

## Lesson 27

The Aorist Passive

κατεπόθη ὁ θάνατος εἰς νῖκος Death is swallowed up in victory. I Cor. 15:55

203. The Aorist Passive. The sixth and last of the principal parts of the Greek verb is the aorist passive. The aorist passive (The future passive is also built from it.) is the only stem which developed a passive form different from the middle. The form ἐλύθην is translated I was loosed.

Like the perfect and aorist active-middle, the aorist passive has two forms: a first and second form.

The sign of the 1st aorist is θε/η (sometimes long and sometimes short); the sign of the 2nd aorist passive is ε/η. The endings are the secondary active, and they are added directly to the tense sign without the connecting vowels. The infinitive has –ναι.

204. 2nd Passive of λύω.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἐλύθην <u>I was loosed</u>	ἐλύθημεν <u>We were loosed</u>
2. ἐλύθης <u>You were loosed</u>	ἐλύθητε <u>You were loosed</u>
3. ἐλύθη <u>He was loosed</u>	ἐλύθησαν <u>They were loosed</u>

Infinitive λυθῆναι, to be loosed

205. 2nd Passive of of Aorists. Some verbs take an aorist passive minus the θ of the tense sign. These are called the 2nd passives. The tense sign is η added directly to the stem. The conjugation is the same as the 1st passive, except for the θ.

Note Carefully: The 1st or 2nd passive does not depend on whether the verb has a 1st or 2nd aorist active. γράφω (I write) takes a 1st aorist active but (ἔγραψα) a 2nd passive. The 2nd aorist passive of γράφω is.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. ἐγράφην <u>I was written</u>	ἐγράφημεν <u>We were written</u>
2. ἐγράφης <u>You were written</u>	ἐγράφητε <u>You were written</u>
3. ἐγράφη <u>He was written</u>	ἐγράφησαν <u>They were written</u>

Infinitive γραφῆναι to be written

206. Verbs with 2nd Passives. Other verbs which take a 2nd passive include:

στρέφω <u>I turn</u>	ἐστράφην <u>I turned</u> (Passive Aorist. – has active meaning)
ἀγγέλλω <u>I announce</u>	ἠγγέλην <u>I was announced</u>
ἀλλάσσω <u>I change</u>	ἠλλάγην <u>I was changed</u> κατηλλάγημεν <u>We were reconciled</u>

207. Passive of Deponent Verbs. Some deponent verbs have no middle form and take the aorist passive form with active meaning.

πορεύομαι, <u>I go</u>	έπορεύθην, <u>I went</u>
βούλομαι, <u>I intend, am willing</u>	έβουλήθην

Other deponent verbs have both middle and passive forms.

άποκρίνομαι, <u>I answer</u>	
άπεκρινάμην, (liquid aorist middle)	
άπεκρίθην, <u>I answer</u>	

208. Euphonic Changes. Some vowel stems remain unchanged, but variations occur in others. It will be a help to the student to know that generally the 1st aorist, future, and perfect have the same modification of the verb stem. Thus to know one of those helps to remember the other.

Common variations are:

σ added. In many stems a σ is added after the stem, as άκούω, ήκούσθην, (future. άκουσθήσομαι). Perfect middle ήκουσμαι. Cf. also έρύσθην < ρυομαι (I deliver). έτελέσθην (Perfect τετέλεσμαι) < τελέω.

Methathesis of vowel and liquid. In a short stem a vowel and liquid are often transposed:

βαλ- ( <u>throw</u> )	βλα- < βέβλημαι, έβλήθην.
καλ- (<καλέω, <u>I call</u> )	cf. κέκλημαι, έκλήθην.

Liquid stem vowels changed to α. This phenomenon also frequently occurs in perfects. άποστέλλω > άπέσταλκα, άπέσταλμαι, άπεστάλην.

Other verbs change ι to ο: πίνω (I drink) > πέπωκα, κατεπόθην.

Short vowel stems. The verbs with stems in εω, οω, αω lengthen the short vowel before the tense sign. They all take the 1st passive form.

λαλέω	έλαλήθη	<u>It was spoken</u>
άγαπάω	ήγαπήθην	<u>I was loved</u>
φανερóω	έφανερóθησαν	<u>They were made manifest.</u>

Exceptions like τελέω and a few other verbs; e.g., έτελέσθημεν, We were finished

Mute stems. Verbs in mute stems suffer euphonic changes like those explained in Section 200 in the section on perfect middles.

