## The First Aorist Indicative Active

Greek is like English and German, in that verbs make their past tenses in different ways –

"Weak" verbs have endings added to the stem, eg. I call, I called. Greek calls these "First Aorists"

"Strong" verbs alter the stem, eg. I bring, I brought. Greek calls these Second Aorists.

The Aorist is a tense that implies completed or single-point action.

When used as the main verb, with the augment  $\hat{\epsilon}$ — before the verb stem, it signals completed action in the past. When used as a Participle, it implies that the action described by the participle was performed before the action of the main verb of the clause - it may be translated as "Having done . . . . eg. "Having gone out, the cat wants to come in again."

## **The First Aorist Active:**

<ol> <li>I</li> <li>you</li> <li>he / she / it</li> </ol>	Singular $\dot{\epsilon} - \sigma \alpha$ $\dot{\epsilon} - \sigma \alpha \varsigma$ $\dot{\epsilon} - \sigma \epsilon \nu$	Plural έ – σαμεν έ – σατε έ – σαν	we you they
<ol> <li>I loosed</li> <li>you loosed</li> <li>he /she / it loosed</li> </ol>	έλυσα	έλυσαμεν	we loosed
	ελυσα <i>ς</i>	έλυσατε	you loosed
	έλυσεν	έλυσαν	they loosed

## The First Aorist Active Participle

A Participle is a "verbal adjective":

it is like a verb, in that it has Tense (past, present, perfect – future participles are rare in the NT) and like an adjective, in that it has to agree with the noun or pronoun which it qualifies (goes with) in Number (singular or plural), Case (Nominative, Accusative, etc.) and Gender.

The endings of First Aorist Participles are like those for  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\pi\alpha\nu$  - each, all, every

$\pi\alpha\varsigma$ ,	πασα, παι	v - each, all,	every				
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	$\pi\alpha_S$	πασα	παν		παντες	πασαι	παντα
Acc.	παντα	πασαν	παν		παντας	πασας	παντα
Gen.	παντος	παση <sub>S</sub>	παντος		παντων	πασων	παντων
Dat.	παντι	παση	παντι		πασιν	πασαις	πασιν

the First Aorist Participle Active, with endings  $-\alpha_S - \alpha\sigma\alpha - \alpha\nu$  ( $\lambda\nu\sigma\alpha_S$ -"having loosed")

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural	Masculine Fe	minine Neute	er
Nom.	λυσα <i>ς</i>	λυσασα	λυσαν		λυσαντε <i>ς</i>	λυσασαι	λυσαντα
Acc.	λυσαντα	λυσασαν	λυσαν		λυσαντας	λυσασας	λυσαντα
Gen.	λυσαντος	λυσασης	λυσαντος		λυσαντων	λυσασων	λυσαντων
Dat.	λυσαντι	λυσαση	λυσαντι		λυσασιν	λυσασαις	λυσασιν
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