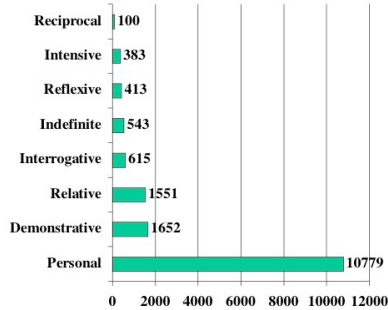


<p style="text-align: center;">Introductory NT Greek</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Week 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Week 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Verbs – Putting it together • English: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pronouns – Relative Clauses • Greek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pronouns 																								
<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;">Putting it together</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord</i> (Eph 5:22, KJV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions about submit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What mood – imperative or subjunctive? – What voice – active, middle or passive? 																								
<p style="text-align: center;">Observation</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>the</td> <td>wives</td> <td>the</td> <td>their</td> </tr> <tr> <td>αἱ</td> <td>γυναικες</td> <td>τοις</td> <td>ιδιος</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DNFP</td> <td>NNFP</td> <td>DDFP</td> <td>ADMP</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>(to) husbands</td> <td>as</td> <td>the</td> <td>(to) Lord</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ανδρασιν</td> <td>ως</td> <td>τω</td> <td>κυριω</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADMP</td> <td>CS</td> <td>DDMS</td> <td>NDMS</td> </tr> </table>	the	wives	the	their	αἱ	γυναικες	τοις	ιδιος	DNFP	NNFP	DDFP	ADMP	(to) husbands	as	the	(to) Lord	ανδρασιν	ως	τω	κυριω	ADMP	CS	DDMS	NDMS	<p style="text-align: center;">Game: find verbs that fit</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Homework – Use http://blueletterbible.org to find where 'submit' is coming from.</p> </div>
the	wives	the	their																						
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ADMP	CS	DDMS	NDMS																						
<p style="text-align: center;">Putting it together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I pray that the eyes of your heart may be enlightened, so that you will know what is the hope of His calling, what are the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints, and what is the surpassing greatness of His <u>power toward us</u> who believe. These are in accordance with the working of the strength of His might (Ephesians 1:18-19, NASB) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four “power” words used in Ephesians 1:18-19 • Power in this case is δυναμις <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ability, capability, power in action • Toward is εις <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – most common translation is not ‘towards’ – most common translation is “into” 																								

<p style="text-align: center;">“Toward” vs. “Into”</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pronouns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronouns generally take the place of or refer to a noun that was mentioned earlier. The previous noun is called the antecedent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – When <i>Vern</i> sings like Bob Dylan,, he makes us laugh. • An antecedent is not strictly required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Everyone here is learning.
<p style="text-align: center;">Function of a Pronoun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronouns act the same as any noun. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Pearl</i> replied in the afternoon. How did she reply? She replied by note. – When <i>Evie</i> sees red pandas, they lick her. – It tickles when they do that to her. • A pronoun may also function adjectivally. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Krystal likes our new car, Hope. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Types of Pronouns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronouns come in all sorts of flavors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>Personal</u>: I, you, we – <u>Demonstrative</u>: this, that, those, these – <u>Interrogative</u>: who, what – <u>Indefinite</u>: anyone, someone – <u>Reflexive</u>: yourself, himself – <u>Intensive</u>: yourself, himself – <u>Reciprocal</u>: each other, one another – <u>Relative</u>: whom, which, that
<p style="text-align: center;">Personal Pronoun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal pronouns are used to designate the person speaking (I, me, my), the person being spoken to (you, your), or the person being spoken about (he, him, they, she). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – John testified saying, “I have seen the Spirit descending as a dove out of heaven, and He remained upon Him. “I did not recognize Him, but He who sent me to baptize in water said to me, ‘He upon whom you see the spirit descending and remaining upon Him, this is the One who baptizes in the Holy Spirit.” (John 1:32-33) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Demonstrative Pronoun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A demonstrative pronoun directly points out the thing to which it refers, separating it out as somehow distinct. It may be near (this, these), or far (that, those). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Who sinned – this man or his parents? (John 9:2) – And to those who were selling doves (John 2:16) – I say these things so that you may be saved (John 5:34) – When that one comes, He will declare all things to us (John 4:25)
<p style="text-align: center;">Interrogative Pronoun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interrogative pronoun (who, what) asks a question. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Who is the Son of Man? (John 12:34) – Who are you Lord? (Acts 9:5) – and after he brought them out, he said, “Sirs, what must I do to be saved?” (Acts 16:30). 	<p style="text-align: center;">Reflexive Pronoun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reflexive pronoun (yourself, himself, myself) is often used to indicate that the subject is also the object of the verb. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For not one of us lives for himself and not one dies for himself. (Romans 14:7) – For not knowing about God’s righteousness and seeking to establish their own, they did not subject themselves to the righteousness of God. (Romans 10:3)

<h3 style="text-align: center;">Intensive Pronoun</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive pronouns (himself, herself) are used to emphasize their antecedent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Spirit Himself testifies with our spirit that we are children of God. (Romans 8:16) – For they themselves report about us what kind of a reception we had with you. (1 Thes 1:9) 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Reciprocal Pronoun</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reciprocal pronoun (each other, one another) indicates an interchange between two or more parties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Be devoted to one another in brotherly love; give preference to one another in honor. (Romans 12:10) – Be kind to one another, tender-hearted, forgiving each other, just as God in Christ also has forgiven you. (Ephes. 4:32)
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Relative Pronouns</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative pronouns (whom, which, that) relate the clause in which they reside to their antecedent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is another who testifies of Me, and I know that the testimony which He gives about me is true. (John 5:32) – For He whom God sent speaks the words of God. (John 3:34) – and the star, which they had seen, went on before them (Matt 2:9) 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Relative Clauses</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative clauses are clauses that contain a relative pronoun. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For I would have you know, brother, that the gospel which was preached by me is not according to man. (Gal 1:11) • A relative clause gives more information about the antecedent. It does not alter the meaning; it clarifies the meaning. • Relative clauses come in two varieties – nonrestrictive and restrictive.
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonrestrictive relative clauses are parenthetical in nature and are usually set off by commas. They can be removed from the sentence without affecting the meaning of the main clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – My children, whom I love, are singing right now. – Is this your son, who you say was born blind? (John 9:19) – “But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, He will teach you all things. (John 14:26) 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Restrictive Relative Clauses</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictive relative clauses are not set off by commas and cannot be removed from a sentence without removing essential context. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Are they the ones who are singing? – Is this not the man whom they are seeking to kill? (John 7:25) – On the contrary, it is much truer that the members of the body which seem to be weaker are necessary. (1 Cor 12:22)
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Diagramming Relative Clauses</h3> <p>My children, whom I love, are singing right now.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <p>A relative clause is separated from the main clause since the meaning is not essential to the action. Connect the relative pronoun to its antecedent with a dotted line</p> </div>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Diagramming Relative Clauses</h3> <p>Are they the ones who are singing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <p>One technique to aid in identifying how the relative pronoun is being used is to substitute the antecedent in the relative clause. It may be easier to figure out 'ones are singing' than 'who are singing'.</p> </div>

Pronouns in the NT



Greek Pronouns

But he kept silent and did not answer. Again the high priest was questioning Him, and saying to Him, “Are you the Christ, the Son of the Blessed One?” [62] And Jesus said, “**I am**; and you shall see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of Power, and coming with the clouds of heaven.”

(Mark 14:61-62)

– I am = ἐγώ εἰμι = I I am

Personal Pronouns

- The personal pronoun is contained in the verb, so why use a pronoun on top of that?
 - Emphasis. (What kind of pronoun would this be?)
 - Makes it more explicit – remember that folks were learning Greek as a second language.
 - Just because it sounds good.
- How can we distinguish which one is the reason?
 - Context.
 - Context.
 - Context.

Greek Pronouns

- Pronouns must match their antecedent in gender and number, just as in English.
- Good:
 - Trystan ran eight miles and he wasn't even tired!
 - Kailey taught swim lessons and she had fun.
- Bad:
 - Trystan ran eight miles and she wasn't even tired!
 - Kailey taught swim lessons and they had fun.
- Pronouns are not required to match case with their antecedent. Why?

The Puzzle Pieces

- A noun has case, gender, and number.
- An adjective *modifying* a noun must match in case, gender, and number.
- A pronoun *taking the place of* a noun (its antecedent) must match its gender and number. Since a pronoun can be used in many different ways in a sentence, it may be whatever case makes sense.

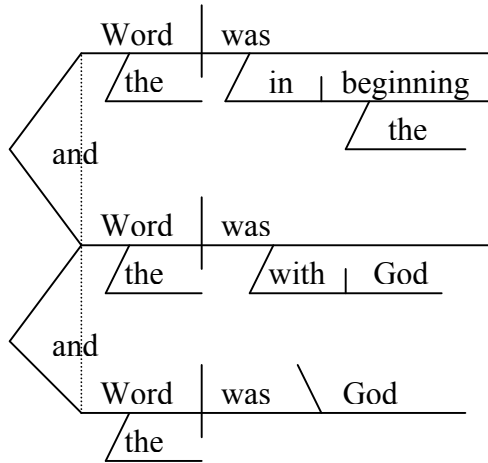
Homework

- Diagramming.
- Where is 'submit' coming from???

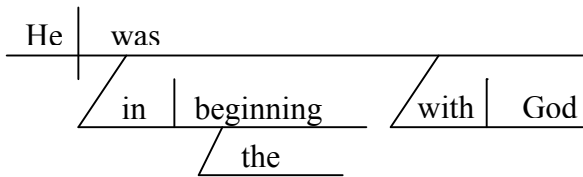
Week 5 Homework Answers

Diagram

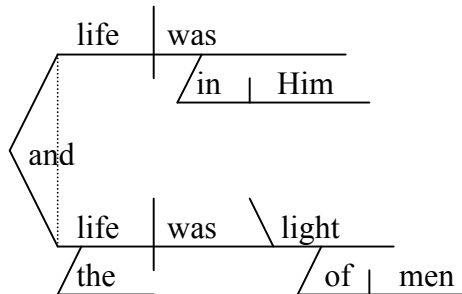
1. In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God. (John 1:1)



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



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



Week 6 Homework

Diagram

1. The Light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it. (John 1:5)
2. He was in the world, and the world was made through him, and the world did not know him. (John 1:10)
3. ...among you stands One whom you do not know. (John 1:26)
4. These things took place in Bethany beyond the Jordan, where John was baptizing. (John 1:28)