

an Interpretive Lexicon of
**NEW TESTAMENT
GREEK**



ANALYSIS OF PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS,
PARTICLES, RELATIVE PRONOUNS,
AND CONJUNCTIONS

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An Interpretive Lexicon of New Testament Greek

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ἀλλά

pp. 44 – 45, pp. 38 – 39

ADVERSATIVE PARTICLE (OR CONJUNCTION)

1. on the contrary, yet, but, rather (often after a negative or μέν); -/+ [1, 3, 4b]
2. but, yet, nevertheless, rather; **Adv** or **Alt** [2, 3, 4a] [2, 3, 4, 5]
3. now, then (usually in dialogue: Acts 10:20); **S-R** [5] [6]
4. so, therefore, accordingly (rare: Eph 5:24?); ∙• [5] [6]
5. certainly, at least; **NLR** [4a] [4]

Wallace — independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction, p. 657; common coordinating conjunctions, p. 669; logical contrastive (adversative) and correlative (paired) conjunctions, pp. 671 – 72; logical emphatic conjunctions, p. 673.

ἅμα

▲ p. 49, p. 42

ADVERB

1. at the same time (often with a temporal participle); **T** or **S** [1] [1a]
2. together with (sometimes with σύν); **NLR** [2a] [1b]

USED AS A PREPOSITION

1. together with (rare: Matt 13:29); **T** [2b] [2]

Harris — “improper” prepositions in Hellenistic Greek with chart, p. 241; ἅμα, p. 242.

ἄν

pp. 56 – 57, pp. 48 – 49

PARTICLE

1. (if) ... then (in an apodosis or second part of a conditional sentence), (if) ... would (esp. in adversative conditional scenarios; cf. Luke 7:39); **C?-E** [I.a, I.b] [1, 2] (cf. εἰ, p. 277 [1, 2], p. 219 [I])

2. when, whenever, as soon/often as, every time (usually with subj. and combined with other temporal particles or conjunctions, e.g., ὅτε, ἡνίκα, ὡς; see entries below); T [I.c] [3]
3. (following ὅπως; see entry below); M-Ed [I.d] [4]
4. (sometimes in place of ἐάν [rare: John 13:20; Acts 9:2], on which see ἐάν below); NLR

Wallace — dependent (subordinate) clauses with conditional subjunctive and the construction of the conjunction ἐάν, pp. 469 – 70; the potential optative mood, pp. 483 – 84; dependent, indefinite relative clauses, p. 660; the structure of conditions, p. 689; second class (contrary to fact) conditions, pp. 694 – 96; fourth class (less probable future) conditions, pp. 699 – 701.

ἀνά

pp. 57 – 58, p. 49

PREPOSITION WITH ACCUSATIVE

1. among, between, in the middle, in the midst of; L [1]
2. in turn, in sequence; NLR [2]
3. each, apiece; NLR [3]

Wallace — basic distributive use with genitive, p. 364.

Harris [pp. 45 – 48] — NT uses of ἀνά, pp. 45 – 46; ἀνά μέσον and ὁ θρόνος in Revelation, pp. 46 – 48; ἀνά in compounds, p. 48.

ἄνευ

p. 78, p. 65

PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE

1. without; NLR [a, b] [1, 2]

Harris — chart of “improper” prepositions in Hellenistic Greek, p. 241; ἄνευ, pp. 242 – 43; notable uses of selected “improper” prepositions: ἄνευ, pp. 253 – 55.

ἀνθ' ὧν

▲ see ἀντί, p. 88, pp. 73–74

PREPOSITION WITH RELATIVE PRONOUN USED AS A CONJUNCTION

1. because; **G** [4] [3]
2. therefore, wherefore, so then (rare: Luke 12:3);
∴ [5] [3]

Wallace — adverbial/conjunctive use of the relative pronoun with a preposition, p. 342.

Harris — basic idea and NT use, p. 49.

ἀντί

pp. 87–88, pp. 73–74

PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE

1. as, for, in place of, in exchange for, instead of, in behalf of; **Gn-Sp** or **NLR** [1, 2, 3]
2. instead (see Jas 4:15); -/+ or **Alt** [3]

See also entries for ἀνθ' ὧν above and ἀντὶ τούτου below.

Wallace — basic uses and significant passages, pp. 365–68; comparison with ὑπέρ, the issue of atonement, and other significant passages, pp. 383–89.

