

Lesson X, page 57.

#108 Listen to the tape for pronunciation.

The first vocabulary word is *ἀλλά*, a conjunction. In an earlier lesson you had the conjunction *καί*. *καί* is used more to connect equals or a series of words. The other conjunction you had in an earlier lesson is *δέ*, which is used when a slight adversity is shown. For example, "I am here now, but I shall be home this afternoon.:" *ἀλλά* shows contradiction. An example is: He is not here, but he is home. Before vowels *ἀλλά* becomes *ἀλλ'*. Do not confuse *ἀλλά* with the adjective *ἄλλος, η, ο..*

ἀκούω is one of several verbs that may have objects in a case other than the accusative case. Note that in parenthesis, it reads: may take the genitive, but also takes the accusative. This verb will be discussed more in #119.

The next word, *ἁμαρτωλός*, is a regular second declension noun.

ἀποκρίνομαι is a deponent verb. Deponent verbs are discussed in #116. It is also a compound verb. Compound verbs are discussed in #117.

ὅτι introduces a noun clause.

Follow the tape for the remaining vocabulary words.

#109 - 112 In Lesson III you learned the present active indicative.

λύω	I loose	λύομεν	we loose
λύεις	thou loosest	λύετε	ye loose
λύει	he, she, it looses	λύουσι (ν)	they loose

On page 21 there is a footnote stating that the primary tenses are the present, the future, and the perfect; the secondary tenses are the imperfect, the aorist, and the pluperfect. It could be stated that the secondary tenses are past tenses and all else are primary tenses.

The present is a primary tense. The primary active endings are:

-ω	-ομεν
-εις	-ετε
-ει	-ουσι (ν)

In #110 and 112 you will find the present middle indicative and the present passive indicative. Note that the endings for the middle and passive are the same. These are primary endings.

Omit #111

The active voice is the subject doing the action.

λύω I loose

The middle voice is the subject acting upon itself or in behalf of itself.

λύομαι I loose for myself

The passive voice is the subject being acted upon.

λύομαι I am being loosed.

On page 58, number 2 states that the middle of λύω does not occur in the New Testament. This does not mean that the middle voice does not occur in the New Testament, only that λύω does not occur in the New Testament in the present middle indicative.

#113 Do not confuse the present active and present passive in English.

Pres. Act. I loose or I am loosing.

Pres. Pass. I am being loosed or I am loosed.

The best translation for the present passive is "I am being loosed." "I am loosed" should be reserved for the perfect tense which will be taken up in a later lesson.

You now have the first two of the four basic sets of verb endings in Greek.

Primary		Secondary	
Active	Middle	Active	Middle
-ω	-ομαι		
-εις	-η		
-ει	-εται		
-ομεν	-ομεθα		
-ετε	-εσθε		
-ουσι (v)	-ονται		

The secondary tense will be taken up in Lesson XI.

#114,115 It could be stated that if the passive voice is being used, if the action is by a person, ὑπό with the genitive is to be used. In all of the following sentences ὑπό with the genitive will be used. The action is by a person.

Examples:

I am being judged by the Lord.

He is being led by the prophets

They are being saved by God.

In the following sentences the underlined phrases will be translated by the simple dative case. In these sentences the action is by "things" rather than by a person. This is referred to as the dative of means.

I am being saved by grace.

I am being judged by the law.

I am being taught by the word.

#116 Note that there are several verbs in the vocabulary that are deponent. Deponent verbs are verbs that are middle and passive in form but active in meaning. Most deponent verbs normally do not have a passive form.

#117-119 Read these sections and follow the tape.

Take special note of ἀκούω. ἀκούω may take the genitive or accusative case. The genitive is usually used with a person and the accusative with a thing.

#120 After completing the study questions, translate all of the Greek to English sentences. Translate the first 8 of the English to Greek sentences.

Study questions, pages 57-62.

1. There are two new conjunction in this chapter. Give the meaning of the four conjunctions you have had so far.
 - a. καί
 - b. δέ
 - c. ἀλλά
 - d. ὅτι
2. The conjunction ὅτι is used to introduce a _____ clause.
3. The verb γίνομαι, like εἰμί takes the _____ rather than the accusative case. γίνομαι means _____.
4. The negative οὐ is an adverb. οὐ becomes _____ before vowels and _____ before a rough breathing. οὐ is translated _____.
5. What is a deponent verb? _____

6. The deponent verb ἀποκρίνομαι takes the _____ case and means _____.

7. Translate the following forms of:
 - a. ἔρχομαι
 - b. διέρχομαι
 - c. εἰσέρχομαι
 - d. ἐξέρχομαι
8. The preposition ὑπό used with the genitive case means _____; with the accusative case it means _____.
9. The deponent verb πορεύομαι means _____.
10. The verb ἀκούω which means _____ may take the _____ case when the object is a person, and it may take the _____ case when the object is a thing.
11. The verb ἄρχω in the present active indicative takes the _____ case and means _____. When this verb is used in the middle voice it means _____.
12. Translate: I save a sinner.
13. There are three voices in Greek: _____, _____, _____.
14. In the active voice the subject does the _____.
15. In the middle voice the subject _____.
16. In the passive voice the subject _____.
17. In the _____ tense, the middle and passive voices are exactly like in form, though in _____ tenses, they are different.
18. In the exercises in this lesson, the forms which might be either middle or passive should be regarded as _____.
19. There are _____ basic sets of endings.
20. Give the primary active and middle endings.

