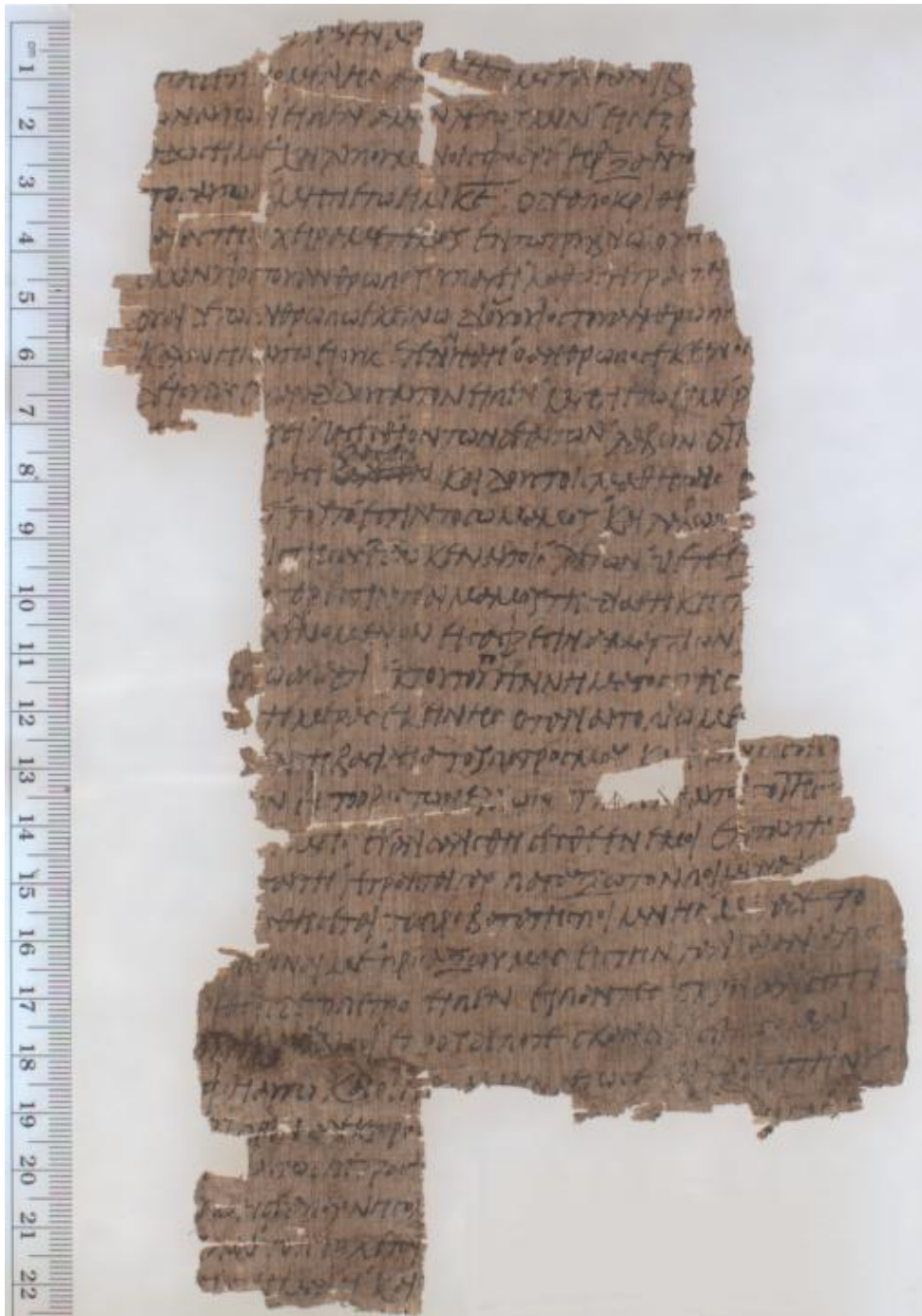


Date	IIIrd century/IVth century A.D.
Origin	Unknown (Fayum?)
Acquisition	Purchased in Cairo in 1924
Author	New Testament
Type of Text/Title of Work	Matthew, XXVI, 19 - 52
Content	Fragment of a leaf of a papyrus codex, bearing Matthew, XXVI, 19-52



P.Oxy. LXVI 4500

Revelation XI 15-16; 17-18

ed. W. E. H. Cockle

EES: Papyrology Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

Fragment of parchment codex

Flesh side

Hair side



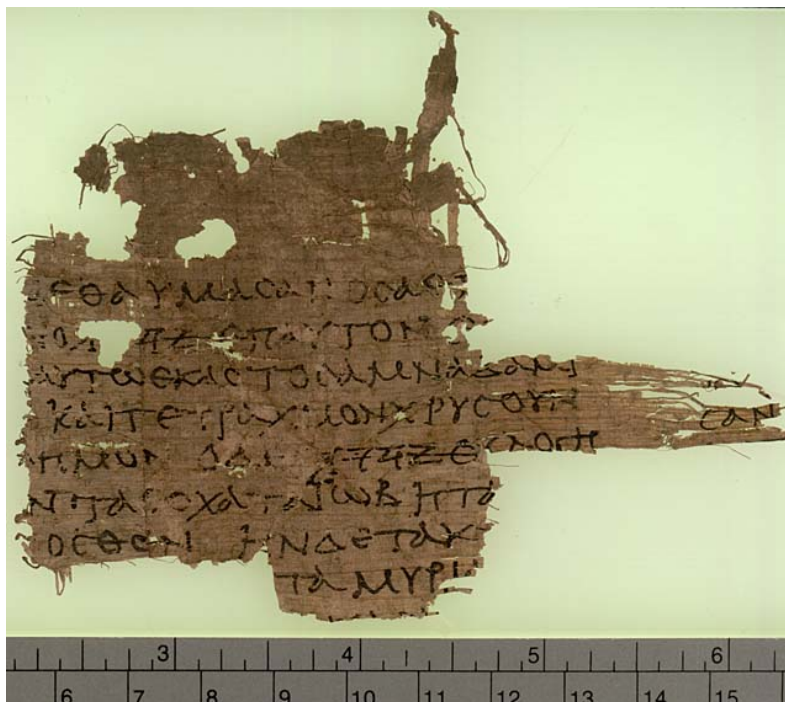
P.Oxy. L 3522

LXX Job 42:11-12

ed. P. J. Parsons

EES: Papyrology Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

"A copy in roll-form, and of this date, will have been Jewish, not Christian"



Lesson 11 Vocabulary

ἀποκρίνομαι	I answer (dat. case)
ἄρχω	I rule; ἄρχομαι (mid.) = I begin
βάλλω	I throw
γίνομαι	I become (take complement in nom. case)
δέχομαι	I receive
ἔρημος, ἡ	desert; adj., desolate
ἔρχομαι	I come, go
ἀπέρχομαι	I go away
διέρχομαι	I go through
εἰσέρχομαι	I go into, enter
ἐξέρχομαι	I go out of
προξέρχομαι	I come (or go) to
συνέρχομαι	I come with, come together
καρδία, ἡ	heart
κηρύσσω	I proclaim, preach
οὐρανός, ὁ	heaven
πορεύομαι	I go
σώζω	I save
φωνή, ἡ	voice

Deponent (defective) verb: Some verbs appear in middle form (passive form sometimes), but are active in function. They more likely never had an active form, thus are “defective.” Many of these are intransitive and not action verbs; thus not need an active voice.

ἔρχομαι appears in the middle form, but active in function.

Present Middle/Passive Indicative:

-μαι	-μεθα
-σαι	-σθε
-ται	-νται

With the variable vowel (sometimes connecting vowel) ο/ε

-ομαι	-ομεθα
-εσαι	-εσθε
-εται	-ονται

λύομαι	λύομεθα
λύη	λύεσθε
λύεται	λύονται

Second person singular:

σ is lost

ε + α => η

ι became a subscript => λύη

-ομαι	-ομεθα
-η (-ει)	-εσθε
-εται	-ονται

σώζομαι	σώζομεθα
σώζη	σώξεσθε
σώζεται	σώζονται

Present **Passive** Indicative:

Though PPI was developed after PMI, in English, it is easier to explain the PPI since the English language does not have the middle voice.

Active:	The messenger	is teaching	him.
	Subj.	Verb	D. O.

Passive:	He	is being taught	by the messenger.
	Subj.	Verb (be+ -ing)	Prep. phrase

Active:	The Lord	saves	the men	with the word.
	Subj.	Verb	D. O.	Prep. phrase

Passive:	The men	are being saved	by the word	of the Lord.
	Subj.	Verb (be+ -ing)	Prep. phrase	

ὁ ἄγγελος διδάσκει αὐτόν.

The messenger is teaching him.

διδάσκεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀγγέλου.

He is being taught by the messenger.

(1) Original Agent: ὑπό + Ablative

ὁ κόσμος ἐγένετο ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ.

The world was made by God.

τὰ πνεῦμα ἐγράψε τὸν γραφὴν **διὰ** Πετροῦ.

The Spirit wrote the Scripture through Peter.

ὁ γραφὴ ἐγράφη ὑπὸ τὰ πνεῦμα **διὰ** Πετροῦ.

The Scripture was written by the Spirit through Peter.

(2) Intermediate (indirect) Agent: **διὰ** + Ablative

ὁ κόσμος ἐγένετο **δι'** αὐτοῦ.

The world was made through Him.

εγείρεται.

He is being raised up.

οἱ ἄνθρωποι σώζονται **ἐν** τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ κυρίου.

The men are being saved by the word of the Lord.

(2) Impersonal Agent: no preposition

ἐν + instrumental

Present **Middle** Indicative:

The active and passive voices in Greek are the same in English.

The third voice that Greek employs but English does not must be expressed in English with reflexive pronoun:

ὁ ἄγγελος βλέπεται. The messenger sees himself.

The middle voice depicts the subject as participating in the action, either directly or indirectly, and yet the action is also upon the subject itself.

Functions of Middle

- a. Direct Middle: It refers the result of the action directly to the agent.

Reflexive: ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐγείρεται.

The man is raising himself up.

Reciprocal (subject of the sentence is plural.): οἱ ἄνθρωποι διδάσκονται

The men are teaching one another.

- b. Indirect Middle: The subject is acting with reference to itself or in behalf of itself.

λαμβάνεται δῶρα.

She is taking gifts for herself.

- c. Intensive Middle: The stress is on the agent producing the action rather than participating in it.

διδάσκειται τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

He is teaching the truth. (the idea here is that he and nobody else is doing the teaching).

- d. Defective Middle: See deponent verbs.

Questions regarding Verb and Object

- πιστεύω may be used with **Accusative**, but more often it is used with the **dative** case or **with a prepositional phrase**.
- ακούω may be used with the **Genitive** case as well as the **Accusative** case.
- ἀποκρίνομαι + **Dative**

ἀποκρίνομαι τοῖς τέκνοις.
I am answering the children.

- ἄρχω PAI “I rule” + **G**
ἄρχομαι PMI “I begin” + **Infinitive**

ἄρχω τοῦ ἀνθρώποι μου.
I rule my men.

ἄρχομαι βλέπειν.
I am beginning to see.

Verb	Case	Example
πιστεύω	Acc.	πιστεύω τὸν κύριον.
	D	οὐ πιστεύετέ μοι (John. 8:45)
ακούω	G	οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες οἱ συνοδεύοντες αὐτῶ εἰστήκεισαν ἐνεοί, ἀκούοντες μὲν τῆς φωνῆς μηδένα δὲ θεωροῦντες. (Acts 9:7)
	Acc	οἱ δὲ σὺν ἐμοὶ ὄντες τὸ μὲν φῶς ἐθεάσαντο τὴν δὲ φωνὴν οὐκ ἤκουσαν τοῦ λαλοῦντός μοι. (Acts 22:9)
ἀποκρίνομαι	D	ἀποκρίνομαι τοῖς τέκνοις.
ἄρχω	G	ἄρχω τοῦ ἀνθρώποι μου.
ἄρχομαι	Infinitive	ἄρχομαι βλέπειν.