

# Introduction to Biblical Greek

Passive Voice Verb Forms

Voeltz Ch. 11

## Devotion – Galatians 2:16a

εἰδότες [δὲ] ὅτι οὐ δικαιοῦται  
ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ἔργων νόμου ἐὰν μὴ  
διὰ πίστεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ,

# Passive Voice

- Subject is not the actor or agent of the verb, but is acted on by someone or something else
- In some tenses, the form is the same as middle, context usually make clear which voice is likely
  - passive voice normally has no direct object
  - passive voice normally has an agent or means expressed
  - many middle forms are from deponent verbs (middle voice is rare, middle form is likely deponent)

# Present Passive Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	-η	-εσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	-εται	-ονται

# Imperfect Passive Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	-ομην	-ομεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	-ου	-εσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	-ετο	-οντο

# Aorist Passive Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	-θην	-θημεν
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	-θης	-θητε
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	-θη	-θησαν

# Future Passive Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	-θησομαι	-θησομεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	-θηση	-θησεσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	-θησεται	-θησονται

# Some Passive “Signs” & Rules

- Aorist:  $\theta\eta$
- Irregular aorist passives are the sixth principal part of verbs (so more irregular endings to memorize!)
- Future: formed on aorist passive stem, remove augment



# Homework

- Vocabulary
- Section I: Practice Sentences, both Greek to English & English to Greek
- Section I: Bible Passages