

LESSON XXI**21.1 Introduction**

In this lesson we repeat the information from the preceding lessons. As Greek often uses participles, it is of the utmost importance that you can spot them and translate them. Take good notice of the case and tense they are written in. Study the overview of the thematic aorist thoroughly.

21.2 Repetition of lesson 15: the perfect tense

The perfect tense is formed by putting a prefix in front of the root of the verb and behind the root the endings.

a) the prefix

The prefix consists of the consonant with which the verb begins and the letter ε.

πιστεύω > πεπίστευκα

When the root of the verb begins with a vowel, this vowel is strengthened, i.e. is lengthened (α and ε become η, ο becomes ω).

ἀγοράζω > ἠγόρακα

When the root of a verb begins with an aspirated consonant, then the prefix begins with a non-aspirated consonant (θ, φ, χ become τ, π, κ).

θεραπεύω > τεθεράπευκα

b) the endings. The endings of the perfect tense begin with a κ.

When a verb has a root ending in a vowel, then that vowel is lengthened in front of the endings: α becomes η (α after ε, ι, ρ stays α), ε becomes η, ο becomes ω

ἀγαπάω > ἠγάπηκα

When a verb has a root ending in a dental (δ, τ, ζ), then the dental is dropped in front of the endings.

βαπτίζω > βεβάπτικα

When the root of a verb ends in π or β, then the κ of the endings becomes a φ.

βλέπω > βέβλεφα

When the root of a verb ends in κ or γ, then the κ changes into a χ.

ἄγω > ἤχα

The endings of the perfect tense are:

- κα
- κας
- κεν
- καμεν
- κατε
- κασι(ν)

21.3 Repetition of lesson 15: how adjectives are used

Adjectives are inflected.

The *masculine* adjective usually ends in -ος and is inflected as a noun of the second declension, also ending in -ος (λόγος).

The *feminine* adjective ends in -η or in -α (after ε, ι, ρ) and is inflected as a noun of the first declension ending in -η (ἀρχή) or -α (ἡμέρα).

The *neuter* adjective ends in -ον and is inflected as a noun of the second declension ending in -ον (ἔργον).

Adjectives can be used in three ways:

a) as an adjective. The adjective agrees in gender, number and case with the word it belongs to.

b) as a substantive. The adjective does not belong to another word and takes the definite article. In this way the adjective acts as a substantive. Gender, number and case depend on the function of the word in the sentence.

c) as a predicate. The adjective qualifies the substantive usually in combination with a verb. Gender, number and case depend on the noun that the adjective qualifies.

21.4 Repetition of lesson 15: the determinative pronoun αὐτός

The determinative pronoun αὐτός is inflected as follows:

		m.	f.	neut.
sing.	1st c.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
	2nd c.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
	3rd c.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
	4th c.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
pl.	1st c.	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
	2nd c.	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
	3rd c.	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
	4th c.	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

αὐτός is used in three ways:

- 1) not immediately preceded by the definite article: 'self'
- 2) immediately preceded by the definite article: 'the same'
- 3) without the definite article: 'he, she, it' (personal pronoun of the third person)

21.5 Repetition of lesson 16: the pluperfect of regular verbs

The pluperfect of regular verbs is formed as follows:

- in front of the root a prefix is formed through reduplication consisting of a consonant and a vowel

- in front of this prefix also the augment is put (ἐ-)

- behind the root the endings are attached

- κη
- κης
- κει(ν)
- κεμεν
- κετε
- κεισαν

Verbs with a root ending in a vowel have that vowel lengthened.

τιμάω > ἔτετιμήκη

When a verb root begins with a vowel, that vowel is lengthened and the endings follow the root. Therefore in this case, outside of the endings, there is no characteristic for the pluperfect.

ἀγαπάω > root ἀγαπα- > ἤγαπα- > ἤγαπήκη (perfect ἤγάπηκα)

When the root ends in a dental, the dental is dropped in front of the endings.

βαπτίζω > root βαπτιζ- > βεβαπτιζ- > ἐβεβαπτιζ- > ἐβεβαπτίκη

When the root ends in a π or β, the endings take on the φ instead of the κ.

βλέπω > root βλεπ- > βεβλεπ- > ἐβεβλεπ- > ἐβεβλέφη

When the root ends in a κ or γ, the endings take on a χ instead of a κ.

ἄγω > root ἀγ- > ἤγ- > ἤχη

21.6 Repetition of lesson 16: overview of the past tense of οἶδα

ἤδειν
ἤδεις
ἤδει
ἤδειμεν
ἤδειτε
ἤδεισαν

21.7 Repetition of lesson 16: the particle ἄν

ἄν is a particle that gives a word or sentence extra meaning, depending on the combination of ἄν with a certain mood and tense.

Rule: (subordinate clause) εἰ + simple past tense/ aorist, (main sentence) ἄν + simple past tense/ aorist = irrealis

21.8 Repetition of lesson 16: the relative pronoun

		m.	f.	neut.
sing.	1st c.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	2nd c.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
	3rd c.	ὧ	ἣ	ὧ
	4th c.	ὅν	ἣν	ὅ
		m.	f.	neut.
pl.	1st c.	οἷ	αἷ	ἅ
	2nd c.	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν
	3rd c.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
	4th c.	οὓς	ἄς	ἅ

The relative pronoun agrees in gender, number and case with the word it belongs to. It takes its case in accordance with its function in the relative subordinate clause.

In a few cases the relative pronoun takes the case of the word it belongs to, despite its function in the subordinate clause. This phenomenon is called '*tractio relativi*' or '*perseveration*'.

21.9 Repetition of lesson 17: the present tense participle of regular verbs

		m.	f.	neut.
sing.	1st c.	- ων	- ουσα	- ον
	2nd c.	- οντος	- ουσης	- οντος
	3rd c.	- οντι	- ουση	- οντι
	4th c.	- οντα	- ουσαν	- ον
pl.	1st c.	- οντες	- ουσαι	- οντα
	2nd c.	- οντων	- ουσων	- οντων
	3rd c.	- ουσιν	- ουσαις	- ουσιν
	4th c.	- οντας	- ουσας	- οντα

These endings are attached to the root of the regular verb.

At the same time these endings are also the *forms* of the present tense participle of εἰμί.

The participle is used in the following ways:

a) as an attribute

The participle is used as an adjective.

Its position is then between the definite article and the substantive, or it follows the substantive with repetition of the article.

Translation: as participle or as a relative subordinate clause

b) as a substantive

The participle functions as a substantive because of the definite article. Often a participle is preferred over a substantive, because it can include a direct object.

Translation: as a substantive or as a relative subordinate clause, preceded by 'he/she, those (that)'

c) as a predicate

The participle describes events that take place besides the main event. The tense of the participle denotes whether these side events happen before, during or after the main event.

Translation: as an adverbial subordinate clause (mostly of time). When the participle is of the present tense, the relative clause begins with 'while, during.' When the participle is in the aorist, the relative clause begins with 'after.'

Sometimes the participle can also be translated as a main verb besides the real main verb. In that case use the copulative 'and.'

Also the participle in combination with the main verb can convey a stronger meaning than the main verb by itself. Often this is the case with a form of εἰμί as the main verb. The participle must then be translated as the main verb.

21.10 Repetition of lesson 17: the present tense infinitive

The present tense infinitive is formed by attaching the ending -ειν behind the root. The infinitive must be translated with '(in order) to'

21.11 Repetition of lesson 18: the demonstrative pronoun οὗτος

		m.	f.	neut.
sing.	1st c.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο
	2nd c.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	3rd c.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
	4th c.	τούτων	ταύτην	τούτο
pl.	1st c.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	2nd c.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	3rd c.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
	4th c.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Usage:

οὗτος can be used in two ways:

- as an adjective. The form of οὗτος belongs to a certain word and must be translated with 'this, that.'

- as a substantive. This usually is written in the neuter plural form. The form of οὗτος is used by itself and must be translated with 'these things.'

21.12 Repetition of lesson 18: simple present tense of verbs with roots ending in a vowel

In the case of verbs with a root ending in a vowel, contraction takes place of the last vowel of the root and the first vowel of the ending. This contraction takes place in all forms derived from the present tense, namely the simple present tense itself, the simple past tense, the participle and the present tense infinitive. Contraction follows these rules:

root ending in α:	α + ε- sound (ε, ει, η, η) > α
	α + ο- sound (ο, οι, ου, ω) > ω
root ending in ε:	ε + ε > ει
	ε + ο > ου
	ε + long vowel or diphthong > ε is dropped
root ending in ο:	ο + ε, ο, ου > ου
	ο + η, ω > ω
	ο + ει, η, οι > οι

21.13 Repetition of lesson 19: the sigmaic aorist

In front of the root an augment is put. Behind the root the following endings are attached.

- σα
- σας
- σε(ν)
- σαμεν
- σατε
- σαν

The participle of the sigmatic aorist is formed as follows: behind the root the endings of the present tense participle are put, with this difference that the vowel *ο* (masculine and neuter) and *ου* (feminine) are replaced by the characteristic of the aorist *-σα-*.

The only exception is the 1st c. sing. m. : present tense ending *-ων*, aorist ending *-σας*.

A participle never takes the augment.

		m.	f.	neut.
sing.	1st c.	- σας	- σασα	- σαν
	2nd c.	- σαντος	- σασης	- σαντος
	3rd c.	- σαντι	- σαση	- σαντι
	4th c.	- σαντα	- σασαν	- σαν
pl.	1st c.	- σαντες	- σασαι	- σαντα
	2nd c.	- σαντων	- σασων	- σαντων
	3rd c.	- σασιν	- σασαις	- σασιν
	4th c.	- σαντας	- σασας	- σαντα

The infinitive of the sigmatic aorist is formed by attaching *-σαι* behind the root.

When the root ends in a vowel, then this vowel is lengthened in front of the ending of the sigmatic aorist.

$\alpha > \eta$ (behind ϵ , ι , ρ stays an α !)

$\epsilon > \eta$

$ο > ω$

When the root ends in a labial (π , β , ϕ), then the labial contracts with the σ to form a ψ .

$\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$: root $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi-$ \rightarrow $\xi\beta\lambda\epsilon\psi\alpha$

When the root ends in a guttural (κ , γ , χ), then the guttural contracts with the σ to form a ξ .

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\iota\gamma\omega$: root $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\iota\gamma-$ \rightarrow $\eta\acute{\nu}\omicron\iota\xi\alpha$

When the root ends in a dental (δ , ζ , θ), then the dental is dropped in front of the σ .

$\beta\alpha\pi\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$: root $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta-$ \rightarrow $\xi\beta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\iota\sigma\alpha$

Translation of aorist forms:

The aorist describes a onetime act. The aorist therefore can be translated as a perfect tense. Another possible translation is the so-called *ingressivus*. The aorist in that case denotes that the act starts; e.g. ‘And Jesus broke out in tears (John 11. 35).’

The participle of the aorist possesses the same usages as the present tense participle. If the aorist participle is used as a predicate, use the copulative ‘after.’ The participle describes an act that has been completed before the main act.

The aorist infinitive must be translated as the present tense participle.

21.14 Repetition of lesson 19: τις, τίς, τι, τί

		m./f.	neut.	m./f.	neut.
sing.	1st c.	τις	τι	τίς	τί
	2nd c.	τινος	τινος	τίνος	τίνος
	3rd c.	τινι	τινι	τίνι	τίνι
	4th c.	τινα	τι	τίνα	τί
		m./f.	neut.	m./f.	neut.
pl.	1st c.	τινες	τινα	τίνες	τίνα
	2nd c.	τινων	τινων	τίνων	τίνων
	3rd c.	τισιν	τισιν	τίσιν	τίσιν
	4th c.	τινας	τινα	τίνας	τίνα

Usages:

a) τις, τι - indefinite pronoun

- as an adjective. The indefinite pronoun belongs to a substantive and agrees in gender, number and case with this substantive. Translation: 'one, a certain'

- as a substantive. The indefinite pronoun stands by itself. Translation: masculine/ feminine 'somebody, a certain one,' (plural) 'some;' neuter 'something.'

b) τίς, τί- interrogative

- as an adjective. The interrogative belongs to a substantive and agrees with it in gender, number and case. Translation: 'what, which?'

