Lesson 42: Function Words/Conjunctions

A. The particle καὶ may be used both as a conjunction meaning and (§621) and as an adverb meaning also, too, likewise, even (§623). When used as a conjunction, καὶ connects two elements of the same grammatical order (§621). On the basis of this criterion, indicate whether καὶ is a conjunction (= C) or an adverb (= A) in the following sentences and, where a conjunction, underline the two connected elements:

___ 1. Φιμώθηκε καὶ ἔζηλε ἐξ αὐτοῦ
   Mk 1:25

___ 2. ἑπείνασεν αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ
   Mk 2:25

___ 3. ἐδώκεν καὶ τοῖς σὺν αὐτῷ οὔσιν
   Mk 2:26

___ 4. ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ
   Jn 3:3

___ 5. Ἐδὰν μὴ σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα ζήτετε
   Jn 4:48

___ 6. ἐκείνος ἦν ὁ λύχνος ὁ καὶ ὁμοίων καὶ φαίνων
   Jn 5:35

___ 7. ὅν καὶ ἀνεύλαν κρεμάσαντες ἐπὶ ξύλου
   Acts 10:39

___ 8. δότι οὗτός ἐστιν ὡς...κριτῆς ζώντων καὶ
   νεκρῶν
   Acts 10:42

___ 9. δότι καὶ τὰ ἑυθὺς ἔδεξαντο τὸν λόγον τοῦ
   Θεοῦ
   Acts 11:1

___ 10. Ἥκουσα δὲ καὶ φωνῆς
   Acts 11:7

B. Diagram the following sentences, including adverbials, negatives and conjunctions. See Appendix IV, Volume III, for the complete parsing code.

1. καὶ ὦν ἤθελον ἐλθεῖν
   Mt 22:3

2. ...οἱ δοῦλοι ἐκείνοι...συνήγαγον πάντας] οὗς
3. ἔλεγεν δὲ καὶ πρὸς τινας τοὺς πεποιθότας

4. μὴ Παῦλος ἑσταυρώθη ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, ἢ εἰς τὸ

δύναμα Παῦλου ἐβαπτίσθητε;

5. οὗ γὰρ ἀπέστειλέν με Χριστὸς βαπτίζειν

ἄλλα εὐαγγελίζεσθαι

C. Prepare Mk 1:21-28//Mt 7:28-29//Lk 4:31-37 (Huck §12) for class translation (Selection #11, "The Demoniac").

Notes

Mk 1:21-28

1:23 ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτω: the associative dative


1:24 Τί ἡμῖν καὶ σοί: the predicate of an S-II without the copula and subject; the pronominal adjective τί heads a complex cluster with two attributive datives (cf. $§§695.5, 703$: What (is there) between us and you? This is a standard phrase which also occurs in Mt 8:29; 27:19 (Μηθεῖν σοι καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἐκεῖνῳ; Mk 5:7 (Τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί); Lk 4:34; 8:28 (Mk 5:7); and Jn 2:4 (Τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί;). There is also a corresponding Hebrew expression which means, Why are you meddling with us? (for references, see Bauer, s.v. ἐγώ end).

οἶδα σε τῶς εἶ: a mixture of constructions: the indirect discourse after οἶδα begins with the accusative plus infinitive construction (cf. Group VI verb chains), but shifts to an indirect question with the nominative and indicative mood (agnate to a δι-clause; cf. $§§585.4, 648$; Moule, p. 154).

δ ἄγιος τοῦ Θεοῦ: an articular adjective used as
a substantive (§715.1): the holy (one) of God.

1:26 ὁ υπὸ μεγάλη: an associative dative (§892.6): 
with a loud voice.

1:27 ὁ στε συζητέων: a result clause with ὁ στε and the
infinitive (§880.2; since the "subject" of the
infinitive is the same as the subject of the
main verb, it is not repeated in the accusative
case).

ἐπιτάσσετι...διακοδομεῖν: both these verbs take
dative objects (§593).

Lk 4:31-37

4:32 ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ: another associative dative [§892.6;
cf. Bl-D §198(2)]: with authority.

4:35 δίψαν: aorist participle from δίπτω (class II).

μηδὲν βλάψαν αὐτόν: a circumstantial participle
(from βλάψω, class II) with two accusatives
in an embedded S-VI (§523): injuring him
nothing.

4:36 Τίς ὁ λόγος οὗτος: the copula must be supplied
for this S-II: What (is) this word?

ὅτι: causal ὅτι (§651).

καὶ ἔξερχονται: καὶ is used with consecutive
force (§0880): so that, with the result that
(they come out).