

NAME: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____

(From Grade Calculation on last page)

Course: _____

 **Written Exercise 11:** 

 **Translate** the John 1:1-5 into correct English (**50 answers**):

 **Parse** the following words according to the appropriate model (**110 answers**):

1: 1

Ἐν ἀρχῇ/ (7 answers): _____ - Loc (_____) - F - S - ἀρχή, ἡ - _____

ἦν (7 answers): Imperf (_____) - Ind - 3 - _____ - εἰμί - _____

ὁ λόγος (7 answers): _____ - Nom (_____) - _____ - _____ - λόγος, ὁ - _____

Καὶ: coordinate conjunction joining two independent clauses - and

ὁ λόγος (7 answers): _____ - Nom (_____) - M - _____ - λόγος, ὁ - _____

ἦν (7 answers): Imperf (_____) - Ind - 3 - _____ - εἰμί - _____

πρὸς τὸν θεόν (7 answers): _____ - Acc (_____) - M - _____ - θεός, ὁ - _____

Καὶ: coordinate conjunction joining two independent clauses - and

θεός (7 answers): _____ - Nom (_____) - _____ - _____ - θεός, ὁ - _____

ἦν (7 answers): Imperf (_____) - Ind - 3 - _____ - εἰμί - _____

ὁ λόγος (7 answers): _____ - Nom (_____) - _____ - _____ - λόγος, ὁ - _____

Note: the above and below independent clauses illustrate an important principle in Greek grammar. (a) When two **nouns** are linked by a copulative verb such as εἰμί, the noun with the article is *always* the subject nominative, and the noun without the article is *always* the predicate nominative, irregardless of the sequence of the listing of the nouns. See above clauses in John. (b) If **both nouns** have an article connected to them, or if neither noun has an article, then either noun can be subject or predicate nominative. The flow of meaning in the context of the paragraph is the identifying clue to which function is appropriate for each noun. (c) If a **noun and a pronoun** are linked by the copulative verb, then the pronoun is *always* the subject nominative and the noun -- with or without the article -- is the predicate nominative. See below clauses in John.

1: 2

οὗτος (10 answers): _____ Pron - Nom (_____) - M - S - _____, _____, _____ - _____

ἦν (7 answers): Imperf (_____) - Ind - 3 - S - εἰμί - _____

ἐν ἀρχῇ (7 answers): 1 - Loc (_____) - F - S - ἀρχή, ἡ - _____

πρὸς τὸν θεόν (7 answers): 2 - Acc (_____) - M - S - θεός, ὁ - _____

1: 3

πάντα (10 answers): Adj (Subst) - Nom (_____) - N - P - πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν - all things

Δι' αὐτοῦ (10 answers): _____ Pron - _____ (_____) - M - S - _____, - _____, - _____ - _____

ἐγένετο (8 answers): 2 Aor (Const) - Dep - Ind - 3 - S - γίνομαι - _____

Καί: coordinate conjunction joining two independent clauses - and

χωρὶς αὐτοῦ (10 answers): Pers Pron - Abl (_____) - M - S - αὐτός, -ή, -ό - _____

ἐγένετο (8 answers): 2 Aor (_____) - Dep - Ind - 3 - S - _____ - _____

οὐδὲ: Negative adverb use here with emphasis - not even

ἐν (10 answers): Adj (Subst) - Nom (_____) - N - S - εἷς, μία, ἓν - one thing

ὃ (13 answers): Rel Pron - Nom (_____) - N - S - _____, _____, _____ -introducing _____ dependent clause - _____

γέγονεν (8 answers): Perf (_____) - _____ - Ind - 3 - S - _____ - _____

Note: Examine carefully in the [UBS 4th Greek New Testament](#) the superscripted ^c and ^d surrounding the relative clause. These refer to the critical apparatus at the bottom of the page. Check under **3**, which refers to verse three and identifies the issue under consideration. What is indicated is that several Greek texts and translations place a comma, or no punctuation mark at ^c and a period at ^d. This understanding means that the relative clause becomes an adjective modifier of the adjective ἐν. The way the UBS 4th GNT text is punctuated, the relative clause becomes the subject of the following verb ἦν in verse four. The conclusion about correct punctuation affects not only the understanding of the function(s) of the relative clause, but that, in turn, determines the understanding of the role of ζῶη in the sentence. The anarthrous use of ζῶη favors the punctuation of the UBS 4th GNT, making ζῶη a qualitative idea being linked to the relative clause idea as the verb subject. Also impacted is the connection

of the prepositional phrase ἐν αὐτῷ. In the adjective modifier role of the relative clause, the prepositional phrase then modifies the verb ἦν, and becomes the assertion that ζωή exists in the Logos. On the other hand, in the substantival subject role of the relative clause, the prepositional phrase is then linked to the verb γέγονεν, and is a part of the relative clause. The resultant meaning indicates all things existing in the Logos are ζωή, thus limiting the scope of the relative clause to include all things in the Logos.

The interpretative implication of this classification is significant to the determination of the meaning of the relative clause. In the older adjective modifier role it becomes a reference to all that is a part of the divine creation, the most inclusive definition possible of the reference. In the newer substantival subject role of the relative clause is more limited in its reference.

This provides the initial opportunity to become acquainted with the crucial importance of precise understanding of how a sentence in the Greek text is constructed.

1: 4

ἐν αὐτῷ (10 answers): _____ Pron - Loc (_____) - M - S - αὐτός, -ή, -ό - _____

ζωή (7 answers): _____ - Nom (_____) - F - S - ζωή, ἡ - _____

ἦν (7 answers): Imperf (_____) - Ind - 3 - S - _____ - _____

Και: coordinate conjunction joining two independent clauses - and

ἡ ζωή (7 answers): _____ - Nom (_____) - F - S - ζωή, ἡ - _____

Note: the particularizing effect of the Greek definite article. Often the level of reference goes beyond what can be conveyed by the English article 'the' and thus the translator needs to reach out to find the appropriate vehicle in English to achieve the level of specificity connoted by the Greek article. Most always this will involve the use of an English pronoun, either a demonstrative or possessive pronoun in the majority of instances. Always look to the context for clues, after your intuition suggests that the English 'the' isn't getting the job done.

ἦν (7 answers): Imperf (_____) - Ind - 3 - S - εἶμί - _____

τὸ φῶς (8 answers): 3 - Nom (_____) - N - S - φῶς, φωτός, τό - the light

τῶν ἀνθρώπων (7 answers): 2 - Gen (_____) - M - P - ἄνθρωπος, ὁ - _____

1: 5

Καὶ: coordinate conjunction joining two independent clauses - and

τὸ φῶς (8 answers): 3 - Nom (_____) - N - S - φῶς, φωτός, τό - the light

ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ/ (7 answers): _____ - Loc (_____) - F - S - σκοτία, ἡ - _____

φαίνει (8 answers): Pres (_____) - Act - Ind - 3 - S - _____ - _____

Καὶ: coordinate conjunction joining two independent clauses - and

ἡ σκοτία (7 answers): _____ - Nom (_____) - _____ - S - σκοτία, ἡ - _____

αὐτὸ (10 answers): Pers Pron - Acc (_____) - N - S - αὐτός, -ή, -ό - _____

οὐ κατέλαβεν (8 answers): 2 Aor (_____) - Act - _____ - 3 - S - _____ - _____

❖ **Conjugate** the following verbs according to the appropriate model (**12 answers**):

Present - Active - Indicative Forms of ὀράω (**6 answers**):

Person: Singular Plural

1

2

3

1 Aorist - Active - Indicative Forms of ἐρωτάω (**6 answers**):

Person: Singular Plural

1

2

3

⚡ **Decline** the following nouns and noun derivatives according to the appropriate model (**18 answers**):

Interrogative Pronoun ποῖος -ή, -ό (**18 answers**):

Case: Masculine Feminine Neuter

Singular:

Nom

Gen/Abl

Dat/Ins/Loc

Acc

Plural:

Nom

Gen/Abl

Dat/Ins/Loc

Acc

⚡ **Block diagram** the above text according to the guidelines (**10 answers**):

1 Ἐν ἀρχῇ
1 ἦν ὁ λόγος,
καὶ
2 ὁ λόγος ἦν
πρὸς τὸν θεόν,
καὶ
3 θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

4 ² οὗτος ἦν
 ἐν ἀρχῇ
 πρὸς τὸν θεόν.

5 ³ δι' αὐτοῦ
 πάντα...ἐγένετο,
 καὶ
 χωρὶς αὐτοῦ
 ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν.
 ὃ γέγονεν
 ἐν αὐτῷ

6 ⁴ ζῶη ἦν
 καὶ
 ἡ ζῶη ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων

7 ⁵ καὶ
 ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ
 τὸ φῶς...φαίνει,
 καὶ
 ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν.

8
 9
 10

From the above diagram answer the following questions about John 1:1-18 in light of the literary analysis found at Cranfordville, Prologue of the Gospel of John (http://www.cranfordville.com/Jn1_1-18.htm) and (http://cranfordville.com/Jhn1_1-18GkDia.pdf):

1. Name the literary genre of John 1:1-18: _____
2. What strophe does 1:1-5 relate to in the prologue: _____
3. What is the key Greek word linking the two major sections (1:1-13, 14-18) together: _____
4. What is the key Greek word linking the first three strophes (A,B,C) together establishing the boundaries for the first major section of 1:1-13: _____
5. What two motifs in 1:1-5 are linked together to advance the thought: ζῶή and _____
6. In the first three statements of the diagram which word is most prominent: _____
7. In statement 4, which element relates back to statement 1: _____
8. In statement 4, which element relates back to statement 2: _____
9. Identify the unifying emphasis of statements 5 and 6: _____
10. The motifs of life and light in statements 7-10 are salvational themes: True _____; False _____

*****GRADE CALCULATION*****

Number of Errors _____.
Missed accents and breathing marks
= 1/4 error per **word**
Times 0.50

Total Pts. Missed _____.

Total Pts. 100.00

Minus Pts.
Missed _____.

Grade _____.
(Please record grade at top of page 1)