

Lesson 49: Nominal Word Clusters/Determiners

- A. Six functions of the Greek article are discussed in §§710-716: (1) modifier (§711), (2) pronoun with μέν or δέ (§712), (3) grammatical signal (§713), (4) case signal (§714), (5) "substantivizer" (§715), and (6) signal of modification structure (§716). Study the following word clusters from Mk 4:1-9 and indicate which of these six functions the underlined articles are performing; support your answers by referring to the discussion in §§710-716:

*Function(s) of Arts.*

1. πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος (4:1) \_\_\_\_\_
2. ἐν τῇ διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ (4:2) \_\_\_\_\_
3. ὁ σπείρων (4:3) \_\_\_\_\_
4. ἐν τῷ σπείρειν (4:4) \_\_\_\_\_
5. ἐπὶ τὸ πετρῶδες (4:5) \_\_\_\_\_
6. αἱ ἄκανθαι (4:7) \_\_\_\_\_
7. εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν καλήν (4:8) \_\_\_\_\_

- B. In the confrontation between Jesus and "some of the Pharisees and Herodians" in Mk 12:13-17 the speaker changes five times. In four instances the article with δέ functions as a pronoun (=he/they) to mark the change (§712). Locate these four examples, translate the phrases, and indicate the antecedent for each one:

	<i>Art. + δέ</i>	<i>Verse</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Antecedent</i>
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____

- C. The determiner αὐτός has three major functions (§§719-722). These functions can be distinguished by the structure of the element in which αὐτός appears. Place the letters of the structure in front of the functions with which they correspond:

<i>Functions of αὐτός</i>	<i>Structures</i>
_____ 1. pron. adj. of identity (§720)	a. alone (without art. and/or noun)
_____ 2. intensifying pron. adj. (§721)	b. in attributive pos. in cluster
_____ 3. personal pronoun (§722)	c. in predicate pos. in cluster

- D. Indicate the function of αὐτός (identity, intensifier, pronoun; see §261 for its declension) in the following verses and provide a translation:

*Function*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκάλεσεν αὐτούς (Mk 1:20)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ γὰρ ἐποίουν τοῖς προφήταις...  
(Lk 6:23)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἀφίομεν παντὶ ὀφείλοντι ἡμῖν  
(Lk 11:4)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. αὐτὸς γὰρ Ἰησοῦς ἐμαρτύρησεν... (Jn 4:44)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. καὶ αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἦλθον εἰς τὴν ἑορτὴν (Jn 4:45)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. ἦτε δὲ κατηρτισμένοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ νοῦ...  
(1 Cor 1:10)

- E. The frequency and range of αὐτός as a *personal pronoun* of the third person is illustrated in Mk 1:40-45. Find all the occurrences of αὐτός in this pericope and indicate the syntactical functions of each (subject, object of preposition, etc.; cf. §722):

	<i>Occurrence</i>	<i>Verse</i>	<i>Syntactical Function</i>
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____

- F. Selection #18, "The Parable of the Sower" (Huck §90), occurs in all three Synoptic Gospels: Mk 4:1-9//Mt 13:1-9//Lk 8:4-8. Prepare *Mk 4:1-9* for class translation and compare the other two versions with it.

*Notes*

- 4:1 ὥστε αὐτόν εἰς πλοῖον ἐμβάντα καθῆσθαι ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ:  
 the infinitive καθῆσθαι (=the main verb) with ὥστε to express actual result (§880.2); αὐτόν is the accusative "subject" of the infinitive and antecedent of the circumstantial participle ἐμβάντα

(from ἐμ-βαίνω): *so that he, getting into a boat, sat [in it] on the sea (cf. §8460).*

παῖς ὁ ὄχλος...ἦσαν: a collective noun with a plural verb (§538); note the verb is singular with ὄχλος πλεῖστος above!

4:2 καὶ ἐδίδασκεν αὐτοῦς...πολλά: an S-VI (§§520, 523.1).

4:3 ἐξῆλθεν...σπεῖραι: an infinitive of purpose in a Group II verb chain (§§574-576).

4:4 ἐν τῷ σπεῖρειν: the dative of time with ἐν (§893.2) and the infinitive used for contemporaneous time (§836.1; cf. B1-D §404): *as he sowed.*

ὁ μὲν...καὶ ἄλλο (5)...καὶ ἄλλο (7)...καὶ ἄλλα (8): the relative pronoun ὁ is used as a demonstrative with contrastive μὲν (§635.3) in place of the article (§712); it is correlated with the determiner ἄλλος in the series which follows (§760); although there is no antecedent for these pronouns, they are all neuter and related to the verb σπεῖρω which suggests that the implicit antecedent is τὸ σπέρμα: *some [seed]...and other [seed]...*

ἔπεσεν: from πίπτω (class I.7a).

4:5 διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν βάθος γῆς: the construction with διὰ τό and the infinitive is frequent (Burton §407) in adverbial clauses of cause (§836.2; Burton, §408, says this construction is agnate to causal ὅτι and the indicative): *because it [=the seed] lacked depth of earth.* (If one regards τό as a pronoun referring to "the seed," it is the accusative "subject" of ἔχειν.)

4:6 ἐξηράνθη: from ξηραίνω (class III.4).

4:7 συνέπνιξαν: from συμ-πνίγω (class I.3b).

4:8 ἄλλα ἔπεσεν...καὶ ἐδίδου: a neuter plural subject tied to singular verbs (§536).

ἀναβαίνοντα καὶ αὐξανόμενα: two interpretations are possible: either these two participles are neuter plural nominative circumstantial participles whose antecedent is ἄλλα (§846) or, if the variant reading αὐξανόμενον is preferred, they are masculine singular accusative supplementary participles following the catenative ἐδίδου, with καρπὸν as accusative "subject" (cf. §584).

ἐν τριάκοντα: ἐν is the neuter form of the numeral *one*, εἷς, μία, ἓν: *one* [portion of the seed yielded] *thirty-fold* [cf. Bl-D §207(2), 248(3); the textual tradition is confused as to what follows ἔφερον, however].

- 4:9 Ὅς ἔχει ὄτα ἀκούειν: an infinitive of purpose in a Group III verb chain (§580) with accusative "subject" ὄτα (from τὸ οὖς: third declension, class 3.b; §172.4) embedded in a relative clause; the relative pronoun ὅς has no explicit antecedent and so the relative clause is functioning as the object of the imperative ἀκούετω (§673).