

## Greek Particles The New Testament Linguistic And Exegetical Studies

Aimed at both biblical scholars and those interested in linguistic theory, this book makes use of insights from a model of communication, Relevance Theory, in examining the function of the particle 'hina' in New Testament Greek. Challenging accepted wisdom, Margaret Sim claims that the particle does not have a lexical meaning of 'in order that', but that the reader should expect an interpretation of the thought or attitude of the implied speaker or author. Evidence is adduced from Greek and in particular the writings of Polybius, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Epictetus, as well as the New Testament. The implications of this claim open up opportunities for fresh interpretation of many problematic texts.

This book examines in detail the use of the pronominal adjective ἅπασαν («all, each, every») in the Greek New Testament. It shows how syntactical patterns and the semantic value of words or phrases it modifies are factors determining its sense. These findings are applied to the interpretation of several debated passages in the New Testament.

An application of current linguistic research on discourse markers to sentence conjunctions in Matthew's Gospel. The book combines linguistic insights with a detailed examination of Matthew's use of kai, de and similar conjunctions in narrative passages, culminating in a verse by verse commentary on the structure of Matthew's 'miracle chapters', Matthew 8-9. It breaks new ground in linguistic theory by modelling the interplay between features such as sentence conjunction, word order and verb tense in the portrayal of continuity and discontinuity in Greek narrative. A volume of interest to New Testament classicists, discourse analysts and linguists alike.

A Treatise on the Grammar of New Testament Greek ... Translated from the German, with ... additions and ... indices by F. Moulton

Discourse Grammar of the Greek New Testament

Essays in Honor of Stanley E. Porter's 60th Birthday

The Word Order of the Gospel of Luke

Analysis of Prepositions, Adverbs, Particles, Relative Pronouns, and Conjunctions

Syntax of the Moods and Tenses in New Testament Greek

This large-scale work is the application of modern theories of discourse analysis to questions of Greek grammar, especially with respect to the debate over the literary integrity of Philippians. Chapter 1 introduces the linguistic theory of discourse analysis, defining key terms, sketching its historical evolution and outlining its major tenets. Chapter 2 sets forth a model of discourse analysis primarily based on the systemic functional theories of M.A.K. Halliday. Chapter 3 outlines the historical-critical debate over the literary integrity of Philippians. Chapter 4 inspects the genre of Philippians, challenging rhetorical approaches to the text and proposing instead an epistolary classification, viz. 'personal, hortatory letter'. Chapter 5 focuses on the discourse structure of the letter, investigating its use of ideational, interpersonal and textual functions of Hellenistic Greek. In chapter 6, relevant issues of biblical hermeneutics are addressed.

Save considerable time in translating and exegesis of the Greek New Testament text. This Lexicon has a very specific and important purpose: to make the process of New Testament interpretation easier and more accurate by providing a comprehensive yet concise interpretation of Greek words that determine logical relationships between statements or clauses. These words (prepositions, adverbs, particles, relative pronouns, conjunctions and other connectors) are essential to revealing and supporting the main ideas in the text and are especially useful for interpreting logical arguments, such as those found in the epistles. While not exhaustive, this Interpretive Lexicon lists the vast majority of Greek connecting words, especially those that are notorious for being some of the most difficult words to translate. Features include: Concise definitions for quick analysis. Examples of where the word is found in Scripture. Page references to several major lexical resources for further translation options and nuances. Interpretation of the broad categories of each word (for example: locative (in, among, on), means-end (with, by), grounds (because, on account of), temporal (while, at), and so on. The interpretive feature of the book--evaluating the word's function in discourse--is tremendously helpful for the exegetical process, allowing the translator to closely follow the logical flow of the text with greater efficiency. This Interpretive Lexicon is a valuable handbook for student, pastor, and scholar alike.

