Lesson 41: Function Words/Negatives

A. Review Lesson 41 and answer the following questions:

1. The form of the negative oó before a word beginning with a consonant is _____, before a word beginning with a vowel with smooth breathing is _____, and before a word beginning with a vowel with rough breathing is _____ (§614.1).

2. Does the double negative, oó μη, make a positive statement as in English? __________ (§614.2).

3. Which mood(s) are negated with oó? __________________;
   with μη? __________________ (§615.1).

4. When used as conjunctions, oóē and μηē normally join what parallel units? __________________ (§617.4).


B. Diagram the following sentences from Jn 8:12-59 and indicate sentence type in the blanks at the left. Note the new parsing symbols in §612:

___ 1. ἡ μαρτυρία σου οὐκ ἐστιν ἀλήθης 8:13
___ 2. ἐγὼ οὐ κρίνω οὐδένα 8:15
___ 3. ἄκοψας ὡς ἐλαθέα 8:21
___ 4. ἐγὼ οὐκ εἶμι ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου 8:23
___ 5. ἢν [γὰρ] μὴ πιστεύσατε οτι ἐγὼ εἰμι 8:24
___ 6. οὐκ ἀφήκηκεν με μόνον 8:29

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C. Translate the following questions into English, indicating the nuance of the negative interrogatives in your translation (§617.7):

1. Οὐ γέγραπται δὲ τῷ ὁ οἶκος μου οἶκος προσευχῆς κλήθησεταί πᾶσιν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν; 

Mk 11:17

2. μὴ δύναται εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ δεύτερον εἰσελθεῖν καὶ γεννηθῆναι; 

Jn 3:4


Notes

Mk 2:23-28

2:23 αὐτῶν...παραπορεύεσθαι: an infinitive with an accusative "subject."

ηρέαντο ποιεῖν: Group Ia verb chain (§570).


2:25 ἀνέγνωτε: from ἀνα-γνώσκω (class V).
καὶ ἐπείνασεν αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ: the verb agrees only with αὐτὸς since it precedes the compound subject (§537).

2:26 ἐπὶ Ἀβραὰμ ἀξιερεῖτο: ἐπὶ with the genitive (Ἀβραὰμ is indeclinable; §207) means in the time of.

εἰ μὴ τοῦς ἔρευς: the accusative "subject" of the infinitive φαγεῖν which is not repeated from the previous clause; the negative μὴ, which occurs with non-indicative moods (§615.1), also indicates that the deleted verb is φαγεῖν.

2:28 ὁστε κύριος ἔστιν ὁ οὐδὲ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ σαββάτου: an S-II with the predicate nominative, κύριος...τοῦ σαββάτου, divided by the copula and the subject; καὶ is used here as an adverb (§623).

Mt 12:1-8

12:4 ὁ οὖν ἔδω ἢν αὐτῷ φαγεῖν οὐδὲ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ, εἰ μὴ τοῖς ἔρευσιν μόνοις: the neuter nominative participle, ἔδω (from ἔστη) in a Group Ia verb chain with the copula ἦν (§568); this impersonal verb chain is followed by an infinitive (φαγεῖν) with a compound dative "subject" [αὐτῷ...οὐδὲ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ; cf. Bl-D §409(3)]; although the infinitive clause usually functions as the "subject" of the impersonal verb, in this case it is in apposition to the relative pronoun ὁ (antecedent: the previous clause) which is the subject of ἔδω ἦν [cf. Mk 2:26b and Lk 6:4c where the relative pronoun οὗ (antecedent: τοῦ θατοῦ) is functioning as the object of the infinitive, φαγεῖν].

12:6 τοῦ ἱεροῦ μείζον: the neuter nominative comparative adjective μείζον (from μέγας) with the genitive of comparison (§890.2): something greater than the temple (is here).

12:7 ἔγνωκεντε: a rare pluperfect form (from γνωσκω; cf. §418).

Lk 6:1-5

6:1 διαπορεύεσθαι αὐτὸν: an infinitive with an accusative "subject."