Chapter 65

Deponent Verbs

65.1 Deponent Verbs are Active in meaning, although they only have Passive or Middle forms. This means that when one meets them in a text, they look as if they are Middle or Passive, but should be translated as Active.

For the Present, the Imperfect, and the Pluperfect tenses, the Middle and Passive forms are the same. If the Aorist takes a Middle form, the verb is called a Middle Deponent. If the Aorist takes a Passive form, the verb is called a Passive Deponent. Most Deponents are Passive Deponents.

The Principal Parts of Deponent verbs are the Present, Future, Perfect, and Aorist Indicative. If both First and Second Aorists occur, they are both listed.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Aorist (Passive or Middle form)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I welcome</td>
<td>ἀναδεχοµαι</td>
<td>ἀναδεξοµαι</td>
<td>ἀναδεδεγµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wish</td>
<td>βουλοµαι</td>
<td>βουλησοµαι</td>
<td>βεβουληµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I become</td>
<td>γινοµαι</td>
<td>γενησοµαι</td>
<td>γεγενηµαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I receive</td>
<td>δεχοµαι</td>
<td>δεξοµαι</td>
<td>δεδεγµαι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a very brief introduction to what is often called "deponency".

A language changes throughout its history - and Greek has had a particularly long history. It appears that the initial Greek voice-system differentiated between what we would now call the Active Voice (the Subject does the action of the verb e.g. "The dog chased the cat.") and a Reflexive Voice. In course of time, the reflexive was further differentiated into what is now called Middle (the Subject is involved in the action, e.g. "The dog scratched itself.") and the Passive (the Subject receives the action, e.g. "The dog was scratched by the cat."). The Middle/Passive covers a wide spectrum of degrees of involvement of the Subject in the action of the verb. "The dog gets scratched." - whether he did it himself, or the cat did it.

The -μαι, -σαι, -ται, -θης, -ται and the -μην, -σο, -το, -μεθα, -θε, -ντο personal endings are those which cover the whole range of involvement of the Subject.

The -θην, -θης, -θη, -θηςεν, -θηςει for the Aorist Passive, and the -θης- for the Future Passive apparently developed later, for the "Passive end" of the spectrum, but were in use well before the time of the classics and the GNT.

Some verbs never developed an "Active" set of endings for the Present tense - these are the ones which are usually called "Deponent Verbs". We met examples of them in chapters 22 and 25, and these are what we will deal with in this chapter.

Some other verbs have "Active" sets of endings for the Present tense, but may use the old "Middle/Passive" endings in an active sense for other tenses (particularly the Future Indicative Active). Some textbooks call these "Verbs with a Deponent Future".

I prefer to think of them as verbs with "Active endings" for the Present Indicative Active (and most other tenses) and Middle/Passive forms for the Future Indicative Active.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀποθνῃσκω - I die</td>
<td>ἀποθανουµαι - I will die</td>
<td>ἀπεθανον - I died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-βαινω - I come/go</td>
<td>-βησοµαι - I will come/go</td>
<td>-βην - I came/went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γινωσκω - I know</td>
<td>γνωσοµαι - I will know</td>
<td>ἐγνων - I knew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ειµι - I am</td>
<td>εσοµαι - I will be</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θαυµαζω - I marvel</td>
<td>θαυµασθησοµαι - I will marvel</td>
<td>ἐθαυµασον - I marveled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λαµβανω - I take, get</td>
<td>ληµψοµαι - I will take, get</td>
<td>ἐλαβον - I took, got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πινω - I drink</td>
<td>πιοµαι - I will drink</td>
<td>ἐπιον - I drank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πιπτω - I fall</td>
<td>πεσουµαι - I will fall</td>
<td>ἐπεσον - I fell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τικτω - I give birth to</td>
<td>τεξοµαι - I will give birth to</td>
<td>ἐτεκον - I gave birth to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φευγω - I flee</td>
<td>φευξοµαι - I will flee</td>
<td>ἐφυγον - I fled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
έσθω, ὄραω, and τρέχω are slightly more complicated, in that they use stems from several different verbs. Their Futures follow the Middle/Passive pattern, but their Aorists use the Second Aorist pattern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐσθω - I eat</td>
<td>φαγομαι - I will eat</td>
<td>ἐφαγον - I ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὄραω - I see</td>
<td>ὄφαμαι - I will see</td>
<td>εἰδον - I saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τρέχω - I run</td>
<td>θρέζομαι - I will run</td>
<td>ἔδραμον - I ran</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ἐρχομαι and its compounds are still more complicated, in that they use Middle/Passive forms for the Present and Future Indicative Active, and also use stems from several different verbs. Their Aorists use the Second Aorist Active pattern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐρχομαι - I come/go</td>
<td>ἔλευσομαι - I will come/go</td>
<td>ἡλθον - I came/went</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65.2 The Middle and Passive are identical in the Present, the Imperfect, and the Pluperfect tenses. The Second Person Singular forms have undergone contraction: -ε-σαί to -η and -ε-σο to -ου

