

## **Instruction Lesson 4 [Week 7]**

### **Prepositions and ἐνί**

### **Predicate nominatives [complements]**

### **Adjectives**

BBG – Mounce Chapter 8-9

Exegetical insight

In English:

#### **Prepositions**

8.1 Prepositions state the relation between things or persons – spatial, relational

8.2 Predicate Nominative - a sentence of identification, where the subject and the predicate refer to the same thing/person

In Greek:

8.3 The meaning of a preposition depends on the case used for its object.

8.6 Prepositions are not inflected

[a] elision

[b] rough breathings

Dependent clauses

A clause is group of words which contain a verb: a phrase is a group of words without a verb.

8.9 Review of ὅτι and the introduction of ἵνα.

Both of these words can be used to introduce dependent clauses – a group of words that cannot stand alone [cannot make sense by itself]. The main subject and verb are never in the dependent clause.

#### **8.10 The verb “to be”**

Refer back to 5.14-16

Stems and personal endings.

8.12 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> “person – what do these mean. Increasing remoteness as to relation.

The paradigm for the Present [tense] Indicative [mood] Active [voice] of ἐνί

8.13 Moveable nu – avoids the pronouncing of two successive vowels – like in English an egg, not a egg, an orange etc.

8.14 The Imperfect Indicative Active of ἐνί in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is ἦν

8.15 The second function of the Nominative case is N2 – the Predicate Nominative.

8.17 The article in the prepositional phrase is often omitted.

## **Adjectives:**

9.1 Adjectives modify a noun [they are often called “noun modifiers”]

9.2 An attributive adjective – gives a quality to the noun it is modifying

9.3 A substantival adjective – functions as if it were a noun

9.4 A predicative adjective asserts something [predicates something] about the subject and the verb “to be” is either stated or, if not stated, implied.

9.8-10 These functions as they present in Greek.

9.11 How do we know which function the adjective is performing? The key is the article accompanying – or not – the adjective.

[a] no article = [anarthrous]

[b] articular [with an article]

9.12 Article immediately before the adjective = attributive or substantival.

9.13 If the noun has the article, and the adjective does not = predicative.

## Miscellaneous items

9.14 Article with the prepositional phrase

[a] article-noun-article-modifier [prep. phrase]

[b] the article turns the prep. phrase into a substantive.

9.15 “2-2 Adjective – paradigm

9.16 Neuter plural subjects normally use a singular verb [collected group]

## Exegesis:

Some uses of the article.

1. Definite article
2. Grammatical marker
3. With proper names
4. Participle or adjective with the article can function as a substantive
5. Places where the article not used whereas it is in English
6. Can function as a possessive or personal pronoun
7. When the article governs two nouns they are being viewed as a single unit.