

Chapter Seventeen

Passive Voice

Perhaps you recall that in the introduction to *Part Two: Verbs* I told you that you would learn verb tenses that cover most of the combinations of aspect and time. I listed all the tenses you would need to learn in the following chart.

Aspect \ Time	Event	Process	Resultant-State
Past	Aorist Tense	Imperfect Tense	Pluperfect Tense
Present	<None>	Present Tense	Perfect Tense
Future	Future Tense	<None>	Future Perfect Tense

As you can see, you have now learned all seven Greek verb tenses. And, you know that all seven of these tenses can be expressed in either active or middle **voice** (as grammarians call the category to which active and middle belong). By now you are quite familiar with the fact that (in principle) all Greek tenses can be configured with either of two sets of personal endings: **Active ending** give the verb an active nuance; **middle endings** give it a middle nuance.

Review of the Active and Middle Nuances. In principle, the active voice tells what the subject *does*, while the middle voice tells what the subject *experiences*. So,

Active: ἡ μητὴρ λούει τὰ παιδιά means *The mother bathes the children.*

Middle: ἡ μητὴρ λούεται means *The mother experiences a bath. I.e., The mother is taking a bath.*

Active: ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐπιθε τὸν δῆμον means *The speaker persuaded the citizenry.*

Middle: ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐπιθετο means *The speaker experienced persuasion. I.e., The speaker went along <with what someone else had suggested>.*

The third voice.

I have bad news and good news for you. Bad news first: Greek has a third voice—the passive voice—and all seven tenses can be expressed in passive voice as well as active and middle.

Meaning of the Passive Voice

The passive form of a verb indicates that the subject *is* (or *was*, or whatever tense) *having the action done to him by someone else*. It turns out that in all seven tenses Greek can communicate not two, but three nuances. For example,

Present Tense

Active: *She is washing* the baby.

Middle: *She is getting washed up*.

Passive: *She is getting washed* by somebody.

Aorist Tense

Active: *She washed* the baby

Middle: *She got washed up*.

Passive: *She got washed* by somebody.

Perfect Tense

Active: *She has washed* the baby (and is therefore done with the job).

Middle: *She has washed up* (and is therefore clean).

Passive: *She has been washed* by somebody (and is, therefore, clean).

I hope that you are puzzled. I hope you are wondering. “Isn’t the only real difference between middle and passive the expression by *somebody*? Couldn’t Greek express the passive notion merely by saying say, ‘She is experiencing a bath <middle voice> *by* (or *at the hands of*) *someone*’?”

Aha! You’ve anticipated the good news. That’s just how the Greeks heard it. To put things a bit over-boldly:

If a middle verb is accompanied by the phrase *by <somebody>*, it is a *passive*. Else, it is a *middle*.

Oh, I know—and you’ll know it if you think about it a bit—that you’ll encounter some sentences that aren’t so clearly distinguishable. Try this one:

πολλάκις ταῦτα λέγεται

Should we translate it as a *middle*?

“These things often experience saying,” i.e., “These things often get said,”

Or as a *passive*?

“These things are often said <by persons not stipulated, but implied>”?

I don’t hear any difference in meaning, and I don’t think the Greeks did either.

In five of the seven tenses the Greek passive is identical to the middle. Consequently, you don’t need to learn even one new form to recognize the passive voice of five of the seven tenses. You need only to learn how to say *by <somebody>*, and you are ready to understand a passive when you see one.

Personal Agent: The phrase “by <somebody>”

Grammarians call the “somebody” in the phrase “by <somebody>” the **personal agent**—the person by whom the action of the passive verb is performed. Be sure to distinguish in your own mind the difference between the *personal agent* and an *instrument* that may have been used to accomplish the action. If you have ever played the old boardgame *Clue*, you’ll have an excellent pattern for remembering:

Mrs. Peacock [*subject*] experienced murder in the Library at the hands of Professor Plum [*personal agent*—the somebody *by whom* she was murdered] with a revolver [*the instrument by means of which* she was murdered].

(You already know that Greek identifies the instrument by setting it in the dative case *without a Greek preposition*. Grammarians call a dative used in this fashion a *dative of instrument*.)

So, how does Greek identify personal agents?

If the passive verb is a *perfect* or a *pluperfect*, Greek sets the agent in the **dative** without using a preposition.

