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 sen-
tence 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, εἶναι 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, ἔχω, ὀνομάζω and τίθημι (§522); S-VI with verbs
like διδάσκω, ἐρωτάω, αἰτέω, ὑπομιμνήσκω and ἀνα-
μιμνήσκω (§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) ἐδίδασκεν   αὐτοὺς ... πολλά   Mk 4:2

_____   2.   ὑμεῖς [δὲ]   πεποιήκατε   αὐτὸν   σπήλαιον

          λῃστῶν   Mk 11:17

_____ 3. Τί [δὲ] με καλεῖτε, Κύριε...　　　　　Lk 6:46

_____ 4. ὅπου) ἐποίησεν τὸ ὕδωρ οἶνον　　　　　Jn 4:46

_____ 5. μηδὲ) παριστάνετε τὰ μέλη ὑμῶν ὅπλα

　　　　　ἀδικίας...　　　　　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. ὅτι) αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ θεοῦ κληθήσονται　　　　　Mt 5:9

_____ 2. ὅτι) Ὁ οἶκός μου οἶκος προσευχῆς

　　　　　κληθήσεται. . .　　　　　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 ἱερεῖ　　　　　Mk 1:44

_____ 2. καὶ) ταῦτα οὐ γινώσκεις;　　　　　Jn 3:10

_____ 3. Πορεύου　　　　　Jn 4:50

_____ 4. οὐχὶ) ἐμώρανεν ὁ θεὸς τὴν σοφίαν

　　　　　τοῦ κόσμου;　　　　　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

____ ἣν ἀκηκόαμεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ

____ ἣν. . .(καὶ) ἀναγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν,

____ (ὅτι) ὁ θεὸς φῶς ἐστιν

(p-phrase = 3)
____ (καὶ) σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία.

(quotation = 4)
____ [6]Ἐὰν) εἴπωμεν ὅτι. . .αὐτοῦ

____ (ὅτι) κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ

____ (καὶ) ἐν τῷ σκότει περιπατῶμεν,

____ ψευδόμεθα

____ (καὶ) οὐ ποιοῦμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν·

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 ᾿Αγαπητοί: vocative case (§205).

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

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 ἐστὶν and the verb of its own embedded sentence. One transformation cf the embedded sentence would be: αὐτὸς ὃς λέγει ...ἐστίν. The infinitive εἶναι contains a second embedded sentence which can be transformed into the finite form: ὅτι) ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ φωτί. *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.*)