- as a substantive. The interrogative stands by itself. Translation: masculine/ feminine 'who?,' neuter 'what?'

21.15 Repetition of lesson 20: the thematic aorist

The thematic aorist has as basis a root that differs from its present tense root. At first we give an overview of a number of verbs with the thematic aorist.

N.B. Combinations (verb plus prefix) are omitted, unless already treated earlier.

verb	pr. tense root	aorist root
ἀμαρτάνω	ἀμαρταν-	ἀμαρτ-
ἀναπίπτω	ἀναπιπτ-	ἀναπεσ-
βάλλω	βαλλ-	βαλ-
ἔρχομαι	ἔρχ-	ἔλθ-
ἔσθίω	ἔσθι-	φαγ-
εὕρισκω	εὕρισκ-	εὕρ-
λαμβάνω	λαμβάν-	λαβ-
λανθάνω	λανθαν-	λαθ-
λέγω	λεγ-	εἶπ-
μανθάνω	μανθαν-	μαθ-
ὄρώω	ὄρα-	ἴδ-
πίνω	πιν-	πι-
τρέχω	τρεχ-	δραμ-
φεύγω	φευγ-	φυγ-

The thematic aorist receives the endings of the simple past tense.

Its participle takes the endings of the present tense participle.

Its infinitive takes the ending of the present tense participle.

21.16 Repetition of lesson 20: ὅδε- this (one here), ἐκεῖνος- that (one there)

		m.	f.	neut.
sing.	1st c.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
	2nd c.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε
	3rd c.	τῷδε	τῆδε	τῷδε
	4th c.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
pl.	1st c.	οἷδε	αἶδε	τάδε
	2nd c.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
	3rd c.	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
	4th c.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
		m.	f.	neut.
sing.	1st c.	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
	2nd c.	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
	3rd c.	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
	4th c.	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
pl.	1st c.	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
	2nd c.	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
	3rd c.	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
	4th c.	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

Usages:

ὅδε is mostly used as a noun.

Only once is it used as an adjective.

ἐκεῖνος is mostly used as an adjective. In that case it takes gender, number and case of the word it belongs to.

A few times ἐκεῖνος is used as a noun. Translation: as a personal pronoun (masculine/feminine, or as a demonstrative pronoun (neuter).

Usages of the three demonstrative pronouns ὅδε, οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος

ὅδε denotes what is by the speaker: 'this (here with me)'

what follows immediately: 'this (next)'

οὗτος denotes what is by the person spoken to: 'that (there with you)'

what precedes immediately: 'that (point just mentioned)'

ἐκεῖνος denotes what is neither by the speaker, nor by the person spoken to: 'that (over there)'

21.17 The background of the New Testament: General

To study the New Testament it is important to know that the Greek of the New Testament is koinè-Greek, a common vehicle of expression in the areas around the Mediterranean after the victories of Alexander the Great. Koinè consists mostly of Attic with some characteristics of the Ionic dialect. As far as the individual bible books are concerned, some deviate more from Attic than others.

The most salient characteristic of the New Testament is the foundation of a Christian vocabulary. Certain words receive specific christian meanings that last for centuries and up to today. Another noteworthy aspect of the language is the great number of Semitic idioms; constructions derived from the Hebrew of the Old Testament.

After the nascence of Christianity many church fathers wrote in Greek and Latin. These languages declined, but from the fourteenth century and onward interest in classical studies revived. Literary works were translated and classical styles were imitated. Also the New Testament was studied more. Publications of the original text, translations and commentaries have since bettered the study of the New Testament.

NOTES: