

Introduction to Biblical Greek

Aspect, and Imperfect Indicative Active and Middle

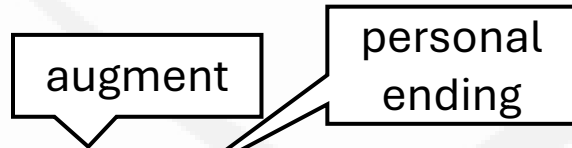
Voeltz Ch. 9

Devotion – Galatians 1:7b-8

εἴ μή τινές εἰσιν οἱ ταρασσόντες ὑμᾶς
καὶ θέλοντες μεταστρέψαι τὸ
εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔάν
ἡμεῖς ἢ ἄγγελος ἐξ οὐρανοῦ
εὐαγγελίζεται [ὑμῖν] παρ' ὃ
εὐηγγελισάμεθα ὑμῖν, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω.

Imperfect Tense

- Linear, never punctiliar
- Past time



- ἔλυον
- The augment indicates a past tense (AKA secondary tense)
- Same rules as aorist for handling augment with initial vowel
- For compound verb, augment the verb, place preposition at front, drop final vowel in preposition if present

Imperfect Translation

- λυω = I am destroying
- ἔλυσα = I destroyed
- ἔλυον = I was destroying

Imperfect Active Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	-ΟΥ	-ΟΜΕΝ
2 nd Person	-ΕΣ	-ΕΤΕ
3 rd Person	-Ε(Υ)	-ΟΥ

Imperfect Middle Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	-ομην	-ομεθα
2 nd Person	-ου	-εσθε
3 rd Person	-ετο	-οντο

Examples

- Pp58 – 59 in Voelz



Odds & Ends

- Neuter plural subject might have a singular verb
- Some verbs take case other than accusative for direct object
- ακουω w/ gen. = hear without understanding (Acts 9:7)
- ακουω w/ acc. = hear with understanding (Acts 22:9)

Homework

- Vocabulary
- Section E: Practice Sentences, both Greek to English & English to Greek
- Section F: Bible Passages