

Chapter 41

The First Aorist Active Participle

41.1 In chapter 33 we met the First Aorist Indicative, and in chapter 39 the Second Aorist Participle, and learned how to use and translate an Aorist participle. In chapter 40, when we learned the endings for $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\zeta$, $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$, $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ we also learned the endings for the First Aorist participle - replace the π - by the σ - of the Aorist, and we have the First Aorist participle.

Please review Sections 33.1, 33.2, 39.1, 39.3 and 40.2 before proceeding with this chapter.

The **Aorist Stem** implies a "simple action", a completed action, or an act that took place at one point in time. The Aorist participle indicates an action that was **completed before** that of the main verb.

e.g. The child, having broken the window, ran away.

Both actions in the past, but "breaking" occurred before "ran away".

The "having-gone-out" cat wants to come in again.

(The cat went out and now she wants to come in again)

Main verb in the present, participle in the past.

Tomorrow, having finished my homework I will play a game. *Both actions in the future*
(Tomorrow, after I finish my homework, I'll play a game)

41.2 The First Aorist set of endings is used primarily for verbs which have identical Present and Aorist Stems. Because the stems are the same, and the $-\omega\nu$, $-\ουσα$, $-\ov$ endings are used for the Present participle, we have to use a different set of endings to make the distinction between Present and Aorist participles.

When forming a First Aorist participle, a sigma $-\sigma-$ goes on the end of the stem, and the case endings are added after the sigma.

The endings are those of $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\zeta$, $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$, $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ - see chapter 40

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing. Nom.	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\zeta$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu$
Acc.	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\alpha$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu$
Gen.	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\eta\varsigma$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$
Dat.	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\iota$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\eta$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\iota$
Pl. Nom.	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\alpha$
Acc.	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha\varsigma$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\alpha$
Gen.	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\omega\nu$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\omega\nu$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\omega\nu$
Dat.	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$	STEM- $\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$

NOTE : **There is NO AUGMENT.**

NOTE : The predominant $-\sigma\alpha-$ of the First Aorist. **When you see a $-\sigma\alpha-$ think "Single Action" or "AoriSt"**

For λύω, (I loose) this becomes

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing. Nom.	λύ $\sigma\alpha\zeta$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu$
Acc.	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\alpha$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu$
Gen.	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$	λυ $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\eta\varsigma$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$
Dat.	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\iota$	λυ $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\eta$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\iota$
Pl. Nom.	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\alpha$
Acc.	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$	λυ $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\alpha$
Gen.	λυ $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\nu$	λυ $\sigma\alpha\sigma\acute{\omega}\nu$	λυ $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\nu$
Dat.	λύ $\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$	λυ $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma$	λύ $\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Contract verbs (except for καλέω and its compounds) lengthen the vowel before the Aorist sigma.

θέλω (I wish) is slightly irregular : θελή $\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $-\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha$, $-\sigma\alpha\nu$

