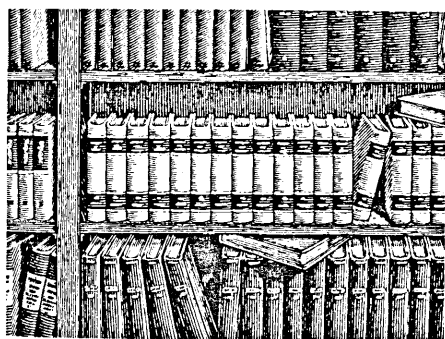


# BOOK



# REVIEWS

**Idioms of the Greek New Testament, Biblical Languages: Greek 2**  
**Stanley E. Porter**  
Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press,  
1992, 339 pp. £27.50 \$46.75 hb.

This is an important book, far more important than its rather misleading title suggests. Porter tells us in his Introduction that he is not using 'idioms' in the technical sense of 'set phrases in the language', but in the sense established by C.F.D. Moule in the title of his important work, *An Idiom Book of New Testament Greek*. But Moule's work is a fairly advanced study (there is little translation of the many quotations from the Greek NT) of various patterns of usage in NT Greek, often cast against classical standards of usage. By contrast, Porter's work is a second-year textbook, a bridge between the standard introductions to Greek and the major reference grammars. As such it embraces all kinds of devices to help students along their way: the countless examples from the Greek NT are translated, some of the most difficult 'exceptions' are ignored, a glossary at the end of the book enables the student to review at a glance technical expressions that have already been introduced and defined but which the student has forgotten, and so on. But although this is a second-year grammar, it is by far the most innovative and contemporary work of its kind to appear for a long time.

This is not simply because of the inclusion of a chapter on discourse analysis, or some brief discussion of word order. It is because this grammar is the first at this level to be built on a competent grasp of modern linguistic theory. This does not mean Porter throws around lin-

guistic terminology with reckless abandon: each technical term is defined when it is introduced. Nor does it mean that synchronic perspectives so control the discussion that all historical considerations are lost to view: while at the level of meaning he (rightly) gives priority to synchronic concerns, at several points Porter provides a potted history of previous discussion, and this historical depth protects him from grievous errors.

Certain chapters are more innovative than others – in particular ch. 1 (tense and aspect), ch. 2 (mood and attitude), ch. 4 (cases and gender), ch. 9 (prepositions), ch. 10 (participles), ch. 16 (conditional clauses), ch. 20 (word order and clause structure), and ch. 21 (discourse analysis). Informed readers will immediately recognize that several of these are popularized forms of Porter's technical monograph, *Verbal Aspect in the Greek of the New Testament, with Reference to Tense and Mood* (New York: Peter Lang, 1989). But several other chapters branch out into new applications of linguistic theory to the Greek NT.

The last half-century or so has seen many technical essays and a few books on verbal aspect theory, but almost none of this has filtered down to the level of the textbook. It is about time it did. These theoretical discussions are not, of course, in agreement at every point. Porter argues that the semantic contribution of morphological tenses in Greek is not to the time of the action (not even in the indicative), nor to the verb's *Aktionsart* (much beloved by teachers of Greek), but to its 'aspect' – that is, to the author's reasoned, subjective choice as to the way the action is to be depicted. A moment's glance at the major grammars shows that the expression *Aktionsart* is regularly used, indiscriminately, to cover both 'kind of action' *objectively considered* and what I have just defined as 'aspect', for the very good reason that otherwise *Aktionsart* is an almost useless category because it admits so many 'exceptions'. The one area where Porter's work on verbal aspect theory has in the past received its most telling criticisms is with respect to the 'markedness' of various morphological forms. Such discussion has been downplayed and simplified in this volume, with all related technical terminology eliminated.

Porter regularly correlates his discussion with other grammars, so that industrious students (not to say teachers) can easily compare what others say, even if sometimes in very different terms and from rather different theoretical perspectives. This book also includes an index of subjects and of NT references, but not of names. The footnotes include more interaction with secondary literature than a second-year grammar normally does, but the references are not intrusive, and may be helpful to the teacher who is himself or herself trying to gain access to the secondary literature that has led up to Porter's work. These features, and very full examples of points made, make this a useful, though certainly not a simplistic, textbook.

One need not agree with all of Porter's examples to grasp the power of contemporary aspect theory. One must be grateful that the harvest of discussion going back over many decades has now been produced in a form accessible to students. Probably teachers hoping to use this book in the classroom, however, should be

encouraged to do some preparatory reading in aspect theory – including, perhaps, Porter's technical monograph (mentioned above), Buist Fanning's *Verbal Aspect in New Testament Greek* (Oxford: OUP, 1990), and several important essays by K.L. McKay.

D.A. Carson, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, Deerfield, Illinois

**Essays and Studies in New Testament Textual Criticism (Estudios de Filología Neotestamentaria 3)**

J.K. Elliott

Cordoba: Ediciones el Almendro, 1992, 172 pp.

With the exception of one chapter, this is a collection of essays that have been published over the last quarter-century in various scholarly journals and *Festschriften*. Because this represents only a small part of the author's scholarly output, it is worth listing the titles: 'The Purpose and Construction of a Critical Apparatus to a Greek New Testament'; 'The Atticist Grammarians'; 'Nouns with Diminutive Endings in the New Testament'; 'Textual Variation involving the Augment in the Greek New Testament'; 'Temporal Augment in Verbs with Initial Diphthong in the Greek New Testament'; 'The Two Forms of the Third Declension Comparative Adjectives in the New Testament'; 'Jerusalem in Acts and the Gospels'; 'The Use of ἕτερος in The New Testament'; 'Κηθός: Σίμων Πέτρος; ὁ Πέτρος: An Examination of the New Testament Usage'; 'Μαθητής with a Possessive in the New Testament'; 'The Relevance of Textual Criticism to the Synoptic Problem'; 'An Eclectic Textual Commentary on the Greek Text of Mark's Gospel'. Minor blemishes in these essays have been corrected, but they have not been updated in bibliography or substance.

Elliott is now the premier living champion of 'thoroughgoing eclecticism' in NT textual criticism, and it is good to have so much of his best work in one convenient place. The first two titles just listed deal with general principles and problems. The next eight treat matters of grammar and vocabulary that have a bearing on textual criticism. The last two are related to two specific parts of the NT, *viz.* the synoptic gospels and Mark.

But the *pièce de résistance* in this collection is the lead essay, not previously published: 'Can We Recover the Original Text of the New Testament? An Examination of the Rôle of Thoroughgoing Eclecticism'. Here Elliott articulates and defends his view that contemporary textual critics, most of whom are self-confessedly eclecticists (that is, they choose the 'best' reading from across the array of manuscript evidence – unlike, say, those who in principle support the 'Majority Text' (= *Byz*) at almost every juncture), are not consistent in the way they deploy their principles. The reason is that they hold there are some manuscripts, and some text types, that are superior to other manuscripts and text types. These critics (for example, those behind NA<sup>26</sup>), Elliott charges, oscillate between the principles of eclecticism based on internal evidence, and the weight they assign to external evidence (especially the Alexandrian text type). Since in theory *any* manuscript may support the original reading, even against every other manuscript available, 'thoroughgoing' eclecticism demands that choices be made virtually exclusively on the basis of internal considerations, the weight and array of the manuscript attestation being largely ignored. From Elliott's perspective, there are good and bad readings, but not good and bad witnesses (whether manuscripts or text types).

To engage this theory at length would require a book, or at least a very long article. But I confess I am not convinced by Elliott's forceful presentation. True, he offers many astute judgments along the way; his opinions on particular readings are always worth considering. His insistence that no 'text type' (he does not really like the expression) is 'neutral' (to use the label favoured by Westcott and Hort) is surely right – though most conventional eclecticists have long since insisted on the same point. But two methodological questions keep surfacing in his work, and I do not think he adequately copes with them. (1) Does not his insistence that there are only good and bad readings, but no good and bad witnesses, demand an implausible disjunction? True, there is no witness that is *always* good – but no one says there is. If on his own principles Elliott were to discover that certain witnesses boast a higher percentage of 'good readings' than other witnesses, could we not reasonably say they are 'good witnesses'? This would not mean they are always right; it would mean that, *all other things being equal*, there is a greater likelihood that these witnesses have it right than not. Has Elliott ever tried to align his own judgments as to what constitute 'good readings' with particular witnesses or groups of witnesses? (2) It seems a trifle unfair to charge conventional eclecticists with being inconsistent, or untrue to their own principles, when they sometimes, say, fail to relegate a reading that preserves an Atticism to secondary status, on the ground that the alternative is not well attested in the 'earliest and best authorities'. There is *no* principle of textual criticism that runs roughshod over *all* other principles – a point Elliott implicitly acknowledges when, within the framework of thoroughgoing eclecticism, he articulates some principle to enable the critic to choose among the variants, and insists, at least three times in this essay, that the principle is not infallible, but works well 'all other things being equal'. It would be unfair to charge him with inconsistency, or with abandoning a principle, simply because he felt that in this particular case several competing principles (in his case, always drawn from internal considerations) should be given greater weight. Why can he not extend the same courtesy to the conventional eclecticists? They are not being inconsistent; they are simply appealing to another principle, based on external evidence, which, in particular cases, they evaluate as having some weight, while he thinks it has none.

In other words, the sole difference between Elliott and the majority of NT textual critics has nothing to do with consistency, but with this one judgment: Do we know enough about how the 'good readings' are distributed in the manuscript evidence (even on the basis of purely internal considerations) to label some witnesses 'better' than others? And if so, should not that information be fed back into the business of making textual choices? And has enough information accumulated on the alignment of particular witnesses with one another that one can, with some cautions, reasonably speak of 'text types' and of which ones are 'better' than others? Such questions *cannot in principle* be answered by the sort of work that Elliott (and G.D. Kilpatrick before him) offers. To provide lists of instances where conventional eclecticists do not restrict themselves exclusively to internal considerations, and castigate them for it, sometimes raises useful alternatives that must be carefully evaluated: for that we are greatly indebted to Elliott. But the principal issue is never addressed, and *cannot* be addressed, by such discrete lists, since all sides agree that in any particular set of variations competing principles may be variously weighed. The only way this dispute between eclecticism and thoroughgoing eclecticism could be resolved would be at the statistical level.

The publishers' blurb tells us that a second volume of Elliott's essays is on the way, relating 'more directly to specific verses in the New Testament'. We shall eagerly await it.

D.A. Carson, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, Deerfield, Illinois