

Greek Readings
Series B, Proper 19
Mark 9:14-29

• **Verse 14**

- Parse *συζητοῦντας*. _____ Identify its function (Voelz, 118-122). _____
How does this participle set the scene for what Jesus is confronting? _____

• **Verse 15:**

- What part of speech is *εὐθὺς*? _____ What does it mean? _____
What is the significance of this word in the Gospel of St. Mark? _____
- Parse *ιδόντες* and *προστρέχοντες*. _____ Identify their function and force. (Voelz, 118-122 and 128-130) _____ Express this force in a translation of the verse. _____
- Parse *ἔξεθαμβήθησαν*. _____ What is the theological significance of the voice of this verb? _____
- Parse *ἡσπάζοντο*. _____ Translate this verb in a manner that best expresses its verbal aspect in this context: _____ (Remember: Continuous, Habitual, Inceptive, Conative, Repetitive, and Emphatic; Voelz, 60).

• **Verse 16:**

- What part of speech is *τί*? (Voelz, 143-144) _____

• **Verse 17:**

- Identify the case of *διδάσκαλε* (Voelz, 237) _____ Why is this case used here? _____

• **Verse 18:**

- One indicator of a subordinate clause is the use of *ἐάν*. What is the mood of the verb is found in this clause? _____ In light of the clause that follows it, what kind of sentence is this? (Voelz, 182 and 249-250) _____
- Another indicator of a subordinate clause is the use of *ἴνα*. Parse *ἐκβάλωσιν*. _____ Identify the function of this subordinate clause: _____ (Remember: Purpose, Object, Epexegetical, Appositional, and Subject; Voelz, 180-181).

• **Verse 19:**

- The interjection *ὦ* occurs only 17 times in the NT. What does it signify here? _____
Parse *φέρετε*. _____ What does its tense signify? _____

• **Verse 20:**

- Parse *ἐκυλίετο*. _____ What is the most likely verbal aspect to be used in the translation of this verb (see list in vs. 15 above)? _____

- **Verse 21:**
 - Parse γέγονεν. _____ What is the significance of its tense? _____
- **Verse 22:**
 - Parse ἀπολέσῃ, _____ Identify the function of the *ἴνα* clause (See list in vs. 18 above) _____
 - Parse βοήθησον. _____ What is the voice of σπλαγχνισθείς? _____ What does this voice signify? _____ How do these two words define the need of the man concerning his son? _____
- **Verse 23:**
 - Parse πιστεύοντι and identify its function (Voez, 118-122) _____
- **Verse 24:**
 - How is the tone of βοήθει different than its previous use (vs. 22)? _____ What is the theological significance of its direct object? _____
- **Verse 25:**
 - Parse ἐπιτάσσω. _____ Why is ἐγώ being used with this verb? _____
- **Verse 26:**
 - Parse λέγειν. _____ What type of clause uses ὅστε? (Voelz, 101) _____
- **Verse 27:**
 - Parse ἤγειρεν and ἀνέστη. _____ Are these verbs being used transitively or intransitively? (Voelz, 226-227) _____
- **Verse 28:**
 - The word ὅτι usually indicates a particular clause is approaching. How is ὅτι used here and why? (Voelz, 161-165) _____
- **Verse 29:**
 - Parse ἔξελθεῖν. _____ Identify its function in relationship to the verb δύναται (Purpose, Object, Epexegetical, Appositional, or Subject; Voelz, 100). _____
 - What kind of sentence is this? _____ How is εἰ μὴ usually translated? _____
 - There is a textual variant at the end of this verse. Should “and fasting” be included? Why or why not? _____