Chapter 32

The Second Aorist

32.1 In chapter 31 we met the Second Aorist - the form of the simple past tense used when the verb has different stems for the Present and the Aorist aspects. The "Weirdos" are verbs which have completely different stems for some of their tenses. There are also some verbs whose stems change slightly between tenses. Because the stems are different, the personal endings can be the same as those of the Imperfect, so these verbs also use the Second Aorist endings. We don't have any new endings to learn for this chapter.

The Aorist is used for a "simple action", a completed action, or an act that took place at one point in time e.g.: “I did something”.

If an action was continuous or repeated, e.g. “I used to do something”, “I was doing something”) Greek uses the Imperfect (the Present stem with an augment).

Greek is like English and German, in that verbs make their past tenses in different ways – “Weak” verbs have endings added to the stem, e.g. I call, I called. Greek calls these “First Aorists” “Strong” verbs alter the stem, e.g. I bring, I brought. Greek calls these "Second Aorists".

Although the Present Stem is the one with which we are generally more familiar, and the one used for dictionary entries, the Aorist Stem is probably older. The Present Stem has usually been derived from the Aorist by lengthening - duplication of a letter, e.g. βαλ- to βαλλ-, or addition of letters, e.g. λαβ- to λαµβαν-.

32.2 The basic pattern for the Second Aorist Active is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ἐ-STEM-ον</th>
<th>ἐ-STEM-οµεν</th>
<th>we</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you (singular)</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-ες</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-ετε</td>
<td>y'all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-εν</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-ον</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For βάλλω "I throw", the Present stem is βαλλ- and the Aorist stem is βαλ-. Remember - the Imperfect is built on the Present Stem, the Aorist on the Aorist stem. Both tenses are given below for comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was throwing</td>
<td>ἐβαλλον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you were throwing</td>
<td>ἐβαλλες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it was throwing</td>
<td>ἐβαλλεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we were throwing</td>
<td>ἐβαλλομεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y'all were throwing</td>
<td>ἐβαλλετε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they were throwing</td>
<td>ἐβαλλον</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the Second Aorist stem is usually shorter than the Present stem by one or two letters.

32.3 Verbs which use Second Aorist endings

The following table of pairs of Present and Aorist stems should be learned as soon as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I lead</td>
<td>ἅγω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sin</td>
<td>ἁµαρτάνω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I read</td>
<td>ἀναγινώσκω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I take away, kill</td>
<td>ἀναιρέω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I die</td>
<td>ἀποθνῄσκω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I go (with prefix) -βαίνω</td>
<td>-βην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I throw</td>
<td>βάλλω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
<td>γινώσκω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I find</td>
<td>εὑρίσκω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I have ἔχω ἔσχον I had
I am chosen λαγχάνω ἔλαχον I was chosen (by lot)
I take, get λαμβάνω ἔλαβον I took, got
I escape notice λανθάνω ἔλαθον I escaped notice
I lack, need λείπω ἔλιπον I lacked, needed
I learn µανθάνω ἔµαθον I learned
I suffer πάσχω ἔπαθον I suffered
I circumcise περιτέµνω περιέτεµον I circumcised (no Imperfect)
I drink πίνω ἔπιον I drank
I fall πίπτω ἔπεσον I fell
I give birth to τίκτω ἔτεκον I gave birth to
I obtain τυγχάνω ἔτυχον I obtained
I escape notice λανθάνω ἔλαθον I escaped notice
I learn µανθάνω ἔµαθον I learned
I suffer πάσχω ἔπαθον I suffered
I circumcise περιτέµνω περιέτεµον I circumcised (no Imperfect)
I drink πίνω ἔπιον I drank
I fall πίπτω ἔπεσον I fell
I give birth to τίκτω ἔτεκον I gave birth to
I obtain τυγχάνω ἔτυχον I obtained
I flee φεύγω ἔφυγον I fled

