Lesson 33: Sentence Structure: Sentence Types V-VI

A. Both S-V and S-VI have the same general pattern: 1/2/4/4 (§520). Review the criteria for distinguishing the two sentence types:

1. Both accusatives refer to the same person or thing in an S-V (§521.1), to different persons or things in an S-VI (§523.1).
2. The infinitive of a linking verb, εἰναι or γενέσθαι, may be inserted between the two accusatives of an S-V without changing the meaning of the sentence, but not so between the accusatives of an S-VI (§521.1).
3. In S-VP the first accusative becomes the subject and the other is changed to the nominative case (§521.2); in S-VIP either accusative may become the subject and the other is retained in the accusative case (§523.2).
4. One of the accusatives may be deleted from an S-VI without changing the meaning of the verb; not so from an S-V (§523.1).
5. S-V will occur with verbs like ποιέω, καλέω, ἐπικαλέω, λέγω, δεχώ, ὄνομάζω and τίθημι (§522); S-VI with verbs like διδάσκω, ἔρωτάω, αἰτέω, ὑπομιμνήσκω and ἀναμιμνήσκω (§524).

B. Diagram the following sentences (use the parsing code given in Lesson 32) and indicate whether they are S-V or S-VI on the basis of the criteria given in A, especially rule 5:

___ 1. καὶ ἔδίδασκεν αὐτοὺς ... πολλά  

___ 2. διεξέ [δὲ] πεποιήκατε αὐτὸν σπήλαιον

ληστῶν

Mk 4:2

Mk 11:17
3. Τί [δε] με καλείτε, Κύριε... 

4. διου) ἐποίησεν τὸ ὁδωρ ὁζον 

5. μηδὲ) παριστάνετε τὰ μέλη ὑμῶν ὅπλα 

ἀδικίας... 

Lk 6:46

Jn 4:46

Rom 6:13

C. Diagram the following sentences and indicate whether they are S-VP or S-VIP on the basis of rule 3 in A, above:

1. διτι) αὐτοῖν υἱοῖ θεοῦ κληθήσονται 

2. διτι) ὁ οἶκος μου οἶκος προσευχῆς κληθήσεται... 

Mt 5:9

Mk 11:17

D. Diagram the following interrogative and imperative sentences (§§526-527) and indicate sentence types in the blank at the left:

1. σεαυτὸν δεῖξον τῷ ἱερεί 

2. καὶ) ταῦτα οὐ γινώσκεις; 

3. Πορευόμε 

4. οὐχὶ) ἐμώφανεν ο ὅδε τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ κόσμου; 

Mk 1:44

Jn 3:10

Jn 4:50

1 Cor 1:20

E. The following passage from 1 Jn 1:5-6 is broken down into simple sentences. Diagram each sentence, indicate sentence type and provide an English translation on the blank lines.
(note: in diagramming ignore prepositional phrases, adverbs, and particles):

_5_ 

καὶ ἔστιν αὕτη ἡ ἀγγελία

_ ἢν ἀκηρώμεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ

_ ἢν... (καὶ) ἀναγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν,

_ (ὅτι) ὁ θεὸς φῶς ἔστιν

_ (καὶ) σκότα ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία.

_ 6 Ἐὰν εἰπώμεν ὅτι... αὐτοῦ

_ (ὅτι) κοινωνίαν ἐχομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ

_ (καὶ) ἐν τῷ σκότει περιπατῶμεν,

_ ψευδόμεθα

_ (καὶ) οὐ ποιοῦμεν τὴν ἀληθείαν.
F. Divide 1 Jn 1:8 into simple sentences as in exercise E and indicate sentence type for each one:

____ 1. ______________________________________
____ 2. ______________________________________
____ 3. ______________________________________
____ 4. ______________________________________

G. Study 1 Jn 2:7-11 and be prepared to translate it in class.

In preparing a passage for translation, one should diagram the Greek sentences and understand their syntax first; then, look up unfamiliar words in a Greek dictionary and make a list of the possible meanings to have at hand for class recitation. Notes will be provided for this and subsequent passages which will comment on unfamiliar constructions and refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar where they are explained.

**Notes on 1 Jn 2:7-11**

2:7 Ἄγαπητοί: vocative case (§205).

2:8 παράγεται: compound verb, παρ-ἀγω.

2:9 ὁ λέγων ἐν τῷ φωτὶ εἶναι: the participle, λέγων, is used as a substantive and contains both the subject, along with μισῶν, of ἔστιν and the verb of its own embedded sentence. One transformation of the embedded sentence would be: αὐτὸς δὲ λέγει ...ἔστιν. The infinitive εἶναι contains a second embedded sentence which can be transformed into the finite form: δὲ ἔστιν ἐν τῷ φωτὶ. He who says that he is in the light....

2:10 τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ: direct object of the verb, ἀγαπᾷ, which is embedded in the participle, ἀγαπῶν.

2:11 ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ: the predicate complement of an S-II. Note that adverbials of place frequently occur as predicates of S-II. (Cf. the English sentence *John is here.*)