

Lesson 40: The Predicate/Variations on Sentence Type IV

A. Diagram the following type IV sentences and indicate the direct object with a superscript 4 where it is not in the accusative case and the indirect object with a superscript 5 where it is not in the dative case (§§600-602):

1. Καὶ) ἀποστέλλουσιν πρὸς αὐτόν τινας τῶν

Φαρισαίων καὶ τῶν Ἑρωδιανῶν Mk 12:13

2. ...λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, Διδάσκαλε...δῶμεν; Mk 12:14

3. φέρετέ μοι δηνάριον... Mk 12:15

4. οἱ [δὲ] εἶπαν αὐτῷ, Καίσαρος Mk 12:16

5. καὶ) εἶπεν ὁ κύριος πρὸς τὸν δοῦλον, Ἔξελθε

...δείπνου Lk 14:23-24

6. λέγω [γὰρ] ὑμῖν ὅτι οὐδεὶς τῶν ἀνδρῶν

ἐκείνων τῶν κεκλημένων γεύσεταιί μου

τοῦ δείπνου Lk 14:24

7. Εἶπεν [δὲ] καὶ πρὸς τινας...τὴν παραβολὴν

ταύτην Lk 18:9

8. λέγει πρὸς αὐτόν ὁ Νικόδημος, Πῶς...γεννηθῆναι; Jn 3:4



*not show favoritism to anyone*); note that the impersonal verb μέλει is to be distinguished from μέλλω, *be about to*.

δοῦναι: infinitive from δίδωμι (class I.7b; cf. §4660.3).

κῆνσος, -ου, ὀ: a Latin word which is transliterated into Greek: *tax* [Luke has replaced the Latin term with φόρος; B1-D §5(1)].

12:15 εἰδώς: a participle from οἶδα (class VI; cf. §487.5) with its own object, αὐτῶν τὴν ὑπόκρισιν, in an embedded S-III.

ἴδω: a subjunctive form from ὁράω (class VI).

12:16 οἱ δὲ ἤνεγκαν: the verb is from φέρω (class VI); this is an S-IV.0/0 with the direct object (δηνάριον) and indirect object (αὐτῷ) easily supplied from the preceding sentence: *they brought (a denarius to him)*.

Τίνος / ἡ εἰκῶν αὐτῆ καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφή; a nominal sentence (the copula is deleted) with a compound subject and possessive genitive as predicate complement.

Καίσαρος: in the context of the narrative, this fragmented S-II contains only a genitive modifier of the predicate complement: *(the image is the image) of Caesar* (cf. §501).

12:17 Τὰ Καίσαρος: *the (things) of Caesar*.

ἀπόδοτε: imperative form from ἀπο-δίδωμι.

ἔξεθαύμαζον: from ἐκ-θαυμάζω (ἐκ becomes ἐξ before vowels).

*Mt 22:15-22*

22:15 ὅπως: a purpose clause with ὅπως and the subjunctive rather than ἵνα (§878.1).

22:18 γνοῦς: aorist participle from γινώσκω (class V).

22:19 ἐπιδείξατε: aorist imperative from ἐπι-δείκνυμι (class IV.4).

προσήνεγκαν: from προσ-φέρω (class VI).

22:22 ἀφέντες: participle from ἀφ-ίημι (class I.7b).

Lk 20:20-26

20:20 ἀπέστειλαν ἐγκαθέτους ὑποκρινομένους ἑαυτοῦς δικαίους εἶναι: a verb chain followed by an S-V: ἐγκαθέτους is both the object of the catenative, ἀπέστειλαν, and "subject" of the supplementary participle, ὑποκρινομένους; moreover, ὑποκρινομένους, a verb of believing [B1-D §397(2)], embeds the main verb of an S-V with two accusatives, the second of which, δικαίους, is the predicate complement of the first, ἑαυτοῦς [§521.1; the infinitive, εἶναι, is omitted in D and lat, B1-D §157(2); cf. §406(1)]: *they sent spies who pretended that they were righteous.*

ἵνα ἐπιλάβωνται αὐτοῦ λόγου: a purpose clause with ἵνα and the subjunctive of ἐπι-λαμβάνομαι (class IV.2), which takes a genitive object (§596).

ὥστε παραδοῦναι: ὥστε with the infinitive of intended result, bordering closely on a purpose clause [B1-D §391(3); Moule, pp. 143-144]; παραδοῦναι is from παρα-δίδωμι (class I.7b; cf. §4660.3).

20:22 ἔξεστιν ἡμᾶς...δοῦναι: an infinitive with accusative "subject" following the impersonal verb, ἔξεστιν [cf. B1-D §409(3)].

20:24 Δείξατε: from δείκνυμι (class IV.4).

20:26 καὶ οὐκ ἴσχυσαν ἐπιλαβέσθαι αὐτοῦ ῥήματος: a Group I.b verb chain (§571.1) in an S-III with a genitive object of ἐπι-λαμβάνομαι (§596).

In comparing the three accounts of this incident, note especially the wordings of Mk 12:15a//Mt 22:18a//Lk 20:23.