Lesson 35: Words and Word Clusters in the Structure of Subject

A. Small letters are introduced in Lesson 35 to designate the parts of speech in Greek. Review the code for parts of speech occurring as subjects in §548. Label the following subjects from Jn 3:1-21 according to the code in §548:

ex. : οὗτος (3:2a): __

1. ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων (3:1): ____
2. εἶπεν (3:2b): ____
3. οὐδεδεξ (3:2d): ____
4. σὺ (3:2d): ____
5. ὁ θεὸς (3:2d): ____
6. Ἰησοῦς (3:3a): ____
7. τίς (3:3c): ____
8. τὸ γεγεννημένον ἐκ τῆς σαρκὸς (3:6a): ____
9. ὁμᾶς γεννηθήναι ἀνωθεν (3:7c): ____
10. τὸ πνεῦμα (3:8a): ____
11. πᾶς ὁ γεγεννημένος ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος (3:8d): ____
12. Νικόδημος (3:9a): ____
13. τὰτα (3:9b): ____
14. ὁ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κατάβας (3:13): ____
15. ὁ κόσμος (3:17c): ____

B. Diagram the following sentences from Jn 3:1-21, using both the numbers introduced in §513 and the letters in §548:

ex.: Σθ/ εξ/ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ἰσραήλ 3:10
In the following sentences from Jn 3:1-21, place a full slash (/) between the boundaries of independent words and word groups and a half slash (/) between the sub-clusters of word groups (cf. §550):

ex.: οὗ δύναται / ἵδειν/ τὴν βασιλείαν / τοῦ θεοῦ

1. καὶ) τὴν γεγεννημένον ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος πνεύμα

2. καὶ καθὼς) Μωϋσῆς οὐ φωσεν τὸν δρόμον...

3. ἵνα) πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον

4. οὕτως) [γὰρ] ἡγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον

5. διὰτε) τὸν υἱὸν τὸν μονογενὴς ἐδωκεν

6. ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν οὐ κρίνεται

7. αὕτη [ἡ] ἐστὶν ἡ κρίσις

8. πᾶς [γὰρ] ὁ φαῦλα πρᾶσσων μισεῖ τὸ φῶς

9. ἵνα) μὴ ἔλεγχῃ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ

C.

1. καὶ) τὴν μαρτυρίαν ἦμῶν οὐ λαμβάνετε

2. καὶ καθὼς) Μωϋσῆς οὐ φωσεν τὸν δρόμον...

3. ἵνα) πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον

4. οὕτως) [γὰρ] ἡγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον

5. διὰτε) τὸν υἱὸν τὸν μονογενὴς ἐδωκεν

6. ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν οὐ κρίνεται

7. αὕτη [ἡ] ἐστὶν ἡ κρίσις

8. πᾶς [γὰρ] ὁ φαῦλα πρᾶσσων μισεῖ τὸ φῶς

9. ἵνα) μὴ ἔλεγχῃ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ
D. Prepare Jn 3:1-5 and 16-21 for class translation.

Notes

3:1 ἄνθρωπος...Νυκτός.../σαρκά...: an expanded subject, ln+/ln+/ln+, of ὢν (§547).

3:2 οὖν: refers to the person just mentioned: he, i.e., the latter (§726.2).

νυκτός: the genitive of time within which something takes place: at night (§890.3).

ἐληλυθας: from ἐρχομαι (class VI).

διδάσκαλος: in apposition to the subject, you, which is signalled by the personal ending of the verb, ἐληλυθάς.

δύναται...ποιεῖν: a verb chain: is able to do (cf. §571.1).

3:4 γέρων ὦν: an embedded S-II which modifies ἄνθρωπος; ὦν is the present participle of εἰμί.

μὴ: the use of μὴ in an interrogative sentence signals that a negative answer is expected: He is not able ..., is he? (§617.7).

3:16 ὅστε...: the indicative, ἔδωκεν (§4120), with ὅστε expresses the actual result of the action in the preceding clause (§880.1).

ἐνα...: the subjunctives, ἀπόληται (from ἀπόλλυμι) and ἔχῃ, following ἐνα express the purpose of the action of the preceding clause (cf. §§655f., 0878).

3:18 ὅτι μὴ: the negative with the indicative in ὅτι clauses is usually οὐ [cf. Bl-D §428(5)].

3:19 μᾶλλον...ἡ: ἡ is used with the comparative μᾶλλον in place of the genitive of comparison [§626.3; cf. §890.2; Bl-D §185(2)]: rather than.

ἡ ἄνθρωπος πονηρὰ τὰ ἔργα: a neuter plural subject with a singular verb (§536); ἄνθρωπος is a genitive modifier of the subject τὰ ἔργα.

3:20 φαῦλα: object of the verb embedded in the participle δ' ἐπάθεων.
3:21 ἐστὶν εἰργασμένα: periphrasis for the perfect tense (present of εἰμί plus perfect participle of ἐργάζομαι; cf. §568); the subject signalled in the ending of ἐστὶν refers to τὰ ἔργα (see §536).