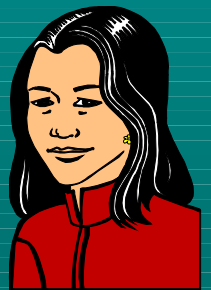


IX. How to Deal with Syntax

How do words fit together to form sentences?

What is the best translation?



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

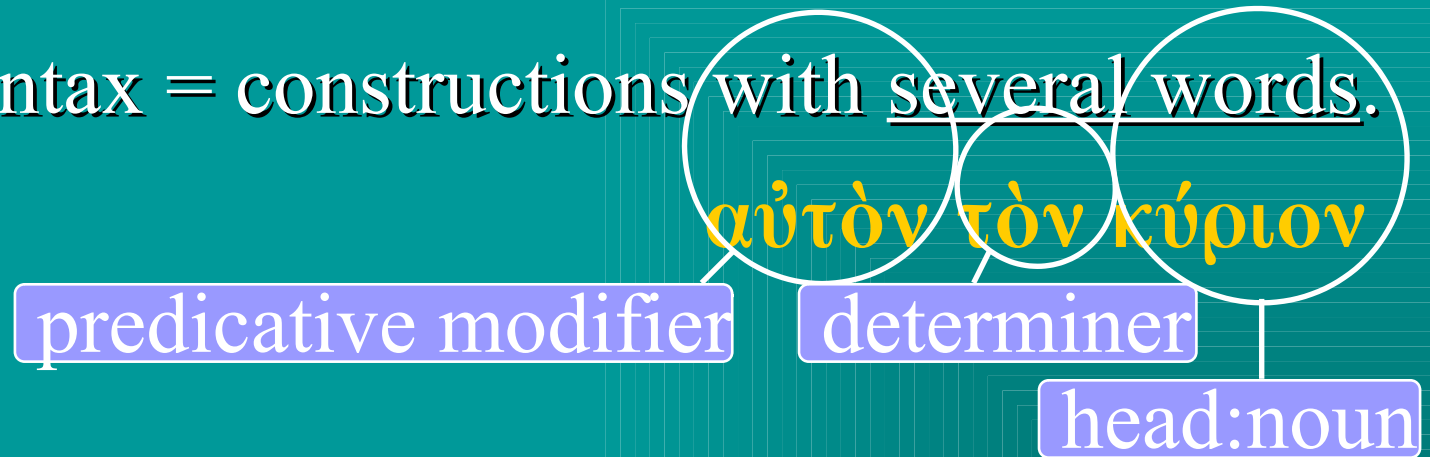
Poythress and Grudem, *Gender-Neutral Bible Controversy*

What Is Syntax?

Morphology = formation of individual words.



Syntax = constructions with several words.



Whole sentences need study.

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.

Implications of *Lex Christi*

5C implies harmony in how words fit together in Scripture.

A. Importance of Language Theory



Language and the Bible

The Bible is composed in language.

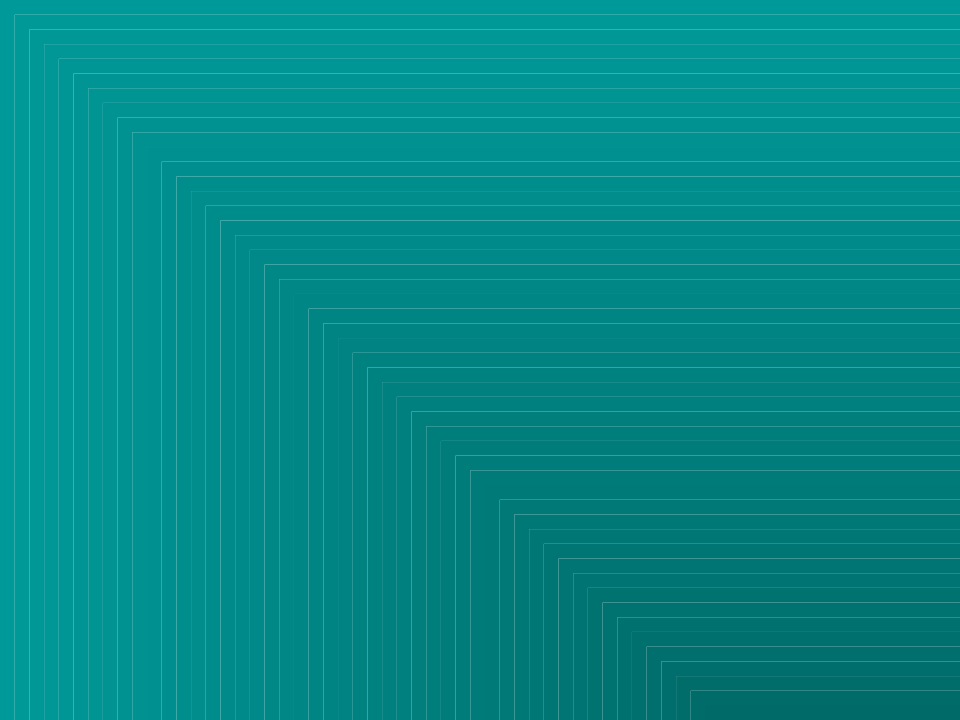
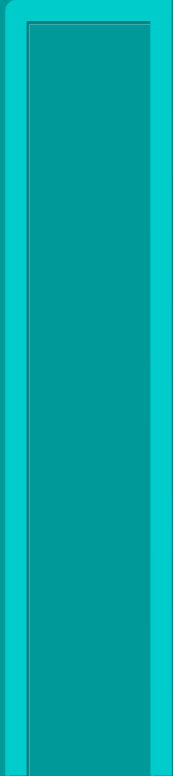
Its central message is clear.

Details come from studying Greek, Hebrew, and Aramaic.

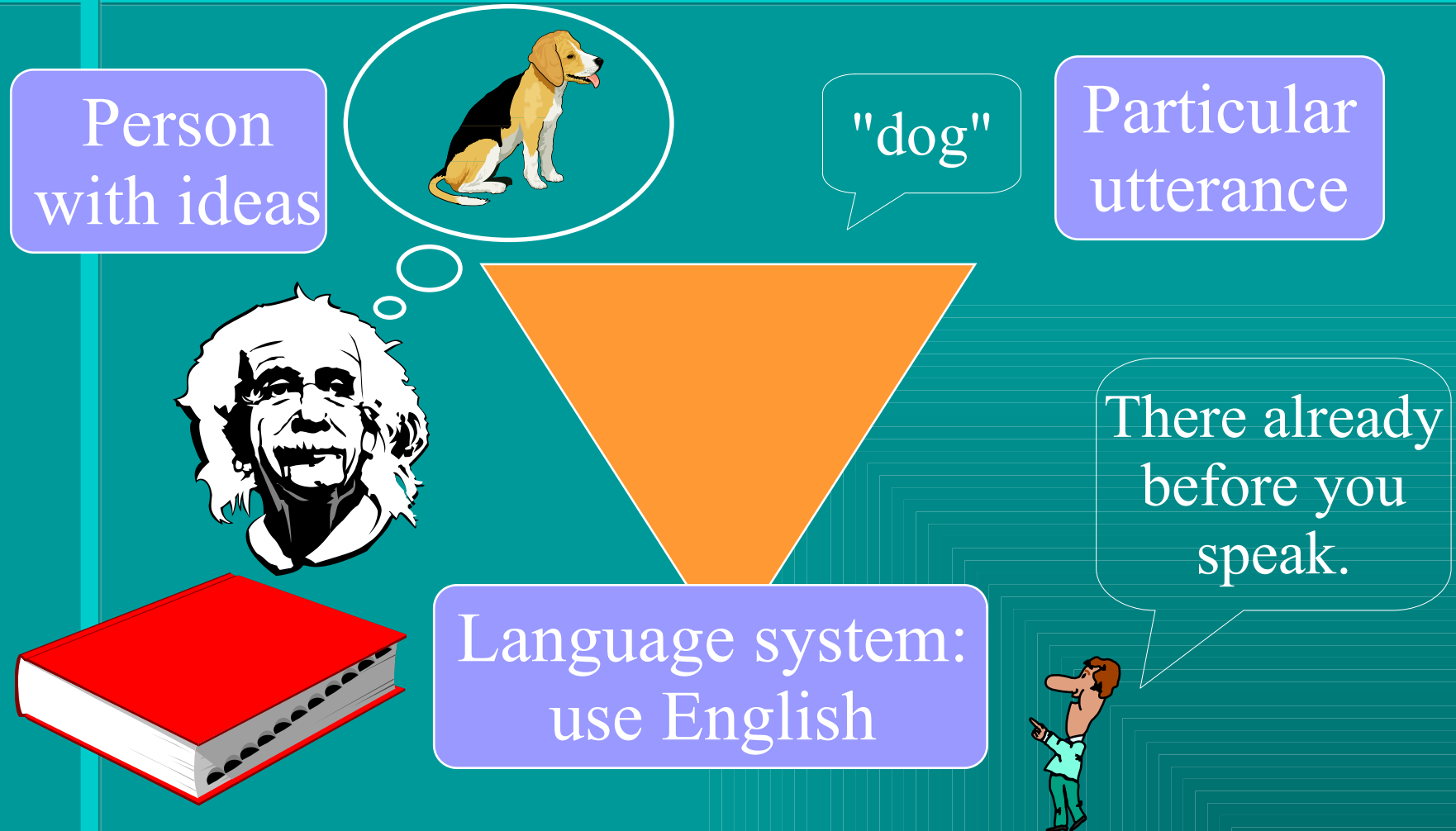
For details, know how languages operate.

Nonnative speakers need caution and study.

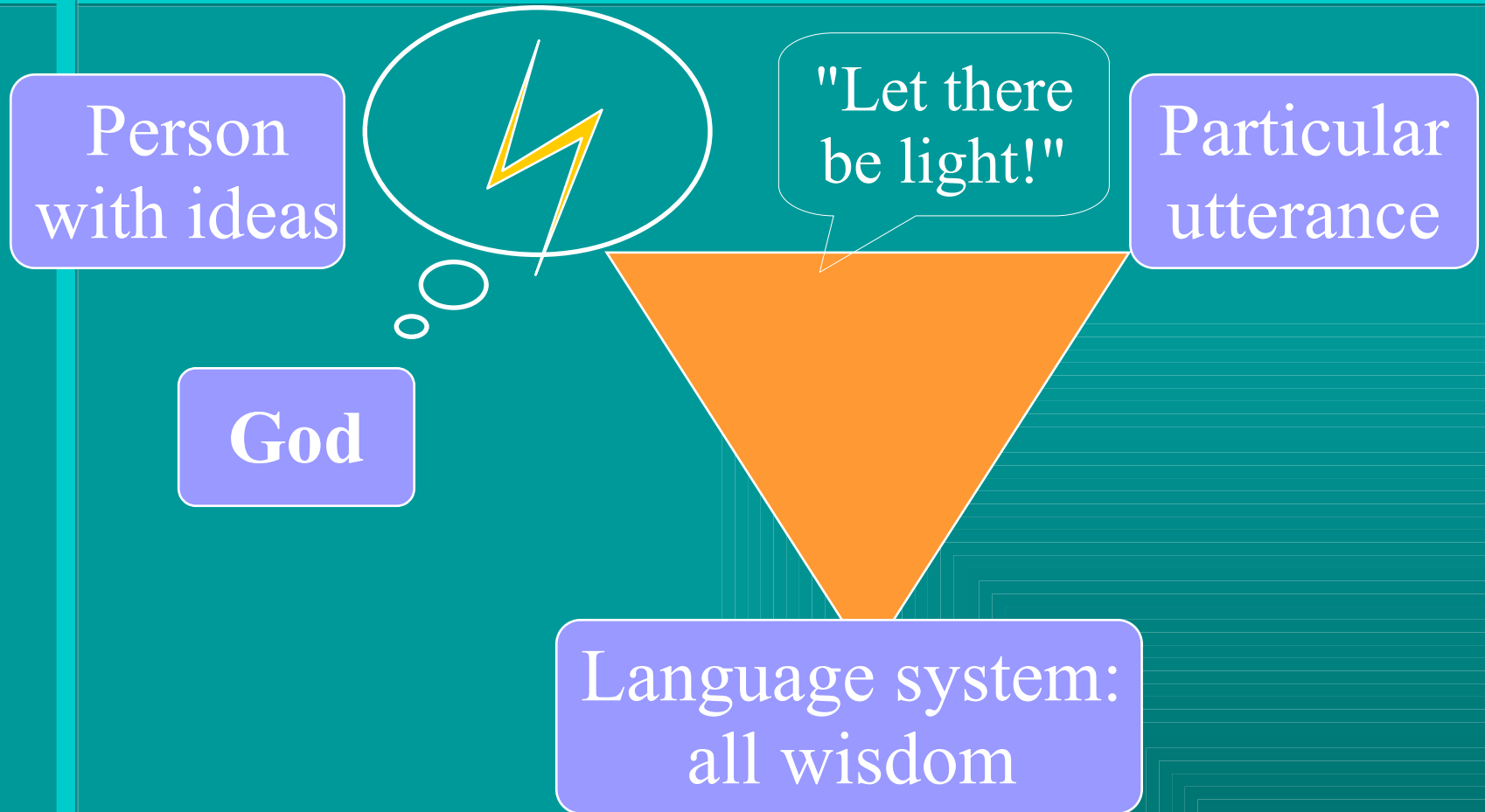
B. A Basic Framework for Thinking about Language



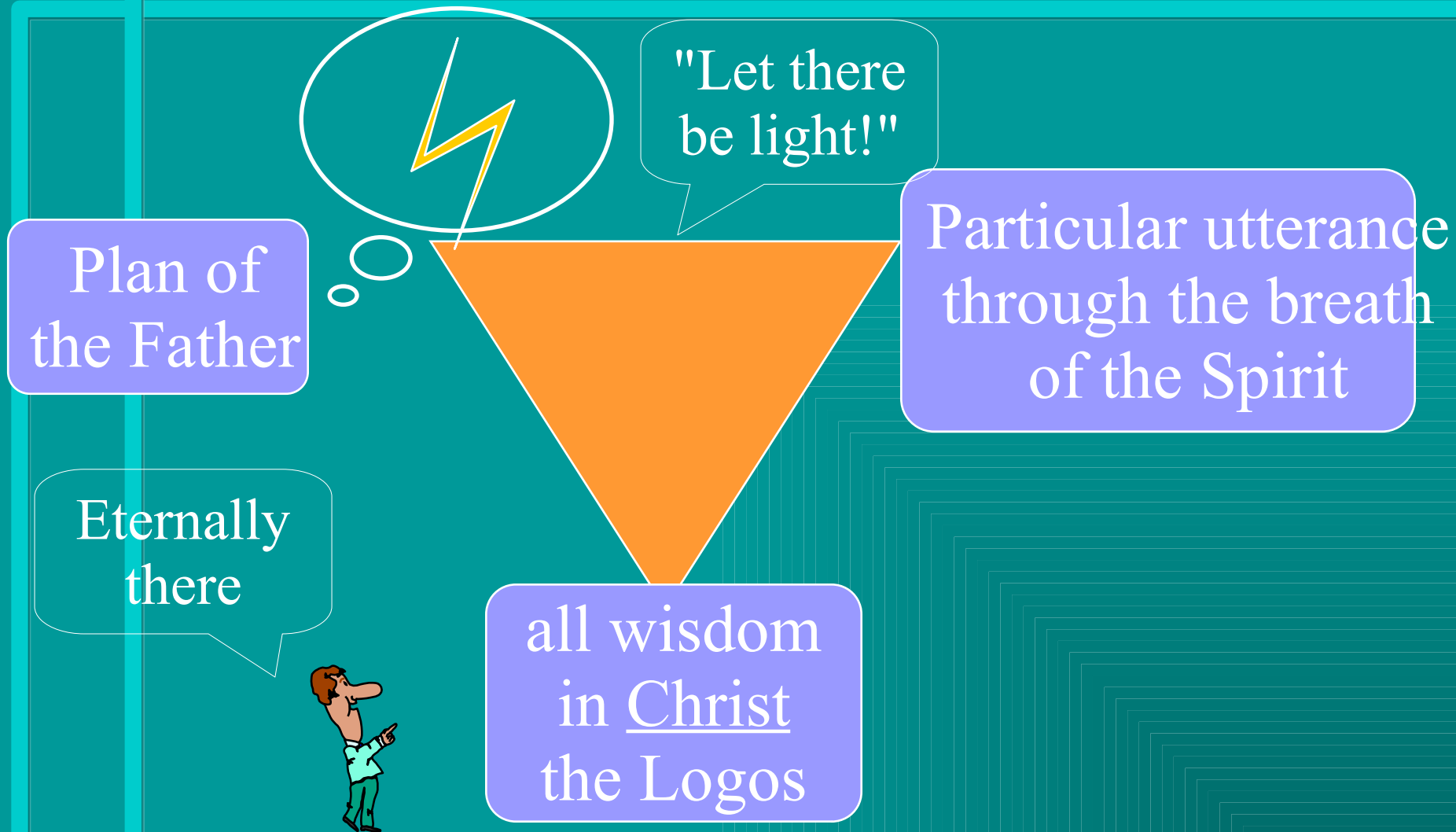
Language as System



Archetype of Language



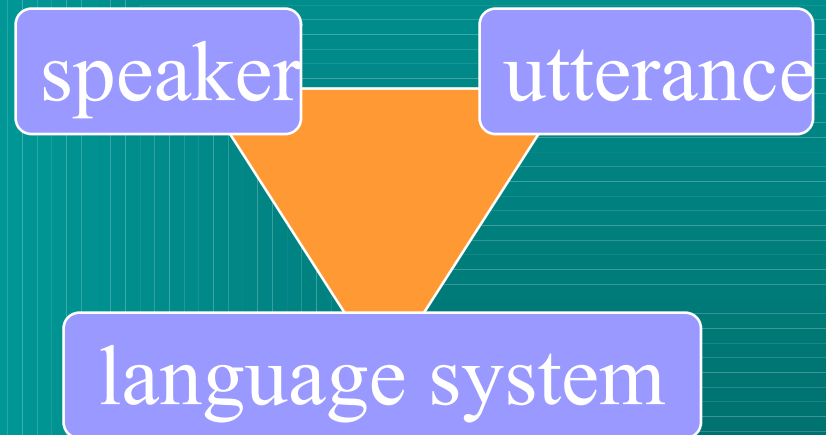
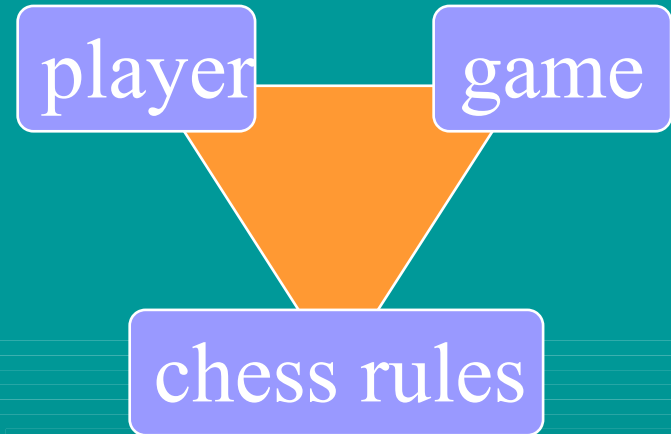
Language in God



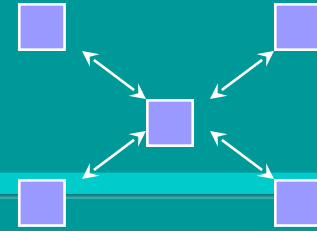
Language and Chess

Chess has a
system of rules.

Language likewise.



Using the System



Meaning depends on relations.

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

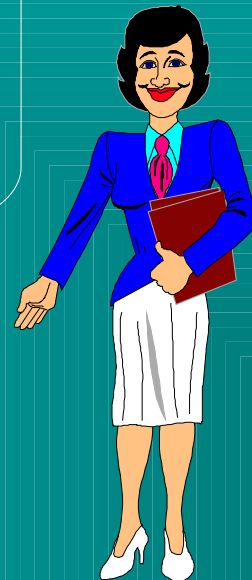
Chess meaning depends on structure, not past moves.

Linguistic meaning depends on structure, not etymology.

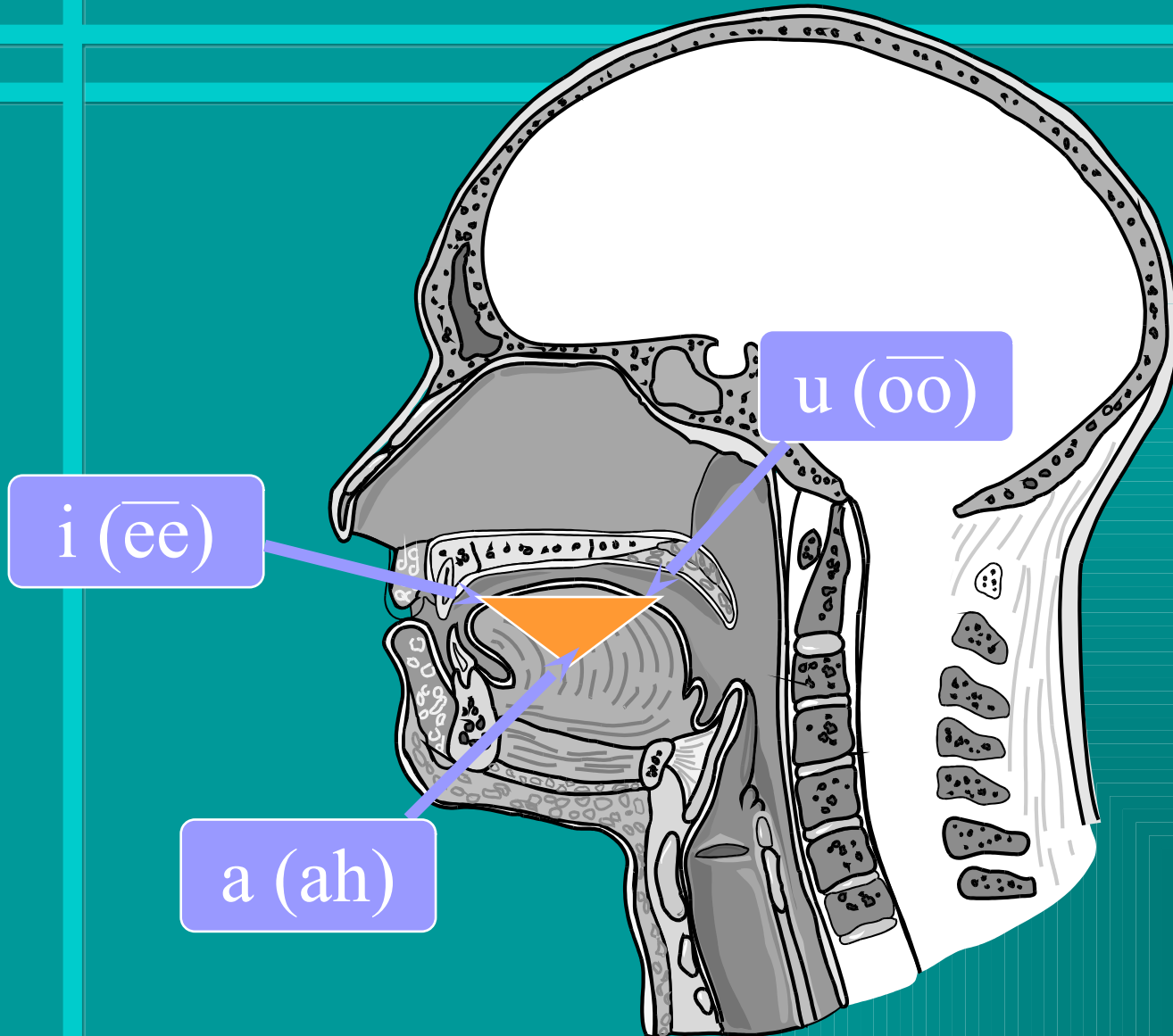
Tacit Knowledge

Natives not conscious of the system.

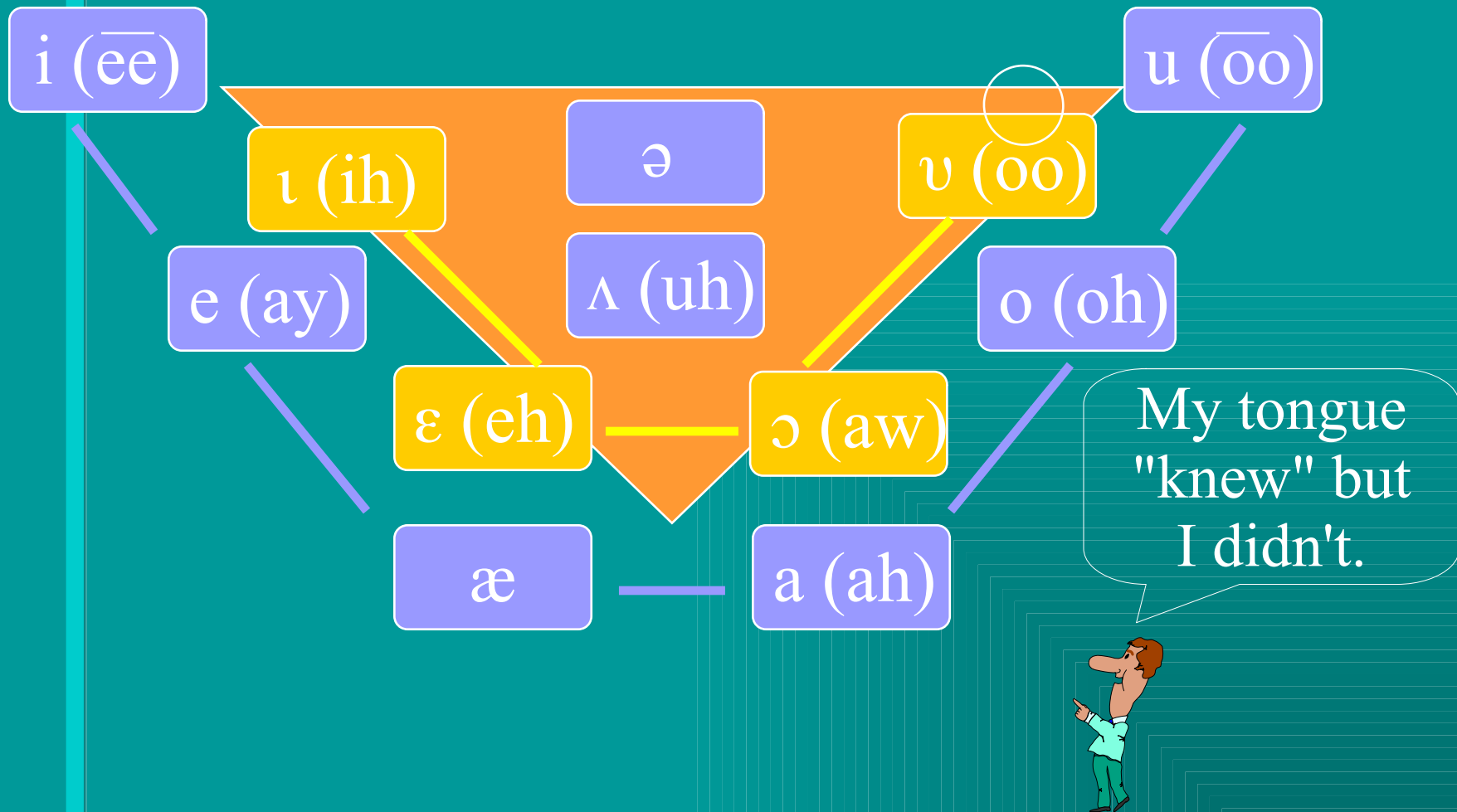
I spoke English
even before I took
an English grammar
course in school.



Referent Points for Vowels



English Vowel System



English Verb System: Basic

Completive:

present

weave

has woven

past

wove

had woven

future

will weave

will have woven

participle

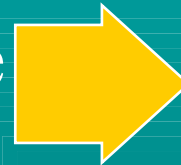
weaving

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

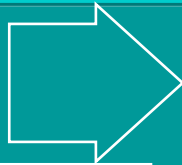
will have been weaving

having been weaving

to have been weaving

Adding Passive

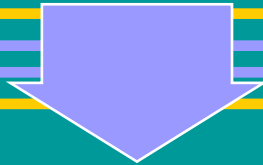
weave
wove ...



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.

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 יְלֵדָה
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

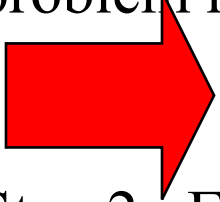
9.4a

Isaiah 51:18

אֵין-מְנַהֵל לָהּ מִכָּל-בָּנִים יְלָדָה
וְאֵין מַחְזִיק בְּיָדָהּ מִכָּל-בָּנִים גִּדָּלָהּ:

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of מַחְזִיק 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 מחזיק ; not ב.

Example 1 for Word-Related Syntax

9.4a

Isaiah 51:18

אֵין-מִנְהַל לָהּ מִכָּל-בָּנִים יְלֵדָה

וְאֵין מִחֲזִיק בְּיָדָהּ מִכָּל-בָּנִים גִּדּוּלָהּ :

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of מִחֲזִיק בְּיָדָהּ .

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

חֲזָק, *from* מִחֲזִיק .

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.

Je 5^{3†}. **Hiph.**₁₁₈ *Pf.* הִחַזִּיק Ju 7⁸⁺; 3fs.

הִחַזְּקֵנִי Je 8²¹; Je 49²⁴⁺; sf. הִחַזִּיקָה

5¹⁶+3 t.; וְהִחַזְּקֵנִי 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 (הַחֲ Cod. Petrop. v. RS^{JPh xvi, 1888, 73}); *Pt.*

מִחַזִּיקָה Dn 11⁶; fs. מִחַזִּיקָה Ex 9² + 9 t.; sf.






מִחַזִּיקִי Ne 4¹⁰+5 t.; cstr. מִחַזִּיקִים Ne 4¹¹; pl.








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

(|| וַיַּלֶּךְ שְׂמוֹ עַד וְגו' ||), Dn 11³² (|| וַעֲשֵׂה ||). **†2.** 
make severe, of battle 2 S 11²⁵. **†3.**  sq. יָד=
support Ez 16⁴⁹; sq. זְרוּעוֹת 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 (|| מִלְּחִים ||, etc.) **†5.**  *prevail*, abs. Dn
11⁷; sq. הָחֹ 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 1K 1⁵⁰ 2²⁸ 2K 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 (; || נִיָּהַל) 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 (הַחַיִּיקָן 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 (|| **מַעֲזֹז**), v⁶ (|| **מַבִּיא** , **יְלֹד**); 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.

Example 1 for Word-Related Syntax

Isaiah 51:18

אֵין-מִנְהֵל לָהּ מִכָּל-בָּנִים יְלָדָה
וְאֵין מַחֲזִיק בְּיָדָהּ מִכָּל-בָּנִים גֵּד לָהּ :

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of מַחֲזִיק בְּיָדָהּ .

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

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

מַחֲזִיק בְּ = *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"

Theory of Word-Based Syntax

Phrases can have special meaning.

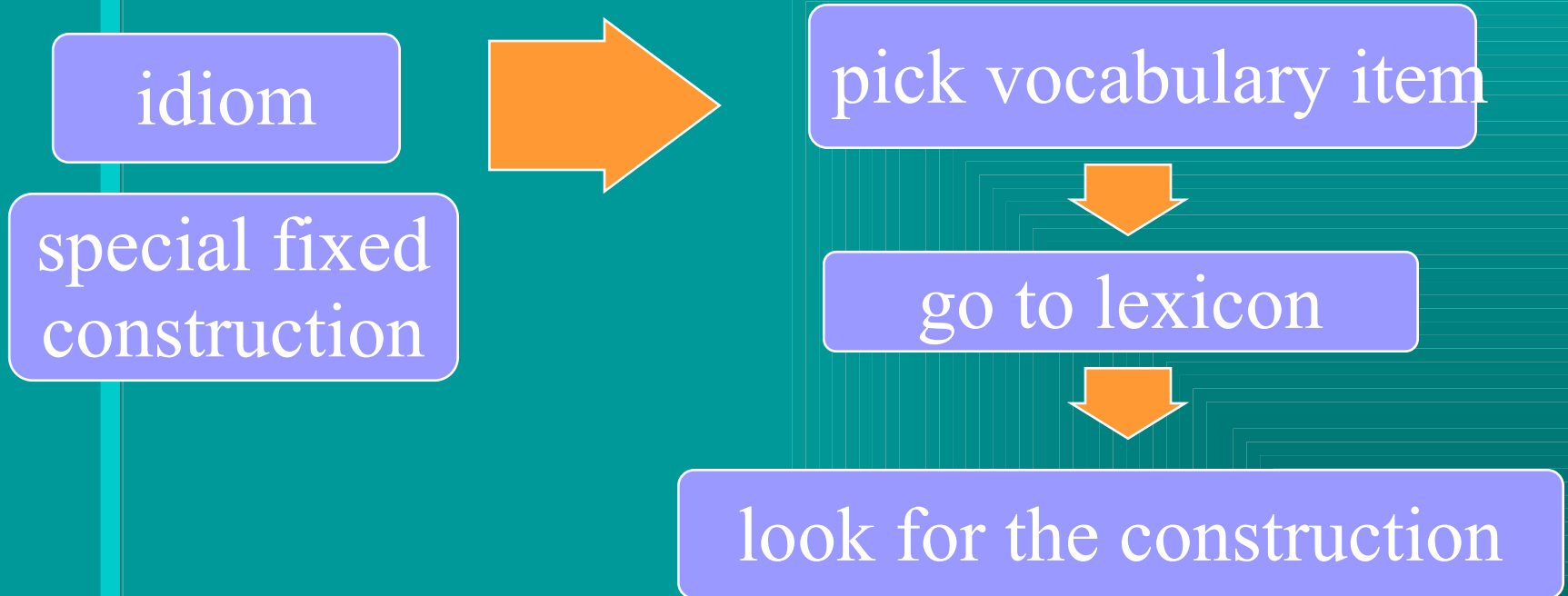
A preposition is frequently linked to a verb, with joint meaning.

מִתְּזִיק בְּ =

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

Dealing with Idioms

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



Example 2 for Word-Related Syntax

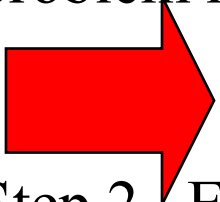
9.5a

Isaiah 52:8

קוֹל צִפִּידְ נְשָׂאוֹ קוֹל יִחַדָּו יִרְנְנוּ
כִּי עֵין בְּעֵין יֵרְאוּ בְּשׁוּב יְהוָה 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 עִין ; not בְּ .

Example 2 for Word-Related Syntax

9.5a

Isaiah 52:8

קוֹל צִפִּידָּ: נִשְׂאוּ קוֹל יַחְדָּו יִרְנְנוּ
כִּי עֵין בְּעֵין יֵרְאוּ בְּשׁוּב 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) = Lv 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' תִּרְאִינָה 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 נֶגֶד ע' Jo 1¹⁶, לְנֶגֶד ע' Jb 4¹⁶, and even 1 S 21¹⁴ Ezr 3¹²; נֶגֶד ע' מִנְּגֶד ע' ψ 31²³; בֵּין ע' = *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 צִפִּידָּ נִשְׁאָו קוֹל יִחַדְדוּ יִרְנְנוּ
כִּי עֵין בְּעֵין יֵרְאוּ בְּשׁוּב יְהוָה צִיּוֹן :

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of עֵין בְּעֵין.

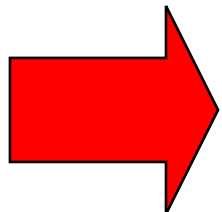
Step 1. Search: what major vocabulary item, if any, is the syntactical problem related to?

עֵין

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

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.”)

A Bad Example: Morris

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

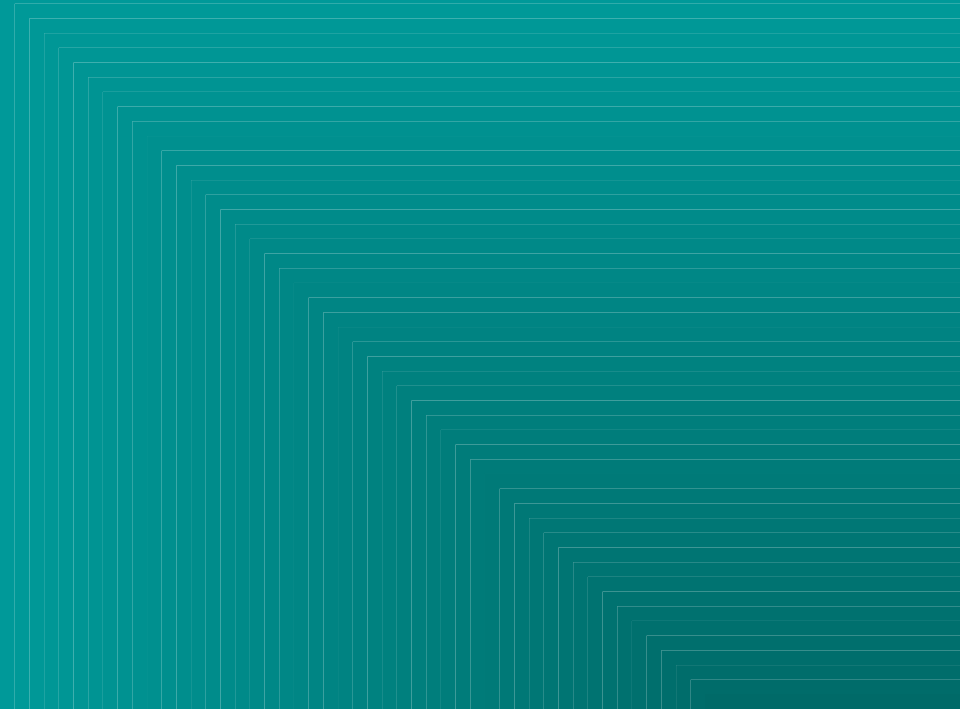
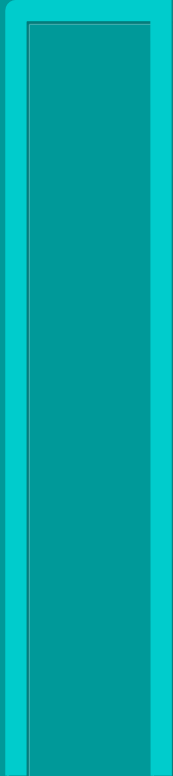
Leon Morris: “(repent is aorist of once-for-all action).”

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.

b. The Right Way: A Starting Example

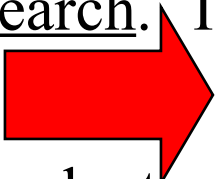


Example 1 with Clause Syntax

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.

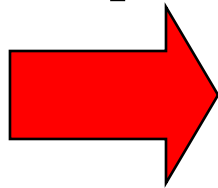
Step 3. Decide. Make a final decision as to the type and function of your grammatical construction, after you have weighed alternatives.

Example 1 with Clause Syntax

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 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

Clue



Go to

Conjunction?

no

Technical term?

articular infinitive



Index of Subjects,
“Infinitive”



Burton, *Syntax*, covers it.

INDEX OF SUBJECTS

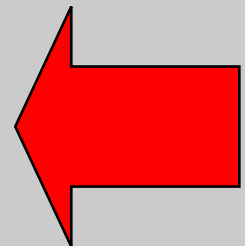
Infinitive: origin and stages of development, 361; classification of uses, 362, 363; negatives used with it, 480-484.

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

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

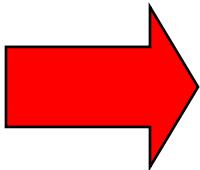
(c) What is the parsing (morphology) of the word ...?

(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. Διό 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

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.

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."*

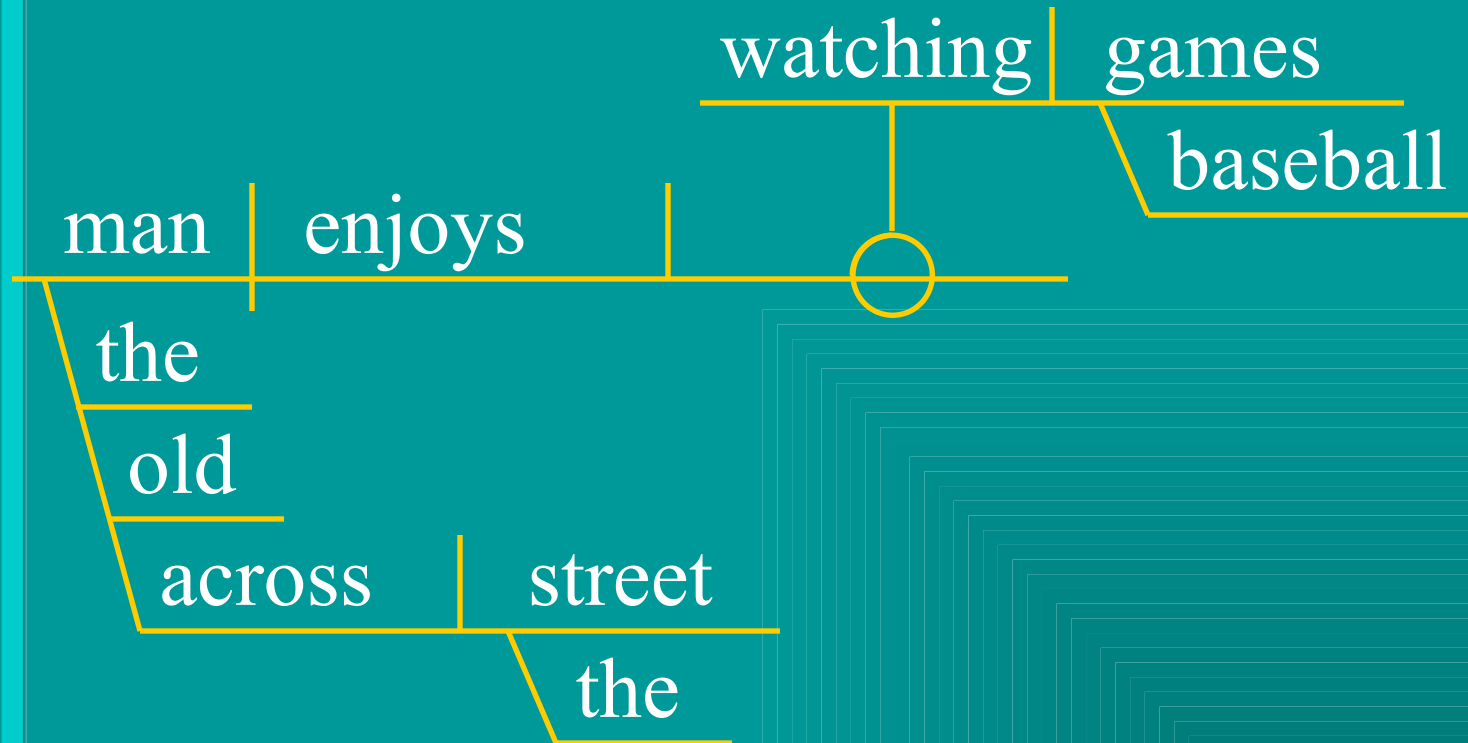
c. Theory of Clause Syntax

Sentence Diagramming



Clauses have a regular structure.

Complex Sentences



Governing

A “governing” word controls words around it.
Verbs govern their subjects and objects.

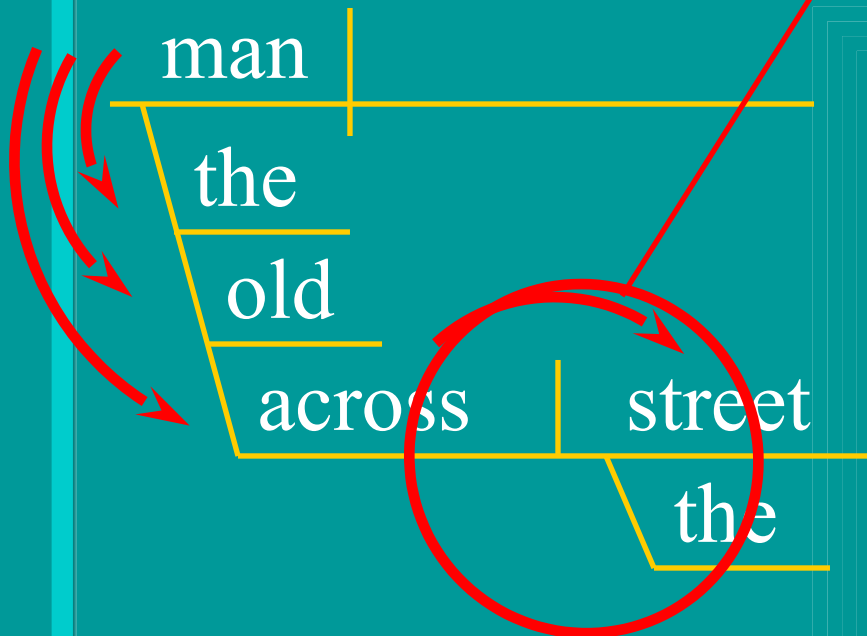


More Governing

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.*

II. Syntax of the Noun.

III. Syntax of the Pronoun.

Chapter II. The Sentence

relations of verb
to what it governs

relations of noun
to what it governs

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._

...

127-496

Part III. SYNTAX

127-130	1. Subject and Predicate	70
127-128	(1) Omission of the Verb εἶναι	70
129-130	(2) Omission of the Subject	72
131-137	2. Agreement	72
131-132	(1) Agreement in Gender	72
133	(2) Agreement in Number	73
134	(3) <i>Constructio ad Sensum</i>	74

Governing in Blass-Debrunner's Grammar

noun as governed

preposition
as governing*

adjective as governed

article as governed

verb relations
to other clauses

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

d. Practice with Clause Syntax

Isaiah 51:17

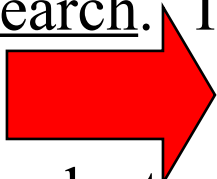
Example 2 with Clause Syntax

Isaiah 51:17

הַתְּעוֹרְרִי הַתְּעוֹרְרִי קוֹמִי יְרוּשָׁלַם
 אֲשֶׁר שָׁתִית מִיַּד יְהוָה אֶת-כּוֹס חַמָּתּוֹ
 אֶת-קַבֵּעַת כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה שָׁתִית מִצִּית:

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of כּוֹס חַמָּתּוֹ 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.

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

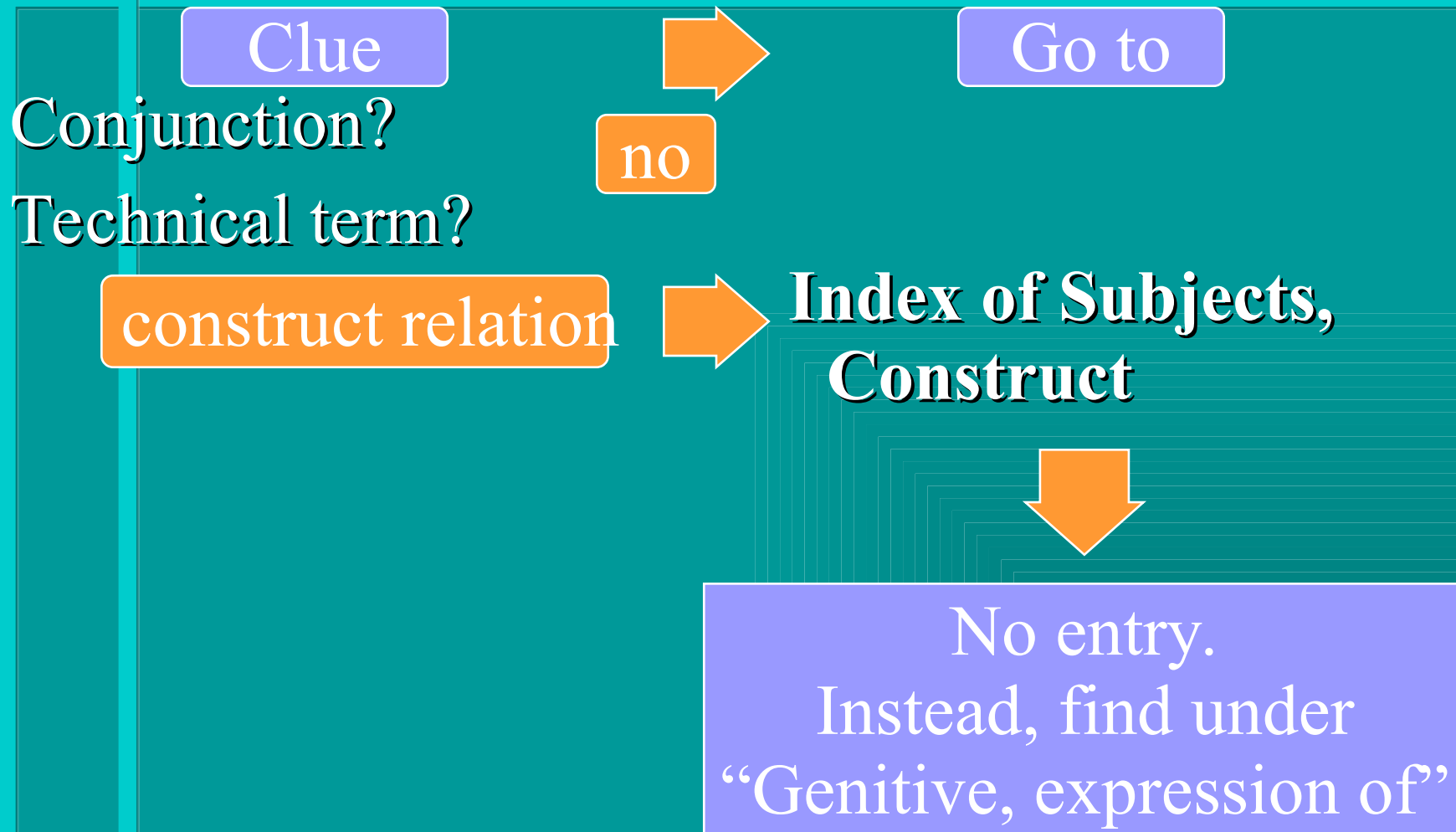
Sentence as whole?

Table of Contents,
under Sentence

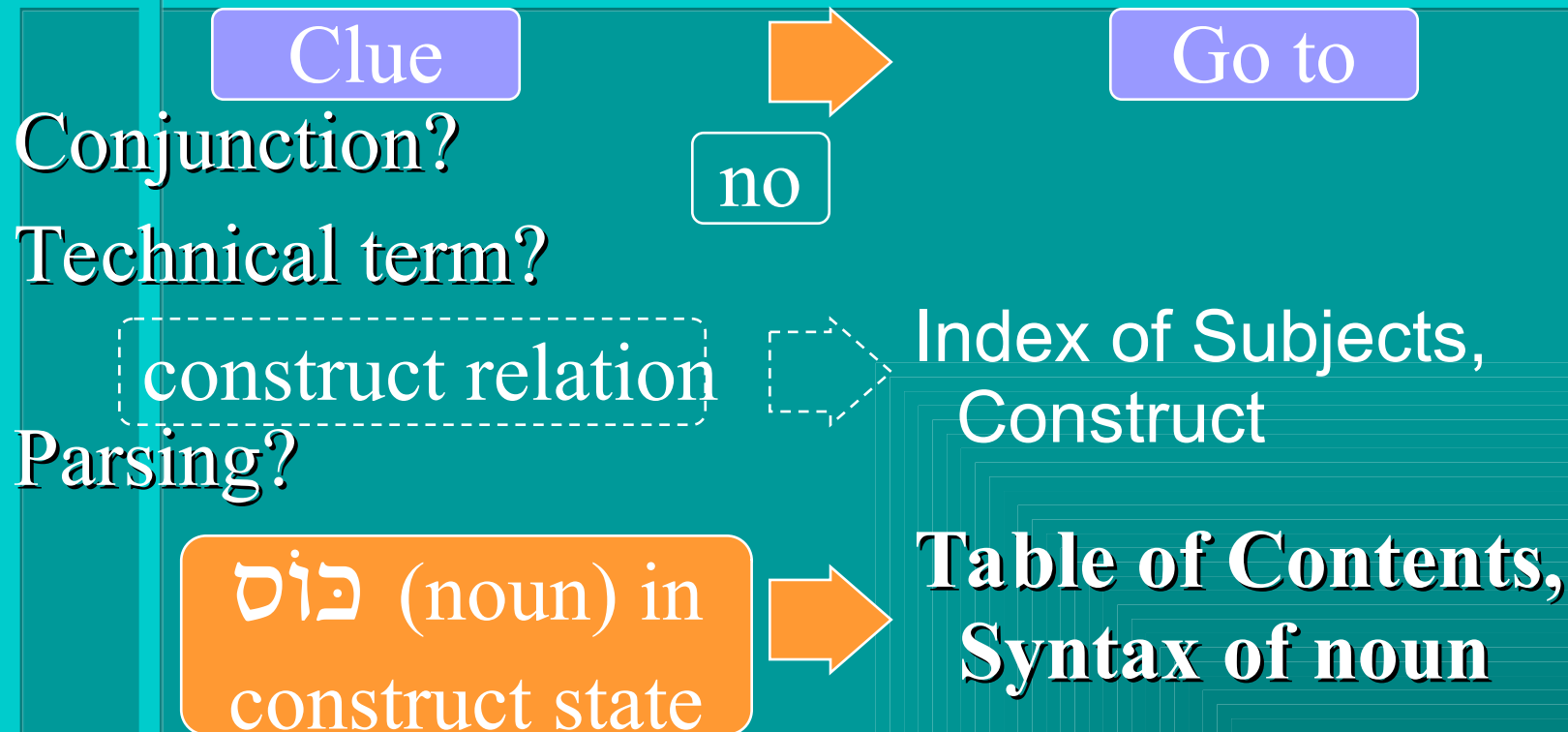
No clue?

Index of Passages

Step 1 for בוס חֲמָתוֹ



Step 1 for בּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ



§122. Indication of the Gender of the Noun

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

§124. The Various Uses of the Plural-Form

§125. Determination of Nouns in general ...

§126. Determination by means of the Article

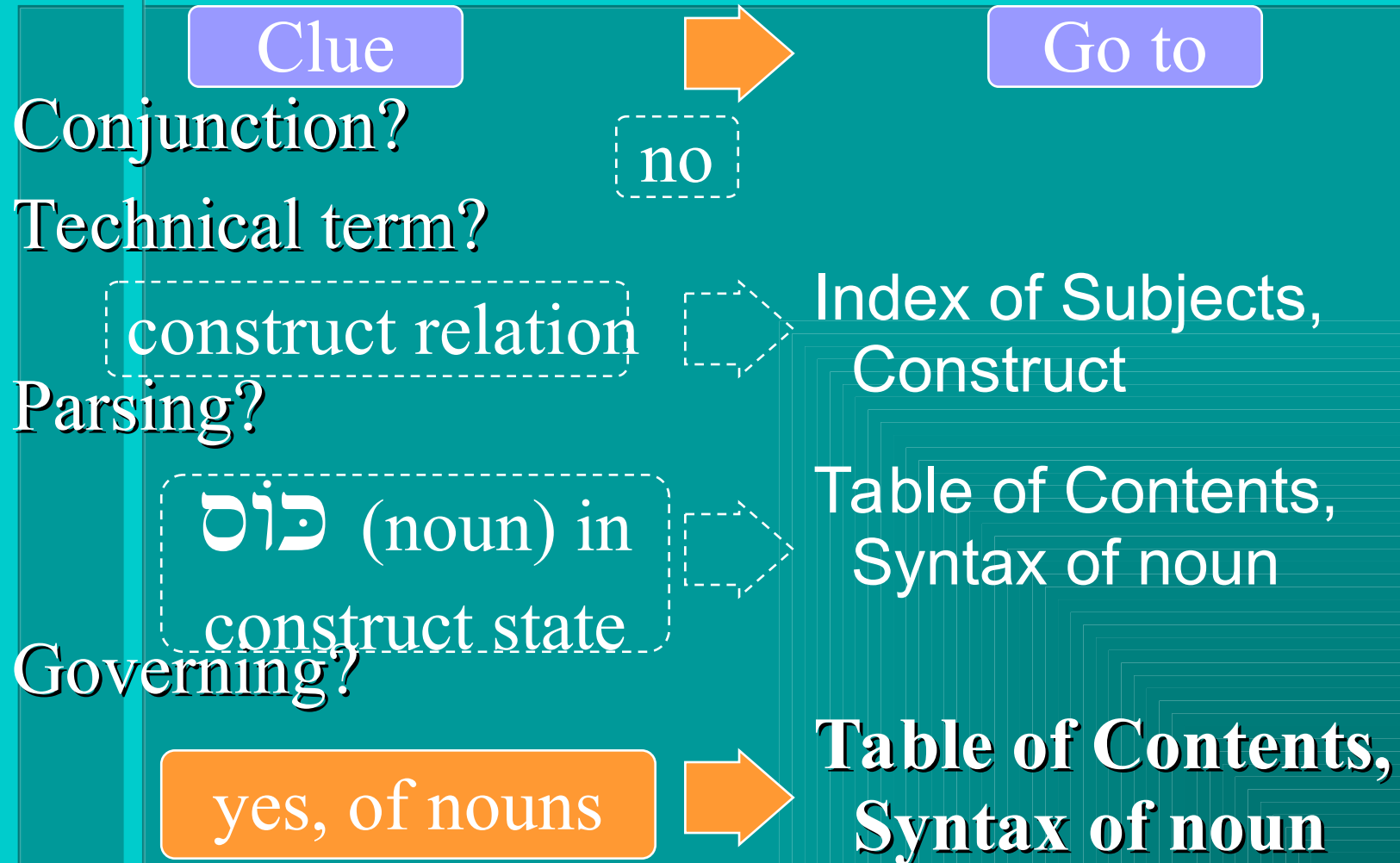
§127. The Noun determined by a following
Determinate Genitive

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

§129. Expression of the Genitive by Circumlocution

§130. Wider Use of the Construct State

Step 1 for בּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ



Example 2 with Clause Syntax

Isaiah 51:17

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

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.

page number

414

larger topic

The Parts of Speech

section number

[§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 *nomen regens* by no means represents merely what *f*
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 קָבֵר *a possession of a burying-place*, i.e. *hereditary sepulchre*, Gn 23⁴;

...

n (g) Of the *measure, weight, extent, number*, e.g. מְתֵי מְסָפָר ... *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 תֵרֶשׁ *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. צֶאֱן 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 חֲמֹר לֶחֶם וְנֹאֵד יֵין *an ass laden with bread and a bottle of wine* (but probably עֵשְׂרָה is to be read for חֲמֹר); cf. Gn 21¹⁴, Pr 7²⁰, &c.

Example 2 with Clause Syntax

אֲשֶׁר שָׁתִית מִיַּד יְהוָה אֶת-כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ
 אֶת-קַבֵּעַת כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה שָׁתִית מְצִית:

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

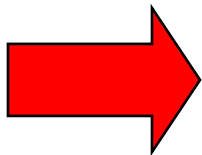
Step 2a. Are there *several* subheadings ...?

Look at §128r-y, §130.

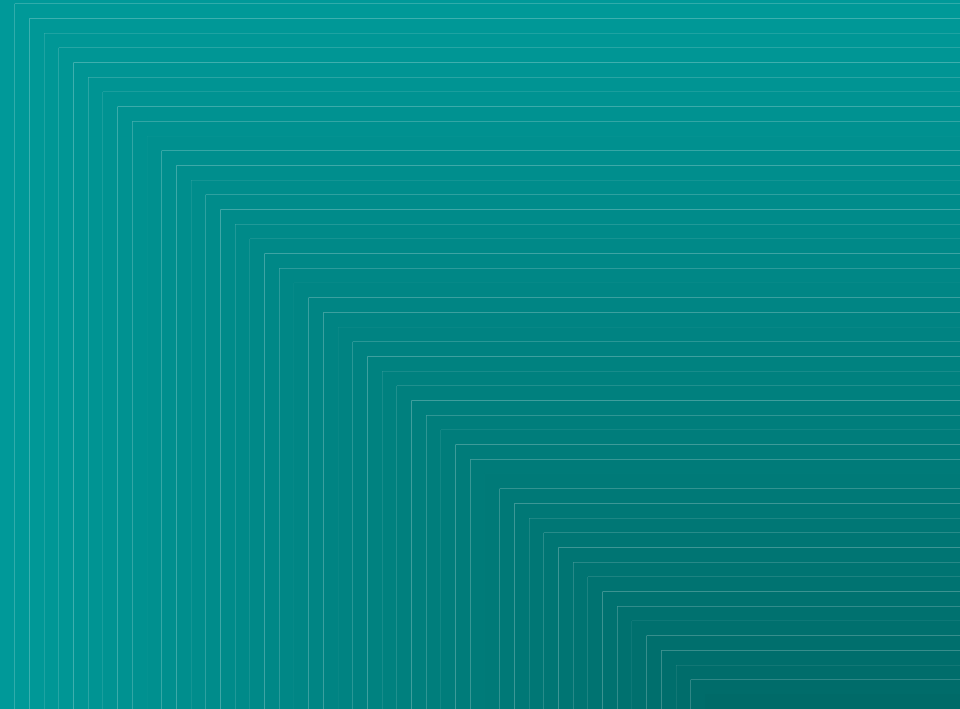
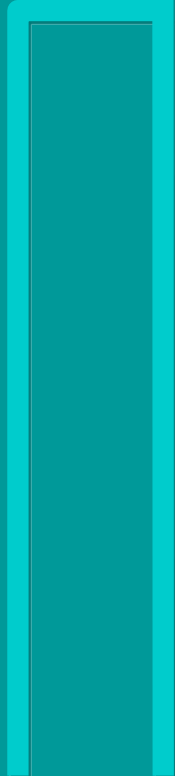
Step 3. Decide. Make a final decision as to the type and function of your grammatical construction, after you have weighed alternatives.

Purpose: "cup bringing his wrath."

On content: "cup containing his wrath."



Example with Isaiah 51:23



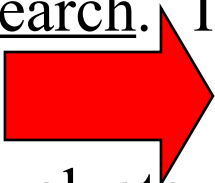
Example 3 with Clause Syntax

Isaiah 51:23

וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בִּיד-מוֹגִיד.
 אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשׁוֹ שְׁחִי וְנַעֲבָרָה
 וְתִשְׁמִי כָאֶרֶץ גִּוּף וְכַחוּץ לַעֲבָרִים:

DETERMINE the meaning of וְנַעֲבָרָה 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.

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 וְנַעֲבֹדָה

Clue

Conjunction?

Technical term?

Parsing?

no

no

Go to

cohortative

Table of Contents,
Syntax of verb

...

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

Example 3 with Clause Syntax

Isaiah 51:23

וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בַּיָּד-מוֹגִידָהּ

אֲשֶׁר-אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשָׁהּ שְׂחִי וְנַעֲבֶרָהּ

וְתִשְׁמְעֵנִי כְּאֶרֶץ גִּוּף וְכַחוּץ לַעֲבָרִים:

Assignment: DETERMINE the meaning of וְנַעֲבֶרָהּ .

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 ...?

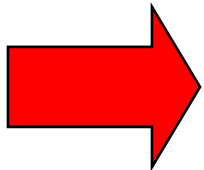
(c) What is the parsing (morphology) of the word ...? **§108**

(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.



...

§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 -וֹ- , 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 coordinated with another cohortative, and frequently strengthened by the addition of the particle **נָא** : b

(a) To express self-encouragement, e.g. Ex 3³
אֶסְבֶּה-נָא וְג' *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-**, 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 לִמְעַן) 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 *Q^erê*; ...

...

e (b) In conditional sentences (with or without אם) to express a contingent intention, e.g. Jb 16⁶ *אֶם-אֲדַבֵּר הֲיִסְבֵּחַ לִּי* *should I determine to speak, my grief is not assuaged*, *וְאִתְּדַלָּה* *and should I forbear, what am I eased?* without אם Jb 19¹⁸, 30²⁶ (where, however, *וְאִיחַלָּה* 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

Isaiah 51:23

וְשִׁמְתִּיהָ בְיָד־מוֹנִידָה

אֲשֶׁר־אָמְרוּ לְנַפְשָׁךְ שְׁחִי וְנַעֲבֶרָה

וְתִשְׁמְרֵנִי כְּאֶרֶץ גִּנּוּךְ 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.

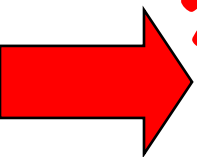
§108d

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."



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.