

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING:

MAY 16, 2019

ΘΕΟΣ ΣΩΣΕΙ ΨΥΧΑΣ.

καὶ ὁ λόγος σαρκὶ ἐγένετο καὶ ἐσκηνώσεν ^{HE}
ἐν ἡμῖν, ^(US) καὶ ἐθεασάμεθα τὴν δόξαν ^(WE BEHOLD)
αὐτοῦ, ^(OF HIM) δόξαν ὡς ^(AS OF) μονογενοῦς πατρὸς,
πλήρης χάριτος καὶ ἀληθείας.

1. In what language is most of the New Testament written? _____, Are there any other languages used?
2. In what language is most of the Old Testament written? Is there another and where is the majority of it found?

<i>present active</i>	<i>aorist passive</i>	<i>future passive</i>
μένω	—	—
χαίρω	ἐχάρην	—
Pattern 4 Verbs (Ablaut and Stem Change)		
ἀπέρχομαι	—	—
ἀποθνήσκω	—	—
βάλλω	ἐβλήθην	βληθήσομαι
γίνομαι	ἐγενήθην	—
γινώσκω	ἐγνώσθην	γνωσθήσομαι
ἔρχομαι	—	—
εὐρίσκω	εὐρέθην	εὐρεθήσομαι
λέγω	ἐρρέθην ²⁴	—
πίνω	ἐπόθην	—
προσέρχομαι	—	—



This photo is of a cursive New Testament manuscript, copied in the twelfth century. It contains Matthew 15:13-27a. Photo provided by the Center of the Study of New Testament Manuscripts (Dr. Daniel Wallace, director) and used by permission of Institut für neutestamentliche Textforschung.

²⁴ The aorist passive of *λέγω* is formed from a different root: **εἰδ*. The same root is used in the formation of the future active: *ἔρω*.

Translation Procedure

- 6.25 When students start learning Greek, one of their initial problems is that a Greek sentence looks like a collection of unrelated words. One of the keys to this problem is learning to split a sentence into its different parts. At this point, you can separate the subject and the direct object from the verb.

θεὸς σώσει ψυχάς.

God will save souls.

The subject is θεός and the direct object is ψυχάς. You would divide the sentence like this:

θεὸς / σώσει / ψυχάς.

If there is an article, keep it with the noun.

ὁ θεὸς / σώσει / ψυχάς.

As you get further into Greek and sentence structure becomes more complex, this practice becomes more significant.

- 6.26 **Article.** As in English, the Greek article is generally translated “the.” The rule is to translate according to the presence or absence of the article. If an article is present, translate it. If there is no article, do not use “the.”

If there is no article you may insert “a” before the noun if it makes better sense in English. For example, “ὁ ἄνθρωπος” means “the man” and “ἄνθρωπος” means “man” or “a man.”

- 6.27 You will soon discover that the Greeks do not use the article the same way we do. They use it when we never would, and they omit it when English demands it. Languages are not codes, and there is not an exact word for word correspondence. Therefore, you should be a little flexible at this point. As you work through the following chapters, I will note some of the differences. You will meet these two differences in this chapter:⁹

Names. Greek often uses the definite article before a proper name. For example, you will often find ὁ Ἰησοῦς (“the Jesus”). You may omit the article in your translation of proper names.

Abstract nouns. Greek often includes the article with abstract nouns such as “the Truth” (ἡ ἀλήθεια). English does not normally use the article with abstract nouns and you may omit it in translation.

- 6.28 **Postpositive.** A postpositive is a word that cannot be the first word in a Greek sentence or clause, even though in your translation it is the first word. It usually is the second word and sometimes the third. There are only a few postpositives, but in this chapter you will learn δέ, meaning “but.” ὁ δὲ εἶπεν ... is translated “But he said”¹⁰

If you are saying “hi” to one friend, you say, χαῖρε (Luke 1:28). This is also the word the soldiers used to mock Jesus, often translated as “hail” (John 19:3).



⁹ See Chapter 36 for more discussion on the article.

¹⁰ In this example you can see another use of the Greek article. ὁ δὲ often means, “but he,” the article functioning as a personal pronoun. The Greek article is a lot of fun and full of variety and meaning. But more on this later.