

GREEK GRAMMAR II

Aorist Passive and Future Passive Indicative Tense

I. 1st and 2nd Aorist Passive Indicative

A. Basics: The Aorist is used for past time and portrays perfective aspect (portraying the action as a bounded whole, or in summary fashion without reference to the way it unfolds in time). As a Passive tense, the subject is the patient of the verbal action: “he was eaten,” “they were killed.”

B. The components of the form:

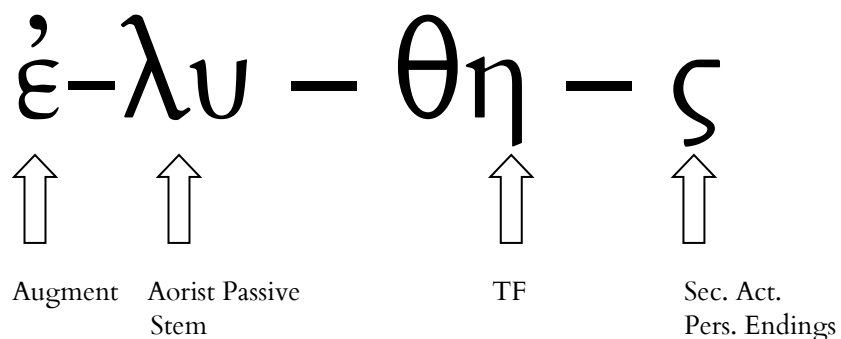
Augment: Since the Aorist is a past-time tense, it is a “secondary” tense and will use an augment at the beginning of the verb form. If the verb begins with a consonant, then prefix $\epsilon\prime$ -; if the verb begins with a vowel, then lengthen the initial vowel.

Stem: The Greek Aorist Passive tense uses the **Aorist Passive Stem** (the 6th column of principal parts).

Tense formative: $\theta\eta$ (1st Aor Pass), η (2nd Aor Pass, without the θ)

Connecting/Thematic Vowel: **none is used** (since the TF ends with a vowel)

Personal Endings: Secondary Active Personal Endings



1st Aor Passive with Secondary Active Personal Endings:

	Augment + Aorist Pass Stem	Tense Formative	<i>Real</i> Endings	<i>Modified</i> Endings (Mounce)	<i>Resultant</i> Endings (with TF)
1s	ἔλυ	θη	μ	ν	θην
2s	ἔλυ	θη	ς	ς	θης
3s	ἔλυ	θη	τ	-	θη
1p	ἔλυ	θη	μεν	μεν	θημεν
2p	ἔλυ	θη	τε	τε	θητε
3p	ἔλυ	θη	ντι	σαν	θησαν

1s: ἔλυ

2s: ἔλυ

3s: ἔλυ

1p: ἔλυ

2p: ἔλυ

3p: ἔλυ

NOTE: Some verbs have 2nd Aor Passive forms instead of 1st Aor Passives. That means that the 2nd Aor Passive TF will have something missing from the 1st Aor Passive TF. Instead of θη, we have η. Also, it is *not* the case that verbs that use 2nd Aorist formations in the Active and Middle will use 2nd Aorist formations in the Aorist Passives.

The verb γράφω is 1st Aorist Active, but 2nd Aorist Passive:

	1 st Aorist Active		2 nd Aorist Passive	
1s	ἔγραψα	I wrote	ἐγράφην	I was written
2s	ἔγραψας	you wrote	ἐγράφης	you were written
3s	ἔγραψε(ν)	he/she/it wrote	ἐγράφη	he/she/it was written
1p	ἐγράψαμεν	we wrote	ἐγράφημεν	we were written
2p	ἐγράψατε	you wrote	ἐγράφητε	you were written
3p	ἔγραψαν	they wrote	ἐγράφησαν	they were written

II. 1st and 2nd Future Passive Indicative

A. Basics: The Future is used for future time and portrays perfective/undefined aspect (portraying the action as a bounded whole, or in summary fashion without reference to the way it unfolds in time). As a Passive tense, the subject is the patient of the verbal action: “he will be eaten,” “they will be killed.”

B. The components of the form:

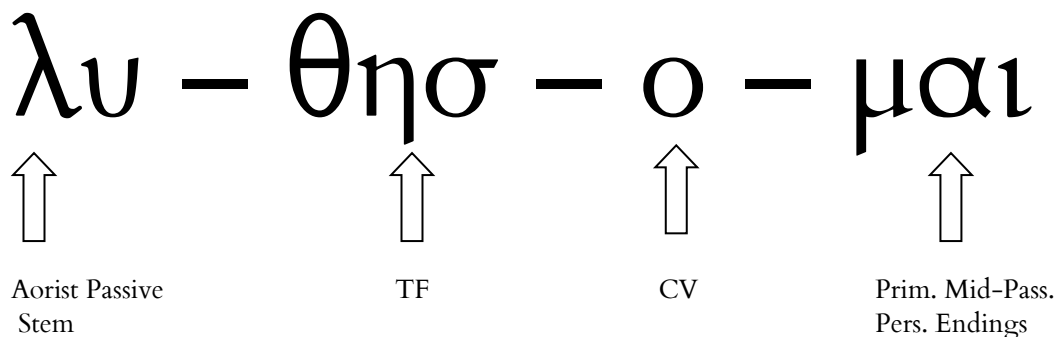
Augment: **None**. Since the Future passive is not a past-time tense, it is unaugmented.

Stem: The Greek Future Passive tense uses the **Aorist Passive Stem** (the 6th column of principal parts). There is no separate Future Passive stem!

Tense formative: **θησ** (1st Fut Pass), **ησ** (2nd Fut Pass, without the θ)

Connecting/Thematic Vowel: **ο/ε** (after the TF)

Personal Endings: **Primary Mid-Pass Personal Endings**



1st Fut Passive with Primary Mid-Pass Personal Endings:

	Aorist Pass Stem	Tense Formative	Connecting (Thematic) Vowel	<i>Real</i> Endings	<i>Resultant</i> Endings (with TF)
1s	λ υ	θησ	ο	μαι	θησομαι
2s	λ υ	θησ	ε	σαι	θηση
3s	λ υ	θησ	ε	ται	θησεται
1p	λ υ	θησ	ο	μεθα	θησομεν
2p	λ υ	θησ	ε	σθε	θησετε
3p	λ υ	θησ	ο	νται	θησονται

1s: λυ
 2s: λυ
 3s: λυ
 1p: λυ
 2p: λυ
 3p: λυ

NOTE: Some verbs have 2nd Fut Passive forms instead of 1st Fut Passives. That means that the 2nd Fut Passive TF will have something missing from the 1st Fut Passive TF. Instead of θησ, we have ησ.

The verb γράφω is 1st Future Active, but 2nd Future Passive:

	Future Active		2 nd Future Passive	
1s	γράψω	I will write	γραφήσομαι	I will be written
2s	γράψεις	you will write	γραφήση	you will be written
3s	γράψει	he/she/it will write	γραφήσεται	he/she/it will be written
1p	γράσομεν	we will write	γραφησόμεθα	we will be written
2p	γράψετε	you will write	γραφήσεσθε	you will be written
3p	γράψουσι(ν)	they will write	γραφήσονται	they will be written