A GREEK GRAMMAR TO THE NEW
TESTAMENT, AND TO THE COMMON OR
HELLENIC DICTION OF THE LATER GREEK
WRITERS: ARRANGED AS A SUPPLEMENT
TO DR. PHILIP BUTTMANN'S "INTERMEDIATE
OR LARGER GREEK GRAMMAR"

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A Greek Grammar to the New Testament, and to the Common or Hellenic Diction of the Later Greek Writers: Arranged as a Supplement to Dr. Philip Buttmann's "Intermediate or Larger Greek Grammar" by Wm. Trollope

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## WM. TROLLOPE

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SUPPLEMENT TO DR. PHILIP BUTTMANN'S

"INTERMEDIATE OR LARGER GREEK GRAMMAR."

BY THE

REV. WM. TROLLOPE, M.A..

OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE;

AND PORMERLY CLASSICAL MASTER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

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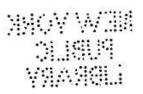
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#### TO THE

### REV. EDWARD RICE, D.D.,

READ MASTER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

&c. &c. &c.,

IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

OP

MANY AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES,

AND AS A

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT FOR HIS HIGH ATTAINMENTS
AND BENEVOLENCE OF HEART,

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

April, 1841.

### PREFACE.

THERE can be no doubt that the genuine sense of the writers of the New Testament, as of any other ancient writer whomsoever, is more readily ascertained by due attention to the principles of grammatical construction; and many of those dangerous errors, upon which different Christian sects have built the peculiarities of their respective creeds, find an easy refutation in the same quarter. The want of some standard book of reference in this important branch of sacred philology is therefore a constant source of perplexity, not only to the editor of the Greek Testament, who is not apt to regard the endless discussion of minute points of grammar as a legitimate portion of his labours, but to the university professor, the college tutor, and the masters of public schools; and, in this country at least, no such work has hitherto appeared, to which the student can be satisfactorily directed. As far as classical Greek is concerned, almost all that can be wished or expected has been performed in the laborious works of BUTTMANN and MATTHE; one of which, in the excellent translation of Boileau, (re-edited from the learned professor's last corrections by Dr. Supf.) or the other in that of Blomfield, is in the hands of every scholar. It formed no part of their object, however, to illustrate the Greek language, except in its state of purity and vigour; and their citations are taken exclusively from those writers who preceded the times of Alexander the Great. Matthiæ had once indeed entertained the design of making his Grammar complete, by the collation of an unbroken series of examples from writers of every age, the earliest to the latest, of Grecian literature; but the idea seems to have been abandoned: and the Complete Greek Grammar of Buttmann, of which his death in 1830 unhappily interrupted the progress would not, even had it been brought to a conclusion, have superseded the necessity of a Grammar exclusively devoted to the peculiar dialect of the writers of the New Testament.

It is but very recently, and only in Germany, that the grammar of the New Testament has been separately and systematically investigated on correct philosophical principles, and with reference to the true constitution of the language. The first humble effort in this department of philological inquiry was that of Solomon Glass, whose Philologia Sacra, published in 1643, contained two chapters on Grammatica Sacra, which are included in the first book of the new arrangement by Dathe. His remarks are confined to Hebraisms only. In 1650, Gaspar Wyss published his DIALECTOLOGIA SACRA; in qua quicquid per universum Novi Fæderis contextum, in Apostolica et voce et phrasi, a communi Græcorum linguá, eoque Grammaticá analogiá discrepat, methodo congruá disponitur, accurate definitur, et omnium sacri contextus exem-As a collection of examples, plorum inductione illustratur. this work is very valuable. The peculiarities of the New Testament diction are arranged under seven heads, as belonging respectively to the Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, Baotic, Poetic, and Hebraistic dialects; and, though betraying no very extensive acquaintance with Greek, the several sections exhibit ample proofs that the language of the Apostles and Evangelists contains something from all the ancient dialects, mixed up with much that was extraneous and new. A more accurate idea of what was required in a Grammar of the New Tostament seems to have been possessed by George Pasor, the author of a small Lexicon which has passed through several editions, who left behind him, at his death, a Grammar of considerable merit, which was edited by his son, Matthias Pasor, with additions and emendations of his own. The title is, G. Pasoris Grammatica Graca Sacra Novi Testamenti, in tres libros distributa a filio M. Pasor. Theol. Prof. 1655. This work, which is now very scarce, contains much that belongs to Greek grammar in general; but the syntax is copious and accurate, and there is an appendix, relating to the dialects of

the New Testament, which is particularly valuable. From this period, until Ph. H. Haab published his Hebrew-Greek Grammar (Hebräisch-Griechische Grammatik für das N. T.) in 1815, no work expressly devoted to this subject appeared; and the arbitrary manner in which this author has referred the common properties of all cultivated languages to a Hebrew origin renders the utility of his work extremely questionable.

In the mean time, however, the attention devoted by philologists to the structure of the Greek language had greatly increased the stock of grammatical knowledge; and the labours of Fischer, Hermann, Matthies, Buttmann, Lobeck, and Elmsley, had entirely exploded the system of the older grammarians. Under these circumstances, Dr. George Benedict Winer, Professor of Theology at the University of Erlangen, in Bavaria, published, in 1822, his Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Sprachidioms, als sichere Grundlage der neutestamentlichen Exegese bearbeitet; and the work has been greatly augmented, and altogether remodelled, in subsequent editions.1 Availing himself of the researches which have been so successfully instituted, more especially by Sturz, Planck, Tittmann, and Lobeck, into the character and composition of the New Testament diction, he has distinguished what is really Hebraism from that which belongs equally to the Greek or to all languages indifferently; and has shown that, although many of the forms and constructions may find a parallel in the most approved specimens of Attic elegance, still the true basis of the language, employed by the sacred writers, is the popular dialect of conquered Greece. A New Testament Greek Grammar, written in Latin, was published in 1829 by J. C. G. Alt; but it contains little, if any thing, which is not to be found in Winer, whose extensive, and, for the most part, very accurate researches will form the necessary groundwork of all future inquiries into this highly important branch of biblical interpretation.

The different ingredients, which enter into the composition

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The references in this work are to the fourth edition, published at Leipsie in 1836.

of the New Testament diction, indicate three methods of arrangement in the treatment of its grammar. Either the Greek basis and Hebraistic peculiarities may be separately considered; -or those instances in which it so frequently agrees with the purest Attic models, and those which belong to the later speech, whether written or spoken, may be investigated apart; the Hebraisms being also thrown together by themselves ;or the language may be regarded as a perfect whole, and examined on the general principles of philosophical grammar. The inconveniences attending the two first of these methods will be apparent from the most cursory perusal of those treatises, in which either the same or different authors have elucidated the Greek idiom of the sacred penmen, and the Hebraisms with which it abounds, under distinct heads. speak of the contradictions, real or apparent, which continually recur, there are so many forms of inflexion, which belong equally to two or more of the dialects of ancient Greece, as well as to the later speech, and so many syntactical expressions which may be referred either to a Greek or Hebrew origin, that innumerable repetitions are unavoidable, and ambiguities continually arise. Hence the latter method is not only infinitely preferable in itself, but is open to the adoption of some approved work, in which the grammatical rules of classical Greek have been established and illustrated, as the foundation upon which it may rest.

Such is the plan pursued in the present volume, which has been constructed with immediate reference to the Larger or Intermediate Grammar of Buttmann; a work which is digested on the strictest principles of philosophical accuracy, and presents the utmost perspicuity of connected arrangement. By following the order of that work, section for section, with the exception of such as have no bearing upon the subject, the student is enabled to perceive at once in what points the several forms of inflexion and construction accord with, or vary from, those of the best writers. In the former case, the examples from the New Testament are to be compared with those which Buttmann has adduced, to which in some few instances