

Dr. Shirley's Greek Courses

Grammar

The Passive - Indicative Tenses

The Passive in Greek functions exactly like the Passive in English

The subject is “done to”, rather than “does” : eg “The man was bitten by the dog.”

Endings for Passive Indicative Tenses :

Present	Imperfect	1 st Aorist	2 nd Aorist	1 st Future	2 nd Future	Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perfect
–ομαι	–ομην	–θην	–ην	–θησομαι	–ησομαι	–μαι	–μην	–σομαι
–η	–ου	–θης	–ης	–θηση	–ηση	–σαι	–σο	–ση
–εται	–ετο	–θη	–η	–θησεται	–ησεται	–ται	–το	–σεται
–ομεθα	–ομεθα	–θημεν	–ημεν	–θησομεθα	–ησομεθα	–μεθα	–μεθα	–σομεθα
–εσθε	–εσθε	–θητε	–ητε	–θησεσθε	–ησεσθε	–σθε	–σθε	–σεσθε
–ονται	–οντο	–θησαν	–ησαν	–θησονται	–ησονται	–νται	–ντο	–σονται

The Present Passive is formed from the Present Stem.

The Indicative Passive is formed from the augment ϵ – and the Present Stem.

If the Verb has a 1st Aorist Passive, it is formed from the augment ϵ – and the Verbal Stem (the stem used for the 2nd Aorist Active)

If the Verb has a 2nd Aorist Passive, it is formed from the augment ϵ – and the Aorist Passive Stem (this Stem is the 6th column in verb tables)

If the Verb has a 1st Future Passive, it is formed from the Verbal Stem

If the Verb has a 2nd Future Passive, it is formed from the Aorist Passive Stem

The Perfect Passive Stem is formed by reduplication; the Perfect Passive Stem is the 5th column in verb tables.

The Stem for the Pluperfect Passive is formed by adding an augment to the reduplicated stem - though the augment is often dropped.

The Future Perfect is formed from the Future Stem with reduplication

Many Verbs have slight irregularities in their stems in the Passive, but are usually easy to analyze