

# Double Accusatives

Extracted from *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics* by Daniel B. Wallace

## *Double Accusative of the Person and Thing*

This type of verb takes two direct objects, one a person and the other a thing. The thing is the nearer object; the person is the more remote object. Another way to put this is that the person is the object *affected*, while the thing is the object *effected*. This is a fairly common category.

ἐκεῖνος ὑμᾶς διδάξει πάντα.

He will teach you all things.

ὅς ὑμᾶς ἀναμνήσει τὰς ὁδοὺς μου

who will remind you of my ways.

ἐξέδσαν αὐτὸν τὴν χλαμύδα καὶ ἐνέδυσαν αὐτὸν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ.

They stripped him of [his] robe and put his own garments on him.

ἔχρισέν σε . . . ἔλαιον

he anointed you with oil

ἐρωτήσω ὑμᾶς καγὼ λόγον ἓνα

I shall ask you one thing

γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα

I gave you milk to drink

φορτίζετε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φορτία

you burden men with burdens

## *Double Accusative of Object-Complement*

An object-complement double accusative is a construction in which one accusative substantive is the direct object of the verb and the other accusative (either noun, adjective, participle, or infinitive) complements the object in that it predicts something about it. This usage occurs only with certain kinds of verbs. It is a common usage of the accusative.

Δαυὶδ ἐν πνεύματι καλεῖ αὐτὸν κύριον

David in the Spirit calls him Lord

ποιήσω ὑμᾶς ἀλειῖς ἀνθρώπων

I will make you fishers of men

πατὴρ ἀπέσταλκεν τὸν υἱὸν σωτῆρα

the Father sent the Son [as] Savior

ταῦτα ἡγήμαι . . . ζημίαν

I regard these things [to be] loss

οἱ γὰρ ἑπτὰ ἔσχον αὐτὴν γυναῖκα

for the seven [brothers] had her [as] a wife

ὃν προέθετο ὁ θεὸς ἰλαστήριον

whom God put forth [as] a propitiation