Harris [pp. 49–56] — basic idea and NT use, p. 49; use as equivalent, pp. 49–50, exchange, p. 50; substitution, pp. 50–51; important NT uses, pp. 51–56; ἀντί in compounds, p. 56.

ἀντὶ τούτου

▲ see ἀντί, p. 88, p. 73

PREPOSITION WITH DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN USED AS A CONJUNCTION

1. because of, for this reason, therefore (rare: Eph 5:31);
∴ [4] [3]

Harris — basic idea and NT use, p. 49.

ἄντικρυς

▲ p. 89, p. 74

ADVERB USED AS PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE

1. opposite (rare: Acts 20:15); L

Harris — “improper” prepositions in Hellenistic Greek with chart, pp. 240 – 41; ἄντικρυς, p. 243.

ἀντιπέρα

▲ p. 90, p. 75

ADVERB USED AS PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE

1. opposite (rare: Luke 8:26); L

Harris — chart of “improper” prepositions in Hellenistic Greek, p. 241; ἀντιπέρα, p. 243.

ἀπέναντι

▲ p. 101, p. 84

ADVERB USED AS PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE

1. opposite, before, in the presence of; L [1b] [1]
2. against, contrary to; **W-Ed** or **Gn-Sp** [2]

Harris — chart of “improper” prepositions in Hellenistic Greek, pp. 240 – 41; ἀπέναντι, p. 243.

ἀπό

pp. 105 – 7, pp. 86 – 88

PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE

1. from, away from, out from; L [1b, 2a, 3, 4] [I.2, II.1, III, IV]
2. because of, as a result of, for, with; **C-E** or **G** [5] [V]
3. from ... (on/until), since, when, beginning with (sometimes with ἕως, μέχρι, ἄχρι, or the rel. pron.); **T** [2b] [II.2]
4. of, from; **Gn-Sp** [1f] [I.6]
5. with, with the help of (rare: Rev 18:15); **W-Ed** [5b] [V.2]

Wallace — ablative genitive of separation pp. 107 – 9, and of source (origin) p. 109; ἀπό and the genitive of time, p. 123; ἀπό with pronouns, p. 343 (see also entry for ἀφ' οὗ below); spatial diagram, p. 358; basic uses and significant passages, p. 368.

Harris [pp. 57 – 67] — relation of ἀπό to ἐκ, pp. 57 – 58; ἀπό θεοῦ, pp. 58 – 60; ellipses with (pregnant) ἀπό, pp. 60 – 61; ἀπό in Paul's epistolary salutations, p. 62; other notable instances, pp. 62 – 67; ἀπό in compounds, p. 67.

ἄρα

▲ p. 127, pp. 103 – 4

PARTICLE

1. then, so, consequently, as a result, you see, therefore; ∴ or C-E [1, 2b] [1, 2, 4]
2. then (introducing the apodosis, or second part of a conditional sentence [as a complement to εἰ; see entry below]); C?-E [2a] [3]
3. (after ἐπεὶ) then, otherwise; NLR [1a] [3]
4. (combined with οὖν; see also entry below) therefore, then, so then; P or ∴ [2b] [4]

Wallace — independent clauses introduced by a coordinating conjunction, p. 658; and by logical inferential conjunctions, p. 673.

ἄρα

▲ p. 127, p. 104

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE

1. then (rare: Luke 18:8; Acts 8:30; Gal 2:17); T,¹ C?-E, and/or Q-A

1. In such cases, ἄρα introduces a main clause, while pointing back to a Temporal clause (T).

ἄτερ

▲ p. 148, p. 120

PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE

1. without, apart from; L or W-Ed

Harris — chart of “improper” prepositions in Hellenistic Greek, p. 241; ἄτερ, p. 243.

ἀφ’ ἧς/οῦ

see ἀπό, p. 105, p. 87; ὅς, p. 727, p. 585

PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE RELATIVE PRONOUN

1. when once, since, until (the time when) (rare:
Luke 13:25; Col 1:6, 9); T (ἀπό [2bγ] [II.2c];
ὅς [1kζ] [I.11f])

Wallace — adverbial/conjunctive use of the relative pronoun with a preposition, p. 343.

Harris — relation of ἀπό to ἐκ, pp. 57 – 58; ἀπό θεοῦ, pp. 58 – 60; ellipses with (pregnant) ἀπό, pp. 60 – 61; ἀπό in Paul’s epistolary salutations, p. 62; other notable instances, pp. 62 – 67; ἀπό in compounds, p. 67.

