

Ἰωάννης | (γράφει) Verse 4a
ἐκκλησίαις
ἐπὶ
ταῖς
ταῖς (οὐσαῖς)
ἐν Ἰασίᾳ
τῇ

χάρις
καὶ
εἰρήνη Verse 4b
ὑμῖν

ὁ ὢν
καὶ
ὁ ἦν
καὶ
ὁ ἐρχόμενος
ἀπὸ
καὶ
ἀπὸ πνευμάτων
ἐπὶ
τῶν
Χ (ἐστίν)
ἐνώπιον θρόνου
τοῦ
αὐτοῦ
ἅ
καὶ Verse 5a

The parallel series of verbs, ὢν, ἦν, and ἐρχόμενος, are understood as substantival participles, although ἦν is indicative. The accompanying article with ἦν supports this unusual usage in this context (see also Rev. 1:6, 8; 4:8; 16:5). Greek does not have an imperfect participle for εἶμι.

ἀπὸ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ =
μάρτυς Verse 5b
ὁ
πιστός Verse 5c
ὁ
πρωτότοκος Verse 5d
ὁ
νεκρῶν
τῶν
καὶ
ἄρχων
ὁ
βασιλέων
τῶν
γῆς
τῆς

Note the nominatives ὁ μάρτυς, ὁ πρωτότοκος and ὁ ἄρχων are used in apposition with Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, which is properly genitive after ἀπό. This solecism is frequent in the Revelation where apposition substantives have the nominative instead of the case of the substantive with which they are in apposition (see also Mk. 12:40; Lk 20:27; Acts 10:37).