This classic reference work is organized as follows: Part I. Introduction Chapter I. New Material Chapter II. The Historical Method Chapter III. The Place of the New Testament in the History of Christianity Part II. Accidence Chapter V. Word-Formation Chapter VI. Orthography and Phonetics Chapter VII. The Declensions (Nouns) Chapter VIII.

Conjugation of the Verb (Verbs) Part III. Syntax Chapter IX. The Meaning of Syntax Chapter X. The Sentence Chapter XI. The Cases (Nouns) Chapter XII. Adverbs Chapter XIII. Prepositions Chapter XIV. Adjectives Chapter XV. Pronouns Chapter XVI. The Article Chapter XVII. Voice (Nouns), Genus Chapter XVIII. Tense Chapter XIX. Mode Chapter XX. Verbal Nouns Chapter XXI. Particles Chapter XXII. Figures of Speech

Studies in New Testament Language and Text. Essays in Honour of George D. Kilpatrick on the Occasion of his Sixty-Fifth Birthday

The Relationship between Form and Meaning

A Treatise on the Grammar of New Testament Greek

Festschrift for Grant R. Osborne on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday

Studies in New Testament Language and Text

Relevance Theory, Figuration, and Continuity in Pragmatics

***The English translation of the three-volume Exegetisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament, this monumental work by an ecumenical group of scholars is first of all a complete English dictionary of New Testament Greek. Going beyond that, however EDNT also serves as a guide to the usage of every New Testament word***

*in its various contexts, and it makes a significant contribution to New Testament exegesis and theology. EDNT's thorough, lengthy discussions of more significant words and its grouping of words related by root and meaning (with alphabetical cross-references) distinguish it from simpler Greek-English lexicons. Advancing the discussion of the Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament, EDNT summarizes more recent treatments of numerous questions in New Testament study and takes into consideration newer viewpoints of linguistics.*

*Greek Particles in the New Testament Linguistic and Exegetical Studies Brill Archive Greek particles in the New Testament Linguistic and exegetical studies BRILL Greek particles in the New Testament Marking Thought and Talk in New Testament Greek New Light from Linguistics on the Particles 'hina' and 'hoti' ISD LLC Paul's first letter to the Corinthians is one of the most important epistles in the New Testament. David Garland's thoughtful new commentary draws on extensive research and engages the best of contemporary scholarship while providing a readable study that will be accessible to thoughtful readers as well as students, pastors, and scholars. After considering the context of the letter and the social and cultural setting of Corinth, Garland turns to his exegetical work. An introduction to each major unit of thought is followed by the author's own translation of the Greek text. In the course of his verse-by-verse commentary, he incorporates references to other ancient writings that help explain particular aspects of Paul's meaning or provide information on the social and cultural context. He also refers to the work of other commentators and provides extensive notes for further reading and research.*

*An Essential Reference Resource for Exegesis*

*Greek Particles in the New Testament, Etc*

*A Discourse Analysis of Philippians*

*Regarded as a Sure Basis for New Testament Exegesis*

*The Language and Literature of the New Testament*

*Sentence Conjunctions in the Gospel of Matthew*

An epoch work in the history of Greek grammars, this is Moulton's third edition of Winer's Grammatik. Winer was a crusader against arbitrary approaches to New Testament grammar. Contrary to the Hebrew-biased grammatical approaches previous, Winer insisted on the study of New Testament Greek in terms of its own merits.

This work studies the word order of the Gospel of Luke and some of its prominent messages with consideration of systemic functional linguistic theories. The first part of the work focuses on the relative positions of four constituents (subject, predicate, complement and circumstantial adjunct) of different types of Lukan clauses (independent, dependent, infinitival, participial and embedded clause). The result gives some unmarked (typical or common) word order patterns and some marked word order patterns of all Lukan clauses. The second part traces the foregrounded messages of the Gospel based on their related marked word order patterns incorporated with functional linguistic phenomena. The result highlights the messages of Jesus' disciples and his parents' failure in understanding him, Pilate's crime of handing over Jesus and Jesus' predictions of his future sufferings and Peter's future failure. JSNTS and Studies in New Testament Greek series

Prepositions are important in the exegesis of the Greek New Testament, but they are at the same time very slippery words because they can have so many nuances. While Prepositions and Theology in the Greek New Testament rejects the idea of a "theology of the prepositions," it is a study of the numerous places in the Greek New Testament where prepositions contribute to the theological meaning of the text. Offered in the hope that it might encourage close study of the Greek text of the New Testament, its many features include the following: Coverage of all 17 "proper" and 42 "improper" prepositions Explores both literary and broader theological contexts Greek font—not transliteration—used throughout Comprehensive indexes to hundreds of verses, subjects, and Greek words Discussion of key repeated phrases that use a particular preposition

Essays by South African New Testament Scholars Presented to Bruce Manning Metzger During His Visit to South Africa in 1985

A Practical Introduction for Teaching and Exegesis

Linguistic and exegetical studies

Essays in Honour of George D. Kilpatrick on the Occasion of His Sixty-Fifth Birthday

An Idiom Book of New Testament Greek

Essays from the 1998 Florence Conference

*This work fills a significant need for a well-researched yet readable guide to discourse analysis. Using cross-linguistic principles and providing copious examples from both narratives and epistles, Runge takes the reader from linguistic theory to practical exegetical application. Introducing a function-based approach to linguistics, Runge explores New Testament Greek grammatical conventions by focusing on the communication tasks they accomplish. His study of the ways in which words are used in texts and contexts has less to do with the specifics of speech and more to do with how humans are wired to process it. Therefore, Runge looks at how all languages operate before focusing on Greek. This examination of linguistics in general simplifies the analytical process, and explains how and why we communicate as we do. Readers will learn that discourse analysis necessarily complements today's formal approaches to linguistics, as they are simultaneously led to a more accurate description of the biblical text.*

The essays in *On the Writing of New Testament Commentaries* survey relevant questions related to the writing of commentaries on the books of the New Testament.

The Greek grammar, newly revised and reset for the second edition, which is also available in paperback, can be used as an instructive handbook, as an intermediate level textbook and as a basic reference work to New Testament Greek. The major topics of Greek grammar are treated in a useful pedagogical sequence. Among the innovative treatments are those on tense and aspect, Mood and Attitude, conditional clauses, word order and clause structure, and discourse analysis. The grammar takes account both of the traditional categories of Greek grammar and of recent discussions on structural linguistics.

**A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research**

**New Light from Linguistics on the Particles 'hina' and 'hoti'**

**1 Corinthians (Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament)**

**linguistic and exegetical studies**

**Chapters in The History of New Testament Textual Criticism**

**The Use of PAS in the New Testament**

*In The Language and Literature of the New Testament, a team of international scholars assemble to honour the academic career of New Testament scholar, Stanley E. Porter.*

*The chapters in this volume apply the methodology of relevance theory to develop accounts of various pragmatic phenomena which can be associated with the broadly conceived notion of style. Some of them are devoted to central cases of figurative language (metaphor, metonymy, puns, irony) while others deal with issues not readily associated with figurativeness (from multimodal communicative stimuli through strong and weak implicatures to discourse functions of connectives, particles and participles). Other chapters shed light on the use of specific communicative styles, ranging from hate speech to humour and humorous irony. Using the relevance-theoretic toolkit to analyse a spectrum of style-related issues, this volume makes a case for the model of pragmatics founded upon inference and continuity, understood as the non-existence of sharply delineated boundaries between classes of communicative phenomena.*

*In Pauline Language and the Pastoral Epistles, Jermo van Nes argues that the language of the so-called Pastoral Epistles is not significantly different from the other Pauline writings, and therefore should no longer be used as a criterion in discussions of their authorship.*

