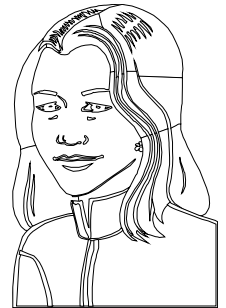


IX. How to Deal with Syntax

How do words fit together
to form sentences?

What is the best
translation?



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Reading Assignments

Optional:

Pike, *Linguistic Concepts* 1-38

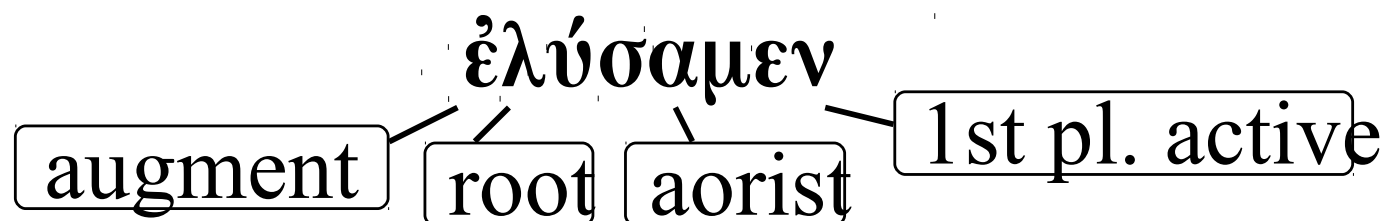
Berkhof, *Principles of Biblical Interpretation* 82-99

Goetchius, *Language of the New Testament*
chap. 3, pp. 13-19

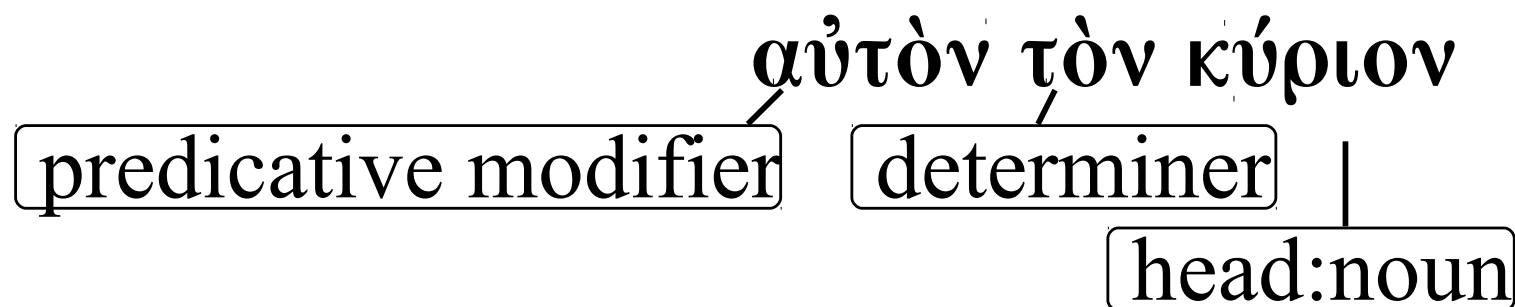
Poythress and Grudem, *Gender-Neutral Bible Controversy*

What Is Syntax?

Morphology = formation of individual words.



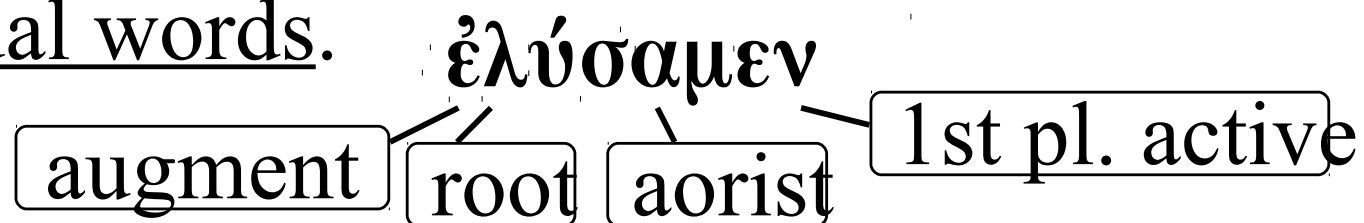
Syntax = constructions with several words.



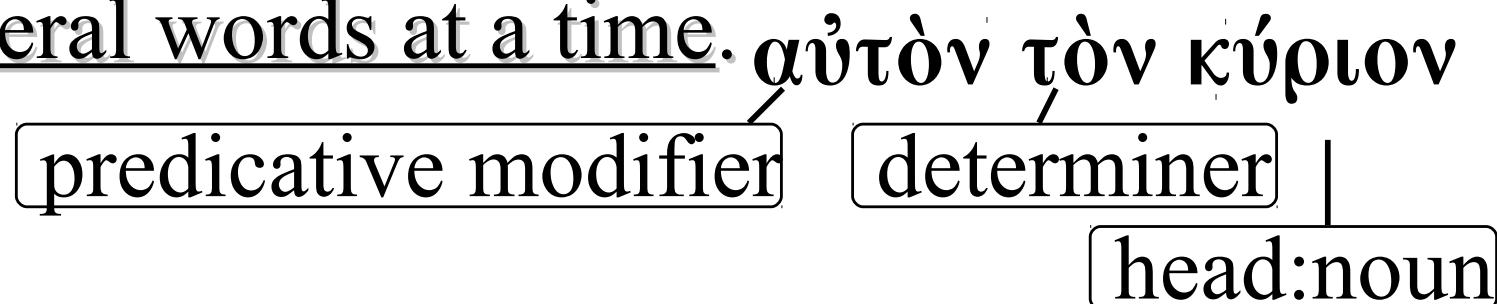
Whole sentences need study.

What Is Syntax?

Morphology = studying the grammatical patterns involved in the formation of individual words.



Syntax = studying the grammatical patterns involved in forming constructions involving several words at a time.



Whole sentences are one of our concerns.

Where Are We?

1. Preliminary acquaintance with the text
2. Exegesis in the original setting
3. Relations with other passages
4. Role in redemptive history
5. Application

Obtaining doctrine from sentences
(section VIII.) involves syntax.

Where Are We?

1. Preliminary acquaintance with the text
2. Exegesis in the original setting
3. Relations with other passages
4. Role in redemptive history
5. Application

Obtaining doctrine from whole sentences
(as in section VIII.) involves using syntax.

A. Importance of Language Theory

Language and the Bible

The Bible is composed in language.

Its central message is clear.

Details come from studying Greek, Hebrew,
and Aramaic.

For details, know how languages operate.

Nonnative speakers need caution and study.

Language and the Bible

The Bible is composed in language.

Its central message is clear.

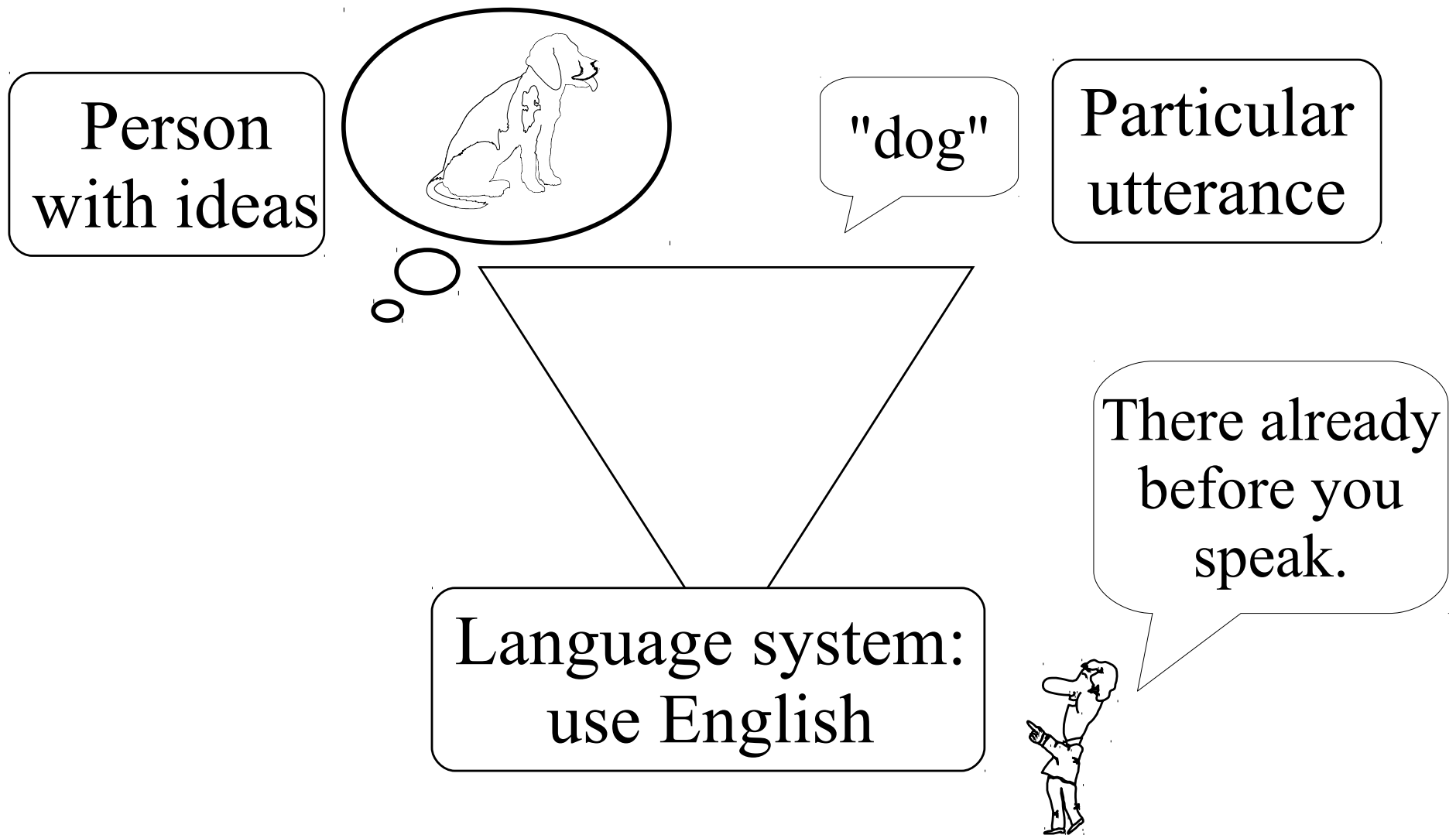
But details come from studying Greek,
Hebrew, and Aramaic.

To appreciate the details, we need also some
knowledge of how languages in general
operate.

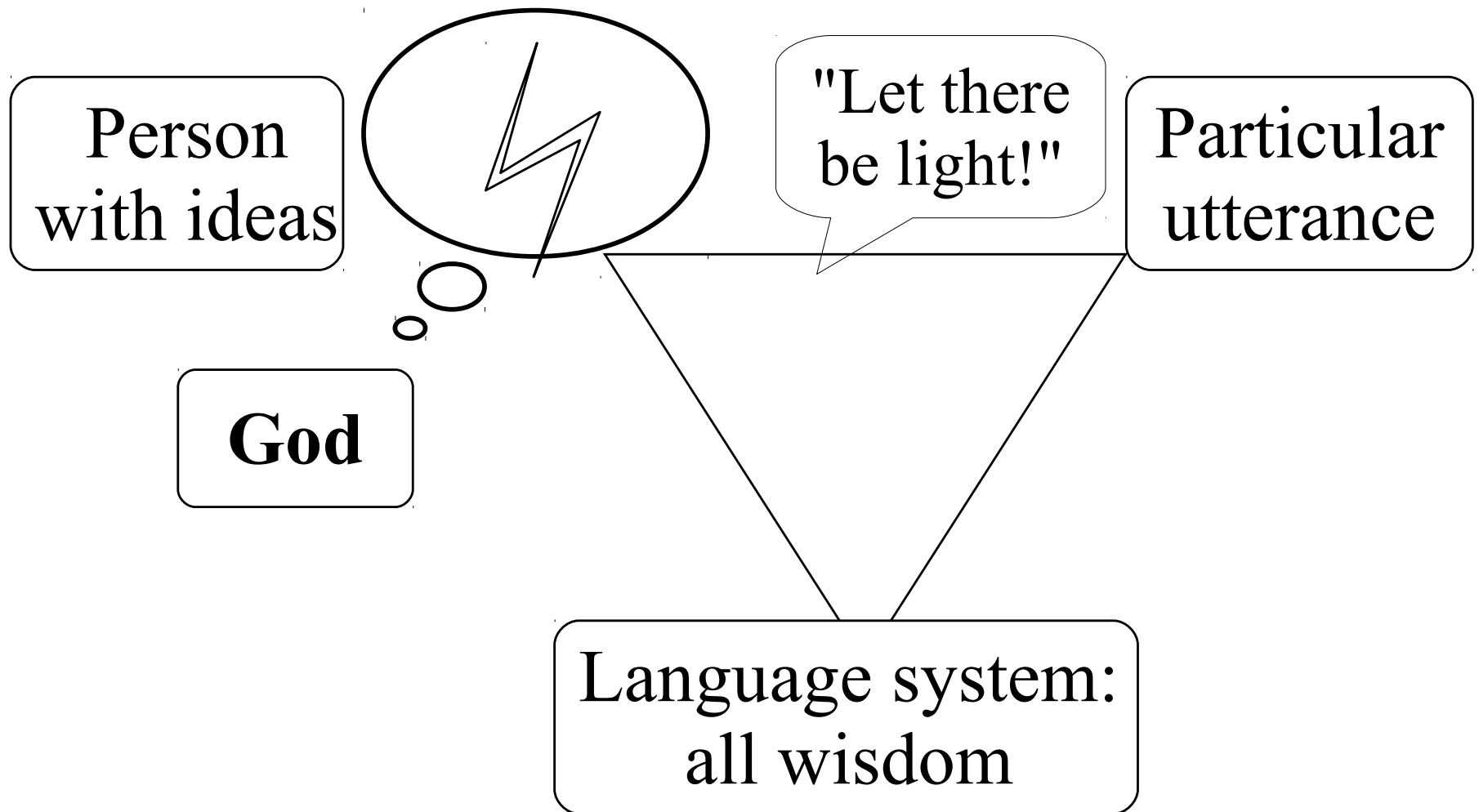
We are not native speakers, which implies
continued caution and study.

