

Lesson 21

The Second Aorist Tense

ὁ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο
The world came into being through Him. John 1:10

156. The Second Aorist. As stated in the last lesson, there is in the Greek verb structure both a strong and a weak system. The First Aorist corresponds to the simple English past which is built from the present stem, such as love, loved (the weak verb). There is also a tense formed by a change of stem, such as go, went (the strong verb.). The Second Aorist in Greek is thus like the irregular past in English.

The second aorist verb exhibits a change of stem in their principal parts. Compare the verb λήμψομαι (I take, receive). Its first three principal parts are λαμβάνω, λήμψομαι (future), ἔλαβον (aorist). The conjugation of this stem in the indicative mood is exactly like the imperfect tense, except for the stem. The augment and the secondary endings are used.

157. 2nd Aorist Indicative Active of λαμβάνω

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
1. ἔλαβον ¹	<u>I took</u>	ἐλάβομεν	<u>We took</u>
2. ἔλαβες	<u>You took</u>	ἐλάβετε	<u>You "all" took</u>
3. ἔλαβε	<u>He took</u>	ἔβαβον	<u>They took</u>

Infinitive λαβεῖν (always has circumflex accent)

158. 2nd Aorist Indicative of λαμβάνω.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
1. ἐλάβομην	<u>I took for myself</u>	ἐλάβομεθα	<u>We took for ourselves</u>
2. ἐλάβου	<u>You took for yourself</u>	ἐλάβεσθε	<u>You "all" took for yourselves</u>
3. ἐλάβετο	<u>He/she/it, etc.</u>	ἐλάβοντο	<u>They took for themselves</u>

Infinitive λαβέσθαι

159. 2nd Aorist Infinitive. Note that the 2nd aorist infinitive has no augment. The same endings are used as the, present infinitive, but the accent is not recessive. –εῖν is always circumflexed; –έσθαι is always accented on the penult on the 2nd aorist stem.

160. 2nd Aorist Passive. The passive differs from the middle and is built off a different stem. It will be given later (Section 203).

161. The Meaning of the 2nd Aorist. There is no difference in meaning between the 1st and 2nd aorist, just as there is no difference in the tense of walk, walked, and go, went in English. Both are simple pasts; they are merely formed differently.

¹ Notice the augment and endings are the same as in the imperfect.

162. Alternate Endings The 1st aorist endings –α, –ας, –ε, –αμεν, –ατε, –αν, are sometimes found on 2nd aorist stems. This is especially true of ειπ- (aorist stem with λέγω, I speak); e.g., εἶπον or εἶπα.

Note carefully: As in English, there is no way to determine what kind of aorist stem is a given verb will take. One must simply learn the principal parts of the verb.

163. Vocabulary. Some of the most common verbs taking 2nd aorist are as follows: (These forms must be mastered.)

		<u>Aorist Ind.</u>	<u>Stem</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>
βάλλω,	<u>I throw</u>	ἔβαλον	βαλ-	βαλεῖν
γίνομαι,	<u>I become, happen</u> <u>take place</u>	ἐγενόμαν	γεν-	γενέσθαι
ἔρχομαι,	<u>I go</u>	ἦλθον	ελθ-	έλθειν
(Compounds take compounds of the aorist stem in aorist; e.g. ἐξέρχομαι, ἐξῆλθον)				
ἐσθίω,	<u>I eat</u>	ἔφαγον	φαγ-	φαγεῖν
εὐρίσκω,	<u>I find</u>	εὕρον	εὕρ	εὐρεῖν
ἔχω,	<u>I find</u>	ἔσχον	σχ-	εχεῖν
λαμβάνω,	<u>I take</u>	ἔλαβον	λαβ-	λαβεῖν
λέγω,	<u>I took</u>	εἶπον	εἶπ-	εἶπειν
ὁράω,	<u>I see</u>	εἶδον	ιδ-	ἰδεῖν
φέρω,	<u>I bear</u>	ἤνεγκα	ἐνεγκ-	ἐνεγκεῖν
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ἄριθμος, ου, ό,	<u>number</u>		δέσμιος, ου, ό,	<u>prisoner</u>
εὐλογέω,	<u>I will bless</u>		κόσμος, ου, ό	<u>world</u> [cosmos]
διατρίβω,	<u>I tarry, pass, time</u>		ὀψάριον, ου, τό,	<u>fish</u>

164. Exercises.

I. Text A.

ὁ κύριος ἐξῆλθε καὶ εἶδε πολὺν ὄχλον. ἤρξατο διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς πολλὰ. προσῆλθον αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ λέγουσιν ὅτι ἐρημός ἐστιν ὁ τόπος. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν ἀπελθεῖν. παιδάριον (small boy) ἔσχε πέντε ἄρτους καὶ δύο ὀψάρια. ἔλαβε δὲ τοὺς ἄρτους ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ εὐλόγησεν αὐτούς. ἐδίδου τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ τοῖς ὄχλοις καὶ ἔφαγον. ὁ ἀριθμὸς ἦ πεντὰ πισχίλιοι (5000). οἱ οὖν ἄνθρωποι εἶδον τὸν σημεῖον καὶ ἔλεγον ὅτι ὁ προφήτης ἦλθεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον.

164. Text B.

1. λέγετε, ἐλέγετε, εἶπετε, ἐρεῖτε, λέγειν, εἰπεῖν
2. ἔρχονται, ἔρχεσται, ἐξῆλθον, ἐξελεῖν, ἐξήρχοντο, ἐξελεύσονται.
3. μετὰ ταῦτα ἦλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν καὶ διέτριβε μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἐβάπτιζε.
4. ὁ ὄχλος ἠνεγκεν ἄρτον φαγεῖν;
5. οἱ ἀπόστολοι ἔγραψαν ὥστε αὐτοὺς σχεῖν τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς καὶ ἰδεῖν θεόν.
6. οἱ δέσμοι ἤκουσαν τὸν λόγον καὶ ἔλαβον αὐτὸν μετὰ χαρᾶς.
7. ἐζήτησέν με καὶ εὔρεν.
8. εἶδεν ὁ ὄχλος ὅτι Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκεῖ.
9. ἐγὼ ἐγενόμην δέσμιος τοῦ κυρίου ὥστε με γενέσθαι ἐλεύθερος.
10. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν καλὸν λαβεῖν τὸν ἄρτον τῶν τέκνων καὶ τοῖς κυναρίοις (dogs) βαλεῖν.
11. οἱ δούλοι ἀπῆλθον εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔλαβον ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου.

III. Translate.

1. He finds; he was finding; he shall find; he found; to be finding; to find.
2. We become, to become (present); to become (aorist); we became; we were becoming.
3. They came and saw where Jesus abides (See Section. 152b)
4. They were desiring to take him into the boat.
5. God gives to them bread out of heaven to eat. (aorist)

Corrected 3/02/06