

Lesson 39: The Predicate/Variations on Sentence Type III

A. Although the direct object of the verb is commonly signalled by the accusative case in Greek, it is occasionally signalled by other cases or constructions (§§590ff.). In these instances a superscript 4 may be added to the morphological description of the word or word group to indicate its syntactical function as direct object (§592.3). Diagram the following type III sentences and indicate the direct object with a superscript 4 where it is not in the accusative case:

1. οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτοῦ ὑπήντησαν αὐτῷ (Jn 4:51)
2. τούτῳ ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε (Jn 5:38)
3. ὅτι) ἐγὼ κατηγορήσω ὑμῶν (Jn 5:45)
4. ὅτι) ἐγὼ ἀπέσταλκα αὐτούς (Acts 10:20)
5. καταλαμβάνομαι ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν προσωπολήμπτης ὁ θεός (Acts 10:34)
6. διεκρίνοντο πρὸς αὐτὸν οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς (Acts 11:2)
7. καὶ) ἐδόξασαν τὸν θεὸν (Acts 11:18)
8. ὅτι) ἕκαστος ὑμῶν λέγει, Ἐγὼ ... Χριστοῦ (1 Cor 1:12)
9. τῶν πτωχῶν [ἵνα] μνημονεύωμεν (Gal 2:10)
10. καὶ) ἡμεῖς εἰς Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐπιστεύσαμεν (Gal 2:16)

B. Πιστεύω governs a variety of constructions in the predicates of type III sentences (§§590-592.1). Look up the following verses in your Greek New Testament, each of which contains an S-III with πιστεύω, and place a check mark (✓) in the column which describes the form of the object in that sentence:

	$1/2/4$ (§591.1)	$1/2/5^4$ (§§591.2, 5)	$1/2/p4x^4$ (§§591.3, 6)	$1/2/p5x^4$ (§591.4)	$1/2/s^4$ (§591.7)
1. Mt 9:28	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Mk 1:15	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Jn 2:11	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Jn 2:22	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Jn 2:23	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. Jn 3:15	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. Jn 3:18	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. Jn 4:21	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. Jn 4:39	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. Jn 4:50	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11. Jn 8:24	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12. Jn 9:35	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13. Jn 11:27	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14. Jn 11:42	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15. Jn 11:48	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16. Jn 12:36	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17. Jn 12:38	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18. Jn 13:19	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
19. Jn 16:30	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
20. Jn 20:31	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

21. Acts 4:4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
22. Acts 8:37	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
23. Acts 9:42	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
24. Acts 16:31	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
25. Rom 4:3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

- C. Prepare selection #8: Mk 1:16-20//Mt 4:18-22 (Huck §11, "The Call of the First Disciples") for class translation.

Notes

Mk 1:16-20

- 1:16 εἶδεν Σίμωνα καὶ Ἀνδρέαν. . . ἀμφιβάλλοντας: a Group V verb chain (§584).
- 1:17 καὶ ποιήσω ὑμᾶς γενέσθαι ἄλιεῖς ἀνθρώπων: an S-V with the infinitive of the embedded S-II included (cf. Mt 4:19 where the infinitive is omitted; §521.1).
- 1:18 ἀφέντες: participle from ἀφ-ίημι (class I.7b).
αὐτοῖς: a dative object with ἀκολουθεῖω (§593.1).
- 1:19 προβάς: participle from προ-βαίνω (class IV.5).
ὀλίγον: an adverbial accusative: *a little (further)*.
- εἶδεν Ἰάκωβον...καὶ Ἰωάννην...καταρτίζοντας: another supplementary participle in a Group V verb chain (§584). Note that καὶ αὐτοῖς (=Ἰάκωβον...καὶ Ἰωάννην) is redundant [the two words are omitted in Mt 4:21; B1-D §442(9)].
- Ἰάκωβον τὸν τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου: *James, the (son) of Zebedee* (cf. Moule, pp. 37-38).

Mt 4:18-22

- 4:18 βάλλοντας ἀμφίβληστρον: compare the single supplementary participle, ἀμφιβάλλοντας, in Mk 1:16.

4:20 οἱ δὲ: the definite article is used as a pronoun with δέ to mark a change of subjects in narratives (§712): *they*.

4:22 the parallelism of word order and wording between 4:20 and 4:22 is striking. Indeed, 4:21-22 seems to be a doublet of 4:18-20.

D. *The Synoptic Problem.* Matthew, Mark and Luke are called the Synoptic Gospels because they contain many similar, even identical, passages. New Testament scholars of the past century have proposed a number of hypotheses which attempt to account for the literary interrelationships among these three Gospels. One way to gain a picture of the complexity of this problem is to compare the wording of passages which occur in two or three of the Synoptics. Place Mk 1:16-20 beside Mt 4:18-22 and underline with a solid line those words which are identical and with a broken line those words which are similar (merely a difference of case, tense, word order, etc.).

ex.: καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς... (Mt 4:19) // καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς (Mk 1:17)