Sentences, Diagramming & Discourse Analysis

Chapter 13

1

The Components of Sentences

2

Sentence Components

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Word

A word is a foundational sound unit (lex) with other functional sound units (morphemes) sometimes combined with it, so that a native speaker recognizes it as a grammatical entity referring to a person, place, thing, action, or functioning in some other way in his language.

Φοίβην

Phoebe
(Rom 16:1)

3

Sentence Components

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Phrase

A phrase is two or more words functioning together as a discrete grammatical unit, though lacking the sufficient components to be called a clause or sentence (i.e., phrases usually lack a subject, a predicate, or both).

ἐνδυναμοῦσθε ἐν κυρίῳ καὶ ἐν τῷ κράτει τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτοῦ

be strong **in the Lord** and **in the strength of His might**
(Eph 6:10 NASB)

4

Sentence Components

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Clause

A clause is a recognizable grammatical unit in a sentence that has both a subject and verb (or implies one or the other, if it is lacking).

- **Clauses can be divided into two kinds:**
  1. **Independent**
  2. **Dependent**

5

Sentence Components

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Independent Clause

An independent clause is a portion of a sentence that contains (or implies) a subject or predicate and is not subordinated to another portion of the sentence.

ἡνίκα δὲ ἐὰν ἐπιστρέψῃ πρὸς κύριον, περιαιρεῖται τὸ κάλυμμα

But whenever anyone turns to the Lord, **the veil is taken away**
(2 Cor 3:16 NIV)

6

Sentence Components

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Dependent Clause

A dependent clause is a portion of a sentence that contains (or implies) a subject or predicate and is subordinated to another portion of the sentence.

σὺ ὃ σπείρεις, οὐ ζῳοποιεῖται ἐὰν μὴ ἀποθάνῃ

What you sow does not come to life **unless it dies** (1 Cor 15:36)

7

Sentence Components

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Conditional "if" Clauses

Conditional clauses are a special subset of dependent clauses that set up conditions which, if met, result in an articulated set of circumstances or demand a certain response.

μακάριοί ἐστε ὅταν ὀνειδίσωσιν ὑμᾶς καὶ διώξωσιν καὶ εἴπωσιν πᾶν πονηρὸν καθ' ὑμῶν [ψευδόμενοι] ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ

You are blessed when they insult and persecute you and falsely say every kind of evil against you because of Me (Matt 5:11)

8

Class	Particle	Protasis ("if . . .")	Apodosis ("then . . .")	Meaning
1st	εἰ	**Tense:** any **Mood:** ind "If your hand or your foot causes your downfall" (εἰ δὲ ἡ χείρ σου ἢ ὁ πούς σου σκανδαλίζει σε).	**Tense:** any **Mood:** any "cut it off and throw it away" (ἔκκοψον αὐτὸν καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σου, Matt 18:8).	The speaker or writer presents the protasis as true for the sake of argument. "If (and let us assume that this is true) . . ."
2nd	εἰ	**Tense:** impf, aor, or pluper **Mood:** ind "For if the miracles that were done in you had been done in Sodom" (ὅτι εἰ ἐν Σοδόμοις ἐγενήθησαν αἱ δυνάμεις αἱ γενόμεναι ἐν σοί).	**Tense:** impf, aor, or pluper **Mood:** ἂν + ind "it would have remained until today" (ἔμεινεν ἂν μέχρι τῆς σήμερον, Matt 11:23).	The condition is "contrary-to-fact." "If (and I, the speaker, do not think this is true) . . ." The particle ἂν is not always present in a contrary-to- fact condition. Always pay atten- tion to context.

9

Class	Particle	Protasis ("if . . .")	Apodosis ("then . . .")	Meaning
3rd	ἐάν	**Tense:** any **Mood:** sub "And if anyone takes away from the words of this prophetic book" (καὶ ἐάν τις ἀφέλῃ ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων τοῦ βιβλίου τῆς προφητείας ταύτης).	**Tense:** any **Mood:** any "God will take away his share of the tree of life" (ἀφελεῖ ὁ θεὸς τὸ μέρος αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ξύλου τῆς ζωῆς, Rev 22:19).	The event in the protasis is presented somewhat more hypothetically by the speaker. It is more tentative than the 1st class conditional.
4th	εἰ	**Tense:** any **Mood:** opt "But even if you should suffer for righteousness" (ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ πάσχοιτε διὰ δικαιοσύνην).	**Tense:** any **Mood:** opt "you are blessed" ([εἴης ἂν] μακάριοι, 1 Pet 3:14).	The event in the protasis is depicted as an extremely remote possibility. **Note:** There is no complete example of a 4th class conditional sentence in the GNT.

10

Types of Sentences According to Components

11

Types of Sentences

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Simple Sentence

A simple sentence has one word or group of words functioning as *the* subject and one word or group of words functioning as *the* predicate.

ὁ πλοῦτος ὑμῶν σέσηπεν

Your riches have rotted (James 5:2 ESV).

12

Types of Sentences

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is composed of two or more independent clauses (clauses that could "stand alone" if followed by a period) connected by one or more coordinating conjunctions (a word like "and" or "but").

καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἡ λέπρα, καὶ ἐκαθαρίσθη

Immediately the disease left him, and he was healed (Mark 1:42)

13

Types of Sentences

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence includes both an independent clause and a subordinate (dependent) clause.

καὶ ἐγερθεὶς ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ

And, after he arose, he departed to his house (Matt 9:7)

14

Types of Sentences

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Copulative Sentence

A copulative sentence is a sentence that links two substantives with a copulative verb (i.e., εἰμί, γίνομαι, ὑπάρχω).

ὑμεῖς ἐστε τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου

You are the light of the world. (Matt 5:14)

15

Types of Sentence According to Function

16

Sentence Function

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Declarative

A declarative sentence makes a statement of fact (or is at least portrayed as factual).

πάντες γὰρ οἱ προφῆται καὶ ὁ νόμος ἕως Ἰωάννου ἐπροφήτευσαν

All the prophets and the law prophesied until John came (Matt 11:13)

17

Sentence Function

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Interrogative

An interrogative sentence asks a question.

ποῦ σου, θάνατε, τὸ νῖκος;

Where, death, is your victory? (1 Cor 15:55)

18

Sentence Function

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Imperative

Gives a command or makes a request.

Αἴτησόν με ὃ ἐὰν θέλῃς

Ask me whatever you want
(Mark 6:22)

19

Sentence Function

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Exclamatory

Exclamatory sentences communicate an expression of strong feeling.

μὴ γένοιτο

May it never be!
(Rom 9:14 NASB)

20

Word Order Within Sentences

21

Sentence Structure

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

- Because Greek is an inflected language, word order matters much less in conveying meaning than in a language like English.
- There are some regular patterns of Greek word order, though these patterns can be set aside for stylistic variation, emphasis, or some other literary purposes.

22

Word Order	
Predicate	No explicit subject or compliment
Predicate	Complement
Complement	Predicate
Subject	Predicate

23

Sentence Diagramming, Arcing, and Phrase Diagramming

24

Line Diagramming

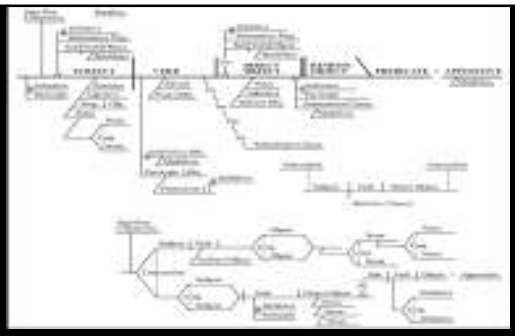
Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

- First, look for the main verb to see if there is an explicit subject.
- The subject and verb are then placed on a base line with a line intersecting the base line to separate subject from predicate.
- If there is a direct object, a line is drawn above the base line to the right of the verb, and the direct object is placed to the right of this line.

25

Line Diagramming

26



LD- Master Template

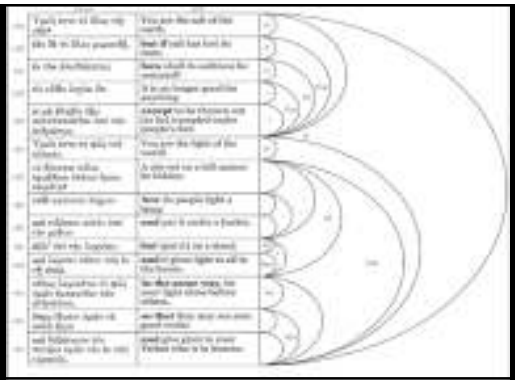
27

Arcing and Bracketing

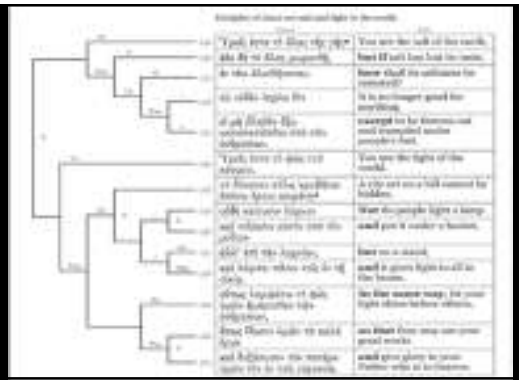
Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

- Tracing is a method of following a biblical author's argument and representing it through arcing or bracketing.
- The aim is to show the logical relationship between propositions in the Greek text.

28



29



30

Phrase Diagramming

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

1. Main or governing propositions should be further to the left on the page.
2. Dependent elements are indented under the word(s) they modify.
3. Parallel grammatical elements are indented the same distance on the page.

31

1 Πέτρος
ἀπόστολος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐκλεκτοῖς παρεπιδήμοις διασπορᾶς . . .
2 κατὰ πρόγνωσιν θεοῦ πατρὸς
ἐν ἁγιασμῷ πνεύματος
εἰς ὑπακοὴν καὶ ῥαντισμὸν
αἵματος Ἰησοῦ
Χριστοῦ,
χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη πληθυνθείη.

1 Peter
an apostle of Jesus Christ to the elect sojourners of the dispersion . . .
2 according to the foreknowledge of
God the Father
by the sanctification of the Spirit
unto obedience and sprinkling
of the blood of Jesus
Christ,
May grace and peace be multiplied to you.

Phrase Diagram

32

Discourse Analysis

33

Discourse Analysis

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

- Discourse analysis is analyzing a communicative act.
- "Discourse analysis seeks to understand the ways in which clauses, sentences, and paragraphs are formally related to one another in order to convey meaning."
  ~Moisés Silva, *Explorations in Exegetical Method: Galatians as a Test Case* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1996), 82

34

Discourse Boundaries

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

- Uniformity of Content - An author's repeated use of the same feature could indicate a unit of material.
- Initial Markers – Stylistic features that an author uses to start a new section.
- Final Markers – Stylistic features than an author uses to conclude a section.

35

Prominence

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

- Word Order
- Certain Words
- Grammatical Features
- Figures of Speech
- Rhetorical Questions
- Discourse Proportion

36