

LESSON XXXIII

LESSON XXXIII

33.1 Introduction

We now show you forms of the future tense of the passive voice. This tense is formed by putting the infix -θησ- plus the ending of the person at the end of the verb root. E.g. λουω-λουθησομαι, 'I will be washed'.

33.2 Examples from the N.T.

ἐάν μόνον ἄψωμαι τοῦ
ἱματίου αὐτοῦ
σωθησομαι

If I only touch His
garment, I will be saved.
(Mat t. 9. 21)

ἐάν- εἶαν, ἄν belongs to
the subjunctive ἄψωμαι,
μόνον- alone, only,
ἄψωμαι- 1st p.sin. pass.
voice aor. subj. <
ἄπτομαι- I touch,
ἱματίον- garment,
σωθησομαι- 1st p. sin.
pass. voice future t.<
σωζω- I save

σωθησει

you will be saved

does not occur in the New
Testament

..ἐλάχιστος *κληθησεται*
ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν
οὐρανῶν

..he will be called least in
the kingdom of the
heavens. (Matt. 5. 19)

κληθησεται- 3rd p. pass.
voice future κἀλω- I
call/name, βασιλεία-
kingdom, οὐρανός-
heaven

πολλῶ οὐν μᾶλλον
δικαιωθέντες νῦν ἐν τῷ
αἵματι αὐτοῦ
σωθησομεθα δι' αὐτοῦ
ἀπο τῆς ὀργῆς

Much more than, now
having been justified
through His blood, we
will be saved through
Him from anger. (Rom. 5.
9)

πολλῶ μᾶλλον- much
more, δικαιωθέντες-
participle pres. tense pass.
voice < δικαιώ- I
justify, σωθησομεθα- 1st
p. pl. pass. voice future
tense < σωζω- I save,
ὀργη- wrath, anger

ἀπολυετέ και
ἀπολυθησεσθε

Release and you will be
released. (Luke 6. 37)

ἀπολυετέ- imperative pl.
pres. tense ἀπολυω- I
release, I let go off,
ἀπολυθησεσθε- 2nd p.
pl. pass. voice future t. <
ἀπολυω- I release, let go

LESSON XXXIII

μακαριοι οί ειρηνο-
ποιοι, ότι αύτοι υίοι
θεου *κληθησονται*

Blessed the peace makers,
for they will be called
sons of God. (Matt. 5. 9)

ειρηνοποιος- peace
maker (ειρηνη- peace,
ποιεω- I do/make), ότι-
that, because, υίος- son,

κληθησονται- 3rd p. pl.
καλεω- I call/name/invite

The paradigm of the passive voice endings of the future tense looks like this:

- θησομαι	- θησομεθα
- θησει	- θησεσθε
- θησεται	- θησονται

33.3 Again the degrees of comparison

We want to pay attention once more to the degrees of comparison:

και ιδου, σεισμος *μεγας*
εγενετο εν τη θαλασση

And look a great
movement happened in
the sea.(Matt. 8. 24)

σεισμος- lit. earthquake
(think of the word
seismograph), vehement
movement (at sea):
storm,

τις άρα *μειζων* εν τη
βασιλεια των ουρανων;

Who then is the greatest
in the kingdom of the
heavens? (Matt. 18. 1)

άρα- then, therefore
(interrogative), μειζων-
greater (trans. 'greatest')

δι ' ών τα τιμια και
μεγιστα ήμιν
επαγγελματα δεδωρηται

Through which things the
costly and greatest
promises have been given
to us. . (2 Petr. 1: 4)

δι ' ών- through which
(denotes δοξη and άρετη
from the previous verse),
τιμιος- costly, μεγιστα-
neuter pl. μεγιστος,
επαγγελμα- promise,
δεδωρηται- 3rd p. perfect
tense δωρεομαι- I give

The degrees of comparison, then, of *μεγας* are:

μεγας- μειζων- μεγιστος great- greater- greatest

However there is also the following verse, in which it says:

μειζοτεραν τουτων ουκ
εχω χαραν..

I do not have greater joy
than these things... (3
John 1. 4)

μειζοτεραν- greater,
χαρα- joy

LESSON XXXIII

The form *μειζοτερος* (or forms derived from it) only occurs here in the New Testament. The correct (classical) form *μειζων* received the ending *-τερος*. This ending belongs to the regular endings of the comparative degree. Up till now we have only treated of exceptions. The regular forms come about by putting *-τερος* at the end of the root (in the case of the comparative) or *-τατος* (in the case of the superlative). For example:

πονηρος- *πονηροτερος*- *πονηροτατος*

The superlative *-τατος* does not occur in the New Testament. So you only have to pay attention to forms ending in *-τερος*. Remember that the ending is inflected (e.g. 1 Tim. 5: 19 *πρεσβυτερου*: 2nd case). In the homework of this lesson you have to translate a few regular forms of the comparative.

33.4 Etymology

After we have given most English words that are cognate to biblical Greek, we now would like to treat of some words that are interconnected in Greek.

<i>ποτε</i> ;	-when?	<i>τοτε</i>	-then	<i>οτε</i>	-when
<i>ποτε</i>	-some time			<i>οποτε</i>	-when(ever)
<i>πως</i> ;	-how?	<i>ουτως</i>	-so, thus,	<i>ως</i>	-as
<i>πως</i>	-somehow, perhaps			<i>οπως</i>	-how(ever), as
<i>που</i> ;	-where?			<i>ου</i>	-where
<i>ποσος</i> ;	-how great? how many?	<i>τοσος</i>	-so great	<i>οσος</i>	-(so great, so many) as how (great), how (many)
<i>ποιος</i>	-what (kind of?)	<i>τοιος</i>	-such	<i>οιος</i>	-(such) as

Nomina Agentis (acting person):

-της ο	<i>βαπτίζω</i>	<i>βαπτιστης</i>	Baptist
-ος ο	<i>λεγω</i>	<i>σπερμολογος</i>	prattler, vain talker
-τηρ [-τωρ ο	<i>ερω</i>	<i>ρητωρ</i>	orator
-ευσ ο	<i>βασιλευω</i>	<i>βασιλευς</i>	king

Nomina Actionis (act or state of being):

-τις [-σις η	<i>τασσω</i>	<i>ταξις</i>	order
-σιη [-σια η	<i>εκαλεω</i>	<i>εκκλησια</i>	assembly

Nomina Rei Actae (result of an act):

-μα το	<i>πρασσω</i>	<i>πραγμα</i>	thing, case
-ος το	<i>ειπον</i>	<i>επος</i>	word

LESSON XXXIII

Nomina Loci (place of an act):

-τηριον το δεσμος δεσμητηριον prison

Nomina Qualitatis (characteristic or state of being):

-συνη ή δικαιος δικαιοσυνη righteousness
 -ια ή αληθης αληθεια truth
 -της ,-τητος ή χρηστος χρηστοτης goodness, integrity

Diminutiva (diminutives):

-ισκος, [-η] παις παιδικη maid, lassie
 νεανιας νεανισκος youth, young man
 -ιον το παις παιδιον lad, young boy

Gentilis ('patronymic'):

-της ό 'Ισραηλ 'Ισραηλιτης Israelite

33.5 Homework

Translate the following sentences.

1. ό δέ όπίσω μου έρχόμενος ισχυρότερός μου έστιν.
2. ό δέ μικρότερος έν τή βασιλεία του θεου μείζων αυτου έστιν.
3. και ειπεν ό νεώτερος αυτων τω πατρι, Πάτερ, δός μοι το επιβάλλον μέρος της ουσίας.
4. έμοι τω έλαχιστοτέρω πάντων αγίων έδόθη ή χάρις αύτη
5. Πάντα μοι έξεστιν άλλ' ου πάντα συμφέρει. πάντα μοι έξεστιν άλλ' ουκ έγώ έξουσιασθήσομαι υπό τινος.
6. μη βατταλογήσητε ώσπερ οι ένθιμοί, δοκούσιν γάρ ότι έν τή πολυλογία αυτων εισακουσθήσονται.
7. άνθ' ών όσα έν τή σκοτία ειπατε έν τω φωτι ακουσθήσεται, και ό προς το ους έλαλήσατε έν τοις ταμείοις κηρυχθήσεται επί των δωμάτων.
8. μακάριοι οι πενθούντες, ότι αυτοι παρακληθήσονται.
9. Και συ δέ, παιδιον, προφήτης ύψιστου κληθήση· προπορεύση γάρ ένώπιον κυρίου έτοιμάσαι όδους αυτου,
10. ώσπερ γάρ έν τω 'Αδάμ πάντες αποθνήσκουσιν, ούτως και έν τω Χριστω πάντες ζωοποιηθήσονται.

όπισω- after, behind ισχυς- strength, μικρος- small, νεος- young, ό άγιος- the saint, χαρις- grace,

έδοθη-διδωμι

έξουσιασθησομαι-έξουσιαζω

παρακληθησονται-παρακαλεω

ζωοποιηθησονται-ζωοποιεω

άνθ' ών-therefore, because of these things [lit. 'instead of which things']

προπορευση-προπορευομαι-deponens (I go ahead)

LESSON XXXIII

Question: Which case follows the comparative degree? (answer in repetition lesson 35)

33.6 New Words

μονον	-alone, only
άπτομαι	-I touch
ούρανος	-heaven
πολλω μαλλον	-(by) much more
δικαιω	-I justify
όργη	-wrath
είρηνοποιος	-peace maker
ότι	-that, because
υίος	-son
σεισμος	-earthquake, storm
άρα	-then, therefore (interrogative)
τιμιος	-costly
έπαγγελμα	-promise
δωρεομαι	-I give
χαρα	-joy
πρεσβυς	-old, elder
όπισω	-after, behind
ίσχυς	-strength
μικρος	-small
νεος	-young
ό άγιος	-the saint
χαρις	-grace

33.7 The Background of the New Testament: Roman Architecture VI

Roman temples differed in many important details from their Greek predecessors. Greek temples had three steps round about, but the Roman temple had a high platform, or stage, with a staircase that served as entrance. Greek temples almost always looked out to the East or West, but the position of the Roman temples depended on the surrounding buildings.

The Romans often built round temples, of which the most important one survives as the Pantheon at Rome till today. It consists of a rotunda with a diameter of almost fifty meters and surrounded by concrete walls seven meters thick. A central opening at the top with a nine meter diameter lets the light in. This is called the *oculus* (eye), situated in the dome. The rotunda and the dome are examples of Roman expertise in working with concrete.

The Roman tomb consisted of a knoll of earth, the *tumulus*. It was surrounded by a ring of cement usually of considerable height. Only a few of such tombs remain; particularly the tomb of Hadrianus, now called *Castel Sant'Angelo*.

LESSON XXXIII

The *basilica* was a large covered hall used by the judiciary and also by bankers and merchants. The largest such basilica was constructed in seven years, begun by Maxentius and completed by Constantine in about 313 A.D. One can still find the vaults of the salient rooms at the North side. Again they prove the quality of the mixture and durability of Roman reinforced concrete. For after all these years they still hang there without support.

The construction of bridges and aqueducts also belonged to Roman expertise. The most famous examples of surviving aqueducts are the *Pont du Gard* at Nîmes and at Segovia in Spain. The best example of a bridge is found at Rimini. It was built by Augustus and Tiberius. The most impressive one is perhaps at Alcántara in Spain.

NOTES: