

2007年希臘文主日學課程

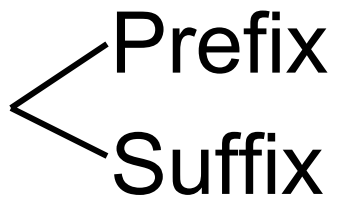
Part II

- Introduction to English Nouns
- Nominative and Accusative; Definite Article
- Genitive and Dative
- Prepositions and εἰμί
- Adjectives
- Track One or Track Two?
- Third Declension
- First and Second Person Personal Pronouns
- αὐτός
- Demonstrative Pronouns/Adjectives
- Relative Pronoun

Greek Chapter 6

Greek Language

– Inflectional Languages

–Affixes Prefix
Suffix

現代漢語，非屈折語

(例如：復數→很多，過去→昨天)

The form of the Greek noun case endings

“The apostle sends the apostle.”
ὁ ἀπόστολος(ς) πέμπει τὸν ἀπόστολον(ν)

ς → nominative → subject

ν → accusative → direct object

Greek

Case ending word order is
for Emphasis

English

Use word order to
determine the function of a
word

Stem of λογος is λογο

Gender	Masculine
	Feminine
	Neuter
Number	Singular
	Plural

Declensions

Declensions is the inflection of a substantive (noun, adjective, pronoun, or participle) for the purpose of indicating its relation to the rest of the sentence.

Declension is a matter of form.

Case is a matter of function.

A single inflectional ending may do service for several cases.

It is best to divide the Greek language into 3 declensions on the basis of the ending of the noun stem. (Dana & Mantey)

1 st Declension	a or h stem ending (primary feminine)
2 nd Declension	o stem ending (mostly masculine or neuter)
3 rd Declension	Stem of a word ends in consonant

*Declension affects the case ending
but does not affect the meaning.

Nominative: Subject

Accusative direct object

Word order by case endings

Lexicons (Dictionaries for scholars)

Lexical form of λόγον is λόγο

(Acc. Sing. Mas.)

From Case to Function to Meaning

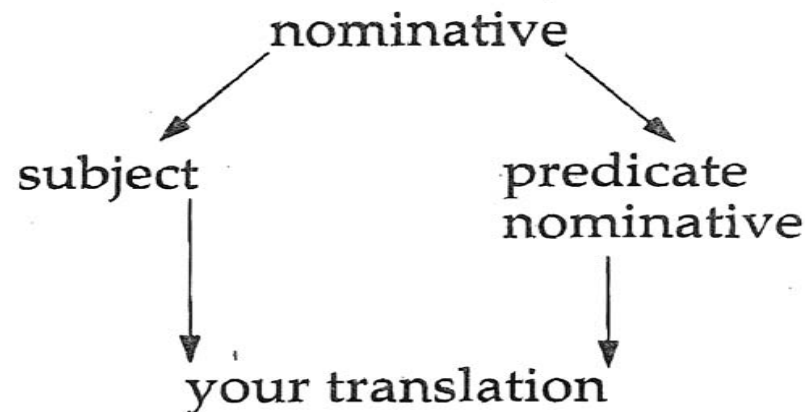
1. Case



2. Function



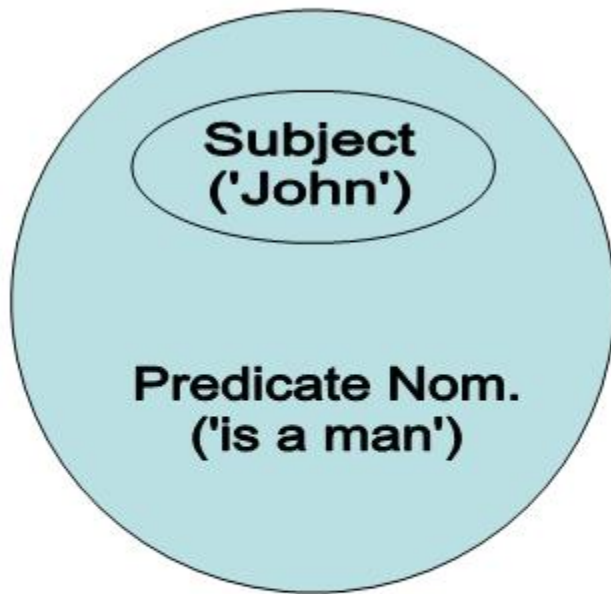
3. Meaning



Instead of thinking about word order, you should first look at the word's case from the case determine the word's function, and from the function determine the word's meaning. Do not try to determine function on the basis of word order.

John	is	a man
(S) Subject (nominative)	Equative verb	(PN) Predicate nominative (nominative)

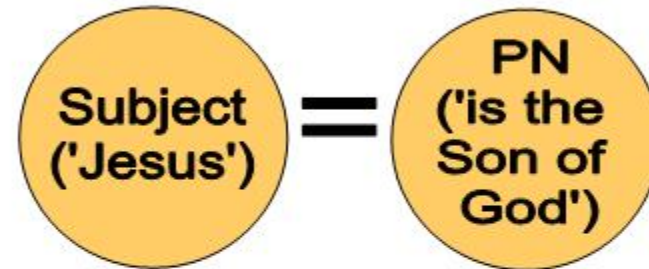
(PN) is approximately the same as the (S).



Subset Proposition

'John is a man' ≠ 'A man is John'

A = B



Convertible Proposition

'Jesus is the Son of God' =
'The Son of God is Jesus'

Some PN is qualitative or definite

1 John 4:8

God Is love

(S)

(PN)

(Subject proposition)

An Anarthrous (without the article)

Pre-verbal (before the equative verb)

PN is a predicate nominative that does not have the article and occur before the equative verb

(Colwell Construction, 1933)

Greek	καὶ	θεὸς	ἦν	ὁ	λόγος
English	and	God	was	the	Word
Tran.		the	Word	was	God
		(S)			(PN)

Nominative and Accusative

	2	1	2
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ος	η	ον
<i>acc sg</i>	ον	ην	ον
<i>nom pl</i>	οι	αι	α
<i>acc pl</i>	ους	ας	α
<i>nom sg</i>	ὁ λόγος	ἡ γραφή ἡ ὥρα	τὸ ἔργον
<i>acc sg</i>	τὸν λόγον	τὴν γραφήν τὴν ὥραν	τὸ ἔργον
<i>nom pl</i>	οἱ λόγοι	αἱ γραφαί αἱ ὥραι	τὰ ἔργα
<i>acc pl</i>	τοὺς λόγους	τὰς γραφάς τὰς ὥρας	τὰ ἔργα

Chapter 6 Exercise

Inflected	Case	No.	Gender	Lexicon form	Inflected Meaning
ἄνθρωπον					
ᾠραι					
τήν					
βασιλείαζ					
θεοί					
τό					
λόγουζ					
καιροί					
τάζ					
χριστόν					

Chapter 6 Exercise with Answers

Inflected	Case	No.	G	Lexicon form	Parsing Code	Inflected Meaning
ἄνθρωπο • ν	Acc.	Sing.	M	ἄνθρωπος	MSA	man, mankind, person, humankind, human being
ῥα • ι	Nom.	Plur.	F	ῥα	FPN	hours, occasions, moments
τή • ν	Acc.	Sing.	F	ὅ	FSA	the
βασίλεια • ς	Acc.	Plur.	F	βασιλεία	FPA	kingdoms
θεο • ί	Nom.	Plur.	M	θεός	MPN	gods
τό • – (2x)	Nom. Or Acc.	Sing.	N	ὅ	NANa	the
λόγο • υς	Acc.	Plur.	M	λόγος	MPA	words
καιρο • ί	Nom.	Plur.	M	καιρός	MPN	(appointed) times, seasons
τα • ς	Acc.	Plur.	F	ὅ	FPA	the
χριστό • ν	Acc.	Sing.	M	Χριστός	MSA	Christ, Messiah, Anointed One