Genitive:

A. *Adjectival Genitive:*

1. Descriptive Genitive: catch-all, esp. in ambiguous situations (βάπτισμα μετανοίας)
2. Possessive Genitive: “belonging to” or “possessed by” (τὸν δούλον τοῦ ἀρχιερέως)
3. Genitive of Relationship: family relationship (Σύμων Ίακώβου)
4. Partitive Genitive: “which is a part of” (τίνες τῶν κλάδων)
5. Attributive Genitive: Hebrew genitive (τὸ σῶμα τῆς ἁμαρτίας, i.e., “sinful body”)
6. Attributed Genitive: opposite of attributive (τοῦτό μοι καρπὸς ἔργου, i.e., “fruitful labor”)
7. Genitive of Material: “made out of” or “consisting of” (ἐπιβλημα ράκους ἀγνάφου)
8. Genitive of Content: “full of” or “containing”
   a. nominal (τὸ δίκτυον τῶν ἰχθύων)
   b. verbal (ἐγέμισαν δώδεκα κοφίνους κλασμάτων)
9. Genitive in Simple Apposition: “which is,” “that is,” “namely” or “who is”

[both nouns in same (here genitive) case and constitute exact equation; can’t be translated as “of”] (εἶδον τὸ παιδίον μετὰ Μαρίας τῆς μητρὸς ἀυτοῦ)

10. Genitive of Apposition: “which is,” “that is,” “namely” or “who is” [both nouns may but need not be in same case; inexact equation, i.e., constitutes part of a larger category; can be translated as “of”]

   a. category-example (ὁ ἔορτη τῶν ἀζύμων)
   b. ambiguity-clarification (σημείον . . . περιτομῆς)
   c. metaphor-meaning (τὸν θῶρακα τῆς δικαιοσύνης)

11. Genitive of Destination or Purpose: “for the purpose of,” “destined for,” “towards” or “into” (πρόβατα σφαγῆς)
12. Predicate Genitive: like predicate nominative, except that equative verb is participle
(νεανίου καλομένου Σαύλου)

13. Genitive of Subordination: “over” [dominion or priority] (τῷ ἄρχοντι τῶν δαιμονίων)

14. Genitive of Production: “produced by” (pos. τῆν ἐνότητα τοῦ πνεύματος)

15. Genitive of Produce: “which produces” (ό θεός τῆς ἐλπίδος)

B. Ablative Genitive:

1. Genitive of Separation: “out of,” “away from,” or “from” [usually dependent on a verb, not a noun] (πέπαυται ἐμαρτίας)

2. Genitive of Source: “out of,” “derived from,” “dependent on” or “sourced in” [similar to separation] (ἐστὲ ἐπιστολὴ Χριστοῦ)

3. Genitive of Comparison: [genitive after a comparative, requiring “than”] (οὐχ ἦ ψυχῆ πλείόν ἐστιν τῆς τροφῆς)

C. Verbal Genitive:

1. Subjective Genitive: [genitive as subject of verbal idea in head noun; convert verbal (head) noun into verb and convert genitive into the subject] (ἡ παρουσία τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου = “when the Son of Man comes”)

2. Objective Genitive: [genitive as direct object of verbal idea in head noun; convert verbal head noun into verb and convert genitive into direct object] (ἡ δὲ τοῦ πνεύματος βλασφημία)

3. Plenary Genitive: [genitive is both subjective and objective] (ἡ γὰρ ἀγάπη τοῦ Χριστοῦ συνέχει ἡμᾶς)

D. Adverbial Genitive

1. Genitive of Price or Value or Quantity: “for” [price paid or value assessed] (ἡγοράσθητε γὰρ τιμῆς)

2. Genitive of Time: “during,” “at,” or “within” [kind of time] (νηστεύω δὶς τοῦ σαββάτου - “twice (during) the week”)

3. Genitive of Place: “in,” “at,” or sometimes “through” [kind of quality] (Ἰνα βάψῃ τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ δακτύλου αὐτοῦ ὕδατος)
4. Genitive of Means: “by” or “by means of” (ὁ γὰρ θεὸς ἀπείραστός ἐστὶν κακῶν)

5. Genitive of Agency: “by” or “by means of:” [adj ending in τος followed by personal noun in genitive] (διδακτοὶ θεοῦ)

6. Genitive Absolute [see under “Circumstantial Participles”]

7. Genitive of Reference: “with reference to” or “with respect to” (καρδία πονηρὰ ἀπιστίας)

8. Genitive of Association: “with” or “in association with” (ἐστε συμπολίται τῶν ἀγιῶν)

E. After Certain Words

1. Genitive After Certain Verbs (as direct object), e.g., verbs of sensation, emotion/volition, sharing, ruling (πτύσας ἡπατο τῆς γλώσσης ἀυτοῦ)

2. Genitive After Certain Adjectives (and Adverbs) (ἐνοχος θανάτου ἐστίν)

3. Genitive After Certain Nouns [often two genitives w/ καί, and meaning “between”] (στάσις τῶν Φαρισαίων καὶ Σαδδουκαίων)

4. Genitive After Certain Prepositions [see discussion of prepositions]