Mastering NT Greek

17. Contract Verbs

By Ted Hildebrandt © 2003 Baker Academic

Review

2-1-2 Noun Forms

□ λόγος λόγου λόγω λόγον λόγοι λόγων λόγοις λόγους

γραφής γραφής γραφήν γραφαίς γραφαίς γραφάς

ίερόν ἱεροῦ ἱερών ἱερών ἱερών ἱεροῖς ἱερά

3rd Declension Chantables

χαρίς ὄνομα, πίστις

_ χάρις

_ χάριτος

- χάριτι

- χάριτα

- χάριτες

_ χαρίτων

_ χάρισι(ν)

_ χάριτας

ὄνομα

ονόματος

ονόματι

ὄνομα

δνόματα

όνομάτων

ονόμασι(ν)

όνόματα

πίστις

πίστεως

πίστει

πίστιν

πίστεις

πίστεων

πίστεσι(ν)

πίστεις

Present Active Indicative Verbs

λύωλύ∈ιςλύ∈ι

λύομεν λύετε λύουσι(ν)

Present Middle/Passive Indicative

λύομαι,-η,-εται,

-όμεθα,

-εσθε,

-ονται

Shape of the Future in Greek

■ λύσω I will loose

> λύσεις You will loose

λύσει He/she/it will loose λύσομεν We will loose

λύσετεYou all will loose

λύσουσι(ν)
They will loose

Future Middle Paradigm

□ λύσομαι

--ŋ

--εται

--ομεθα

--εσθε

--ονται

Imperfect Active Paradigm of λύω

- Singular
- ελυον

I was loosing

έλυες

You were loosing

έλυε(ν)

He/she/it was loosing

Learn: ελυον:

Plural έλύομεν We were loosing έλύετε You all were loosing

έλυον

They were loosing

 $\mu \in \mathcal{V}$, $T \in \mathcal{V}$

Imperfect Middle/Passive of λύω

- Singular
- έλυόμην

I was being loosed

έλύου

You were being loosed

έλύετο

He/she/it was being

loosed

Plural

έλυόμεθα

We were being loosed

έλ ύεσθε

You all were being loosed

έλύοντο

They were being loosed

Learn: ἐλυόμην:

μην, ου, το, μεθα, εσθε, οντο

Second Aorist Active Paradigm

- Singular
- 1 έλαβον

I took

2 έλαβες

You took

3 έλαβε(ν)

S/he/it took

Learn: ἔλαβον

Plural

έλάβομεν

we took

έλάβετε

You took

έλαβον

They took

 ν , σ , ϵ , $\mu \epsilon \nu$, $\tau \epsilon$, ν

Second Aorist Middle

Singular

1 έγενόμην I became

2 έγένου

You became

3 ἐγένετο He/she/it became Plural

έγενόμεθα

We became

έγένεσθε

You became

έγένοντο

They became

- Note this, as most "middles" are deponent
- Endings: ἐγενόμην,

ου, ετο, μεθα, εσθε, οντο

Aorist Stem Changes -- 9 to know

- = δράω == εἶδον (I saw) βλέπω
- $=\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega == \dot{\epsilon} i \pi o \nu$ (I said)
- = $\tilde{\epsilon}$ ρχομαι == $\tilde{\eta}$ λθον (I came, went)
- □ γίνομαι == ἐγενόμην (I became)
- γινώσκω == ἔγνων (I knew)
- = εὑρίσκω == εὑρον (I found)
- $= \xi \chi \omega == \xi \sigma \chi \sigma \nu \text{ (I had)}$
- □ λαμβάνω == ἔλαβον (I took)

The "is" verb PAI -- εἰμί

Eἰμί I am
εἰ You are
ἐστί(ν) He/she/it is

 $\dot{\epsilon}$ σμ $\dot{\epsilon}$ ν We are $\dot{\epsilon}$ στ $\dot{\epsilon}$ You are $\dot{\epsilon}$ ισί(ν) They are

The "was" verb IAI -- εἰμί

ήμηνήςήν

I was

You were

He/she/it was

ήμεν ήτε ήσαν

We were

You were

They were

1st Aorist Active Paradigm

- Singular
- **ε**λυσα

I loosed

έλυσας

you loosed

έλυσε(ν)

He/she/it loosed

Learn: ἔλυσα:

 $--, \sigma, \epsilon,$

Plural ἐλύσαμεν we loosed

έλύσατε

you all loosed

έλυσαν

they loosed

μεν, τε, ν

1st Aorist Middle Paradigm

- Singular
- έλυσάμην

I loosed for myself

έλυσω

You loosed for yourself

έλυσατο

He/she/it loosed for himself

Learn: ἐλυσάμην:

ω, ατο, αμεθα, ασθε, αντο

Plural

έλυσάμεθα

We loosed for ourselves

έλύσασθε

You all loosed for yourselves

έλυσαντο

They loosed for themselves

First Aorist Passives

- Singular
- 1 ἐλύθην

I was loosed

2 έλύθης

you were loosed

3 έλύθη

He/she/it was loosed

■ Chant: ἐλύθην

 \blacksquare ν , σ , --, $\mu \in \nu$, $\tau \in$,

Plural ἐλύθημεν

we were loosed έλύθητε

you all were loosed έλύθησαν

σαν

they were loosed

Future Passive Indicatives

- Singular
- 1 λυθήσομαι I will be loosed
 - 2 λυθήση You will be loosed
 - 3 λυθήσεται
 He/she/it will be loosed

Plural

λυθησόμεθα

we will be loosed

λυθήσεσθε

you all will be loosed

λυθήσονται

they will be loosed

■ Chant: λυθήσομαι η, εται, ομεθα, εσθε, ονται

Second Aorist Passive Stems

λαμβάνω ἐλήμφθην

λέγω ἐρρέθην

ο δράω ὤφθην

βάλλω ἐβλήθην

όφθήσομαι

βληθήσομαι

Person Personal Pronoun Chant

Plural Singular Nom. ἐγώ ήμεῖς συ ήμῶν Gen. μου σου ήμιν Dat. μοι σ 01 ήμάς Acc. με $\sigma\epsilon$

αὐτός, αὐτη, αὐτό (he, she, it)

Rapping the Lord's Prayer

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Πάτερ ήμων δ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς father our the one in heaven ἀγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου make holy name your ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου let come kingdom your γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου, let be will your
```

Rapping the Lord's Prayer

ως ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς as in heaven also on earth τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν the bread our ἐπιούσιον δὸς ἡμῖν σήμερον daily give us today

Rapping the Lord's Prayer

καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν and forgive us trespasses our ώς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφήκαμεν as also we have forgiven

τοῖς ὀψειλέταις ἡμῶν the ones trespassing us

Introduction to Contract Verbs

- What is a contract verb?
- Verb stems ending in: α , ϵ , o
- An example is: ἀγαπάω

2 Scenarios: The big picture

- Present and Imperfect:
 - Vowel of the stem ending and connecting vowel contract
 - $-\dot{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi + \dot{\alpha} + o + \mu\epsilon\nu = \dot{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\hat{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$
- \blacksquare Aorist and Future (the suffix σ)
 - The stem vowel lengthens
 - $\dot{\alpha} \gamma \alpha \pi + \dot{\alpha} + \sigma + o \mu \epsilon \nu = \dot{\alpha} \gamma \alpha \pi \dot{\eta} \sigma o \mu \epsilon \nu$

Contraction Rules (FOLDS)

1) First dissimilar overcomes. α , ϵ , or η which ever one comes first its long vowel is used

```
-\alpha + \epsilon = \alpha + \eta = long \alpha
-\epsilon + \eta = \eta
- α \gamma \alpha \pi \hat{\alpha} + \epsilon \tau \epsilon = \alpha \gamma \alpha \pi \hat{\alpha} \tau \epsilon
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2) O overcomes.

```
-o + \alpha = \omega; \quad \epsilon + \omega = \omega
-\alpha \gamma \alpha \pi \alpha + \omega = \alpha \gamma \alpha \pi \omega
-Except: \quad \epsilon + o = ov; \quad o + \epsilon = ov
```

Contraction Rules (FOLDS)

3) Likes go long.

$$-\alpha + \alpha = \alpha; \quad \epsilon + \eta = \eta; \quad 0 + \omega = \omega$$

$$-\text{Except: } \epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon i; \quad (\pi 0 i \epsilon + \epsilon \tau \epsilon = \pi 0 i \epsilon i \tau \epsilon)$$

- 0 + 0 = 0v;
- **4).** Dissimilar diphthong contracts.

$$-0+\epsilon \iota = 0\iota$$
; $\epsilon + 0\iota = 0\iota$; $0+\eta = 0\iota$

Contraction Rules (FOLDS)

■ 5) Same vowel diphthong drops.

