

LESSON XXIX

29.1 Introduction

In this lesson we treat you on the simple past tense of the passive voice. This tense is formed by putting the augment *ej* in front of the verb and the verb conjugations that are characteristic for past tenses of the passive voice (also called the **passivum**) at the end.

29.2 Examples from the N.T.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dio kai ejekoptomhn ta polla tou ejqein pro" uola" | Therefore I was also often hindered to go to you. (Rom 15. 22) | ejkoptw-I hinder ta pol a-used as an adverb < pol u" (much, lit. many things) often |
| ejouou | –you were (being) washed | is missing as a passive voice |
| diesth aj j autwn kai ajfereto ej' ton oujanon | He departed from them and was carried up into heaven. (Luke 24. 51) | diisthmi-I depart, I stand apart ajaf_-I carry up, I bring up |
| apoqanonte" ej wJ kateicomeqa | –having died to what we were bound by– (Rom. 7. 6) | ej-in, by katecomai-I am bound, I am kept down |
| Oijdate oJi oJe ejnh hje pro" ta eijwla ta afwna wJ aj hjesqe apagomenoi | You know that, when you were heathen, you were led off to the idols, in whatever way you were led. (1 Cor. 12. 2) | ejno"-nation, ta ejnh-the heathen, eijwl on-idol, afwno"-dumb, hjesqe<ajw, apagw-I lead away/off |
| hjqion, epinon, eJamoun, eJamizonto, ajri hJ hde- ra" eijelqe Nwe ej' thn kibwton | They ate, they drank, they married, they were given into marriage, until the day that Noah went into the ark. (Luke 17. 20) | ejqiw-I eat, gamew-I marry, gamizw-I give into marriage, eijsercomai-I enter (note: this seems like a passive voice, but is a so-called deponens–explained later), hJ kibwto"-the ark |

We repeat the conjugations of the simple past tense of the passive voice for you.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| ejouomhn | ejouomeqa |
| ejouou | ejouesqe |
| ejoueto | ejouonto |

29.3 Examples from the N.T. of the adjective ajhqhς (true/truthful)

We continue with conjugations of this adjective of the 3rd declension.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Didaskale, oijdamen oJi ajhqh" ej | Teacher, we know that you are truthful. (Mt. 22. 16b) | didaskalo"-teacher |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| sumbebhken aujtoi" to th" ajhqou" paroimia" | What the truthful proverb says, has happened to them. (2 Pet. 2. 22) | sumbainein-to happen (plus 3rd case), paroimia-proverb |
| ajhqeí | | 3rde c., missing in the N.T. |
| (epimarturw) tauthn eijhai ajhqh carin tou qeou | (I witness) that this is the true grace of God. (1 Pet. 5. 12) | epimarturw-I witness |
| kai ouk hjei oti ajhqe" ejstin to ginomenon dia tou ajgelou | And he did not know that what happened through the angel was true.(Acts 12. 9) | |
| touto ajhqe" eijhka" | What you said is true. (Joh. 4. 8) | eijhka"-perfect tense < legw |
| panta de osa eipen jw- annah" peri toutou ajhqh hj | All that John said about Him was true. (John 10. 22) | (Take note that a neuter plural is followed by a verb in the 3rd person singular) |
| wj planoi kai ajhqeí" | As deceivers and truthful (people). (2 Cor.5. 8) | plano"-deceiver |
| ajhqwn | | 2nd c. pl. m. and f.(missing) |
| ajhqesi(n) | | 3rd c. pl. m. f. (missing) |
| ajhqeí" | | 4th c. pl. m. f. (missing) |

Here the paradigm for these forms.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| | | mas./femin. | neuter |
| 1st case | singular | ajhqh" | ajhqe" |
| 2nd " | " | ajhqou" | ajhqou" |
| 3rd " | " | ajhqeí | ajhqeí |
| 4th " | " | ajhqh | ajhqe" |
| 1st case | plural | ajhqeí" | ajhqh |
| 2nd " | " | ajhqwn | ajhqwn |
| 3rd " | " | ajhqesi(n) | ajhqesi(n) |
| 4th " | " | ajhqeí" | ajhqh |

29.4 Etymology

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| rābbi | – | ‘rabbi’, ‘teacher’; < Heb. ‘rav’, i.e. ‘great’, ‘much’ |
| rōdh | – | ‘wagon’; cf. Eng. ‘to ride’, D. ‘rijden’ |
| rizā | – | ‘root’; cf. Lat. ‘radix’, Eng. ‘root’, G. ‘Reis’ |
| sabbaton | – | ‘Sabbath’, ‘saturday’; < Heb. ‘shabbaat’, i.e. ‘resting day’ |
| sakko" | – | ‘sack’; cf. Heb. ‘sak’, Lat. ‘saccus’, Eng. ‘sack’ |
| sindwn | – | ‘linen (cloth)’; cf. Heb. ‘sadien’, Skr. ‘sindhu’, Egypt. ‘schenti’, D. ‘satiijn’ |
| smurna | – | ‘myrrh’; cf. Heb. ‘moor’, Eng. ‘myrrh’ |
| spoggo" | – | ‘sponge’ |
| stadion | – | ‘racing course’, ‘arena’, ‘stadium (185 m.)’ |
| stegw | – | ‘I cover’, ‘I bear (patiently)’; cf. Lat. ‘tego’, Eng. ‘to deck’, ‘to thatch’, D. ‘dekken’ |
| stellw | – | ‘I set’, ‘I equip’; cf. G. ‘stellen’, Eng. ‘stall’, D. ‘stellen’ |
| stenazw | – | ‘I groan’; cf. G. ‘stöhnen’, Eng. ‘stentorian’, D. ‘steunen’ |
| stigma | – | ‘mark (sign)’; cf. Lat. ‘stimulus’, Eng. ‘to stick’, ‘to sting’, G. ‘stechen’, D. ‘steken’ |
| stomaco" | – | ‘stomach’, ‘belly’; cf. Eng. ‘stomach’ |
| sumpaqew | – | ‘sympathy’, ‘(lit. ‘I suffer together with’) |
| sumposion | – | ‘(guests of a) drinking party’, ‘group’, ‘row’; cf. ‘symposium’ |
| sumfwnia | – | ‘music’, [lit. ‘sounding together’]; cf. ‘symphony’ |
| sunagwgh | – | ‘(meeting in a) synagogue’ |
| sunedrion | – | ‘Jewish counsel’, ‘Sanhedrin’; cf. Eng. ‘Sanhedrin’ |
| scisma | – | ‘schism’ |
| scolh | – | ‘school’ |

29.5 Homework

Translate the following sentences.

- o[ti kaqw] ekei[ho]j estin kai. hmei] e[smen] en tw[kosmw] toutw[.]
- ean eiph] o' pouj({Oti ouk eimi. ceir(ouk eimi. ek tou/ swmatoj(ouw para. touto ouk estin ek tou/ swmatoj[.]
- tau]ta, estin ta. koinou]hta ton anqrwpon(to. de. aniptoij cersin fagei]h ouw koinoi/ ton anqrwpon[.]
- kai. anebh] o' kapnoj tw]h qumiamatwn tai]j proseucaij tw]h agiwn ek ceiroj tou/ aggelou enw pion tou/ qeou[.]
- W]hsouj de. pl]hrhj pneumatou agiou upestreyen apo. tou/ Vlordanou kai. hgeto en tw[pneumatou en th[erhmw]
- :Hgonto de. kai. e]teroi kakou]rgoi dup sun autw]
- h' de. prumna elueto upo. th]j bi]aj I]twh kumatwn[.]
- diefereto de. o' logoj tou/ kuriou di]v o]lh]j th]j cwraj)
- calasantej to. skeubj(ou]tw]j eferonto[.]
- W]n de. tai]j hmeraij tautaij pl]hqunontwn tw]h maqhtw]h egeneto goggusmoj tw]h -E]l]hnistw]h proj touj -E]braiuj(o[ti pareqewrou]hto en th[diakonia] th] kaq]meri]nh] ai` ch]rai autw]h[.]

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| kaqw" | -just as |
| ceir, ceiro", cersin | -hand, of (the) hand, (with the) hands |
| koinow | -I defile |
| ajipto" | -unwashed |
| fagein | -to eat |
| ajabainw, (ajebh) | -I go/went up(aor.) |
| kapno" | -smoke |
| qumiama | -incense |
| proseuch | -prayer |
| upestrepw | -I depart, I withdraw |
| gignetai, eġeneto | -it happens/happened |
| paraqewrew | -I overlook, I neglect |

29.6 New Words

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| egkoptw | -I hinder |
| ta polla | -often, many times |
| diisthmi | -I depart, I stand apart |
| ajafferw | -I carry up |
| katecomai | -I am bound/kept back(down) |
| ta eġnh | -the heathen nations |
| eijdlon | -idol |
| afwno" | -dumb |
| apagw | -I carry off/away |
| eġsiw | -I eat |
| gamew | -I marry |
| gamizw | -I give into marriage |
| eijsercomai (eijſel qen) | -I enter/entered |
| hJkibwto" | -the ark |
| didaskalo" | -teacher |
| ajhqh" | -true, truthful |
| sumbainw | -to happen, occur |
| paroimia | -proverb |
| epimarturw | -I witness |
| plano" | -deceiver |
| kaqw" | -just as |
| ceir | -hand |
| koinow | -I defile |
| ajipto" | -unwashed (ritually impure) |
| fagein | -to eat |
| ajabainw | -I go up, I ascent |
| kapno" | -smoke |
| qumiama | -incense |
| proseuch | -prayer |

29.7 The Background of the New Testament: Roman Architecture II

The second kind of building, the *insula* (lit. 'island'), was the apartment building. The *insula* provided cheap or affordable housing for workers in places where space was expensive and the population numerous. The *insula* was fabricated with stones or bricks and covered with concrete and often had five or more stories; despite legislation that stipulated against structures higher than 21 meters, or 18 meters in the time of Trajan. The ground floors were usually reserved for different kinds of stores and craftsmen.

Most *insulae* were fitted with wooden or concrete balconies. Pumps were used to transport water up, but did not reach above the lower stories. Renters in the higher flats had to make do with public sanitation and water facilities. The *insulae* were designed for maximum use of space. Light came in from the outside windows and the court yard. Cheap construction and a shortage of water caused numerous collapses and fires. Excavations at Ostia, practically a suburb of Rome, attest to these things. Moreover mention is made of these buildings by Roman authors.

NOTES: