

**LESSON XXXI****31.1 Introduction**

This lesson is all about the pluperfect of the passive voice. The pluperfect is formed by prefixing the augment in front of the doubled consonant, if possible. E.g. λουω- ἐλελουμην (I had been washed).

**31.2 Examples from the N.T.**

In the New Testament only the third person of the pluperfect passive voice occurs.

ἐλελουμην	I had been washed.	(is missing in the N.T.)
ἐλελουσο	You had been washed.	(missing)
πτωχος δε τις ὀνοματι Λαζαρος ἐβεβλητο προς τον πυλωνα αὐτου	And some poor man with the name of Lazarus had been laid at his gate. (Luke 16.20)	πτωχος -(a)poor(man) ἐβεβλητο< βαλλω (lit, had been thrown) ὁ πυλων-porch, gate
ἐλελουμεθα	We had been washed	(missing)
ἐλελουσθε	You had been washed.	(missing)
ἐλελουντο	They had been washed.	(missing)

We give you the paradigm again.

ἐλελουμην	ἐλελουμεθα
ἐλελουσο	ἐλελουσθε
ἐλελουτο	ἐλελουντο

**31.3 Examples from the N.T. of inflexions of the adjective πολυ (much/many)**

Again this is an adjective of the third declension.

ὅτι ὁ μισθος ὑμων πολυς ἐν τοις οὐρανοις	For your reward is great in the heavens. (Mat. 5. 12)	πολυς-here translate with 'great'
πολλη μοι παρρησια προς ὑμας, πολλη μοι καυχησις ὑπερ ὑμων	I have much confidence in you and my boasting about you is great. (2 Cor. 7. 4)	παρρησια-cheerful courage (in speaking), confidence, καυχησις- act of glorying, boasting
και πολυ πληθος ἀπο της Γαλιλαιας ἠκολουθησεν	And a large multitude followed from Galilee. (Mark 3. 7)	

μετα ταυτα ηκουσα ως φωνην οχλου πολλου εν τω ουρανω λεγοντων· Αλλη- λουια, η σωτηρια και η δοξα και η δυναμις του θεου ημων	And after these things I heard a voice as it were of a large crowd in heaven, saying: Hallelujah, the salvation and the glory and the power of our God. (Rev.19. 1)	δυναμις-power
λεγων, Πολλης ειρηνης τυχανοντες --	Saying: Obtaining much peace-- (Acts 24. 2)	τυχανειν-to obtain, to happen + 2nd case.
Εγω πολλου κεφαλαιου την πολιτειαν ταυτην εκτησαμην	I have purchased this citizenship for a great amount of money. (Acts 22. 28)	κεφαλαιον-amount; 2nd case of price, πολιτεια-citizenship, κταομαι-I buy, I acquire (so-called deponens; looks like passive voice)
και παρακαλεσας αυτους λογω πολλω ηλθεν εις την Ελλαδα	And after having admonished them with a long speech, he went to Greece. (Acts 20. 2)	λογος πολυς -here 'many words', or 'a long speech' Ελλας-Greece
εν υπομονη πολλη--	--with much forbearing-- (2 Cor. 6. 4)	
ο δε πολλω μαλλον εκραζεν Υιε Δαυιδ, ελεησον με	But he shouted all the more: Son of David, have mercy upon me! (Mark 10. 48)	πολλω-3rd c.(lit. 'with much') Υιε-5th c. vocative (to address) ελεω-I have mercy
μετα δε πολυν χρονον ερχεται ο κυριος	And after a long time the Lord comes. (Mat. 25. 19)	χρονος-time
αλλα δε επεσεν επι τα πετρωδη οπου ουκ ειχεν γην πολλην	And other (seeds) fell on rocky places, where they did not have much earth. (Mat. 13. 5)	πιπτω, επεσον-I fall/fell (2nd aor.) (Notice again that neuter pl. subj. takes verb in sing.), πετρωδη- neuter pl. πετρωδης-rocky places
οτι ηγαπησεν πολυ--	For she has loved much-- (Luke 7. 47)	πολυ-4th c. used as adverb

