# Page 56

Change: • An augment is usually added to the perfect stem.

To: • An augment is usually added to the reduplicated perfect stem.

# Page 57

Change: Here we have the same ingredients as the pluperfect active, though with middle/passive endings, of course.

To: Here we have the same ingredients as the pluperfect active, though with middle/passive endings, of course, and the ending added directly to the stem.

# Page 59

Change: These are the endings you see on verbs as you are reading, but not all of these forms are the actual endings. For example, the 2 sg. active ending is actually a zero form, and the ε is the variable vowel. So these endings work for reading purposes, which is the focus of this chapter.

To: The 2 sg. forms call for special attention. With a zero form ending, you usually see the variable vowel ε (λυ + ε + – > λῦε). As an actual ending, ε is used with some μι verbs, and it contracts with the stem (τιθε + ε > τίθει). On the 2 aorist of some μι verbs, ς is used (θές). Although θι is an active ending, you will see it most often in the aorist passive, since the aorist passive imperative uses active endings. The ending σο sometimes drops the σ, and vowels contract, usually to ου. The endings σον and σαι are irregular.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2 Sg. | ε, σον | σο, ου, σαι, θι, τι |

Change:

To:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| –, ε, ς, θι, σον | σο (= ου), σαι |

Change (note 28): 28. For more precise and detailed descriptions, see Funk, §§0455–4630; and Mounce, *Morphology*, 143–48.

To: 28. For more precise and detailed descriptions, see Funk, §§0455–4630; and Mounce, *Morphology*, 82, 143–48.

# Page 60

Change (Present Imperative):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 Sg. | λύου | γεννῶ | ποιοῦ | φανεροῦ |

To:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 Sg. | λύου | γεννῶα | ποιοῦ | φανεροῦ |

Change: add table note to Present Imperative table.

To: a. The ε variable vowel contracts with the α stem ending, producing α. Then σ drops from the σο ending, leaving ο to contract with α and produce ω: γεννα + ~~σ~~ο > γεννῶ

Change: Note the form of the present imperative of εἰμί, one of the core patterns to know well.

To: The present imperative of εἰμί is one of the core patterns to know well.

# Page 61

Change (1 Aorist Imperative chart):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 Sg. | βάλε | λύθητι | γράφηθι | λέλυκε |

To:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 Sg. | βάλε | λύθητιa | γράφηθι | λέλυκε |

a. The imperative ending θι is deaspirated to τι when added to θη.

# Page 69n35

Change: Funk,§§477–496.5; and Mounce, *Morphology*, 73–78, both of whom make use of Smyth, *Grammar*, §§367–79. Mounce includes analysis of all the verbs of the New Testament. Funk’s first two editions included a list of all the verbs in the GNT and the Apostolic Fathers arranged by pattern. This list is now available online at Westar Institute (see bibliography). A more simplified survey of the patterns is given in Wilbert Francis Howard, *Accidence and Word-Formation with an Appendix on Semitisms in the New Testament*, vol. 2 of *A Grammar of New Testament Greek*, by James Hope Moulton, Wilbert Francis Howard, and Nigel Turner (Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1919, 1920, 1929), 183–85.

To: Funk, §§477–496.5; and Mounce, Morphology, 73–78, both of whom make use of Smyth, Grammar, §§367–79. Mounce includes analysis of all the verbs of the New Testament. Funk’s first two editions included a list of all the verbs in the GNT and the Apostolic Fathers arranged by pattern. This list is now available online at Westar Institute (see bibliography). See also the “Classified List of Verbs,” in *A Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges*, by James Hadley, rev. Frederic De Forest Allen, rev. ed. (New York: American Book, 1884), 153–87. Available online (see bibliography). A more simplified survey of the patterns is given in Wilbert Francis Howard, Accidence and Word-Formation with an Appendix on Semitisms in the New Testament, vol. 2 of A Grammar of New Testament Greek, by James Hope Moulton, Wilbert Francis Howard, and Nigel Turner (Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1919, 1920, 1929), 183–85.

# Page 72

Change: 6. Verbs with stem changes and the present augmented by adding αν

To: 6. Verbs with stem changes and the present augmented by adding αν or ιν

Change: a. This verb is a compound of ἀπό and ἵημι. The reduplication on ἵημι is no longer evident in this form. For details, see Funk, §345.2; and Mounce, *Morphology*, 314n9. There are six compound verbs in the GNT using ἵημι. As the root suggests, a rough rule for these verbs is that if you take everything off the front and back and only an ε in some form (that is, ε, ει, or η) remains, expect the verb to be a compound with ἵημι.

To: a. This verb is a compound of ἀπό and ἵημι. The reduplication on ἵημι is no longer evident in this form. For details, see Funk, §345.2; and Mounce, *Morphology*, 314n9. There are six compound verbs in the GNT using ἵημι. As the root suggests, a rough rule for these verbs is that if you take everything off the front and back and only an ε in some form (that is, ε, ει, or η) remains, expect the verb to be a compound with ἵημι. Indeed, some forms have only an ι for the stem.

# Page 73

Change: \*εἰπ, \*ϝερ, \*ϝεπ

To: \*ειπ, \*ϝερ, \*ϝεπ

Change: \*φερ, \*οι, \*ἐνεγκ

To: \*φερ, \*οι, \*ενεγκ

# Page 154

Change: **5:11.** Our final sentence begins with two participles, which are either adverbial or attendant circumstance. Ἠκολούθησαν has a dative complement. We translate this verb as an active in English, but this seems to be an example of a θη form functioning like a middle. Middles include an emphasis on the subject, and here the idea fits with Miller’s category of positive interaction

To: **5:11.** The plural verbs in our final sentence shift the focus back to the group of disciples. It begins with two participles: καταγαγόντες (temporal) and ἀφέντες (attendant circumstance). Ἠκολούθησαν has a dative complement. The *Aktionsart* of ἠκολούθησαν could be constative, simply viewing the action as a whole,86 but given the lexeme and the context, it could be ingressive: 87 “they began to follow.”

Change: 86. See app. 5.

87. Miller, “Theory,” 427.

To: 86. Wallace, 557

87. Wallace, 558.

# Page 183:

Change: 4. Vocatives are lined up in apposition to the subject, whether stated or embedded in the verb.

5. Most modifiers are placed under the word they modify and indented a bit.

To: 4. Vocatives are lined up in apposition to the subject, whether stated or embedded in the verb, or they may appear on the same line as the subject.

5. Most modifiers are placed under the word they modify and indented a bit, or they may appear on the same line as the word they modify.

# Page 227:

Change (Imperative endings chart):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2 Sg. | ε, σον | σο, ου, σαι, θι, τι |

To:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2 Sg. | –, ε, ς, θι, σον | σο (= ου), σαι |

# Page 244

Add to Bibliography: Hadley, James. “Classified List of Verbs.” In *A Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges*, revised by Frederic De Forest Allen, 153–87. Rev. ed. New York: American Book, 1884. https://archive.org/details/greekgrammarfors00hadl.