B. A Basic Framework for Thinking about Language

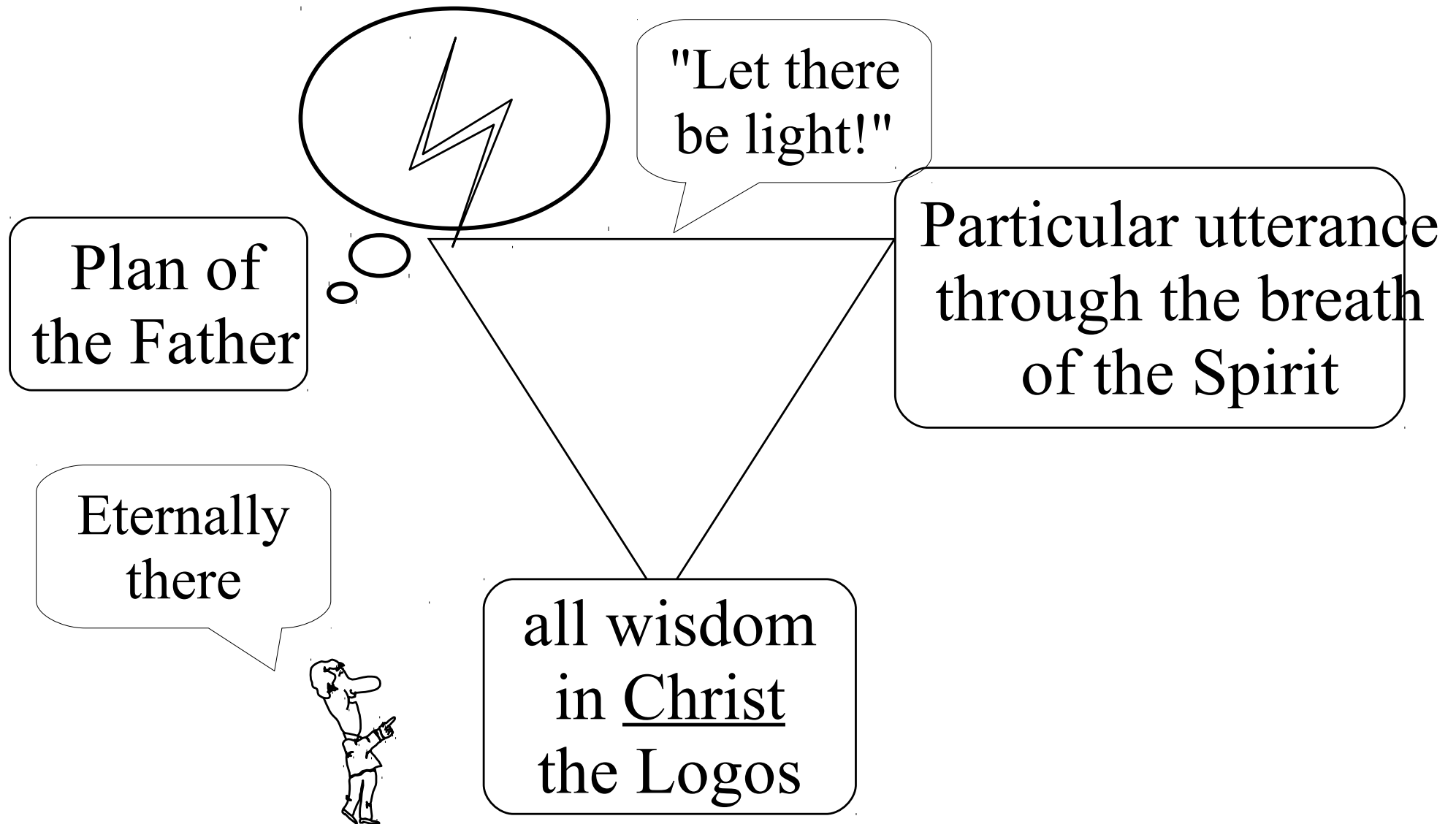
Language as System



Archetype of Language

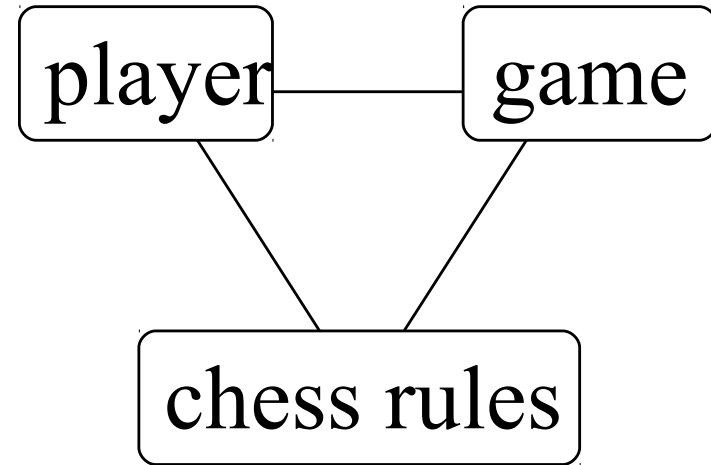


Language in God

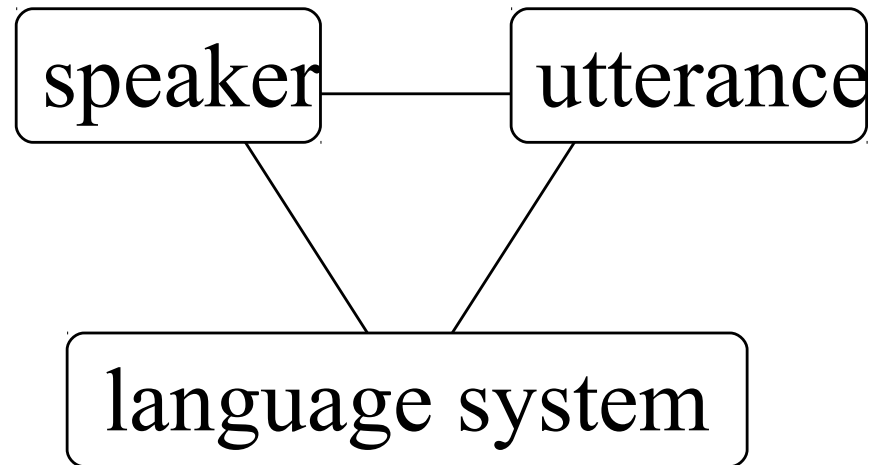


Language and Chess

Chess has a
system of rules.



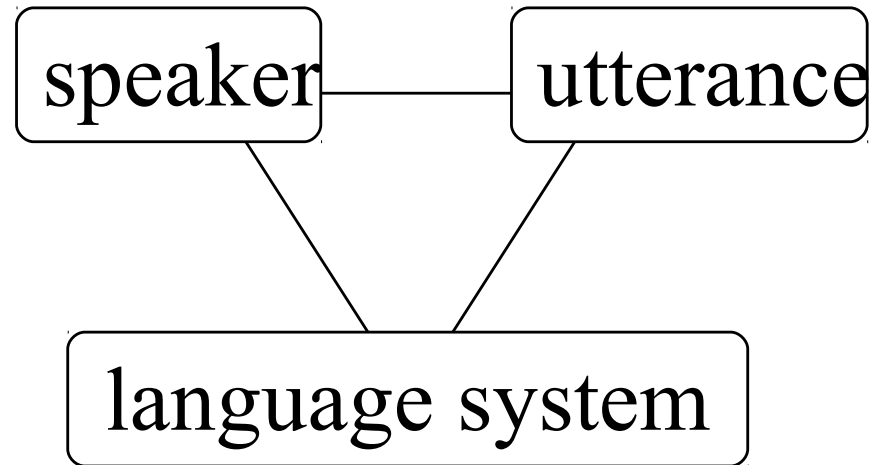
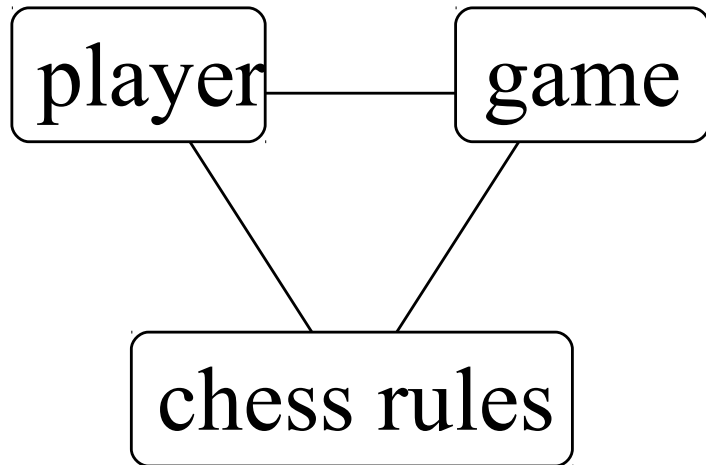
Language likewise.



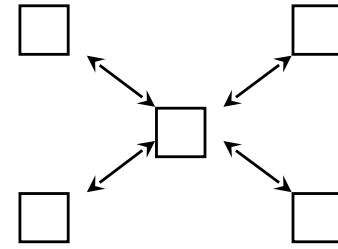
Language and Chess

Chess has a system of rules that lies behind particular games.

Language likewise.



Using the System



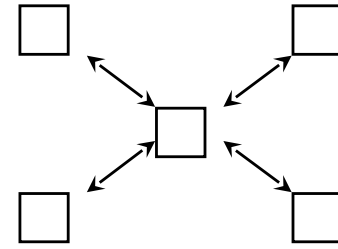
Meaning depends on relations.

E.g., what is the meaning of a knight or rook?

Chess meaning depends on structure, not past moves.

Linguistic meaning depends on structure, not etymology.

Using the System



Meaning of a particular item depends on relation to the system. E.g., what is the meaning of a knight or rook?

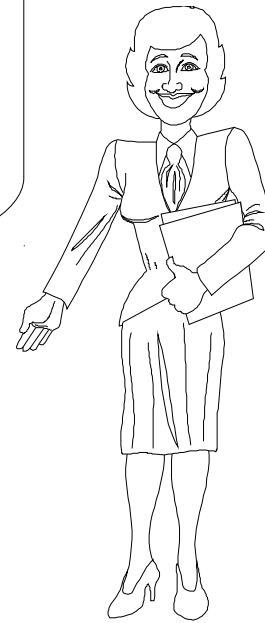
The meaning of a chess position depends on structure, not past history.

The meaning of a sentence depends on structure, not etymology.

Tacit Knowledge

Natives not conscious of the system.

I spoke English
even before I took
an English grammar
course in school.



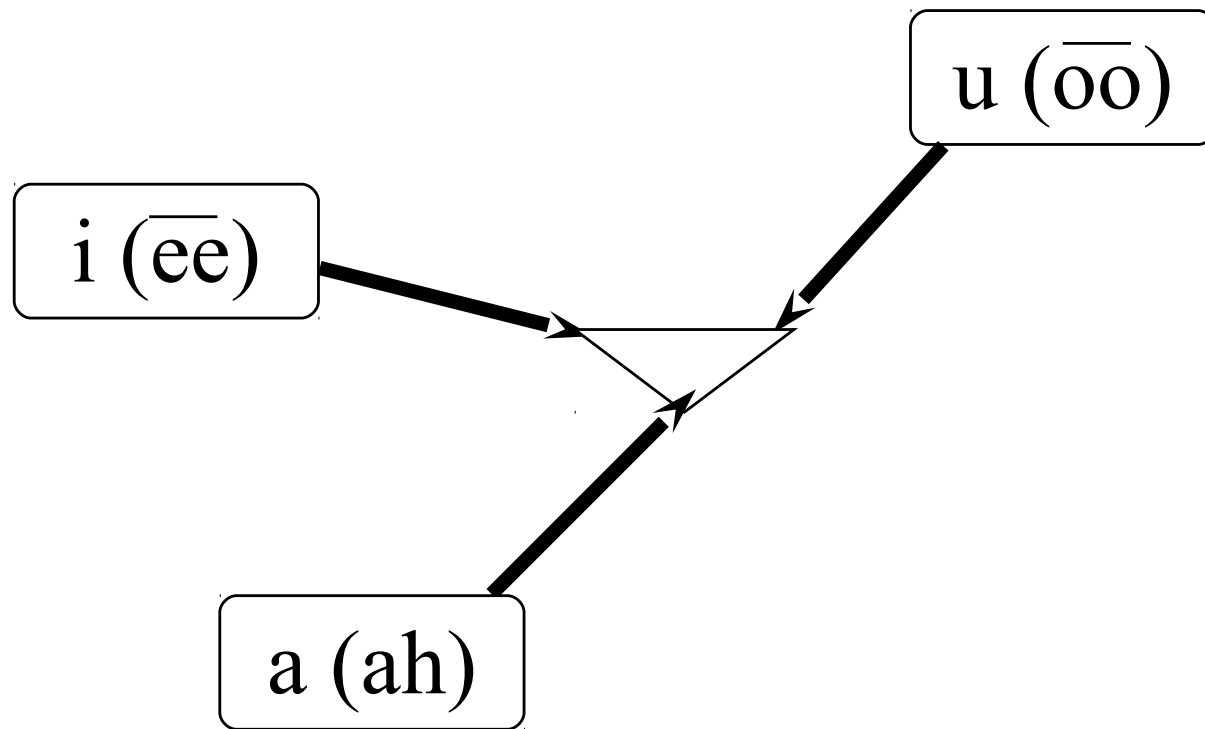
Tacit Knowledge

Native speakers are typically not consciously aware of the system.

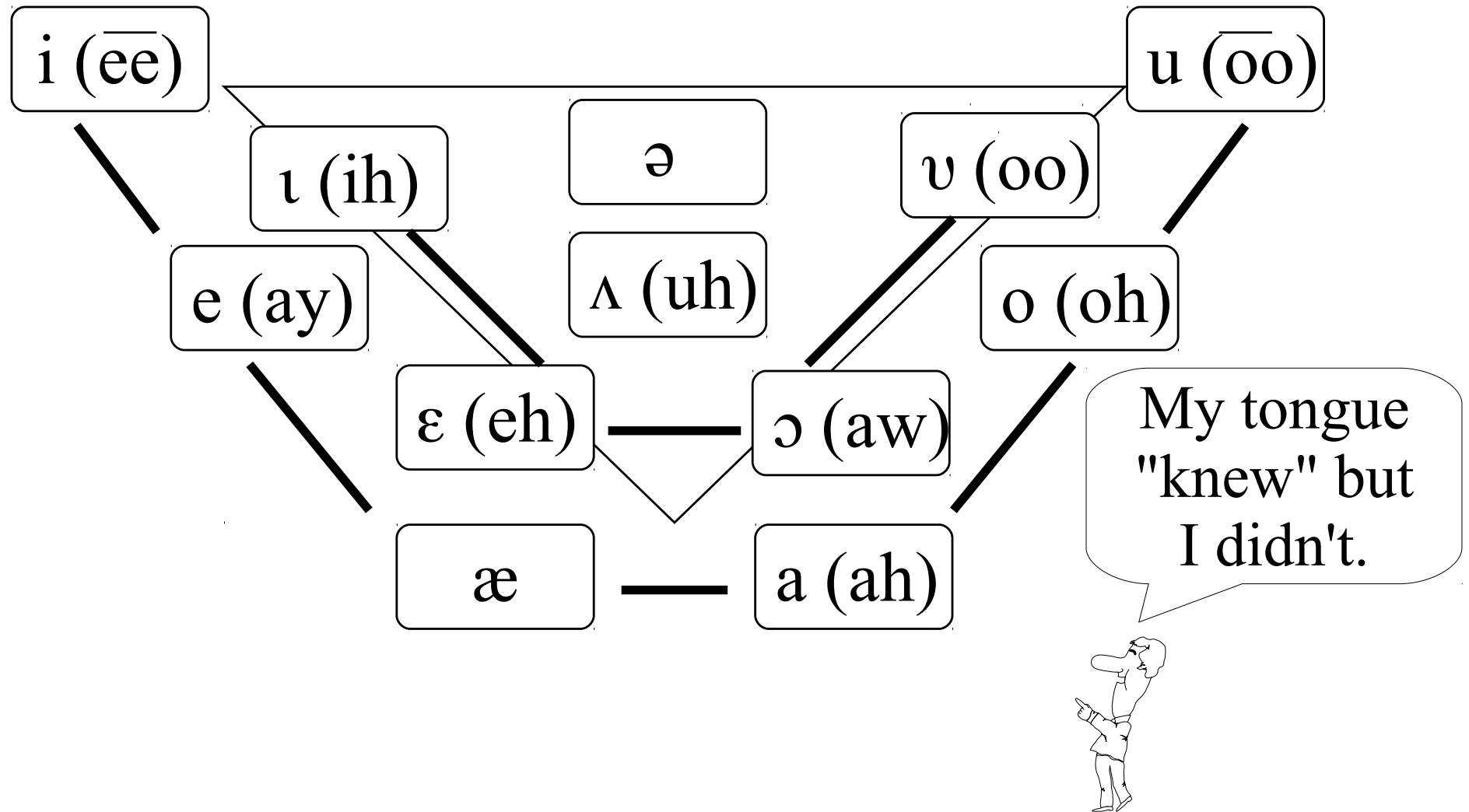
I spoke English
even before I took
an English grammar
course in school.



Referent Points for Vowels

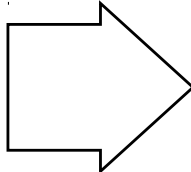


English Vowel System



English Verb System: Basic

Compleitive:

present	weave		has woven
past	wove		had woven
future	will weave		will have woven
participle	weaving		having woven
infinitive	to weave		to have woven

Adding Durative Meaning

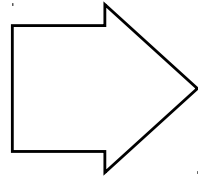
weave

wove

will weave

weaving

to weave



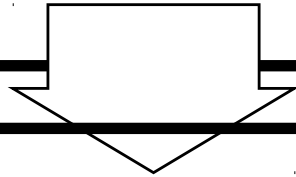
has woven

had woven

will have woven

having woven

to have woven



is weaving

was weaving

will be weaving

being weaving (?)

to be weaving

has been weaving

had been weaving

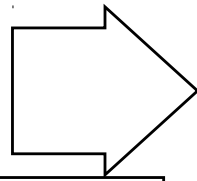
will have been weaving

having been weaving

to have been weaving

Adding Passive

weave
wove ...



has woven
had woven ...

is weaving
was weaving ...

has been weaving
had been weaving ...

is woven
was woven

has been woven
had been woven ...

is being woven

was being woven ...

has been being woven

had been being woven ...

Noun Phrase in English

“his father-in-law’s three big spotted Dalmatian fire dogs with tongues hanging out, which came from the same litter”

Not: “his three spotted big dogs”

Not: “his big spotted three dogs”

Not: “his the dogs”

I knew
that tacitly.



We know about this structure without
consciously knowing how and what we know!

Native and Nonnative

The native speaker knows intuitively.

Nonnatives become conscious of the system.

Native and Nonnative

The native speaker knows the system without thinking.

Since we are not native speakers of Hebrew and Greek, we must become conscious of the system.

C. Word-Based Syntax

(including prepositions)

“A slack hand causes poverty, but the hand of the diligent makes rich” (Prov. 10:4).

Example from Isa. 51:18

אֵין-מְנַהֵל לָהּ מִכָּל-בָּנִים יְלֹדָה
וְאֵין מַחְזִיק בְּיָדָהּ מִכָּל-בָּנִים גִּידָהּ:

Determine the meaning of

מַחְזִיק בְּיָדָהּ in Isaiah 51:18
(literally, “strengthen in her hand”).

Example 1 for Word-Related Syntax

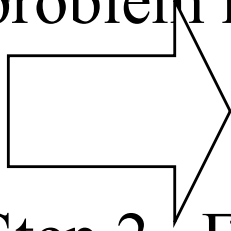
9.4a

Isaiah 51:18

אֵינְךָ מְנַחֵלֵּל וְלֹא תִּשְׁמַח לְיָמֶינָהּ יְלֹדָה
וְאַיִן מִחֲזִיק בְּיָדָהּ מִכֹּחַ יְבָנֶיהָ גִּידָהּ :

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of מִחֲזִיק בְּיָדָהּ in Isaiah 51:18 literally, “strengthen in her hand”).

Step 1. Search: what major vocabulary item, if any, is the syntactical problem related to?



Step 2. Evaluate: under the major vocabulary item, or elsewhere, does BDB provide an account of the syntax? What?

Step 3. Decide: give one of two translations in your own words to make sure that you understand the clause.

Step 1. Search: Look for Major Vocabulary Item

For an idiom,

Look for a key noun, a verb, an adjective, or perhaps an adverb;
not a preposition or conjunction.



Try **מַחֲזִיק** ; not **בְּ**.

Example 1 for Word-Related Syntax

9.4a

Isaiah 51:18

וְהָיָה כְּמַלְאכָה לְעֹלָמְךָ מִלְּפָנֶיךָ יְיָ לְדָרָה
וְלֹא יִשְׁכָּח לְעַלְמְךָ מִלְּפָנֶיךָ יְיָ לְדָרָה :

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of מַחֲזִיק בִּידָה .

Step 1. Search: what major vocabulary item, if any, is the syntactical problem related to?

חזק . מחזיק, *from*

Step 2. Evaluate: under the major vocabulary item, or elsewhere, does BDB provide an account of the syntax? What?

Step 3. Decide: give one of two translations in your own words to make sure that you understand the clause.

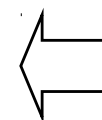
Step 2. Evaluate: Is It an Idiom?

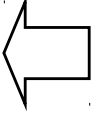
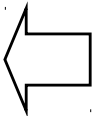
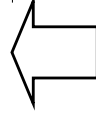
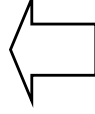
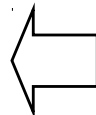
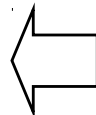
Under the major vocabulary item, or elsewhere, does BDB or BAG provide the information? Look for special idiomatic phrases or constructions.

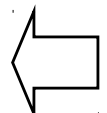






The lexicon
includes
some syntax.



Je 5³†. **Hiph.**₁₁₈ *Pf.* הִחַזִּיק Ju 7⁸+; 3fs.
 Ne הִחַזַּקְתִּי Je 8²¹; הִחַזַּקְתָּנִי Je 49²⁴+; sf. הִחַזִּיקָה
 5¹⁶+3 t.; וְהִחַזַּקְתִּי Ez 30²⁵, etc.; *Impf.* יִחַזִּיק
 Jb 8¹⁵+2 t.; 1s. וְאַחֲזִיק Is 42⁶; Je 6²³+2 t.;
 יִחַזִּיקוּ Dn 11³², etc.; *Imv.* הִחַזֵּק II S 11²⁵+2 t.,
 etc.; *Inf. cstr.* הִחַזִּיק II K 15¹⁹ Is 64⁶; sf. הִחַזִּיקִי
 Je 31³² (הִח־ Cod. Petrop. v. RS^{JPh xvi, 1888, 73}); *Pt.*
 מִחַזִּיקָה Ex 9² + 9 t.; sf. מִחַזִּיקָה Dn 11⁶; fs. מִחַזִּיקָת
 Ne 4¹¹; pl. מִחַזִּיקִים Ne 4¹⁰+5 t.; cstr. מִחַזִּיקֵי
 Ez 27^{9.27};--**†1.** **a.** *make strong, strengthen*
 Je 51¹². **b.** *make firm, the kingdom* 2 K 15¹⁹
 (+בִּידּוֹ). **c.** *display strength* (late) 2 Ch 26⁸



(|| וַיִּלֶךְ שָׁמוּ עַד וְגו' ||), Dn 11³² (|| וַעֲשֵׂה ||). **†2.** 
make severe, of battle 2 S 11²⁵. **†3.** sq. יָד= 
support Ez 16⁴⁹; sq. זָרוּעוֹת Ez 30²⁵ (sub. יָד ; but Co
rds. **Pi.** as v²⁴)†. **4.** = *repair*, walls of Jerus., 
Ne 3^{4.4.4} + 31 t. Ne 3; cf. (in gen.) pt. used
substant. מַחְזִיקֵי בִדְקָךְ Ez 27^{9.27} of Tyre and her
ships (|| מִלְּחָיִים , etc.) **†5.** *prevail*, abs. Dn 
11⁷; sq. הָחָהּ בּוֹ לֶאֱכָל Jb 18⁹; *prevail upon to* 
II K 4⁸. **6.** esp. *take or keep hold of, seize*, 

2 K 4⁸. **6.** esp. *take* or *keep hold* of, *seize*,  *grasp*: **a.** *take hold* of, *seize*, *catch*, sq.  Gn
 19⁴(J), 21¹⁸(E), Ex 4⁴(J; || אָחַז), Ju 7²⁰ 1 S 15²⁷
 2 S 1¹¹ 1 K 1⁵⁰ 2²⁸ 2 K 2¹² 4²⁷ Is 4¹ Zc 8^{23.23} Pr 7¹³ 26¹⁷,
 cf. also Ju 19^{25.29} 2 Ch 28¹⁵; with violence Dt
 22²⁵ 25¹¹ 1 S 17³⁵ (perh. pf. consec. freq., v. Dr),
 2 S 2¹⁶ 13¹¹; sq.  2 S 15⁵; fig. *take hold* in order
 to lead one (subj. ) sq.  Je 31³², c. acc. Is
 41^{9.13}; cf. Is 51¹⁸ (; || נִהַל) sq. acc. Na 3¹⁴ *take*
hold of the brick-mould, Je 6²³ = 50⁴², Zc 14¹³
 (with violence), ψ 35² Ne 4^{10.11}, seize the kingdom
 Dn 11²¹; in metaph. Mi 4⁹ (הַחַיִּיקָךְ חֵיל), Je 6²⁴
 8²¹ 49²⁴ (v. Gie), 50⁴³; of pious laying hold of ,

sq. **ב** Is 64⁶, cf. 27⁵ 56^{2.4.6}; of other gods 1 K 9⁹ = 2 Ch 7²²; laying hold of wisdom Pr 3¹⁸, cf. 4¹³ Jb 2^{3.9} 27⁶ Je 8⁵. **(b.)** *have or keep hold of*, sq.

ב Ju 16²⁶ 2 S 3²⁹ Je 50³³ Ne 4¹⁵. **(c.)** *hold up*, sq.

ב fig. = *sustain, support* Lv 25³⁵; of **י** holding his servants Is 42⁶ 45¹, cf. Jb 8²⁰; v. also pt. used substantively Dn 11¹ (|| **מַעֲזִיז**), v⁶ (|| **מַבִּיא** , **יְלִיד**); of Ne. holding fast to (**ב**) his work Ne 5¹⁶; cf. of wicked, holding to his house Jb 8¹⁵; *cleave or cling to* (**עַל**) one's brethren Ne 10³⁰.

hence **(d.)** *keep, retain*, sq. **ב** Ex 9²(J) Je 7⁸ 19⁴; so Ez 7¹³ Sm Co (MT Hithp.); sq. anger (acc.)

Mi 7¹⁸. **(e.)** hence also *hold, contain*, sq. acc. 2 Ch 4⁵.

3
: 

Step 1. Search: what major vocabulary item, if any, is the syntactical problem related to? חזרה from מחזירה

חֲזֵק, *from* מַחֲזִיק

Step 2. Evaluate: under the major vocabulary item, or elsewhere, does BDB provide an account of the syntax? What?

מַחֲזִיק בִּי = *take hold of, seize*

Step 3. Decide: give one of two translations in your own words to make sure that you understand the clause.

"There is no one to take hold of her hand"

Step 3. Decide on Meaning

Give an alternate translation in your own words to make sure you understand the whole clause.

וְאֵין מַחֲזִיק בְּיָדָהּ

“There is no one to take hold of her hand ...”

Theory of Word-Based Syntax

Phrases can have special meaning.

A preposition is frequently linked to a verb, with joint meaning.

מִתְּחִיל בְּ

=

a fixed construction,
with the meaning,
take hold of.

Theory of Word-Based Syntax

Idioms or stock phrases can have special meaning.

A preposition is frequently linked to a neighboring verb. The meaning of the two should be considered together.

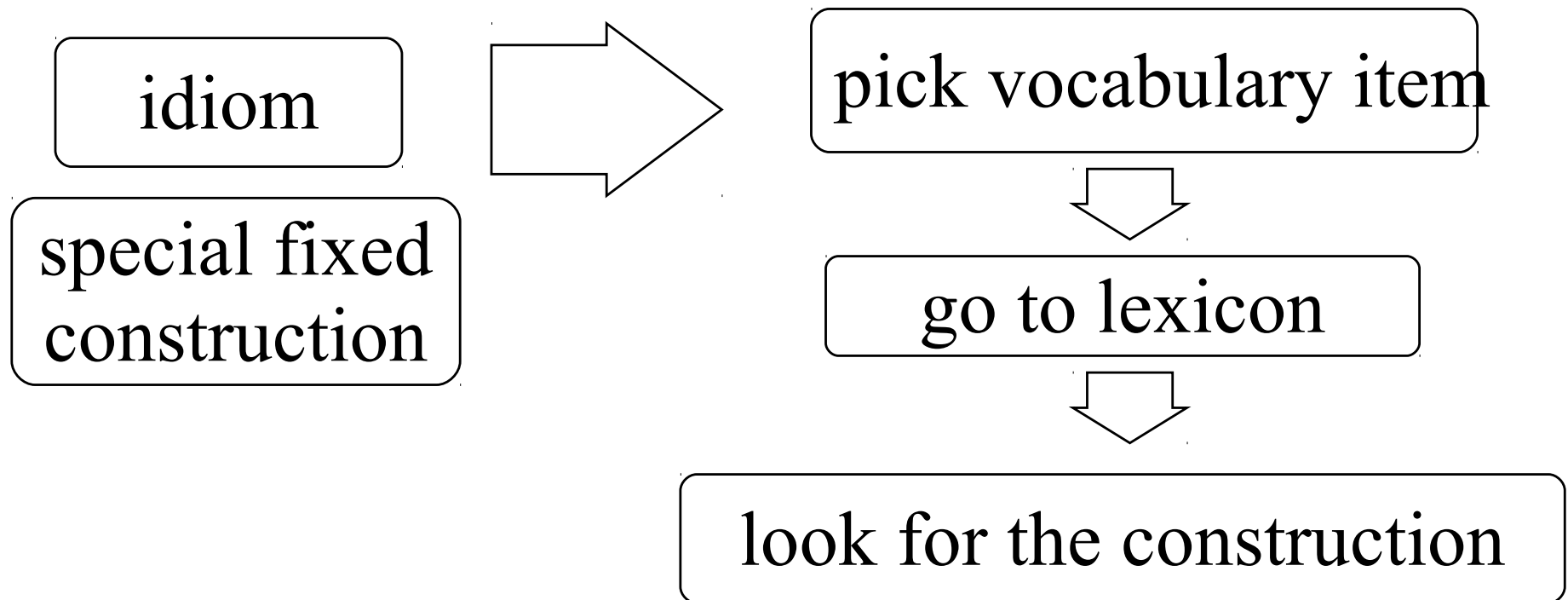
מִתְּזִיק בְּ

=

a fixed construction,
with the meaning,
take hold of.

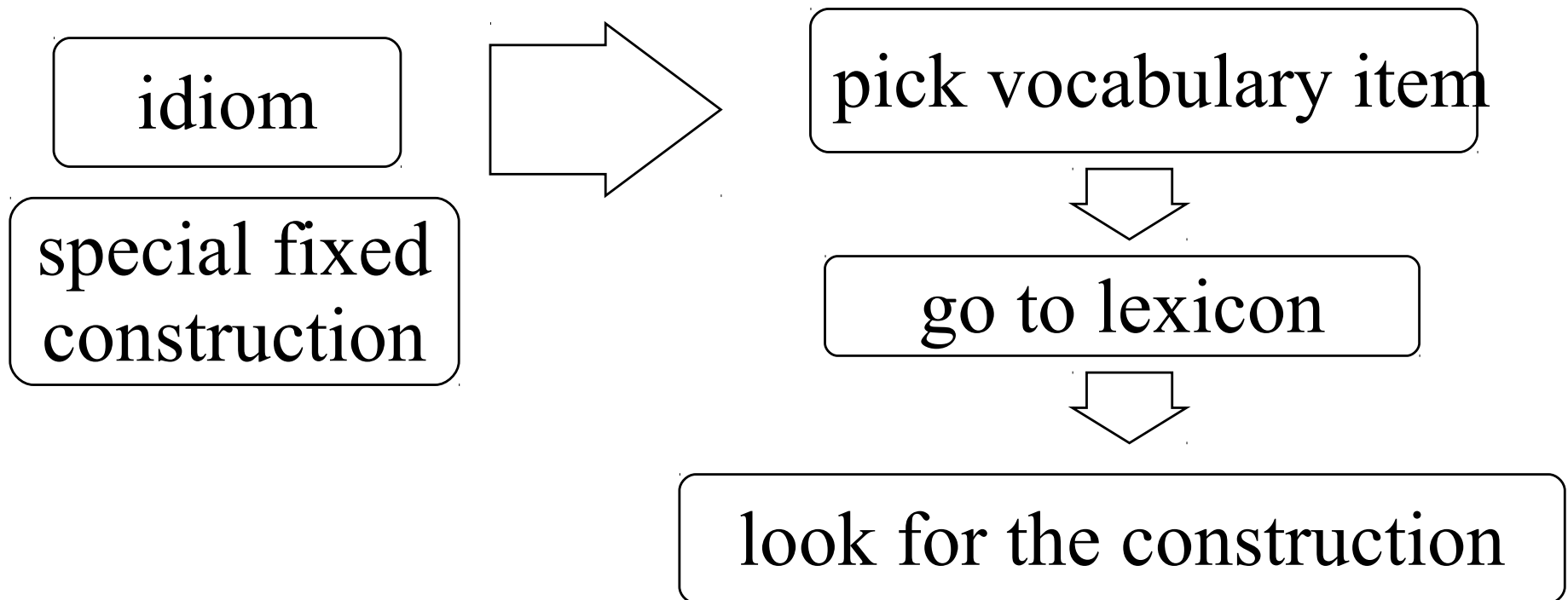
Dealing with Idioms

For a fixed construction, look under a major vocabulary item.



Dealing with Idioms

When you think there may be an idiom or fixed construction, look in the lexicon under a major vocabulary item.



Example 2 for Word-Related Syntax

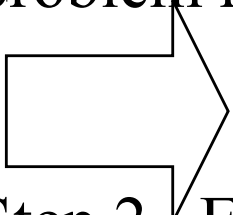
9.5a

Isaiah 52:8

בְּהִלָּה מְאֹדָּה אֶת־הַנְּשֹׂאִים-בְּנֶאֱמָר יִרְנְנוּ
כִּי־עָמַד יְמֵי־עַד בְּיִחוּדָאֵם פֶּלֶאֱשָׁנִים יִגְהַלֹּתָ׃ צִיּוֹן׃

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of עֵין בְּעֵין in Isaiah 52:8 (literally, “eye in eye”).

Step 1. Search: what major vocabulary item, if any, is the syntactical problem related to?

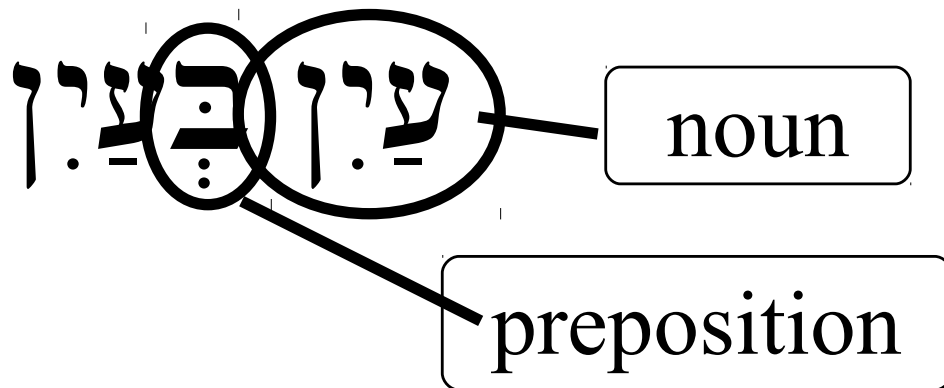


Step 2. Evaluate: under the major vocabulary item, or elsewhere, does BDB provide an account of the syntax? What?

Step 3. Decide: give one of two translations in your own words to make sure that you understand the clause.

Step 1. Search: Look for Major Vocabulary Item

If you think there may be an idiom,
Look for a key noun, a verb, an adjective, or
perhaps an adverb; not a preposition or
conjunction.



Try עִינַן ; not בְּ .

Example 2 for Word-Related Syntax 9.5a

Isaiah 52:8

קוֹל צִפִּידְךָ נִשְׁאָא קוֹל יִחַדְךָ יִרְנְנוּ
כִּי עֵין בְּעֵין יֵרְאוּ בָּשׁוּב יְהוָה צִיּוֹן :

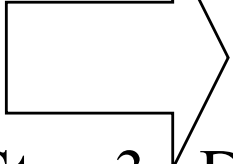
Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of עֵין בְּעֵין.

Step 1. Search: what major vocabulary item, if any, is the syntactical problem related to?



עֵין

Step 2. Evaluate: under the major vocabulary item, or elsewhere, does BDB provide an account of the syntax? What?



Step 3. Decide: give one of two translations in your own words to make sure that you understand the clause.

עֵינַי ... **eye** ... —*eye*. **1** lit. as physical organ, ...

2. a. eyes as shewing mental qualities:
...

3. Fig. of mental and spiritual faculties, acts and states: ...

4. Transferred mngs.: **a.** visible *surface* of earth ...

BDB p. 745 column 1

[5.] Other phrases are: ע' תַּחַת ע' Ex 21²⁴ (E) = L_v 24²⁰(H), = ע' בֶּעַ' Dt 19²¹, all = *an eye* for an eye; ע' בֶּעַ' = *eye to eye*, Nu 14¹⁴(P) Is 52⁸ (fig.), cf. וְע' אֶת-ע' תְּרַאֲיָנָה Je 32⁴ 34³; esp. לְעֵינַי in the presence of, in full view of Gn 42²⁴(E) 47¹⁹(J) Ex 4³⁰(J) Nu 19⁵(P),+oft.; of business transaction Je 32^{12.12} Gn 23^{11.18} (P); so ע' נֶגֶד Jo 1¹⁶, לְנֶגֶד ע' Jb 4¹⁶, and even 1 S 21¹⁴ Ezr 3¹²; ע' בֵּין = *on the forehead* Ex 13^{9.16} (JE) Dt 6⁸ 11¹⁸ 14¹ Dn 8^{5.21}.

Example 2 for Word-Related Syntax 9.5a

Isaiah 52:8

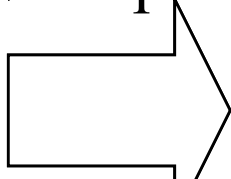
קוֹל צְפִידָּה נִשְׁאָר קוֹל יַחֲדָיו יִרְנְנוּ
 קוֹל צְפִידָּה נִשְׁאָר קוֹל יַחֲדָיו יִרְנְנוּ
 כִּי עֵינַי בָּעֵינַי יִרְאוּ בְּשׁוּב יְהוָה צִיּוֹן :

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of עֵינַי בְּעֵינַי.

Step 1. Search: what major vocabulary item, if any, is the syntactical problem related to?

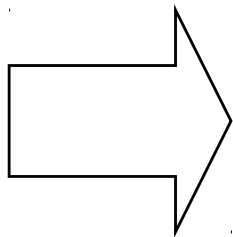
עֵינַי

Step 2. Evaluate: under the major vocabulary item, or elsewhere, does BDB provide an account of the syntax? What?



ע' בְּע' = *eye to eye*

Step 3. Decide: give one of two translations in your own words to make sure that you understand the clause.



For eye to eye they will see ...

For face to face they will see

Steps for Word-Based Syntax

- Step 1. Search: Find Major Vocabulary Look for a main word.
- Step 2. Evaluate idiom Look for a distinct construction.
- Step 3. Decide on meaning Identify the meaning of the whole construction.

D. Dealing with Clause Syntax

a. Warning from Bad Examples

A Bad Example: Hendriksen

1 Thess 2:4, “Just as we have been approved by God to be entrusted with the gospel, so we speak [present tense in Greek].”

Hendriksen, p. 63: “Now it was in strict accordance with God’s directive, that these missionaries were always telling (note present continuative) the good news.”

Burton, Syntax 8: “The Present Indicative is used to express customary actions and general truths.”

(The same function belongs to English present tense; no need for “always.”)

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Burton, Syntax 8: “The Present Indicative is used to express customary actions and general truths.” (The same function belongs to English present tense, so there is no need to strengthen it with “always” or the like.)

A Bad Example: Morris

Rev 3:19, “So be zealous and repent [aorist tense].”

Leon Morris: “(repent is aorist of once-for-all action).”

Burton, Syntax 16: “[the aorist] represents the action denoted by it indefinitely; i.e. simply as an event, neither on the one hand picturing it in progress, nor on the other affirming the existence of its result.”

Hence “do” in Rev 2:5 is aorist. Even “suffer” in Heb 9:26 is aorist.

Easy to overinterpret a tense.

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Hence “do” in Rev 2:5 is aorist. Even “suffer” in Heb 9:26 is aorist.

It is easy to overinterpret the significance of tense or grammatical construction.
--

b. The Right Way:
A Starting Example

Syntax in Mark 14:55

οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον ἐζήτουν
κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μαρτυρίαν εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι
αὐτόν, καὶ οὐχ ἠύρισκον·

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of
εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι in Mark 14:55.

Example 1 with Clause Syntax

Mark 14:55.

οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον ἐζήτουν
κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μαρτυρίαν εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι
αὐτόν, καὶ οὐχ ἠύρισκον·

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι in Mark 14:55.

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the advanced grammar.

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) of the relevant section apply to your passage.

Step 3. Decide. Make a final decision as to the type and function of your grammatical construction, after you have weighed alternatives.

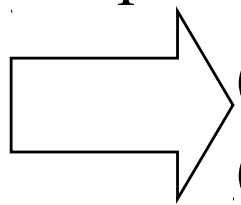
Example 1 with Clause Syntax 9.6a

Mark 14:55.

οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον ἐζήτουν κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μαρτυρίαν εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι αὐτόν, καὶ οὐχ ἠΰρισκον·

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι in Mark 14:55.

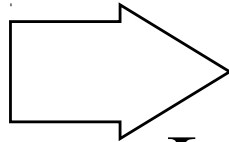
Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the grammar.



- (a) Does a conjunction provide the clue ...?
- (b) What, if any, is the technical philological term ...?
- (c) What is the parsing (morphology) of the word ...?
- (d) Does the syntactical construction arise from “governing” ...?
- (e) Is the syntactical construction related to overall structure ...?
- (f) If you have no idea what the syntax might be,

Step 1. Search for Information in Grammar or Lexicon

Clue



Go to

Conjunction?

Lexicon

Technical term?

Index of Subjects

Parsing?

Table of Contents,
Syntax of affixes

Governing?

Syntax of governing

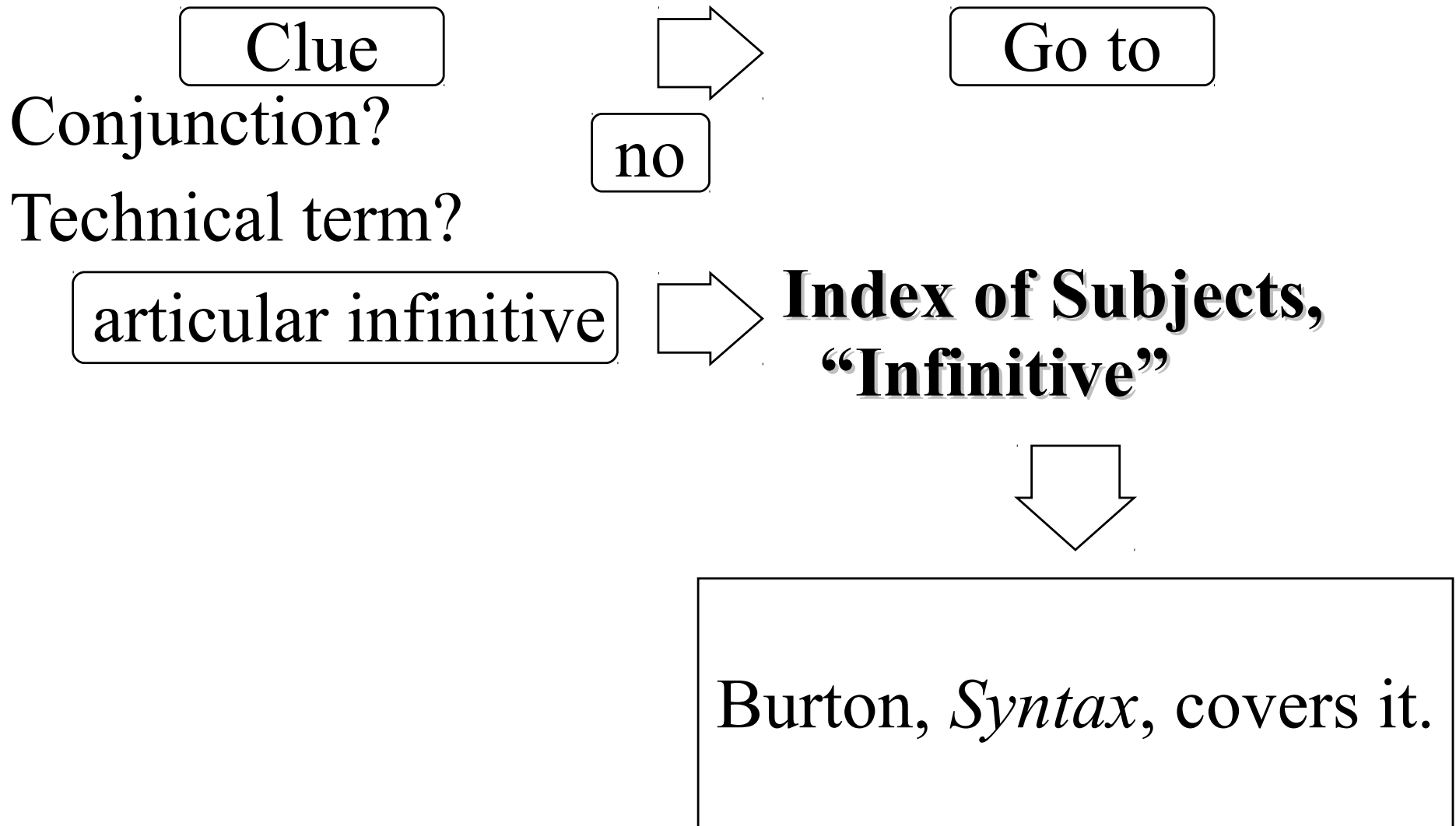
Sentence as whole?

Table of Contents,
under Sentence

No clue?

Index of Passages

Step 1 for εἰς τὸ + infinitive



INDEX OF SUBJECTS

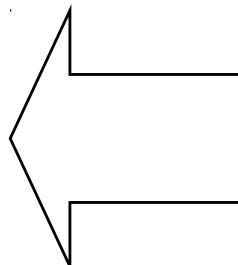
Infinitive: origin and stages of development, 361; classification of uses, 362, 363; negatives used with it, 480-484.

Constructions without the article: with imperative force, 364, 365; expressing purposes, 366,

...

...

Constructions with the article:
general effect of prefixing the
article, 392; as subject, 393; as
object, 394; in apposition, 395;
with τὸ expressing cause, 396;
with τὸ expressing purposes, 397;
with τὸ expressing result, 398;
with τὸ after adjectives, 399;
with τὸ after nouns, 400; with
τὸ after verbs that take the geni-
tive, 401-403; with τὸ as subject or object,
404, 405; governed by prepositions, 406;
various prepositions used with it and their
force, 407-416; force of tense, 104-109.



Example 1 with Clause Syntax 9.6a

Mark 14:55.

οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον ἐζήτουν κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μαρτυρίαν εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι αὐτόν, καὶ οὐχ ἠύρισκον·

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι.

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the grammar.

(a) Does a conjunction provide the clue ...?

(b) What, if any, is the technical philological term ...? §§406-9

(c) What is the parsing (morphology) of the word ...?

(d) Does the syntactical construction arise from “governing” ...?

(e) Is the syntactical construction related to overall structure ...?

(f) If you have no idea what the syntax might be,

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) apply.

406. The infinitive with the Article governed by Prepositions. The Infinitive with the article τό, τοῦ, τῷ is governed by prepositions. *HA*. 959; *G*. 1546.

The prepositions so used in the New Testament are: with the accusative, διά, εἰς, μετά, πρός; with the genitive, ...

407. These prepositions vary greatly in frequency in the New Testament. Εἰς occurs with the Infinitive 63 times

...

408. Διὰ governing the Infinitive with τό denotes cause, and is nearly equivalent to ὅτι or διότι, with the Indicative,

...

409. Εἰς with the Infinitive with τό most commonly expresses purpose. It is employed with special frequency by Paul, but occurs also in Heb., 1 Pet., and Jas.

Rom. 8:29; ...

Example 1 with Clause Syntax 9.6a

Mark 14:55.

οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον ἐζήτουν κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μαρτυρίαν εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι αὐτόν, καὶ οὐχ ἠύρισκον·

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι.

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the grammar.

(a) Does a conjunction provide the clue ...?

(b) What, if any, is the technical philological term ...? §§406-9

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) apply.

→ §409

Step 2a. Are there *several* subheadings ...?

→ *No.*

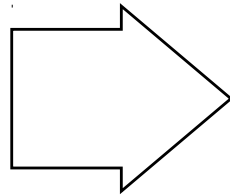
Step 2b. Decide. Make a final decision as to the type and function of your grammatical construction, after you have weighed alternatives.

→ *Purpose: "in order to put him to death."*

Step 2. Evaluate: Find the Applicable Subsection

Determine which subsections apply to your passage.

εἰς τὸ



§409

Step 2a. Alternatives?

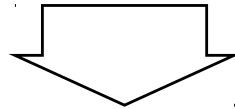
Check whether there are any alternative explanations, possibly involving other subsections.

For Mark 14:55, no.

Step 3. Decide. Represent the Meaning in Translation

Give a translation of the clause that brings out the implications of your analysis.

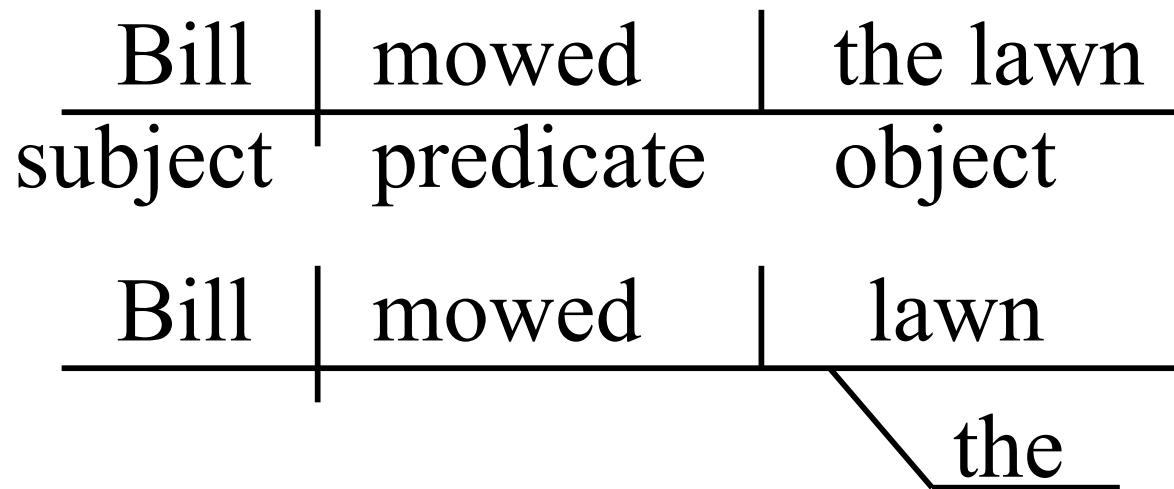
Burton “expresses purpose.”



“in order to put him to death”

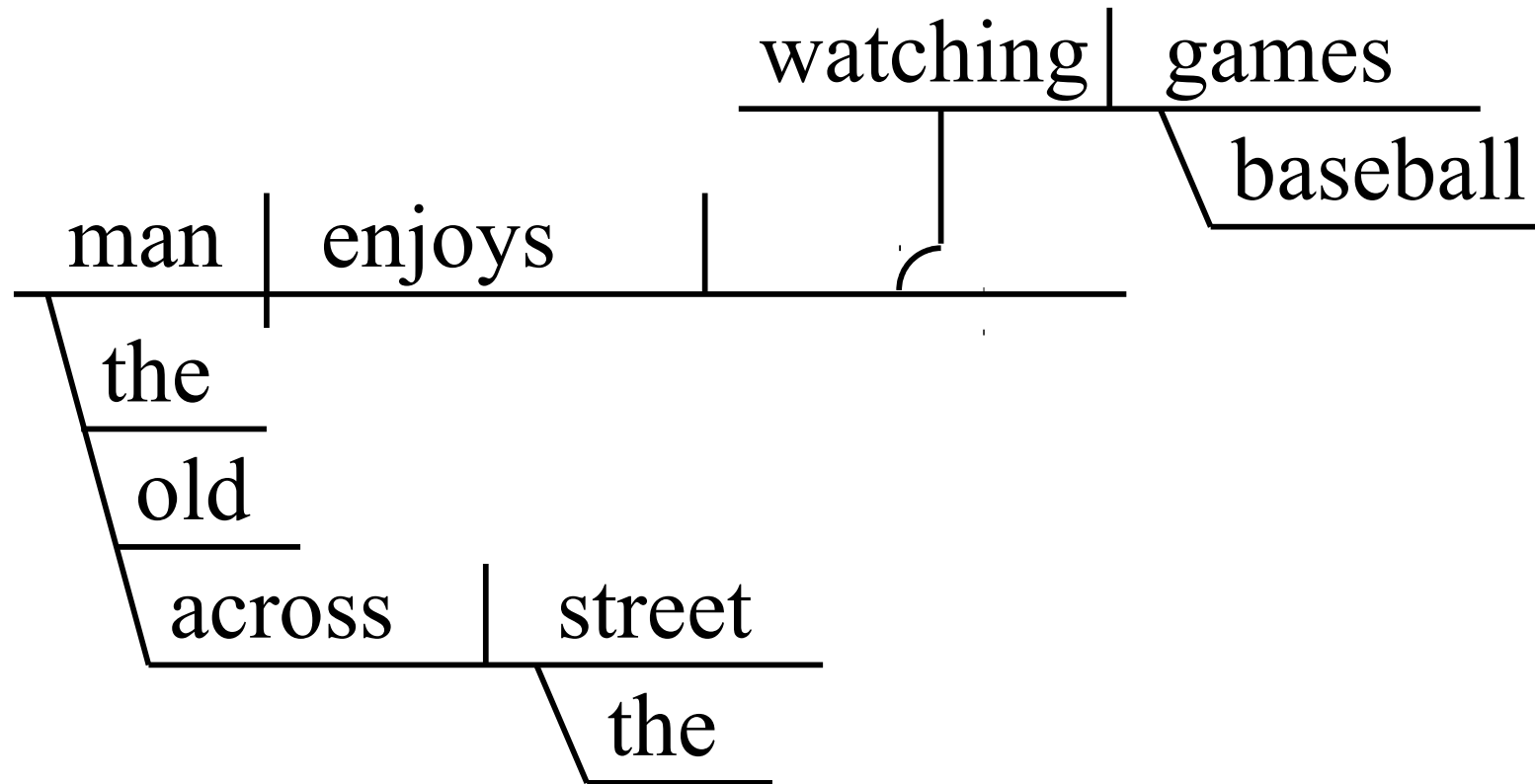
c. Theory of Clause Syntax

Sentence Diagramming



Clauses have a regular structure.

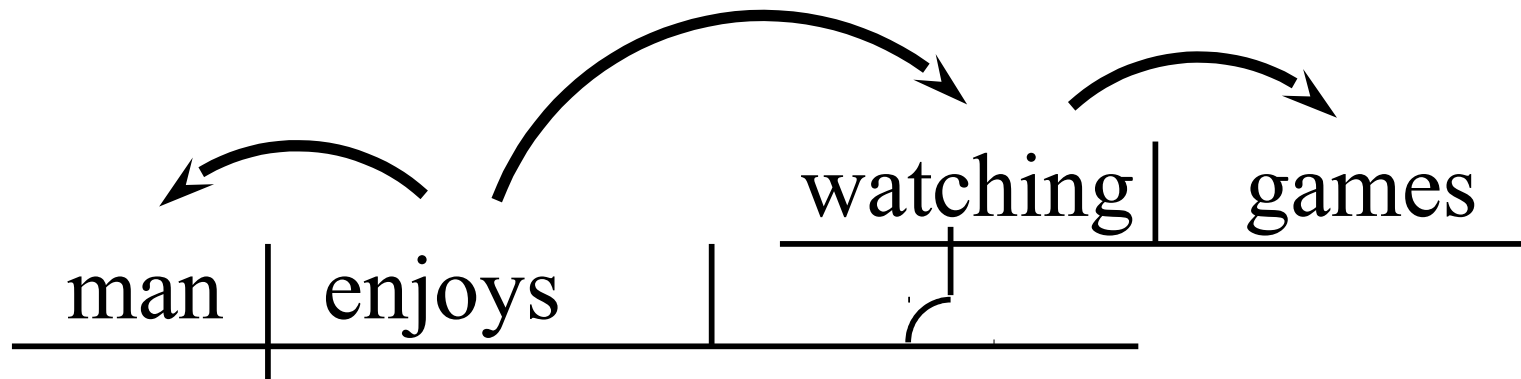
Complex Sentences



Governing

A “governing” word controls words around it.

Verbs govern their subjects and objects.

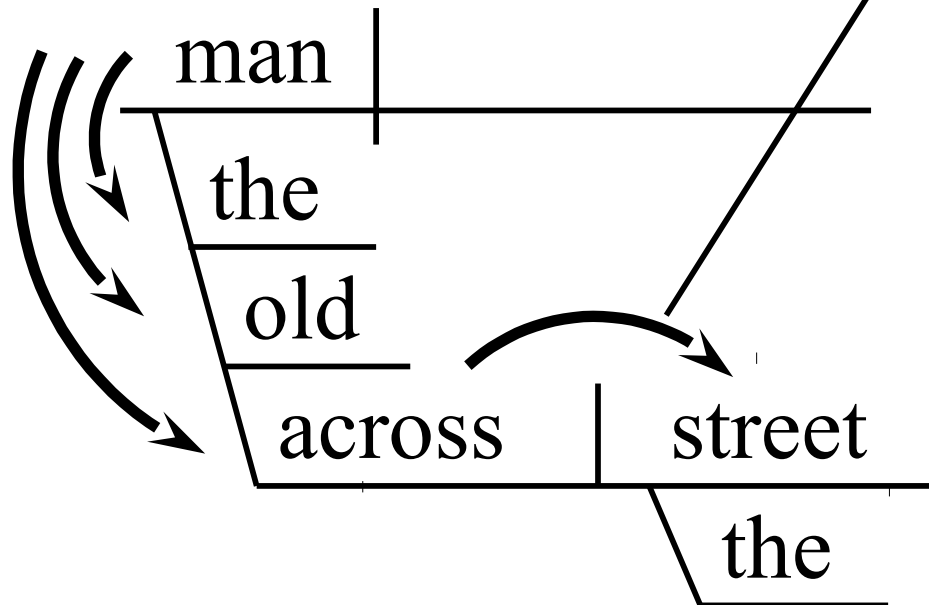


More Governing

A “governing” word controls words around it.

Nouns govern
their modifiers.

Prepositions govern
their objects.



...

THIRD PART

SYNTAX

Chapter I. The Parts of Speech

I. Syntax of the Verb

A. Use of the Tenses and Moods.

§ 106. Use of the Perfect

§ 107. Use of the Imperfect

§ 108. Use of the Cohortative

Governing in Contents of Gesenius' Grammar

relations
between
clauses

Chapter I. The Parts of Speech

I. Syntax of the Verb.

A. *Use of the Tenses and Moods.*

B. *The Infinitive and Participle.*

C. *The Government of the Verb.*

relations of verb
to what it governs

II. Syntax of the Noun.

relations of noun
to what it governs

III. Syntax of the Pronoun.

Chapter II. The Sentence

Clues from Governing

If you want to know about a governing relation, look in Gesenius under the section about the governing word.

In Blass-Debrunner, look mostly under the section about the governed word._

...

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127-128	(1) Omission of the Verb εἶναι	70
129-130	(2) Omission of the Subject	72
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Governing in Blass- Debrunner's Grammar

Part III. Syntax

1. Subject and Predicate
2. Agreement
3. Use of Gender and Number
4. Syntax of Cases
5. Syntax of Prepositions
6. Syntax of Adjectives
7. Syntax of Numerals
8. The Article
9. Syntax of Pronouns
10. Syntax of the Verb

noun as governed

preposition
as governing*

adjective as governed

article as governed

verb relations
to other clauses

d. Practice with Clause Syntax

Isaiah 51:17

Example 2 with Clause Syntax

Isaiah 51:17

הַתְּעוֹרְרִי הַתְּעוֹרְרִי קוֹמִי יְרוּשָׁלַם
 אֲשֶׁר שָׁתִית מִיַּד יְהוָה אֶת־כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ
 אֶת־קַבְעֵת כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה שָׁתִית מִצִּית׃

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ in Isaiah 51:17.

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the advanced grammar.

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) of the relevant section apply to your passage.

Step 3. Decide. Make a final decision as to the type and function of your grammatical construction, after you have weighed alternatives.

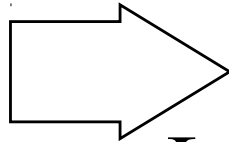
Syntax in Isaiah 51:17

הַתְּעוֹרְרִי הַתְּעוֹרְרִי קוֹמִי יְרוּשָׁלַם
אֲשֶׁר שָׁתִית מִיַּד יְהוָה אֶת־כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ
אֶת־קַבְעֵת כּוֹס הַתַּרְעִלָּה שָׁתִית מִצִּית:

DETERMINE the meaning of
כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ in Isaiah 51:17.

Step 1. Search for Information in Grammar or Lexicon

Clue



Go to

Conjunction?

Lexicon

Technical term?

Index of Subjects

Parsing?

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Syntax of affixes

Governing?

Syntax of governing

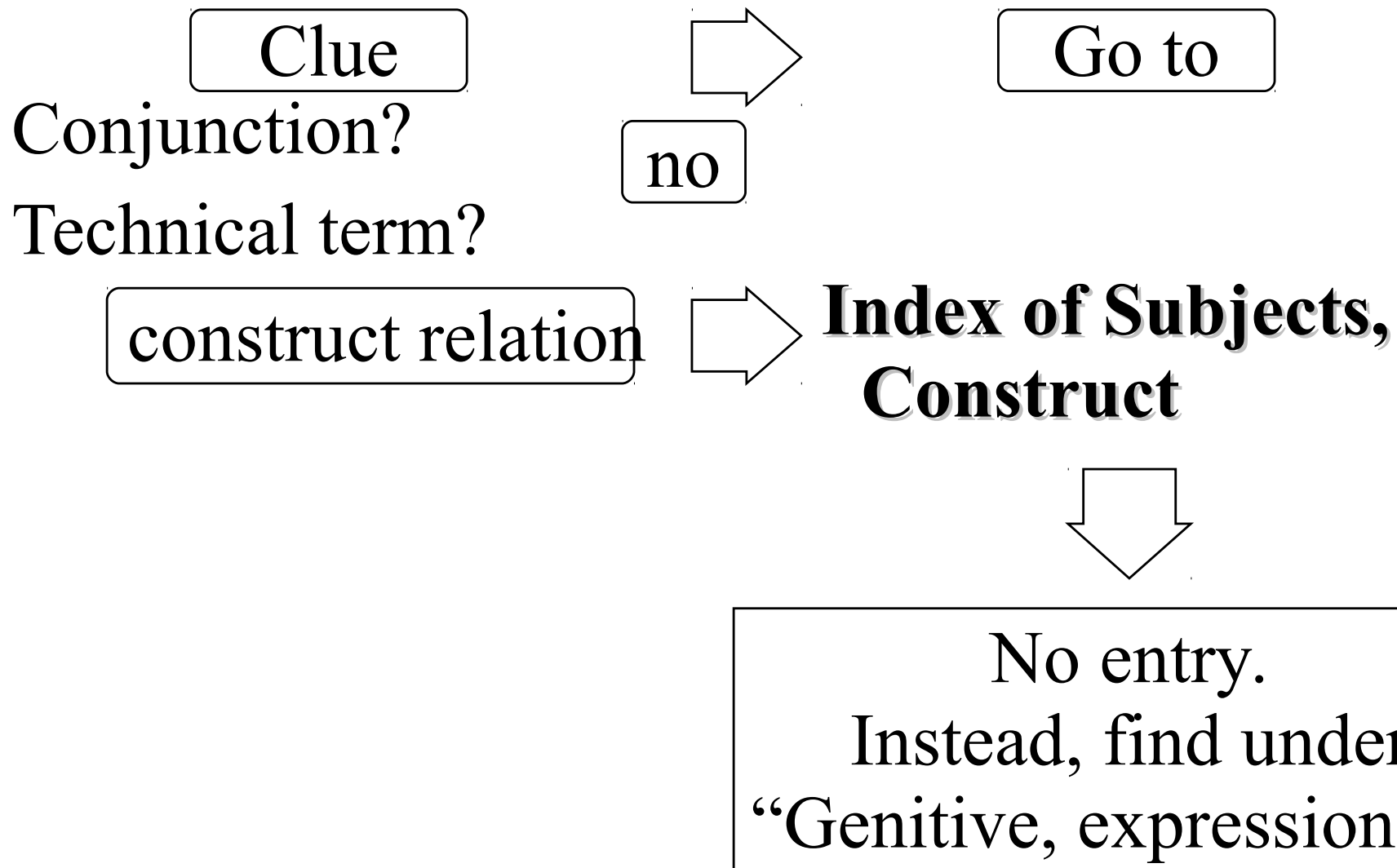
Sentence as whole?

