

## Lesson 22

## The Second Aorist Tense (Continued)

ἔγνω κύριος τοὺς ὄντας αὐτοῦ  
The Lord knows the ones who are his. II Timothy 2:19

165. Other Aorist Formations. Besides the two main aorist formations already learned, there are other variations in the formation of the aorist tense. They are the liquid aorist, the μι-aorists, and the κ-aorists.

166. The Liquid Aorists. The letters, λ, μ, ν, ρ are called liquids. Liquid verbs form their aorist like the 1st aorist except that the σ is expelled after the liquid and a short vowel in the stem is lengthened:

	<u>present</u>	<u>future</u>	<u>aorist</u>
α > η (except before ρ)	φαίνω, <u>I shine</u> .	φανῶ	ἔφηνα
ε > ει	στέλλω <u>I stand</u>	στελῶ	ἔστειλα
ι > ī	κρίνω <u>I judge</u>	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα
υ > ū	σύρω, <u>I drag</u>	συρῶ	ἔσυρα

After the lengthening, the conjugation is the same as the 1st aorist, minus the σ.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἔστειλα <u>I sent</u>	ἔστείλαμεν <u>We sent</u>
2. ἔστειλας <u>You sent</u>	ἔστείλατε <u>You "all" sent</u>
3. ἔστειλε <u>he/she/it sent</u>	ἔστειλαν <u>They sent</u>

167. The μι-Aorist (a variation of the 2nd aorist). In some verbs the 2nd aorist endings are added directly to the aorist stem without a connecting vowel. Since the absence of the connecting vowel is a sign of the μι-verbs, this aorist is at times called the μι-aorist.

Aorist of γινώσκω (from γιγινώσκω; stem γνω)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἔγνων <u>I knew</u>	ἔνωμεν <u>We knew</u>
2. ἔγνως <u>You knew</u>	ἔγνωτε <u>You "all" knew</u>
3. ἔγνω <u>He/she/it knew</u>	ἔγνωσαν <u>They knew</u>

Infinitive γνῶναι

Other verbs like ἔγνων are

<u>present</u>	<u>future</u>	<u>aorist</u>
-βαίνω,	-βήσομαι,	-ἔβην (go)
ἴστημι,	στήσω,	ἔστην (stand) (Also 1st aorist) ἔστησα (transitive, <u>place</u> )

Write out in full the aorist of -βαίνω

168. The κ-Aorist. Three verbs in Greek have aorists formed by the sign κα instead of σα. The origin of this κ is uncertain. The are:

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα (give)  
 τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα (place, put)  
 -ίημι (in N. T. compounds only) e.g., ἀφήμι, I send away, allow, permit, leave.  
 ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφήκα (forgive) [ίημι, to send - in Classical Greek.]

169. Aorist of ἄγω. The aorist of the frequently occurring verb ἄγω (I lead) is a reduplicated form current in Attic: ἤγαγον, -ες -ε.

170. Special Uses of the Aorist. Besides the regular uses of the aorist (Sec. 146.), the aorist is used often in the following ways:

Gnomic Aorist (from γνώμη, a proverb). This expresses proverbial or general statements (timeless). The English idiom requires the translation to be in the present.

ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός ἐν ᾧ εὐδόκησα, My beloved son in whom I am well pleased.  
 Matt. 3:17; cf. I Pet. 1:25, Rom. 8:30, Matt. 11:19.

The Epistolary Aorist. This aorist takes the reader's point of view, in which, e.g., the writing (ἔγραψα) or sending (ἔπεμψα) is viewed as past at the time of writing, though it is in fact going on.

ἐγὼ Ἰησοῦς ἔπεμψα τὸν ἄγγελόν μου μαρτυρῆσαι ὑμῖν  
I Jesus send my angel to testify to you. Rev. 22:16, cf. I Cor. 4:17, II Cor. 9:3, Eph. 6:22. For (ἔγραψα) cf. Rom. 15:15, I Pet. 5:12, Gal. 6:11, I John 2:21, etc.

171. Infinitive in Indirect Discourse. A direct quotation may be expressed in indirect statement by changing the verb to an infinitive and putting the subject of the verb in the accusative case. [This construction may also take ὅτι followed by a finite verb (Section 152) or a participle (Section 297).] If the subject with the infinitive is the same as the subject of the main verb, it is usually omitted.

Direct: τίς ἐστι; Who is he?

Indirect: τίνα με ὁ ὄχλος λέγει εἶναι; Who does the crowd say I am?

ἐνόμιζεν συνιέναι (Pres. active inf. of συνίημι, I understand) τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ὅτι θεὸς δίδωσιν σωτηρίαν αὐτοῖς

He was thinking that the brethren understood that God was giving salvation to them.

## 172. Vocabulary

ἀποκτείνω I kill

αἴρω (ἀρῶ, ἤρα) I take up, raise

ἀναβαίνω (ἀναβήσομαι, ἀνέβην) I go up

ἀπάγω (-ἄξω, -ἤγαγον) I lead away

ἀποστέλλω (ἀποστελῶ, ἀπέστειλα) I send out

γινώσκω (γνώσομαι, ἔγνω) I know

ἔξεστιν it is lawful (impersonal see Section 127)

θανατόω I kill, slay

μέσος, η, ον midst, middle

μένω (μενῶ, ἔμεινα) I remain

νομίζω I think, suppose

πάσχω (ἔπαθον 2nd aor) I suffer

πειθῶ I persuade

πρεσβύτερος older, ὁ π., the elder

173. Exercises.I. Text A.

οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἔλαβον συμβούλιον (counsel) κατὰ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ὥστε θανατῶσαι αὐτόν. ἦραν αὐτόν καὶ ἀπήγαγον καὶ παρέδωκαν αὐτόν Πιλάτῳ κρῖναι. Ἰουδας εἶδε καὶ παρέδωκε τὰ ἀργύρια (the silver). οἱ δὲ ἔλαβον τὰ ἀργύρια καὶ εἶπαν τί (What) πρὸς ἡμᾶς; ἔλαβον συμβούλιον καὶ ἀγόρασαν ἀγρόν (field). ὁ Πιλάτος ἔγνω ὅτι διὰ φθόνον (envy) παρέδωκαν αὐτόν. ἡ γυνή (wife) αὐτοῦ ἀπέστειλεν πρὸς αὐτόν καὶ εἶπε πολλὰ (many things) αὐτὴν παθεῖν (2nd aor. of πάσχω) διὰ αὐτόν. οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἔπεισαν τοὺς ὄχλους αἰτήσασθαι τὸν Βαραββᾶν. ὁ Πιλάτος εἶπε τί (What) οὖν ποιήσω Ἰησοῦν; τί κακὸν ἐποίησεν; οἱ ἔκραζον σταυρῶσαι αὐτόν. τότε παρέδωκεν τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν

II. Text B.

1. καὶ ἀπήγαγον αὐτόν πρὸς Ἄνναν πρῶτον.
2. οὐκ ἀφῆκε αὐτοὺς εἰσελθεῖν σὺν αὐτῷ.
3. ἔγραψεν δὲ καὶ τίτλον (title) καὶ ἔθηκε ἐπὶ τοῦ σταυροῦ.
4. ἔδωκα αὐτῇ χρόνον μετανοῆσα καὶ οὐ θέλει μετμενοῆσαι.
5. ἔστησεν παιδίον ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν.
6. ἀνέβη εἰς τὸν τόπον προσεύξασθαι.
7. ἔγνωσαν γὰρ πρὸς (against) αὐτοὺς τὴν παραβολὴν αὐτὸν εἰπεῖν.
8. ἦλθον οὖν καὶ ἦραν αὐτόν καὶ ἀπήγαγον καὶ παρέδωκαν τῷ Πιλάτῳ.
9. οὐ γὰρ ἀπέστειλεν με ὁ χριστὸς βαπτίζειν.
10. εἶπε αὐτοῖς ἔξεστι ψυχὴν σῶσαι; ἢ ἀποκτεῖναι;
11. ἐκεῖ ἔμεινα οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας.

III. Translate. (Use aorists)

1. They gave themselves first to the Lord.
2. Jesus went up into Jerusalem (for Jerusalem see Page 11, Text A.)
3. We remained in the village.
4. God sent the son to give his soul and to judge the world.
5. The world knew him not.
6. The elders persuaded them that it was (is) lawful to kill him.
7. The one took away the sins of the world.
8. Mary thought that they had taken away her Lord.

Corrected 3/02/06