**Beginning Greek I**

**Session 7: Putting It All Together**

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We have looked at the Greek verb over the past few weeks. We started with an overview and then went back and looked at the different parts of a Greek verb. Now we are going to return to a more wholistic approach.

First a quick review.

1. What part of the Greek verb gives the basic meaning?
2. What did the Greeks change in a verb to change the mood?
3. What did the Greeks do to indicate tense? (2 answers)
4. What is indicated in Greek verb endings? (3 answers)
5. What is another way besides the ending did the Greeks indicate passive voice?
6. How did the Greeks indicate that something happened in past time?

We also talked about the process of language learning.

* Understand the concept.
* Learn the patterns.
* Familiarize yourself with the patterns.

Conceptually, Greek verbs are very similar to English verbs. They have stems that give meaning, and they are modified in some way to indicate tense, voice, mood, person, and number.

The modifications are where the real differences lie. The Greeks modified the stems differently from how we do, but they followed a consistent system and patterns, just as we do. If we know the patterns, we can identify most of the verbs and know how to understand or translate the verb.

Familiarization is the final step. It comes from using the language so much that you understand before analysis or translation. This is how we communicate in English. We hear and understand instantaneously – unless someone is using words we do not know or communicates with convoluted sentences.

Few people get to that level with biblical Greek, partly because there is so little opportunity to converse in Greek. We can still get there partially by reading the Greek New Testament consistently. Most people at first cannot help but convert Greek to English and then understand. The goal is to understand Greek in Greek and then convert it to English.

You all have progressed in understanding and familiarization with just about 12 hours of instruction. Let’s look at 1 John 1 and see. Without checking your notes or any charts, circle all the verbs you see.

**1.1** Ὃ ἦν ἀπʼ ἀρχῆς, ὃ ἀκηκόαμεν, ὃ ἑωράκαμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν, ὃ ἐθεασάμεθα καὶ αἱ χεῖρες ἡμῶν ἐψηλάφησαν, περὶ τοῦ λόγου τῆς ζωῆς— 2 καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἐφανερώθη, καὶ ἑωράκαμεν καὶ μαρτυροῦμεν καὶ ἀπαγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν τὴν ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον ἥτις ἦν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα καὶ ἐφανερώθη ἡμῖν— 3 ὃ ἑωράκαμεν καὶ ἀκηκόαμεν ἀπαγγέλλομεν καὶ ὑμῖν, ἵνα καὶ ὑμεῖς κοινωνίαν ἔχητε μεθʼ ἡμῶν· καὶ ἡ κοινωνία δὲ ἡ ἡμετέρα μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ· 4 καὶ ταῦτα γράφομεν ἡμεῖς ἵνα ἡ χαρὰ ἡμῶν ᾖ πεπληρωμένη.

5 Καὶ ἔστιν αὕτη ἡ ἀγγελία ἣν ἀκηκόαμεν ἀπʼ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀναγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν, ὅτι ὁ θεὸς φῶς ἐστιν καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεμία. 6 ἐὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετʼ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τῷ σκότει περιπατῶμεν, ψευδόμεθα καὶ οὐ ποιοῦμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν· 7 ἐὰν δὲ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ περιπατῶμεν ὡς αὐτός ἐστιν ἐν τῷ φωτί, κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετʼ ἀλλήλων καὶ τὸ αἷμα Ἰησοῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαρίζει ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ πάσης ἁμαρτίας. 8 ἐὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι ἁμαρτίαν οὐκ ἔχομεν, ἑαυτοὺς πλανῶμεν καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν. 9 ἐὰν ὁμολογῶμεν τὰς ἁμαρτίας ἡμῶν, πιστός ἐστιν καὶ δίκαιος ἵνα ἀφῇ ἡμῖν τὰς ἁμαρτίας καὶ καθαρίσῃ ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ πάσης ἀδικίας. 10 ἐὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι οὐχ ἡμαρτήκαμεν, ψεύστην ποιοῦμεν αὐτὸν καὶ ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἡμῖν.

As you were circling them, did you have some idea of who was doing the action, the tense, or the mood? If so, you are demonstrating familiarity.

Let’s do the same thing with the first half of chapter two. Circle all the verbs.