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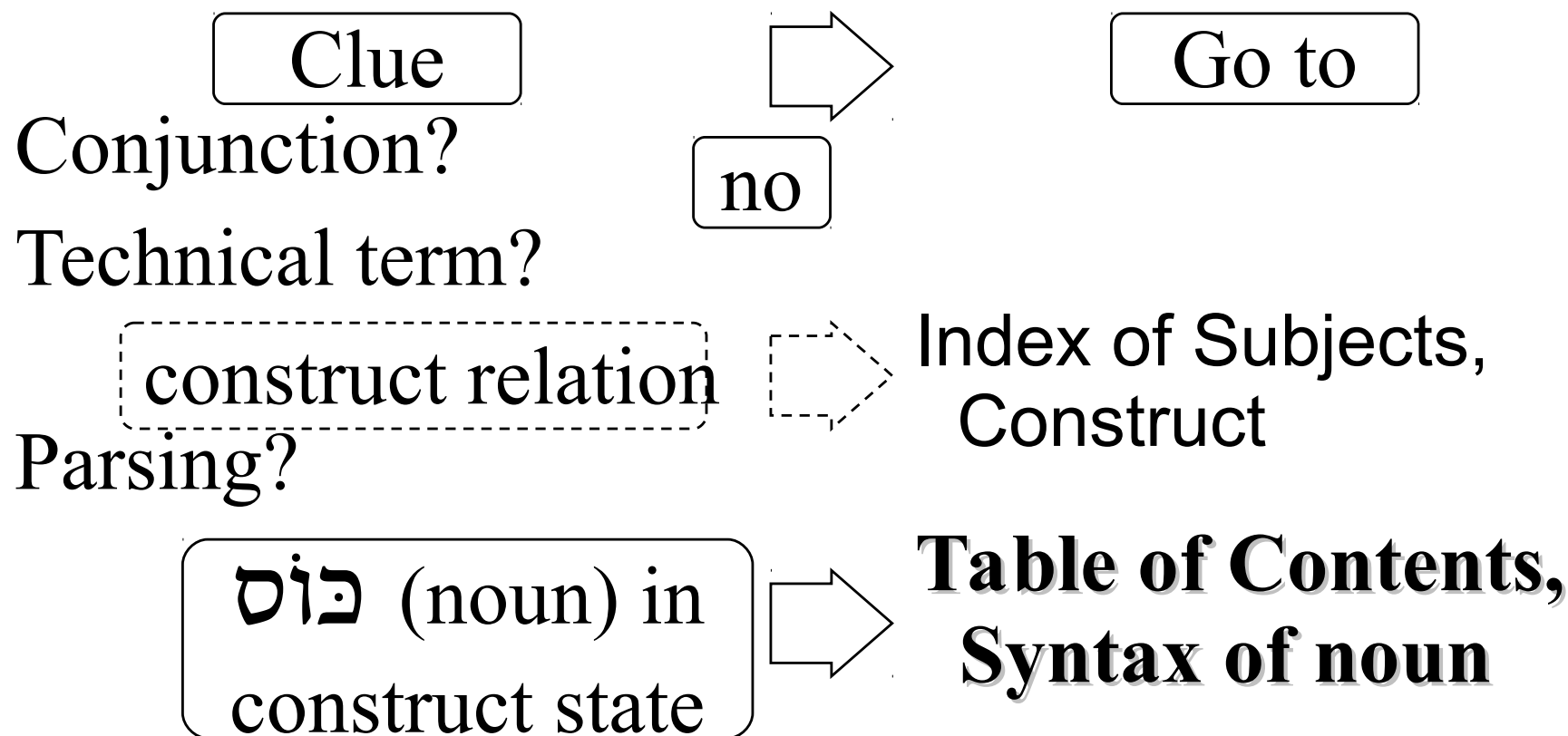
No clue?

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Step 1 for פֿױס חֲמַתִּי



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§123. The Representation of Plural Ideas by means of Collective, and by the Repetition of Words

§124. The Various Uses of the Plural-Form

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§126. Determination by means of the Article

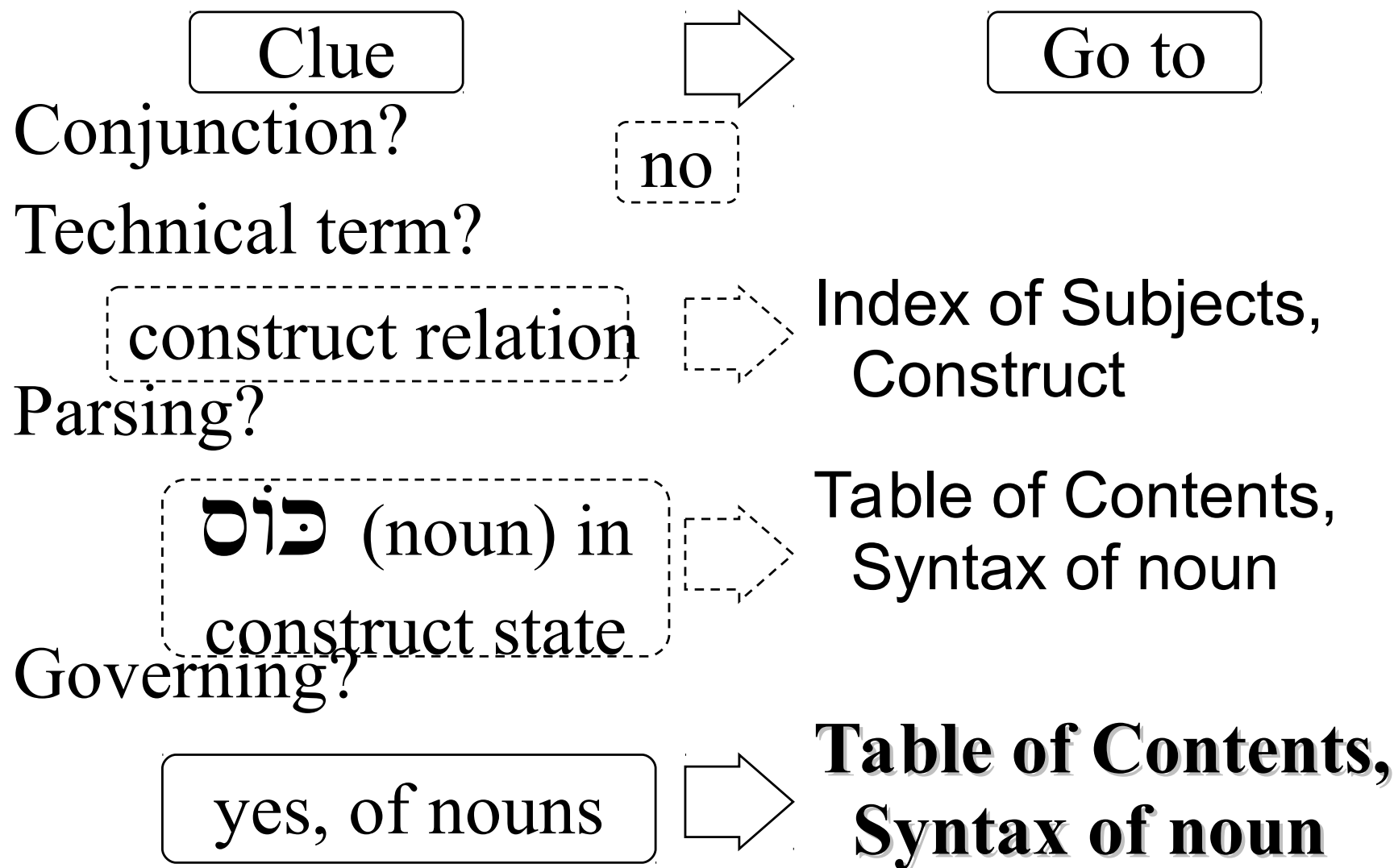
§127. The Noun determined by a following
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§128. The Indication of the Genitive Relation by
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§129. Expression of the Genitive by Circumlocution

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Step 1 for בּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ



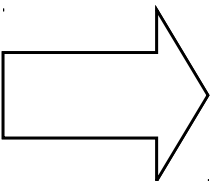
Example 2 with Clause Syntax 9.9a

Isaiah 51:17

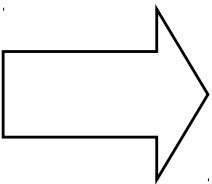
הִתְעוֹרְרָה בַּת־שֹׁמֶרָה כִּי־יָמָּה יִדְּשׁוּךָ אֶת־כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ
אֲשֶׁר־שָׁתִיתִי מִיַּד יְהוָה אֶת־כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ
אֶת־קַבֵּצֶת עֹסֵת הַתֵּיבָה לְעֹלָה שְׁתִּיתִי מִצִּיתִי
מִצִּיתִי

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ .

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the grammar.

- 
- (a) Does a conjunction provide the clue ...?
 - (b) What, if any, is the technical philological term ...? **§128**
 - (c) What is the parsing (morphology) of the word ...?
 - (d) Does the syntactical construction arise from “governing” ...?
 - (e) Is the syntactical construction related to overall structure ...?
 - (f) If you have no idea what the syntax might be,

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) apply.



Step 2. Evaluate: Find the Applicable Subsection

Determine which subsections apply to your passage.

Go to §128

page number

larger topic

section number

414

The Parts of Speech

[§128 a-c

§ 128. *The Indication of the Genitive Relation by means of the Construct State.*

section title

a **1.** The genitive relation is regularly expressed (see §89) by the close connexion of the *nomen regens* (in the construct state) with the *nomen rectum* (in the genitive).

...

logical subdivisions

b Rem. As the fundamental rules stated above are the necessary consequences not merely of *logical* but more especially of

c (a) Genitives after the absolute state, e.g. Is 28¹ ...

reference markers for paragraphs

(b) Genitives after a noun with a suffix ... *d*

...

(c) The interposition of a word is assumed *e*
between ...

...

2. The dependence of the nomen rectum on the *f*
nomen regens by no means represents merely what
is, properly speaking, the genitive relation (see the
examples under *g-i*). Very frequently the nomen

rectum only adds a nearer definition of the nomen regens, whether by giving the name, the genus or species, the measure, the material, or finally an attribute of it (*genit. epexegeticus* or *appositionis*,¹ see the examples under *k-q*).

Examples. The *nomen rectum* represents--

g (a) A *subjective genitive*, specifying the possessor, author, &c., e.g. בֵּית־הַמֶּלֶךְ *the king's house*; דְּבַר יְהוָה *the word of the Lord*.

h (b) An *objective genitive*, e.g. Ob¹⁰ מַחֲמַס אֶחָיִךְ *for the violence done to thy brother*² (but in Ez 12¹⁹ מַחֲמַס is followed by a subjective genitive); Pr 20² אֵימַת מֶלֶךְ *the terror of the king*; Gn 18²⁰

i (c) A *partitive genitive*; this includes especially the cases in which an adjective in the construct state is followed by a general term, e.g.
חֲכָמוֹת שְׂרוּתֶיהָ *wisest of her ladies* Ju 5²⁹; cf. ...

(d) Of the *name*, e.g. נְהַר פָּרָת *the river Euphrates*; אֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן *the land of Canaan*; ...

l (e) Of the *genus*, e.g. Pr 15²⁰ (21²⁰) כְּסִיל אָדָם *a fool of a man = a foolish man*); cf. ...

...

m (f) Of the *species*, e.g. אֶחָדָה קֶבֶר *a possession of a burying-place*, i.e. *hereditary sepulchre*, Gn 23⁴;

n (g) Of the *measure, weight, extent, number*, e.g. מֵתֵי מִסְפָּר ... *people of number*, i.e. *few in number*, Gn 34³⁰, Dt 26⁵; cf. also Ez 47³⁻⁵ ...

o (h) Of the *material*³ of which something consists, e.g. כֵּלִי חֶרֶשׁ *vessel of earthenware*, Nu 5¹⁷; ...

...

[i] Of the *attribute* of a person or thing, e.g. Gn *p* 17⁸ *an everlasting possession*; Pr 17⁸ *a precious stone*; cf. Nu 28⁶, Is 13⁸, 28⁴, *ψ* 23², 31³, Pr 5¹⁹, ...

In a wider sense this use of the genitive also includes statements of the purpose for which something is intended, e.g. צֹאן טְבָחָהּ *sheep for the slaughter*, *ψ* 44²³; מוֹסֵר שְׁלוֹמֵנוּ *the chastisement designed for our peace*, Is 53⁵; cf. 51¹⁷ (*the cup which causes staggering*), *ψ* 116¹³; finally, also, the description of the material, with which something is laden or filled, e.g. ...

finally, also, the description of the material, with which something is laden or filled, e.g. I S 16²⁰
יֵין בְּחֹמֶר לֶחֶם וְנֶאֱדָר יֵין *an ass laden with bread and a bottle of wine* (but probably עֲשָׂרָה is to be read for בְּחֹמֶר); cf. Gn 21¹⁴, Pr 7²⁰, &c.

Example 2 with Clause Syntax

9.9a

Isaiah 51:17

אֲשֶׁר שָׁתִית מִיַּד יְהוָה אֶת-כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ
אֶת-קַבְעֶת כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה שָׁתִית מִצִּית:

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ .

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the grammar.

§§128, 130

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) apply.

§128q

Step 2a. Are there *several* subheadings ...?

Look at §128r-y, §130.

Step 3. Decide. Make a final decision as to the type and function of your grammatical construction, after you have weighed alternatives.

Purpose: "cup bringing his wrath."

On content: "cup containing his wrath."

Step 2a. Alternatives?

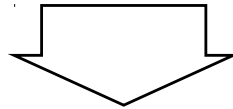
Check whether there are any alternative explanations, possibly involving other subsections.

Check §128r-y; §130

Step 3. Decide. Represent the Meaning in Translation

Give a translation of the clause that brings out the implications of your analysis.

Gesenius §128q: “statements of the purpose for which something is intended, ...”



“cup bringing his wrath”

Example with Isaiah 51:23

Example 3 with Clause Syntax

Isaiah 51:23

וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בְּיַד-מוֹגִידָהּ
 אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשָׁהּ שְׁחִי וְנַעֲבָרָהּ
 וְתִשְׁמְעֵנִי כָּאֶרֶץ גִּוּף וְכַחוּץ לַעֲבָרִים:

DETERMINE the meaning of וְנַעֲבָרָהּ in Isaiah 51:23.

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the advanced grammar.

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) of the relevant section apply to your passage.

Step 3. Decide. Make a final decision as to the type and function of your grammatical construction, after you have weighed alternatives.

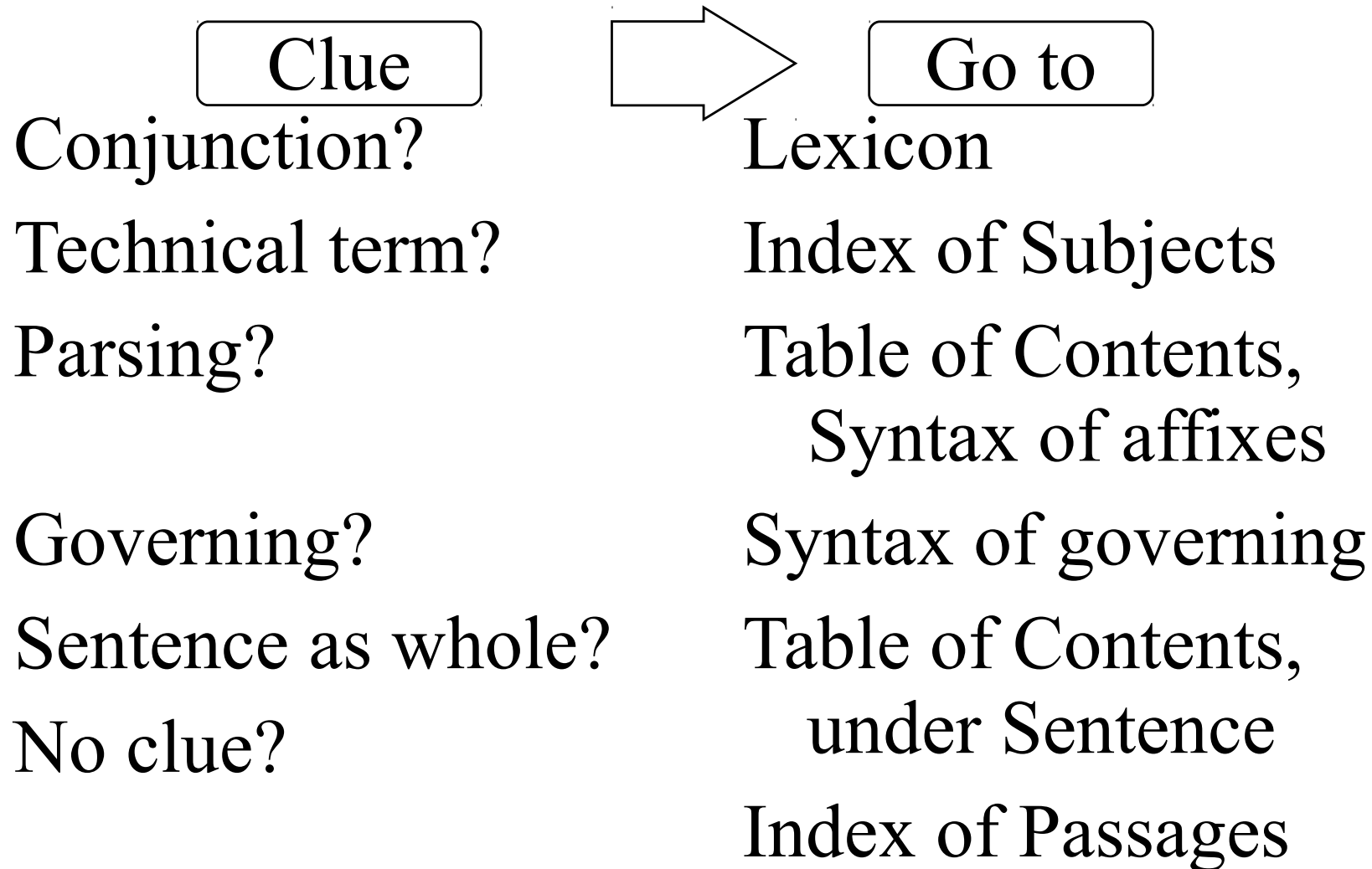
Syntax in Isaiah 51:23

וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בִיד-מוֹנִיד.
אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשָׁךְ שְׁחִי וְנַעֲבֶרָה
וְתִשְׁמִי כָאֶרֶץ גִּוּךְ וְכַחוּץ לַעֲבָרִים:

DETERMINE the meaning of

שְׁחִי וְנַעֲבֶרָה in Isaiah 51:23.

Step 1. Search for Information in Grammar or Lexicon



Step 1 for וְנַעֲבֹדָה

Clue

Conjunction?

Technical term?

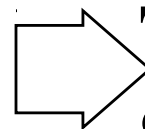
Parsing?

no

no

Go to

cohortative



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THIRD PART

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I. Syntax of the Verb

A. Use of the Tenses and Moods.

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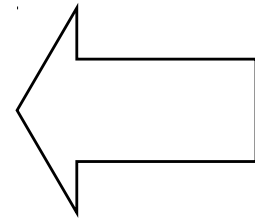
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key section



Gesenius on the Cohortative

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48 *e* syntax of, 108 very rare in verbs , ה"ל
75 *l*.

key section

breaks

Example 3 with Clause Syntax 9.9d

Isaiah 51:23

וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בַּיָּד-מוֹנִידָה

אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשָׁךְ שְׂחִי וְנַעֲבֹרָה

וְתַשִּׁימֵנִי כָאֶרֶץ גִּוּף וְכַחוּץ לַעֲבָרִים:

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of וְנַעֲבֹרָה.

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the grammar.

(a) Does a conjunction provide the clue ...?

(b) What, if any, is the technical philological term ...?

(c) What is the parsing (morphology) of the word ...? **§108**

(d) Does the syntactical construction arise from “governing” ...?

(e) Is the syntactical construction related to overall structure ...?

(f) If you have no idea what the syntax might be,

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) apply.

Step 2. Evaluate: Find the Applicable Subsection

Determine which subsections apply to your
passage.

Go to §108

...

§108. *Use of the Cohortative.*

a

The cohortative, i.e. according to §48*c*, the 1st pers. sing. or plur. of the imperfect lengthened by the ending -𐤊𐤍- , represents in general an endeavour directed expressly towards a definite object. While the corresponding forms of the indicative rather express the mere announcement that an action will be undertaken, the cohortative lays stress on the determination underlying the action, and the personal interest in it.

Its uses may be divided into—

Its uses may be divided into—

1. The cohortative standing alone, or co- *b*
ordinated with another cohortative, and frequently
strengthened by the addition of the particle אֵּן :

(a) To express self-encouragement, e.g. Ex 3³
אֶסְרֶה-נָּא וְגַ' *I will turn aside now, and see ...!* So
especially as the result of inward deliberation (in
soliloquies), e.g. Gn 18²¹, 32²¹ (rarely so used after
אַל-לֹא , Gn 21¹⁶ *let me not look ...!* Jer 18¹⁸), and ...

...

^c (b) To express a wish, or a request for ...

^d 2. The cohortative in dependence on other moods, as well as in conditional sentences: (a) In dependence (with *waw copulative*; ψ 9¹⁵ after לִמַּעַן) on an imperative or jussive to express an intention or intended consequence, e.g. Gn 27⁴ *bring it to me, וְאֹכְלָהּ that I may eat, prop. then will I eat*; Gn 19⁵, 23⁴, 24⁵⁶, 27²⁵, 29²¹, 30^{25f.}, 42³⁴, 49¹, Dt 32¹, Ho 6¹, ψ 2⁸, 39¹⁴, Jb 10²⁰ *Qêrê*; ...

- ...
e (b) In conditional sentences (with or without אם)
to express a contingent intention, e.g. Jb 16⁶
אֶם-אֶדְבָּרָה *should I determine to speak, my grief is*
not assuaged, וְאֶחֱזִיקָה *and should I forbear, what*
am I eased? without אם Jb 19¹⁸, 30²⁶ (where,
however, וְאֵיחָלָה is probably intended); ...
f (c) Likewise in the apodosis of conditional
sentences, e.g. Jb 31^{7f.} *if my step hath turned out of*
the way ..., אֲזַרְעָה *then let me sow; cf. 16^{4f.} I also*
could speak as ye do, if! So even when the
condition must be supplied from the context, e.g.
...

Example 3 with Clause Syntax 9.9d

Isaiah 51:23

וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בַּיָּד-מוֹנִיךְ.

אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשׁךָ שְׂחִי וְנַעֲבֶרָה

וְתִשְׁמִי כָאֶרֶץ גִּוּךְ וְכַחוּץ לַעֲבָרִים:

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of וְנַעֲבֶרָה .

Step 1. Search. Try to find the relevant section in the grammar.

§108

Step 2. Evaluate. Determine what subheading(s) apply.

§108d

Step 2a. Are there *several* subheadings ...?

None.

Step 3. Decide. Make a final decision as to the type and function of your grammatical construction, after you have weighed alternatives.

Intention: "in order that we may pass over."

Step 2a. Alternatives?

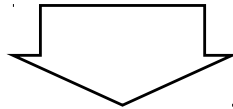
Check whether there are any alternative explanations, possibly involving other subsections.

None.

Step 3. Decide. Represent the Meaning in Translation

Give a translation of the clause that brings out the implications of your analysis.

Gesenius §108d: “to express intention”



“Bow down, in order that we may pass over.”

Under “Verbal Conjugations and Clauses”

- 29. Introduction to the Conjugations
- 30. Suffix (Perfective) Conjugation
- 31. Prefix (Non-Perfective) Conjugation
- 32. *Waw* + Suffix Conjugation
- 33. *Waw* + Prefix Conjugation
- 34. Jussive, Imperative, Cohortative
- 35. Infinitive Absolute
- 36. Infinitive Construct
- 37. Participles
- 38. Subordination
- 39. Coordination and Clausal Adverbs

...

Jussive and Cohortative after Imperative 34.6

After an imperative a verbal form not preceded by its subject or a negative particle is normally either a jussive (##1-2) or a cohortative (##3-5; cf. 34.5.2b).³¹ Where a non-perfective is not morphologically marked in such a context, it may be taken as having jussive (#6) or cohortative (#7) force (34.1d n. 3). The second volitional form signifies purpose or result, in contrast to the sequence *imperative* + *imperative* (cf. ##3, 10).³² A chain of jussives or cohortatives can follow an imperative. When the verb after an imperative ...

Homework with Clause Syntax

In John 8:12, determine why περιπατήση is subjunctive and how it contributes to the rest of the sentence.