Welcome to
Mastering NT Greek

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Baker Academic
Introductory Matters

- Welcome
- Syllabus read through & course introduction
Why study Greek?

- God has spoken – study as the highest form of worship—2 Tim. 3:16; Heb. 1:1; 4:12; Ps. 119:11; Jn. 6:63; 2 Pet. 1:21. On reading love letters
- Context determines meaning
- Why not just read it in an English translation? E.g. “trunk—
  - Car
  - Tree
  - Luggage
  - Body
 Semantic Domains between languages may not match up exactly
Lk 2:14 (peace?); “Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace”
  – Mk 5:34 (health); unclean woman touches Jesus, healed
  “Go in peace and be freed from your suffering”
  – Lk 2:29 (tranquility) "Sovereign Lord, as you have promised, you now dismiss your servant in peace.
  – Lk 11:21(safe/secure) When a strong man, fully armed, guards his own house, his possessions are safe.”
  – Luke 10:5 (Blessing) "When you enter a house, first say, 'Peace to this house.'
  – 1 Thessalonians 5:3 (no war) While people are saying, "Peace and safety," destruction will come on them suddenly,
**dikaioj** --righteous

- **Cultural impact**
- **Causal**: Because Joseph righteous → did not want to make a public example
- **Concessive**: Despite Joseph being righteous → he did not want to....
- Joseph is righteous = not wanting to...
- Mat 5:20; 6:33 new righteousness
Why study Greek?

- Thinking for yourself: Ps 119:11, 105
- Seeing things closely: author’s style,
- Things that matter in a “whatever” culture: Jn 6:63
- Learning English through Greek--1 Kgs 8
- Beware--Power corrupts: “In the Greek it means…”
How should we study Greek?

- Goal – the dream
- Memorizing—27 chants
- Time, Consistency, Persistence
- Discipline (bottom line), buddy system
- Vocab building
- Grammatical muscle building (verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, article, etc.)
- Morphology: sg/pl.; m/f; 1st person…
- Inch by inch it’s a cinch, yard
- Humility (“in the Greek this means”)
What is Koine Greek?

- Stages of Greek Language
- Pre-Homeric (1400-1100 BC)
  Mycenaean = Linear B
- Epic (Homer 800 BC)
- Classical (500-300 BC) – dialects: Ionic → Attic [Athens], Doric, Aeolic
- Koine/Hellenistic (330 BC – AD 330)
- Byzantine (330-1453)
- Modern (1453 – present)
  Katharevousa (official until 1976);
  Demotike – common oral
What is Koine Greek?

- Semitic background-alpha-bet (ox + house; Greeks added vowels), right to left; Boustrophedon
- Three influences: Semitic, literary koine, vernacular koine (Wallace, 28)
- Koine as Holy Spirit Greek → Common
- God speaks the language of the people
Classical/Koine shifts:
Diacrhnonic/Synchronic

Shifts in meaning Classical to Koine [synonyms] (eteroj/heteros/allos: 2 Cor 11:4; Gal. 6:1)
Classical clear separation: another=additional//different

KJV 2 Corinthians 11:4 For if he that cometh preacheth another (allon) Jesus, whom we have not preached, or if ye receive another (eteron) spirit, which ye have not received, or another (eteron) gospel, which ye have not accepted, ye might well bear with him.

KJV Galatians 1:6 I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the grace of Christ unto another (heteron) gospel:

Galatians 1:7 Which is not another (allo); but there be some that trouble you, and would pervert the gospel of Christ.
Koine (333BC-300AD)

- Hellenism – Alexander (333 B.C.)—universal--LXX
- Incredible timing: Gal. 4:4 “in the fullness of time God sent his son…”
- Uncials/Miniscules & manuscripts
- Inspiration and copying processes: text criticism [lower criticism] versus higher criticism (source, form, redaction criticism)
Alphabet

- **a / A**  Alpha sounds like “a” in father
- **b / B**  Beta sounds like “b” in Bible
- **g / G**  Gamma sounds like “g” in gone
- **d / D**  Delta sounds like “d” in dog
- **e / E**  Epsilon sounds like “e” in met
Alphabet (cont.)

Zeta sounds like “z” in daze when it begins a word, “dz” when it's in the middle of a word

Eta sounds like “e” in obey

Theta sounds like “th” think
Alphabet (Cont.)

\[ i \] / \[ I \]  Iota  short sounds like initial “i” in sit
long sounds like the second “i” in machine
When it begins a name = “y” (Ihs ouf? Yesus)

\[ k \] / \[ K \]  Kappa  sounds like “k” in kitchen

\[ l \] / \[ L \]  Lambda  sounds like “l” in law
Alphabet (Cont.)

- m/ M  Mu sounds like “m” in mother
- n/ N  Nu sounds like “n” in new
- c/ C  Xsi sounds like “x” in axe
Omicron sounds like “o” in not some pronounce it like modern Greek long “o” as in “obey” others like the “ou” in thought

Pi sounds like “p” in peach

Rho sounds like “r” in rod
Alphabet (Cont.)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s / S</td>
<td><strong>Sigma</strong> sounds like “s” in set sigma looks like “j” when it comes at the end of a word (final sigma, so of <em>oj</em> )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t / T</td>
<td><strong>Tau</strong> sounds like “t” in talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u / U</td>
<td><strong>Upsilon</strong> sounds like “oo” in “hoops”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alphabet (Cont.)

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{f} / \texttt{F} \quad \textbf{Phi} \quad \text{sounds like “ph” in phone}
  \item \texttt{x} / \texttt{X} \quad \textbf{Chi} \quad \text{sounds like “ch” in chemical}
  \item \texttt{y} / \texttt{Y} \quad \textbf{Psi} \quad \text{sounds like “ps” in lips}
  \item \texttt{w} / \texttt{W} \quad \textbf{Omega} \quad \text{sounds like “o” in tone}
\end{itemize}
Whole Alphabet Chant through

a b g d e z h q i k l m
n c o p r s t u f x y w
A B G D E Z H Q I K L
M N C O P R S T U F X
Y W
Double Consonants

- q
- c
- f
- x
- y
Easy to confuse letters

- h (with n)
- n (with v)
- r (with p)
- x (with x)
- w (with w)
Nasal gamma

When gamma comes before $g, k, x, c$ it is pronounced like an “n”

$\text{a@gel oj} = \text{angelos}$
Vowels

- a, e, h, i, o, u, w
- Always Short: e, o
- Always Long: h, w
- Long or short: a, i, u
## Vowel Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short</th>
<th>Long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>a, i, u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diphthongs -- 2 vowels = 1 sound

- **ai** as in "aisle"
- **ei** as in "eight"
- **oi** as in "oil"
- **ui** as in "suite"
- **au** as in "sauerkraut"
- **eau**, **hu** as in "feud"
- **ou** as in "boutique"
Iota Subscripts

%, ~, &
Diaeresis *

Cancels the diphthong effect – keeps the two vowels separate.

\[ \text{Hsai} \text{aj} = \text{H} - \text{s} \text{a} - \text{i} - \text{aj} \]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labials (lips)</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentals (teeth)</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velars (tongue/roof)</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phonetic Addition

Labial  $+s = y$  ($p + s = y$)
Palatal  $+s = c$  ($k + s = c$)
Dental  $+s = s$  ($t + s = s$)
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

- angel

(Alternative: ággel oj, -ou, o)
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

- aham
  truly, verily
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

- a@qrwpoj, -ou, oj
  - man, human
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

ego

I--ego
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

God
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

\[ \text{kai} \quad \& \quad \text{and} \]
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

kardia, -aj, h[  
— heart
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

I say

— l egw
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

**prof hthj , -ou, a**

prophet
Chapter 1 Vocabulary

Χριστός -οῦ, ὁ

Christ, Messiah, anointed one
Alphabet Razzle/Dazzle - Call out the name drill
Alphabet Razzle/Dazzle Drill
Alphabet Razzle/Dazzle Drill
Alphabet Razzle/Dazzle Drill
Alphabet Drill Teams Drill
Alphabet Drill Teams Drill
Uncial capital Letters Drill

C  R  S  Z  B  L  W
Uncial capital Letters Drill

G
Q
U
M
F
D
K
Uncial capital Letter Drill

N
H
Y
A
P
O
T
Diphthong sound offs

ei
ai
oi
ui
au
eu
hu
ou