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης ἀκούσας ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Χριστοῦ . . . | But John, having heard in prison (about) the works of Christ . . . (<i>Matt. 11:2</i>) |
| 2. καὶ ἀκούσαντες οἱ ὄχλοι ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ πεζῇ ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων. | And the crowds, having heard, followed him on foot from the towns. (<i>Matt. 14:13</i>) |
| 3. καὶ ἀπολύσας τοὺς ὄχλους ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος κατ' ἰδίαν. | And having sent the crowds away he went up onto the mountain by himself. (<i>Matt. 14:23</i>) |
| 4. καὶ ὁ ὀμόσας ἐν τῷ ναῷ ὀμνύει ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐν τῷ κατοικοῦντι αὐτόν. | The one having sworn on the shrine swears on it and on the one inhabiting it. (<i>Matt. 23:21</i>) |
| 5. καὶ ὑμνήσαντες ἐξῆλθον εἰς τὸ ὄρος τῶν Ἐλαιῶν. | And having sung a hymn they went out to the Mount of Olives. (<i>Matt. 26:30</i>) |
| 6. Οἱ δὲ κρατήσαντες τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἀπήγαγον αὐτόν πρὸς . . . τὸν ἀρχιερέα. | But they, having grabbed Jesus, led him away to the High Priest. (<i>Matt. 26:57</i>) |
| 7. Ἦν Ἀνδρέας ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σίμωνος Πέτρου εἷς ἐκ τῶν δύο τῶν ἀκουσάντων παρὰ Ἰωάννου καὶ ἀκολουθησάντων αὐτῷ. | It was Andrew, the brother of Simon Peter, one of the two who heard (having heard) from John and having followed (who followed) him. (<i>John 1:40</i>) |
| 8. δοὺς δὲ αὐτῇ χεῖρα ἀνέστησεν αὐτήν, φωνήσας δὲ τοὺς ἀγίους καὶ τὰς χήρας παρέστησεν αὐτὴν ζῶσαν. | Having given a hand to her, he raised her up (and) having called the saints and the widows he presented her (to them) alive (living). (<i>Acts 9:41</i>) |
| 9. συναντήσας αὐτῷ ὁ Κορνήλιος πεσὼν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας προσεκύνησεν. | Having gone to meet him, Cornelius, having fallen at (his) feet, prostrated himself (before him). (<i>Acts 10:25</i>) |
| 10. ἀκούσασα περὶ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἐλθοῦσα ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ ὀπισθεν ἅπτεται τοῦ ἱματίου αὐτοῦ. | Having heard about Jesus, (and) having come in the crowd from behind (him) she touches his tunic. (<i>see Mark 5:27</i>) |

41.3 Verbs with stems ending in a dental, guttural, or labial - See Section 26.5

Gutturals, formed in the throat are **κ, γ, χ**

Labials, formed with the lips, are **π, β, φ**

Dentals, formed with tongue on the teeth, are **τ, δ, θ**

Gutturals combine with **σ** to give **ξ**

Labials combine with **σ** to give **ψ**

Dentals drop out when **σ** is added.

Also see Section 26.5 for verbs with Present Stems endings in **-ζω** or **-σσω**

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης . . . πέμψας διὰ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Σὺ εἶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἢ ἕτερον προσδοκῶμεν ; | But John . . . having sent by his disciples said to him, "Are you the "coming one", (He who is to come) or should we wait for another? (<i>Matt. 11:3</i>) |
| 2. ἐμβλέψας δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, Παρὰ ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν, παρὰ δὲ θεῷ πάντα δυνατά. | Having looked straight (at them), Jesus said to them "With men this is impossible, but with God all things (are) possible." (<i>Matt. 19:26</i>) |
| 3. μωροὶ καὶ τυφλοί, τίς γὰρ μείζων ἐστιν, ὁ χρυσοῦς ἢ ὁ ναὸς ὁ ἀγιάσας τὸν χρυσόν ; | Stupid and blind (guys)! For what is greater, the gold, or the shrine that sanctified the gold? (<i>Matt. 23:17</i>) |
| 4. καὶ ὑποστρέψασαι ἀπὸ τοῦ μνημείου ἀπήγγειλαν ταῦτα πάντα τοῖς ἑνδεκα καὶ πᾶσιν τοῖς λοιποῖς. | And having returned from the tomb they (gals) reported all these things to the eleven and to all the rest. (<i>Luke 24:9</i>) |

5. καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ ὁμιλεῖν αὐτοὺς
καὶ συζητεῖν καὶ αὐτὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐγγίσας
συνεπορεύετο αὐτοῖς.
(see Section 18.6 for this use of the Infinitive)
6. τῇ τε ἡμέρᾳ τῶν σαββάτων ἐξήλθομεν ἔξω
τῆς πύλης . . . καὶ καθίσαντες
ελαλοῦμεν ταῖς συνελθούσαις γυναῖξιν.
*(τῶν σαββάτων - use of the plural is due to Aramaic influence.
ταῖς συνελθούσαις γυναῖξιν = "to the having-come-together women")*
7. καὶ πιάσας αὐτὸν τῆς δεξιᾶς χειρὸς
ἤγειρεν αὐτόν.
8. ἦν δὲ Μαριάμ ἡ ἀλείψασα
τὸν κύριον μύρω
καὶ ἐκμάξασα τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ
ταῖς θριξίν αὐτῆς.
9. κατεβην ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ οὐχ ἵνα ποιῶ
τὸ θέλημα τὸ ἐμὸν ἀλλὰ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ
πέμψαντός με.
10. ἀνοίξας δὲ Πέτρος τὸ στόμα εἶπεν
- And (it happened that) while they were talking
and discussing, Jesus himself, having drawn
near, was walking along with them.
(Luke 24:15)
- On the day of the Sabbath we went outside
the gate . . . and having sat (down)
we were talking with the women who
had come together there. *(Acts 16:13)*
- And having grasped him by (his) right hand
he raised him. *(Acts 3:7)*
- It was Mary who had (the one having)
anointed the Lord with ointment
and wiped his feet dry
with her hair. *(John 11:2)*
- I came down from heaven not (in order) to do
my (own) will but the will of the one having
sent me (who sent me). *(see John 6:38)*
- But Peter, having opened his mouth, said . . .
(Acts 10:34)

41.4 Liquid Verbs, including αἴρω and the -βαίνω family - see Sections 27.1 and 33.3

Verbs with stems ending in λ, μ, ν, ρ drop the Aorist sigma and often change the stem slightly.

Familiarize yourself with the following table, and practice translating these participles.

English	Present Indicative	Present Participle	Aorist Participle
I announce	ἀγγέλλω	-αγγέλλων	-αγγείλας
I pick up	αἴρω	αἴρων	ἄρας
I move	-βαίνω	-βαίνων	-βάς
I judge	κρίνω	κρίνων	κρίνας
I remain	μένω	μένων	μείνας
I sow	σπείρω	σπείρων	σπείρας
(I send)	-στέλλω	-στέλλων	-στείλας

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. καὶ ἐμβάς εἰς πλοῖον διεπέρασεν
καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν πόλιν.
2. καὶ καταβάς ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου ὁ Πέτρος
περιεπάτησεν ἐπὶ τὰ ὕδατα καὶ
ἦλθεν πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν.
3. καὶ μεταβάς ἐκεῖθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἦλθεν
παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν τῆς Γαλιλαίας,
4. καὶ ἀναβάς εἰς τὸ ὄρος κάθηται ἐκεῖ.
5. αὐτὸς γὰρ ὁ Ἡρώδης ἀποστείλας
ἐκράτησεν τὸν Ἰωάννην καὶ
ἔδησεν αὐτὸν ἐν φυλακῇ.
6. καὶ εὐθὺς ἀποστείλας ὁ βασιλεὺς
σπεκουλάτορα ἐπέταξεν φέρειν
τὴν κεφαλὴν τοῦ Ἰωάννου.
(Immediately, the king sent an executioner and ordered him to bring the head of John.)
- And having got into a boat he crossed over (the lake)
and went into his own city. *(Matt. 9:1)*
- And having got down from the boat, Peter
walked on the waters and
went towards Jesus. *(Matt. 14:29)*
- And having moved from there, Jesus went
across the Sea of Galilee, *(Matt. 15:29)*
- And having gone up onto the mountain, he sits there.
(see Matt. 15:29)
- For Herod himself, having sent (guys),
seized John and
bound him in prison. *(Mark. 6:17)*
- And immediately the king, having sent
an executioner, ordered (him) to bring
the head of John. *(see Mark 6:27)*