$$-0+0\upsilon=0\upsilon;$$
 $\epsilon+\epsilon\iota=\epsilon\iota;$

$$-\pi oie + eis = \pi oieis$$

5 Contraction Rules: FOLDS

- 1) F irst dissimilar overcomes. goes long α , ϵ , η $-\epsilon + \eta = \eta$
- \square 2) O overcomes. $o + \varepsilon + \varepsilon = o \upsilon$
- 3) Likes go long. $\epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon \iota$; $o + o = o \upsilon$
- **4)** D issimilar diphthong contracts $o + \epsilon \iota = o \iota$
- 5) S ame vowel diphthong drops

$$-0+00=00$$

Paradigms for α , ϵ , and o types

- α type = ἀγαπάω (I love)
- Present Active Indicative ἀγαπάω
 - 1 ἀγαπῶ (αω)
 - 2 άγαπᾶς (αεις)
 - 3 ἀγαπῷ (αει)

- άγαπωμεν (αομεν)
- άγαπᾶτε (αετε)
- άγαπωσι (αουσι)

Paradigms for α , ϵ , and o types

- ε type = ποιέω (I do/make)
- **Present Active Indicative ποιέω**
- \mathbf{I} π \mathbf{O} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}
 - 2 ποιείς (εεις)
 - 3 ποιεί (εει)

ποιοῦμεν (εομεν)

ποιείτε (εετε)

ποιοῦσι (εουσι)

Paradigms for α , ϵ , and o types

- o type = πληρόω (I fill)
- Present Active Indicative πληρόω
- 1 πληρῶ (οω)
 - 2 πληροίς (οεις)
 - 3 πληροί (οει)

πληροῦμεν (οομεν)
πληροῦτε (οετε)
πληροῦσι (οουσι)

Lemoners revisited

- □ κρινω in the future
- Actually it goes like this:
 - κρινω + σ (replaced by ϵ and then contracted)
 - κρινω + ϵ +ω/ ϵ ις/ ϵ ι→ κρινῶ

Principle Parts

σοιέω, πεποίηκα,

πληρόω,

άγαπάω, άγαπήσω, ήγάπηκα, ήγάπημαι, ήγαπήθην

> ποιήσω, πεποίημαι,

πληρώσω,πεπλήρωκα, πεπλήρωμαι, έπληρώθην

ήγάπησα, έποίησα,

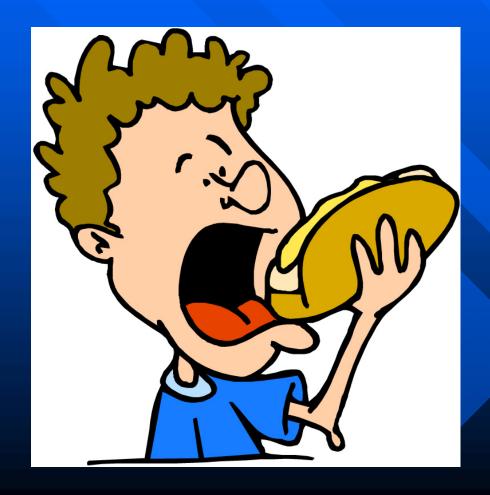
έπλήρωσα,

■ €i



if, that

- ἐσθίω



I eat

_ ζάω



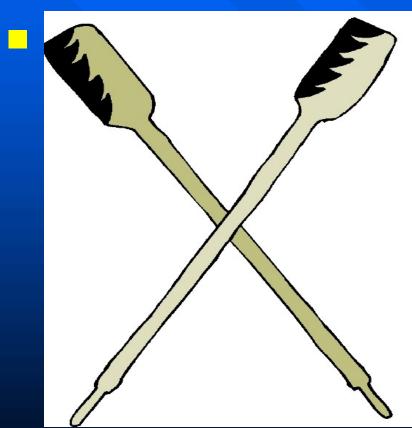
I live

ζητέω



I seek





or, either

καλέω



I call

λαλέω



I speak, say

παρακαλέω



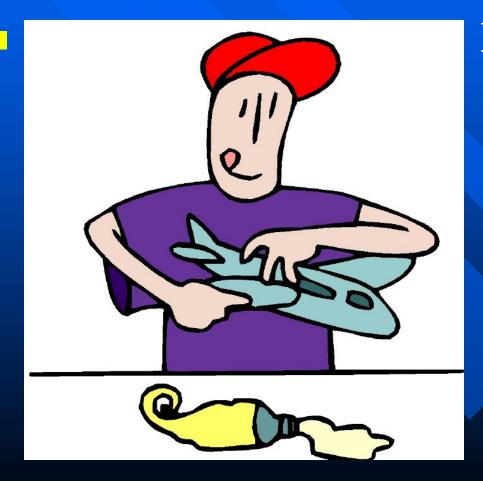
I urge, exhort

πληρόω



I fill, complete

ο ποιέω



I do, make