

# **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

# eiḥnh--peace?

**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: Diacrhone/Synchronic

- Shifts in meaning Classical to Koine [synonyms] (**eteroj**/heteros//**allos**/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.)

■ **z / Z**

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

■ **h / H**

**Eta** sounds like “e” in obey

■ **q / Q**

**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” ( **Ihsouj** Jesus)
- **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

# Alphabet (Cont.)

- **ο / Ο** **Omicron** sounds like “o” in not some pronounce it like modern Greek long “o” as in “obey” others like the “ou” in thought
- **ρ / Ρ** **Pi** sounds like “p” in peach
- **ρ / Ρ** **Rho** sounds like “r” in rod



# Alphabet (Cont.)

- **s / S**     **Sigma** sounds like “s” in set  
sigma looks like “j” when it comes  
at the end of a word (final sigma,  
**sof oj**)
- **t / T**     **Tau** sounds like “t” in talk
- **u / U**     **Upsilon** sounds like “oo” in  
“hoops”

# Alphabet (Cont.)

- **f / F** Phi sounds like “ph” in phone
- **x / X** Chi sounds like “ch” in chemical
- **y / Y** Psi sounds like “ps” in lips
- **w / W** Omega sounds like “o” in tone

# 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”
- **a@geloj** = 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

Short <b>e</b> <b>o</b>	Long <b>h</b> <b>w</b>
Both <b>a, i, u</b>	



# 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"
- **eu, hu** as in "feud"
- **ou** as in "boutique"

# Iota Subscripts

$\%$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\&$

# Diaeresis \*

Cancel the diphthong effect – keeps the two vowels separate.

**Ḥsaiāj = Ḥ – sa – i – aj**

# Phonetic Chart

Labials (lips)	<b>p</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>f</b>
Dentals (teeth)	<b>t</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>q</b>
Velars (tongue/ roof)	<b>k</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>x</b>

# Phonetic Addition

Labial + **s** = **y** (**p** + **s** = **y**)

Palatal + **s** = **c** (**k** + **s** = **c**)

Dental + **s** = **s** (**t** + **s** = **s**)

