

Anchor phrase with noun²

↑
Genitive phrase

Possessive: The noun in the anchor phrase is a possession of the genitive.

Acts 12:12 He went to the house *of Mary*.

Relationship: The noun in the anchor phrase describes the relationship and the genitive indicates the person to whom he/she is related.

Matthew 1:16 Joseph the husband *of Mary*...

Partitive: The noun in the anchor phrase is part of the whole described in the genitive.

Acts 8:32 The passage *of the Scripture* that...

Epexegetical³: The noun in the anchor phrase refers to the same thing as the genitive.

Romans 4:11 He received the sign *of circumcision*.

Subjective: The genitive functions as the subject of the verbal idea implied in the noun of the anchor phrase.

Titus 2:13 The appearing *of the glory*...

Objective: The genitive functions as the object of the verbal idea implied in the noun of the anchor phrase.

Titus 2:7 To be a model *of good works*...

Plenary: The genitive functions both as the subject and the object of the verbal idea implied in the noun of the anchor phrase.

2 Corinthians 5:14 The love *of Christ* constrains us...

Separation: The genitive is that from which a verb or a noun in the anchor phrase is separated.

Mark 5:29 She was healed *of her disease*.

Attributive: The genitive specifies an attribute or quality of the noun in the anchor phrase.

Romans 6:6 In order that the body *of sin*...

Attributed: The noun in the anchor phrase specifies an attribute or quality of the genitive.

1 Peter 1:7 The genuineness *of your faith*...

Producer: The noun in the anchor phrase is produced by the genitive.

Ephesians 4:3 The unity *of the Spirit*...

Product: The noun in the anchor phrase produces the genitive.

Romans 15:33 The God *of peace*...

Material: The genitive specifies the material out of which the noun in the anchor phrase is made.

Matthew 9:16 A piece *of unshrunk cloth*...

Contents: The genitive specifies the contents of the noun in the anchor phrase.

Matthew 10:42 Even a cup *of cold water*...

Subordination: The noun of the anchor phrase has dominion over the genitive.

Genesis 14:2 Made war with Bera king *of Sodom*

Source: The genitive specifies the origin of the noun in the anchor phrase.

Acts 10:38 God anointed Jesus *of Nazareth*.

Destination: The genitive specifies the end point to which the noun of the anchor phrase arrives.

Ephesians 2:3 Were by nature children *of wrath*...

Reference: The genitive indicates to what the anchor phrase is in connection.

Psalms 87:3 Glorious things *of you* are spoken...

Descriptive⁴: The noun in the anchor phrase is characterized by the genitive.

Mark 1:4 Preaching a baptism *of repentance*...

¹ Categories and definitions based upon *The Basics of New Testament Syntax* by Daniel B. Wallace.

² Certain verbs can also take a genitive, such as speak, heal, say, write, tell, eat, repent.

³ Named *genitive of apposition* by Wallace.

⁴ Only use this when no other relationship will work.