

(b) Literary features

Mark is especially rich as a literary study. The Greek is just about "first-yearish" (at the end of the year!) and it is a favorite Gospel for grammar-writers. The following classifications are merely token of what may be seen on a broader scale:

/1/ Key Greek phrases

"immediately" ..the classic expression of Mark indicating swiftness of action and preciseness of duty. *1: 10, 12, 18, 21, 23 εὐθὺς*

"beginning to do" the use of the middle aorist of *archo* (you can transliterate it yourself!) with an infinitive gives the continuous narrative thrust. In Mark, people are always "beginning to do" things (8:11, 32, etc.).

"the historic present" which Mark seems to prefer to the Aorist and he uses it about 150 times. It is translated as if it were an aorist but the present nature of the verb makes it have a running effect in translation. *1: 20 8. 12 110 VEI (by f.)*

1: 7 (2) /2/ Language constructions.

Latin: 4:21, bushel
12:14, tribute
6:27, executioner
15:39, centurion (more data in Tenney, p. 157)

Greek: 2:11, pallet
1:38, town (check your lexicon on these)

Aramaic: 3:17, Boanerges
5:41, Talitha Cumi
7:11, Korban
7:34, Epphata
14:36, Abba

The language construction is rich with this sort of variety and form.

/3/ Syntactical features.

diminutives: "little" dogs 7:27
fish 8:7
girl 5:41
daughter 5:23
boat 3:9
sandals 6:9
tip of ear 14:47