

Week 3

alpha <i>a</i>	zeta <i>z</i>	iota <i>i</i>	omicron <i>o</i>	phi <i>ph</i>
α A	ζ Z	ι I	ο O	φ Φ
beta <i>b</i>	eta <i>ē</i>	kappa <i>k</i>	pi <i>p</i>	chi <i>ch</i>
β B	η H	κ K	π Π	χ X
gamma <i>g</i>	theta <i>th</i>	lambda <i>l</i>	rho <i>r</i>	psi <i>ps</i>
γ Γ	θ Θ	λ Λ	ρ Ρ	ψ Ψ
delta <i>d</i>		mu <i>m</i>	sigma <i>s</i>	omega <i>ō</i>
δ Δ		μ M	σ ς Σ	ω Ω
epsilon <i>e</i>		nu <i>n</i>	tau <i>t</i>	
ε E		ν N	τ T	
		xi <i>x</i>	upsilon <i>u/y</i>	
		ξ Ξ	υ Υ	

Pronunciation Practice - Words

αὐτός, -ή, -ό he, she, it (him, her); they (them)

ἐγώ I

ἡμεῖς we

σύ you (singular)

ὑμεῖς you (plural)

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο singular: this; he, her, it - plural: these

ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ singular: himself/herself/itself - plural: themselves

Where are you now?

01	Foundational Greek	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alphabet and Pronunciation.
02	Church Greek	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn inflections and grammar.• Introduced to phrasing Bible Study Method
03	Functional Greek	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn to use interlinear studies.• Fine-tune phrasing Bible Study Method.

How do we modify ideas?

How do you a thought, or even a word? Let's say you start with the word "Paul."
What can you do to it?

In a sense, this is what exegesis is all about, locating the main thought and seeing how the other thoughts modify that main thought. This is our Bible study mission: to see how the Biblical writers have put their ideas together, to identify the main and secondary thoughts, and in so doing, come to a deeper understanding of what the author means.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are linking words that connect thoughts. In exegesis they are important because they tell us the specific relationship between different units of thought.

However, Greek can use conjunctions differently than we do in English. For example, almost every sentence in Greek narrative begins with a conjunction. One-third of all the sentences in John begin with *καί*, which general means “and.”

Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal units. The following are the main coordinating conjunctions in Greek.

1. Καί - is the most common of all Greek conjunctions (occurring 9,161 times). It can mean “and” but can also add emphasis to another word, as in English “even” or “also.” It can also be “but.”
2. δέ - is a “weaker” connective so it is not always translated but it shows that some type of relation is there. When it is stronger, it is translated sometimes as “and” or based on the context as “but,” “now,” or “then.”

Conjunctions

3. γάρ - gives the reason or explanation for something. It is usually translated “for.” It can also be translated as “because,” or “since.”
4. Ἀλλά - A strong adversative conjunctive, indicating that a following clause stands in contrast to the preceding. It is usually translated as “but,” but can be translated many others ways because of context as long as it indicate contrasts. “Instead,” “no,” “not,” “if not,” “then” “except” “certainly” have all been translations.
5. Οὖν - the main inferential conjunction that is often translated “therefore.” But, “then” and “still” have been used as well.
6. ἢ - the main conjunction for saying “or.”

Conjunctions

Subordinate Conjunctions introduce dependent clauses, which means these clauses will modify a main phrase.

1. ὅτι - can indicate the basis for an action and is usually translated “because” or sometimes “that.”
2. ἵνα - generally indicates purpose and can be translated “in order to/that,” or “so that.”
3. εἰ or εἰάν - conditional conjunctional meaning “if.”
4. ὅτε - main temporal conjunction meaning “when.”

Greek - Interlinear

Rom. 5:13

αμαρτια ην εν κοσμω

Sin was in world

KJV: sin was in the world

Phrasing - Interlinear

Phil. 2:9

αυτω ονομα το υπερ παν ονομα

the/a name the above every name

KJV: a name which is above every name,

Phrasing - Reverse Interlinear

Ephesians 1:4b-5a

KJV:

in love, having predestined us to adoption

εν αγαπη → προορισας ημας εις υιοθεσιαν

KJV - Thee, Thy, Ye, and Eth

- Web search for translation notes. The notes are important to help you defend why they used the words and order.
- Kings James Translation was commissioned in 1604 and finished in 1611.
 - This is the end of the Elizabethan era of English. Modern english was coming into play and the biggest difference was in the alphabet, which mostly changed the spelling of words.
- Translation - The power of the Olde English - Precision (Thank you Shakespeare)
 - Example, You (modern) - Thee (Singular) - Thou (Singular 2nd Person) - Ye (Plural)
 - No quotations in the KJB because there are none in the original text.
- Two points
 - The English of the text allows for more exact translation than modern day English. Therefore, the KJB is the best study Bible.
 - The KJB translators was a more sorted group than most translators today (ex. ESV translated by all Calvinists). Therefore, the KJB is the most precise theologically to essential Christian doctrines.
- <http://www.kjvtoday.com/home/language-of-the-kjv>

Fine-Tuning Phrasing

Review: The purpose of phrasing is to identify the beginning and end of the passage, divide it into manageable sections if necessary, find the main point(s) of each section, and then see how the remaining phrases relate to that main point.

To become better at this basic Bible study method, we will do two things:

1. Deal with one of the harder books to phrase: Jude.
2. Fine-tune the connections.

Fine-tuning Phrasing

Remember the Steps

1. Find the beginning and the end.
2. Identify the sections.
3. Identify the phrases.
4. Identify the Main Phrases and Modifying Phrases.

Final Step in Phrasing

Much of what is found in commentaries is concerned with the precise nature of the relationships between phrases.

Example Col. 1:9

For this cause we also, (*Introduction/Basis*)

Since the day we heard it, (*Event/Time*)

Do not cease to pray for you, (*Assertion/Result*)

And to desire that ye might be filled (*Desire/Action*)

with knowledge of his will (*Result*)

In all wisdom and spiritual understanding (*Manner*)

If you come up with your own labels for the connections between the major phrases, you will be doing well. But sometimes it is difficult to come up with the right terminology, so here are some suggestions.

Types of Phrases (Gutherie & Duvall, *Biblical Greek Exegesis*, Zondervan, 1998)

Foundational Expressions

- Assertion
- Event/Action
- Rhetorical Question
- Desire (wish/hope)
- Exclamation
- Exhortation
- Warning
- Promise
- Problem Resolution
- Entreaty (request made to superior)

Modifications

- Time
- Simultaneous
- Sequence
- Progression
- Place
- Sphere
- Source
- Separation

Types of Phrases (Gutherie & Duvall, *Biblical Greek Exegesis*, Zondervan, 1998)

Adverbial

- Measure
- Circumstance
- Cause
- Result
- Purpose
- Means (How did he do that?)
- Manner (In what way did he do this?)
- Agency
- Reference
- Advantage/Disadvantage
- Association
- Relationship
- Possession

Logic

- Basis
- Condition
- Inference
- Concession
- Contrast
- Comparison
- General-Specific/Specific-General

Types of Phrases (Gutherie & Duvall, *Biblical Greek Exegesis*, Zondervan, 1998)

Clarification

- Restatement
- Description
- Identification
- Illustration
- Apposition
- Explanation
- Alternative
- Question and Answer

Form

- Introduction
- Conclusion
- List
- Series
- Parallel