

Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΗΜΩΝ ΜΕΙΖΟΝ

GREEK LYRICS

Ἐπωδή α΄

- 1 τὸ ὕδωρ οἶνον ἐποίησας·
- 2 τυφλῶν δ' ὀφθαλμοὺς ἠνέωξας·
- 3 οὐδεὶς ὁμοίός σοι·
- 4 οὐδ' οὐ μὴ οὐδεὶς.

Ἐπωδή β΄

- 5 εἰς σκότος σύ δὴ ἔφρανες·
- 6 ἐκ δὲ τοῦ σποδοῦ ἀροῦμεν
- 7 οὐδεὶς ὁμοίός σοι·
- 8 οὐδ' οὐ μὴ οὐδεὶς.

Χορός Chorus

- 9 ὁ ἡμῶν θεὸς μείζων
- 10 ὁ ἡμῶν θεὸς γ' ἀμείνων
- 11 θεὸς ὑψηλότερος εἶ πάντων ἄλλων.
- 12 θεὸς ἰατρός ἐστίν
- 13 θαυμαστός ἐν δυνάμει
- 14 θεὸς ἡμῶν, ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν

Γέφυρα Bridge

- 15 κεῖ ὁ θεὸς γ' ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν νυν
- 16 τίς τοίνυν καθ' ἡμῶν στήσει
- 17 κεῖ ὁ θεὸς γ' ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν νυν
- 18 τί δύναται καθ' ἡμῶν στήναι
- 19 κεῖ ὁ θεὸς γ' ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν νυν
- 20 τίς τοίνυν καθ' ἡμῶν στήσει
- 21 κεῖ ὁ θεὸς γ' ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν νυν
- 22 τί δύναται καθ' ἡμῶν στήναι
- (μένε τρία μέτρα)
- 23 τί πότε ἂν ἀντιστήσεται;

Song Progression:

8μ α β, χ 3μ β χ² 4μ γ 3μ 23 χ² γ 23 χ²

SCRIPTURE CITATIONS

τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς οἶνον Water into Wine

Jn 2.9 τὸ ὕδωρ οἶνον γεγενημένον
Jn 4.6 ἐποίησεν τὸ ὕδωρ οἶνον

ὀφθαλμοὺς τυφλῶν (Eyes of the blind)

Jn 10.21 δύναται τυφλῶν ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀνοῖξαι;
Jn 9.14 ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀνέωξεν αὐτοῦ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς.

οὐδεὶς ὁμοίός σοι (None Like You)

Psalms 86.6 (LXX 85.7) οὐκ ἔστιν ὁμοίός σοι ἐν θεοῖς, κύριε,
Psalms 71.20 (LXX 70.19) ὁ θεός, ἕως ὑψίστων ἃ ἐποίησας
μεγαλεῖα, ὁ θεός, τίς ὁμοίός σοι;
Ode 1:11 τίς ὁμοίός σοι ἐν θεοῖς, κύριε; τίς ὁμοίός σοι,
Job 41:25 οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ὅμοιον αὐτῷ

οὐδὲ οὐ μὴ (No not at all)

Heb 13.5 οὐ μὴ σε ἀνώ οὐδ' οὐ μὴ σε ἐγκαταλίπω,
Deut 1.37 Οὐδὲ σὺ οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃς ἐκεῖ,
Hos 2.2 καὶ οὐδεὶς οὐ μὴ ἐξέλθῃται αὐτὴν ἐκ χειρὸς μου

οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς (There is not one)

1 Jn 1.5 ὁ θεὸς φῶς ἐστίν καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν
οὐδεμία.
Tobit 13.2 καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν, ὃ ἐκφεύξεταί τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ.
Job 41.25 οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ὅμοιον αὐτῷ

τίς καθ' ἡμῶν ἀντιστήσει (Who can stand against)

Dt 11.25 οὐκ ἀντιστήσεται οὐδεὶς κατὰ πρόσωπον ὑμῶν,
Rom 8.31 Τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν πρὸς ταῦτα; εἰ ὁ θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, τίς
καθ' ἡμῶν;
Mk 9.40 ὃς γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν καθ' ἡμῶν, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐστίν.

τὸ σκότος ἢ σκοτία (Darkness)

Mt 6.23 εἰ οὖν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ σκότος ἐστίν, τὸ σκότος
πόσον.
Luke 11:35 σκόπει οὖν μὴ τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ σκότος ἐστίν.
Jn 1.5 καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει,

μείζων ἀμείνων ἰσχυρότερος ὑψηλότερος (Bigger, Better..)

