A. Locate all attributive participles which are functioning as substantives (§775), including their complements (§776), in the two accounts of "The Beatitudes" in Mt 5:1-12 and Lk 6:20-23:

1. ________________  
2. ________________  
3. ________________  
4. ________________  
5. ________________  

B. Diagram the following sentences from Jn 3:1-21, indicating the syntactical function of the g-clusters (§778), and state the sentence types in the blanks at the left:

1. τὸ γεγέννημένον ἐκ τῆς σαρκὸς σάρξ ἐστιν  
2. ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον  
3. ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν μὴ ἀποληται  
4. ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν οὐ κρίνεται  
5. ὅ ἐστιν τῆς ἀληθείας ἐρχεται πρὸς τὸ φῶς  

C. Since each g-cluster is agnate to a relative clause (§773), the attributive participle contains an embedded subject and verb which may take the same complements as the corresponding finite verb (§776). Diagram the following g-clusters (placing
parentheses around the embedded 2-1 over the participle) and indicate sentence types in the blanks if the clusters were transformed (=T) into relative clauses:

(2-1) 4n+

ex.: 1g+ = T S-III дол [δὲ] ποιῶν / τὴν ἀλήθειαν Jn 3:21

___ 1. ὑπὲρ τῶν διωκόντων ὑμᾶς Mt 5:44

___ 2. ἀλλ' ὁ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς Mt 7:21

___ 3. καὶ τοὺς ἀγοράζοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ Mk 11:15

___ 4. ἀλλ' ὁ πέμψας με βαπτίζειν ἐν δαίσι Jn 1:33

___ 5. εἶ μὴ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβάς Jn 3:13


Notes

Mk 11:15-19

11:15 ἤρξατο ἐκβάλλειν: periphrasis with ἀρχομαι and the infinitive (a Group Ia verb chain; §570).

τοὺς πωλοῦντας καὶ τοὺς ἁγοράζοντας: attributive participles used substantively as the direct objects in an S-III (§778.3).

πᾶς περιστεράς: direct object of the participle τῶν πωλοῦντων (§776.1).

11:16 ἤφιεν: 3. sg. imperf. of ἀφίημι (class I.7b): he did (not) permit.

ἵνα: used to introduce an object clause: that (cf. §659 and Burton, §210).
διενέγησαι: from δια-φέρω (class VI); subjunctive following ἵνα (cf. §655).

11:17 κληθήσεται: fut. pass. of καλέω in an S-VP (§521.2). Note that the accusative object of the active form has become the subject of the passive sentence (Ὁ οἶκος μου) and the predicate accusative has been changed to a nominative (ὁικὸς προσ-ευχής), indicating that the two accusatives in an S-V represent an embedded S-II.

πᾶς τοῖς ἔθνεσιν: πᾶς in first predicate position (§741.1).

αὐτῶν/οπήλαιον: two accusative objects in an S-V with ποιέω (cf. §521.1). Mark uses the perfect tense to indicate the continuing effect in the present of a past act (§794).

11:18 πᾶς αὐτῶν ἀπολέσωσιν: an included question as the object of ἔξητον in an S-III (§601.1). The subjunctive is used with questions of deliberation (Smythe §2639): and they were deliberating how they might destroy him. Verbs of striving and planning like ζητέω, however, are frequently followed by a final/purpose clause with ὁμοίως and the subjunctive (§878.1; cf. Burton, §§205-207). If πᾶς is taken as a substitute for ὁμοίως in a purpose clause, the meaning would be: and they were plotting so that they might destroy him.

ἀπολέσωσιν: from ἀπάλλυμι.

11:19 καὶ ὅταν ὁψὲ ἐγένετο: ὅταν plus the imperfect indicative, ἐγένετο, indicates repeated action in past time [§870; cf. Bl-D, §§367, 382(4)].

ἐξεπορεύοντο: The variant, ἐξεπορεύετο, is also strongly attested.

Lk 19:45-48

19:45 ἔσται: future of εἰμί (§378). Note the use of ἔσται instead of κληθήσεται (Mk 11:17): the cases of the subject and predicate are the same, but the sentence type is II, instead of VP.

19:47 ἢν διώδοκων: periphrasis for the imperfect (§§568, 792.5).
τὸ καθ’ ἡμέραν: *every day*; this temporal adverbial enforces the iterative sense of the periphrastic form.

οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς...καὶ οἱ πρῶτοι τοῦ λαοῦ: three subjects, separated by the predicate.

ἐξήτουν αὐτὸν ἀπολέσαι: an infinitive of purpose with a direct object, αὐτόν, in an S-III. This construction is agnate to ἓνα or ὤν plus the subjunctive (cf. §§574-576, 656, 833, 0878-878.1). BL-D §392(1) calls this a complementary infinitive and distinguishes it from the infinitive of purpose (cf. Burton, §387). The distinction depends on whether one translates ἐξήτουν as an intransitive verb, striving, or a transitive verb, seeking.

19:48 τὸ: the article is used to substantivize the following indirect question, τί ποιήσωσιν, which signals that the indirect question is the object (ⓢ⁴) of εἰρωσιον in an S-III (§715, esp. 715.4; cf. Turner, 182).

ποιήσωσιν: indirect discourse retains the same mood and tense as the speaker's actual words in Greek; therefore, this subjunctive is the mood of the direct speech (cf. Turner, 116f.)

ἐξεικρέωματο: from ἐκ-κρεμάννυμι (class IV.4).

αὐτοῦ: genitive object of the person with ἄμοιώ (§595.2).

ἄμοιών: two explanations are possible: (1) a circumstantial participle in a temporal clause (§846.1): *(for all the people were very attentive) while listening to him*; (2) a supplementary participle with ἐξεικρέωματο (§572): *(for all the people) were attentively listening to him*. The second explanation is supported by the variant reading in uncial D which contains a supplementary infinitive, ἄμοιών: *(for all the people) were very attentive to hear him [BL-D §392(1a), s.v. Κρέωμασθαι]*.