Lesson 36: The Predicate/Adverbials

A. Diagram the following sentences from Jn 4:43-54 using the parsing code in §5550:

1. Ἔπα 
   
2. ὅτι ἤθη 
   
3. ὅσα ἐποίησεν ἐν Ἰεροσολύμωι ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ 
   
4. καὶ τὸν τῇ ἐορτῇ 
   
5. ἔλθεν οὖν 
   
6. ὅπου ἐποίησεν τῷ ὅσῳ οὔνομον 
   
7. οὗτος ... ἀπῆλθεν πρὸς αὐτόν 
   
8. ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἦκε ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἐν τῇ 
   
9. ἡδὲ 
   
10. ὅτι Ἐκθέτω ἤραν ἐβοήθην ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός 
   
11. Τὸῦτο ἐλθὼν ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἐν τῇ 
   
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B. Following is a list of selected adverbials from the above sentences. Indicate the part of speech of these adverbials (adverb, prepositional phrase, noun cluster, participle; §§557-561) and their function (locative, temporal, or manner depending on whether they answer the questions where? when? or how? §557):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ex.</th>
<th>part of speech</th>
<th>function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metà...τὰς δύο ἡμέρας (43)</td>
<td>prep. phrase</td>
<td>temporal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ἔκεισθεν (43)
2. ἐν τῇ ἡδίᾳ πατρίδι (44b)
3. ἐν Ἰεροσολύμωις (45a)
4. ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ (45a)
5. πάλιν (46a)
6. ὅπου (46a)
7. τῆς τῆς Γαλιλαίαν (47a)
8. πρὸς αὐτῶν (47a)
9. ήθη (51)
10. αὐτοῦ καταβαλόντος (51)
11. ὁραν ἐβδόμην (52b)
12. ἐλθὼν ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἐκ τῆς Γαλιλαίαν (54)

C. Prepare Jn 4:46-54 for class translation.

Notes

4:46 ὅπου ἐποίησεν τὸ ὄντος οἶνον: an S-V with ποιέω (§521.1).

4:47 ἔνα: introduces an object clause after ἦρωτα (§659).

ἡμελλεν...ἀποθνῄσκειν: the imperfect of μέλλω with an infinitive to express imminence in past time (§569).
4:48 ὅτε: from ὅραω (class VI).

οὐ μὴ: the first negative strengthens the second, rather than canceling it as in English (§614.2): certainly not.

4:49 κατάβητε: a root aorist imperative from κατα-βαίνω (cf. §461).

πρὶν ἀποδεικτείν τὸ παιδίον μου: a temporal clause introduced by πρὶν with an infinitive (from ἀπο-θνῄσκω) and an accusative "subject" (§836.4): before my child dies.

4:51 αὐτοὶ καταβαίνοντος: a genitive absolute in which the participle and its "subject" are both put in the genitive case even though the referrent of the participle occurs as a dative, αὐτῷ, in the main clause [§847; cf. Bl-D §423(1)]: as he was returning.

αὐτῷ: a dative object of ὑπ-αντάω (cf. §593).

4:52 εὐθέτο: from πυνθάνομαι (class IV.2).

ἐσχεν: from ἐχω (class I.3b), with the comparative adverb κομψότερον, evidently functioning as an intransitive verb in this clause: he got better.

4:53 ἔγνω: from γινώσκω (class V).

διὸ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ: a sentence fragment with no subject or verb!

καὶ ἐπίστευσεν αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ οἰκία αὐτὸς ὀλη: the verb stands before a compound subject, but is tied only to the first one, αὐτὸς, in person and number (§537).

4:54 Τοῦτο: the demonstrative pronominal adjective is separated from δεύτερον οἷμεῖον by the adverb πάλιν.

ἐλεῦθον ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν: a word cluster headed by a participle which is functioning as an adverbial clause (§846): after coming from Judea to Galilee.