**2.1** Τεκνία μου, ταῦτα γράφω ὑμῖν ἵνα μὴ ἁμάρτητε. καὶ ἐάν τις ἁμάρτῃ, παράκλητον ἔχομεν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν δίκαιον, 2 καὶ αὐτὸς ἱλασμός ἐστιν περὶ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν, οὐ περὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων δὲ μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ ὅλου τοῦ κόσμου.

3 Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ γινώσκομεν ὅτι ἐγνώκαμεν αὐτόν, ἐὰν τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ τηρῶμεν. 4 ὁ λέγων ὅτι Ἔγνωκα αὐτὸν καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ μὴ τηρῶν ψεύστης ἐστίν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐκ ἔστιν· 5 ὃς δʼ ἂν τηρῇ αὐτοῦ τὸν λόγον, ἀληθῶς ἐν τούτῳ ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ τετελείωται. ἐν τούτῳ γινώσκομεν ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ ἐσμεν· 6 ὁ λέγων ἐν αὐτῷ μένειν ὀφείλει καθὼς ἐκεῖνος περιεπάτησεν καὶ αὐτὸς περιπατεῖν.

7 Ἀγαπητοί, οὐκ ἐντολὴν καινὴν γράφω ὑμῖν, ἀλλʼ ἐντολὴν παλαιὰν ἣν εἴχετε ἀπʼ ἀρχῆς· ἡ ἐντολὴ ἡ παλαιά ἐστιν ὁ λόγος ὃν ἠκούσατε. 8 πάλιν ἐντολὴν καινὴν γράφω ὑμῖν, ὅ ἐστιν ἀληθὲς ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐν ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἡ σκοτία παράγεται καὶ τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινὸν ἤδη φαίνει. 9 ὁ λέγων ἐν τῷ φωτὶ εἶναι καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ μισῶν ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ ἐστὶν ἕως ἄρτι. 10 ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ μένει, καὶ σκάνδαλον ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν· 11 ὁ δὲ μισῶν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ ἐστὶν καὶ ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ περιπατεῖ, καὶ οὐκ οἶδεν ποῦ ὑπάγει, ὅτι ἡ σκοτία ἐτύφλωσεν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ.

We will now go through each of these and see what we can recognize about them.

We have not covered everything there is to know about the Greek verbs. Here are some things that can be looked at later.

* Infinitives – “to run” “to be” Greek forms this by adding an ending like -ein to a stem. Not all tenses have infinitives.
* Participles – These are verbal adjectives. We will cover them in the nouns-adjectives course.
* -mi verbs – These verbs end in -mi rather than an w in the first person singular. There are some differences in endings, but they still follow the basic pattern. We have looked at one of these verbs already. Do you know which one?

**Endings**

**PRIMARY**

Active

1st person, singular lu – w I loosen.

2nd person, singular lu – eiV You loosen.

3rd person, singular lu – ei He/she/it loosens.

1st person, plural lu – o – men We loosen.

2nd person, plural lu – e – te You (plural) loosen.

3rd person, plural lu – ousi They loosen.8

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Middle/passive

1st person, singular lu – o - mai I am loosened. OR I loosen myself.

2nd person, singular lu – h (sai) You are loosened. OR You loosen yourself.

3rd person, singular lu - e – tai He/she/it is loosened. OR He/she/it loosens he/she/itself.

1st person, plural lu – o – meqa We are loosened. OR We loosen ourselves.

2nd person, plural lu – e – sqe You (pl) are loosened. OR You (pl) loosen yourselves.

3rd person, plural lu - o– ntai They are loosened. OR They loosen themselves.

**SECONDARY**

Active

1st person, singular e0/lu-o-n I was loosening.

2nd person, singular e0/lu – e-v You were loosening.

3rd person, singular e0/lu – e He/she/it was loosening.

1st person, plural e0lu/ – o – men We were loosening.

2nd person, plural e0lu/ – e – te You (plural) were loosening.

3rd person, plural e0/lu – o-n They were loosening.

Middle/passive

1st person, singular e0lu – o – mhn I am loosened. OR I loosen myself.

2nd person, singular e0lu – ou (so) You are loosened. OR You loosen yourself.

3rd person, singular e0lu/ - e – to He/she/it is loosened. OR He/she/it loosens he/she/itself.

1st person, plural e0lu/ – o – meqa We are loosened. OR We loosen ourselves.

2nd person, plural e0lu/ – e – sqe You (pl) are loosened. OR You (pl) loosen yourselves.

3rd person, plural e0lu/ - o– nto They are loosened. OR They loosen themselves.