

LESSON XXX

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. - λελουμαι (I have been washed).

30.2 Examples from the N.T.

ἐγὼ εἰς τοῦτο γεγεννημαι	For this I have been born. (John 18. 37)	γεγ.-(lit.) I have been engendered
δεδεσαι γυναικι; μη ζητει λυσιν	Are you bound to a woman? Do not seek a loosening. (1 Cor. 7. 27)	δεω-I bind (cf. I tie the knot) λυσις-loosening
οὕτως γὰρ γεγραπται δια του προφητου	For so it has been written by the prophet. (Mat. 2. 5)	γεγ. < γραφω the φ becomes π in front of the ending ται
δια τουτο παρακλημεθα. Ἐπι δε τη παρακλησει ἡμων περισσοτερωσ μαλλον ἐχαρημεν ἐπι τη χαρα Τιτου	Therefore we have been consoled. And we rejoiced all the more abundantly in our consolation about the joy Titus brought. (2 Cor. 7. 13)	δια τουτο-(lit) because of that <παρακαλεω παρα-κλησις-consolation περισσοτερωσ-more abundantly μαλλον-more, <χαιρω χαρα-joy Τιτου-genitivus subjectivus (Titus caused the joy; genitive objective: joy about Titus)
Μη και ὑμεις πεπλανησθε;	You have not been misled also, have you? (John 7. 47)	μη-not, is it? (in questions) <πλαναω
ἀλλα και αι τριχες της κεφαλης ὑμων πασαι ἠριθμηνται	But also the hairs of your head have all been counted. (Luke 12. 7)	θριξ [τριχος]-hair, κεφαλη- head, ἀριθμεω-I count

Here the usual paradigm again.

λελουμαι λελουμεθα
λελουσαι λελουσθε
λελουται λελουνται

LESSON XXX

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.

οὗτος *μεγας* [ἔσται] ἐν
τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν
οὐρανῶν

This one (will be) great in
the kingdom of the
heavens. (Mat. 5. 19)

μεγας-great, large, big

καὶ ἦν ἡ πτωσις αὐτῆς
μεγαλη

And her fall was great.
(Mat. 7. 27)

πτωσις-fall

καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ ῥήγμα
τῆς οἰκίας ἐκείνης
μεγα

And the ruin of that house
became great. (Luke 6.
49)

<*γινομαι*- I become,
ῥήγμα - ruin, collapse
(lit. 'tear')

ἡ τε θάλασσα ἀνεμου
μεγαλω πνεοντος
διεγειρετο

And while a strong wind
was blowing, the sea was
swept up. (John 6. 18)

ἀνεμος -wind, *πνεω*-I
βλω, (this 2nd c. is a
gen. abs. see lesson 24),
διεγειρω-I raise up

καὶ ἀποστελεῖ τοὺς
ἀγγέλους αὐτοῦ μετὰ
σαλπιγγος *μεγαλης*

And He will send His
angels with a large
trumpet. (Mat. 24. 31)

ἀποστελλω-I send,
ἀποστελω- I will send

ὅτι φοβῶ *μεγαλω* συν-
ειχοντο

For they were gripped by
a great fear. (Luke 8. 37)

συνεχω-I hold down, I
repress

τὰ πνεύματα ἀκαθάρτα
βωοντα *μεγαλη* φωνῆ
ἐξέρχεται

The impure spirits went
out, screaming in a loud
voice. (Acts 8. 7)

ἀκαθαρος-impure,
βοω-I scream/call out
(notice that the neuter
plural has a verb in the 3rd
person singular)

καὶ προσκυλισας λιθον
μεγαν τῇ θύρᾳ τοῦ
μνημείου ἀπέλθεν

And after he had rolled a
big stone up against the
entrance of the grave, he
went away. (Mat. 27. 60)