*kai, de, tote, gar, oun and Asyndeton in Narrative Discourse*

*Linguistic and Exegetical Studies*

*A Grammar of the New Testament Greek*

*Prepositions and Theology in the Greek New Testament*

*The Monthly review. New and improved ser*

*A Discourse Analysis of the Letter to the Hebrews*

This volume is the fifth in a series that explores the use of rhetoric in the study of biblical literature. Contributions from scholars in North America, Britain, Continental Europe and South Africa focus here on four major categories: The Theory of Rhetoric and Biblical Interpretation, Rhetorical Interpretation of Luke's Gospel and Acts, The Rhetorical Interpretation of Paul's Writings, and Rhetorical Interpretation of Hebrews and Ignatius. Author include Tom Olbricht, Douglas Campbell, Arthur Gibson, Craig Evans, Vernon Robbins, Greg Bloomquist, Pieter Botha, Paul Danove, Gerrie Snyman, Anders Eriksson, K. K. Yeo, Lauri Thuren, G. A. van den Heever, Marc Debanne, J. N Vorster, and the editors. This study attempts to analyse the text of Hebrews with a method of discourse analysis primarily based on a form of systemic functional linguistics developed for Hellenistic Greek, but it is also informed by other linguistic studies. It begins with a general survey of the literature that is either influential or representative of approaches to the structure of Hebrews. The survey is followed by an introduction to the terminology and definitions of discourse analysis, as well as the theory behind the methodology, and describes a procedure for analysing text. Hebrews is treated as having three sections. The first section of Hebrews (1:1-4:16) demonstrates the organization of the units, the topic of the units, the prominent text, and the relationship of the first section with the rest of the discourse. The second section of Hebrews (4:11-10:25) is described in two parts (4:11-7:28 and 8:1-10:25) because of its length. There is an overlap between the first and second sections in 4:11-16 and between the second and third sections in 10:19-25. Both of these passages have a concluding function for the preceding co-text and a staging function for the following co-text, so that they look backwards and forwards. The third and final section in 10:19-13:25 contains the climax or discourse peak. The study is concluded with a description of the coherence of the discourse and a presentation of a mental representation of the text.

*JSNTS and Studies in New Testament Greek subseries*

Thorsteinsson's study of Romans poses a thoroughly argued challenge to Pauline scholarship. His argument has the potential of invalidating the reading of Romans 2 that has contributed to a perception of Paul as utterly negative towards his fellow Jews and first-century Judaism. Among matters of scholarly dispute is the function and identity of Paul's interlocutor(s) in chapter 2 of Romans. Scholars agree universally that the individual addressed in 2:17-29 is a Jew, but with respect to the identity of the interlocutor of 2:1-5, there is no consensus. The majority of scholars hold that the interlocutor is a Jew throughout the chapter. A weighty minority argues that the individual addressed in 2:1-5 is a Gentile and that there is a shift of interlocutor in 2:17. In his investigation into the pros and cons of these positions, Thorsteinsson endeavors to challenge both majority and minority. Basic to his approach is to allow the larger context and framework of the letter to be of help in assessing the function and identity of Paul's partner(s) in dialogue. Thus the epistolary structure and setting of Romans, the relationship between Paul and his audience, the identity of the audience, and the dialogical style of the letter are used to ascertain the function and identity of Paul's interlocutor(s) in Romans 2. By engaging an imaginary interlocutor, Paul utilizes a well-established epistolary technique in Greco-Roman antiquity. Thorsteinsson concludes that Paul wrote Romans to a particular group of people in a specific, contemporaneous situation. The letter's message arose out of Paul's missionary obligation to proclaim God's "good news" to Gentiles in Rome. The minority view that Paul's interlocutor in 2:1-5 is a Gentile is combined with the majority opinion that there is but one interlocutor throughout the chapter.

In sum, "the common opinion that Romans 2 contains Paul's piercing critique of his fellow Jew should be rejected. The individual censured in the chapter is not a Jew . . . " but a Gentile who claims to be a Jew.

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Greek particles in the New Testament

Idioms of the Greek New Testament

Rhetorical Criticism and the Bible

Function and Identity in the Context of Ancient Epistolography