

# Dr. Shirley's Greek Courses

## Grammar

### Passive Participles

A Participle is a “verbal adjective” : It is like a verb, in that it has Tense (past, present, perfect – future participles are rare in the NT) and like an adjective, in that it has to agree with the noun or pronoun which it qualifies (goes with) in Number (singular or plural), Case (Nominative, Accusative, etc.) and Gender.

#### 1A. the Present Participle Passive (and Middle) Participles with endings –μενος, –μενη, –μενον

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	– μενος	– μενη	– μενον
Acc.	– μενον	– μενην	– μενον
Gen.	– μενου	– μενης	– μενου
Dat.	– μενω	– μενη	– μενω
Plural			
Nom.	– μενοι	– μεναι	– μενα
Acc.	– μενους	– μενας	– μενα
Gen.	– μενων	– μενων	– μενων
Dat.	– μενοις	– μεναις	– μενοις

#### Participles with similar endings :

1B. the First Aorist Middle, with endings –σαμενος –σαμενη –σαμενον

1B. the Second Aorist Middle, with endings –μενος, –μενη, –μενον

1C. the Perfect Middle and Passive (stem has reduplication), with endings –μενος, –μενη, –μενον

#### 2A. the First Aorist Passive Participles with endings –θεις, –θαισα, –θεν :

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	– θεις	– θαισα	– θεν
Acc.	– θεντα	– θαισαν	– θεν
Gen.	– θεντος	– θαισης	– θεντος
Dat.	– θεντι	– θαιση	– θεντι
Plural			
Nom.	– θεντες	– θαισαι	– θεντα
Acc.	– θεντας	– θαισας	– θεντα
Gen.	– θεντων	– θαισων	– θεντων
Dat.	– θεισιν	– θαισαις	– θεισιν

#### 2A. the Second Aorist Passive Participles with endings –εις, –εισα, –εν :

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	– εις	– εισα	– εν
Acc.	– εντα	– εισαν	– εν
Gen.	– εντος	– εισης	– εντος
Dat.	– εντι	– ειση	– εντι
Plural			
Nom.	– εντες	– εισαι	– εντα
Acc.	– εντας	– εισας	– εντα
Gen.	– εντων	– εισων	– εντων
Dat.	– εισιν	– εισαις	– εισιν