1 Jn 3.20 μείζων ἐστίν ὁ θεὸς τῆς καρδίας
1 Jn 4:4 ὅτι μείζων ἐστίν ὁ ἐν ὑμῖν ἢ ὁ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ.
Ju 14.18 καὶ τί ἰσχυρότερον λέοντος
Heb 7.26 ἀρχιερεὺς ὑψηλότερος τῶν οὐρανῶν γενόμενος
2 Chron 2.5 μέγας ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν παρὰ πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς.
Jn 13.16 οὐκ ἔστιν δοῦλος μείζων τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ
Ps 92.6 θαυμαστός ἐν ὑψηλοῖς ὁ κύριος
Judith 16.13 Κύριε, μέγας εἶ καὶ ἔνδοξος, θαυμαστός ἐν ἰσχύϊ

OUR GOD IS GREATER

OFFICIAL SONG LYRICS

Verse 1

- 1 Water You turned into wine
- 2 Opened the eyes of the blind
- 3 There's no one like you
- 4 None like You

Verse 2

- 5 Into the darkness you shine
- 6 Out of the ashes we rise
- 7 There is no one like You
- 8 None like You

Chorus

- 9 Our God is greater
- 10 Our God is stronger
- 11 God you are higher than any other
- 12 Our God is Healer
- 13 Awesome in power
- 14 Our God, Our God

Bridge

- 15 and if our God is for us
- 16 then who could ever stop us
- 17 and if our God is with us
- 18 then what could stand against.
- 19 and if our God is for us
- 20 then who could ever stop us
- 21 and if our God is with us
- 22 then what could stand against.,
- (wait three measures)
- 23 then what could stand against.,

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BACK TRANSLATION OF GREEK LYRICS

Verse 1

- 1 Water You turned into wine
- 2 Opened the eyes of the blind
- 3 There's no one like you
- 4 None like You

Verse 2

- 5 Into the darkness you shine
- 6 Out of the ashes we rise
- 7 There is no one like You
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Chorus

- 9 Our God is greater
- 10 Our God is stronger
- 11 God you are higher than any other
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- 13 Awesome in power
- 14 Our God, Our God

Bridge

- 15 and if God (is)! for us
- 16 then who could ever stop us
- 17 and if God (is)! for us
- 18 then what could stand against.
- 19 and if God (is)! for us
- 20 then who could ever stop us
- 21 and if God (is)! for us
- 22 then what could stand against.,
- (wait three measures)
- 23 then what could stand against.,

VOCABULARY AND AKESEIS

ἀγαθός -ή -όν *good; useful, beneficial;*
comparative, ἀμείνων, -ον *better*
αἴρω, ἀρῶ *I raise*
ἄλλος -η -ον *other, another*
ἀμείνων -ον *better* (cf. ἀγαθός)
ἀνγοιγω, ἀνοιξω, ἠνεωξα | ἀνέωξα
ἀνέωξας *to open*
ἀνίστημι, ἀναστήσω, ἀνέστησα | ἀνέστη
ἀροῦμεν *to rise again; set up again*
γε γ' (often untranslatable) *indeed, yes!, !!*
δή *indeed, truly, surely*
εἰμί *I am* εἶ *you are* ἐστίν *he/she/it is*
εἰς (+ acc) *into, towards, unto, to*
ἐκ ἔξ *out of; from; by*
ἐμφανής -ές *evident, manifest*
ἡμεῖς *we*
ἡμῶν *of-us, ours*
θαυμαστός -ή -όν *wonderful, amazing*
θεός -οῦ ὁ *god; God*
ιατρός -οῦ, ὁ *healer, doctor*
ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα / ἔστην, ἔστηκα
I set up; fut/perfect/2nd aor ἔστην
I stand
κατά κατ' καθ'
(+ acc) *against*
κεῖ καὶ εἰ *and if*
μείζων -ον, μείζονος *greater*
μείζων ἢ ἐγώ *greater than I*
μείζων μου *greater than me*
μή *no, not* (used with the imperative,
infinitive, subjunctive moods and
questions expecting a no answer)
νῦν *now*
ὁ ἢ τό (m, f, n) *the*
οἶνος -οῦ, ὁ *wine*

οὐ *no, not* (used with the indicative
mood – a statement of fact or a
question)
οὐδέ *and not*
οὐδέ οὐ μή *no not ___*
οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν; οὐδενός
οὐδεμίας, οὐδενός *no one, nothing*
ὀφθαλμός -οῦ, ὁ *eye*
πάς, πᾶσα, πᾶν; gen. πάντος, πάσης,
πάντος *all, each, every; the whole*
πάντων *of all*; πάντας *all* (acc. pl)
ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα *I make, do;*
ποιεῖν τινα τινα (double acc.) *to make*
something something (else)
σκότος -ους, τό *darkness*
σκοτία -ας, ἡ *shadow, darkness*
σπόδος -ου, ὁ *ashes*
στήσω *I will stand; see, ἵστημι;*
στήναι *to stand* (inf).
σύ *you* (nom. sing.) σου *of/from you*
(gen.); σοι *to you* (with, by, etc; dat.)
τίς τί; *who?, what?* τίνος *of-whom/what?*
(gen.); τίνι *to-whom/what?* (dat.); τίνα,
τί *whom? what?* (acc.)
τοίνυν *then* (inferential)
τυφλός -οῦ, ὁ *a blind (man)*
ὔδωρ, ὕδατος, τό *water*
ὑπέρ (preposition)
on behalf of (+ gen)
ὑπὲρ πάντας *for all*
ὑψηλός -ή -όν *high*
ὑψηλότερος -η -ον *higher*
ὑψηλότερος τοῦ / τῆς *higher than the*
ὑψηλότερος ἢ + *higher than* nom case
ὑψος -εος, τό *summit, crown; height*

PHRASES AND GRAMMAR POINTS

WORD ORDER. Word order in Greek is very flexible. While the pattern Subject Object Verb may be the most used order, It is very hard to define any set pattern. Verb at end: Lines 1,2,16,20.

SENTENCES WITH NO TO-BE VERB. If a statement is subject complement, such as *God is greater, His name is Jesus* (predicate adjective / nominative) the linking verb is usually omitted, unless emphasis is intended. Lines 10,11 vs 11 εἶ. Common linking verbs are εἰμί, γίνομαι, ὑπάρχω. In such cases, the subject almost always has the article (see lines 9, 10, 15, 17 ὁ θεός (ἐστιν) ____.)

NEGATIVE WITH NEGATIVES. A double negative does not contradict, as in English. Phrases such as οὐδ' οὐ μη occur for emphasis. "No one does not" οὐκ οὐδεὶς ποιεῖ = no one does not. SIC! Greek has two no words (οὐ and μή). οὐ is used for statements of fact or straightforward questions; μή is used with infinitives, participles and the subjunctive, imperative and optative moods.

EMPHASIS. Greek uses a number of ways to emphasize content. 1) Word Order – the most important word is brought to the front of a sentence. 2) Particles – these single word adverbs change the subtle meaning and are used to flag words (like an inline exclamation point) e.g. δὴ, γε, ἄν, νυν, τοίνυν, τοι. 3) Mood of the verb. Lines 5, 10, 15, 17, 23. 4) Voice of the verb (In 23 ἀντιστήσεται).

ADJECTIVES. Adjectives in Greek can become nouns by the article. τυφλός, blind (m) becomes ὁ τυφλός the blind (man) or ἡ τυφλή the blind (woman). Most adjectives have 3 endings, masc. fem. neut. (shown by the vocab entr), but sometimes the masc. and fem. are the same (τίς, ἀμείνων, ἐμφανής, μείζων).

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. Conditional sentences are if-then sentences. In their simplest form, assuming the facts of the statement are true, Greek uses εἰ (if) + indicative mood in the if statement (apodosis) and just the indicative (present or future) in the 'then' part (protasis). See lines 15-16. καὶ εἰ ἐστίν....στήσει.

VERB: THE MIDDLE VOICE. There are three voices in Greek (English only has active/passive) and has to use other words to highlight the subject. Greek verbs usually inflect for all three voices for most verbs. The Middle voice may be active or passive, and has the force of emphasizing who/what is doing or receiving the action. Using the middle voice focuses attention on the subject of the verb: δύναται *is able* (to) (18), ἀντιστήσεται *he/she/it will stand against* are both middle. It takes a long time to master the nuances of Greek voice. Just be aware that the middle is a different ending than the standard -ω, -εις, -ει; -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι endings used in the Present Active Indicative tense.

PAST TENSE USES. There are several past tenses in Greek. The aorist tense (In 1 ἐποίησας, In 2 ἠνέωξας) makes a simple statement of fact without reference to the duration or result. The other past tense, the imperfect tense (not shown ἐποιεῖ) would say *he was making.... he was opening...*

FUTURE VERB FORMS. The future tense forms by adding a sigma between the verb stem and the person/number ending: στή-σ-ει. Sometimes the sigma with join with another letter to become ξ, or ψ e.g. ἀνοίγ-σ-ω. After liquids (ν, μ, λ, ρ) and dentals (δ, τ, ζ, θ) the sigma disappears (with some changes to the surrounding vowels).

DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE. Some verbs take two accusative objects. See line 1 He made the water wine. τὸ ὕδωρ (εἰς) οἶνον. Other examples of a "double accusative" verb is καλέω (e.g. I name him John αὐτὸν Ἰωάννην).