

Lesson 36: The Predicate/Adverbials

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

1. Μετὰ [δὲ] τὰς δύο ἡμέρας ἐξῆλθεν ἐκεῖθεν
εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν 4:43
2. ὅτι) προφήτης ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ πατρίδι τιμὴν οὐκ ἔχει 4:44
3. ὅσα ἐποίησεν ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ 4:45
4. καὶ αὐτοῖ [γὰρ] ἦλθον εἰς τὴν ἑορτήν 4:45
5. Ἦλθεν [οὖν] πάλιν εἰς τὴν Κανὰ τῆς Γαλιλαίας 4:46
6. ὅπου ἐποίησεν τὸ ὕδωρ οἶνον 4:46
7. οὗτος ... ἀπῆλθεν πρὸς αὐτὸν 4:47
8. ὅτι) Ἰησοῦς ἦκει ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας εἰς τὴν
Γαλιλαίαν 4:47
9. ἤδη [δὲ] αὐτοῦ καταβαίνοντος οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτοῦ
ὑπήντησαν αὐτῷ 4:51
10. ὅτι) Ἐχθὲς ὥραν ἐβδόμην ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός 4:52
11. Τοῦτο [δὲ] πάλιν δεύτερον σημεῖον ἐποίησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς
ἐλθὼν ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν 4:54

- 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):

	<i>part of speech</i>	<i>function</i>
ex.: Μετὰ...τὰς δύο ἡμέρας (43)	<u>prep. phrase</u>	<u>temporal</u>
1. ἐκεῖθεν (43)	_____	_____
2. ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ πατρίδι (44b)	_____	_____
3. ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις (45a)	_____	_____
4. ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ (45a)	_____	_____
5. πάλιν (46a)	_____	_____
6. ὅπου (46a)	_____	_____
7. εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν (47a)	_____	_____
8. πρὸς αὐτὸν (47a)	_____	_____
9. ἤδη (51)	_____	_____
10. αὐτοῦ καταβαίνοντος (51)	_____	_____
11. ὥραν ἑβδόμην (52b)	_____	_____
12. ἐλθὼν ἐκ τῆς Ἱουδαίας εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν (54)	_____	_____

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

Notes

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

4:47 ἵνα: introduces an object clause after ἠρώτα (§659).

ἤμελλεν...ἀποθνήσκειν: the imperfect of μέλλω with an infinitive to express imminence in past time (§569).

- 4:48 ἴδητε: from ὁράω (class VI).
- οὐ μὴ: the first negative strengthens the second, rather than canceling it as in English (§614.2): *certainly not*.
- 4:49 κατὰβηθι: a root aorist imperative from κατα-βαίνω (cf. §461).
- πρὶν ἀποθανεῖν τὸ παιδίον μου: a temporal clause introduced by πρὶν with an infinitive (from ἀποθνήσκω) and an accusative "subject" (§836.4): *before my child dies*.
- 4:51 αὐτοῦ καταβαίνοντος: a genitive absolute in which the participle and its "subject" are both put in the genitive case even though the referent of the participle occurs as a dative, αὐτῷ, in the main clause [§847; cf. B1-D §423(1)]: *as he was returning*.
- αὐτῷ: a dative object of ὑπ-αντάω (cf. §593).
- 4:52 ἐπύθετο: from πυθάνομαι (class IV.2).
- ἔσχεν: from ἔχω (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).
- ὅτι ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ: a sentence fragment with no subject or verb!
- καὶ ἐπίστευσεν αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ οἰκία αὐτοῦ ὅλη: 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 σημεῖον by the adverb πάλιν.
- ἔλθὼν ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν: a word cluster headed by a participle which is functioning as an adverbial clause (§846): *after coming from Judea to Galilee*.