ἄχρη(ς)

▲ pp. 160 – 61, pp. 128 – 29; see also ὅς, p. 727, p. 585

PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE USED AS A CONJUNCTION

1. until (also with rel. pro. οὗ); T [1] [1a, 2] (see also ὅς [1kζ] [I.11f])
2. as far as; L [2] [1b, 2]

Wallace — genitive after certain prepositions, p. 136; subjunctive in indefinite temporal clause, p. 479; use with future and aorist tense, p. 568 n. 4; adverbial temporal conjunctions, p. 677.

Harris — chart of “improper” prepositions in Hellenistic Greek, p. 241; ἄχρη(ς), pp. 243 – 44.

γάρ

pp. 189–90, pp. 151–52

CONJUNCTION

1. for, because; **G** [1]
2. for, you see, moreover, now; **Ft-In** or **Gn-Sp** [2] [2, 4]
3. therefore, so, then, certainly, by all means; **••** [3] [3, 4]
4. indeed, to be sure, certainly (similar to δέ); **S** or **P** [2] [4]
5. but, although (rare: Rom 5:7); **Adv** or **Alt** [2] [4]

Wallace — independent clauses introduced by a coordinating, explanatory conjunction, p. 658; introducing subordinate causal clauses, p. 662 n. 12; common Greek coordinating conjunctions, pp. 668–69; logical explanatory, inferential, and causal conjunctions, pp. 673–74.

γέ

p. 190, pp. 152–53

ENCLITIC PARTICLE

1. yet, at least; **Adv** [αα] [1]
2. even, indeed; **Ft-In** or **NLR** [αβ] [2]
3. though, although (with *καί* or *καίτοι*); **Adv** [βγ, δ] [3c, d]

See also entry for *μενοῦνγε* below.

Wallace — emphatic conjunctions, p. 673.

δέ

p. 213, p. 171

PARTICLE USED AS A CONJUNCTION

1. and, as for, then, so, at the same time, and also (with *καί*), *untranslated*; **S** or **P** [1, 2, 3, 5] [1c, 2, 3, 4]
2. but (sometimes with *καί*: but also/even), rather, on the other hand; **Adv**, **-/+**, or **Alt** [4a, b, c, 5] [1a, b, d, 4]
3. now, that is; **Ft-In** or **Gn-Sp** [2]
4. and, then, now, so; **C-E** or **S-R** [2, 4a] [*not in BAGD*]

5. then (introducing an apodosis, or second part of a conditional sentence) (rare: 2 Pet 1:5, see v. 3 for protasis);
C?-E [4d] [1e]

In combination with μέν, see entry for μέν below.

Wallace — the article in place of or amplifying the personal pronoun, pp. 211 – 13; independent clauses introduced by a coordinating, connective conjunction, p. 657, and correlative conjunction, p. 658; common Greek coordinating conjunctions, p. 669; logical conjunctions: ascensive conjunctions, p. 670, connective (continuative, coordinate) conjunctions, p. 671, contrastive (adversative) conjunctions p. 671; correlative (paired) conjunctions, p. 672, explanatory conjunctions, p. 673.

δεύτερος, δεύτερα, δεύτερον

pp. 220 – 21, p. 177

ORDINAL NUMBER SOMETIMES USED AS AN ADVERB

1. second (esp. in a sequence or list); **P** or **NLR** [1, 2] [3, 4]

δή

▲ p. 222, p. 178

PARTICLE

1. now, then, therefore; ••, **Ft-In**, or **NLR** [1, 2]

Wallace — emphatic conjunctions, p. 673.

διά

pp. 223 – 26, pp. 179 – 81

PREPOSITION WITH GENITIVE

1. through, via, throughout; **L** [A1] [A.I]
2. throughout, through, during, after; **T** [A2] [A.II]
3. by, via, through (the agency of); **M-Ed** [A3a, d, e, f, A4] [A.III.1a, d, e, f, A.III.2]
4. by, in; **W-Ed** [A3b, c] [A.III.1b, c]
5. via, by; **C-E** or **G** [A3d, e, 5] [A.III.1d, e, A.IV]

