

ΚΑΤΑ ΜΑΡΚΟΝ

Mark 1:2a

Καθως γεγραπται ἐν τῷ Ἡσαΐα τῷ προφητῇ

Καθως

1. This is commonly known as a particle
  - a) It has several uses
    - i) It is used as an adverb
    - ii) It is used as a marker to introduce a comparative clause
  - b) It is used regularly as a formula with γεγραπται (Mark 1:2a)
  - c) As a comparative particle
    - i) For elucidation
    - ii) For emphasis
    - iii) It explains the significance of the main sentence
    - iv) The first two verses of Mark 1 are linked through the particle καθως
2. Two forms are commonly used:-
  - a) ὡς
  - b) καθως (the preposition κατα is added to ὡς resulting in emphasis/intensity)

γεγραπται

1. Perfect Passive Indicative 3 p s
2. Root word: γραφω I write
3. Translated: It is written

Significance of the Verb

1. Tense

a) To express action

- i) Time of action (minor idea)
- ii) Kind of action- to denote progress (major thought)

b) Action as continuous

- i) Present tense
- ii) Imperfect tense

c) Action as complete

- i) Perfect Tense
- ii) The Perfect Indicative sees things from the viewpoint of the present
- iii) The Pluperfect sees things from the viewpoint of the past

d) Action as having occurred

- i) In its time relationship it is in the past
- ii) It contemplates action in a single perspective (punctiliar)

## 2. Voice

- a) Active (Doing the action)
- b) Middle (Doing the action with reference to himself)
- c) Passive (Receiving the action)

## 3. Mode/Mood

## 4. Root Word

## 5. Number (Person(s))

### **Significance of the Moods/Modes**

- 1. An affirmation of relation to reality
- 2. It represents the way in which a matter is conceived

## **TWO MAIN CATEGORIES**

1. The Indicative Mode (Actual / Real)  
Action is conceived of as possible and actual
  - a) The declarative mode
  - b) Making of a simple assertion
  - c) It is called the mode of certainty
  - d) It is independent of condition/qualification
2. The Other Modes (Possible/Potential)
  - a) Subjunctive (objectively possible)
  - b) Optative (subjectively possible)
  - c) Imperative (volitionally possible)

### **The Perfect Tense suggests complete action**

1. Progressive action in the past (process)
2. The action is viewed as having been completed (product)
3. There is present ramification of the completed action (present significance)

έν τῷ Ἡσαΐα τῷ προφητῇ

1. έν
  - a) Preposition
  - b) Works with a noun in the dative
  - c) Meanings:
    - i) Root idea (within, in, on)
    - ii) Resultant idea (Locative of place, time)
    - iii) Instrumental idea
2. έν τῷ Ἡσαΐα

- a) Proper noun Ἰσαΐα
- b) Article is unnecessary
- c) If an article is attached to a Proper noun
- d) The Article functions like a demonstrative pronoun

### 3. τῷ προφητῇ

Article attached to common noun προφητῇ

- a) To identify
- b) To identify Isaiah as the prophet cited
- c) This noun is in apposition to the proper noun Isaiah

## **THEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

(Mark 1:1-2)

- 1. The Gospel of Jesus Christ
- 2. Comparison made to the Scriptures (with special reference to the Book of Isaiah)
- 3. The Scriptures
  - a) Written in the past (process)
  - b) Written Scripture (product)
  - c) Relevant to the present (The Perfect Tense is viewed from the standpoint of the present)
  - d) Formula: It is written (γεγραπται)
    - i) Authority
    - ii) Authenticity