

Lesson 41

Second Aorist Subjunctive: Independent Subjunctive

προσερχώμεθα οὖν μετὰ παρρασίας τῷ θρόνῳ τῆς χάριτος ἵνα λάβωμεν ἔλεος.
 Let us draw near therefore with boldness to the throne of grace,
 in order that we may receive mercy. Heb. 4:16

322. Second Aorist Subjunctive. Verbs that take a second aorist indicative use that second aorist stem (minus the augment) to form the subjunctive. Thus the second aorist of λείπω, I leave, (Indicative ἔλιπον) is λίπω; of ἐσθίω, I eat, (Indicative ἔφαγον) is φάγω.

323. Second Aorist Subjunctive of ἔρχομαι (Indicative ἦλθον, stem ἐλθ-), I come.

<u>Active</u>		<u>Middle</u>	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἔλθω	ἔλθοοεν	ἔλθωμαι	ἐλθώμεθα
2. ἔλθης	ἔλθητε	ἔλθη	ἔλθησθε
3. ἔλθη	ἔλθωσι	ἔλθηται	ἔλθονται

The aorist passive subjunctive must be formed from the 6th Principal Part. Write out the Second Aorist Subjunctive of ὀράω; εὐρίσκω, γίνομαι. Remember that the stem must be found first (See chart of Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs on p. 94).

There is no difference in meaning of the first and second aorist.

324. Independent Uses of the Subjunctive. As previously learned, the subjunctive usually is found in subordinate clauses. There are, however, four uses in main clauses: The Deliberative Subjunctive, the Emphatic Future Negative, Hortatory, and in Prohibitions.

325. The Deliberative Subjunctive. The subjunctive is used in questions in main clauses to express doubt or deliberation.

τί ποιῶμεν; What are we to do?

τί εἶπω ὑμῖν; What shall I say to you? I Corinthians 11:22

τί φάγωμεν ἢ πίωμεν; What shall we eat or what shall we drink? Matthew 6:31

ἐρχώμεθα; Shall we go?

Contrast this with the question asked for information, which uses the indicative mood.

τί ποιοῦμεν; What are we going to do? John 11:47

326. The Emphatic Future Negation. The aorist subjunctive is used with the double negative οὐ μή as a main verb to express a strong denial.

οὐ μὴ ἀποθάνῃ, He shall in no wise die. John 11:26

οὐ μὴ ἐκβάλω ἔξω. I shall as assuredly not cast (him) out. John 6:37

The Emphatic Future Negative is used 100 times in the New Testament. It may also take a future indicative (See Paragraph 136).

327. The Hortatory Subjunctive. The first person plural subjunctive (and no other) is used in exhortations. The translation is let us. The subjunctive endings –ωμεν, -ώμεθα, -θῶμεν standing alone as the main verb in a clause are the sign of this construction. The exhortation may be either positive or negative.

μὴ μένωμεν ἐν ἁμαρτίᾳ, Let us not remain in sin.
ἀγώμεθα ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου, Let us be led by the Lord.

328. Prohibitions. μὴ and the aorist subjunctive are used to prohibit the beginning of an action. This construction appears 84 times in the New Testament.

εἰς ὁδὸν ἐθνῶν μὴ ἀπέλθητε, Do not go away into the road of the Gentiles. Matthew 10:5
μὴ πιστεύσητε, Do not begin to believe (them). Matthew 24:26

329. Vocabulary.

ἀγιάζω, <u>I sanctify</u>	κήνοος, ου, ὄ, <u>pool tax</u>
ἀμήν, <u>verily, truly</u> (Amen)	μεριμνάω, <u>I am anxious, take thought</u>
ἀναφέρω, <u>I bring up, offer</u>	μήποτε, <u>lest, perhaps</u>
ἀνῶ, Aorist subj. of ἀνίμι	λίθος, ου, ὄ, <u>stone</u>
ἀφεθῆ, Aor. pass. of ἀφίημι	οὐ μή, <u>In no wise</u> , emphatic future negation
γπηγοράς, <u>I am awake, I watch</u>	παρέρχομαι, <u>I pass away</u> .
δῶμεν, Aor. subj. δίδωμι	πύλη, ης, ἡ, <u>gate, porch</u>
ἐγ(κ)καταλείπω, <u>I forsake</u>	τελέω, <u>I complete, end</u> (telic = purpose)
ἔξω, <u>outside without</u> (with Gen.)	
ἐκεῖ, adv., <u>there</u>	

330. Exercises.

I. Text A.

οὗτος εἶρηκεν οὐ μὴ σε ἀνῶ οὐδ' οὐ μὴ σε ἐγκαταλίπω.

