

Greek Readings
Series C, Fourth Sunday after Epiphany
Luke 4:31-44

- **Verse 31**
 - Parse κατήλθεν. _____ Why does Luke choose this particular word? (BDAG 531.1) After all, isn't Capernaum north of Nazareth? _____
 - Parse ἦν διδάσκων. _____ What type of phrase is this? (Voelz, 259–260) _____
- **Verse 32**
 - Parse ἐξεπλήσσοντο. _____ What is the best aspect to translate this tense? (Voelz, 58–60) _____ What is the theological significance behind the voice? _____
- **Verse 33**
 - Parse ἀκαθάρτου. _____ What is the theological significance of unclean? (BDAG 34.2) Do you agree with BDAG? _____
 - What type of dative is φωνῇ μεγάλῃ? (Voelz, 239) _____
- **Verse 34**
 - What type of word is ἔα? _____ Parse Ἰησοῦ Ναζαρηνέ. _____ What case usages are involved in the statement τί ἡμῖν καὶ σοί? (Voelz, 237–240) _____
 - Parse οἶδα. _____ σε τίς εἶ is equivalent to what type of discourse? (BDAG 693.1.c) _____
- **Verse 35**
 - Parse φιμώθητι. _____ How is the mood best understood? (Voelz, 200–202) _____
 - Parse ἐξέλθε. _____ Note how many times ἐξέρχομαι occurs in this pericope (vs. 35, 36, 41). Parse ῥῖψαν and βλάψαν. _____
- **Verse 36**
 - Parse ἐξουσία. _____ Note its occurrence in vs. 32. What does this word signify in connection with Christ? (BDAG 352.2; Luke 4.32) _____
 - Parse ἐπιτάσσει and ἐξέρχονται. _____ Explain how these words, especially in connection with ἐξουσία, are important for daily Christian living. _____
- **Verse 37**
 - Parse ἐξεπορεύετο. _____ How is the tense best understood? (Voelz, 58–60) _____

- **Verse 38**
 - Parse συνεχομένη. _____ What type of phrase is ἣν συνεχομένη? (Voelz, 259–260) _____
 - How does the participle's voice help one understand the situation? (BDAG 971.5) _____
 - Parse πυρετῶ. _____ What is the best usage of this case? (Voelz, 237–240) _____
 - To whom does the pronoun αὐτὸν refer? _____

- **Verse 39**
 - Parse ἐπετίμησεν. _____ What does Luke's usage of this word indicate about how Jesus views demons, sicknesses, and sin? (Luke 4:35; 8:24; 17:3) _____
 - Parse διηκόνει. _____ How is the tense best understood? (Voelz, 58–60) _____ What does the verb διακονέω mean here? (BDAG 229.2) _____

- **Verse 40**
 - Δύνωντος . . . τοῦ ἡλίου . . . is what type of construction? (Voelz, 133-134) _____
 - Parse ἐνὶ ἐκάστῳ. _____ What do these words demonstrate about Christ's mission? _____

- **Verse 41**
 - Parse δαιμόνια and ἐξήρχετο. _____ Why is there a disagreement in the number? _____
 - What does ὅτι signify here? (Voelz, 266) _____
 - Parse εἶναι. _____ How is εἶναι best understood? (Voelz, 100–101) _____
Usually accusatives are the subject of an infinitive. What accusative takes the subject position? _____

- **Verse 42**
 - Parse πορεύεσθαι. _____ What is the best way to translate the clause τοῦ μὴ πορεύεσθαι? (Voelz, 260-261) _____

- **Verse 43**
 - Look up δεῖ. (BDAG 214.1) What type of word is it and what is its theological significance? _____
 - Parse ἀπεστάλην. _____ What does the voice and tense indicate about Jesus' mission? _____

- **Verse 44**
 - Why does the text end with Christ preaching throughout Judea? _____