

<p style="text-align: center;">Introductory NT Greek</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Week 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Week 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Verbs • English: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Predicate Nominative – Predicate Adjective • Greek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parse Codes – Nouns
<p style="text-align: center;">Greek Verbs Say a Lot</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ἀπήγατο – He hanged himself.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mood: Portrayed relationship of action to reality. • Tense: Kind/Time of action. • Voice: Relationship of subject to action. • Person: Who is performing action. • Number: How many are performing the action. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Verbs Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative • Tense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, Aorist • Voice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active, Middle, Passive • Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1st, 2nd, 3rd • Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Singular, Plural
<p style="text-align: center;">Linking Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: A linking verb connects a subject with a subject complement which either identifies the subject or describes the subject. • Alternate: A linking verb links the subject to an equivalent word in the sentence. It implies state of being or condition, not action. • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – God <i>is</i> love. – The word became flesh. – This sandwich tastes good. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Linking Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking verbs tend to fall into two categories – verbs of sensation and verbs of existence. • Verbs of sensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feel, look, smell, sound, taste • Verbs of existence (essence verbs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – act, appear, be, become, seem, etc.
<p style="text-align: center;">Linking Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just because a verb <i>can be used</i> as a linking verb does not mean that it <i>is being used</i> as a linking verb. Context is essential. • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Linking: “This sandwich tastes good.” – Not: “He tastes sandwiches.” – Linking: “He becomes more bald over time.” – Not: “That dress becomes her.” 	<p style="text-align: center;">Practice: Linking Verb or Not?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Krystal’s cookies were delightful. • They became even better as they cooled. • I tasted the cookies. • They tasted delicious. • I smelled peanut butter and chocolate while they were baking. • It smelled so good that I became hungry.

Predicate Nominative

God is love.

God | is \ love

The Word became flesh

Word | became \ flesh
the

A predicate nominative is a subject complement that is a noun. Diagram it just like you would a direct object but use a single backslash to separate it from the verb.

Predicate Adjective

These cookies taste good.

cookies | taste \ good
these

They became even better

they | became \ better
even

A predicate adjective is a subject complement that is an adjective. Diagram it just like you would a direct object but use a double backslash to separate it from the verb.

Parse Codes

- Parse codes provide us with a shorthand version of writing out all that we know about a given form of a word.
- Examples
 - VIPA3S (verb, indicative, present, active, 3rd person, singular)
 - NAFP (noun, accusative, feminine, plural)
 - DGFP (definite article, genitive, feminine, plural)
 - APDNMS (adjective, pronoun, demonstrative, nominative, masculine, singular)

Greek Nouns Say a Lot

αγγελου -- from a messenger

αγγελους -- to some messengers

- Any given noun has the following properties:
 - Case: Expresses the intended usage of the word in the sentence.
 - Gender: Masculine, feminine, neuter.
 - Number: Singular or plural.
- In order to express all of this, nouns have a number of different forms.

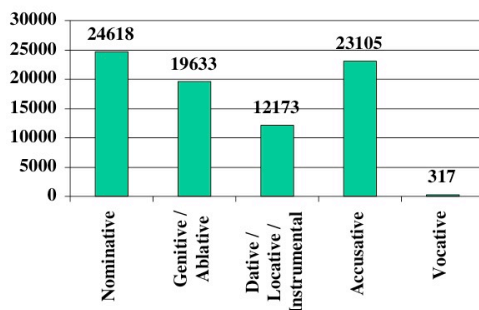
Cases: Five or Eight?

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	λογος	λογοι
Genitive	λογου	λογων
Ablative	λογου	λογων
Dative	λογω	λογοις
Locative	λογω	λογοις
Instrumental	λογω	λογοις
Accusative	λογον	λογους
Vocative	λογε	λογοι

Cases: Five or Eight?

- There is a fair amount of disagreement among Greek scholars around whether we should regard Greek as having five cases or eight.
- Most of the argument stems around whether the cases should be broken up by form or by function.
- We'll be studying cases using the eight case system.

Cases in the NT



Source: Greek Grammar: Beyond the Basics, Daniel B. Wallace

Cases: Nominative

- Most typically, the subject of the sentence is in the nominative case. It is known as the 'naming' case since it names the subject.
- Examples:
 - the **Father** has fixed by his own authority (Acts 1:7)
 - **Christ** was raised from the dead (Rom 6:4)
 - by faith, **Abraham** obeyed (Heb 11:8)

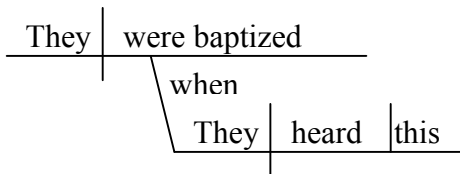
<p style="text-align: center;">Cases: Nominative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a sentence involving a predicate nominative, the subject and the subject complement are both given in the nominative case. This points to the fact that both are describing the subject. • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Word was God. (John 1:1) – The Word became flesh. (John 1:14) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Cases: Genitive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Genitive is often translated using the word ‘of’ and has as many uses as we have for the word ‘of’ . • It can be used to show possession (literal translation in []): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – his ear [ear of him] (Matt 26:51) – Thomas said to him, “My Lord, my God” [Lord of me, God of me] (John 20:28) – Each of you says, “I am of Paul”; “I am of Apollos.” (1 Cor 1:12)
<p style="text-align: center;">Cases: Genitive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The genitive can be used to further describe a subject or direct object: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – do not make my Father’s house into a house of merchandise (John 2:16) – for you all are sons of light (1 thess 5:5) • And even as the direct object of some verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The men who traveled with him stood speechless, hearing the voice but seeing no one. (Acts 9:7) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Cases: Ablative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ablative is often translated using the words ‘from’ or ‘than’ and encompasses the notion of separation. • This separation may be static (unchanging). For example, the ablative may be used to indicate comparison, emphasizing the difference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Is not your life worth more than food? (Matt 6:25) – The Father is greater than I. (John 14:28)
<p style="text-align: center;">Cases: Ablative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The separation can also be progressive. In this usage, the action in the verb causes the separation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – shake the dust from your feet (Matt 10:14) – abstain from things offered to idols and from blood and from things strangled (Acts 15:29) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Cases: Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dative is typically translated using the word ‘to’ and is known as the case of personal interest. • It can be used to indicate the indirect object of the sentence. This is the person (or people) benefiting from the action in the verb. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – he would have given to you living water (John 4:10) – a thorn in the flesh was given to me (2 Cor 12:7) – you do not give them the things necessary for the body (James 2:16)
<p style="text-align: center;">Cases: Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dative case can also be used to show advantage or disadvantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – which is a sign of destruction to them [their disadvantage] (Phil 1:28) – food [is] for [the benefit of] the stomach (1 Cor 6:13) • Or to point out what a statement is in reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How shall we who died to sin still live in it? 	<p style="text-align: center;">Cases: Locative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locative case expresses idea of position and is typically translated using the word ‘in’ . • This position can be physical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – I baptize you in water. (Luke 3:16) • Conceptual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – He allowed all the nations to walk in their own ways (Acts 14:16) • Or temporal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in this night, your soul shall be required of you (Luke 12:20)

<h3 style="text-align: center;">Cases: Instrumental</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The typical helper words used in translating the instrumental case are 'with' and 'by'. • The instrumental can be used to show association: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – He made us alive together with Christ (Eph 2:5) • Or means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – she wiped his feet with her hair (John 11:2) • Or agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – for every kind of beast... has been tamed by humankind (James 3:7) 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Cases: Accusative</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accusative case is called the case of limitation because it limits the function of the verb as to extent, direction, or goal. • By far, the most common use of the accusative case in the NT is to point out the direct object: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – God loved the world (John 3:16) – In order that he might display the surpassing riches of his grace (Eph 2:7) – I did not come to call the righteous but sinners (Mark 2:17) 																								
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Cases: Vocative</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vocative is typically used when addressing a person. It is used to identify the addressee. • The most common use is for simple address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Woman, what does that have to do with us? (John 2:4) – Physician, heal yourself. (Luke 4:23) – Take heart, daughter. Your faith has saved you. (Matt 9:22) 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Cases: Vocative</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can also be used in an emphatic address. This usage shows deep emotion on the part of the speaker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are you willing to recognize, you foolish fellow, that faith without works is useless? (James 2:20) – You foolish Galatians, who has bewitched you? (Galatians 3:1) 																								
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Guess the Gender</h3> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">head</td> <td style="width: 50%;">tongue</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ear</td> <td>eye</td> </tr> <tr> <td>foot</td> <td>hand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>flesh</td> <td>mouth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>heart</td> <td>blood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>face</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	head	tongue	ear	eye	foot	hand	flesh	mouth	heart	blood	face		<h3 style="text-align: center;">Guess the Gender</h3> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">head (fem)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">tongue (fem)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ear (neut)</td> <td>eye (masc)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>foot (masc)</td> <td>hand (fem)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>flesh (fem)</td> <td>mouth (neut)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>heart (fem)</td> <td>blood (neut)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>face (neut)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	head (fem)	tongue (fem)	ear (neut)	eye (masc)	foot (masc)	hand (fem)	flesh (fem)	mouth (neut)	heart (fem)	blood (neut)	face (neut)	
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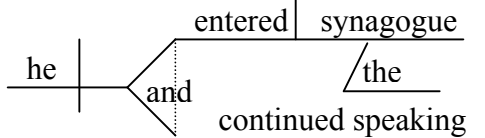
Week 3 Homework

Diagram

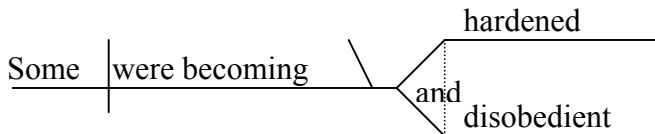
1. When they heard this, they were baptized...(Acts 19:5)



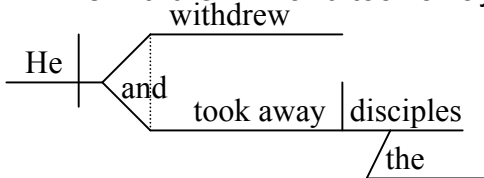
2. He entered the synagogue and continued speaking...(Acts 19:8)



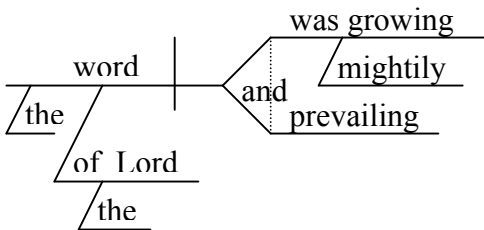
3. Some were becoming hardened and disobedient...(Acts 19:9)



4. ...He withdrew ... and took away the disciples... (Acts 19:9)



5. The word of the Lord was growing mightily and prevailing. (Acts 19:20)



Translate

6. βλέπω (indicative, present, active, 1st person, singular, I see)
I see.
7. βλέψω (indicative, future, active, 1st person, singular, I see)
I will see.
8. λυεται (indicative, present, middle, 3rd person, singular, I destroy)
He, himself, is destroying
9. ἐλυετε (indicative, imperfect, active, 2nd person, plural, I destroy)
Y'all were destroying
10. λελυκωμεν (subjunctive, perfect, active, 1st person, plural, I destroy)
We could have destroyed

Week 4 Homework

Diagram

1. the Word was God (John 1:1)
2. WHO BECAME HIS COUNSELOR? (Romans 11:34)
3. I am the way and the truth and the life (John 14:6)
4. theirs is the kingdom of heaven (Matt 5:3) ['of heaven' is one word]

Translate

1. λογος (Noun, Nominative, Masculine, Singular, 'word')
2. ἀγγελου (Noun, Genitive, Masculine, Singular, 'messenger')
3. πεμψω (Verb, Indicative, Future, Active, 1st person, Singular, 'I send')
4. ἐβαπτισα (Verb, Indicative, Aorist, Active, 1st person, Singular, 'I baptize')
5. καρποι (Noun, Nominative, Masculine, Plural, 'fruit')
6. ἐκκλησιας (Noun, Accusative, Feminine, Plural, 'church')
7. λιθου (Noun, Dative, Masculine, Plural, 'stone')
8. δωρων (Noun, Genitive, Neuter, Plural, 'gift')