

Datives

Beginning Greek I — Accusatives

May 9 7-8:30 p.m.

In person at Wai 'alae Baptist Church

Online via Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88485111334?pwd=Um5tS21IVONKYII2d1duMHZaTDIOQT09>

Meeting ID: 884 8511 1334

Passcode: 123050

The dog bought a stick at the store.

The dog gave a stick to the boy.

The dog gave the boy a stick.

The dog hit the boy with a stick.

In English, we rely a lot on our prepositions, because we do not use a case system except for pronouns. Greek uses pronouns but through the use of a case system can either reinforce the role of the preposition or omit it altogether.

What are the three uses of the dative illustrated in the sentences above? (Two sentences are the same use expressed in English in different ways.)

How the dative 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 + ις

τοίς λόγοις

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

τῇ κρήνῃ

τῷ λόγῳ τῇ ὄδῳ τῷ δένδρῳ

τῷ παιδὶ

ταῖς κρήναις

τοίς λόγοις ταῖς ὁδοῖς τοίς δένδροις

τοίς παισι

Do you notice any similarities between the different forms?

The dative is perhaps the easiest case to spot in a sentence.

What do you think the dative singular and dative plural would be for this noun (hint: its stem is αῖματ)?

το αῖμα

Practice

These are the nominatives from 1 John 1. See if you can change them to datives. 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 datives in 1 John 1.

1.1 "Ο ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ὁ ἀκηκόαμεν, ὁ ἐωράκαμεν τοῖς ὄφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν, ὁ ἔθεασάμεθα 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 ἥτις ἦν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα καὶ ἐφανερώθη ἡμῖν—³ ὁ 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 ᾖ πεπληρωμένη.

⁵ Καὶ ἔστιν αὕτη ἡ ἀγγελία ἦν ἀκηκόαμεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀναγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν, ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς φῶς ἔστιν καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία.⁶ ἐὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τῷ σκότει περιπατῶμεν, ψευδόμεθα καὶ οὐ ποιοῦμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.⁷ ἐὰν δὲ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ περιπατῶμεν ὡς αὐτός ἔστιν ἐν τῷ φωτί, κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ' ἀλλήλων καὶ τὸ αἷμα Ἰησοῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαρίζει ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ πάσης ἀμαρτίας.⁸ ἐὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι ἀμαρτίαν οὐκ ἔχομεν, ἐαυτοὺς πλανῶμεν καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν.⁹ ἐὰν ὁμολογῶμεν τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν, πιστός ἔστιν καὶ δίκαιος ἵνα ἀφῇ ἡμῖν τὰς ἀμαρτίας καὶ καθαρίσῃ ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ πάσης ἀδικίας.¹⁰ ἐὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι οὐχ ἡμαρτήκαμεν, ψεύστην ποιοῦμεν αὐτὸν καὶ ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν.

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

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

ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ μένει

Γράφω ὑμῖν, τεκνία, ὅτι ἀφέωνται ὑμῖν αἱ ἀμαρτίαι διὰ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ·

ἴδετε ποταπὴν ἀγάπην δέδωκεν ἡμῖν ὁ πατὴρ ἵνα τέκνα θεοῦ κληθῶμεν, καὶ
ἔσμεν.

ὁ μὴ ἀγαπῶν μένει ἐν τῷ θανάτῳ.

πᾶς ἀνθρωποκτόνος οὐκ ἔχει ζωὴν αἰώνιον ἐν αὐτῷ μένουσαν.