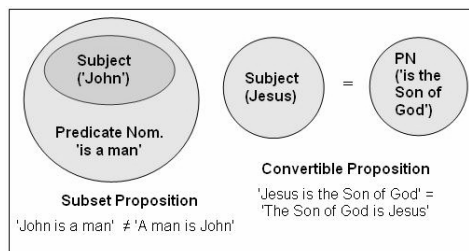




Wallace, 28-64

Nominative Case Predicate Nominatives



Nominative Case Distinguishing Subject from Pred. Nom.

The subject is the known entity

- Subject will be a pronoun (stated or implied in verb)
 - ἐγὼ εἰμι πρεσβύτερος – Luke 1.18
- Subject will be articular
 - πνεῦμα ὁ θεός – John 4.24
- Subject will be a proper name
 - ἐγένετο Ἰωάννης τοῖς Νινευίταις σημεῖον – Luke 11.30

Nominative Case Distinguishing Subject from Pred. Nom.

Cases where both elements have such tags?

- Pronoun has priority
 - αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ θεοῦ – 1 John 5.9
- Articular nouns and proper names seem to have equal priority
 - >> Word Order may be a determining factor
 - ὁ πατήρ μου ὁ γεωργός ἐστιν – John 15.1

Nominative Case Distinguishing Subject from Pred. Nom.

1 John 4:8

ὁ θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν.

Nominative Case Distinguishing Subject from Pred. Nom.

John 1:1

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος,
καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν,
καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

cf. NET Bible note

**Nominative Case
Distinguishing Subject from Pred. Nom.**

John 20:31

ταῦτα δὲ γέγραπται
ἵνα πιστεύ[σ]ητε ὅτι
Ἰησοῦς ἐστὶν ὁ χριστὸς

**Nominative Case
Nominative for Vocative**

Mark 15:34

ὁ θεὸς μου ὁ θεὸς μου,
εἰς τί ἐγκατέλιπές με;

Matthew 27:46

Θεέ μου θεέ μου,
ἵνατί με ἐγκατέλιπες;

**Nominative Case
Nominative for Vocative**

Articular use may carry nuance of address to
inferior or simply reflect Semitic usage

John 19.3

χαῖρε ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων·

Mark 15:18

χαῖρε, βασιλεῦ τῶν Ἰουδαίων·

**Nominative Case
Nominative for Vocative**

Hebrews 1.8

ὁ θρόνος σου ὁ θεὸς
εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τοῦ αἰῶνος,

God as:

- Subject: God is your throne forever
- Pred.Nom.: Your throne is God forever
- Nom. for Voc.: Your throne, O God, is forever.

**Nominative Case
Special Cases**

Revelation 1.4

χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη
ἀπὸ ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος
καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἑπτὰ πνευμάτων

NET: Grace and peace to you from "he who is," and who was, and
who is still to come, and from the seven spirits

NRSV: Grace to you and peace from him who is and who was and
who is to come, and from the seven spirits

Vocative Case

- Simple Address without ὦ
- Emphatic (or Emotional) Address with ὦ

Genitive Case 33 Categorizations!

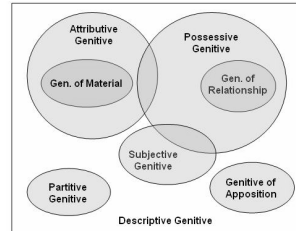
Semantics and Exegetical Significance of the Genitive

- Elasticity
- Embedded Kernels
- Antithetical Possibilities
- >>> "of"

Overview of Genitive Uses
Adjectival Genitive 78
 • 1. Descriptive Genitive ("Apostolic" Genitive) 78
 • 2. Possessive Genitive 81
 • 3. Genitive of Relationship 83
 • 4. Partitive Genitive ("Wholative") 84
 • 5. Attributive Genitive 85
 • 6. Attributed Genitive 86
 • 7. Genitive of Material 81
 • 8. Genitive of Content 82
 • 9. Genitive in Simple Apposition 84
 • 10. Genitive of Apposition 85
 • 11. Genitive of Destination (a. k. a. Direction or Purpose) 100
 • 12. Predicate Genitive 102
 • 13. Genitive of Subordination 103
 • 14. Genitive of Production/Producer 104
 • 15. Genitive of Product 105
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 • 1. Genitive of Separation 107
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Verbal Genitive (i.e., Genitive Related to a Verbal Noun) 112
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Adverbial Genitive 121
 • 1. Genitive of Price or Value or Quantity 122
 • 2. Genitive of Time (within which or during which) 122
 • 3. Genitive of Place (where or within which) 124
 • 4. Genitive of Means 125
 • 5. Genitive of Agency 126
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After Certain Words 131
 • 1. Genitive After Certain Verbs (as Direct Object) 131
 • 2. Genitive After Certain Adjectives (and Adverbs) 134
 • 3. Genitive After Certain Nouns 135
 • 4. Genitive After Certain Prepositions 138

Genitive Case Adjectival Genitive Descriptive Genitive

*"All adjectival genitives are descriptive,
yet no adjectival genitive is descriptive."*



>> characterized by or
described by
Mark 1.4:
"baptism of repentance"

Chart 7 - The Relation of Descriptive Genitive to Various Other Genitive Uses

Genitive Case Possessive Genitive

>> *belonging to or possessed by*

Matthew 26.51:
"slave of the high priest"

Genitive of Relationship (subset of Possessive)

Matthew 20:20:
"the mother of the sons of Zebedee"

Genitive Case Partitive Genitive

>> *which is a part of*

Romans 11.17:
"some of the branches"

Genitive Case Attributive Genitive

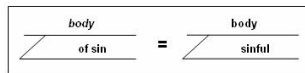


Chart 8 - The Semantics of the Attributive Genitive

If the noun in the genitive can be converted into an attributive adjective, modifying the noun to which the genitive stands related, then the genitive is very likely an attributive genitive.

- This genitive is more emphatic than an adjective would have been
- The *specific* relation of the two substantives, though frequently obvious, is not always so. For example, once the genitive is converted into an adjective, should it have an active or passive force? Would, for example, "man of peace" mean "peaceful man" or "peacemaking man"? Or take "body of death"—does it mean "deadly body" or "dying body"? Each one needs to be examined in its context.

Genitive Case Attributed Genitive

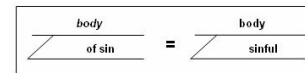
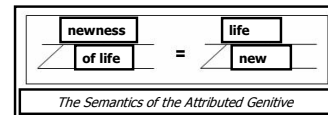


Chart 8 - The Semantics of the Attributive Genitive



The Semantics of the Attributed Genitive

If it is possible to convert the noun to which the genitive stands related into a mere adjective, then the genitive is a good candidate for this category.

Genitive Case

Genitive of Material: a patch of cloth

Genitive of Content: the net of fish

Genitive Case

Genitive in Simple Apposition

Genitive of Apposition

Key to Identification (*which is, who is*)

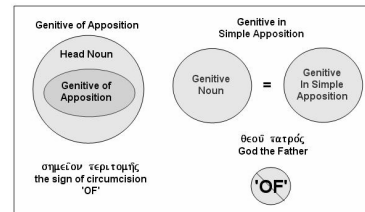


Chart 11 • Genitive of Apposition Vs. Genitive in Simple Apposition

Genitive Case

Genitive of Destination (a. k. a. Direction) or Purpose [destined for, toward]

For the word *of* supply the paraphrase

for the purpose of, destined for, toward, or into

ὡς πρόβατα σφαγῆς > like sheep destined for slaughter

Genitive Case

Predicate Genitive

Similar to Predicate Nominative but with Genitive

An emphatic kind of Simple Apposition

Includes some Genitive Absolutes

ἔτι ἁμαρτωλῶν ὄντων ἡμῶν > while we were yet sinners...

Genitive Case

Genitive of Subordination [over]

ruler *of/over* the demons

Genitive Case

Genitive of Production/Producer [produced by]

Philippians 2.8: θανάτου δὲ σταυροῦ = death of a cross >>

- death by means of a cross (Means)
- death on a cross (Place)
- death produced by / brought about by a cross

Genitive of Product [which produces]

Romans 15.13: Ὁ θεὸς τῆς ἐλπίδος = God of hope >>

- God who produces hope

Genitive Case Ablative Genitive

Genitive of Separation [out of, away from, from]
Matthew 10.14: shake the dust of/from your feet

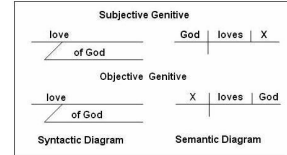
Genitive of Source (or Origin)
[out of, derived from, dependent on]
Romans 10.3: righteousness of / that comes from God

Genitive of Comparison [than]
John 14.28:
ὁ πατήρ μείζων μου ἐστίν = the Father is greater than I am

Genitive Case Verbal Genitive

Subjective Genitive [~ by]

Objective Genitive [~ for]



Romans 3.22:
δικαιοσύνη δὲ θεοῦ διὰ πίστεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ

Plenary Genitive [both Subjective and Objective]
the love of God

Genitive Case Adverbial Genitive

- Genitive of Price or Value or Quantity [for]
- Genitive of Time [within which or during which]
- Genitive of Place /Space [where or within which]
- Genitive of Means [by]
- Genitive of Agency [by]
- Genitive Absolute
- Genitive of Reference [with reference to]
- Genitive of Association [in association with]

Genitive Case Genitive after Certain Words

- Genitive after Certain Verbs [as Direct Object]
 - *Verbs of sensation, emotion/volition, sharing, ruling*
- Genitive after Certain Adjectives/Adverbs
 - *ἀξιος, ἐνοχος...*
- Genitive after Certain Nouns
- Genitive after Certain Prepositions
 - *ἀντί ἀπό διά ἐκ ἐπί ἕως κατά μετά παρά περί πρό πρός ὑπέρ ὑπό χωρίς ...*

Genitive Case

Attributive? Possessive? Subordination? Other?

Luke 11.19
αὐτοὶ ὑμῶν κριταὶ ἔσονται. > ... your judges *or* judges of you

Luke 18.6
ἀκούσατε τί ὁ κριτὴς τῆς ἀδικίας λέγει·
> ... unrighteous judge *or* judge of/over unrighteousness

Luke 16.8
ἐπήνεσεν ὁ κύριος τὸν οἰκονόμον τῆς ἀδικίας
> ... unrighteous steward *or* steward of/over unrighteousness

Luke 16.9
ἐαυτοῖς ποιήσατε φίλους ἐκ τοῦ μαμωνᾶ τῆς ἀδικίας,
> ... mammon of unrighteousness = unrighteous mammon
= mammon (which is) unrighteousness