

LESSON XXX

30.1 Introduction

In this lesson we give you the conjugations of the perfect tense of the passive voice of the regular verb. These conjugations are formed by repeating the consonant of the verb and by putting it in front of the augment. E.g. - leloumai (I have been washed).

30.2 Examples from the N.T.

egw eij' touto gegennhmai	For this I have been born. (John 18. 37)	geg.-(lit.) I have been engendered
dedesai gunaiki; mh zhtei lusin	Are you bound to a woman? Do not seek a loosening. (1 Cor. 7. 27)	dew-I bind (cf. I tie the knot) lusi"-loosening
outw" gar gegraptai dia tou profhtou	For so it has been written by the prophet. (Mat. 2. 5)	geg. < grafw the f becomes p in front of the ending tai
dia touto parakeklhmeqa. Epi de th/paraklhsei hwn perissoterw" mallon eparhmen epi th/cara/ Titou	Therefore we have been comforted. And we rejoiced all the more abundantly in our comfort about the joy of Titus (the joy Tit. caused). (2 Cor. 7. 13)	dia touto-(lit) because of that <parakalew paraklhsi"-comfort perissoterw"-more abundantly mallon-more, <cairw cara-joy
Mh kai ulei" pepl anhsqe;	You have not been mised also, have you? (John 7. 47)	mh-not, is it? (in questions) <pl anaw
ajla kai aiJtrice" th" kefalh" uwn pasai hjiqmhtai	But also the hairs of your head have all been counted. (Luke 12. 7)	qrix (trico")-hair, kefalh- head, ajiqmew-I count

Here the usual paradigm again.

leloumai	leloumeqa
lelousai	lelousqe
leloutai	lelountai

30.3 We give you now examples of the adjective *μεγας* (great, large, big) from the N.T.

This word is an adjective of the 3rd declension.

οὗτο" mega" (εἰσται) ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν	This one (will be) great in the kingdom of the heavens. (Mat. 5. 19)	mega"-great, large, big
καὶ ἡ ἵπτασις αὐτῆς μεγάλη	And her fall was great. (Mat. 7. 27)	ptwsi"-fall
καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ ῥῥγμα τῆς οἰκίας ἐκεῖνης μέγα	And the ruin of that house became great. (Luke 6. 49)	<ginomai-I become, ῥῥγμα - ruin, collapse (lit. 'tear')
ἡ δὲ ἄνεμος ἰσχυροῦς πνεύματος ἐπείπτε τὴν θάλασσαν	And while a strong wind was blowing, the sea was swept up. (John 6. 18)	ajemo" -wind, pneu-I blow, (this 2nd c. is a gen. abs. see lesson 24), diegeirw-I raise up
καὶ ἀποστελεῖ τοὺς ἀγγέλους αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῆς σαλπίγγος μεγάλης	And He will send His angels with a large trumpet. (Mat. 24. 31)	apostel lw-I send, apostel w-I will send
οἱ δὲ φοβήθησαν ὑπὸ τῆς μεγάλης φοβῆς	For they were gripped by a great fear. (Luke 8. 37)	sunecw-I hold down, I repress
ταῖς ἀκαθάρτοις πνεύμασι βόων ἰσχυρῶς ἐκ τῆς ἐκείνης	The impure spirits went out, screaming in a loud voice. (Acts 8. 7)	akaqarto"-impure boaw-I scream/call out (notice that neuter plural has a verb in the 3rd person singular)
καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἔρριψε λίθον μέγαν ἐναντὶ τῆς θύρας τοῦ τάφου	And after he had rolled a big stone up against the entrance of the grave, he went away. (Mat. 27. 60)	proskul iw-I roll up against qura-door, entrance mnhmeion-grave
ἰδόντες δὲ τὴν ἀστὴρα ἐχάρησαν ἰσχυρῶς	And having seen the star, they rejoiced exceedingly with great joy. (Mat. 2. 10)	asthr-star, (take note that the 4th case is used as an adverb here, caran meg.) sfodra-exceedingly

kai dwsousin shmeia megala kai terata wste planhsai, eij dunaton, kai tou" eklektou"	And they will perform great signs and miracles, so as to mislead, if possible, also the elect. (Mat. 24. 24)	dsw-I will give tera"-wonder, miracle eklektou"-elect(ed), chosen
oiJde epekeinto fwnai" megalai" aijtoumenoi	But they insisted with loud voices, asking for themselves. (Luke 23. 23)	epikeimai-I insist/persist aijtew-I ask (this form is yet to be learned and is not a passive voice)
kai poiei kladou" megalou"	And he forms large branches. (Mark 4. 32)	klado"-branch

We give you again the usual paradigm of the various forms of mega".