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ a@ngel oj, -ou, o[

—

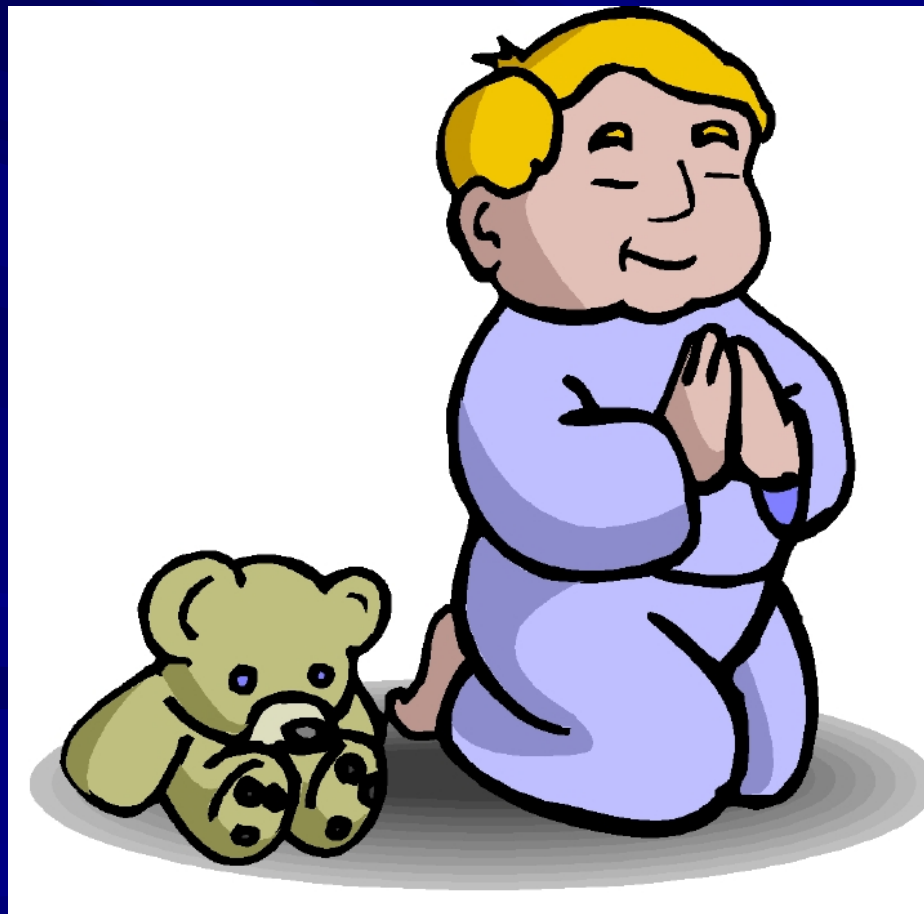


angel

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ **αληθῆ**

—



**truly, verily**

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ ανθρωποι, -ou, o[

—



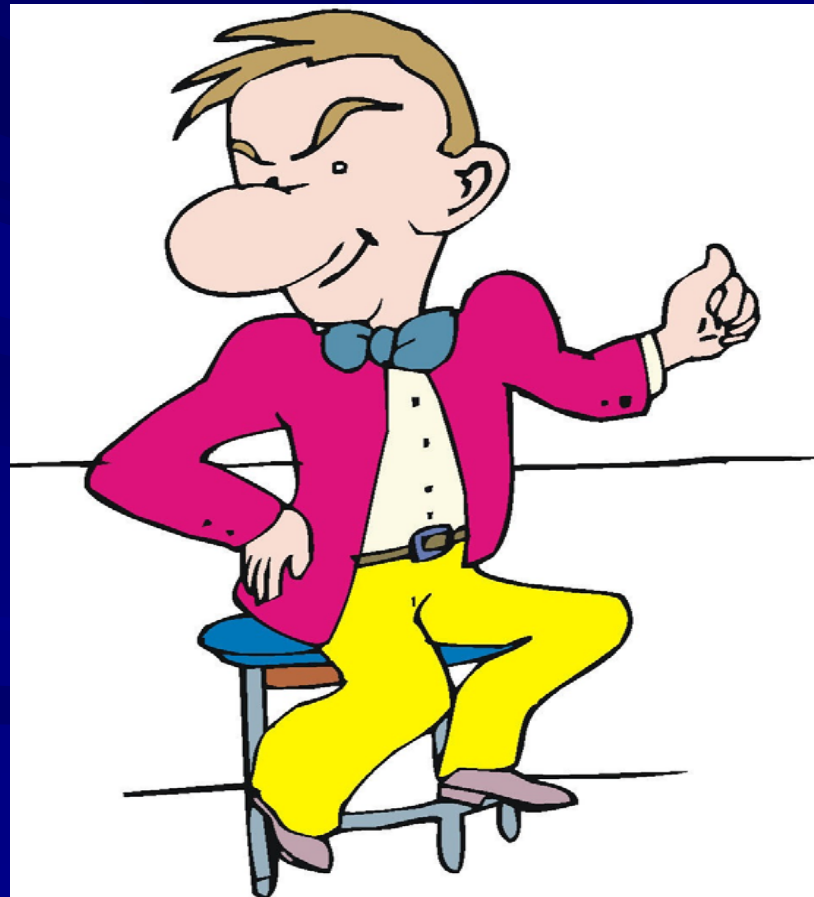
man, human



# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ egw<

—



I--ego

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ qeoʒ, -ou? o[

—

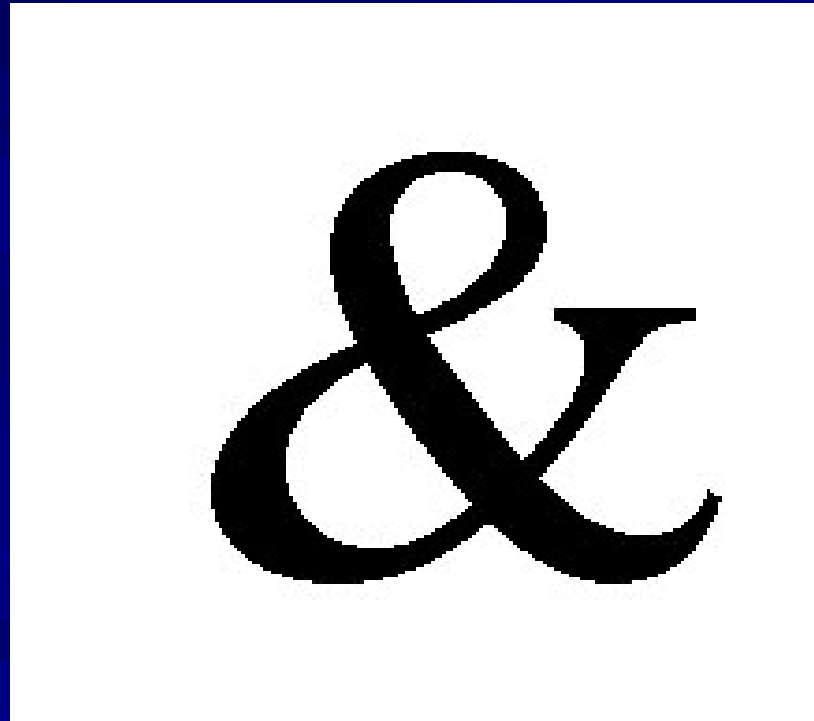


God

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ kai<

—

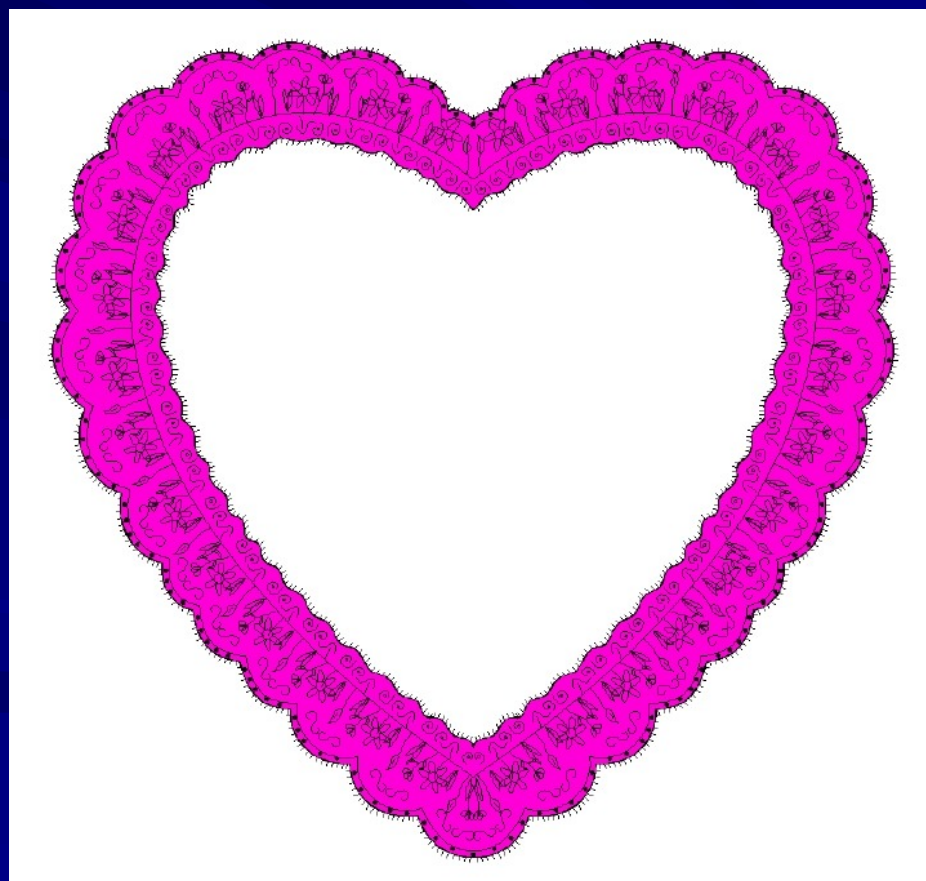


and

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ **kardia, -aj, h[**

—



**heart**

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ I egw

—



I say

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

■ prof hthj, -ou, o[

—

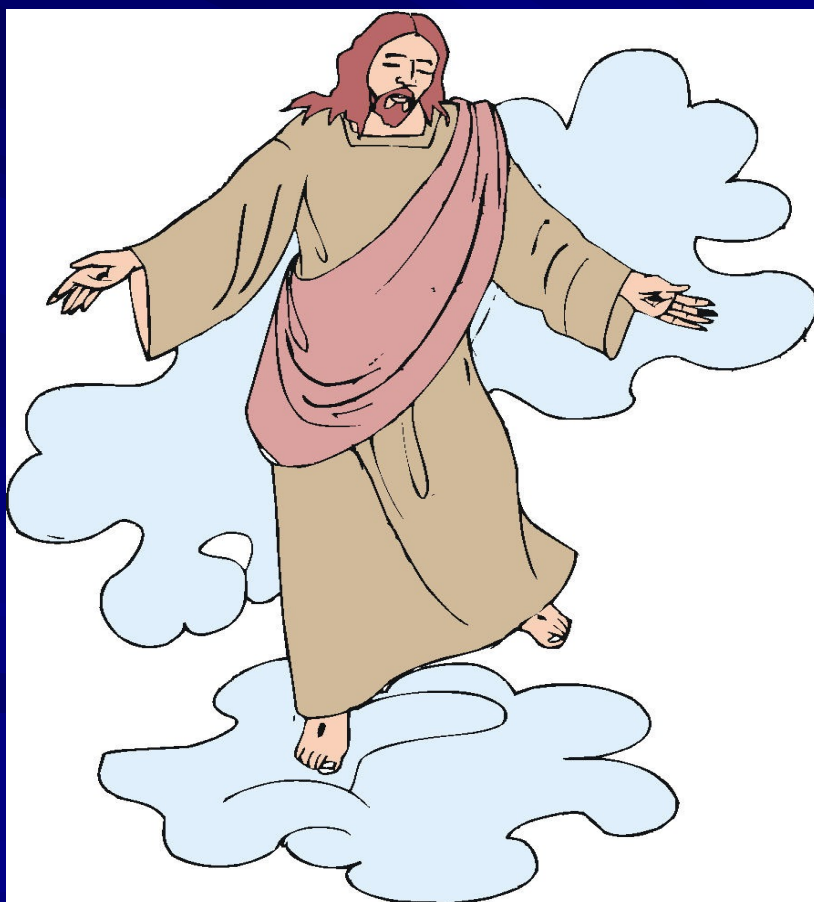


prophet

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary

## ■ Xristoj, -ou?o[

—



Christ,  
Messiah,  
anointed one

# Alphabet Razzle/Dazzle - Call out the name drill

■ **x**

■ **c**

■ **d**

■ **s**

■ **b**

■ **l**

■ **k**



# Alphabet Razzle/Dazzle Drill

■ q

■ h

■ r

■ u

■ y

■ t

■ g

# Alphabet Razzle/Dazzle Drill

■ f

■ m

■ z

■ a

■ i

■ p

■ w

# Alphabet Razzle/Dazzle Drill

■ g

■ y

■ l

■ k

■ s

■ z

■ b

# Alphabet Drill Teams Drill

■ q

■ f

■ r

■ t

■ n

■ d

■ c

# Alphabet Drill Teams Drill

■ p

■ h

■ w

■ x

■ m

■ i

■ e

# 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**