7. καὶ ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἐνώπιον ὑμῶν
ἀνακρίνας οὐθέν εὔρον ἐν
τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τούτῳ αἴτιον.
And behold, having interrogated (him) before you
I found no(thing) cause of guilt
in this man. (Luke 23:14)
8. ἐξήγαγεν δὲ αὐτοὺς . . . καὶ ἐπάρας
τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῦ εὐλόγησεν αὐτούς.
He led them out . . . and having lifted up
his hands he blessed them (Luke 24:50)
9. Ἡρώδης δὲ ἐπιζητήσας αὐτὸν καὶ
μὴ εὑρών ἀνακρίνας τοὺς φύλακας
ἐκέλευσεν ἀπαχθῆναι.
But Herod, having sought him and
not having found (him), having interrogated the guards
commanded (them) to be led away (to death).
(ἀπαχθῆναι is the Aorist Infinitive Passive of ἀπάγω - I lead away) (Acts 12:19)
10. οἱ στρατηγοὶ . . . ἔβαλον εἰς φυλακὴν,
παραγγείλαντες τῷ δεσμοφύλακι
ἀσφαλῶς τηρεῖν αὐτούς.
The magistrates . . . threw (them) into prison,
having commanded the prison-keeper
to keep them securely. (Acts 16:23)

NOTE : Section 41.5 may be postponed until later in the course.

41.5 ἴστημι and its compounds, and some other -μι verbs

ἴστημι has two stems and two sets of meanings (transitive or intransitive) in some tenses :

- i. Transitive - I cause to stand, Stem ἴστ- Aorist Participle στήσας, στήσασα, στήσαν
ii. Intransitive - I stand, Stem στα- Aorist Participle στάς, στάσα, στάν

ἀπόλλυμι (I destroy) has an Aorist Participle of ἀπολέσας, -ασα, -αν

περιρῆγνυμι (I tear clothes off) has an Aorist Participle of περιρήξας, -ασα, -αν

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. καὶ ὁ ἀπολέσας τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ
ἐνεκεν ἐμοῦ εὐρήσει αὐτήν.
And the one having lost his life
on account of me will find it. (Matt. 10:39)
(He who loses his life on account of me, will find it)
2. ἀναστᾶσα δὲ Μαριὰμ
ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις
... εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον Ζαχαρίου . . .
And in those days (at that time), Mary,
having got up, . . .
entered the house of Zachariah. (Luke 1:39-40)
3. ἀναστάντες δὲ οἱ νεώτεροι συνέστειλαν
αὐτὸν καὶ ἐξενέγκαντες ἔθαψαν.
And having got up, the younger men wrapped him up
and having carried (him) out, buried (him). (Acts 5:6)
4. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ περιρήξαντες αὐτῶν
τὰ ἱμάτια ἐκέλευον ῥαβδίσειν.
And the magistrates, having ripped the clothes off them
ordered (were ordering) a beating (to beat) with rods.
(Acts 16:22)
5. ἄγουσιν δὲ οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ
οἱ Φαρισαῖοι γυναῖκα . . .
καὶ στήσαντες αὐτήν ἐν μέσῳ
λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, Διδάσκαλε . . .
The scribes and Pharisees lead (bring)
a woman . . .
and having stood her in the middle
say to him, "Teacher . . ." (John 8:3-4)
6. καὶ στάς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐφώνησεν αὐτούς
καὶ εἶπεν, Τί θέλετε ποιήσω ὑμῖν ;
(In this sentence, ποιήσω is an Aorist Subjunctive) (Matt. 20:32)
And Jesus, having stood up, called them and said
"What do you want (that) I should do for you?"
7. καὶ ἰδοὺ γυνὴ . . . στάσα ὀπίσω
παρὰ τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ κλαίουσα,
τοῖς δάκρυσιν ἤρξατο βρέχειν
τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ.
And behold, a woman . . . having stood behind (him)
weeping beside his feet,
began to wash his feet with (her) tears.
(Luke 7:37-38)
8. καὶ στήσαντες αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ μέσῳ
ἐπυνθάνοντο, Ἐν ποίᾳ δυνάμει ἢ ἐν
ποίῳ ὀνόματι ἐποιήσατε τοῦτο ὑμεῖς ;
And having placed (stood) them in the middle
they were enquiring, "By (in) what power, or
in what name did you do this? (Acts 4:7)
9. καὶ ἀναστὰς ἠκολούθησεν αὐτῷ.
And having got up, he followed him. (Matt. 9:9)
10. ἀναστὰς δὲ Πέτρος συνῆλθεν αὐτοῖς.
Peter, having got up, went with them. (Acts 9:39)

