

CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

A linguistic approach to the language of the New Testament providing students with sufficient knowledge to read New Testament Greek with the use of grammar and lexicon [with the completion of BLA-208].

REQUIRED TEXTS:

Porter, Stanley E., Reed, Jeffrey T., and O'Donnell, Matthew Brook. *Fundamentals of New Testament Greek*. Grand Rapids, MI; Cambridge, UK: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 2010.

Porter, Stanley E., and Reed, Jeffrey T. *Fundamentals of New Testament Greek: Workbook*. Grand Rapids, MI; Cambridge, UK: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 2010.

Recommended Text:

The Greek New Testament (with Dictionary). 4th Corrected Edition. Edited by Kurt Aland, et als. United Bible Society, 1994.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

The student will learn

- the basic syntactical patterns of Koiné Greek.
- the specific forms of individual Greek words.
- the basic vocabulary of the Greek NT which will enable the student to read with greater proficiency.
- the value of studying the Greek NT as the foundation for teaching, preaching, and personal enrichment.

COURSE PROCEDURE:

- Language study *demand*s daily attention. You will be encouraged to study Greek *everyday* during the semester. The vocabulary and specific grammatical forms must be *mastered*.
- The Professor will encourage the student to keep his/her study of Greek current by noting the completion of daily assignments, twelve quizzes, and a time long.
- The student is encouraged to participate in class as daily assignments are reviewed.
- Two Major examinations will be administered during the semester. Each exam is cumulative.

GRADING:

Daily assignments	25%	[250 points]
Thirteen quizzes	25%	[250 points]
Exam 1	25%	[250 points]
Exam 2 [FINAL]	25%	[250 points]

CLASS SCHEDULE AND ASSIGNMENTS:

Sept 1	Introduction to the Class <i>Introduce Chapter 1</i> – Alphabet, Accents, and Punctuation	
Sept 2	Continue chapter 1	p. 1 – A: <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 2 B: <input type="checkbox"/> ; C: <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sept 4	<i>Introduce Chapter 2</i> – Nouns (Second Declension); Adjectives (First and Second Declension)	Quiz 1
Sept 7	No Class	p. 3 – A: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 4 – C: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/>

Sept 9	Continue chapter 2	p. 4 – D 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 5 – 1-5 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 6 – F <input type="checkbox"/>
Sept 11	<i>Introduce Chapter 3</i> – The Article; Verbless Clauses	Quiz 2
Sept 14	Continue chapter 3	p. 7 – 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 8 – 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 9 – 1-9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sept 16	Continue chapter 3	pp. 10-11 – 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 12 – E <input type="checkbox"/>
Sept 18	<i>Introduce Chapter 4</i> – Introduction to the Verb: First Aorist Active Indicative and Infinitive; Negation	Quiz 3
Sept 21	Continue chapter 4	p. 13 – A: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 14 – 1-5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sept 23	Continue chapter 4	pp. 15-16 – 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 17 – E <input type="checkbox"/>
Sept 25	<i>Introduce Chapter 5</i> – Nouns (First Declension); Relative Pronouns	Quiz 4
Sept 28	Continue chapter 5	p. 25 – A: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 26 – A: 1-4 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 5-6 <input type="checkbox"/> ; C: 7-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 9-12 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 27 – E: 13-15 <input type="checkbox"/> ; pp. 27-28 A <input type="checkbox"/> ; B <input type="checkbox"/> ; C <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 28 – 1-3
Sept 30	<i>Introduce Chapter 6</i> – Second Aorist Active Indicative and Infinitive; Imperfect Active Indicative	Quiz 5
Oct 2	Continue chapter 6	p. 29 – A: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 31 – E: 1-2 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 31 – F: 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Oct 5	Continue chapter 6	pp. 32-33 – 4-15 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 34 – G <input type="checkbox"/>
Oct 7	<i>Introduce Chapter 7</i> – Nouns (Third Declension) and Adjectives (Various Declension Patterns); the Verb εἰμί,	Quiz 6
Oct 9	Continue chapter 7	p. 35 – A: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 36 – C: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
Oct 12	Continue chapter 7	pp. 37-38 E: 1-12 <input type="checkbox"/> ; pp. 39-40 – F <input type="checkbox"/>
Oct 14	<i>Introduce Chapter 8</i> – Present and Future Active Indicative and Infinitive; Contract Verbs εἶναι	Quiz 7
Oct 16	Continue chapter 8	p. 41 – A: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 42 – C: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Oct 19	Continue chapter 8	pp. 43-44 – 4-12 <input type="checkbox"/> ; pp. 44-45 – E <input type="checkbox"/>
Oct 21	Exam 1	
Oct 23	No Class	
Oct 26	<i>Introduce Chapter 9</i> – Pronouns: Intensive,	

	Indefinite, and Interrogative; Questions	
Oct 28	Continue chapter 9	p. 47 – A: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 48 – C: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 1-5 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 49 – 1-5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Oct 30	Continue chapter 9	p. 50 – 6-12 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 51 – F <input type="checkbox"/>
Nov 2	<i>Introduce Chapter 10</i> – Participles: First and Second Aorist, Present, and Future Active Participle; Genitive Absolute	Quiz 8
Nov 4	Continue chapter 10	p. 53 – A: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; C: 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Nov 6	Continue chapter 10	p. 54-56 – 1-14 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 57 – E <input type="checkbox"/>
Nov 9	<i>Introduce Chapter 11</i> – The Middle Voice: First and Second Aorist and Future Middle Indicative and Infinitive	Quiz 9
Nov 11	Continue chapter 11	p. 63 – A: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 64 – C: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Nov 13	Continue chapter 11	p. 65-66 – D: 4-14 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 67 – E <input type="checkbox"/>
Nov 16	<i>Introduce Chapter 12</i> – Prepositions with One Case; Demonstratives	Quiz 10
Nov 18	Continue chapter 12	p. 69 – 1-5 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 70 B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; C: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; pp. 70-71 – even <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 73 – E <input type="checkbox"/>
Nov 20	<i>Introduce Chapter 13</i> – The Passive Voice: Present Middle/Passive Indicative and Infinitive; Imperfect Middle/Passive Indicative	Quiz 11
Nov 23	Continue chapter 13	p. 75 – A: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 76 – C: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 1-4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Nov 25	No Class – Thanksgiving Recess	
Nov 27	No Class – Thanksgiving Recess	
Nov 30	<i>Introduce Chapter 14</i> – The Subjunctive Mood: Aorist Active and Middle Subjunctive; Present Active and Middle/ Passive Subjunctive; Clauses; Hortatory, Deliberative, and Purpose	Quiz 12
Dec 2	Continue chapter 14	p. 81 – A: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 82 – C: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 1-4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Dec 4	Continue chapter 14	p. 83 – 5-11 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 84-85 – E <input type="checkbox"/>
Dec 7	<i>Introduce Chapter 15</i> – Prepositions with Two or Three Cases; Pronouns: Personal and Possessive; Possessive Adjectives	Quiz 13
Dec 9	Continue chapter 15	p. 87 – 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; pp. 87-88 – B: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 89 – C: 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> ; D: 1-4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Dec 11	Continue chapter 15	p. 90 – 5-10 <input type="checkbox"/> ; p. 91 E <input type="checkbox"/>
Dec 18	Exam 2 – Final	

GLOSSARY OF GRAMMATICAL TERMS¹

Active Voice. Form of verb when the subject does what the verb indicates: *I loose; She suffered.*

Adjective. Qualifies noun: *brave soldiers.*

Adverb. Modifies verb, adjective or another adverb: *We fought bravely; fairly brave; really brave.*

Antecedent. The noun or pronoun to which the relative refers: *Herod, who said this, is dead.*

Aorist. This tense presents the idea of the verb, regarded usually in past time, but not defined in any other way: It does not tell us whether the action was momentary or prolonged.

Apodosis. The main clause of a conditional sentence. It is the *then* clause in an *if - then* sentence.

Apostrophe. A symbol (*) showing the omission of a letter: *Don't.*

Apposition. Placing of a noun or pronoun alongside another noun or pronoun, both referring to the same thing: *Herod, the king* said this.

Article. Adjective which limits a noun. **Definite** (*the*): *The king*; **Indefinite** (*an, a*) *A king*.

NB—There is no indefinite article in the Greek language.

Asyndeton. Asyndeton is the absence of conjunctions in a series of coordinate words or phrases [Smyth 3016]. If one substantive has several attributive adjectives, these are sometimes added without a conjunction [Smyth 1033].

Aspect. The property of a verb that indicates the speaker or author's viewpoint on that verb's kind of action.

Imperfective - focuses on the process or duration of the action.

Perfective - focuses on the state or condition resulting from the completed action.

Aoristic - focuses on the verbal idea in its entirety, without commenting upon either the process or the abiding results of the action.

Aspirate. H sound, as in *Herod*.

Augment. An addition to a verb in the *indicative mood* which indicates *past time*. The augment may be either *temporal* or *syllabic*.

Breathing. Every Greek word which begins with a vowel has a *breathing* mark.

Smooth breathing (*)

Rough breathing (&)

Cardinal. Numbers expressing quantity: *one, two, three.*

¹ These definitions have been gleaned from a series of Greek books during my nearly two decades of teaching Greek.

Case. Ending of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, to show its relationship to other words in the sentence. The case are

Nominative: Used when the noun is the subject of a sentence.

Genitive: Used to denote possession (ownership)

Dative: Used for the indirect object, and may be translated *to* or *for*.

Accusative: Used when the noun is the direct object of a verb.

Vocative: Used when a person or thing is addressed.

Clause. Sentence or part of a sentence containing a verb or verbal equivalent: When he spoke (subordinate clause), they all cheered (main clause). Subordinate clauses often found are:

Temporal: *When he came*, I saw him.

Conditional: *If he comes*, I shall see him.

Causal: *Because he did this*, he was punished.

Concessive: *Although he sinned*, he was forgiven.

Purpose (final): *In order that he might escape*, he ran away.

Relative: Herod, *who said this*, is dead.

Cognate. Sharing the same stem: *king* and *kingdom*.

Comma. Smallest punctuation mark (,), dividing one word or phrase or clause from another.

Compound. Verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs with a prefix, often of a preposition, to the basic stem: *overturn*, *upstart*, *downhill*; sometimes a- (known as privative a with a negative force) is prefixed, corresponding to the English *un-*: *unjust*.

Conjugation. System of endings used to express change of person, tense, etc., in a verb. To **conjugate** a verb means to reproduce the different forms in the conventional order: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person singular, then plural.

Conjunction. Word linking words, phrases or clauses: *Until* he comes; I shall stay; boys *and* old men.

Consonants. Letters other than the vowels. [The Greek alphabet contains 17 consonants.]

Declension. A class of nouns (also pronouns, adjectives) which have similar case endings. There are three declensions, but these have sub-groups. To **decline** a noun means to give its various case forms in the conventional order given in the Grammar.

Deliberative. Use of the subjunctive in questions deliberating in one's own mind as to a course of action: *What am I to do?*

Demonstrative. Adjective or pronoun which points out: *This*, *that*, *these*, *those*.

Deponent. A verb which has middle or passive forms with no corresponding active forms.

Diphthong. Two vowels pronounced as one sound.

Elision. Dropping of a final vowel before another word beginning with a vowel.

Enclitic. A word which has no accent of its own; it receives its accent from the word which precedes it.

Gender. The grammatical class to which a noun belongs. In Greek most words for men and boys are masculine and most words for women and girls are feminine, but a few are neuter. Words for things may be grammatically masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Genitive Absolute. In the Greek absolute clause the participle is in the genitive, and its subject, whether noun or pronoun, is also in the genitive. The clause is not grammatically related to any part of the sentence.

Historic. Describes tenses used in narration of past events. The **historic present** is the present tense used instead of the past in vivid narration, common in the Gospels.

Hortatory. The *hortatory* subjunctive utilizes the first person plural to exhort others to join in an action: *Let us pray.*

Idiom. Inexplicable turn of speech peculiar to any one language.

Imperative. Mood of verb used to express a command: *Give me the money; let all lay down their arms.*

Imperfect. The imperfect is a past tense, denoting continuous action, repeated action or attempted action.

Indicative. Mood of verb used to express a matter of fact [mood of reality]: *He loves me; Are they here?*

Indirect Statement, Command, Question. These depend on a main verb of saying or thinking. Compare **indirect** statement: *We said that Christ was Lord,* with **direct** statement: *We said "Christ is Lord."*

Infinitive. Mood of verb used to express the action itself, without reference to a particular person or number, which in English employs the preposition *to*: *She liked to run (i.e., running).* When the article is prefixed (**articular infinitive**) the infinitive is used as an indeclinable neuter noun taking its case from the case of the article: *By running* she won fame.

Interjection. Exclamation inserted in a sentence. (There is no exclamation mark in Greek).

Intransitive Verb. A verb which by its very meaning cannot take an object: *She rejoiced.*

Middle Voice. The action described is of special advantage or significance to the subject. It denotes that the subject performs the action *for* him/herself, but not *to* him/herself.

Mood. Form of verb showing manner in which a verb is being used. The moods are: **indicative, imperative, subjunctive, optative**

Neuter. Grammatically a noun or pronoun which is neither masculine nor feminine in gender. Note that possibly it may not denote a thing, but may refer to a person, because the grammatical gender does not necessarily coincide with the real gender: *toV tevknon* means "child."

Noun. Name of person, place, thing, or quality.

Number. Term used to state whether a word is singular or plural: *king, kings.*

Object. Person or thing affected directly or indirectly by the action of the verb: *He gave the beggar (indirect) the money (direct);* in English this would be more often expressed by *to the beggar.*

Oblique. Any case other than the nominative, from which cases were thought to slant.

Optative. Mood named from its use to express a wish.

Ordinal. Numeral adjective expressing position in a series: *first, second, third*.

Parse. To parse is to state precisely what part of speech a word is.

Participle. Part of verb declined like an adjective: *Broken pieces; the ruling man, i.e., the ruler*. They may be used wither adjectivally in relation to a noun, or adverbially when they are linked closely with a verb.

Particle. Small Greek word used to link or emphasize: *and, but, for, therefore*.

Passive Voice. The subject of the verb is passive in respect of the action described; the subject is the recipient of the action: *They were killed*.

Perfect. A verb tense which denotes an action which is perfected or completed in the past, but the effects of which are regarded as continuing into the present.

Periphrastic. A construction using an auxiliary verb and a participle in place of a finite verb. In Greek the auxiliary verb is always a form of *ei*miV*.

Person. Used grammatically in reference to verbs, and pronouns.

1st person - *I (sing.), we (plur.)*

2nd person - *you (sing.), you (plur.)*

3rd person - *he, she, it (sing.), (sing.), they (plur.)*

Phrase. Group of words, not a complete clause or sentence, which expresses a single idea: *In the beginning* (prepositional phrase).

Pluperfect. The pluperfect tense is the past or *historic* tense of the perfect which is a primary tense. The *pluperfect* is to the *perfect* what the *imperfect* is to the *present*.

Predicate (complement). (1) Noun or adjective used after intransitive verb and referring back to the subject: *He became king*. (2) Noun or adjective stating effect of transitive verb on direct object: *Caesar made him governor*.

Preposition. Indeclinable word used before a noun or pronoun to express a relation in time, space, etc.: *After the flood, in the city, with God, against the king*.

Proclitic. A word which has no accent of its own; it receives its accent from the word which follows it.

Prolate. Describes an infinitive used with a verb which requires an infinitive to explain and extend its meaning: *He began to teach*.

Pronoun. Word used instead of a noun to refer to a person, place, or thing: *Who* (interrogative) does not know that *those* (demonstrative) *who* (relative) persecute *me* (personal) condemn *themselves* (reflexive).

Protasis. The *if*-clause of a conditional sentence. It is the *if* clause in an *if - then* sentence.

Reduplication. The mark of completed action, which occurs in the perfect and pluperfect tenses, is usually a doubling of the initial consonant of the stem with the help of the vowel *e*, but some very common verbs from the reduplication differently.

Reflexive. Pronoun referring back to the subject of the verb: He killed *himself*.

Relative. Word introducing a clause which describes the person or thing just mentioned: Jesus, *who* was crucified...

Semi-colon. Punctuation mark (:), English (;), more weighty than the comma; blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth.

Stem. Basic form of verb or noun distinct from personal or case endings: *pisteu*vw ///; *pisteu*- // *givnomai* /; *gno*-.

Subject. Person or thing governing the action of the verb: *The king* rules.

Subjunctive. Mood used in various constructions, but so named because it is often found in a subordinate clause linked with the main verb by a conjunction.

Syllable. Word or part of a word pronounced as a whole in itself: *God* (monosyllable), *ungodly* (three syllables).

Tense. The property of a verb that indicates *aspect* (way of viewing the action), and, in the indicative mood, *time* of the action.

Transitive Verb. Verb taking an object: *God loved the world*.

Verb. Word to state that something happens: I *seek*.

Voice. Form of verb differentiating between active, middle, and passive forms.

Vowels. Letters to represent sounds **a, e, i, o, u** (a, e, h, i, o, w, u).