

LESSON XXIX

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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 ἐ- 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.

Διο και *ἐνεκοπτομην* τα
πολλα του ἐλθειν προς
υ̅μας

Therefore I was also often
hindered to go to you.
(Rom 15. 22)

ἐγκοπτω-I hinder τα
πολλα-used as an adverb
<
πολυς(much, lit. many
things) often

ἐλουου

–you were (being)
washed

is missing as a passive
voice

διεστη ἀπ' αὐτων και
ἀνεφερετο εἰς τον
οὐρανον

He departed from them
and was carried up into
heaven. (Luke 24. 51)

διιστημι-I depart, I stand
apart ἀναφερω-I carry
up, I bring up

ἀποθανοντες ἐν ᾧ
κατειχομεθα

–having died to what we
were bound by– (Rom. 7.
6)

ἐν-in (a shortened form;
only the relative pronoun
is written), by
κατεχομαι-I am bound, I
am kept down

Οἶδατε ὅτι ὅτε ἔθνη
ἦτε προς τα εἰδωλα τα
ἀφωνα ὡς ἂν *ἠγεσθε*
ἀπαγομενοι

You know that, when you
were heathen, you were
led off to the dumb idols,
in whatever way you
were led. (1 Cor. 12. 2)

ἔθνος-nation, τα ἔθνη-
the heathen, εἰδωλον-
idol, ἀφωνος- dumb,
ἠγεσθε< ἄγω, ἀπαγω-I
lead away/off (used as a
relative clause, saying
something about the main
verb; the passivum)

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ἤσθιον, ἐπινον,
 ἔγαμουν, **ἐγάμιζοντο**,
 ἄχρι ἥς ἡμέρας εἰσελθε
 Νωε εἰς τὴν κιβωτον

They ate, they drank, they
 married, they were given
 into marriage, until the
 day that Noah went into
 the ark. (Luke 17. 20)

ἔσθιω-I eat, γάμω-I
 marry, γάμιζω-I give into
 marriage, εἰσερχομαι-I
 enter (note: this seems
 like a passive voice, but is
 a so-called deponens-
 explained
 later), ἡ κιβωτος-the ark

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

ἔλουομην ἔλουομεθα
 ἔλουου ἔλουεσθε
 ἔλουετο ἔλουοντο

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

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

Διδασκαλε, οἶδαμεν ὅτι
ἀληθής εἶ

Teacher, we know that
 you
 are truthful. (Mt. 22. 16b)

διδασκαλος-teacher

συμβεβηκεν αὐτοῖς τὸ
 τῆς **ἀληθούς** παροιμίας

What the truthful proverb
 says, has happened to
 them. (2 Pet. 2. 22)

συμβαινειν-to happen
 (plus 3rd case), παροιμια-
 proverb

ἀληθει

3rd c., missing in the N.T.

ἐπιμαρτυρω] ταυτην
 εἶναι **ἀληθη** χάριν τοῦ
 θεοῦ

(I witness) that this is the
 true grace of God. (1 Pet.
 5. 12)

ἐπιμαρτυρω-I witness

καὶ οὐκ ᾔδει ὅτι
ἀληθές ἔστιν τὸ
 γινομενον δια τοῦ
 ἀγγελοῦ

And he did not know that
 what happened through
 the angel was true. (Acts
 12. 9)

τοῦτο **ἀληθές** εἶρηκας

What you said is true.
 (Joh. 4. 8)

εἶρηκας-perfect tense <
 λεγω

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παντα δε οσα ειπεν Ιω- αννης περι τουτου <i>αληθη</i> ην	All that John said about Him was true. (John 10. 22)	(Take note that a neuter plural is followed by a verb in the 3 rd person singular)
ως πλανοι και <i>αληθεις</i>	As deceivers and (yet) truthful (people). (2 Cor.5. 8)	πλανος-deceiver
<i>αληθων</i>		2 nd c. pl. m. and f. (missing)
<i>αληθεσι[ν]</i>		3 rd c. pl. m. f. (missing)
<i>αληθεις</i>		4 th c. pl. m. f. (missing)

Here the paradigm for these forms.

			mas./femin.	neuter
1 st	case	singular	αληθης	αληθες
2 nd	„	„	αληθους	αληθους
3 rd	„	„	αληθει	αληθει
4 th	„	„	αληθη	αληθες
1 st	case	plural	αληθεις	αληθη
2 nd	„	„	αληθων	αληθων
3 rd	„	„	αληθεσι[ν]	αληθεσι[ν]
4 th	„	„	αληθεις	αληθη

29.4 Etymology

ραββι	–	‘rabbi’, ‘teacher’; < Heb. ‘rav’, i.e. ‘great’, ‘much’
ρεδη	–	‘wagon’; cf. Eng. ‘to ride’, D. ‘rijden’
ριζα	–	‘root’; cf. Lat. ‘radix’, Eng. ‘root’, G. ‘Reis’
σαββατον	–	‘Sabbath’, ‘saturday’; < Heb. ‘shabbat’, i.e. ‘resting day’
σακκος	–	‘sack’; cf. Heb. ‘sak’, Lat. ‘saccus’, Eng. ‘sack’
σινδων	–	‘linen (cloth)’; cf. Heb. ‘sadien’, Scr. ‘sindhu’, Egypt. ‘schenti’, D. ‘satijn’
συρνα	–	‘myrrh’; cf. Heb. ‘moor’, Eng. ‘myrrh’
σπογγος	–	‘sponge’
σταδιον	–	‘racing course’, ‘arena’, ‘stadium (185 m.)’

