

Self Study

Practicing what you have learned

EXPANDED TRANSLATION

1. Expanded Translations.

Do your own expanded translation of Romans 1:1; 5:1; 2 Timothy 3:5; and John 12:6. Use the interlinear Bible and the Analytical Greek New Testament provided. You may have to refer to the previous lessons in your workbook. If you have other tools feel free to use them also.

Remember, *in an expanded translation you may use as many English words as are necessary to bring out the richness and detail of the Greek text.*

After you have done your translation compare it with the translation of the same text which appears on the following pages.

To assist you in evaluating your translations, we will call your attention to particular words, and/or grammatical constructions, as they appear in your workbook.

- A) TRANSLATE Romans 1:1
- B) TRANSLATE Romans 5:1
- C) TRANSLATE 2 Timothy 3:5
- D) TRANSLATE John 12:6

2. Expanded Translations

Compare your expanded translations to the ones which follow. Benchmarks are provided for your reference.

- A) Romans 1:1 Paul a slave belonging to Jesus Christ,¹ called an apostle, having been separated unto the gospel of God.

1. Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ — “belonging to Jesus Christ,”

Noun in genitive Case — Remember the genitive case is often called the case of possession or “of” case. I have chosen to use “belonging to Jesus Christ.” It could have been translated “of Jesus Christ.”

See Lesson Four Section XIV Part C.

- B) Romans 5:1 Therefore, having been justified out of¹ faith, we, not only at the present time but also continuously,² have peace with³ the⁴ Father through the agency⁵ of our Lord Jesus Christ.

1. ἐκ — “out of”

Preposition in Ablative Case (Case of separation.)

See Lesson Five Section XII Preposition D.

2. ἔχομεν — “we, not only at the present time but also continuously,”

First Person Plural Present Active Indicative

A present tense verb in the indicative mood tells us two things:

- 1) time of action — happening now
- 2) kind of action — continuous

See Lesson Two Section IX Part B, 1a.

3. πρὸς — “with”

Preposition in Accusative Case

See Lesson Five Section XII Preposition N.

4. τὸν — “the”

Definite Article

When the First Person of the Trinity is being designated, the word “God” appears with the definite article as in John 4:24a.

See Lesson Six Section VIII Part B.

5. διὰ — “through the agency”

Preposition in Genitive Case

The genitive often expresses intermediate agency.

See Lesson Five Section XII Preposition E.

C) 2 Timothy 3:5 (The context has to do with godlessness in the last days) continuously practicing¹ an outward form of our religion² but always having denied³ its power. For your own good, as a matter of practice, have nothing to do with⁴ these counterfeiters.⁵

1. ἔχοντες — “continuously practicing”

Present Participle

A present tense participle indicates continuous action.

See Lesson Three Section XII Part C, 2.

2. ἐνσεβείας — “of our religion”

Noun in Genitive Case

One of the lexical meanings of this Greek word is religion. The genitive case is the case of possession as well as the case of description. Thus our translation.

See Lesson Four Section XIII Part C.

3. ἡρνημένοι — “always having denied”

Perfect Passive Participle

The perfect participle not only shows completed action, but also places an emphasis on the resulting state of being.

See Lesson Three Section XII Part C, 4.

4. ἀποτρέπου — “for your own good, as a matter of practice, have nothing to do with”

Present Tense

The present tense shows continuous action. (However, the time of the action is shown only in the indicative mood.)

See Lesson Two Section IX Part A, 2. and B, 1a.

Imperative Mood

The imperative mood presents a command.

See Lesson Two Section VIII Part B, 5.

Middle voice

The middle voice is often used to show the subject as active in its own interest.

See Lesson Two Section VIII Part B, 4.

5. “counterfeiters” This is an elaboration of the pronoun “these” based on the overall context of the passage.

D) John 12:6 But he said this, not because that he had ever had any continual concern¹ with regards to² the poor, but because he was a habitual³ thief and as a carrier of the money bag for the Twelve⁴ he was in the habit of taking⁵ money as it was being put into⁶ the bag.

1. ἔμελεν — “continual concern”

Third Person Singular Imperfect Active Indicative

Imperfect tense shows two things:

(1) kind of action — continuous action

(2) time of action — in the past

See Lesson Two Section IX Part B, 1b.

2. περὶ — “with regards to”

Preposition in Genitive Case

See Lesson Five Section XII Preposition L.

3. ἦν — “he was a habitual”

Third Person Singular Imperfect Active Indicative

Third person singular — “he”

Imperfect Tense in the indicative mood shows:

(1) kind of action — continuous or habitual action

(2) time of action — in the past.

Lesson Two Section IX Part B, 1b.

4. “The twelve implied”

5. “was in the habit of taking”

Suggested by the context.

6. βαλλόμενα — “as it was being put into”

Present Passive Participle

The present participle presents action as being continuous.

See Lesson Three Section XII Part C, 2.