Lesson 43: Function Words/Sentence Connectors

A. Find at least one example of the following conjunctions and sentence connectors in Mt 22:1-10:

1. consecutive οὖν (§634.1): ____________________________
2. καὶ as a conjunction (§621): ____________________________
3. καὶ as a sentence connector (§630.1): _________________
4. correlative τε καὶ (§635.2): ____________________________
5. δέ plus an article to signal a change of speakers (§635.1):
   ______________________________________________________________________
6. correlative μὲν...δέ... (§635.2): _________________________
7. transitional δέ (§632): _________________________________

B. Diagram the following verses from 1 Cor 1:10-31, marking sentence connectors with a D (see Appendix IV, Volume III for the complete code):

1. λέγω δὲ τούτο,
   διbir εκαστος υμων λεγει,
   'Εγω μεν ειμι Παυλου,
   'Εγω δε 'Απολλω,
   'Εγω δε Κηθα,
   'Εγω δε Χριστου. 1 Cor 1:12

2. 'Ο λόγος γαρ δ του σταυρου τοις μεν
C. Prepare selection #12, "The Healing of a Leper," for class translation. This healing miracle occurs in all three Synoptic Gospels: Mk 1:40-45//Mt 8:1-4//Lk 5:12-16 (Huck §45).

Notes

Mk 1:40-45

1:40 ὅτι: one way to introduce indirect discourse is with ὅτι plus the optative or indicative; in the NT, especially in Mark, ὅτι is also frequently used to introduce direct discourse in which case it functions like quotation marks and is called ὅτι recitativum [§§647-650; B1-D §470(1)]: saying to him, "If...."

1:41 καὶ σπλαγχνισθεὶς ἐκπέμψας τὴν χείρα: two embedded sentences headed by participles in the nominative case; the shift in speakers from the leper to Jesus is not formally indicated, but must be inferred from the context.
αὕτω ηὕσατο: ἀπτομαῖ takes a genitive object
(§596.1); αὕτω can thus be taken as either
the object of ηὕσατο or as a genitive modifier
of τὴν χείρα (cf. the word order in Mt 8:3).

1:43 ἐμβριμησάμενος αὕτῷ: from ἐμβριμάσομαι (class
1.2a) with a dative object (§593).

1:44 ὁρᾷ μηδενὶ μηδενẽ ἐπης: the present imperative
of ὁρᾶω followed by the aorist subjunctive of
λέγω and the negative pronominal adjectives
beginning with μὴ to express prohibition
(§810); if ὁρα is taken as an attention-getting
particle (§821), the sentence is an S-IV [cf.
Bl-D §364(3)].

μηδενὶ...ἀλλὰ: the negative pronominal adjectives
are also functioning as adversative conjunctions
(§617).

dεἰξων: aorist imperative from δείκνωμι (class
IV.4).

προσένειγε: aorist imperative from προσ-φέρω
(class VI).

περὶ τοῦ καθαρισμοῦ σου: περὶ plus the genitive
usually means concerning; here it is close to
ὑπὲρ: for, on account of, because of [Bl-D
§229(1)].

ἀ προσέταξεν Μωϋσῆς: from προσ-τάσσω (class III.2);
the relative clause is the object of προσ-
ἐνεγκε; it has no expressed antecedent (§643.2;
cf. Mt 8:4).

eίς ματαύρουν αὕτοῖς: a prepositional phrase with
είς to express purpose (Smythe §1686); an
agnate construction for είς with the infinitive
of purpose (cf. §883.2).

1:45 ὁ δὲ: the leper (§635.1).

ηρῴατο κηρύσσειν...καὶ διαφημίζειν: a Group Ia
verb chain with two infinitives (§570).

tὸν λόγον: a reference to the healing miracle:
the matter.

ὡστε μηκέτι αὕτων δύνασθαι...εἰσελθεῖν: a Group
Ib verb chain (§571) in which the catenative,
δύναμαι, is also an infinitive because the whole clause follows ὡςτε to express the actual result of the preceding action (§880.2); the infinitive δύναμαι requires the negative μὴ (§615.1) and an accusative "subject," αὐτόν: so that he was no longer able to enter....

μηκέτι...ἀλλ': a negative adverb functioning as an adversative conjunction with ἀλλά (§617).

ἀλλ' ἐξω ἐπ' ἐφήμωνς τόποις ἤν: an S-II with two adverbials functioning as predicate complements.

Mt 8:1-4

8:1 Καταβάντως δὲ αὐτός: a genitive absolute construction (§847), even though the subject of the participle (from κατα-βαίνω; class IV.5) is referred to in the main clause [αὐτός; §8470.2; Б1-Д §423(1)].

ἡκολούθησαν αὐτῷ: ἡκολούθεω with a dative object (§593.1).

8:2 προσελθὼν: from προσ-έρχομαι (class VI).

προσεκύνει αὐτῷ: προσ-κυνέω with a dative object (§593).

Lk 5:12-16

5:12 Καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ ἐλώνι αὐτῶν: the formulaic καὶ ἐγένετο (and it came to pass) to indicate a transition in the narrative, followed by the dative of time (ἐν plus the dative; §893.2) and the infinitive with an accusative "subject": as he was....

ἂνὴρ πλήρης λέπρας: a nominative absolute [§886.4; as a Semitic construction which places the substantive in the nominative in front of its clause, see Б1-Д §466(2)] if καὶ ἐγένετο is taken as formulaic or, possibly, the grammatical subject of ἐγένετο: And, behold, a man full of leprosy came as he was....

πεσόν: aorist participle from πίπτω.

ἐπὶ προσώπων: the article is omitted from this prepositional phrase (it is obviously definite, referring to his face!).
ἐδεήθη: from δεύμα, a deponent verb with an active meaning, followed by a genitive object, αὐτοῦ.

5:14 καὶ αὐτὸς παρήγγειλεν αὐτῷ μηδεινε εἶπεν: indirect discourse (Group VI verb chain), but with a dative "subject" of the infinitive rather than an accusative since παρ-αγγέλω requires a dative object.

δείξον...καὶ προσένεγκε: a reversion to direct discourse [cf. Bl-D §470(2)].

5:15 συνήρχοντο...ἀκούειν καὶ θεραπεύομαι: a Group II verb chain: an intransitive verb of motion with two infinitives of purpose (§575).

5:16 ἢν ὅπωραν...καὶ προσευχόμενος: a compound Group Ia verb chain (§568).