

Vocabulary - 7/17/13

- 1.) ἔλεος = mercy
- 2.) εἰρήνη = peace
- 3.) ἀγάπη = devotion, commitment, dedication, love (a principled loyalty to an object because of its perceived value)
- 4.) δούλος = slave
- 5.) ἀδελφός / ἀδελφή = brother / sister
- 6.) ἐπί = on, upon, sometimes "over"
- 7.) ἡμεῖς = we
- 8.) κύριος = lord
- 9.) ἔχω = I have or hold
- 10.) γίνομαι = to become, occur, happen
- 11.) διά = through (as in Διατεσσάρων)

The Granville Sharp Rule:

"When the copulative *xai* connects two nouns of the same case [viz. nouns (either substantive or adjective, or participles) of personal description, respecting office, dignity, affinity, or connexion, and attributes, equalities, good or ill], if the article *o*, or any of its cases, precedes the first of the said nouns or participles, and is not repeated before the second noun or participles, the latter always relates to the same person that is expressed or described by the first noun or participle: i.e. it denotes a farther description of the first-named person." —

Granville Sharp

"Remarks on the Uses of ^{the} Definite Article"

(full title = "Remarks on the Definite Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament, Containing Many New Proofs of the Divinity of Christ, from Passages which are Wrongly Translated in the Common English Version")

† — personal
— singular
— not names!

The Definite Article

7/17/13

The definite article is equivalent to the word "the" in English. It particularizes a noun. The masculine definite article is ὁ, the feminine ἡ, the neuter τό. It is the word in the Greek New Testament that occurs more often than any other word.

There is no such thing as an indefinite article (like the English "a" or "an") in Greek.

In addition to its being translated as + used like "the," there are some specialized and peculiar uses of the article in ancient Greek. Some of these are:

- 1.) The article serves to let the reader know which nominative is the subject of a sentence or clause with a predicate nominative.

ex. - Θεὸς ἦν ὁ Λόγος. (Jn. 1:1c)

- 2.) The article identifies two nouns as referring to the same subject when the first has the article and the second doesn't and they are connected by a "καὶ." This is referred to as the "Granville Sharpe Rule" (See handouts.)

† When a noun has the article before it, it is called either "arthrous" or "articular." When it is without an article we call the noun "anarthrous" or "inarticular."