

Present Middle/Passive Indicative

	Sing.	Pl.
1	-ομαι [μαι]	-όμεθα [μεθα]
2	-η/-ει [σαι]	-εσθε [σθε]
3	-εται [ται]	-ονται [νται]

Present mid/pass. infinitive: ἕσθαιGenitive of personal agent

With most passive verbs, the personal agent—i.e. the person by whom the action is performed—is expressed by the preposition ὑπό + the genitive.

ὁ λόγος ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου γράφεται.

ὁ δοῦλος πέμπεται ὑπὸ τοῦ προφήτου.

Dative of means

The impersonal instrument or means of action is put in the dative without a preposition.

διδασκόμεθα τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ θεοῦ.

Deponent Verbs

The verbs that lack an active voice are called *deponent verbs*. These verbs have no passive meaning, when used as such.

Middle Deponents: Some verbs have a deponent aorist middle.

δέχομαι δέξομαι ἐδεξάμην ----- δέδεγμαι -----

Passive Deponents: Some verbs have a deponent aorist passive.

βούλομαι βουλήσομαι ----- ----- βεβύλημαι ἐβουλήθην

Partial Deponents: Some verbs lack an active voice in one or more tenses.

ἔρχομαι ἐλεύσομαι ἦλθον ἐλήλυθα ----- -----
ὀράω ὄψομαι εἶδον ἐώρακα ὤμμαι ὤφθην

If its aorist has the middle form, a deponent is called a middle deponent; if its aorist has the passive form, a deponent is called a passive deponent. (Smyth, *Greek Grammar*, §356c). But ἔρχομαι has no middle/or passive aorist form (ἦλθον). In other words, its aorist is not a deponent. One more problem. Often both midd. and pass. forms are found.