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ Ἀνδρέας ἠγαγεν τὸν ἠδελφόν τὸν ἰδίον πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν. Andrew led his own brother to Jesus. (see John 1:41-42)
2. ὁ Ἡρῴδης ἀνείλεν δὲ Ἰάκωβον τὸν ἠδελφὸν Ἰωάννου. Herod killed James, the brother of John. (see Acts 12:1-2)
3. ἔφυγεν δὲ Μωϋσῆς ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ. Moses fled at this word (at this saying). (Acts 7:29)
4. καὶ οὐκ ἐγνώσκεν αὐτὴν ἕως οὗ ἔτεκεν υἱόν. And he did not know her until (the time) she bore a son. (Matt. 1:25)
5. ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐχ οὕτως ἐµάθετε ἕως ἕτεκεν υἱόν. But you did not learn/experience Christ like this (in this way). (Eph. 4:20)
6. ἔπεσεν τὸ πνεῦµα τὸ ἅγιον ἐν' αὐτούς. The Holy Spirit fell on them just like (he fell) on us also at the beginning. (Acts 11:15)
7. αὐτὸν ἠγαγον καὶ εἰσήγαγον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. They led him and brought him into the house. (Luke 22:54)
8. Θεέ µου, θεέ µου, ἵνα τί µε ἐγκατέλιπες; My God, my God, why did you forsake (me)? (Matt 27:46)
9. εἶπεν δὲ ὁ υἱός αὐτοῦ, Πάτερ, ἢµαρτον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐνώπιον σου. But the son said to him, "Father, I sinned against (to) heaven and before you. (Luke 15:21)
10. ἡγαγεν δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς Ἱερουσαλήµ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Εἴ υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ θεοῦ, βάλε σεαυτὸν ἐντεῦθεν κάτω. He led him to Jerusalem and said to him, "If you are the Son of God, throw yourself down from here." (Luke 4:9)

( βάλε is the Aorist Imperative of βάλλω - one only needs to throw oneself down once)

NOTE : Sections 32.4 and 32.5 may be postponed until later in the course.

32.4 γινώσκω and its compounds

γινώσκω and its compounds use a broader vowel for the personal endings.
The third person singular drops the -ν The third person plural uses the 1st Aorist ending, -σαν.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I knew</td>
<td>ἔγνων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you knew</td>
<td>ἔγνως</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it knew</td>
<td>ἔγνω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. ἔγνω οὖν ὁ πατὴρ ὅτι ἐν ἑκείνη τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐν ἦ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Ὁ υἱὸς σου ἤ. Then the father knew that (it was) in that hour in which Jesus said to him, "Your son lives." (John 4:53)

2. διὰ τούτο ὁ κόσμος οὐ γινώσκει ἡμᾶς ὅτι οὐκ ἔγνω αὐτόν. Because of this, the world does not know us since it did not know him. (1 John 3:1)

3. λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Οὐδέποτε ἀνέγνωτε ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς . . . Jesus said (says) to them, "Did you never read in the scriptures . . ." (Matt. 21:42)

4. τοῦτον οὖν τὸ τίτλον πολλοὶ ἀνέγνωσαν τῶν Ἰούδαιων. (John 19:20)

5. λέγω δὲ ὑµῖν ὅτι Ἑλίας ἤδη ἦλθεν, καὶ οὐκ ἐπέγνωσαν αὐτόν. (Matt. 17:12)

6. ἔγνωσαν γὰρ ὅτι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐγνώσατο τὴν παραβολὴν εἶπεν. (Mark 12:12)

7. ταῦτα οὐκ ἔγνωσαν αὐτοῦ οἱ µαθηταὶ. (John 12:16)

8. ἐν τῷ κόσµῳ ἦν, . . . καὶ ὁ κόσµος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔγνω. (John 1:10)

9. οἱ Φαρισαῖοι ἔγνωσαν ὅτι περὶ αὐτῶν λέγει. (Matt. 21:45)

10. καὶ τότε ὑµᾶς ὑπεντύνει ὁ θεὸς. "I never knew you." (Matt. 7:23)

32.5 The -βαίνω family

In the New Testament, βαίνω (I go) is only found in the form of its compounds. The Aorist stem of βαίνω is βα. Its Aorist Indicative uses similar endings to those of γινώσκω. It uses a broader vowel for the personal endings. The third person singular drops the -ν. The third person plural uses the First Aorist ending, -σαν.

