In this Chapter you will learn:
1) The final two major cases, the genitive (when the noun is showing possession) and the dative (when the noun is used as the indirect object)
2) The concept of key words;
3) Noun Rules #4, #5, and #6.

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In English
 Tom (subject) threw (verb) Jill's (possessive) book (direct object) to Bill (indirect object)

In Greek
Tom ος (nominative) threw (see chap 15 for verbs) Jill ης (genitive) book ον (accusative) Bill ῳ(dative)

In Greek word order does not determine the a nouns function, the ending does, for example:
Threw book ον Jill ης Bill ῳ Tom ος … that say's the same thing.

Recal and memorize that the function of the Greek word in the sentence is indicated by the word's ending.

For the singular SUBJECT (NOMINATIVE) uses ending ος, ον, … η α

      DIRECT OBJECT (ACCUSITIVE) uses ending ον, ον, … ην αν

      INDIRECT OBJECT (DATIVE) uses ending ῳ, ῳ, … η α

      POSSESIVE (GENITIVE) uses ending ου, ου, … ης ας

Use of **'Key Words'** for understanding genitive and dative.
When you find a genitive case insert the key word "OF"
ἡ δοξα ανθρωπου
the glory *of* mankind
(we often use apostrophe 's' to indicate possessive as in 'mankind's glory' here we recommend you get used to inserting an *'of'* in stead.)
So always place the key word 'of ' in front of any word in the genitive case. This is a good first attempt at translation.

John 1:4 In him was ζωὴ, (life;) and the ζωη (life) was το φῶς τῶν ἀνψρώπων (the light *of* men.)
verse 4 ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνψρώπων,...
 (notice the use of the genitive plural ending ων ; notice also that the article των (the) will have the same genitive ending)
Notice that these endings are extremely important in translation efforts. Even it iota subscript is essential to good understanding. It is as small as a tittle! Also note that whenever Mounce cites and example that uses the erroneous Alexandrian corrupted Greek Text I like to point it out, and he nailed a good one in an attempt to point out the importance of a single Greek letter in determining a the case of a word, and its proper traslation. I point out his Chapter 7 use of Luke 2:14 as a powerful bad example of the trap that Mounce, and other

critical text enthusiasts fall into. From my book *"The 357 Magnum Errors of the Modernist's Critical Texts"* which points out error number 93 of 357 to be Luke 2:14 as follows:

Bible Ref	Received Greek Text (TR)	Nestle Aland Greek 4th Edition[1]	KJB Authorized Version	NIV[2] Delinquent Version	NASV[3] Modernist's Version
93 # Luke 2:14 ... men of good will, in place of: good will toward men	Λυ 2:14 δοξα εν υθιστοις ψεω και επι γης ειρηνη εν ανψρωποις ευδοκια	Λυ 2:14 δοξα εν υθιστοις ψεω και επι γης ειρηνη εν ανψρωποις ~~ευδοκια~~ ευδοκιας	Lu 2:14 Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.	Lu 2:14 "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men on whom his favour rests."	Lu 2:14 "Glory to God in the highest, And on earth peace among men with whom He is pleased."

Mounce points out that adding the single letter sigma to this verse makes it nonsensical Greek, and challenging to interpret. The "*good will*" in the genative should be translated "*of good will.*" Even so, the stiffneck critics knuckle down and do their copyright best to consistently use the corrupted Alexandrian text over the obviously correct Received Text. Their modernist translations are equally nonsensical. Shame. Shame. Shame. Rebuke.

<p align="center">Lets examine the DATIVE CASE.</p>

When you find a dative case insert the key word **"TO"**
Mark 2:2b and he preached τὸν λὸγον (the word) αὐτοῖς (to them.)
.... καὶ ἐλὰλει αὐτοῖς τὸν λὸγον,
(notice the word order change, and the key word use with the dative ending οις)

Matthew 8:4a Jesus saith αὐτῷ (unto him,)
καὶ λὲγει αὐτῷ ὁ᾿Ιησὸς,

Note that the Iota is the dative singular case ending and ις is the dative plural. In the singular, the final stem vowel, omicron, lengthens to an omega, and rather than have an οι ending (which is a diphthong) or an ωι ending (which is improper), the iota subscripts,like so >> ῳ.
Similarly in the 1ˢᵗ declension the alpha lengthens to a long alpha, and rather than have an αι ending (which is a diphthong) or an ηι ending(the eta is already long), thus the first declension dative singular has a subscript iota, as in ᾳ or ῃ.
It was said previously the an subscripted iota had nothing to do with pronounciations but everything to do with translation, and here is the instance where it is given that consideration. An iota subscript indicates a noun's dative case. Notice below how the iota cannot stand on its own as an ending

αι – ᾳ   *βασιλεια + ι – βασιλειᾳ
ηι – ῃ *ἀγαπη + ι – ἀγάπῃ
οι – ῳ *λογο + ι – λογοι – λογωι – λογῳ

Note that the subscript iota does not show up in many fonts (i.e. symbol) and is represented as a ' / ' in both the Mounce and BSTGreek font.

Mounce shows its most common usge thus:

1   Aland, Kurt, Aland, Barbara "The Greek New Testament" Fourth Revised Edition, United Bible Society, @ 1966, 1968, 1975, 1983, 1993, 1994, 1998
2   The "NIV" and "New International Version" trademarks are registered and the NIV text may not be quoted in any form
3   357 Verses were quoted from The New American Standard Version (NASV), 1973 Revision, copyright by The Lockman Foundation, 1960,1962,1963, 1968, 1971, 1972, and 19732, La Habra, Calif, with all rights reserved. The Lockman Foundation, not Jehovah God, is the registered owner of these words.

"The dative case in Greek has a wide range of usage, roughly equivalent to the ideas behind the English "to," "in," and "with." In these three examples, τῷ is the dative form of the definite article.

ἄγγελος κυρίου φαίνεται κατ᾽ ὄναρ τῷ ᾽Ιωσὴφ a[ggelo" kurivou
an angel of the Lord appeared *to Joseph* in a dream

Μακάπιοι οἱ οτωχοὶ τῷ ονεύματι
Blessed are the poor in spirit

πᾶς ὁ ὀργιζόμενος τῷ ἀδελφῷ αψτοῦ
everyone who is angry *with* his *brother*
(note this examples the omission of a Greek word as pointed out below)

There become three key words for the dative, with "to" being primary. Context will help you determine which is appropriate in a specific instance."[4]

NOTICE that whenever Mounce uses an erroneous Alexandrian corruption in an example I want to call it out. My book *"The 357 Magnum Errors of the Modernist's Critical Texts"* points out error number 5 of 357 to be Matthew 5:22 as follows:

Bible Ref	Received Greek Text (TR)	Nestle Aland Greek 4th Edition	KJB Authorized Version	NIV Delinquent Version	NASV Modernist's Version
5 # Matt 5:22 falta: sin causa (locamente) omitted: without a cause	Μτ 5:22 εγω δε λεγω υμιν οτι πας ο οργιζομενος τω αδελφω αυτου εικη ενοχος εσται τη κρισει ος δ αν ειπη τω αδελφω αυτου ρακα ενοχος εσται τω συνεδριω ος δ αν ειπη μωρε ενοχος εσται εις την γεενναν του πυροϖ	Μτ5: 22 εγω δε λεγω υμιν οτι πας ο οργιζομενος τω αδελφω αυτου ~~εικη~~ ενοχος εσται τη κρισει ος δ αν ειπη τω αδελφω αυτου ρακα ενοχος εσται τω συνεδριω ος δ αν ειπη μωρε ενοχος εσται εις την γεενναν του πυρο ϖ ς	Mt 5:22 But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire.	Mt 5:22 But I tell you that anyone who is angry with his brother will be subject to judgment. Again, anyone who says to his brother, 'Raca,' is answerable to the Sanhedrin. But anyone who says, 'You fool!' will be in danger of the fire of hell.	Mt 5:22 "But I say to you that everyone who is angry with his brother shall be guilty before the court; and whoever shall say to his brother, 'Raca,' shall be guilty before the supreme court; and whoever shall say, 'You fool,' shall be guilty enough to go into the fiery hell.

So always try to place a 'to' in front of any word in the dative case. This is a good first attempt at translation, but the dative, making a indirect object may take any of a group of participles. (to, unto, from, at, etc)

Eight Noun Rules
Memorize Rules 4,5 and 6 in this Lesson

1. Stems ending in a or h are in the first declension, stems ending in o are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third. (pg 37)

2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusitive.

3. Almost all neuter words end in a in the nominative and accusative plural.

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4   William D. Mounce, *Basics of Biblical Greek,* 2nd edition, Zondervan, pg 45

4. In the dative singular, the iota subscripts if possible.(pg 50)

5. Vowles often change their length ("ablaut")

6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical.

7. The square of stops

+ s = Labials π β φ ψ

   Velars κ γ χ ξ

   Dentals τ δ θ σ

8. A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.

Noun Endings

Case/Number	2 Mas	1 Fem	2 Neut
N S	ος	α η	ον
Genitive Singular	ου	ας ης	ου
Dative Singular note the subscript iota	ῳ	ᾳ ῃ	ῳ
A S	ον	αν ην	ον
N P	οι	αι	α
Genitive Plural	ων	ων	ων
Dative Plural	οις	αις	οις
A P	ους	ας	α

The Articles

N S	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive Singular	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative Singular note the subscript iota	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
A S	τόν	τήν	τό
N P	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Genitive Plural	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative Plural	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A P	τούς	τάς	τά

Mounce Chapter 7 Vocabulary

ἁμαρτία	ας	ἡ	sin
ἀρχή	ῆσ	ἡ	beginning, ruler
γάρ			for then Postpositive
εἶ			you are
εἶπεν			he/she/it said
εἰς			into, in, among
εἰσίν			they are
ἐξονσία	ας	ἡ	authority, power
εὐαγγέλιον	ου	τό	good news, Gospel
Ἰησοῦς	οῦ	ὁ	Jesus,Joshua
κύριοσ	ου	ὁ	Lord, lord, master, sir
μή			not, lest
οὐρανός	οῦ	ὁ	heaven, sky
οὗτοσ			this (one)/ these (pl)
σύ			you (singular)
υἱός	οῦ	ὁ	son, descendant
ωἵστε			therefore, so that

A Noun Parsing Example

Second Timothy 4:3 says, "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears;" and the question has been asked, "Who, in this verse, has the itching ears? The Teachers? Or the "they"?"

This is a complex sentence, made up of several compound sentences, so lets break it down:

First recall- Tom (subject) threw (verb) Jane's (possessive) ball (direct object) to Bill (indirect object).

 Or- Tom (nominative) threw (verb) Jane's (genitive) ball (accusative) to Bill (dative).

Now read the verse that way:

(Predicate clause) For the time (nominative) will come when (verb- future state of being)

(Sentence) they (subject) will not endure (verb) sound doctrine (accusative)

(Predicate clause / adverb) but (conjunction) after their own lusts

shall they (subject) heap (verb) to themselves (dative) teachers (accusative),

 having (verb) itching (adj) ears (accusative);

It is obvious from the context that it is the "they" who have the itching ears, but parsing out the Greek nouns in this sentence (now that we know how our Greek Noun Endings chart works) could remove doubt.

In Greet the verse states:

ἔσται γὰρ καιρὸς ὅτε τῆς ὑγιαινούσης διδασκαλίας οὐκ ἀνέξονται, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τὰς ἰδίας ἑαυτοῖς ἐπισωρεύσουσι διδασκάλους κνηθόμενοι τὴν ἀκοήν,

Parsing each word can be done in a table as follows:

Word	Function	Parsing
ἔσται	verb (state of being)	will come
γὰρ	a primary particle; ; conj	for
καιρὸς	**noun**	**time, masc, nominative, singular,**
ὅτε	particle	when
τῆς	**article**	**the, fem, genitive, singular**

Word	Function	Parsing
ὑγιαινούσης	adjective	sound, fem, genitive, singular
διδασκαλίας	noun	doctrine, fem, genitive, singular
οὐκ	adverb; particle	not, the absolute negative
ἀνέξονται,	verb	they endure, future, middle deponent, indicative
ἀλλὰ	conj	but
κατὰ	prep	after
τὰς	article	the, fem, accusative, plural
ἐπιθυμίας	noun	lust, fem, accusative, plural
τὰς	article	the, fem, accusative, plural
ἰδίας	adj	their own, accusative, plural
ἑαυτοῖς	pronoun	to themselves, mas/neut, dative, plural
ἐπισωρεύσουσι	verb	shall they heap, future, active, indicative
διδασκάλους	noun	teachers, masc, accusative, plural
κνηθόμενοι	verb	they having itching, present, passive, participle
τὴν	article	the, fem, accusative, singular
ἀκοήν,	noun	ear, fem, accusative, singular

Three lessons come from this exercise.

1.   Sentences are rarely as easy as, "Tom (subject) threw (verb) Jane's (possessive) ball (direct object) to Bill (indirect object)."

2.   Compound sentences with predicate clauses muddy the waters. Notice that "sound doctrine" is expected in the accusative but actually in the genitive, i.e. the article, the adjective, and the noun are all genitive singular. The direct object (accusative) might be an assumed "it," and the sentence "They will not endure (the it) of sound doctrine. Which makes the latter genitive. There is yet much to be learned.

3.   The last clause "having itching ears" cannot be certainly connected, via our parsing process, to either the "teachers", or the "they."   The verb "having" contains its own subject "they." Whether the ears belong to the "teachers" or to the "they" cannot be clearly deduced in English or in Greek. It is only the context of the sentences which clarify those ears.

That was a long way to go to find that the context is often the best interpreter, but the exercise is still a good illustration of challenging things to come. We wait with baited breath.

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