

## Lesson Four Vocabulary: John 1:6-9

1	6) Ἐγένετο <sup>1</sup> ἄνθρωπος	[came to be] <sup>2</sup> man
2	απεσταλμενος παρὰ Θεοῦ,	[having been sent] from God
3	ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννης·	name his John
4	7) οὗτος <sup>3</sup> ἦλθεν <sup>4</sup> εἰς μαρτυρίαν <sup>5</sup> ,	[this one] [he was coming] for witness
5	ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός,	[in order that] witness about the light
6	ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσι δι' αὐτοῦ.	[so that] all [may believe] through him
7	8) οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς,	not was he the light
8	ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός.	but [so that] witness about the light
9	9) Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν,	was the light the true
10	ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον,	that enlightens all men
11	ερχομενον εἰς τὸν κόσμον.	coming into the world

1 As Strong says, this word group (γίνομαι) is “used with great latitude” with the root word meaning “cause to be” (like the English, 'gen'-erate) Ἐγένετο is the second aorist active, indicating completed action in the past.

2 When a single Greek word requires multiple English words to translate I will place brackets around the English.

3 Οὗτος is in the nominative masculine form

4 ἦλθεν is the second aorist (expressing time indeterminate - either past, present or future), third person form of ἔρχομαι which means *to come*.

5 The noun μαρτυρίαν is the accusative, singular, feminine form of μάρτυς, *witness*

## Forms Of The Noun λογος

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Subject - the subject of the sentence is always in the nominative case	λογος	λογοι
Accusative /Object - on which the action of the verb falls	λογον	λογους
Dative /Indirect object - indirectly affected by the action of the verb	λογω	λογοις
Genitive /Possessive -helps to qualify another noun by showing its category or form	λογου	λογων

Thus, και θεος ην ο λογος should be translated as *the word was God*. Although θεος and λογος share the ος ending, the ο points to λογος as the subject.

Also, ο μη αγαπων με τους λογους μου ου τηρει is translated as *this one not loving me, these words (of) mine (does) not attend to*. Ους endings in τους and λογους reveal λογους is the object of the verb, *not loving*.

## Forms Of The Noun ανθρωπος

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Subject - the subject of the sentence is always in the nominative case	ανθρωπος	ανθρωποι
Accusative /Object - on which the action of the verb falls	ανθρωπον	ανθρωπους
Dative /Indirect object - indirectly affected by the action of the verb	ανθρωπω	ανθρωποις
Genitive /Possessive -helps to qualify another noun by showing its category or form	ανθρωπου	ανθρωπων

Words with endings like λογος and ανθρωπος include: Θεος, αποστολος, θρονος, ουρανος and αυτος.

## Forms Of The Verb φαίνω

φαίνω	First person singular	Shine, I shine
φαινεις	Second person singular	You shine
φαινει	Third person singular	They shine
φανωμεν (ομεν)	First person plural	We shine
φαινεσθε (ετε)	Second person plural	Ye shine
φαινωσιν (ουσιν)	Third person plural	They shine

## Forms Of The Verb λέγω

λέγω	First person singular	say, I say
λέγεις	Second person singular	You (he, she) say
λέγει	Third person singular	They say
λέγομεν	First person plural	We say
λέγετε	Second person plural	Ye say
λέγουσιν	Third person plural	They say

Words with endings like φαίνω and λέγω include: γράφω, ακουω, αποστελλω, γινώσκω, εύρισκω, λαμβάνω, αναγινωσκω, πιστευω, and εχω.