For example,

οὗτος ὁ διάλογος Πλάτῳ γέγραπται.

This dialogue *has been* (= *is*) *written by* Plato.

In *all other tenses*, the agent appears as a **genitive object of the preposition ὑπό**.

For example,

οὗτος ὁ διάλογος γράφεται ὑπὸ Πλάτωνος.

This dialogue *is being written by* Plato.

So, once you learn these two ways of expressing personal agency, you know how to read the passive voice in five of the seven Greek tenses in which the middle and passive forms are identical. All that remains is to learn the passive forms of the remaining two tenses.

Aorist Indicative Passive: **past** /  **passive** /

Meaning

Components:

The aorist indicative passive presents a verbal notion, using passive voice event aspect in past time. The personal ending specifies the person and number of the subject and specifies either active or middle nuances. The semantic configuration of an aorist indicative passive verb is

past / **base** /  **passive** / **personal ending** <active or middle>

17. Passive Voice

Translation:

The aorist passive indicative is almost always translated as a simple past tense passive in English:

“The Trojan hero Hector *was killed* by Achilles.”

Past time marker: augment

You know how augments are formed. There's nothing new here.

The passive voice event-aspect marker: θ or σ

Nothing complicated here. Simply add θ to the base for all but a few verbs. Aorist passives that use θ as the marker are called **weak** (or **first**) **aorist passives**. Those few that use σ are called **strong** (or **second**) **aorist passives**. There is no way to anticipate whether the aorist passives of a given verb were formed as weak or strong. A few verbs have aorist passives that are formed both ways.

Aorist passive stem: Base + passive-event marker

Some bases experience changes, most of which are entirely predictable.

Final α , ϵ , and o usually (but not always) lengthen when the θ is added.

ποιέω: ποιη θ / [ποιε θ /]

A few vowel bases do not lengthen. For example,

δίδωμι: δο θ / [δο θ /]

Final dental. As a normal euphonic change, any dental stop (τ , δ , θ) that precedes another, will change to σ . So, the final sound of all bases ending in a dental becomes σ before θ .

νομίζω: νομισ θ / [νομιδ σ θ /]

Addition of σ by analogy. Because dental bases are very common, σ is very common before θ . The sound $\sigma\theta$ was so common in aorist passives that Greeks sometimes introduced it into verbs whose bases didn't end in dentals. The σ apparently just sounded right to them even though there was no linguistic reason for it.

γινώσκω: γνωσ θ / [γνω(σ) θ /]

Final labial or guttural. As a normal euphonic change any labial or guttural stop that precedes an aspirate will itself become an aspirate. This transformation does not violate Grassmann's Law because the two sounds do not begin successive syllables.

λείπω: λειφ θ / [λειπ σ θ /]

κηρύσσω: κηρυχ θ / [κηρυκ σ θ /]

Addition of ε vowel pad. Some bases add an epsilon vowel pad to prevent difficult sound combinations.

γίγνομαι: **γενηθ**/ [γεν(ε)/θ/]

βούλομαι: **βουληθ**/ [βουλ(ε)/θ/]

Base turns inside out. Occasionally, the internal vowel of a base gets displaced to the end of the base. Alternately, the base may have become zero-grade and added a vowel pad.

βάλλω: **βληθ**/ [βαλ/θ/ → βλα/θ/ or βαλ(ε)/θ/ → βλ(ε)/θ/]

Change of vowel grade. If a base goes e-grade in the present (λιπ/ → λ^ειπ/) or future (λαβ/ → λα^ηβ/), it is likely to retain that e-grade base if it uses θ as its passive event marker.

λείπω: **λείφθ**/ [λ^ειπ/θ/]

λαμβάνω: **ληφθ**/ [λα^ηβ/θ/]

On some verbs, particularly those whose passive event marker is ϕ, vowel gradation to α occurs.

ρήγνυμι: **ργ**/ [ρ^ηαγ/ϕ/]

φθείρω: **φθαρ**/ [φθ^εαρ/ϕ/]

Personal endings

The personal endings for the aorist passive are identical to the strong aorist athematic endings—except that the theme vowel η is included.

Weak Aorist Passive Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 st -person	ἐλείθην (ἐ/λ ^ε ιπ/θ/η <u>ν</u>)	ἐλείθημεν (ἐ/λ ^ε ιπ/θ/η <u>μεν</u>)
2 nd -person	ἐλείθης (ἐ/λ ^ε ιπ/θ/η <u>ς</u>)	ἐλείθητε (ἐ/λ ^ε ιπ/θ/η <u>τε</u>)
3 rd -person	ἐλείθη (ἐ/λ ^ε ιπ/θ/η <u>-</u>)	ἐλείθησαν (ἐ/λ ^ε ιπ/θ/η <u>σαν</u>)

Strong Aorist Passive Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 st -person	ἐγράφη (ἐ/γραφ/ϕ/η <u>ν</u>)	ἐγράφη (ἐ/γραφ/ϕ/η <u>μεν</u>)
2 nd -person	ἐγράφης (ἐ/γραφ/ϕ/η <u>ς</u>)	ἐγράφη (ἐ/γραφ/ϕ/η <u>τε</u>)
3 rd -person	ἐγράφη (ἐ/γραφ/ϕ/η <u>-</u>)	ἐγράφη (ἐ/γραφ/ϕ/η <u>σαν</u>)

17. Passive Voice

A Note on Passive forms of Deponent Verbs: It is not unusual to find the aorist or future of deponent verbs taking the form of the passive rather than the middle. That is to say, many Greek authors seemed untroubled when they reached for an aorist or future middle and grabbed an aorist or future passive instead. So, for example, the aorist of ἀποκρίνομαι (“I answer”) can be found as both ἀπεκρινάμην (middle) and ἀπεκρίθην (passive). The latter form does not mean, “I was answered <by somebody>.” Both forms mean “I answered.”

Future Indicative Passive: *future* /  *passive* /

Meaning

Components:

The future indicative passive presents a verbal notion, using passive voice event aspect in future time. The personal ending specifies the person and number of the subject. The semantic configuration of a future indicative verb is

base /  *passive* / *future* / *personal ending* <middle>

Translation:

The future indicative is almost always translated as a simple future passive in English:

“The boy *will be instructed* in geometry by a fine teacher.

The passive voice event-aspect marker: θ or ϝ

Of course. You already learned this in the aorist passive.

Future time marker: σ

Of course. You’ve already seen this in the future active/middle and the resultant-state future (future perfect).

The σ is added after the passive event aspect marker and theme vowel: θη/σ/ or ϝη/σ/. The η theme vowel from the aorist passive personal ending effectively became part of the event-passive aspect marker and was always inserted between the passive event aspect marker (θ or ϝ) and the future time marker (σ). (Else, the θ would have disappeared from the combination θσ.)

Future passive stem: Base + passive-event marker + σ

Verbs that add **θ** in the *aorist passive* also add it in the *future passive*. Those that add **ο** in the *aorist passive* also add **ο** in the *future passive*. Or, more simply, *the future tense is always formed by adding σ to the event stem (base + event aspect marker)*.

The **future active/middle stem** is formed by adding σ to the **aorist active/middle stem**.

The **future passive stem** is formed by adding σ to the **aorist passive stem**.

Personal endings

The personal endings for the future passive are identical to the present thematic middle endings. There's nothing new here.

Weak Future Passive Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 st -person	λειφθήσομαι (λ ^ε ιπ/θ(η)/σ/ <u>ομαι</u>)	λειφθήσομεθα(λ ^ε ιπ/θ(η)/σ/ <u>ομεθα</u>)
2 nd -person	λειφθήσεται (Attic: -ει, -η) (λ ^ε ιπ/θ(η)/σ/ <u>εσαι</u>)	λειφθήσεσθε (λ ^ε ιπ/θ(η)/σ/ <u>εσθε</u>)
3 rd -person	λειφθήσεται(λ ^ε ιπ/θ(η)/σ/ <u>εται</u>)	λειφθήσονται (λ ^ε ιπ/θ(η)/σ/ <u>ονται</u>)

Strong Future Passive Indicative

	Singular	Plural
1 st -person	γραφήσομαι (γρ ^α φ/ο(η)/σ/ <u>ομαι</u>)	γραφήσομεθα(γρ ^α φ/ο(η)/σ/ <u>ομεθα</u>)
2 nd -person	γραφήσεται (Attic: -ει, -η) (γρ ^α φ/ο(η)/σ/ <u>εσαι</u>)	γραφήσεσθε (γρ ^α φ/ο(η)/σ/ <u>εσθε</u>)
3 rd -person	γραφήσεται (γρ ^α φ/ο(η)/σ/ <u>εται</u>)	γραφήσονται (γρ ^α φ/ο(η)/σ/ <u>ονται</u>)

What now?

A little exercise, of course.

Aorist Passive

The following chart gives the aorist passives of each of the 100+ verbs we have been practicing on. Beneath each aorist passive form write an analysis that identifies its four parts. The chart includes the present form of each verb for your reference. Make sure you know how to translate each aorist passive verb.

17. Passive Voice

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>παυ/</i>	παύω	ἐπαύσθην	stop
<i>λυ/</i>	λύω	ἐλύθην	loosen
<i>κατα/λυ/</i>	καταλύω	κατελυθην	release
<i>κωλυ/</i>	κωλύω	ἐκωλύθην	prevent
<i>κελευ/</i>	κελεύω	ἐκελεύθην	bid, command
<i>παιδευ/</i>	παιδεύω	ἐπαιδεύθην	educate
<i>έλκ(υ)</i>	ἔλκω	εἰλκύσθην	drag
<i>πορευ/</i>	πορεύομαι	ἐπορεύθην	travel, fare
<i>ἀκοφ/</i>	ἀκούω	ἤκούσθην	hear
<i>ποιε/</i>	ποιέω	ἐποιήθην	make, do
<i>αἰτε/</i>	αἰτέω	ἡτήθην	ask (a favor), demand
<i>αἶρε/</i> <i>έλ/</i>	αἶρέω	ἤρέθην	pick up, pick
<i>φιλε/</i>	φιλέω	ἐφιλήθην	love
<i>ζητε/</i>	ζητέω	ἐζητήθην	seek, look for
<i>ἀπορε/</i>	ἀπορέω	ἠπορήθην	be at a loss

Greek Before Christmas

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>ἀνα/χωρε/</i>	ἀναχωρέω	ἀνεχωρήθην	withdraw, leave
<i>ἐξ/ήγε/</i>	ἐξηγέομαι	ἐξηγήθην	explain
<i>φοβε/</i>	φοβέω	έφοβήθην	terrify
<i>δια/νοε/</i>	διανοέομαι	διενοήθην	contemplate
<i>τελε/</i>	τελέω	έτελε(σ)θην	complete
<i>καλε/</i>	καλέω	έκλήθην	call
<i>έπι/καλε/</i>	έπικαλέω	έπεκλήθην	call upon
<i>πλε/</i>	πίμπλημι	έπλήσθην	fill
<i>θε/</i>	τίθημι	έτέθην	put
<i>τιμα/</i>	τιμάω	έτιμήθην	honor
<i>φερωτα/</i>	έρωτάω	ήρωτήθην	ask (a question)
<i>βοα/</i>	βοάω	έβοήσθην	shout
<i>σιωπα/</i>	σιωπάω	έσιωπήθην	be silent
<i>τολμα/</i>	τολμάω	έτολμήθην	dare
<i>χρα/</i>	χράομαι	έχρήσθην	use

17. Passive Voice

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>κτα/</i>	κτάομαι	ἐκτίσθην	obtain
<i>μηχανα/</i>	μηχανάομαι	ἐμηχανήθην	contrive
<i>δυνα/</i>	δύναμαι	ἐδυνήθην	be able
<i>γελα/</i>	γελάω	ἐγελάσθην	laugh
<i>δρα/</i>	δράω	ἐδράσθην	do, act, perform
<i>σεφα/</i>	έάω	ειάθην	allow
<i>έλα/</i>	έλαύνω	ήλάσθην	drive
<i>όρα/</i> <i>όπ/</i> <i>φιδ/</i>	όράω	ώφθην	see
<i>κρεμα/</i>	κρεμάννυμι	έκρεμάσθην	hang
<i>κερα/</i>	κεράννυμι	έκεράσθην έκράθην	mix
<i>πρα/</i>	πίμπρημι	έπρήσθην	burn
<i>στα/</i>	ίστημι	έστάθην	stand
<i>μνα/</i>	μιμνήσκω	έμνήσθην	remind
<i>δηλο/</i>	δηλώω	έδηλώθην	reveal

Greek Before Christmas

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>δο/</i>	δίδωμι	έδόθην	give
<i>τρο/</i>	τιτρώσκω	έτρώθην	wound
<i>γνο/</i>	γιγνώσκω	έγνώσθην	know
<i>δα/</i> <i>διδασκ/</i>	διδάσκω	έδιδάχθην	teach
<i>πι/</i> <i>πο/</i>	πίνω	έπόθην	drink
<i>φθα/</i>	φθάνω		anticipate, beat (+ participle)
<i>διωκ/</i>	διώκω	έδιώχθην	pursue, prosecute
<i>λεγ/</i> <i>φεπ/</i> <i>φερ/ φρε/</i>	λέγω	έλέχθην έρρεθην	speak rationally
<i>σεχ/</i>	έχω	έσχέθην	hold, have
<i>αρχ/</i>	αρχω	ήρχθην	lead
<i>δεχ/</i>	δέχομαι	έδέχθην	receive
<i>αγ/</i>	αγω	ήχθην	lead, act
<i>ρηγ/</i>	ρήγνυμι	έράγην	break
<i>δεικ/</i>	δείκνυμι	εδείχθην	show

17. Passive Voice

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>άν(α)/οιγ/</i>	ανοίγνυμι	ἀνεφχθην	open
<i>μιγ/</i>	μίγνυμι	ἐμίχθην	mix
<i>πρηγ/</i> <i>Attic: πραγ/</i>	πρήσσω πράττω	ἐπρήχθην ἐπράχθην	do, practice
<i>έκ/πληγ/</i>	ἐκπλήσσω <i>Attic: ἐκπλήττω</i>	ἐξεπλήχθην	amaze
<i>κηρυγ/</i>	κηρύσσω <i>Attic: κηρύττω</i>	ἐκηρύχθην	proclaim
<i>πεμπ/</i>	πέμπω	ἐπέμφθην	send
<i>τραπ/</i>	τρέπω	ἐτρέφθην, ἐτράπην	turn
<i>λιπ/</i>	λείπω	ἐλείφθην	leave
<i>γραφ/</i>	γράφω	ἐγράφην	draw, write
<i>θρεφ/</i>	τρέφω	ἐτρέφθην ἐτράφην	nurture
<i>βλαβ/</i>	βλάπτω	ἐβλάβην	harm
<i>θαφ/</i>	θάπτω	ἐτάφην	bury
<i>κοπ/</i>	κόπτω	ἐκόπην	cut, hack
<i>κλεπ/</i>	κλέπτω	ἐκλέφθην ἐκλάπην	steal

Greek Before Christmas

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>ρίπ/</i>	ρίπτω	ἐρρίφθην ἐρριφην	throw
<i>σκεπ/</i>	σκέπτομαι	ἐσκέφθην	look at, investigate
<i>λαβ/</i>	λαμβάνω	ἐλήφθην	take
<i>λαθ/</i>	λανθάνω		escape notice (+ participle)
<i>μαθ/</i>	μανθάνω		learn
<i>τυχ/</i>	τυγχάνω		happen (to x) (+ participle)
<i>λαχ/</i>	λαγχάνω		obtain by lot
<i>πιθ/</i>	πείθω	ἐπείσθην	persuade
<i>έλ(υ)θ έρχ/</i>	ἔρχομαι		come
<i>νομιδ/</i>	νομίζω	ἐνομίσθην	consider, reckon
<i>κομιδ/</i>	κομίζω	ἐκομισθην	convey
<i>ἐλπιδ/</i>	ἐλπίζω	ἠλπίσθην	hope
<i>θωμαδ/ Attic: θαυμαδ/</i>	θαμάζω θαυμάζω	ἐθωμάσθην ἐθαυμάσθην	marvel
<i>κολαδ/</i>	κολάζω	ἐκολάσθην	punish
<i>ἀτιμαδ/</i>	ἀτιμάζω	ἠτιμάσθην	dishonor

