

# Master Verb Chart

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<i>Tense</i>	<i>Aug/ Redup</i>	<i>Tense stem</i>	<i>Tense form</i>	<i>Conn vowel</i>	<i>Personal endings</i>	<i>1st sing paradigm</i>
<i>Present Act</i>		pres		ο/ε	prim act	λύω
<i>Present mid/pass</i>		pres		ο/ε	prim mid/pas	λύομαι
<i>Imperfect act</i>	ε	pres		ο/ε	sec act	ἔλυον
<i>Imperfect mid/pas</i>	ε	pres		ο/ε	sec mid/pas	ἐλύομην
<i>Future act</i>		fut act	σ	ο/ε	prim act	λύσω
<i>Liquid fut ac</i>		fut act	εσ	ο/ε	prim act	κρινῶ
<i>Future mid</i>		fut act	σ	ο/ε	prim mid/pas	ἐλεύσομαι
<i>1st future pas</i>		aor pas	θησ	ο/ε	prim mid/pas	λυθήσομαι
<i>2nd Future pas</i>		aor pas	ησ	ο/ε	prim mid/pas	ἀποσταλήσομαι
<i>1st aorist act</i>	ε	aor act	σα		sec act	ἔλυσα
<i>Liquid aorist act</i>	ε	aor act	α		sec act	ἔμεινα
<i>2nd aorist act</i>	ε	aor act		ο/ε	sec act	ἔλαβον
<i>1st aorist mid</i>	ε	aor act	σα		sec mid/pas	ἐλύσαμην
<i>2nd aorist mid</i>	ε	aor act		ο/ε	sec mid/pas	ἐγενόμην
<i>1st aorist pas</i>	ε	aor pas	θη		sec act	ἐλύθην
<i>2nd aorist pas</i>	ε	aor pas	η		sec act	ἐγράφην
<i>1st perfect act</i>	λε	perf act	κα		prim act	λέλυκα
<i>2nd perfect act</i>	λε	perf act	α		prim act	γέγονα
<i>Perfect mid/pas</i>	λε	perf act			prim mid/act	λέλυμαι

Square of Stops Plus Sigma —  
Future & Aorist

π	β	φ	→	ψ
κ	γ	χ	→	ξ
τ	δ	θ	→	σ

Square of Stops Plus Theta — Future & Aorist  
Passive

π	β	φ	+	θ	→	φθ
κ	γ	χ	+	θ	→	χθ
τ	δ	θ	+	θ	→	σθ

## Primary and Secondary Endings Summary

		Primary <i>(used on unaugmented tenses)</i>		Secondary <i>(used on augmented tenses)</i>		
		<i>regular</i>	<i>alternate</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>regular</i>	<i>aorist</i> <i>t</i>	
<b>Active</b>						
1 sg	λύω	ο — <sup>2</sup>	μι	ἔλυον	ο ν	σα
2 sg	λύεις	ε ς		ἔλυες	ε ς	
3 sg	λύει	ε ι	σι	ἔλυε	ε —	σε
<b>Middle/Passive</b>						
1 sg	λύομαι	ο μαι		ἐλύομην	ο μην	
2 sg	λύῃ	ε σαι <sup>4</sup>		ἐλύου	ο σο <sup>5</sup>	
3 sg	λύεται	ε ται		ἐλύετο	ε το	
1 pl	λύομεθα	ο μεθα		ἐλύομεθα	ο μεθα	
2 pl	λύεσθε	ε σθε		ἐλύεσθε	ε σθε	
3 pl	λύονται	ο νται		ἐλύοντο	ο ντο	

<sup>1</sup> Alternate endings are used for μι verbs and a few thematic forms.

<sup>2</sup> No ending is used. The omega that stands at the end of the first person singular of verbs in the thematic conjunction is really the lengthened connecting vowel omicron.

<sup>3</sup> In every case the nu will drop out because of the following sigma. What happens to the preceding vowel varies.

<sup>4</sup> In almost every case (except perfect passive), the sigma drops out and the vowels contract. This is why this ending varies from tense to tense.

<sup>5</sup> In almost every case, the sigma drops out because it is intervocalic and the vowels contract. This is why this ending varies from tense to tense.

## Verbal Rules

1. *Primary Endings* are used on the unaugmented tenses.

- Indicative: present, future, and perfect
- Subjunctive: all tenses.

*Secondary endings* are used on the augmented tenses.

- Indicative: Imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect
- Optative: All tenses even though the optative is not augmented)

*The omicron conjugation* uses the regular endings while the  $\mu\iota$  *conjugation* uses the alternate endings.

2. *Augments occur in the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect*

3. *Reduplication occurs in the perfect and present*

- Consonantal reduplication reduplicates the initial consonant; vocalic reduplication lengthens the initial vowel.
- Reduplication with an epsilon always signals a perfect.
- Reduplication with an iota signals the presence of a  $\mu\iota$  verb.

4. *Verbal roots*

- Altered verbal stems show some patterns, but others should be memorized.

5. *Differences among tense stems*

- Double consonants simplify to single consonants (v-1)
- Verbs containing an iota lose the iota (v-2)
- Verbs containing a nu lose the nu (v-3)
- Verbs containing a tau lose the tau (v-4)
- Verbs ending in  $\iota\sigma\kappa$  lose the  $\iota\sigma\kappa$  (v-5)
- $\mu\iota$  verbs (v-6)
- Vowels lengthen, shorten, or drop out altogether (v-7)
- Verbs that use different roots to form their different tense stems (v-7)

6. *Tense formatives*

- $\sigma$  Future (includes a connecting vowel)
- $\sigma\alpha$  First aorist active/middle
  - $\sigma\epsilon$  in the third singular active
  - middle uses passive endings
- $\alpha$  Liquid aorists
  - $\epsilon$  in the third singular active
- $\kappa\alpha$  Perfect
  - $\kappa\epsilon$  in the third singular
  - Third plural varies between  $\kappa\alpha\nu$  and  $\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$

- θη Aorist pasive  
θησαν occurs in the third plural (cf. future passive)
- η Second aorist passive
- θησ Future Passive
- ησ Second future passive (or contract verb in future or aorist)

### 7. Participles Morphemes

- ντ Active participle (present masculine/neuter; third declension)  
Passive participle (aorist)
- μενο/ν Middle passive participle  
Feminine follows first declension, masculine/neuter the second
- τ Active participle (perfect)

### 8. Vowels

- Connecting vowels (ο/ε) are used in the present, imperfect, future, second aorist, and participles.
- Contract vowels contract in the present and mperfect. Eewhere they lengthen before the tense formative or paersonal ending.
- Contractions also occur in liquid futures.

### 9. Second singular passive. The sigma usually drops out

- σαι
- σο

### 10. Miscellaneous

- ξ/ψ When these occur at the end of a verbal stem, they are usually the result of a stop plus a sigma.
- φ/χ When these occur before a theta, they are probably an aspirated labial or velar.
- Stops in the middle/passive