

7. Locating subject, direct object, and possessive
 - a. Jesus give his disciples the word of truth.
 - i. Subject — Jesus
 - ii. Direct object — word
 - iii. Indirect object — disciples
 - iv. Possessives — his, of truth
 - b. Peter saw Herod's soldiers and Jesus saw Judas.
 - i. Subject — Peter
 - ii. Direct object — soldiers
 - iii. Possessives — Herod's
 - iv. Subject — Jesus
 - v. Direct object — Judas
 - c. She spoke to us about their visit.
 - i. Subject — She
 - ii. Indirect object — us
 - iii. Possessives — their

English Searches

8. "Love"
 - a. "love" — 218
 - b. "love?" — 72
 - c. "love*" — 295
9. "Flesh"
 - a. New Testament — 124
 - b. John — 11

CHAPTER 5: GREEK NOUNS

1. The stem is the basic form of the word that carries its meaning.
2. Different case endings indicate the different number and gender combinations.
3. Natural gender means the gender of the word reflects its meaning. Grammatical gender means the gender is determined by the form of the word and not its meaning.
4. The meaning of a word is its full semantic range. The gloss is an approximation of a word's dominant use.
5. A word's lexical form is nominative singular.
6. A word's inflected form is the form in the text.

7. GK numbers were developed by Goodrick and Kohlenberger as a fuller system than Strong's, giving each lexical form its own number.
8. Parse an inflected noun by specifying its case, number, gender, lexical form, and perhaps its gloss.
9. Four cases
- nominative subject
 - genitive description; possession
 - dative indirect object
 - accusative direct object
10. The head noun is the word a genitive form is modifying.
11. The vocative case is similar to the nominative case and is used when directly addressing someone.
12. 1 Peter 1:3
- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|-------------|------|
| a. | θεός | θεός | nom sg masc | 3588 |
| b. | πατήρ | πατήρ | nom sg masc | 3962 |
| c. | κυρίου | κύριος | gen sg masc | 2962 |
| d. | Ἰησοῦ | Ἰησοῦς | gen sg masc | 2424 |
| e. | Χριστοῦ | Χριστός | gen sg masc | 5547 |
| f. | ἔλεος | ἔλεος | acc sg neut | 1656 |
| g. | ἐλπίδα | ἐλπίς | acc sg fem | 1680 |
| h. | ἀναστάσεως | ἀνάστασις | gen sg fem | 386 |
13. Subject, direct object, indirect object, and possessive.
- Mark 1:8
 - Subject — ἐγώ
 - Direct object — ὑμᾶς
 - Subject — αὐτός
 - Direct object — ὑμᾶς
 - Mark 2:5
 - Subject — Ἰησοῦς
 - Direct object — πίστιν
 - Possessive — αὐτῶν
 - Indirect object — παραλυτικῶ
 - Subject — ἁμαρτίαι
 - Possessive — σου

14. See online screencasts.
15. Do a key number search on “flesh” when the underlying Greek word is *σάρξ*. See online screencasts.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| a. being | f. flesh |
| b. bodies | g. human |
| c. countrymen | h. natural |
| d. descent | i. physical |
| e. earthly desire | j. worldly |

CHAPTER 6: PREPOSITIONS

- See textbook, p. 40.
- A preposition is a word that indicates the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other words in the sentence
- The preposition controls the case of its object.
- A prepositional phrase is the preposition, its object, and any modifiers.
- Elision occurs when the final vowel of the preposition drops off when the next word begins with a vowel.
- The object of a preposition will never be in the nominative case.
- Adverbial prepositional phrases modify the verb (or some verbal form).
- “Anarthrous” means the word is not preceded by the article. “Articular” means the word is preceded by the article.
- The attributive prepositional phrase will often be articular.
- See textbook, p. 38.
- Prepositions, their object, the prepositional phrase, its function, and the word they modify.
 - Mark 7:31
ἐκ, ὀρίων, ἐκ τῶν ὀρίων Τύρου, adverbial, modifying ἐξελθῶν
διὰ, Σιδῶνος, διὰ Σιδῶνος, adverbial, modifying ἦλθεν
εἰς, θάλασσαν, εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, adverbial, modifying ἦλθεν
 - Luke 6:40
ὑπὲρ, διδάσκαλον, ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον, adverbial, modifying ἔστιν
 - Matthew 6:9
ἐν, οὐρανοῖς, ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, attributive, modifying Πάτερ
 - Mark 3:32
περί, αὐτόν, περί αὐτόν, adverbial, modifying ἐκάθητο
 - Matthew 5:16
ἐν, οὐρανοῖς, τὸν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, attributive, modifying πατέρα