41.6 Sentences for reading and translation

1. καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ἀναστὰς Πέτρος ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀδελφῶν εἶπεν, . . . Ἄνδρες, ἀδελφοί, . . . (see Acts 1:15)
2. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς κάτω κύψας τῷ δακτύλῳ κατέγραφεν εἰς τὴν γῆν. (John 8:6)
3. καὶ πάλιν κατακύψας ἔγραφεν εἰς τὴν γῆν. (John 8:8)
4. ἀνακύψας δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτῇ, Γύναι, ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ κατήγοροί σου ; (John 8:10)
5. καὶ αὐτοὶ προσκυνήσαντες αὐτὸν ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴν μετὰ χαρᾶς. (Luke 24:52)
6. Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ἄρτος ὁ ζῶν ὁ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβάς. (John 6:51)
7. καταβάς δὲ Πέτρος πρὸς τοὺς ἄνδρας εἶπεν, Ἴδου ἐγὼ εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖτε. (Acts 10:21)
8. Τῇ δὲ ἐπαύριον ἀναστὰς ἐξῆλθεν σὺν αὐτοῖς. (Acts 10:23)
9. καὶ ἐμβλέψας τῷ Ἰησοῦ περιπατοῦντι λέγει, Ἴδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. (John 1:36)
10. ἐγένετο ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἀσθενήσασαν αὐτὴν ἀποθανεῖν. (Acts 9:37)
(see Chapter 19 for uses of the Infinitive)

41.7 Writing Practice : Write the Greek while saying aloud (Matt. 5:7-10)

μακάριοι οἱ ἐλεήμονες, ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἐλεηθήσονται.	Happy are the ones showing mercy for they shall be shown mercy.
μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν θεὸν ὄψονται.	Happy are the clean in heart for they shall see God.
μακάριοι οἱ εἰρηνοποιοί, ὅτι αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ θεοῦ κληθήσονται.	Happy are the ones making peace for they shall be called sons of God.
μακάριοι οἱ δεδιωγμένοι ἕνεκεν δικαιοσύνης,	Happy are the ones "having been persecuted" who have been persecuted on account of righteousness

41.8 New Testament Passage for reading and translation : Acts 18:18-23

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

ἀποταξάμενος	having taken leave, having said goodbye	
(Aorist Middle Participle of ἀποτάσσομαι - I take leave, I say goodbye)		
ἐξέπλει	(he) sailed away	(Imperfect of ἐκπλέω - I sail away)
ἡ Συρία	Syria	
χειράμενος	having been shorn / having shaved himself (his head)	
(Aorist Passive/Middle Participle of κείρω - I shear)		
Κεγχραεὶ	Cenchraea (a port near Corinth)	
ἡ εὐχή	vow, prayer	
διελέξατο	he debated	(Aorist Middle of διαλέγομαι - I discuss, debate)
ἑρωτῶντων δὲ αὐτῶν	while/when they were asking ("at the time" of them asking)	
πλείονα χρόνον	more time	(πλείονα is the Accusative of πλείων - more)
μεῖναι	to remain, to stay	(Aorist Infinitive of μένω - I remain, I stay)
οὐκ ἐπένευσεν	(he) did not agree	(Aorist of ἐπινεύω - I agree, I nod in assent)
ἀνασκάμψω	I will return	(Future of ἀνασκαμπω - I return)
ἀνήχθη	(he) set sail	(Aorist of Deponent ἀνάγομαι - I set off)
ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐφέσου	from Ephesus	
εἰς Καισάρειαν	to Caesarea	
ἀσπασάμενος	having greeted	(Aorist Participle of ἀσπάζομαι - I greet)
εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν	to Antioch	
χρόνον τινὰ	some time	

