

The diagram for most Greek sentences is built around the baseline of

SUBJECT | PREDICATE | COMPLEMENT

2. The PREDICATE (verb) is the essential element of the Greek sentence.

The finite Greek verb includes a SUBJECT; an "additional" subject may be added.

Some verbs (transitive and linking) need a COMPLEMENT; other verbs (intransitive) need no complement.

The complement may be

- a. a direct object (or objective complement) with a transitive verb,
- b. a predicate nominative (or subjective complement) with a linking (or copulative) verb,
- c. a double accusative (a direct object accusative and a predicate accusative) with an "elect" verb.

The double accusative includes a primary and secondary object or a personal and impersonal object.

Words, phrases or clauses which modify words on the baseline are placed below the word modified.

Normally, multiple modifiers are listed in the order of appearance.

4. All phrases or clauses are either noun (substantival), adjectival or adverbial in function.
5. Noun clauses (substantival) may function any way a noun may function, i.e. subject, complement, object (indirect discourse is object), or apposition.

An appositive, usually an adjacent noun, modifies by adding an equivalent without any connective word.

The vocative is treated as an appositive.

6. Adjectives and adjectival clauses answer the questions: Which? What kind? How many? Whose?

Adjectival clauses may be connected by a relative pronoun (hos, hē, ho, who ...), or by a subordinating conjunction.

7. Adverbs and adverbial clauses answer the questions: Why? How? How much? When? Where?

Adverbial clauses may be causal, comparative, local, temporal, purpose, result, condition and concession.

8. Prepositional phrases, genitives, dative and accusatives used as modifiers are arranged below the word modified.

9. Diagram the indirect object as if it were a prepositional phrase.

10. Conjunctions may function either as
- a. coordinate, joining equals, or
 - b. subordinate, joining adjectival or adverbial clauses to the main clause.

Conjunctions may be temporal, causal, purpose, result, inferential, conditional, continuative, transitional, adversative, explanatory, emphatic.

11. A platform is used when a phrase or clause functions as a single word. Place all verbals--infinitives and participles--on a platform.

12. Articles function as adjectives or pronouns.

13. Place only one word--proper names and periphrastics excepted--in each "box". Periphrastics consist of a form of eimi and a participle.

14. Words added are written in English or in brackets.