

Syntactical Functions in Basic Greek

	Function	Quick Recognition Features	Translation
P A R T I C I P L E S	Attributive Ptc	Attrib Pos (w/art)/assoc noun (same GNC)/any case	Translate as relative clause (who, which, that, etc).
	Substantival Ptc	Attrib Pos (w/art)/no assoc noun/any case	Supply noun/pron and translate as relative clause (he who, those which, the ones that, etc).
	Adverbial Ptc	Pred Pos (no art)/nom case (same GNC as subject of the verb in the main clause)	Use “while” (pres) or “after” (aorist), a pron subject and convert participle to a finite verb.
		Pred Pos (no art)/oblique case (same GNC as some object of the verb in the main clause)	Sometimes “while”/“after” and finite verbs works, but often the simple “ing” form is sufficient.
	Genitive Absolute	Pred Pos (no art)/gen case for both participle and its noun or pronoun subj (not part of main clause)	Use “while” (pres) or “after” (aorist), the gen noun or pron as subject and partciple as a finite verb.
Periphrastic Ptc	Pred Pos (no art)/nom case/pres or perf tense only/used with verb “to be”/this is the MainVerb	Translate literally using “to be” as the helping verb and simple form of pres or perf participle.	
S U B J U N C T I V E	Hortatory Subj	Main verb/1st pl/no introductory or clue word	“Let us...” Be sure to include aspect.
	Deliberative Subj	Main verb/always in a question/no clue word	Generally as a question in future tense, use “should” or “would” for “shall” or “will.”
	Purpose	Dependent clause/ἵνα + subjunctive	“In order that <i>subject</i> may/might...” (include aspect)
	3rd Class Condition Future more prob Present General	Dependent clause/ ἐάν + subjunctive/future indicative main verb ἐάν + subjunctive/present indicative main verb	Show distinction (include aspect): “If I <u>should</u> sin, then God <u>will</u> still love me.” “If I <u>sin</u> , then God still <u>loves</u> me.”
	Prohibition Stronger Strongest	Usually independent clause μὴ + aorist subjunctive οὐ μὴ + aorist subjunctive	Translate as negative command; include aspect as an element in the translation. Cf Mounce 33.15
	Miscellaneous Uses	Some form of ἄν + subjunctive (Mounce 31.10)	Translate as indefinite expression using “...ever.”
I N F I N I T I V E S	Substantival	Usually articular (w/article)/can occur in any case, depending upon function/will function as nouns typically function (subj, object, etc)	Translate as typical English infinitive “to come” or “to go” functioning as noun (subj, object, etc)
	Idiomatic use with a Preposition	Preposition + neuter article + Infinitive (technically this is sub-category of substantival infinitives, with infinitive as obj of the preposition.	Cf Mounce 32.11 for various uses and translations.
	Complementary	Always anarthrous (no article)/no preposition/the infinitive will follow a key verb (see Mounce 32.10) and may have its own subj, obj, etc.	Either as an English infinitive or as an infinitive with subject, object, etc.
	Purpose	Four possible formations: εἰς + neut acc article + Infinitive πρὸς + neut acc article + Infinitive Neut gen. article + Infinitive Infinitive alone	As typical wording for purpose clauses: “In order that <i>subject</i> may/might...” or if no subject specified, use “In order to...”
Result	ὥστε + Infinitive	“So that as a result...” or “which results in the fact that...”	
I M P E R A T I V E	Command	Usually main verb/2nd or 3rd person/no negation.	Translate the 2nd person using command “Do this!” or the 3rd person using “Let <i>subject</i> do this...” or “May <i>subject</i> do this...”
	Entreaty	Same form/context indicates that one commands an equal or subordinate and entreats a superior.	
	Prohibition	Five formations (all with negation): Future indicative with οὐ Present imperative with μὴ Aorist imperative with μὴ	These are translated in various ways as negative commands. See Mounce 33.15 for the nuances of the intensity of prohibition.