17.1 Prepositions
Prepositions tell us the relation between two words - they generally tell us where something is or takes place.

  e.g. "The dog is in the street.", "John came before Jesus.", "I went out.", "He looked at me."

Greek uses prepositions very frequently, either as stand-alone words, or as prefixes to other words, to show direction, etc.

  e.g. ἁγω - I lead, συνάγω - I gather together, εἰσάγω - I lead in(to), ὑπάγω - I go away

Greek prepositions are linked to particular grammatical cases.

  For example, Prepositions which imply "motion towards" something usually "take" (go with) the **Accusative**.
  Prepositions which imply "motion away from" something usually take the **Genitive**.
  Prepositions which imply "something at rest" usually take the **Dative**.

  e.g. εἰς τὸν οἶκον - into the house, ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου - out of the house, ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ - in the house

The same general relations are found in Latin, German, and other inflected Indo-European languages.

Some prepositions can take more than one case, and their meaning may vary accordingly.
At first sight the dictionary and vocabulary lists can look intimidating and confusing. Don’t worry about them, just keep on reading the Greek New Testament, and you will begin to see how the prepositions fit in the rest of the sentence.

17.2 "he/she/it went/came" - ἔληλθεν "we went/came" - ἠλθοµεν

At this point it will be useful to learn how to say that someone came or went (a simple past tense).

In section 13.3 we met the simple past εἶπεν - "he said", and εἴποµεν - "we said".

Now we meet ἔληλθεν - "he came/went", and ἠλθοµεν - "we came/went"

English uses two verbs, "I come" and "I go", where Greek only uses one. The English "I come" implies movement towards an observer; "I go" implies movement away from an observer. The movement is the same in both cases, the only thing that changes is the position of the observer, so Greek logically uses the same verb. The rest of the sentence will indicate whether one should translate it as "come" or "go".

Several of the prepositions combine with verbs to form verbs which show the direction of movement.

  e.g. προσῆλθεν πρὸς τὸν οἶκον. | She/he/it came/went towards the house.
  εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον. | She/he/it came/went into the house.
  ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου. | She/he/it came/went out of the house.
  ἀπῆλθεν ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου. | She/he/it came/went away from the house.

Note: Greek is not consistent in its use of compound verbs - you may find either a compound or the simpler ἔλθο- form in a sentence with a preposition.

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ Πέτρος προσῆλθεν πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν. | Peter came/went to(wards) Jesus.
2. αὐτὴ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἦρουσαλήμ. | She entered into Jerusalem.
3. ἀπῆλθοµεν ἀπὸ τῶν Φαρισσαίων. | We went away from the Pharisees.
4. αὐτὸς ἦλθεν καὶ εἶπεν τῷ Ἰησοῦν, Ῥαββί! | He came and said to Jesus, "Rabbi!"
5. εἰσῆλθοµεν εἰς τὸν θάλασσαν. | We came into the field.
6. εἰσῆλθεν ὁ γεωργὸς εἰς τὸν ἄγρον; | Did the farmer go into the field?
7. ὁ Λουκᾶς ἔξηλθεν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ. | Luke went out of (left) the temple.
8. ὁ νυμφίος ἦλθεν πρὸς τὸν οἶκον. | The bridegroom went towards the house.
9. ὁ δέσµιος εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν φυλακήν. | The prisoner went into the prison.
10. ἔξηλθοµεν ἐκ τῆς κώμης. | We went out of (left) the village.
17.3 Preposition which takes the Accusative: εἰς - into

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. τὸ παιδίον ἦλθεν εἰς τὸν ἄγρον.  The child went into the field.
2. ἥλθομεν εἰς τὴν κώμην.  We went into the village.
3. ὁ Στέφανος βλέπει εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν.  Stephen looks into heaven.
4. εἰσῆλθεν ὁ Ἡσυχαῖος εἰς τὴν συναγωγήν;  Did John enter into the synagogue?
5. οὐ. ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν ἐρήμου.  No. He went into the desert.
6. τὸ τέκνον βάλλει λίθους εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν.  The child is throwing stones into the sea.
7. ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν.  Jesus came (in)to Galilee.
8. ἥλθομεν εἰς τὴν Ιουδαίαν;  Did we go into Judea?
9. καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Ιερουσαλήμ.  Yes. We went into Jerusalem.
10. οὐκ ἦλθεν εἰς τοὺς ἄγρους ἀλλ’ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν.  He did not go into the fields but into the house.

17.4 Prepositions which take the Genitive:

- **ἀπό** - away from, ἐκ - out of, πρό - in front of

*ἀπό* becomes *ἀπ’* when followed by a vowel with a smooth breathing, and *ἀφ’* when followed by a vowel with a rough breathing.

In compound words, *ἐκ-* becomes *ἐξ-* if followed by a vowel. *πρό-* never drops its vowel.

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ κύριος ἀποστέλλει ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰερουσαλήμ.  The Lord sends us (away) from Jerusalem.
2. ὁ Ιησοῦς ἀπήλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Ιουδαίας καὶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν.  Jesus went away from Judea and entered (into) Galilee.
3. ὁ μαθητής ἦλθεν ἐκ τῆς γῆς Ισραήλ.  The disciple went out of the land of Israel.
4. ἐξῆλθομεν ἐκ τοῦ ιεροῦ καὶ ἀπῆλθομεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰερουσαλήμ.  We came out of the temple and went away from Jerusalem.
5. ἔγω ἀποστέλλω τὸν ἀγγέλον μου πρὸς προσώπου σου.  I am sending my messenger before your face. *(Matt. 11:10)*
6. ὁ Ιησοῦς ἦλθεν εἰς Ἰεροσόλυμα πρὸ τοῦ Πάσχα.  Jesus came to Jerusalem before the Passover.
7. ὁ Πέτρος ἀποστέλλει Πάσχας ἡ πρὸ τοῦ Παύλου.  Peter was an apostle before Paul.
8. ἀπῆλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀπὸ τῆς Ιουδαίας;  Did Jesus go away from Judea?
9. καὶ ἦν πρὸ τοῦ Παύλου.  Yes. He went away from Jerusalem and entered into Galilee.
10. ἔξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου καὶ εἶπεν, Ὁ σὺ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου.

17.5 Prepositions which take the Dative:

- εἰς - into, συν - with

When *συν* forms compounds, the *ν* may drop out or change to a *μ*, *γ* or *λ* depending on the following letter.

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ μαθητής ἐν τοῖς Ἰεροσολυμίοις ἦν;  Was the disciple in Jerusalem?
2. Ναὶ, αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ ιερῷ ἦν σὺν τοῖς συμμαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ.  Yes. He was in the temple with his fellow-disciples.
3. ὁ δέσμιος ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ ἔστιν. The prisoner is in the prison.
4. τὸ τέκνον ἐν τῇ οίκῳ ἔστιν The child is in the house
    σὺν τῷ διδάσκαλῳ αὐτοῦ. with his teacher.
5. ὁ προφήτης σὺν τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ The prophet is in the desert with his disciples.
    ἐν τῇ έρήμῳ ἔστιν.
6. ὁ Πέτρος συγκαλεῖ τοὺς ἀδελφούς Peter calls the brothers together
    εἰς τὸν οἶκον καὶ ὅτε αὕτω εἰς τῷ οἴκῳ
    σύνεισιν σὺν αὐτῷ into the house, and when they
    αὐτός διδάσκει αὐτοὺς.
8. ὁ Μάρκος οὗ συνήλθεν σὺν τῷ Παύλῳ Mark did not accompany Paul
    εἰς τὸ ἔργον τοῦ εὐαγγελίου. into the work of the Gospel.
10. χλιάρχως πιστεύει τῷ κυρίῳ The officer believes in the Lord,
    σὺν ὅλῳ τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ. with his whole household.

17.6 Prepositions which take several cases

ἀνά (upwards) and κατά (downwards) form a pair. The way to remember which is which is

ἀνά and “up” both begin with a vowel. κατά and “down” both begin with a consonant.
ἀνά and “up” are shorter than κατά and “down”.

υπό (under) and ὑπέρ (above) form a pair. The way to remember which is which is

a hypodermic needle goes “under” the skin.

If followed by a vowel with a rough breathing, κατά and μετά become καθὲ and μεθὲ respectively,
ἐπί and ὑπό become ἐφ’ and ὑφ’ respectively.

perί and πρό always keep their vowels.

Practice - until you can read and translate easily.
The phrases in bold type are common phrases or idioms which you should learn.

1. ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγει τὴν ἀλήθειαν, διὰ τούτοι 
    οἱ Φαρισαίοι οὐκ ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτοῦ. Jesus speaks the truth, because of this,
    the Pharisees do not love him.
2. διήλθομεν διὰ τοῦ ἱεροῦ. We went through the temple.
3. ὁ ἄγγελος βάλλει τὸν διάβολον ἐπὶ τῇ γῆν. The angel throws the devil onto the earth.
4. ὁ Ἰωάννης βλέπει τὸν κύριον ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον. John sees the Lord
    ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου.
5. ἦλθεν ἐπὶ (τοῦ χρόνου) τοῦ θερισµοῦ. He came at the time of the harvest.
6. ἀναγινώσκει τὸ εὐαγγέλιον 
    κατὰ τὸν Μάρκον. He is reading the Gospel
    κατὰ τῶν Μάρκων.
7. οἱ Φαρισαίοι λαμβάνουσιν συμβούλιον 
    κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. The Pharisees get (make) a plan/plot
    ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον. against Mark.
8. ὁ Ἰησοῦς παραλαμβάνει τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ 
    κατ’ ἰδίαν εἰς Καπερναούμι. Jesus takes his disciples along with him
    κατ’ ἰδίαν εἰς Γαλιλαίαν. privately to Capernaum.
10. μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἦλθεν After these things, Jesus went
eἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν. into Galilee.
17.7 Writing Practice

A. Review
Type with a word-processor and print out Matthew 6:9b-13 in a large font size (16-24 pt).
Keep the print-out to read aloud at the start of each lesson or study session.

B. : Write the Greek text several times, while saying aloud  (John 1:1)
Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος,
In (the) beginning was the Word

17.8 New Testament Passages for reading and translation

In your Greek New Testament, read the passages aloud several times until you can read them without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the translation helps to translate them.

παραγίνεται (he) came ( from παραγίνομαι - I come, arrive, appear, come beside) (toῦ) βαπτίζεται (in order) to be baptized

θελήματος will ( Gen. of τὸ θέλημα - will)
τῇ ούσῃ to the one being ( a feminine present participle of εἰμί, describing τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ)
πᾶσιν to everyone ( Dat. plural of πᾶς, πάσα, πᾶν - each, every)
ὁ οἶς being ( Dat. plural participle of εἰμί)
χάρις grace ( Nom. of ἡ χάρις - grace)
πατρός father ( Gen. of ὁ πατήρ - father)
ἐγείραντος the one having raised = the one who raised ( a Gen. participle of ἐγείρομαι - I raise)
πάντες all, everyone ( Nom. masc. plural of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν - each, every)
δόντος having given ( a Gen. participle of δίδωμι - I give)
ὅπως so that, in order that
εξελήπτει he might choose, select ( a Subjunctive of ἔκλησιμοι - I choose, select)
αἰώνος age, eternity ( Gen. of ὁ αἰών - age)
ἐνέστάτος present, imminent ( Gen. participle of ἐνίστημι - to be impending, present)

The main use of ὑπό is with passive verbs, to show the agent who acts upon the subject.
We will meet the Passive later. For now, we will use "he is being baptized" = βαπτίζεται.

There are no Sentences for reading and translation, because you need to spend extra time learning the prepositions and their idioms.

Jesus speaks about John to the crowds.
John sees the angels around the throne of God.
The sinner went to(wards) Jesus.
Mary said to him, "Rabbi!"
A disciple is not above his teacher, nor a slave above his master. (Matt. 10:24)
Jesus does these works on our behalf.
You are not under the Law. (Gal. 5:18)

συνεργῶν fellow-worker (Dat. of ὁ συνεργός)
συστρατιώτη fellow-soldier (Dat. of ὁ συστρατιώτης)

17.9 Vocabulary to learn

ό θερισµός harvest
tὸ συµβούλιον plan, plot (ἡ βουλή - council, plan)

Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Dative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀνά</td>
<td>up, up onto, over, again</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπό</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>away from</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διά</td>
<td>because of, on account of</td>
<td>through, by means of</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰς</td>
<td>into</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>out of, out from</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐν</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>in, on</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐπί</td>
<td>on, upon, against, concerning</td>
<td>in the time of, on, upon, over</td>
<td>on, upon, at, in, concerning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κατά</td>
<td>according to, just as</td>
<td>down, against</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μετά</td>
<td>after, behind</td>
<td>with, in company with</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παρά</td>
<td>beside, alongside</td>
<td>from, from beside</td>
<td>with, beside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>περί</td>
<td>around, about</td>
<td>about, concerning</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρό</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>before (time or place)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρός</td>
<td>toward, to, so that, with</td>
<td>for, for the sake of</td>
<td>at, on, near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σύν</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>with, along with</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὑπέρ</td>
<td>above, beyond</td>
<td>for, on behalf of</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὑπό</td>
<td>under, below</td>
<td>by, by means of</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. an apostate is someone who has fallen away from the faith.
2. one can see through diaphanous material
3. ἐπὶ τοῦ χρόνου τοῦ . . . = "at the time of" often omits "χρόνου" and writes "ἐπὶ τοῦ . . ."
4. κατά as a prefix has the sense of "down"
5. parallel lines run alongside one another
6. περί - hence the "perimeter" of a circle
7. the most common use of πρός in the New Testament is πρός + Acc.
   πρός + Genitive is used once in the New Testament, Acts 27:34
   πρός + Dative is used 5 times in the New Testament
8. ὑπέρ may be used as an adverb = even more
9. a hypodermic needle goes under the skin