

Appendix 2: ✂ Guides to Parsing ✂

Nouns | Pronouns | Adjectives | Verbs | Infinitives | Participles

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 Reference Subjective Objective Apposition Absolute Advantage Association Attendant Circumstances Oaths Direct Object (Root Idea)	διά, ἐπί, ἄρχι, ἕως, μέχρι(ς), ὀψέ ἄρχι, ἕως, μέχρι(ς) διά, ἐπί, κατά, ἀντικρυς, ἀντιπέρα, ἄχρι, ἐγγύς, ἔνανι, ἔναντι, ἐναντίον, ἐντός, ἐνώπιον, ἐπάνω, ἔσω, ἕως, κατέναντι, κατενώπιον, κυκλόθεν, κύκλω, μέσον, μέχρι(ς), παραπλήσιον, πλησίον περί, ὑπέρ περί, πρός, ὑπέρ μετά μετά κατά
ABLATIVE	Separation Source Agency (Personal) Means (Impersonal) Comparison Cause Rank	ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, πρό, ἄνευ, ἀπέναντι, ἄτερ, ἐκτός, ἐμπροσθεν, 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, ἕνεκα, ἕνεκεν, εἶκεν, χάριν πρό, ἐμπροσθεν

	Opposition	κατά, ἀπέναντι
	Exchange	ἀντί
	Partitive	ἀπό, ἐκ
	Direct Object (Root Idea)	
DATIVE	Indirect Object	
	Advantage	ἐν, ἐπί
	Disadvantage	ἐν, ἐπί
	Possession	
	Reference (Respect)	ἐν, ἐπί
	Direct Object (Root Idea)	
LOCATIVE	Place	ἐν, ἐπί, παρά, πρὸς, ἐγγύς
	Time	ἐν, ἐπί
	Sphere	ἐν, ἐπί, παρά, παραπλήσιον
INSTRUMENTAL	Means (Impersonal)	ἐν
	Cause	ἐν, ἐπί
	Manner	ἐν
	Measure (Time;Place)	ἐν, σύν
	Association	ἐν, παρά, σύν, ἅμα
	Agency (Personal)	ἐν
ACCUSATIVE	Direct Object	
	Personal Object	
	Impersonal Object	
	Primary Object (Direct Object)	
	Secondary Object (Predicate Object)	
	Measure (Time;Place)	ἀνά, εἰς, ἐπί, κατά, μετά, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπό
	Manner	εἰς
	Reference (Respect)	εἰς, κατά, περί, πρὸς
	Oaths	
	Absolute	
	Purpose	εἰς, πρὸς
	Result	εἰς
	Cause	διά, εἰς
	Possession	κατά
	Comparison	παρά, πρὸς, ὑπέρ
	Relationship (Advantage; Disadvantage)	διά, εἰς, ἐπί, παρά, πρὸς
	Predicate	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	
Intensive	αὐτός, -ή, -ό	
Demonstrative	οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο ὄδε, ἦδε, τόδε τουοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν) τοιόσδε τηκικοῦτος	
Relative	ὅς, ἥ, ὅ ὅστις, ἣτις, ὅτι ὅσος, -η, -ον οἷος, -α, -ον ὅποῖος, -οῖα, -οῖον	
Reflexive	ἡλίκος, -η, -ον ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ	
Reciprocal	ἀλλήλων	
Interrogative	τίς, τί	
Indefinite	τις, τι	
Negative	οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν	
Possessive	ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον σός, σή, σόν ὑμέτερος, -α, -ον ἴδιος, ἰδία, 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
ἐξέλθεται	2 Aor (Const)	Mid (Inten)	Subj (Poten)	3	Sing	ἐξαιρέω	he might rescue

Types of Tense function:

PRESENT	Descriptive Durative Iterative Tential Gnomic Historical
---------	---

	Futuristic Aoristic 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) (Impersonal)	διά + Abl. of Agency διά + Abl. of Means
	No Agency Expressed		
Types of Mood function:			
INDICATIVE	Declarative Interrogative Potential		

SUBJUNCTIVE	Hortatory (Volitive) Prohibition Deliberative Emphatic Negation Potential	[Main Clause Usage:]	[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.