Chapter 7

Contract Verbs

7.1 In Chapter 3 we met the basic pattern of the Present Indicative Active of regular verbs

	Singular	Plural	
I	STEM-ω	STEM-omev	we
you (singular)	SΤΕΜ -εις	SΤΕΜ -ετε	y'all
he/she/it	STEM-ει	STEM- ουσιν	they

There is a "possibility for weirdness" when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel. The vowels of the personal endings interact with the ending vowel of the stem, and either contract together to form a broad vowel or diphthong, or knock out or swallow one of the vowels. Such verbs are called **Contract Verbs**.

In the First Person singular, the accent of the verb moves to the $-\omega$ and becomes a circumflex $-\tilde{\omega}$ - this is a sign that something weird has happened, and that a letter has dropped out or is hidden.

The general rules for contraction are:

- - α combines with $\mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{\omega}$, or $\mathbf{0}\mathbf{v}$ to give $\tilde{\mathbf{\omega}}$
- - α combines with ϵ or η to give $\tilde{\alpha}$
- - α combines with any combination containing ι to give $\tilde{\alpha}$
- - ϵ combines with ϵ to give $\epsilon \tilde{\iota}$
- - ϵ combines with $\mathbf{0}$ to give $\mathbf{0}\mathbf{\tilde{v}}$
- -E drops out if it meets a long vowel or diphthong
- **-0** combines with a long vowel to give $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$
- **-0** combines with a short vowel or \mathbf{ov} to give $\mathbf{o\tilde{v}}$
- combines with any combination containing t to give OT
 (This last rule does not hold for the Infinitive, which we will meet later)

Contract verbs are listed in dictionaries in their uncontracted form

and when learning vocabulary one should sound the contract vowel

It is important to know that the vowel is part of the stem, because it will appear in other tenses of the verb.

Greek texts use the contracted forms, e.g. $\dot{\alpha} \gamma \alpha \pi \tilde{\omega}$, $\pi o i \tilde{\omega}$, $\pi \lambda \eta \rho \tilde{\omega}$.

They should be read and pronounced as written, with a stress on the $\tilde{\omega}$.

7.2 The Present Indicative Active of ἀγαπάω (I love), a typical -αω verb

Person		Singular	Plural	
1	I love	$lpha\gammalpha\pi ilde{\omega}$	ἀγαπῶμεν	we love
2	you love	ἀγαπᾶς	ἀγαπᾶτε	you love
3	he/she/it loves	ἀγαπᾶ	ἀγαπῶσιν	they love

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

ἀγαπῶ τοὺς ἀδελφούς.
 ἀγαπᾶτε τὸν Ἰησοῦν;
 Do you (plural) love Jesus?

3. Ναί, ἀγαπῶμεν αὐτόν.
4. τὰ παιδία ἀγαπῶσιν τὸν διδάσκαλον.
Yes, we love him.
The children love the teacher.

5. οὐκ ἀγαπᾶς τοὺς Σαδδουκαῖους. You don't love the Sadducees. 6. ὁ θεὸς ἀγαπᾶ τὸν κόσμον. God loves the world.

7. ὁ Άβραὰμ γεννῷ τὸν Ἰσαάκ. Abraham begets Isaac.

8. οἱ Φαρισαῖοι πλανῶσιν τὸν λαόν;

9. ὁ διάβολος πλανῷ τὸν τυφλόν.

10. ἀγαπῶμεν τὰ τέκνα

καὶ οὐ πλανῶμεν αὐτά.

Are the Pharisees leading the people astray?

The devil leads the blind man astray.

We love the children

and do not lead them astray.

7.3 $\zeta \acute{\alpha} \omega$ (I am alive, I live) is slightly irregular, in that it behaves as if it were $\zeta \acute{\eta} \omega$

Person		Singular	Plural	
1	I live	ζῶ¯	ζῶμεν	we live
2	you live	ζῆς	ζῆτε	you live
3	he/she/it lives	ζñ	ζῶσιν	they live

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

ζῶμεν ἐν Χριστῷ.
 ζῶ θεῷ.
 Ψe live in Christ.
 ἰ live to God.

3. ὁ Σαδδουκαῖος ζῆ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ. The Sadducee lives in the world.

4. ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ ζῇ ἐν τοῖς λαοῖς αὐτοῦ. The word of God lives in his people.

7.4 The Present Indicative Active of ποιέω (I do, act, make), an -έω verb

	Person	Singular	Plural	
1	I do	ποιὧ	ποιοῦμεν	we do
2	you do	ποιεῖς	ποιεῖτε	you do
3	he/she/it does	ποιεῖ	ποιοῦσιν	they do

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ θεὸς ποιεῖ τὸν κόσμον. God makes the world.

3. οὐ ποιεῖτε τὸ ἔργον τοῦ διαβόλου. You are not doing the work of the devil.

4. φιλεῖς τὰ παιδία.
5. ζητῷ τὰ πρόβατα.
6. ἐμτῷ τὰ πρόβατα.
7. Τα τὰ πρόβατα.

6. ὁ Ἰησοῦς καλεῖ τοὺς ἀποστόλους αὐτοῦ.

Jesus calls his apostles.

We walk in the townsles.

7. περιπατοῦμεν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ. We walk in the temple. 8. κρατεῖτε τοὺς ἄρτους. You (plural) grab the loaves.

9. φιλοῦσιν οἱ ἀδελφοὶ τοὺς υἰούς; Do the brothers love the sons?

10. οἱ πρεσβύτεροι λαλοῦσιν τοῖς τέκνοις. The elders talk to the children.

NOTE: αἰτέω (I request) can take a double Accusative: the thing requested, and the person asked

1. ὁ λεπρὸς αἰτεῖ τὸν διάκονον τοὺς ἄρτους. The leper asks the servant for the loaves.

2. τὰ παιδία αἰτοῦσιν τὸν διδάσκαλον βιβλία. The children ask the teacher for books.

3. αἰτοῦμεν τὸν θεὸν τὸν ἄρτον. We ask God for bread.

4. οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι αἰτοῦσιν τὸν Ἰησοῦν σημεῖον. The Jews ask Jesus for a sign.

5. οὐκ αἰτεῖτε τὸν κύριον σημεῖον. You do not ask the Lord for a sign.

7.5 The Present Indicative Active of $\pi\lambda\eta\rho\delta\omega$ (I fill, fulfill), an $-\delta\omega$ verb

	Person	Singular	Plural	
1	I fulfill	$πληρ\~{\omega}$	πληροῦμεν	we fulfill
2	you fulfill	πληροῖς	πληροῦτε	you fulfill
3	he/she/it fulfills	πληροῖ	πληροῦσιν	they fulfill

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. οἱ ἀνθρώποι σταυροῦσιν τὸν Ἰησοῦν. The men crucify Jesus.

2. ὁ Ἰησοῦς τελειοῖ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ. Jesus completes the works of God.

3. φανερῶ οὖν τὸ μυστήριον Then I reveal the mystery τοῦ Χριστοῦ αὐτοῖς. of Christ to them.

4. σταυροῦτε τὸν δοῦλον; Are you crucifying the slave?

5. ὁ Ἰησοῦς πληροῖ τοὺς λόγους τοῦ θεοῦ.
6. φανεροῦμεν τοὺς νόμους τοὺ κυρίου.
Jesus fulfils the words of God.
We reveal the laws of the Lord.

7. τελειοῦμεν τὸ ἔργον τοῦ θεοῦ ; Do we complete the work of God?

8. πληροῖς οὐν τὸν νόμον τοὺ κυρίου. Then you (singular) fulfill the law of the Lord.

9. ὁ διδάσκαλος φανεροῖ τὸν νόμον τοῖς παιδίοις. The teacher reveals the law to the children.

10. ὀ Ἰωάννης πληροῖ τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ. John fulfils the word of God.

7.6 Sentences for reading and translation

1. ὁ παραλυτικὸς αἰτεῖ ἀργύριον τοὺς ἀποστόλους ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ.

2. τὰ δαιμόνια βλασφημοῦσιν τὸν κύριον καὶ ποιοῦσιν τὰ ἔργα τοῦ διαβόλου.

3. οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι ζητοῦσιν σημεῖον ἐκ τῶν οὐρανῶν.

4. ὁ πρεσβύτερος καλεῖ τὸν διάκονον ἀλλ' αὐτὸς οὐκ ἀκούει.

5. οἱ ἀπόστολοι λέγουσιν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς καὶ παρακαλοῦσιν αὐτούς.

6. ἀγαπῶμεν τὸν θεὸν καὶ τηρούμεν τὸν νόμον αὐτοῦ.

7. ὁ τυφλὸς κρατεῖ τὸν ἄρτον καὶ τηρεῖ αὐτόν.

8. τὰ παιδία αἰτοῦσιν τὸν διδάσκαλον τοὺς ἄρτους.

9. οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐκ ἀγαπῶσιν τὸν κύριον καὶ οὐ τηροῦσιν τοὺς νόμους αὐτοῦ.

10. ἀγαπῶ τοὺς διακόνους τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ παρακαλῶ αὐτούς.

7.7 Writing Practice: Write the Greek, while saying aloud (Matt. 6:9-10)

Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, Our Father, the (one) in the heavens, ἀγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου, let your name be sanctified, ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου, let your kingdom come, γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου, let your will / wish happen (come to pass), ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς. just as in heaven (so) also on earth.

7.8 New Testament Passage for reading and translation: John 21:15-17

In your Greek New Testament, read the passage aloud several times until you can read it without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the helps and Vocabulary 7.9 to translate it.

ἢρίστησαν they had eaten breakfast
 Σίμων Ἰωάννου Simon (son) of John
 πλέον τουτων more than these
 βόσκε tend, feed
 μου of me, my
 δεύτερον second

με me (Accusative) σὺ οἶδας you know

πάντα all things (Accusative)

σὺ γινώσκεις you know

7.9 Vocabulary to learn

άγαπάω I love (love between Christians, and God's love for the world)

γεννάω I beget ζάω I live

πλανάω I lead astray, err (the planets wander amongst the stars)

αἰτέω I request, ask (for something)

ἀκολουθέω I follow (an acolyte is someone who follows the priest in the liturgy)

βλασφημέω I blaspheme δέω I bind ζητέω I seek καλέω I call

κρατέω I grasp, seize, take by force (from $\kappa \rho \acute{\alpha} \tau o \varsigma$ - power, strength)

(one of the Greek titles for God is ο΄ παντοκράτωρ - the all-powerful, Almighty)

λαλέω I speak, talk

παρακαλέω I urge, encourage, strengthen

> (A Greek citizen had to present his own case in a law court, but was allowed to call (καλέω) someone to stand beside (π αρα) him to help him present his case.)

I walk. I conduct myself (literally "I walk around / about") περιπατέω

ποιέω I do, act, make τηρέω I keep, guard

φιλέω I love (as between family members, close friends)

δικαιόω I justify, acquit

πληρόω I fill, fulfil (particularly prophecy) σταυρόω I crucify (from $\sigma\tau\alpha\nu\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ - a cross) τελειόω I make perfect, make complete

φανερόω I make known, reveal ό ἄρτος bread plural = "loaves"

lamb

τὸ ἀρνίον γινώσκω I know εἶπεν he/she/it said

ναί yes őτε when őτι that

οὖν then (comes second in a phrase)

πάλιν again ώς as, just as