προσκυλιω-I roll up
against, *θύρα*-door,
entrance, *μνημειον*-grave

LESSON XXX

ἰδόντες δε τον ἄστερα ἐχαρησαν χαραν μεγαλην σφοδρα	And having seen the star, they rejoiced with ex- ceedingly great joy. (Mat. 2. 10)	ἄστηρ-star, (take note that the 4 th case is used as an adverb here, χαραν μεγ.) σφοδρα- exceedingly
και δωσουσιν σημεια μεγαλα και τερατα ὡστε πλανησαι, εἰ δυνατον, και τους ἐκλεκτους	And they will perform great signs and miracles, so as to mislead, if possible, also the elect. (Mat. 24. 24)	δωσω-I will give, τερας- wonder, miracle, ἐκλεκτος-elect(ed), chosen
οἱ δε ἐπεκειντο φωναις μεγαλαις αἰτουμενοι	But they insisted with loud voices, asking for themselves. (Luke 23. 23)	ἐπικειμαι-I insist/persist, αἰτεω-I ask (this form is yet to be learned and is not a passive voice)
και ποιει κλαδους μεγαλους	And he grows large branches. (Mark 4. 32)	κλαδος-branch

We give you again the usual paradigm of the various forms of *μεγας*.

	(masculine)	(feminine)	(neuter)
1 st case singular	μεγας	μεγαλη	μεγα
2 nd „	μεγαλου	μεγαλης	μεγαλου
3 rd „	μεγαλω	μεγαλη	μεγαλω
4 th „	μεγαν	μεγαλην	μεγα
1 st case plural	μεγαλοι	μεγαλαι	μεγαλα
2 nd „	μεγαλων	μεγαλων	μεγαλων
3 rd „	μεγαλοις	μεγαλαις	μεγαλοις
4 th „	μεγαλους	μεγαλας	μεγαλα

30.4 Etymology

ταβερναι	—	‘halting place’; cf. Lat. ‘taberna’, Eng. ‘tavern’, D. ‘taverne’
τακτος	—	‘arranged’, ‘ordered’; cf. Eng. ‘tactic(al)’, D. ‘taktisch’
ταλαντον	—	‘talent(weight/amount)’
ταξις	—	‘order’; cf. ‘taxi’
ταυρος	—	‘steer’, ‘bull’; cf. Lat. ‘taurus’, Sp. ‘toro’
τεχνη	—	‘craft(smanship)’, ‘occupation’; cf. ‘technique’
τεχνητης	—	‘craftsman’, ‘artificer’; cf. ‘technician’
τιτλος	—	‘(super)(in)scription’, ‘title’; cf. Lat. ‘titulus’, Eng. ‘title’, D. ‘titel’

LESSON XXX

τοπος	–	‘place’, ‘occasion’; cf. Eng. ‘topic(al)’
τρεμω	–	‘I tremble’, ‘I fear’, ‘I am afraid’; cf. Lat. ‘tremor’
τριτος	–	‘third’; cf. Eng. ‘third’, G. ‘dritte’
τυπος	–	‘sign’, ‘mark’, ‘impression’, ‘figure’, ‘image’, ‘model’; cf. Eng. ‘type’
τυπικως	–	‘by way of example’; cf. Eng. ‘typical’, D. ‘typisch’
υακινθινος	–	‘(very) dark red’; cf. Eng. ‘hyacinth’
υβρις	–	‘pride’, ‘criminality’, ‘crime’, ‘insult’; cf. Eng. ‘hubris’
υγαινω	–	‘I am healthy’; cf. Eng. D. ‘hygiene’
υδρωπικος	–	‘dropsical’
υδωρ	–	‘water’; cf. Eng. ‘hydraulic’
υμνος	–	‘song’; cf. Eng. ‘hymn’
υπερβολη	–	‘excellence’, ‘pre-eminence’, ‘superiority’; cf. Eng. ‘hyperbole’, D. ‘hyperbool’
υπνος	–	‘sleep’; cf. Eng. ‘hypnotic’, D. ‘hypnotisch’

30.5 Homework

Translate the following sentences.

- Καὶ παράγων εἶδεν ἄνθρωπον τυφλὸν ἐκ γενετῆς.
- οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον ἐζήτουν κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μαρτυρίαν εἰς τὸ θανατῶσαι αὐτόν, καὶ οὐχ ἠύρισκον.
- Ἔτι αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος ἔρχονται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρχισυναγώγου λέγοντες ὅτι Ἡ θυγάτηρ σου ἀπέθανεν· τί ἔτι σκύλλεις τὸν διδάσκαλον;
- Ταῦτα ἔγραψα ὑμῖν ἵνα εἰδῆτε ὅτι ζωὴν ἔχετε αἰώνιον, τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ.
- ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὴν ὁ Ἰησοῦς προσεφώνησεν καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ, Γύναι, ἀπολέλυσαι τῆς ἀσθενείας σου,
- ὁμοῦς ποιεῖτε τὰ ἔργα τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν. εἶπαν [οὖν] αὐτῷ, Ἡμεῖς ἐκ πορνείας οὐ γεγεννημέθα· ἕνα πατέρα ἔχομεν τὸν θεόν.
- ἀλλ’ ὁ μὲν ἐκ τῆς παιδίσκης κατὰ σάρκα γεγέννηται, ὁ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἐλευθέρας δι’ ἐπαγγελίας.
- Πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἐστὶν ὁ Χριστὸς, ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ γεγέννηται, καὶ πᾶς ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὸν γεννήσαντα ἀγαπᾷ [καὶ] τὸν γεγεννημένον ἐξ αὐτοῦ.
- πλὴν ἐν τούτῳ μὴ χαίρετε ὅτι τὰ πνεύματα ὑμῖν ὑποτάσσεται, χαίρετε δὲ ὅτι τὰ ὀνόματα ὑμῶν ἐγγέγραπται ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.
- ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν, Γέγραπται, Οὐκ ἐπ’ ἄρτῳ μόνῳ ζήσεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ παντὶ ῥήματι ἐκπορευομένῳ διὰ στόματος θεοῦ.

παραγω	-I pass by
γενετη	-birth
θανατω	-I kill
συνεδριον	(pronounce as sun- <u>he</u> -dri-yon)-Sanhedrin, council
ἀρχισυναγωγος	-head of the synagogue
σκυλλω	-I bother/cause trouble to
θυγατηρ	-daughter
αἰωνιος	-eternal
ζωη	-life

LESSON XXX

εἶδητε	-(subjunctive of οἶδα)
γυναί	-vocative (addressing case/apostrophe) of γυνή
γεννησαντα	-4 th c. masculine aor. participle of γεννω
γεγεννημενον	-4 th c. perfect tense masculine participle passive voice
ἐγγεγραπται	-3 rd person singular perfect tense passive voice of ἐγγραφω
ἀποκριθεις	- masculine aor. participle of ἀποκρινω 'I answer' (translate with: 'answering/addressing')

30.6 New Words

δεω	-I bind
λυσις	-loosening
παρακλησις	-comfort, consolation
περισσοτερως	-more abundant
χαρα	-joy
ἀριθμεω	-I count
μεγας	-great, large, big
πτωσις	-fall
ἀνεμος	-wind
πνεω	-I blow
ἀποστελω	-I will send
συνεχω	-I keep (down)
ἀκαθαρος	-impure
βοαω	-I scream, I call out
προσκυλιω	-I roll up against
θυρα	-door/entrance
μνημειον	-grave
ἀστηρ	-star
σφοδρα	-exceedingly
τερας[ατος]	-wonder, miracle
ἐκλεκτος	-chosen, elect
ἐπικειμαι	-I insist/persist
αἶτεω	-I ask
κλαδος	-branch
παραγω	-I pass by
γενετη	-birth
θανατω	-I kill
συνεδριον	-Sanhedrin, council
ἀρχισυναγωγος	-head of the synagogue
θυγατηρ	-daughter
αἰωνιος	-eternal
ζωη	-life
εἶδητε	-(subjunctive of οἶδα)

LESSON XXX

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:

LESSON XXX