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Indicative</th>
<th>Imperfect Indicative</th>
<th>Pluperfect Indicative</th>
<th>Present Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 STEM-ομαι</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-ομην</td>
<td>ἐ-PSTEM-μην</td>
<td>STEM-ομαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 STEM-η</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-ου</td>
<td>ἐ-PSTEM-σο</td>
<td>STEM-η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 STEM-εται</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-ετο</td>
<td>ἐ-PSTEM-το</td>
<td>STEM-ἐται</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 STEM-ομεθα</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-ομεθα</td>
<td>ἐ-PSTEM-μεθα</td>
<td>STEM-ομεθα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 STEM-εσθε</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-εσθε</td>
<td>ἐ-PSTEM-σθε</td>
<td>STEM-εσθε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 STEM-ονται</td>
<td>ἐ-STEM-οντο</td>
<td>ἐ-PSTEM-ντο</td>
<td>STEM-ονται</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. διωκομενοι ἀνεχομεθα. Being (when we are) persecuted, we endure (it). (1 Cor. 4:12)

2. καὶ ἀναστας ὁ ἀγγελευς εἶπεν αὐτῳ. Having stood up, the High Priest said to him, "Do you not answer what these (men) testify against you?" (Matt. 26:62)

3. ἀπεκριθη τε ὁ Παυλος . . . Ἐνθυμος τα περὶ ἑαυτου ἀπολογουμαι. (ἔνθυμος = "in good spirits", cheerfully, confidently) (Acts 24:10)

4. θεον ὀμολογουσιν εἰδεναι, (εἰδεναι = Perfect/ Present Infinitive of οἶδα - I know. See chapter 68) They profess to know God, but in (their) works they deny (him). (Titus 1:16)

5. και μηδενα κατα την οδον ἀσπασησθε. And don’t be greeting anyone on the way. (Luke 10:4)

6. ἀσπαζονται ύμας αἱ ἐκκλησιαι πασαι του Χριστου. All the congregations of Christ greet you. (Rom. 16:16)

7. λεγω ύμιν, Γινεται χαρα ἐνωπιον των ἀγγελων του θεου ἐπι ἐνι ἁμαρτωλοφ μετανοουντοι. I tell you, "There is joy before the angels of God over one repenting sinner." (Luke 15:10)

8. οι γεωργοι διελογιζοντο προς ἀλληλους λεγοντες, ὡς ὅτι έστιν ὁ κληρονομος, ἀποκτεινομεν αυτον, ινα ἤμοι γενηται ἢ κληρονομια. The farmers were debating with one another, saying, "This is the heir, let us kill him, so that the inheritance may be ours." (Luke 20:14)

9. Δεουμεθα υπερ Χριστου, καταλλαγητε τη θεω. (καταλλαγητε = Aorist Imperative Passive of καταλλασσω - I reconcile) We beseech you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God. (2 Cor. 5:20)

10. Τι ἐν τῃ οδῳ διελογιζετε; What were you discussing on the way? (Mark 9:33)
65.3 The Future may use either the Middle endings, with a -σ- between the stem and the personal endings, or the Future Passive endings, which have a -θησ- between the stem and the personal endings. The -σ- of the Middle endings combines with mutes, gutturals, and labials as we learned for the Future Active and First Aorist Active tenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Future Middle endings</th>
<th>Future Passive endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>STEM-σ-ομαι</td>
<td>STEM-θησ-ομαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>STEM-σ-η</td>
<td>STEM-θησ-η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>STEM-σ-εται</td>
<td>STEM-θησ-εται</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>STEM-σ-ομεθα</td>
<td>STEM-θησ-ομεθα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>STEM-σ-εσθε</td>
<td>STEM-θησ-εσθε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>STEM-σ-ονται</td>
<td>STEM-θησ-ονται</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. ἐως ποτε ἄνεξομαι ύμων; How long shall I put up with you? (Matt. 17:17)
2. ἔρῃ αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς. Αμὴν λεγὼ σοι ὅτι ἐν ταυτῇ τῇ νυκτί πρὶν ἀλεκτορα φωνῆσαι τρὶς ἀπαρνησθῇ με. Jesus said to him, “Truly, I say to you, that in that night, before the rooster crows three times you will deny me.” (Matt. 26:34)
3. τοῦτο ἀποκρίθησεται αὐτοῖς λεγὼν, Ἀμὴν, ἄμην λεγὼ ύμιν, . . . ἀπελευσονται οὗτοι εἰς κολασίαν αἰωνιόν. Then he will answer them, saying, “Truly, truly, I say to you . . . these (guys) will go away into eternal punishment.” (Matt. 25:45-46)
4. όστις δ’ ἂν ἀρνησθῇ με ἐμπροσθεν τῶν ἄνθρωπων, ἀρνησομαι κάκινον αὐτὸν ἐμπροσθεν τοῦ πατρὸς μου. Whoever denies me before men, I too will deny before my Father. (Matt. 10:33)
5. εἰ ἀρνησομεθα, κάκεινος ἀρνησεται ἡμας. If we (will) deny (him), he also will deny us. (2 Tim. 2:12)
6. καὶ σου δὲ αὐτῆς τὴν ψυχὴν διελευσεται ρόμφαια. A sword will go through your own soul also. (Luke 2:35)
7. τὴν γενεὰν αὐτοῦ τίς διηγησεται; Who shall tell (declare) his generation? (Acts 8:33)
8. καὶ ἐκπορευονται οἱ τα ἀγαθα ποιησαντες εἰς ἀναστασιν ζωης. Those who did (having done) good things will come out into the resurrection of eternal life. (John 5:29)
9. Τοις ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ ἐντελεῖται περὶ σου καὶ ἐπὶ χεριον ἄρουσιν σε. He will give orders to his angels about you, and they will pick you up in (their) hands. (Matt. 4:6)
10. και οἱ νεανισκοὶ ύμων ὀρασεις ύψονται καὶ οἱ πρεβυτεροι ύμων ἐνυπνιοις ἐνυπνιασθήσονται. Your young men shall see visions and you old men shall dream dreams. (Acts 2:17)
### 65.4 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Aorist Indicative</th>
<th>Second Aorist Indicative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle forms</td>
<td>Passive forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é-STEM-σαμιμ</td>
<td>é-STEM-θην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é-STEM-σω</td>
<td>é-STEM-θής</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é-STEM-σαμτο</td>
<td>é-STEM-θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é-STEM-σαμθεα</td>
<td>é-STEM-θημεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é-STEM-σασθε</td>
<td>é-STEM-θητε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é-STEM-σαντο</td>
<td>é-STEM-θῆσαν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Aorist Subjunctive (no augment)</th>
<th>Second Aorist Subjunctive (no augment)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle forms</td>
<td>Passive forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM-σομαι</td>
<td>STEM-θω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM-ση</td>
<td>STEM-θής</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM-σήται</td>
<td>STEM-θη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM-σομεθα</td>
<td>STEM-θωμεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM-σηθε</td>
<td>STEM-θητε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM-σονται</td>
<td>STEM-θωσιν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE on ἀπεκρινοματι - both Passive and Middle forms of the Aorist occur in the GNT. The Passive forms are far more frequent. The Middle forms are used when the writer wishes to stress the solemnity of the occasion. (See Zerwick, Biblical Greek, § 229)

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ δὲ ἐσωπα καὶ οὐκ ἀπεκρινατο οὐδὲν.
   - And he was silent did not answer anything. (Mark 14:61)

2. ἀπεκριθη αὐτος ὁ Ἰωαννης λεγων, ἴνα βαπτιζω ὑμᾶς ἐν υδατι.
   - John answered them, saying, "I am baptizing in water." (John 1:26)

3. ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπεκριθην, Τίς εἶ, κύριε;
   - I answered, "Who are you, Lord?" (Acts 22:8)

4. ἀπεκριθησαν οὖν οἱ Ἰουδαιοι καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ, Τί σημειον δεικνυεις;
   - Then the Jews answered and said to him, "What sign do you show?" (John 2:18)

5. ὁ δὲ (Πέτρος) Ἰησους ἠρνησατο ἐπιστρεφοντο παντων λεγων, Οὐκ οἶδα τί λεγεις.
   - But Peter denied before (them) all, saying I don't know what you are saying. (Matt. 26:70)

6. οἶδα που κατοικεῖς, ὅπου ὁ θρωνος του Σατανα, καὶ κρατεῖς τὸ όνομα μου καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος την πιστιν μου.
   - I know where you dwell, where Satan's throne (is), and you hold (to) my name, and you did not deny my faith. (Rev. 2:13)

7. καὶ έναν γαρ ἀπεκριθη σωτης διδαχης ὡς ιησους τους λόγους τουτως, ἐξεπλησσοντο οἱ ὄχλοι ἐπι τη δίδαξι αὐτου.
   - If you greet your brothers only, what more (than others) do you do? (perissou, -η - ov - more, excessive, over and above) (Matt. 5:47)

8. ὅς έναν οὐν βουληθη φιλου εἰναι του κοσμου, ἐχθρος του θεου καθισταται.
   - So whoever wishes to be a friend of the world, makes himself an enemy of God. (James 4:4)

9. καὶ έγενετο οτι έπιστρεφοντο τον Ιησους των λογιων τουτως, ἐξεπλησσοντο οἱ ὄχλοι ἐπι τη δίδαξι αὐτου.
   - (And it came to pass that) when Jesus finished these words (sayings) the crowds were astonished at his teaching. (Matt. 7:28)

10. και προσελθον οἱ πειραζον εἰπεν αὐτῳ, "Ει υος ει του θεου, εἰπε ἵνα οἱ λιθοι οὔτοι ἄρτοι γενονται.
   - Having approached, the tempter said to him, "If you are the Son of God, speak so that these stones may become loaves." (Matt. 4:3)
65.5 The Perfect
Most Deponent verbs use a First Perfect stem, with the endings -μα -σα -τα -μεθα -σθε -νται

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PSTEM-μαι</td>
<td>PSTEM-μεθα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PSTEM-σαι</td>
<td>PSTEM-σθε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PSTEM-ται</td>
<td>PSTEM-νται</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note - γινομαι, ἔρχομαι, and their compounds, have Second Perfect stems with the Active endings -α -ας -εν -αμεν -ατε -εν

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. οἱ γαρ μαθηται αὐτοῦ ἀπελλυθεισαν εἰς την πόλιν.
   For his disciples had gone away into the city. (John 4:8)

2. έσται γαρ τοις θλιψις μεγαλὴ οία ὁ γεγονεν ἀπ' ἀρχὴς κοσμου ἐως του νων σου' ὥς του νων σου.
   There will be a great tribulation such as has not happened from (since) the beginning of the world until now nor will be. (Matt. 24:21)

3. άκουσαντες δε οἱ ἔν Ιεροσολυμοις ἀποστολοι ὁτι δεδεκται ἡ Σαμαρεια τον λογον του θεου, ἀπεστειλαν προς αὐτοὺς Πετρον και Ιωαννην.
   After the apostles in Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent Peter and John to them. (Acts 8:14)

4. και ήμεις τεθεαμηθα ται και μαρτυρουμεν ὃτι ο πατηρ ἀπεσταλκεν τον ιησους σωτηρα εις τον κοσμον.
   We have seen and we testify that the Father has sent the Son, the savior of the world. (1 John 4:14)

5. και ίδου κεχρηµαι σοι ο θεος παντας τους πλεοντας µετα σου.
   Behold, God has granted you (the lives of) all those sailing with you. (Acts 27:24)

6. εἰπεν το πνευµα το άγιον, Ἀφορισατε δη µοι τον Βαρναβαν και τον Σαυλον εἰς το έργον ο προσκεκληµαι αὐτούς.
   The Holy Spirit said, "(Come now) Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul for the work to the town (so that they might buy) for which I have called them. (Acts 13:2)

7. άλλα ατινα ήν µοι κερδη, ταυτα ήγηµαι δια τον Χριστον ζηµιαν.
   But whatever things were gain for me, (those) I have counted loss through Christ. (Phil. 3:7)

8. και µετα τουτο λεγει αὐτοις, Λαζαρος ο φιλος ήµιν κεκοιµηται, άλλα πορευοµαι ινα εξυπνιζω αὐτον.
   After this he said (says) to them, Lazarus our friend has fallen asleep (died), but I am going so that I may wake him. (John 11:11)

9. έγω δε ου κεχρηµαι οϋδειν τουτον.
   But I have made use of none of these (things). (1 Cor. 9:15)

10. οἱ γαρ μαθηται αὐτοῦ ἀπελλυθεισαν εἰς την πόλιν ινα τροφας άγοραςοιν.
    For his disciples had gone off to the town (so that they might buy) to buy food. (John 4:8)

65.6 The Imperatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>First Aorist</th>
<th>Second Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle/Passive</td>
<td>Middle forms</td>
<td>Passive forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 STEM-ου</td>
<td>STEM-σαι</td>
<td>STEM-θητι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 STEM-εσθε</td>
<td>STEM-σασθε</td>
<td>STEM-θητε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 STEM-εσθωσαν</td>
<td>STEM-σασθωσαν</td>
<td>STEM-θητωσαν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. ἀγωνίζοντον τον καλὸν ἄγωνα τῆς πιστεὼς. Fight the good fight of faith. (1 Tim. 6:12)
2. Παρακάλω δὲ ύμας, ἀδέλφοι, ἀνέγερθε τοῦ λόγου τῆς παρακλήσεως. I urge you, brothers, to bear with
3. Εἰ τις θελεὶ ὁπισῶ μου ἔλθειν, ἀπαρνησθάω ἐαυτὸν καὶ ἀρατὸ τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀκολουθεῖτο μοι. the word of exhortation. (Heb. 13:22)
4. ὑποστρέφει εἰς τὸν οίκον σου If anyone wishes to come after me let him
καὶ διηγὴν ὅσα σοι ἐποιήσην ὁ θεός. deny himself and (let him) pick up his cross
καὶ οἴκησεν ὑμῖν δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀκολουθεῖτο μοι. and (let him) follow me. (Matt. 16:24)
5. τὸ βαπτίσμα το Ιωαννοῦ εὔοραν ἑν καὶ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων; Perfect things God did for you. (Luke 8:39)
6. εἰσερχομένου δὲ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Entering (when you enter) the house
ἀσπαζόμεθα αὐτόν. salute it. (Matt. 10:12)
7. εἰς ἕως ὅταν ὑμῖν Ἀγαπάτε But I say to you, "Love
τοὺς ἐξήθρους ύμον καὶ προσευχήσεσθε your enemies and pray for those
ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαίων τὸς ύμας. persecuting you." (Matt. 5:44)
8. γενέθητο τὸ θελήμα σου. Let your will come to pass. (Matt. 6:11)
9. όταν δὲ νηστευῆτε, μη γίνεσθε ώς Whenever you fast, do not be like the
οἱ ὑποκρίται σκυθρώπουι. gloomy hypocrites. (Matt. 6:16)
10. καὶ εἰπὲν ὁ ἀγγελὸς αὕτην, Μὴ φοβοῦ, And the angel said to her, "Do not be afraid,
Μᾶριαμ, εἰρέτε γαρ χαρίν Mary, for you have found favor
παρὰ τῷ θεῷ. with God." (Luke 1:30)

65.7 The Infinitives use the Middle or Passive endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive Type</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Example Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present (Middle/Passive)</td>
<td>ἔσθαι</td>
<td>Πάντους ἔσθαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Aorist (Middle form)</td>
<td>σασθαι</td>
<td>Σάσθαι σασθαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Aorist (Passive form)</td>
<td>θηναι</td>
<td>Θηναι θηναι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Aorist (Middle form)</td>
<td>ἐσθαι</td>
<td>Ἐσθαι ἐσθαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Aorist (Passive form)</td>
<td>ηναι</td>
<td>Ηναι ηναι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο ἀποκριθῆναι And no-one was able to answer
ἀστὶ λόγον. a word to him. (Matt. 22:46)
2. ὁ λογὸς ύμων παντοτε ἐν χαριτι, . . . (Let) your word (what you say) (be) always
εἰδεναι ποις δεῖ ύμας in grace (gracious) so that you may know
ἐνι ἑκατοτρίτῳ ἀποκρινεσθαι. how you ought to answer every one.
( εἰδεναι = Perfect/Present Infinitive of οἴδα - I know, see chapter 68 ) (Col. 4:6)
3. θέτε ὑμῖν ἐν τὰς καρδίας ύμων Lay (it) to your hearts, then, not to plan
μὴ προμελεταν ἀπολογηθῆναι. beforehand (how) to defend yourself.
( προμελεταν = Infinitive of προμελεταω - I plan, rehearse beforehand ) (Luke 21:14)
( ἀπολογηθῆναι = Aorist Passive Infinitive of ἀπολογεω - I defend myself )
4. ὁ δὲ Αλεξάνδρος . . . ἠθελε Αlexander wished to make a defense to
ἀπολογηθῆσαι τῷ δήμῳ. (before) the people's assembly. (Acts 19:33)
( ἀπολογηθῆσαι = Present Middle Infinitive of ἀπολογεω - I defend myself
ὁ δῆμος = "people's assembly" for discussing a town's business )
5. εἰ ἄπυστομεν, ἐκεῖνος πιστος μένει, If we are unfaithful, he remains faithful,
ἀρνησασθαι γαρ ἐαυτὸν οὐ δύναται. for he cannot deny himself.
( ἀπιστεω - I am unfaithful, break my word, beak faith ) (2 Tim. 2:13)
6. καὶ ἠρέαντο ἀπαρνησθαί αὐτον, Χαιρε, And they began to salute him (saying) "Hail !
βασίλεια τον Ἰουδαίων. King of the Jews." (Mark 15:18)
7. Βουλομαι οὖν προσευχησθαι τους ἀνδρας ἐν παντὶ τοψ ἐπαιροντας οὐσίως χειρας χωρὶς ὀργης καὶ διαλογισμου.

8. Ἰδου, ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ὑμας ὡς προβατα ἐν μεσῳ λυκων, γινεσθε οὖν φρονιμοι ὡς οἱ ὀφεις καὶ ἀκραιαι ὡς αἱ περιστεραι.

9. και ἀπολυσας τους οχλους ἁνεβη eis τὸ ὅρος κατ᾽ ιδιαν προσευχησαθαι.

10. και παρηγγειλεν ἡμιν κηρυξαι το λαο και διαμαρτυρασθαι ὅτι οὕτος ἐστιν ὁ ὀριζομενος ύπο του θεου κριτης.

( ὁ λύκος = wolf ἀκραιας = innocent) (Matt. 10:16)

65.8 The Participles

The endings for the Present Middle/Passive Participles are -ομενος -ομενη -ομενον
The endings for Aorist Middle Participles built on a First Aorist stem are -σαµενος -σαµενη -σαµενον
The endings for Aorist Passive Participles built on a First Aorist stem are -θεις -θεισα -θεν
The endings for Aorist Middle Participles built on a Second Aorist stem are -ομενος -ομενη -ομενον
The endings for Aorist Passive Participles built on a Second Aorist stem are -εις -εισα -εν

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. και κοπιωμεν ἐργαζομενοι τας ιδιας χειρας.

2. ...ἀνεχομενοι ἄλληλων και χαριζομενοι ἑαυτοις ἐὰν τις προς τινα ἐχη μορφην.

3. ὁ δε ἀρνησαµενος με ἑνσιον των ἀνθρωπων ἀπαρνηθησεται ἑνσιον των ἄγγελων του θεου.

4. οι μεν ουν ἀποδεξαμενοι τον λογον αυτου ἐβαπτισθησαν.

5. παραγενομενοι δε εις ἵεροσαληµ παρεδεχθησαν ἀπο της ἐκκλησιας.

( ἀπο is used in the text, instead of ὑπο - prepositions were becoming more flexible in κοινη)

6. ἄνεψαμεν δε ... και ἀπέδεχετο παντας τους ειςπροευμενους προς αυτον.

7. και ἀποκριθες ὁ Ἰησους εις αυτος τοις Πορευθεντες ἀπαγειλατε ἰωανην ἃ ἄκουεται και βλεπετε.

8. και ἀποκριθεντες τω Ἰησου λεγουσιν οὐκ οἴδαμεν.

9. και ...προσευξαµενοι ἀπηπασσασμεθα ἄλληλος καὶ ἀνεβηµεν εις το πλοιον.

( οἴδαμεν = we know - "Present/Perfect" of οἶδα - I know - see chapter 68 )

( ἀπασπαζοµαι = I say farewell to )
10. όψιας δε γενοµενης προσηνεγκαν αυτῳ δαιµονιζοµενους πολλους. (Having become) When it was evening, they brought many demoniacs to him. (Matt. 8:16)

65.9 Sentences for reading and translation
1. ὢφελον ἀνειχεσθε µου µικρον τι ἀφροσυνης. (2 Cor.11:1) (��φελον = "if only", "would that", with the Imperfect, ὢφελον refers to present time ἀνειχεσθε = Imperfect of ἀνεχοµαι - I bear with ἡ ἀφροσυνη - foolishness)
2. λεγει αὑτῳ ὁ Πετρος, Καν δεη µε συν σοι ἀποθανειν, οὐ µη σε ἀπαρνησοµαι. (Matt. 26:35)
3. ἄπεκριθη αὑτῳ Σιµων Πετρος, Κυριε, προς τίνα ἀπελευσοµεθα; (John 6:68)
4. ἐπεκριθε αὐτῳ ὁ Ἰηους, Ἐξοµολογουµαι σοι, πατερ, κυριε του οὐρανου και της γης. (Matt. 11:25)
5. ὑµεις δε τον ἁγιον και δικαιον έρνησασθε και έτησασθε ἀνδρα φονεα χαρισθηναι ὑµιν. (Acts 3:14)
6. και ευθυς πας ὁ ὀχλος ιδοντες αὐτον εξεθαµβησαν και προστρεχοντες ἠσπαζοντο αὐτον. (Mark 9:15) (ὁ ιδοντες = Aorist Participle of ὁραω - I see ἐκθαµβεοµαι - I am utterly amazed)
7. και κατελθων εις Καισαρειαν, ἀναβας και ἁσπασαµενος την ἐκκλησιαν κατεβη εις Αντιοχειαν. (Acts 18:22) (ἡ Καισαρεια - Caesarea ἡ Ἀντιοχεια - Antioch)
8. βουλοµενου δε αὐτου διελθειν εἰς την Ἀχαιαν, προτρεπαµενοι οἱ αδελφοι εγραψαν τοις µαθηταις ἀποδεξασθαι αὐτον. (Acts 18:27) (ἡ Ἀχαια - Achaea, the region of Greece near Athens προτρεποµαι - I encourage)
9. ἄποφυμονος δε έγω την περι τουτων ζητησιν έλεγον εἰ βουλοιτο πορευεσθαι εἰς Ἱεροσολυµα κἀκει κρινεσθαι περι τουτων. (Acts 25:20) (ὁ Άποφυμονος = Middle Participle of ἀποφυµαι - I am at a loss, can't see the way through ζητησις - dispute, question βουλοιτο = Optative of βουλοµαι - I wish)
10. προσευχεσθε δε ἵνα µη γενηται χειµωνος. (Mark 13:18)

65.10 Writing Practice: Write the Greek text several times, while saying aloud: Philippians 4:4-7

Χαιρετε εν κυριῳ παντοτε - Rejoice in the Lord at all times;
παλιν έρω, χαιρετε. Again I will say, "Rejoice!"
to έπιεικες ύµων γνωσθητω, Let your gentleness be known
πασιν άνθρωποις.
to την εν κυριῳ παντοτε,
ὁ κυριος έγνως,
μηδεν µεριµνατε,
άλλη, εν παντι τη προσευχη
και τη δεησει µετα ευχαριστιας
τα αϊτηµατα ύµων γνωριζοθω
προς τον θεον.
και ή ειρενη του θου
η υπερεχουσα παντα νουν
φρονηση τας καρδιας ύµων
και τα νοηµατα ύµων εν Χριστω Θησου.

65.11 There is no New Testament Passage for reading and translation.
65.12 Vocabulary - Deponent verbs to review and learn

Most of these should have been learned already in previous vocabularies

A complete list of Deponent verbs which occur in the GNT is given in Appendix C 2

ἀγωνιζοµαι - I struggle
ἀναδεχοµαι - I welcome
ἀνερχοµαι - I come/go up
ἀνεχοµαι - I endure
ἀπαρνεοµαι - I disown, renounce
ἀπερχοµαι - I go, go away, leave
ἀποδεχοµαι - I welcome, receive, accept
ἀποκρινοµαι - I answer, reply, respond
ἀπολογεοµαι - I speak on my own defense
ἀρνεοµαι - I deny, disown, refuse
ἀσπαζοµαι - I hug, greet, welcome
βουλοµαι - I wish, plan
γευοµαι - I taste, experience, eat
γινοµαι - I become
δαιµονιζοµαι - I am demon possessed
δεοµαι - I beg, beseech, implore
δεχοµαι - I receive
διαγινοµαι - I pass (of time)
διαλεγοµαι - I discuss, debate
διαλογιζοµαι - I discuss, argue, consider
διαµαρτυροµαι - I declare solemnly, warn
διερχοµαι - I go/come through, cross over
διηγεοµαι - I recount, tell
διερχοµαι - I come/go out of, get out
διερχοµαι - I go/come out, set out
ἐμβριµαοµαι - I speak harshly to, criticize
ἐντελλοµαι - I command, order, give orders
ἐνπηγαζοµαι - I dream, have a vision
ἐξερχοµαι - I go, go away, leave
ἐπαγγελοµαι - I promise, profess, claim
ἐπαισχυνοµαι - I am ashamed
ἐπιδεχοµαι - I receive, pay attention to
ἐπιλαμβανοµαι - I take, take hold of, seize
ἐπισκεπτοµαι - I visit, care for
ἐργαζοµαι - I work
ἐρχοµαι - I come/go
ἐυχοµαι - I pray, wish

http://www.drshirley.org/greek/textbook/ Copyright © 2011 Shirley J. Rollinson, all Rights Reserved