

Lesson 38: The Predicate/Verb Chains (*continued*)

A. Four criteria are employed in lesson 38 to distinguish verb chains of Groups III-VI:

- (1) What type of verb is the catenative?
- (2) What is the "subject" of the infinitive or participle? (I.e., does it differ from the subject of the catenative verb?)
- (3) Can the verb chain undergo a passive transformation? If so, what constituent in the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive transformation?
- (4) Are there any substitute constructions for the verb chain? After studying lesson 38, summarize these four criteria for each of the following groups of verb chains:

Group III: transitive catenative + infinitive of purpose:

1. (§§580.4, 582.1) _____
2. (§582.2) _____
3. (§582.3) _____
4. (§582.4) _____

Group IV: S-IV transitive catenative + "infinitive of purpose" with dative "subject":

1. (§583.4, 6) _____
2. (§583.4) _____
3. (§583.4) _____
4. (§583.5) _____

Group V: transitive catenative + supplementary participle:

1. (§584.1) _____
2. (§584.1, 5) _____

3. (§584.2) _____

4. (§584.3) _____

Group VI: transitive catenative + infinitive or participle
in indirect discourse:

1. (§585.1) _____

2. (§585.1, 50) _____

3. (§585.3) _____

4. (§585.4) _____

See §585.5 for a comparison of Groups III-VI.

- B. Infinitives of purpose must be divided into two groups (II and III) depending on whether the "subject" of the infinitive is the same as that of the catenative verb (Group II) or different (Group III) and on whether the catenative is intransitive (Group II) or transitive (Group III; cf. §580.1). On the basis of these two criteria, indicate whether the following verb chains belong to Group II or III and provide an English translation for each sentence:

	<i>Subj. of Inf.</i>	<i>Group</i>
ex.: καὶ ἦλθομεν προσκυνῆσαι αὐτῷ (Mt 2:2) <i>and we came to worship him</i>	<u>same</u>	<u>II</u>
1. οὐκ ἦλθον καταλῦσαι ἀλλὰ πληρῶσαι (Mt 5:17) _____	_____	_____
2. καὶ ἔπεμψεν αὐτὸν εἰς τοὺς ἀγροὺς αὐτοῦ βόσκειν χοίρους (Lk 15:15) _____	_____	_____

3. ἀλλ' ὁ πέμψας με βαπτίζειν ἐν ὕδατι
(Jn 1:33)

4. νῦν οὖν πάντες ἡμεῖς ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ
πάρεσμεν ἀκοῦσαι πάντα τὰ προσ-
τεταγμένα σοι ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου
(Acts 10:33)

5. τούτους πέμψω *ἀπενεγκεῖν τὴν χάριν ὑμῶν
εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ (1 Cor 16:3)

*from ἀποφέρω (class VI; cf. §487.10)

C. One example of a catenative verb that may initiate verb chains of more than one type is θέλω (§581).

1. What are the major differences between Group Ib and Group III verb chains with θέλω (§581)?

(1) _____

(2) _____

2. On the basis of the above criteria, indicate whether the following verb chains with θέλω belong to Group Ib or III and translate the sentences into English.

_____ (1) Τῆ ἐπαύριον ἠθέλησεν ἐξελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν
(Jn 1:43)

_____ (2) Ὑμεῖς δὲ ἠθελήσατε ἀγαλλιαθῆναι πρὸς ὥραν ἐν τῷ
φωτὶ αὐτοῦ (Jn 5:35)

_____ (3) καὶ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν θέλετε ποιεῖν
(Jn 8:44)

_____ (4) Ἐὰν αὐτὸν θέλω μένειν ἕως ἔρχομαι ... (Jn 21:22)

_____ (5) τοῦτον ἠθέλησεν ὁ Παῦλος σὺν αὐτῷ ἐξελεθεῖν
(Acts 16:3)

D. The "subject" of the infinitive in Group IV verb chains is the indirect object (dative case) of the catenative, not the direct object (accusative case), as in Group III (§§583ff.). Copy and translate the sentences with Group IV verb chains in the following passages:

1. (Jn 6:31) _____
trans.: _____

2. (Jn 6:52) _____
trans.: _____

3. (Acts 4:29) _____
trans.: _____

4. (2 Tim 1:18) _____
trans.: _____

E. Translate the following Group V verb chains with βλέπω, *see*, and a supplementary participle into English (cf. §§584-584.6):

1. βλέπεις τὸν ὄχλον συνθλίβοντά σε (Mk 5:31)

2. Τῇ ἐπαύριον βλέπει τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐρχόμενον πρὸς αὐτόν
(Jn 1:29)

3. ὁ Πέτρος βλέπει τὸν μαθητὴν ... ἀκολουθοῦντα (Jn 21:20)

F. What are the two main forms in which indirect discourse is stated in Greek (§585.2, 4)?

1. _____

2. _____

G. Translate the following examples of indirect discourse into English (§§585.1-7):

1. Ἐμεῖς δὲ τίνα με λέγετε εἶναι; (Mt 16:15)

2. λέγετε ἐν βεελζεβοὺλ ἐκβάλλειν με τὰ δαιμόνια (Lk 11:18)

3. Πῶς λέγουσιν τὸν Χριστὸν εἶναι Δαυὶδ υἱόν; (Lk 20:41)

4. καὶ ὑμεῖς λέγετε ὅτι ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις ἐστὶν ὁ τόπος ὅπου προσκυνεῖν δεῖ (Jn 4:20)

5. ὁ λέγων ἐν αὐτῷ μένειν (1 Jn 2:6; cf. §585.50)

H. Read the accounts of the baptism of Jesus in Mk 1:9-11, Mt 3:13-17 and Lk 3:21-22 and be prepared to translate them in class.

Notes

Mk 1:9-11

1:9 Καὶ ἐγένετο or Ἐγένετο δὲ (Lk 3:21): *It came to pass that, it happened.* This is a Semitic expression which is usually unnecessary for the syntax of the Greek sentence. Luke is especially fond of this construction as a temporal transitional formula. (Cf. Burton, §357.)

1:10 εἶδεν σχιζομένους τοὺς οὐρανοὺς καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα ... καταβαῖνον: a Group V verb chain with the "subjects" of the participle in the accusative case (§584.5).

σχιζομένους: from σχίζω; note the English derivatives *schism, schizophrenia*.

1:11 εὐδόκησα: Greek tends to express punctiliar action with the aorist tense, whereas the present is used in English (cf. Moule, p. 11).

Mt 3:13-17

3:13 παραγίνεται ὁ Ἰησοῦς ... τοῦ βαπτισθῆναι: a Group II verb chain with the genitive article, which also denotes purpose (cf. Bl-D, §400).

3:14 διεκώλυεν: (*John*) *tried to prevent (him)*; a conative imperfect, used to describe an action which is attempted, but not completed (cf. Burton, §23; Bl-D, §326).

3:15 Ἄφεσ: 2. sg. aor. imperative from ἀφίημι: *Permit (it)*.

πρέπον ἐστὶν: neut. sg. nom. pres. ptc. from πρέπω; used in an impersonal construction with ἐστὶν: *it is fitting, proper*.

3:16 ἀνέβη: from ἀναβαίνω (class IV.5).

ἤνεώχθησαν: from ἀνοίγω/ἀνοίγνυμι (class I.3b).

3:17 εἶδεν [τὸ] πνεῦμα ... καταβαῖνον ... καὶ ἐρχόμενον: a Group V verb chain (cf. Mk 1:10).

Lk 3:21-22

3:21 ἐν with the dative of the articular infinitive: time during which something is happening: *when, after* [cf. Bl-D, §404(2)].

τῷ βαπτισθῆναι ἅπαντα τὸν λαόν: infinitive with accusative "subject."

Ἰησοῦ βαπτισθέντος καὶ προσευχομένου: a genitive absolute; the "subject" of the two participles is different from the subject of the main verb, so the entire clause is put in the genitive case.

ἀνεψχθῆναι τὸν οὐρανόν: infinitive with accusative "subject."

3:22 καταβῆναι τὸν πνεῦμα: infinitive with accusative "subject."

εἶδει: from εἶδος, -ους, τό (3. declension, class 6; cf. §196): *form*. Note the English derivatives *idol*, *idea* and the related Greek words εἶδον, *saw*; τὸ εἶδωλον, *image, idol*; τὸ εἰδωλεῖον, *an idol's temple*; ἡ εἰδέα, *appearance*.

φωνῆν ... γενέσθαι: infinitive with accusative "subject."