# Even More Fun with Infinitives!

# THE ACCIDENCE OF THE GREEK INFINITIVE:

	Active	Middle	Passive
Present :	λύειν	λύεσθαι	λύεσθαι
Future:	λύσειν	λύσεθαι	λυθήσεθαι
First Aorist:	λύσαι	λύσασθαι	λυθηναι
Second Aorist:	λιπεῖν	λιπέσθαι	λιπῆναι
Perfect:	λελυκέναι	λελύσθαι	λελύσθαι

## THE SYNTAX OF THE GREEK INFINITIVE:

## 1. COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE

Verbs such as δύναμαι, ὀφείλω, μέλλω, and ἄρχομαι (and several others) need a verbal to complete their expression. δύναμαι γράφειν. = I am able to write.

## 2. EPEXEGETICAL INFINITIVE

Infinitives may also complete a non-verbal expression such as a noun, pronoun, or adjective. They function basically like a complementary infinitive for non-verbal expressions.

### 3. INFINITIVE OF INDIRECT DISCOURSE

When a conversation is being described by a third party, Greek will commonly employ an infinitive to communicate the content of the quote.  $\delta \lambda \hat{\epsilon} \gamma \omega \nu \hat{\epsilon} \nu \alpha \dot{\upsilon} \tau \hat{\omega} \mu \hat{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon \iota \nu$ . = The one who says (that) he abides in Him.

#### 4. SUBSTANTIVE INFINITIVE

An infinitive can substantive and function as a noun.  $\tau \circ \zeta \hat{\eta} \nu X \rho_1 \sigma \tau \circ \varsigma$ . = To live is Christ.

## 5. INFINITIVE OF TIME

A.	πρὶν τοῦ or πρό τοῦ = "before πρὸ τοῦ βλέπειν αὐτόν.	" —	Before he sees.
B.	ἐν τῶ = "when/while" ἐν τῶ βλέπειν αὐτόν. =	When	he sees.
C.	μετὰ τό + accusative = "after" μετὰ τὸ βλέπειν αὐτόν.	=	After he sees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This handout was constructed using Ray Summers, *Essentials of New Testament Greek*, appendix; William D. Mounce, *Basics of Biblical Greek* (297-298); and David Allen Black, *It's Still Greek to Me* (116-118).

D.	έως το $\hat{u}$ = "until"		
	ἕως τοῦ βλέπειν αὐτόν.	=	Until he sees.

# 6. INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE/RESULT

τοῦ, ἐἰς τό, πρὸς τό, ὥστε, or ὡς = "in order that" τοῦ βλέπειν αὐτόν. = In order that he sees.

# 7. CAUSAL INFINITIVE

 $\delta_{1\alpha}$  + accusative = "because"  $\delta_{1\alpha}$  το βλέπειν αὐτόν. = Because he sees.

## 8. IMPERATIVAL INFINITIVE

The infinitive can be used to express a command. This usage is rare in the New Testament. χαίρειν μετὰ χαιρόντων. = Rejoice with those who are rejoicing!