21. Give the present active, middle and passive forms for the verb πιστεύω.
22. Translate:
- λαμβάνω
λαμβάνομαι (middle)
λαμβάνομαι (passive)
 - σώζω
σώζομαι (middle)
σώζομαι (passive)
23. The preposition ὑπό with the genitive case expresses the _____ by which an action is performed. This usage occurs principally with the _____ voice.
24. It can be said that if the passive voice is being used, and the action is by a person, _____ with the _____ case will be used.
25. If the passive voice is being used, and the action is by a "thing," the simple _____ case is used without any preposition. This use of the dative case is referred to as the _____.
26. Translate:
- διδάσσομαι ὑπ' ἀποστόλου.
 - διδάσκομαι λόγῳ.
27. A compound verb is a verb that has a _____ prefix.
28. The negative οὐ _____ the word it negates.
29. Many verbs take the _____ case and many the _____ case to complete their meaning rather than the accusative case.

Answers to study questions, pages 57-62.

1. a. and
b. and, but
c. but
d. that, because
2. noun
3. predicate nominative; I become
4. οὐκ, οὐχ; not
5. A deponent verb is a verb that is middle or passive in form, but active in meaning.
6. dative; I answer
7. a. I come, I go
b. I go through
c. I go in, I enter
d. I go out
8. by, under
9. I go
10. I hear; genitive; accusative
11. genitive, I rule; I begin
12. σώζω ἀμαρτωλόν.
13. active, middle, passive
14. action
15. acting on or in behalf of itself
16. being acted upon
17. present, certain other
18. passive
19. four

20.	Primary	
	Active	Middle
	-ω	-ομαι
	-εις	-η
	-ει	-εται
	-ομεν	-ομεθα
	-ετε	-εσθε
	-ουσι (ν)	-ονται

21. Present Active Indicative

πιστεύω	πιστεύομεν
πιστεύεις	πιστεύετε
πιστεύει	πιστεύουσι (ν)
- Present Middle and Passive Indicative

πιστεύομαι	πιστευόμεθα
πιστεύη	πιστεύεσθε
πιστεύεται	πιστεύονται

- 22. a. I take
I am taking for myself
I am being taken
- b. I save
I am saving for myself
I am being saved
- 23. agent; passive
- 24. ὑπό, genitive
- 25. dative, dative of means
- 26. a. I am being taught by an apostle.
- b. I am being taught by a word.
- 27. prepositional
- 28. precedes
- 29. genitive, dative

Answers, #120, pages 62-63.

1. These servants are being loosed by the Lord.
2. We are being led into the church by the word of the Lord.
3. You do not hear the voice of the prophet, but you go out of his house.
4. You become his disciples by the word of the Lord himself.
5. Those good teachers do not go into the houses of the sinners.
6. The sinners are not being baptized by the apostles, but are going out of these houses to other teachers.
7. You say to those sinners that you are being saved by God from your sins.
8. God himself rules his kingdom.
9. The church has peace because she is being saved by her Lord.
10. We do not answer the apostle because we do not know him.
11. Not by the disciples are you being saved from your sins, but by God himself.
12. You do not go in the evil way, but you are being saved from your (sing.) sins, and your brothers are hearing the voice of the Lord.
13. With his brothers, he is being led into the kingdom of God by the voice of the apostles.
14. You are not becoming a disciples of the Lord because you are not going into his church.

1. αὐται αἱ ἐκκλησίαι σώζονται ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἀπὸ (τοῦ) θανάτου.
2. σώζομαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ διδάσκομαι τῷ λόγῳ αὐτοῦ.
3. γινόμεθα ἡμεῖς μαθηταὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἀποστόλου, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἀκούετε τὴν φωνὴν αὐτοῦ (or τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ).
4. ἀμαρτωλός εἰμι, διδάσκομαι δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποστόλων τοῦ κυρίου.
5. ἐγὼ εἰμι κακὸς (πονηρὸς) δοῦλος, σὺ δὲ γίνῃ διδάσκαλος ταύτης τῆς ἐκκλησίας.
6. οἱ κακοὶ (ἄνθρωποι) λέγουσιν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις ὅτι οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἡμῶν οὐ βλέπουσι τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ κυρίου.
7. ὁ κόσμος λύεται τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν.
8. γινώσκομεν τὸν κύριον ὅτι λαμβάνομεν καλὰ δῶρα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ διδασκόμεθα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐν παραβολαῖς.