

LESSON XXVIII**28.1 Introduction**

In this repetition lesson we give you all forms of the regular verb in orderly paradigms, as well as all forms of the verb 'to be.' Learn to recognize them as well as possible by reading them aloud to yourself and that consciously. Repeat also all the sentences and new words of the latter seven lessons. Success!

28.2 The Tenses of the Regular Verb**A. Present Tense**

(indicative mood)	(conjunctive mood)	(optative)	(imperative)	(infinitive)	(participle)
louw	louw	louoimi		louein	louwn,-onto" louousa
louei"	louh/	louoi"	loue		
louei	louh/	louoi	louetw		
louon,-onto"					
louomen	louwmen	louoimen			
louete	louhte	louoite	louete		
louousi(n)	louwsi(n)	louoien	louetwsan		

B. Simple Past

ejouon
 ejoue"
 ejoue(n)
 ejouomen
 ejouete
 ejouon

C. Future Tense

lousw	lousein
lousei"	
lousei	
lousomen	
louseite	
lousousi(n)	

D. Aorist

ejousa	lousw	lousaimi	lousai	lousa",-anto"
ejousa"	loush/	lousai"		lousasa
ejouse(n)	loush/	lousai		lousan
ejousamen	louswmen	lousaimen		
ejousate	loushte	lousaite		
ejousan	louswsi(n)	lousaien (louseian)		

E. Perfect Tense

Ielouka

Ielouka"

Ielouke(n)

Ieloukamen

Ieloukate

Ieloukasi(n)

Ieloukenai

Ieloukw"

Ieloukuia

Ielouko"

F. Pluperfect

(e)Ieloukei

(e)Ieloukei"

(e)Ieloukei

(e)Ieloukeimen

(e)Ieloukeite

(e)Ieloukeisan

28.3 The Tenses of the Verb 'to be'

A. Present

eiji

wj

eij

hj'

eġtin

hj'

eijh

eġsmen

wjnen

eġste

hjte

eġsin

wġsin

iġqi

eġtw (hġw)

eġste

eġtwsan

eijhai

wj, ojto"

ouġa, ouġh"

oj, ojto"

B. Simple Past

hġhn

hj' (hġsq)

hġ

hġnen (hġneq)

hġte

hġsan

C. Future

eġsmai

eġh/

eġtai

eġsomeq

eġsesq

eġsontai

eġsesqai

eġsomeno"

eġsomena

eġsomenon

28.4 The Greek Word for ‘everything’

In the usual way we repeat all forms of ‘pa’.

pa''	pasa	pan
panto''	pash''	panto''
panti	pash/	panti
panta	pasan	pan
pante''	pasai	panta
pantwn	paswn	pantwn
pasi(n)	pasai''	pasi(n)
panta''	pasa''	panta

28.5 An Example of the Inflection of a Noun of the 1st Declension

Here all forms of the 1st declension substantive ‘ejtolh’.

ejtolh	ejtolai
ejtolh''	ejtolwn
ejtolh/	ejtolai''
ejtolhn	ejtola''

28.6 Examples of the 2nd Declension

Here follow the forms of two nouns of the 2nd declension.

oJlogo''	oiJlogoi	to ejgon	ta ejga
tou logou	twn logwn	tou ejgou	twn ejgwn
tw/logw/	toi'' logoi''	tw/ejgw/	toi'' ejgoi''
ton logon	tou'' logou''	to ejgon	ta ejga

28.7 An Example of the 3rd Declension

We end with a substantive of the 3rd declension: ‘hJepi'' (the hope).

hJepi''	aiJepide''
th'' ejpido''	twn ejpidwn
th/ejpidi	tai'' ejpisi(n)
thn ejpida	ta'' ejpida''

If you came this far, you should be able to make it!

28.8 Etymology

nardo''	–	‘nard(plant)’ (from East India); Sanskrit, Hebr. ‘nerd’, Eng. ‘nard’
nekro''	–	‘dead’; cf. ‘necrophilia’
nun	–	‘now’; cf. G. ‘nun’ Lat. ‘nunc’
xeno''	–	‘strange(r)’, ‘host’; cf. ‘xenophobia’
odo''	–	‘way’, ‘road’; cf. ‘cathode’
oijkonomia	–	‘administration’ (lit. ‘tending of the house[hold]’); cf. ‘economy’
oijkonomo''	–	‘administrator’; cf. ‘economist’
oJigo''	–	‘little’, ‘small’; cf. ‘oligarch’
oJlo''	–	‘whole’ ‘complete’; cf. ‘hologram’

ojhoma	–	‘name’; cf. L. ‘nomen’, G. ‘Name’
ojegomai	–	‘I stretch myself towards’, ‘I reach to’, ‘I desire’; cf. Lat. ‘rego’, Eng. ‘to reach’, G. ‘recken’, ‘strecken’, ‘reichen’
ojfano"	–	‘orphan’, (particularly) ‘father(less)’
oifqalmo"	–	‘eye’; cf. ‘ophthalmology’
paqo"	–	‘(sinful) desire’, ‘passion’; cf. ‘pathos’
paidagwgo"	–	‘teacher’; cf. ‘pedagogue’
pal aio"	–	‘old’; cf. ‘palaeoclimatology’, etc.
panoplia	–	‘full armor’; cf. Eng. ‘panoply’
paradeiso"	–	‘paradise’ (that is, the third heaven; not the Garden of Eden)
paradoxo"	–	‘incredible’, ‘wonderful’; cf. ‘paradox’
patr	–	‘father’; cf. Lat. ‘pater’, G. ‘Vater’, Fr. ‘père’, etc.
penthkosth	–	‘Pentecost’
planaw	–	‘I deceive’, ‘I mislead’; cf. ‘planet’ (roaming star)
plasma	–	‘lump of clay for the potter’; cf. ‘plasma’
poihma	–	‘work’, ‘what has been made’; cf. Eng. ‘poem’
pol emo"	–	‘war’, ‘dispute’; cf. ‘polemic’
pornoç-nh	–	‘(male)prostitute’, ‘prostituée’; cf. ‘porno’
pragma	–	‘thing’, ‘case’, ‘deed’, ‘what has been/is being done’; cf. ‘pragmatic’
profhth"	–	‘prophet’ [<i>< profēmi ‘to announce’</i>]
profhtiko"	–	‘prophetic’
profhti"	–	‘prophetess’
pur	–	‘fire’ [probably from Sanscrit <i>pu</i> ‘to purify’]; cf. Eng. ‘fire’, ‘pyromania’, G. ‘Feuer’, Dutch ‘puur’
purgo"	–	‘tour’, ‘bulwark’; cf. D. ‘burcht’, G. ‘Burg’

28.9 Homework

Translate the following chapter from the Bible. (Make your own translation and do not look it up!)

}O hñ apl archj(o) akhkoamen(o) ewrakamen toi j oifqalmoi j hmwh(o) eqeasameqa kai. ai ceirej hmwh eyhla, fhsan peri. tou/ logou thj zwhj kai. h zwh. efanerwqh(kai. ewrakamen kai. marturoumen kai. apagge lomen umih thn zwhn thn aiwnion htij hñ proj ton patera kai. efanerwqh hmi h) o) ewrakamen kai. akhkoamen(apagge lomen kai. umih(i) ða kai. umei j koinwnian echte meql hmwhñ kai. h koinwnia de. h hmeta, ra meta. tou patroj kai. meta. tou/ uiou/ autou/ Vhsou/ Cristouñ kai. tauta grafomen hmei j(i) ða h cara. hmwh hñ-peplhrwmenhñ Kai. estin aut h hñ aggelia hñ akhkoamen apl autou/ kai. anagge lomen umih(o) ti o) qeoj fwj estin kai. skotia en autw/ ouk estin oudemiañ VEan eipwmen o) ti koinwnian ecomen metV autou/ kai. en tw/ skotei peripatwmen(yeudomeqa kai. ou poioumen thn al hgeian\ ean de. en tw/ fwti. peripatwmen wj autoj estin en tw/ fwti(koinwnian ecomen metV al h, lwn kai. to. aima Vhsou/ tou/ uiou/ autou/ kaqarizei hma j apo. pashj amartia jñ ean eipwmen o) ti amartian ouk ecomen(eautou j planwmen kai.

h' aŋhgeia ouk estin en hmiñā ean omologwmen taj amartiaj hmwh(pistoj estin kai. dikaioj(iħa aŋh/ hmiñ taj amartiaj kai. kaqarish/ ħmaĵ apo. pashj adikiaĵā ean eipwmen oŋti ouc ħmarthkamen(yeusthn poioumen auton kai. o' logoj autou/ouk estin en hmiñā

aĵkouw--aĵkhoa

oŋaw- eŋraka

qeaomai -I see, I behold

yħlafaw -I grope

eĵanerwqh -he/it/she has appeared (aor. passivum)

koinwnia -communion, fellowship

peplhrwmenh -fulfilled, fully believed (< pl hrow I fill)

yeudomai -I lie (deponens)

pl anaw -I deceive, I mislead

aĵh/ -(aor. < aĵihmi 'I forgive', 'I send away')[aor. effectivus:that He may forgive (for good)]

28.10 The Background of the New Testament: Roman Architecture I

We now devote a few short articles to Roman architecture. The Romans fabricated two kinds of houses, the *domus* and the *insula*. The first was the privilege of the affluent, the latter was an apartment building for the working class. The *domus* consisted of a few rooms built around an atrium. Often more rooms were added at the back around a court with columns, the peristyle. The atrium was an oblong room with an open roof. The atrium with the surrounding chambers was purely built in Roman style. The peristyle was drawn up in Greek or Middle-Eastern fashion.

The common activities of the family took place in the atrium. The chambers around it were meant for relaxation and conversation. It could be reached from the street through the *prothyrum*, an entrance with corridor. Between the atrium and the peristyle there was the *tablinum*, an open living room that could be closed with a curtain. A broad walkway, the *fauces*, was situated at the side of the *tablinum* to provide easy access to the peristyle.

The peristyle, such as in the *domus* of Vettii at Pompeji, encompassed the family living room. Around the court of columns were situated the *oecus* (reception), the *cubiculai* (sleeping rooms), the *alae* (niches for private conversations), the *triclinai* (dining rooms). In the *domus* of Pansa at Pompeji the *triclinai* possess three couches for nine persons to lie on (as was customary for Romans); nine persons being the accepted number of guests for a Roman party. The latter *domus* also possessed an upper storey built both around the atrium and the peristyle.

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