Ἰησοῦς ἵνα ἀγιάσῃ διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου αἵματος τὸν λαόν, ἔξω τῆς πύλας ἔπαθε. τοίνυν (wherefore) ἐξερχώμεθα πρὸς αὐτόν, ἔξω τῆς παρεμβολῆς τὸν ὀνειδισμόν (reproach) αὐτοῦ φέροντες . . . δι' αὐτοῦ οὖν ἀναφέρωμεν θυσίαν αἰνέσεως (αινεσις, εος, ἡ, praise) διὰ παντός (διὰ παντός, always) τῷ θεῷ.

μὴ νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλῦσαι τὸν νόμον ἢ τοὺς προσφῆτας. οὐκ ἦλθον καταλῦσαι ἀλλὰ πληρῶσαι. ἀμήν γὰρ λέγω ὑμῖν ἕως ἂν παρέλθῃ ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ ἰῶτα (iota, jot) ἓν (one) ἢ μία (one) κεραία (tittle) οὐ μὴ παρέλθῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου ἕως ἂν πάντα γένηται. ὅς ἐάν οὖν λύσῃ μίαν (one) τῶν ἐντολῶν τούτων τῶν ἐλαχίστων (least) καὶ διδάξῃ οὕτως τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐλάχιστος (least) κληθήσεται ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν.

μὴ ὄν μεριμνήσητε λέγοντες τί φάγωμεν; ἢ τί πίωμεν; ἢ τί περιβαλώμεθα;

II. Text B.

1. ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν ἄγωμεν ἵνα καὶ ἐκεῖ κηρύξω.
2. ὅταν ἀκούσητε πολέμους μὴ φοβηθῆτε, οὐ μὴ γὰρ παρέλθη ἡ γενεὰ αὕτη ἕως ἂν πάντα πληρωθῆ.
3. ἡμελλον γράφειν καὶ φωνὴ εἶπε μὴ αὐτὰ γράφης.
4. ἔξεστιν δοῦναι (from δίδωμι) κῆνσον Καίσαρι ἢ οὐ; δῶμεν ἢ μὴ δῶμεν;
5. ἄρα οὖν μὴ καθεύδωμεν ὡς οἱ λοιποὶ, ἀλλὰ γρηγόρωμεν καὶ νήφωμεν (< νήφω, I am sober).
6. αἱ φρόνιμοι παρθένοι λέγουσι, οὐ δυνάμεθα διδόναι ὑμῖν μήποτε οὐ μὴ ἀρκέση (< ἀρκέω, I am enough) ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν.
7. ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῆ ὧδε λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον ὃς οὐ καταλυθήσεται.
8. λαλῶ ἵνα γινῶ (from γινώσκω) ὁ κόσμος ὅτι ἀγαπῶ τὸν πατέρα. ἄγωμεν ἐντεῦθεν.
9. ὅταν παραδῶσιν ὑμᾶς, μὴ μεριμνάσητε πῶς ἢ τί λαλήσητε. δοθήσεται γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὄρᾳ τί λαλήσητε.
10. ὅταν διώκωσιν ὑμᾶς ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ φεύγετε (flee, Imperative.) εἰς τὴν ἑτέραν. ἀμὴν γὰρ ὑμῖν λέγω οὐ μὴ τελέσητε τὰς πόλεις τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ἕως ἔλθῃ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

III. Translate

1. Do not take thought saying what shall we do or where shall we go?
2. Let us go into the other cities in order that they also may receive the Gospel
3. The virgins will in no wise give to the others lest it not suffice for them.
4. Whoever destroys the law shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven.
5. Let us give to the Lord in order that he may receive us whenever all things are fulfilled.