Mastering NT Greek

3. Present Active Indicative Verb

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Baker Academic
English Grammar Review: parts of speech

- **Noun:** book, table, car
- **Adjective:** red book, big table
- **Definite Article** -- the [indefinite art. = a]
- **Pronoun:** I, he, she, it, this/that, who
- **Preposition:** in, by, because
- **Verb:** swam, ran, studied
- **Adverb:** read **quickly**, skipped **happily**
Sentence Parts (syntax)

1. Subject: about which something is said:  **Terry** went to the store
2. Predicate: that which is said about the subject:  **Terry went to the store**.
   - Predicate Nominative:  **It is I**.
3. Phrase: group of words with no verb but used as a single part of speech:  **The book on the table is mine**
Sentence Parts (syntax)

4. Clause: group of words that has a verb: The student who studied Greek by the ocean is relaxed.

5. SVOM -- Subject, Verb, Object, Modifier
   - Terry brought the book to the class.
   - S  V  O  M:location
Vanquishing Verbs: Tense=Time?

- Present: Zach plays basketball.
- Past: Zach played basketball.
- Future: Zach will play basketball.
- Perfect: Zach had played basketball.
- In Greek the present tense can be translated past, present or even future.
- For now we will simply translate it present tense--relax.
Vanquishing Verbs: Aktionsart: How action happens

- Continuous action: I was studying Greek.
- Undefined: I studied for the test.
- Perfect: I have studied for the test.
Aspect: author’s portrayal of act

- **Present/Imperfect:** immediacy, details, in progress, descriptive, foreground material: watching parade right in front of you
- **Aorist:** wholistic, complete, undifferentiated, background material; watching the parade from the 10th story
- **Perfect/Pluperfect:** state of affairs, special foreground, emphasis, material
Vanquishing Verbs: Voice

- **Active:** subject does the action
  - Elliott hit the ball.
- **Middle:** subject does action on or for itself; participates in the action of the verb
  - Elliott hit himself. He took the book.
- **Passive:** the subject receives the action
  - Elliott was hit by the ball.
Vanquishing Verbs: Mood

- Indicative: statement of fact
  He stood.

- Subjunctive: desire or possibility
  He may stand.

- Imperative: command
  Stand!

- Optative: wish
  Oh that he would stand.
Present Active Indicative Verb

- Present tense: action represented as immediacy, foregrounding, details
- "I feel the wind blowing." – present time
- Aktionsart:
  - Continuous: "I am feeling the wind."
  - Undefined: "I feel the wind."
Verbs getting personal: English

• 1st person sg: I -- I saw.
• 1st person pl: we -- We saw.

• 2nd person sg: you (thou) -- You saw.
• 2nd person pl: you (all) ye -- You (all) saw.

• 3rd person sg: he/she/it -- She saw him.
• 3rd person pl: they -- They saw them.
Present Active Indicative Verb Formation

- Present Stem + Pronominal Ending
  - \( \lambda \upnu + \omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron, \ \lambda \upnu + \epsilon\tau\epsilon \)
- Primary Endings: the PAI [Present Active Indicative] pronominal endings are called primary endings (cf. future)
λύω PAI
(Present Active Indicative)

• 1st sg  λύω  I loose/am loosing.
• 2nd sg  λύεις  You loose/are loosing.
• 3rd sg  λύει  He/she/it looses.

• 1st pl  λύομεν  We loose/are loosing.
• 2nd pl  λύετε  You (all) loose/are loosing.
• 3nd pl  λύουσιν  They loose/are loosing.
PAI Verb Paradigm Rap

- Learn to chant/rap this paradigm so well until you can say it in your sleep.
- λύω λύομεν
- λύεις λύετε
- λύει λύουσι(ν)
Personal Endings: Primary Pronominal endings

- 1 sg ο
- 2 sg εις
- 3 sg ει
- 1 pl ομεν
- 2 pl ετε
- 3 pl ουσι(ν)
Present Active Indicative

Meaning

• The Present Active Indicative can be translated in the following ways.
  – Undefined Aktionsart: I loose
  – Continuous Aktionsart: I am loosing

• The present tense may be used to describe something that actually happened in the past. This is called the "historical present." (Time =/= tense)

• "I said" instead of "I say".
Movable Nu (ν)

- Sometimes a nu (ν) is added to the end of words ending in σι or ε.
- λύουσιν becomes λύουσιν
- Makes no difference to the translation.
Second Person Plural

• The King James version nicely distinguishes “thou” (2nd singular) from “ye” (2nd plural).

• In class we will adopt a "you" or southern "you all" to make the plural explicit. In normal translation use "you" for both.
Parsing Party Format

- Use the following format for parsing verbs:
- PAI = Present Active Indicative
- 1 sg = First Person Singular
- λύω  PAI 1 sg from λύω meaning "I loose."
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- αλλά

but, yet
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- ἀπόστολος
  - apostle, sent one
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- βλέπω
  - I see
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- γάρ
- for, then
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- γινώσκω
  - I know
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- Ἰησοῦς
  - Jesus
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- λαμβάνω
  - I take, receive
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- λύω
  - I loose
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- οὐρανός
  - heaven
Chapter 3 Vocabulary

- πιστεύω
  - I believe
Review Chapter 1 Vocabulary

- ἄγγελος
- ἀμήν
- ἀνθρώπος
- ἐγώ
- θεός
Review Chapter 1 Vocabulary

• καί
• καρδία
• λέγω
• προφήτης
• Χριστός
Review Chapter 2 Vocabulary

- ἀδελφός
- ἀκούω
- δόξα
- ἔχω
- κόσμος
Review Chapter 2 Vocabulary

- κύριος
- λόγος
- Πέτρος
- νιός
- Φαρισαίος