πολλοι ἀπο ἀνατολων και δυσμων ἤξουσιν	Many will come from the East and from the West. (Mat. 8. 11)	ἀνατολη-East (ern parts) so δυση- West(ern parts; pl.) ἔξω-I will come<έκω-I have come
ἦσαν δε ἐκει γυναικες πολλαι ἀπο μακροθεν θεωρουσαι	And there were many women there, who looked on from afar. (Mat. 27. 55)	ἐκει-there, μακροθεν-(from) afar θεωρω-I behold, I look at
και ἄλλα πολλα ἐστιν ἃ παρελαβον κρατειν	And there are many other things they have received to observe. (Mark 7. 4)	κρατω-I grab, I keep, I observe; παραλαμβανω-I receive
ἦν δε μακραν ἀπ' αὐτων ἀγελη χοιρων πολλων βοσκομενη	And far from them there was a herd of swine being tended. (Mat. 8. 30)	ἀγελη-herd, flock χοιρος-swine, pig βοσκω-I tend (participle passive voice)
ὅτι δια πολλων θλιψεων δει ἡμας εἰσελθειν εἰς την βασιλειαν του θεου	For we must enter the kingdom of God through many afflictions. (Acts 14. 22)	ἡ θλιψις-the oppression/affliction εἰσελθειν-aor. inf. < εἰσερχομαι
μη οὖν φοβεισθε· πολλων στρουθιων διαφερετε ὑμεις	Therefore, be not afraid, you are worth more than many (little) sparrow(lets). (Mat. 10. 31)	φοβεομαι-I fear (deponens) στρουθιον-little sparrow<στρουθος διαφερω-I differ, I excel, I am worth more
πολλοις γαρ χρονις συναρπακει αὐτον	For he had grabbed him many times. (Luke 8. 29b)	χρονος-here: time, turn συναρπαζω-I take hold of/seize
και τοιαυταις παραβολαις πολλαις ἔλαλει αὐτοις	And with many such parables he spoke to them. (Mark 4. 33)	τοιαυταις< τοι+ουτος - [toy- <u>hoo</u> -tos] such παραβολη-parable,< παρα+βαλλειν
οἷς και παρεστησεν ἑαυτον ζωντα μετα το παθειν αὐτον ἐν πολλοις τεκμη- ριοις	And to these He also showed Himself after his suffering with many clear proofs. (Acts 1. 3)	παριστημι ἑμαυτον-[par-hee- <u>stè</u> - mee]I show myself, πασχω-I suffer ἐπαθον-I suffered (strong aor.) τεκμηριον-clear proof

προσηνεγκαν αὐτῷ δαίμονιζομένους πολλούς	They brought many people to him that were vexed by demons. (Mat. 8. 16)	προσφέρω-I bring/carry up to (2nd aor.), δαίμονιζομαι-(passive voice) I am possessed by demons, I am distressed by demons
καὶ οὐκ ἐποίησεν ἐκεῖ δυναμεις πολλας δια την ἀπιστιαν αὐτῶν	And He did not perform many powers there, on account of their unbelief. (Mat. 13. 58)	ἀπιστία-unbelief
ἦν γὰρ ἔχων κτήματα πολλά	For he had many possessions. (Mat. 19. 22b)	κτῆμα-possession, (cognate of κταομαι ) lit. a thing acquired

We give you the unusual paradigm again:

			masculine	feminine	neuter
1st	case	singular	πολύς	πολλή	πολλοῦ
2nd	„	„	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
3rd	„	„	πολλῶ	πολλῆ	πολλῶ
4th	„	„	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
1st	„	plural	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
2nd	„	„	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
3rd	„	„	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
4th	„	„	πολλοῦς	πολλᾶς	πολλά

### 31.4 Etymology

φάντασια	–	‘pomp’, ‘circumstance’; cf. ‘phantasy’
Φαραώ	–	‘Pharaoh’; cf. Eng. ‘Pharaoh’
Φαρισαῖος	–	‘Pharisee’ [lit. ‘somebody that separates himself’ < Heb. ‘farash’ ‘he separates himself’]
φαρμακεία	–	‘magic [probably under influence of drugs]’; cf. Eng. ‘pharmacy’, D. ‘famaceutisch’
φαυλός	–	‘worthless’, ‘foul’; cf. G. ‘faul’, ‘flau’, D. ‘vuil’, ‘flauw’
φήμη	–	‘fame’, ‘reputation’; cf. Eng. ‘fame’
φιάλη	–	‘[shallow] dish’, ‘platter’; cf. Eng. ‘vial’
φιλεω	–	‘I love [as friend]’; cf. ‘bibliophile’, etc.
φιλοσοφία	–	‘philosophy’ [lit. ‘love of wisdom’]
φοβός	–	‘fear’, ‘angst’; cf. Eng. ‘phobia’, D. ‘fobie’
φραγελλίον	–	‘whip’; cf. Eng. ‘flagellate’
φρην	–	‘mind’, ‘thought’ [originally ‘lungs’, ‘desires’]; cf. ‘phrenology’
φυγή	–	‘flight’, ‘escape’; cf. ‘fuga’
φυλακτήριον	–	‘prayer chain’ [originally ‘watch’]; cf. Eng. ‘phylactery’
φυσικός	–	‘natural’, ‘guided by the [instincts] of nature’; cf. Eng. ‘physical’
φωνή	–	‘sound’, ‘voice’; cf. ‘telephone’ [‘far voice’]

φως	–	‘light’; cf. E. ‘photo [from genitive <i>fotos</i> ]
φωσφορος	–	‘morning star’; cf. ‘phosphor’

### 31.5 Homework

Translate the following sentences.

1. Μακάριος εἶ, Σίμων Βαριωνᾶ, ὅτι σὰρξ καὶ αἷμα οὐκ ἀπεκάλυψέν σοι ἀλλ’ ὁ πατήρ μου ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.
2. ὁ καὶ ὑμᾶς ἀντίτυπον νῦν σώζει βάπτισμα, οὐ σαρκὸς ἀπόθεσις ρύπου ἀλλὰ συνειδήσεως ἀγαθῆς ἐπερώτημα εἰς θεόν, δι’ ἀναστάσεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.
3. ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης προσῆλθον αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ λέγοντες, Ἔρημός ἐστιν ὁ τόπος καὶ ἡ ὥρα ἤδη παρήλθεν· ἀπόλυσον τοὺς ὄχλους, ἵνα ἀπελθόντες εἰς τὰς κώμας ἀγοράσωσιν ἑαυτοῖς βρώματα.
4. καὶ κατέβη ἡ βροχὴ καὶ ἦλθον οἱ ποταμοὶ καὶ ἔπνευσαν οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ προσέπεσαν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ οὐκ ἔπεσεν, τεθεμελίωτο γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν.
5. διερχόμενος γὰρ καὶ ἀναθεωρῶν τὰ σεβάσματα ὑμῶν εὗρον καὶ βωμὸν ἐν ᾧ ἐπεγέγραπτο, Ἄγνωστῷ θεῷ. ὁ οὖν ἀγνοοῦντες εὐσεβεῖτε, τοῦτο ἐγὼ καταγγέλλω ὑμῖν.
6. ἐξῆλθεν ὁ τεθνηκὼς δεδεμένος τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας κειρίαις, καὶ ἡ ὄψις αὐτοῦ σουδαρίῳ περιεδέδετο. λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Λύσατε αὐτὸν καὶ ἄφετε αὐτὸν ὑπάγειν.
7. καὶ ἀναστάντες ἐξέβαλον αὐτὸν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἤγαγον αὐτὸν ἕως ὄφρους τοῦ ὄρους ἐφ’ οὗ ἡ πόλις ὠκοδόμητο αὐτῶν ὥστε κατακρημνίσαι αὐτόν.
8. Μετὰ τοῦτο κατέβη εἰς Καφαριναοὺς αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ [αὐτοῦ] καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐκεῖ ἔμειναν οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας.
9. πολλὰς τε ἐπιθέντες αὐτοῖς πληγὰς ἔβαλον εἰς φυλακὴν παραγγείλαντες τῷ δεσμοφύλακι ἀσφαλῶς τηρεῖν αὐτούς.
10. Διακόνους ὡσαύτως σεμνοῦς, μὴ διλόγους, μὴ οἴνω πολλῷ προσέχοντας, μὴ αἰσχροκερδεῖς,

### New Words (in the sentences above; learn these also)

σαρξ [κος]	-flesh
ἀποκαλυπτω	-I reveal
ἀντίτυπος	-corresponding image, form; 4th case as adverb: in similar, equal manner
σώζω	-I save
το βάπτισμα	-the baptism
ἡ ἀπόθεσις	-the putting away/aside
ὁ ρυπος	-filthiness
συνειδήσις	-conscience (lit. 'knowledge with' <συν+οἶδα, cf. Latin <u>conscientia</u> )
ἐπερώτημα	-lit. 'what has been asked', 'question', others: ardent longing
ὀψια	-evening
ἐρημος	-deserted, abandoned; ἡ ἐρημος -the desert
τοπος	-place, spot
παρήλθον	-strong aor. <παρερχομαι (deponens) I pass by
ἀπολυω	-I let go/send off/release/loosen
ἀπηλθον	-aor. <ἀπερχομαι -I go away
κωμη	-village
βρωμα	-food <βρω -I eat (lit. what has been eaten)

κατεβη	-<καταβαινω
προεπεσαν	-<προσπιπτω
τεθεμελιωτο	-<θεμελιω
ἐπεγεγραπτο	-<ἐπιγραφω
τεθνηκως	-<θνησκω
δεδεμενος	-<δεω
περιεδεδετο	-<περιδεω
ἤγαγον	-aor. <ἄγω
ὤκοδομητο	-<οἰκοδομεω
ἐπιθεντες	-aor. <ἐπιτιθημι
παραγγειλαντες	-aor. <παραγγελλω

### 31.6 New Words

πτωχος	-(a) poor (man), pauper
βαλλω, ἐβεβλημην	-I throw, was put/laid
πυλων	-portico, entrance
πολυς, πολλη, πολυ	-much, great
παρρησια	-confidence, liberty to speak
καυχησις	-pride, boasting
δυναμις	-power (cf. dynamite)
τυγχανειν	-to obtain, to happen
κεφαλαιον	-amount (of money)
πολιτεια	-citizenship
κταομαι	-I purchase, acquire
Ἑλλας	-Greece
ἐλεεω	-I have pity/mercy
χρονος	-time, turn
πιπτω, ἐπεσον	-I fall/fell
πετρωδης	-rocky
ἀνατολη	-East
δυση	-West
ἐξω	-I will come, I will have arrived
ἐκει	-there
μακροθεν	-(from) afar; the suffix -θεν means 'from the side of'
θεωρω	-I behold/look at
κρατεω	-I take hold of/grab/keep
παραλαμβανω	-I receive
ἄγελη	-herd, flock
χοιρος	-swine, pig
βοσκω	-I tend
θλιψις	-oppression, affliction
εἰσηλθεν	-aor. <εἰσερχομαι-I enter
φοβεομαι	-I fear
στρουθιον	-sparrow
διαφερω	-I differ/excel/am worth more + 2nd case
συναρπαζω	-[sun- <u>h</u> ar-pa-zo] I seize

συνηρακη	-pluperfect of συναραπαζω
τοιουτος	-such
παραβολη	-parable
παριστημι	-I put/stand
πασχω, επαθον	-I suffer(ed)
τεκμηριον	-clear proof
προσφερω	-I carry up to
δαιμονιζομαι	-I am afflicted by demons
απιστια	- <u>un</u> belief (so-called alpha privans)
κτημα	-possession (lit. 'what has been acquired')

### 31.7 The Background of the New Testament: Roman Architecture IV

From about 200 B.C. till 50 A.D. the many encounters with Greek culture, as well as the fact that Rome developed as a republic, caused temples to be constructed conform Greek style. Both sculpture and spatial effects imitated Greek designs. Greek influence on Roman culture was summed up in the saying: *Graeca capta Romam cepit* (Conquered Greece conquered Rome). However in the time of Caesar Augustus Roman temples took on a more Italic spatial look. Also new forms, particularly with floral arrangements and detailed friezes, were invented. In this time above all in secular buildings an architectural style was developed totally owned by Roman influences. Also it was in this time that Roman culture started exercising its influence in foreign countries, for instance in the construction of theaters and amphitheaters.

Romans had a predilection for spatial compositions worked out in the organization of lines, surfaces, mass and voluminous parts. In this they differed from their predecessors in those times around the Mediterranean. No matter how much they adopted the elements of previous styles, they did this in their own fashion.

One can distinguish five different Roman styles of building, adopted from Greek culture, but used in their own unique ways. These were the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Toscan and mixed architectonic styles. On the average Roman proportional styles were more tempered, but with more flair for detail. Columns and pillars were often smooth, but the architrave, frieze and cornice were embellished.

### NOTES: