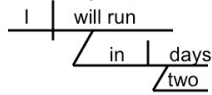


<p style="text-align: center;">Introductory NT Greek</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Week 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Week 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nouns, Pronunciation • English: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prepositional Phrases • Greek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Word Order – Adjectives – Prepositions
<p style="text-align: center;">Greek Nouns Say a Lot</p> <p style="text-align: center;">αγγελου -- from a messenger αγγελοις -- to some messengers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any given noun has the following properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Cases (Review)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominative: naming; gives the subject. • Genitive: description; gloss: 'of' • Ablative: separation; gloss: 'from' • Dative: reception; gloss: 'to'; often gives the indirect object • Locative: location; gloss: 'in' • Instrumental: means; gloss: 'by' or 'with' • Accusative: limitation; gives the direct object • Vocative: address
<p style="text-align: center;">Prepositions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositions are small words that relate their object to another word in the sentence. • All prepositions have an object, which is the noun or pronoun following the preposition. • Examples (preposition, object): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mr. Morton walked down the <i>street</i>. – Pearl replied in the <i>afternoon</i>. – Mr. Morton knocked on her <i>door</i>. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Purpose of Prepositions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositions clarify time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – We went to the store at five. – You are coming over on Monday. – I'll be done in half an <i>hour</i>. • They clarify position <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – We went to the <i>store</i> at five. – I rested my cup on the <i>dresser</i>. – I lost my keys in the <i>couch</i>. – I swept the dust under the <i>rug</i>.
<p style="text-align: center;">Prepositional Phrases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of that object. • Each prepositional phrase has exactly one preposition. • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – I'll be done in half an <i>hour</i>. – I hid under the <i>blue and white truck</i>. – You hit the fly on the <i>table</i> with a <i>flyswatter</i>. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Prepositional Phrases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hills across the <i>valley of the Ebro</i> were long and white. On this side there was no shade and no trees and the station was between two <i>lines of rails in the sun</i>. Close against the <i>side of the station</i> there was the warm shadow of the <i>building</i> and a curtain, made of <i>strings of bamboo beads</i>, hung across the <i>open door into the bar</i>, to keep out flies. The American and the girl with <i>him</i> sat at a <i>table in the shade</i>, outside the <i>building</i>. It was very hot and the express from <i>Barcelona</i> would come in <i>forty minutes</i>. It stopped at this junction for <i>two minutes</i> and went on to <i>Madrid</i>. <p style="text-align: right;"><small>Ernest Hemingway, "Hills Like White Elephants"</small></p>

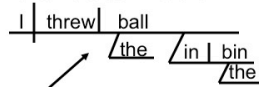
Diagramming

In two days I will run.



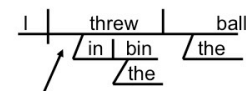
A prepositional phrase is almost always a modifier and so goes below the baseline. The object of the preposition is separated from the preposition by a direct object marker.

I threw the ball in the bin.



Clarifies which ball was thrown.

I threw the ball in the bin.



Clarifies where the ball was thrown.

Word Order

- In English, word order greatly matters.
 - The red panda licked Evie.
 - Evie licked the red panda.
 - He gave the girl beautiful flowers.
 - He gave the beautiful girl flowers.
- In Greek, word order matters much less. Why?

Word Order

- There are more cues to usage in the Greek than there are in English. It is easier to identify how a word is being used in a sentence and which words go together.
 - The red panda (direct object) licked Evie (subject).
 - Evie (subject) licked the red panda (direct object).
 - He gave the [girl beautiful] flowers.
 - He gave the girl [beautiful flowers].

Word Order

- So why pick one word ordering over another one? Is there significance to the order?
- Oftentimes, emphasis is given to the first word in the sentence. Greeks organized the sentence so that the most important thing came first.
 - God was the Word (John 1:1, word for word)
- But word order may be chosen for other reasons – even including the aesthetics of how it sounds.

Adjectives

- Adjectives carry more information in Greek than in English.
 - Case
 - Gender
 - Number
- Unlike nouns, an adjective may take on any gender, just by changing its ending.
- That bears repeating. A noun's gender is fixed – an adjective's is not.

Adjective Forms (singular)

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ἀγαθος	ἀγαθη	ἀγαθον
Genitive	ἀγαθου	ἀγαθης	ἀγαθου
Ablative			
Dative			
Locative	ἀγαθω	ἀγαθη	ἀγαθω
Instrumental			
Accusative	ἀγαθον	ἀγαθην	ἀγαθον
Vocative	ἀγαθε	ἀγαθην	ἀγαθον

Adjectives

- Why should an adjective be able to change its gender?
- An adjective modifies a noun.
- A noun has case, gender, and number.
- An adjective has case, gender, and number.
- They have to match!

Word Order (Revisited)

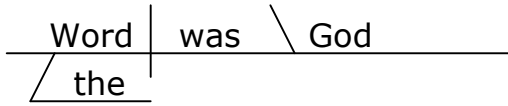
Does
He gave a girl beautiful flowers.
Mean
He gave a [beautiful girl] flowers.
Or
He gave a girl [beautiful flowers].

<p style="text-align: center;">Word Order (Revisited)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>He gave a girl beautiful flowers.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would it help to know the gender of beautiful? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Girl is feminine, flowers is neuter. • Would it help to know the number of beautiful? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Girl is singular, flowers is plural. • Would it help to know the case of beautiful? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Girl is likely dative, flowers is likely accusative. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Prepositions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good news: there are fewer proper prepositions in Greek than in English (17 vs. about 50). • Bad news: while there are fewer prepositions, some of them change meaning depending upon how they're being used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – μετα + genitive object: with – μετα + accusative object: after • Bottom line? You've got just about the same number of prepositions to remember in Greek as you have to remember in English.
<p style="text-align: center;">Prepositions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If word order doesn't matter, how do we match up the preposition to its object? • Prepositions have case. Nouns have case. • The case of the preposition must match the case of its object. • The Greeks didn't get too adventurous with order of the preposition. It tends to be found quite close to its object. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Prepositions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ὁ λογος ἦν <u>προς</u> τον θεον. The word was with [the] God. (John 1:1) Both προς and θεον are accusative. – παντα δι' <u>αυτου</u> εγενετο. All things through <i>him</i> became. (John 1:3) Both δια and αυτου are genitive. – <u>εν</u> αυτω ζωη ην. In <i>him</i> life was. (John 1:4) Both εν and αυτω are locative.
<p style="text-align: center;">Homework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagram sentences in the handout. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

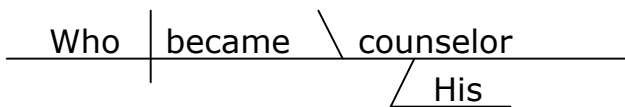
Week 4 Homework Answers

Diagram

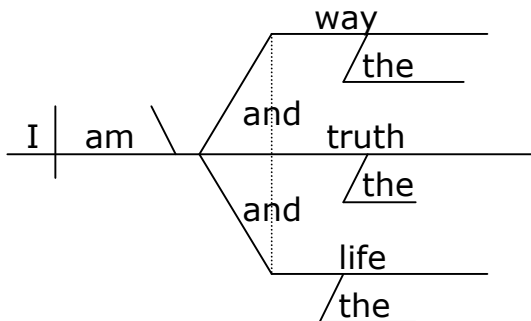
1. the Word was God (John 1:1)



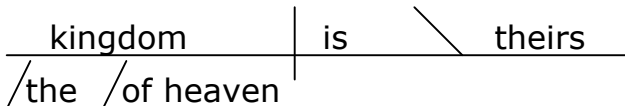
2. WHO BECAME HIS COUNSELOR? (Romans 11:34)



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]



* that which belongs to them -- used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *their* (*Merriam Webster*) [Craig's note: *theirs* is functioning as a substantive -- its implied meaning is 'their possession'].

Translate

1. λογος (NNMS, 'word')
word
2. ἀγγελου (NGMS, 'messenger')
from a messenger, of a messenger
3. πεμψω (VIFA1S, 'I send')
I will send.
4. ἐβαπτισα (VIAA1S, 'I baptize')
I baptized.
5. καρποι (NNMP, 'fruit')
fruit
6. ἐκκλησιας (NAFP, 'church')
churches
7. λιθοις (NDMP, 'stone')
to stones, with stones, in stones
8. δωρων (NGNP, 'gift')
of gifts, from gifts

Week 5 Homework

Diagram

In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God. (John 1:1)

He was in the beginning with God (John 1:2)

In him was life and the life was the light of men. (John 1:4)