## Dr. Shirley's Greek Courses

## Grammar

## **Deponent Verbs**

## Deponent Verbs are Passive or Middle in form, but Active in meaning.

For the Present, the Imperfect, and the Pluperfect tenses, the Middle and Passive are the same:

Present	Imperfect	Pluperfect	Future	
( Middle and Passive )	( Middle and Passive )	( Middle and Passive )	( Middle)	(Passive)
-ομαι	–ομην	–μη <b>ν</b>	–σομαι	–θησομαι
$-\mathring{u}$	-ou	<b>-σ</b> ο	<b>–</b> ση	–θησῃ
–εται	-єто	<b>-το</b>	-σεται	-θησεται
–ομεθα	–ομεθα	–μεθα	-σομεθα	–θησομεθα
$-$ εσ $\theta$ ε	$-$ εσ $\theta$ ε	$-\sigma \theta \epsilon$	–σεσθε	-θησεσθε
-ονται	-οντο	–ντο	-σονται	-θησονται

Remember that the Imperfect takes the augment before the stem the Pluperfect usually has both an augment and a reduplication.

For the **Aorist**, Deponent Verbs usually use the Passive endings - these are called Passive Deponents. Passive Deponents generally describe some sort of mental action. If the Aorist uses Middle endings, the Verb is called a Middle Deponent.

<b>Passive Deponent</b>	Middle Deponent
eg. βουλομαι - I wish	eg. γινομαι - I become, happen, am
1st Aorist	2nd. Aorist - different stem, with endings as for Imperfect
Singular	
ἐβουληθην	έγενομην
$\mathring{\epsilon}$ βουλη $\theta$ ης	έγενου
έβουληθη	έγενετο
Plural	·
έβουληθημεν	έγενομεθα
έβουληθητε	έγενεσθε
έβουληθησα <i>ν</i>	έγενοντο