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στεγω	–	‘I cover’, ‘I bear (patiently)’; cf. Lat. ‘tego’, Eng. ‘to deck’, ‘to thatch’, D. ‘dekken’
στελλω	–	‘I set’, ‘I equip’; cf. G. ‘stellen’, Eng. ‘stall’, D. ‘stellen’
στεναζω	–	‘I groan’; cf. G. ‘stöhnen’, Eng. ‘stentorian’, D. ‘steunen’
στιγμα	–	‘mark (sign)’; cf. Lat. ‘stimulus’, Eng. ‘to stick’, ‘to sting’, G. ‘stechen’, D. ‘steken’
στομαχος	–	‘stomach’, ‘belly’; cf. Eng. ‘stomach’
συμπαθεω	–	‘sympathy’, (lit. ‘I suffer together with’)
συμποσιον	–	‘(guests of a) drinking party’, ‘group’, ‘row’; cf. ‘symposium’
συμφωνια	–	‘music’, [lit. ‘sounding together’]; cf. ‘symphony’
συναγωγη	–	‘(meeting in a) synagogue’
συνεδριον	–	‘Jewish council’, ‘Sanhedrin’; cf. Eng. ‘Sanhedrin’
σχισμα	–	‘schism’
σχολη	–	‘school’

29.5 Homework

Translate the following sentences.

1. ὅτι καθὼς ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ τούτῳ.
2. ἂν εἶπη ὁ πούς, Ὅτι οὐκ εἰμι χεῖρ, οὐκ εἰμι ἐκ τοῦ σώματος, οὐ παρὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος;
3. ταῦτά ἐστιν τὰ κοινοῦντα τὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὸ δὲ ἀνίπτους χερσὶν φαγεῖν οὐ κοινοῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον.
4. καὶ ἀνέβη ὁ καπνὸς τῶν θυμιαμάτων ταῖς προσευχαῖς τῶν ἁγίων ἐκ χειρὸς τοῦ ἀγγέλου ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ.
5. Ἰησοῦς δὲ πλήρης πνεύματος ἁγίου ὑπέστρεψεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰορδάνου καὶ ἦγετο ἐν τῷ πνεύματι ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ.
6. Ἦγοντο δὲ καὶ ἕτεροι κακοῦργοι δύο σὺν αὐτῷ.
7. ἡ δὲ πρῦμνα ἐλύετο ὑπὸ τῆς βίας [τῶν κυμάτων].
8. διεφέρετο δὲ ὁ λόγος τοῦ κυρίου δι’ ὅλης τῆς χώρας.
9. χαλάσαντες τὸ σκεῦος, οὕτως ἐφέροντο.
10. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις πληθυνόντων τῶν μαθητῶν ἐγένετο γογγυσμὸς τῶν Ἑλληνιστῶν πρὸς τοὺς Ἑβραίους, ὅτι παρεθεωροῦντο ἐν τῇ διακονίᾳ τῇ καθημερινῇ αἱ χῆραι αὐτῶν.

καθως	-just as
χειρ, χειρος, χερσιν	-hand, of (the) hand, (with the) hands
κοινωω	-I defile
ἀνίπτως	-unwashed
φαγεῖν	-to eat
ἀναβαινω, [ἀνεβη]	-I go/went up(aor.)
καπνος	-smoke
θυμιαμα	-incense
προσευχη	-prayer
ὑποστρεπω	-I depart, I withdraw
γινγεται, ἐγενετο	-it happens/happened

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παραθεωρω -I overlook, I neglect

29.6 New Words

ἐγκοπτω	-I hinder
τα πολλά	-often, many times
διστημι	-I depart, I stand apart
ἀναφέρω	-I carry up
κατεχομαι	-I am bound/kept back(down)
τα ἔθνη	-the heathen nations
εἰδωλον	-idol
ἄφωνος	-dumb
ἀπαγω	-I carry off/away
ἐσθιω	-I eat
γαμεω	-I marry
γαμιζω	-I give into marriage
εἰσερχομαι [εἰσελθεν]	-I enter/entered
ἡ κιβωτος	-the ark
διδασκαλος	-teacher
ἀληθης	-true, truthful
συμβαινω	-to happen, occur
παροιμια	-proverb
ἐπιμαρτυρω	-I witness
πλανος	-deceiver
καθως	-just as
χειρ	-hand
κοινωω	-I defile
ἀνιπτος	-unwashed (ritually impure)
φαγειν	-to eat
ἀναβαινω	-I go up, I ascent
καπνος	-smoke
θυμιαμα	-incense
προσευχη	-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

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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: