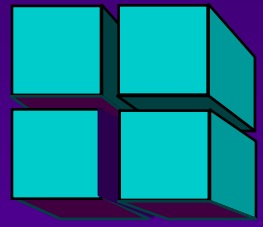
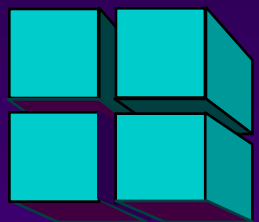


E. Intermediate Theory of Syntax



1. General Structure of Language



Where Are We Going?

Establish a framework for
understanding language.

To evaluate tense and case.

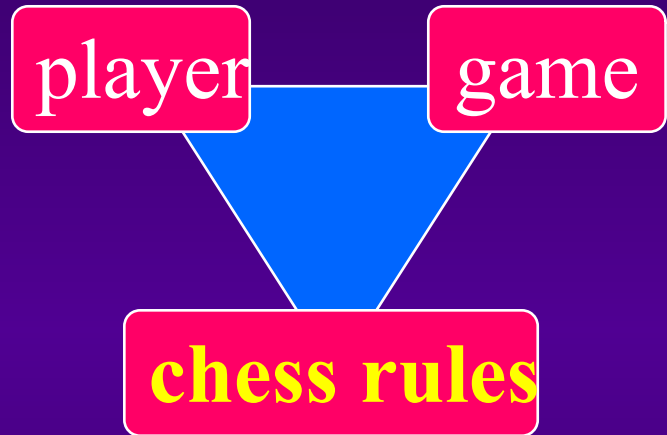
To avoid overreading.

To evaluate Bible translations.

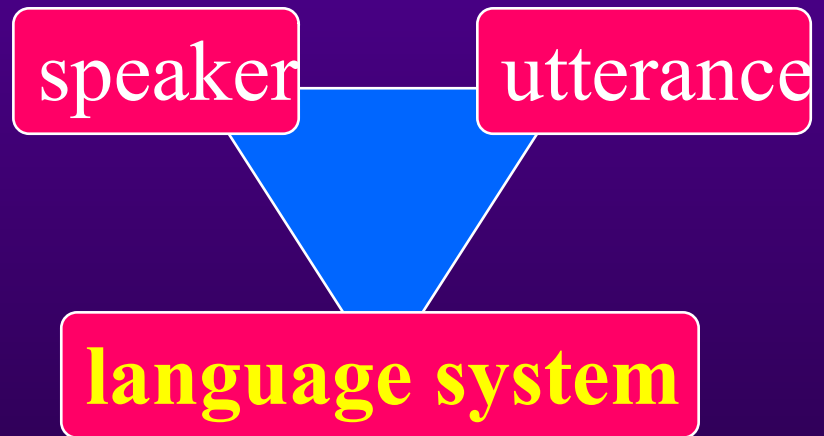


Language and Chess

Chess has a system of rules.

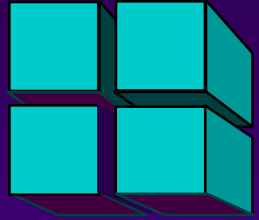


Language likewise.

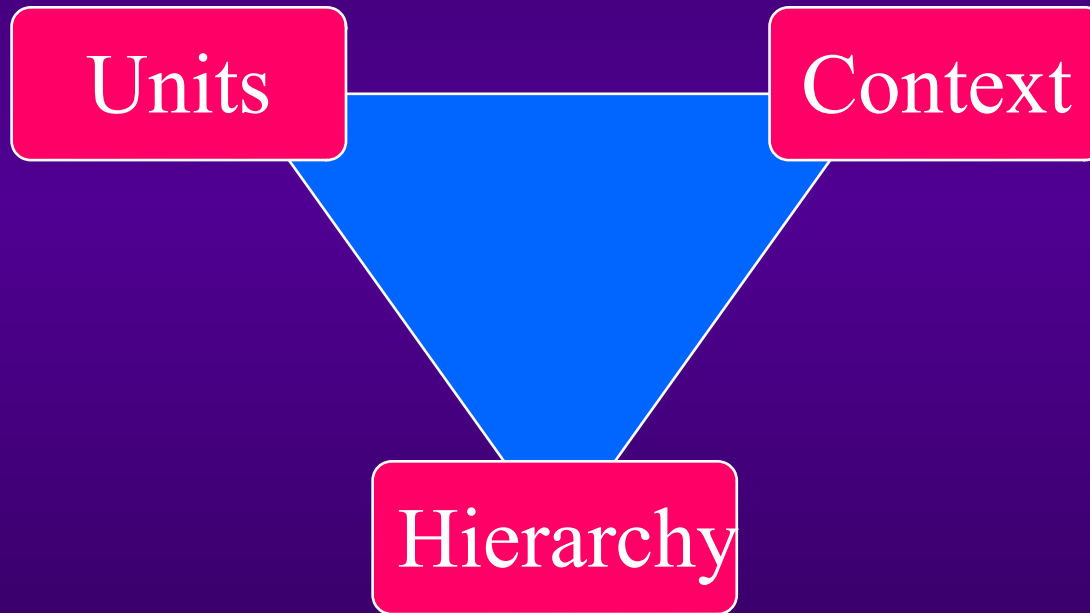


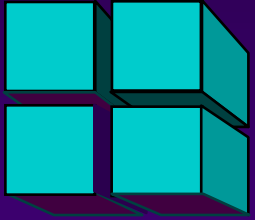
Learn
the game.



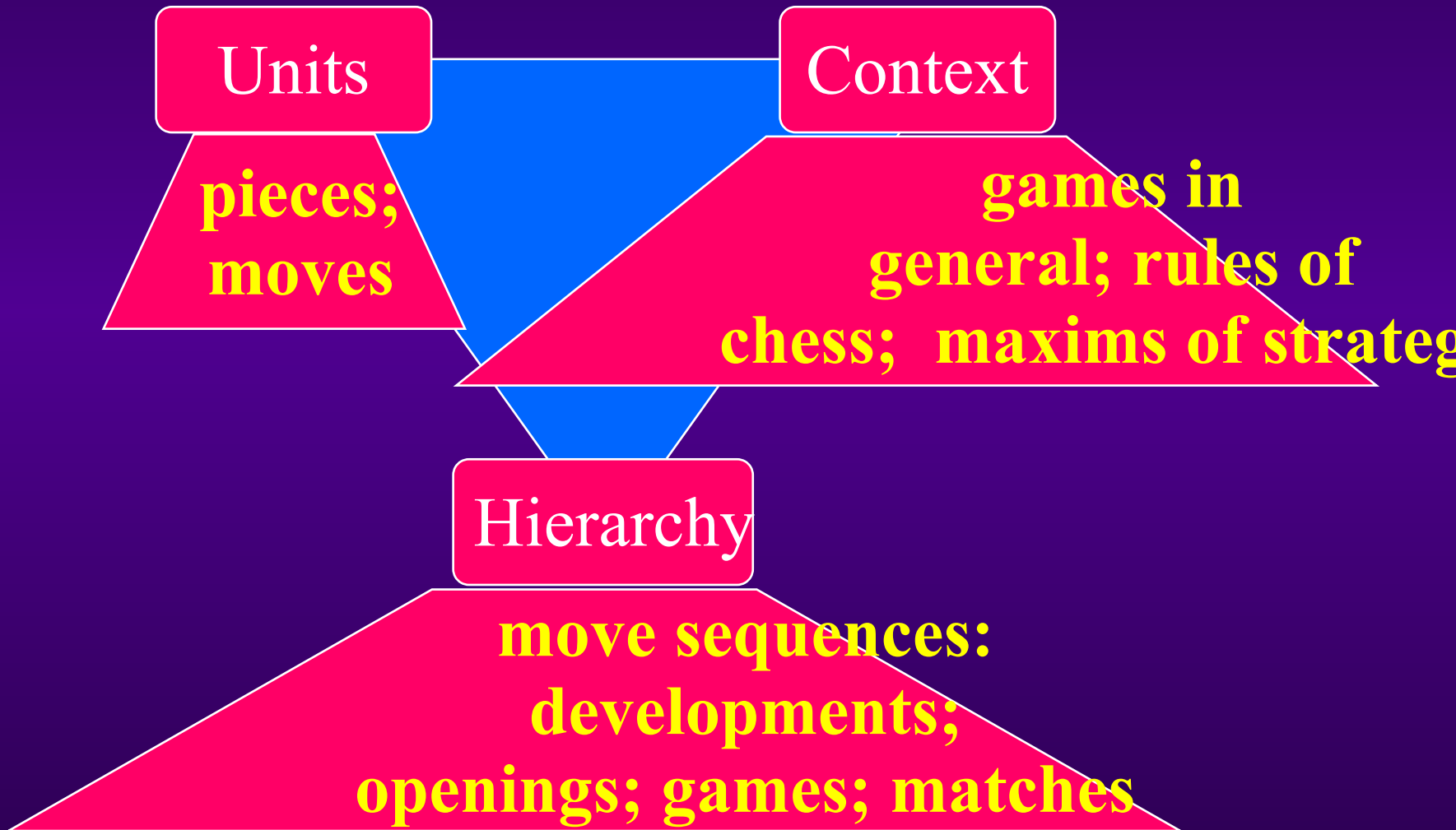


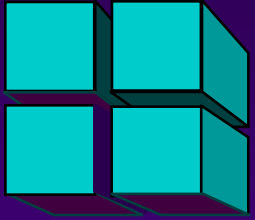
Aspects of Meaning



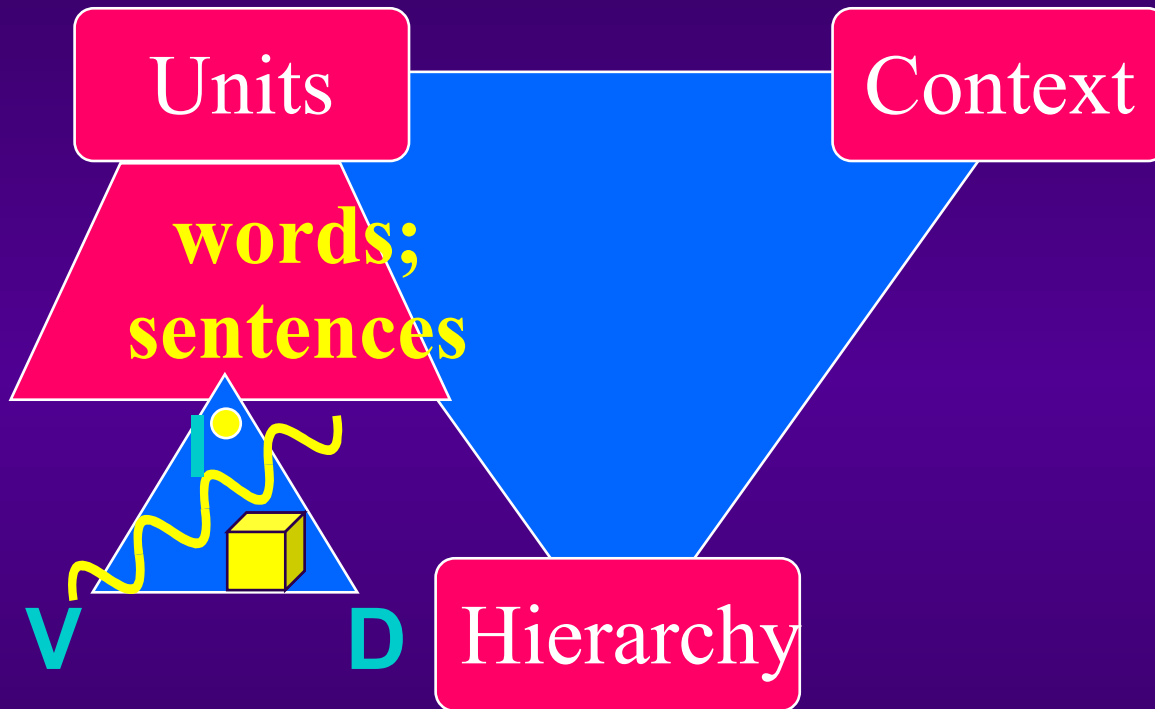


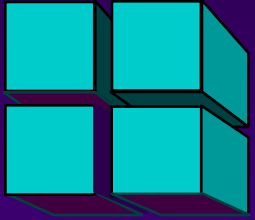
Meaning in Chess



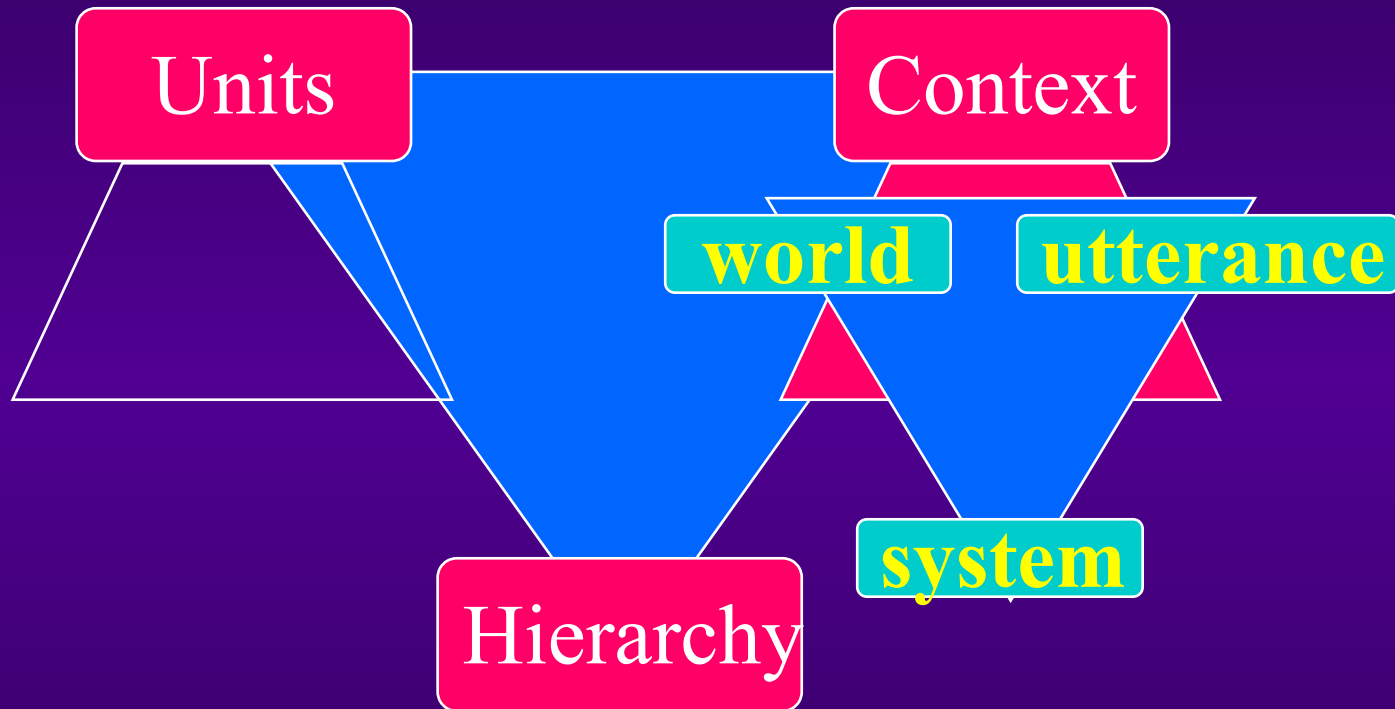


Meaning in Language: Unit



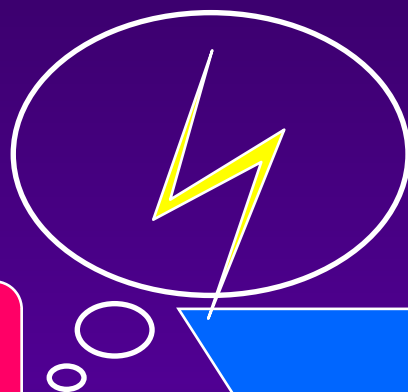


Meaning in Context





Language in God

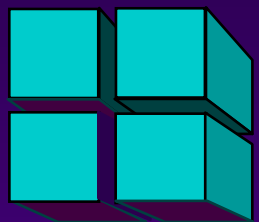


Let there
be light.

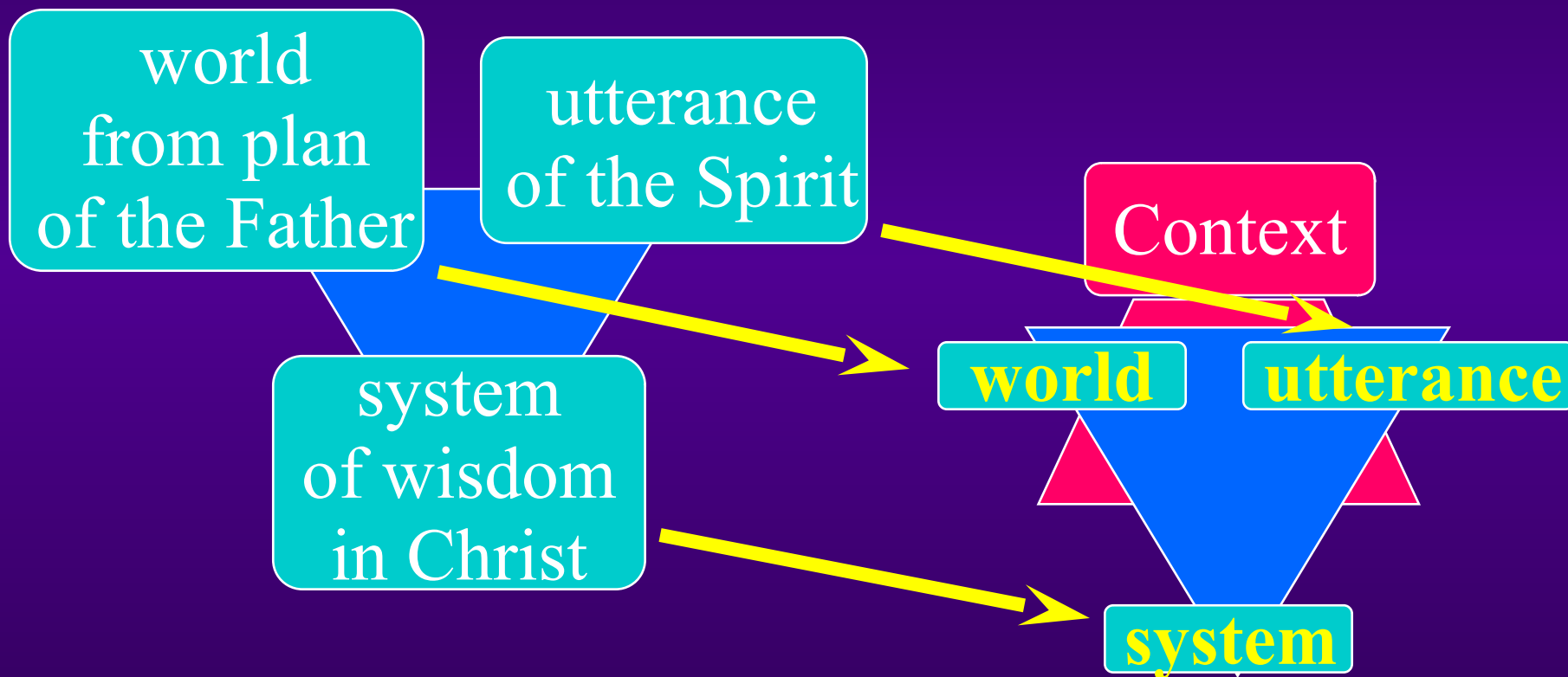
Plan of
the Father

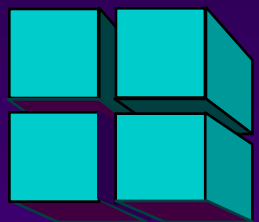
Particular utterance
through the breath
of the Spirit

all wisdom
in Christ
the Logos

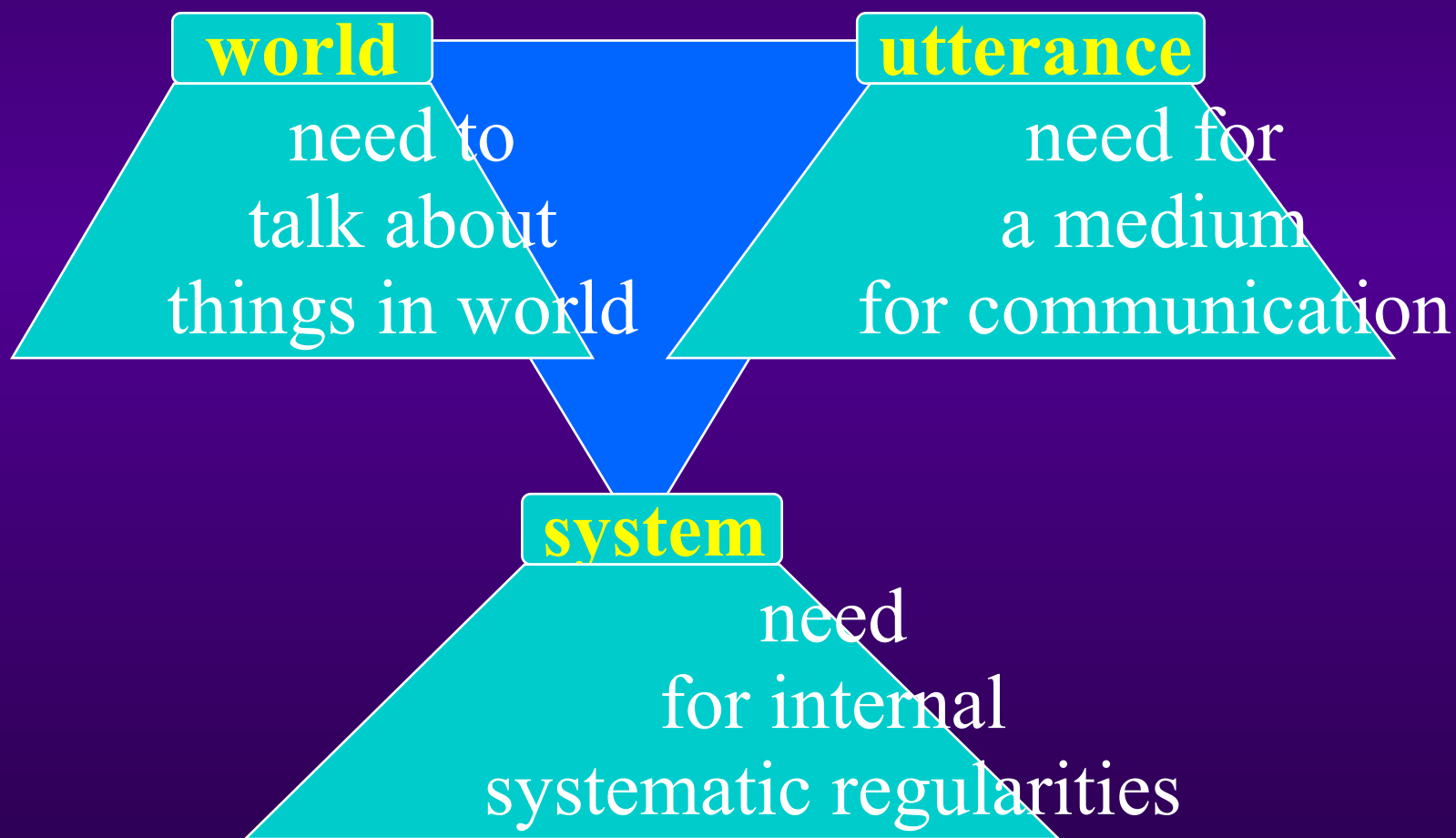


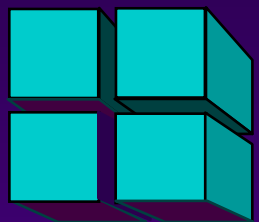
Kinds of Context



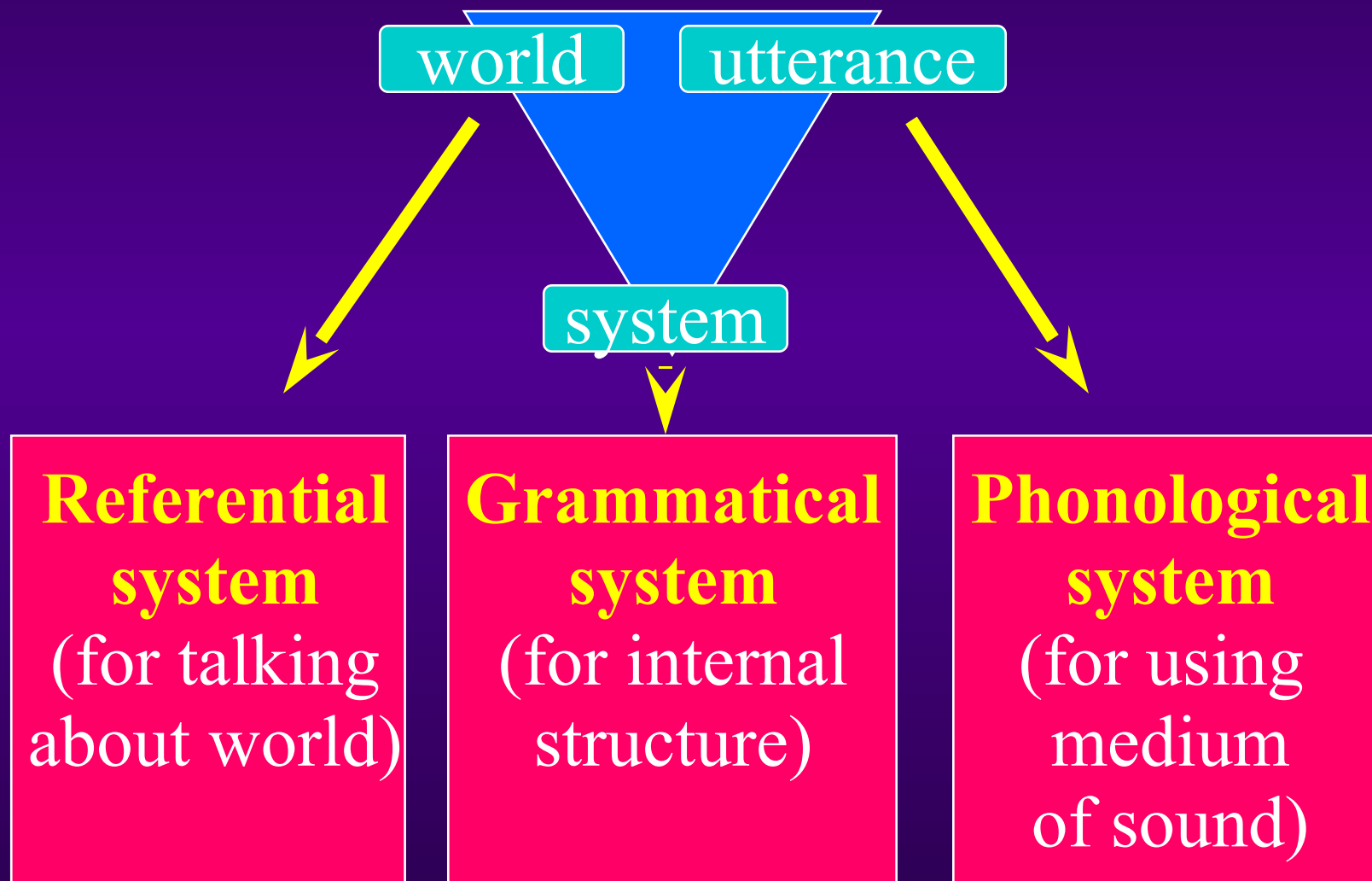


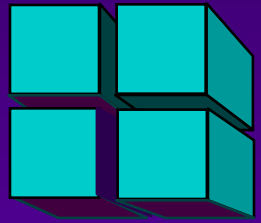
Language Needs



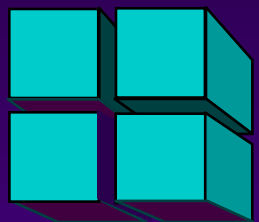


Language Subsystems

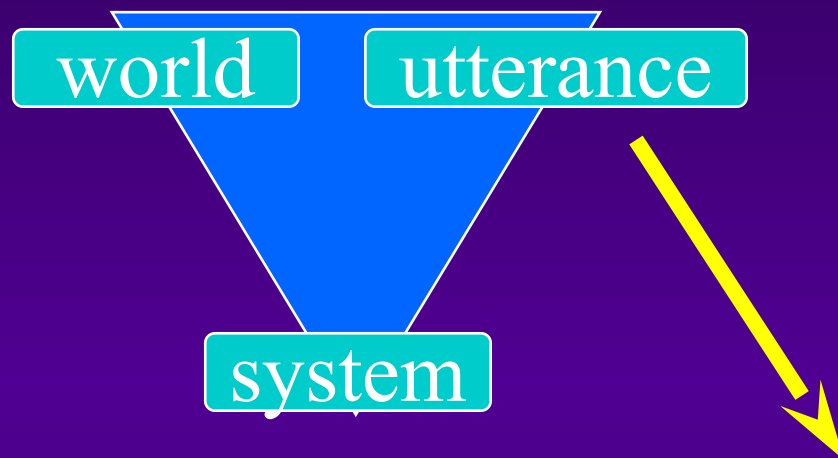




2. *Phonological Subsystem*



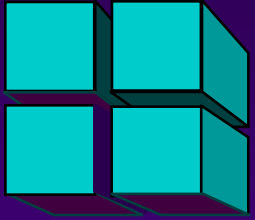
Origin of Phonology



**Referential
system**
(for talking
about world)

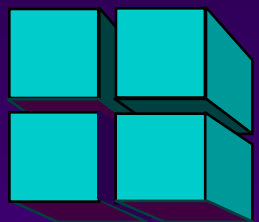
**Grammatical
system**
(for internal
structure)

**Phonological
system**
(for using
sound)



Phonology of Greek

	<u>bilabial</u>	<u>dental</u>	<u>velar</u>
<u>voiced</u>	αβ ^β α	αδ ^δ α	αγ ^γ α
<u>voiceless</u>	απ ^π α	ατ ^τ α	ακ ^κ α
<u>aspirated</u>	αφ ^φ α	αθ ^θ α	αχ ^χ α
vs. English	b p	d t	g k



Sounds of Words in English

Actual words

bet

pet

vet

debt

set

let

met

net

get

yet

Might-Be words

fet

ket

shet

chet

slet

spet

spret

glet

Couldn't-Be

pnet

pset

kset

mnet

shlet

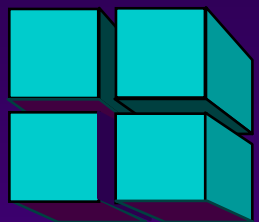
χet

řet

ṗet

l̃et

l[>]et



Sounds of Words in Greek

beta

peta

* veta

deta

seta

leta

meta

neta

geta

yeta

feta

keta

* sheta

* cheta

* sleta

speta

* spreta

gleta

pnet

pset

kset

mnnet

* shlet

χet

~ret

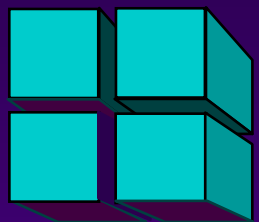
* ~pet

* ~let

* l>et

Different
from English.





Principles for Phonology

Sound system exists.

Phonological system differs among languages.

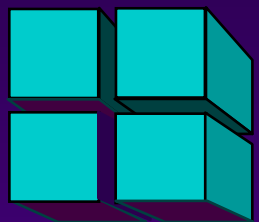
In writing, a graphic system.



Phonology Contributing

Phonology contributes indirectly, by identifying words.

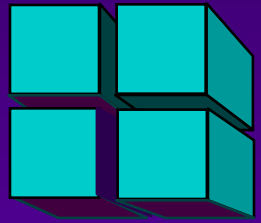
Sometimes directly, through sound play.



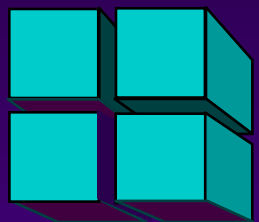
Assonance in Isaiah 5:7

וַיִּקֶן
וְהָיָה
לְמִשְׁפָּט
מִשְׁפָּח

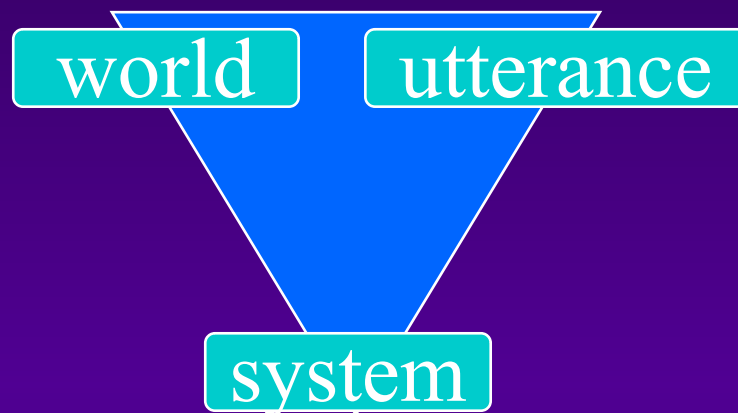
וְהָיָה
לְצַדִּיקָה
צַעֲקָה



3. *Grammatical Subsystem*



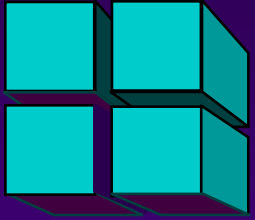
Origin of Grammar



**Referential
system**
(for talking
about world)

**Grammatical
system**
(for internal
structure)

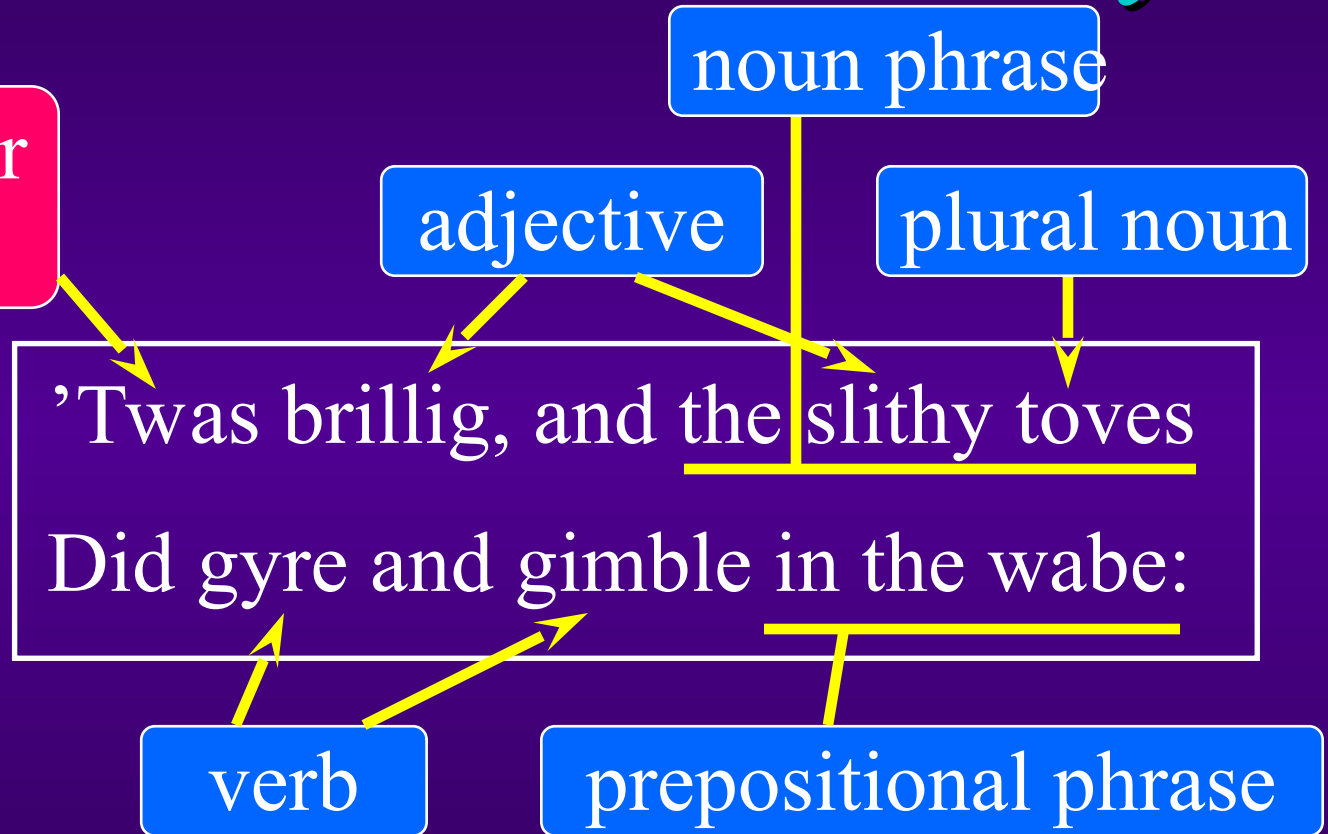
**Phonological
system**
(for using
sound)



Grammar in Jabberwocky

Poetic for
“It was”

I can
parse.

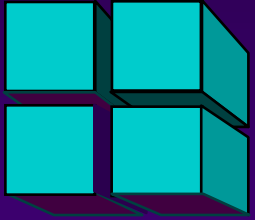


**Normal grammar, but no decipherable
meaning!**



Principles for Grammar

There is a grammatical system.
Grammatical systems differ.



Infinitive System in Greek

aorist

λῦσαι

present

λύειν

perfect

λελυκέναι

vs.
English

nonperfect

perfect

nonprogress

to weave

to have woven

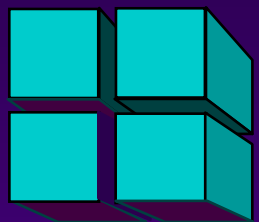
progressive

to be weaving

to have been weaving

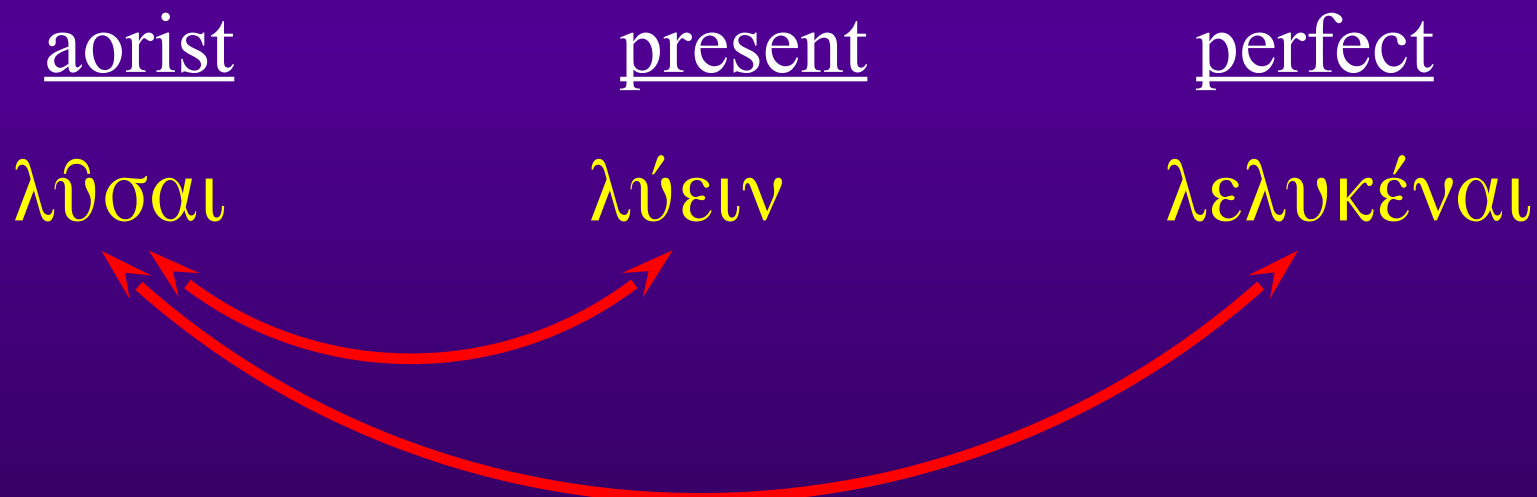


3 \neq 4

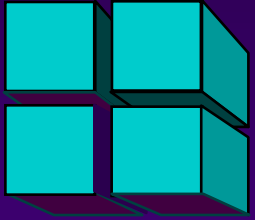


Grammar Contributing

Grammar affects overall meaning
primarily by contrast.



Aorist contrasts with present and perfect.
It means, “I’m not present or perfect.”



Aorist as the Default

Aorist infinitive and aorist imperative are normal.

The speaker says, “No further comment.”

Descriptions of
“sudden event,” “once-for-all action,”
“decisive action,” “point action”
are overreadings.

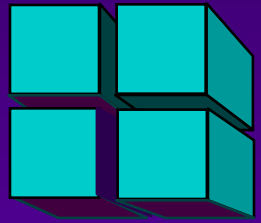


Example of Fine Difference

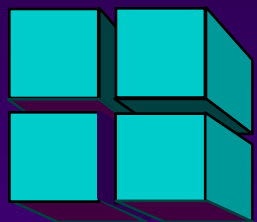
“I studied Greek for two hours yesterday.”

“I was studying Greek for two hours yesterday.”

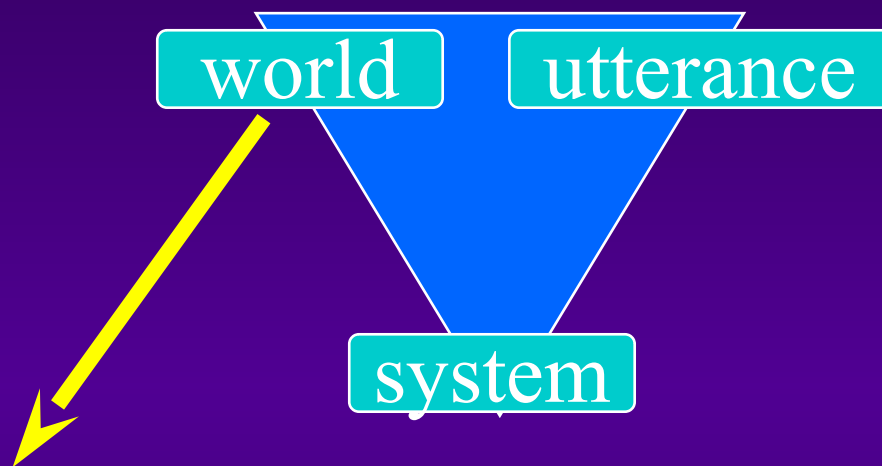
Used where you talk about something else simultaneous.



4. *Referential Subsystem*



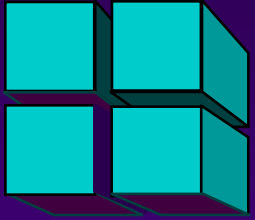
Origin of Reference



**Referential
system**
(for talking
about world)

**Grammatical
system**
(for internal
structure)

**Phonological
system**
(for using
sound)



An Example of Reference

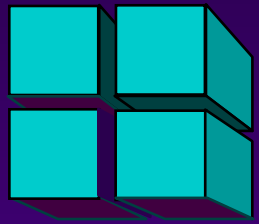
“He does well without studying.”

“Bill seldom has to crack the books.”

same “meaning”

different grammar,
vocabulary, sound

. Reference deals with content invariant
under paraphrase.

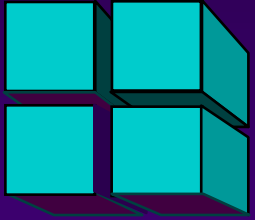


Principles for Referential Subsystem

There is a referential system.

Referential systems differ.

You can say anything if you take enough time.



Differing Vocabulary

λαμπάς

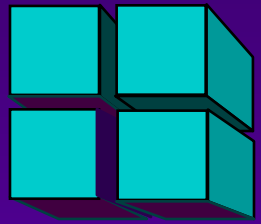
“torch”

“(oil) lamp”

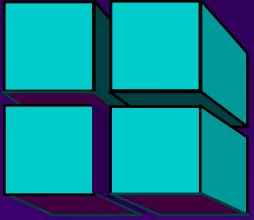
κύων

“dog”

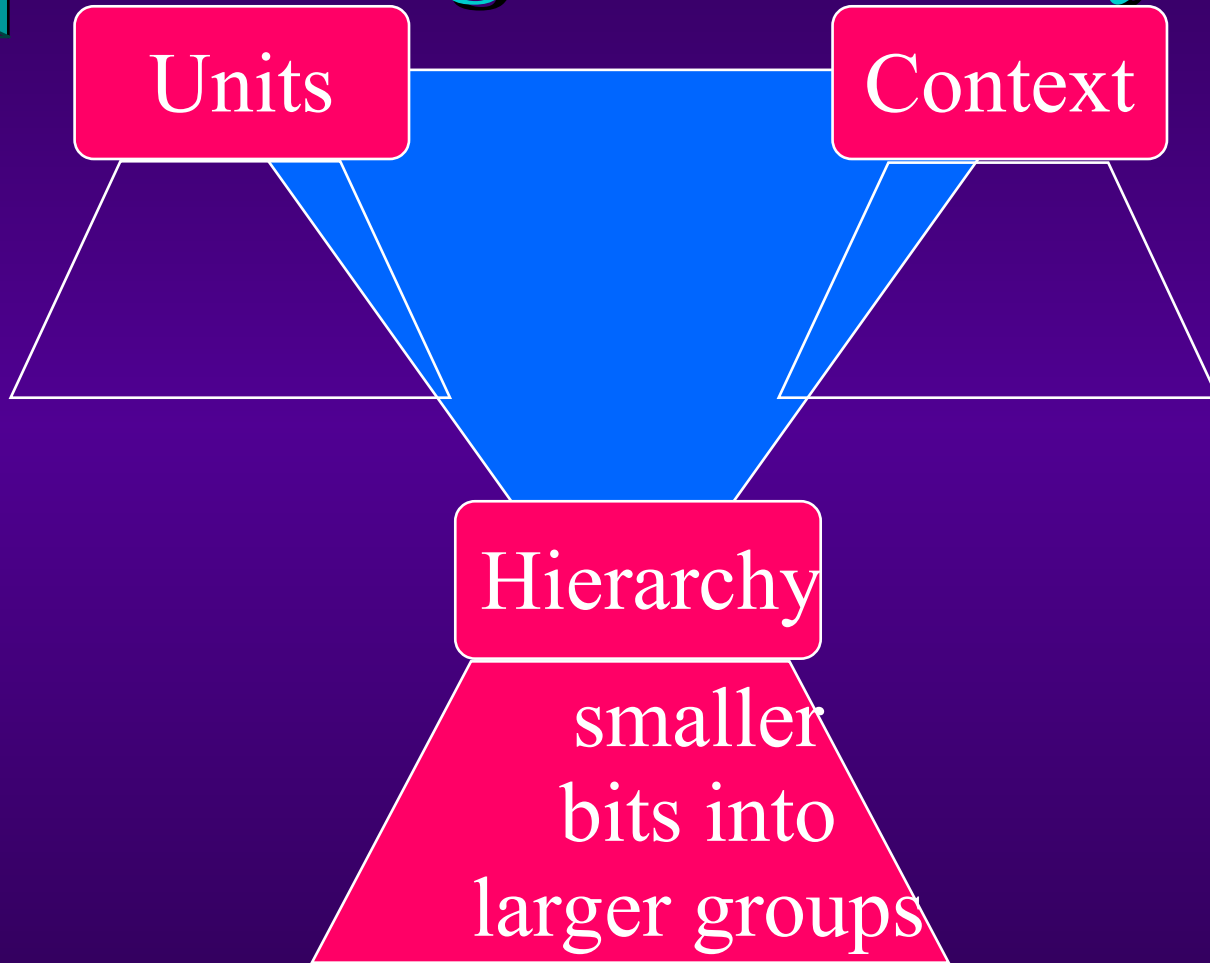
κυνάριον

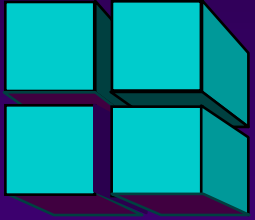


5. *Hierarchy*



Meaning in Hierachy



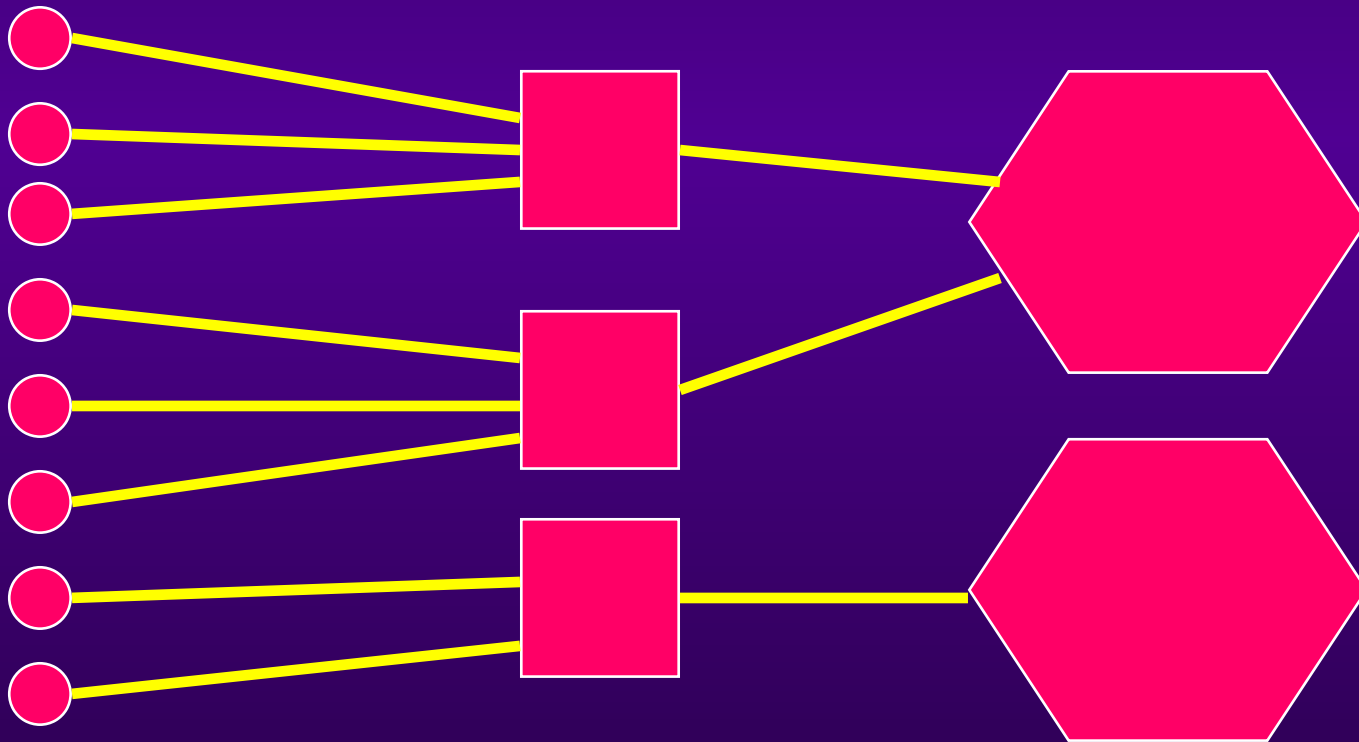


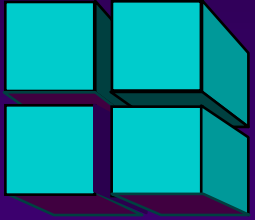
Example of Embedding

Sentence:

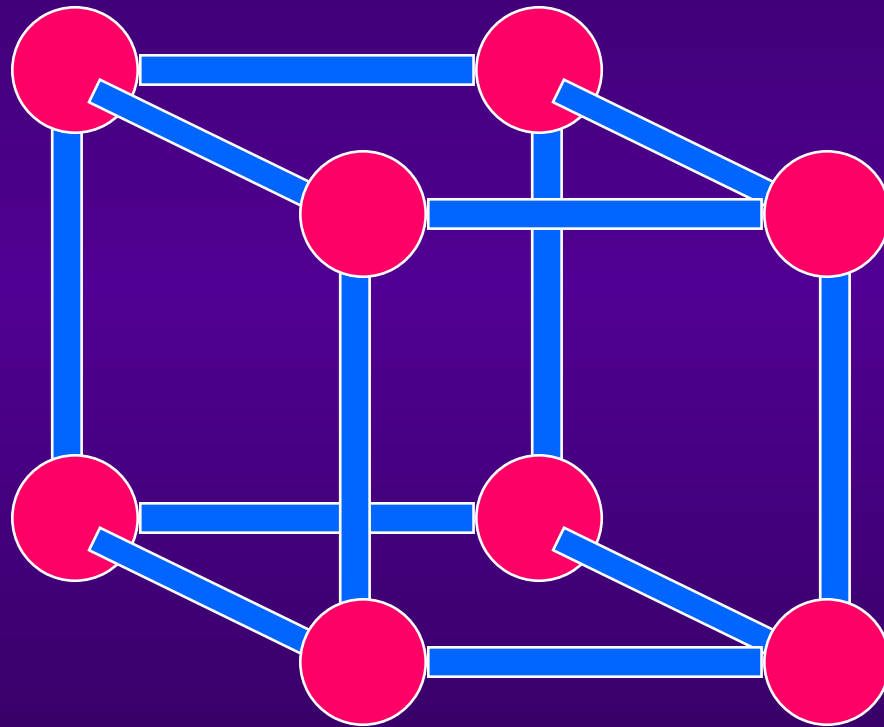
Paragraph:

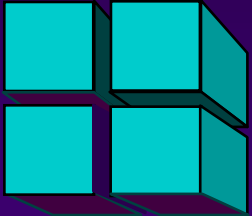
Section:



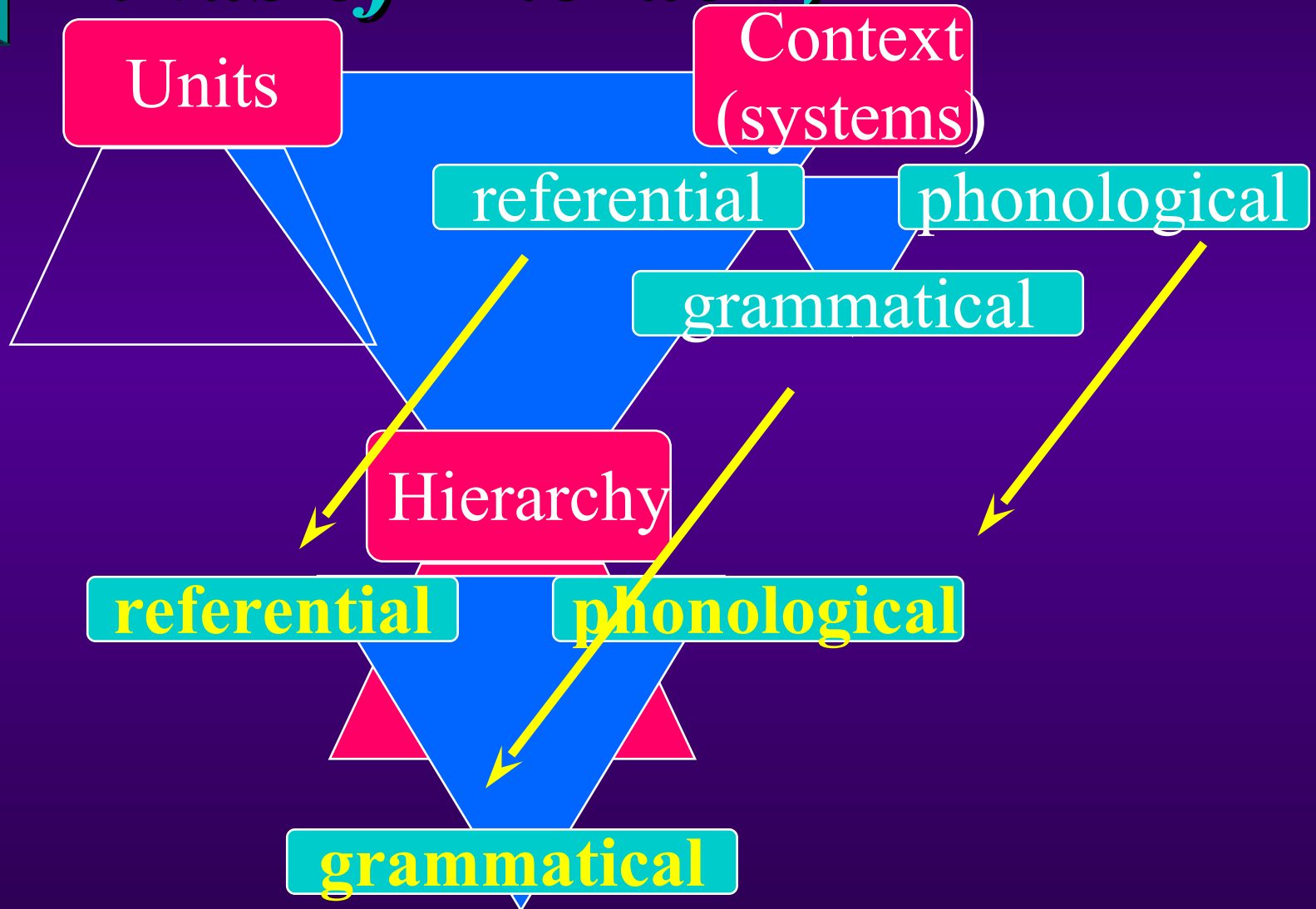


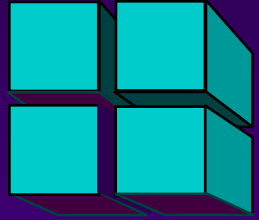
Complex Fitting





Kinds of Hierachy





Grammatical Levels

morpheme

-ness, -ing

word

truthfulness

phrase

which of these three

clause

when he saw him,

sentence

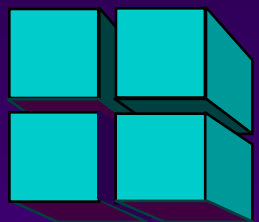
when he saw him,

he passed by on the
other side.

paragraph

Luke 10:29-37

monologue



Grammatical Levels in Greek

morpheme

-ου, -ω

word

ἀντιπαρήλθεν

phrase

τούτων τῶν τριῶν

clause

ἰδὼν αὐτὸν

sentence

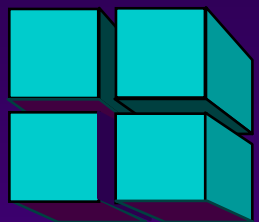
καὶ ἰδὼν αὐτὸν
ἀντιπαρήλθεν.

paragraph

Luke 10:30, 31, 32

monologue

Luke 1:46b-55



Phonological Levels

phoneme

/i/

syllable

/bit/

phonological word

the 'man

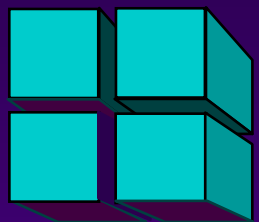
phrase group

“When John arrived
I fell silent.”

pause group

phonological paragraph

phonological monologue



Phonological Levels in Greek

phoneme

/o/

syllable

/on/

phonological
word

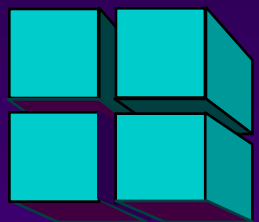
a proclitic leans on the next
word, making a single stress
group but two grammatical
words.

phrase group

pause group

?

marked by punctuation?



Referential Levels

semantic pack

term

un-, non-

angel,

the angel Gabriel

proposition

I have no husband

proposition

How can this be,

cluster

since I have no husband?

paragraph

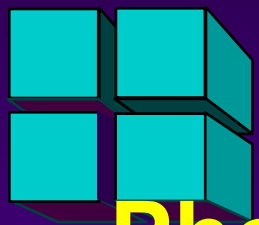
Luke 1:30-38

book

Luke; Acts

monologue

Luke-Acts



Interlocking Hierarchies

Phonology Grammar Reference

paragraph

pause gp.

phrase gp.

Phon. word

syllable

phoneme

paragraph

sentence

clause

phrase

word

morpheme

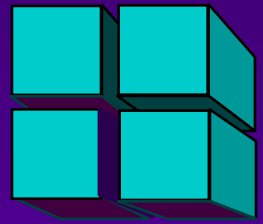
paragraph

cluster

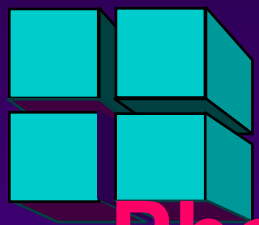
proposition

term

package

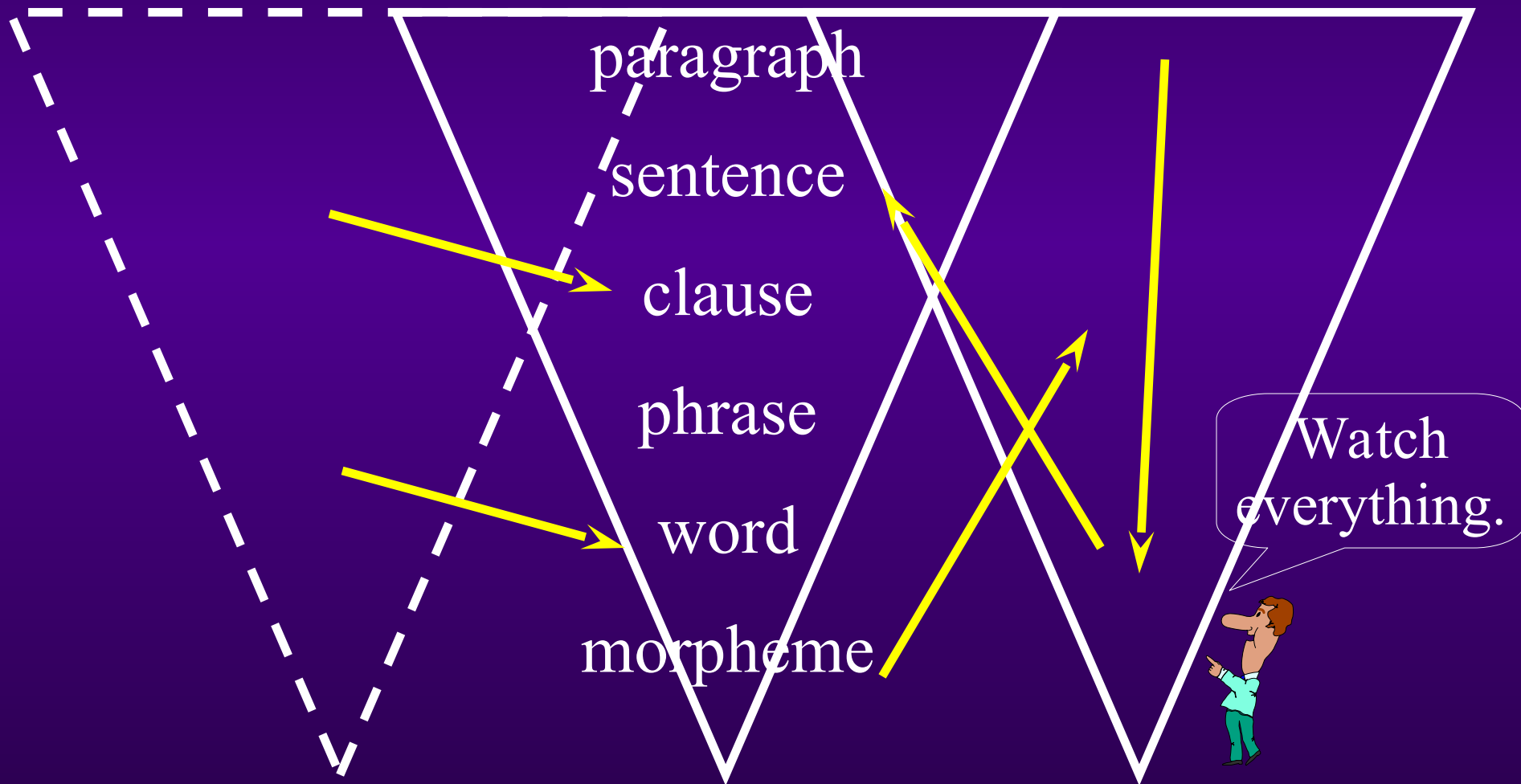


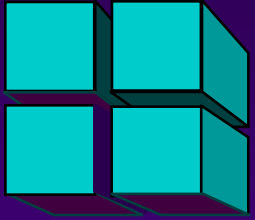
6. *Implications for Interpretation*



Interacting Hierarchies

Phonology Grammar Reference





Burton Indicates Interaction

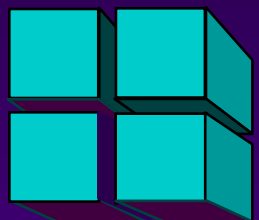
Grammatical

Referential

Present
tense in
Greek



Progressive
General (gnomic)
Aoristic
Historical
For the future
Past action still in progress



Implications of Linkage

referent
from context

narrative
time needed

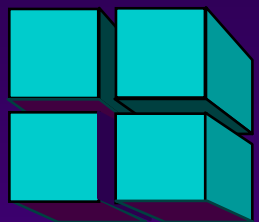
preceding
action

“All spoke well of him and
marveled at the gracious words
that were coming from his
mouth.” (Luke 4:22a)

sounds very good;
but see 4:28.



In Luke, larger issue of the nature of
salvation and of Messiah is at stake.



Linkages in 1 Cor. 4:8

referent
from context

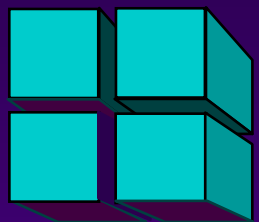
time needed

“Already you have all you
want! Already you have
become rich!”

sounds very good;
but see 4:8b.



In 1 Cor., larger issue of the nature of
kingdom, of boasting in Christ,
and of image of oneself.



Goal in Interpreting Sense

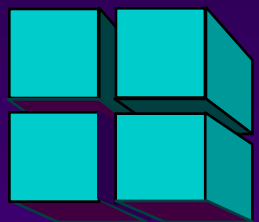
Minimal strain.

At every level in all 3 hierarchies.

What to do with tension?



Not always easy!



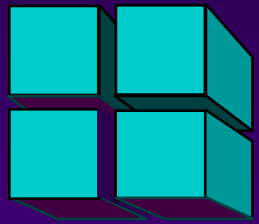
Exegesis and Theology

Exegesis
(narrow passage)

Theology
(general biblical teaching)



**Prefer exegesis because your training
biases you toward doctrine.**



Harmonizing in Luke

18:35

Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ ἐγγίξειν αὐτὸν
εἰς Ἱεριχὼ τυφλὸς τις ἐκάθητο παρὰ
τὴν ὁδὸν ἐπαιτῶν.

Exegesis

Theology

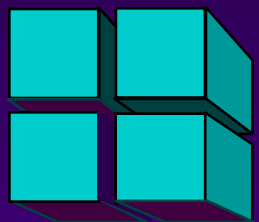
ἐγγίξειν εἰς
= “draw near to”



preferable

need harmony with
Matt. and Mark

ἐγγίξειν is related to
ἐγγύς, “near”



Fuzziness in Interpretation

Understanding is more or less precise.

Don't detect what isn't there. (Maximal interpretation is not best.)

You never exhaust meaning.

You can obey God now.

You can obey a command to “stand roughly there.”

Comforting.

