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.

1.8 Καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀραχίου πρὸς τὸν ἄγγελον.
1.17 Καὶ ἂν ὁ προσελθείς εἶπόν αὐτοῖς,

a. When any part of ἢμι “be” connects the subject with the following noun or adjective, the verb is called the copula.

1.16 Ἡσυχαίη δὲ δικαιούς ἐργοῦσα
1.22 Καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν συνέναι αὐτῶν.

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

1.19 Ἐγὼ οὖν ὁ Ωσῆς ἐκπίπτον τοῦ θεοῦ.
1.44 Καὶ πολλοὶ ἐπὶ τὸ γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ ἐργοῦσαν.

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

1.16 Καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν νεκρῶν Ἡσυχαίη ἐποιήσαντο ἐπὶ κιόνων.
4.42 Καὶ ταῖς ἐπέγένετο πόλεων ἐνδυσάμενος ἔδωκεν με δεῖ τὴν μάρτυριν τοῦ θεοῦ.
Subject and predicate.
1. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative.

Εμελέτη το βιβλίο σου αυτή.
καὶ ἑπηγόντο τοὺς ἀπόρρητους.

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

Τίνα με οδηγεῖς λέγοντες εἶναι.
Εἶπεν δὲ αὐτῶν ὡμένας σὲ 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 ἡ ψυχήν λαλήσας πρὸς σέ.
Εὐχαίρεσθαι ἀπειρίσθην ἀνάληξα διήγησιν.

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

Πατέρα ἔγραψεν τὸν Ἀβραὰμ.
Ὄδ οὗτοι ἰκανῶς λύων τὸν ἤματα τῶν ἑφεσμένων διτῶν.

5. The nominative of the third person is omitted.

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

Οὖν, ἔλλα κληρονομεῖ τὸν Ἰωάννης
καὶ ἔσεσθε μόι ὑπότον.
1. When it is a general word for persons:

2. Ἡ τῶν Χριστίν εἰς δινέος νῦν.

3. When it is indefinite:

4. Διὸς τις, γάρ ὅστις ἐρρήν.

5. Υπότο μοι κατὰ τὸ ἐπιμάλ εὐερ.

2. Many verbs in the third person singular have an infinitive or a sentence as their subject.

14. Ἐφασίν τῶν ὑπήρτων ἐφανεῖσθε.

19. Ἐφασίν τῶν ὑπήρτων καὶ ἑστίν ὁ οἶκος μου ὁ οἶκος προσευχής ἐστίς δι' αὐτῶν ἐπισκόπες ἐπίθλιον ἱερεῖν.

Subject Nominative and Verb.

1. A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person.

2. Καὶ ὁ ὁπέσοντο ὁ ὑπερίξ ὑπὸν.

2. Καὶ ὁ μήτης ὑπὲρίξ οἰκίζει πάντα τὰ ὑπάρχεια.

2. A nominative in the neuter plural regularly takes a singular verb:

11. Ἐν ἐφήνῃ ἐστίν τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ὑπὸν.

11. Καὶ ἐσομά μὲν καὶ ἐσομά ὑμῖν ἐστίν.

3. A singular collective noun may take a plural verb.

6. Καὶ ὁ ὁγὸς ἐφήτων ἐπαγγέλατε αὐτῶν.
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:

1. Καὶ έσται ἡμῖν εἴπῃ τοῦ φῶς καὶ ἐγερθῇ τῷ λαῷ τούτῳ.

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:

2a. Τοῦ ἐφώμονον καὶ ἐσταύρωσεν ἐμφανίζεται τῷ λαῷ τούτῳ.

2b. Τοῦ ἐφώμονον καὶ ἐσταύρωσεν ἐμφανίζεται τῷ λαῷ τούτῳ.

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

5. Νέω ὄντων, τοῖς τῇ νυκτὶ ἕσονταί σε ἐκ τῆς κλίνης μεθ' εἰρήκην.

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.

Τέλης ἐστὶν τῷ ὄνομα λύτον.
The predicate adjective agrees with the subject in gender and number as well as in case.

The predicate of an infinitive with its subject in the accusative expressed is in the accusative:

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.

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

1. τὸ δήμος ἐκ τῆς Ἀριστοτέλους τῆς Ἐλληνικῆς.
2. A noun may be in apposition with a whole sentence:

"Ηγεῖον δὲ ἡ ἐστὶν τῶν λόγων ἡ λεγόμενη τάσις." 221.

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

Συνέκλεισαν πάθος ἥδειον πολύ.
'Αλλ' ἐὰν νέον εἴς δοξούς καίνους βλέπον

2. A predicative 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 ἐὰν ὁ παῖς λοίπος καὶ ἡ μήτηρ λοίπον ὄννα μᾶς οντες. 223.

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

"Ἡγεῖον δὲ ἡ ἐστίν τῶν μαθητῶν ἱορποῦτος ἀνεῖλ τὸν δίκων." 1937.

4. Ἐν τούτῳ ὅταν used with a plural noun.

"Καὶ τοῦ δύο ἔσπερον ἀνέλθον ὁ νοὸς τοὺς περιστέρας." 2.24.
Adjective used as a noun.
1. An adjective or participle, generally with the article, may be used as a noun.

2. The neuter singular of an adjective with the article is often used as an abstract noun.

The Article

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

1. Kai eipen o éfagelos.

3. Kai eipen ouoi éntos or éydos.

The Greek uses the article in certain cases in which the English generally omits it.

a. Proper names may take the article.


24. Eis tis Tov Skaiv.

b. Abstract nouns very often take it.

15. Kai to éleos éntos eis genedes kai genedes.

18. Eige kai o týri eis to méson.
1. Nouns qualified by a demonstrative or possessive pronoun regularly take the article:

*Εγένετο δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἡμέρας ταύταις.*

*Ἀναστὰρα δὲ Μαγιὰ ἐν τοῖς ἡμέρας ταύταις ἐσπευσθεὶς εἰς τὴν ὄρειν.*

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

*Βοώκειν καὶ τοῖς μετὰ λυτοῖν.*

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

*Τῇ πιστεύτι σὲ εἰς τὴν σιγήν τὸσε ἐκαὶ τὴν ἄλλην.*

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

*Ἐπιθύμησαν ὦ ἡμέρα τοῦ τεπεῖν ἅγιν.*

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

*Τῷ ὅποιο εἰσὶμεν τοῦ.*

6. A predicate noun seldom has the article:

*Χαῖρετεν λυτοῖς ὦ ἱππός ἐς ὅν ὁ νιὸς τοῦ ἱπποῦ.*

*καὶ τῷ ὅποιῳ.*
Position of the Article.

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

\[13.24\] Αγαθός ἐστιν καὶ ἡ τοῦ ὀνόματος Βίος.

\[15.12\] Ο θάνατος νῦν ὁ ἐκμάθησεν.

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

\[20.43\] Αἰτώς ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ ἑρμῆνευσθαι σοι διὸν αὐτῷ.

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.

\[13.23\] Πέφρω τοῦ μόνον τοῦ σκέπτων.

\[15.25\] Ὁ δὲ ἐνιόν ἄνω ἢ ὀποδέσθαις ἐν ὅρκῳ.

4. The article at the beginning of a clause may be separated from its noun by μὲν, δὲ τε ἢ πεπίτευκτος ἢτοικος τα δίκαια.

\[31.91\] Οἱ δὲ Ἑλληνικοὶ ἔσται ἀναπτύσσοντας εἰς τὴν δίκαια.

\[31.14\] Οἱ δὲ Παταγόνες ἔσται ἀνθρώποι.

5. The partitive genitive rarely stands in either of the positions, but either precedes or fol-
love the governing noun and its article.

καὶ προσκαιρικῶς σύν τινὰς τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτῶν.
καὶ παῖς ὁ λαός τοῦ ἱεροῦ.

3. When an adjective either precedes the article or follows the noun without taking an article, it forms a predicate and some part of ἐκαίον implied

Μικρός ἦν ὁ παῖς
Ἰσοδύναμος ὃ μικρὸς γεγονὼς ἐν τῷ ἱερών.

4. When a demonstrative pronoun qualifies a noun with the article, it takes the position of a predicate adjective

Ὅτε παῖς ὄνομα ὁ καταγράφων σει τῶν βων ἑφθέν.
ὅτε παῖς τῶν ἱππών τὸν ἑαυτοῦ.

2. Ἐκαίος ἐκαίος ὤν and ἐκαίος ὄνομα have the predicate position like a demonstrative, but with ἐκαίος the article may be omitted.

Ἐκαίος ἦθελεν ἐκ τῶν ἱππών ἴδεν τὸν γεράκων.

3. The adjectives ἐκαίος, μεῖος, and ἐκαίος when they are in the predicate position mean the "top, middle, the last," of the thing which their nouns denote.
3. Ἐν ἕνεκεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν κόσμον μεθύον.

4. Ἀυτὸς as an intensive pronoun, ipse, 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.

6. Ἐν ἕνεκεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν κόσμον μεθύον.

Pronouns.

Personal and intensive pronouns.

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

1.24. Εγώ ὅμως ἦμεν.

1.22. Σὺ δὲ ὁ νῦν μὲν ὁ ἄρτηρος.

2. Ἀυτὸς as an intensive pronoun.

2.24. Μετὰ τε τῶν τὰς ημέρας.
καὶ τοιχίας ἵππων ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῆς ἱέρας.

A pronoun with which ἄνευς agrees is often omitted.

Ἄτικε ἐν τάν δαίμοναν ἵππων ἐν προσκύνητε τοῖς γαρφίοις. 11.52

Ἄτικε ἐν τῇ ἑσπερίᾳ. (ὥρα). 11.52

The oblique cases of ἄνευς are the ordinary personal pronouns of the third person:

καὶ το ἄξον ἑαυτῆς Εὐσέβεις 11.7
καὶ ἄνευς προσευχήσεται ἐφάπαυν ἱερεῖ. 11.7

The oblique cases of ἄνευς are often used where the indirect reflexives might stand:

Σὲν Μαγιὰ τῇ ἑκάστῃ ἱερείᾳ ἄνευς. 11.7
婚后 ὅσον ἄρα ἤμεληθάν ἄνευς καὶ μὴ σεῖς ἑοὺς πληκτῶν. 11.21

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

καὶ ἠγείρον ἐκεῖνον μενῶν πέντε. 11.24
Βάθε εἰςαὶ ἔντεινεν καὶ τῷ. 4.9

The reflexive is sometimes used for the reciprocal:

ὦ σε ἐνεργοῦσαν τὸς ἅγιος ἐκεῖνος. 20.5
Possessive Pronouns

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

2.20 Τι εὗρεν ἐστὶν ἡ βασίλεια τοῦ χρῶν.

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

2.24 ὁ οὖτος ποιεῖτε ἐστὶν ἡ ἐμὴ ἵππημένην.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

Ὁ οὖτος and ὁ δὲ "this" generally refer to what is near in place, time or thought; ἐκεῖνος, that refers to what is more remote.

1.29 Καὶ δελοφεῖτε τοῦτο ὁ οὖτος ἐκεῖνος.

1.35 Χάγοτε ἐν ἐκεῖνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ ωμοθύματε.

1.36 ὁ οὖτος is sometimes an exclamation:

1.36. ὁ οὖτος ὁ οὖτος;

Interrogative Pronouns.

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

2.48 Καὶ τίς πρῶτον καὶ τὸν;

2.48. Τέκνον, τί ἐστιν ἡμῶν ἦμιν ὅτις.
The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands.

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

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:

46. Καὶ ἔδω καὶ ἦν ἡ εἰρήνη ἡ ἐπιθυμία.
6.28. Ἀργὸς ἐπὶ τῆς πατέρας, διδάχθηκεν.

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.

6.20. Εἰς τὴν ἔδω ὅσιον ἤλιθον καὶ ἔδω.
6.59. Εἰς τὴν ἔδω τὸν ἱσόν ὅσιον ἤλιθον.

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:

6.38. Ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁμάριας εἰς ἄλον Ναι εἰς τὴν κηρυκτή.

In such cases in the relative sentences a personal or a demonstrative pronoun takes the place of another relative:

6.44. Ἐξεταὶ δὲ τὸ ὁριστηρικὸν μον, ὅποι ὁ ἄλος ἐκεῖνος λοιπόν ἐκ τῶν ἐπώνυμων τοῦτοι, τῶν ἐκεῖνος προήλθον.
The cases.

1. The nominative is used chiefly as a subject of a finite verb or in the predicate after verbs signifying "to be":

- Ἡ θάνατος ἦταν ἁρπάζων.
- Εἶπεν δὲ τῷ ὄσικλοι.

2. The vocative, with or without ὅ is used in addressing a person or thing:

- καὶ ἐπεν, ἰδίκοι, δοι λέγω ἐξείρησεν.
- ἤ διόνυσος καὶ ἰδίκοι τῇ καρδίᾳ.

The nominative is sometimes used in place of the vocative:

- Ἡ πάθει ἐξείρησεν.

Accusative.

The direct object of the action of a verb transitive verb is put in the accusative:

- καὶ ἔγνωσεν Ἔνεργείας ἀργητῆς ὥσιν.
- ἐπέδρασεν ἄνεων ἐς τὴν ὁικίαν.

Many verbs which are transitive in English, take either a genitive or a dative in Greek:
6. Many verbs which are transitive in Greek are intransitive in English.

7. We proceeded to the basilica.

8. Any verb whose meaning permits it may take an accusative of undefined signification.

9. Καὶ γυναῖκας γυναίκας τῆς νυκτὸς

10. Καὶ ἐργάζομαι φύσιν μήτεν.

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

12. ἐπειδὴ οἱ τῆς ἱλάσματος.

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

14. Καὶ θεάλαπται τῶν ἱλικίων τι ἐν τοῖς ἑοίμιν ἐν θρού.

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

16. Οἱ σύμμαχοι ἔξπερεσθήσαν κύτων σείγαντες κελοῦ.

17. A transitive verb may have a cognate accusative and another object at the same time.
1. An accusative in certain expressions has the
   form of an adverb:
   Ημέρας αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐπιστράφη μέγαν
   ή δὲ πλῆθον εἰπὲν πρὸς αὐτοῖς.
   6.23

2. The accusative may denote extent of time or
   space
   καὶ μετέπειτα ἐκεῖν ἡ μῆνας ἔπεσε.
   Ἀτέργον στάσις ἐγήκοντα.
   1.24

3. This accusative with an ordinal number de-
   notes how long since.
   Ἐγὼ ἐπικείμενος τῆς παγκόσμως ἡμᾶς
   2.36

4. Verbs signifying to ask, to demand, to teach,
   to compel, to divide may take two object
   accusatives:
   Κύριε, συνέβην ἡμᾶς προσέβησον θαλ.
   Τίνα δὲ Εἶπέν τὸν πατέρα οἱ ἄγοι ὅπως ἤκουν.
   11.11

5. Many verbs of this class have other constructions:
   καὶ εἰ τινὸς ἐν εὐνομία ἡ ἐνδιέβη τοῖς ἄνδρεσιν. 14.18
5. Verbs signifying to do anything or to say anything of a person or thing take two accusatives:

18.19 Τι με λέγεις έναν τίνος.

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

18.26 Οὔτε οὖν καλῶς εἴπομεν ὡς πάντες οἱ ἐν πόθῳ πολέμου.

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

18.11 καὶ διδάσκοντος πρὸς τὸ λόγον τί ἐν πολέμῳ ἐν Παρού.

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

18.13 καὶ καλέσας τῷ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννην.
18.16 ὦ μεῖγις ἐν δύνασθε ἐπιθέσαι ἐπίδανον λῃστῶν.

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

18.14 Τίς μὲ κατέστησεν κριτήν ἢ μερισθήν ἐπὶ ὅλης.

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

18.32 Οὔτε ἢ καταχέει ἢ μᾶν καρπικὴ ἢ τί ἐν ὑμῖν.
Gratian.

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

1. Possession:

Eidos ἐν τῷ ἁρπαγμῷ τοῦ κυρίου.

Καὶ δύος ἡμῶν κύριος ὁ θεὸς τῶν θεών Ἀπείδε τοῦ πάραγος ἡμῶν.

2. The subject of an action or feeling

Ἐν τοῖς τοῖς ἐν τοῖς καὶ συκευουσίᾳ τοῦ κυρίου.

Καὶ ἑκάστου ἡ κύριος τῶν ἑκάστου τῆς ἡμέρας.

3. The object of an action or feeling

Ἐγένετο ἐν τοῖς ἑμεῖς ἡ θεότης τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῆς ἡμέρας.

Ἐν ἑσπερίῳ ἡμέραν ἡμῶν.

4. Material

Τὰ δὲ τὰ ἄλλα χρώματα.

Ἐξορύξεις εἰς τὸν ἱερὸν ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

5. Measure of space, time, or value.

Καὶ ἑκάστος τῆς ἡμέρας ἡμέρας.

Καὶ ἐν ἑτέρας τῆς ἡμέρας ἡμέρας.
6. The whole, after names denoting a part:
1.10 καὶ τὸν τὸ πλῆθος ἵν τοῦ λαοῦ προσευχήμενον.
1.16 καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν νῦν Ἱσραήλ ἐπιστρέψεις.
53. Εμπέρεσε δὲ εἰς ἐν τῶν πλείων.

2. The partitive genitive may follow, all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles with the article and adverbs which denote a part:
2.13 Ἐγένετο δὲν ὑπὸ τῆς ἐπορείας τῶν ἦρασίων.
7.42 Ὁ σῶν ἐστών θέλον ἐκμήνισε αὐτῶν.
16.5 ἔνα ἐνσέων τῶν ἱσαρηλετῶν.

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 Ἀποκτείναμεν αὐτῶν ἓν ἄνθρωπον ἐν τῷ ἑξῆς ἐφίλτρα ἡ κηρυγμαία.
20.53 Ἡ γυνὴ οὖν ἐν τῷ ἱσαρηλεῖ κατὰ ἔνας ἐμτῖτας ἐμνή.

3. The genitive after verbs sometimes expresses other relations of the adnominal genitive.
16.2 Ἀπόκτεινα μόνον τῆς ἐκκοιμήσεως οὐ.
18.16 Τῶν ἱσαρηλετῶν ἓστον ἡ βασιλεία τῶν Θεοῦ.

4. The genitive follows verbs signifying to take hold of, to touch, to claim, to aim at, to hit, to miss, etc.
Αντεύδετο Ἡσαϊᾶς πεῦρος λίτων.  
Καὶ ἐκτείνεις τὴν γεφυρά ἑρέτο λίτων.  

5. Verbs of taking hold of may have an object accusative with a genitive of the part taken hold of.  
Τὸν χήραν τὸν σακελλοῦ ὁ λίτων ὑπατος.  

6. The genitive follows verbs signifying to last, to smell, to bear etc.  
Οἱ ἐρὸ χινὸς αὐτοῦ.  
Εἰσίν αὐτοῖς τῶν λίτων ἑστηκότων οὐ αὐτή ἡ πρόσωπος 9,27.  
διάτον ἐν ὑσων τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ ὀξοῦ.  

7. The genitive follows verbs signifying to rule or to command:  
Οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν ἑδαν κυριεύοντον λίτων.  

8. Verbs signifying fullness and want take the genitive of material.  
Ποὺς μίσθους τῶν παραγόσ συναγονιζόντων λίτων.  
Τὸ δὲ ἐκεῖνον ἡμᾶς Ἰὰμει ἔρειστε γῆς καὶ πολυμέγος.  

9. Verbs signifying to fill, take the accusative of the thing filled and the genitive of the material:  
Καὶ πνεῦματος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἔλαβεν  
Πεπνεύματος ἐνέπνευσεν Ἰακώβαν.
10. Verbs signifying to accuse, to prosecute, to convict and to condemn take a causative genitive denoting the crime:

6.7. Τὸν εὐγενὸν καταγράψειν λύσοι
22.2. Ἡγεῖσαι λέγει καταγράψειν λύσοι.

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

7.4. Ὅδε γάρ, ἐν μιᾷ, ἀρέσκειν ὅτι τὸς διὰ τρίτης ἑαυτοῦ ἐν ὅληι.

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

8.1. Ἐρήτησε τῷ ὡς ἑργατότερός μου.

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

12.7. Πολλῶν σπουδῶν διαφέρετε
12.24. Πῶς μᾶλλον ἤδεις διαφέρετε ταῖς περιοίν.

14. The genitive sometimes denotes the source.

2.24. Μείζων ἐν γένεσει γονακίν προφήτης Ἰωάννου οδείς ἑορτά.

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:

 Диа τετεί στογονία ταῦταν ἔλησεν δίο.

12.6.

2. The genitive, depending upon ἐκεῖος, worth, worthy, and its compounds, or on ἐκεῖον think worthy is the genitive of price or value.

 ἐκεῖος γὰρ ἐκεῖον τοῦ μισθοῦ ἐστὶ.

 Πάντας δὲ ἐκεῖον πληγάν.

10.7

12.46.

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

 καὶ χρόνον οὗτος γελανόθη τῆς νίκης.

2.8.

18. Some adjectives of place, like ἐντός, inside, may take the genitive instead of the dative:

 καὶ οὖν ἔσθην ἐνδεχόμενον ἄνωθεν ἀρχήν ἐναντίον τοῦ λόγου. 20.26.

19. The genitive follows many adverbs of place:

 ἀναίρεσι ἐν τοῖς ἑκατοντάδες ἑτέρων.

8.26

19. A noun and a participle not connected with the main construction may stand by themselves.
in the genitive. Genitive absolute.

2. Αὕρη ἑρμηνεύσει πρώτη διαφορείς τῆς Θείας Ἑρωδώνετο τῆς Κωνίας.

42. Ἀναφέροντες ὁμοία κατὰ τὸ ἔδώρ τῆς ἑορτῆς.

Dative

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

1.15 Ἐξεμφάνισε κοίνῳ λαὸν κατεγεραμένου.

1.19 Καὶ ἐκαθηλεθοῦσαί οὖν τὰ ἀνέρθε.

2. The dative after certain intransitive verbs, like, to sit, fit, serve, obey, defend, assist, please etc.

2.19 ἀνενέωσον ἐπὶ τοῖς λόγοις μου

2.35 Καὶ δύνασθον ἐκείνου ἐπισκεδασθείσης σοι.

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

4.35 Μηδὲν βλέπεις αὐτόν.

4. The dative of interest (of advantage or disadvantage)

4.5 Αὕτω γὰρ τὸ ἔδώρ ἡμῶν, καὶ τὴν συναγωγὴν ἡτοῖς ἀποστόλους ἡμῖν.

9.33 Καὶ πολὺς ἡμῶν ἐργασίας τεῖς, μᾶλλον σοι, καὶ μᾶλλον Μωίσει καὶ μᾶλλον Ἑλλάς.
1. Sometimes this dative has the same force as a possessive genitive:

Kai geýn ēn tōn Ópθeitōn Aíravn.
Kai Íôdê ñfírpolh cór ñvoyn mōnēn hōs ñygī kūntōy. 5.12.

2. The participles συμβάντος, ἣςμαντος, προσδέχοντος

ζηδώντως and a few others, may agree with a dative:

Εἶδην tērī ànov ñpān tōs προσδέχοντος λύτρων. 2.38

Εξουσίομu.

Lēm ñmîn ñtī nînī tōv ἐνων μωθήσεται. 15.26.

3. Men belong the so-called ethical dative:

Πρόδης ἡμῖν πότεν

Ἀπόλυσον δὲ ἡμῖν ἐν Βαπαβαῖν. 19.5

28.18

4. The dative of possession after τι πίνεις ὁ τίτων.

Kai oun ἡ ἀνίον τένων.

Kai ἐντὸν ἕρσε ὁ oun ἦν ἀνίον. 11.4.

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:

Mē ἐκείνην ἡ γυνὴ τῆς ἐρασίτε, πῦ∫ ἐν ὁδόν τι 12.32

ἐνδύομεν.

Kai ἐκείνη ἡ ἄνδρα πάντα ἡ γυναίκα τῆς ὁ προφήτων τῶν ἔστιν τῆν 13.31

προφήτων.
6. The dative follows many adjectives and adverbs of kindred meaning with the verbs included in § 164 and some verbal nouns:

1. ἐκάτοτε γὰρ δὲ τῶν δοῦλος κάκις ἦγεν ὁ ἦμελεν τελεσθὲν δὲ ἦν δῶτον ἐν τοῖς.

7. The dative is used with all words implying reunion, union or approach:

11. ἐροῦν δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἱέρους.

13. καὶ τῷ παλαιῷ ὁ συμμορφώσας τὸ ὑπάρχονα.

14. ὁμοί ἦταν ἐν θραύσει, οἰκοδομοῦντι ὄικαν.

8. To this class also belong all verbs signifying to contend with:

14. 21. Ἐι δὲ δικαιός ἦταν ἐν δίκαια χρεία, ὅποι οἴκος τῇ χρείᾳ, εἰδώλην ἐπερήμην.

9. The dative follows many verbs compounded with ἐν οὐν or ὑπὶ and some with ὑπὸς παρὰ πέρι and ὑπὸ.

14. 29. Πληγήσας δὲ γενέσθαι φοβερήσαν ὁ ποταμὸς ἐν ὕδατι ἐπεινα.

10. Ἠπείνασον δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς τῷ πνέματι τῇ ἱκάσφησιν.

11. The dative of cause, manner, means, instrument

14. 2. καὶ ἐνεργήσας ἐργαζόμενος.
2. The dative of respect is a form of the dative of manner:

Δεσκίπτων ὑποχρέων σεβοίς καρδίας

Kai ἐκπαιδεύτω πρεσβύτει

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

Πόσῳ μᾶλλον ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνθνώποις σάλλη πρεσβύτει ἐμοί περὶ τῶν Λεώνων Λατρίων.

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

Ως ῥόδῳ μετάλλω συλληγοῦντο.

Kai ἵσον ὅπερ ἔγειρεν θεάνιον ἐς ἐν περγαμένον Ὀλυ.

11. The dative without a preposition often denotes time when:

Τι λεύτε ὃ ἦν ἔφεσον ποιῶν τῷ σαββάτῳ.

Ἀργαῷ, ταῦτα ἔν τοι ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ οὐ ἔπαιρθον ὡς σοι. 12.20

a. Even the words mentioned, except names of festivals, generally take ἐν when no adjective word
5:14 Ἐξέβαλεν ἐν προς τῷ ἀτέρῳ.
5:15 Ἐξέβαλεν ἐν ἑτερῷ σφαίρῃ.

β. A few expressions occur like ἑτερῷ χρόνῳ in after
time, ἐξεβαλὼν ἑαυτὸ in the winter season.

3:24 Καὶ ἔργον ἐκατοῦ ὑπὶ ἐνδυόμενος ἑμάρτων.

Repetitions.

ἀλήθεια— Ἀνθί οὖν ὑπὸ ἐπικράτους τοῦ λόγου μου

μ. Ἐπὶ ἑτέρῳ ὑπὸν αὐτῷ ἔπεσεν.

1.38 ὅπος— Ἐπὶ ἑτέρῳ ὑπὸν αὐτῷ ἔπεσεν ὅ τι ἄλλος.

1.52 καθεὰν διασάρτας ὧν ὑγείας.

1.70 β. χρόνος— Ἀπὸ λιὖνος

2.36 ἀπὸ τῆς παρανοής ἀλήθειας.

γ. κακός— Ἀπὸ τὸν ἁμαρτωλὸν ὑπὸ τῆς ἀλήθειας ταύτης.

Ἀπὸ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐν ἑαυτῶν ὑπὸ γράφων.

2.4 Εκ— Ἐκ τῶν ἁμαρτῶν Ἁγίων.

1.11 Ἐκ τῶν θανατών τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν.

3:24 β. χρόνος— Ἐκ τῶν ἁμαρτῶν ἑαυτῶν ἑαυτῶν ἑαυτῶν ἑαυτῶν.

1.15 Καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἁμαρτωλόν προσήγορεῖ ἐκ ἑκατὸς ἐκατός.

1.55 γ. ὑπόγεια— Ἐκ τῶν ἀνθρώπων Ἀγίων

2.36 Ἐκ ἀνθρώπων Αγίων.
Προς το μαίας ἤ το τοῦ προσώπου κυρίαν.

βίοιν ἤ ἄτομον ἢν ἔμαθεν ἤτοίμαι ἢτοι.

Ἐκπαιδεύων ὥστε τοῦ ἐπωνύμου 

γρ. with the dativus

ἐν - place ἢ ἐν τοις ταῖς ἐντολαῖς

Ἐφεστὸ ἐν ταῖς ἀρεταῖς.

οὐν Ἔμμεν ἔν Μαρίῳ ὡν ἀνὴρ.

Ἅμοιος γὰρ περίσσευσιν ἀτόμον καὶ πάνεσ τοὺς ὡν ἀνήρ.

Accusative

εἰς - place ἢ ἐν τοῖς ταῖς μαίνεται ἢ ἐν τοῖς ὧν πάσοις ἀτόμοις.

Ἐφεστὸ ἐν τοῖς ἀρεταῖς.

τοις ἔθνεσιν ἐν τοῖς ταῖς ἀτόμοις

καὶ βασιλεύσει ἐν τοῖς ὧν ἔκαθος ἐν τοῖς ἀνέκδοται

purposes - ἐν παῖσιν καὶ ἐν λαόσιν πολλαῖς

καὶ εἰς σώματαν ἀνθρώπους.

Genitive and Accusative

ἐν - place ἢ εἰς μέσον ἀτόμον ἔπον ἐποιήσετε ἢ τοις ταῖς ἀνέκδοται

Διαμαρτυροῦντας ἀτόμον διὰ οὐσίαν

τὸν Διὸ ἄριστος κοπιῶντες

Διὰ τῶν κοράμνων καθήμεν ἀτόμον.
1.70. Είναι κάθε οίλην διά σείματος
2.4. Διά το βί τον ημέραν εξ 
καί τίρτων Δανέες
5.19. Διά τον οίλην
7.11. Ο άλλον κέτε ἐμὸν καί ἐμὸν ἐστίν.
4.14. Καί γρηγορ ἐγκαίνην καί ἐγ γῆς τῆς τεχνής
place, accusative
6.1. Καὶ τοὺς θέσεις τῶν Καλὰν.
1.1. Καὶ ἔδω τῆς ἴσοτείας
distributively
2.1. Καὶ ἔδω

11.1. om. a for, in behalf.
2.19. Ομίλον δὲ ἔφιλον
2.20. το ομίλον ἐγκαίνησον
6.40. acc. οίκ ἐστίν καθήμεν ομίλον ἐν σκοτάδι
10.8. ὁ δὲ οὐ τῶν λεύκων τούτων προφέρεσθαι ὑπὲρ τούς
διαμένων τοὺς.

Génitive, Nominative and Accusative.

3.1. dat
10.1 acc. Καί λατάτειν λοιπὸς ἐνία τοῖς
9.14 κακάκινατο λοιπὸς καθὼς ἐνὶ ἔκτοιχονα.
Génitive, Nominative and Accusative.
βίο τοῦ Χριστού· εἰς ἐν τῷ τῆς τῆς εἰς τὴν ὑπονόμησιν·

τιμή· Ἐπὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ τοῦ προφήτου.

1. Πατ.· ἰπεῖ· ἦν ἐν τῷ ἄγα μεταξὰ ὑμᾶς.

2. ἠκούσας ἑτέρων ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνών.

μετὰ· θεῷ· οὔ κυρίος μετὰ σοῦ

Μετὰ υπονόμης εἰς ἡλίου Ἰούσα.

βατ.·

ακούσας· τῶν ὑμῶν·

Ἐγέρει· μετὰ ἑτέρων· τῶν ἀνών·

παρὰ· θεῷ· ὡς ἦν συνεχόμεν παρὰ τῶν ἄνω ὑμῶν·

Ἐγέρει· μετὰ κύριος Ἀνδρόνικον.

βατ.· Ἐγέρει· παρὰ τὸν ἄγαν· ἑνώσεται

παρὰ· θεῷ· καὶ ἐν μέσῳ

ακούσας· παρὰ τῷ ἀγαθῷ

καὶ συνάντησιν παρὰ τοὺς πόδες αὐτῶν.

β. υπονόμη, αὐτήν·

Μην ἔχεις παρὰ τὸν ἄγαν·

ἄνω· οὐκ ἔχεις παρὰ πάντως τοὺς ἐνδοξοῦς ἄνευτον.

ἀκούσας· τοῦ κύριον·

Ἐν ἑαυτῶν· τοῦ κύριον·

ακούσας· τοῦ κυρίου·

ὡσ'· θεῷ·

βατ.· ὡς τῇ καθήμενη τῷ ἄγαν· τῶν ἐν ἐκείνων·
113 ἐποίε- ac. Εἶπεν δὲ ὅπος αὐτὶν ὁ Ἰησοῦν
2.20 καὶ γεγονός ὁ δὲ σφόν ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν
2.21 ἢ τὸ ἐμοῦ. Γο γογδὲν ἢ τὸ ἀπαντῆται
2.19 ἦν, διὰ τῶν ἀκουμάδων ἢ τῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων ἢτ.
4.8 ἂν ἔχεις ἃ καὶ ἔναν ἔπεα τὴν στέβειν ὑμῖν ὑπέθεσ
t. Improper prepositions
12.6 ἐκεῖνο — ἀπὸ ἄγαν αὐτῶν
1.20 ἐπὶ — ἀπὸ τοῦ ἦπερ ἔμειναι κατὰ ταῦτα.
1.6. ἐκεῖνο — ὁ νόμος καὶ ὁ πορεύσεται ἐκεῖνο Ἰωάννου
10.51 ἡταῖρος Μετοχικοῦ τοῦ ἱδρυτοῦ ἀρχιτέκτονο τοῦ αὐτοῦ.
4.18 ἔνεκα οὐ εἴπεκα ἐργοῦν με

A preposition is often followed by its own case when it is part of a compound verb.
5.8 καὶ ὠργάζοντας ἄλγη.
5.9 ἅμπες ἐπὶ περιβάλλον αὐτὸν
7.6 Ἡσυχαίον ὃς μακαρίων ἀνέκοιτε ὑς ἀνίκης

Adverbs.
1.22 καὶ διὰ πιέρος
1.6. καὶ ἵνα ἦμαρτος ἐκεῖ.
The Verb. Voice.
1. In the active voice the subject is represented as acting.
Kai ἠφέσες ἐπέπεσεν ὡς ζωήν
Kai τρελέκρουσιν ἐκείνην.

1. In the passive voice the subject is represented as
acted upon:
Εἰσῆλθεν ἢ δύσος σου.
Kai ἔπεκαταλύε ἢ χρυσό κατεύν.

2. The object of the active becomes subject of the passive:
Ἀνετείχεν ὁ ἐπέδειξεν Ἰσραήλ ἢ τῶν ἱδιῶν.
Kai ὑπὸ ὕπνοιν ἀνεκπήπτετα.

The subject of the active, the agent, is generally expressed
by ἵνα and the genitive in the passive.
Ἐνδύσασθαι τῷ τῆς ἄγαθίν ἢ τῶν τοιν θρύμμαν
Το καθέν ἢ τῶν ἐπεδείκτων.

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.

3. The perfect and pluperfect passive generally
take the dative of the agent:
Kai ἵππον ὁδεῖν ἔλεγεν ὁ δικίτιον ἢ τῶν ἠγάπησιν καταφέρειν.
In the middle voice the subject is represented:
a. as acting upon itself.
10.42 Εν ός δέ εἶσαι χρήσις: Μετά γὰρ τῆς ζωῆς του χρήσις ἔγενετο.

b. as acting for himself:
10.42 Ἐν ός δέ εἶσαι χρήσις: Μετά γὰρ τῆς ζωῆς του χρήσις ἔγενετο.

1. After the middle expresses no more than is implied in the active

1.46 Μετάλωσεν γάρ γιὰ τὸν κόσμον
2.29 Νῦν ἔστως τοῖς δούλοις σου.

Imperfect
1.21 Καὶ ἐκδύσατο ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ.
1.23 Καὶ ἐξελήλυθαν ποιμάνει ἐπὶ ὅσοι ἡμῶν ἠδος

Perfect
1.25 Αἴρεσαι δὲ ὅτι ὁ ὄφεις τοῖς παραγόμενοι κόσμοι.
2.20 Ἰδοὺς ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπέσταλκεν ἀπὸ τοὺς ἡμῶν ἤδως ἵππος εἰ

Plusperfect
2.49 Εἰσῆλθον δὲ τῇ πάντες αἱ γυναῖκες

Aorist
1.12 Καὶ γέροντος ἐπέπεσεν ἐπὶ ἄνατον
1.18 Καὶ ἔστω τῇ σάρκι ἡ ἐπὶ τὸν ἐγγελόν.
Future

In narrative, the present is sometimes used vividly for the aorist.

καὶ ἡ γυνὴ σου Ἐλισάβετ γενήσεταί σου.
καὶ πελλῆ ἔν τῇ γενέσει αὐτοῦ ἐγερθοῦσα.

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.

Ὅσον ἦν ἐν ὑπακοῆ με καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ λόγους, ὡς ὅπερ ἦν τὼν ἐν οἰκίᾳ ἐν οἰκίᾳ ὄρθρος εἶναι.
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 ἓν δὲ θέλες μὴ ἐλπίζεις, ἵνα ὑμῖν παρασκευάσῃ ὁ Ἐρυθρός.

3. The tenses of the participles generally express the same time as those of the indicative.
164 ὅτι ἀλλὰ ἐδοξάσαν τὸν νεόν
2.19 Ἠ δὲ Μάγια πάντα συνετέλεσε τὸ ἐγγύς εἰς τὴν οὐσίαν οὐκ ἐκφύγων ἐξ αὐτῆς

4. The assist participle in certain constructions expresses a simple occurrence without regard to time.
18.23 ὁ δὲ οὐκοῦσας τὰ ταῦτα ἐκφύγων ἐξενεχόν.
19.4 ὅτι ἐνέπαθεν καὶ ἔφθασεν.

5. The present is the tense commonly used in Greek as in English to denote a general truth:
144 Ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸν νῦν μερικοὺς ὑπὸ καταγεύσει μέ τοῦ ἀίρετε.
19.22 ἢ ἰδοὺ ἢ ἐρώτησεν ἢ ἐθέλεις ὅτι ἔγραψαν ὃ οὐκ ἐγράψαν καὶ ἐμπίπτειν ὃ οὐκ ἐστίν.

The particle ὡς
1. ὡς 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.
1. Οι εν μεγίζονται ενεργοί καὶ οἱ ἐν μηδενεῖ τὰ εὐεργετεῖται ἐν τῇ ἀνθρώπου.

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 ἦν with the indicative is when it forms an apodosis with the secondary tenses. Εἴη ἦσθαι ποιεῖν ὑπὸ κόσμων οὐκέτι ὑγραί, ἔγετο ἦν ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἑαυτὸς 196 τὸν ἐξεβάλει διὰ καὶ ἀπευθεῖτο ἐν τῇ χαλάσῃ καὶ ὑπέκουν ἦν ἑκεῖν. 2.25

4. The optative with ἦν forms an apodosis with which a condition must be either expressed or implied. Καὶ διὰ δὲν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῷ ἐν πυρσεῖν τῷ Ἰησοῦ 3.11

5. When ἦν is used with the subjunctive, it is generally separated from the introductory word only by monosyllabic particles like μεῖ, δεῖ, τε, ἔτσι, ἤδη ὁ δὲ ἐν πυρσεῖ τῆς γυνής τοῦτο εἶναι ἐμὸν ἔντον ὡς οὐς ἴσως ἴσως ἕκαν. 9.24

In a long apodosis ἦν may be used twice or even three times with the same verb:

(Εἴ ησθαι ποιεῖν, ὃς οὐκολίκος ἔσται, ἔγετο ἦν ἐν τῇ συμμετέχειν 196 τῷν ἐξεβάλει διὰ καὶ ὑπέκουν ἦν ἑκεῖν.)
The moods.

1.21 The indicative is used in simple, absolute assertions, καὶ ἐδοξάσθην ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ τουτοῦ.

1.26 Ἀπεστάλη ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοῦ δικαίου ἐπὶ τῶν θεῶν.

The various uses of the subjunctive will be shown in §§ 216, 218, 223, 225, 222, 223.

The various uses of the optative are shown in §§ 216, 218, 225, 223, 223, 243.

The imperative is used to express commands and prohibitions.

128 Ἐκεῖ ἀφελτενέον

2.10 Καὶ ἔδειξεν Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, μὴ ἐφεδροῦν.

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

2.3 Καὶ ἔπεξεντει πάντες Ἰησοῦν ἔστως.

4.19 Ἀποσταλεῖν μὲ κηρύσσων ὧν καλλίτως ἔρεων.

Final and object clauses after ἵνα, ὅσο, ὅσος, μη:

A. Final clauses, expressing the purpose or motive:

14 Ἡ ἐπιγνώσει περὶ ἐν παρθήνῳ τούτων ἐσμένει. 

Καὶ ποῦ ἦν μοι τοῦτο ἓν ἐλπὶ ἢ μὴ τῆς τοῦ κεφαλῶν μου ἤ τον ἔμει.

B. Object clauses with ὅσος after verbs signifying trying to strive for, to care for, to effect.
Διχόστημα ὑπὸ τοῦ κειμένου τοῦ λόγου μνήμα εἰς πάντας ἐκεῖνοι τοῦ τοῦ λόγου μνήμα
Ἐν τῇ δὲ λαλήσει ἐγείρετο ἐνεπληγής ὁ τὸς ἱστορίας πασί αὐτῷ.

The negative adverb in all these clauses is μὴ except after μὴ "but" where ὁν ὦ is used
Kai ἤν παρακάλησα μίνον ἐπ ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ μὴ λέσθαι ταῖς ὑμῖν." 9.16-2.10

The final clauses.
Final clauses take the subjunctive after primary tenses and the optative after secondary tenses.
Kai πόνον μοι τοῦτο ἐκεῖθεν ἔμέραθη τοῦ κειμένου μοι πρὸς ἔκε
Ἐξετήσατο δὲν ὁπότε ἔκειθεν συμφόρησε τὸν δοῖλον αὐτῷ. 1.3.

The final clauses express the purpose or motive of
some persons; they admit the double construction
of indirect discourse. Hence instead of the optative
after secondary tenses we can have the mood
and tense which would be used when a person
conceived the purpose in his own mind.
Kai ἐμπόροντο ἐμπόροντος ἐνεπληγής ὁκ τὸν λόγον ἢν αὐτῷ τῇ ἑαυτῷ.
Conditional Sentences. §§ 219–228.

4.3. Εἰ οὖσα ἡ τοῦ ὄντος, εἰσὶ τὰ καθότι ἐν γένεσιν ἄλλος

5.2. Εἰ δὲ μήγε, καὶ τὸ καὶνὸν ὦσθε.

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

6.14 Καὶ ἐὰν διάτητε παρ᾽ ὑμῖν ἔθηκεν, ποῦ ἦμιν φέρεις ἐστίν

6.12 Κοινλί, ἐὰν γελήσῃ διεσφάζῃ μὲ καθαρός.

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

116 Εἰ δὲ μή γε ἢ ἵππός ἢ ἄλλος.

2.13 Καὶ μακρόσ ἐστιν ὅσ ἐὰν μὴ ᾠκυσάνω τῇ ἐν ἔχω.

Four forms of ordinary conditions.

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

6.1 Καὶ ἐὰν ἐμφανίσῃ τὸν ἀργαντίαν ὅπα τόλμη γελάμεν θαύματι

6.7 Ἡγεμόνισθαὶ δὲ ὁ Παρθικεῖς καὶ οἱ Φαρίσαοι ἐν τῷ
ὑπάρχῃν δεσποτείν ὁμοίου καθορέσθαι ἀρχῇ.

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

18. Ὑμῖν ὅποι ὡς τὸς καὶ Σιμών ῥήματος ὑμᾶς ῥητορικὴς ἔλεγχεν ἐν ἐμίν ὃν ἤλευ ἐν ἐν σάρκας ἐν οὗ ὁ καθῆκε σκελετός μετενέκοιτο.

7.8. ὃς ἄν παράφησις ἐκακάσκειν ὃν τὸς καὶ ποταμὴ ἑ γενή
ὕτις ἀπετέλεσεν ἀπὸ τοῦ.
We may say if he shall do this making a distinct
supposition of a future case.

Καὶ ἐάν ὦ ἑκατὸν εἰσχύς, ἐπιστηθῆσθαι ἐν αὐτῶν ἢ ἡ ἐισχύς τῆς.

Εἰ ᾧ ἐσχήδετερος τοῦτο ἐπελθὼν πλῆθος αὐτῶν, τὴν μ. 22
παντικλιάν αὐτῶν ἔδει.

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

Πέμψ ἡμῖν ὅτι ἕαν οὖν διαπεράσωμεν ὁ λίθοι καὶ ἰχθῦς. 15. 70.

II. Present and past general suppositions

Εἰ δὲ ἐν διάτολον δεῦ ἐκ διάλεγον τὸ συμφέρον, ὃ δὲ ἐγίνοντα 11. 20
ἐφὶ διὸς ή βοήθεια τὸ δεῦ.

Εἰ δὲς ἐσχήδετερος μὴ ἐγίνοντα διαπεράσωμεν ἐν αὐτῶν καὶ
ἐπελθὼν τὸν σταγόν αὐτῶν.

Four forms of ordinary conditional sentences.

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

Ἔγειροντο οἱ οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ Φήλοις εἰ εὐν τῇ 6. 4
σοβάτιν ἐπιστηθεὶν ἐν τῇ ἐξέσομεν καθηρεῖν λίθοι.

καὶ εἰ εὐνόησε σε οὐκ εἰσχύνοντα ἀσφαλέσθαι τοῖς πλαύον.
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 indicative are used in both protasis and apodosis. The apodosis takes the adverb ἀν.

10. 15 ὅτι ἦν ἐν τῷ ποῖῳ καὶ Σαβὼν ἔξερεθε ὅτι δὲν ἐρχέται ἐκ γενέσεως ἐν ὑμῖν πάλα ἢ ἐν σοῖς καὶ σποδή ποτήριον μετείχετο.

13. ὡς ἐν ὑπονόησι καὶ πῶς καὶ ἔκτισεν ἣ ἔφη ἡ γῆς ἐπὶ τὸν οὐτόν, ὅτι ἦματος ἐν τῷ.

3. When a supposed future can is stated distinctly and vividly, the protasis takes the subjunctive with ἢ. The apodosis takes the future indicative or some other form expressing future time.

9. 21 ὃς μὲν ἦν ὁδὸν τὴν γαχὺν αὐτοῦ ὁδὸν, ὲποκλίνει ἄδικον.

16. 30 ἅλ λέντος τοῦ νεκρῶν ὥσπερ ἵνα ἐντάσσωμεν peculiar forms of conditional sentences

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

15. ὃς ἔστηκεν ἢν ὅμοιον ἔχετο καὶ ἐκατόν ἢν ἔστήθη καὶ παρῆκα τοῖς πολεμοῖς ἐκείνης, καὶ τὸν κολοφὸν ὧν τῶν πολεμῶν ἔχετο μὴ τινὰ ἀποτελεῖται.

18. ὁ ἐνδυμασθεὶς ἢν ὤν ἔτι ἔλεγεν καὶ ὅ ἐστάρα ἢν ὄν ὃν καταλειπών ἀνέξω ἢν τῷ ἑρήμῳ καὶ προφετεύσῳ ἢν


I. The protasis is often altogether omitted, leaving the optative or indicative with εἰ as an apodosis.

'Αφες πρῶτην καὶ εὐνότο τῇ ἔργῳ, ἐν ὁποίῳ οὐκ ἴσθαι ἀνέγερ
tαι. 18.6-7
καὶ ζάλω στὰνα καὶ μὴ πάντων στὰνας εἰς τῷ ἅλθον (i.e. if
I do this).

Nομίζω εἰθάνων ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς αὐτοῦ ἐπάγα (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 ἵσον ὁμογς δίκαι ἐνενάδουν ἀπέκεις ἄναλες ἑκὼν Μαύρης 9.30
καὶ Ἡλιάκ

β. ὖς ἥ τι εἰς σαράντα, ἔπεται τῇ ἐπιστελείνε με. 9.48

εἰς τὰς ἄριστας, τὴν γραμμήν Ἀθηνικὴν ἐπολέγει αὐτήν. 9.24

2. A relative with a definite antecedent may take the
indicative (with ὅποι for its negative) or any other con-
stuction which could occur in an independent
sentence.

Καὶ ἵσον ὁμογς καὶ ὁμογς Μαρία, ἧ καὶ ταῦτα ὡσείδω, εἰς τῷ κύριον.

Προσήξτε ἐκατον ἄτο ὑπὸ σάρκες τῶν Φαρίσαων ἠγού ἐστὶν 12.1
ὑπὸ κύριος.
3. A relative clause with an indefinite antecedent has a conditional force. The negative particle is μή.

18.15 Ἐξ ὃς δὲν εἰσέλθητε αὐτίκαν, ἐπειδήν λέγετε εἰσήλθα πῶς ἦν σφετερὸς.

18.17 Ἀμὴν λέγω ὅτι ἐὰν μὴ δέσφηται τὴν βασίλειαν τοῦ θεοῦ ὅπως παρίσσω, ὦ μὴ εἰσέλθῃς εἰς ἄντραν.

α. Present or past conditional relative sentence with...

by stated.

18.33 Ὅσι ἐὰν ἑτήσῃ τὴν γυνὴν λιτῶς πεπεμβασάτο, ἀρνείτελε νοῦν.

β. Future condition in the more vivid form.

18.33 Ἡμὶ δὲν ἐὰν ἀπολέσῃ, ἐνοχοῦσαν ἄντραν.

18.17 Ὅσι ἐὰν μὴ δέσφηται τὴν βασίλειαν τοῦ θεοῦ ὅπως παρίσσω, ὦ μὴ εἰσέλθῃς εἰς ἄντραν.

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

18.28 Ἡμὶ παρακαλῶς εἶπέν ὃς ὅτι μὴ σκορδάσῃς ἄν ἐν ἔμοι.

δ. Then εἰς ἐν ἐφε διά μέγεραι and ἐφε γενέτερα until refer to a definite point of past time, they take the indicative:
5. When οὖν "before" "until" is not followed by the infinitive it takes the indicative, subjunctive or optative:

Μὴ ἴσθαι τάξις πρὶν ἢ ἐν ἑκὸν τῶν Χριστοῦν κοσμίων. 226.

1. The subjunctive or optative with οὖν are general, but used only when the leading verb is negative.

Μὴ ἴσθαι τάξις πρὶν ἢ ἐν ἑκὸν τῶν Χριστοῦν κοσμίων. 226.

Indirect Discourse.

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

Καὶ ἠστάρασαν ὅτι ἡ ἀσίαν ἐγινότατον 222
Καὶ ἠγέρθη ὅτι οὐκ ἠδυνατόν ἐν ἑκέρει τῆς λειτουργίας

2. Indirect questions follow the same rule as indirect quotations in regard to their moods and tenses
6.7. Ἐγείρετο ὃς ἀνέφεστον τῷ συβάτῳ ἱματοφορῷ ἢ
κακοτυπήσατο.

After primary tenses each verb retains both the mood
and the tense of the direct discourse:

7.4. Λέγοντες ὅτι ἤφη ἦσθιν ἢ παρέβη τοῦτo.

7.6. Καὶ ἔσοδον τὸν θεόν λέγοντες ὅτι προφήτης μέγας
ὑγείδη ἐν ᾨμᾶ.

After secondary tenses, each indicative or subjunc-
tive of the direct discourse may be either a:
changed to the same tense of the optative or βιβ-
tained in its original mood and tense

1.2. Καὶ ἐξερῆξεν ὃς ἤπειροθήκην ἢ ἤνειρεν ἡς λειτουργίας ἀυτῆς
ἀποθέτη.

11.34. Ἔνοχος ὅτι ὁ πτωτὸς ἐκσωμάτισθεν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἁγίου του.

Indicative or Optative with ἄν.

1. An indicative or optative with ἄν retains its
mood and tense unchanged in indirect di-
course after ὅτι or ὅσκιν and in indirect questions

15.40. Λέγω ἤμιᾶ ὅτι εἶν οὗτοι οἰκονομοῦν, ὅ ἔλιθο κακοῦν

Indirect quotation of compound sentences.

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

Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ἐπεφάνεται καὶ Ἴωνὴς ἐν οἷς ἃν πάνταν 

παρέθετον ἰδιονός ἥττοις.

1. 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:

Εἶδεν τὸν δὲ ὁμοίως ἔγερσαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἡμῶν ἐδίκησον, ἵνα 

ὁ εἶκεν ἐξερρίσεται ἐκ τῆς καθαροῦς ἑαυτῆς ἐνθαρρυ 

με κραυγή ἐξ ἑλικίων ἱέρεων.

Causal Sentences

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

ἐπεί οὐκ ὁμοίως ἔγερσαν ἵνα ἐκκαθάρωσαν Σινάρουν.

οὐκ ἐπὶ ὅσε ἐν ἑγκύκλῳ ἔγερσαν.
§ 24 Σὺ λέγω ἐσεῖς καὶ ἔχεις τὸ κληρίδιόν σου παρῄνεν εἰς τὸν αὐθόν σου.

§ 28 Πολύσει ὁ Καππάς ἐξίσου τῆς μετανοίας.

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

2. Διέλθων δὲ ἐν τῷ Βρᾶδελ οὐ καὶ ἐσφερέτο τὸ σῶμα τούτο.

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

3.14 Μὴ σέκισότε σε μὴ σέκισότε τῇ ἱμώτῃ

3.13 Μὴ θλινεῖν πάρα τὸ σκατερταμένον ὦμος οἴκοστε.

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

7.19 Σὺ ἐὰν ἐφιλομένος ἢ ἄλλον προσθαρίσας

12.19 Καὶ δεῖξας ὡς ἐν ἑαυτῷ λέγων τι πολύσω.

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

1.15 Καὶ ἐνον καὶ σικεῖς ὦ μὴ πηγή.

6.27 Καὶ μὴ κινεῖτε, καὶ ὦ μὴ κρίνετε.

9.27 Οὐ ὦ μὴ ἕβαλαν τὸν πάντοτον.
The Infinitive

1. The infinitive as a verbal noun.

Επεξήγησε τολά οπερίεραν θαυμάζοντας συνήθων.
Εξέτασε εν ταύτα ἐργαζόμενον λύτον.

2. The infinitive as subject.

ο άλφσεν ἠκουόμεν αὐτοῦ
ήμων εἶδος γιὰνα τὰ μυστήρια τῆς συμβέλειας τοῦ
νεῶν
Πεῖτον δὲ δὲν λύτον πολλά παρῆν καὶ ἀποδοθεῖται δήναι 1425.

3. The infinitive as object

καὶ πᾶς ο ἄλφσεν ἠκουόμεν ἀπεστάλει αὐτοῦ
Μὴ ἔργατον λυτῶν ἀποδοθεῖν, ἠκουόμεν ἐργαζότατον.

4. The object infinitive in indirect discourse.

Τεθαυμάσθη γάρ ὅτι τῶν ἐπώδους λυτῶν ἐνδεικτάται
πεῖ σοὶ τῶν εὐρυδέκατον.

5. The infinitive without the article limits the meaning of many adjectives and nouns.

Φοβηθοῦσε τὸν μᾶλα ἵ το ἀνεπείτων ἐχοντα ἐγγονιάν
ἐναλείφει εἰς τὴν νεῖβαν.

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

8.5 Kai en tois eisgei au'ton o mev eixein para tin odos
8.6 Did to mei eixein ikhada.

22.2 Oi eisgei enoikiasws estoi eisow tov pithoikhiai

3. The genitive and dative of the infinitive with the article, can stand in most of the constructions belonging to these cases.

23.2 Tov tov engegen ... kalwvta fergous kalwvta teleivn.

24.16 Oi eisgei au'tow ekpattojv tov mei eisgegen au'ton.

9. 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.

