New vocabulary in Lesson 9

Note: Required vocabulary is underscored.

Lesson 9

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Nouns
a)likia, av, h(= injustice, unrighteousness
amartia, av, h(= in ancient Greek error, crime; in koinê, sin
a$ebeia, av, h(= unholiness
bia, av, h(= act of violence, wrong
gh~gh∀, h(= earth
diakonov, ou, o(= servant, deacon
daneisth\nu, ou<sub>~</sub>o(= money-lender
diaforal, av, h(= difference, dispute
ekkl hsia, av, h( = assembly
epikal oumenov, h, on = "calling on" (a participle); o(epikal oumenov = "he who calls on"
qe/l hma, atov, to/ = will (cf e)qe/l W = to be willing, to wish)
kosmov, ou, o(= world, cosmos
OikOV, OU, O(=house)
ohar, ohatov, to/ = dream
ouranow, ouro(= sky, heaven
oxlov, ou, o(= crowd)
pistiv, ewv, h((3rd decl noun of a type not studied yet) = faith
probaton, ou, to/ = any four-footed animal; in the pl = cattle, especially a flock of sheep
sitibn, ou, to/ = especially in the pl, food, provisions
skia/, a¥ h(= shadow
Soll wn, Soll wnov, o(= Solon, famous Athenian law-giver
tobov, ou, o(= place
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tulrannov, ou, o(= ruler, tyrant
fakmakon, ou, to/ = remedy, drug
xariv, tov, h(= grace
Adjectives
a∉iova, on = holy
gnwstow, h/, oh = knowable, known
h@iasmehov, h, on = sanctified
kl htok, h, oh = called, chosen
o#ov, h, on = all, entire. Cf holistic
pahtwn = gen pl masc of pay, pasa, pan. The masculine and neuter stem is pant-
poiev, a, on = what sort of ...?
ponhrow, al, oh = wicked, evil
posov, h, on = how great? (neuter = how much?); pl = how many?
sofow, h/, oh = wise
fanerow, al, oh = visible, revealed
Verbs
a)pokrihomai, a)pokrinebmai> a)pokrinoumai, a)pekrinamhn = to answer
baptizw, baptiw~ = to immerse, baptize
a)bokal u/otw, a)bokal u/ow, a)bekal uya = reveal (cf kal u/otw = conceal)
geulw, geulsw, elgeusa = to give someone a taste of something; geulomai = to taste
graffw, grafyw, egraya = to draw, write; graffomai = to indict
dekomai, decomai, edecamhn = to receive, welcome
didaskw, didasw, edidaca = to teach. The future and the first agrist are based on the present stem minus the S.
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e\$thsa = to make to stand, set up. The present i\$thmi belongs to another (more difficult!) conjugation and will not be included in

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this course. The future and first agrist belong to the thematic conjugation that we are studying.
zalw > zw~zhsw, eahsa = to live
erwtaw > erwtw~erwthsw, hrw/thsa = to ask (a question)
euxaristeW > W~ = give thanks (+ dat complement)
hkw = the present should be translated as if it were a perfect, i.e. "to have come"
kataggel I w, kataggel w, kathggeil a (cf. aggel I w) = announce, proclaim
kel eulw, kl eulsw, elkel eusa = to command
kwl u/w. kwl u/sw, e/kw/l u/sa = to prevent, hinder
ohomakw, ohomakw, whomasa = to name
poreubmai, poreubomai, eporeusamhn = to travel, go
SWZW, SWSW = to save
tiw = to honor
fanerow > W= make visible, reveal
Adverbs
a≱i/ = always
deufo = hereto, here (the old fashioned "hither")
ouke/ti = no longer, no more
pwy = how?
po/te = when?
pou = where?
poi~= whereto (the old fashioned "whither")?
poden = wherefrom (the old fashioned "whence")?
prwton = first
Conjunction
prih + Infinitive = before
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