

Beginning Greek I – Genitives

May 16 7-8:30 p.m.

In person at Wai ‘alaie Baptist Church

Online via Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88485111334?pwd=Um5tS21lV0NKYll2d1duMHZaTDlOQT09>

Meeting ID: 884 8511 1334

Passcode: 123050

This is the **boy's** dog.

The dog is from **Florida**.

She lost a **golden** ring.

He gave half of **his sandwich** to the dog.

What are the the uses of the genitive illustrated in the sentences above?

In English, we rely a lot on prepositions, because we lack a case system except for pronouns. Greek uses pronouns but uses its case system to either reinforce the role of the preposition or omit it altogether.

The Greek genitive can often be rendered in English by creating a prepositional phrase beginning with the word “of.” At first this seems simple, but we use “of” in a lot different ways.

That son of yours
The man of La Mancha
Six of seven

What are the possible meanings of a simple phrase like “love of God”?

Like the other cases, the genitive has a few, very common uses, but it also has more than 20 other uses.

How the genitive is formed

We should know by now that Greek adds endings to noun stems to indicate different cases and can add an article that indicates case along with gender and number.

Stem + Ending
λογο + υ
του̂ λόγου

Remember the three buckets (declensions). The endings can look different depending on the bucket.

τῆς κρήνης
του̂ λόγου τῆς ὁδοῦ του̂ δένδρου

τοῦ παιδός
των κρήνων
των λόγων των ὁδῶν των δένδρων
των παίδων

Do you notice any similarities between the different forms?

The genitive plural ending is ALWAYS the same.

The masculine and neuter genitive singular endings are the same for 2nd declension nouns.

What do you think the genitive singular and genitive plural would be for this noun (stem is αἶματ)?

το αἶμα

Practice

Change the nominatives from 1 John 1 to genitives. Keep the number (singular or plural) the same.

αἱ χεῖρες

ὁ λόγος

ἡ ζωὴ

ἡ κοινωνία

αὐτός

αὕτη

ἡ χαρὰ

ἡ ἀγγελία

ὁ θεὸς

φῶς

σκοτία

Identify the genitives in 1 John 1.

1.1 Ὅ ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ὃ ἀκηκόαμεν, ὃ ἐωράκαμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν, ὃ ἐθεασάμεθα καὶ αἱ χεῖρες ἡμῶν ἐψηλάφησαν, περὶ τοῦ λόγου τῆς ζωῆς— ² καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἐφανερώθη, καὶ ἐωράκαμεν καὶ μαρτυροῦμεν καὶ ἀπαγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν τὴν ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον ἣτις ἦν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα καὶ ἐφανερώθη ἡμῖν— ³ ὃ ἐωράκαμεν καὶ ἀκηκόαμεν ἀπαγγέλλομεν καὶ ὑμῖν, ἵνα καὶ ὑμεῖς κοινωνίαν ἔχητε μεθ' ἡμῶν· καὶ ἡ κοινωνία δὲ ἡ ἡμετέρα μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ· ⁴ καὶ ταῦτα γράφομεν ἡμεῖς ἵνα ἡ χαρὰ ἡμῶν ᾗ πεπληρωμένη.

⁵ Καὶ ἔστιν αὕτη ἡ ἀγγελία ἣν ἀκηκόαμεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀναγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν, ὅτι ὁ θεὸς φῶς ἐστὶν καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία. ⁶ ἔὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τῷ σκότει περιπατῶμεν, ψευδόμεθα καὶ οὐ ποιοῦμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν· ⁷ ἔὰν δὲ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ περιπατῶμεν ὡς αὐτός ἐστιν ἐν τῷ φωτὶ, κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ' ἀλλήλων καὶ τὸ αἷμα Ἰησοῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαρίζει ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ πάσης ἁμαρτίας. ⁸ ἔὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι ἁμαρτίαν οὐκ ἔχομεν, ἑαυτοὺς πλανῶμεν καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν. ⁹ ἔὰν ὁμολογῶμεν τὰς ἁμαρτίας ἡμῶν, πιστός ἐστιν καὶ δίκαιος ἵνα ἀφῆ ἡμῖν τὰς ἁμαρτίας καὶ καθάριση ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ πάσης ἀδικίας. ¹⁰ ἔὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι οὐχ ἡμαρτήκαμεν, ψεύστην ποιοῦμεν αὐτὸν καὶ ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν.

Let's go back now and see how each genitive is being used.

Here are some other sentences/clauses to read and practice using Greek cases and verbs.

καὶ αὐτὸς ἰλασμός ἐστιν περὶ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν

οὐ περὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων δὲ μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ ὅλου τοῦ κόσμου

ἐὰν τὰς ἐντολάς αὐτοῦ τηρῶμεν.

ἡ σκοτία ἐτύφλωσεν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ.

ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν ὑμῖν μένει