22.5 Tov tov o me toutin

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

11.4 Stoikhodi keigw laiv katakevaphwv.
καὶ Ἰοσεφᾶς ἤλθον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν. 52

α. The infinitive after ἀπὸ τὸ, "so that so as"
expresses a result.

Εἰς ὡς ἐπὶ πόνους ἠλέην τῶν μακάρων τοῦ θεοῦ, ἀπὸ τὸν χαριτωμένον ἔλθεν.

καὶ ἠλίθρως ἔβαλεν ἐὰν ἦν, ἃτοι ὑπερήφανοι εὐθεῖα ἐκτικὴ ἄνθρωπον.

β. The infinitive after ἀπὸ sometimes expresses a condition and sometimes a purpose.

Τοῦ ἐπιλέγοντα αὐτοῖς λόγον, ἀπὸ τὸν παρασκευάζεται αὐτὸν τῇ δόξῃ.

γ. The infinitive is sometimes used like the imperative.

Δέσκαλος ἐπεξείρησε ἐπὶ τὸν νῦν ὡς. 535

δ. In laws, treaties, and proclamations the infinitive often depends on ἐνοχὲ or σέδοκεῖ, or it enacted or ἔνθεσθαι, it is commanded, which may be expressed in a previous sentence or understood.

Εἰς ἐν τοῖς ἐφερομένοις ἐξήλθεν δόξῃ τῆς ἡγεμονίας. 540

καὶ ἤγερεν Ἀρχάγγελον ἐπὶ γράφεται πάντων τῆς ἀκούσεως.

ε. The infinitive after ἐπὶ in affirmative sentences ὡς ἐπὶν ἀντιὶ ὡς ἐπὶν ἑλλεῖρα ἐφιέτον ὧμερον ἀσταφάς. 561.
The participle. There are: 

1. It may express a simple attribute. 

1.17 Ἔσωμεν καθὼς λαῖν κατενευθόμενον. 

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

4.28 Ἐπιθυμοῦμεν πάνες ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ ἀκούομες ταῦτα. 

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

1.42 Καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκεῖνος ὁ κατὰ τῆς κολλίας οὖν. 

2.26 Καὶ ἡ ἀκούσης κριθματίζομαιν. 

3. Participle qualifying a noun. 

1.19 Ἐφώ εἰς τὴν τρίτην ὁ πατέρα ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. 

2.39 Ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Φαίσαδος ὁ καλεῖς αὐτὸν. 

b. The participle as a substantive. 

6.1 Μακάσιον οἱ πεινάντες νῦν. 

6.22 Μακάσιον οἱ κλαίοντες νῦν. 

The participle defining the circumstances of an action. 

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

2.1 Ἕμοιον τόπον Πειλάτου τῆς Γοβανίας δὲ ἵνα ἥψω ἐπὶ Γοβάνναν. 

2. Cause, manner and means. 

2.6 Καὶ ὅπου ὁπεδοτάντες. 

2.8 Καὶ ἤλθεν εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν περίχωρον τοῦ Φογισάου.
Kyrísoúν βατικοῦ μετανάσεως.
3. Purpose or intention
καὶ γάρ ἐξ ὑμῶν κατὰ τὰ ἄνγη.
4. Condition
οὖν ἐπιβαθῶν τὴν χεῖρα αὐτῶν ἐπὶ ἀγοράν καὶ ἰδεῶν τὰ ἐν πλατέων.
εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω ἐκθέτος ἐστιν τῇ βασίλειᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ.
5. Opposition or limitation.
ὅτε δὲ ἐὰν ἐμβιασθῇ δύναται πρὸς ἀδειναὶ ὅπερ τὴν ἡμέραν ἀπὸ τῶν πτωχῶν.
6. Any attendant circumstance.
καὶ ἴρος προσδοκαῖν τὸν ἔλληναν
Εἰπὲν δὲ τῇ ἀνδρὶ τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἐγὼ ἐγὼν τὴν χεῖρα
παράκλησην καὶ γενικήν αἰτίαν.
Ἀκοῦον δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν ἐπιστήσεις ἠκούον παραβολήν.
The participle may be used to limit the meaning of certain verbs in a sense which often resembles that of the infinitive.
Ἡ δὲ ἐπικύρωσεν ἀλλαῖον.

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.
τε ἐξελύοντο ἐς τὴν ἐγγύμον ἑξάβασιν, κάλαμον καὶ ἔλεονον.
225 ἄλλα τι ἐκεῖνον ἢ έσεσθε; ζητηθῶν εἰς μακράς ἡμέρας ἡμεροκόμον;  

Verbal adjectives in τέσσερα and τέσσαρα.  

5.34 ἄλλα οὗν ήν εἰς ἱνα τοιού ἰανοῦς ἐπιτεύ.  

Interrogative sentences.  

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

1.18 Κατὰ τι γράφουσα τοῦτο;  

1.34 Πῶς εἶ νῦν τοῦτο, ἐπεὶ οὕτως οὐ γράφασθαι.  

6. The principle direct interrogative particles are ἢ and ἢν.  

18. Ἀρκος εἰσήγη τὴν πίστιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἔρημος.  

Indirect questions may be introduced by εἰ  

whether  

6.9 Ἠπεραίτω ὡς ἢ ἐσεσθήν τῷ σοφῷ τῇ ἱδρυμαθήσει,  

η ἡποτοπήσαι, γεγονὼν σώκει ἢ ἀναλέγας.  

12.23 Εἰπεν δὲ τίς ἅλθην, κοίτε ἢ ὅλον ἢ οὐκομένοι.  

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

6.9 Ἠπεραίτω ὡς ἢ ἐσεσθήν τῷ σοφῷ τῇ ἱδρυμαθήσει,  

ἡ καλοπον ἤςαλ.
Negatives.

The Greek has two negative adverbs *οὔ* and *ηὐ*

1. *οὔ* is used with the indicative and optative in all independent sentences except wishes also in indirect discourse after *εἰ* and *ἂν* and in causal sentences.

1.2. Ἐκείνην δὲ οὖν ἠδίκητο λαβῇ τὸ λόγον.
1.3. Τὰς ἑπτὰ τότε, ἤτε ἄργα ὑπὲρ τὴν καλήν.

2. *ηὐ* is used with the subjunctive and imperative

2.20 ηὐρρίσκω, ἂστρικός.

14.20 ηὐρείως, μὴ πονεῶς μὴ κλέως μὴ κυρωσαράξης έτος

3. *ηὐ* is used in all final and object clauses after ἢν ὁμιλεῖν ὑπὲρ ἄρα μὴ ἐκλίπῃ ἢ πέσῃ σοιν.

Εἴρον ἄν ἐκεῖνην πείρᾳ σοὶ ἢν μὴ ἐκλίπῃ ἢ πέσῃ σοιν.

4. *ηὐ* is used in all conditional sentences in relative sentences with an indefinite antecedent and the corresponding temporal sentences after ἢν ὁμιλεῖν ὑπὲρ ἄρα μὴ ἐκλίπῃ ἢ πέσῃ σοιν.

Καὶ μακάριος ἢτοιν ὡς ἢν μὴ σκανδαλισθῇ ἢν ἢμοί.

Ἀνὶ ἢν μὴ μετανοήσῃ, πάντες ἐρῶμεν ἀπολέοντε.

Μὴ is used with the infinitive in all constructions except that of the indirect discourse where *οὔ* is used.

2.26 Μὴ ἵππῳ διότιν ποῦ οὐ έδοξόν τοῦ Χριστὸν κηθίσων.
6. When a participle expresses a condition, it takes μή, so when it is equivalent to a relative clause with an indefinite antecedent.

καὶ ἐδοθὲν ἔστων καὶ μὴ συνάντοις λογίων. 12ο. 933

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 ὁ ἑκατόν ἐθέλητον τοῦ μὴ ὑπομνῆναι αὐτὸν 24ο. 6.

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

τὰς μᾶς ἐπὶ τί ὅπερ ὑπέτει ὑπὸ μηδὲν ἐνῷ ἔστων 22ο. 6.

πληρωθῆν ἐν τῇ ἔρευσι τοῦ θεοῦ.

9. The double negative of μή is used for emphasis.

καὶ ὀφείλει ἐκ τῆς καταλύσεως ἕμων ὃν μὴ ἐπιθύμητε. 21ο. 8.