

Review #4 – Track 1

Grammar

- Define the following three aspects, clearly differentiating among them.
 - Continuous aspect** describes the action of the verb as an ongoing process. E.g., “The car was slowing down.”
 - Undefined aspect** describes the action of the verb as a simple event, without commenting on whether or not it is a process. Undefined aspect gives the minimum amount of information about the action of a verb. E.g., “The car slowed down.”
 - Punctiliar aspect** describes the action of a verb as occurring at a single point of time. E.g., “The car hit the brick wall.” Punctiliar aspect is the opposite of continuous aspect. Punctiliar aspect is a category of English grammar, not of Greek grammar.
- Write out the twelve forms of λύω, present active and passive

Present Active			
1 st sg	λύω	1 st pl	λύομεν
2 nd sg	λύεις	2 nd pl	λύετε
3 rd sg	λύει	3 rd pl	λύουσιν(ν)

Present Passive			
1 st sg	λύομαι	1 st pl	λύόμεθα
2 nd sg	λύῃ	2 nd pl	λύεσθε
3 rd sg	λύεται	3 rd pl	λύονται

- Write out the Master Verb Chart

Tense	Aug/ Redup	Tense stem	Tense formative	Conn. vowel	Personal endings	First singular
Pres act		pres		ο / ε	prim act	λύω
Pres mid/pas		pres		ο / ε	prim mid/pas	λύομαι
Future act		fut act	σ	ο / ε	prim act	λύσω
Liquid future act		fut act	εσ	ο / ε	prim act	μενῶ
Future mid		fut act	σ	ο / ε	prim mid/pas	πορεύσομαι

- What are “The Big Five” contraction rules?
 - ου is formed by εο, οε, and οο.
 - ει is formed by εε.
 - ω is formed by almost any combination of omicron or omega with any other vowel, except for rule “a” above.

- d. α is formed from $\alpha\epsilon$.
- e. η is formed from $\epsilon\alpha$.
5. What vowels form the following contractions?
- a. $\epsilon\iota \leftarrow \epsilon + \epsilon$
- b. $\epsilon\iota \leftarrow \epsilon + \epsilon\iota$
- c. $\alpha \leftarrow \alpha + \epsilon$ (or $\alpha + \alpha$, or $\alpha + \eta$)
- d. $\omicron\upsilon \leftarrow \omicron + \omicron$
- e. $\omicron\upsilon \leftarrow \omicron + \epsilon$
- f. $\omicron\upsilon \leftarrow \epsilon + \omicron$
- g. $\omega \leftarrow \alpha + \omega$ (or $\alpha + \omicron$, $\epsilon + \omega$, $\omicron + \omega$, $\omega + \alpha$, $\omicron + \alpha$, $\omega + \epsilon$, or $\omega + \omicron$)
6. How do you form the following English tenses with the verb “eat”?
- a. Present active continuous – “is eating.”
- b. Present passive punctiliar – “is eaten.”
7. Define what a “deponent” verb is and give one example.
- A deponent verb is middle or passive in form, but active in meaning.
 - E.g., $\epsilon\rho\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ is middle or passive in form, since it uses the middle/passive personal ending $\mu\alpha\iota$, and its meaning “I come” is active.
8. Write out the “Square of Stops,” and what happens to each class of stop when followed by a sigma.
- | | Unvoiced | Voiced | Aspirate | + σ |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Labial | π | β | ϕ | ψ |
| Velar | κ | γ | χ | ξ |
| Dental | τ | δ | θ | σ |
9. What is the difference between a verbal “root” and “stem”?
- A verb has one root¹ and six tense stems² that are derived from the root.
 - A stem is the form of the root in a particular tense. The connecting vowel, personal endings, and other pieces of a verb are added on to the tense stem rather than on to the root.
 - Mounce always prefaces the root with an asterisk. E.g., $*\lambda\upsilon$
10. What are the three basic ways in which tense stems are formed from verbal roots?
- a. Pattern 1: Root not modified.
- Therefore, the present tense stem = verbal root.
 - E.g., $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ uses the present tense stem $\lambda\upsilon$, which is the verbal root $*\lambda\upsilon$.
- b. Pattern 2: Root modified regularly
- Therefore, the present tense stem is the verbal root modified according to some pattern
 - E.g., $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ uses the present tense stem $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda$, which is derived from the verbal root $*\beta\alpha\lambda$ by adding a second lambda.

¹ There are a few verbs that have multiple roots. See question 10 part (c) below.

² Some verbs do not occur in certain tenses, and therefore lack the corresponding tense stems.

c. Pattern 3: Different roots

- These verbs fit under one of the above two patterns, but use different roots to form different tense stems.
- E.g., ἔρχομαι uses the present tense stem ἐρχ, which is the same as one of the verb's roots *ἐρχ. But the future tense stem of ἔρχομαι is ἐλευθ, which is the same as another of the verb's roots *ἐλευθ.

Parsing

1. ἀκούετε (ἀκούω Second Person Plural Present Active Indicative "you (plural) are hearing")
2. ἀκούσεις (ἀκούω Second Person Singular Future Active Indicative "you (singular) will hear")
3. πορεύεται (πορεύομαι Third Person Singular Present Deponent Indicative "he/she/it is going")
4. οὔστινας (ὅστις Accusative Plural Masculine "whomever")
5. ζήσουσιν (ζάω Third Person Plural Future Active Indicative "they will live")
6. τηροῦμαι (τηρέω First Person Singular Present Middle or Passive Indicative "I am keeping for myself / I am being kept")
7. γνώσεται (γινώσκω Third Person Singular Future Deponent Indicative "he/she/it will know")
8. ἔσονται (εἶμι Third Person Plural Future Middle Deponent Indicative "they will be")
9. ἀγαπῶμεν (ἀγαπάω First Person Plural Present Active Indicative "we are loving")
10. βλέψεται (βλέπω Third Person Singular Future Middle Indicative "he/she/it will see")
11. λαλῶ (λαλέω First Person Singular Present Active Indicative "I am speaking")
12. ὄψῃ (ὀράω Second Person Singular Future Deponent Indicative "you (singular) will see")
13. πληροῖ (πληρόω Third Person Singular Present Active Indicative "he/she/it is filling"
OR πληρόω Second Person Singular Present Middle or Passive Indicative "you are filling for yourself" or "you are being filled")
14. σώσω (σώζω First Person Singular Future Active Indicative "I will save")

Translation: John 12:27-36

12:27 Now my soul has been troubled, and what can I say? 'Father, save me from this hour'? But for this reason I came to this hour. 12:28 Father, glorify your name!" Then a voice came from heaven, "I have both glorified it and I will also glorify it again." 12:29 Then the crowd that was standing and hearing was saying that it was thunder. And others were saying that an angel had spoken to him. 12:30 Jesus answered and said, "This voice came not for my sake but for yours. 12:31 Now judgment is on this world; now the ruler of this world will be cast out. 12:32 And if I am lifted up from the world, I will draw all people to myself." 12:33 He was saying this, signifying what sort of death he was about to die.

12:34 The crowd then answered him, "We have heard from the law that the Christ remains into eternity; how are you saying that it is necessary for the Son of Man to be lifted up? Who is this Son of Man?" 12:35 Then Jesus said to them, "The light is among you for a little while longer. Walk as long as you have the light, in order that darkness will not overtake you. The one walking in the darkness does not know where he is going. 12:36 As long as you have the light, believe in the light, in order that you might be sons of the light."