the object is perceived, found or represented.
Τῷ ἐφελθῇν ὑπὲρ τὴν ἑσυχὴν τῆς βασιλείας, καὶ λέειν 1.24.
ὑπὸ ἑσυχήν ὡς ἐν εὐρύκερον.
2.25 ἄλλα τι ἐκείναν ἵνα εἰσίν, ἵνα πάντων ἐν μακρὸν ἐπάτω ἡμεῖς εἰς καλὸν καὶ ἔρημον.

Vocal adjectives in τῶν and τῶν

5.54 ἄλλα εἶναι νέον εἰς ἰδίον καὶ ποὺς βλέπειν.

Interrogative sentences.

All interrogative pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs can be used in both direct and indirect questions.

1.16 Καί τί γράφομαι τοῦτο

1.34 Ποῦ εἶτα τοῦτο, εἶπε αὐτῷ οὐ γιγαντεύει.

1.18 Αὐτὸ εἰς ὑπῆρξεν τὴν πίστεν ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἰησοῦ.

Indirect questions may be introduced by εἰ

whether

6.9 Ἑπεράτω ὅμως εἰ ἦσαν τοῦ ὑπὸ βάτων ἐφάρμοζαν ἢ ἐναποκοιμᾶτο, γεγένη σώκει ἢ ἐπιλέξατο.

15.23 Εἴπειν δὲ τις ἰδίος, κόσμος εἰ τὸ λόγον ἐκ σωφρονεία.

Indirect alternative questions can be introduced by εἰ.... ὅ

6.9 Ἑπεράτω ὅμως εἰ ἦσαν τοῦ ὑπὸ βάτων ἐφάρμοζαν ἢ κακόποι ἤσαν.
Negatives.

The Greek has two negative adverbs ό and μή.

1. ό is used with the indicative and optative in all independent sentences (except wishes) also in indirect discourse after ό and μή and in causal sentences.

1.22 Ἐξελθον οὖν ἐδῶ καὶ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς.
1.34 Τάς ἐβασὶ τοῦτο, ἵτι οὐδὲν ὦ γνώσκαν.

2. μή is used with the subjunctive and imperative

1.30 Μή οἴδατε, Μαγιάκα.
1.20 Μή προέρχοσθ, μή γονέωθ, μή νόμισθ, μή αναπαράγῃθ.

3. μή is used in all final and object clauses after ἐν αὐτῷ εἰπεῖν except after μή ἀφεῖν.

Ἐξελθον τις ἐξελθον πριν ὦ μὴ ἡμῖν ἐκλίψῃ ἢ πίστιν σου.

4. It is used in all conditional sentences in relative sentences with an indefinite antecedent and the corresponding temporal sentences after ἐν γίγνεται, etc.

2.20 καὶ μακάσαι εἴτεν ὥσ τι ἐν μη ὁμαλαίον ἐν ἐμοί.
1.44 Ἀλλ', ζειν μὴ μεινάτω, πάντες ἦσαν ἀποτελοῦτε.

Μή is used with the infinitive in all constructions except that of the indirect discourse where ό is used.

2.26 Μή ἤδης φαγεῖν πάντα, κἂν ἦν ἤδη τῶν Χριστίν ἡγίσκων.
6. When a participle expresses a condition it takes μή, so when it is equivalent to a relative clause with an indefinite antecedent.

Καὶ εὐθὺς ἔγραψεν καὶ μὴ δοῦνεν ἐκ λαθῶν.  
Μὴ εἰσεῖς ὅτε λέγεις.  

7. When verbs which contain a negative idea as those of hindering, forbidding, denying, are followed by the infinitive, the negative μή can be added to the infinitive to strengthen the negative.  

Οὐ δὲ ὅρθαμοι αὐτῶν ἐγράφθη τὸν μὴ ἐπιμένειν αὐτῶν 24.16.  

8. Where a negative is followed by a compound negative in the same clause, the negation is strengthened.

Τῇ τῷ μὴ ὑπὲρ ὅτι ὄντος ὡς μὴ ἔδωκεν ὡς ἐντὸς τῶν ἁλατῶν.  

9. The double negative ὡς μὴ is used for emphasis.

Καὶ ὥστε ἐκ τῆς ἑταίρας ἔμαχον ὡς μὴ ἔπειτα τις.  

21.18