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. Ὡς δὲ ἀνέβησαν οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν ἑορτὴν, τότε καὶ αὐτὸς ἀνέβη. When his brothers went up to the festival, then he also went up. (John 7:10)

2. κατέβησαν οἱ µαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν. His disciples went down (on) to the sea. (John 6:16)

3. ἀνέβη Ἰησοῦς εἰς τὸ ἱερόν καὶ ἔδιδασκα. Jesus went up (in) to the temple, and he was teaching (Imperfect). (John 7:14)

4. οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι διέβησαν τὴν θάλασσαν ὡς διὰ ξηρᾶς γῆς. The Jews went through the sea, as though on (through) dry land. (see Heb. 11:29)

5. καὶ κατέβη µετ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἤλθεν εἰς Ναζαρέθ. And he went down with them and came to Nazareth. (Luke 2:51)

6. καὶ ἀνέβη πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ πλοίον. And he went up to them in the boat. (Mark 6:51)

7. ἔνεβη εἰς τὸ πλοίον. He went into the boat. (Matt. 15:39)
8. μετέβη ἐκείθεν τοῦ διδάσκειν καὶ κηρύσσειν εἰς Ἰεροσόλυμα ὁ Ἰησοῦς.
He went from there in order to teach and to preach in their synagogues. (see Matt. 11:1)
9. καὶ ἔγγυς ἦν τὸ πάσχα τῶν Ἰουδαίων, καὶ ἀνέβη εἰς Ἰεροσόλυμα ὁ Ἰησοῦς.
And the Passover of the Jews was near, and Jesus went up (in)to Jerusalem. (John 2:13)
10. ἀνθρώποι δύο ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν.
Two men went up to the temple. (Luke 18:10)

32.6 Sentences for reading and translation
1. ἔτεκεν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῆς τὸν πρωτότοκον.
Happy (are) the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of the Heavens. (Matt. 5:3-5)

2. ὁ νεανίσκος κατέλιπεν τὸ ἱµάτιον αὐτοῦ καὶ γυµνὸς ἐφυγεν.
Happy are the ones mourning, for they shall be encouraged. (Luke 18:10)

3. αἱ ἀδελφαὶ ἐξῆλθον καὶ ἐφυγοῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ µνηµείου.
Happy are the humble, for they shall inherit the earth. (Matt. 5:3-5)

32.7 Writing Practice : Write the Greek text, while saying aloud (Matt. 5:3-5)

In your Greek New Testament, read the passages aloud several times until you can read them without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the helps to translate them.

32.9 Vocabulary : Write the Greek text, while saying aloud (Matt. 5:3-5)

πᾶς... δόστις everyone who
ὁµοιωθήσεται (he) will be like ( Future Passive of ὁµοιόω - I make like; Passive - I resemble)
ἀνδρὶ (to a) man ( Dative of ὁ ἀνήρ - man)
φιλοδοµήσεν (he) built ( Aorist of οἰκοδοµέω - I build)
ἡ βροχὴ rain
ἔπνευσαν (they) blew ( Aorist of πνέω - I blow)
προσέπεσαν (they) fell against ( Aorist variant, of προσπίπτω - I fall/strike against)
τεθεµελίωτο (it) had been founded ( Pluperfect Passive of θεµελιώτω - I lay a foundation)
ἡ ἁµικρὸς sand ( Second Declension Feminine)
προσέκοψαν (they) struck against ( Aorist of προσκόπτω - I cut against, strike against)
ἡ πτῶσις collapse, falling
µεγάλη great ( Feminine Nominative singular of µέγας, µεγάλη, µέγα - great)
τῇ ἔπαυριον on the following day
ἐστιν ἡ ἀµµος sand ( Dative of the ἀµµος - boat)
τῷ ἔπαυριον on the following day
κῆνος standing ( a Participle of ἱστηµι - I stand)
τῷ πλοίῳ (diminutive of τὸ πλοῖον - boat)
ei µὴ ἐν except one
Τιβεριάδος Tiberias ( Genitive, with ἐκ)
eὐχαριστήσαντος having blessed = which (the Lord) had blessed ( from εὐχαριστέω - I bless)
32.9 Vocabulary to learn

ἀναιρέω I take away, kill (Aorist Indicative ἀνεῖλον or ἀνείλα)
ἀνατίπτω I sit, sit at table, lean (Aorist Indicative ἀνέπησον)
ἀφαιρέω I take away (Aorist Indicative ἀφεῖλον)
ἐγκαταλείπω I forsake, leave behind (Aorist Indicative ἐγκατέλιπον)
ἐγκάτω I sit, sit at table, lean (Aorist Indicative ἐγκατέλιπον)
ἀναπίπτω I sit, sit at table, lean (Aorist Indicative ἀνέπεσον)
ἀφαιρέω I take away (Aorist Indicative ἀφεῖλον)
ἐγκαταλείπω I forsake, leave behind (Aorist Indicative ἐγκατέλιπον)
ἐκπίπτω I fall off, forfeit, fail (Aorist Indicative ἐξέπεσον)
ἐξάγω I lead out, bring out (Aorist Indicative ἐξήγαγον)
ἐπιπίπτω I fall upon, come upon (Aorist Indicative ἐπέπεσον)
λαγχάνω I am chosen, receive, am given (Aorist Indicative ἔλαχον)
λανθάνω I escape notice, am hidden, ignore (Aorist Indicative ἔλαθον)
λείπω I lack, fall short (Aorist Indicative ἔλιπον or ἐλείψα)
µαθάνω I learn, find out (ὁ µαθητής - disciple, student) (Aorist Indicativο ἐµαθον)
προσπίπτω I fall down before, beat against (Aorist Indicative προσέπεσον)
τίκτω I give birth to, bear (τὸ τεκνον - child) (Aorist Indicative ἔτεκον)
τυγχάνω I obtain, receive, experience (Aorist Stem τυχ-) (Aorist Indicativο ετυγχανω)
προσκόπτω I cut against, strike against (πρός + κόπτω - I cut)
ἡ ἑορτή festival, feast (religious) (often used to refer to the Passover)
ὁ τίτλος notice (hence title)
γυµνός, -η, -ον naked (hence gymnastics - the Greeks stripped off to exercise)
δύο two (hence dual, duel, duet)
µωρός, -α, -ον foolish (hence moron)
πρωτότοκος first-born
σκληρός, -η, -ον hard (hence sclerosis)
φρόνιµος, -η, -ον thoughtful, wise, practical (from ἡ φρήν - mind)
αὔριον tomorrow, mañana, in a short while, soon
ἐντεῦθεν from here (Adverbs ending in -θεν usually indicate "motion away from")
ἔπαυρινον tomorrow τῇ ἐπαυρινον = τῇ ἡµέρᾳ ἐπαύριον - on the following day
ἔως until ἕως οὗ = ἕως τοῦ χρόνου - until the time
ἵνα why? for what reason? (ἵνα + τί ;)
κάτο down, below, beneath
οὐδέποτε never (οὐ + δε + ποτὲ)
ὁσπερ just like, even as (ὁς + πέρ)

( do not attempt to use cases other than Nominative singular for the following words yet)
ὁ ἄνηρ man
εἷς, µία, ἕν one
µέγας, µεγάλη, µέγα great, big, strong
ὁστίς whoever (from ὃς, who + τίς, someone)