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Greek Syntax, Illustrated with Examples from the Gospel of Luke

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General Rules of the Sentence - Subject.

601. The subj. of a finite verb in Nom.
1,13. οτεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ ἄγγελος.
1,24. συνέλαβεν Ελισαβέτ καὶ μηνι αὐτὸν.

602. The subj. often omitted.
(a) When a pron. of 1st or 2d pers.
1,13. καὶ καλέσεις τῶν οἴκων αὐτὸ τῷ Ἰωάννῃ. (2d pers)
1,17. καὶ διδάσκαλην λαλήσαι τῷ οἴκῳ. (1st pers)

(Footnote: omitted if emphasized.)
1,17. ἐγώ εἰμι Γαβριὴλ.
1,18. ἐγώ γὰρ εἰμι πρεσβύτης.

(b) When subj. is indeterminate.
1,3. ἔδωκεν καὶ εἰς. 1,5. ἐγένετο ηδὲ ἐν τῷ ἱερατεύμον.
2,23. καθὼς γέγονεν ἐν τῷ κυρίῳ κυρίου.

Refer to numbers in Hadley & Allen's grammar.
The Verb.

A finite verb agrees with its subj. in num., in number and person.

1,15. ἔγω γὰρ ἐμί προσβορίγας.
1,24. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς ημέρας οὐκέτασαν Ἐλισάβετ.
22,63. Καὶ οἱ ἄραπες ἐνέπαιχον αὐτῷ.
22,67. εἰ δὲ εἰς Ἰησοῦς, εἴπε τό μήν.

Dactyl. plur. subj. has verb sing.

8,5. καὶ τὰ τετεινατον ὑπάρχον κατέβαγεν αὐτῷ.
8,30. ὅτι ἐστὶς ἑλένες ἔπαικτον τόλμα τῆς αὐτῶν.

With two nouns, subjects connected by and, verb in plur.

2,48. ἦν δὲ τιτῆρον σως καὶ ὄντων ἐβυθούντοι σε.

Sometimes verb agrees with one only, and is understood with rest.

1,64. αὐτοὶ δὲ τὸ στόμα αὐτῶν καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα αὐτῶν.

Plus verb rarely need when sing., subjects are connected by ὅποιος ἐνθευτῇ.

14,5. ἦν δὲ ἔριν ὅποιος ἐνθευτῇ ἔσχατον τετειναῖ.

(A) A sing. subj. followed by οὐν or μετά rarely takes plus. verb.

2,4. ἄτεσθι δὲ καὶ Ἰωνῆ ἐν Μαρίαν.

Subj. sometimes a collective noun, expressing more than one in sing.

1,10. Καὶ πᾶν τὸ πλῆθος ἦν τῶν λαὸς προσέκυπτεν.
1,21. Καὶ ἦν δὲ λαὸς προσδοκοῦν τὸν Ζαχαρια. 
Omission of the Verb.

611. εἰρή is often omitted, especially forms ἐστὶ and ἐστι.

1, 28. ὁ κύριος μετὰ τοῦ.
1, 68. εἶδον ὡς τινὸς ὁ ἐθές τοῦ Ἰσραήλ.

(a) The omission the rule with certain verbs. frequent with verbals in τοιούτῳ.
5, 38. ἀλλὰ δὴν νῦν ἐνεπιστολῶν καὶ νῦν ἐπιστέον.

612. Some common verbs of being doing, etc., may be omitted in brief and pointed expressions—questions and commands.

1, 43. καὶ πόθεν μὴν τοῦτο.
4, 34. ζευ, τί νῦν καὶ σοι.

613. Any verb may be omitted when it can be supplied from context.

6, 3. ἐπηλώσεν Δαβὶδ, ἵνα ἐπηλώσεν αὐτὸς καὶ ὁ μετ' αὐτῶν ὄρος.

6, 7. ἐπετρέπετο δὲ ὁ γραμματέας καὶ ὁ φαρισαίον.

Predicate Nouns, etc.

614. A pred. subs. must agree in case with the subs. to which it refers, a pred. adj., must agree in case, number, and gender.

6, 5. κύριος ἐστιν ὁ θεός τοῦ αὐθαίρετον καὶ τοῦ οὐβιβαίον.
1, 7. καὶ ἐβοῦ ἦν ὁ Ελληστής στερέως.

616. The pred. adj. may agree with one subs., and be understood with rest.

11, 27. μακαρία ἦν καὶ καὶ ἦν καὶ ἰδιδόμενον καὶ αὐτὸς ἂν ἔγνωσι.
Attributes:

620. An adj. agrees with its subj. in case, number & gender.
1,42. καὶ ανεφώσαντον κραυγῇ μεγάλῃ.
4,11. Ἰησοῦς δὲ πλήθυς πνεύματος ἄραν.

621. The subj. to which an attr. belongs is often omitted.
(a) When it is the general idea of man or woman.
1,1. ἐπείδη ὅπλοι ἐπεξεργαζότοι.
1,32. καὶ ὑψωτε ραττενόως.
(b) When it is the gen. idea of thing, the attr. is neuter.
10,41. καὶ θορυβάζῃ περὶ πολλά.
10,42. ένδε κέ ἐστιν χρεία.
(c) When it can be readily understood from the attr. itself.
7,11. καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ (day).
2,1. ἀποκράφεσθαι πάντα τὴν οἰκουμένην (world).
(d) When it is expressed in the context.
13,32. Ἰδου εἰσῆλθα διαμόντα καὶ τάσσεις ἀποτελεῖς οἴημεν καὶ ἀφρον
καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ τελείωσαι.
13,33. οἴημεν καὶ ἀφρόν καὶ τῇ ἑρχομένῃ πορείᾳ.

Opposites:

623. The appos. agrees in case with its subj. (a) The appos. ordinarily
agrees in number also.
1,5. ἐγένετο ἐν ταῖς ημέραις Ἡρῴδου βασιλέως τῆς Ἰουδαίας.
1,68. Ἐνορητὸς κύριος θεὸς Ἰσραήλ.
6.24. (a) Attrib. apposition. The appos. has the force of an attrit.
(b) Descriptive apposition. The appos. describes something just named.

1:5. Ἰακώβων, βασιλέως τῆς Ἰουδαίας.
1:6. καὶ Ἰακώβων, ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ.
(c) Participial apposition. The appos. is related to subj. as the part to whole.
2:3. καὶ ἐπορεύον τοὺς ἄπωγοντος, ἵκαμος ἐν τῷ ἑαυτῷ πάλιν.

6.25. (a) Words denoting station, condition, or connected with ἀνάπτυξις.

2:35. καὶ ἦν ἀνήρ Σολομῶν ἀπῆρεος, καὶ ἦν ἀνήρ ἀσθενὸς καὶ ἰγκαρος.

6.26. Then a word and sentence are in app. word may stand in nom. or acc.

1:43. καὶ πάντως χρῶ τοῦτο, ἵνα ἐλθῇ ἡ μνήμη, etc.

Pronouns of Reference.

6.27. The rel. agrees with its antecedent in number and gender.

2:15. καὶ ἔδωκεν τῷ βρίσκετο, τῷ γεγονός ἦν ὁ κύριος, etc.

2:25. ἐν χρόνοις ἦν Ἰσραήλ, ὦ ἄγαλμα ζωῆς ὑμῶν.
(a) If the rel. is the subj. of a sentence, the verb takes pers. of the antecedent.

8:26. εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν τῶν Ἰουδαίων, ἦτο τὸν ἀντίπαρον, etc.

6.34. Dual and Plural. In speaking of two, the dual and plural are freely united or interchanged with one another.

9:36. καὶ ποῦ ἦνδρες δίο.
Adjectives and Adverbs.

641. Adverbs used to qualify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

5. 3. ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἐπαναγαγέν ὁ λίγον

12. 34. ἐκεῖ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὅμως ἔσται.

643. Compar. degree may be followed by ὅσον or by the gen.

7. 13. ὅτεν ἡ ἀριστήρας πέντε.

11. 32. ὅτεθνεν Σολωμῶν δόξα.

11. 26. ἠκούσα τῶν τρισάτων.

(a) When ὅ, is used, the objects compared are usually in the same case.

10. 12. ὅτι Σολωμῶν ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ἀνεργάτερον ἔσται ὃ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐκείνῃ.


(c) The gen. is usually used where ὅ, if used, would be followed by nom. or acc.

11. 26. ἐπεξεῖν πνεύματα πολὺτέρα ἐκστάσει ἔτη.

11. 22. ἐπέστειλεν τῷ ἀχρότερον ἀυτὸν.

645. Instead of the gen. or ὅ, a prep. is sometimes used with compar.

3. 13. μὴ δέν πλέον παρὰ τῇ διαταγῇ σου ὅ ματι προσέγοντε.

9. 48. ὅ γὰρ μικρότερον ἐν πᾶσιν ὅ ὁμί."

649. The compar. may be used alone, the second part being implied.

7. 28. ὅ ὅ τι μικρότερον, ἀτλ.

(a) The compar. alone often denotes simply an excess, and may be rendered by too or very.

22. 44. ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ προσύχετο.
650. (a) The highest degree among tenses is expressed by the comparative.

5, 23. ἡ ἐστίν ἐυκοπιότερον, ἐπείν x x x ἐπείν.

(b) This particle may express a very high degree of the quality.

1, 3. Κράτιστε Θεοφίλε.

The Article: ὁ as a Demonstrative.

654. ὁ sometimes retains its primitive power as a demonstr. Before μὲν ὁ ἔτερον.

8, 5. ὁ μὲν ἔτεσεν παρὰ τὴν ὅδηγον.

24, 42. ὁ ὅ ἐπέδωκαν αὐτῷ.

(2) Very often ὁ ὅ (without preceding ὁ μὲν) means but ἥν.

3, 13. ὁ ὅ ἔτεσεν πρὸς αὐτῶν.

5, 13. ὁ ὅ ἔπὶ τὴν πέτραν.

655. (a). ὁ as a demonstr. in πρὸ τοῦ (also written πρωτοῦ).

2, 21. πρὸ τοῦ συνήμφων αὐτῶν.

ὁ as an Article.

656. Restrictive Article.

1, 25. καὶ εἰσελθὼν ὁ ἄγγελος πρὸς αὐτῶν.

4, 26. καὶ πτύσασθαι οἷον ἀποδοῦι.

657. (a) The Article may distinguish an object as well-known.

7, 5. καὶ τὴν οὐναγωγὴν αὐτὸς ὑποδόθηκεν ἤμι.

1, 10. τῇ ὕπαι τοῦ θυμιάματος.

3, 8. πατέρα ἔχουμεν τῶν Ἀβραάμ.
658. The Article regularly takes the place of an unemphatic possessive pronoun.
13,13. καὶ ἐπέθηκεν αὐτῷ τὰς χείρας.
13,34. ὁπό τὰς πτέρυγας.

659. The generic Article marks a whole class of objects as distinguished from other classes.
1,9. κατὰ τὸ ἔθος τῆς ἱερατείας.
10,7. αὐτοὶ γὰρ ὁ ἐφάνασ τὸς μνημον αὐτῶν.
(a) So when a single object forms a class by itself. These often omit the Article, like proper names.
4,40. δύοντες δὲ τὸ τοῦ βήγου.
3,6. καὶ ὑφεται πᾶτα σάρξ.

660. (a). The art. often omitted in populative expressions, which thus gain emphasis.
1,14. καὶ ἐστι χαῖρε τοι καὶ ἀγαλλίασις.
8,74. καὶ ὑπὸ μεγεθέντων καὶ πλούτου καὶ νόμινων.
(b) For the divinity, in general, God is meant, but ὁ θεός, the (particular) god.
3,2. ἔγενετο τῷ βηθοῦ θεόδ.
3,6. τὸ σωτήριον τοῦ θεοῦ.

661. The art. is omitted in many common designations of place and time.
2,11. ἐν τῷ δανείο.
2,14. ἐπὶ τῆς εὐοίαν.
662. When the first of two or more substantives connected by and, has the article, it may be understood with the others.
1,5. εν πᾶσι οudiantes ἐν τόλμη καὶ δικαιώματι.
5,17. εκ πάσης κύριος τῆς Γαλιλαίας καὶ Ἰουδαίας.

663. Proper names (of persons and places) are usually without the article, yet, they often take it to mark them as before-mentioned or well known.
1,12. καὶ ἑταράχος Σαχαρίας Ιοάν.
2,15. ἕως θηλείμον.
1,13. καὶ καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰουδαίην.
6,9. οἶδε πλὴν τῆς Ἰσραήλ.
(a). Other proper names of nations or families generally have the Art.
1,5. Ἐβραῖος τῆς Ἰουδαίας.
13,1. Περὶ τῶν Γαλιλαίων.

664. (a) A numeral may have the art. when distinguished as apart from the whole number to which it belongs.
7,41. δ ἐὰν ὑφαίσθητην ἐγώ ἐγώ πεντακόσια.

666. When art. and attrib. belong together with a sub., the art. is placed before attrib.
(a) The attrib. gen. may or may not follow this rule.
14,26. καὶ ὅριος τῶν πατέρα αὐτοῦ.
16,27. εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ πατρὸς μου.
(b) In general, any group of words standing last, art. v. sub. has force of attrib.
1,1. περὶ τῶν τεπληροφορημένον ἐν οἷς πραγμάτων.
1,70. τῶν ἄγαν ἀπ' αἰῶνος προφητῶν αὐτῶν.
667. Usually art. and attrib. precede the verb.
4,43. ὅτι καὶ ταῖς ἐτέραις πόλεωις.
6,45. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος.
(a) When an attrib. part has other words depending on it, either these
words or the part may follow the verb.
3,7. ἔλεγεν οὖν τοῖς ἐκπροσωποῦσιν ὅλοις βαπτίσθηνε τὸν αὐτόν.

668. Less often, art. and attrib. follow the verb, which then takes another art.
1,26. έν ἔδε τῷ μὴ τῷ ἐκτό.
1,57. έν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ ὕδοι.

669. The pred. noun in general without the art.
1,15. καὶ Ἰνων καὶ σίκερα οὐ μὴ πίη.
6,5. κύριος ἡταί οὐδε τόν ἀνθρώπον καὶ τοῦ σαββάτου.
(a) But if the pred. noun is definite, it has the art.
3,22. οὐ ἐὰν ὦ οὐδε μοι, ὁ ἄγαθας.

670. A pred. adj. can not stand between an art. and its verb, but must
precede or follow both of them.
3,4. ἐνεπείτι ἄνετοι τὰς τρίβους αὐτόν.
12,37. μακριοί οἱ δοῦλοι ἐκεῖνοι.

671. The adjectives μέσος, ἄκρος, ὑπάρκτος used in pred. position, refer to a part
of the subject.
8,7. ἔπεσεν ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἄκαρβων.
672. Art. with τὰς and ὅς. The adj. τὰς has usually the pred. position, but it takes the attrib. position when it means the sum total.
\[\text{τὰ πᾶν τὰ ἔρματα (all the words).}\]
\[\text{ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ. (In all Judea)}\]
1.65 ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ ἐρείπῃ
(a) Without the article. 7.15. ὑπὲρ πάντων τοῦκος.
\[\text{τὰς in the sing. means every.}\]
3.5. τᾶς σάρκα φαραγγί. 1.47. τὰς ὁ ἐρχόμενος πρὸς μέ.
(b) Similarly ὅς. 1.65. ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ ἐρείπῃ.

673. Art. with pronouns. Subs. with ὅς, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, require the art. and the pron. takes the pred. position.
\[\text{ἐν ἐκεῖνῃ τῇ ὕπαθ.}\]
13.1. ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ καρπῷ.
(a) The same is true of ἄρπα, ἀμφότερος, ἐκαστός.
5.7. καὶ ἔτησαν ἀμφότερος τὰ πλούτα.

Pronouns.

679. With preceding art., the intensive αὐτός (means the same.
2.8. ἐν τῷ χῶρᾳ τῇ αὐτῇ.

680. αὐτός is emphatic (himself, myself, etc.)
(a) In pred. position with a subs. or when the subs. has no art.
2.2. αὐτῇ ἄποροι.
4.21. πεπλήρωσεν ἡ γραφή αὐτή.
680E). When standing alone in the kom.  
2.25. καὶ αὐτὸς ἐδέσατο αὐτῷ.  
4.15. καὶ αὐτὸς ἐδιδαχεῖν ἐν ταῖς ὄναμοις.  
(c). Less often when standing alone in an oblique case.  
2.35. καὶ σοῦ δὲ αὐτῆς τὴν φυλήν.  
1.23. ἀπελθὼν εἰς τὸν ὅλον αὐτὸν.  

682. Usually the oblique cases, standing alone, serve as pers. pronouns.  
2.8. ἐν τῇ τοῖς ποίμνῃ αὐτῶν.  
2.10. καὶ ἐπεπεν αὐτῶς ὁ ἄγγελος.  

683. The reflexive pronouns usually refer to the subj. of the sentence.  
2.3. ἐκατός εἰς τὴν ἑαυτὸν ποίλην.  
4.9. βάλη σὲ αὐτὸν ἑκτὼν κάτω.  
4.23. ἵφταν, θεράπευσον σὲ αὐτὸν.  

689. Instead of the possessive, ἐμος, σος, the gen. of the pers. pronouns, μου,  
σου, are often used. These gen. take pred. position.  
4.23. ἐν τῇ πατρίδι σου.  
4.12. οὐκ ἐκπεροδοσίς κύριον τὸν θεὸν σου.  

690. For the third pers. the genitives, αὐτὸν-ῆς, etc., in pred. position, are used.  
1.32. τὸν θρόνον Δαυίδ τῶν πατρὸς αὐτοῦ.  
1.31. καὶ καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν.
692. (a) The possessive strengthened by αὐτός, αὐτής, αὐτών.

2, 35. Καὶ σοὶ δὲ αὐτής τήν ψυχήν.

(b) The genitive of the reflex. pronoun in the attrib. position.

7, 60. ἀφετοὺς νεκρῶς θάφαι τοὺς έαυτῶν νεκρῶς.

694. A poss. pron. is sometimes equiv. to an objective gen.

2, 19. τοῦτο ποιεῖ τις τήν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

695. (a) These pronouns, and especially δός, sometimes mean here, there, to,

3, 8. ὅτι δίναται δος εκ τῶν λίθων τούτων.

696. In referring back to an object already mentioned, ὅτος is used.

1, 32. ὅτος ἐστιν πέρας, etc.

1, 24. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς ἱερᾶς.

(a) ὅτος, especially the next, τοῦτο, sometimes refers forward to
a word or sentence in apposition.

3, 20. τοιούτως καὶ τοῦτο ἐστὶν πάνω, κατέκλεισεν τὸν Ἰωάννην ἐν φυλακῇ.

1, 3. οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἀνέφελτα οἳ ἐτοίχησαν οὖν 

(b) ἐκεῖνος, like ὅτος refers back, but implies remoteness.

2, 1. ἐγείρω τοίς εἰρήκασ ἐκεῖνος ἐκεῖναι.
699. The ordinary relatives (ὁς, ὅς, ὅσος) are often used where the antecedent is indefinite.
8, 39. καὶ δίημιον ὡς ἐπολύτων ὅδεις.
4, 40. πάντες δὲν εἶχον ἀδελφῶντας.
(a) But the indef. rel. (ὁτις, ὅτις, etc.) are not used where the antecedent is definite.
1, 26. ἐν γῇ καὶ ἔπειτον.
5, 3. καὶ ἐτεραὶ πολλαὶ αἵτινες διηκόμων αὑτοῖς. (Exception)

700. The interrogatives (pronouns and adverbs) are used both in direct and indirect questions.
4, 36. τίς ὁ λόγος ὁτός.
2, 48. τι ἐποίησεν ἦμιν ὁτός.
4, 34. ὅτα κε, τίς εἰ.

704. (a) ἄλλος, ἄλλο, and similar expressions are used like alius, aliud, in the Latin.
9, 17. ἄλλοι δὲ ἦσαν, ἄλλοι δὲ ὅτι prophecy.

The Cases. - Nominative and Vocative.
706. The chief uses of the N. are: (a) As subj. of a finite verb.
1, 46. καὶ ἔπειτα Μαρία.
2, 30. ὅτι εἶδον οἱ δραγματίου μου, etc.
(b) As pred. N. when a pred. noun belongs to the subject.
1, 19. ἐγὼ εἶμι Παρθένος, etc.
2, 36. καὶ ἦν Ἀννα prophecy.
The nom. is often used for the voc. in address.
18, 11. ὃ ὑπό, εὐχαριστῶ σοι.
11, 39. θὰ μὴν ὁ φαρισαῖος.

The nom. (independent) is used for names and titles which form no part of a sentence, sometimes even when they are part of a sentence.
13, 34. Ἰεροναλήμ, Ἰεροναλήμ, ἢ ἀποκτένων τοὺς προφήτας.

The person or thing addressed is put in the vocative.
1, 3. κράτιστε Θεόπλε.
6, 46. ἤδε με καλέσε, κύριε, κύριε.
18, 18. δίδασκαλε ἀγαθέ.

Accusative.

The direct object of a trans. verb is put in the acc.
1, 46. Μεγαλένει ἡ φυσῆ τὸν κύριον.
3, 20. καὶ κατεκλείσετον Ἰωάννην ἐν φυλακῇ.

Many Greek verbs are trans., and take a direct object, when the verbs used to render them in English are intrans., and followed by a prep.
7, 31. ἔλεγον τὴν γοβὸν αὐτῶν.
13, 25. καὶ κρέον τὴν θρακ.

(b) In many cases, the Greek varies, using the same verb as trans. and intrans., as ἀποδεικνύει.
9, 45. ἢ μὴ αἰσθητάται αὐτῶν.
712. (c) Many intrans. verbs become trans., by being compounded with a prep.  
2,7. καὶ ὅβα κυρίων περιέλαμψεν αὐτοὺς.

714. Many trans. verbs have a direct object, the thing affected or 
produced by their action.  
11,46. ὅτι φοριζετε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φορία δοξάσατε.  

715. The cognate acc. repeats the meaning of the verb in form of a noun.  
2,9. καὶ ἔφοβον ήμαν ὡς ὁμοίον μέγαν.  
2,8. καὶ φυλάσσοντες φυλακὴς τῆς νυκτὸς. 

718. The acc. of specification is connected with verbs, adjectives and nouns, 
to specify the part, property or sphere to which they apply.  
6,4. εἷς μόνους τοὺς ἠδηστα.  

717. The adverbial acc. is used in many words and phrases.  
(b) Many neuter adjectives are used in this way. 
12,47. δαρήστει πολλά.  
12,48. δαρήστει ὀλιγά.  

720. The extent of time and place is put in the acc.  
(a) Time: 4,2. ἡμέρας, τετερακόντα περατώμενος ὧδό τοῦ διαβήλου.  
13,7. ἰδοὺ τριά ἔτη ἁφῶν ἔφθασεν.  
19,5. σήμερον γὰρ ἐν τῷ οἶκῳ.  
(b) Space: 22,41. καὶ αὕτως ἀπεταθώθε ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπεὶ λίθου Βολύν.  
24,13. ἀπέχουσιν στάδιον ἐξήκοντα ἀπὸ Ἰερούσαλήμ.
724. Many trans. verbs may have a double object, usually a person and
at thing, both in the Acc.
11,11. τον δὲ ἐξ ὥμων τὸν πάτερα αἰτῆσεις ὁ θέως ἄρτεν.
11,41. οὗτος φορτίσετε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φορτία δυσβάστακτα.
(a). The passive of these verbs retains the acc. of the thing.
16,3. οὗτος κυρίος μου ἀφαιρέται τὴν εἰκόναμαν ἃν ἐμοῦ.

726. A pred. noun, when it belongs to the object of a trans. verb, is put in
the acc.
1,13. καὶ καλεσθεῖ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννην.

Genitive.
728. One noun may have another depending on it, in the gen.
1,5. ἐγένετο ἐν τοῖς ἡμεραῖς Ναβίδου.
1,5. καὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς Ἑλισάβετ.

729. There are several kinds: as (a). Gen. of possession.
1,9. τὸ ἔδω τῆς ἱερατείας.
1,7. εἰς τὸν ναὸν τοῦ κυρίου.

Remark. It may express merely original connection.
3,4. ἐν βιβλίῳ λόγων Ἰσαίου τοῦ φορέτου.
2,44. ἦλθεν ἡμέρας ἡδῶν.
(b) Gen. subjective, showing the subject of an action.
11,48. καὶ συνευδοκεῖτε τῷ ὄργαν τῶν πατέρων ὑμῶν.
13,28. καὶ ὁ βασιλέας τῶν ὀδύνων.

The passage of these verbs retains the acc. of the thing.
729. (d) Gen. of measure: (extent, duration, value).
   17,4. καὶ εἶδεν ἐπὶ τὰς ὑπερήφανας.
   (b) Gen. partitive; denoting the whole of which the other sub is a part.
   4,31. πᾶν τῆς Παλαιᾶς.
   4,37. εἰς πάντα τὸ τὸν τῆς περίκλου.
   5,3. εἰς ἐν τῶν πολίων.

730. The following are peculiarities of the attrib. gen.
   (a) With the gen., ὁδὸς and ἡδος are often omitted.
   6,15. καὶ Ἰάκωβου Ἀλφαίου.
   24,10. καὶ Μαρία ἡ Ἰάκωβου.
   (d) The part. gen. does not take the attrib. position.
   15,12. ὅποι τὸ ἐπὶ θάλλον μέρος τῆς ὁδοίας.
   19,27. ἄπειρολεν ἄπο τῶν μυθῶν.
   (e) Adjectives which have a part. gen. usually conform to it in gender.
   5,12. ἐν μῖα τῶν πολίων.

732. The gen. may take the place of a pred. noun.
   (a) The pred. gen. in its use corresponds with the attrib. gen.
      Objective. 18,7. ἄκουσαν ὡς μὴ πείρατο τὴν ἐκδίκησιν τοῦ ἐξελέγχου.
      Partitive. 18,16. τῶν ἀπὸ ποιοτοὺς ἐκτὸς ἢ βασιλέα τοῦ θρόου.
   (d) The gen. of characteristic is used only as a pred. gen.
      18,6. ἀκούσατε τὶς κρίτις τῆς ἄδικας λέγει. (Exception)
738. Verbs of touching, taking hold of, beginning take the gen.
5,13. ὑψάτο αὐτόν εἰπών
6,19. δ ὄχλος ἠξίζων ἀπτεσθαι αὐτῶν.
8,44. ὑψάτο τοῦ κρασπέδου.

742. The gen. is used with verbs which signify an action of the senses or mind.
10,16. δ ἄκοινον ὑμῖν, ἐρεῦν ἄκουει.
10,24. καὶ ἐπερεύθη αὐτῶ.
14,24. γεβησάρη μου τῷ ἐπίπου.
17,32. μνημονεύετε τῆς γεναιᾶς Διότ.
(c) ἄκοιν and ἀκοδομαί usually have the thing heard in the
accus. the person heard in the gen.
2,46. καὶ ἄκοινα τα ἄταν.
9,36. αὐτῶν ἄκουετε.

741. The gen. is used with verbs of ruling and leading.
3,1. ὑγεμονεύοντες Ἰωάννου Πιλάτου τῆς Ιουδαίας.
3,1. καὶ τετραρχοῦντος τῆς Γαλιλαίας Ἰωάννου.

743. The gen. is used with verbs of plenty and want.
1,53. πειρατές ἐκέπλησεν ἀγαθῶν.
1,67. καὶ Ζαχαρίας ἐπήσην τεμνόμενος ἄγιον.
11,39. γέρμην ἀρπαγής καὶ πονηρίας.
(a). When ἰδέα means request it may take a gen. of the person, and
an accus. of the thing asked for.
9,40. καὶ ἑδέσφυ τῶν μαθητῶν σου.
745. Verbs of judicial action take a gen. of the prusa.
   (c) ὀματίου, with such verbs, is a gen. of value.
   24, 20. εἰς κρίμα θανάτου.

746. The gen. of value is used with verbs of buying, selling, valuing, etc.
   12, 6. οὐχὶ πέντε οὗτοι τινὰς τινὰς αὔτοπλοιν δίνω.

747. Verbs of superiority and inferiority take the gen.
   12, 7. πολλὰν οὗτοις διάφέρετε.

751. Many verbs, compounded with a prep., take the gen. when the prep. taken
by itself would have gen.
   7, 42. μὴ ἔχοντος αὐτῶν ἀποδείκνυ.|
   10, 18. ἐνος ἁὸν καταβεβαιώσθην.

752. Especially many compounds of κατά take gen. of person.
   6, 7. κατηγορεῖν αὐτὸν.
   6, 58. καὶ κατεγέλων αὐτὸν.

753. The gen. is used with adjectives (c) Of plenty or want.
   5, 12. ἀνὴρ πλήρης λέπρας.
   5, 31. οὐ χρείαν ἔχοντων οἳ δημιουργεῖς ἐπεφή?

(c) Of accountability. 23, 15. καὶ ἄλλον ἄλλων ἀπαίτειν.
   23, 41. ἦσαν γὰρ ὅτι ἔτράφαμεν ἀπολαμβάνοιμεν.

(g) Of value. 10, 7. ἄξιον γὰρ ὅ ἐργατὴς τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ.
   12, 48. ἄξιον πληγῶν.
755. Adjectives of the comp. degree take the gen.

7,26. καὶ περισσότερον προφήτην.
7,28. μείζον αὐτῶν ἐστίν.
7,28. μείζον Ἰωάννου οὔδείς ἐστίν.

757. The gen. is also used with adverbs, especially those of place.

4,29. ἔσω τῆς πόλεως.
4,29. ἐσώ ὕψος τοῦ ὄρους.
7,27. ἐκπροφήτευς σου.
11,51. μετὰ τοῦ θουκίδησιου.

(a) Of time.

16,16. καὶ οἱ προφῆται μέχρι Ἰωάννου.
1,20. ἄχρι ἡς γενέσαι.

(c) Of separation.

6,49. χωρὶς θερμικοῦ.

758. The adverbs ἄνευ, πλῆθυς, μέχρι, ἐνεκα, take the gen.

1,20. ἄχρι ἡς γενέσαι γενήται ταῦτα.
6,22. ἐνεκα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

(a) Πλῆθυς is often used without the gen. as a conjunction.

6,24. πλῆθυς οὐκ ὅμιν τῶν πλουσίων.
6,35. πλῆθυς ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθρούς.

759. The gen. is used to denote the time to which an action belongs.

11,5. καὶ περισσότερα πρὸς αὐτῶν μετανοήσομεν.
24,11. τῇ δὲ μιᾷ τῶν οἰκοβιῶν ἐδώκων Χαράνως.
764. (a) Nature of Indirect object. is used with many transitive verbs, along with the direct object in the accusative.

1,13. Ελισάβετ γεννήσει εἰόν ουί.
1,17. ἠτοιμάστι κυρίῳ λαῖν κατεκρεμασμένειν.

(a) With the passive, the direct object of the action becomes the subject of the verb, while the dative remains unchanged.

2,11. ὅτι ἐπέχειν ἐμῖν ὁμορροποιεῖν.
4,17. καὶ ἔπεδοθή αὐτῷ βιβλίον.

(b) With many intransitive verbs, as those of seeing, belonging, etc.

1,11. ἐδίψη ἐὰν αὐτῶ ἄγγελος κυρίον.
4,8. καὶ αὐτῷ μονό μεταβολῆς.

765. (b) It is used with adjectives kindred to verbs which take dat. of mid. object.

7,2. ὡς ἤν αὐτῷ ἐνιμία.

(a) Even some substantives expressing action may take this dat.

1,68. καὶ ἐπόησεν λύτρων τῷ λαῷ αὐτοῦ.
5,16. ὁ ᾿Ιησοῦς κοινωνεῖ τῷ ᾿Ιωάν.

767. The person or thing to whose advantage or disadvantage anything tends is put in the dat.

1,19. καὶ ἤγειρεν κέρας σωτηρίας ἡμῖν.
7,4. ὡς ἔφοβη τοῦτο.
7,5. καὶ τὴν συναγωγήν αὐτῶ ἀκοδόμησεν ἡμῖν.
768. With ἐπὶ, γίγνεσθαι, and similar verbs, the possessor is expressed by dat.
1, 5. καὶ ἔγενετο γιγνηματικόν
1, 7. καὶ οὐκ ἦν αὐτός τέκνον.
(b) The dat. in this use sometimes found in connection with substantives.
4, 11. κατὰ τὸ εἰμιθος αὐτῷ.
7, 12. μεγαλείου ὅπος τῷ μυτὶ αὐτῶ.

769. With the perf. and pluperf. pass., the agent is sometimes expressed by the dat.
4, 38. ἦν συνεγομένη πυρετῷ μεγάλῳ.
23, 15. εἶν τετραγμένον αὐτῷ.

770. Ethical Dativus Thepers, pronouns implying a remote interest, are used in colloquial language to impart a kindly and familiar tone to the sentence.
10, 11. ἀποτελοῦμένα ἤμι.
20, 28. Μουρός ἐγραφεῖ ἤμι.

771. The dat. may denote one in whose view something is true.
7, 2. ὅσι ὦ αὐτῷ ἐντυμολ.
18, 22. ἐπὶ ἐν σοι λείπει.

772. Dat. of association and likeness.
5, 11. ἄφεντες πάντα, ἠκολουθεῖσαν αὐτῷ.
5, 28. ἠκολουθεῖ ἀυτῷ.
172 (b). Also with adjectives of like meaning and even more.

9,12. διδότος εστίν ὡς βασιλέα τοῦ θεοῦ.
13,18. τινι ὡςεια εστίν ὡς βασιλεα τοῦ θεοῦ.

173. Words of likeness or unlikeness take the dative.

6,25. ὡςοις εστίν ἄνθρωποι.
7,31. καὶ τινι εἰσιν ὡςοι.

175. Many verbs compounded with ἐν, οὖν, ἐπὶ, and some with πρὸς, πάρα, περί, etc., take a dat. depending on the prep.

4,35. καὶ ἐπίτιμησεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς.
5,8. προσέπεσεν τοῖς γόναις.
5,17. καὶ κατένευσαν τοὺς μετέχους.

(a) Sometimes the same prep. is repeated before the object.

10,20. τοῖς τὰ ὄνομα τοῖς ἐνέγκραται ἐν τοῖς αὐθαναῖς.

176. (a) Datt. of means or instrument.

6,1. ψάχνετε ταῖς χερῶι.
7,7. ἄλλα ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ.
6,38. θα γὰρ μετέχοι μετεχήτε, etc.

(b) Datt. of cause.

15,17. ἐγὼ δὲ λαμβάνεις ὡς ἄπολλον μαί.
9,32. ὅσον οὐκαρημένων ὄντως.

(c) Datt. of manner.

4,38. καὶ ἀνέκρατες διόνυ μεγαλῷ.
2,37. οὐ τοῦτος καὶ τῇ τετελεῖσθε λατρεία.
779. (b). "Dat. of manner often means according to."
1,61. ὅς καλεῖται τῷ ὅνοματι τουτέω.
1,5. ἤρεβες τῷ ὅνοματι Ζαχαρίας.

780. "Dat. of respect is used to show in what point something is true."
1,51. διεσκέπτετον ὀπεραφάνσις ἤνωδα χαρᾶς αὐτῶν.
12,22. μη μεριμνᾶτε τῇ φύσι τῇ φάγετε.

782. "The dat. is used to denote the time at which something is done."
1,11. τῷ ἑώρα τοῦ θυμιάματος. (This applies to day, month, etc.)
9,22. καὶ τῷ τρίτῳ ἡμέρα ἐγερθαίναι.
(a). Together words ἐν ἢ added.
12,42. τοῦ ἐδόθην ἐν καιρῷ.
13,1. ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ καιρῷ.

Repositions with their Cases.

786 (a). The prep. is separated from its sub. only by words that qualify the sub.,
but particles may be interpolated after the prep.
1,26. ἐν δὲ τῷ μήνι, etc.
1,24. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, etc.

787. "In general, the dat. is used with prep.s to express being in a particular
situation, the acc. for coming to it, the gen. for passing through it."
1,30. εἰρέοις γὰρ χάριν παρὰ τῷ θεῷ
5,1. παρὰ τῷ λόγῳ Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν.
2,1. παρὰ καίτοπος ἀγοραστον.
787. (a) The acc. sometimes expresses extension over an object, and the gen. more belonging to a connection with an object.

81. κατὰ πόλιν καὶ κυρίνην.
9,52. πρὸς προσώπου αὐτοῦ.

Use of the Prepositions.

792. ἀνά, with acc. (c) In distributive expressions.

7,3. ῥήτη ἀνὰ ἄκο χιτάνας ἐλειν.
9,14. κλίνεις ἀνὰ πετικμέτα.

793. ἐντί, with gen. = instead of, for.

1,120. ἀνὴρ ἦν σὺν ἐπίτευχος τῶν λόγων μου.
12,3. ἀνὴρ ἦν ὁ ἅγιος ἐν τῇ οἰκοτίᾳ εἰπτετε.

794. ἀπὸ, with gen. = from, off, away from.

(a) Of place. 1,26. ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ.

1,58. καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ἀπὸ αὐτῆς ὁ ἄγγελος.

(b) Of time. 1,48. ἐκεῖν ἦν ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν.

1,70. ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλήθειας προφητῶν αὐτοῦ.

(c) Of cause. 1,18. καὶ ἐν εὐχλεώμενα ἀπὸ πνευματικῶν αὐτοῦ.

12,1. προσέχετε ἑαυτοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας τῶν φαρισαίων.

795. διὰ = through. (1) With gen.

(a) Of place. 4,30. διὰ μέσου αὐτοῦ.

5,17. διὰ τῶν καράμον.

(b) Of time. 5,5. δὲ Ἀρχιππόλεως νυκτὸς κοπιᾶσαντες.
795. (1) c. Aor. ins. 1,70. ὑπὲρ στήματος τῶν ἁγίων.
8,4. Εἰπεν δὲ παραβολής.
(2) Mitt acc. (a) Regularly, ἐν ἀκτ. of.
1,78. ὑπὲρ στήματος ἐλέους θεοῦ.
1,4. διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν ἐξ οἴκου.

796. εἰς. Mitt acc. = ἐντὸς, τῷ.
(a) Aor. place. 1,9. εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὸν ναὸν τοῦ κυρίου.
1,23. ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.
(b) Aor. time: 1,20. εἶσ τὸν καθήμενον αὐτῶν.
1,33. εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας.
(c) Aor. other relations. 2,34. εἰς πίεσιν καὶ ἀνάλογον πολλῶν.
2,34. καὶ εἰς σημεῖον ἀντιλεγόμενον.

797. ἐν. Mitt dat.
(a) Aor. place. 1,1. πεθαμαθημένων ἐν ἡμῖν.
1,6. πορευόμενοι ἐν πίστει ταῖς ἐντολαῖς.
(b) Aor. time. 1,5. ἐγέρθη ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Ἰησοῦν.
1,7. προσεβηκοτες ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις αὐτῶν.
(c) Aor. other relations. 1,8. ἐγέρθη δὲ ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῖς αὐτῶν.
1,17. ἐν πνεύματι καὶ δύναμιν Ἡλείᾳ.

798. ἐκ or ἐξ. Mitt gen.
(a) Aor. place. 1,11. ἐστιν ἐκ δεξιῶν τοῦ Θεοτοκῆς.
1,74. ἀφόβοι ἐκ χειρῶν ἐξήκοντο.
798. (b) Of time. 1,15. ἐκ κοιλίας μητρὸς αὐτοῦ.
23,8. ἦν γὰρ ἐς ἰκανὸν ἥλιον.
(a) Of origin. 1,15. ἐς εἴρημεν Ἀσία.
1,5. ἐκ τῶν θυγατέρων Ἀραχν.

799. (a) Heilegen. ἐπὶ = on, upon.
(a) Of the place where. 2,14. καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς ἑρήμη.
4,11. καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ χειμῶν ἀρουνίν σε.
(d) In other relations. 12,42. ἐπὶ τῆς θεραπείας αὐτοῦ.
22,59. ἐπὶ ἀλυθείας καὶ οὕτως μετ' αὐτοῦ ἦν.

(2) ἦν (2).
(a) Of place. 21,6. Λίθος ἐπὶ λίθῳ.
23,38. ἦν δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ χοροῦ ἐπὶ αὐτῷ.
(b) Of time. 1,14. ἐπὶ τῇ γενέσει αὐτοῦ ἡμᾶς ὤντεν ἵν.
1,29. ἐπὶ τώς λόγῳ διεταράξθη.
(c) In other relations. 1,47. ἐπὶ τῷ θεῷ, τῷ σωτῆρι, ἰδοὺ.
1,59. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ πατρὸς.

(3) ἦν (3).
(a) Of place. 1,12. καὶ ρόξος ἐπέπεσεν ἐπὶ αὐτῶν.
1,16. ἐπὶ τρόφευσον ἐπὶ κάριοι τῶν θεών αὐτῶν.
(b) Of extension over place or time.
4,25. ἦν τοῖς τριά καὶ μὴν ὡς ἦν.
18,4. καὶ οὐκ ἤπειρεν ἐπὶ χρόνον.
(c) Of an object. sought.
15,4. καὶ πορεύοντι ἐπὶ τὸ ἀπολλάκτου.
22,52. ὡς ἦν πεποθῶν ἐξεπλήθειν.
800. κατά = down.

1. With gen.: 8, 33. κατὰ τὸν κήρυκνον.
   11, 23. κατ’ ἐμοῦ ἐστὶν.
2. With acc. = down along, over, thru’, etc.
   8. 1. κατὰ πόλιν καὶ κύριν.
   9. 4. κατὰ πόλιν.
3. Other relations: 19. κατὰ τὸ ἄθικ τῆς ἑρατείας.
   118. κατὰ τί γνώρισε τούτο.
4. In dict. expressions: 2, 41. κατ’ ἔτος.
   9. 10. κατ’ ἐδαν.
   9. 23. κατ’ ἐγκέφαλον.

801. μετά = amid, among.

1. With gen. = with (supplying participle).
   1, 28. ὁ κύριος μετὰ σοῦ.
   1, 39. μετὰ ὁσιοῦ.
2. With acc. (a) Usually after in time or order.
   1, 24. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τᾶς ἡμέρας.
   2, 46. μετὰ ἡμέρας προῖς.

802. παρὰ. (1) With gen. = from beside, from.
   1, 37. παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ.
   2, 1. παρὰ καλοστυγόνος καὶ ἀροῦτον.
2. With dat. = with, beside.
   1, 30. εἶδεν γὰρ χάριν παρὰ τῷ θεῷ.
   2, 52. παρὰ θεῶ καὶ ἀνθρώπως.
802. (3) With acc. = to a position beside, unto.
(a) Of place. 5,1. περὰ τὴν λίμνην ΓενΝαορέτ.
5,2. περὰ τὴν λίμνην.
(c) Of comparison. 13,2. περὰ πάντας τῶν Γαλίλαυος.
13,4. περὰ πάντας τῶν αὐθαίρετοι.

803. περί, = around.
(a) With gen. Chiefly in derived sense, about, concerning.
1,14. περὶ ἐν κάθε ημέραν λόγων τῆς ἀσφάλειαν.
2,18. περὶ τῶν λαλητέρων.
(b) With acc. (Nearly the same as ἀμφί.)
10,41. καὶ ἐνεργεῖ ἐν περί πόλις.
17,2. περὶ τῶν τράχυλοιν αὐτῶ.

804. πρὸς = before. With gen.
(a) Of place. 1,76. πρὸ τοῦ προσωπου κυρίον.
9,52. πρὸ τοῦ προσώπου αὐτῶ.
(b) Of time. 2,21. πρὸ τοῦ συλλημφόρων αὐτῶ.
11,38. πρὸ τοῦ ἀριστεῖν.

805. πρὸς. (3) With acc. (a) to. 1,13. εἶπεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄγγελος.
1,18. καὶ εἶπεν Ζαχαρίας πρὸς τὸν ἄγγελον.
(b) towards with. 9,41. ἔως τέτε ἐγραμέ πρὸς ἀμάς.
29,14. διελογίζομεν πρὸς ἀλλήλους.
(c) In reference to. 12,147. πρὸς τὸ δέλμα αὐτῶ.
14,32. ἐρωτᾶ τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνην.
806. ὄν, = with, in company with. Post. dat.
1,56. Ἐμείνεν δὲ Μαριάμ τῇ ὄνι αὐτῇ.
2,15. σὺν Μαριάμ τῇ ἐμνεστεμένη αὐτῷ.

807. ὑπέρ. (6) Indirect discourse, for, on behalf of. Post. gen.
7,50. ὑπέρ ὑμῶν ἑστίν.
22,19. τὸ ὑπέρ ὑμῶν δίδακον.
1,40. ὑπέρ ὑμῶν μαθήτης ὑπὲρ τῶν διδάκτων.

808. ὑπὸ. (1) Post. gen. (b) More frequently, by, of agency with passive verbs.
2,18. ἅλισσετον ὑπὸ τῶν ποιμένων.
2,26. κεκουμαστεμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος.
(2) Post. acc. (a) At place, properly, to a position under.
7,4. ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην μου εἰσῆλθος.
7,8. εἰμὶ ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν ταυτάρατον.

The Voices

809. The active voice represents the subject as acting.
1,18. καὶ ἔπειν Ἰακώβας πρὸς τῶν ἄγγελον.
1,24. συνέλαβε Ελισάβετ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτῶ.

810. (a) Some trans. verbs become intrans. in compounds.
22,19. τὸ σημάδι μου τὸ ὑπὲρ μου ὑμῶν δίδακον. (trans)
4,17. καὶ ἐπέδοξαν αὐτῷ. (intrans).
812. The direct middle represents the subject as acting directly on himself.
2,27. ἤς ὁ δὲ διότι τοῦ τίμων.
14,19. καὶ πρεσβύταρι δικαίωσαι αὐτὰ.

813. The indirect middle represents the subject as acting for himself.
16,3. ὅτι δὲ χειρὸς μου ἀφαίρεται τὴν οἰκονομίαν ἀπʼ ἑαυτοῦ.
10,11. ἀπομαθήμασθαι ἔναν.

816. Some verbs show important diff. of meaning b.t. active and middle.
ἀρχέω = to begin. ἀρχίσασθαι to begin (one's work)
24,27. καὶ ἀρχίσαμες ἀπὸ Μωϋσέως.
φυλάττεω = to watch. φυλάττεσθαι to be on guard against.
11,21. οὖν ὁ ἐν χειρὶ φυλάσσῃ τὴν αἰτίαν.
12,15. δράτε καὶ φυλάσσεσθε ἀπὸ.

817. Equivalent verbs show the same uses of the middle voice.
2,3. καὶ εἰπεν τοῖς πάντες ἀπομαθήσετε.
14,18. καὶ ἔρχετο ἀπὸ μίας πάντες παρατείνετε.

818. The passive voice rep. the subj as acted on or suffering an action.
1,26. ἀπεστάλης ὁ ἄγγελος Γαβριήλ.
1,20. οἱ τινες παραπλησίωται.
2,4. ἦτε καλεῖται βηθλεέμ.
Types of the Indicative.

824. The present imperfect action, as going on at the present time.

8,24. ἐπιστάτα, ἐπιστάτα, ἀπολλύμενα.

7, 5. ἀγαπᾷ γὰρ τὸ ἑαυτὸν ἦμων.

(a) Customary actions and general truths are expressed by the present.

9,39. καὶ θεὸς πρεσβυλέβαρει αὐτοῦ.

12,33. όταν κλέπτης οὐκ ἐγγίζει οὐδὲ ὁ φθειρὸς.

828. In vivid narration, a past event is often expressed as present.

8,49. ἔχεται τις παρὰ τοῦ ἄρχουναγίλον λέγων.

9,49. ὅτι οὐκ ἀκολουθεῖ μεθ ἦμων.

829. The imperfect represents an action as going on at a past time.

5,16. ἔρχομεν δὲ τὰ δίκτυα αὐτῶν.

8,23. καὶ συνεπιθρόντο.

(a) The imperfect is common where different actions are expressed as going on at the same time.

5,15. διηρκέτο δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ λόγος περὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ συνήχθη.

830. The imperfect is used to denote a customary of frequently repeated past action.

2,41. καὶ ἐπορεύοντο ὡς γονεῖς αὐτῶν καὶ ἔτος εἰς Ἰερουσαλήμ.

4,41. ἐγέρθησαν δὲ καὶ ἀποκαλύπτουσιν πολλὰ.

831. The imperfect sometimes used in narration where would seem more natural.

2,40. τὸ δὲ παῦλον ἤφθασεν καὶ ἐκράτασεν.

3,18. εὐηγγελίζετο τὸν λαόν.
834. Verbs of obligation used in imperf. with ref. to present time.

13, 16. οὐκ ἔδει λύβραι ἀπὸ τοῦ δῆμου.

(a) This must not be confounded with the imperfect to express past obligation.

227. ἐπὶ ἤδει ὑπερθαν νῦν ἡ μορφά.

836. The aor. indic. ref. an action as past, i.e., to pass or done at a past time.

1, 2. καθὼς παρεδόταν ἦταν.

1, 12. καὶ φύσεως ἔπεισεν ἐτ' αὐτῶν.

(a) The action is that of an event, without regard to time it occupied.

2, 4. ἀνέβη δὲ καὶ Ἰωάννη.

841. If the present of a verb denotes a continued state, the aor. commonly expresses the beginning of that state.

4, 12. καὶ συντελεσθεὶσσαν αὐτῶν ἔπεισεν.

9, 36. καὶ αὐτῶν ἑλήσθωσαν.

843. The future denotes an action that will take place at a future time.

12, 17. ἐτί ποιήσω?

12, 17. ὡς ὅσον ἐκ τῶν συνάγων τῶν καρπῶν μου.

844. The 2d pers. of fut. used as softened form of command. Neg. prohibition.

1, 13. καὶ καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτὸν Ἰωάννην.

4, 12. οὐκ ἐκπειράσεις χέριον τῶν θεῶν σου.
846. To rep. a future action as immediately expected or intended, the verb μέλλω agrees with the inf. of the fut., pres., or aor.
9, 44. δύναντος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέλλει παραδείσωσι εἰς ἱερὰς ἀνθρώπους.
19, 11. μέλλει η βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ ἀναπαύεσθαι.
(a.) Other tenses of μέλλω are used in a similar way.
9, 31. ἦν ἐμελλὼν πληρῶν ἐν Ἰερουσαλήμ.
10, 1. οὗ ἐμελλών αἵτως ἐχοῖσθαι.

847. The perf. rep. an action as completed in the past time, the pluperf. in the past time.
19, 19. ἤδη δεῦρα ὅπως τὴν ἐξοικείαν.
7, 50. η πτότι σου ἑπεκέντρετο.

849. (a) Several perfects express a continued state. Here belong those which have no present.
23, 34. οὐ γὰρ ὄνομον τι ποιῶν.

Densae in other Modes.

854. The aor. opt. and inf., in the same circumstances, rep. the aor. ind.,
and so denote time relatively past.
6, 11. καὶ διέλθησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τι ἐν ποιήσεω τῷ Ἰησοῦ.

855. The fut. opt. and inf. rep. the fut. ind., and so denote time relatively fut.
5, 34. μὴ διναστέωσοι ὡς τοῦ νυμφίων. Χ. Χ. ποιήσου μνημεῖον.
856. The participles denote time relatively to the verb on which they depend.

The pres., perf., part. denote time rel. present, the cor. rel. past, the fut. rel. future.

Present Participle. 11, 10. τίς γὰρ εἰς αὐτὸν λαμβάνει.

11, 10. καὶ ὅτι δὲν εἰσίτεκεν.

Perfect Participle. 12, 2. οὐδὲν δὲ οὐκεκαλυμμένον ἔστιν.

13, 6. Συγκλον ὅπερ πίσ περιτεκμένην.

Aorist Participle. 11, 7. οὐ δὲνομαί ἀναστὰς δόξαι οὐ.

11, 8. ἔξερεῖς δὲνοι αὐτῶν ὅσον χρήσει.

(a) The pres. part. may, like the pres. inf., stand for an inf. indic., and so
denote time relatively past.

1, 12. καὶ ἐνάρξθη Ζαχαρίας ἰδὼν.

2, 19. ἢ δὲ διὰ πᾶντα συνετῆρει τὰ σώματα ταῦτα οὐκέταλλονος.

(b) The aor. part., when joined to a prist. verb in the aor., is used with the idea of
past time to denote an action coinciding in time with the other.

1, 11. ἐξέγερεν δὲ αὐτὸς ἀγελάδα κυρίου ἐκτὸς ἐκ δέξιῶν.

2, 16. καὶ ἐθάνατο φθοράς.

The Modes.

858. ἄν in independent clauses. With past tense, of indic. ἄν marks an action
as contempt of man, an unfulfilled expectation, and i.e., contrary to fact.

17, 6. εἰ ἔχετε πιστόν ὅπερ κόκκον σιώπεσας, ἐλέγετε ἄν, ὥστε.

17, 6. " " " " " " " " καὶ ἐπήκουσεν ἄν ὑμῖν.

860. All rel. and cond. clauses which have the subj., must also have ἄν.

5, 35. καὶ ἐταῦτα ἄν ἀπαρθῆ ὃτι αὐτῶν.

6, 22. ὡς ἐκεῖσον ὁμοιόμορον ὑμῶν.
862. In clauses with the indo. and opt. ἄν is not always placed next to the verb to which it belongs. Often attached to negatives, interrogatives, etc.  
9.5. καί ὁποῖος ἐν μὴ δέχονται ὅμιλος.
10.18. πάλαι ἐν ἑαυτῷ καὶ ποτέ καθίσματει μετενόησαν.

Finite modes in Simple Sentences.

865. The indo. expresses that which is, was, or will be. Is used when the reality of the action is affirmed, denied or questioned:
1.2. ἀλλοι παρέδωκαν ἡμῖν.
5.21. τὸς δύναται ἀμαρτίας ἀφεῖναι.
5.32. οὐκ ἐλήλυθα καλέων δικαίους.

866. The subj. has three common uses in simple sentences.
1) The 1st pers. used to express a request or proposal.
8.22. διέλθωμεν εἰς τὸ πέραν τῆς Λύσης.
2.15. διέλθωμεν ὡς ἔγω ἔπληκτον.
(a) So negatively with μὴ.
21.21. μὴ εἰσερχόμεθα εἰς αὐτήν.
22.42. τινὰ μὴ τὸ βῆμα μοι ἀλλὰ τὸ σὸν γινώσκω.
(b) The 2d and 3d persons are used with μὴ in prohibitions,
12.4. μὴ φρονήθητε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀποκτενών τῶν σωμάτων.
6.38. μὴ ἀπαίτει.
14.8. μὴ κατακλιθῆς εἰς τὴν πρωτοκλισίαν.

870. The opt. is used without ἄν to express a wish that something would happen.
1.38. γένοιτό μοι κατὰ τὸ βῆμα σοι. 20.16. μὴ γένοιτο.
872. The opt. with τίνι is used as a less positive expression for the future ind.
9.41. το τίς δὲν εἶνη μείζων αὐτῶν.
16.2. Τίνι δὲν μᾶλλον καλεσθαι αὐτῷ.
6. Properly the fact opt. refers to the fut. When it seems to refer to the pres.,
it denotes the future realization of a present fact.
9.41. το τίς δὲν εἶνη μείζων αὐτῶν.

873. The imperative represents the action as commanded.
10.3. ὑπερετε 10.5. προστού λέγετε.
3.11. μεταδότω τῷ μη ἔχοντι.

874. Prohibitions are expressed by μὴ with the pres. imp. or the aor. subj.
1.13. μὴ φοβεῖται Ζαχαρία. 12.4. μὴ φοβεῖτε.
10.20. πλὴν ἐν ποιμῇ μὴ καθετε.

876. A sentence may enter as a subordinate part into another sentence. It consists of a principal and a dependent sentence or clause.
1.41. καὶ ἔγενετο ὡς ἠκούσαν τῶν ἀποστόλων τῆς Μαρίας ἤ Ελληνατ, ἐκπέμπτεν τὸ βοῖος.
5.4. καὶ δὲ ἐπιτάχθη ὁ Τιτᾶν, εἰτεν πρὸς τὸν Πομᾶν.
(a) Connected sentences, said to be coordinate when mutually independent.
5.4. ἐπάναγα γαίες τὸ βάσις καὶ χελάνα τὰ ὅκτω ὄμην.
5.26. καὶ ἐκαταρᾶ ἔλαβον ἀπαντας καὶ ἐδόξαζον τὸν θεον.
877. A dep. clause may have another dep. on it, to which it stands as principal.
6,3. οὖν τοῦτο ἀνέγνωσε ὁ ἡγούμενος Δαβίδ, ὅτε ἐτέκνασεν αὐτὸς.
6,31. καὶ καθὼς ἐδέσε ἵνα τῇδεν ἤμαν ὦ ἄνθρωπός, καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιεῖτε αὐτοῦ ὑμῖν.

Model in Final Clauses.

881. Clauses expressing purpose are introduced by ἵνα, ὡς, ὥστε, and μη, ἵνα, μή, ὥστε μη, and take the subj.
1, 4. ἵνα ἐπίγνωσεν περὶ ἑαυτῆς, ἐτ." etc.
7, 3. ὃπως ἔλθην αἰσθήτη τὸν δοῦλον αὐτῶς.
2, 35. ὃπως ἐν ἀποκαλυφθοῖν ἕκ πολλῶν καρδίων ἐνδοιασμῆς.

882. With ἵνα, ὥστε, the part. ἵνα sometimes used before the subj.
2, 36. ὃπως ἐν ἀποκαλυφθοῖν ἕκ πολλῶν, ἐτ." etc.

885 (g). The subj. or opt. of the pres. or aor. ἐν sometimes used instead of fut. indic.
10, 2. ὃπως ἔργασεν ἐκβάλλω ἕκ τὸν βεβηκόν αὐτῶς.
16, 27. ἵνα πέριψη αὐτῶς ἐκπέπεπτη ἐπαρατύγχηται.

887. After verbs of fearing, the object of the fear is expressed by μη, ἵνα μη, ἐκπέπεπτη, with subj.
1, 11. καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ χειρῶν ἀφοθών ἐγερθῆ, μὴ ὅτε προσκόψῃ πρὸς ἄλλων τὸν πόδα σου.
8, 28. ἔσοραί μοι, μη με εὐαγάλσεις.
(c). After ἄρα and ὥσπερ, μη often introduces something suspected as probable.
11, 35. σκοπεῖ σῦν μη ὅτι φῶς τὸ ἐν οὐσί σκότους ἑστίν,.
Modes in Conditional Sentences.

First class—simple present or past supposition.

892. Particular. Condition assumes something without implying any judgment as to its reality. In the condition, ει with present, past indic. condl. indic.

6, 32. καὶ εἰ ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἀγαπῶντες ὄρας, πέντε ὅμως χάρις εἰσίν.

11, 18. εἰ δὲ καὶ ὅταν ἦν ἐκατέρωθι, πῶς θαῦματα ἦσαν ἡ βασιλεία αὐτῶν.

(a) The imper. or the opt. of wishing may also be used in the conclusion.

4, 3. εἰ οὗτος εἰ τοῦ θεοῦ, εἰπε τῷ λίθῳ τούτῳ.

4, 7. εἰ οὗτος εἰ τοῦ θεοῦ, δάλε σεαυτὸν ἐκτεθεῖν κἀτώ.

Second class—present or past supposition contrary to reality.

893. We have in the condition, ει with a past tense of the indic. in the conclusion, a past tense of the indic. with οὖν.

7, 32. οὕτως εἰ θνήσατε, ἐγνώκετε ὅτι τῷ καὶ θαυμάζῃ η γυνὴ, ἤτοι

10, 13. εἰ τῷ τύμῳ καὶ σημεῖον ἔγνωκαν αἱ δυνάμεις, παλαι ὁ τριήμερον.

Third Class. Future supposition with more probability.

898. We have in the condition ἀν with only any tense, in the conclusion the fut. indic. or imperative.

4, 7. σὺν οὐν εἰς προσκυνήσεις ἐνάπει ἐμοῦ, ἐστιν οὖν συν πάσα.

10, 6. εἰς ἐκεῖ ἐνος ἐφήμης, ἐπιλατήσωτε ἐταυτῶν ἐς ἐφήμη ὁρίζων.

10, 5. εἰς λαός εἰς ἐξελέγχες τικλάν, προῦτω νέγητε.

(a) Equivalent expressions may be used for fut. indic. or imper. in conclusion.

12, 38. καὶ εἰς τὴν πρώτην φιλακεία ἐλήμ αἰ καὶ αὐς ὁ δεξιας, μακρότερο ἑστων.
902. The place of a condition may be taken by a participle, a prep. with its case, an
imperative or other form of expression.
12, 7. ὅ ἐνδεχόμενον μὴ ἐνίοτε τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἀπαντήσον.
12, 10. τῷ ὅ ὤν ἃ ἦν πρῶτα διαφημήθηκεν ὁ μὴ ἀφήσοντα.

904. Conclusions omitted. This occurs when ei ἐς, ὅ ἐς, are used in expressions of
wishing with the optative.
5, 36. ὥσπερ ἐπίθεμα ἀπὸ ἔργων καινῶν σφίγας ἐπιθήκη, ἐτ. εἰ ἔν μὴν.
5, 37. ὥσπερ βιβλίον οἰνον νέον εἰς αὐξών ποταίμων. εἰ ἔν μὴν.

905. The verb of condition, or conclusion, may be omitted in cases where it may be readily
supplied. a) Special phrases - ei μὴ, except.
4, 26. εἰ μὴ εἰς ἱσαρέττα.
4, 27. εἰ μὴ Ναπάν.

906. A supposition directly contrary to something just before supposed, asserted
or demanded, is expressed by ei ἄδε μὴ.
5, 36. εἰ ἄδε μὴν.
10, 6. εἰ ἄδε μὴν, ὡς ὑπάν ἀνακάρπη.
(a) εἰ ἄδε μὴ is sometimes found where ἄν ἄδε μὴ would be more regular.
13, 9. ἄν ἄν τὸν τοῦτο καθὼς καί ἐν τῷ μέλλον. εἰ ἄδε μὴν.
(b) εἰ ἄδε μὴ is often used after negative sentences, where we might
expect ei ἄδε.
6, 36. εἰ ἄδε μὴν.
909. In ordinary rel. clauses, the modes are used just as in simple sentences.
(a) Commonly, the indicative is used. But any form of expression may be used which is admissible in an independent sentence.
6, 2. τί ποιεῖτε, ὅ ὅπερ ἔφητον ποιέων τοῖς οἰκονόμοις.
11, 6. καὶ σὺν ἐγὼ ὡς παραθὐρω αὐτῷ.

910. A rel. clause may express cause or result. This has no effect upon the mode.
12, 2. οὖν δὲ συγκεκαλυμμένον ἐστὶν ὃ σὺν ἀποκαλυφθῇ πέταλι.

Conditional relative clauses.

914. First class. Simple pres. or past rel. clauses.
B. Rel. with ἄν and subj., x x x pres. indicative.
7, 23. καὶ μακάριος ἐστὶν ὃς ἔστω ὁ ποιήσας ἐν ἔργῳ.
7, 48. καὶ ὃ ἂν ἐμὸν ἔδειξεν, ἔδειξεν τὸν ἀποτελέσαντα με.

916. Third class. Future with more probability. Rel. with ἄν and subj. x x x fut. indic. or imperative.
7, 24. ὃς γὰρ ἐὰν ἔστω τὴν μισθὸν αὐτοῦ ἔσεθαι ἐμὸν, ὁ που ῥά ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς.

921. ἔως and other words signifying until, when they simply express expectation, take ἄν and the subj. But after a past tense the opt. may be used.
9, 27. ἔως ἂν ἐδοθῇ τὴν πιστείαν τοῦ θεοῦ.
20, 43. ἔως ἂν θαλ.
12, 50. καὶ πᾶς συνεχόμει ἔως ὅτου τελεσθῇ (av omitted).
924. ἵνα may take the same construction as εἰς, or be joined with the infinitive.

2.26. ἵνα ἐν ὑπὲρ τοῦ χριστῶν χρισιοῦ.

2.26. οὗτος πρὶν ἀλευτὴρον φέρῃ.

925. Clauses expressing cause are introduced by ὅτε, ὅτε, etc., and take indic.

1.13. ὅτε εἰσῆλθεν ὁ δήρος μου.

2.7. ὅτε οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῦς τόποις.

4,36. ὅτε εἰς εἰς ἐφονία, etc.

6.25. ὅτε πείναστε.

927. Clauses of result are introduced by ὅτε, which take the indic, when stress is laid on the actual occurrence of the result, otherwise the infinitive.

5.7. ὅτε βαθίζομεν αὐτά.

12.1. ὅτε καταπατεῖν ἄλλην.

932. (1) In general, the same mode is used in indirect discourse that would be used in direct. Always so when leading verb denotes pres. or fut.

6.11. καὶ διελάμεν πρὸς ἄλλην τι ἐν ποιήσει τῶν Ἰουδαίων.

(2) But if leading verb denotes past time, any indic, or subj. of the direct discourse may be changed to opt. of the same tense.

18.36. ἰδοὺ θελεῖτε τί εἰν τούτῳ.

933. This change to opt. is never obligatory.

6.5. καὶ ἐλευθέρων ἀπὸ τοῦ συνήθους τὸν σαβατάν.
939. The subj. of the infin., when it is expressed at all, stands in the accus. A pred. noun, belonging to subj. of the infin., stands in the same case.

9.18. Πως με σήμερα λέεις; είναι.

(a) The subj. of the infin. may be another infin.

5.84. μη διεστετε τον ιδίον τον κυρίσιον και πιθανείς γνωστεῖς.


940. The subject of the infin. is not expressed when the same as subject of the principal verb.

9.9. καὶ εσύ θεόν αὐτῶν.

941. The subj. of infin. also omitted when same as object of principal verb.

9.38. οὐκ ἔδεισεν, δεικνύσας, ἐπιβλέψας ἐπὶ τὸν ιδίον μου.

4.42. καὶ κατείχον αὐτὰς τοῖς μη πορεύονται ἀπ' αὐτῶν.

942. An indef. subj. of the infin. is commonly unexpressed, but a pred. noun referring to it, stands in the accusative.

9.13. ὁτὲ αὐτὸς βαχέει ἥμεραν.

946. The infin. in indirect discourse is used as the object of verbs of thinking and saying, and rep's an indic. or opt. of direct discourse.

8.29. παρὸν γὰρ τῷ πνεύματι ἐξέβαλεν ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ποιήσας.
948. The infin. (not in ind. discourse) as object, is used especially with verbs which imply person, fitness, fulfil or purpose, etc.
1.57. ἦλθον περιπετείας τῷ παιδίῳ.
4.16. καὶ ἀνέστη ἀνάγκης.
6.7. οὐκ εἴρων οἱ καθηροὶ αὐτῶν.

949. As subject, the infin. is used chiefly with imperatives, expressions like ὁ δεῖ, ὁ δὲ, ὁ δὲ, etc.
5.10. οὐκ ἐδοκεῖ γείνοι τὰ μυστήρια τῆς βασιλείας αὐτῶν θεοῦ.
9.22. ὅτι δεῖ τὸν οἶνον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πολλὰ παρεῖν.
15.32. εὐφρανθοῦντες δὲ καὶ χαρῆναι ἐδει.

951. The infin. was often used as ind. obj. to denote the purpose of an action.
5.15. καὶ συνῆφαντο οὐλοὶ πολλοὶ ἀκούειν καὶ ἀφανεῖσθαι.
5.18. καὶ ἐσθήσαν αὐτῶν ἐσθενείς.

952. The infin. may depend on adjectives or substantives, especially such as denote ability or fitness.
8.8. εἶχον ὅτα ἀκούειν.
9.1. ἔδωκεν αὐτῶν δύναμιν καὶ κάρνους ἄρπατέυκαν.

953. The infin. is used with ὦτο to denote the result.
5.7. ὦτε βαβύζεσθαι αὐτῷ.
12.1. ὦτε καταπτετεῖν ἠλλήλους.
(a) The infin. with ὦτε may also denote purpose.
4.29. ὦτε κατακατηκίσαι αὐτῶν.
7.52. ὦτε ἐστιμάται αὐτῷ.
955. The infin. is often used after πρὶν.
22, 11. ὅτι πρὶν ἀλέκτωρα φεύγωται.

957. The infin. sometimes used to express a command in the 2d pers.
9, 3. μὴ τε ἄνα δύο χιτώνας ἔχειν.

959. The infin. with neuter adj. prefixed may stand as a sub. in any case.
(a) Ἰερ. 1, 9. ἔλαχε τὸ θυμίαμα.
(b) Ἀκ. 8, 6. διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ἱκμάδα.
11, 8. διὰ τὸ οὖν φιλὸν αὐτοῦ.
(c) Ἐκ. 1, 57. ὁμοίως τοῦ τεκεῖν αὐτῷ.
2, 22. αἱ ἡμέραι τοῦ καθαρισμοῦ αὐτῶν.
(d) Ἕλ. 5, 1. ἔγερτο δὲ ἐν τῷ τῶν ὄχλων ἐπικεῖον αὐτῷ.
8, 42. ἐβ δὲ τῷ ὀπίσων αὐτοῦ.

960. The infin. with τὸ is often used without a prep. to denote the purpose, especially a neg. purpose.
1, 79. τοῦ κατενεχθῆναι τοὺς πᾶσας ἡμᾶς εἰς ἄδεν εἰρήνης.
5, 1. τοῦ ἀκολουθήσαι τῶν λόγων τοῦ θεοῦ.
24, 16. τοῦ μὴ ἐπιπλατοῦντων αὐτῶν.

961. The infin. with τὸ in sometimes found in loose constructions, analogous to the accus. of specification.
5, 17. καὶ δύναμις χρίσων ἵν τὸ ἱάσθαι αὐτῶν.
963. Choice of hinderer takes either the simple infin, infin with τοῦ, with τοῖς μῆν, with μὴ ὑπὲρ μῆν.
23,2. καὶ κυρίωντα δορῶν καὶ οὐρα ὑπονεί. 22,34. ἦν τὸς αὐτοῦ χρήματος μὴ ἔδεναι μὲ.

965. The participles, like any adjective, may qualify a verb as an attrib.
1. Ῥη τῶν πεπλησμενῶν ἐξ ὧν πραγμάτων.
3. πέλευς δὲν τούς εἰκοπευμένοις ἀξιοῖς.

966. The attrib. participle is often used alone, the verb being omitted.
1,45. καὶ κακαία ἤ προεόρισεν ὅτι, ἢτο. 1,45. ὅτι ἐσται τελείοις τοῖς καλαλάμενοις αὐτῷ.

968. The circumstantial part adds a circumstance connected with the infin. verb.
1,11. ὅτι τὸ ἁγίον ἅγγελος κυρίου, ἔστω ἐκ δεξιῶν.
1,12. καὶ ἔσταραχθῆ Ζαχαρίας Ἰωάνν.
(b) The participles ἔχων, ἔχων, ἠφόσων, may often be rendered with.
6,8. εἶπεν ὅτι τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῷ θησαυρῷ ἔχοντι τὴν κεφαλήν.
8,8. ἢ ἔχων ἢτα.

967. The circumstantial part denoting an attendant circumstance. But it may also imply:
(a) Matt. 1,14. καὶ ἔλατε, εὐλογῶν τῷ θεῷ.
12,25. τις δὲ ἐξ ὧν μεριμνῶν ἀδιανόητα.
(b) Acts 13,14. ἀπεκρίθης δὲ δ' ἄρχησαν ἀγαθῶν ἐκ τῶν συμβάτων. 1,3. ἔσοβε καὶ παρακαλοῦντο κατά ἑαυτόν παῖσιν ἀκριβῶς.
969. (c) Purpose. 13, 6, καὶ ἤδειν σὺν τοῖς καρποῖς ἐν αὐτῇ.
       11, 62, καὶ ἀποτελοματίζειν αὐτῶν περὶ πλείους, ἐνεπρέποντες.

   (d) Condition. 5, 69, καὶ οὐδεὶς πιὰν παλαιόν θέλει νέον.

   4, 42, μή ἔχοντων αὐτῶν ἀποδοθεῖν, ἀφοτέρως ἐχάριστο.

   (e) Concession. ἐκ' ὅλης νομίζον κοπίσατος, οὐδὲν ἐλάβομεν.

970. The circum. part. may be joined with agent or immediately dependant on
       any word in the sentence.

3, 1. ἔγγεγέμονος συντίν πόλεως.

3, 1. καὶ τερασαρχόντως τῆς Παλαθας Ἰχώδου.

971. The gen. absolute, besides denoting time or attendant circumstances,
       may implyotten relations.

   (a) Cause. 13, 17, καὶ ταῦτα λέγοντος αὐτοῦ, κατηχοῦντο πάντας οὐ, etc.

972. The conj. with the past prep. iteration sometimes as seeming or pretended.

16, 1, καὶ ὅτος διεθάλη ἁπτάς ὡς διακοπήν τῷ ὅπωρχταν αὐτοῦ.

980. The prep. part. may bring either to the subj or object of the prin. verb.

  Subject. 5, 17, καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ διδόσκων.

  4, 45, οὗ διελείπειν καταφιλέωσα μου τοὺς πόδας.

  Object. 14, 18, ικε ὑπὸ παρηγμένον.

981. The prep. part. is used with verbs of being, appearing, showing, etc.

  4, 16, ὑπὸ ἀνατομομένον.
  4, 17, ὑπὸ ἑκατομμένον.

3, 14, ὡς ὑπὸ ἐπαύγαστο τῷ λαῷ.

6, 45, ὅδε διελείπειν καταφιλέωσα μου.
983. The sup. part. is further used with verbs of endurance and motion.

984. \( \pi \delta \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \tau e \nu \) \( \kappa a t a \phi i l o s \) \( \mu o v \) \( t o d \) \( \pi \delta \varepsilon \).

985. With many of these verbs an infin. may be used in the same sense.

12, 45. \( \kappa a i \) \( \dot{\epsilon} \rho \zeta \iota \zeta \tau a i \) \( t \upsilon \tau \tau e i \nu \) \( t o d \) \( \pi \delta \varepsilon \).

986. In the per. construction, the verbal agrees with the subject of the sentence.

5, 38. \( \alpha l l a \) \( o i n o n \) \( r e o n \) \( e i s \) \( \dot{\alpha} \kappa r o \delta \) \( k a i n o u s \) \( \chi u y t e o u s \).

994. The rel. is often attracted into the case of its antecedent.

1, 25. \( \dot{e} \nu \) \( \mu \varepsilon \rho a i s \) \( d i s \) \( \epsilon \tau \pi \delta e \nu \).

5, 7. \( \epsilon \pi \iota \) \( t \iota \) \( \chi u m a \) \( \tau o v \) \( \chi u \delta \iota \) \( \varepsilon \) \( o v e l a i \) \( e r \).

995. The antecedent is often incorporated into the rel. clause.

3, 17. \( \kappa a i \) \( \pi e r i \) \( p a \iota \upsilon \nu \) \( o i n \) \( \epsilon \pi e i n \) \( o e n \) \( p o n \mu o \iota \) \( o n \).

(a) A nom. or acc. antecedent, when incorporated, conforms to case of rel., but a gen. or dat. antecedent, commonly attracts the rel. to its own case:

2, 20. \( \epsilon \pi \iota \) \( \pi a i \nu \) \( o i s \) \( \chi y k o \) \( o i a \).

996. The antecedent is often omitted where it is implied in context, or is merely the gen. idea of a person or a thing.

10, 23. \( \mu a k o i r i o s \) \( d i \) \( o c h a i \) \( m \) \( o i \) \( \chi e \) \( t o i \) \( e s \) \( \alpha \) \( h e \) \( t e \).

10, 24. \( \kappa a i \) \( \zeta a o i l e r \) \( \chi e \) \( t e i o \nu \) \( r e i \) \( o i n \) \( \alpha e r i s \) \( \chi e \) \( t o i \) \( e s \).

997. This is not confined to \( \delta \iota \), but applies to the other relatives:

12, 3. \( \alpha \nu \dot{b} \) \( \dot{e} \nu \) \( \dot{o} \) \( \varepsilon \) \( e r t \) \( \sigma k o \iota \) \( \iota \) (Omitted ante.)
999. The neut. rel. with omitted ant. is sometimes used in place of a conj. 
D. or 

In this way áw'ión and ég'ión mean because.
1, 20. áw'ión óuk épiostévous.
12, 8. áw'ión ósa ér tì skotía.

1009. A clause beginning with a neut. rel. is sometimes loosely joined to 

another sentence, without suggesting the matter to which it pertains, 
or with appositive force.
1, 24. ó épontèven Davíd x x x x òípèven ouí tòn òlyon tòd dèov.

1011. Word questions are expressed by means of pronouns or adverbs, by inter-

rogatives, if direct; by interrog. indef. rel., if it is indirect.
2, 48. tèknon, ti épontèven i'mión obtèus.
67, 30. d'art x x x éòfhètè, etc.
12, 24. pòsou vàllon éjètes diáphèrète tòn péteiôdò.

1015. Direct sentence questions are usually introduced by one of the following 
particles: o) ápà, B, expressing neither; yes x no, od, áp' ón, ókòb, expressing 
yes; µì, ápà µì, µìdn, expressing no.
5, 34. µì ódènòde toûs viódòs toû vàlvìfow, etc.
6, 3. ódò toûto ángínweto ó épontèven Davíd.
24, 26. d'õfì tòdta ései tòbeîn tòn kéntòn.
1, 66. ti ápà tò pàidìèn tòtò èótal.
1015 (a). Sometimes there is no interrogatory word, the question being indicated by voice.
   2,40. οὐκ ἔφητε ὅτι ἐντὸς τοῦ πατρὸς μου δει εἶναι με.
   4,22. οὐχίνον εἰσίν Ἰωάννης ὁ μύος.
   4,34. ἤλθες ἀπόλεος ἵμας.

1016. Indirect sentence questions are introduced by ὅπερ, less often by ἄριστα.
   14,26. εἴ εἴη ἐις ἄπειτον ἡ μέρα.
   14,31. εἰ διανοεῖτον χυτῆν ὑπὲρ δέκα χιλίων, ἄριστα.

1019. In neg sentences, the subject and imper., in all their cases take μή.
   In independent clauses, 1,13. μὴ ποιῶν μαχαίρα.
   2,10. μὴ φοβεῖτος.

1020. Independent clauses with the indic. and opt. have μή in expressions of wishing, but otherwise οὐ.
   11,27. καὶ ὁμολογοῦν ὁ δύσπεπτος.
   4,46. οὐκ ἔστω μαχαίρας ὑπὲρ τοῦ δίδασκαλον.

1022. Sentences in indirect discourse take the same neg. that they would have in direct.
   13,27. λέγω δὴν, οὐκ ἂν δὲν ἐγώ.

1023. The infin., when not in indirect discourse has μή.
   2,26. καὶ ἂν αὐτῷ κεκραματισμένον πέντε μή οἶδεν θάνατον.
   4,42. μή προσέχει ἀπ' αὐτῶν.
1026. The part has μή when it expresses a condition, otherwise οἱ:
6:47. καὶ μὴ τοῖς
9:38. μὴ εἰδὼς ὦ λέγει.

1029. In connection with verbs of neg. meaning the infin. usually takes μή to express the neg. result aimed at in the action of the verb:
20:27. οἱ ἀντιλέγοντες ἀνθρώπων μὴ εἰσίναι.
22:34. εἴσ εἰς τὰς ἀπαρχῆς μὴ εἰσέρχετε μοι.

1030. When a neg. is followed by a compound neg. of the same kind, the neg. is simply strengthened:
4:2. καὶ οὐκ ἔφαγεν οὐδὲν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις οὗτος οὐκ ἔλειψεν.
8:43. οὐκ ἔστωσεν ἵν' ὁδεῖν τίθησιν δεικνύοντι.

1032. οὐ followed by μή is used with the subj. in emphatic negative in ref. to fut:
1:15. καὶ οὐ καὶ σίκερα οὗ μὴ πίη.
4:27. καὶ οὐ μὴ κρίθητε.
(a) οὐ μὴ is placed with the subj. infin. to express a strong prohibition:
9:27. οὐ οὐ μὴ γεβούσαι θανάτου.

1037. Intensive particles add emphasis to particular words, or give additional force to the whole sentence:
1) γάρ, even, at least. (proleptic and adverb.)
11:8. διὰ γάρ τινα τῶν αὐτῶν
2) διὰ (postpos.) more, indeed, in particular.
1:15. διὸ θὰ μεν διὰ, etc.
1087. (12) μεν (pastpos) indeed
8, 5. ἰνέχεις παρὰ τὴν θδόν.
11, 48. ὅτι αὐτῷ μεν
(3) ναι, see, surely.
10, 21. ναι, ὁ πατήρ
11, 51. ναι, ἀρεταὶ ὁμίλι.

1040. The principal parts are καὶ and τέ, τέ μεν pastpos, and emolitic.
(a) The copulative is usually used with both members. So very frequently
τε ἐκαθαρίσας, τέ ἐκαθάρισεν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ τὸν Ἰωάννην.
1, 58. καὶ ὄρκον ὁ θεός ὁ παλαιός καὶ ὁ καρδιακός αὐτῆς.

1042. ὁ καὶ belong further the meanings also and even.
2, 4. ἄνεβης δὲ καὶ Ἰωάννην.
1, 86. καὶ ἦθεν Ἐλισάβετ, καὶ αὐτῇ, ἀν καὶ εἰπτη, etc.

1043. Neg. sentences are connected by οὐδὲ, μηδὲ or οὐτέ, μητέ. Of these οὐδὲ, 
μηδὲ are the negatives of καὶ and have two cases.
(1) As connective, continuing a preceding neg.
6, 43. οὐ γὰρ ἐστιν δενδρὰν καλὰν ποιῶν καρπὸν σαπρὸν, οὐδὲ πάλιν, etc.
6, 44. οὐ γὰρ ἐξ ἀκανθῶν συλλέγων σῶκα, οὐδὲ ἐκ βάτου, etc.
(2) With emphasizing sense, meteven.
7, 7. οὐδὲ οὗντι δικαίων ἠξέσομα πρὸς σε ἐλθεῖν.
7, 9. οὐδὲ εἰ τῷ Ἰσραήλ, etc.
10.44. ὡς ὅτε ὅτε, μήτε ὅτε, μήτε, are used in correlative.
9.3. μήτε ἀδιπτὸν μήτε πῦραν, etc.
12.27. τὸ πῶς ὅτε νῦν ὅτε ὅποιοι.

10.45. Conjunctions: ἀλλὰ, repeated ἀλλὰ ἀλλὰ.
6.3. ἀναβαθμίσας ἡ κακοποιήσας. 5.29. ἦν εἶτεν.
16.3. ἥμαρ τὸν ἑνὸ μικρότερον καὶ τὸν ἐτερὸν ἀγαθὸν, ἦν εὖ, etc.

10.46. Adversative conjunctions: (1) ἀλλὰ (past tense), marks a slight contrast.
1, 38. εἶπεν ἢ ἔριν παρὰ μαρίαν.
1, 50. εἴρειν ἢ ἀπῆκαρ παρὰ ἔαρα.
(2) μετὰ ὅσον, ὅσον common.
11, 48. ὅτι αὐτοί μὲν ἀπέκτειναν αὐτός, τίμοι δὲ ὁικοδομεῖτε.
23, 28. εἴν μὲν ἐκ ἐρέων, ἢν δὲ ἐν ἀριστέρων.
(2) ἀλλὰ marks a stronger contrast than ἀλλὰ.
1, 60. οὐκ, ἀλλὰ ἀγαθὸν ἡ Οἰκονομία.
6, 14. μετὰ ἐπείν, ἀλλὰ ἀπελέφθην ἐρέων σειρίμον.
(6) ἀλλὰ ἡ δὲ μακρὰ ἀμφιβολεῖται ὡς ἢν.

10.48. Inferential conjunctions:
(1) ἄρα, then, accordingly, etc.
11.48. ἄρα μάρτυρες ὁταύτα.
12.42. τίς ἄρα εἶστιν ὁ πιστὸς.
(2) οὐν (past tense), therefore, then, consequently.
7, 31. τίνι οὖν ὄρισεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. 7, 42. τίς οὖν αὐτῶν πλέον.
1048. (4) τοιχον (pousfe) therefore, then.
20, 25. τοιχον ἀπὸδε τὰ καλαγρος.

1050. Causal conjunctive

γάρ (pouf) for, introduces a reason or explanation.
5, 7. ἠμέβα γάρ περιεχευ αὐτῶν.
5, 39. λέγει γάρ, ὥς παλαιός ἐχοστός ὦτιν.
(ε) ἀν καὶ γάρ sometimee means for even, foralso.
4, 32. καὶ γάρ οἱ ἀμπατοι, etc.

1054. Comparative conjunctive: are properly rel. adverbs of manner.
(a) ὡς, as, that (α) Comparative use.
1, 56. ὡς μεγας τρόπος (With words of manner about).
3, 28. ὡς εῦτον τρικοντά.
(b) Temporal use.
20, 37. ὡς λέγει κύριον τὸν Γαίν, etc.
23, 37. καὶ ὡς ἀπέβαγον αὐτῶν.
(c) Causal use, as, maee much as, seeing that.
23, 14. ὡς ἀποστρέφειτα τὸν λαὸν.
(d) Declarative use, that.
6, 4. ὡς ἐπιρρήθη ὡς τὸν θικον.
(e) Consecutive use, like wét, so that, to express result.
4, 25. ὡς ἐγένετο λῦμας μέγας ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τῷ γῆν.
1055. Temporal conjunctions. These are mostly rel. adverbs of time.
   2, 26. πρὶν ἡ ἄν ἴδη τὸν χριστὸν χρίσῃ.
   4, 13. διέβολος ἀπετῆ ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ ἀχοὶ καρδῶν.
   6, 3. ὅποτε ἐπείνασεν αὐτός.
   9, 41. ἐστιν πότε ἐστιν πρὸς ἤματ.
   11, 22. ἑταν δὲ ἐκμηστέρων.
   11, 24. ὅταν τὸ ἀκαφῆτον.

1056. Local conjunctions. These are rel. adverbs of place.
   11, 24. τὸν σικών μου ἔτεκέ έγαθον.