

#1. Turn to p.433 in UBSGNT where you see this word in

Acts 7:45 Ἰησοῦ (ee-ee-SOO = Yehoshua/Yeshua).

Proof that this is the way the

Hebrew word Yehoshua (Joshua) was written is found in Acts 7:45.

Χριστοῦ = (khree-STOO = Moshiach)

δουλος (DOO-lohs = servant/slave).

Notice the difference in the endings. Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ δουλος

These two words in Yehuda 1:1 end in

-ου and the last word ends in -ος. These are called case

endings. Greek is an inflected language, meaning that words

show their relationship to one another by adding recognizable

components to the base form. These components are called case

endings.

Look at the following sentence in English and see how the Greek

case endings, when we add them, indicate which noun is the

subject of the verb's action, which noun is the object of the

verb's action, etc. A noun is the name of a person, place, or

thing.

"Listen, O Believer, Yehuda, the servant of Moshiach Yehoshua,
wrote a letter to the Called." (Fifteen words)

Now look how the Greek noun case endings would be added to the
same sentence. Remember we said that -ου and -ος. are called case
endings. Greek is an inflected language, meaning that words
show their relationship to one another by adding recognizable
components to the base form. These components are called case
endings.

Watch how we show the way the meaning is construed by showing
the relationship of the nouns to each other by adding case endings,
thus indicating by case endings which noun is the subject,
which is the object of the preposition,
which is the direct object etc. Please be patient as we go
through this because we are leading up to something very important,
namely that the inerrancy of the Bible is at stake in the discussion
we will be having regarding various words in this book and

the case endings of these words.

"Listen, Believer ϵ , Yehuda $\alpha\varsigma$ servant $\omicron\varsigma$ Yehoshua $\omicron\upsilon$ Moshiach $\omicron\upsilon$,

wrote letter $\eta\upsilon$ Called $\omicron\iota\varsigma$." (Nine words. Compare this to the English

above: "Listen, O Believer, Yehuda, the servant of Moshiach Yehoshua,

wrote a letter to the Called." (Fifteen words)

See why G-d chose for the language of the New Testament Hellenistic

Synagogue Greek rather than English, and this is only the first advantage,

economy.)

Each of these noun case endings has a name: vocative, nominative,

genitive, accusative, dative. The name indicates the kind of

meaning relationship the noun has with the other words in the

sentence.

#2. Nouns that are subjects of the verbs of a sentence are in the

nominative case and this $-\omicron\varsigma$ ending on $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (the fourth word

in the book of Yehuda) indicates that the word is in the

nominative case. In this instance, however, δούλος is in apposition to Ιουδας, which is the subject. Apposition means that the second expression identifies or supplements the first expression. So the second noun, δούλος, is in the nominative case because it identifies the first noun, Ιουδας (the subject) and is in apposition to it. Actually, Ιουδας is called an independent nominative because it is the greeting of a letter, and the greeting is without normal subject-verb grammatical relationship. That is, the standard form of ancient letters of this period began, not "Dear Simon" but "Writer's name to name of addressees, greetings."