

Lesson 34: The "Subject"

A. What are the formal signals of the grammatical subject in Greek (§533)?

1. _____
2. _____

B. Diagram the following sentences from Jn 8:31-38 and identify the formal signals of the subjects by listing the head term in the nominative case and showing the agreement with the personal ending of the verb:

ex.: ² "Ελεγεν [οὔν] / ¹ ὁ Ἰησοῦς / ⁽⁼⁵⁾ πρὸς τοὺς...
Ἰουδαίους. . . 8:31
nom.: Ἰησοῦς ↔ #(ν) = 3. sg.

1. Ἐὰν) ὑμεῖς μένητε ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ, 8:31

2. καὶ) ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει ὑμᾶς 8:32

3. πῶς σὺ λέγεις. . . 8:33

4. ἀπεκρίθη αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς. . . 8:34

5. ὅτι) πᾶς ὁ ποιῶν ... δοῦλός ἐστιν 8:34

6. ὁ υἱὸς μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα 8:35

7. ὅτι) ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐμὸς οὐ χωρεῖ ἐν ὑμῖν 8:37

8. ἃ ἐγὼ ἐώρακα 8:38

9. καὶ) ὑμεῖς [οὖν] ... ποιεῖτε 8:38

C. Following are S-II sentences which have two words or word groups with head terms in the nominative case. Decide which is the subject in each sentence on the basis of agreement between the person and number of the subject and the ending of the verb (§533.1). Indicate your decision by diagramming each sentence (1 = subject; 2 = verb; 3 = predicate nominative):

1. Ὑμεῖς ἐστε τὸ ἄλλας τῆς γῆς Mt 5:13

2. καὶ) πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν...ἦσαν Mk 4:1
(cf. §538)

3. Ἐγὼ οὐκ εἰμὶ ὁ Χριστός Jn 1:20

4. Ῥαββί, σὺ εἶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ Jn 1:49

5. ἡμεῖς [γὰρ] ναὸς θεοῦ ἐσμεν 2 Cor 6:16

D. Prepare Jn 1:19-28 for class translation.

Notes

- 1:19 ἵνα ἐρωτήσωσιν αὐτόν, Σὺ τίς εἶ; ἐρωτάω is a verb which can occur in an S-VI with two accusative objects (§524). In this sentence the included direct question, Σὺ τίς εἶ; is functioning as the second object.
- 1:21 Τί οὖν σύ; the linking verb, εἶ, has been omitted. The linking verb is frequently omitted from Greek type II sentences; such sentences are called "nominal sentences" (cf. §608).
- 1:22 εἶπαν: on the spelling, see §4122.
δῶμεν: from δίδωμι (class I.7b).
- 1:24 ἀπεσταλμένοι: from ἀπο-στέλλω.
- 1:26 ἔστηκεν: from ἵστημι (class I.7b).
ὄν ... οἴδατε: a relative clause which is serving as the subject of the finite verb, ἔστηκεν. In English, an antecedent, *he*, must be supplied (cf. §643.2).
- 1:27 ὁ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος: the prepositional phrase, ὀπίσω μου, is functioning as a modifier in first attributive position (§699.4). ὁ...ἐρχόμενος is in apposition to the subject of ἔστηκεν. One might also take ὁ...ἐρχόμενος as the subject of ἔστηκεν and "antecedent" of ὄν.
- 1:28 ἦν...βαπτίζων: periphrasis for the imperfect tense (cf. §568).