

LESSON ELEVEN

INTRODUCTION TO VERBS

We are going to begin the study of verbs. In this lesson we are going to study our first vocabulary words, the five expressions of the Greek verb, and the present active indicative of λύω.

In Lesson 10 we studied simple sentence structure. In that lesson it was presented that a VERB describes the action in a sentence.

EXAMPLE: The man is writing the letter to the servant of the apostle.

In our example sentence, "is writing" expresses the action that is taking place.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary list is made up of eleven common REGULAR VERBS found in the Greek New Testament. You should become familiar with them.

- 1) βλέπω (βλέ πω) - - - - - I see
- 2) γινώσκω (γι νώσ κω) - - - - - I know
- 3) γράφω (γρά φω) - - - - - I write
- 4) πιστεύω (πισ τεύ ω) - - - - - I believe
- 5) ἔχω (ἔ χω) - - - - - I have
- 6) λαμβάνω (λαμ βά νω) - - - - - I take, I receive
- 7) λέγω (λέ γω) - - - - - I say
- 8) λύω (λύ ω) - - - - - I loose, I destroy
- 9) μαρτυρέω (μαρ τυ ρέ ω) - - - - - I testify, I give witness
- 10) φαίνω (φαί νω) - - - - - I shine, I appear
- 11) φωτίζω (φω τί ζω) - - - - - I illuminate, I give light

On page 2 we will begin our study of the verb.

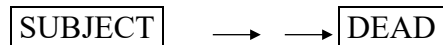
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2) VOICE - Voice expresses how the subject in the sentence is related to the action of the VERB.

There are three (3) voices in the Greek VERB:

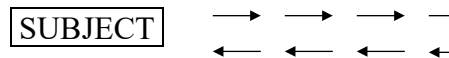
* ACTIVE VOICE - expresses that the subject is doing the action to or towards someone or something.

EXAMPLE: The man was raising the dead.



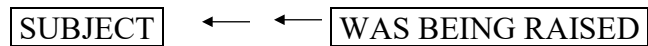
* MIDDLE VOICE - expresses that the subject is doing the action to or for himself.

EXAMPLE: The man raised himself from the dead.



* PASSIVE VOICE - expresses that the subject is receiving the action of the VERB.

EXAMPLE: The man was being raised from the dead.



3) MOOD - Mood expresses the writer's intent.

* INDICATIVE MOOD - statement of fact

EXAMPLE: The man is writing the letter.

* SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - possibility or probability

EXAMPLE: The man might write the letter.

* OPTATIVE MOOD - wish or desire

EXAMPLE: May the letter never be written.

* IMPERATIVE MOOD - command

EXAMPLE: Write the letter.

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4) PERSON - There are three (3) persons expressed by the Greek VERB:

- * FIRST PERSON - the person speaking
- * SECOND PERSON - the person being spoken to
- * THIRD PERSON - the person spoken of

EXAMPLE:

I/WE say to YOU that HE/THEY is a believer.
1st person 2nd person 3rd person

5) NUMBER - tells how many people are involved in the action.

- * SINGULAR - one person

EXAMPLE: I - YOU (THOU) - HE, SHE, IT

- * PLURAL - more than one person

EXAMPLE: WE - YOU (YE) - THEY

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE of λύω

The presentation of each VERB system is by PERSON, NUMBER, TENSE, VOICE, and MOOD. We are going to use the Greek verb λύω, I loose or I destroy, throughout our study of verbs in this course.

In this lesson we are going to study the PRESENT (tense) ACTIVE (voice) INDICATIVE (mood) of λύω.

- * The PRESENT TENSE means that the action is going on (continuous) at the present time.
- * The ACTIVE VOICE means that the subject of the sentence is doing the action to someone.
- * The INDICATIVE MOOD means the verb is stating a factual statement, as opposed to an expression of a possibility, a wish, or a command.

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PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE "ENDINGS"

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	I ----- [ω]	we ----- [ομεν]
2 nd PERSON	you (thou) --- [εις]	you (ye) --- [ετε]
3 rd PERSON	he, she, it ----- [ει]	they ----- [ουσι(ν)]

NOTE: Notice the ending for the third person plural. The "NU" (ν) on the end is called a MOVEABLE NU (ν). The MOVEABLE NU (ν) is added when:

- (1) The word following begins with a vowel
- (2) The word following is at the end of a sentence.

However, not all Greek New Testament texts follow this rule. Some texts will have words with the MOVEABLE NU (ν) and some texts will not use it.

All of the regular verbs presented in the VOCABULARY LIST at the beginning of this lesson are presented in their basic root form, which is FIRST PERSON SINGULAR, PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE.

The PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE endings can be applied to the stem of any regular verb.

To find the stem of a regular verb, you must drop the OMEGA (ω) ending from the FIRST PERSON SINGULAR, PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE form.

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PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF λύω

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st PERSON	λύω I loose I am loosing	λύομεν We loose We are loosing

2 nd PERSON	λύεις You (thou) are loosing	λύετε You (ye) are loosing

3 rd PERSON	λύει He, She, It is loosing	λύουσι(ν) They are loosing

NOTICE the third person plural **λύουσι(ν)**.

A Greek text that would have the MOVEABLE NU (ν) would read **λύουσιν** and a Greek text that would not use the MOVEABLE NU (ν) would read **λύουσι**. You should learn that **ουσι** is the THIRD PERSON PLURAL ending.

You should study the PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE verb endings and go on to the study of the PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE verb in the reading exercise. In Lesson 12 we will begin our study of NOUNS.

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EXERCISE ONE

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

In this exercise you will be reading the text of John 1:1-18. The PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE verbs in the text are highlighted and will be discussed when we come to them in our reading.

Line 1:	(1)	Ἐν	ἀρχῇ	ἦν	ὁ	λόγος,	καὶ
		In	beginning	was	the	word,	and
Line 2:		ὁ	Λόγος	ἦν	πρὸς	τὸν	Θεόν
		the	Word	was	with	the	God,
Line 3:		καὶ	Θεὸς	ἦν	ὁ	λόγος.	(2) οὗτος
		and	God	was	the	word.	this one
Line 4:		ἦν	ἐν	ἀρχῇ	πρὸς	τὸν	Θεόν.
		was	in	beginning	with	the	God.
Line 5:	(3)	πάντα	δι’	αὐτοῦ	ἐγένετο,	καὶ	χωρὶς
		all things	through	him	became,	and	without
Line 6:		αὐτοῦ	ἐγένετο	οὐδὲ	ἐν	ὃ	γέγονεν.
		him	became	not even	one thing	which	has become.
Line 7:	(4)	ἐν	αὐτῷ	ζωῇ	ἦν,	καὶ	ἡ
		in	him	life	was,	and	the
Line 8:		ζωῇ	ἦν	τὸ	φῶς	τῶν	ἀνθρώπων,
		life	was	the	light	of the	men,
Line 9:	(5)	καὶ	τὸ	φῶς	ἐν	τῇ	σκοτία
		and	the	light	in	the	darkness
Line 10:		φαίνει,	καὶ	ἡ	σκοτία	αὐτὸ	οὐ
		shines,	and	the	darkness	it	not

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EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 11: κατέλαβεν. (6) Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος
overtake. Became man having been sent

Line 12: παρὰ Θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης. (7) οὗτος
from God, name to him John. this one

Line 13: ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν, ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ
came for a testimony, that he might testify concerning

Line 14: τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσι δι'
the light, that all might believe through

Line 15: αὐτοῦ. (8) οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς,
him. not was that one the light,

Line 16: ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός.
but that he might testify concerning the light.

Line 17: (9) Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, ὃ
He was the light the true, which

Line 18: φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον ἐρχόμενον εἰς
enlightens every man coming into

Line 19: τὸν κόσμον. (10) ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, καὶ
the world. in the world he was, and

Line 20: ὁ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ
the world through him became, and

Line 21: ὁ κόσμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔγνω. (11) εἰς
the world him not knew. into

Line 22: τὰ ἴδια ἦλθε, καὶ οἱ ἴδιοι
the things his own he came, and the ones his own

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EXERCISE ONE (continued)

- Line 23: **αὐτὸν οὐ παρέλαβον.** (12) **ὅσοι δὲ ἔλαβον**
him not they received. as many as but received
- Line 24: **αὐτόν, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα Θεοῦ**
him, He gave to them authority children of God
- Line 25: **γενέσθαι, τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα**
to become, to the ones believing into the name
- Line 26: **αὐτοῦ· (13) οἱ οὐκ ἐξ αἱμάτων, οὐδὲ**
of him; who not out of bloods, neither
- Line 27: **ἐκ θελήματος σαρκός, οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος**
out of will of flesh, nor out of will
- Line 28: **ἀνδρός ἀλλ' ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν.** (14) **Καὶ**
of man, but out of God were born. And
- Line 29: **ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐσκήνωσεν**
the word flesh became, and tabernacled
- Line 30: **ἐν ἡμῖν, καὶ ἐθεασάμεθα τὴν δόξαν**
among us, and we beheld the glory
- Line 31: **αὐτοῦ, δόξαν ὡς μονογενοῦς παρὰ Πατρός,**
of him, glory as of an only begotten from father,
- Line 32: **πλήρης χάριτος καὶ ἀληθείας.** (15) **Ἰωάννης**
full of grace and truth. John
- Line 33: **μαρτυρεῖ** **περὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ κέκραγε λέγων,**
testifies concerning him, and has cried saying,
- Line 34: **Οὗτος ἦν ὃν εἶπον, Ὁ ὀπίσω μου**
This One was whom I said, the One after of me
- Line 35: **ἐρχόμενος ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν· ὅτι**
coming before me has become; because

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EXERCISE ONE (continued)

- Line 36: **πρῶτός** μου ἦν. (16) καὶ ἐκ τοῦ
first of me he was. and out of the
- Line 37: **πληρώματος** αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς πάντες ἐλάβομεν,
fullness of him we ourselves all received,
- Line 38: καὶ χάριν ἀντὶ χάριτος. (17) ὅτι ὁ
and grace succeeding grace. because the
- Line 39: νόμος διὰ Μωσέως ἐδόθη, ἡ χάρις
law through Moses was given, the grace
- Line 40: καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ
and the truth through Jesus Christ
- Line 41: ἐγένετο. (18) Θεὸν οὐδεὶς ἑώρακε πώποτε·
became. God no one has seen at any time;
- Line 42: ὁ μονογενῆς υἱός, ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν
the only begotten son, the one being into the
- Line 43: κόλπον τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἐκεῖνος ἐξηγήσατο.
bosom of the Father, that one declared (him).

You should review this exercise while going on to Lesson 12 and the study of NOUNS.

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