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NT 401 and 402 Introduction to New Testament Greek

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NT 401/2 501/2 INTRODUCTION TO NEW TESTAMENT GREEK
Summer 1999

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Course Description

Participants in this two-part course (6 credit hours) will be introduced to New Testament (Koine) Greek. Particular emphasis is placed on the mastery of the rudiments of Greek grammar, vocabulary and syntax for the purpose of reading the Greek New Testament.

Course Objectives

After the successful completion of this course the student will :

- (1) Possess a working vocabulary of most words that occur 50 times or more in the GNT,
- (2) Be able to parse nouns and verbs used 50 times or more in the GNT,
- (3) Be able to understand Greek *phonology*, *morphology* (which is the study and description of word formation including inflection, derivation, and compounding), and *syntax* (word order, thought flow, and sentence structure).
- (4) Be equipped to translate passages from the GNT,
- (5) Be able to identify and label selected syntactical relationships between words,
- (6) Possess a rudimentary knowledge of Greek tools, resources and linguistics in so far as these impinge upon the study of the New Testament.

The instructor also hopes that these courses will foster a love for the study of the Word of God in its original language. The immediate goal of all our study is to prepare ministers who are better stewards of God's Word, and who are capable of studying the NT in its original language, thus fostering a deeper knowledge of the meaning of the Bible. The ultimate goal is the edification of the Body of Christ.

Course Requirements

(1) *Class Preparation, Attendance, and Participation*: As with any language course, regular attendance and full participation in this course is imperative. The catalog outlines that for every hour spent in the classroom, each student should spend an additional 2-3 hours of quality time outside of class in order to do well in NT501/2. Parenthetically, grammar and vocabulary are best learned through daily study and constant review.

(2) *Exercises & Worksheets*: Daily written assignments are an essential part of the course. A significant amount of class time will be devoted to going over assignments. You will be asked to answer questions from your assignments. In addition, worksheets will be distributed in class that will enhance the learning experience. The chapter exercises and worksheets will be collected weekly and recorded. [10%]

(3) *Quizzes*: Each student is responsible for learning all the Greek words that occur 50 times or more in the New Testament. A list of these words is provided for each student at

the end of this syllabus. For accountability reasons, vocabulary and grammar quizzes will be distributed throughout the term and will be cumulative. [15%]

(4) *Examinations* : There will be two examinations over the course of the term which will test students on points of grammar, the parsing of verbs, the identification of grammatical constructions, and translation.

Midterm -- [25%]

Final Exam -- [50%]

Class Policies & Suggestions

(1) *Exemption Policies* : No opportunity for make-up tests or exemption from assignments, quizzes and testing will be afforded students unless the instructor is notified in advance. In cases of emergency or illness, the student should inform the instructor so that arrangements can be made.

(2) *Questions* : Questions are always encouraged. There are no dumb questions! Do not be afraid to ask questions, because more often than not, you will be asking a question for many other students.

(3) *Group Study*: Students are encouraged to study in groups. Most questions which come to your mind while studying can be answered by someone else in the group. Do not, though, become dependent upon these groups ... Be Sure to do your Own Work.

Required Texts

Black, David Alan. *Learning to Read New Testament Greek*, rev. ed. (Nashville: Broadman and Holman, 1994).

The Greek New Testament (United Bible Societies 4th edition).

Recommended Texts

Dana, H. E. and Mantey, J. R. *A Manual Grammar of the Greek New Testament*. (New York : MacMillan, 1955).

Trenchard, Warren C. *Student's Complete Vocabulary Guide to the Greek New Testament*, rev. ed. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan, 1992)

Wallace, Daniel. *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*. (Grand Rapids : Zondervan, 1996).

Course Schedule

Day 1. Alphabet & Pronunciation

Day 2. Greek Tense Overview / Present
& Future Active Indicative

Day 3. Case Overview / Second Declension Nouns

Assignments

§11. a,b,c,d

§26. vocabulary
§27. a,b 1-11

§36. Vocabulary
§37. a,b,c 1-22

Day 4. First Declension Nouns §41. vocabulary
§42. a, b 1-18

Day 5. Adjectives §46. vocabulary
§47. a,b,c 1-19

Day 6. Imperfect & Aorist Active Indicative §56. vocabulary
§57. a,b,c 1-19

Day 7. Prepositions §62. vocabulary
§63. a,b 1-21

Mid-term Exam (Due Tuesday, July 20 at the beginning of class)

Day 8. Personal Pronouns §68. vocabulary
§69. a,b,c 1-20

Day 9. Perfect & Pluperfect Active Indicative §75. vocabulary
§76. a,b,c 1-13

Day 10. Demonstrative Pronouns §79. vocabulary
§80. a,b,c 1-21

Day 11. Present, Perfect Middle/Passive Indicative & Future Middle/Passive Indicative §85 & §92 vocabulary
§86. a,b,c 1-20
§93. a,b,c 1-11

Day 12. Imperfect Middle/Passive Indicative & Aorist Middle/Passive Indicative & Pluperfect Middle/Passive Indicative §97 & §104 vocab
§98. a,b,c 1-12
§105. a,b,c 1-15

Day 13. Review for Final Exam handouts

Day 14. Review for Final Exam handouts

Day Fifteen 15. Final Exam for Term due at 12 noon on Friday, July 30.

(1) **Pronunciation Rules**

κ There is one vowel (or diphthong) per syllable.

men a˙ kh ko÷ a men mar tu rou√
men

κ A single consonant by itself goes with the following vowel.

me qa e˙ w ra÷ ka men e˙ qe a sa÷
me qa

κ Two consecutive vowels, which do NOT form a diphthong, are divided.

i˙ aß e˙ qe a sa÷ me qa ˙H sa

κ A cluster that does NOT begin a word is divided, and the first consonant goes with the preceding vowel.

e; m pros qen a˙ r ch√ß

κ A consonant cluster that can begin a word goes with the following vowel.

Cri sto÷ß gra fh÷

κ Double consonants are divided.

a˙ pag ge÷l lo men par rh si÷ a

κ Any consonant plus a **mu (m)** or **nu (n)** goes with the following vowel.

e; qne sin pneu√ ma

κ Compound words are divided where joined.

a`nti cristo÷β

e`k ba÷llw

(Taken from Mounce's Grammar : Basics of Biblical Greek)

(2) Parsing

In **Parsing** a Greek Verb, there are SIX items that need to be identified :

<u>Abbr.</u>	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Abbr.</u>	<u>Voice</u>	<u>Abbr.</u>	<u>Mood</u>	<u>Person/Number</u>	
1.							
2.		1.		1.		1sg	1pl
3.		2.		2.			
4.		3.		3.		2sg	2pl
5.				4.		3sg	3pl
6.							

Lexical Form

- ⇒ Always the PAI 1sg form of the verb
- ⇒ How the verb is located in a standard lexicon
- ⇒ Endings on verb will look like the following :
 - “w” ... as in Ble÷pw
 - “**omai**” ... as in e;rcο÷mai
 - “**mi**” ... as in di÷dwmi

Verb Lexical Form Person - Number - Tense - Voice - Mood

ble÷pw

ble÷pei

blepe÷te

blepousi

(3) Practice on Present & Future Active Indicative Verbs

1. a'kouw.
2. ou'k akouousi(n).
3. a'kouseiβ.
4. ou'k a'kousete.
5. sw÷zei.
6. ou' sw÷zomen.
7. swsw.
8. ou' swsousi(n).
9. eu°riskeiβ.
10. ou'c eu°riskw.
11. grayei.
12. grafete.
13. ou' grayomen.
14. e;ceiβ.

15 εϕxete.

(4) Greek Nouns

In **Declining** Greek nouns (or adjectives, pronouns, etc.), there are THREE items that need to be identified :

abbr.	<u>Case</u>	abbr.	<u>Gender</u>	abbr.	<u>Number</u>
	1.		1.		1.
	2.		2.		2.
	3.		3.		
	4.				
	5.				

Lexical Form
⇒ Always the NMsg form of the noun, adjective, pronoun, etc.
⇒ How the noun is found in a standard lexicon
⇒ Forms vary

Noun, etc.

Case

Gender

Number

a ; ggeloß

a ; ggelou

a ; ggelwø√

a;ggelon

a;ggeloi√β

a;ggelou√β

(5) NT501 Homework for Chapter 5

Decline the following nouns of the 1st Declension according to their different Case

Endings :

[Ask: (1) Does the noun stem end in **e, i, or r** ... then the vowel in the ending will be an **alpha throughout** the singular case forms

(a, aβ, aø, an).

(2) Does the noun stem end in a **s, ll, or any other "s" sound** ... then the vowel in the ending will be an **alpha in the nominative and accusative singular** while lengthening to an **eta in the genitive and dative singular**(a, hβ, hø, an)

(3) Does the noun stem end in **any alphabet letter other than** the designated letters above then the vowel in the ending will be an **eta throughout** the singular case forms(h, hβ, hø, hn).

(4) Does the noun stem end in a **tau** ... then the noun is a masculine noun in the 1st Declension and takes an eta throughout the singular except in the genitive singular "ou"(hβ, ou, hø, hn).

(5) **Note** : All plural forms are the same no matter the stem ending (ai, wn, aiβ, aβ)!

1. h° a°martia sg pl N. G. D. A.	2. h° qa÷lassa sg pl N. G. D. A.
3. h° a°gaph sg pl N. G. D. A.	4. h° cara sg pl N. G. D. A.
5. h° grafh sg pl N. G. D. A.	6. o° u°pokrith÷β sg pl N. G. D. A.

(6)

THE GREEK ADJECTIVE

	USE	FUNCTION	RECOGNITION	GREEK CONSTRUCTION	TRANSLATION	
AS A MODIFIER		ATTRIBUTIVE	Ascribes a QUALITY to the noun it modifies	AAA <u>Adjective</u> immediately <u>after</u> the <u>article</u> ■	ο° a'gaqo«β logo÷β or ο° lo÷goβ ο° a'gaqo÷β	The good word
		PREDICATE	Makes an ASSERTION concerning the noun it modifies	The adjective DOES NOT come immediately after the article ■	ο° lo÷goβ a'gaqo÷β or a'gaqo«β ο°	The word is good
AS A NOUN		SUBSTANTIVE	The adjective is used as a noun	There is NO noun present	a'gaqo÷β ■ ■ ο° a'gaqo÷β ■ ■ oi° a'gaqoi÷	a good man the good man the good men

Notes : 1. Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in GENDER, NUMBER and CASE.

- 2. The distinction between the ATTRIBUTIVE and PREDICATE position can be made only when the noun has the article, otherwise let your Context be your guide.

i.e. a'gaqo«β lo÷goβ = either “a good word” or “a word is good”

- ■ 3. Sometimes, in the masculine plural, the English language, like Greek, can use the adjective as a noun without adding the word “men.”

i.e. oi° nekroi÷ = the dead

Translate the following and Give the position of the Adjective (Attrib., Pred. or Subst.)

1.ο° lo÷goβ di÷kaiοβ _____	8.oi° ku÷rioi pistoι÷ _____
2.tou√ kuri÷ou tou√ pistou√ _____	9.mikroi« oi° oi™koi _____
3.tw√ø prw÷twø ui°w√ø _____	10.tai√β dikai÷aiβ _____

In the secondary tenses (those which express past time), Greek adds a prefix to the verb called a past time augment :

(7) Augments

In the secondary tenses (those which express past time), Greek adds a prefix to the verb called a past time augment:

- Verbs that begin with a consonant add e to the stem. This is called a *syllabic augment* because it adds a syllable to the word.
 i.e. **e**ἵλουον (Imperfect Active Indicative 1st person singular of λούω) **e**ἵβαπτισα (Aorist Act. Indicative 1st person singular of βαπτίζω)
- Verbs beginning with a vowel form a *temporal augment* by lengthening the vowel to the corresponding long vowel. This augment is the result of the blending or contraction of two vowels.
 i.e. **h**ἵκουον (Imperfect Active Indicative 1st person singular from ἀκούω) **h**ἵγεῖρα (Aorist Active Indicative 1st person singular of ἐγείρω)
- In Compound Verbs, the augment comes after the preposition and before the verb stem. If the preposition ends with a vowel, elision takes place.
 i.e. **e**ἵκεῖλλον (Imperfect Active Indicative 1st person sg. from ἐκβάλλω) **a**ἵπεκτεῖνα (Aorist Active Indicative 1st person sg. from ἀποκτείνω)

Initial Vowel	Augmented Vowel	Present Tense	Examples Imperfect Tense
	a	h	a'kouw
hἵkouon			
	e	h	e'lpizw
hἵlpizon			
	o	w	o'feilw
wἵfeilon			
	i	i *	i'scuw
iἵscuon			
	u	u	u°giai÷nw
u°gi÷ainon			
Initial	Augmented		

(9) Demonstrative Pronouns

οὐτοῖς -- This, These **ἐκεῖνοῖς** -- That,
Those

Note that this pronoun denotes
that which is “near” to you.

Note that this pronoun denotes that
which is “further away” from you.

	M	F	N		M	F	N
N.	οὐτοῖς		αὐτοῖς	tou/to			ἐκεῖνοῖς
	e'kei÷nh		e'kei÷no				
S	G.	tou÷tou	tau÷thß	tou÷tou		e'kei÷nou	e'kei÷nhß
G		e'kei÷nou					
	D.	tou÷twø	tau÷thø	tou÷twø		e'kei÷nwø	
		e'kei÷nhø	e'kei÷nwø				
	A.	tou÷ton	tau÷thn	tou÷to		e'kei÷non	
		e'kei÷nhn	e'kei÷no				
	N.	οὐτοὶ	αὐτοὶ	tau÷ta			ἐκεῖνοὶ
		e'kei÷nai	e'kei÷na				
P	G.	tou÷twn	tou÷twn	tou÷twn		e'kei÷nwn	e'kei÷nwn
L		e'kei÷nwn					
	D.	tou÷toiß	tau÷taiß	tou÷toiß		e'kei÷noiß	e'kei÷naiß
		e'kei÷noiß					
	A.	tou÷touß	tau÷taß	tau÷ta		e'kei÷nouß	
		e'kei÷naß	e'kei÷na				

THINGS TO NOTE :

⇒ A tau precedes if **o** or **w** is in the endings ; A tau precedes if **a** or **h** is in the ending.

⇒ **Be sure** to notice that the Nominative Masculine Singular / Plural (ου̅τος, ου̅τοι) & the Nominative Feminine Singular / Plural (αὐ̅τη, αὐ̅ται). This is important when the rough breather is the distinguishing mark between the 3rd person personal pronoun (αὐ̅τη, αὐ̅ται) and the Feminine Demonstrative Pronoun (αὐ̅τη, αὐ̅ται).

⇒ Demonstrative Pronouns function like adjectives in that they modify nouns, which they **will agree** with in **Gender, Number and Case**.
 -- ου̅τος ο̅ λογος this word ου̅τοι οἱ λογοι these words --

⇒ Demonstrative Pronouns occur mostly in the **predicate position** when they function adjectivally and modify nouns. In this use, the *noun always has the article preceding it*.
 -- αὐ̅τη ἡ δοξα or ἡ δοξα αὐ̅τη this glory

⇒ Demonstrative Pronouns are also frequently used by themselves, in the **substantive position**. Here, they require no article and take on their gender from their respective gender ending.
 -- ου̅τος this man e̅κεινο that thing --

Note :: The Demonstrative Pronoun can also refer to persons mentioned in the **(10) immediately preceding context**. In such cases, they are translated *he, she*, or

1. ου̅τος ο̅ ανθρωπος
2. του̅ αδελφου̅ του̅του
3. του̅τω̅ τω̅ τεκνω̅
4. του̅β̅ λογου̅ του̅του̅β̅
5. του̅το
6. τα̅υ̅τα̅β̅
7. ε̅κει̅νη ἡ ε̅κκλη̅σια
8. τα̅ δω̅ρα ε̅κει̅να
9. ε̅κει̅νοι̅β̅ τοἱ̅β̅ δου̅λοι̅β̅

10. tw√n ko÷smwn e·kei÷nwn
11. a·po« tou√ a·gge÷lou e·kei÷nou
12. e·k tou÷tou tou√ ko÷smou
13. dia« e·kei√non to«n lo÷gon
14. e·n tau÷thø th√ø a·lhqeiaø
15. ai° pistai« kai« oi° di÷kaioi tou√ qeou√
16. auøtai ai° pistai« kai« oi° di÷kaioi e·kei√noi tou√ qeou√
17. to« te÷knon e·kei√no
18. tau√ta
19. auçth h° e·ntolh÷
20. au·th« h° e·ntolh÷
21. h° au·th« e·ntolh÷

(11)

Personal Pronouns

		<u>1 Person</u>		<u>2nd Person</u>			
		sg	pl	sg	pl		
N.	egw		h°meiβ	N.	su		
u°meiβ							
G.	e·mou√ / mou		h°mw√n	G.	sou√ / sou		
u°mwn							
D.	e°moi÷ / moi		h°mi√n	D.	soi÷ / soi		
u°mi√n							
A.	e°me÷ / me		h°ma√β	A.	se÷ / se		
u°ma√β							
<u>3rd Person</u>							
		M		F		N	
		sg	pl	sg	pl	sg	pl
N	au·toiβ		au·toi÷		au·th÷		au·tai÷

Special Uses of **au' to÷ß**

	CASES	PERSON	AGREEMENT
1. Identical use “ same ”			
A. In <i>Attributive position</i> with nouns man) man)	N.G.D.A.	3 only	Gender, #, & Case with noun
		o° au' toß	a'nqrw÷poß (the same man)
		tou√ au' tou√	a'nqrw÷pou (of the same man)
		twø√ au' twø√	a'nqrw÷pwø√ (to the same man)
		to«n au' to«n	a'nqrw÷ton (the same man)
B. In <i>Substantive position</i>	N.G.D.A.	3 only	Case according to function in sentence
		o° au' to÷ß	(the same man)
2. Intensive use “ -self ”			
A. In <i>Predicate position</i> with noun	N. A.	3 only	Gender, #, & Case with noun
		o° a'nqrw÷poß au' toß	(the man himself)
		to«n a'nqrw÷pon au' ton	(the man himself)
B. NOT with a noun but with a pronoun subject (expressed or unexpressed)	N.	3 only	with number of verb
		au' toß	ble÷pw (I myself see)
		au' toi	lamba÷nete (You yourselves receive)