

✂ Appendix 2: Guides to Parsing ✂

Parsing Nouns:

Form:	Decl.	Case (Function)	Gender	Number	Lexical Form	Translation
Παῦλος	2	Nom. (Indep)	Masc.	Sing.	Παῦλος, ὁ	Paul

The types of Case functions: (with prepositions using each case function)¹

NOMINATIVE	Subject Predicate Appellation Independent Apposition	
GENITIVE	Description Possession Relationship Time Measure Place	διά, ἐπί, ἄρχι, ἕως, μέχρι(ς), ὀψέ ἄρχι, ἕως, μέχρι(ς)
	Reference Subjective Objective Apposition Absolute Advantage Association Attendant Circumstances Oaths Direct Object (Root Idea)	διά, ἐπί, κατά, ἀντικρυς, ἀντιπέρα, ἄχρι, ἐγγύς, ἔναντι, ἔναντι, ἐναντίον, ἐντός, ἐνώπιον, ἐπάνω, ἔσω, ἕως, κατέναντι, κατενώπιον, κυκλόθεν, κύκλω, μέσον, μέχρι(ς), παραπλήσιον, πλησίον περί, ὑπέρ περί, πρὸς, ὑπέρ μετά μετά κατά
ABLATIVE	Separation Source Agency (Personal) Means (Impersonal) Comparison Cause Rank Opposition Exchange	ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, πρό, ἄνευ, ἀπέναντι, ἄτερ, ἐκτός, ἔμπροσθεν, ἔξω, ἔξωθεν, ἐπέκεινα, μεταξύ, ὀπισθεν, ὀπίσω, ὀψέ, παρεκτός, πέραν, πλήν, ὑπεράνω, ὑπερέκεινα, ὑποκάτω, χωρίς ἀπό, ἐκ, κατά, ἔξωθεν ἀπό, διά, παρά, ὑπό διά, ἐκ, ὑπό ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, ἔνεκα, ἔνεκεν, εἶκεν, χάριν πρό, ἔμπροσθεν κατά, ἀπέναντι ἀντί

	Partitive Direct Object (Root Idea)	ἀπό, ἐκ
DATIVE	Indirect Object Advantage Disadvantage Possession Reference (Respect) Direct Object (Root Idea)	ἐν, ἐπί ἐν, ἐπί ἐν, ἐπί
LOCATIVE	Place Time Sphere	ἐν, ἐπί, παρά, πρὸς, ἐγγύς ἐν, ἐπί ἐν, ἐπί, παρά, παραπλήσιον
INSTRUMENTAL	Means (Impersonal) Cause Manner Measure (Time;Place) Association Agency (Personal)	ἐν ἐν, ἐπί ἐν ἐν, σύν ἐν, παρά, σύν, ἄμα ἐν
ACCUSATIVE	Direct Object Personal Object Impersonal Object Primary Object (Direct Object) Secondary Object (Predicate Object) Measure (Time;Place) Manner Reference (Respect) Oaths Absolute Purpose Result Cause Possession Comparison Relationship (Advantage; Disadvantage) Predicate	ἀνά, εἰς, ἐπί, κατά, μετά, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπό εἰς εἰς, κατά, περί, πρὸς εἰς, πρὸς εἰς διά, εἰς κατά παρά, πρὸς, ὑπέρ διά, εἰς, ἐπί, παρά, πρὸς εἰς
VOCATIVE		

Parsing Pronouns:

Form:	Part of Speech	Case(Function)	Gen.	Num.	Lexical Form	Translation
αὐτόν	Pers Pron	Acc(Dir Obj)	Masc	Sing	αὐτός, -ή, -ό	him

Types of Pronouns:

Personal	ἐγώ, ἡμεῖς σύ, ὑμεῖς
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Intensive	αὐτός, -ή, -ό	
Demonstrative	αὐτός, -ή, -ό οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε τουοῦτος, τιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(v) τοιόσδε	
Relative	τηκικοῦτος ὅς, ἥ, ὅ ὅστις, ἧτις, ὅτι ὅσος, -η, -ον οἷος, -α, -ον ὅποῖος, -οία, -οίων	
Reflexive	ἡλίκος, -η, -ον ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ	
Reciprocal	ἀλλήλων	
Interrogative	τίς, τί	
Indefinite	τις, τι	
Negative	οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν	
Possessive	ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον σός, σή, σόν ὑμέτερος, -α, -ον ἴδιος, ἴδια, ἴδιον	(First Person) (Second Person) (Third Person)

Parsing Adjectives:

Form:	Part(Function) of Speech Speech	Case(Funct) ²	Gen.	Num.	Lexical Form	Translation
νεκρῶν	Adj(Subst)	Abl(Source)	Masc	Pl	νεκρός, -ά, -όν	from the dead

Types of Adjectival functions:

Substantival:	Articular non-modifier (noun substitute)
Attributive:	Articular modifier
Predicate:	Anarthrous modifier

Parsing Verbs:

Form:	Tense (Function)	Voice (Function) ³	Mood (Function)	Pers	Num- ber	Lexical Form	Translation
ἐξέλθαι	2 Aor (Const)	Mid (Inten)	Subj (Poten)	3	Sing	ἐξαίρέω	he might rescue

Types of Tense function:

PRESENT	Descriptive Durative Iterative Tendential Gnomic Historical Futuristic Aoristic
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	Perfective	
IMPERFECT	Descriptive Durative Iterative Tential (Conative) Voluntative (Desiderative; Potential) Inceptive (Inchoative)	
FUTURE	Predictive (punctiliar action) Progressive (linear action) Imperative Deliberative Gnomic	
AORIST	Constative Ingressive Culminative Gnomic Epistolary Dramatic Futuristic	
PERFECT	Intensive Consummative Iterative Dramatic Gnomic Aoristic	
PLUPERFECT	Intensive Consummative	
Types of Voice function:		
ACTIVE	Simple Causative	
MIDDLE	Reflexive (Direct) Intensive (Indirect; Dynamic) Permissive (Causative) Reciprocal	
PASSIVE	Direct Personal Agency Direct Impersonal Agency Indirect Agency	ὕπο + Abl. of Agency ἐν + Ins. of Means
		(Personal) διά + Abl. of Agency (Impersonal) διά + Abl. of Means
	No Agency Expressed	
Types of Mood function:		
INDICATIVE	Declarative Interrogative Potential	
SUBJUNCTIVE	Hortatory (Volitive) Prohibition	[Main Clause Usage:]

	Deliberative Emphatic Negation Potential	[Subordinate Clause Usage:]
OPTATIVE	Voluntative Potential (Futuristic) Deliberative	
IMPERATIVE	Command (Hortatory) Prohibition Entreaty Permission	

Parsing Infinitives:

Form	Tense (Function)	Voice (Function)	Part of Speech (Function) ⁴	Lexical Form	Translation
ἀρέσκειν	Pres(Desc)	Act	Infin(S:Obj)	ἀρέσκω	to please

Types of Infinitival function:

SUBSTANTIVAL	Subject Object Apposition Modifier
VERBAL	Purpose Result Time Cause Command Absolute

Parsing Participles:

Form:	Tense (Function)	Voice (Function) ⁵	Part of Speech	Case (Function)	Gen	Number	Lexical Form	Translation
ἐγείραντος	Pres(Desc)	Act	Ptc (Adj:Attrib)	Abl	M	S	ἐγείρω	who raised

Types of Participial function:

ADJECTIVAL	Substantival Attributive Predicate
ADVERBIAL	Temporal Telic Causal Conditional Concessive Instrumental Modal Complementary Circumstantial Imperatival

Notes:

¹Based upon James A. Brooks and Carlton L. Winbery, *Syntax of New Testament Greek* (Washington D.C.: University Press of America, 1978), 60-64.

²When adjective is attributive in function, no case function is required.

³Function is required always except for Simple Active function.

⁴Function is required always except for Simple Active function.

⁵Function is required always except for Simple Active function.