Lesson 38: The Predicate/Verb Chains (continued)

A. Four criteria are employed in lesson 38 to distinguish verb chains of Groups III-VI:

(1) What type of verb is the catenative?

(2) What is the "subject" of the infinitive or participle? (I.e., does it differ from the subject of the catenative verb?)

(3) Can the verb chain undergo a passive transformation? If so, what constituent in the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive transformation?

(4) Are there any substitute constructions for the verb chain? After studying lesson 38, summarize these four criteria for each of the following groups of verb chains:

Group III: transitive catenative + infinitive of purpose:

1. (§§580.4, 582.1) ________________________________
2. (§582.2) ________________________________
3. (§582.3) ________________________________
4. (§582.4) ________________________________

Group IV: S-IV transitive catenative + "infinitive of purpose" with dative "subject":

1. (§583.4, 6) ________________________________
2. (§583.4) ________________________________
3. (§583.4) ________________________________
4. (§583.5) ________________________________

Group V: transitive catenative + supplementary participle:

1. (§584.1) ________________________________
2. (§584.1, 5) ________________________________
Group VI: transitive catenative + infinitive or participle in indirect discourse:

1. (§585.1)
2. (§585.1, 50)
3. (§585.3)
4. (§585.4)

See §585.5 for a comparison of Groups III-VI.

B. Infinitives of purpose must be divided into two groups (II and III) depending on whether the "subject" of the infinitive is the same as that of the catenative verb (Group II) or different (Group III) and on whether the catenative is intransitive (Group II) or transitive (Group III; cf. §580.1). On the basis of these two criteria, indicate whether the following verb chains belong to Group II or III and provide an English translation for each sentence:

ex.: καὶ ἠλθόμεν προσκυνήσαι αὐτῷ (Mt 2:2) and we came to worship him

Subj. of Inf. Group

1. οὐκ ἠλθεν ναταλύσαι ἄλλα πληρώσαι (Mt 5:17)

2. καὶ ἐπεμψεν αὐτὸν εἰς τοὺς ἁγιοὺς αὐτοῦ βοσκεῖν χοίρους (Lk 15:15)
3. ἀλλ’ ὁ πέμψας με βαπτίζειν ἐν θάτι (Jn 1:33)  

4. νῦν οὖν πάντες ἡμεῖς ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ πάρεσμεν ἄκοισαι πάντα τὰ προστεταγμένα σοι ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου (Acts 10:33)  

5. τούτους πέμψω ἀπενεγκεῖν τὴν χάριν υμῶν εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ (1 Cor 16:3)  

*from ἀποφέρω (class VI; cf. §487.10)

C. One example of a catenative verb that may initiate verb chains of more than one type is ἦλθω (§581).

1. What are the major differences between Group Ib and Group III verb chains with ἦλθω (§581)?
   (1)  
   (2)  

2. On the basis of the above criteria, indicate whether the following verb chains with ἦλθω belong to Group Ib or III and translate the sentences into English.
   ___ (1) Τῇ ἐπαύριον ἠθέλησεν ἐξελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν (Jn 1:43)  
   ___ (2) ὁμοίως δὲ ἠθέλησατε ἀγαλλιαθήναι πρὸς ὅραν ἐν τῷ φωτὶ αὐτοῦ (Jn 5:35)
3. (Acts 16:3) 

D. The "subject" of the infinitive in Group IV verb chains is the indirect object (dative case) of the catenative, not the direct object (accusative case), as in Group III (§§583ff.). Copy and translate the sentences with Group IV verb chains in the following passages:

1. (Jn 6:31) 

2. (Jn 6:52) 

3. (Acts 4:29) 

4. (2 Tim 1:18) 

E. Translate the following Group V verb chains with βλέπω, see, and a supplementary participle into English (cf. §§584-584.6):

1. βλέπεις τὸν ὀχλὸν συναλίβοντά σε (Mk 5:31)
2. Τῇ ἐπαύριον βλέπει τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐρχόμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν
   (Jn 1:29)

3. ὁ Πέτρος βλέπει τὸν μαθητήν ... ἀκολουθοῦντα (Jn 21:20)

F. What are the two main forms in which indirect discourse is
stated in Greek (§585.2, 4)?
1. ________________________________
2. ________________________________

G. Translate the following examples of indirect discourse into
English (§§585.1-7):
1. ὡμεῖς δὲ τίνα μὲ λέγετε εἶναι; (Mt 16:15)

2. λέγετε ἐν βεελζεβοῦλ ἐκβάλλειν με τὰ δαιμόνια (Lk 11:18)

3. πῶς λέγουσιν τὸν κριστὸν εἶναι δαυὶδ υἱὸν; (Lk 20:41)

4. καὶ ὡμεῖς λέγετε διὶ ἐν Ἰεροσολύμωις ἐστὶν ὁ τόπος ὅπου
   προσκυνεῖν δεῖ (Jn 4:20)

5. ὁ λέγων ἐν αὐτῷ μένειν (1 Jn 2:6; cf. §585.50)

H. Read the accounts of the baptism of Jesus in Mk 1:9-11, Mt
3:13-17 and Lk 3:21-22 and be prepared to translate them in
class.
Notes

Mk 1:9-11

1:9 Καὶ ἐγένετο or Ἐγένετο δὲ (Lk 3:21): It came to pass that, it happened. This is a Semitic expression which is usually unnecessary for the syntax of the Greek sentence. Luke is especially fond of this construction as a temporal transitional formula. (Cf. Burton, §357.)

1:10 εἶδεν σχιζομένους τοὺς οὐρανοὺς καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα ... καταβαίνων: a Group V verb chain with the "subjects" of the participle in the accusative case (§584.5).

σχιζομένους: from σχίζω; note the English derivatives schism, schizophrenia.

1:11 εὐδόκησα: Greek tends to express punctiliar action with the aorist tense, whereas the present is used in English (cf. Moule, p. 11).

Mt 3:13-17

3:13 παραγίνεται ὁ Ἰησοῦς ... τοῦ βαπτίστη: a Group II verb chain with the genitive article, which also denotes purpose (cf. Bl-D, §400).

3:14 διεκόμων: (John) tried to prevent (him); a conative imperfect, used to describe an action which is attempted, but not completed (cf. Burton, §23; Bl-D, §326).

3:15 Ἀφες: 2. sg. aor. imperative from ἀφίημι: Permit (it).

πρέπου ἐστὶν: neut. sg. nom. pres. ptc. from πρέπω; used in an impersonal construction with ἐστὶν: it is fitting, proper.

3:16 ἀνεβη: from ἀναβαίνω (class IV.5).

ἡνεῶχθησαν: from ἀνοίγω/ἀνοίγυμι (class I.3b).

3:17 εἶδεν [τὸ] πνεῦμα ... καταβαίνων ... καὶ ἐρχόμενον: a Group V verb chain (cf. Mk 1:10).

Lk 3:21-22

3:21 ἐν with the dative of the articular infinitive: time during which something is happening: when, after [cf. Bl-D, §404(2)].
τῷ βαπτισθῆναι ἀπαντᾷ τῶν λαῶν: infinitive with accusative "subject."

'Иσσοῦ βαπτισθέντος καὶ προσευχομένου: a genitive absolute; the "subject" of the two participles is different from the subject of the main verb, so the entire clause is put in the genitive case.

ἀνεφχῆναι τὸν οὐρανὸν: infinitive with accusative "subject."

3:22 καταβῆναι τὸν πνεῦμα: infinitive with accusative "subject."

ἐξῆλθεν: from ἐλθὼν, -ους, τὸ (3. declension, class 6; cf. §196): form. Note the English derivatives idol, idea and the related Greek words ἐλθὼν, saw; τὸ ἐλθὼλον, image, idol; τὸ ἐλθὼλεῖον, an idol's temple; ἡ ἐλθεῖα, appearance.

ψωμῆν ... γενέσθαι: infinitive with accusative "subject."