άγω,	<u>I lead;</u>	ήχθην,	<u>I was led;</u>	άχθῆναι, <u>to be lead.</u>
δείκνυμι,	<u>I show;</u>	έδείχθην,	<u>I was shown.</u>	
λείπω,	<u>I leave;</u>	έλείφθην,	<u>I was left.</u>	

Note Carefully: All these changes are given for study and observation. Most stems of the same type react in the same way. However the best way to see the form of an aorist passive – both to learn whether it takes a 1st or 2nd aorist or how the stem is formed – is to learn the principal part and then inflect the verb from that.

Contract verbs lengthen the stem vowels as usual in all tenses except the present system before the tense sign: ποιέω, ἐποιήθην.

### 209. Vocabulary.

ἀνελήμην,	<u>I was received up.</u>	ἐτάφην,	<u>I was buried.</u> (Aor. Passive of θάπτω)
γάμος, ου, ό,	<u>a marriage (feast).</u>	ἐφάπαξ,	<u>once, once for all, at one time.</u>
εἶτα (ἔπειτα),	<u>then, next</u>	καταγγέλλω (See ἀγγέλλω),	<u>proclaim</u>
ἐκηρύχθην,	1st Aor, Pass. κηρύσσω		<u>pass the word along</u>
ἐπάνω,	<u>above, more than.</u>	μέγα,	<u>great</u>
εὐσεβεία, ας, ή,	<u>piety, godliness</u>	ᾤφθην,	<u>I was seen.</u> Aor. Passive of ὁράω.
ἔσχατον,	<u>last, last of all.</u>	στρέφω,	<u>I turn;</u> Aor. Passive stem ἐστράφην Active in meaning

### 210. Exercises.

#### I. Text A.

μέγα ἐστὶν τὸ τῆς εὐσεβείας μυστήριον·

ὁ<sup>1</sup> ἐφανερώθη ἐν σαρκί (flesh)

ἐδικαιώθη ἐν πνεύματι (Spirit)

ᾤφθη ἀγγέλοις

ἐκηρύχθη ἐν ἔθνεσιν (among the nations)

ἐπιστεύθη ἐν κόσμῳ

ἀνελήμφθη ἐν δόξῃ

παρέδωκα ὑμῖν ὅτι χριστὸς ἀπέθανεν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν κατὰ τὰς γραφάς,  
καὶ ὅτι ἐτάφη καὶ ὅτι ἐγήγερται τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ κατὰ τὰς γραφάς, καὶ ὅτι ᾤφθη Κηφᾶ εἶτα τοῖς  
δώδεκα· ἔπειτα ᾤφθη ἐπάνω πεντακοσίοις ἀδελφοῖς ἐφάπαξ· ἔπειτα ᾤφθη Ἰακώβῳ, εἶτα τοῖς  
ἀποστόλοις· ἔσχατον δὲ ᾤφθη κάμοι.

<sup>1</sup>Relative pronoun: “he who.” Note: some manuscripts have θεός (God).

## II. Text B.

1. ἄγομεν, ἀγόμεθα; ἦγον, ἠγόμην, ἠγάγομεν, ἠγαγόμεθα, ἤχθημεν.
2. ἐπορεύθησαν, ἕκαστος εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.
3. καὶ ἀπεκρίθη· ναί.
4. ταῦτα δεῖ τελεσθῆναι ἐν μοί.
5. ἐκλήθη δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν γάμον.
6. προσεύχοντο ἡμᾶς ῥυθῆναι ἀπὸ πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων.
7. δι' ἡμᾶς γὰρ ἐγράφη.
8. ἐστράφησαν ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις εἰς Ἄιωπτιον.
9. ἐν τῇ Βέροια κατηγγέλη ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ.
10. ὁ χριστὸς ἐγενήθη σοφία ἡμῖν ἀπὸ θεοῦ.

## III. Translate.

1. Jesus was lead into the wilderness to be tempted.
2. Then they were seen by the twelve apostles.
3. It is necessary that the law be fulfilled by the Christ.
4. We were entrusted with (use πιστεύω) the Gospel by God.
5. They did not answer him but went away (use ἔρχομαι).
6. He was taken and led into the house.