

Mastering New Testament Greek Textbook

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CHAPTER 17

Contract Verbs

You will be able to—

1. identify contract verb formations,
2. implement the rules of vowel contraction,
3. recognize and write the paradigms of key contract verbs,
4. translate contract verb forms,
5. gain more practice in translating and working with Greek,
6. master ten more high-frequency vocabulary words, and
7. memorize Mat. 6:12b in Greek.

Introduction

Verbs with stems ending in α , ϵ , or \omicron are known as contract verbs. For example, in the verb $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ the stem ends with alpha. When pronominal endings are added to the verb, the final vowel of the stem and the connecting vowel of the ending contract according to five rules.

Contractions take place in the present and imperfect tenses.

$$\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi + \acute{\alpha} + \omicron + \mu\epsilon\nu = \alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$$

In the aorist and future, where the suffix σ is used, the final stem vowel lengthens.

$$\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi + \acute{\alpha} + \sigma + \omicron\mu\epsilon\nu = \alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$$

Rules of Contraction (FOLDS)

Rule 1: Likes go long.

Two like vowels combine into their common long vowel.

$$\alpha + \alpha = \alpha \qquad \epsilon + \eta = \eta \qquad \omicron + \omega = \omega$$

Example: $\pi\lambda\eta\rho\omicron + \omega = \pi\lambda\eta\rho\tilde{\omega}$

Two exceptions:

$$\epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon\iota \qquad \omicron + \omicron = \omicron\upsilon$$

Example: $\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon + \epsilon\tau\epsilon = \pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon$

Rule 2: O overcomes.

An \omicron or ω will overcome an α , ϵ , or η , becoming ω .

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$\omicron + \alpha = \omega$ $\varepsilon + \omega = \omega$

Example: ἀγαπά + ω = ἀγαπῶ

Exception:

$\varepsilon + \omicron = \omicron\upsilon$ $\omicron + \varepsilon = \omicron\upsilon$

Example: ποιέ + $\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ = ποιῶμεν

Rule 3: First overcomes.

When an α , ε , or η come together, whichever comes first becomes its own matching long vowel.

$\alpha + \varepsilon$ or $\alpha + \eta$ = long α $\varepsilon + \alpha = \eta$

Example: ἀγαπά + $\varepsilon\tau\epsilon$ = ἀγαπᾶτε

Rule 4: Same vowel with diphthong drops.

A vowel similar to the first vowel of a diphthong drops out.

$\omicron + \omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$ $\varepsilon + \varepsilon\iota = \varepsilon\iota$

Example: ποιε + $\varepsilon\iota\varsigma$ = ποιεῖς

Rule 5: Dissimilar vowel with diphthong contracts.

A vowel dissimilar to the diphthong that follows it will contract, using the preceding rules—

- a. unless the third vowel is an upsilon, in which case the upsilon drops out.
- b. unless the third vowel is an iota, in which case the iota becomes an iota subscript.

Exceptions:

$\omicron + \varepsilon\iota = \omicron\iota$ $\varepsilon + \omicron\iota = \omicron\iota$ $\omicron + \eta = \omicron\iota$

Contraction Charts (for reference only)

When a vowel in the left row is combined with a vowel or diphthong in the top line, the resulting contraction appears where the coordinates meet.

Vowel and Vowel Contraction

	α	ε	η	ι	υ	\omicron	ω
α	α	α	α	$\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\upsilon$	ω	ω
ε	η	$\varepsilon\iota$	η	$\varepsilon\iota$	$\varepsilon\upsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon$	ω
\omicron	ω	$\omicron\upsilon$	ω	$\omicron\iota$	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon$	ω

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Vowel and Diphthong Contraction

	ει	η	ου	οι
α	α	α	ω	φ
ε	ει	η	ου	οι
ο	οι	οι	ου	οι

Paradigms

Three typical contract verb paradigms will be presented. These represent α, ε, and ο type verbs. As you look through the paradigms, you should reflect on the contract rules that are being used in the contraction process. Do not memorize these. Learn to figure them out by using the rules.

Present Active Indicative of ἀγαπάω

Singular		Plural		
1.	ἀγαπῶ (αω)	I love	ἀγαπῶμεν (αομεν)	We love
2.	ἀγαπᾷς (αις)	You love	ἀγαπᾶτε (αετε)	You love
3.	ἀγαπᾷ (αι)	He/she/it loves	ἀγαπῶσι(ν) (αουσι)	They love

Present Active Indicative of ποιέω

Singular		Plural		
1.	ποιῶ (εω)	I do	ποιουῶμεν (εομεν)	We do
2.	ποιεῖς (εεις)	You do	ποιεῖτε (εετε)	You do
3.	ποιεῖ (ει)	He/she/it does	ποιουῶσι(ν) (εουσι)	They do

Present Active Indicative of πληρόω

Singular		Plural		
1.	πληρῶ (οω)	I fill	πληροῦμεν (οομεν)	We fill
2.	πληροῖς (οεις)	You fill	πληροῦτε (οετε)	You fill
3.	πληροῖ (οει)	He/she/it fills	πληροῦσι(ν) (οουσι)	They fill

Liquid/Nasal Verbs

Liquid verbs have stems ending in λ, μ, ν, or ρ (Lemoners). λ and ρ are liquids, and ν and μ are nasals, but verbs ending in any of these four consonants are grouped together because they form their futures in the same way. In the future active and middle indicative, the tense suffix σ is replaced with an ε, which contracts according to the normal contraction rules. Thus the future of κρίνω becomes κρίνω (εω contraction) instead of κρίνσω.

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Translation Examples

Τί δέ με καλεῖτε, Κύριε κύριε, καὶ οὐ ποιεῖτε ἃ λέγω;
And why do you call me, “Lord, Lord,” and do not do what I say? (Lk. 6:46).

καὶ ὁ πατήρ μου ἀγαπήσει αὐτόν καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐλευσόμεθα.
And my father will love him, and we will come to him (Jn. 14:23).

ἀλλὰ λαλοῦμεν θεοῦ σοφίαν ἐν μυστηρίῳ
But we speak God’s wisdom in a mystery (1 Cor. 2:7).

Vocabulary

εἰ	if, that (504)
ἐσθίω	I eat (158)
ζάω	I live (140)
ζητέω	I seek (117)
ἢ	or, either (343)
καλέω	I call (148)
λαλέω	I speak, say (296)
παρακαλέω	I urge, exhort (109)
πληρόω	I complete, fill (86)
ποιέω	I do, make (568)

Review

- Mat. 6:9: Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς·
ἀγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου·
Mat. 6:10: ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου·
γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου,
ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς·
Mat. 6:11: τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον
δὸς ἡμῖν σήμερον·
Mat. 6:12a: καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν,

Memory Verse: Mat. 6:12b

ὥς	καὶ	ἡμεῖς	ἀφήκαμεν	τοῖς	ὀφειλέταις	ἡμῶν·
as	also	we	we forgave	the	debtors	our;