	(masculine)	(feminine)	(neuter)
1st case singular	mega"	megal h	mega
2nd „	megal ou	megal h"	megal ou
3rd „	megal w/	megal h/	megal w/
4th „	megan	megal hn	mega
1st case plural	megal oi	megal ai	megal a
2nd „	megal wn	megal wn	megal wn
3rd „	megal oi"	megal ai"	megal oi"
4th „	megal ou"	megal a"	megal a

30.4 Etymology

tabernai	–	‘halting place’; cf. Lat. ‘taberna’, Eng. ‘tavern’, D. ‘taverne’
takto"	–	‘arranged’, ‘ordered’; cf. Eng. ‘tactic(al)’, D. ‘taktisch’
talanton	–	‘talent(weight/amount)[about. USD 310 (Syrian talent)]’
taxi"	–	‘order’; cf. ‘taxi’
tauro"	–	‘steer’, ‘bull’; cf. Lat. ‘taurus’, Sp. ‘toro’
tecnh	–	‘craft(smanship)’, ‘occupation’; cf. ‘technique’
tecnith"	–	‘craftsman’, ‘artificer’; cf. ‘technician’
titlo"	–	‘(super)(in)scription’, ‘title’; cf. Lat. ‘titulus’, Eng. ‘title’, D. ‘titel’
topo"	–	‘place’, ‘occasion’; cf. Eng. ‘topic(al)’
tremw	–	‘I tremble’, ‘I fear’, ‘I am afraid’; cf. Lat. ‘tremor’
trito"	–	‘third’; cf. Eng. ‘third’, G. ‘dritte’
tupo"	–	‘sign’, ‘mark’, ‘impression’, ‘figure’, ‘image’, ‘model’; cf. Eng. ‘type’
tupikw"	–	‘by way of example’; cf. Eng. ‘typical’, D. ‘typisch’
uakinqino"	–	‘(very) dark red’; cf. Eng. ‘hyacinth’
ubri"	–	‘pride’, ‘criminality’, ‘crime’, ‘insult’; cf. Eng. ‘hubris’
ugjainw	–	‘I am healthy’; cf. Eng. D. ‘hygiene’
udrwipiko"	–	‘dropsical’; cf. Eng. ‘dropsical’
udwr	–	‘water’; cf. Eng. ‘hydraulic’

uđno"	–	‘song’; cf. Eng. ‘hymn’
uđerbolh	–	‘excellence’, ‘pre-eminence’, ‘superiority’; cf. Eng. ‘hyperbole’, D. ‘hyperbool’
uđno"	–	‘sleep’; cf. Eng. ‘hypnotic’, D. ‘hypnotisch’

30.5 Homework

Translate the following sentences.

1. Kai. paragwn eiden anqrwpon tuflon ek genethjĀ
2. oi` de. arcireij kai. oĴon to. sunedrion ezh,toun kata. tou/ Vhsou/marturian eij to. qanatw/sai auton(kai. ouc hufriskon)
3. :Eti autou/ lalouhtoj ercontai apo. tou/ arcisunagwgo legontej oti -H qugathr sou apepanen\ ti, eti skul lej ton didaskalonĒ
4. Tauta egraya umih iĴa eidhte oti zwhn ecete aiwnion(toij pisteuousin eij to. onoma tou/ uiou/ tou/ qeouĀ
- 5) idwn de. authn o` Vhsouj prosefwnhsen kai. eipen auth(Gunai(apoleĴusai thj aisceneij sou(
- 6) umeij poieite ta. erga tou/ patroj umwhĀ eipan ĴouaĀ autw(-Hmeij ek porneij ou gegennhmeta\ eĴa patera ecomen ton qeouĀ
- 7) aiĴV o` men ek thj paidiskhj kata. sarka gegennhtai(o` de. ek thj eteuqeraj diĴ epaggel iajĀ
- 8) Paj o` pisteuwn oti Vhsouj estin o` Cristoj(ek tou/ qeou/ gegennhtai(kai. paj o` agapwh ton gennhsanta agapa\ ĴkaiĀ ton gegennhmenon ex autouĀ
- 9) plhn en toutw\ mh. cai,rete oti ta. pneumata umih upotassetai(cai,rete de. oti ta. onomata umwh eggegraptai en toij ouranoiĴĀ
- 10) o` de. apokriqei eipen(Gegraptai(Ouk epl artw\ monw\ zhsetai o` anqrwpoj(aiĴV epi. panti. rhmati ekporeuomenw\ dia. stomatoj qeouĀ

paragw	-I pass by
geneth	-birth
qanatow	-I kill
sunedrion	(pronounce as sun- <u>he</u> -dri-jon)-Sanhedrin, counsel
ajrcisunagwo"	-head of the synagogue
skul lw	-I bother/cause trouble to
qugathr	-daughter
aijwnio"	-eternal
zwh	-life
eijhte	-(subjunctive of oijĀ)
gunai	-vocative (addressing case/apostrophe) of gunh
gennhsanta	-4 th c. masculine aor. participle of gennaw
gegennhmenon	-4 th c. perfect tense masculine participle passive voice
eggegraptai	-3rd person singular perfect tense passive voice of eggrafw
apokriqei"	- masculine aor. participle of apokrinw ‘I answer’ (translate with: ‘answering/addressing’)

30.6 New Words

dew	-I bind
lusi"	-loosening
parakl hsi"	-comfort
perissoterw"	-more abundant
cara	-joy
ajiqmew	-I count
mega"	-great, large, big
ptwsi"	-fall
ajemo"	-wind
pnew	-I blow
apostel w	-I will send
sunecw	-I keep (down)
aķaqarto"	-impure
boaw	-I scream, I call out
proskul iw	-I roll up against
qura	-door/entrance
mnhmeion	-grave
ajthr	-star
sfodra	-exceedingly
tera"(ato")	-wonder, miracle
eķlekto"	-chosen, elect
epikeimai	-I insist/persist
ajtew	-I ask
klado"	-branch
paragw	-I pass by
geneth	-birth
qanatow	-I kill
sunedrion	-Sanhedrin, counsel
ajrcisunagwgo"	-head of the synagogue
qugathr	-daughter
ajjvniio"	-eternal
zwh	-life
eijhte	-(subjunctive of oiĵa)

30.7 The Background of the New Testament: Roman Architecture III

Romans possessed a tremendous technique in the way of city planning. When a new city was laid out, its function, climate and geographical location were taken into account.

Characteristic of a Roman town (probably developed from earlier Italic towns in combination with the occupation of building an army camp) was its square layout. Roads and streets ran on parallels and met in the center, comparable with New York.

In, or close to, the center lay the so-called *forum*, the hub of Roman culture. Gradually around this other buildings were erected for specific civil, trade and religious activities. In the time of the Caesars it was customary to make the forum as large as possible, to provide space for all sorts of events. In a great and ancient city as Rome itself there were different forums; each with its own objective, such as administration, justice, commerce and finance. Also there were forums

especially for the sale of meat or vegetables. For the latter purpose the *macellum* was developed, a market building with shops all around a pillared court.

Long established communities, which had grown more haphazardly than by plan, in time were influenced by Roman designs as described above. Often, however, also at Rome, the situation hindered a logical application. Usually rows of pillars were made on both sides of important streets. Water was conducted to spectacular fountains and basins for practical use. Water was transported through aqueducts to large reservoirs (if the climate did not prescribe wells). Sewer systems collected the superfluous water from the streets and from private quarters. One saying about the sewer became famous: *pecunia non olet* (money does not smell). Building codes were drawn up and implemented.

The design of an entire town can clearly be seen in some places in North Africa, such as at Timgad, Tébessa and Thuburbo Majus. In these towns little or none at all was added and the original planning is still intact. .

NOTES: