

Reading & Translation Notes for NT887, Survey of Greek Literature

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The following LXX passages are included: Genesis 1–4; Deuteronomy 4, 7; Joshua 10; 1 Reigns (= 1 Samuel) 17; Psalms 2, 68, 110; and Isaiah 53. Also included are: Nicene Creed, Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed.

Abbreviations

- B BDAG, Bauer/Danker, *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature*, 3d ed. (2000)
- BDB Brown, Driver, & Briggs, *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the OT* (1907)
- CS Conybeare and Stock, *Grammar of Septuagint Greek with Selected Readings* (1905; Hendrickson 1988 reprint ed. is cited here)
- GLXX Göttingen LXX (*Septuaginta Vetus Testamentum Graecum, Auctoritate Acadamiae Scientiarum Gottingensis editum*), cited only occasionally
- L Lust, et al, *A Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint*, 2 vols. (1992, 1996)
- LS Liddell & Scott, *A Greek-English Lexicon*, 9th ed. (1940)
- MT Hebrew Masoretic text of the OT
- W Wevers, John. *Notes on the Greek Text of Genesis* (1993), or *Notes on the Greek Text of Deuteronomy* (1995)
- * LXX hapax
- [–NT] not found in the NT
- v, vv. verse/s
- bis twice

Many common grammatical terms are abbreviated in the notes; they should be obvious. All citations are *ad loc*, which should be obvious from the context. Other published works cited have sufficient (though not complete) information given in the notes to identify them.

Parsing Abbreviations & Conventions

Parsing abbreviations are the single letter form used in GRAMCORD.

Person: 1 2 3

Number: S P

Form/tense: A P I R L F [Aorist Present Imperfect PeRfect PLuperfect Future]

Voice: A M P

Mood: I M S O N P (Ind IMPv Subj Opt INF Ptcp)

Gender: M F N

Case: N G D A V

Parsings always appear in a fixed sequence.

Finite verbs: 1PPAI (= first plural present active indicative)

Infinitives: PAN (= present active infinitive)

Participles: PAPNMS (= present active participle nominative masculine singular)

Notes

Entries are not repeated in the notes in the same context.

All notes for a given verse appear in a single footnote whose number in the text follows the verse number. Vocabulary, parsing, idioms, and grammar notes appear first. Syntax notes or longer comments follow.

Nouns are usually given only in their lexical form in the notes (though some 3d declension forms may be identified), but verbs are given first as they appear in the text, followed by a complete parsing with the lexical form appended. Verbs are glossed with an English infinitive. Common NT verbs which the student should know are not glossed at all. (If you have to look up a word not given here, you should probably learn it!)

Glosses given are not intended to represent the entire semantic range of the word, but only enough to include usage in the given context as well as to suggest some of the additional uses of the same word. (And they are merely glosses, not definitions.) Only words or forms likely to puzzle a student or which would be unfamiliar from a reader with a NT background are included.

When frequency figures are given, they are usually the figures given in Lust's lexicon or are based on an Accordance search. These are sometimes provided to give some indication of how common or rare the word may be (and nothing more than that).

The text printed here is essentially that of Rahlfs' *Septuaginta* (1935), though some punctuation has been updated (e.g., a comma has been added before direct discourse, which is indicated in Rahlfs only by an initial cap) as well as some orthography (e.g., Ἰσραηλ has been replaced with Ἰσραήλ). Most such changes are in those sections for which notes have been supplied, so there may be some inconsistencies in other portions of the text supplied here.

Some comments are made regarding the correlation of the LXX and MT, but that is not the primary purpose of these notes. The focus here is on reading Greek, not textual criticism.