
Greek for Ministry

Week 5

Non-indicative Verbs

So far we have studied only the indicative mood. If a verb is making a statement or asking a factual question, the verb is in the indicative. As it is normally stated, the indicative is the mood of reality. The speaker presents something as a statement of what is.

Subjunctive - Describes what may (or might) be. In other words, it is the mood not of reality but of possibility (or probability).

You might find these as statements of purpose (they might *accuse* him), or as a conditional statement (if you will *fall* down).

Participle

Present participles are formed by adding “-ing” to a verb. They are defined as “verbal adjectives.” They can be adverbial (after *eating*, I), or adjectival (The woman, *sitting* by...).

However, you will discover that they have a much wider range of usage in Greek than in English.

Aspect - The participle matches the aspect and thus we can have three aspects - present, aorist (undefined), or perfect.

Infinitive

An infinitive is a verbal noun, much like the participle is a verbal adjective. It is most recognized as a verb preceded by the word “to.”

Imperative

The verb is in the imperative mood when it is making a command. Again, in the Greek, there is a wider range of uses than in the English based on Person and aspect.

What are Word Studies?

Words have a “semantic range.”

I scored six runs today.

Could you run that by me again?

My computer runs faster than yours!

I left the water running all night.

He ran to the store.

The car ran out of gas.

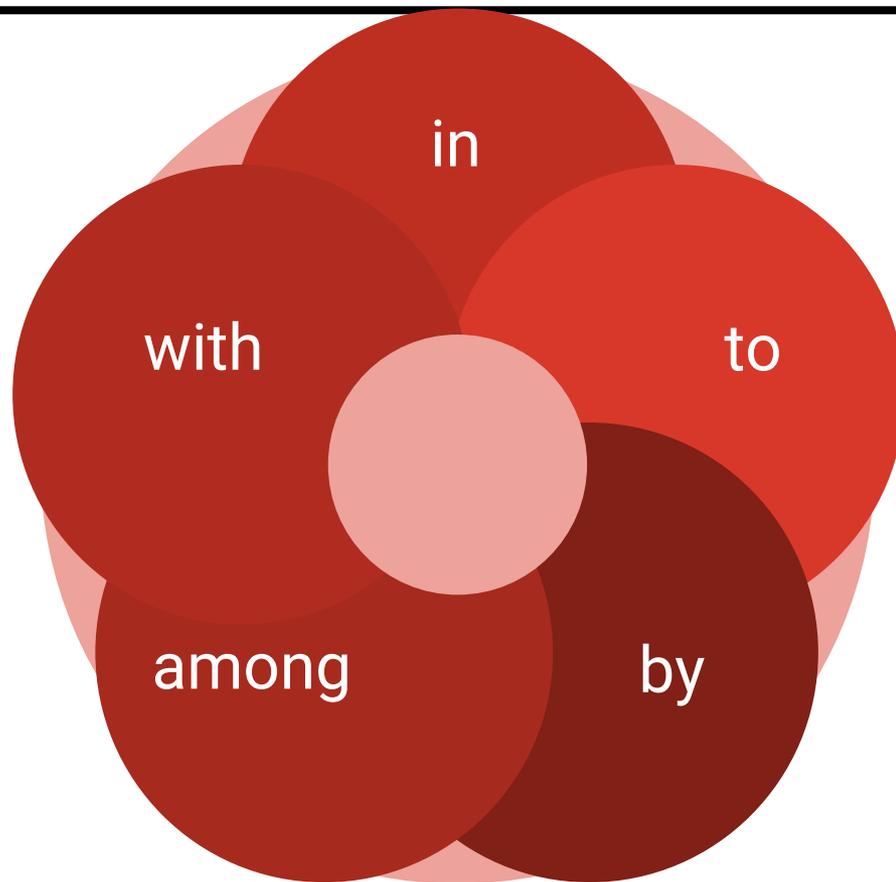
The clock ran down.

Duane ran for senate.

Her nose ran.

I ran up the bill.

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Example of differences

1 Timothy 6:13a

KJV: I give thee charge in the sight of God

NKJV: I urge you in the sight of God

4-Step Word Study

1. Decide what word to study.
 2. Identify the Greek word.
 3. Discover its semantic range.
 4. Look for something in the context that helps determine what the Biblical author meant by this word in this particular verse.
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Step 1: Choose the English Word

Romans 10:9-10

9 That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved.

10 For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.

Step 2: Identify the Greek Word

confess	with	thy	mouth	the	<u>Lord</u>	Jesus
ομολογησης	εν	σου	στοματι	τω	κυριον	ιησουν
v.aas. 2s	p	2s	n.dsn	n.asm	n.asm	n.asm
<i>homologeses</i>	en	soe	stomati	to	kyrioe	Iesoen

Lexical Form: *Kyrios*

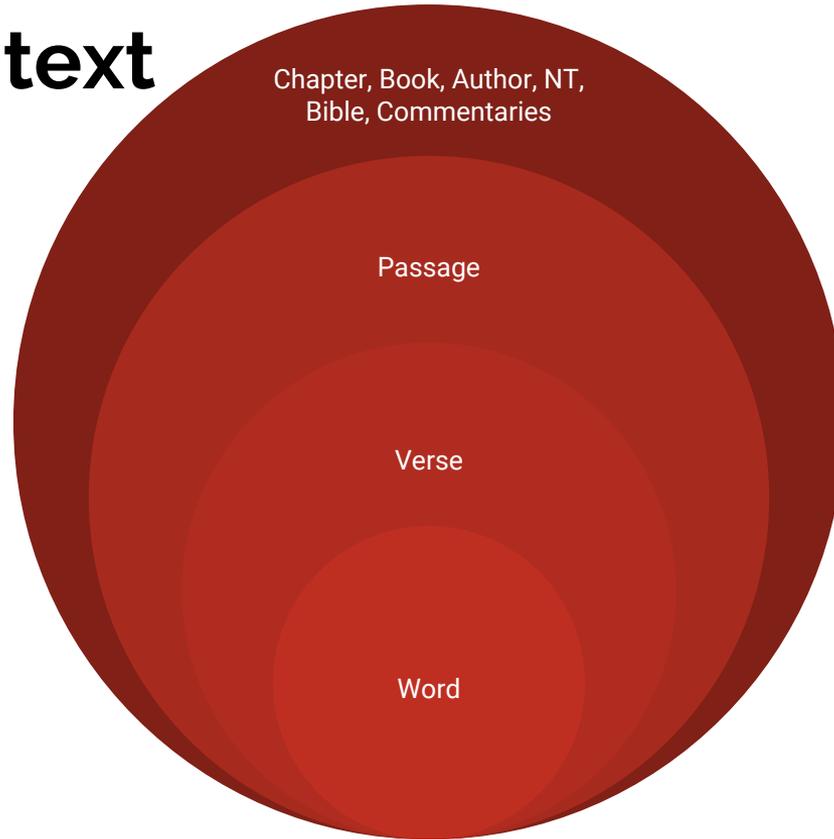
Step 3: Discover its semantic range.

Lexical form: Kyrios

Strong's - κύριος kýrios, koo'-ree-os; from κύρος kûros (supremacy); supreme in authority, i.e. (as noun) controller; by implication, Master (as a respectful title):—God, Lord, master, Sir.

The KJV translates Strong's G2962 in the following manner: Lord (667x), lord (54x), master (11x), sir (6x), Sir (6x), miscellaneous (4x).

Step 4: Context



Common mistakes

- Anachronism - Using a derivative to solely define a word. (Bad example - Power)
 - Etymological Fallacy - Etymology refers to how the word was originally created. (Bad example - butterfly).
 - Overload - To focus too much on one word and to exaggerate its meaning.
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Bonus - My Theological Study Method

1. Situation/Question
 2. Exegetical Research
 - a. Key Scripture
 - i. Evidence from the literary context of the passage.
 1. Broader Context
 2. Immediate Context
 - ii. Evidence from the historical and cultural background of the passage.
 3. Bible Theology
 - a. Old Testament Theology
 - b. New Testament Developments
 - c. Continuity
 - i. The trajectory of the kingdom.
 4. Theological Sources
 - a. Church Historical Precedents
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Word Study Exercises

Word - John 1:1

Flesh - Romans 8:1

Perfect - Matthew 5:48

Belief - John 3:16

Love - John 3:16

World - John 3:16
