

<p style="text-align: center;">Introductory NT Greek</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Week 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Week 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “English” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Elementary Logic</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Greek <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conditional Clauses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Conditional Statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A conditional statement is a statement consisting of an ‘if’ clause and a ‘then’ clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If Aiden dies his hair blue, then he will look amazing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When discussing a conditional statement logically (semantically), the ‘if’ part is called the <b>antecedent</b> and the ‘then’ part is called the <b>consequent</b>.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cause/Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a cause/effect relationship, the consequent is directly caused by the antecedent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If Evie licks a red panda, then she will end up with fur on her tongue. Yuck!</li> <li>– Therefore, if anyone cleanses himself from these things, he will be a vessel for honor, sanctified, useful to the Master, prepared for every good work. (2 Tim. 2:21)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Equivalence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In an equivalence relationship, the antecedent and the consequent are just different ways of saying the same thing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If I live in Denver, I live in the “mile-hi City”</li> <li>– But if it is by grace, it is no longer on the basis of works, otherwise grace is no longer grace. (Romans 11:6)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence/Inference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In an evidence/inference relationship, the antecedent provides supporting evidence that we should believe the consequent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Now if we have died with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with Him. (Romans 6:8)</li> <li>– But if God so clothes the grass of the field, which is alive today and tomorrow is thrown into the furnace, will He not much more clothe you (Matt 6:30)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Simple Conditional Statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A simple conditional statement is one of the form “If A, then B.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If Aiden dies his hair blue, then he will look amazing.</li> <li>– If I live in Denver, then I live in the ‘mile-hi’ city.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If A is true (Aiden dies his hair blue hair), then B is true (he will look amazing).</li> <li>• If A is false, what do we know about B?</li> <li>• Answer: Nothing. We must look for more information to answer that question.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Converses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given a simple statement “If A, then B”, its converse is the statement, “If B, then A”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Statement: If in Denver, then in the ‘mile-hi’ city.</li> <li>– Converse: If in the ‘mile-hi’ city, then in Denver.</li> <li>– Statement: If in Denver, then in Colorado.</li> <li>– Converse: If in Colorado, then in Denver.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If a statement is true, what can we say about the truth of the converse?</li> <li>• Logically, the truth of a converse is unknown.</li> </ul>

<h3 style="text-align: center;">Simple Conditional Statements</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A more interesting example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If anyone aspires to the office of overseer, it is a fine work he desires to do. (1 Tim 3:1)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If someone does not aspire to the office of overseer, what can we say about the work he desires to do?</li> <li>• (Converse) If someone desires to do a fine work, does that say they want to be an overseer?</li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Simple Conditional Statements</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If you show partiality, you commit sin. (James 2:9)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If one does not show partiality, what can we say about whether or not they are sinning?</li> <li>• (Converse) If one commits sin, what can we say about whether or not they are showing partiality?</li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">What Scripture Doesn't Say</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important to correct interpretation that we be able to identify what God's word tells us and what it does not. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are the sons of God (Rom 8:14)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If one is not led by the Spirit, are they a son of God?</li> <li>• Nope, but this verse does not say that. We have to look elsewhere for support.</li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">What Scripture Doesn't Say</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important to correct interpretation that we be able to identify what God's word tells us and what it does not. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are the sons of God (Rom 8:14)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• (Converse) If one is a son of God, are they led by the Spirit of God?</li> <li>• Yep, but this verse does not say that. We have to look elsewhere for support.</li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Complex Conditional Statements</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A complex conditional statement is one that has more than one condition in the 'if' clause. It has the form "If A and B, then C". <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If you run to the right and get into the end zone, we'll get a touchdown.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The relationship between each antecedent and the consequent may be different. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If you run to the right, we'll get a touchdown (evidence/inference)</li> <li>– If you get into the end zone, we'll get a touchdown (equivalence)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Do I have to run right to score? Why not?</li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Complex Conditional Statements</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A more interesting example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If you confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord, and believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. (Romans 10:9)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Causal: If you believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved.</li> <li>• Evidence/inference: If you confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord, you will be saved.</li> <li>• Do we have to confess with our mouths to be saved? How about "making Jesus our Lord?"</li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Where does it just say, "believe"?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John 1:12-13</li> <li>• John 3:14</li> <li>• John 3:16</li> <li>• John 3:18</li> <li>• John 3:36a</li> <li>• John 5:24</li> <li>• John 6:35</li> <li>• John 6:40</li> <li>• John 6:47</li> <li>• John 7:38</li> <li>• John 8:24</li> <li>• John 11:25-26</li> <li>• Acts 10:43</li> <li>• Acts 13:38-39</li> <li>• Acts 16:29-31</li> <li>• Romans 1:16</li> <li>• Romans 5:14</li> <li>• ... to name a few</li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">What Are They Saying?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A conditional clause may be used to express many different things. While phrased logically, it may be much more expressive.</li> <li>• It may be used pedagogically to engage the audience – to draw them in. Paul does this. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If Christ is in you, though the body is dead because of sin, yet the spirit is alive because of righteousness. [11] But if the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead dwells in you, He who raised Christ Jesus from the dead will also give life to your mortal bodies through His Spirit who dwells in you. (Romans 8:10-11)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<h3 style="text-align: center;">What Are They Saying?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A conditional statement may be used to exhort. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought to love each other. (1 John 4:11)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Or it may be used to rebuke <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lord, If you had been here, my brother would not have died. (John 11:21)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• and mock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If you are the Son of God, come down from the cross (Matt 27:40)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">What Are They Saying?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A conditional statement may be used to persuade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If I by Beelzebul cast out demons, by whom do your sons cast them out? For this reason they will be your judges. [28] But if I cast out demons by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God has come upon you. (Matt 12:27-28)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">What Are They Saying?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Or even to express utter agony. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If it is possible, let this cup pass from me. (Matt 26:39)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The bottom line is that we use conditional statements every day. They are not limited to the spectrum of cold logic and reason.</li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Conditional Clauses</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greek has four distinct classes of conditional clauses.</li> <li>• It is easy to determine which class is being used – independent of context!</li> <li>• The only room for overlap is between a handful of first and second class conditions.</li> <li>• When discussing clauses gramatically (syntactically), the ‘if’ part is called the <b>protasis</b> and the ‘then’ part is called the <b>apodosis</b>.</li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">First Class Conditions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a first class conditional clause, the main verb in the protasis (‘if’ clause) is presented in the indicative mood.</li> <li>• Some have taken that to mean that it is true and should be translated as ‘since.’</li> <li>• This holds up in some cases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Beloved, if [since] God so loved us, we also ought to love one another. (1 John 4:11)</li> <li>– If [since] there is a physical body, there is also a spiritual <i>body</i>. (1 Cor 15:44)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">The Fallacy of ‘Since’</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since your right hand makes you stumble, cut it off and throw it from you... (Matt 5:30)</li> <li>• ...“Lord, since it is You, command me to come to You on the water.” (Matt 14:28)</li> <li>• ...“Since you have faith like a mustard seed, you would say...” (Luke 17:6)</li> <li>• ... “Since you are the king of the Jews, save yourself.” (Luke 23:37)</li> <li>• The Jews then gathered around Him, and were saying to Him, “How long will You keep us in suspense? Since You are the Christ, tell us plain! (John 10:24)</li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">The Fallacy of ‘Since’</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My Father, since it is possible, let this cup pass from me . . . (Matt 26:39)</li> <li>• For since Abraham was justified by works, he has a basis for boasting . . . (Rom 4:2)</li> <li>• For since those who follow the law are heirs, faith is canceled out and the promise is voided (Rom 4:14)</li> <li>• Now since there is no resurrection from the dead, neither has Christ been raised (1 Cor 15:13)</li> <li>• For since justification comes through the law, then Christ died for nothing. (Gal 2:21)</li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">The Fallacy of ‘Since’</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to the counter-examples, it must be noted that the Greeks had two separate words for since (ἐπει, ἐπειδὴ) and they are used regularly in the NT.</li> <li>• The protasis in the indicative does not mean that the author believes it to be true. Why?</li> </ul>

<h3 style="text-align: center;">Translating First Class Conditional Statements</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By using the indicative mood in the protasis, the author is presenting it as true for the sake of argument. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Now, if there is no resurrection from the dead [and let's assume that's true for the sake of argument], neither has Christ been raised. (1 Cor 15:13)</li> <li>– If your right hand makes you stumble [and let's assume that it is for the sake of argument], cut it off and throw it from you (Matt 5:30)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Second Class Conditions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A second class conditional statement presents a perceived untruth for the sake of argument. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If they had understood, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory. (1 Cor 2:8)</li> <li>– Do not think that I will accuse you before the Father; the one who accuses you is Moses, in whom you have set your hope. For if you believed Moses, you would believe Me, for he wrote about Me (John 5:46)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Second Class Conditions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protasis may, in fact, present something that is true. The perception of untruth is from the speaker's perspective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Now when the Pharisee who had invited Him saw this, he said to himself, "If this man were a prophet He would know who and what sort of person this woman is who is touching Him, that she is a sinner." (Luke 7:39)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Third Class Conditions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A third class condition, by construction alone, asserts less about its condition than do the first or the second class conditional statements.</li> <li>• What is common to all third class conditions is that the consequent is not being asserted as true, merely as probable, possible, or hypothetical.</li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Third Class Conditions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition may be probable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Therefore leaving the elementary teaching about the Christ, let us press on to maturity, not laying again a foundation of repentance from dead works and of faith toward God, of instruction about washings and laying on of hands, and the resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment. And this we will do, if God permits. (Hebrews 6:1-3)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Third Class Conditions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It may be unlikely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If I told you earthly things and you do not believe, how will you believe if I tell you heavenly things? (John 3:12)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• It may be hypothetical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but do not have love, I am nothing. (1 Cor. 13:2)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Or it may just express a general truth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If anyone walks in the day, he does not stumble (John 11:8)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Fourth Class Conditions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A fourth class condition expresses an unlikely possible future condition.</li> <li>• There are no complete fourth class conditions in the new testament. The few fourth class conditions present have either the 'if' part or the 'then' part implied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Even if you should suffer for righteousness, [you are] blessed. (1 Pet. 3:14)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Homework</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagramming.</li> </ul>

## Greek Conditional Sentences in the New Testament (Classified by Structural Formation)

Type of Condition	Protasis (“if”)		Apodosis (“then”)		N.T. Examples			
	Possibility of Being Realized	Conditional Word	Mood	Tense		Conditional Word	Mood	Tense
<b>First Class</b> <u>‘Simple Condition’</u> – ‘Presumed True for the Sake of Argument’ (pp. 690-694)	Assumes the reality of premise for the sake of argument, whether actually true or not.	εἰ (negative: οὐ) (Not accurate to translate as ‘since’.)	indicative	any tense		any mood	any tense	Matt. 12:27-28 Luke 4:3 Romans 6:5 Galatians 5:18 Colossians 3:1
<b>Second Class</b> Presumed <u>‘Contrary to Fact Condition’</u> a) in present time b) in past time (pp. 694-696)	Assumes the premise as untrue for the sake of argument, whether actually untrue or not.	εἰ (negative: μὴ)	indicative	past tense: a) imperfect b) aorist	(ὅν) (usually)	indicative	past tense: a) imperfect b) aorist	a) <u>Present Time</u> : Luke 7:39 John 5:46 b) <u>Past Time</u> : Mark 13:20 1 Cor. 2:8
<b>Third Class</b> <u>‘More Probable Future Condition’</u> a) ‘Future Likely’ ‘Probable’, or ‘Hypothetical’ <u>Condition</u> b) ‘Present General Condition’ (5 <sup>th</sup> Class Condition) (pp. 696-698)	Fulfillment is uncertain, but still likely. a) Specific situation in future time, OR Only hypothetical b) Generic situation in present time	εἰ (negative: μὴ)	subjunctive	a) any tense b) present		any mood	any tense	a) <u>Future More Probable</u> : Matt. 4:9 Mark 5:28 Hebrews 6:3 <u>Hypothetical</u> : 1 Cor. 13:2 b) <u>Present Gen</u> : Matt. 6:22-23 John 11:9 2 Timothy 2:5
<b>Fourth Class</b> <u>‘Less Probable Future Condition’</u> Only partial formations in NT. (pp. 699-701)	Possible fulfillment; “if perhaps this should occur, then ...”	εἰ	optative	present or aorist	ὅν	optative	present or aorist	1 Peter 3:14, 17 Luke 1:62 Acts 17:18

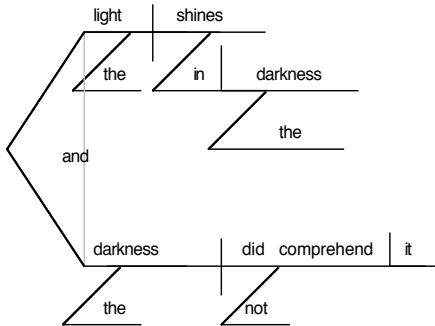
\* Page numbering refers to the major section where this topic is discussed in “Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics” by Daniel B. Wallace.

Conditional Sentences, By Corey Keating, Version 2.6, October 2004. [www.ntgreek.org](http://www.ntgreek.org)  
Adapted from the Chart in “Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics” by Daniel B. Wallace, pg 689

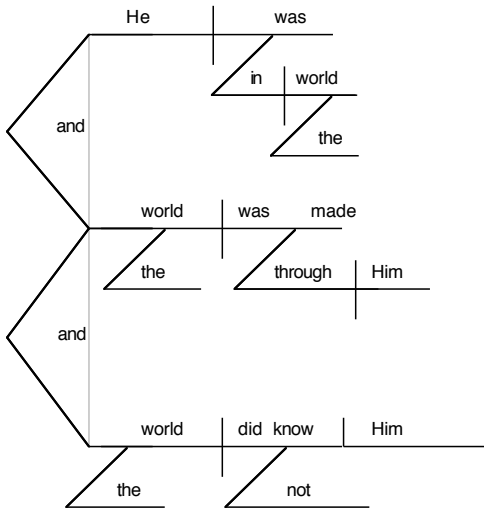
# Week 6 Homework Answers

## Diagram

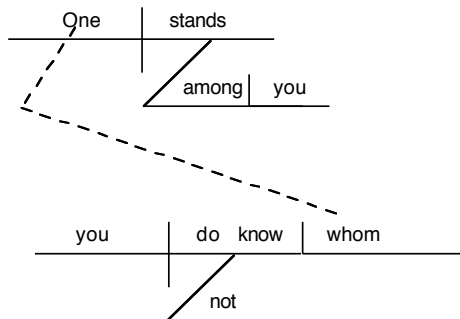
1. The Light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it. (John 1:5)



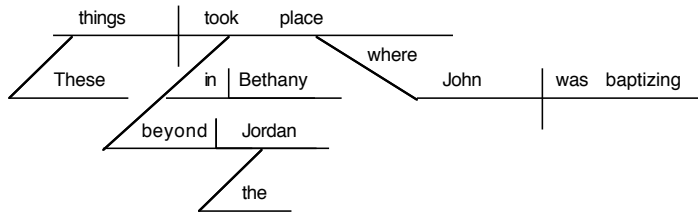
2. He was in the world, and the world was made through him, and the world did not know him. (John 1:10)



3. ...among you stands One whom you do not know. (John 1:26)



These things took place in Bethany beyond the Jordan, where John was baptizing. (John 1:28)



## Week 7 Homework

### Diagram

1. The Passover of the Jews was near, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. (John 2:13)
2. He found in the temple those who were selling oxen and sheep and doves, and the money changers seated at their tables. (John 2:14)
3. And He made a scourge of cords, and drove them all out of the temple, with the sheep and the oxen; and He poured out the coins of the money changers and overturned their tables (John 2:15)