

Vocabulary

302 *an*

1 has no exact English equivalent, see definitions under AV

1161 *de*

1 but, moreover, and, etc.

1994 *epistrephō*

1 transitively

a to turn to

1 to the worship of the true God

b to cause to return, to bring back

1 to the love and obedience of God

2 to the love for the children

3 to love wisdom and righteousness

2 intransitively

a to turn to one's self

b to turn one's self about, turn back

c to return, turn back, come back

2259 *hēnika*

1 at which time, when

2 whenever, at length when

2571 *kalymma*

1 a veil, covering

2962 *kyrios*

1 he to whom a person or thing belongs, about which he has power of deciding; master, lord

a the possessor and disposer of a thing

1 the owner; one who has control of the person, the master

2 in the state: the sovereign, prince, chief, the Roman emperor

b is a title of honour expressive of respect and reverence, with which servants greet their master

c this title is given to: God, the Messiah

3588 *ho*

1 this, that, these, etc.

4014 *periaireō*

1 to take away that which surrounds or envelopes a thing

2 metaph. to take away altogether or entirely

a the guilt of sin, to expiate perfectly

4314 *pros*

1 to the advantage of

2 at, near, by

3 to, towards, with, with regard to

Grammar

5661 Aorist Tense, Subjunctive Mood

5743 Present Tense, Passive Voice, Indicative Mood

Aorist Tense: The aorist tense is characterized by its emphasis on punctiliar action; that is, the concept of the verb is considered without regard for past, present, or future time. There is no direct or clear English equivalent for this tense, though it is generally rendered as a simple past tense in most translations.

Indicative Mood: The indicative mood is a simple statement of fact. If an action really occurs or has occurred or will occur, it will be rendered in the indicative mood.

Passive Voice: The passive voice represents the subject as being the recipient of the action. E.g., in the sentence, "The boy was hit by the ball," the boy receives the action.

Present Tense: The present tense represents a simple statement of fact or reality viewed as occurring in actual time. In most cases this corresponds directly with the English present tense.

Subjunctive Mood: The subjunctive mood is the mood of possibility and potentiality. The action described may or may not occur, depending upon circumstances. Conditional sentences of the third class ("ean" + the subjunctive) are all of this type, as well as many commands following conditional purpose clauses, such as those beginning with "hina."