

Chapter 1 : APPENDIX PREPOSITIONS

All English Reading Students Will Find The Knowledge Of These Eighteen, Greek Prepositions Indispensable For A True Understanding Of The N.T.

In relation to vertical lines it denotes the top. With numerals it is used as a distributive. Hence it is used as instead of or in the place of for example Matthew 2: It denotes about, or around. Used of a solid, it denotes both sides. It also marks the origin or source whence anything comes, such as birth, descent, residence for example Matthew 2: Apo may consequently be used of deliverance or passing away from any state or condition for example Matthew 1: It would thus differ from hupo Number xviii, below, which would imply a cause immediate and active while apo would imply a cause virtually passive, and more remote. With the Genitive it has the general sense of through, as though dividing a surface into two by an intersecting line. It includes the idea of proceeding from and passing out for example Mark In a temporal sense; after an interval Matthew From the ideas of space and time dia with the Genitive denotes any cause by means of which an action passes to its accomplishment for example Matthew 1: Moulton gives a list as follows: With the Accusative it has the sense of on account of, or because of for example Matthew Euclid uses eis when a line is drawn to meet another line, at a certain point. Hence, it denotes motion to or unto an object, with the purpose of reaching or touching it for example Matthew 2: From this comes the idea of the object toward which such motion is directed for example Matthew In contrast with eis, pros Number xv, below may mark one object as the means of reaching an ulterior object which is denoted by eis for example John 6: It is the opposite of ek Number vii, below. See under apo Number iv, above, and diagram there. It is used of time, place, and origin. It means out from, as distinguished from apo Number iv, above, which means off, or away from. Ek marks the more immediate origin, while apo marks the more remote origin; of expressing the intermediate meanings. It has regard to place and space for example Matthew It is also used for the efficient cause as emanating from within, and hence has sometimes the force of by, denoting the instrument, with, passing on to union and fellowship; en denoting inclusion, and sun Number xvi, below denoting conjunction. En denotes also continuance in time Matthew 2: With the Genitive it denotes upon, as proceeding or springing from, and answers to the question "Where? With the idea of locality it conveys the sense, in the presence of for example Matthew With the idea of time, it looks backward and upward, for example "in the days of" Matthew 1: With the idea of place, it denotes dignity and power for example Matthew With the Dative it implies actual superposition, as one thing resting upon another, as upon a foundation or basis which may be actual for example Mark 6: Both senses occur in 1Thessalonians 3: Hence it is used of the moving principle or motive suggesting the purpose or object for example Ephesians 2: With the Accusative it implies the downward pressure on that upon which a thing rests; active motion being suggested for example 2Corinthians 3: Hence, it denotes any extended motion downward Matthew Compared with pros Number xv, below, pros marks the motion, the direction to be taken, while epi with Accusative marks the point to be reached. This downward pressure may be that of the mind, or feeling for example Matthew With the Genitive it denotes vertical motion, the opposite of ana Number i, above, descent, or detraction from a higher place or plane for example Matthew 8: With the Accusative it denotes horizontal motion, along which the action proceeds for example Luke 8: Sometimes it includes the purpose or intention for example 2Timothy 1: In this connection eis Number vi, above. It has regard to the duration of the motion for example Matthew It thus differs from sun Number xvi, below, which denotes proximity to, and hence conjunction or coherence. Hence meta, with the Genitive, denotes among, amid for example Matthew It refers specially to the mental disposition with which an action is performed for example Matthew With the Accusative it means after, always in connection with time for example Matthew See apo, Number iv, above, and compare diagram there. With the Genitive it denotes from beside, implying the source from which anything proceeds for example Matthew 2: As distinguished from hupo Number xviii, below it denotes the general sense of motion, while hupo marks the special sense or efficient cause of such motion. As distinguished from apo Number iv, above it marks the motion from a person for example Matthew 2: With the Dative it denotes rest beside and at a person, place, or

thing, expressing rest and position there for example John Hence it implies in the power of Matthew With the Accusative it denotes motion to a place, so as to be alongside it for example Matthew Hence, beside and beyond, and so against for example Acts It marks the object about which the action of the verb takes place. With the Genitive it means as concerning, or as regards, but always with the primary idea, and marking the central point of the activity for example Matthew 4: With the Accusative it denotes the extension of such activity, hence, around for example Mark 9: Its general meaning with the three cases is the motiveâ€”as in consideration of with the Genitive ; in addition to anythingâ€”as an act with the Dative ; with a view to anythingâ€”as an end with the Accusative. Compared with para Number xii , above , pros denotes only direction and tendency, whereas para denotes both motion and change of place of some object. With the Genitive the only occurrence is Acts With the Dative it occurs five times: With the Accusative, see for example Matthew 2: See under meta Number xi , above for example Luke With the Genitive it is used in its relative rather than its absolute sense. In the place of for example John In the interests of for example 2Thessalonians 2: In behalf of for example Matthew 5: For the purpose of for example John With the Genitive huper is connected with peri, being the apex of the triangle, or the fixed point of the compass, whereas peri see Number xiii , above is the circle described around it. Hence huper has regard to feeling, and implies the pleading a case on behalf of another, whereas peri implies the mere description of the circumstances of the case for example 1Peter 3: With the Accusative it denotes beyond, in excess of measure, honour, number, or time for example Matthew With the Genitive it describes motion from beneath; with Dative not used in the New Testament , position beneath; and with the Accusative, motion or extension underneath. With the Genitive, hupo is used to mark the efficient or instrumental agent, from under whose hand or power the action of the verb proceeds for example Matthew 1: With the Accusative, it denotes the place whither such action extends for example Matthew 8: Hence it implies moral or legal subjection for example Matthew 8:

Chapter 2 : English Prepositions

Appendix H to Part - Adjudicative Guidelines for Determining Eligibility for Access to Classified Information.

Chapter 3 : Appendix:Proto-Slavic Swadesh list - Wiktionary

There may be some false hits here as appendix can also refer to an internal organ, among other things, but since those uses would be overwhelmingly appendix of (e.g. The appendix of a ruminant, unlike the appendix of an ape, is a true appendix, or cecum), the point stands.

Chapter 4 : Appendix:Irish prepositions - Wiktionary

Historically, the Irish declined prepositions developed from the merger of the independent preposition and the possessive pronoun. There is also a set of undeclined prepositions. Simple prepositions govern the dative case (with some exceptions), while derived prepositions govern the genitive.

Chapter 5 : What is the proper preposition following 'appendix'? - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange

cause X to do Y cease + inf/ing challenged with chance, by chances of change in change X into Y change X with/for Y characterized by charged to.