Oun

A. The etymology of oun (οὖν) is unknown and is neither illative nor even consequential in Homer and is merely a transitional particle relating clauses or sentences loosely together by way of confirmation.
B. It was common in this sense in Homer, though rare in the Attic writers save in men oun.
C. It is never found at the beginning of the sentence since it is post-positive.
D. In our literature it is an inferential and then mainly a transitional conjunction.
E. Its meaning varies with the context and at times it may be left untranslated.
F. Oun is the commonest inferential conjunction in the NT, occurring about 400 times.
G. As an inferential particle oun may also be used in stating a conclusion based upon facts.
H. The verb infer means “to derive by reasoning, conclude or judge from premises or evidence, to derive as a conclusion from facts or premises.”
I. The noun inference is defined as “the act of passing from one proposition, statement, or judgement considered as true to another whose truth is believed to follow from that of the former.”
J. When oun is inferential, that inference is expressed by the main verb in the sentence and not by a verb in a subordinate clause nor by an infinitive nor a participle.
K. The word is a marker of result here implying the conclusion of a process of reasoning.
L. In Homer and many NT passages oun simply carries along the narrative without reference to cause or result.
M. This reflects the ancient fondness for simple connectives that seem redundant to the modern reader but that leave room for subtle nuances and insights.
N. The conjunction oun can have the following usages:
   1. Inferential
   2. Transitional or continuative
   3. Emphatic
   4. Adversative
O. Liddel and Scott list the following classical usages and meanings (pages 1271-1272):
   1. Adverbial: certainly, in fact, confirming something frequently in contrast with something which is not confirmed.
   2. to continue a narrative: so, then
   3. in inferences: then, therefore
P. Bauer, Gingrich and Danker state that oun is “an inferential and then mainly a transitional conjunction. Its meaning varies with the context and at times may be left untranslated.”
Q. They list the following meanings and usages of the word (A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature pages 592-593):
   1. inferential, denoting that what it introduces is the result of or an inference from what precedes so, therefore, consequently, accordingly, then.
      a. in declarative sentences
      b. in commands and invitations
      c. in questions
   2. in historical narrative oun serves:
      a. to resume a subject once more after an interruption so, as has been said
      b. to indicate a transition to something new, now then.
      c. to indicate a response, in reply, in turn
   3. It may be that some traces of the classical usage in which oun is emphatic, certainly, really, to be sure
   4. adversatively, but, however
   5. with other particles and also with de denoting contrast
R. The New Thayer’s Greek-English Lexicon lists the following usages (pages 463-464):
   1. a conjunction indicating that something follows from another necessarily
   2. It is used in drawing a conclusion and in connecting sentences together logically, then, therefore, accordingly, consequently, these being so
   3. in exhortations to show what ought now to be done by reason of what has been said, wherefore, now therefore
   4. in questions, then, therefore
   5. when the question is, what follows or seems to follow from what has been said
   6. when it is asked, whether this or that follows from what has just been said
7. when it is asked, how something which is true or regarded as true, or what some one does, can be reconciled with what has been previously said or done
8. in general, it serves simply to subjoin questions suggested by what has just been said
9. in epanalepsis, i.e., it serves to resume a thought or narrative interrupted by intervening matter
10. It is used also when one passes at length to a subject about which he had previously intimated an intention to speak
11. It serves to gather up summarily what has already been said, or even what cannot be narrated at length.
12. it serves to adapt examples and comparisons to the case in hand or to add examples to illustrate the subject under consideration
13. In historical discourse it serves to make the transition from one thing to another, and to connect the several parts and portions of the narrative, since the new occurrences spring from or are occasioned by what precedes
14. with other conjunctions: ara oun, ‘so then;’ eite oun, ‘whether then;’ epei oun, since then; ean oun, ‘if then ever, in case then, therefore if, therefore in case’; hotan oun, ‘when, therefore’; hote oun, ‘when (or after) therefore, so when’; hos oun, ‘when (or after) therefore, as therefore’

S. Louw and Nida list the following NT meanings (Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament Based on Semantic Domains volume 2):
1. markers of result, often implying the conclusion of a process of reasoning - ‘so, therefore, consequently, accordingly, then, so then’ (page 783).
2. markers of somewhat greater emphasis (in comparison with men, ge, and de) - ‘surely, indeed, then’ (page 812).
3. a marker of relatively weak contrast - ‘but’ (page 794).

T. The Exegetical Dictionary of the New Testament lists the following usages and meanings for the word (volume 2, page 542):
1. inferential and connective conjunction in statements
2. inferential and connective conjunction in commands
3. inferential and connective conjunction in questions
4. inferential and connective conjunction in rhetorical questions
5. resumes the previous train of thought after a parenthetical remark: therefore/as was said
6. introduces something new: since

U. Dana and Mantey list the following usages and meanings for the word (A Manual Grammar of the Greek New Testament pages 252-258):
1. Inferential: “therefore, so, consequently, then.”
2. Transitional, continuative, or resumptive: “then, now.”
4. Emphatic or intensive: “be sure, to be sure, surely, by all means, indeed, in fact.”
5. Adversative: “however.”