17. Passive Voice

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>φεργαδ/</i>	ἐργάζομαι	ἠργάσθην	work
<i>βιαδ/</i>	βιάζω	ἐβιάσθην	treat violently
<i>ταμ/</i>	τέμνω	ἐτμήθην	cut
<i>κριν/</i>	κρίνω	εκρίθην	judge
<i>σημαν/</i>	σημαίνω	ἐσημάνθην	signify
<i>ποιμαν/</i>	ποιμαίνω	ἐποιμάνθην	herd, shepherd
<i>φαν/</i>	φαίνω	ἐφάνην	shine (Mid.: appear)
<i>τιν/</i>	τείνω	ἐτάθην	stretch
<i>ἀπο/κτιν/</i>	ἀποκτείνω	ἀπεκτάθην	kill
<i>γεν/</i>	γίγνομαι	ἐγενήθην	become, happen
<i>βουλ/</i>	βούλομαι	ἐβουλήθην	want, decide
<i>στελ/</i>	στέλλω	ἐστάλθην	send, dispatch
<i>ἀγγελ/</i>	ἀγγέλλω	ἠγγέλθην	announce
<i>σφαλ/</i>	σφάλλω	ἐσφάλην	cause to slip
<i>βαλ/</i>	βάλλω	ἐβλήθην	throw

Greek Before Christmas

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>ὀλ/</i>	ὀλλυμι		destroy
<i>φθερ/</i>	φθείρω	ἐφθάρην	corrupt, ruin
<i>ἐγερ/</i>	ἐγείρω	ἠγέρθην	raise
<i>εὕρ/</i>	εὕρισκω	ἠϋρέθην	find
<i>φερ/</i> <i>οἰ/</i> <i>ἐνε(ι)(γ)κ/</i>	φέρω	ἠνείχθην	carry

Future Passive

The future passive is, in effect, made from the aorist passive. In the space beneath the aorist passive form, construct the future passive form. Make sure you know what it means. Duh!

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>παυ/</i>	παύω	ἐπαύθην	stop
<i>κατα/λυ/</i>	καταλύω	κατελύθην	release
<i>κωλυ/</i>	κωλύω	ἐκωλύθην	prevent
<i>ἀκοφ/</i>	ἀκούω	ἠκούσθην	hear
<i>ποιε/</i>	ποιέω	ἐποιήθην	make, do
<i>καλε/</i>	καλέω	ἐκλήθην	call

17. Passive Voice

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>πλε/</i>	πίμπλημι	ἐπλήσθην	fill
<i>θε/</i>	τίθημι	ἐτέθην	put
<i>όρα/</i> <i>όπ/</i> <i>φιδ/</i>	όράω	ᾤφθην	see
<i>δηλο/</i>	δηλόω	ἐδηλώθην	reveal
<i>γνω/</i>	γινώσκω	ἐγνώσθην	know
<i>διωκ/</i>	διώκω	ἐδιώχθην	pursue, prosecute
<i>δεικ/</i>	δείκνυμι	ἐδείχθην	show
<i>λιπ/</i>	λείπω	ἐλείφθην	leave
<i>γραφ/</i>	γράφω	ἐγράφην	draw, write
<i>βλαβ/</i>	βλάπτω	ἐβλάβην	harm
<i>θαφ/</i>	θάπτω	ἐτάφην	bury
<i>κλεπ/</i>	κλέπτω	ἐκλέφθην ἐκλάπην	steal
<i>λαβ</i>	λαμβάνω	ἐλήφθην	take
<i>κομιδ/</i>	κομίζω	έκομίσθην	convey

Greek Before Christmas

<i>Base</i>	Present	Aorist Passive	Meaning
<i>βιάδ/</i>	βιάζω	ἐβιάσθην	treat violently
<i>ἐγερ/</i>	ἐγείρω	ἠγέρθην	raise
<i>εὕρ/</i>	εὕρισκω	ἠύρέθην	find

Am I ready to proceed?

- Do I know what is meant by "passive voice"? Do I realize that the passive voice can be communicated in all three times, in all seven tenses?
- Do I know the two methods of saying "by somebody" (personal agent) and when to use which method?
- Do I know what the aorist and future passive indicative mean and how to translate them?
- Do I know how to form the passive voice in the five tenses where it is identical to the middle?
- Do I know the two tenses which have passive forms distinctive from the middle forms?
- Do I know the passive voice **event markers**?
- Do I know the changes to the *base* that occur when the passive voice event markers are added?
- Do I know the **personal endings** for the aorist and future passive?
- Have I completed the morphology exercises for both tenses? Have I asked for clarification of any items that I didn't fully understand?

When you can check off all the above, you're ready to proceed to the next chapter.