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 αὐτὸν τινὰς τῶν

   Φαρισαῖων καὶ τῶν Ἰηροδιανῶν

   Mk 12:13

2. ...λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, Διδάσκαλε...δῶμεν;

   Mk 12:14

3. φέρετέ μοι δηνάριον...

   Mk 12:15

4. οἱ [ὁ] εἶπαν αὐτῷ, Καίσαρος

   Mk 12:16

5. καὶ εἶπεν ὁ κύριος πρὸς τὸν δούλον, Ἐξελθε...

   ...δείπνου

   Lk 14:23-24

6. λέγω [γὰρ] ὅμως ὧτι οὐδεὶς τῶν ἄνδρῶν

   ἐκείνων τῶν κεκλημένων γεύσεται μου

   τοῦ δείπνου

   Lk 14:24

7. Εἶπεν [ὁ] καὶ πρὸς τινὰς...τῆν παραβολὴν

   ταύτην

   Lk 18:9

8. λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Νικόδημος, Πῶς...γεννηθῆναι; Ἱν 3:4
B. Diagram the following sentences and indicate in the blanks what constituent elements are deleted (§§604-608):

3a lat
ex.: S-II: Μακάριοι εἰς τὸ πνεύματι copula
(Mt 5:3)

1. S-IV: ἄφησεν καὶ ὁμίχλος ὁ πατὴρ ὁμόν
   δ ὁδράνιος (Mt 6:14)

2. S-II: καὶ) πάντα ἔτοιμα (Mt 22:4)

3. S-IV: ἀφίζετε (Mk 11:25)

4. S-IV: καὶ) διμορφολογος διμορφολογος
   δανείζουσιν (Lk 6:34)

5. S-III: Λάβε (Rev 10:9)


Notes

Mk 12:13-17

12:14 οὐ μέλει σοι περὶ ὁδεγοῦς: an impersonal verb:
it does not matter to you about anyone (=you do
not show favoritism to anyone); note that the impersonal verb ἐλέει is to be distinguished from μέλλω, be about to.

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

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

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

ἐδω: a subjunctive form from ἔρω (class VI).

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

Τίνος/ ἡ εἰκὼν αὐτή 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.

ἐξεσθαύμαζον: from ἔκ-θαυμάζω (ἔκ becomes ἐξ before vowels).

Mt 22:15-22

22:15 δρμως: a purpose clause with δομως and the subjunctive rather than το (§878.1).

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

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

προσήνεγκαν: from προς-φέρω (class VI).
22:22 ἀφέντες: participle from ἀφ-ίμι (class I.7b).

Lk 20:20-26

20:20 ἀπέστειλαν ἐγκαθέτους ὑποκρινομένους ἑαυτοῖς 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 [Bl-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, ἑαυτοῖς [§521.1; the infinitive, εἶναι, is omitted in D and lat, Bl-D §157(2); cf. §406(1)]: they sent spies who pretended that they were righteous.

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

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

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

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


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