διερχόμενος	going through (<i>Present Participle of διέρχομαι - I come/go through</i>)
καθεξῆς	in order, one after the other
τὴν Γαλατικὴν χώραν	the region of Galatia
Φρυγίαν	Phrygia
ἐπιστηρίζων	strengthening

41.9 Vocabulary to learn

ἀλείφω	I anoint
ἀνακύπτω	I straighten up, look up (<i>ἀνά - up + κύπτω - I bend</i>)
ἀνίστημι	I get up, rise up (<i>ἀνά - up + ἵστημι - I stand</i>)
διαπεράω	I cross (to the other side) (<i>διά + τὸ πέραν - the other side</i>)
ἐμβλέπω	I look straight at, look hard at (<i>ἐμ - in + βλέπω - I look</i>)
θάπτω	I bury
καταγράφω	I trace, write down, draw
καταντάω	I arrive at
κατακύπτω	I bend down, stoop down (<i>κατά - down + κύπτω - I bend</i>)
κελεύω	I order, command
κύπτω	I bend, stoop
ὁμιλέω	I talk with (someone) (<i>hence homily</i>)
ὀμνύω	I swear (<i>an oath - not a cuss word</i>)
(<i>Aorist Indicative ὄμοσα, Aorist Stem ὀμο-</i>)	
παρίστημι	I stand beside, I present (<i>from παρά - beside + ἵστημι - I stand</i>)
πιάζω	I grasp, grab
προσμένω	I remain with, I stay on (<i>from πρόσ + μένω - I remain, I stay</i>)
ῥαβδίζω	I beat (with a rod) (<i>from ἡ ῥάβδος - rod, stick, scepter</i>)
συναντάω	I go to meet with
συ(ν)ζητέω	I discuss (<i>σύν - with + ζητέω - I seek</i>)
συνπορεύομαι	I walk with (<i>σύν - with + πορεύομαι - I come/go, travel</i>)
συ(ν)στέλλω	I wrap up, wrap in a shroud, shorten
ὕμνέω	I sing praise, sing a hymn (<i>hence hymn</i>)
ὁ δάκτυλος, -ου	finger (<i>hence pterodactyl - ἡ πτέρυξ = wing</i>)
ὁ δεσμοφύλαξ, -ακίς	prison-keeper, prison guard, jailer (<i>from ὁ δεσμός - prison</i>)
ἡ ἐλαία, -ας	olive tree, olive
τὸ ἔλαιον, -ου	olive oil
ὁ ἐλαιών, -ῶνος	olive orchard
ὁ κατηγορός, -ου	accuser
τὸ πέρας, -ατος	end, boundary, conclusion
ἡ ῥάβδος, -ου	rod, stick, scepter
ὁ σπεκουλάτωρ, -τορος	scout, courier, executioner, speculator
ὁ στρατηγός, -οῦ	magistrate, captain of the temple guard
ὁ φύλαξ, -ακος	guard, sentry (<i>from φυλάσσω - I keep, keep watch</i>)
νεώτερος, -α, -ον	younger (<i>Comparative of νέος, -α, -ον - young</i>)
ἀσφαλῶς	securely, certainly (<i>from ἀ- + σφάλλω - I trip up</i>)
πεζῆ	on foot (<i>hence pedal, pedestrian</i>)
πέραν	beyond, across, on the other side (<i>takes Genitive</i>)