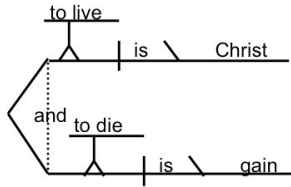


<p style="text-align: center;">Introductory NT Greek</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Week 9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Week 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect Objects • Articles • Infinitives • Review 												
<p style="text-align: center;">Indirect Objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A direct object is the object being acted upon by the action in the main verb. • An indirect object is the beneficiary of that action. <p>– Mr. Morton wrote Pearl a poem.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">Mr Morton</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">wrote /</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">Pearl</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">poem</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">a</td> </tr> </table>	Mr Morton	wrote /	Pearl	poem			/	a	<p style="text-align: center;">Review: Dative Case</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the uses of the dative case is to identify the indirect object. The helper word used in translation is ‘to’. • The Greek preposition for ‘to’ is $\pi\rho\varsigma$. • The sentence translated as “Mr. Morton gave flowers to Pearl” may be written as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mr. Morton gave flowers [Pearl in dative]. – Mr. Morton gave flowers $\pi\rho\varsigma$ (to) Pearl. 				
Mr Morton	wrote /	Pearl	poem										
		/	a										
<p style="text-align: center;">Indirect Objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be difficult to differentiate an indirect object from a prepositional phrase that is modifying the verb. • If there is an explicit preposition, we will diagram it as a prepositional phrase. <p>– Mr. Morton gave flowers to ($\pi\rho\varsigma$) Pearl.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">Mr. Morton</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">gave</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">flowers</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="text-align: center;">to Pearl</td> </tr> </table>	Mr. Morton	gave	flowers				/	to Pearl	<p style="text-align: center;">Indirect Objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otherwise, we’ ll treat it as an indirect object. <p>– Mr. Morton gave flowers [Pearl in dative]</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">Mr. Morton</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">gave /</td> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">[Pearl in dative]</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">flowers</td> </tr> </table>	Mr. Morton	gave /	[Pearl in dative]	flowers
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		/	to Pearl										
Mr. Morton	gave /	[Pearl in dative]	flowers										
<p style="text-align: center;">Definite Articles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An article is typically found next to a noun or an adjective and addresses the specificity of that noun or adjective. It may be either definite or indefinite. • A definite article (the) points to a particular instance of something. Its function is similar to that of a demonstrative pronoun (this, that, these, those), which is its likely origin. <p>– For I am not ashamed of the gospel (Romans 1:16)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Indefinite Articles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An indefinite article suggests generality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – But even if we, or an angel from heaven, should preach to you a gospel contrary to what we have preached to you, he is to be accursed! (Galatians 1:8) • The Greek language has no indefinite article. In translation, the absence of a definite article may imply the presence of an indefinite article. 												

<h3 style="text-align: center;">King James</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The King James translation was made from the Greek, but by folks who were much more familiar with Latin. • Latin has no articles. • This led to a number of mistranslations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – And upon this came his disciples, and marveled that he talked with the woman: yet no man said, What seekest thou? or, Why talkest thou with her? (John 4:27) • “With the woman” is μετα γυναικος, which should be translated “with a woman.” 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Matching Up the Pieces.</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we match up a definite article with the noun or adjective that it is modifying? • Nouns and adjectives have case, gender, and number. • Definite articles have case, gender, and number. • All three must match. • The article also tends to be found quite close to what it is modifying.
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Additional Uses</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greek article can also indicate how a particular adjective is being used. • If an adjective is in association with a noun and has an article before it, it is being used attributively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ὁ ἀγαθος λογος (The good word) – ὁ λογος ὁ ἀγαθος (The good word) • If the same adjective has no article before it, it is being used as a predicate adjective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ὁ λογος ἀγαθος (The word is good) 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Additional Uses</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article is also commonly used as a personal pronoun. (Remember that a definite article has both gender and number.) • Examples (definite article in bold): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – And He answered and said, "It is not good to take the children's bread and throw it to the dogs." [27] But she said, "Yes, Lord; but even the dogs feed on the crumbs which fall from their masters' table." (Matthew 15:26-27)
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Subtlety of Specificity</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just because a definite article is present does not mean that we're talking about a specific instance. We still need context. • Example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ἄνθρωπος (a man) – ὁ ἄνθρωπος (the man) – ὁ ἄνθρωπος (mankind) 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">The Importance of the Article</h3> <p>Romans 7:8-9 (NASB-U) But sin, taking opportunity through the commandment, produced in me coveting of every kind; for apart from the Law sin is dead. I was once alive apart from the Law; but when the commandment came, sin became alive and I died;</p>
<h3 style="text-align: center;">The Importance of the Article</h3> <p>Romans 7:8-9 (NASB-U + markup) But [the] sin, taking opportunity through the commandment, produced in me coveting of every kind; for apart from the Law sin is dead. I was once alive apart from the Law; but when the commandment came, [the] sin became alive and I died;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Smaller font: word not present in Greek – Brackets: words in Greek but not in NASB 	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Infinitives</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An infinitive is a verbal noun. In English, it is typically formed by adding “to” to the verb. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agrippa replied to Paul, "In a short time you will persuade me to become a Christian." (Acts 26:28) • An infinitive may function in a sentence just as any noun including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Subject – Direct object – Modifier • As a verb it may also take an object.

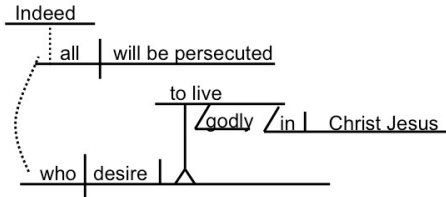
Infinitive as Subject

...**To live** is Christ and **to die** is gain. (Phil 1:21)



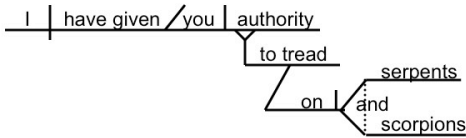
Infinitive as Direct Object

Indeed, all who desire **to live** godly in Christ Jesus will be persecuted. (2 Tim. 3:12)



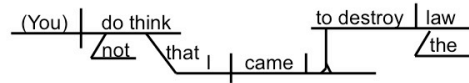
Infinitive as Modifier

I have given you authority **to tread** on serpents and scorpions. (Luke 10: 19)



Infinitive Taking an Object

Do not think that I came **to destroy** the law. (Mark 5:17)



Properties of the Greek Infinitive

- The Greek infinitive is all one word.
- Like a verb, it has tense and voice.
- Unlike a verb, it does not have mood or person. As such, it does not decline. This makes memorization easier.
- Like a noun, it may be used either with or without a definite article.

Additional Uses of the Infinitive

- Not all passages where a Greek infinitive is used are translated using an English infinitive. This is because the Greek infinitive is more expressive than our own.
- It can express purpose.
 - Do not think that I came **to destroy** the law. (Matt 5:17).
 - ...put on the full armor of God **in order that** you **may be able** to stand... (Eph 6:11)

Additional Uses of the Infinitive

- It can be used to show the result of an action.
 - For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes, His eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made, **so that they are** without excuse. (Romans 1:20)
- Or the cause:
 - Jesus was not entrusting himself to them because he **knew** all men. (John 2:24).

<p><u>α β γ δ ε ζ</u></p> <p>α a alpha (father) β b beta γ g gamma (go) δ d delta ε e epsilon (sled) ζ z/dz zeta (zoo / ads)</p>	<p><u>η θ ι κ λ μ</u></p> <p>η ē eta (they) θ th theta ι i iota (machine) κ k kappa λ l lamda μ m mu</p>
<p><u>ν ξ ο π ρ σ</u></p> <p>ν n nu ξ xs xsi (axiom) ο o omicron (log) π p pi ρ r rho (rod) σ/ς s sigma</p>	<p><u>τ υ φ χ ψ ω</u></p> <p>τ t tau υ u upsilon (rebuke) φ ph phi (phono) χ ch chi (character) ψ ps psi (pepsi) ω ō omega (home)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Pronounce</p> <p>βλέπω ἄγω λόγος καρπός λύω θέλω λέγω φέρω ἄγιος καρδιά γλώσσα ζωή</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pronounce</p> <p>ἦος εἶμι οὔτος αὐτός ἰδού καίνοσ οἶκος οὐ οὐδέ οὐκέτι ποῦ ψεύδος</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Verbs Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mood: Portrayed relationship of action to reality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative • Tense: Kind/time of action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, Aorist • Voice: Relation of subject to action <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 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

<h2 style="text-align: center;">Greek Nouns Say a Lot</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">αγγελου -- from a messenger αγγελους -- 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. 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Cases Review</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominative: naming; gives the subject. Genitive: description; use 'of' Ablative: separation; use 'from' Dative: reception, indirect object; use 'to' Locative: location; use 'in'. Instrumental: means; use 'by' or 'with'. Accusative: limitation, direct object Vocative: address
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Types of Pronouns</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pronouns come in all sorts of flavors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal: I, you, we Demonstrative: this, that, those, these Interrogative: who, what Indefinite: anyone, someone Reflexive: yourself, himself Intensive: yourself, himself Reciprocal: each other, one another Relative: whom, which, that 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Adjectives</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives have case, gender, and number. Unlike nouns, an adjective may take on any gender, just by changing its ending. That's nice since we'd like to be able to refer to both men and women as being smart or smelly or....
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Simple Conditional Statements</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple conditional statement is one of the form "If A, then B." <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If I live in Denver, then I live in Colorado. If I live in Missouri, then I live in the 'show-me' state. If A is true, then we know that B is true. If A is false we don't know anything about B. If B is true, we don't know anything about A. Terminology: The 'if' part is the antecedent and the 'then' part is the consequent. 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Conditional Statements</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st class assumes the antecedent ('if' part) for the sake of argument. It is best translated using "assume for the sake of argument", not "since". 2nd class assumes an untruth for the sake of argument. It overlaps slightly with 1st class. 3rd class is a "probably" conditional statement. Either the likelihood of the antecedent or the relationship between antecedent and consequent may be in doubt. 4th class is rarely used and is a "maybe" conditional statement.
<h2 style="text-align: center;">The Puzzle Pieces</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A noun has case, gender, and number. An adjective <i>modifying</i> a noun must match in case, gender, and number. A definite article <i>modifying</i> a noun or adjective must match in case, gender, and number A pronoun <i>modifying</i> a noun must match in case, gender, and number. A pronoun <i>taking the place of</i> a noun (its antecedent) must match its gender and number. 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">More Puzzle Pieces</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A verb must match its subject in person and number. This is the same as in English. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good: I am; He is Bad: You am; They is A preposition must match its object in case.