

Chapter 22: Second Aorist, Active Indicative Paradigm

Second Aorist Active

	<i>form</i>	<i>translation</i>	<i>connecting vowel</i>	<i>ending</i>	<i>imperfect</i>
1 <i>sg</i>	ἔλαβ ο ν	I took	ο	ν	ἔλυον
2 <i>sg</i>	ἔλαβ ε ς	You took	ε	ς	ἔλυες
3 <i>sg</i>	ἔλάβ ε [ν]	He/she/it took	ε	– (ν) ¹	ἔλυε [ν]
1 <i>pl</i>	ἔλάβ ο μεν	We took	ο	μεν	ἐλύομεν
2 <i>pl</i>	ἔλαβ ε τε	You took	ε	τε	ἐλύετε
3 <i>pl</i>	ἔλυ ο ν	They took	ο	ν ²	ἔλυον

¹ No personal ending is used, so the connecting vowel stands alone, with the movable nu.

² The second aorist active uses the same endings for the first person singular and the third person plural. The context will tell you which is which.

Second Aorist Middle (Deponent)

	<i>form</i>	<i>translation</i>	<i>connecting vowel</i>	<i>ending</i>	<i>pres. pas</i>
1 <i>sg</i>	ἔγεν ό μην	I became	ο	μην	ἐλύόμην
2 <i>sg</i>	ἔγέν ο υ	You became	ε	σο ¹	ἐλύου
3 <i>sg</i>	ἔγέν ε το	He/she/it became	ε	το	ἐλύετο
1 <i>pl</i>	ἔγεν ό μεθα	We became	ο	μεθα	ἐλύόμεθα
2 <i>pl</i>	ἔγέν ε σθε	You became	ε	σθε	ἐλύεσθε
3 <i>pl</i>	ἔγέν ο ντο	They became	ο	ντο	ἐλύονται

¹ This is the only secondary personal ending that has changed significantly. The ending is actually σο. Because a sigma cannot stand between two vowels, it drops out and the connecting vowel and omicron contract to ου.

Note: There is no passive form on this sheet. Aorist and Future passive indicative have a different tense formative. Which will be discussed in Chapter 24.

Aorist Tense Stem

A second aorist will always have a different stem from the present because the root will always have been modified to form the present tense stem. Otherwise, you could never distinguish an imperfect from a second aorist. Sometimes this involves a drastic change, such as when the verb uses different roots to form its tense stems (e.g. λέγω [**λεγ*] becomes εἶπον [*ῥιπ*] in the aorist). But most of the time the stem change is minor and involves either the simplification of a double consonant (e.g., *βαλ → βάλλω → ἔβαλον) or a vowel changing (e.g., *λειπ → λείπω → ἔλιπον)

Translation

The aorist active describes an undefined action that normally occurs in the past. Use the simple past (e.g., "I ate") and not the continuous ("I was eating").

Master Verb Chart

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<i>Tense</i>	<i>Aug/ Redu p</i>	<i>Tense stem</i>	<i>Tens e form</i>	<i>Conn vowe l</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>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