PREPOSITION WITH ACCUSATIVE

1. because of, for the sake of, for this reason (with, e.g., τοῦτο; also see entry for διότι below); C-E, ⋆,² or G [B2] [B.II]
2. through (rare: Luke 17:11); L [B1] [B.I]
3. why? (in interrogative clauses, often with τί); Q-A [B2b] [B.II.2]

See also διὰ τό + inf., and διὰ τοῦτο, below

Wallace — genitive of agency, p. 126; dative of agency and the intermediate agent, p. 164; demonstrative pronouns used as conceptual antecedent/postcedent, p. 333; spatial diagram, p. 358; basic uses and significant passages, pp. 368–69; passive voice, prepositions, and agency, pp. 431–34; adverbial, causal use of the infinitive, pp. 596–97; articular infinitives with a governing preposition, p. 610; independent clauses introduced by a prepositional phrase, p. 658.

Harris [pp. 69–82] — origin and basic idea, p. 69; notable instances of main uses: temporal, pp. 69–70, means/instrument/agent, pp. 70–72, cause or ground, pp. 72–76, attendant/accompanying/prevaling circumstances and manner, pp. 77–80, purpose?, pp. 80–82; διὰ in compounds, p. 82.

διὰ τό + inf.

see διὰ p. 226, p. 181

PREPOSITION WITH ACCUSATIVE ARTICULAR INFINITIVE

1. because; G [B2c] [B.II.3]

Wallace — infinitive, adverbial uses, cause, pp. 596–97; articular infinitives, p. 610.

2. See entry for διὰ τοῦτο below for further discussion.

διὰ τοῦτο

See διὰ pp. 225 – 26, p. 181; cf. διότι p. 251, p. 199

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE USED AS A CONJUNCTION

1. because of this, for the sake of this, for this reason;
C-E, ∴, G, or Gn-Sp³ [B2] [B.II] (see also entry for διότι below)

Wallace — demonstrative pronouns used as conceptual antecedent/postcedent, p. 333; independent clauses introduced by a prepositional phrase, p. 658.

διό

p. 250, p. 198

CONJUNCTION

1. therefore, for this reason; ∴

Wallace — classification of independent clauses: introduced by a coordinating conjunction, pp. 657 – 58; inferential conjunctions, p. 673.

διόπερ

▲ p. 250, p. 199

CONJUNCTION

1. therefore, for this very reason; ∴

διότι

▲ p. 251, p. 199

CONJUNCTION

1. because, for; C-E or G [1, 3]

3. Note that διὰ τοῦτο can refer to an antecedent idea/statement, and so be used to introduce an Inference. On the other hand, when τοῦτο refers to a postcedent idea/statement, the proposition in which διὰ τοῦτο appears will be followed by a Grounds. Such instances of διὰ τοῦτο followed by a Grounds may also be viewed as General-Specific relationships, since the phrase in which διὰ τοῦτο appears may also be described as a general statement, followed by a specific statement identifying the grounds (that is, identifying the referent of τοῦτο).

2. therefore (= διὰ τοῦτο, on which see διὰ τοῦτο above; rare: Acts 13:35); ∙ [2]
3. that; (rare: Rom 8:21 [*variant*]); **Ft-In** or **Gn-Sp** [4]

Wallace — logical inferential conjunctions, p. 673; adverbial causal conjunctions, p. 674.

ἐάν

pp. 267 – 68, p. 211

CONJUNCTION

1. if (introducing the protasis, or first part of a conditional statement); **C?-E** [1a, b, c] [*I.1, 2, 3*]
2. whenever, when; **T** [2] [*I.1d*]
3. (sometimes in place of ἄν [rare: Matt 5:19; 1 Cor 16:6], on which see ἄν above); **NLR** [3] [*III*]

Wallace — subjunctive used in dependent (subordinate) clauses and the construction of the conjunction ἐάν, pp. 469 – 71; dependent, indefinite relative clauses, p. 660; third class conditional clauses, p. 663; common Greek subordinating conjunctions with subjunctive, p. 669; adverbial conditional conjunctions, p. 675; conditional sentences, pp. 680 – 87; structural categories of conditional sentences, p. 689; the third class condition, pp. 696 – 99; the controversy between systems of classification of conditional sentences, pp. 705 – 12.

ἐάνπερ

▲ see ἐάν p. 268, p. 211

CONJUNCTION

1. if indeed, if only, supposing that (rare: Heb 3:6; 6:3); **C?-E** [1cγ] [*I.3c*]

Wallace — see sections in entry for ἐάν above.